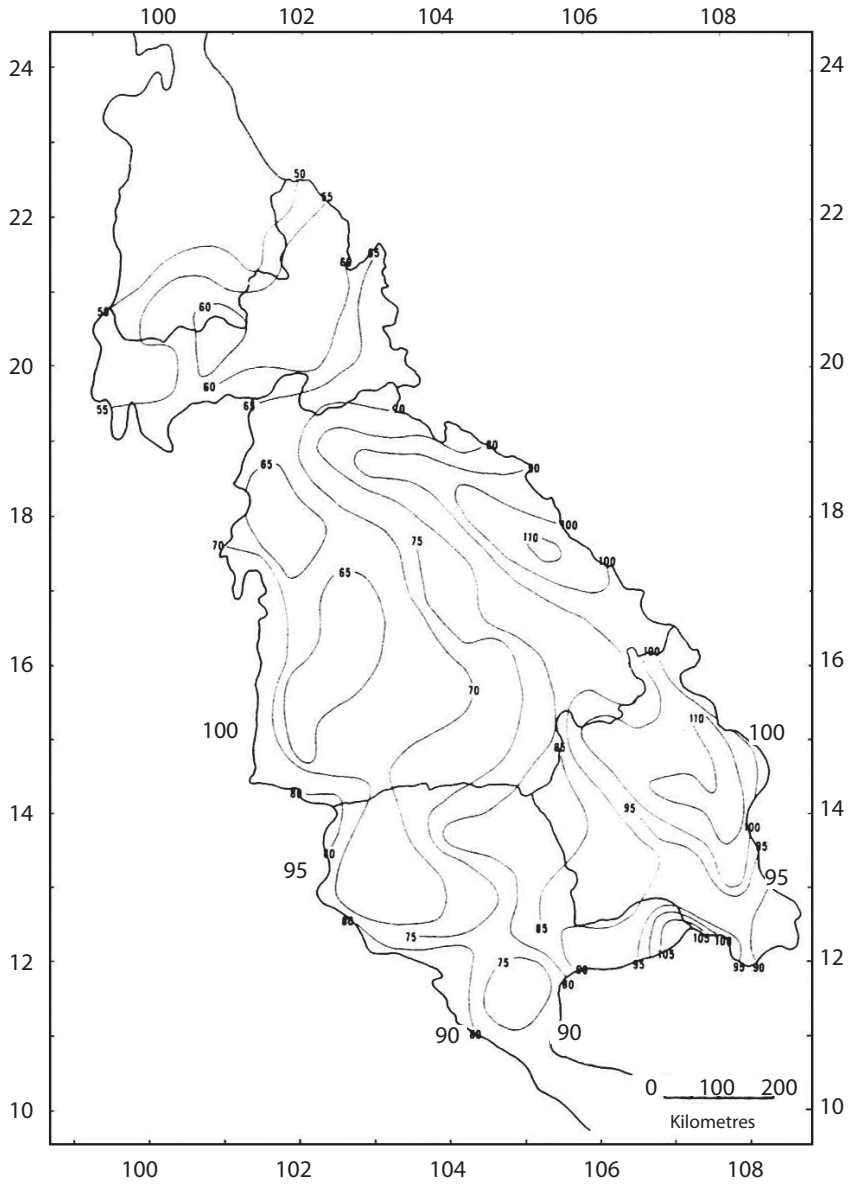

Figure 6.15. Total adjustment (percentage) of coastal typhoon rainfall (combined adjustments of Figure 6.11 to 6.14; United States Weather Bureau, 1970)

used to adjust coastal values assumed to be low due to limited record lengths. This concept also influenced alignments of isopleths along the coast. The resulting extreme dewpoint isopleths are shown in Figure 6.22. These extreme dewpoint values were used for moisture adjustment of storms.

6.2.3.3 Adjustments to initial non-orographic PMP values

The alternative procedure discussed in section 2.3.4.2 was used for moisture adjustment over barriers. Since tropical storms are dependent on the continued supply of moisture, an adjustment for distance that air travels over land is also required. This adjustment, based on one developed by Schwarz (1965) was modified by rainfall data recorded in major Indian storms (Figure 6.23). Any terrain effects on the rainfall amounts were removed by use of the adjustments discussed in section 5.3.2.3.

6.2.3.4 Final non-orographic PMP values

Non-orographic PMP values for a maximum persisting 24-hour dew point of 30°C were obtained by applying the factors discussed above to observed rainfall amounts. These values are shown in