Figure 5.48. California DAD region map

each duration obtained in section 5.3.8.3.4. It is allowed to increase (or decrease) 12.25 mm when drawing the curve because of errors of rounding in the previous steps. When drawing the hydrograph of the 6-hour time interval PMP, 6-hour PMP is taken as PMP for the first time interval; 6-hour PMP is subtracted from 12-hour PMP to get PMP for the second time interval; and, by analogy, 66-hour PMP is subtracted from 72-hour PMP to get PMP for the twelfth time interval.

The accumulated PMP hydrograph for 6-hour duration is extracted from Figure 5.48 to obtain the PMP hydrograph by time interval (one time interval equals 6 hours), with the results listed in Table 5.17.

Table 5.14. Calculated result of PMP for each duration in Auburn

	Duration (hours)					
	1	6	12	24	48	72
Coefficient of precipitation depth conversion	0.14	0.42	0.65	1.00	1.56	1.76
PMP (mm)	86	262	406	625	975	1 100

5.3.8.2.6. *Temporal and areal distribution of PMP*

(a) Temporal distribution of PMP is not discussed much in HMR No. 58 (Corrigan and others, 1998), and it is recommended that the generalized hyetograph based on historical extraordinary storms be employed for the distribution. Section 5.3.8.2.5 has already converted the 72-hour PMP into a hydrograph of 6-hour time-interval PMP. The guidelines for placing PMP for each time interval are as follows:

(i) the largest 24-hour rainfalls (consisting of the top four 6-hour rainfalls) are placed together;

(ii) the largest and the second-largest 6-hour rainfalls are centred among the largest 24-hour rainfalls, with the third-largest and the fourth-largest values beside them;

(iii) the largest 24-hour rainfalls may be in the front, centred or at the back, while the other eight 6-hour rainfalls may be placed beside them randomly.

(b) Areal distribution of PMP is indentified with the generalized method, that is, isohyetal maps are generalized from multi-year observed data on large storms. The isohyetal map for storms tends