

PEARSON TYPE III-LÍNUR

Útreikn. P.B:S.

Vhm	2	Sogiö, Ljósafoss
"	107	Hvítá, Árhraun
"	20	Jökulsá á Fjöllum

Tafla 1. Logarithmar (bas. 10) af ársvatni.

$\Sigma Q$  er ársvatn skv. niðurstöðum vatnamælinga.

Vatnsár $\frac{1}{9} - \frac{31}{8}$	$\Sigma Q$ GI	log $\Sigma Q; x$
40/41	3352.41	3.5253
41/42	3669.94	3.5647
42/43	3382.77	3.5293
43/44	3736.86	3.5723
44/45	3708.42	3.5692
45/46	3773.45	3.5768
46/47	3718.98	3.5704
47/48	3844.71	3.5849
48/49	3702.09	3.5696
49/50	3471.41	3.5405
50/51	2906.39	3.4634
51/52	3044.82	3.4835
52/53	3196.20	3.5046
53/54	3924.78	3.5938
54/55	3312.62	3.5202
55/56	3559.97	3.5510
56/57	3687.146	3.5667
57/58	3205.556	3.5059
<hr/>		
N = 18	$\Sigma x =$	63.7921
	$M = \frac{\Sigma x}{N} =$	3.5440

$$\Sigma(x-M)^2 = 0.02331477$$

$$\bar{s}^2 = \frac{\Sigma(x-M)^2}{N-1} = 0.00137457$$

$$\bar{s} = 0.03707$$

58/59

3611.589

59/60

3693.046

60/61

$$g_1 = \frac{N \cdot \sum (x-M)^3}{(N-1)(N-2) \bar{S}^3} = + \frac{101303}{138449}$$

$$g_1 = + 0.7317$$

$$\bar{S}_m = \sqrt{\frac{\bar{S}^2}{N}} = 0.00873$$

$$\bar{S}_s = \sqrt{\frac{\bar{S}^2}{2N}} = 0.00617$$

$$\bar{S}_g = \sqrt{\frac{6N(N-1)}{(N-2)(N+1)(N+3)}} = 0.536$$

Tafla 2 Koordinatar í Pearson type III-kúrfu

( $g_1 = + 0.7317$ ;  $\bar{S} = 0.03707$ ;  $M = 3.5440$ )

d = frávik frá meðaltali í  $\bar{S}$ -einingu (magnitude in standard deviation from mean for exceedence percentages of:)

ex. %	d	log 0; M + d · $\bar{S}$
0.01	2.28	3.6284
0.1	2.11	3.6221
1.0	1.78	3.6099
5	1.40	3.5958
10	1.17	3.5873
30	0.60	3.5662
50	0.12	3.5484
70	-0.43	3.5281
90	-1.34	3.4944
95	-1.82	3.4767
99	-2.85	3.4385
99.9	-4.15	3.3904
99.99	-5.34	3.3464

Tafla 3 Koordinatar í "áreiðanleikakúrfur" (confidence limit curves).  $e_5$  og  $e_{95}$  eru konstantar (levels of significance) (í  $\bar{S}$ -einingu) fyrir 5% og 95% áreiðanleikakúrfur, fengnir úr standard-töflum (míðaðir við 18 ár).  $\bar{S}$  og log Q skv. töflum 1 og 2.

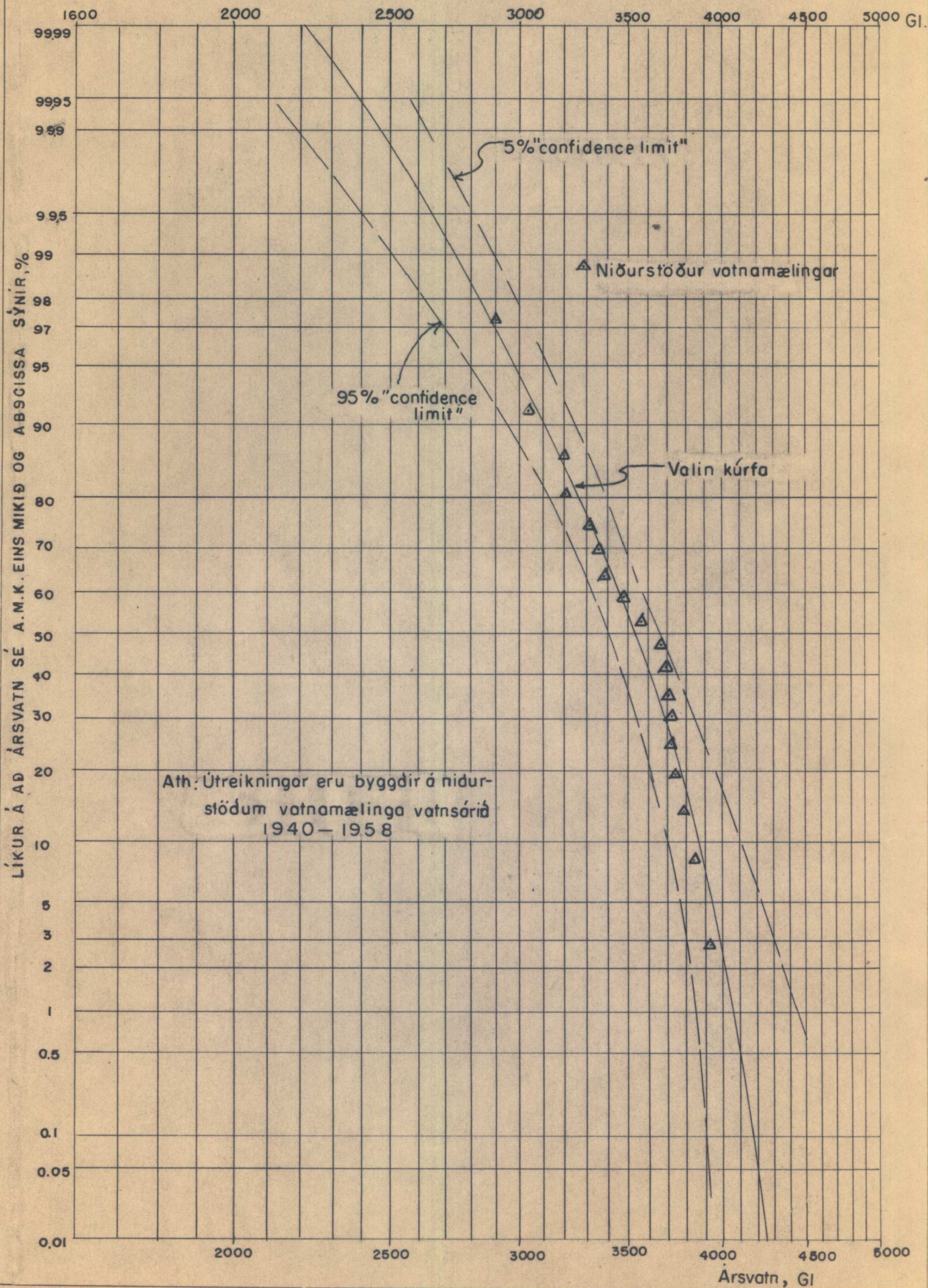
	"Exceedence Frequency" %						
	0.1	1.0	10	50	90	99	99.9
$e_5$	1,30	1.02	0.65	0.41	0.49	0.65	0.78
$\bar{S} \cdot e_5$	0.0481	0.0377	0.0241	0.0152	0.0181	0.0241	0.0289
$(M+d \cdot \bar{S}) + \bar{S} \cdot e_5$	3.6702	3.6476	3.6144	3.5636	3.5121	3.4619	3.4186
$e_{95}$	-0.78	-0.65	-0.49	-0.41	-0.65	-1.02	-1.30
$\bar{S} \cdot e_{95}$	-0.0289	-0.0241	-0.0181	-0.0152	-0.0241	-0.0377	-0.0481
$(M+d \cdot \bar{S}) + \bar{S} \cdot e_{95}$	3.5932	3.5858	3.5692	3.5332	3.4703	3.4001	3.3416

Kúrfan yfir niðurstöður vatnamælinga

Líkindakoordinat þessarar kúrfu er fenginn með formúlunni  $\frac{m-1/2}{N}$ , þar sem N er fjöldi athugunarára og m er hlaupandi stærð (1, 2, 3 ... N), er táknar stærðarröðina á log  $\Sigma Q$ . Ársvatns-kóordinatinn er log  $\Sigma Q$  sbr. töflu 1 (niðurstöður vatnamælinga).

Tafla 4 Koordinatar kúrfunnar yfir mælinganiðurst.

	m = 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Líkinda- koordinat									
$100 \cdot \frac{m-1/2}{N}$	2.78	8.34	13.89	19.45	25.00	30.56	36.11	41.67	47.22
Ársvatns- koordinat (log $\Sigma Q$ ) í stærðarr.	3.5938	3.5849	3.5768	3.5723	3.5704	3.5696	3.5692	3.5667	3.5647
	m = 10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Líkinda- koordinat	52.78	58.34	63.90	69.45	75.01	80.56	86.12	91.47	97.23
Ársvatns- koordinat	3.5510	3.5405	3.5293	3.5253	3.5202	3.5059	3.5046	3.4835	3.4634



14.11.60

Tafla 1 Logarithmar (bas. 10) af ársvatni

Vatnsár	Ársvatn, G1		Logarithmar af ársvatninu ( $\log \Sigma Q$ )	
	Hvítá v/Árhraun	Sogið v/Ljósafoss	Hvítá ( $x_1$ )	Sogið ( $x_2$ )
50/51	6151.75	2906.39	3.789	3.463
51/52	8638.32	3044.82	3.936	3.484
52/53	8464.85	3196.20	3.927	3.505
53/54	9682.28	3924.78	3.986	3.594
54/55	8628.20	3312.62	3.936	3.520
55/56	8744.94	3559.97	3.942	3.551
56/57	8790.51	3687.15	3.944	3.567
57/58	7121.74	3205.56	3.853	3.506
	N		8	8
	$\Sigma x$		31.313	28.190
	M		3.914	3.524
	$\frac{\Sigma(x-M)^2}{N-1}$		0.02735	0.01350
	$\bar{s}^2$		0.003907	0.00193
	$\bar{s}$		0.063	0.044
	$\Sigma(x_1 - M_{x_1})(x_2 - M_{x_2})$		0.014594	

Leiðréttingar á útreikningum:

$$\bar{R}^2 = 1 - \left(1 - \frac{0,014594^2}{0,02735 \cdot 0,0135}\right) \cdot \frac{7}{6} = 1 - \left(1 - \frac{2130}{3692}\right) \cdot \frac{7}{6}$$

$$= 0.506$$

$$\bar{R} = 0.71$$

$$\bar{s}_1 = 0.063$$

$$\bar{s}_2 = 0.044$$

$$\bar{s}_2' = 0.037 \text{ (sjá sérstaka útreikninga fyrir Sogið)}$$

$$M_1 = 3.914$$

$$M_2 = 3.524$$

$$M_2' = 3.544 \text{ (sjá sérstaka útreikninga fyrir Sogið)}$$

$$\bar{S}_1' = 0.063 + (0.037 - 0.044) 0.71 \frac{0.063}{0.044}$$

$$= 0.055$$

$$M_1' = 3.914 + (3.544 - 3.524) 0.71 \frac{0.055}{0.037}$$

$$= 3.935$$

$$g_1 = \pm 0.73 \text{ (sjá sérstaka útreikninga fyrir Sogið)}$$

Sogið er sérstaklega reiknað út fyrir 18 ár.

Sambærilegur tími fyrir Hvítá með þessum leiðréttingum er

$$8 + 10 \cdot 0.71 = 15 \text{ ár}$$

Tafla 2. Koordinatar í Pearson type III tíðnikúrfu, byggðir

á  $M_1'$ ;  $\bar{S}_1'$  og  $g_1$

$d$  = frávik frá meðaltali í  $\bar{S}$ -ein. (magnitude in standard deviation from mean for exceedence perc. of:)

Exceedence %	$d$	$\text{Log } \phi (M_1' + d \cdot \bar{S}_1')$
0.01	2.28	4.061
0.1	2.11	4.051
1.0	1.78	4.033
5	1.40	4.012
10	1.17	4.000
30	0.60	3.968
50	0.12	3.942
70	-0.43	3.912
90	-1.34	3.862
95	-1.82	3.835
99.0	-2.85	3.779
99.9	-4.15	3.707
99.99	-5.34	3.642

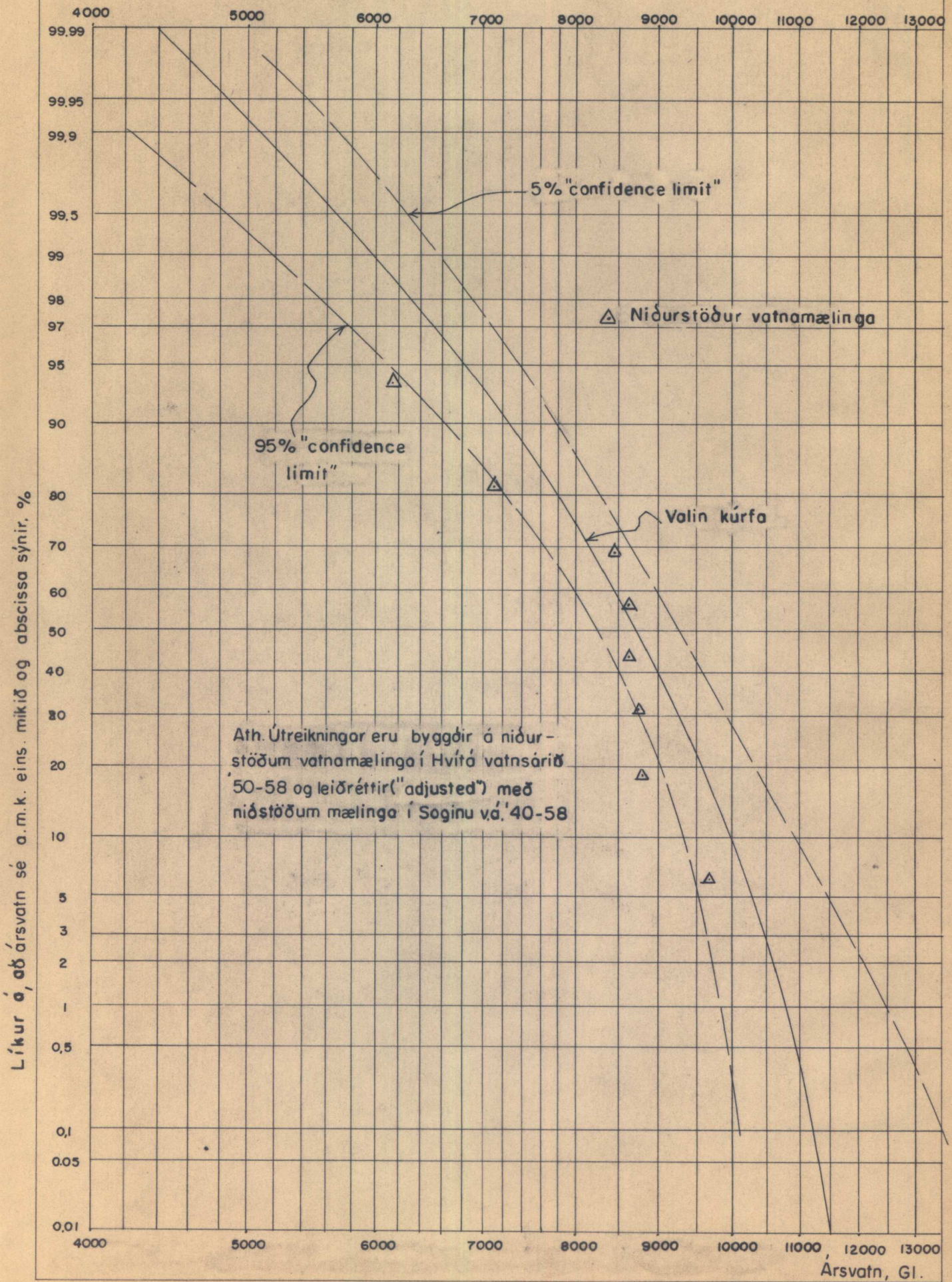
Tafla 3. Koordinatar í "áreiðanleikakúrfur" (confidence limit curves).  $e_5$  og  $e_{95}$  eru konstantar, er þýða frávik í  $\bar{S}$ -einingu frá Pearson's kúrfunni fyrir 5% og 95% áreiðanleikamörk. (Miðað er við 15 ár).

"Exceedence Frequency" %	Konstantar í $\bar{S}$ -ein.		Log $Q_5$	Log $Q_{95}$
	$e_5$	$e_{95}$	$M_1' + \bar{S}_1'(d+e_5)$	$M_1' + \bar{S}_1'(d+e_{95})$
0.1	1.49	-0.85	4.133	4.004
1.0	1.16	-0.70	4.097	3.994
10	0.74	-0.54	4.041	3.970
50	0.46	-0.46	3.967	3.917
90	0.54	-0.74	3.892	3.821
99	0.70	-1.16	3.818	3.715
99.9	0.85	-1.49	3.754	3.625

Tafla 4. Koordinatar í kúrfuna um niðurst. vatnamæl. Líkindakoordinatinn er fenginn með formúlunni  $\frac{m-1/2}{N}$ , þar sem  $N$  er fjöldi athugunarára og  $m$  er hlaupandi stærð (1, 2, 3, ...  $N$ ), er táknað stærðarröðina á log  $\Sigma Q$ . Ársvatnskoordinatinn er log  $\Sigma Q$  sbr. töflu 1 (niðurstöður vatnamæl.)

$m =$	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Líkinda-koordinat $100 \cdot \frac{m-1/2}{N}$	6.28	18.75	31.25	43.75	56.25	68.75	81.25	93.75
Ársvatns-koordinat (log $\Sigma Q$ ) í stærðarröð	3.986	3.944	3.942	3.936	3.936	3.927	3.853	3.789





Jökulsá á Fjöllum

I. Útreikn. á Pearson type III-kúrfu yfir ársvatn

Tafla 1 Logarithmar (bas. 10) af ársvatni.  
ΣQ er ársvatn skv. niðurstöðum vatnamælinga.

Vatnsár	ΣQ G1	log ΣQ; x
39/40	6402.92	3.80638
40/41	6529.09	3.81485
41/42	6266.01	3.79699
42/43	4802.59	3.68148
43/44	5101.22	3.70768
44/45	6341.94	3.80222
45/46	5754.05	3.75929
46/47	6094.94	3.78497
47/48	5555.72	3.74474
48/49	5377.53	3.73058
49/50	6130.34	3.78748
50/51	6246.93	3.79567
51/52	6436.01	3.80862
52/53	6911.66	3.83958
53/54	6376.47	3.80458
54/55	7096.75	3.85106
<u>55/56</u>	<u>5136.75</u>	<u>3.71069</u>

$N = 17$

$M = \frac{\sum x}{N} = 3.77805$

$\sum (x - M)^2 = 0.0368317499$

$\underline{\underline{S}} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (x-M)^2}{N-1}} = 0.047979 = \underline{\underline{0.048}}$

$\sum (x-M)^3 = + 935729810867 \cdot 10^{-15}$

$\underline{\underline{S_1}} = \frac{N \cdot \sum (x-M)^3}{(N-1)(N-2)S^3} = \frac{+ 159074}{265190} = + 0.59985 = \underline{\underline{+ 0.6}}$

$$\underline{s}_m = \sqrt{\frac{\bar{s}^2}{N}} = \frac{0.047979}{4.12510} = \underline{0.0116}$$

$$\underline{s}_s = \sqrt{\frac{\bar{s}^2}{2N}} = \frac{0.047979}{5.831} = \underline{0.0082}$$

$$\underline{s}_g = \sqrt{\frac{6N(N-1)}{(N-2)(N+1)(N+3)}} = \frac{6 \cdot 17 \cdot 16}{15 \cdot 18 \cdot 20} = \underline{0.54}$$

Tafla 2 Koordinatar í Pearson type III-kúrfu

( $g_1 = -0.6$ ;  $\bar{s} = 0.048$ ;  $M = 3.77805$ )

$d$  = frávik frá meðaltali í  $\bar{s}$  - einingu  
skv. Pearson-töflu (magnitude in standard  
deviations from mean for exceedence  
percentages of):

ex. %	$d$	$\log. G$ $M + d \cdot \bar{s}$
0.01	2.53	3.8995
0.1	2.28	3.8875
1.0	1.88	3.8683
5	1.45	3.8477
10	1.19	3.8352
30	0.58	3.8059
50	0.09	3.7824
70	-0.45	3.7565
90	-1.33	3.7142
95	-1.79	3.6921
99	-2.77	3.6451
99.9	-3.96	3.5880
99.99	-5.04	3.5361

Tafla 3 Koordinatar í áreiðanleikakúrfur (confidence limit curves).  $e_5$  og  $e_{95}$  eru konstantar (levels of significance) í  $\bar{S}$ -ein., fengnir úr standard töflum fyrir 5% og 95% áreiðanleikakúrfur. (Miðað er við 17 ár)  $\bar{S}$  og  $\log \Theta$  skv. töflum 1 og 2.

ex. %	$e_5$	$e_{95}$	$\log \Theta_{5\%} \cdot \bar{S} + \bar{S} \cdot e_5$	$\log \Theta_{95\%} \cdot \bar{S} + \bar{S} \cdot e_{95}$
0.1	1.36	-0.80	3.9528	3.8491
1.0	1.06	-0.66	3.9192	3.8366
10	0.68	-0.51	3.8678	3.8107
50	0.43	-0.43	3.8030	3.7618
90	0.51	-0.68	3.7387	3.6816
99	0.66	-1.06	3.6768	3.5942
99.9	0.80	-1.36	3.6264	3.5227

## II. Kúrfan yfir niðurstöður mælinga

Tafla 4 Koordinatar kúrfunnar um mælinganiðurst.

Líkindakoordinat kúrfunnar er fenginn með formúlunni  $\frac{m-1/2}{N}$ , þar sem  $N$  er fjöldi athugunarára og  $m$  er hlaupandi stærð (1, 2, 3 ...  $N$ ), sem táknar stærðarröðina á  $\log \Theta$ . Ársvatnskoordinatinn er  $\log \sum \Theta$ , sbr. töflu 1 (niðurst. vatna-mælinga).

$m =$	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Líkinda- koordinat									
$100 \cdot \frac{m-1/2}{17}$	2.94	8.82	14.71	20.59	26.47	32.35	38.23	44.12	50.00
Ársvatns- koordinat	3.8512	3.8396	3.8149	3.8086	3.8064	3.8046	3.8022	3.7970	3.7957

$m =$	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Líkinda- koordinat								
$100 \cdot \frac{m-1/2}{17}$	55.88	61.76	67.64	73.53	79.41	85.29	91.17	97.05
Ársvatns- koordinat	3.7875	3.7850	3.7593	3.7447	3.7306	3.7107	3.7077	3.6815

RAFORKUMÁLASTJÓRI  
Orkumáladeild

Pearsons type III, tíðni kúrfa fyrir ársvatn

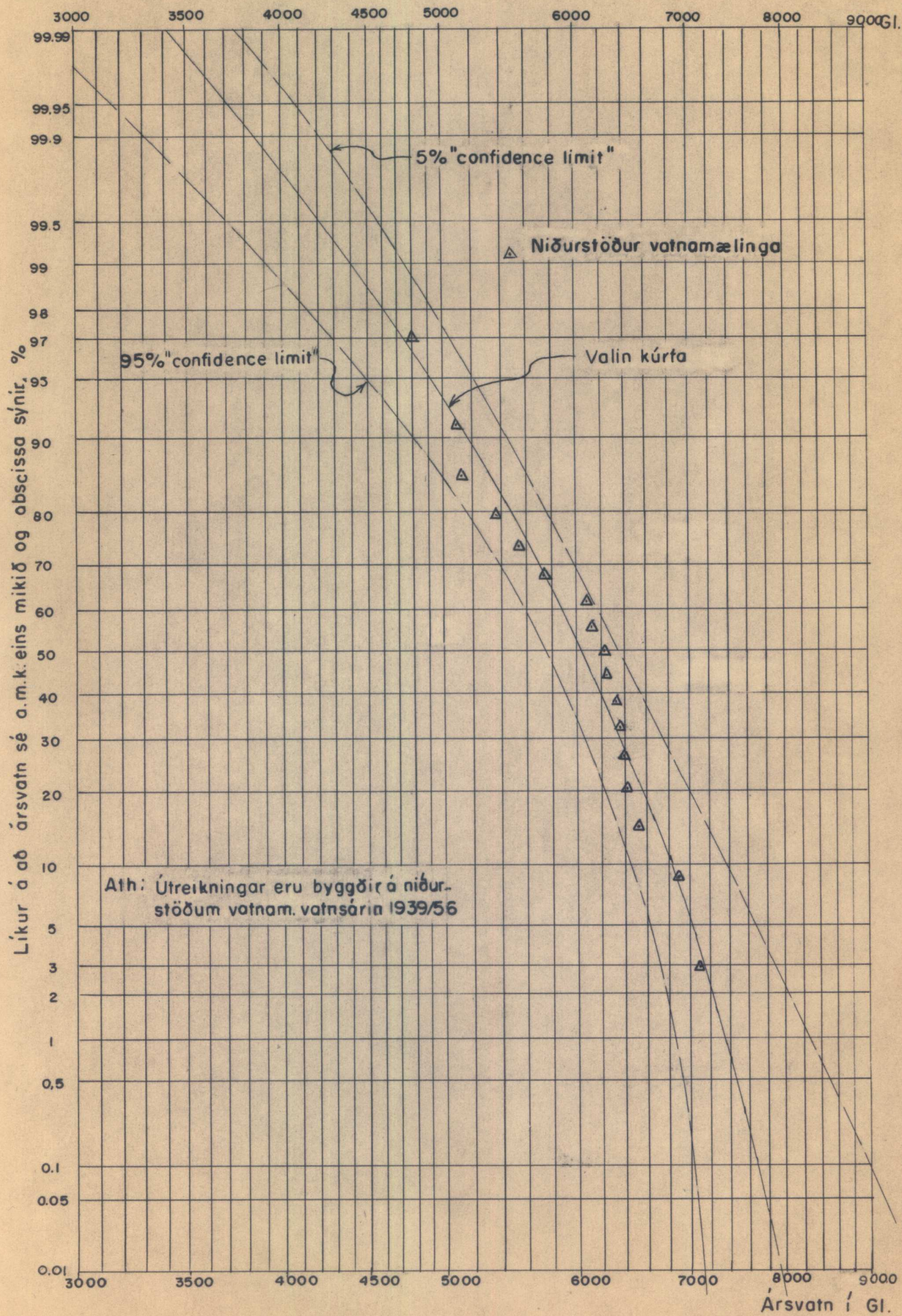
Jökulsár á Fjöllum um Dettifoss

11.11.60 ÞBS/PJ

Vhm. 20 Tnr. 12

B-303 Tnr. 57

FNR-5188





nordiske hydrolog. Konf., Viborg 1961

RAFORNUMÁLASTJÓRI  
VATNAMÉLINGAR  
THE STATE ELECTRICITY AUTHORITY  
HYDROLOGICAL SURVEY

Vhm .....  
Water gauge  
Vatnsár: **19**  
Water year  
Vatnsár 1/9-31/8  
Water year Sept 1 - Aug. 31.

RENNSLISSKÝRSLA  
STREAM-FLOW DATA

Vatnsfall .....  
Stream  
Mælistaður .....  
Gauging station  
Vatnasvið ..... km<sup>2</sup>  
Drainage area

Handwritten notes:  
40  
1  
1000  
10000

Reykjavík, .....

vhm	d	m	a	MdW	ΣdQ	(G)	MdQ	(1/2 km <sup>2</sup> )	t	(%o)	t	(d)	ΣΣQ	(G)	T	(%ΣoQ)	MdQ	(1/2 %)	1/2 MdQ	(1/2 %)																
DAGSPJALD																																				
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																
1	2	3	4	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25																
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1																
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7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7																
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9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9																
Teg.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20																
vhm	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20																
d	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20																
m	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20																
a	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20																
MdW	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20																
ΣdQ	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20																
(G)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20																
MdQ	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20																
(1/2 km <sup>2</sup> )	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20																
t	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20																
(%o)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20																
ΣΣQ	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20																
(G)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20																
T	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20																
(%ΣoQ)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20																
MdQ	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20																
(1/2 %)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20																
1/2 MdQ	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20																
(1/2 %)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20																
VATNAMALINGAR																																				
													Degur								Kluukko								Vainshæð							
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																
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3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3																
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5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5																
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6																
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7																
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8																
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9																
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	h																
Teg.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20																
vhm	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20																
d	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20																
m	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20																
a	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20																
MdW	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20																
ΣdQ	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20																
(G)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20																
MdQ	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20																
(1/2 %)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20																
1/2 MdQ	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20																
(1/2 %)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20																
D1718																																				

RAFORKUMALASTJÓRI



# MERKING TÁKNA

## List of Abbreviations and Symbols

vhm	=	vatnshæðarmælir	water gauge
t	=	tími, almennt	time, in general
s	=	sekúnda	second
h	=	klukkustund	hour
d	=	dagur (= 24 h)	day
7d	=	vika	week
m	=	mánuður	month
a	=	ár	year
Tlæ	=	tímabil langæislinu	period of flow-duration curve
n	=	fjöldi	number
kl	=	kilolítiri (= 1000 l = 1 m <sup>3</sup> )	kilolitre
Gl	=	gigalítiri (= 10 <sup>9</sup> l = 10 <sup>6</sup> m <sup>3</sup> )	gigalitre
Q	=	rennsli, vatnsmagn á tímæcin. (kl/s = m <sup>3</sup> /s)	discharge
Q <sub>50</sub>	=	Petta rennsli eða meira í 50% tímans (kl/s)	discharge available 50% of the time
Q <sub>75</sub>	=	- - - 75%	75% - - -
Q <sub>95</sub>	=	- - - 95%	95% - - -
MQ	=	langtíma-meðalrennsli	mean discharge (longterm mean)
MdQ	=	meðalrennsli dagsins	- - - for a period of 1 day
M7dQ	=	vikunnar	- - - 1 week
MmQ	=	mánaðarins	- - - 1 month
MaQ	=	ársins	- - - 1 year
HHQ	=	mesta rennsli, truflað eða ótruflað	max. discharge disturbed or undisturbed
HQ	=	ótruflað	undisturbed
HdQ	=	dagsins	in a period of 1 day
HmQ	=	mánaðarins	- - - 1 month
HaQ	=	ársins	- - - 1 year
LLQ	=	minnsta rennsli, truflað eða ótruflað	min. discharge disturbed or undisturbed
LQ	=	ótruflað	undisturbed
LdQ	=	dagsins	in a period of 1 day
LmQ	=	mánaðarins	- - - 1 month
LaQ	=	ársins	- - - 1 year

ZQ	=	vatnsmagn, almer (G)	run-off (accumulated charge)
ZdQ	=	—	—
Z7dQ	=	dagsins (dagvatn) vikunnar (vikuvatn)	for a period of 1 day 1 week
ZmQ	=	mánaðarins (mánaðarvatn)	1 month
ZaQ	=	ársins (ársvatn)	1 year
q	=	afrennsli (l/s km <sup>2</sup> )	specific discharge (discharge per km <sup>2</sup> of drainage area)
Mq	=	langtíma-meðalafrennsli	mean specific discharge
Mdq	=	meðal-afrennsli dagsins	for a period of 1 day
Mmq	=	—	—
Maq	=	mánaðarins ársins	1 month 1 year
Hq	=	mesta afrennsli	max. specific discharge
Hdq	=	—	—
Hmq	=	dagsins mánaðarins	in a period of 1 day 1 month
Haq	=	ársins	1 year
Lq	=	minnsta afrennsli	min. specific discharge
Ldq	=	—	—
Lmq	=	dagsins mánaðarins	in a period of 1 day 1 month
Laq	=	ársins	1 year
W	=	vatnshæð, almennt (cm)	gauge height, in general
W*	=	—	—
MW	=	trifluð af is	affected by ice
MdW	=	vatnshæð, sem gefur MQ MdQ	gauge height corresponding to discharge MQ MdQ
HW	=	—	—
HDW	=	hásta vatnshæð	max. gauge height
HmW	=	dagsins mánaðarins	in a period of 1 day 1 month
Haw	=	ársins	1 year
LW	=	lægsta vatnshæð	min. gauge height
LdW	=	—	—
LmW	=	dagsins mánaðarins	in a period of 1 day 1 month
LaW	=	ársins	1 year
$\sum_{o}^d$ ZQ	=	vatnsmagn, sem runnið hefur fram frá upphafi mælingar og fram til loka dagsins d	accumulated discharge from beginning of records to end of present day
$\sum_{a}^d$ ZQ	=	vatnsmagn, sem runnið hefur fram frá upphafi vatnsársins og fram til loka dagsins d	accumulated discharge from beginning of present water year to end of present day
A	=	summuræikningur (tíma-integral) langæislinu frá mesta rennsli til og með vatni dagsins d	time integral of flow-duration curve
T	=	summuræikningur (rennsli-integral) af toppi langæislinu ofan við vatn dagsins d	summu-reikningur (rennsli-integral) af toppi langæislinu ofan við vatn dagsins d
		flow-integral of the flow-duration curve	flow-integral of the flow-duration curve





# RENNSLIŠLANGÆI

## Flow duration

vhm	d	m	a	MdW cm	Mdq l/s km <sup>2</sup>	Σdq GI , 000	t		A GI , 000	T % Σdq , 000
							d n	% a , 000		

