

Appendix 3.

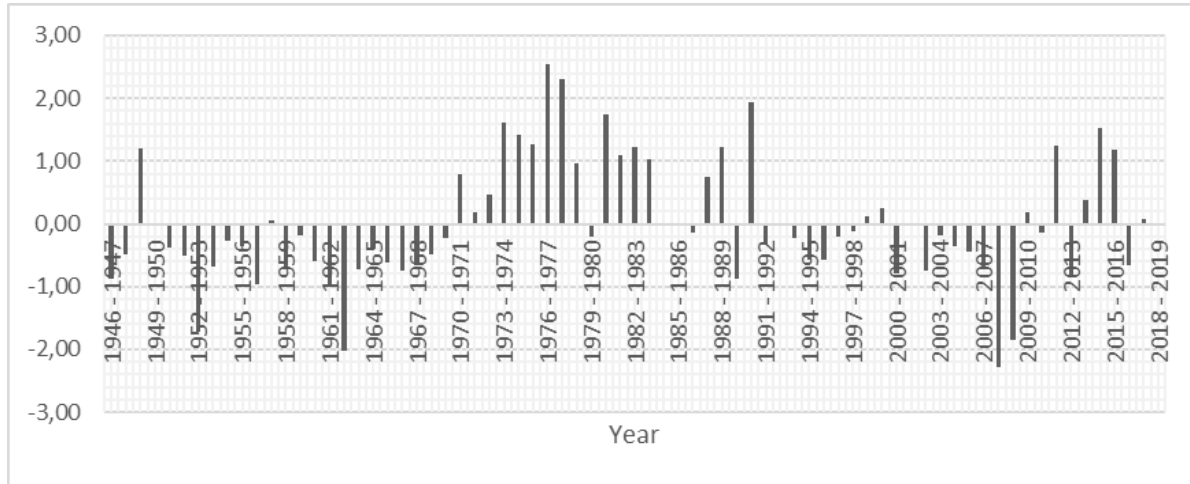


Fig. A3.1 Standard precipitation index (SPI) reflecting long-term precipitation patterns. The SPI is a probability index that can illustrate peak intensities of wet and dry periods and bring floods and droughts in perspective. It is based on "the difference of precipitation from the mean for a specified time period divided by the standard deviation where the past records determine the mean and standard deviation" (McKee et al. 1993: 1). SPI values were calculated for a period of 12 months and a period of 74 years (i.e. since the first recordings) for the weather station of Rurrenabaque using the drought indices calculator DrinC developed at the National Technical University of Athens (<http://drought-software.com/>). The 12-month SPI compares the precipitation for 12 consecutive months with the same 12 consecutive months during all the previous years.. Values between -1 or +1 represent an average year, -1 to -1.5 and +1 - + 1.5 show a moderately dry or wet year, while values above or below -1.5 or +1.5 mean a severely wet or dry year. Source: Data source: SENHAMI