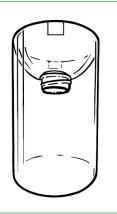
Activity T.1 Making a Rain Gauge

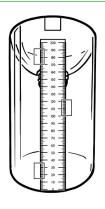
You need:

- 1-2L flat-bottomed plastic bottle with the top cut off
- top of the bottle to use as a funnel
- waterproof clear tape
- ruler or laminated measuring strip
- permanent market

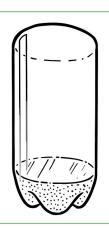
I. Place the funnel in the top of the bottle



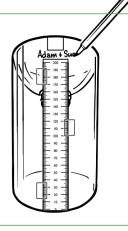
2. Tape the ruler to one side of the bottle. making sure that the '0' on the ruler is level with the base of the bottle or level with the sand and water already in the bottle.



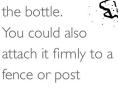
3. If your bottle doesn't have a flat base, pour sand in the base. Pour enough water in so it's just above the level of the sand and at the 0mm mark on the ruler.

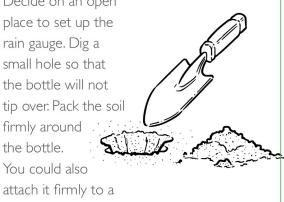


4. Use a permanent marker to write your names on the gauge.



5. Decide on an open place to set up the rain gauge. Dig a small hole so that the bottle will not tip over. Pack the soil firmly around the bottle.





- 6. Check the rain gauge at the same time each day and record how much water is in the gauge.
- 7. Empty the gauge each day after the amount of water is recorded.



Activity T.1 Making a Rain Gauge



Your rainfall Use the table below to record & graph your daily rainfall recordings.

					,		
	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
	Date:	Date:	Date:	Date:	Date:	Date:	Date:
Rainfall (m	m) Time:	Time:	Time:	Time:	Time:	Time:	Time:
200 —							
I90 —							
180 —							
170 —							
160 —							
150 —							
140 —							
130 —							
120 —							
100 —							
90 —							
80 —							
70 —							
60 —							
50 —							
40 —							
30 —							
20 —							
10 —							
0	<u> </u>						



Activity T.1 Making a Rain Gauge



	200		
	200		
	190		
	170		
	180		
	100		
	170		
	1/0		
	160		
	100		
_			
		_	
	IFA		
=	150	=	
		_	
	140		
	140		
	•		
—			
=		=	
=	122		
=	130	-	
	.50		
	_		
	\overline{C} 10.0		
	[E] I20		
	E 120		
	$\overline{}$		
	oll strip		
	∵⊑		
_	. ≌ 110		
	o, 110		
	<u>50</u>		
	.⊑		
	measuring 900		
	· 蓝 100		
	a loo	_	
	Θ	_	
	Ε		
	. ॗ 90		
	_		
	Rainfal 90		
	\$		
=	80		
	•		
—			
		=	
=	70	=	
=	70	=	
=	, 0	=	
=			
\vdash	60		
	00	\equiv	
_	50	=	
	30		
	4.5		
	40		
	TU		
		_=	
=	30	=	
	30		
=	20		
	20		
		_=	
$\overline{}$	10	=	
	10		
		_=	
	^		
	Λ		

	200	
	200	-
		=
	100	
	190	
	100	=
_	· 180	=
		=
—		
	170	=
	170	
		=
	140	=
	160	
		_
	IFA	=
	150	
=	140	
	140	
=		
E	120	
=	130	
Ħ	15	\equiv
	-	
	E 120	=
=	<u>ا</u> آ <u>و</u> ا	
	ے۔۔۔	\equiv
_	Δ.	
	Rainfall measuring strip (=
	· ≅ IIO	
	0.0	=
	.⊑`	
	Ξ	
=	. ፮ I00	=
	g .00	=
<u> </u>	Ĕ	=
=		=
=-	∵ਫ਼ 90	=
	Έ΄,	=
—	<u>.</u>	
	~ _	=
	80	=
	00	=
=		
		\Rightarrow
	70	=
	, 0	=
		=
		=
Ē	60	=
=	30	=
=		-=
⋿—	50	=
	30	= 2
E	101.00	\equiv
=	40	
E	10	
—		_=
=-	30	=
	50	
=_	20	=
	20	
E	10	_=
	10	
	0	\equiv
_	U	

1		
	200	
=	200	
	200	
	IOA	
	190	
	180	
	100	
_		
		_
	170	
	170	
_		_
	160	
	100	
=	150	$\overline{}$
	130	
_		
	1.40	
	140	-
	I TU	=
		=
		
	100	=
	130	
	130	
		
	$\overline{}$	
=	FICA	
=	≒ 17 0	
_	E 120	
	<u> </u>	
_	^	
_	.=	===
	Rainfall measuring strip (mm)	
=	۲ II()	
=		_
=	<u>00</u>	
_	.⊑	
=	<u>-</u>	
	7 100	
	∞ I()()	
	g 100	
=	O	
	Ξ	
	_	
	= 00	_
=	'a 70	
	7	
	·=	
	<u> </u>	
	∝	
	_ 80	
	δU	
	-	
_		
		=
	70	
=-	/ U	
_		
_		
=		
	40	
=	60	
		_
=	_	
	$\Gamma \cap$	
	50	
_		_
_	, _	=
	⊿∩	
	40	
=		
	2∩	
=	30	
		=
=		=
	20	
= -	20	
		=
=		
=	10	=
=	10	
	. •	
	0	
	\sim	
	()	

=	200	
		=
	100	
	190	
	180	
	100	
		\equiv
≡—	170	_=
	170	
	160	
		\equiv
\equiv	150	
		=
=	140	
	140	
		=
	130	
	130	\equiv
	$\widehat{}$	
ऻऻ	E 120	=
	اع ا	
	. c .	\equiv
=-	ਸ਼ IIO	
	28	
	uring strip (m	≡
=-	જૂ 100	
	ле	=
≡	ੁ 90	=
	퉏	
	{ai	\equiv
≡	ື 80	_=
	00	
=-	70	_=
=	60	
	FΛ	
	50	
		\exists
≡—	40	_=
	10	
	30	-=
	2.2	
\equiv	20	
	10	
	10	
	^	
	0	=

