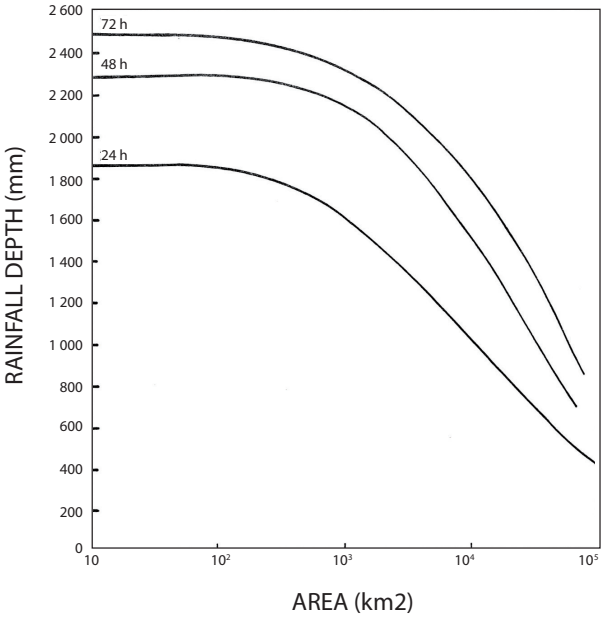

Figure 6.24. Normalized PMP DAD curves for India (Rakhecha and Kennedy, 1985)

practices differing from the traditional United States practices. Below is a brief introduction to the practices used focusing on the Chambal watershed.

6.2.4.3.1 *Description of the Chambal watershed*

The Chambal River is one of the Yamuna's major tributaries, which also include the Kali Sindh, Parvati, Kunar and Kunwari rivers. The Chambal River originates from Mhow (located in the Indore region of Madhya Pradesh with a mean watershed elevation of 854 m) in the Vindhya Mountains. From its headstream, the Chambal River flows northward and is 320 km long in Madhya Pradesh, 226 km long in Rajasthan, 251 km along the border between Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, and 117 km along the border between Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, with a total length of 960 km.

Table 6.3 shows the control watershed area of each tributary in the Chambal watershed.

Table 6.1. Frequency factors K_m for Chambal, Betwa, Sone and Mahi watersheds

No.	*Series mean (mm)*	*Frequency factor K_m*	
		1-day duration	*2-day duration*
1	50	12.80	11.70
2	60	12.24	11.26
3	70	11.74	10.82
4	80	11.3	10.44
5	90	10.88	10.12
6	100	10.40	9.80
7	110	10.08	9.48
8	120	9.70	9.16
9	130	9.34	8.94
10	140	9.06	8.82
11	150	8.90	8.70
12	160	8.62	8.54
13	170	8.49	8.38
14	180	8.37	8.28
15	190	8.20	8.24
16	200		8.20
17	210		8.16
18	220		8.12
19	230		8.10