



**Figure 6.9. Mean May–September (south-west monsoon season) precipitation (mm; United States Weather Bureau, 1970)**

demonstrate multiple sources of moisture. Thus, the distance inland adjustment (Figure 6.11) incorporates a weighting of the generalized decrease for moisture-inflow direction for the region south of 17° N. A weight of one-third was given to distance inland from the south coast and two-thirds to distance from the south-east to east coasts.

#### 6.2.2.4.2 *Adjustment for latitude*

Typhoon rainfall potential must decrease to about zero near the equator. The literature reports few cases south of 10° N. It was assumed typhoons could maintain full intensity as far south as 15° N. The need for maintaining a high typhoon rainfall potential in southerly reaches of the basin is

supported by the October 1952 storm that occurred in the basin near 12° N. The adopted adjustment is shown in Figure 6.12.

#### 6.2.2.4.3 *Adjustment for barrier*

In addition to generalized decrease in rainfall with distance in non-orographic regions, it was necessary to consider decrease within the basin due to moisture-inflow barriers. The decrease varies with height of barriers and their uniformity, that is whether they are continuous or have breaks, or passes. Moisture inflow from a southerly direction reduces the depleting effect of the eastern coastal mountains. The eastern barrier was therefore considered to reduce rainfall to the west by half