

# Contents

<i>Foreword</i>	page ix	2.19 Optimal density	36
<i>Preface</i>	xi	2.20 Optimal monitoring networks	36
<i>List of abbreviations</i>	xv	2.21 Methods for design	36
<b>1 Precipitation and climate change</b>	1	2.22 Recommendations for rain gage placements	37
1.1 Introduction	1	2.23 Global precipitation data sets	38
1.2 Climate change and variability	1	2.24 Global precipitation data sets: availability and formats	41
1.3 Precipitation processes and floods	1	2.25 Evaluation of observed gridded precipitation data sets	42
1.4 Impacts of climate change	5	2.26 Monitoring networks for extreme events	45
1.5 Internal modes of climate variability: teleconnections	6	2.27 Precipitation measurements in the future	45
1.6 Extreme precipitation and floods in a changing climate: main issues	7	2.28 Summary and conclusions	46
1.7 Conclusions and summary	8	Exercises	46
Exercises	8	Websites for data acquisition and resources	47
<b>2 Precipitation measurement</b>	10	<b>3 Spatial analysis of precipitation</b>	48
2.1 Introduction	10	3.1 Spatial analysis of precipitation data	48
2.2 Precipitation measurement in a historical context	10	3.2 Missing data estimation	49
2.3 Ground-, radar-, and satellite-based measurements	10	3.3 Spatial interpolation	50
2.4 Measurement methods, errors, and accuracy	11	3.4 Deterministic and stochastic interpolation methods	51
2.5 Configurations of rain gages	11	3.5 Revisions to the inverse distance weighting method	57
2.6 Radar measurement of precipitation	13	3.6 Integration of the Thiessen polygon approach and inverse distance method	57
2.7 Weather radar and the theory of reflectivity	14	3.7 Correlation coefficient weighting method	58
2.8 Evaluation of exponents and coefficient values in a $Z-R$ power relationship	21	3.8 Inverse exponential weighting method	58
2.9 Formulation for optimal coefficients and exponents	22	3.9 Regression models	58
2.10 Bias evaluation and corrections	25	3.10 Trend surface models using local and global polynomial functions	59
2.11 Evaluation of methods	28	3.11 Example for trend surface models	60
2.12 Weighting functions	29	3.12 Thin-plate splines	62
2.13 Performance evaluations with multiple stations	30	3.13 Natural neighbor interpolation	63
2.14 Optimal parameters for weighting methods	30	3.14 Normal ratio method	63
2.15 Bias corrections with limited rain gage data	31	3.15 Nearest neighbor weighting method	63
2.16 Satellite-based rainfall estimation	31	3.16 Variants of multiple linear regression methods	65
2.17 Precipitation monitoring networks	34	3.17 Regression models using auxiliary information	65
2.18 Clustering of rain gages	34		



3.18 Geostatistical spatial interpolation	66	<b>4 Extreme precipitation and floods</b>	115
3.19 Optimal functional forms	70	4.1 Introduction	115
3.20 Structure of optimization formulations	73	4.2 Hydrometeorological aspects of precipitation	115
3.21 Emerging interpolation techniques	78	4.3 Larger-scale precipitation systems	115
3.22 Artificial neural networks	81	4.4 Convective patterns	116
3.23 Universal function approximation-based kriging	81	4.5 Precipitation and river regimes	116
3.24 Classification methods	83	4.6 Hydrometeorological aspects of floods: review of case studies	116
3.25 Distance metrics as proximity measures	84	4.7 Probable maximum precipitation	118
3.26 Distance metrics for precipitation data	84	4.8 Precipitation-based drivers and mechanisms influencing extreme floods	120
3.27 Boolean distance measures for precipitation data	86	4.9 Flooding mechanisms	120
3.28 Optimal exponent weighting of proximity measures	88	4.10 Flooding and shallow groundwater levels	120
3.29 Optimal K-nearest neighbor classification method	88	4.11 Soil moisture contributions to flooding	121
3.30 Optimal K-means clustering method	89	4.12 Spatial and temporal occurrence of extreme events: dependence analysis	123
3.31 Proximity measures: limitations	90	4.13 Joint probability analysis	127
3.32 Use of radar data for infilling precipitation data	90	4.14 Partial duration series analysis: peaks over thresholds	130
3.33 Geographically weighted optimization	91	4.15 Baseflow separation methods	131
3.34 Single and multiple imputations of missing data	92	4.16 Extreme precipitation and flash floods	133
3.35 Temporal interpolation of missing data	94	4.17 Precipitation thresholds and floods	133
3.36 Data set selection for model development and validation	95	4.18 Temporal difference in occurrence of peaks	134
3.37 Performance measures	96	4.19 Cyclonic precipitation: episodic events	135
3.38 Qualitative evaluation	98	4.20 Desk study approach	135
3.39 Model selection and multi-model comparison	99	4.21 Regression analysis	137
3.40 Surface generation	100	4.22 Extreme precipitation events and peak flooding: example	138
3.41 Geo-spatial grid-based transformations of precipitation data	101	4.23 Assessment from dependence analysis	140
3.42 Statistics preserving spatial interpolation	106	4.24 Statistical analysis of peak discharge and precipitation data	141
3.43 Data for model development	107	4.25 Floods in a changing climate: issues	144
3.44 Optimization issues: solvers and solution methods	107	4.26 Conclusions and summary	145
3.45 Spatial analysis environments and interpolation	108	Exercises	145
3.46 Data filler approaches: application in real time	108	<b>5 Climate change modeling and precipitation</b>	148
3.47 Local and global interpolation: issues	108	5.1 Downscaling precipitation	148
3.48 Under- and overestimation	109	5.2 Downscaling methods	148
3.49 Main issues and complexities of spatial analysis of precipitation data	109	5.3 Downscaling at spatial level	148
3.50 Spatial interpolation for global gridded precipitation data sets	109	5.4 Downscaling at temporal level	149
3.51 Spatial interpolation of extreme precipitation data	110	5.5 Statistical downscaling techniques	149
3.52 Applicability of methods	110	5.6 Weather generators	151
3.53 RAIN: Rainfall Analysis and Interpolation Software	110	5.7 Regional climate model: dynamic downscaling	151
3.54 Use and application of RAIN software	111	5.8 Other approaches	152
3.55 Conclusions and summary	111	5.9 Statistically downscaled climate change projections: concept example	152
Exercises	112	5.10 Weather generator: concepts	162
		5.11 Downscaling precipitation: major issues	167
		5.12 Conclusions and summary	167
		Exercises	167



Useful websites	168	7.23 Implications of infilled data	215
Resources for students	168	7.24 Descriptive indices for precipitation extremes	217
<b>6 Precipitation variability and teleconnections</b>	169	7.25 Rare extremes	221
6.1 Introduction	169	7.26 Trends based on GCM model simulations	222
6.2 Southern Oscillation	170	7.27 Software for evaluation of extreme precipitation data	222
6.3 El Niño Southern Oscillation	170	7.28 Conclusions and summary	222
6.4 Decadal oscillations	175	Exercises	222
6.5 Teleconnections and extreme precipitation	177	Useful website	224
6.6 ENSO and precipitation	185	<b>8 Hydrologic modeling and design</b>	225
6.7 Combined influence of AMO–ENSO phases	187	8.1 Precipitation and climate change: implications on hydrologic modeling and design	225
6.8 Pacific Decadal Oscillation	187	8.2 Emerging trends in hydrologic design for extreme precipitation	225
6.9 North Atlantic Oscillation	187	8.3 Methodologies for hydrologic design	226
6.10 Forecasts based on teleconnections	189	8.4 Hydrologic design	227
6.11 Precipitation and teleconnections: global impacts	189	8.5 Adaptive hydrologic infrastructure design	228
6.12 Conclusions and summary	191	8.6 Hydrologic design example	231
Exercises	191	8.7 Example of water balance model	233
Useful websites	192	8.8 Water budget model software	235
<b>7 Precipitation trends and variability</b>	193	8.9 Infrastructural modifications and adaptation to climate change	236
7.1 Historical and future trends	193	8.10 Conclusions and summary	238
7.2 Global precipitation trends	193	Exercises	238
7.3 USA precipitation changes	194	<b>9 Future perspectives</b>	241
7.4 Assessment of extreme precipitation trends: techniques	194	9.1 Future hydrologic design and water resources management	241
7.5 Fitting probability distributions for extreme rainfall data	195	9.2 Uncertain climate change model simulations	241
7.6 Statistical distributions	197	9.3 Future of hydrologic data for design	242
7.7 Parameter estimation	197	9.4 Tools for climate-sensitive management of water resources systems	243
7.8 Frequency factors	198	9.5 Example: generation of compromise operating policies for flood protection	243
7.9 Parametric and non-parametric tests	199	9.6 Impacts of climate change on reservoir operations: example from Brazil	245
7.10 Regional frequency analysis	201	9.7 Climate change and future hydrologic engineering practice	246
7.11 Illustrative examples	201	9.8 Floods: stationarity and non-stationarity issues	247
7.12 Value of fitting a parametric frequency curve	206	9.9 Extreme precipitation: issues for the future	247
7.13 Extreme rainfall frequency analysis in the USA	207	9.10 Institutional changes and adaptation challenges	247
7.14 Uncertainty and variability in rainfall frequency analysis	208	9.11 Conclusions and summary	248
7.15 Assessment of sample variances	211	Exercises	248
7.16 Non-parametric methods	211	<i>Glossary</i>	249
7.17 Homogeneity	212	<i>References</i>	253
7.18 Partial duration series	213	<i>Index</i>	266
7.19 Incorporating climate variability and climate change into rainfall frequency analysis	213	<i>See color plates between pp. 110 and 111.</i>	
7.20 Future data sources	213		
7.21 Statistical tests and trend analysis: example of extreme precipitation analysis in South Florida	214		
7.22 Different tests: moving window approaches	215		