



Statistical analysis of extreme daily and monthly precipitation in Belgrade and Nis

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A statistical analysis of the daily maximum and monthly mean precipitation measured at two meteorological stations at the territory of Serbia during the period 1948 – 2007 is presented. Precipitation variability is expressed both in absolute as well as in relative terms. From among various absolute measures of variability the standard deviation, absolute mean deviation and mean absolute interannual variability are used. When these three absolute measures of variability are divided by the mean and multiplied by 100 they give rise to three relative measures of variability. These are the coefficient of variability, relative variability and percentage interannual variability.

A very high correlation coefficient exists between the monthly and daily maximum precipitation at all meteorological stations. Although the mean daily maximum and mean monthly precipitation varies through the year their ratio is almost uniform, with an average variability of only about 10 % of the mean value.