

# Analysis Techniques: Flood Analysis Example with Instantaneous Peak Flow Data (Log-Pearson Type III Distribution)

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## Information to get started:

- The lesson below contains step-by-step instructions and "snapshots" of what each step looks like when carried out in a Microsoft Excel workbook. Blue shading of information in the Excel illustrations denotes changes made from the previous step. Dots placed in three consecutive rows indicate that a portion of data is hidden from sight.
  - You can download an Excel workbook containing the complete data set by clicking on the "Download Data" link below. It contains each calculation step on a separate worksheet. To move between steps, click on the tabs at the bottom of the excel window.
  - When you download the file, it may open in your browser window. You may wish to use the "save as" function to save the file to a local drive and then reopen it in Excel. This will make it easier to flip between the online lesson and the example workbook.
  - Finally, we want to remind you that the techniques explained on this site are statistically based; therefore results must be viewed as predictions and not as facts. Please use the techniques and the information obtained from them responsibly!
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## Download Data

### Step 1: Obtain streamflow data

Obtain instantaneous peak streamflow data from the USGS web site.

- Go to <http://oregon.usgs.gov>
- Select Historical Water Data
- Select Surface Water
- Select Peaks
- Check box under Site Identifier for Site Name and Submit
- Type in Alsea under Site Name and select match any part and Submit
- Select gage at TIDEWATER (140306500)
- Select Tab-separated data
- For the example, copy entire data set into Excel worksheet
- Paste special as text (this will separate the data into columns)

1	agency_cd	site_no	peak_dt	peak_tm	peak_va	peak_cd	gage_ht	gage_ht_cd	year_last_pk	ag_of	ag_tm	ag_gage_ht	ag_gage_ht_cd
2	5s	15s	10d	8s	27s	8s	13s	4s	10d	6s	8s	11s	
3	USGS	14306500	2/6/40		15900		15.93						
4	USGS	14306500	1/18/41		10600		13.4						
5	USGS	14306500	2/4/42		13900		14.9						
6	USGS	14306500	1/1/43		22900		19.98						
7	USGS	14306500	10/24/43		8890		11.72						
8	USGS	14306500	2/8/45		17900		17.18						
9	USGS	14306500	12/28/45		19100		17.88						
10	USGS	14306500	12/15/46		26400		21.7						
11	USGS	14306500	1/7/48		27800		22.43						
12	USGS	14306500	2/17/49		26400		21.72						
13	USGS	14306500	1/22/50		16300		16.22						
14	USGS	14306500	1/21/51		19300		17.89						
15	USGS	14306500	12/5/51		22300		19.12						
16	USGS	14306500	1/18/53		26100		20.99						
17	USGS	14306500	1/28/54		24200		20.03						
18	USGS	14306500	12/31/54		17500		16.63						
19	USGS	14306500	12/21/55		32200		23.8						
20	USGS	14306500	12/11/56		16700		16.22						
21	USGS	14306500	12/20/57		19800		18.04						
22	USGS	14306500	1/12/59		18900		18.28						
23	USGS	14306500	2/9/60		20700		18.71						
24	USGS	14306500	11/24/60		32800		24.02						
25	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
26	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
27	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
63	USGS	14306500	11/19/96	10:30	28200		22.28						
64	USGS	14306500	12/17/97	2:00	10200		12.79						
65	USGS	14306500	12/28/98	12:30	32500		24.04						
66	USGS	14306500	11/26/99	5:30	23200		20.04						

Step 2: Organize the information in a table.

1	AGENCY	SITE NO	DATE OF PEAK FLOW	PEAK FLOW VALUE (CFS)
2	USGS	14306500	2/6/40	15900
3	USGS	14306500	1/18/41	10600
4	USGS	14306500	2/4/42	13900
5	USGS	14306500	1/1/43	22900
6	USGS	14306500	10/24/43	8890
7	USGS	14306500	2/8/45	17900
8	USGS	14306500	12/28/45	19100
9	USGS	14306500	12/15/46	26400
10	USGS	14306500	1/7/48	27800
11	USGS	14306500	2/17/49	26400
12	USGS	14306500	1/22/50	16300
13	USGS	14306500	1/21/51	19300
14	USGS	14306500	12/5/51	22300
15	USGS	14306500	1/18/53	26100
16	USGS	14306500	1/28/54	24200
17	USGS	14306500	12/31/54	17500
18	USGS	14306500	12/21/55	32200
19	USGS	14306500	12/11/56	16700
20	USGS	14306500	12/20/57	19800
21	USGS	14306500	1/12/59	18900
22	USGS	14306500	2/9/60	20700
23	USGS	14306500	11/24/60	32800
24	USGS	14306500	12/21/61	16000
25	.	.	.	.
26	.	.	.	.
27	.	.	.	.
62	USGS	14306500	11/19/96	28200
63	USGS	14306500	12/17/97	10200
64	USGS	14306500	12/28/98	32500
65	USGS	14306500	11/26/99	23200

### Step 3: Rank the data from largest discharge to smallest discharge.

- Add a column for Rank and number each streamflow value from 1 to n (the total number of values in your dataset).

The screenshot shows a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet with the following data:

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1	DATE OF PEAK FLOW	PEAK FLOW VALUE, Q, (CFS)			Rank	Date of Peak Flow	Ranked Peak Flow Value, Q, (cfs)		
2	2/6/40	15900			1	12/22/64	41800		
3	1/18/41	10600			2	1/21/72	37000		
4	2/4/42	13900			3	1/16/74	34100		
5	1/1/43	22900			4	11/24/60	32800		
6	10/24/43	8990			5	12/26/60	32500		
7	2/6/45	17900			6	12/28/98	32500		
8	12/28/45	19100			7	12/21/56	32200		
9	12/15/46	26400			8	2/7/56	32100		
10	1/7/48	27800			9	1/20/64	28200		
11	2/17/49	26400			10	12/16/62	28200		
12	1/22/50	16300			11	11/19/96	26200		
13	1/21/51	19300			12	1/7/48	27800		
14	12/5/51	22300			13	12/15/46	26400		
15	1/18/53	26100			14	2/17/49	26400		
16	1/28/54	24200			15	1/18/53	26100		
17	12/31/54	17500			16	3/9/66	25500		
18	12/21/55	32200			17	12/13/77	24700		
19	12/11/56	16700			18	1/28/54	24200		
20	12/20/57	19800			19	12/4/75	23400		
21	1/12/59	18900			20	12/6/61	23400		
22	2/9/60	20700			21	11/26/99	23200		
23	11/24/60	32800			22	1/1/43	22900		
24	12/21/61	16000			23	12/5/51	22300		
25	-	-			-	-	-		
26	-	-			-	-	-		
27	-	-			-	-	-		
62	11/19/96	26200			58	1/20/93	10100		
63	12/17/97	10200			59	3/6/77	9270		
64	12/28/98	32500			60	10/24/43	8990		
65	11/26/99	23200			61	11/25/90	8900		
66									

**Step 4: Create a column with the log of each max or peak streamflow using the Excel formula {log (Q)} and copy command.**

Rank	Date of Peak Flow	Ranked Peak Flow Values, Q, (cfs)	log Q (cfs)
1	12/22/64	41800	4.621
2	1/21/72	37000	4.568
3	1/16/74	34100	4.533
4	11/24/60	32800	4.516
5	12/26/60	32500	4.512
6	12/28/98	32500	4.512
7	12/21/55	32200	4.508
8	2/7/96	32100	4.507
9	1/20/64	26200	4.450
10	12/16/62	26200	4.450
11	11/19/96	26200	4.450
12	1/7/48	27800	4.444
13	12/15/46	26400	4.422
14	2/17/49	26400	4.422
15	1/18/53	26100	4.417
16	3/9/66	25500	4.407
17	12/13/77	24700	4.393
18	1/28/54	24200	4.384
19	12/4/75	23400	4.369
20	12/6/81	23400	4.369
21	11/26/99	23200	4.365
22	1/1/43	22900	4.360
23	12/5/51	22300	4.348
24			
25			
26			
27			
58	1/20/93	10100	4.004
59	3/8/77	9270	3.967
60	10/24/43	8890	3.949
61	11/25/90	8600	3.934

**Step 5: Calculate the Average Max Q or Peak Q and the Average of the log (Q)**

Rank	Date of Peak Flow	Ranked Peak Flow Values, Q, (cfs)	log Q (cfs)
1	12/22/64	41800	4.621
2	1/21/72	37000	4.568
3	1/16/74	34100	4.533
4	11/24/60	32800	4.516
5	12/26/60	32500	4.512
6	12/28/98	32500	4.512
7	12/21/55	32200	4.508
8	2/7/96	32100	4.507
9	1/20/64	26200	4.450
10	12/16/62	26200	4.450
11	11/19/96	26200	4.450
12	1/7/48	27800	4.444
13	12/15/46	26400	4.422
14	2/17/49	26400	4.422
15	1/18/53	26100	4.417
16	3/9/66	25500	4.407
17	12/13/77	24700	4.393
18	1/28/54	24200	4.384
19	12/4/75	23400	4.369
20	12/6/81	23400	4.369
21	11/26/99	23200	4.365
22	1/1/43	22900	4.360
23	12/5/51	22300	4.348
24			
25			
26			
27			
60	10/24/43	8890	3.949
61	11/25/90	8600	3.934
		<b>Average</b>	<b>Average</b>
		<b>20686.230</b>	<b>4.287</b>



Step 6: Create a column with the excel formula  $\{(\log Q - \text{avg}(\log Q))^2\}$

Rank	Date of Peak Flow	Ranked Peak Flow Values, Q (cfs)	log Q (cfs)	$(\log Q - \text{avg}(\log Q))^2$
1	12/22/64	41800	4.621	0.1117
2	1/21/72	37000	4.568	0.0791
3	1/16/74	34100	4.533	0.0604
4	11/24/60	32800	4.516	0.0524
5	12/26/60	32500	4.512	0.0506
6	12/28/98	32500	4.512	0.0506
7	12/21/55	32200	4.508	0.0488
8	2/7/96	32100	4.507	0.0482
9	1/20/64	28200	4.450	0.0267
10	12/16/62	28200	4.450	0.0267
11	11/19/96	28200	4.450	0.0267
12	1/7/48	27800	4.444	0.0247
13	12/15/46	26400	4.422	0.0181
14	2/17/49	26400	4.422	0.0181
15	1/18/53	26100	4.417	0.0168
16	3/9/66	25500	4.407	0.0143
17	12/13/77	24700	4.393	0.0112
18	1/28/54	24200	4.384	0.0094
19	12/4/75	23400	4.369	0.0068
20	12/6/81	23400	4.369	0.0068
21	11/26/99	23200	4.365	0.0062
22	1/1/43	22900	4.360	0.0053
23	12/5/51	22300	4.348	0.0038
24	-	-	-	-
25	-	-	-	-
26	-	-	-	-
27	-	-	-	-
60	10/24/43	8890	3.949	0.1143
61	11/25/90	8600	3.934	0.1242
66	Average		Average	
67	20686.230		4.287	

Step 7: Create a column with the excel formula  $\{(\log Q - \text{avg}(\log Q))^3\}$

Rank	Date of Peak Flow	Ranked Peak Flow Values, Q (cfs)	log Q (cfs)	$(\log Q - \text{avg}(\log Q))^2$	$(\log Q - \text{avg}(\log Q))^3$
1	12/22/64	41800	4.621	0.1117	0.0373
2	1/21/72	37000	4.568	0.0791	0.0223
3	1/16/74	34100	4.533	0.0604	0.0149
4	11/24/60	32800	4.516	0.0524	0.0120
5	12/26/60	32500	4.512	0.0506	0.0114
6	12/28/98	32500	4.512	0.0506	0.0114
7	12/21/55	32200	4.508	0.0488	0.0108
8	2/7/96	32100	4.507	0.0482	0.0106
9	1/20/64	28200	4.450	0.0267	0.0044
10	12/16/62	28200	4.450	0.0267	0.0044
11	11/19/96	28200	4.450	0.0267	0.0044
12	1/7/48	27800	4.444	0.0247	0.0039
13	12/15/46	26400	4.422	0.0181	0.0024
14	2/17/49	26400	4.422	0.0181	0.0024
15	1/18/53	26100	4.417	0.0168	0.0022
16	3/9/66	25500	4.407	0.0143	0.0017
17	12/13/77	24700	4.393	0.0112	0.0012
18	1/28/54	24200	4.384	0.0094	0.0009
19	12/4/75	23400	4.369	0.0068	0.0006
20	12/6/81	23400	4.369	0.0068	0.0006
21	11/26/99	23200	4.365	0.0062	0.0005
22	1/1/43	22900	4.360	0.0053	0.0004
23	12/5/51	22300	4.348	0.0038	0.0002
24	-	-	-	-	-
25	-	-	-	-	-
26	-	-	-	-	-
27	-	-	-	-	-
60	10/24/43	8890	3.949	0.1143	-0.0386
61	11/25/90	8600	3.934	0.1242	-0.0438
66	Average		Average		
67	20686.230		4.287		

Step 8: Create a column with the **return period (Tr)** for each discharge using Excel formula  $\{(n+1)/m\}$ . Where n = the number of values in the dataset and m = the rank.

Rank	Date of Peak Flow	Ranked Peak Flow Values, Q (cfs)	log Q (cfs)	log Q - avg(log Q) <sup>2</sup>	log Q - avg(log Q) <sup>3</sup>	Return Period [(n+1)/m]
1	12/22/64	41800	4.621	0.1117	0.0373	62.00
2	1/21/72	37000	4.568	0.0791	0.0223	31.00
3	1/16/74	34100	4.533	0.0604	0.0149	20.67
4	11/24/60	32800	4.516	0.0524	0.0120	15.50
5	12/26/60	32500	4.512	0.0506	0.0114	12.40
6	12/28/68	32500	4.512	0.0506	0.0114	10.33
7	12/21/55	32200	4.508	0.0488	0.0108	8.86
8	2/7/66	32100	4.507	0.0482	0.0106	7.75
9	1/20/64	28200	4.450	0.0267	0.0044	6.89
10	12/16/62	28200	4.450	0.0267	0.0044	6.20
11	11/19/96	28200	4.450	0.0267	0.0044	5.64
12	1/7/48	27800	4.444	0.0247	0.0039	5.17
13	12/15/46	26400	4.422	0.0181	0.0024	4.77
14	2/17/49	26400	4.422	0.0181	0.0024	4.43
15	1/18/53	26100	4.417	0.0168	0.0022	4.13
16	3/9/66	25500	4.407	0.0143	0.0017	3.88
17	12/13/77	24700	4.393	0.0112	0.0012	3.65
18	1/28/54	24200	4.384	0.0094	0.0009	3.44
19	12/4/75	23400	4.369	0.0068	0.0006	3.26
20	12/6/61	23400	4.369	0.0068	0.0006	3.10
21	11/26/99	23200	4.365	0.0062	0.0005	2.95
22	1/1/43	22900	4.360	0.0053	0.0004	2.82
23	12/5/51	22300	4.348	0.0038	0.0002	2.70
24	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	-	-	-	-	-	-
61	11/25/90	8600	3.934	0.1242	-0.0438	1.02
66		Average	Average			
67		20686.230	4.287			
68						

Step 9: Complete the table with a final column showing the **exceedance probability** of each discharge using the excel formula  $\{=1/\text{Return Period or } 1/\text{Tr}\}$  and the copy command.

Rank	Date of Peak Flow	Ranked Peak Flow Values, Q (cfs)	log Q (cfs)	log Q - avg(log Q) <sup>2</sup>	log Q - avg(log Q) <sup>3</sup>	Return Period (Tr) [(n+1)/m]	Exceedance Probability (1/Tr)
1	12/22/64	41800	4.621	0.1117	0.0373	62.00	0.016
2	1/21/72	37000	4.568	0.0791	0.0223	31.00	0.032
3	1/16/74	34100	4.533	0.0604	0.0149	20.67	0.048
4	11/24/60	32800	4.516	0.0524	0.0120	15.50	0.065
5	12/26/60	32500	4.512	0.0506	0.0114	12.40	0.081
6	12/28/68	32500	4.512	0.0506	0.0114	10.33	0.097
7	12/21/55	32200	4.508	0.0488	0.0108	8.86	0.113
8	2/7/66	32100	4.507	0.0482	0.0106	7.75	0.129
9	1/20/64	28200	4.450	0.0267	0.0044	6.89	0.145
10	12/16/62	28200	4.450	0.0267	0.0044	6.20	0.161
11	11/19/96	28200	4.450	0.0267	0.0044	5.64	0.177
12	1/7/48	27800	4.444	0.0247	0.0039	5.17	0.194
13	12/15/46	26400	4.422	0.0181	0.0024	4.77	0.210
14	2/17/49	26400	4.422	0.0181	0.0024	4.43	0.226
15	1/18/53	26100	4.417	0.0168	0.0022	4.13	0.242
16	3/9/66	25500	4.407	0.0143	0.0017	3.88	0.258
17	12/13/77	24700	4.393	0.0112	0.0012	3.65	0.274
18	1/28/54	24200	4.384	0.0094	0.0009	3.44	0.290
19	12/4/75	23400	4.369	0.0068	0.0006	3.26	0.306
20	12/6/61	23400	4.369	0.0068	0.0006	3.10	0.323
21	11/26/99	23200	4.365	0.0062	0.0005	2.95	0.339
22	1/1/43	22900	4.360	0.0053	0.0004	2.82	0.355
23	12/5/51	22300	4.348	0.0038	0.0002	2.70	0.371
24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
61	11/25/90	8600	3.934	0.1242	-0.0438	1.02	0.984
66		Average	Average				
67		20686.230	4.287				
68							

Step 10: Calculate the Sum for the  $\{(\log Q - \text{avg}(\log Q))^2\}$  and the  $\{(\log Q - \text{avg}(\log Q))^3\}$  columns.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
	Rank	Date of Peak Flow	Ranked Peak Flow Values, Q (cfs)	log Q (cfs)	(log Q - avg(log Q))^2	(log Q - avg(log Q))^3	Return Period (Tr)	Exceedence Probability (1/Tr)
2	1	12/22/64	41800	4.621	0.1117	0.0373	62.00	0.016
3	2	1/21/72	37000	4.568	0.0791	0.0223	31.00	0.032
4	3	1/16/74	34100	4.533	0.0604	0.0149	20.67	0.048
5	4	11/24/80	32800	4.516	0.0524	0.0120	15.50	0.065
6	5	12/26/80	32500	4.512	0.0506	0.0114	12.40	0.081
7	6	12/28/96	32500	4.512	0.0506	0.0114	10.33	0.097
8	7	12/21/55	32200	4.508	0.0489	0.0108	8.86	0.113
9	8	2/7/96	32100	4.507	0.0482	0.0106	7.75	0.129
10	9	1/20/64	28200	4.450	0.0267	0.0044	6.89	0.145
11	10	12/16/62	28200	4.450	0.0267	0.0044	6.20	0.161
12	11	11/19/96	28200	4.450	0.0267	0.0044	5.64	0.177
13	12	1/7/48	27800	4.444	0.0247	0.0039	5.17	0.194
14	13	12/15/46	26400	4.422	0.0181	0.0024	4.77	0.210
15	14	2/17/49	26400	4.422	0.0181	0.0024	4.43	0.226
16	15	1/18/53	26100	4.417	0.0168	0.0022	4.13	0.242
17	16	3/9/66	25500	4.407	0.0143	0.0017	3.88	0.258
18	17	12/13/77	24700	4.393	0.0112	0.0012	3.65	0.274
19	18	1/28/54	24200	4.384	0.0094	0.0009	3.44	0.290
20	19	12/4/75	23400	4.369	0.0068	0.0006	3.26	0.306
21	20	12/6/81	23400	4.369	0.0068	0.0006	3.10	0.323
22	21	11/26/99	23200	4.365	0.0062	0.0005	2.95	0.339
23	22	1/1/43	22900	4.360	0.0053	0.0004	2.82	0.355
24	23	12/5/51	22300	4.348	0.0038	0.0002	2.70	0.371
25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65	61	11/25/90	8600	3.934	0.1242	-0.0438	1.02	0.984
66			Average	Average	Sum	Sum		
67			20686.230	4.287	1.580	-0.066		

Step 11: Calculate the variance, standard deviation, and skew coefficient as follows:

variance =

$$\frac{\sum_i^n (\log Q - \text{avg}(\log Q))^2}{n-1}$$

standard deviation =

$$\sigma_{\log Q} = \sqrt{\text{variance}}$$

skew coefficient =

$$\frac{n \times \sum_i^n (\log Q - \text{avg}(\log Q))^3}{(n-1)(n-2)(\sigma_{\log Q})^3}$$

Excel functions can also be used to calculate the variance (=VAR()), standard deviation (=STDEV()), and skewness coefficient (=SKEW()).



Rank	Date of Peak Flow	Ranked Peak Flow Values, Q <sub>r</sub> (cfs)	log Q (cfs)	(log Q - avg(logQ))^2	(log Q - avg(logQ))^3	Return Period (T <sub>r</sub> ) [(n+1)/m]	Exceedence Probability (1/T <sub>r</sub> )
1	12/22/64	41800	4.621	0.1117	0.0373	62.00	0.016
2	1/21/72	37000	4.568	0.0791	0.0223	31.00	0.032
3	1/16/74	34100	4.533	0.0604	0.0149	20.67	0.048
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
52	2/3/68	14600	4.164	0.0150	-0.0018	1.29	0.774
53	1/10/69	14600	4.164	0.0150	-0.0018	1.27	0.790
54	1/5/75	14600	4.161	0.0158	-0.0020	1.24	0.806
55	11/2/64	14400	4.158	0.0165	-0.0021	1.22	0.823
56	2/4/42	13900	4.143	0.0207	-0.0030	1.19	0.839
57	12/22/72	13000	4.114	0.0299	-0.0052	1.17	0.855
58	2/20/92	11700	4.068	0.0479	-0.0105	1.15	0.871
59	1/18/41	10600	4.025	0.0684	-0.0179	1.13	0.887
60	2/24/54	10400	4.017	0.0728	-0.0197	1.11	0.903
61	12/17/97	10200	4.009	0.0775	-0.0216	1.09	0.919
62	1/20/93	10100	4.004	0.0799	-0.0226	1.07	0.935
63	3/8/77	9270	3.967	0.1023	-0.0327	1.05	0.952
64	10/24/43	8890	3.949	0.1143	-0.0386	1.03	0.968
65	11/25/90	8600	3.934	0.1242	-0.0438	1.02	0.984
66		Average	Average	Sum	Sum		
67		20686.230	4.287	1.593	-0.066		
68							
69			EXCEL				
70			FUNCTIONS				
71			VAR	variance	0.0263		
72			STDEV	standard deviation	0.1623		
73			SKEW	skew coefficient	-0.2680		

## Step 12: Calculate weighted skewness

1									
2	Skew coefficient ( $C_s$ ) based on logQ values for instantaneous peak flows								
3	computed using the sample data for the Aisea at Tidewater gage station								$C_s$ -0.2680
4									
5	The skew coefficient ( $C_m$ ) based on the regional data from the map provided								
6	by the Interagency Advisory Committee on Water Data for mid-coast region of Oregon								$C_m$ 0.0
7	MAP BUTTON								
8									
9	Variance of regional skewness $V(C_m)$								$V(C_m)$ 0.302
10									
11	Variance of station skewness $V(C_s)$ :								
12	$V(C_s) = 10^{A-B \log(n/10)}$								$V(C_s)$ 0.071717
13	$A = -0.33 + 0.08(0.2680)$								A -0.35144
14	$B = 0.94 - 0.26(0.2680)$								B 1.009687
15	n								n 61
16									
17	Weighting factor (W):								W 0.808099
18	$W = V(C_m) / [V(C_s) + V(C_m)]$								
19									
20	Weighted skewness ( $C_w$ )								$C_w$ -0.21659
21	$C_w = W \cdot C_s + (1-W) \cdot C_m$								
22									
23									
24									
25									

Show Me



## Step 13: Calculate k values

- Use the [frequency factor table](#) and the skew coefficient to find the **k values** for the 2,5,10,25,50,100, and 200 **recurrence intervals**.
- If the skew coefficient is between two given skew coefficients in the table than you can linearly extrapolate between the two numbers to get the appropriate k value. To view the frequency factor table click on the "show me" link below.

### Show Me

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1	Rank	Date of Peak Flow	Ranked Peak Flow Values (cfs)	log Q (cfs)	(log Q - avg(logQ))^2	(log Q - avg(logQ))^3	Return Period (Tr) [(n+1)/m]	Exceedence Probability (1/Tr)		
58	57	12/17/1997	10200	4.009	0.0775	-0.0216	1.09	0.919		
59	58	1/20/1993	10100	4.004	0.0799	-0.0226	1.07	0.935		
60	59	3/8/1977	9270	3.967	0.1023	-0.0327	1.05	0.952		
61	60	10/24/1943	8890	3.949	0.1143	-0.0386	1.03	0.968		
62	61	11/25/1990	8600	3.934	0.1242	-0.0438	1.02	0.984		
63			Average	Average	Sum	Sum				
64			20686.230	4.287	1.580	-0.066				
65										
66				EXCEL						
67				FUNCTIONS						
68				VAR	variance	0.0263				
69				STDEV	standard deviation	0.1623				
70				SKEW	skew coefficient	-0.2680				
71					weighted skew coefficient	-0.2166				
72										
73				Tr	K(-0.2)	K(-0.3)	slope	K(-0.2166)	Q (cfs)	
74				2	0.033	0.050	-0.17	0.036		
75				5	0.850	0.853	-0.03	0.850		
76				10	1.258	1.245	0.13	1.256		
77				25	1.680	1.643	0.37	1.674		
78				50	1.945	1.890	0.55	1.936		
79				100	2.178	2.104	0.74	2.166		
80				200	2.388	2.294	0.94	2.372		
81										
82										
83										
84										
85										

## Step 14: Using the general equation, list the discharges associated with each recurrence interval

general equation =

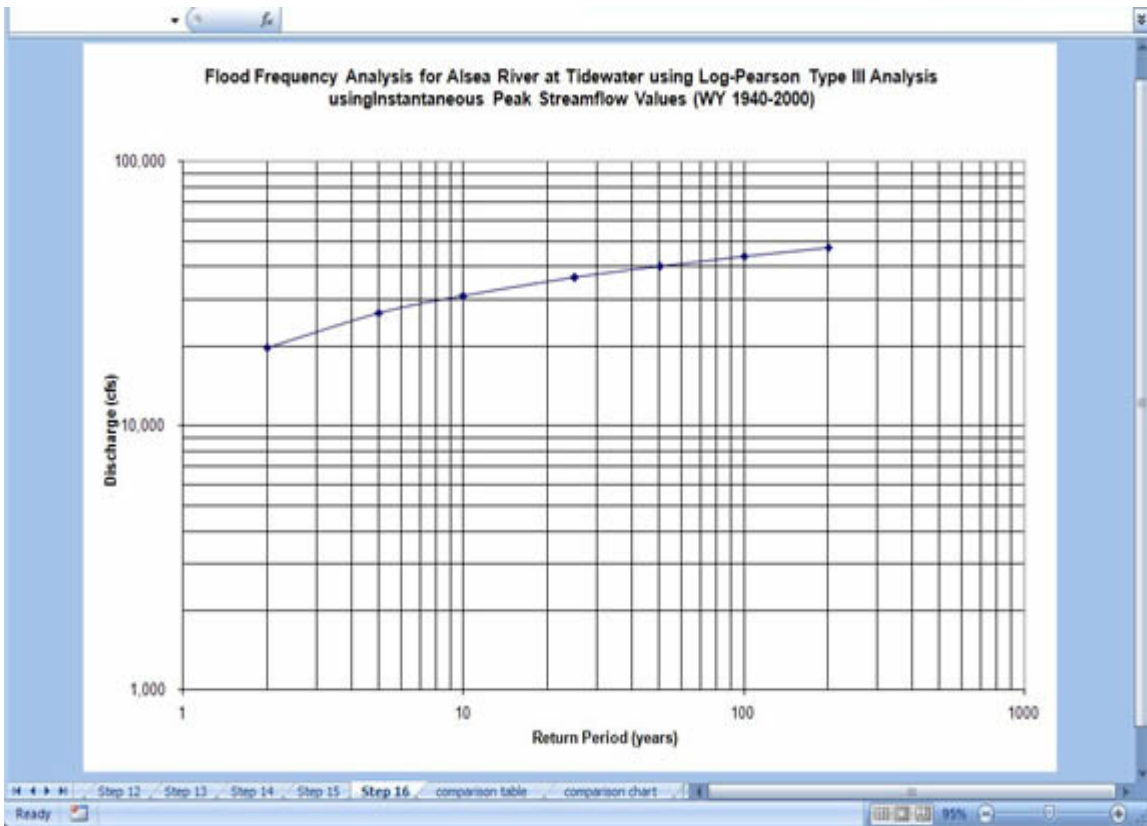
$$\log Q_{Tr} = \text{avg}(\log Q) + [K (Tr, Cs)] \times \sigma \log Q$$

1	Rank	Date of Peak Flow	Ranked Peak Flow Values, Q, (cfs)	log Q (cfs)	(log Q - avg(logQ))^2	(log Q - avg(logQ))^3	Return Period (Tr) [(n+1)/m]	Exceedence Probability (1/Tr)
56	55	1/18/1941	10600	4.025	0.0684	-0.0179	1.13	0.887
57	56	2/24/1994	10400	4.017	0.0728	-0.0197	1.11	0.903
58	57	12/17/1997	10200	4.009	0.0775	-0.0216	1.09	0.919
59	58	1/20/1993	10100	4.004	0.0799	-0.0226	1.07	0.935
60	59	3/8/1977	9270	3.967	0.1023	-0.0327	1.05	0.952
61	60	10/24/1943	8890	3.949	0.1143	-0.0386	1.03	0.968
62	61	11/25/1990	8600	3.934	0.1242	-0.0438	1.02	0.984
63		Average	Average	Sum	Sum			
64		20686.230	4.287	1.580	-0.066			
66			EXCEL					
67			FUNCTIONS					
68			VAR	variance	0.0263			
69			STDEV	standard deviation	0.1623			
70			SKEW	skew coefficient	-0.2680			
71				weighted skew coefficient	-0.2166			
72								
73			Tr	K(-0.2)	K(-0.3)	slope	K(-0.2166)	Q (cfs)
74			2	0.033	0.050	-0.17	0.036	19.622
75			5	0.850	0.853	-0.03	0.850	26.605
76			10	1.258	1.245	0.13	1.256	30.957
77			25	1.680	1.643	0.37	1.674	36.191
78			50	1.945	1.890	0.55	1.936	39.914
79			100	2.178	2.104	0.74	2.166	43.493
80			200	2.388	2.294	0.94	2.372	46.986
81								
82								
83								

**Step 15: Create table of Discharge values found using the log – Pearson analysis**

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1							
2	<b>Flood Frequency Calculations using log-Pearson Analysis III</b>						
3	(period of record WY 1940-2000)						
4	Return Period	Skew Coefficient	Discharge				
5	(years)	K(-0.2166)	Q (cfs)				
6	2	0.036	19,622				
7	5	0.850	26,605				
8	10	1.256	30,957				
9	25	1.674	36,191				
10	50	1.936	39,914				
11	100	2.166	43,493				
12	200	2.372	46,986				
13							
14							
15							
16							
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31							
32							

## Step 16: Create Plot





Below is a comparison of flood frequency analysis completed using mean daily data versus instantaneous discharge data. As can be seen, had you completed this analysis using mean daily data, the result would have been an underestimation of the discharges associated with each return period.

