estimates for specific basins and more generalized estimates for regions, and include PMP estimates for thunderstorms, general (systematic) storms and tropical storms, as well as PMP/PMF estimates for extremely large watersheds.

All of the procedures described, except the statistical procedure, are based on the hydrometeorological approach. This approach consists essentially of moisture maximization and transposition of observed storms and combinations of storms. Precipitation efficiency is sometimes used, as is wind maximization. Storm transposition involves adjustments for elevation, moisture-inflow barriers, and distance from the moisture source. Variations of the traditional approach include the use of an orographic computation model in mountainous regions, the major temporal and spatial combination method, and the storm simulation method based on historical flood for extremely large watersheds. Methods are described for determining the seasonal variation and temporal and areal distribution of PMP.

Tables of precipitable water in a saturated pseudo-adiabatic atmosphere are included for making various adjustments involving atmospheric moisture. Also included are world record and near-record rainfalls/floods that may be used for making rough assessments of derived PMP/PMF estimates.

Throughout the manual, it is assumed that users will be meteorological and hydrological professionals. As a result, basic meteorological and hydrological terminology and methodologies are not introduced. It is believed that the procedures described are presented in sufficient detail to permit meteorologists and hydrologists, especially those with hydrometeorological training, to apply them to estimating PMP and PMF in standard situations.