

- (iii) Column I contains a list of isohyet labels. Only as many as needed to cover the drainage are used.
- (iv) For the area size in (c)(ii), the corresponding percentages derived from the nomogram in Figure 5.12 for those isohyets needed to cover the drainage are listed in column II.
- (v) The value from (b)(iv) corresponding to the area size and increment of the computation is placed under the heading AMT (amount) in column III. Each of the percentages in column II is multiplied by the AMT at the head of column III to fill column II.
- (vi) Column IV represents the average depth between adjacent isohyets. The average depth of the *A* isohyet is taken to be the value from column III. The average depth between all other isohyets which are totally included by the drainage is the arithmetic average of paired values in column III. For incomplete isohyets covering the drainage, the average depth between the isohyets should be estimated considering the percentage of the area between isohyets covered by drainage.
- (vii) Column V lists the incremental areas between adjacent isohyets. When the isohyets are completely enclosed by the drainage, the incremental area can be determined from the standard area sizes of the iso-hyetal pattern. For all other isohyets it is necessary to planimeter the area of the drainage enclosed by each isohyet and make the appropriate successive subtractions. The sum of all the incremental areas in column V should equal the area of the drainage.

[illegible]

Figure 5.13. Example of computation sheet showing typical format (Hansen and others, 1982)