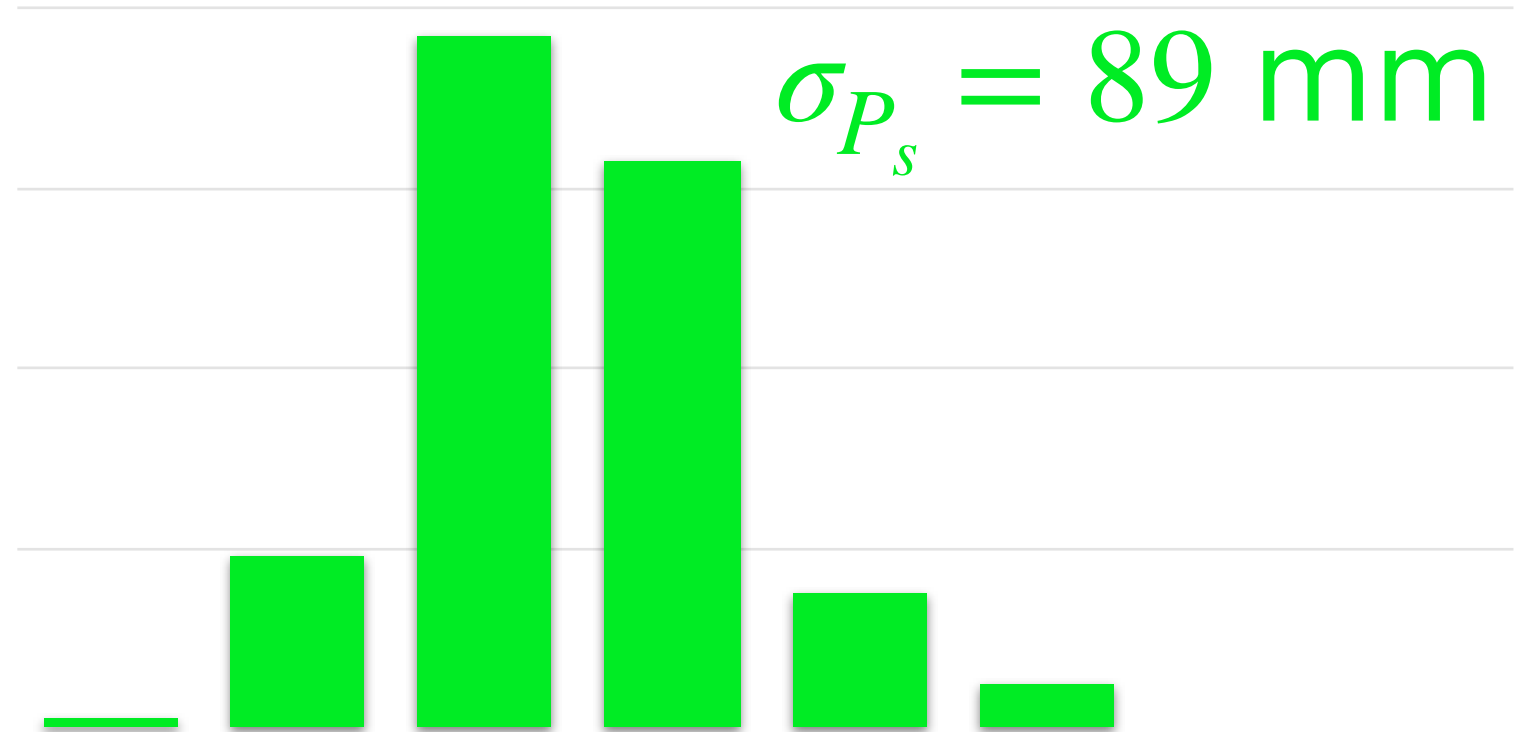


Climates with many,
smaller rainfall
events have a lower
variability in
seasonal rainfall
than climates with
fewer, larger events

$$\mathbb{E}[P_s] = \alpha \times \lambda \times \tau$$

mm mm/event event/day days

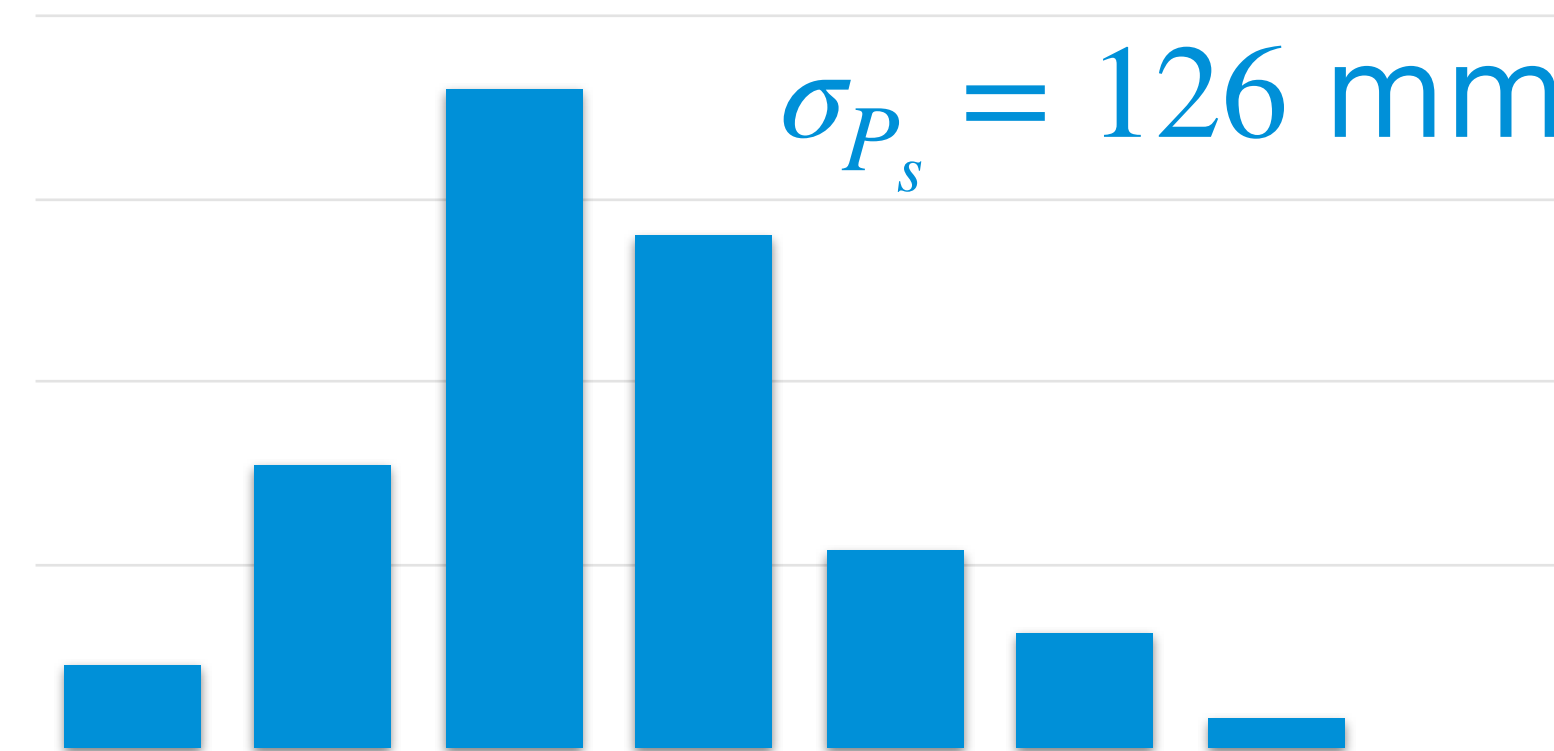
$\alpha = 10$ $\lambda = 0.25$ $\tau = 180$



$$\mathbb{E}[P_s] = \alpha \times \lambda \times \tau$$

mm mm/event event/day days

$\alpha = 16 \frac{2}{3}$ $\lambda = 0.15$ $\tau = 180$





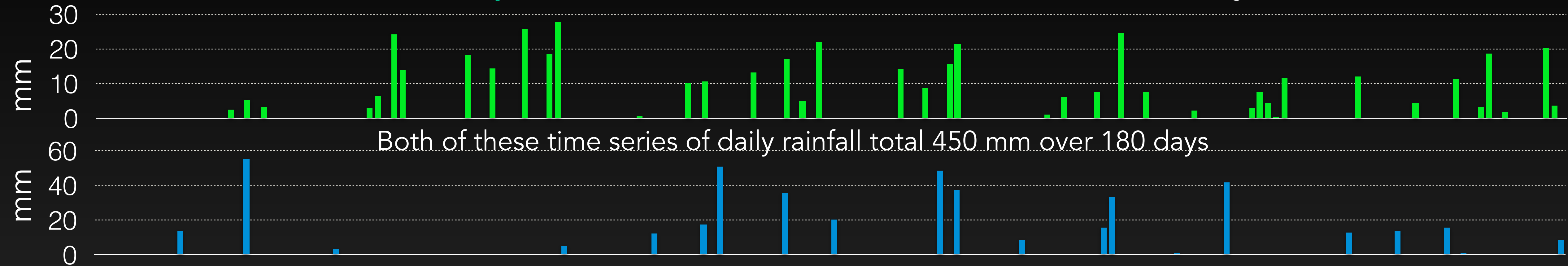
~~Spatial~~ | Temporal

Temporal | Spatial

Intro to Dryland Ecology

Intro to Dryland Ecohydrology

{ ~~Spatial~~ | Temporal } patterns of water availability



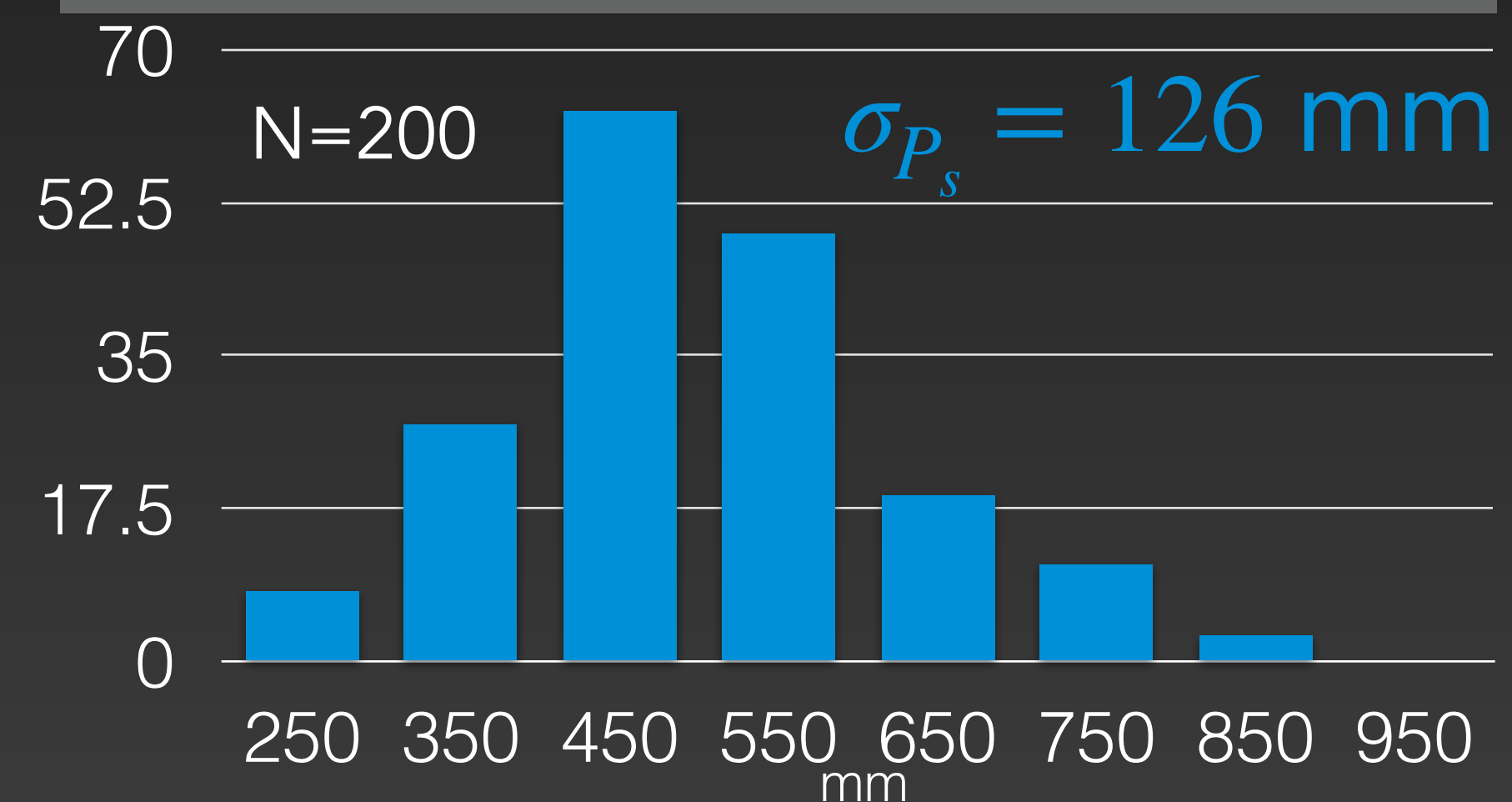
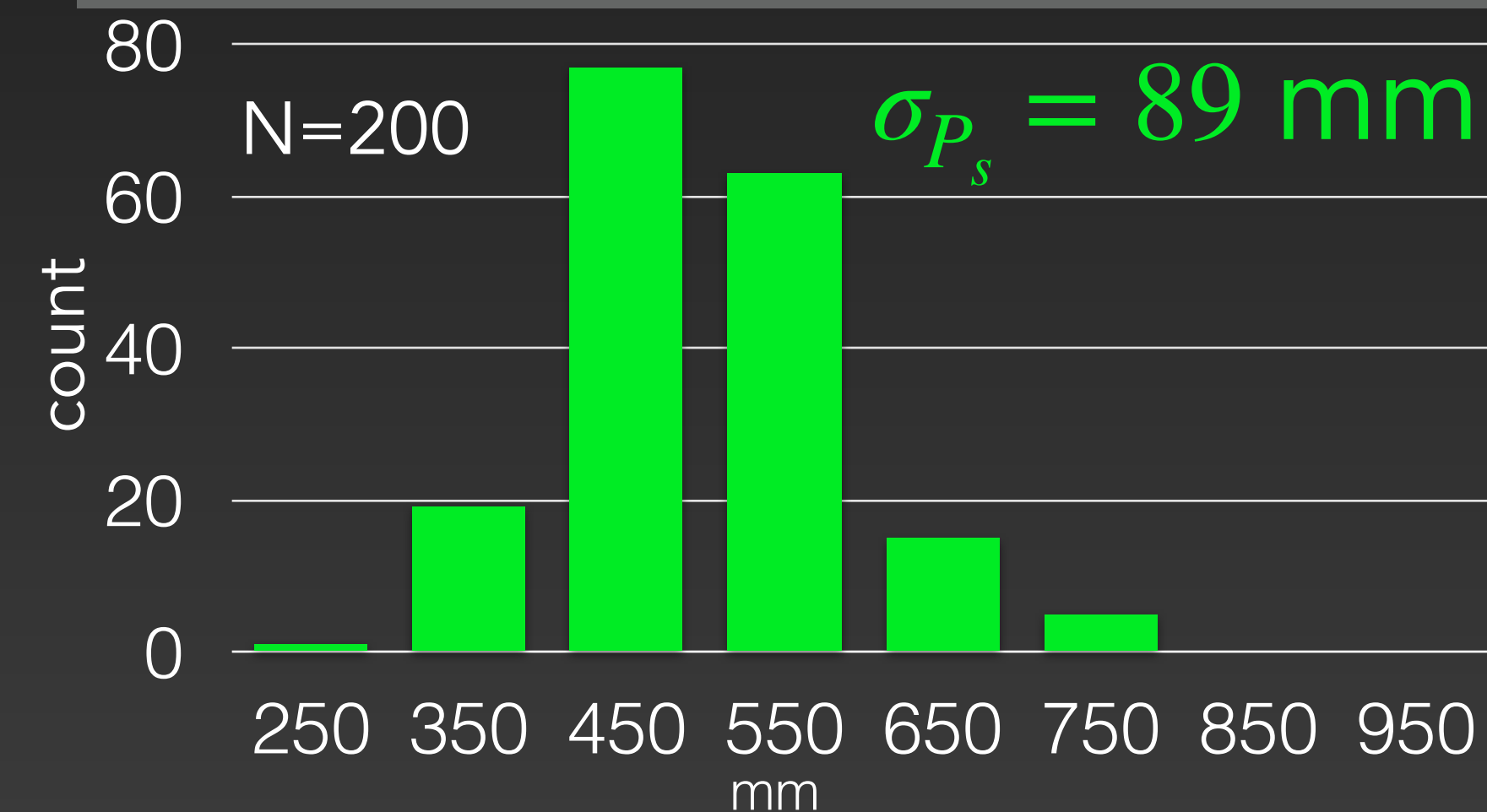
$$\mathbb{E}[P_s] = \alpha \times \lambda \times \tau$$

mm 10 mm/event 0.25 event/day 180 days

Climates with many, smaller rainfall events have a lower variability in seasonal rainfall than climates with fewer, larger events

$$\mathbb{E}[P_s] = \alpha \times \lambda \times \tau$$

mm 16 2/3 mm/event 0.15 event/day 180 days



Intro to Dryland Ecohydrology

{ ~~Spatial~~ | Temporal }

patterns of water

availability

Laikipia, Kenya

Equatorial (two rainy seasons)

North slopes of Mt. Kenya

Although seasonal rainfall has
changed only slightly, the
trend in rainfall climatology
has been towards
fewer, larger events

