

Figure 7.1a:

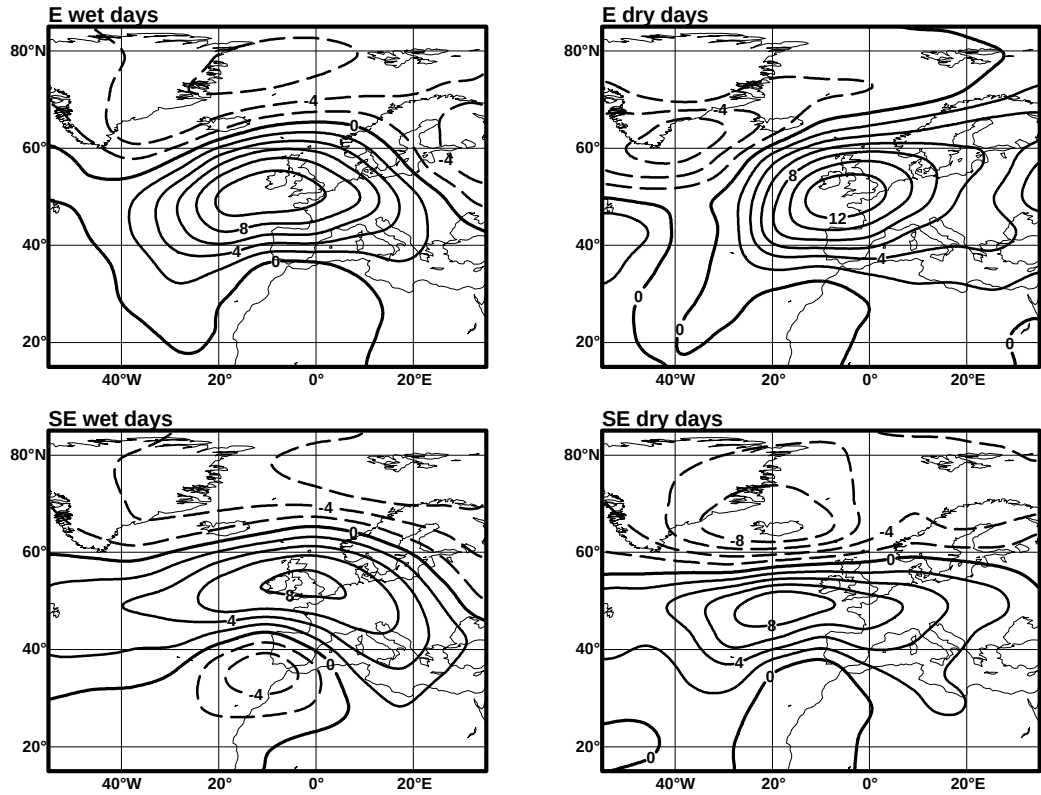


Figure 7.1b:

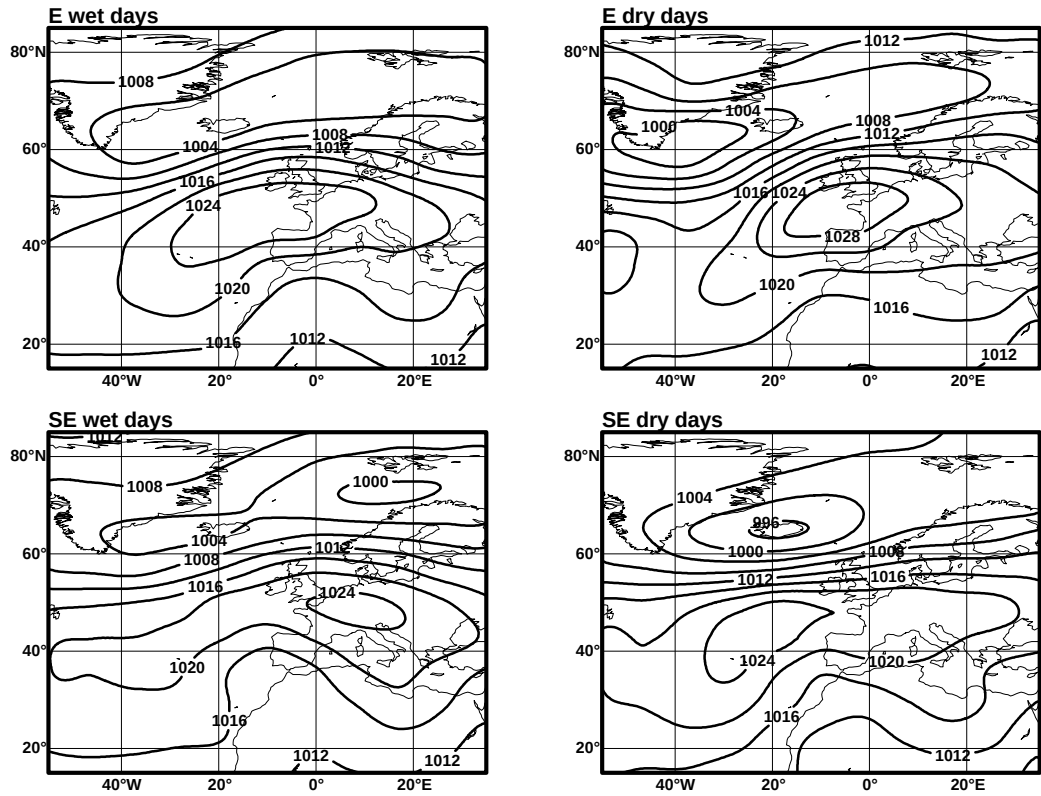


Figure 7.1: SLP composites (hPa) for wet and dry E and SE-type autumn days in the Guadalentin. (a) anomalies and (b) mean SLP.

Figure 7.2a:

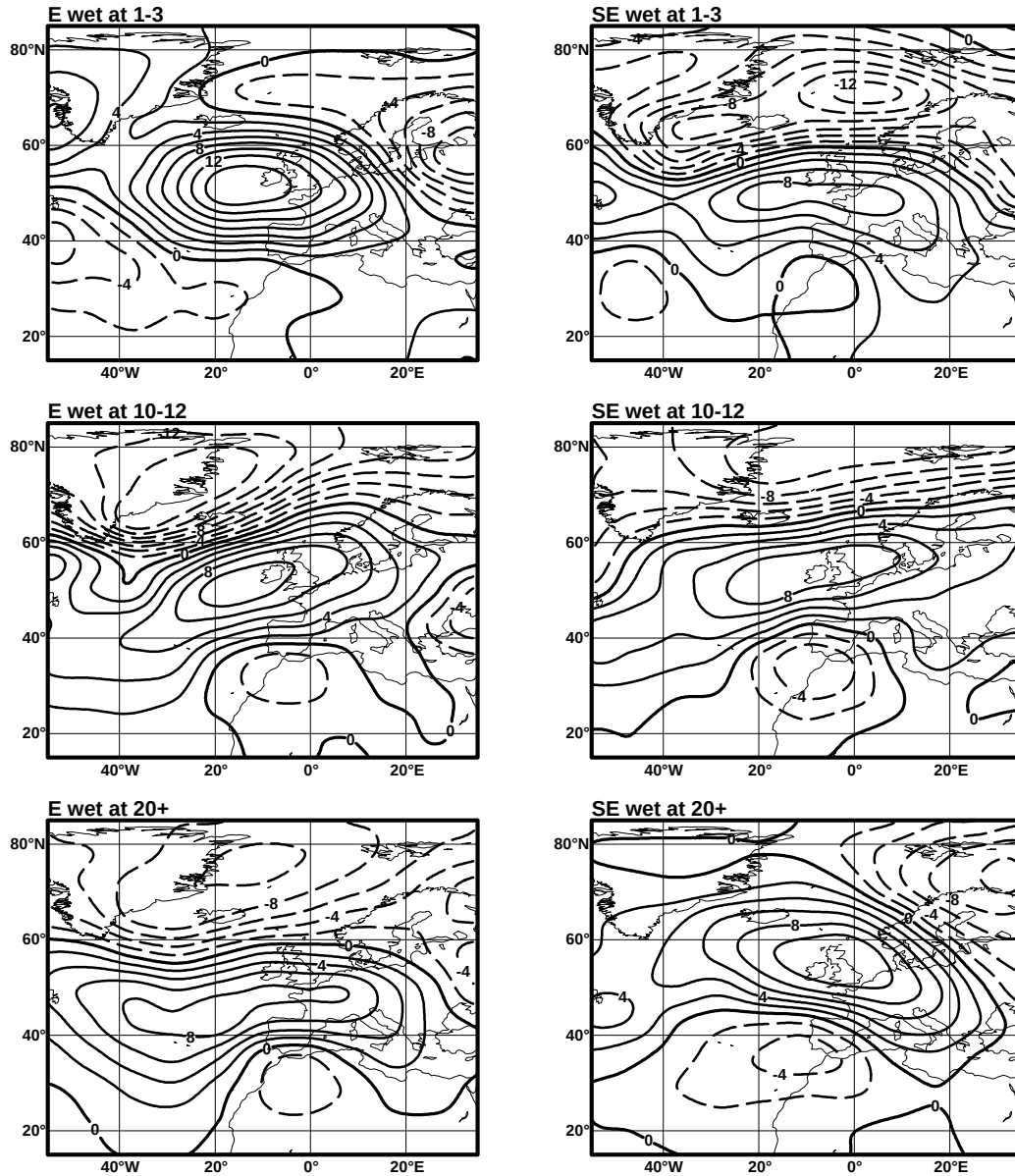


Figure 7.2: SLP composites (hPa) for E and SE-type autumn days in the Guadalentin which are wet at 1-3, 10-12 and 20+ stations. (a) anomalies and (b) mean SLP.

Figure 7.2b:

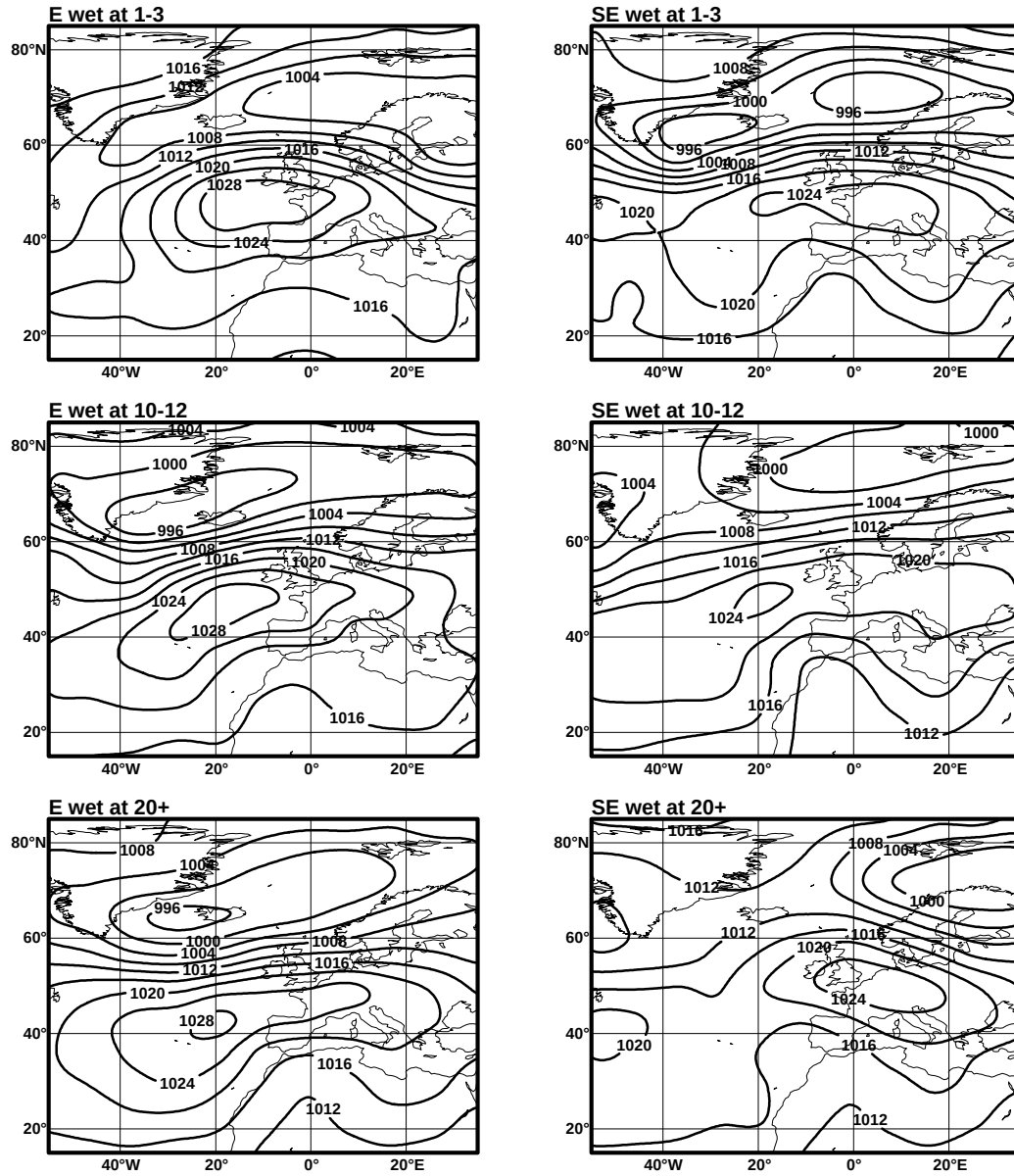


Figure 7.3a:

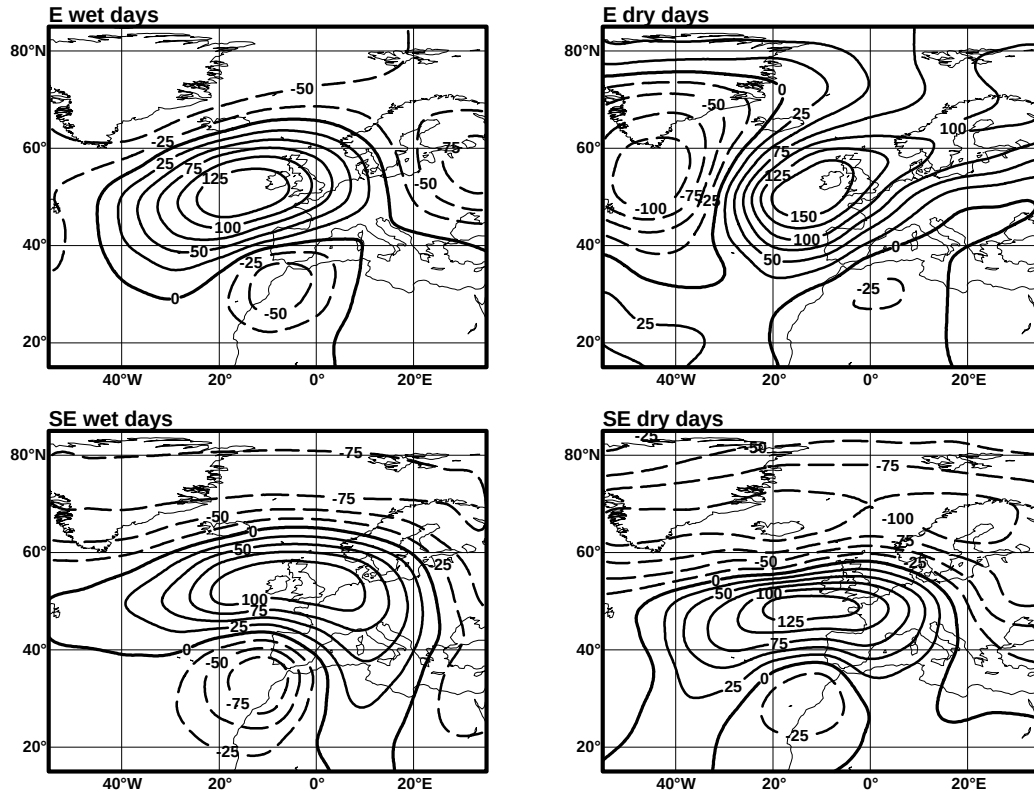


Figure 7.3b:

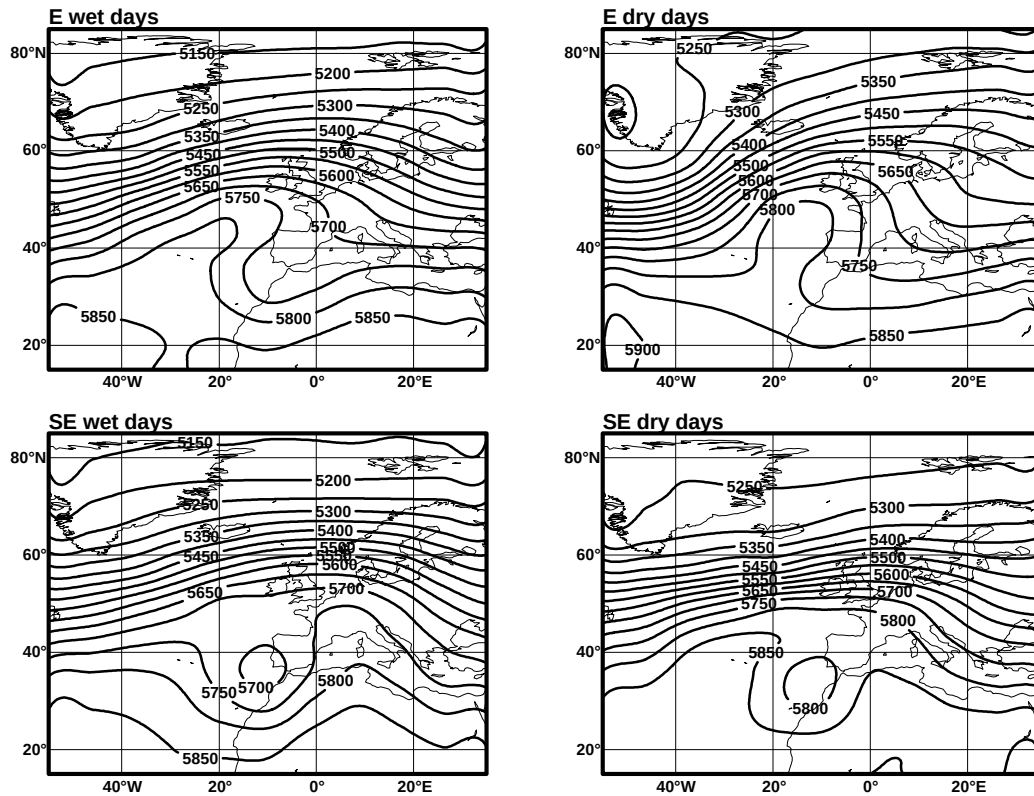


Figure 7.3: 500 hPa geopotential height composites for wet and dry E and SE-type autumn days in the Guadalentin. (a) anomalies and (b) mean values.

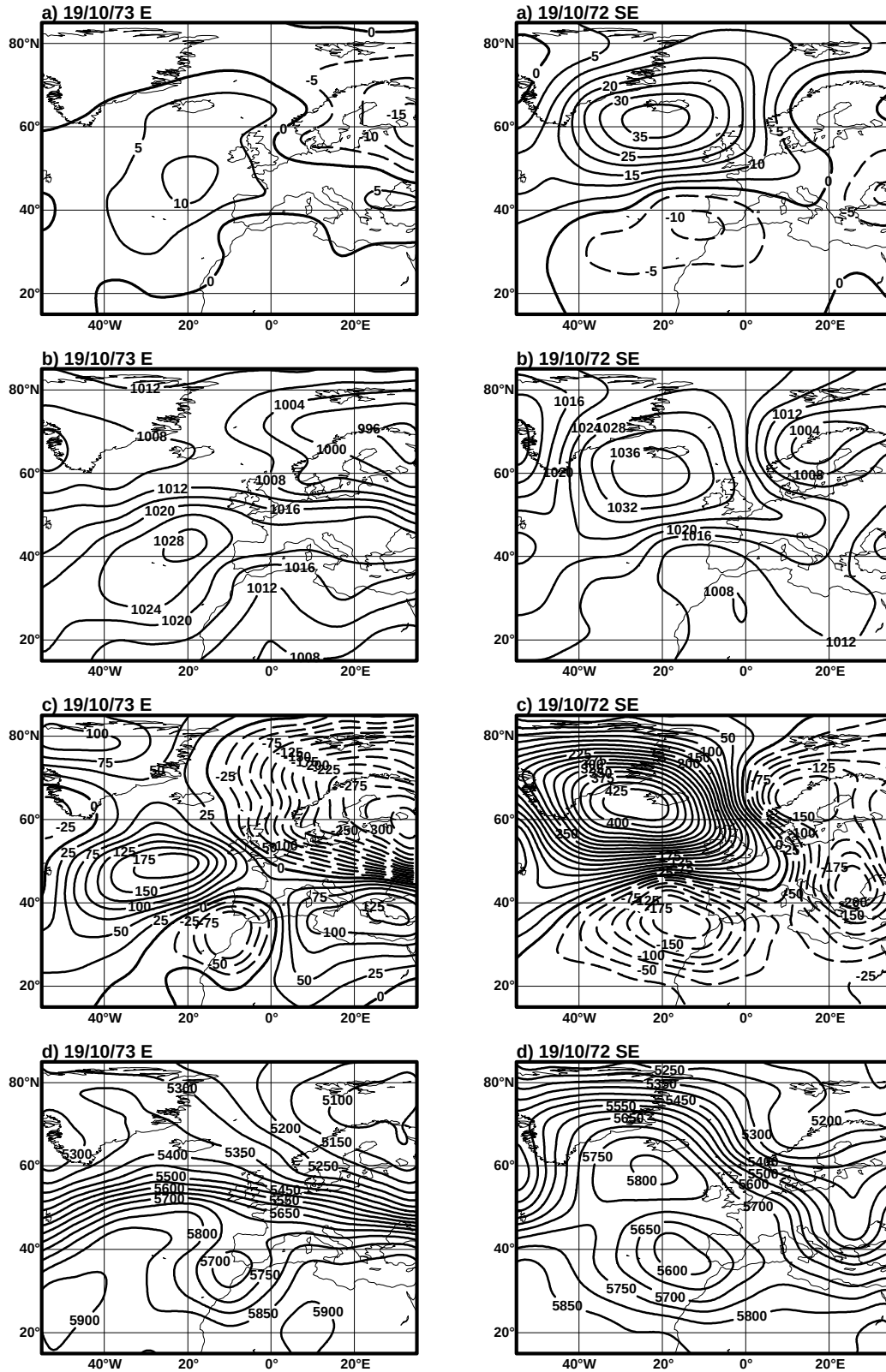


Figure 7.4: SLP and 500 hPa geopotential height charts (hPa) for two selected E and SE-type high-rainfall events in the Guadalupe. (a) SLP anomalies, (b) mean SLP, (c) 500 hPa geopotential height anomalies, and (d) 500 hPa geopotential height mean values.

Figure 7.5a:

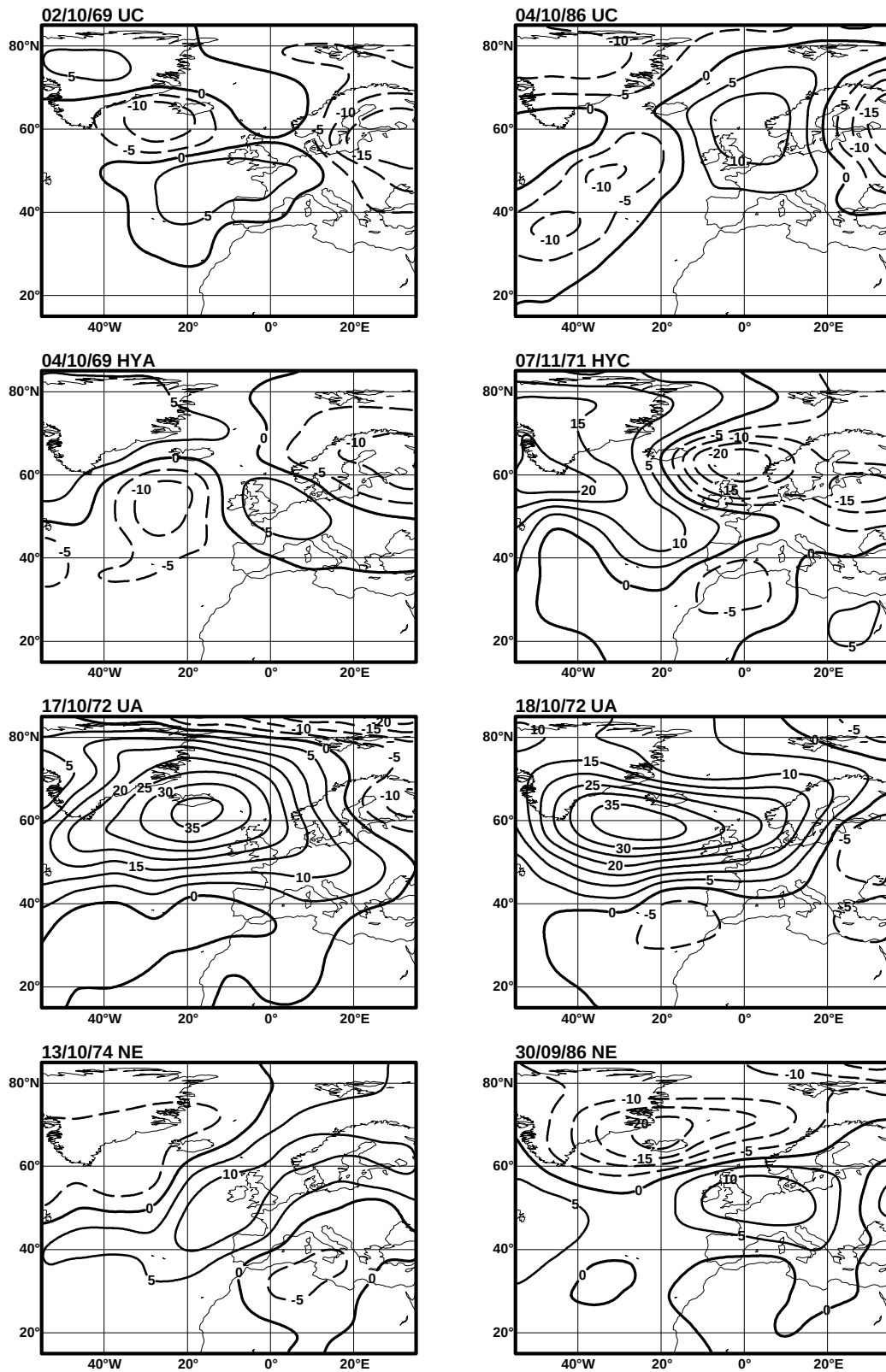


Figure 7.5: SLP charts (hPa) for eight selected autumn high-rainfall events in the Guadentín. (a) anomalies and (b) mean SLP.

Figure 7.5b:

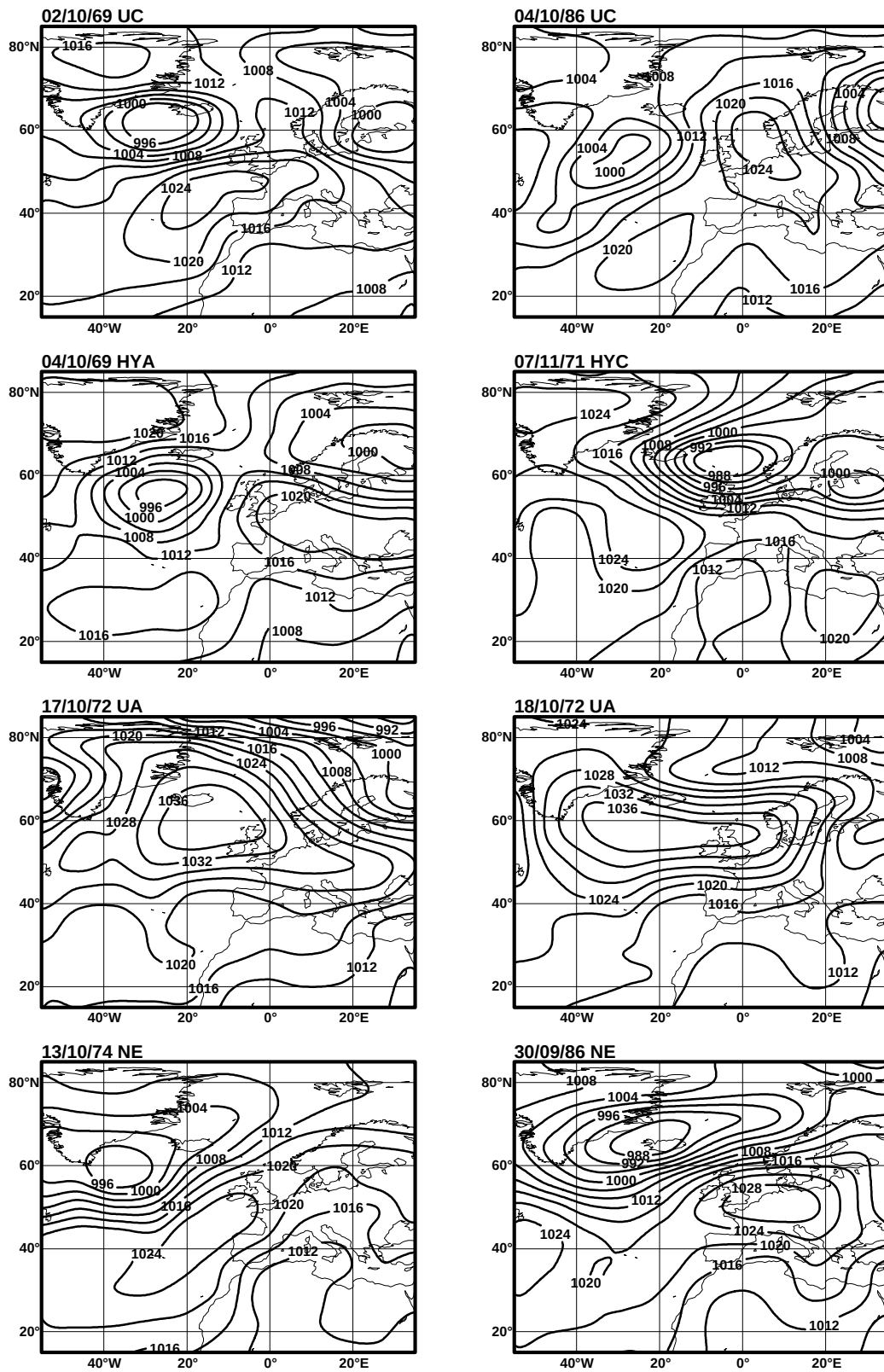


Figure 7.6a:

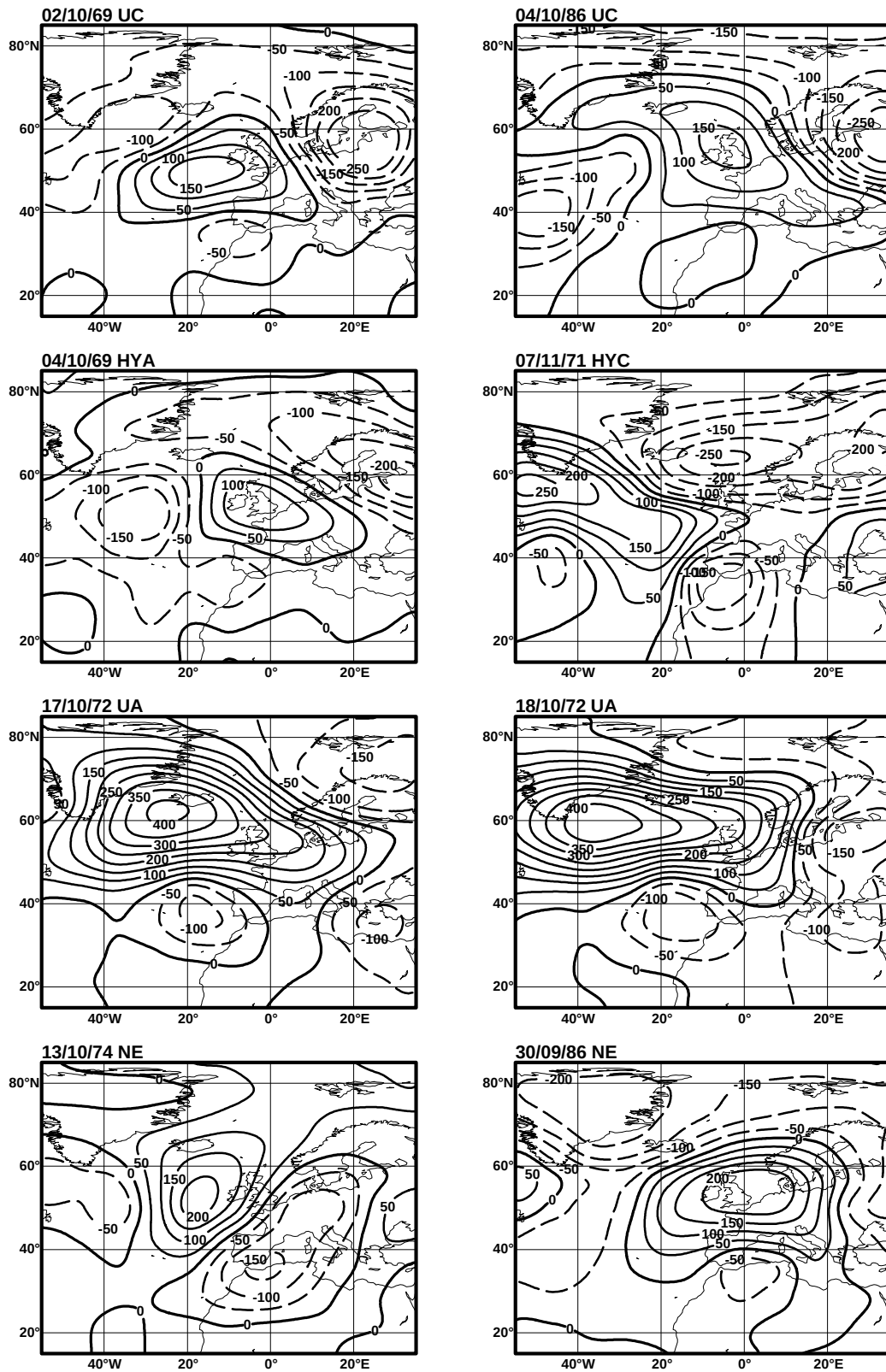


Figure 7.6: 500 hPa geopotential height charts for eight selected autumn high-rainfall events in the Guadalentín. (a) anomalies and (b) mean values.

Figure 7.6b:

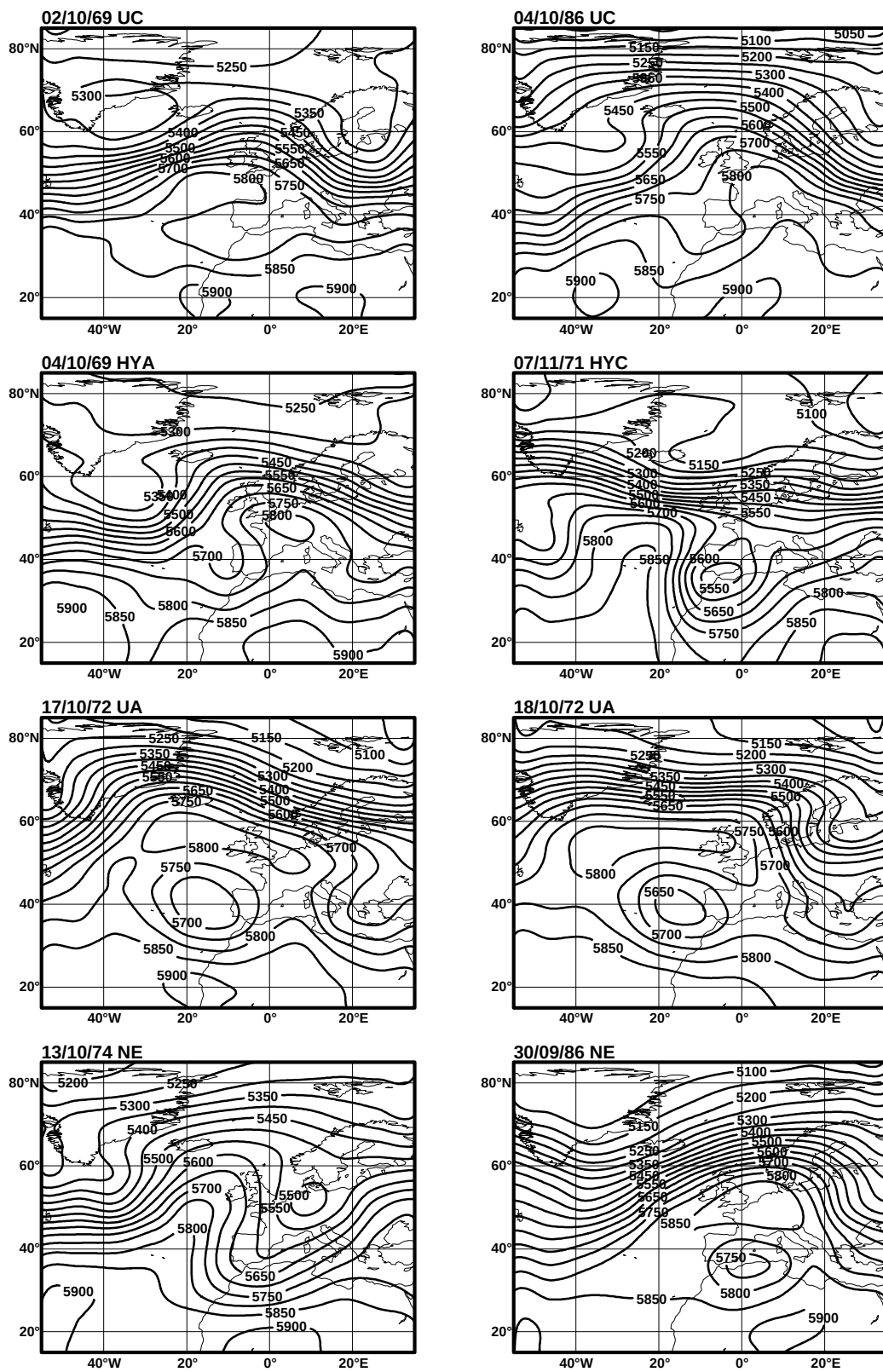


Figure 7.7a:

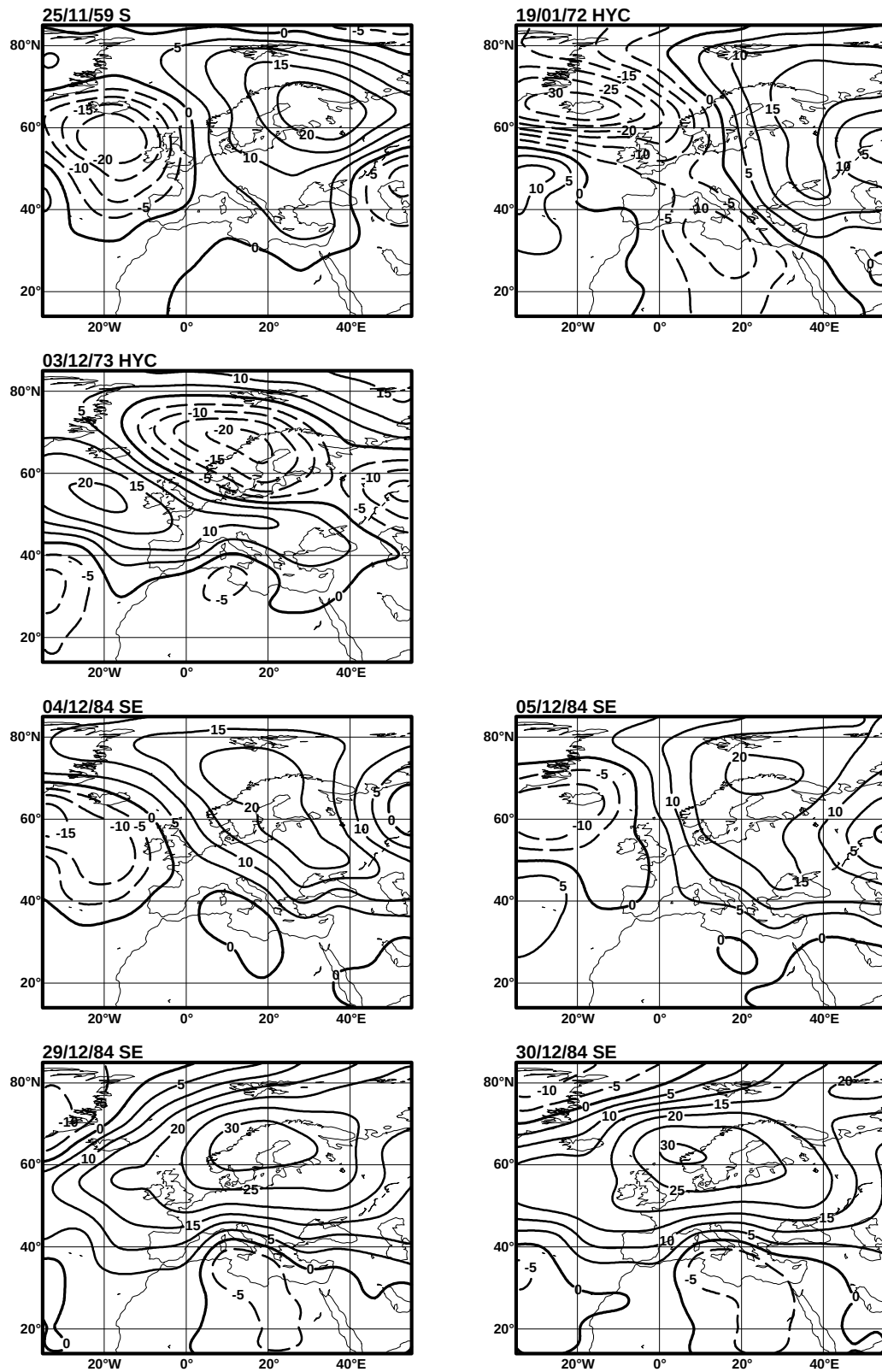


Figure 7.7: SLP charts (hPa) for seven selected winter high-rainfall events in the Agri. (a) anomalies and (b) mean SLP.

Figure 7.7b:

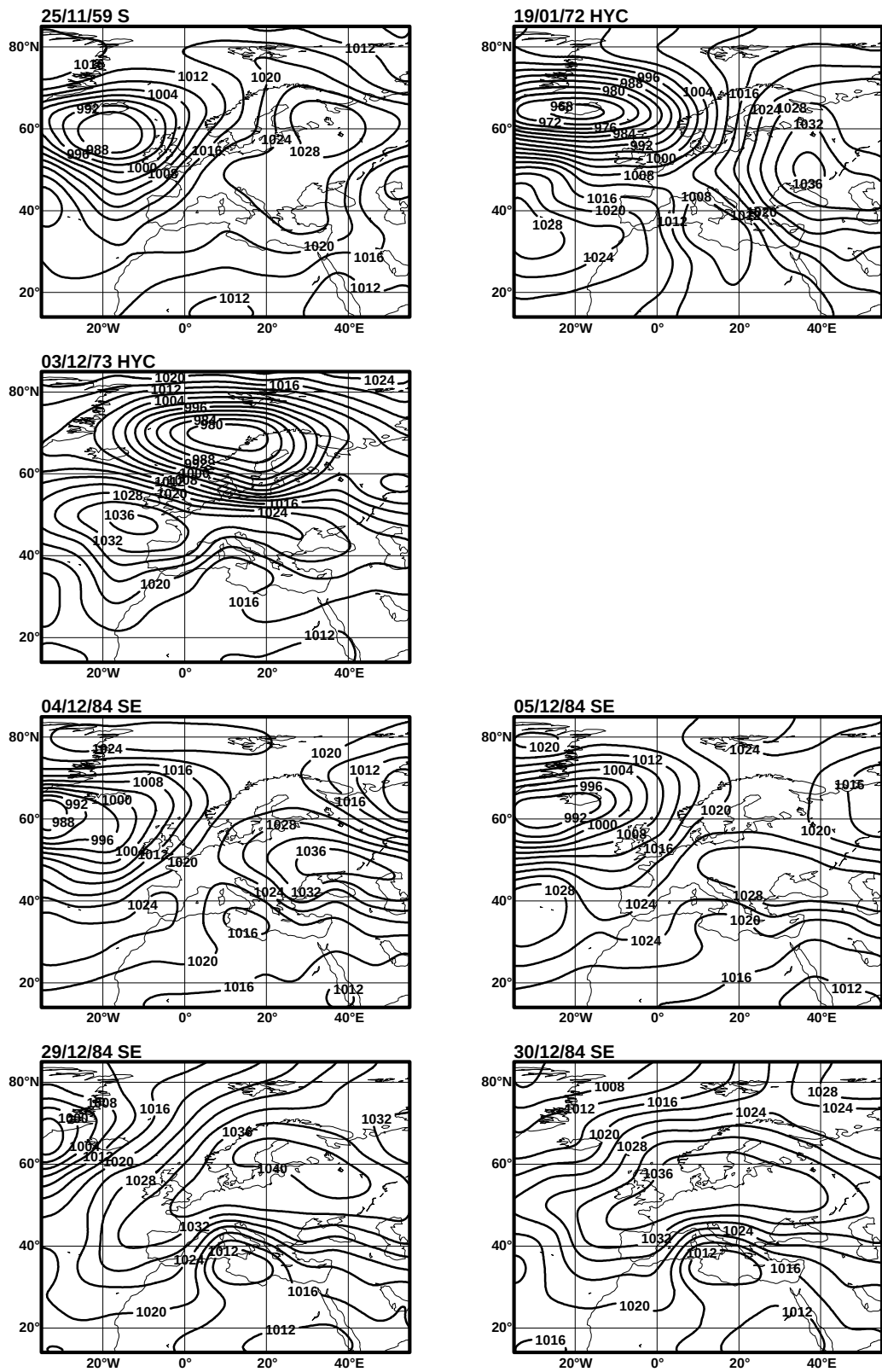


Figure 7.8a:

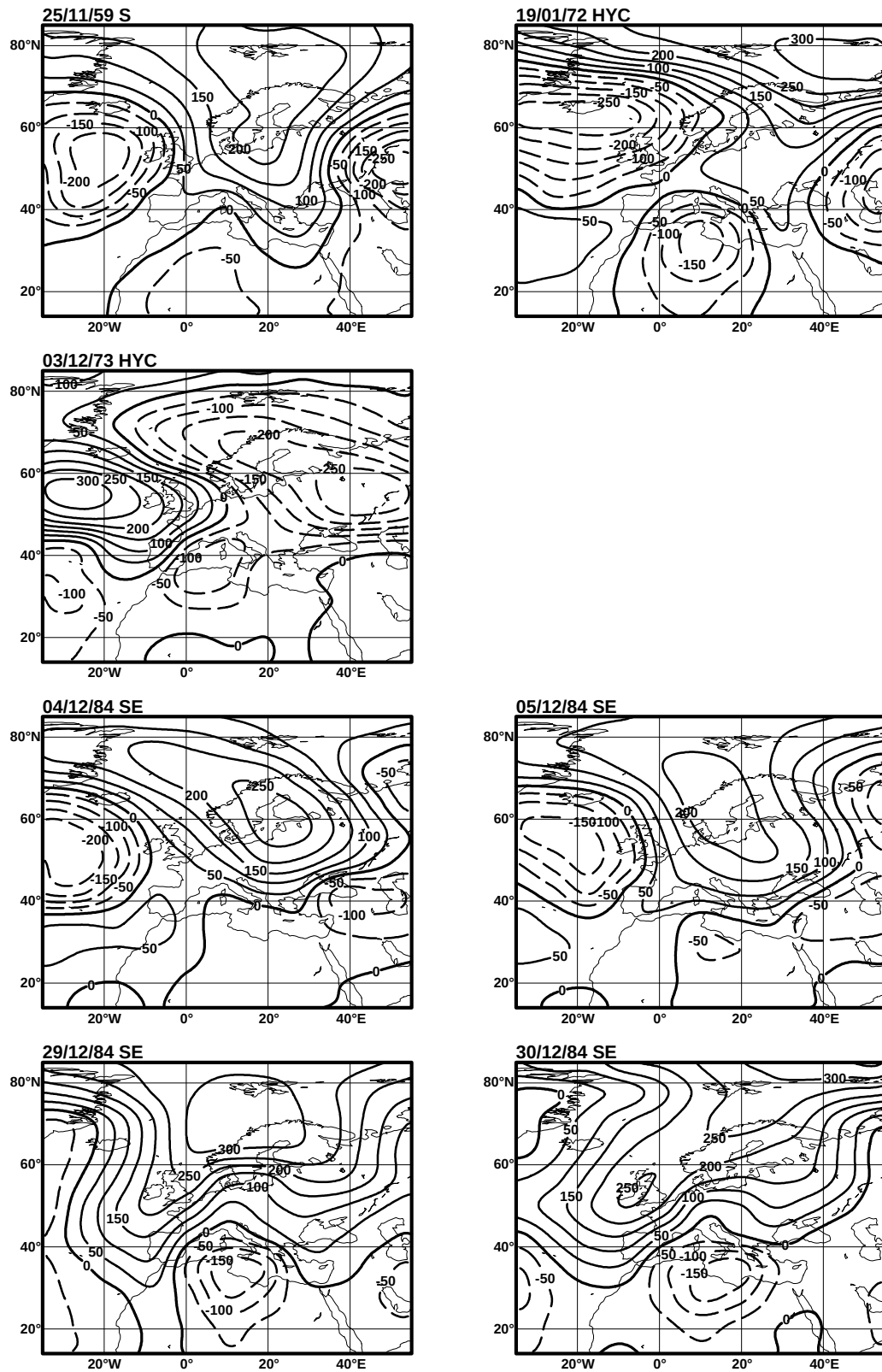
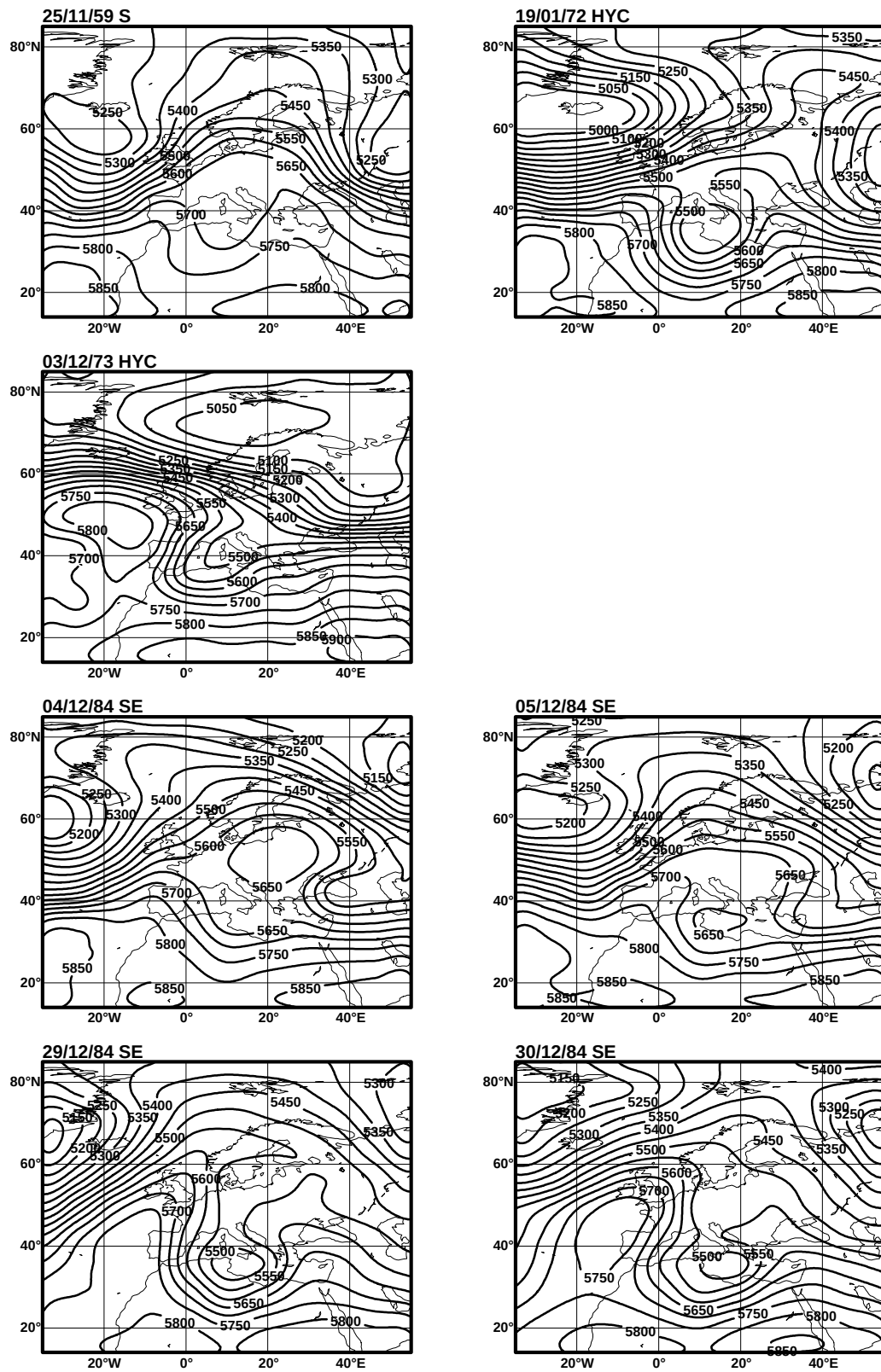


Figure 7.8: 500 hPa geopotential height charts for seven selected winter high-rainfall events in the Agri. (a) anomalies and (b) mean values.

Figure 7.8b:



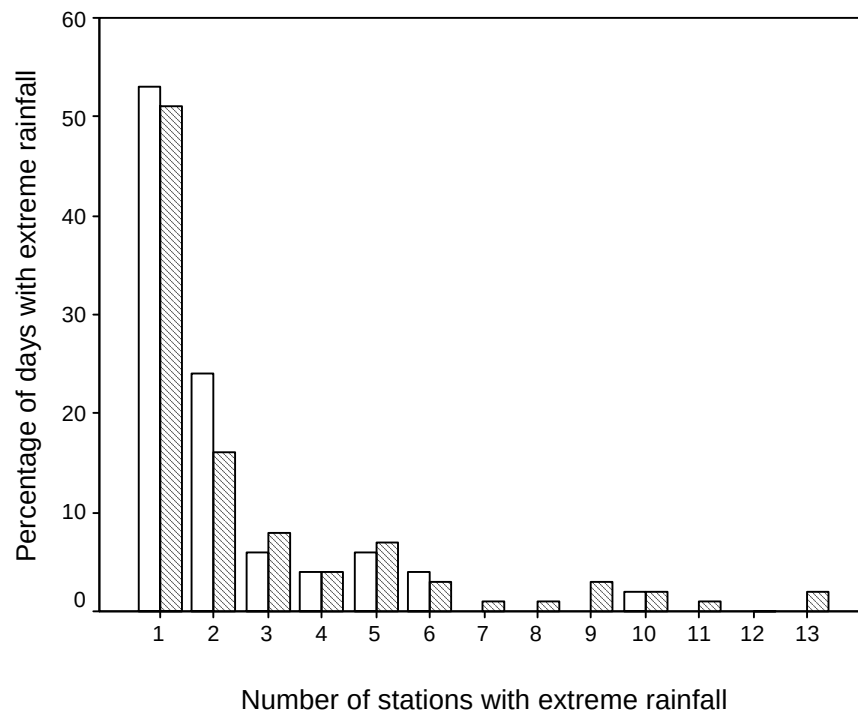


Figure 7.9: The number of stations in the Guadalentín where daily rainfall is greater than the 95th percentile value plotted against the percentage of all days with extreme rainfall. See text for definitions. Open bars = summer, hatched bars = autumn.

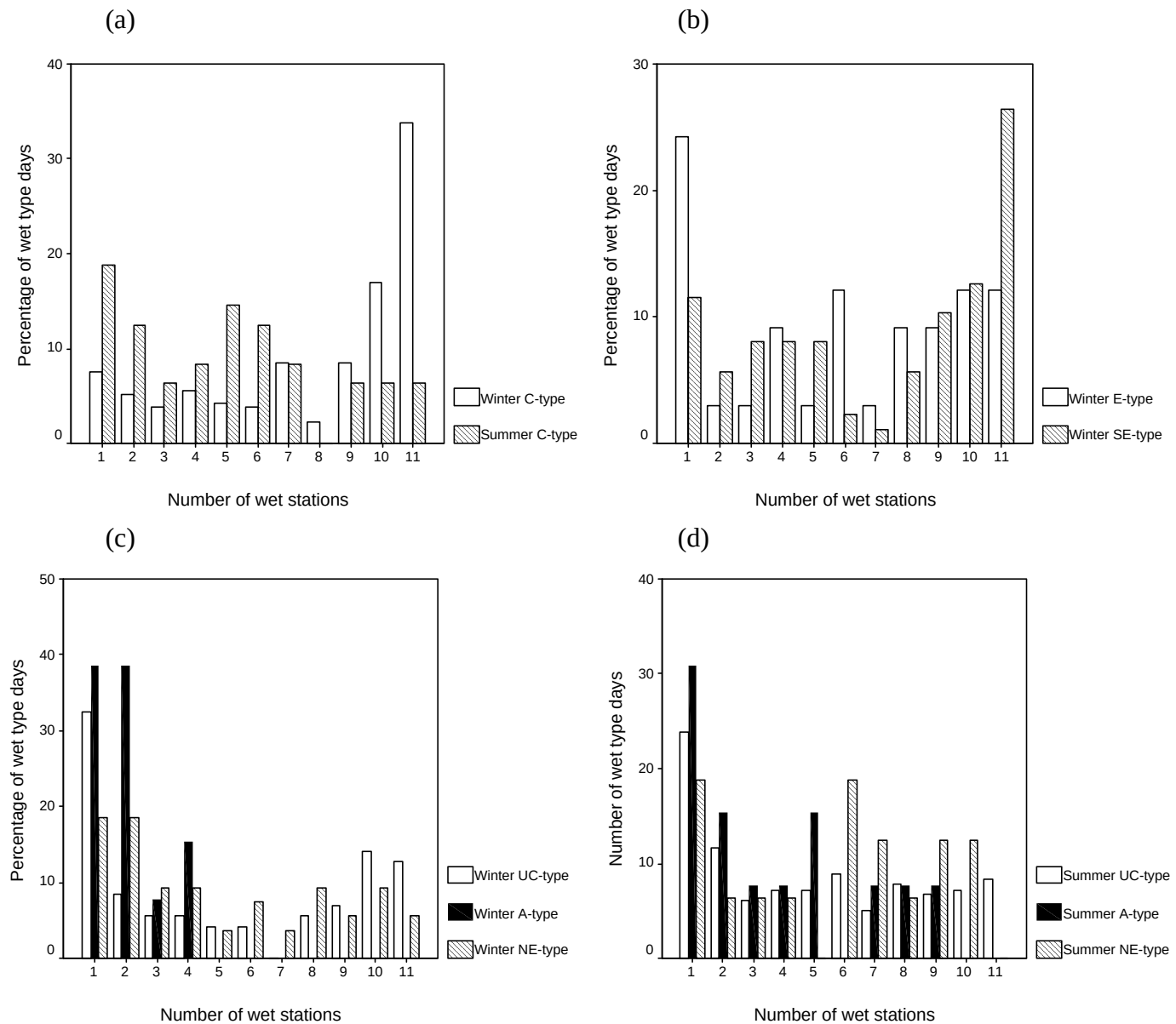


Figure 7.10: The number of stations in the Agri which are wet on a particular circulation-type day plotted against the percentage of all wet type days.

(a) C-type in winter (open bars) and summer (hatched bars); (b) E (open bars) and SE (hatched bars) types in winter; (c) UC (open bars), A (solid bars) and NE (hatched bars) types in winter; and, (d) UC (open bars), A (solid bars) and NE (hatched bars) types in summer.

Figure 7.11a:

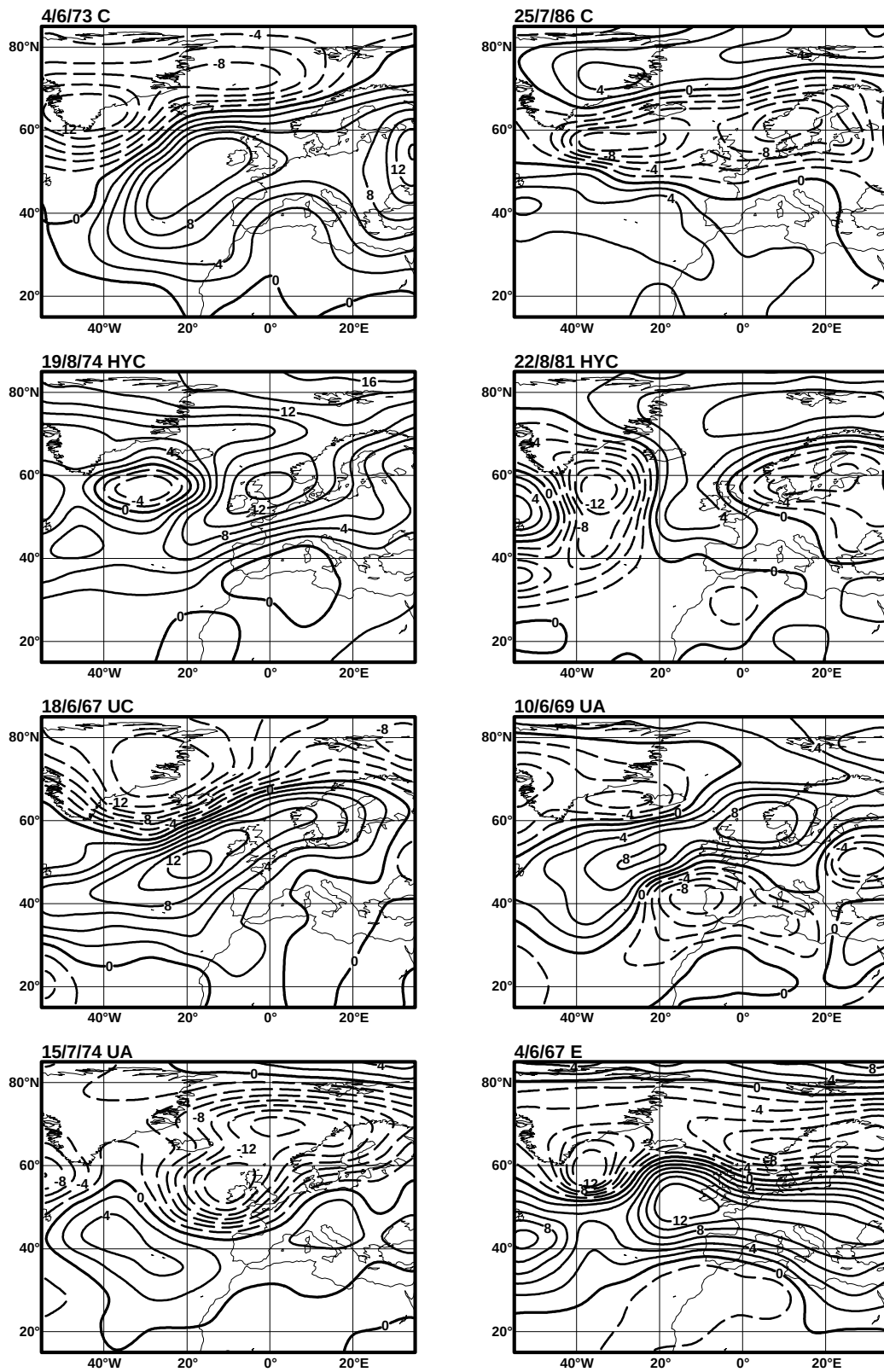


Figure 7.11: SLP charts (hPa) for eight selected summer high-rainfall events in the Guadalestín. (a) anomalies and (b) mean SLP.

Figure 7.11b:

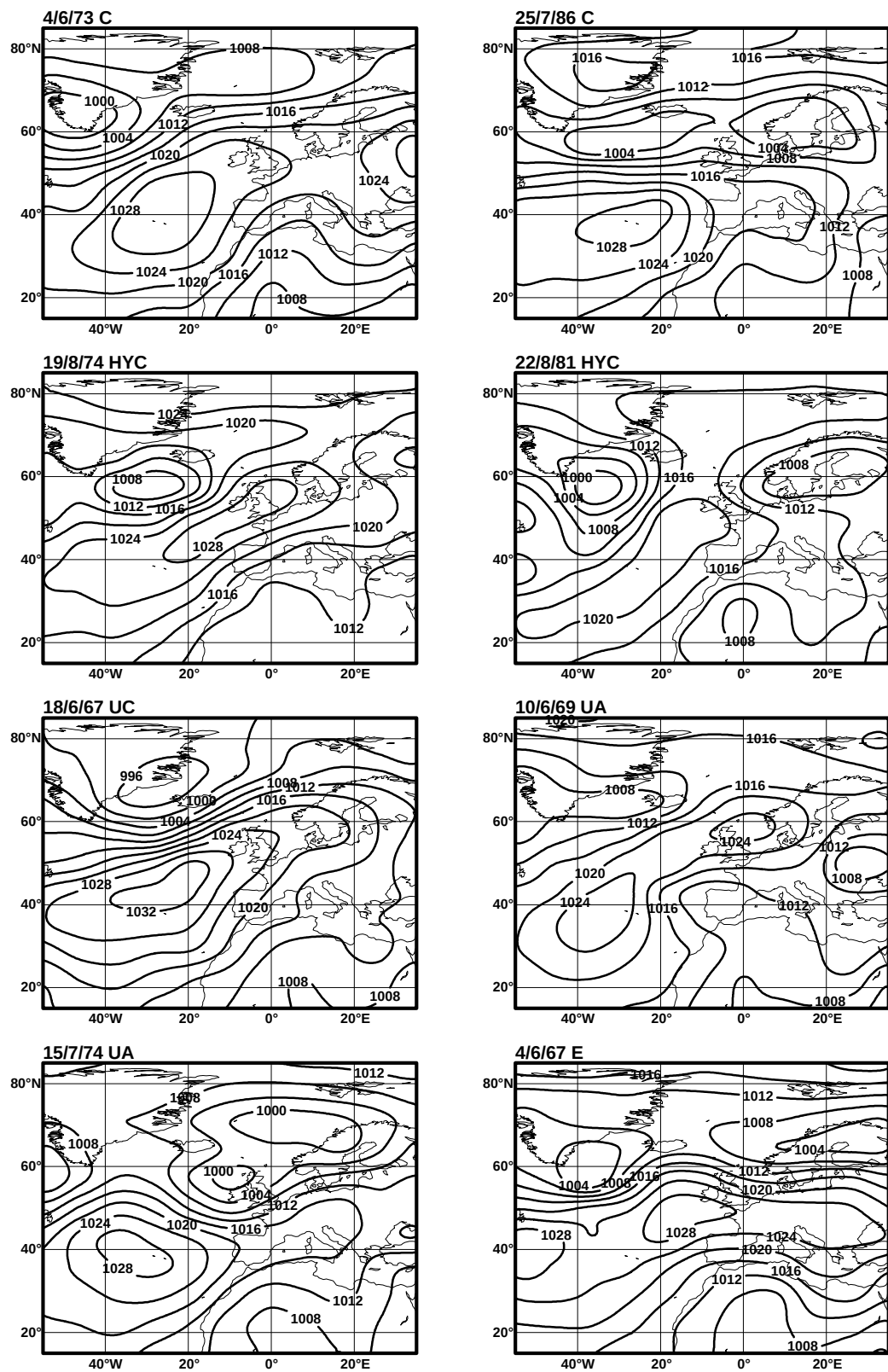


Figure 7.12a:

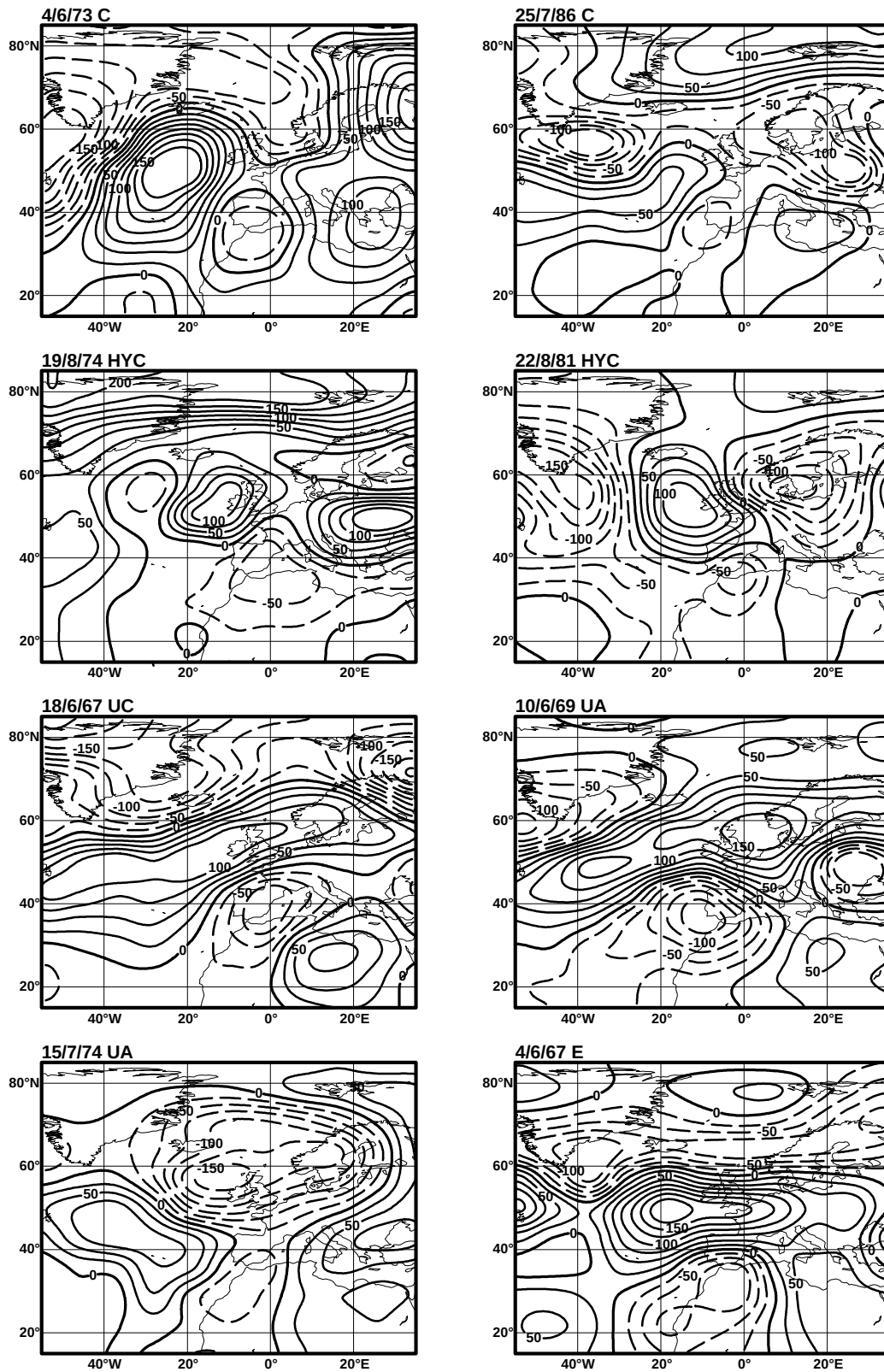


Figure 7.12: 500 hPa geopotential height charts for eight selected summer high-rainfall events in the Guadalequiv. (a) anomalies and (b) mean values.

Figure 7.12b:

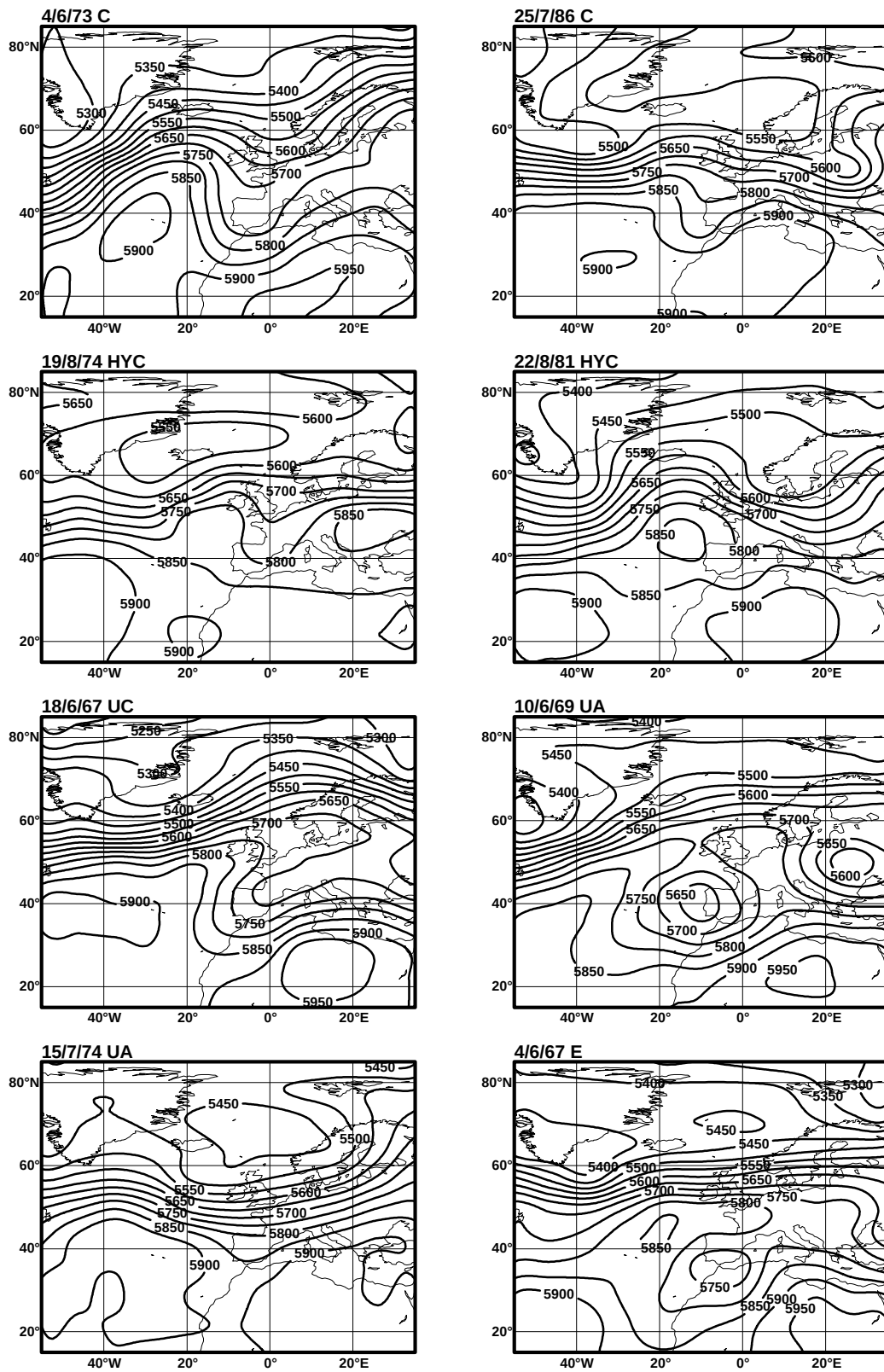


Figure 7.13a:

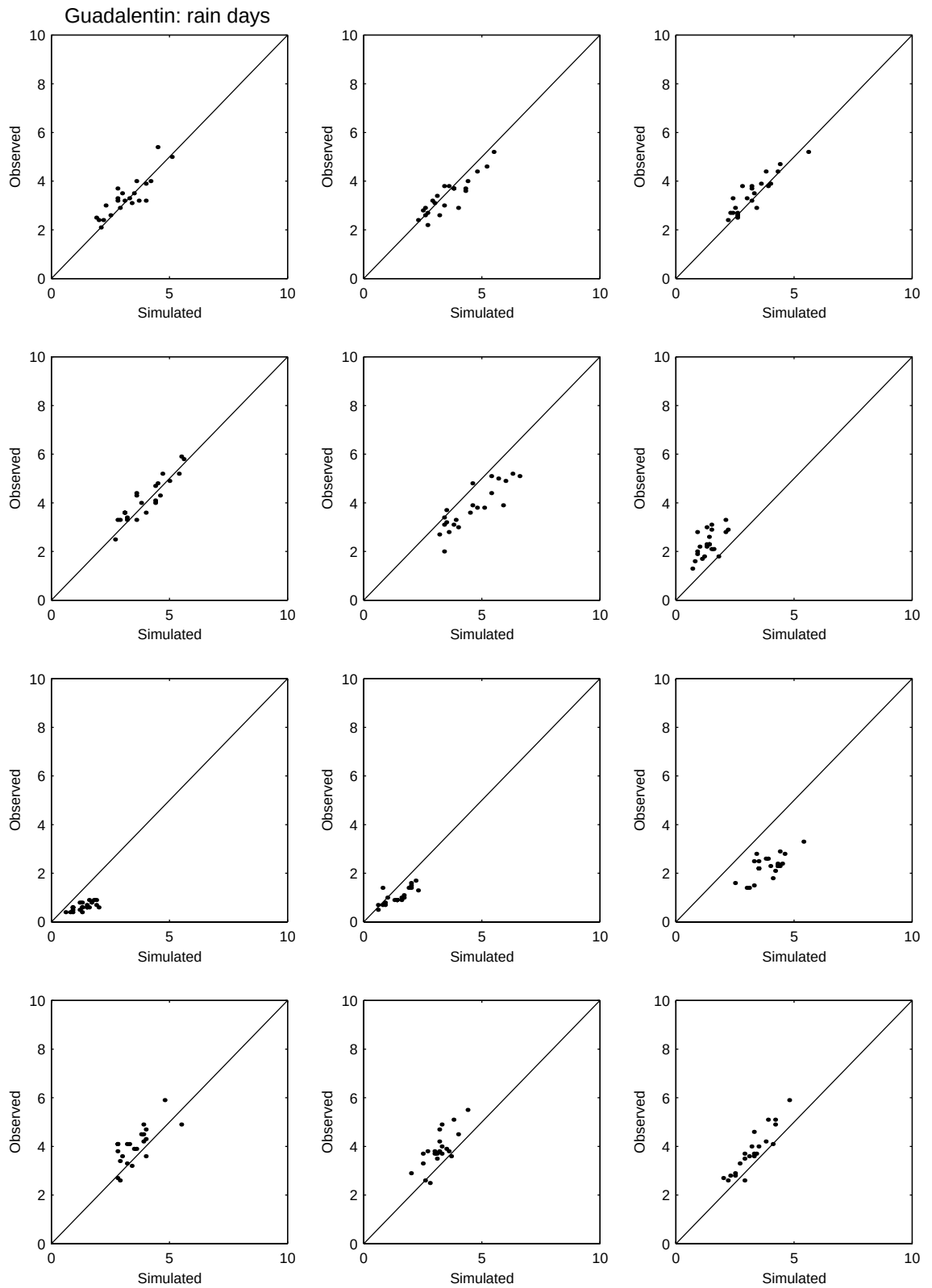


Figure 7.13: Observed versus NCWG-simulated values for (a) the mean monthly number of rain days and (b) mean monthly rainfall (mm), for 22 stations in the Guadalentin. Different sequences of random numbers were used for the rainfall occurrence process.

Figure 7.13b:

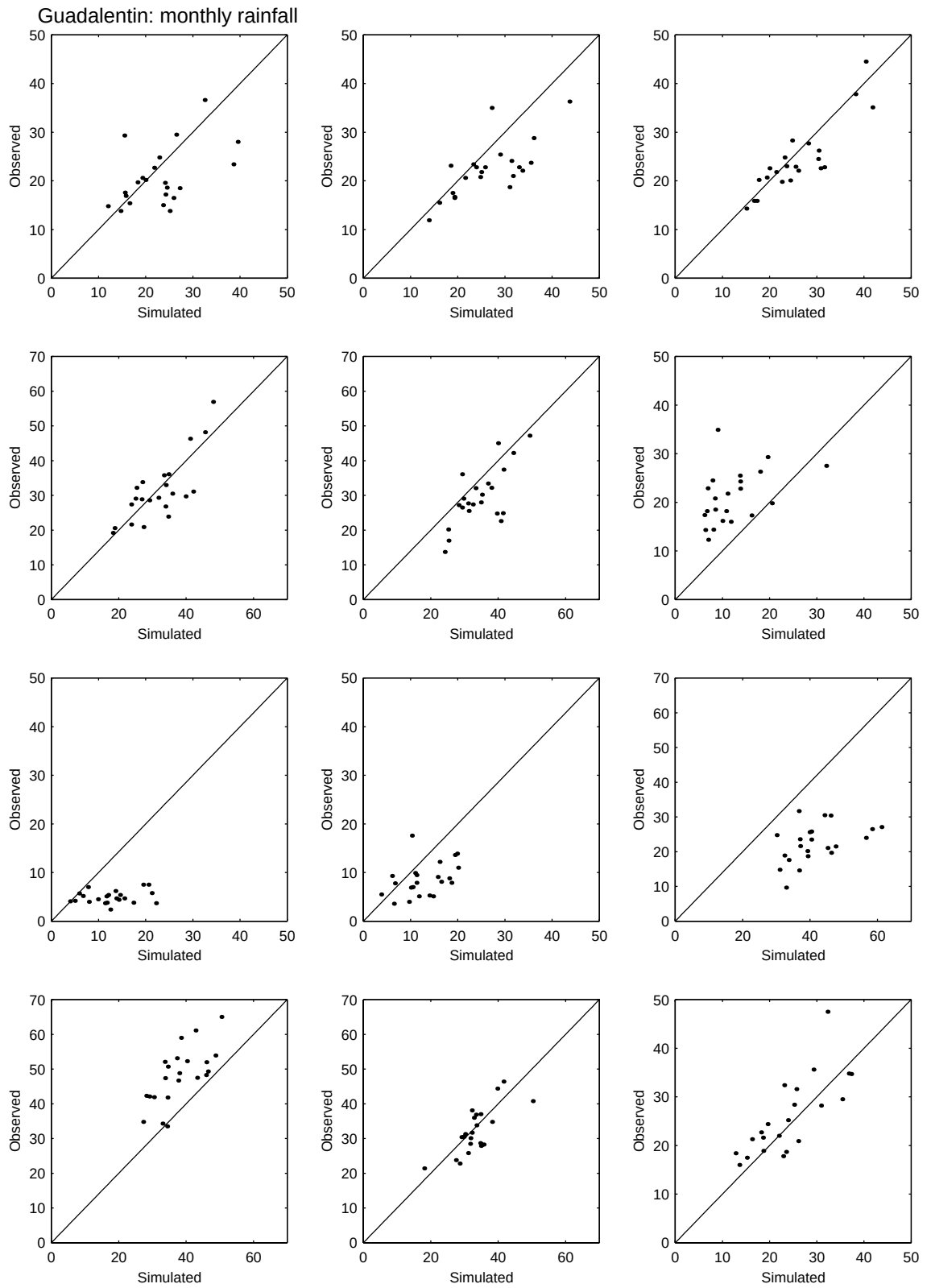


Figure 7.14a:

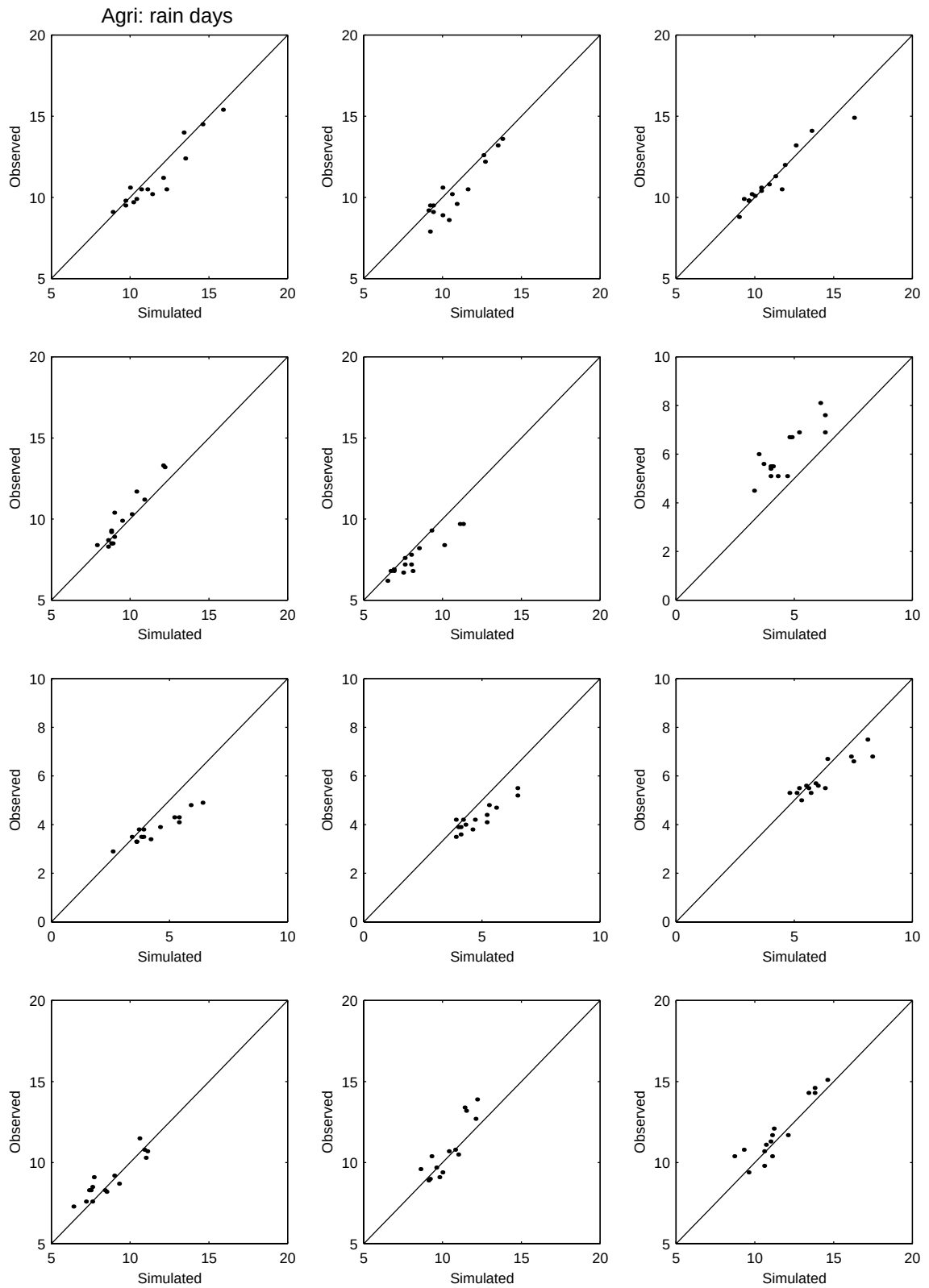
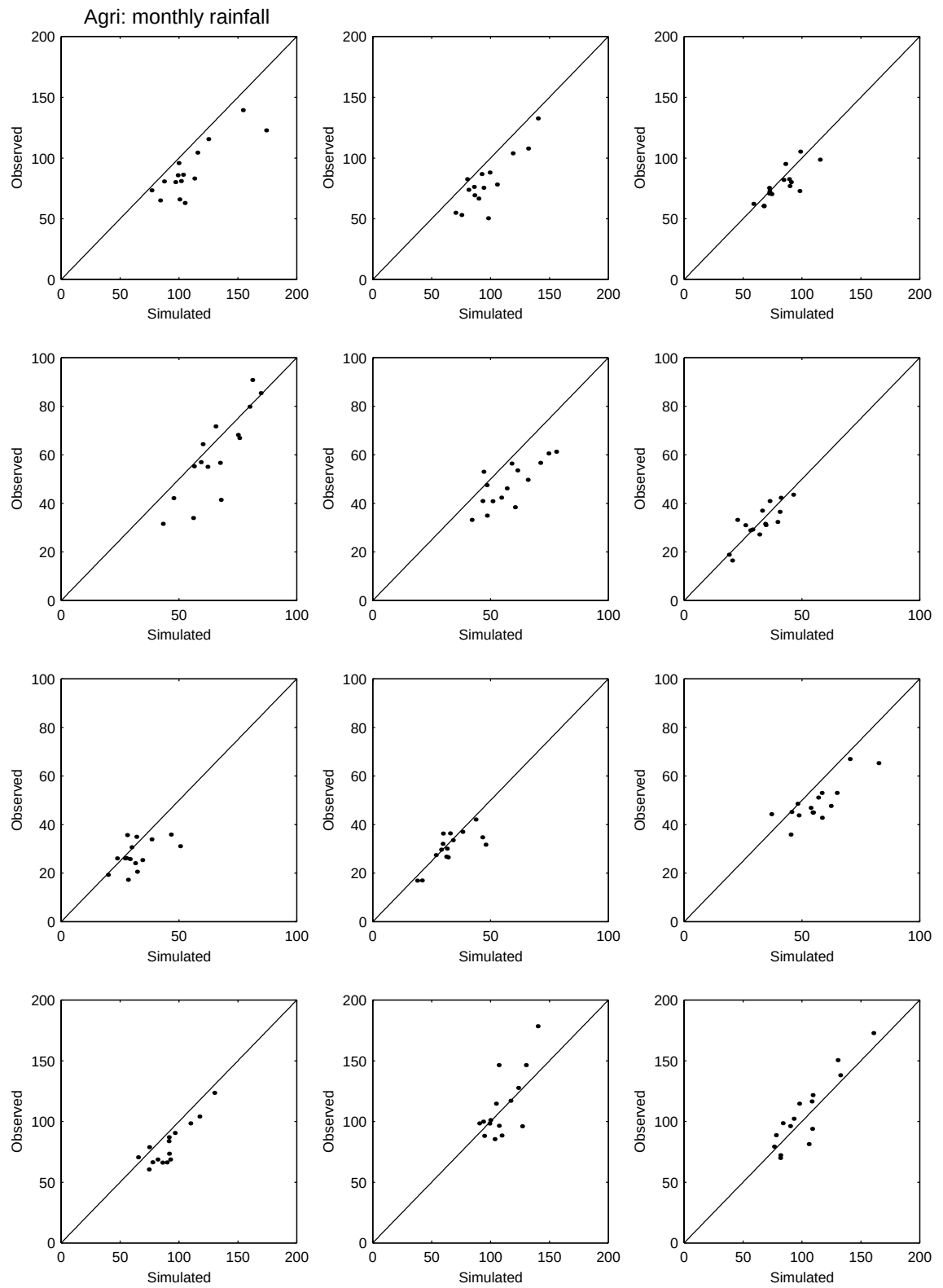


Figure 7.14: Observed versus NCWG-simulated values for (a) the mean monthly number of rain days and (b) mean monthly rainfall (mm), for 15 stations in the Agri. Different sequences of random numbers were used for the rainfall occurrence process.

Figure 7.14b:



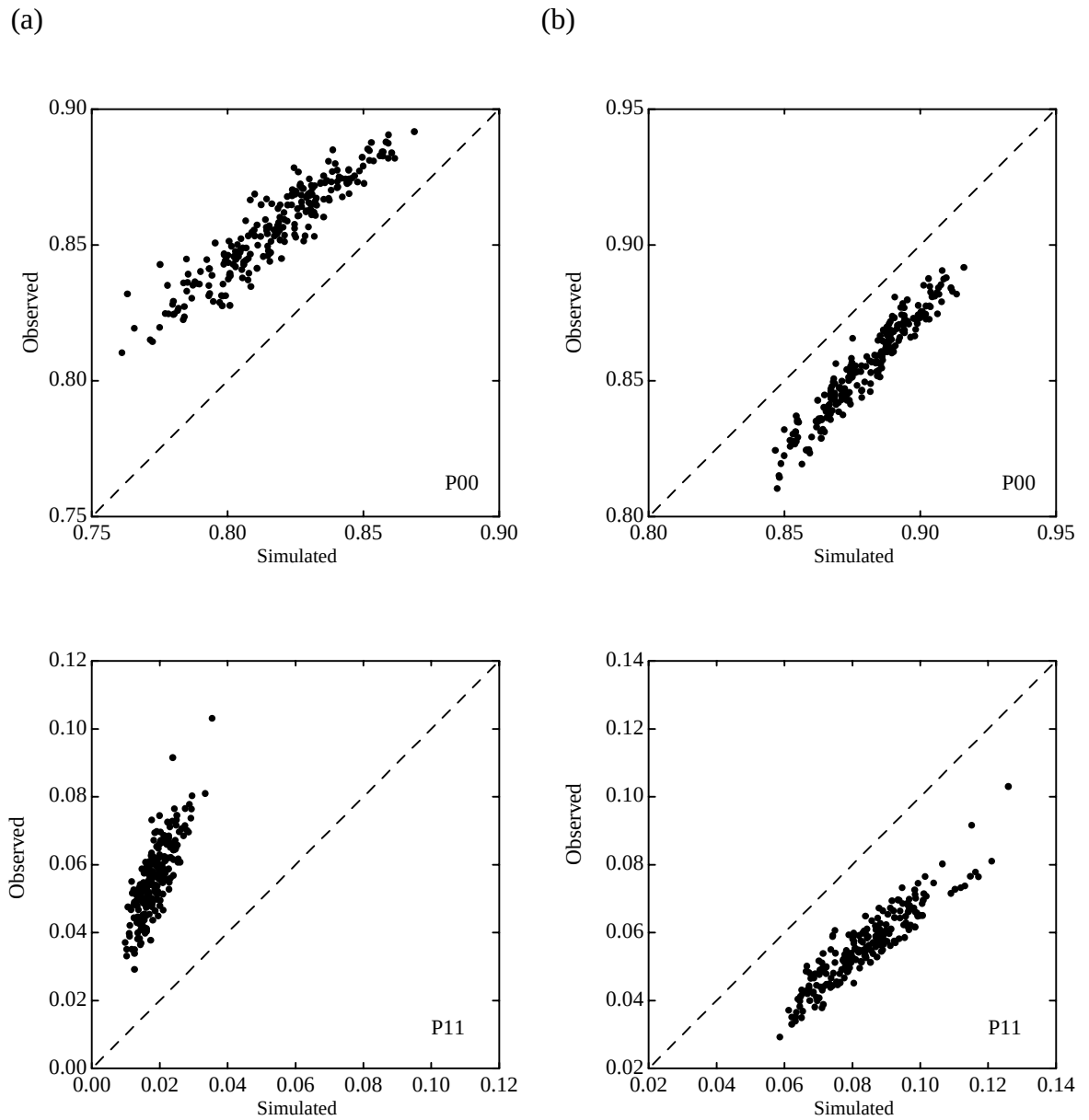


Figure 7.15: Observed versus NCWG-simulated joint probabilities (P00 = the joint probability of it being dry at both stations, P11 = the joint probability of it being wet at both stations) for 22 stations in the Guadalupe. Rainfall was simulated using (a) different and (b) identical sequences of random numbers for the rainfall occurrence process.

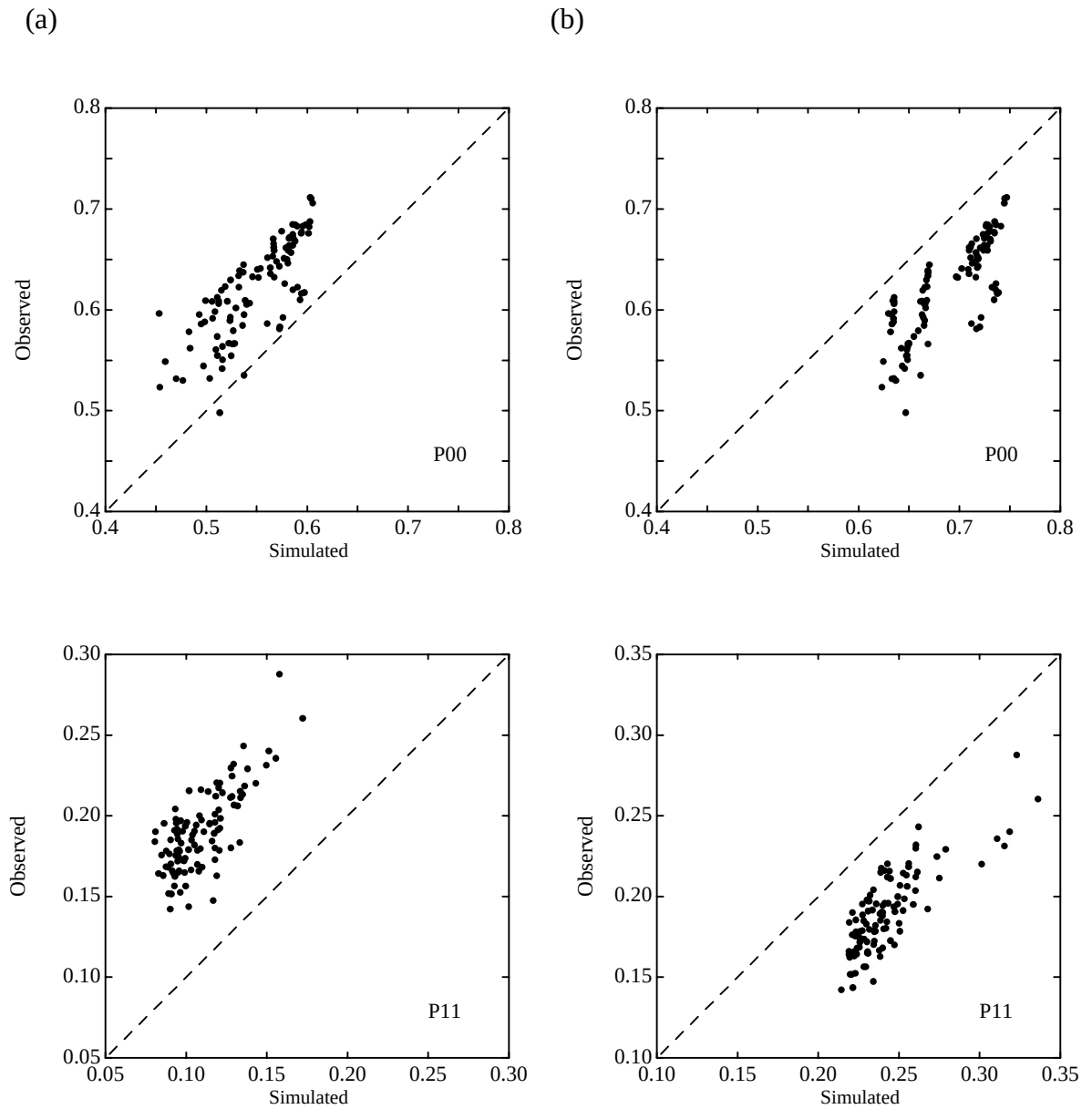


Figure 7.16: Observed versus NCWG-simulated joint probabilities (P00 = the joint probability of it being dry at both stations, P11 = the joint probability of it being wet at both stations) for 15 stations in the Agri. Rainfall was simulated using (a) different and (b) identical sequences of random numbers for the rainfall occurrence process.

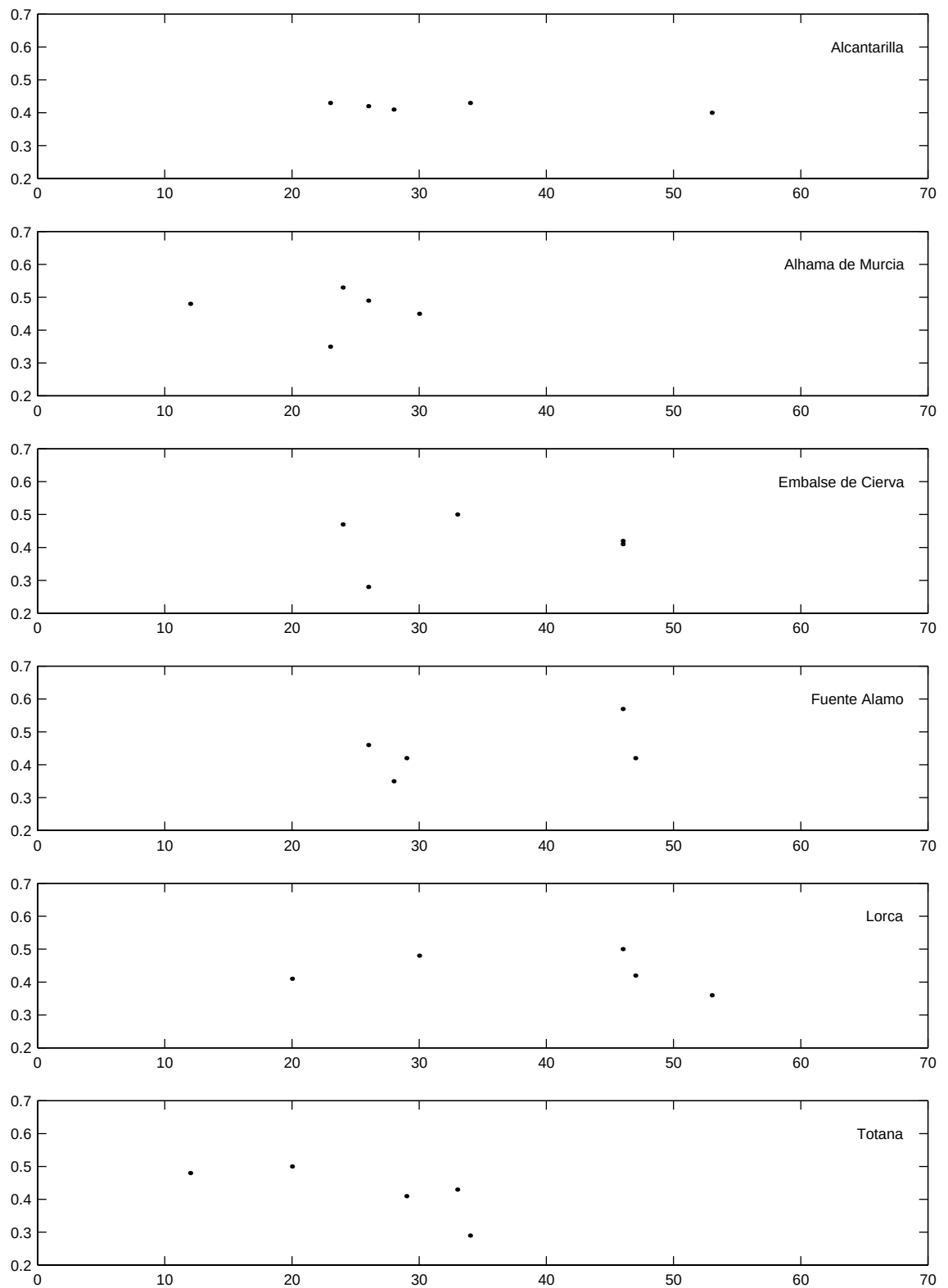


Figure 7.17: Inter-station correlations plotted against inter-station distance (km) for rainfall amount at six stations in the Guadalentin.

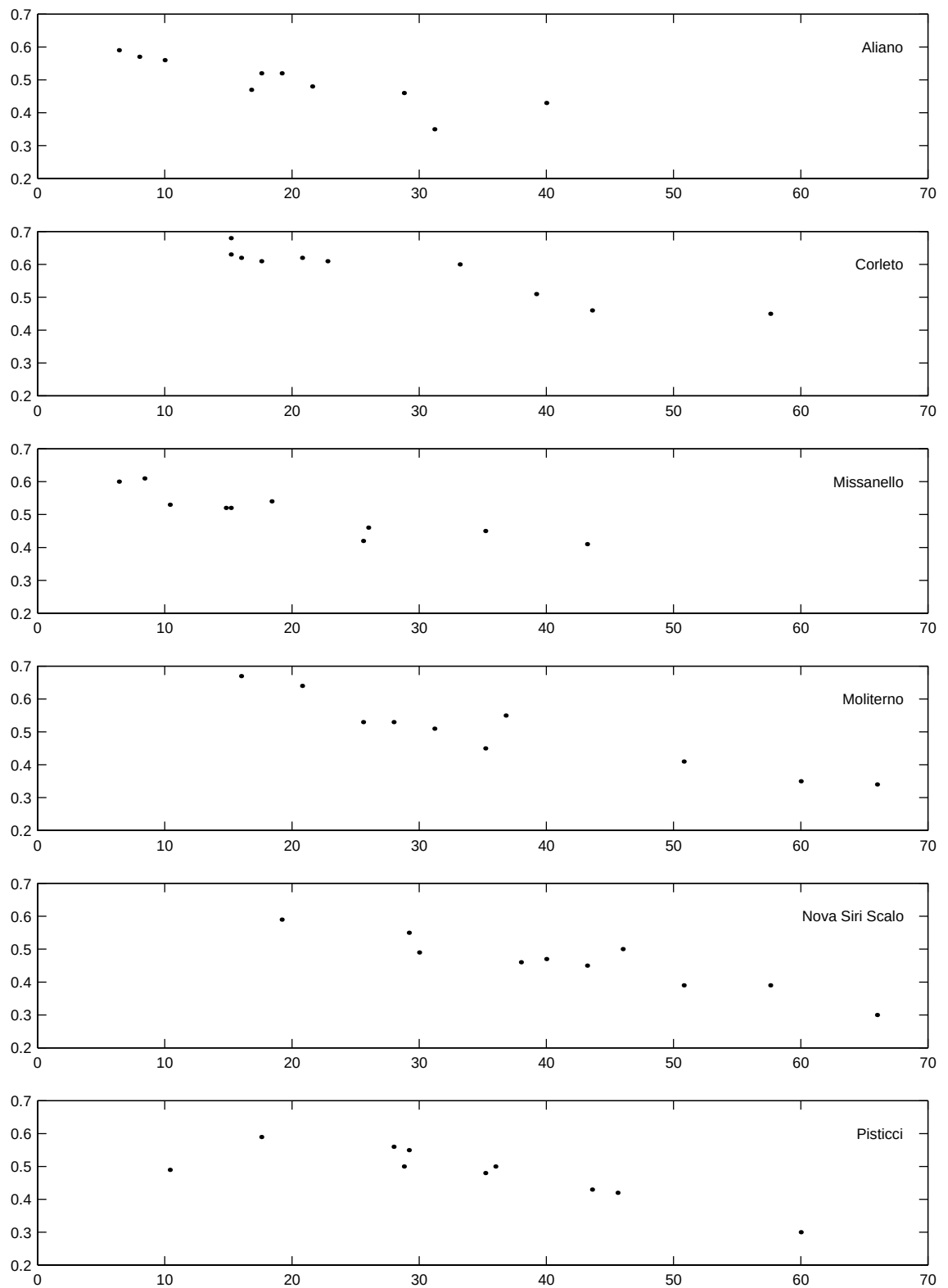


Figure 7.18: Inter-station correlations plotted against inter-station distance (km) for rainfall amount at 11 stations in the Agri.

Figure 7.18: ...continued.

