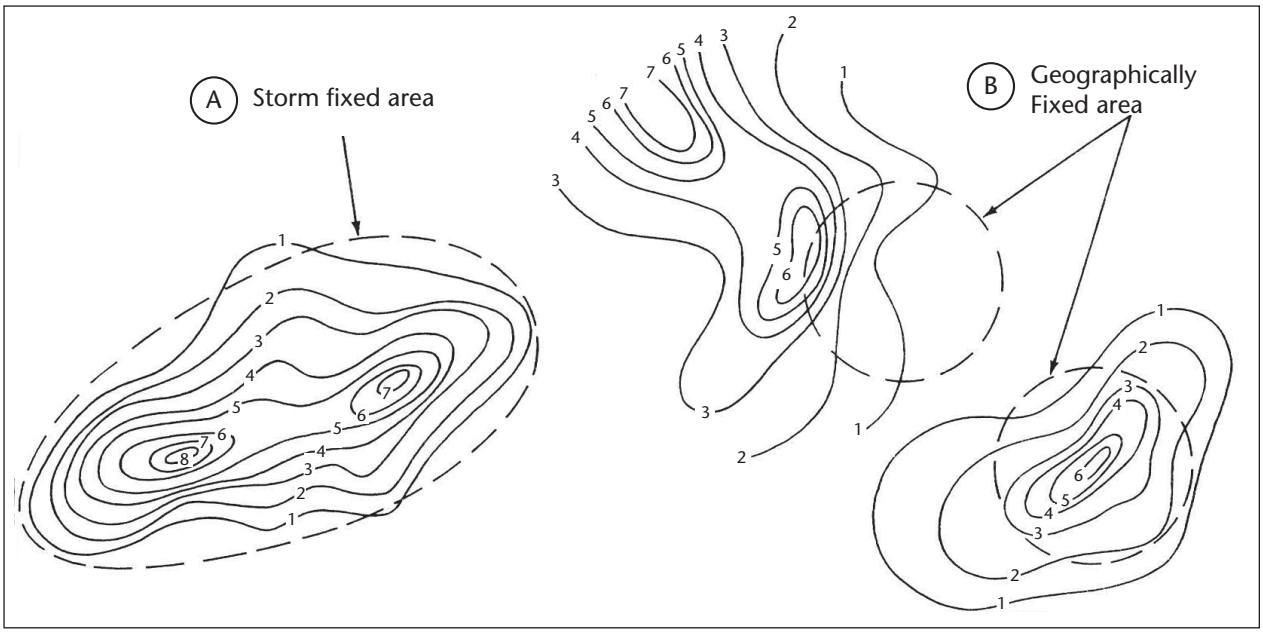

Figure 4.6. Examples of (A) isohyetal pattern centred over basin as would be the case for storm-centred depth–area curves, and (B) two possible occurrences of isohyetal patterns over a geographically fixed area as would be the case in development of curves for a geographically fixed area (Miller and others, 1973)

accidentally, for an occasional storm. Studies of chronological distribution of rainfall within storms (the mass curve of rainfall) indicate no consistent pattern, with maximum intensities likely to occur during any period of the storm.

The depth–duration curve of Figure 4.8 is representative of convective storms in the central United States. Because of the variation of such relationships with storm type and geography, they should be developed from data for the same regions for

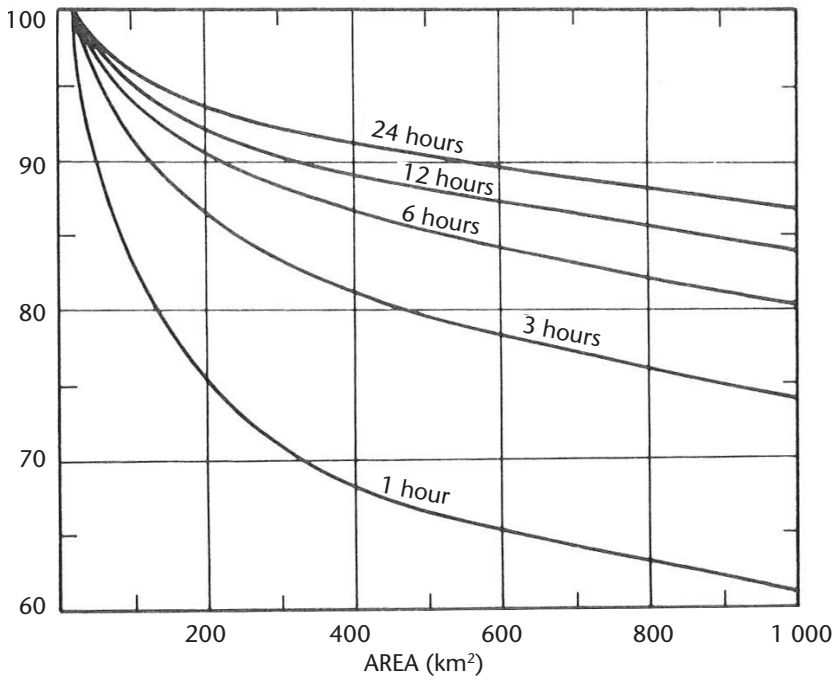

Figure 4.7. Depth–area, or area-reduction, curves for western United States (United States Weather Bureau, 1960)