

102. Agnihotri, Y. and Bansal, R.C. 1983. Distribution and frequency of rainy days and wet spells in Chandigarh. *Indian J. Soil Conserv.*, 11(1):30-35.

Daily rainfall data of Chandigarh from 1958 to 1979 have been analysed to study the wet spells monthwise by applying the logarithmic model. A computer programme for finding out the parameters 'a' and 'x' (the persistency index) which are used in the model, has been prepared and used for finding out the values of the parameters for each month. On an average, Chandigarh has 33 wet spells out of which 19 occur during June to September. The average number of rainy days in a year are 64, out of which 42 occur from June to September. Maximum length of wet spell is 14 days during the month of August. There are about 50% chances for any of the days being a rainy day during July and August. The calculated frequencies for different lengths of wet spells in each month were found in close agreement with the observed frequencies. The persistence chances of rain on (r+1) day (the day following a wet spell of r days) have been determined. A nomograph has been prepared representing the relationship between the index of persistency (x) and percent chances of rain on (r+1)<sup>th</sup> day for a given wet spell of certain days.