Figure 1
Delimitation of a drainage basin at the crossing point of a watercourse

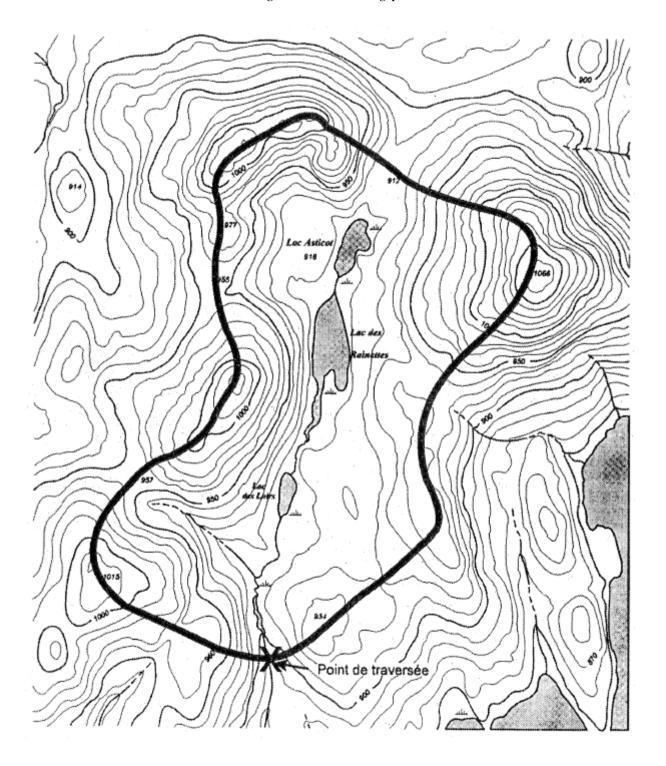
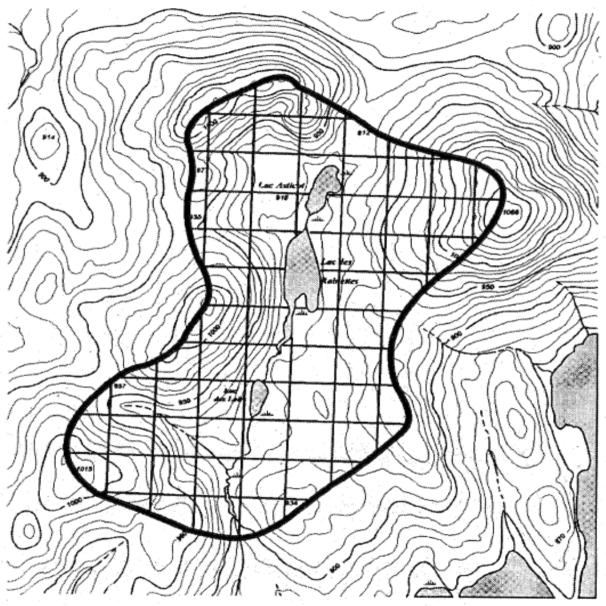


Figure 2 Calculation of the average slope of the drainage basin (S_b)



$$S_b = (N_b + N_c) \times Eq_c$$

$$(L_h + L_c)$$

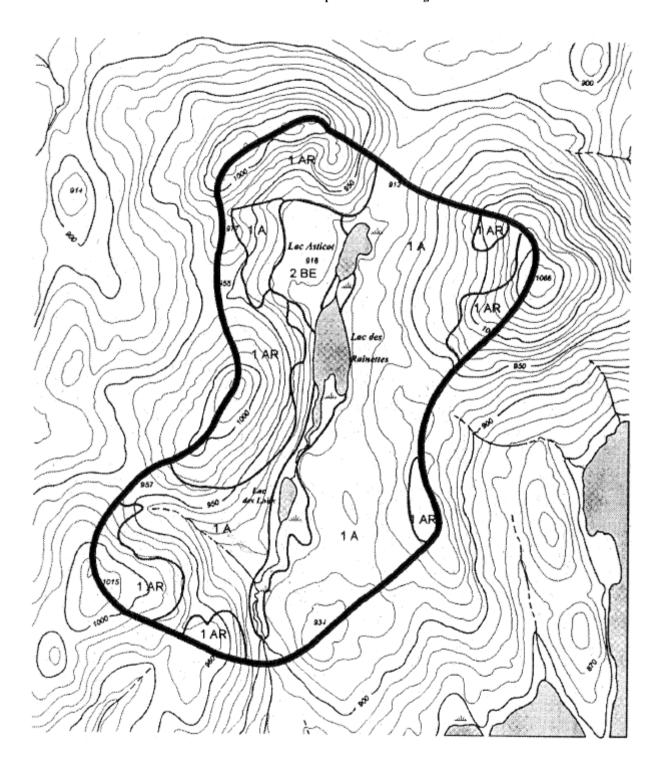
S_{b.}: Average slope of the drainage basin N_{b.}: Number of times the horizontal and vertical lines cross a contour line

Eq. : Equidistance of contour lines (m)
L. : Length of horizontal and vertical lines (m)

$$S_0 = (180 + 111) \times 10 = 0.089 \text{ or } 8.9\%$$

$$\frac{(16.460 + 16.410)}{(16.460 + 16.410)}$$

Figure 3
Identification of surface deposits in the drainage basint



 $Figure\ 4$ Determination of the watercourse's length (L_c)

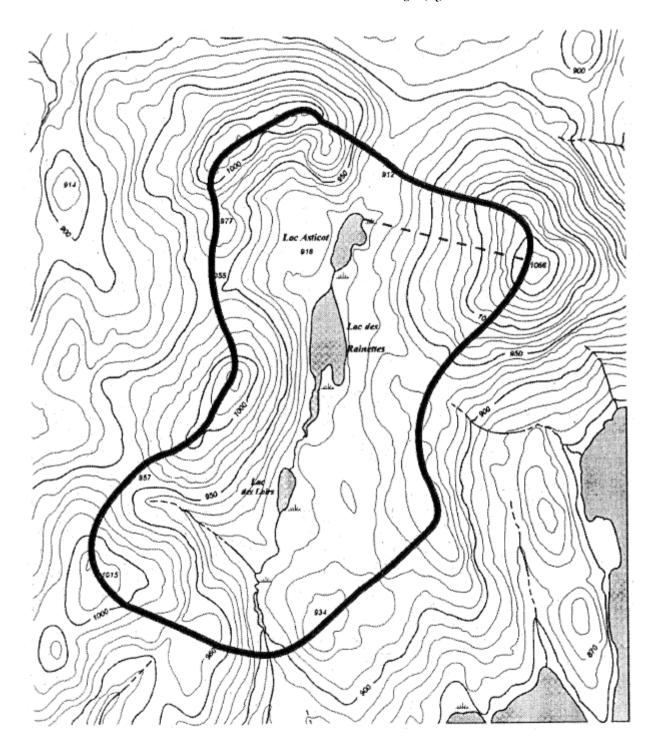


Figure 5 Calculation of the \ll 85-10» slope of the watercourse (S_c)

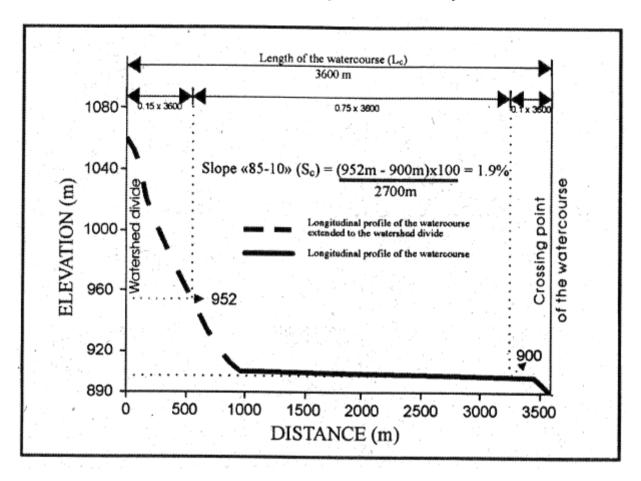


Figure 6
Isohyet of the average total rainfall (mm) of a 1-hour duration

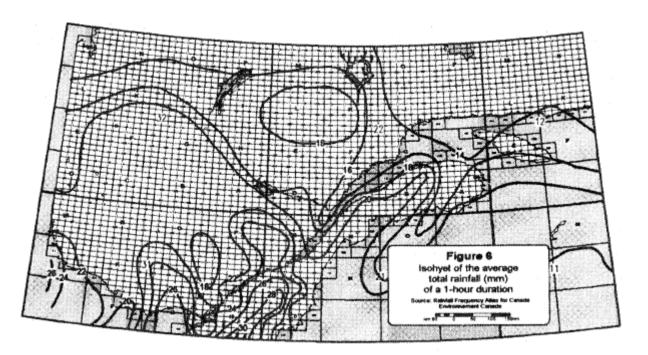


Figure 7
Isohyet of the standard deviation for total rainfall (mm) of a 1-hour duration

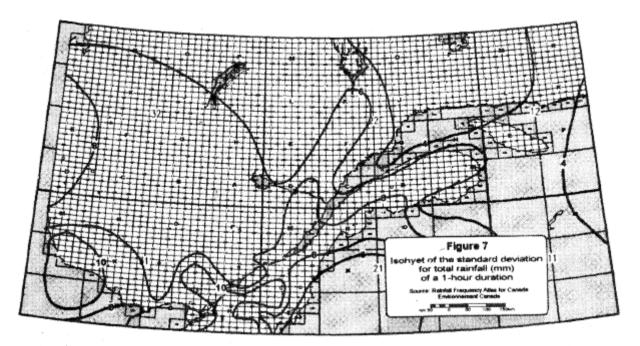
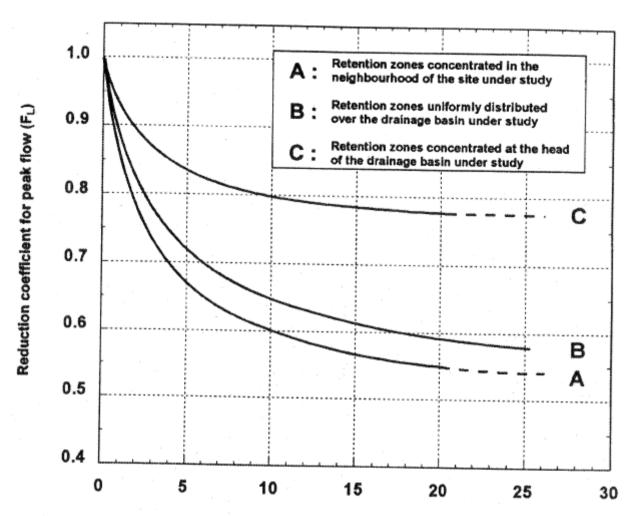


Figure 8
Routing effect of lakes and bare and semi-bare wetlands



Percentage of the area of the drainage basin covered by lakes and bare and semi-bare wetlands

Source: Manuel de conception des ponceaux, MTQ