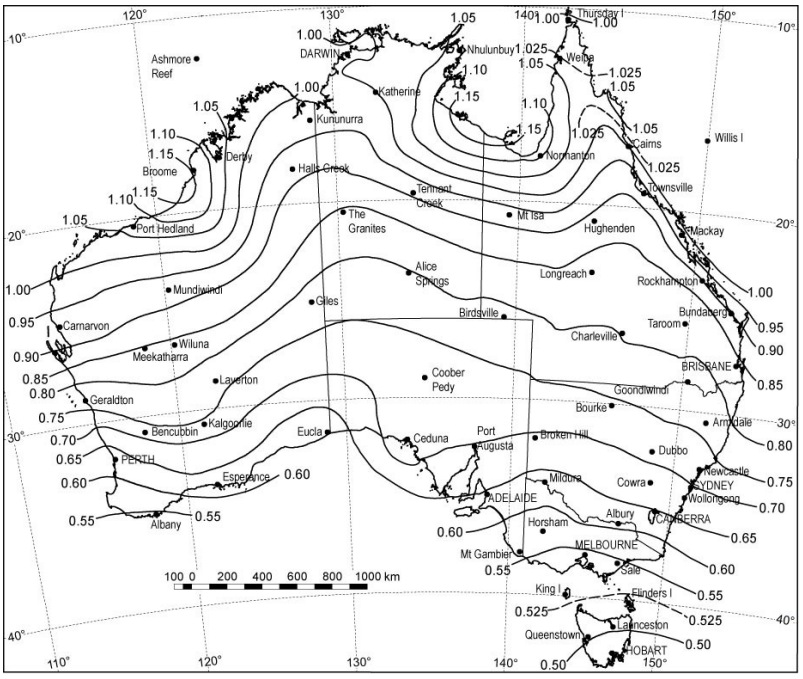

Figure 5.65. Reduction factor for geographic variation from extreme moisture (Australian Bureau of Meteorology, 2003)

(g) The volume of rainfall between successive ellipses ($V_{i\,(\text{between})}$) is obtained by by subtracting the consecutive enclosed volumes ($V_{i\,(\text{enclosed})}$):

$$V_{i(\text{between})} = V_{i(\text{enclosed})} - V_{i-1(\text{enclosed})}$$

The volume of rainfall within the central ellipse has already been obtained (f).

(h) The mean rainfall depth between successive ellipses (MRD_i) is obtained by dividing the volume of rainfall between the ellipses ($V_{i\,(\text{between})}$) (g) by the catchment area between them ($C_{i\,(\text{between})}$) (b):

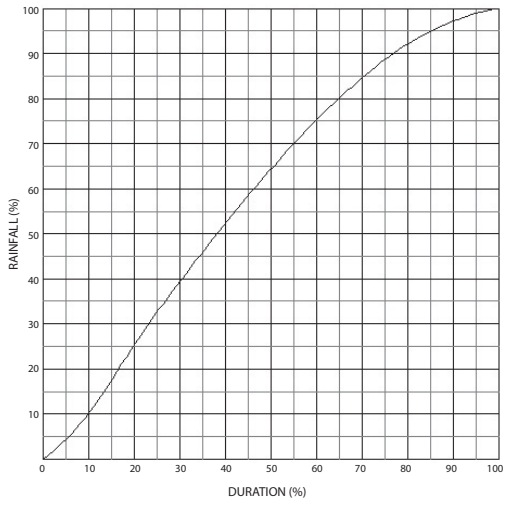

Figure 5.66. Temporal distribution for use with PMP estimates derived using the generalized short-duration method (Australian Bureau of Meteorology, 2003)

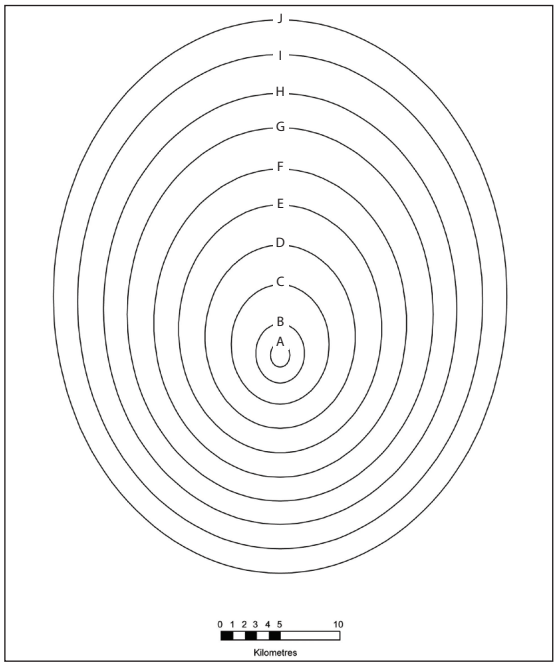

Figure 5.67. Generalized short-duration method spatial distribution