

Appendix B – Precipitation

Kruskal-Wallis Test (from Walpole & Myers, 1993, and Maidment, 1993)

The Kruskal-Wallis test is a non-parametric test (introduced in 1952 by W.H. Kruskal and W.A. Wallis) which tests the equality of means of independent samples, to identify whether they are from the identical populations.

The samples sets are combined, and ranked in ascending order. These ranks then replace the actual data in each sample. An “H” statistic is found through the following equation:

$$H = \frac{12}{n(n+1)} \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{R_i^2}{n_i} - 3(n+1)$$

Where  $R_i$  is the sum of ranks for each sample,  $n_i$  is the number of data in each sample, and  $n$  is the total number of data in all the samples combined.

This is then compared to the 95% Chi squared distribution, with degrees of freedom, and defines whether the null hypothesis (sample sets are from the same population) is met or not. If  $H$  falls within the critical region greater than the Chi squared variable ( $H > X_{\alpha}^2$ ), then the null hypothesis is rejected at that significance, otherwise, the null hypothesis is accepted.

Mann-Kendall Test (from Haan, 2002, and Helsel & Hirsch, 2002)

The Mann-Kendall Test is a non-parametric test that identifies trend, typically with time, in a series of data. Each value ( $X(t)$ ) is compared to every other later value in the series ( $X(t')$ ), and the comparisons are ranked as either positive or negative, and placed in a matrix ( $z(k)$ ). This is evident in the matrices presented in Tables B-1.2.

$$\begin{aligned} z(k) &= 1 \quad \text{if } X(t) > X(t') \\ z(k) &= 0 \quad \text{if } X(t) = X(t') \\ z(k) &= -1 \quad \text{if } X(t) < X(t') \end{aligned}$$

The sum of the matrix values ( $S$ ), the variance of the matrix ( $V(S)$ ), and the probability of trend ( $U_c$ ), are then calculated, using the following equations.

$$V(S) = \frac{1}{18} [n(n-1)(2n+5)] \qquad u_c = \frac{S+m}{\sqrt{V(S)}}$$

The value of  $m$  is +1 if  $S$  is negative, and -1 if  $S$  is positive, and  $n$  is the number of data values.

The  $U_c$  value is then compared to the  $z$ -table. If  $U_c$  is less than the corresponding  $z$  value, there is no significant trend in the data.

B-1 – Combined Precipitation

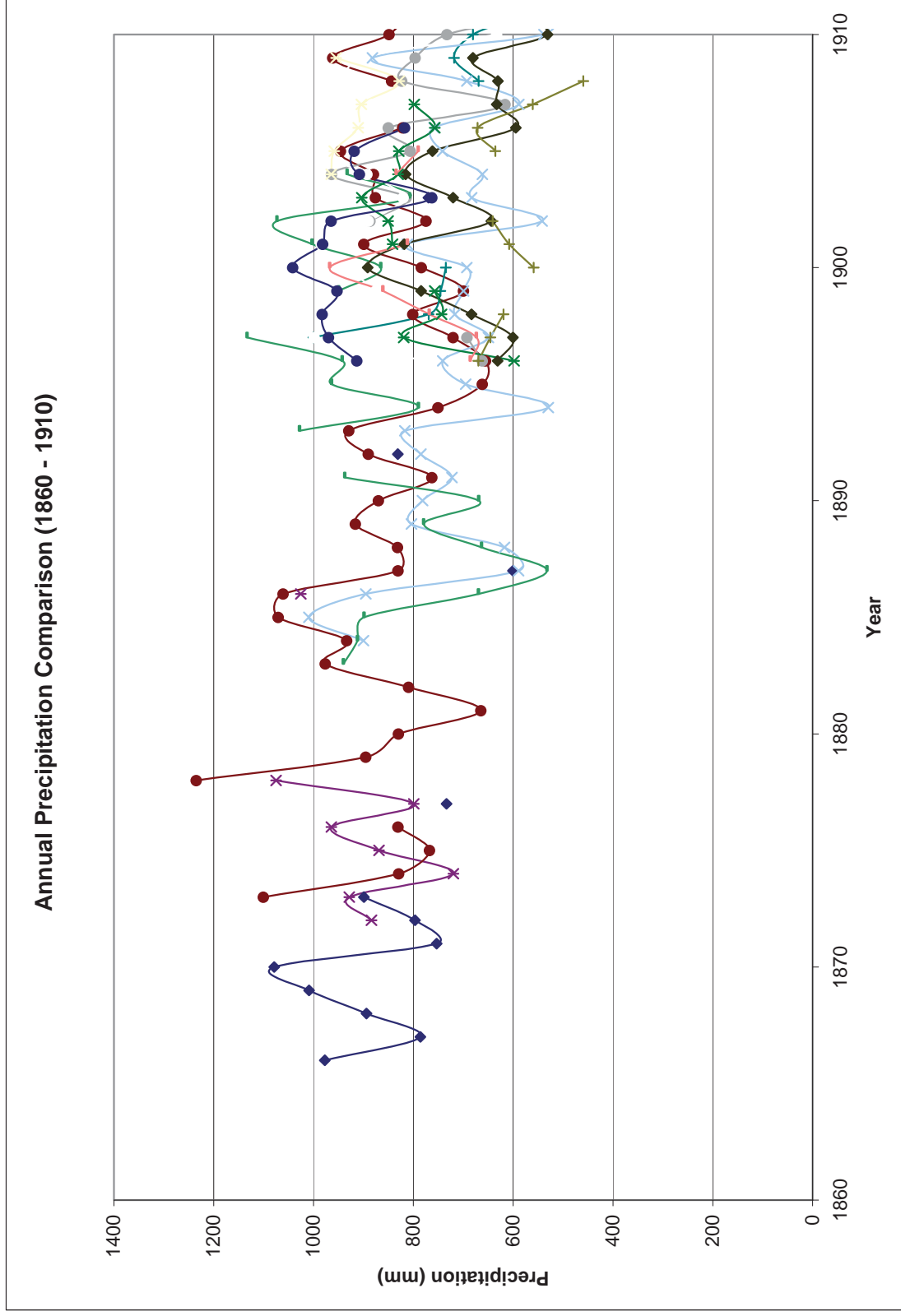


Figure B-1.1a – 1860-1910 Annual Precipitation at Climate Stations

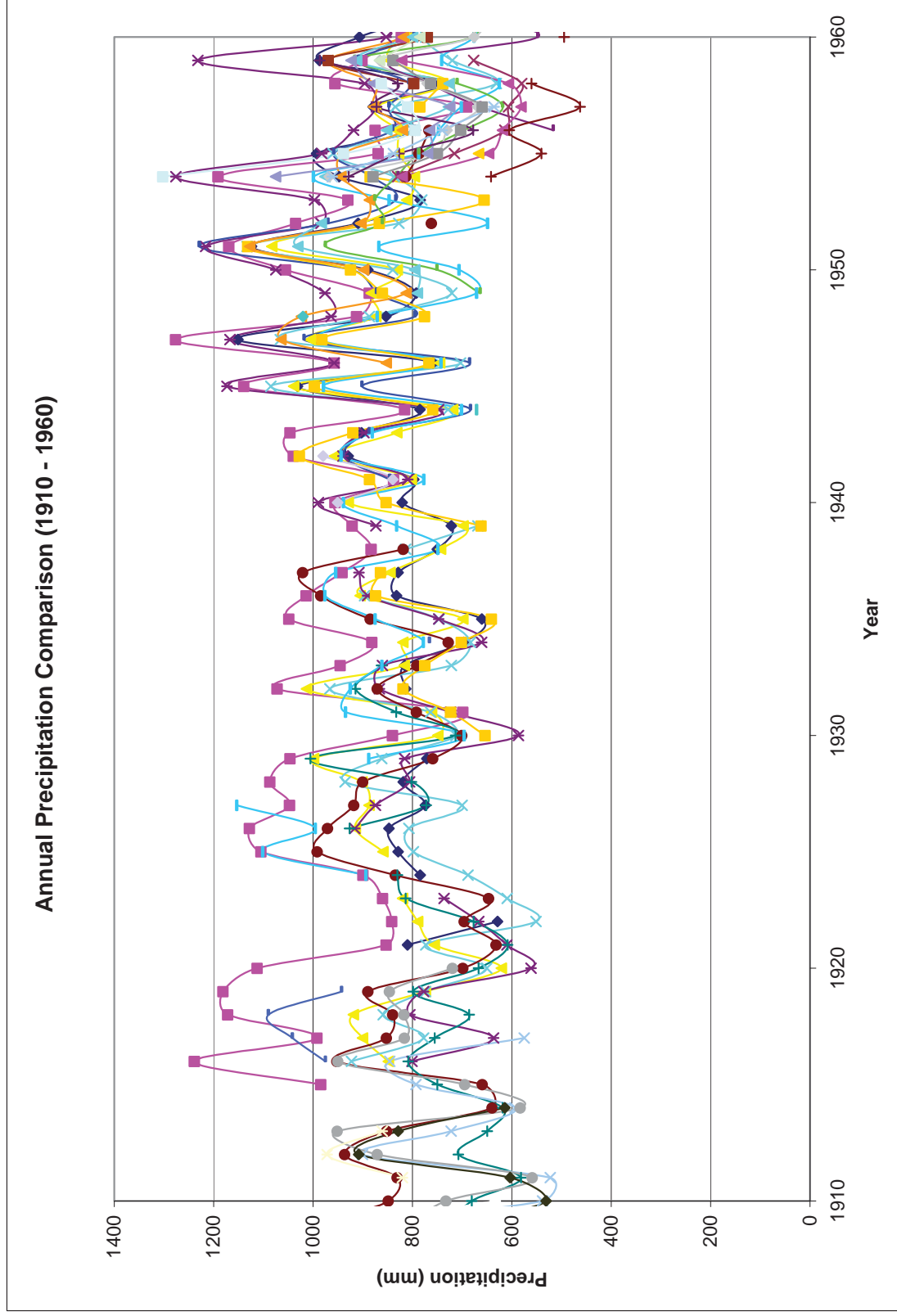


Figure B-1.1b – 1910-1960 Annual Precipitation at Climate Stations

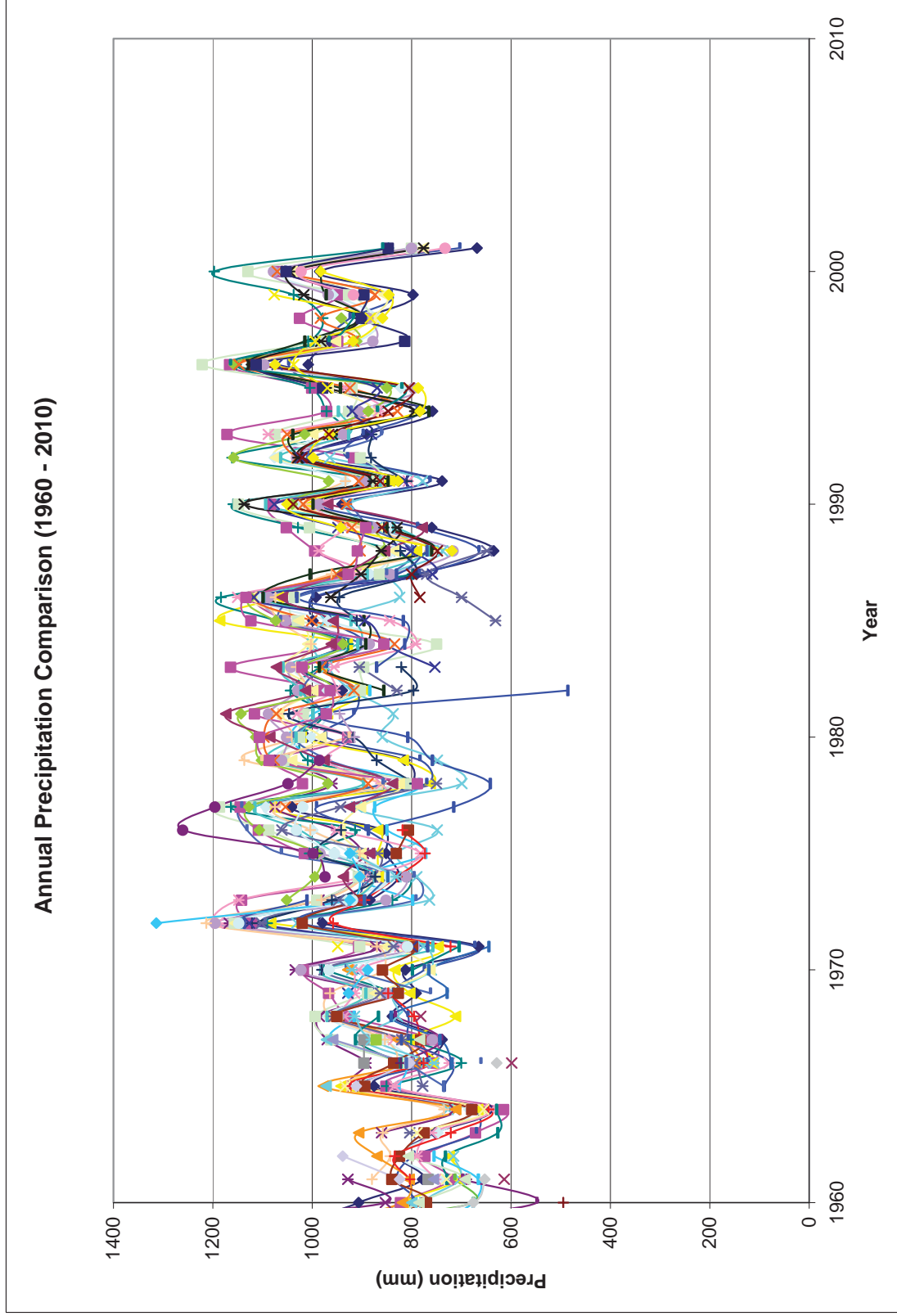


Figure B-1.1c – 1960-2010 Annual Precipitation at Climate Stations









Table B-1.1: Precipitation Kruskal-Wallis Test

Napanee1961		Picton1961		Sandhurst1961		Wolfe Island1961	
Napanee1962		Picton1962		Sandhurst1962		Wolfe Island1962	
Napanee1963		Picton1963		Sandhurst1963		Wolfe Island1963	
Napanee1964		Picton1964		Sandhurst1964		Wolfe Island1964	
Napanee1965		Picton1965		Sandhurst1965		Wolfe Island1965	
Napanee1966		Picton1966		Sandhurst1966		Wolfe Island1966	
Napanee1967		Picton1967		Sandhurst1967		Wolfe Island1967	
Napanee1968		Picton1968		Sandhurst1968		Wolfe Island1968	
Napanee1969		Picton1969	44	Sandhurst1969		Wolfe Island1969	
Napanee1970		Picton1970	70	Sandhurst1970		Wolfe Island1970	
Napanee1971		Picton1971	113.5	Sandhurst1971		Wolfe Island1971	
Napanee1972		Picton1972		Sandhurst1972		Wolfe Island1972	
Napanee1973		Picton1973	93	Sandhurst1973		Wolfe Island1973	
Napanee1974		Picton1974		Sandhurst1974		Wolfe Island1974	
Napanee1975		Picton1975		Sandhurst1975		Wolfe Island1975	
Napanee1976		Picton1976	349	Sandhurst1976		Wolfe Island1976	
Napanee1977		Picton1977	252	Sandhurst1977		Wolfe Island1977	
Napanee1978		Picton1978		Sandhurst1978		Wolfe Island1978	
Napanee1979		Picton1979		Sandhurst1979		Wolfe Island1979	
Napanee1980		Picton1980		Sandhurst1980		Wolfe Island1980	
Napanee1981		Picton1981	310	Sandhurst1981		Wolfe Island1981	
Napanee1982		Picton1982	166	Sandhurst1982		Wolfe Island1982	
Napanee1983		Picton1983	63	Sandhurst1983		Wolfe Island1983	
Napanee1984		Picton1984	337	Sandhurst1984		Wolfe Island1984	
Napanee1985		Picton1985	36	Sandhurst1985		Wolfe Island1985	
Napanee1986		Picton1986		Sandhurst1986		Wolfe Island1986	
Napanee1987		Picton1987	882.1	Sandhurst1987		Wolfe Island1987	776.1
Napanee1988		Picton1988	796.9	Sandhurst1988		Wolfe Island1988	
Napanee1989	871.9	Picton1989	839.3	Sandhurst1989		Wolfe Island1989	863.9
Napanee1990	982.1	Picton1990	1020.1	Sandhurst1990		Wolfe Island1990	975.8
Napanee1991	1016.8	Picton1991		Sandhurst1991		Wolfe Island1991	986.9
Napanee1992	898.1	Picton1992		Sandhurst1992		Wolfe Island1992	
Napanee1993	978.7	Picton1993		Sandhurst1993		Wolfe Island1993	948.4
Napanee1994	847.7	Picton1994	1033.9	Sandhurst1994	916.6	Wolfe Island1994	931
Napanee1995	693.6	Picton1995		Sandhurst1995	687	Wolfe Island1995	661.8
Napanee1996	1074.4	Picton1996		Sandhurst1996	1226.4	Wolfe Island1996	1147.2
Napanee1997		Picton1997		Sandhurst1997	1065	Wolfe Island1997	
Napanee1998	892.5	Picton1998		Sandhurst1998	985.2	Wolfe Island1998	
Napanee1999	760.1	Picton1999		Sandhurst1999		Wolfe Island1999	
Napanee2000		Picton2000		Sandhurst2000		Wolfe Island2000	
Napanee2001		Picton2001		Sandhurst2001	801.1	Wolfe Island2001	
Napanee2002		Picton2002		Sandhurst2002		Wolfe Island2002	
Count	10	Count	16	Count	6	Count	8
Sum	1374.5	Sum	2537.5	Sum	1047	Sum	1213
	188925		402432		182702		183921

Table B-1.2a: Mann Kendall Test - Picton

	831.5	818.1	855.7	895.5	880.6	1166.8	1018.8	1082.9	933.1	845.1	1132.9	808.3	882.1	796.9	839.3	1020.1	1033.9
831.5																	
818.1	-1																
855.7	1	1															
895.5	1	1	1														
880.6	1	1	1	-1													
1166.8	1	1	1	1	1												
1018.8	1	1	1	1	1	-1											
1082.9	1	1	1	1	1	-1	1										
933.1	1	1	1	1	1	-1	-1	-1									
845.1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1								
1132.9	1	1	1	1	1	-1	1	1	1	1							
808.3	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1						
882.1	1	1	1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	1					
796.9	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1				
839.3	1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	1			
1020.1	1	1	1	1	1	-1	1	-1	1	1	-1	1	1	1	1		
1033.9	1	1	1	1	1	-1	1	-1	1	1	-1	1	1	1	1	1	

S=	14
m=	-1
N=	17
n=	0
V(S)=	589
uc=	0.536

No Trend