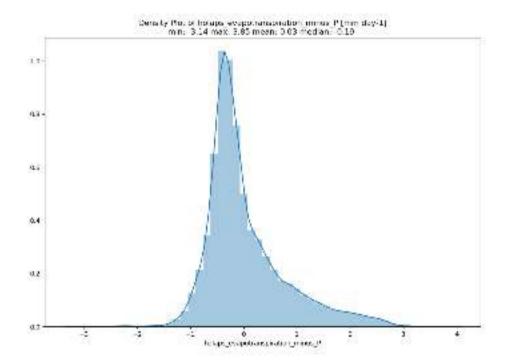
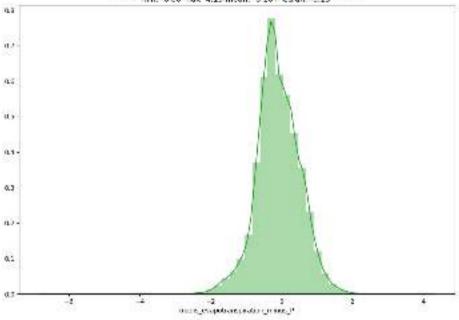
Sessons: Patterns for unimodal Rainfall Region hotaps evapotranspiration gleam evapotranspiration $\begin{array}{l} \text{Binedchtmm-odql-Mask}\\ (\text{duming} \times 1.0) \) \ | \ ((\text{duming}, \text{at} \times 0). \end{array}$ 30 time 2001-01-01 1 25 15-258 diam'r. medis evapotra spiration chirps precipitation \$ 170 24 25 2.00 20 Š. 25 0005 B Ď, 11 ŵ monte HERET 22.612 42.2°E 37,4°E 47°E 51.010 Sessonal Patterns for bimodal Rainfall Region holips exapetrarispiration gleam exepotranspiration 35 20 10 12 25 30°N 1 .. 1.70 15°N Je. maple month 0° 1.0 medis evapotra spiration primes precipitation 100 0.8 25 2.20 20 15°S 0.6 Š. 3 25 · 30°S 'n. 12 month HERET 40°E 20°W 0° 20°E

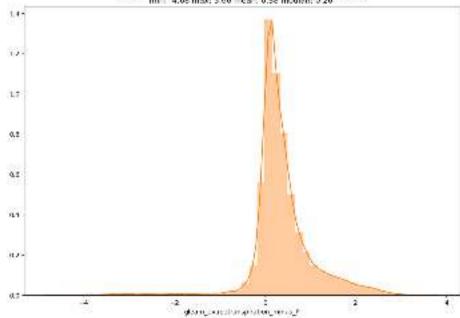
5 yr P-E



Density Mot of modes evaporaneometron minus Pijmin day-1) min: 6.66 max 4.15 mean: 0.10 median: 0.13







silent presenter

intro methods results discussion plots GLEAM offers the most consistent evaporation product over East Africa when validated against a simple water balance calculation

scrapbook

tables references coefficients methods

KEY FIGURE



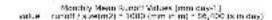


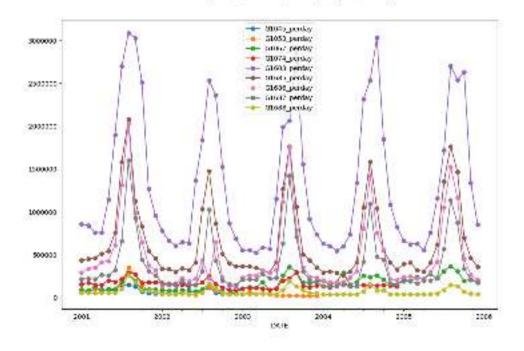


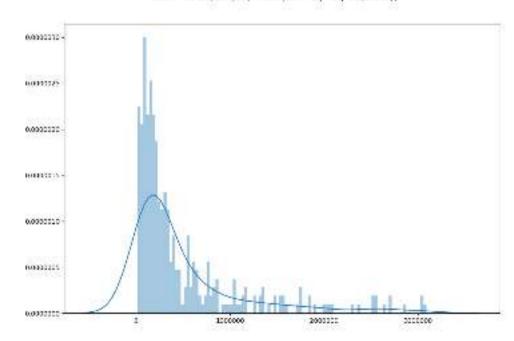


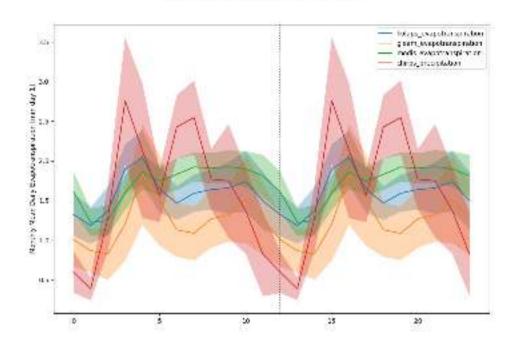
The station runoff is too high

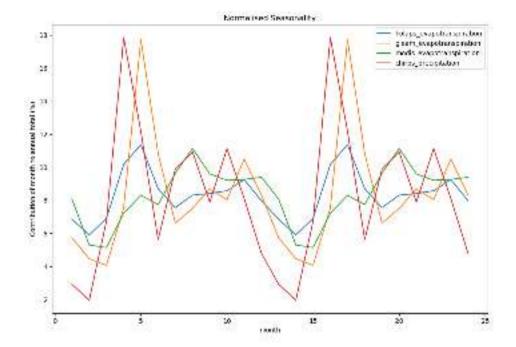
Monthly Mean Bunoff Values [mm day-1] wake = runoff / size(m2) = 1000 (mm in m) = 56,400 (si in day)



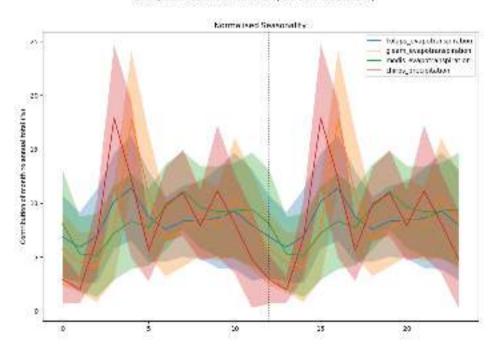


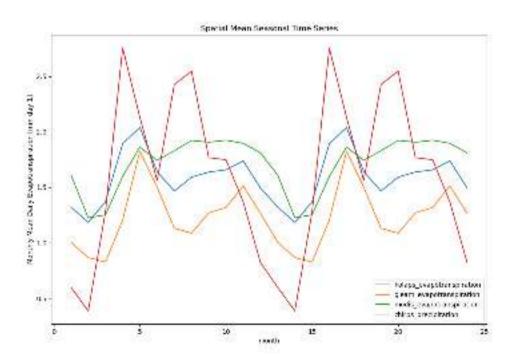




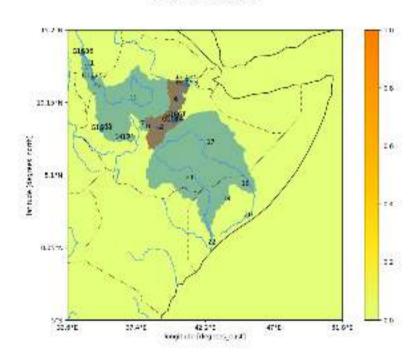


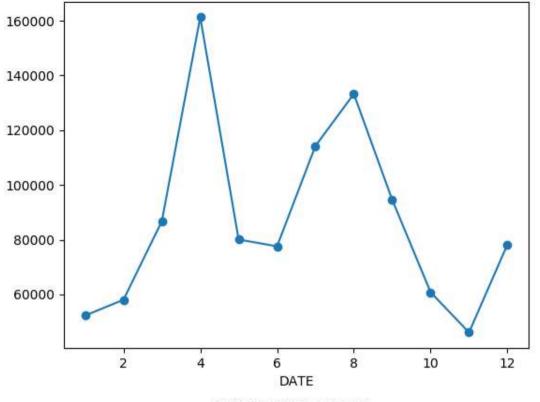
Monthly Near Normalised Seasonality With 4-1,573 years of ty-



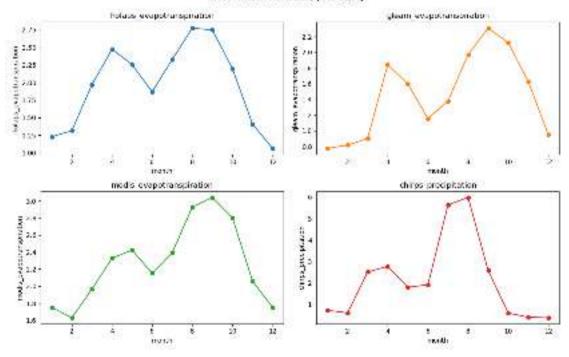


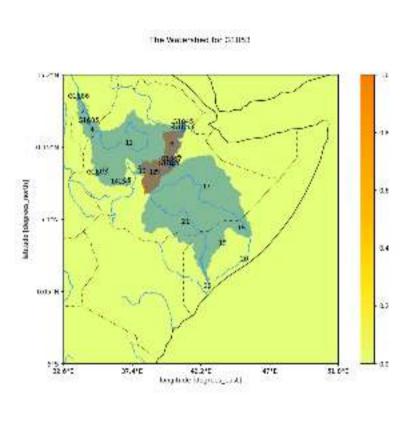


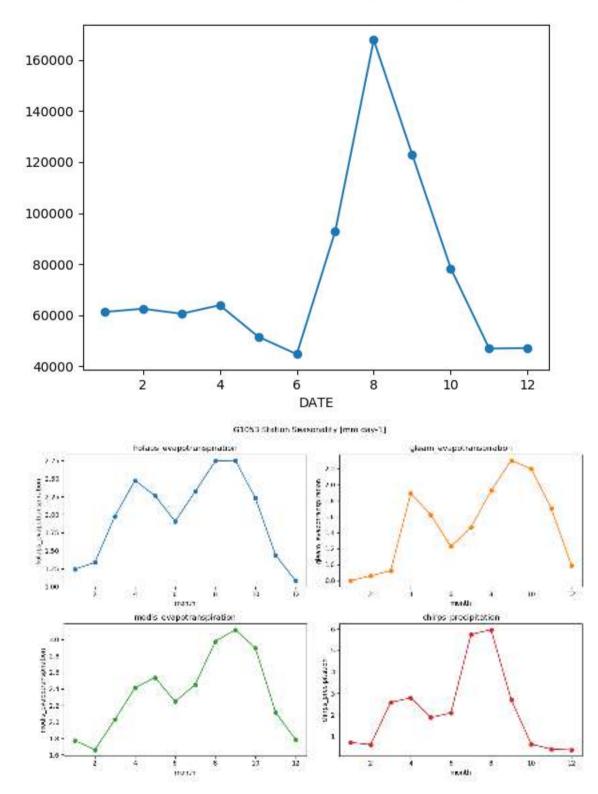


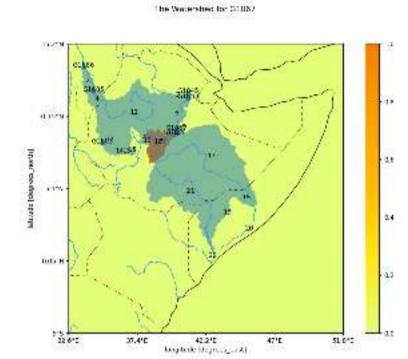


G1045 Station Seasonality Jmm day-1]

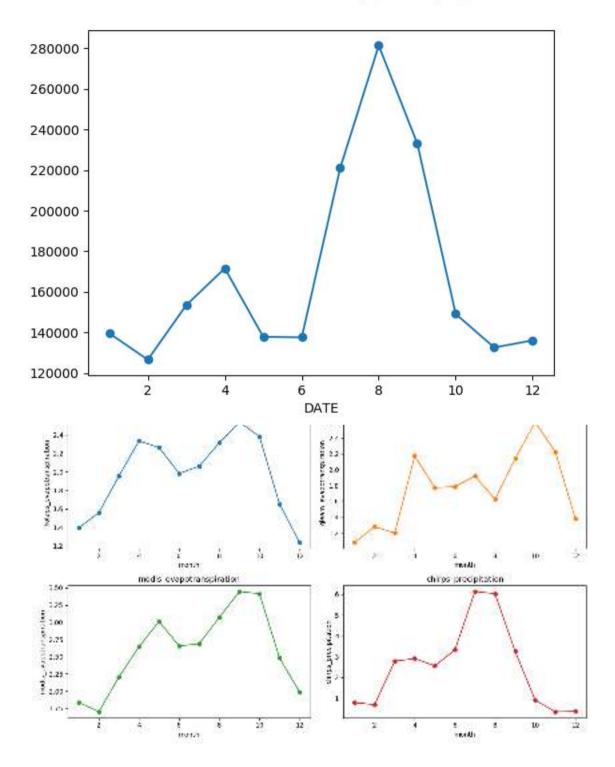


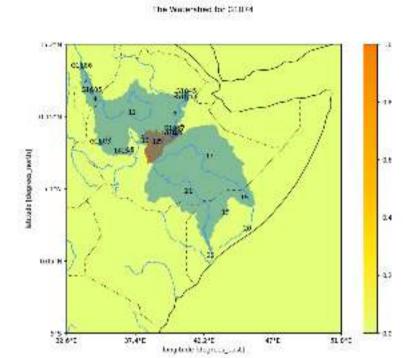




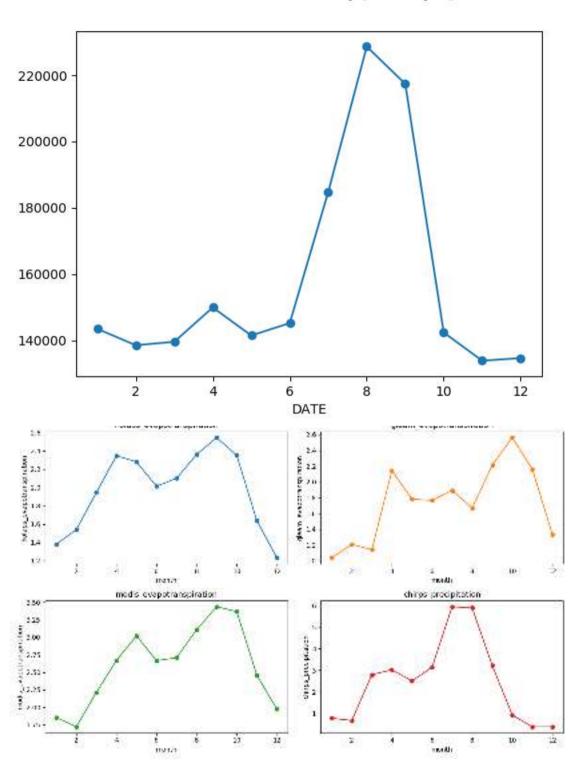


G1067 Station Seasonality [mm day-1]



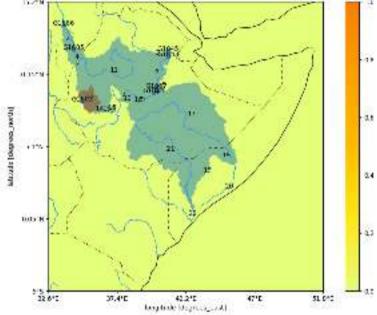


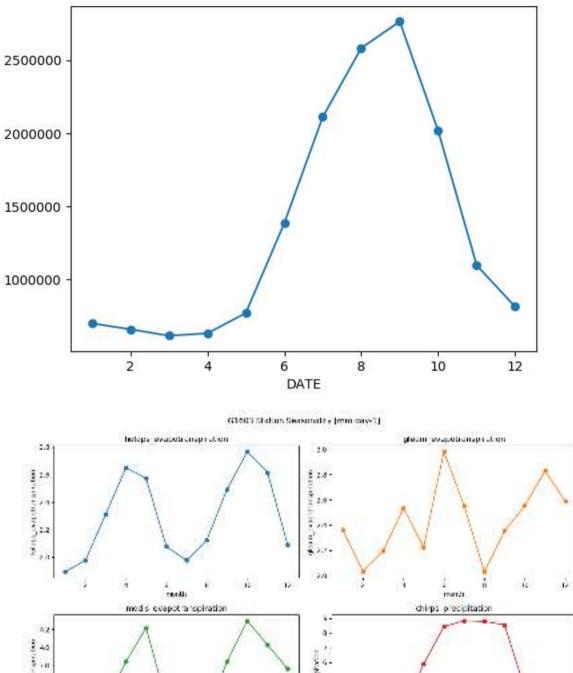
G1074 Station Seasonality [mm day-1]

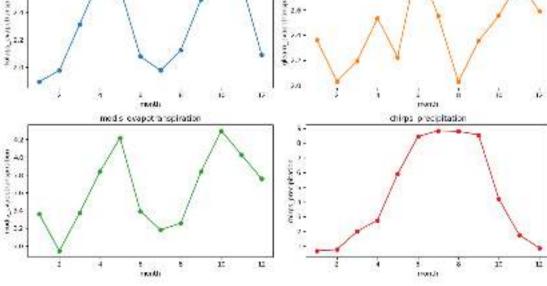


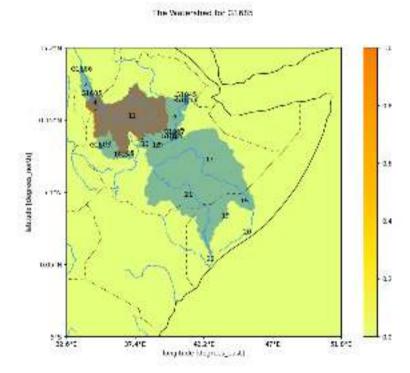


The Watershed for \$1,600

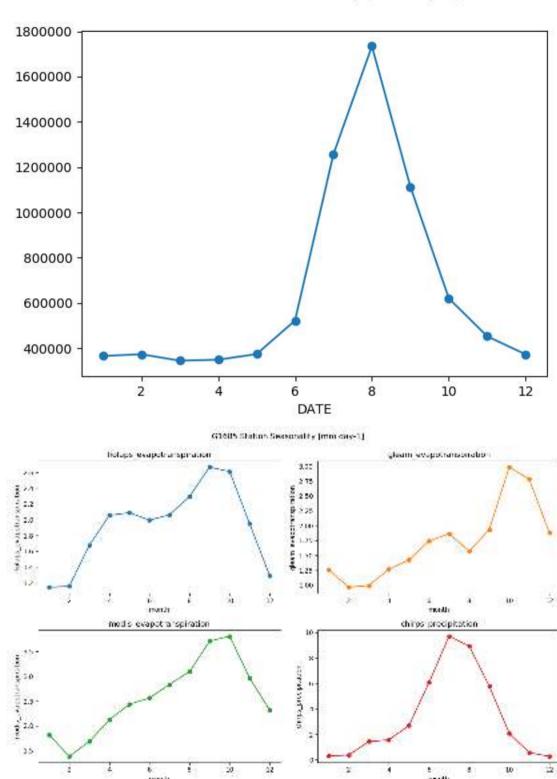


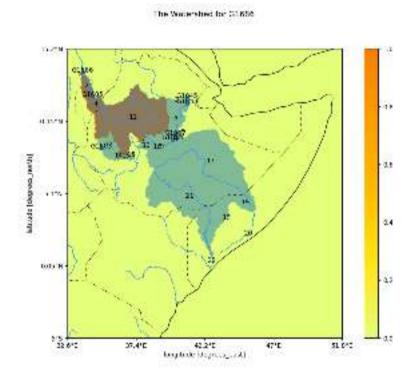






G1685 Station Seasonality [mm day-1]





G1686 Station Seasonality [mm day-1]

