



Figure 2.13. Seasonal variation of probable maximum precipitation in the Upper Tigris River basin in Iraq

periods of rapid weather transitions, usually early autumn and late spring, it may be advisable to select maximum rainfall values by half-month or 10-day periods. Again, the maximum values are plotted against the date of occurrence, and a smooth seasonal envelope curve is then drawn. The rainfall scale is usually converted into terms of percentage, as in section 2.10.2.

2.10.6 Weekly precipitation data

Occasionally, special summaries of precipitation data may be found which can be used to derive the seasonal variation of PMP. One such summary is average weekly precipitation for given areas, determined by averaging station precipitation within each area for each week of the year over a long period. The

seasonal variation curve of PMP may be based on an envelope of these weekly values. A seasonal variation curve developed in this way would be more applicable to PMP for long durations and large areas.

2.11 AREAL DISTRIBUTION OF PMP

2.11.1 Introduction

Once the PMP values for a particular location have been derived as a table, or enveloping DAD curves like Figure 2.12, areal distribution over the project basin must still be determined. It is not generally recommended that the PMP values be considered as applying to any one storm, especially for the