Danish Meteorological Institute

DMI Report 16-04

Greenland - DMI Historical Climate Data Collection 1784-2015

John Cappelen (ed)

Copenhagen 2016

Danish Meteorological Institute

Colophon

Serial title:
DNI Report 16-04

Title:
Greenland - DMI Historical Climate Data Collection 1784-2015

Subtitle:

Author(s):
John Cappelen (ed)

Other contributors:
Bo M. Vinther, Claus Kern-Hansen, Ellen Vaarby Laursen og Peter Viskum Jørgensen

Responsible institution:
Danish Meteorological Institute

Language: English

Keywords:
Greenland, pressure obervations, daily, monthly and annual climate data, time series, graphics, temperature, atmospheric pressure, precipitation, cloud cover, snow cover, time series from 1784

Url: http://www.dmi.dk/laer-om/generelt/dmi-publikationer/

ISSN: 2445-9127 (online)

Website: www.dmi.dk

Important note:
This report is an annual update (2015 data) of the “DMI observational, daily, monthly and annual Greenlandic climate data collection” published for the first time in that form in 1) DMI Technical Report 08-05: DMI Daily Climate Data Collection 1873-2007, Denmark, The Faroe Islands and Greenland - including Air Pressure Observations 1874-2007 (WASA Data Sets). Copenhagen 2008 [8], 2) DMI Technical Report 04-03: DMI Daily Climate Data Collection 1873-2003, Denmark and Greenland. Copenhagen 2004. [25], 3) DMI Monthly Climate Data Collection 1860-2002, Denmark, The Faroe Island and Greenland. An update of: NACD, REWARD, NORDKLIM and NARP datasets, Version 1. DMI Technical Report No. 03-26. Copenhagen 2003. [21], 4) DMI Technical Report 05-06: DMI annual climate data collection 1873-2004, Denmark, The Faroe Islands and Greenland - with Graphics and Danish Abstracts. Copenhagen 2005 [7] and 5) DMI Technical Report 14-06: SW Greenland temperature data 1784-2013. Copenhagen 2014 [13].

Front Page:
August 2014, Tasiilaq, eastcoast of Greenland, about 2.000 inhabitants. Polhem Fjeld (892 m) is the tallest mountain in the picture. Photo: John Cappelen.

Danish Meteorological Institute

Content

Abstract

This report contains the available DMI historical data collection 1784-2015 for Greenland, including observations (atmospheric pressure) and long daily, monthly and annual series of station based data.

Resumé

Denne rapport indeholder tilgængelige historiske DMI datasamlinger 1784-2015 for Grønland. Det drejer sig om observationer af lufttryk samt lange daglige, månedlige og årlige stationsdataserier.

1. Preface

This report contains a DMI historical data collection 1784-2015 for Greenland, including long series of station based/merged data comprising observations of atmospheric pressure plus daily, monthly and annual values of selected parametres. A description of the general weather and climate in Greenland [6] is included.

This information has been published earlier in different DMI reports [9], [10], [11] and [13]. From 2011 the information from [9,10,11] has been published in one report divided in sections covering the different data types. From 2014 also the long merged SW Greenland temperature record [13] is included in the historical data collection.

The data collection comprises observational, monthly and annual blended data sets with a long record (blended station data series) and daily station data series, not blended. A description of the blending and other metadata can be found in Appendices.

Changes in station position, measuring procedures or observer may all significantly bias a time series of observations. For that reason metadata ("data on data") are important. All available information on station positions and relocations are included in Appendices. Other metadata as descriptions of the construction of data sets and data series behind, the introduction of the Hellmann rain gauge, the introduction of Stevenson screens (thermometer screen), information concerning atmospheric pressure, additional notes on monthly values, notes on multiple regressions, new corrections etc. can also be found in Appendices.

A compiled set of various metadata up to 1996, covering aspects such as station position and relocations, change of instrumentation and observation units etc., that is essential to know when homogenizing time series of climate data can be found in DMI Technical Report 03-24 [23]. This publication contains information concerning a major part of the stations included in this report.

Danish Meteorological Institute

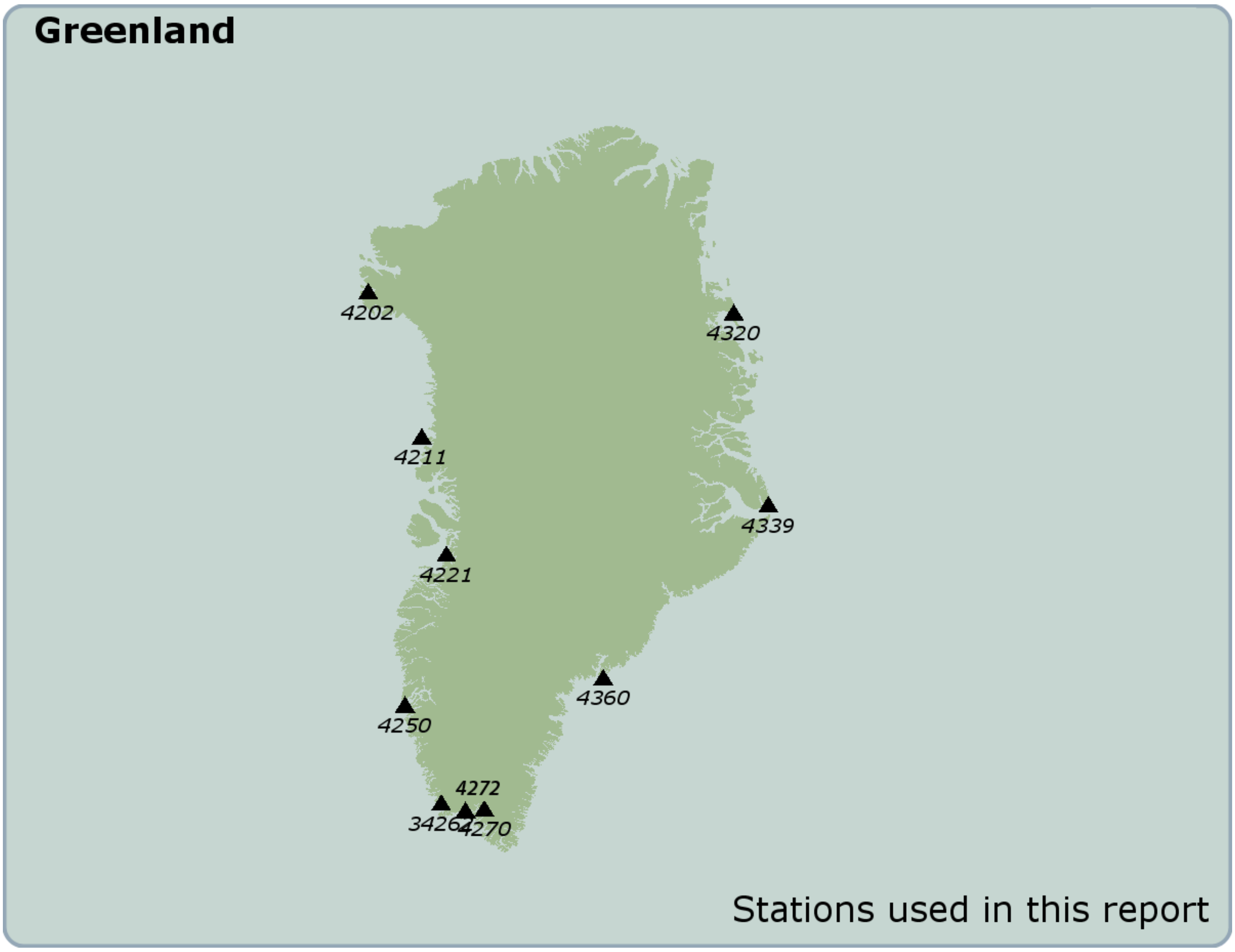
2. Overall data overview

Below is a quick overview of all the information from Greenland you can find in this report:

- A station map and -list showing weather stations (present name and location) from where the station based data sets presented in this report comes from.
- Description of the general weather and climate in Greenland.
- A survey and desription of the different data collections.
- Detailed metadata (data about data).
- File formats describing the different data files included in this report.

Guidance: Find the data collection you are interested in the data collections overview. Read about it in the specific section and appendix. Find the data set among the data files, which can be downloaded from the publication part of DMI web pages together with this report.

2.1. Stations



Station based data sets referred to in the report. Only the latest positions are marked. The official WMO station identifiers for Greenland consist of 5 digits “04xxx”. However, in this report the in front “0” is omitted, giving 4 digits i.e. “4250” for Nuuk, which is also used on the map. The Danish national station identifiers describing climate/ manual precipitation stations in Greenland consist of 5 digits, always starting with 34. On *the map the climate station 34262 Ivittuut is marked. 34339 Scoresbysund is not marked on the map. The location is very close to 4339 Ittoqqortoormiit. The climate stations 34210 Upernavik, 34216 Ilulissat, 34250 Nuuk, 34272 Qaqortoq and 34360 Tasiilaq which are a part of the older parts of the data sets are not marked on the map. The locations are very close to the WMO stations.This also applies for the manual precipitation stations 34250 Nuuk, 34270 Narsarsuaq, 34320 Danmarkshavn and 34339 Ittoqqortoormiit, which are part of the newer parts of the precipitation data sets.*

Data set id*	**Station***	**First year of appearance**
4202	Pituffik	1948
4211	Upernavik	1873
4221	Ilulissat	1807
4250	Nuuk	1784
34262	Ivittuut	1873
4270	Narsarsuaq	1961
4272	Qaqortoq	1807
4320	Danmarkshavn	1949
34339	Scoresbysund	1924
4339	Ittoqqortoormiit	1949
4360	Tasiilaq	1895
99999	SW combined series	1784

**latest station number and name. The station number 99999 is a dummy value for the long SW Greenland temperature record.*

2.2. Data collections overview

Data types/parameters marked with “bold” in the “Data Collections” column represent a data set for every station mentioned. The data sets can be downloaded from the publication part of DMI web pages together with this report and are described in the sections and appendices specified.

Type	Data Collections	Section, Page, Appendix
Observation[1]	• **Atmospheric pressure (msl)** 1 data set (blended): 4360 Tasiilaq (1894-2015)	**Sec 4.2.1., p 26, App 2**
Daily	• **Highest temperature** • **Lowest temperature** 10 data sets (single stations): 34216 Ilulissat (1873-1960) 4216 Ilulissat (1961-1992) 4221 Ilulissat (1991-2015) 34360 Tasiilaq (1897-1959) 4360 Tasiilaq (1958-2015) 4 data sets (blended): 4221 Ilulissat (1873-2015) 4360 Tasiilaq (1897-2015) • **Accumulated precipitation** 4 data sets (single stations): 34216 Ilulissat (1873-1960) 4216 Ilulissat (1961-1991) 34360 Tasiilaq (1897-1959) 4360 Tasiilaq (1958-2015) 2 data sets (blended): 4216 Ilulissat (1873-1991) 4360 Tasiilaq (1897-2015)	**Sec 5.2.1. – 5.2.3., p 30-31, App 3**
Monthly	• **Mean air temperature** • **Mean daily minimum temperature** • **Mean daily maximum temperature** • **Highest temperature** • **Lowest temperature** • **Mean atmospheric pressure (msl)** • **Accumulated precipitation** • **Highest 24-hour precipitation** • **No. of days with snow cover** • **Mean cloud cover** 10 data sets (blended): 4202 Pituffik (1948-2015) 4211 Upernavik (1873-2015) 4221 Ilulissat (1807-2015) 4250 Nuuk (1784-2015) 34262 Ivituut (1873-1960) 4270 Narsarsuaq (1961-2015) 4272 Qaqortoq (1807-2015) 4320 Danmarkshavn (1949-2015) 34339 Scoresbysund[2] (1924-1949) 4339 Ittoqqortoormiit (1950-2015)	**Sec 6.2.1.-6.2.10., p 36-41, App 4**

	4360 Tasiilaq (1895-2015) • **Merged SW Greenland mean air temperature** One data set with id "99999" constructed using 3 data sets (blended): 4221 Ilulissat (1807-2015) 4250 Nuuk (1784-2015) 4272 Qaqortoq (1807-2015)	**Sec 6.2.11., p 41, App 4**
Annual	• **Mean air temperature** • **Mean daily minimum temperature** • **Mean daily maximum temperature** • **Highest temperature** • **Lowest temperature** • **Mean atmospheric pressure (msl)** • **Accumulated precipitation** • **Highest 24-hour precipitation** • **No. of days with snow cover** • **Mean cloud cover** 10 data sets (blended): 4202 Pituffik (1948-2015) 4211 Upernavik (1873-2015) 4221 Ilulissat (1807-2015) 4250 Nuuk (1784-2015) 34262 Ivituut (1873-1960) 4270 Narsarsuaq (1961-2015) 4272 Qaqortoq (1807-2015) 4320 Danmarkshavn (1949-2015) 34339 Scoresbysund[2] (1924-1949) 34339 Ittoqqortoormiit (1950-2015) 4360 Tasiilaq (1895-2015)	**Sec 7.2.1., p 45, App 5**
	• **Mean air temperature; graph and values with gauss filtered values** 7 data sets (blended): 4202 Pituffik (1948-2015) 4221 Upernavik (1873-2015) 4221 Ilulissat (1873-2015) 4250 Nuuk (1873-2015) 34262 Ivituut/4270 Narsarsuaq (1873-2015) 4360 Danmarkshavn (1949-2015) 34339 Scoresbysund[2]/4339 Ittoqqortoormiit (1924-2015) 4360 Tasiilaq (1895-2015)	**Sec 7.2.2., p 45, App 5**
	• **Greenland poster with mean air temperatures** for the 7 data sets mentioned above is published separately	**Sec 7.2.3., p 46, App 5**

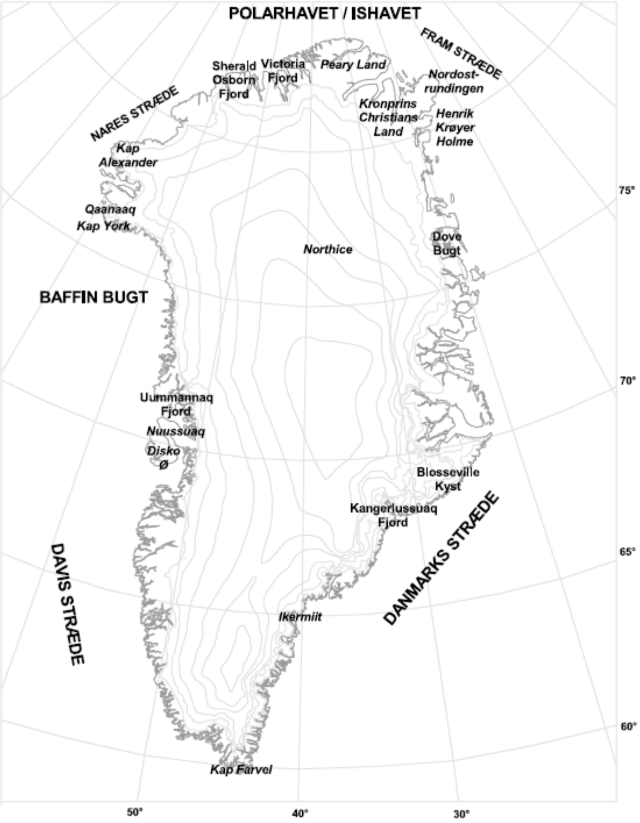
[1] ***"Greenland observations"***,
88 stations, 10 parametres, hourly observations, 1958 - 2013 are published separately [17]
47 stations, 17 parametres, hourly observations, 2014-2015, are published separately [17]
[2] *34339 Scoresbysund is not marked on the map in section 2.1. The location is very close to 4339 Ittoqqor-toormiit.*

Important note: When compared to earlier published data collections minor changes can have been intro-duced. This is related to an ongoing quality control of data.

Danish Meteorological Institute

3. Climate and weather in general; Greenland

The world's largest island (2.2 million square kilometres) stretches almost 24 degrees of latitude from top to bottom. The northern tip is located only 700 km from the North Pole, while Cape Farewell is located 2,600 km further south - at almost the same latitude as Oslo. To the south the altitude of the sun, and consequently the length of nights and days, is almost the same as in Denmark. To the north there is midnight sun in almost one third of the year and winter darkness in another third.

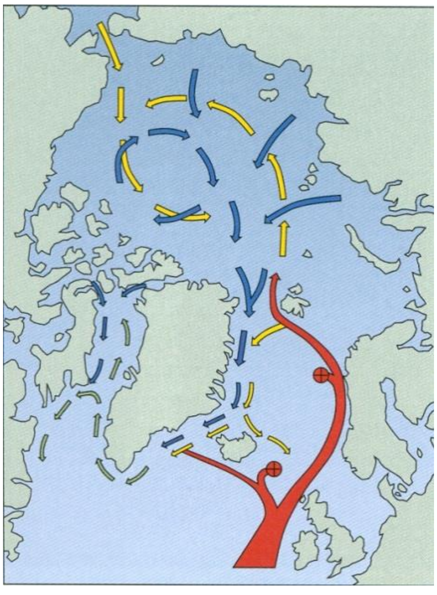


An uninterrupted slightly domed ice cap, the Greenland Ice Sheet, covers 80% of the land. At some places this cap is more than 3 km high. Borings through the central part of the ice cap have shown that the bedrock is located at a depth of 3,030 metres.

The remaining 20% of the island is the habitat of the country's flora and fauna, and this area is also where the human population lives - at the edge of the ice age, as it were - mainly along coasts which give access to open water. The northerly location of the country and the cold, more or less ice-filled sea that surrounds it are the most important factors determining the cold climate in the country.

Sea currents and sea ice

The exchange in the sea of warm and cold water flows between southern and northern latitudes follows patterns illustrated in the figure below. The rotation of the Earth (the coriolis force) makes any movement including sea currents turn to the right. This means that an eastern arm of the warm North Atlantic Sea Current (a branch of the Golf Stream) runs northward along the Norwegian west coast, while a compensatory outflow of cold polar water runs southward along the eastern coast of Greenland.



Sea currents in the Arctic Ocean and the North Atlantic Ocean. The warm North Atlantic Sea Current goes north and passes Norway. Along the way, branches go in the direction of Greenland, and parts of it sink down to the deep sea water (marked with an ⊗). The rest flows into the Arctic Ocean because the higher salt content makes it sink a few hundred metres down before it continues (arrows pointing upwards to the north of Svalbard) under the cold polar water. The polar water flows like a cold, icy current southward along the east coast of Greenland, more or less sharply delimited on the outside by branches of the North Atlantic Current. The two water masses gradually become mixed, and the East Greenland Current continues as a flow of mixed water around Cape Farewell and a bit up along the west coast where the "Storis" it has brought along quickly melts.

A similar pattern of sea currents, though on a smaller scale, is seen between Greenland and Canada. In the winter period, ice

is formed within the cold water area, but throughout the year the cold sea currents in addition transport icebergs coming from the glaciers in the area. The East Greenland Sea Current in particular also transports a great deal of "surplus" sea ice from the Arctic Ocean, which is mainly drained through the Fram Strait.
Ice in or from the Arctic Ocean is called polar ice (old ice from the Arctic Ocean). Ice in the East Greenland Sea Current is called "Storis" (general term for the polar ice and thick first year ice from the Arctic Ocean and the Greenland east coast), while ice in the northern and western parts of West Greenland waters is called west ice (first year ice).

Polar ice
Most of the Arctic Ocean is covered by sea ice throughout the year, often appearing as an uninterrupted surface covering an area of several hundred kilometres. Openings and cracks may occur for a few hours, after which they close again or freeze over. From an aeroplane flying at low altitude above the Arctic sea ice it can be seen that the ice is far from smooth and even. Rough banks of ice crisscross the area. Sometimes these banks are almost serrated, indicating that the ice floes are packed together, and sometimes they are rounded, weatherridden and clearly old ridges of ice twisted and frozen together a long time ago, now making the ice thick and unbreakable. Protected by these ridges is the snow, blown together and modelled into hard, parallel snow drifts by the wind. The smooth ice is generally more than three metres thick, while it is not uncommon to see ice packs towering up to 15 metres above the surrounding ice landscape. The ice is typically many years old. It goes without saying that even the largest icebreakers have to give up when faced with such powerful ice formations.

The East Greenland Sea Current and the "Storis"
Almost all water leaving the Arctic Ocean drains through the Fram Strait between Greenland and Svalbard, from where it continues as the sea current called the East Greenland Sea Current all the way down along the east coast of Greenland, around Cape Farewell and a bit up along the west coast. To the east the current is bordered by warmer, saltier (and consequently heavier) Atlantic water floating in a southerly direction after having left the North Atlantic Sea Current. Part of this water flows below the cold polar surface water.

The East Greenland Sea Current brings along huge quantities of polar ice (on average 150,000 m^3 of ice per second) in a band which may be up to several hundred kilometres wide. A few hundred kilometres to the south of the Fram Strait the sea current accelerates, which causes a certain spreading of the ice. In the winter months new ice is quickly formed between the floes of polar ice. This mixture of polar ice and first year ice is called "Storis". Its floes of polar ice may be as big as the Danish island of Zealand. Drifting down along the coast, however, they are broken into smaller pieces by the wind, the swell of the sea and collision with other floes. To the south of Ittoqqortoormiit (Scoresbysund) only a few floes are more than a hundred metres wide and their thickness has been reduced as well. However, even though the smaller dimensions make it easier for (specially designed) vessels to manoeuvre in or sail around the ice, the ice constitutes an extremely big danger to navigation. This is particularly true when the wind brings the ice to areas where ice is not normally expected. It is quite unrealistic to even think of breaking "Storis".

The total concentration of ice in the ice belt to the north of Ittoqqortoormiit is 80% or more (which means that at least 80% of the sea is covered with ice) throughout most of the year. To the south of the ice belt, there are major seasonal variations because of the spreading and melting of the ice. During most of the year the coast is blocked by "Storis" or thick first year ice, but for a few months in late summer the ice may be spread significantly or it may completely disappear. From late winter to early summer it may, on the other hand, spread a few hundred kilometres along the west coast via Cape Farewell.
In addition to currents, the wind has a major impact on the drift of the ice, especially if the ice is not very compact. Winds from the east (on-shore wind) will close the edge of the ice and make it

impenetrable for most vessels. If the wind comes from the west there may be bars and belts of ice up to several hundred kilometres from the ice field, while there may be open water areas close to the coast. Such areas may occur more or less permanently in an otherwise uninterrupted ice cover, depending on local winds or sea currents. A permanent open water area within closed sea ice is called a polynya. Well-known is the polynya at the mouth of Scoresbysund, the wildlife of which ensures the survival of the local population.

West Greenland and the west ice

Conditions along the west coast of Greenland differ a great deal from conditions along the east coast. No real polar ice is seen along the west coast – with the exception of "Storis" that travels around Cape Farewell. Polar ice which occasionally drifts towards the south through the Nares Strait between Greenland and Ellesmere Island in northeastern Canada stays close to the Canadian coast when in drifts further south. The vast majority of the ice to the west of Greenland is thus formed in the sea area where it is seen, and it is uncommon to see more than a couple of sea ice types at the same time, for example broken floes of winter ice in a sea covered in dark new, thin ice.

The 3-4 metre thick sea ice which in the winter season covers most of Baffin Bay and closes off Greenland's west coast from Qaanaaq (Thule) in the north and almost all the way down to Sisimiut (Holsteinsborg) in the south is called west ice in Greenland. Varying quantities of west ice is brought with the Labrador Sea Current down along the Canadian east coast where it may sometimes cause interruption of oil drilling activities. Navigation further south is rarely affected to any great extent. Only a small part of the west ice survives the summer.

West ice can generally be broken by ships with sufficient engine power, though it will usually be both unprofitable and hazardous. Consequently it is only possible to sail to and from Qaanaaq (Thule) from July to September, while it is usually possible to sail to and from Aasiaat (Egedesminde) and Ilulissat (Jakobshavn) from mid-May to mid-December. There is normally no sea ice between the west ice and the "Storis" further south, and 90% of the population therefore live in the four "open sea towns" of Paamiut (Frederikshåb), Nuuk (Godthåb), Maniitsoq (Sukkertoppen) and Sisimiut (Holsteinsborg), where most business enterprises in Greenland are also located.

Icebergs

Glacial outlets from the Greenland ice sheet form icebergs. As opposed to sea ice, icebergs are not made of frozen sea water but of ice which is many thousand years old. This ice was once snow falling on the ice cap. Icebergs may be extremely dangerous for ships, the reason being that icebergs do not follow winds and surface sea currents but go so deep down into the sea (sometimes up to 300 metres below the surface of the sea) that their drifting is primarily determined by deep-sea currents. A ship sailing in the sea ice may easily end up on collision course with an iceberg if there are major differences between surface currents and currents deeper down in the sea. To this should be added that icebergs melt slowly and may therefore drift far away from sea ice areas.

Icebergs are seen along almost all coasts in Greenland, but there are particularly many of them in the Qeqartarsuaq (Disko) area where some of the world's most productive glaciers are located. Many of these icebergs drift to the west, whereupon they are taken south by the Labrador Sea Current. Some icebergs are moved as far south as the transatlantic shipping routes (as was the case in 1912 when the Titanic hit an iceberg).

Climate and weather

The climate in Greenland is an Arctic climate - which means that no forest can grow in the area. The northern part of the country is very close to the North American continent, from which it is separated only by a relatively narrow and more or less ice-filled sea. Southern Greenland on the other hand is something between the continent to the west and the ocean to the east.

Atmospheric flow patterns and cyclone tracks

Because of its height and size Greenland has a great impact on the movement of air in the lower, dense part of the troposphere, causing the wind to blow mainly along the coast. Greenland thus contributes to the exchange of air masses between north and south. In the summer, northerly and southerly winds are almost evenly distributed, while northerly winds are very predominant in the winter in accordance with the fact that the highest air pressure occur in the coldest areas to the west or north west.

The picture changes in the upper troposphere. Within a cold and dense air mass pressure necessarily drops faster with altitude than in a warm air mass. Consequently there is generally low pressure at an altitude of, for example, 5 kilometres (the 500-hPa level) where the atmosphere is coldest (to the north) and high pressure where it is warmest (to the south). This pattern is less regular in winter when the pole area is not the coldest area, the coldest areas being the eastern parts of the continents (where the impact from the oceans is lowest). The Figure below shows the mean pattern in January. The low pressure area over Baffin Island is often named “the Canadian cold vortex”.

The flow at the 500-hPa level is interesting because it to a great extent governs the migrating weather systems (highs and lows) and the weather associated with them. Lows in particular are associated with “bad weather” - strong winds and precipitation. As shown, Greenland is mainly “supplied” from the southwest (where winters are cold) in the winter and mainly from the west in the summer.

Most lows develop as “waves” at the polar front (the border between cold air to the north and warmer, more humid air to the south). The waves propagate along the front, the cold being on their left hand side. This means that the preferred cyclone tracks in the winter are from the east coast of the United States at the edge of the Gulf Stream towards the northeast, passing south of Greenland and continuing to Iceland and the Norwegian Sea. In a scenario like that, the southern and eastern parts of Greenland will be particularly affected. However, very different patterns occur. Sometimes cyclones move northwards through the Davis Strait and the Baffin Bay, and sometimes a cyclone will move directly towards Cape Farewell, subsequently splitting into two centres, one of which follows the west coast, while the other follows the east coast. When this happens, most of Greenland may be affected during the passage, depending on local conditions.

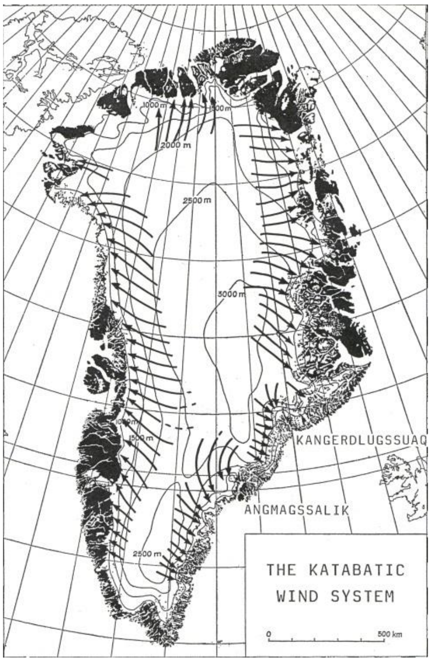
In the summer, lows are less intense, but their tracks tend to be displaced northward, often straight towards West Greenland, where the weather may therefore be rather unsettled.

Other types of lows - of a more local nature and on a smaller scale - occur. Here only the polar lows are mentioned. They develop over ice-free sea areas when the atmosphere is very cold, typically between Labrador and West Greenland, but sometimes even near the southeastern coast of Greenland. The occurrence is always relatively far to the north of the polar front. The diameter of a polar low is generally 200-300 km, and the system may be quite intense. Its lifetime is normally one or two days. At some point in the cycle the system may feature a cloud structure similar to that of a tropical hurricane. This is no coincident. Just like tropical hurricanes, these lows get their energy from the heat and humidity brought to the air from the surface of the sea, being essentially warmer than the air.

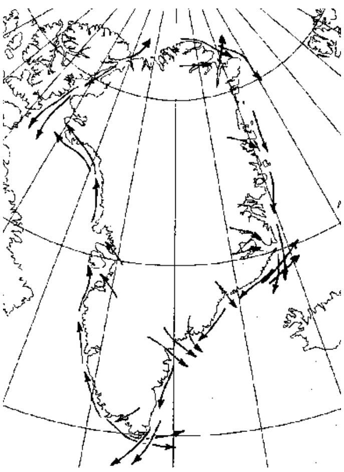
Wind

As mentioned above, strong winds will typically be connected with passing cyclones. Between such events there will be short or long periods of calm throughout the year, in which the wind regimes are determined by local conditions.

One example of this is the katabatic wind system of the ice cap (see figure below). Katabatic means downward going, and the winds move from the central and highest part of the ice cap towards the edge of the ice. They are governed by the difference in density between the cooled, heavy air closest to the surface of the ice and the warmer, lighter air in the free atmosphere at the same level. The outflow accelerates as and when the slope of the surface increases, and the topography may cause canalisation with extremely high wind velocities at the edge of the ice. Because of the change in altitude, the outgoing air is compressed and thereby heated (this is called an adiabatic process if it takes place without being affected by external factors (ie heating or cooling, addition or release of humidity)). The heating (which is named a Foehn effect) will then be 1°C for each 100 metre the altitude changes. Whether the fast-moving wind will reach the fjords in the coastal area will depend on its temperature on arrival. If it is warmer (lighter) that the fjord air it will only be able to replace the fjord air locally, mainly at the head of the fjords, where it will be felt like a warm Foehn wind. If it is colder (heavier) it will as an icy fall wind easily go all the way through the fjord eventually reaching the open sea. The best known example of this is the 60 km long, unpopulated and very windy Kangerlussuaq fjord on the east coast. From a position in a protected side fjord it would be possible both to hear and see the gales because of their noise and the snow drift or foam they generate. Its continued, more subdued passage over the Denmark Strait can be seen on satellite pictures, from which appears that the flow may continue more than 200 km out over the sea.



However, “undisturbed weather” in the fjords is often calm, though characterised by sea breezes in summer and land breezes in winter, governed by local temperature differences in the ordinary manner. This pattern is so predominant that it can be compared to a monsoon system (ie seasonally determined winds caused by differences in the heating of sea and land) in several places.



Predominant wind directions in situations with strong winds in the coastal area. The winds coming from the land may be warm Foehn winds or cold fall winds. Winds blowing along the costs are mainly “barrier winds” blowing clockwise in relation to the land. However, at “the corners of the land” there are two wind regimes. Thus, at Cape Farewell, which is often affected by very strong winds, both northeasterly and westerly gales occur. The latter is part of a “lee whirl” typically formed on the east coast with a prevailing westerly flow in the area.

Local wind regimes may be affected, eventually destroyed under the influence of passing cyclones. The strong winds connected with such cyclones have their own patterns which are very dependent on the topography and on the wind direction in relation to the coast. If they blow towards the coast they will partly be lifted up and cause precipitation and partly be deflected along the coast in the direction of lower pressure (a westerly wind will thus be deflected towards the north, while an easterly wind will be deflected towards the south). In this process the wind will accelerate - we have a so-called barrier wind which may become very strong. If the wind blows away from the coast it will be either a warm Foehn wind (especially in West Greenland) or a cold fall wind (especially in East Greenland). Both types of winds may blow at very high speeds.

A special feature in Greenland is that the change from calm to gale force may take place very suddenly. A Greenlandic word for this phenomenon is “piteraq”, which is mainly used about strong northwesterly fall winds on the east coast. These winds will typically occur when cold air of Canadian origin reaches the coast via the ice cap behind a northeast moving low. The topography of the ice cap will canalise the cold outflow towards parts of the coastland. Most exposed is the wide sea bay to the south of Tasiilaq (Ammassalik).

Temperature
The long period of midnight sun in North Greenland is the reason why the mean summer temperature (July) is only about two degrees lower in Peary Land than in the southernmost part of the country. More important is the difference between the outer coasts where drifting ice or cold water makes the air cold and humid, and the ice free inland where the weather is warmer and often sunny. Differences of up to about 5°C may be registered. The proximity of the ice cap does not have any major effect in the form of low temperatures, one reason being that air coming from the ice cap will be Foehn winds, as described above.

In winter the difference between mean temperatures in the north and in the south is much greater, in excess of 30°C. While the annual fluctuation at Cape Farewell - which is affected by the sea - is less than 10°C, the same difference in the northwestern part of Greenland may be in excess of 40°C. As in summer there are temperature differences between coastal and inland areas, though ordinarily with opposite signs and mainly in places where the sea is completely or partly free of ice. Foehn winds inside the fjords may bring temperatures above zero even in the middle of the winter, sometimes even up to 10°C or more. This is frequently seen in the southern part of the country but rarely in the northernmost part of Greenland. An outbreak of Foehn winds may make the snow disappear and the ice break, which is not always a welcome change in the life patterns of animals and human beings.

An important element in the temperature description is its vertical distribution. Normally temperature will decrease with altitude by 6.5°C per kilometre on average. In the Arctic area this drop in temperature generally is lower, and over the first hundred metres the temperature will often increase with altitude - sometimes even considerably. A temperature distribution like that is called an inversion. In the winter the occurrence of such a “cold bottom layer” is due to radiation cooling of the snow surface and thereby of the lowest layer of air. In the summer the cooling caused by melting ice is the crucial factor. While summer inversions are thus related to the coastal climate, winter inversions occur in places located far away from open sea areas.

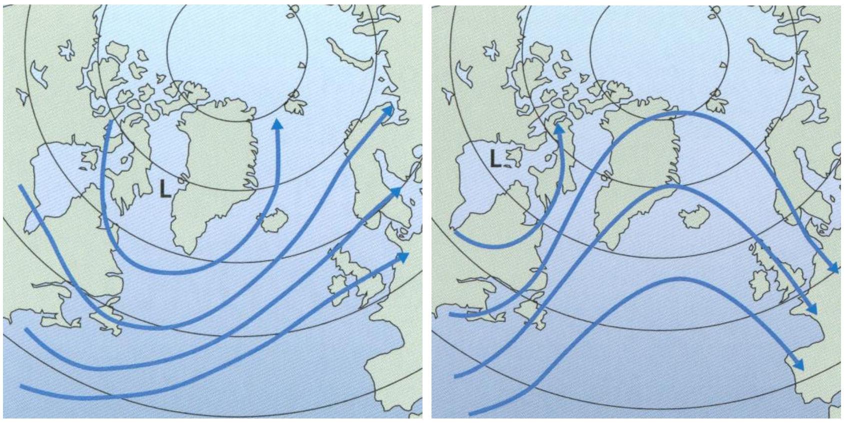
In winter, the increase in temperature up through the inversion layer may be more than 20°C over just a few hundred metres. An inversion like that is possible only in calm, cloud-free weather. The onset of strong winds will result in a dramatic almost instant temperature increase followed by a more moderate drop in temperature if the wind calms down again.

One result of the frequent inversions is that in the spring snow starts melting in the mountains rather than at sea level and that the most vigorous vegetation is often found at an altitude of a few hundred metres. If a temperature measuring station is moved from a low to a slightly higher position it may result in loss of continuity in measurements.

Cold and mild winters - the temperature seesaw

The Canadian cold vortex is not stationary but fluctuates from day to day around its normal position. In certain periods there are more significant fluctuations of longer duration, which may have a significant impact on the winter weather not only in Greenland but also in the northwestern part of Europe and elsewhere.

There are two types of deviation. In the first type the vortex is displaced eastwards to Greenland where it may intensify. This causes a change in the behaviour of Atlantic cyclones: the preferred tracks are pushed southwards, which implies an increase in the supply of Atlantic air to northwestern Europe where the winter will be very mild. In contrast, Greenland will have a very cold winter, undisturbed by "Atlantic weather" but with a great likelihood of polar lows to develop.



"The Temperature Seesaw" - sketch illustration of the two deviating 500 hPa patterns in NAO (North Atlantic Oscillation). The arrows represent contour lines as in the figure on page 14 and thus illustrate the air flow.

In the other type of deviation the vortex is displaced towards the southwest, typically to the Hudson Bay area, and weakened. In this scenario, Atlantic cyclones will follow a northward track towards Greenland, where the weather will be very changeable with frequent temperature increases to several degrees above zero, especially in the southern part of the country. Further to the east over the Atlantic Ocean high pressure will prevail, thus blocking the usual supply of maritime air to northwestern Europe where the winter may be very cold.

These fluctuations are popularly called the temperature Seesaw. Another designation is NAO (North Atlantic Oscillation). About 60% of all winters can be characterised as one of the two types of winters described. NAO patterns are also seen in the summer, though they are not as manifest. There is, of course, great interest in the possibility of predicting patterns like this.

Fog - summer and winter

Greenland is known for its clear air. When there is no precipitation or drifting snow, the curvature of the Earth rather than fog and mist limits people's field of vision. An exception to this is experienced in the surrounding waters in the summer period. The water will remain cold as compared with the air above it because of the ice, which is only melting very slowly, as described above. The lowest layer of air will be cooled and its content of water vapour may condense, leading to the formation of advection fog. Fog and drifting ice constitute a very unpleasant cocktail for navigation.

The sea fog season begins in May, peaks in July and fades out in September. In coastal waters there will be fog for about 20% of the time in July. Fog is also very common in the central part of the Greenland ice cap in the summer.

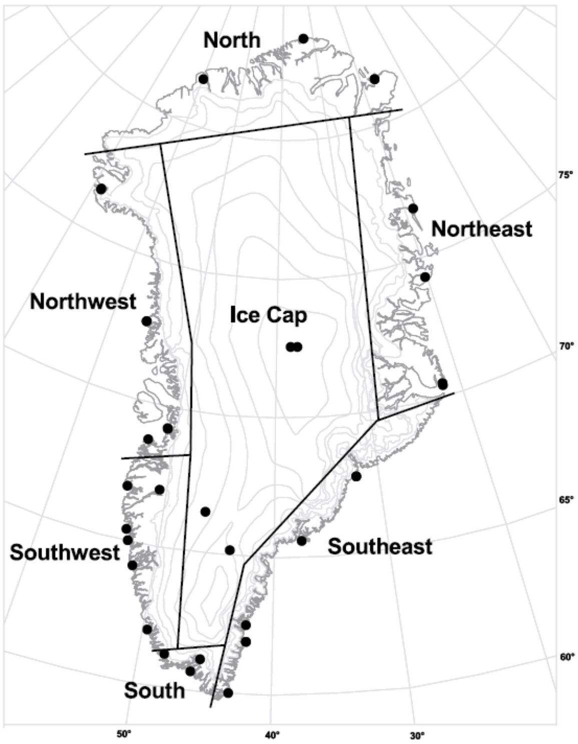
Summer sea breezes lead the sea fog into the fjords, where it is generally dissolved quickly by the sunheated land. The further into the fjords, the less frequent is the occurrence of fog. Seen in this perspective, the airports in Kangerlussuaq and Narsarsuaq are ideally located.

In winter the air is generally dry and very clear, unless snow is falling or drifting. However, in areas where cold air flows out over open water, sea smoke may be formed. Low radiation fog may sometimes be seen in areas with vast snow surfaces. However, a radiation-cooled snow surface will generally have a drying effect on the lowest layer of air since the humidity contained in this layer will be sublimated into white frost on the cold surface.

Precipitation
The amount of precipitation is generally higher at the coasts than inside the country. It is very high in the southern part of the country, especially on the east coast, while it is low in North Greenland, which has a number of “Arctic deserts”, ie areas nearly snow free in the winter, and where evaporation may exceed precipitation in the summer.

At sea level, precipitation takes the form of rain in the summer and mainly of snow in the winter in the southern part of the country. In the northernmost part of the country it may sometimes snow in July, while rain is extremely rare in the winter. Precipitation in the form of showers is common in the winter at locations close to open sea. In the summer there may be showers inland as a result of sun warming. Thunder occurs in unstable weather, though only very rarely and generally for very short periods of time. In the winter time heavy showers over the sea may be accompanied by thunder. Precipitation measurements carried out during the winter are unreliable because of frequent snow drifting.

Weather and climate regions in Greenland
Greenland can be divided into seven weather and climate regions. Each region has certain special characteristics, which will be described below. The figure shows location of regions and stations from where data can be found in [6].



South Greenland
The large temperature differences in the area - between the cold sea and the warm inland area in the summer and between the warm sea and the cold inland area in the winter - give rise to a local but dominant monsoon system in the fjords, featuring sea breezes in the summer and equally dominant land breezes in the winter. This pattern is disturbed in times of unstable weather.
The winter weather is generally changeable, but differs a great deal from year to year. Lows crossing South Greenland from the southwest to the northeast will make the weather change between easterly winds accompanied by rising temperature and precipitation in the form of snow or rain, and northwesterly winds with clearing and colder weather. Sometimes, with a stationary low pressure area to the south of Greenland, strong, warm and dry Foehn winds from an easterly direction may blow in the fjords for relatively long periods of time, in rare cases for weeks. The temperature of such winds will be in the region of 10°C or more. The winds may reach gale force with gusts of hurricane scale. Locally these winds are referred to

as a “sydost” (“southeaster”) even though the wind direction is typically northeast. In such scenarios the snow cover will disappear and the ice in the fjords will break. In contrast, a stationary low pressure area near Iceland may be characterised by a long period of northwesterly winds with hard frost and in the coastal area frequent snow showers. Inside the country clear sky will prevail.

Summers are warm inside the country. In certain locations the mean temperature for July is a little above 10°C. Temperatures are lower near the coast because of the cold sea, where fog is frequent (above 20% of time). The sea breeze brings the fog into the sun-heated fjord areas where it is dissolved.

The amount of precipitation is large. In the summer, precipitation will always be in the form of rain, while snow is most common in the winter. The snow layer can occasionally be reduced by melting.

Southwest Greenland
This area is the part of the country where ships can navigate almost unimpeded in relation to sea ice allyear round. The open sea means that the coastal zone, where the population is concentrated, has relatively mild winters, while the summers are characterised by relatively cool and often unsettled weather. Inside the fjords winters are cold, while summers are warmer. However, just as in South Greenland, there are major fluctuations in the weather from year to year. The amount of precipitation is generally large in the southern part of the area but decreases further to the north and especially in the direction going from the coast and inwards. While winters in Sisimiut are characterised by relatively much snow, there is generally only a thin layer of snow in Kangerlussuaq/Sdr. Strømfjord.

In winter, winds from northerly directions are predominant. They are typically connected with clear, cold weather in the coast land, though there are many snow showers over the sea, which occasionally affect the coast. Unstable, rough weather accompanies lows passing through the Davis Strait from the south or the southwest. During the passage temperatures will rise, and there will be abundant precipitation and strong wind from the south, often reaching gale force and occasionally even hurricane force in the coastal area. The best known of these winds is the “sydvesten” (“the southwester”) at Nuuk (called “nigersuaq” in Greenlandic). When combined with a Foehn effect, this southerly wind may bring temperatures up to 10-15°C even in the middle of winter, though this is relatively rare. The high temperatures will only last for a short period of time.

In the event of major outbreaks of cold air from Canada, polar lows will often develop over the sea. If they reach the coast they will be very manifest in the form of strong winds combined with blinding drifting snow and hard frost.

In summer lows passing from the south and southwest through the Davis Strait are relatively frequent. Just as in winter, these lows may cause rather abundant precipitation in coastal areas with strong winds from the south. In June precipitation may still be in the form of snow, but otherwise it will be rain. Inside the fjords, the winds generally are more moderate, though local outbreaks of strong Foehn winds or mountain gusts may occur.

Stable summer weather is seen in periods with high pressure over the central part of Greenland. In such conditions there may be “midsummer weather” even in May, with day temperatures of up to 20°C in the inner part of the fjords, but with frequent fog and temperatures only slightly above 0°C at the outer coast.

The midnight sun line goes through Maniitsoq, while the limit for polar nights is located a little to the north of Sisimiut.

Danish Meteorological Institute

Northwest Greenland
Since the ice cover is almost uninterrupted in Baffin Bay in the winter, winters are less unstable but colder than in southwest Greenland. The area has the same storm patterns: strong winds from the southeast or south bringing large amounts of precipitation both summer and winter accompany cyclones moving towards Baffin Bay from directions between south and west. On the lee side of the Cap York peninsula, southeasterly winds appear as extremely turbulent Foehn winds at Pituffik/Thule Air Base. Also in the inner parts of the Disko Bay and Uummannaq Fjord occasional strong Foehn winds from the southeast occur, while the strait between Disko and Nuussuaq, the Vaigat, is known for its changeable winds. Generally the mean wind velocity peaks in the autumn and falls again in December when the sea freezes over.

The amount of precipitation is relatively large in the southern part of the area, but lower in the northern part. In winter precipitation is almost always in the form of snow, while rain is most common in the summer, though it may sometimes snow in the northern part. Fog is very frequent at sea and in coastal areas in the summer.

The duration of the midnight sun/polar night periods in the northern part of the area is 127 and 110 days respectively, in the southern part 52 an 24 days.

North Greenland
In the winter the mean air pressure is highest in this part of the country, the core of the high pressure being located in the large northwest facing fjords - Sherard Osborn Fjord, Victoria Fjord, etc. The weather is often clear and calm, and the temperature is the lowest found at sea level anywhere in Greenland, the mean temperature probably being close to -40°C. The cold snow surface results in a very persistent and strong low level inversion. Because of relatively low air pressure (and relatively warm air) in Baffin Bay, the cold surface air is drained like a winter monsoon to the southwest down through the Nares Strait. The resulting strong wind causes strong ice drifting in the Strait, peaking in early winter. Later in the winter fast ice is formed down to a line slightly north of Cape Alexander, connecting Greenland and Ellesmere Land. To the south of this line a polynya will form, called the “North Water”, the fauna of which ensures the survival of the local population.

A similar drainage pattern is seen to the east of the high pressure area where the air flows along the north coast towards Nordostrundingen, where a marked wind maximum exists. It is best registered by the automatic weather station on Krøyers Holme, a small group of flat islets. Around these is another polynya called the “North East Water”, which at least partly is kept open by the wind.

Summers are short. The snow covering the area disappears in July and returns in September, though passing cyclones may cause occasional snowfalls, sometimes even blizzards in this period as well. However, summers are generally sunny and relatively warm inland, while coastal areas are often affected by fog or low clouds, which are characteristic of the ice-filled Arctic Ocean.

Precipitation is generally sparse, though unevenly spread. In many areas the wind moves considerable quantities of snow and several areas are almost free of snow in the winter because of the wind. A maximum of precipitation is seen around Station Nord on the wind side of Kronprins Christian Land. This precipitation contributes to preserving the ice cap on the peninsula.

The duration of the midnight sun/polar night periods at Cape Morris Jesup is 154 days and 143 days respectively.

Northeast Greenland
Winters are generally very cold since there is no open sea in the area. The weather is often clear with strong radiation cooling. Northerly wind directions are predominant. Strong winds and precipitation are usually connected with cyclonic activities over the Greenland Sea, and may sometimes

last for relatively long periods of time. Maximum winds occur in the coastal area, though winds coming from the ice cap may be very strong in certain fjords, taking the form of northwesterly and westerly Foehn or fall winds. One example of this is the inner fjord complex in Scoresbysund, another the northwestern part of Dove Bay, where the wind moves considerable quantities of snow.

In the summer period the coastal zone is often affected by fog from the ice-filled sea, the mean temperature of the fog being only a little above zero degrees Celsius. Inside the fjords summers are relatively warm and sunny, though there may be periods of cold and unsettled weather when lows pass the area. The highest temperatures are registered a few hundred metres above sea level where there is no sea breeze.

For the year as a whole, the largest amounts of precipitation are seen in the southern part of the area. However, inside the fjords the precipitation is sparse, which is the reason why there is a wide zone of ice-free land to the south. A snow cover is formed in September, and the snow disappears again in the period from May to July. Sometimes snow falls locally in July and August, but it always melts away very quickly.

Fast ice in the fjords breaks in July in the southern part of the area, but in the northern part it may last all summer. The formation of new ice begins in September.

The duration of the midnight sun/polar night periods in the northern part of the area is 137 days and 121 days respectively and 72 days and 52 days in the southern part.

Southeast Greenland

Winds and precipitation in this area are strongly affected by cyclonic activities around Iceland. The track of the lows typically goes from southwest to northeast. In front of such a low there will be a barrier wind from the northeast along the coast (Greenlandic: “neqajaq”), accompanied by precipitation. The wind has its maximum where the coastline is protruding and may here quite often reach hurricane force. Tasiilaq (Ammassalik) and the Aputiteeq weather station are located close to the coastline but are often without the reach of the neqajaq, while Ikermiuarsuq and Prins Chr. Sund are more exposed to it. Behind the low there may be strong winds from directions between north and west (the hurricane-like piteraq). In most cases the piteraq is a rather local wind, the occurence of which is determined by the topography of the coastal area and the ice cap. It blows frequently in the wide sea bay to the south of Tasiilaq (see figure page 15) where the Ikermiit weather station is located. Tasiilaq itself is rarely affected by the piteraq, but the large Kangerlus-suaq fjord (about 68°N) is very exposed to it. The piteraq may be a warm Foehn wind with local temperatures of more than 20°C, but in the winter it is usually a cold fall wind. During a destructive piteraq in Tasiilaq in February 1970 the temperature was about -20°C and the peak wind velocity was estimated to be near 90 m/s.

The precipitation in the area is abundant, the largest amounts falling to the south (2,000-3,000 mm a year). Coastal mountains appear half covered in snow, and at the Blosseville Coast in the north-east the glaciation line is close to sea level at certain locations. The amount of precipitation is particularly high within the regime of relatively warm easterly (on-shore) winds blowing to the north of a major low pressure area being stationary over South Greenland or over the sea to the south of Greenland. In such cases, precipitation may be in the form of rain even in winter. Snow in the summer is rare.

In terms of temperature the area is affected by the East Greenland Polar Sea Current which has a surface temperature close to zero degrees throughout the year and which brings along drift ice most of the time. Winters are therefore cold with only short periods of thaw. Summers are cool with frequent fog at the outer coast, but relatively warm and sunny in the fjords.

The midnight sun line passes through Tasiilaq, while the polar night line is located about 200 km further north.

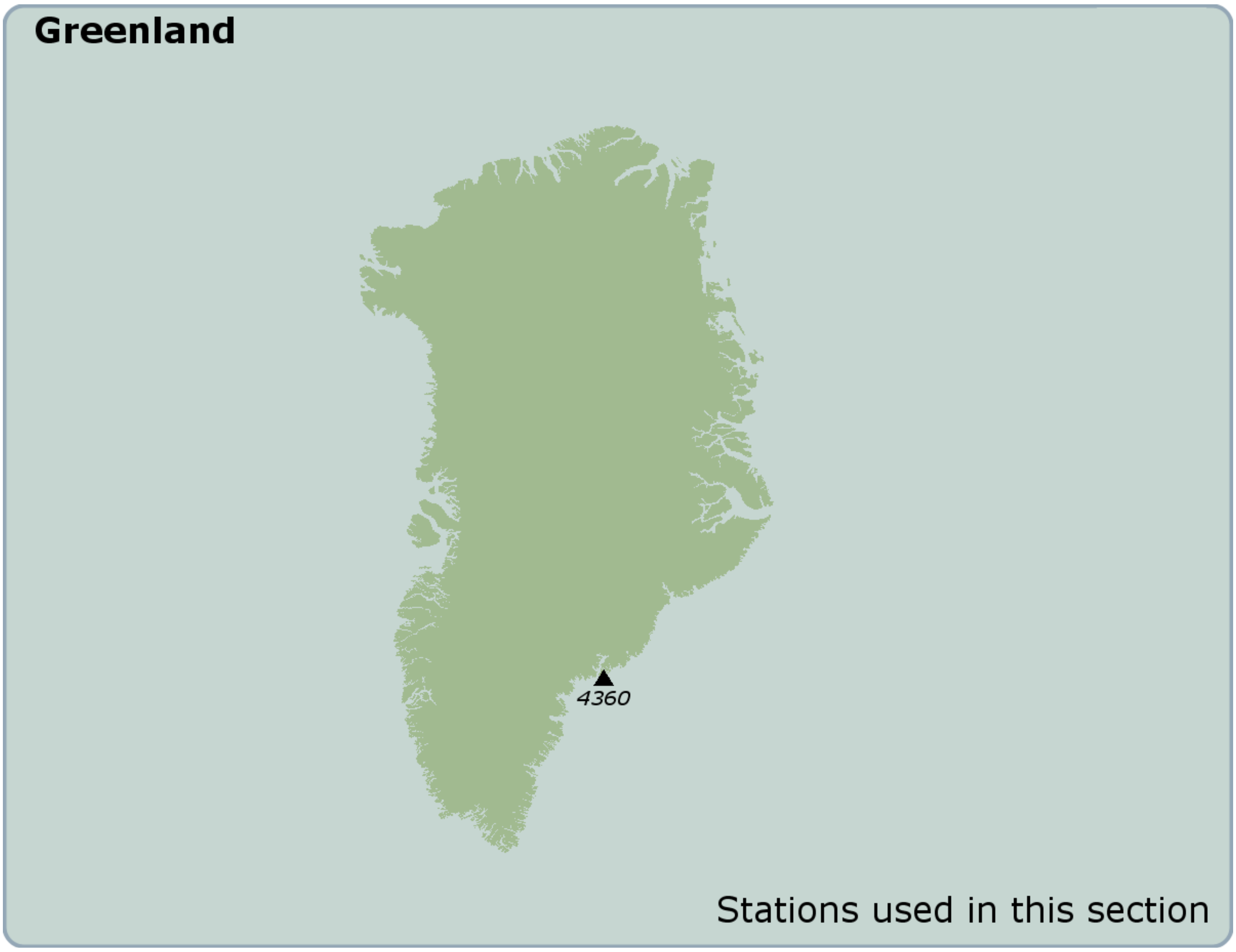
The Greenland Ice Sheet
The ice cap in Greenland is one of the most arid areas in the world. Along the edge, melting takes place in the summer, but in the central part air temperatures hardly rise above 0°C. The reason for this is partly the altitude, partly the high albedo (reflection of light) of the snow surface, which means that the surface is only to a limited extent warmed by the sun. Temperatures are extremely low in the winter, sometimes below -60°C in the central and northern part of the area. The British research station Northice registered a temperature of -70°C in the 1950s. The cold surface "drains" heat from the lowest layer of air, the result being an almost permanent inversion, which may be very strong in the winter. The inversion layer is the cause of the katabatic winds mentioned earlier. They are strongest and most persistent in winter, while in the summer they are mostly felt at night and in the early morning hours. Passing cyclones may affect the inversion layer and break down the wind pattern. However, the pattern will quickly be re-established after the passage.

The southern part of the ice cap is partly maintained by abundant precipitation, while the central and northern parts exist because the melting is rather modest. The surface of the snow bear witness to the wind conditions. It is relatively even and loose in the central part of the area, where it is not affected to any great extent by the wind. Along the edges, the snow is hard blown with clear-cut snow drifts ("sastrugi") lying parallel to the predominant wind direction.

4. Observational Section: Historical DMI Data Collection

Type	Data Collections	Section, Page, Appendix
Observation[1]	• **Atmospheric pressure (msl)** 1 data set (blended): 4360 Tasiilaq (1894-2015)	**Sec 4.2.1., p 26, App 2**

[1] ***"Greenland observations"***,
88 stations, 10 parametres, hourly observations, 1958 - 2013 are published separately [17]
47 stations, 17 parametres, hourly observations, 2014-2015, are published separately [17]



Station based data sets referred to in this section. Only the latest positions are marked. The official WMO station identifiers for Greenland consist of 5 digits "04xxx". However, in this report the in front "0" is omitted, giving 4 digits i.e. "4360" for Tasiilaq, which is also used on the map. The Danish national station identifiers describing climate stations in Greenland consist of 5 digits, always starting with 34. The climate stations 34360 Tasiilaq which are a part of the older parts of the data sets are not marked on the map. The locations are very close to the WMO station.

Latest earlier report:
[14] Cappelen, J. (ed), 2015: Greenland - DMI Historical Climate Data Collection 1768-2014 – with Danish Abstracts. DMI Technical Report No. 15-04.

4.1. Introduction

The purpose of this chapter is to publish one mean sea level atmospheric pressure data series from Tasiilaq, Greenland (*observations)* covering the period 1894-2015.

According to the intensions to update regularly, preferably every year, this section contains an update (2015 data) of the one greenlandic mean sea level atmospheric pressure series originally published in DMI technical Report 97-3: North Atlantic-European pressure observations 1868-1995 - WASA dataset version 1.0 [28].

As part of a former project called WASA, selected DMI series of atmospheric pressure observations from Denmark, Greenland and the Faroe Islands 1874-1970 on paper were digitised. The pressure observations were digitised from the meteorological yearbooks, which means that the observations were station level data corrected for index error, temperature and, since 1893, gravity. From 1971 the pressure data were taken from the DMI Climate Database. The WASA project was originally titled: "The impact of storms on waves and surges: Changing climate in the past 100 years and perpectives for the future" [30].

Location of the stations that originally provided atmospheric pressure observations to the WASA pressure data set [28]. In this report the updated greenlandic series Ammassalik/Tasiilaq is presented. The station representing this site is listed in the table 4.2.1. For station co-ordinates confer with the station position file in the data files included in this report (se Appendix 1). Pressure data sets from Denmark (three sites) and Tórshavn, The Faroe Islands are presented in the representative historical Climate Data Collection; DMI Technical Report 16-02 [15]) and DMI Technical Report 16-05 [16]).

Climate change studies and the related analysis of observed climatic data call for long time series of climate data on all scales, but please note that the digitisation of the observations of atmospheric pressure can only be considered as the first step towards sensible utilisation of the observations for climate change studies. Next follows testing for homogeneity of the series, ensuring that any discovered trend are natural.

During the WASA project the data have been homogenised. The updated series presented in this chapter has been tested and corrected carefully, mainly based on visual tests. Thus it must be stressed that the updated atmospheric pressure data after the WASA project consist of the values *as observed*, and that no final testing for homogeneity has been performed on these observations for the whole period up to now. They are therefore not necessarily homogenized as such and this should be considered before applying the data series for climate research purposes.

For the benefit of scientists that may wish to conduct such testing, various metadata up to 1996 can be found in [23]. The station history can be found in Appendix 1.2.

The mean sea level atmospheric pressure data set from 4360 Tasiilaq, Greenland can be downloaded from the publication part of DMI web pages. Details about the data sets and file formats can be seen in Appendix 2.

4.2. Data sets, station series and parameters

4.2.1. Atmospheric pressure

The atmospheric pressure measurements started 1894 at a national climate station Angmagssalik. Measurements of atmospheric pressure were stopped at this manually operated climate stations in the 1950's. Therefore the atmospheric pressure series in table 4.2.1 had to be continued from a nearby synoptic station measuring atmospheric pressure. In the WASA project the data were merged into a long homogeneous series (1894-1995). Table 4.2.1 and Appendix 2.2 indicates how the stations were merged and how many observations the series contains in the different parts.

Table 4.2.1. The Greenland data set of atmospheric pressure observations (at MSL, mean sea level). See more details in Appendix 2.

Dataset*	Station series**	Dataset id	Period	Parameter
Tasiilaq 1894-2015	Angmagssalik	4360	1894-1956	Atmospheric pressure (MSL)
	Tasiilaq		1958-2005	Atmospheric pressure (MSL)
	Tasiilaq		2005-2015	Atmospheric pressure (MSL)

**Blended data set is a part of this observational section, see details in Appendix 2.2.*
***Single station series are not a part of this observational section.*

Important note: During the WASA project the atmospheric pressure dataset 1894-1995 has been homogenised. Since then the updated series presented in this report have been tested and corrected carefully, mainly based on visual tests.

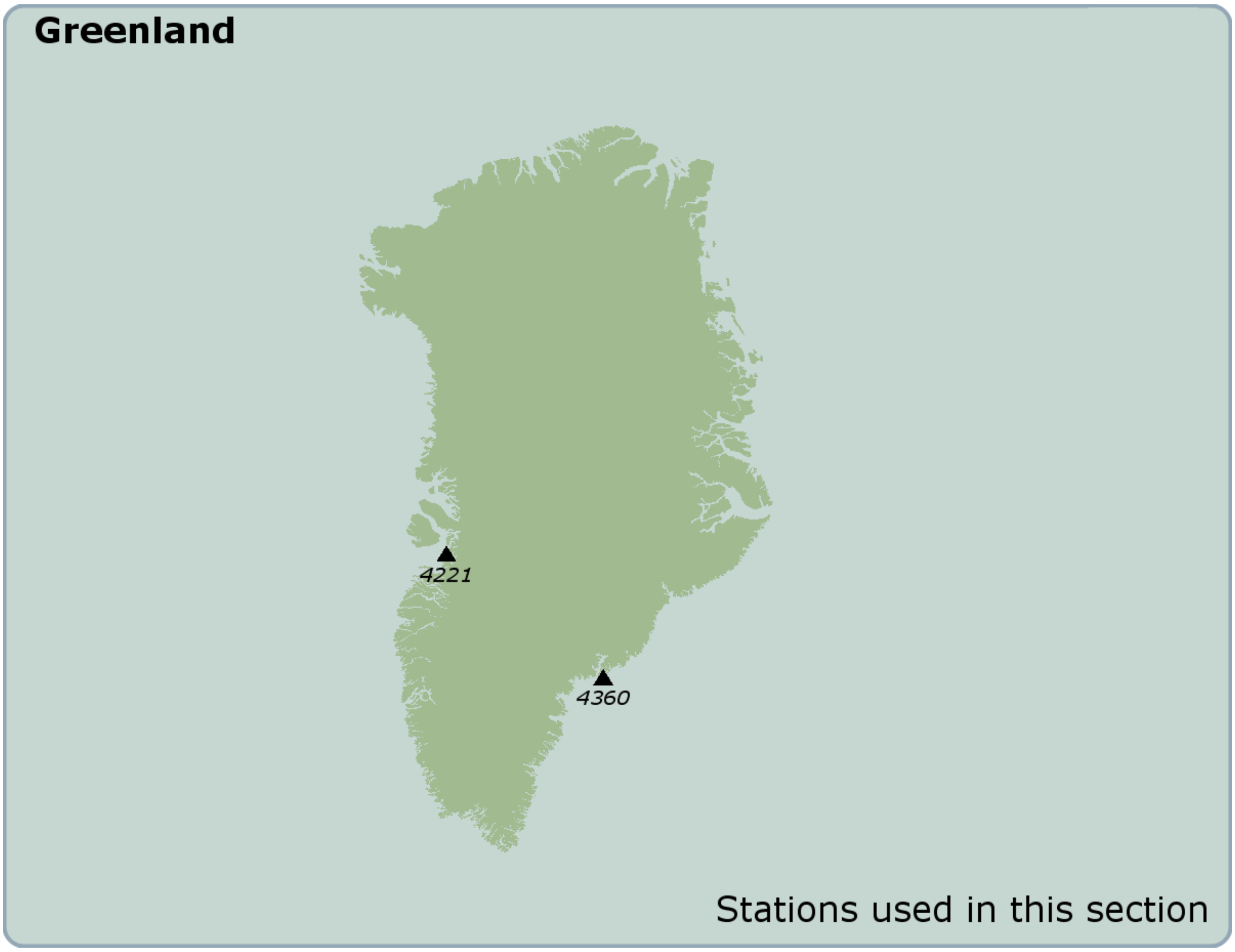
4.2.2. Data Dictionary

Table 4.2.2. Parameter used in the observational section. 'Method' specifies that the parameter is an observation. The units of the observation values in the data files are specified in 'Unit'.

Abbr.	Parameter	Method	Unit
pppp	Atmospheric pressure (MSL)	Obs	0,1 hPa

5. Daily Section: Historical DMI Data Collection

Type	Data Collections	Section, Page, Appendix
Daily	• **Highest temperature** • **Lowest temperature** 10 data sets (single stations): 34216 Ilulissat (1873-1960) 4216 Ilulissat (1961-1992) 4221 Ilulissat (1991-2015) 34360 Tasiilaq (1897-1959) 4360 Tasiilaq (1958-2015) 4 data sets (blended): 4221 Ilulissat (1873-2015) 4360 Tasiilaq (1897-2015) • **Accumulated precipitation** 4 data sets (single stations): 34216 Ilulissat (1873-1960) 4216 Ilulissat (1961-1991) 34360 Tasiilaq (1897-1959) 4360 Tasiilaq (1958-2015) 2 data sets (blended): 4216 Ilulissat (1873-1991) 4360 Tasiilaq (1897-2015)	**Sec 5.2.1. – 5.2.3., p 30-31, App 3**



Station based data sets referred to in the report. Only the latest positions are marked. The official WMO station identifiers for Greenland consist of 5 digits "04xxx". However, in this report the in front "0" is omitted, giving 4 digits i.e. "4360" for Tasiilaq, which is also used on the map. The Danish national station identifiers describing climate stations in Greenland consist of 5 digits, always starting with 34. The climate stations 34216 Ilulissat, and 34360 Tasiilaq which are a part of the older parts of the data sets are not marked on the map. The locations are very close to the WMO stations.

Latest earlier report:

[13] Cappelen, J. (ed), 2015: Greenland - DMI Historical Climate Data Collection 1768-2014 – with Danish Abstracts. DMI Technical Report No. 15-04.

5.1 Introduction

The purpose of this chapter is to publish available long *daily* DMI data series 1873-2015 for Greenland. This includes minimum and maximum air temperature and accumulated precipitation.

According to the intensions to update regularly, preferably every year, this particular report contains an update (2015 data) of the "DMI Daily Climate Data Collection" for the first time published in that form in DMI Technical Report 04-03 [25]. A similar collection of long DMI *monthly* and *annual* Greenlandic climate data series can be found in section 6 and 7 in this report.

The digitisation of a great part of the data presented in this chapter and also much of the station history presented are results of various projects. The WASA project[1], the ACCORD[2] project and the NACD[3] project have all contributed regarding the data from Greenland together with a digitisation during spring 1999 funded by the Danish Climate Centre[4]. The old daily series of maximum temperature, minimum temperature and precipitation from 34360 Tasiilaq on the east coast of Greenland were digitised thanks to KVUG[5].

Climate change studies and the related analysis of observed climatic data call for long time series of daily climate data. In this context the report also serves as the DMI contribution of daily values to the European Climate Assessment & Dataset (ECA&D)[6]. ECA&D was initiated by the European Climate Support Network (ECSN[7]) which is a project within the Network of European Meteorological Services (EUMETNET[8]).

Please note that the digitisation of the observations only can be considered as the first step towards sensible utilisation of the observations for climate change studies. Next follows testing for homogeneity of the series, ensuring that any discovered trend are natural. Thus it must be stressed that the series presented here mostly consist of the values *as observed*, and that no testing for homogeneity has been performed on these daily observations. They are therefore not necessarily homogenized as such, and the report description of each series should therefore be read carefully before applying the data series for climate research purposes.

For the benefit of scientists that may wish to conduct such testing some metadata have been included (see Appendix 3.3). For supplementary metadata see also DMI Technical Report 03-24 [23].

The daily station data series can be downloaded from the publication part of DMI web pages. Details about the data sets and file formats can be seen in Appendix 3.

---

[1] WASA: 'The impact of storms on waves and surges: Changing climate in the past 100 years and perpectives for the future'. See [30].
[2] EU project number ENV-4-CT97-0530: Atmospheric Circulation Classification and Regional Downscaling. [1]
[3] EU project number EV5V CT93-0277: North Atlantic Climatological Dataset. See [19].
[4] The Danish Climate Centre (DKC) was established 1998 at DMI. DKC was closed 2014 in a reorganisation of DMI.
[5] The Commission for Scientific Research in Greenland: 'Kommissionen for Videnskabelige Undersøgelser i Grønland'
[6] Project homepage: http://www.ecad.eu/
[7] http://www.eumetnet.eu/ecsn
[8] http://www.eumetnet.eu/

5.2. Data sets, station series and parameters

Two Greenlandic sites have long digitised daily series of accumulated precipitation and lowest/highest air temperatures. The tables present an overview of the station data series (identified by the station name and number) and the possible blended datasets making up the long series. Overlap periods in the single data series have been included when available.

5.2.1. Accumulated precipitation

Table 5.2.1. The Greenlandic series of daily accumulated precipitation. See more details in Appendix 3.

Dataset*	Station series	Dataset id	Period	Parameter
Ilulissat, 1873-1991	Ilulissat (Jacobshavn)	34216	1873-1960	Accumulated precipitation
	Ilulissat	4216	1961-1991	Accumulated precipitation
Tasiilaq 1897-2015	Tasiilaq (Angmagssalik)	34360	1897-1959	Accumulated precipitation
	Tasiilaq	4360	1958-2015	Accumulated precipitation

Important note: The single daily station series mostly consist of the values as observed. No DMI testing for homogeneity has been performed on these daily observations. They have however been carefully quality-tested and corrected, mainly based on visual tests.

**Possible blended full daily datasets using the single daily station series are also a part of this daily section. No DMI testing for homogeneity has been performed on the blended series.*

See the European Climate Assessment & Dataset (ECA&D) project homepage: http://www.ecad.eu/ for their "blend"/data handling and quality/homogeneity test. This site also contains the single Greenlandic station series.

5.2.2 Lowest temperature

Table 5.2.2.The Greenlandic series of daily lowest air temperature. See more details in Appendix 3.

Dataset*	Station series	Dataset id	Period	Parameter
Ilulissat, 1873-2015	Ilulissat (Jacobshavn)	34216	1873-1960	Lowest air temperature
	Ilulissat	4216	1961-1992	Lowest air temperature
	Ilulissat Mittarfik	4221	1991-2015	Lowest air temperature
Tasiilaq 1894-2015	Tasiilaq (Angmagssalik)	34360	1894-1959	Lowest air temperature
	Tasiilaq	4360	1958-2015	Lowest air temperature

Important note: The single daily station series mostly consist of the values as observed. No DMI testing for homogeneity has been performed on these daily observations. They have however been carefully quality-tested and corrected, mainly based on visual tests.

**Possible blended full daily datasets using the single daily station series are also a part of this daily section. No DMI testing for homogeneity has been performed on the blended series.*

See the European Climate Assessment & Dataset (ECA&D) project homepage: http://www.ecad.eu/ for their "blend"/data handling and quality/homogeneity test. This site also contains the single Greenlandic station series.

5.2.3 Highest temperature

Table 5.2.2.The Greenlandic series of daily highest air temperature. See more details in Appendix 3.

Dataset*	Station series	Dataset id	Period	Parameter
Ilulissat, 1877-2015	Ilulissat (Jacobshavn)	34216	1877-1960	Highest air temperature
	Ilulissat	4216	1961-1992	Highest air temperature
	Ilulissat Mittarfik	4221	1991-2015	Highest air temperature
Tasiilaq 1897-2015	Tasiilaq (Angmagssalik)	34360	1897-1959	Highest air temperature
	Tasiilaq	4360	1958-2015	Highest air temperature

Important note: The single daily station series mostly consist of the values as observed. No DMI testing for homogeneity has been performed on these daily observations. They have however been carefully quality-tested and corrected, mainly based on visual tests.

**Possible blended full daily datasets using the single daily station series are also a part of this daily section. No DMI testing for homogeneity has been performed on the blended series.*

See the European Climate Assessment & Dataset (ECA&D) project homepage: http://www.ecad.eu/ for their "blend"/data handling and quality/homogeneity test. This site also contains the single Greenlandic station series.

5.2.4 Data Dictionary

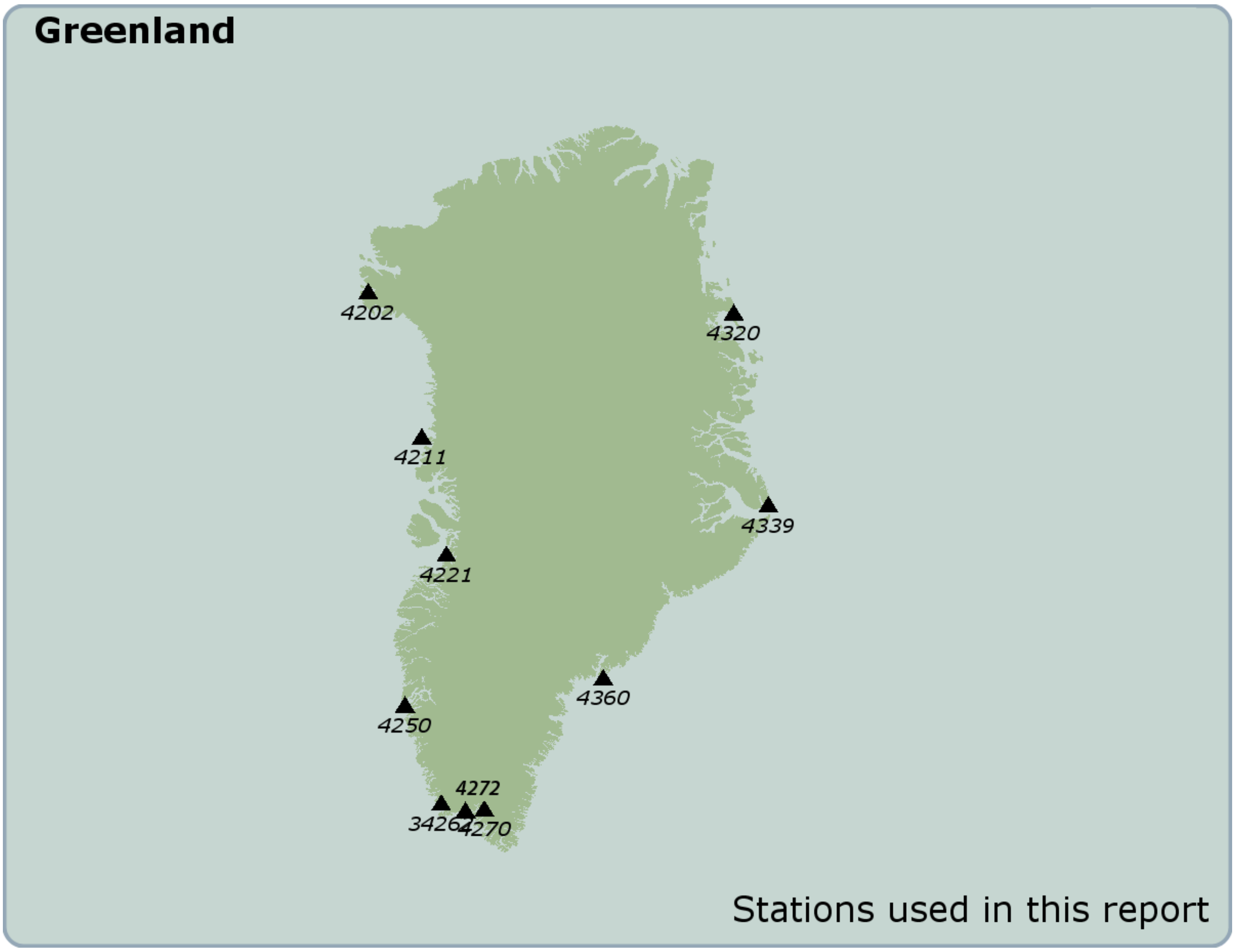
Table 5.2.4. Parameters used in this report. 'Method' specifies whether the element is a sum or an extreme. The units of the daily values in the data files are specified in 'Unit'.

Abbr.	Parameter	Method	Unit (single)	Unit (blend)
Tx	Highest air temperature	max	0,1°C	°C
tn	Lowest air temperature	min	0,1°C	°C
p	Accumulated precipitation	sum	0,1 mm	mm

6. Monthly Section: Historical DMI Data Collection

Type	Data Collections	Section, Page, Appendix
Monthly	• **Mean air temperature** • **Mean daily minimum temperature** • **Mean daily maximum temperature** • **Highest temperature** • **Lowest temperature** • **Mean atmospheric pressure (msl)** • **Accumulated precipitation** • **Highest 24-hour precipitation** • **No. of days with snow cover** • **Mean cloud cover** 10 data sets (blended): 4202 Pituffik (1948-2015) 4211 Upernavik (1873-2015) 4221 Ilulissat (1807-2015) 4250 Nuuk (1784-2015) 34262 Ivituut (1873-1960) 4270 Narsarsuaq (1961-2015) 4272 Qaqortoq (1807-2015) 4320 Danmarkshavn (1949-2015) 34339 Scoresbysund[1] (1924-1949) 4339 Ittoqqortoormiit (1950-2015) 4360 Tasiilaq (1895-2015)	**Sec 6.2.1-6.2.10., p 36-41, App 4**
	• **Merged SW Greenland mean air temperature** One data set with id “99999” constructed using 3 data sets (blended): 4221 Ilulissat (1807-2015) 4250 Nuuk (1784-2015) 4272 Qaqortoq (1807-2015)	**Sec 6.2.11., p 41, App 4**

[1] *34339 Scoresbysund is not marked on the map below. The location is very close to 4339 Ittoqqortoormiit.*



Station based data sets referred to in the report. Only the latest positions are marked. The official WMO station identifiers for Greenland consist of 5 digits "04xxx". However, in this report the in front "0" is omitted, giving 4 digits i.e. "4250" for Nuuk, which is also used on the map. The Danish national station identifiers describing climate/ manual precipitation stations in Greenland consist of 5 digits, always starting with 34. On the map the climate station 34262 Ivittuut is marked. 34339 Scoresbysund is not marked on the map. The location is very close to 4339 Ittoqqortoormiit. The climate stations 34210 Upernavik, 34216 Ilulissat, 34250 Nuuk, 34272 Qaqortoq and 34360 Tasiilaq which are a part of the older parts of the data sets are not marked on the map. The locations are very close to the WMO stations.This also applies for the manual precipitation stations 34250 Nuuk, 34270 Narsarsuaq, 34320 Danmarkshavn and 34339 Ittoqqortoormiit, which are part of the newer parts of the precipitation data sets.

Latest earlier report:

[14] Cappelen, J. (ed), 2015: Greenland - DMI Historical Climate Data Collection 1768-2014 – with Danish Abstracts. DMI Technical Report No. 15-04.

6.1 Introduction

The purpose of this chapter is to publish available long *monthly* DMI data series 1784-2015 for Greenland. The data parameters include mean air temperature, minimum air temperature, maximum air temperature, mean atmospheric pressure, precipitation, highest 24-hour precipitation, number of days with snow and cloud cover.

According to the intensions to update regularly, preferably every year, this particular report contains an update (2015 data) of the "DMI Monthly Climate Data Collection" published for the first time in that form in DMI Technical Report 03-26: DMI Monthly Climate Data Collection 1860-2002, Denmark, The Faroe Island and Greenland. An update of: NACD, REWARD, NORDKLIM and NARP datasets, Version 1, Copenhagen 2003 [21] and DMI Technical Report 14-06: SW Greenland Temperature Data 1784-2013. Copenhagen 2014 [13]. A similar collection of long DMI *daily* and *annual* greenlandic climate data series can be found in section 5 and 7 in this report.

Some of the monthly data have over the years been published in connection with different Nordic climate projects like NACD (North Atlantic Climatological Dataset, see [20,21,22]), REWARD (Relating Extreme Weather to Atmospheric circulation using a Regionalised Dataset, see [19,21,22]), NORDKLIM (Nordic Co-operation within Climate activities, see NORDKLIM project homepage: http://www.smhi.se/hfa_coord/nordklim/) [20,21], NARP (Nordic Arctic Research Programme) [21,22,25] and the development of a long SW Greenland temperature record [13,29].

The original DMI Monthly Climate Data Collection published in DMI Technical Report 03-26 [21]) was besides a publication of a collection of recommended DMI long monthly data series 1860-2002, also an revision/update of the NACD, REWARD, NORDKLIM and NARP datasets with a clarification on what has been done with the data previously. The method used in this clarification was based on 3 different datasets:

1) **Recommended -** a collection of DMI recommended well-documented data series.

2) **Observed -** based strictly on raw observations, which have to fulfil certain criteria in terms of frequency etc., in order for arithmetic means, maximums, minimums etc. to be calculated depending on the parameter. These dataset acts as a baseline, since many of the time-series previously published represent adjusted data, which are not very well documented.

3) **Previous -** represents the time-series generated earlier primarily in connection with NACD and REWARD. These time-series are quite complete for the period 1890 – 1995 and many holes have been filled compared to the observed dataset.

The revision/update of those datasets is completed with the DMI Technical Report 03-26 [21].

Therefore only already published recommended DMI monthly data series with relevant updates/corrections have been included since and will be included in this and the coming reports comprising DMI Monthly Data Collections.

A part of the DMI Monthly Climate Data Collection is also the longest available instrumental Greenland air temperature record 1784-2013. Continuous instrumental temperature records for Greenland reach back to the late 19th century at a limited number of coastal sites. Combining early observational records from locations along the south and west coasts it has been possible to extend the overall record back to the year 1784. This extended southwest (SW) Greenland temperaure series 1784-2005 was first published in an early work [29]. Here we update the series up to 2015.

This longest available instrumental Greenland temperature record is around 9% incomplete in the oldest parts. There are however sufficient data (an additional 74 complete winters and 52 complete summers) to provide a valuable indication of late 18th century and 19th century seasonal trends.

A long homogeneous southwest Greenland instrumental temperature record is of considerable public and scientific interest. This longest available instrumental Greenland temperature record are of importance for the interpretation of the growing number of Greenland ice core records and for the calibrating and validating of the ice sheet models that are used to predict the response of the Greenland ice sheet to global warming.

Greenland temperatures have been on the rise since the mid 1980s. The earlier study extending SW Greenland temperature records back to 1784 found that despite the recent temperature rise the 1930s and 1940s were the warmest decades in SW Greenland. Including the newest observations it is evident that the first decade of the 21st century was record warm in SW Greenland, with 2010 being by far the warmest year observed. 2010 was warmer than any other year in the SW Greenland temperature record and the decade 2001-2010 was warmer than any other 10 year period. See also chapter 7.2.2 and 7.2.3 Annual mean temperatures and filtered values for seven meteorological stations in Greenland; 1873-2015; data and graphics.

During some of the former data projects (i.e. NACD) the data have been homogenised based on tests against neighbouring stations.

The updated series presented in this report have been tested and corrected carefully, mainly based on visual tests. Otherwise it is indicated if care should be taken when using the series.

Special care should be taken concerning most of the series with mean cloud cover. There are still problems to be solved in the data sets mainly due to the difficult character of the observation (visual) and the shift to automatic detection with a ceilometer starting approximately in the beginning of the new millennium. Care should also be taken in the case of series with number of days with snow cover, another visual parameter.

The monthly data sets can be downloaded from the publication part of DMI web pages. Details about the data sets and file formats can be seen in Appendix 4.

6.2. Data sets, station series and parameters

6.2.1. Accumulated precipitation

Table 6.2.1. Data sets and station series; monthly accumulated precipitation. See details in Appendix 4.2. This apply for all the following tables.

Dataset*	Station series**	Dataset id	Period	Parameter
Upernavik 1890-1980	NARP1 Upernavik	uper_4211_601	1890-1957	Accumulated precipitation
	BVJ-TS1909 Upernavik		1958-1980	Accumulated precipitation
Ilulissat 1890-1984	NARP1 Ilulissat	ilul_4221_601	1890-1960	Accumulated precipitation
	BVJ-TS1910 Ilulissat		1961-1984	Accumulated precipitation
Nuuk 1890-2015	NARP1 Nuuk	nuuk_4250_601	1890-1957	Accumulated precipitation
	BVJ-TS1915 Nuuk		1958-1998	Accumulated precipitation
	Nuuk (man. raingauge)		1999-2012	Accumulated precipitation
	Nuuk (aut. raingauge)		2012-2015	Accumulated precipitation
Ivittuut 1890-1960	NARP1 Ivittuut	ivit_34262_601	1890-1960	Accumulated precipitation
Narsarsuaq 1961-2015	BVJ-TS1918 Narsarsuaq	nars_4270_601	1961-1999	Accumulated precipitation
	Mitt. Narsarsuaq (man. gauge)		2000-2008	Accumulated precipitation
	Mitt. Narsarsuaq (man. gauge)		2009-2015	Accumulated precipitation
Danmarkshavn 1949-2015	NARP1 Danmarkshavn	danm_4320_601	1949-1957	Accumulated precipitation
	BVJ-TS1921 Danmarkshavn		1958-1999	Accumulated precipitation
	Danmarkshavn (man. gauge)		2000-2008	Accumulated precipitation
	Danmarkshavn (man. gauge)		2009-2015	Accumulated precipitation
Ittoqqortoormiit 1950-2015	NARP1 Kap Tobin/Itto	illo_4339_601	1950-1999	Accumulated precipitation
	Ittoqqortoormiit		2000-2015	Accumulated precipitation
Tasiilaq 1898-2015	NARP1 Tasiilaq	tasi_4360_601	1898-1957	Accumulated precipitation
	BVJ-TS1926 Tasiilaq		1958-1999	Accumulated precipitation
	Tasiilaq		2000-2015	Accumulated precipitation

**Blended monthly data sets part of the monthly section. Count also for the following tables.*
***Not a part of the monthly section. Apply also for the following tables.*

6.2.2. Highest 24-hour precipitation

Table 6.2.2. Data sets and station series; highest monthly 24-hour precipitation.

Dataset*	Station series**	Dataset id	Period	Parameter
Upernavik 1950-1980	NARP1 Upernavik	uper_4211_602	1950-1957	Highest 24-hour precipitation
	BVJ-TS1930 Upernavik		1958-1980	Highest 24-hour precipitation
Ilulissat 1890-1984	NARP1 Ilulissat	ilul_4221_602	1890-1960	Highest 24-hour precipitation
	BVJ-TS1931 Ilulissat		1961-1984	Highest 24-hour precipitation
Nuuk 1922-2015	NARP1 Nuuk	nuuk_4250_602	1922-1957	Highest 24-hour precipitation
	BVJ-TS1936 Nuuk		1958-1998	Highest 24-hour precipitation
	Nuuk (man. raingauge)		1999-2012	Highest 24-hour precipitation
	Nuuk (aut. raingauge)		2012-2015	Highest 24-hour precipitation
Ivittuut 1890-1960	NARP1 Ivittuut	ivit_34262_602	1890-1960	Highest 24-hour precipitation
Narsarsuaq 1961-2015	BVJ-TS1939 Narsarsuaq	nars_4270_602	1961-1999	Highest 24-hour precipitation
	Mitt. Narsarsuaq (man. gauge)		2000-2008	Highest 24-hour precipitation
	Mitt. Narsarsuaq (man. gauge)		2009-2015	Highest 24-hour precipitation

Danmarkshavn 1949-2015	NARP1 Danmarkshavn	danm_4320_602	1949-1957	Highest 24-hour precipitation
	BVJ-TS1942 Danmarkshavn		1958-1999	Highest 24-hour precipitation
	Danmarkshavn (man. gauge)		2000-2008	Highest 24-hour precipitation
	Danmarkshavn (man. gauge)		2009-2015	Highest 24-hour precipitation
Ittoqqortoormiit 1950-2015	NARP1 Kap Tobin	illo_4339_602	1950-1957	Highest 24-hour precipitation
	Kap Tobin/Ittoqqortoormiit		1958-2015	Highest 24-hour precipitation
Tasiilaq 1898-2015	NARP1 Tasiilaq	tasi_4360_602	1898-1957	Highest 24-hour precipitation
	BVJ-TS1946 Tasiilaq		1958-1999	Highest 24-hour precipitation
	Tasiilaq		2000-2015	Highest 24-hour precipitation

6.2.3. Mean air temperature

Table 6.2.3. Data sets and station series; monthly mean air temperature.

Dataset*	Station series**	Dataset id	Period	Parameter
Pittufik 1948-2015	PF-TS1 Pittufik	pitt_4202_101	1948-1996	Mean air temperature
	JC-TS1423 Pituffik		1997-1999	Mean air temperature
	Pituffik		2000-2006	Mean air temperature
	Pituffik/personal comm		2006-2015	Mean air temperature
Upernavik 1873-2015	NARP1 Upernavik	uper_4211_101	1873-1957	Mean air temperature
	LSS-TS1425 Upernavik		1958-1999	Mean air temperature
	Upernavik (AWS)		2000-2001	Mean air temperature
	Mitt. Upernavik		2002-2015	Mean air temperature
Ilulissat 1807-2015	BMV/JC-TS Ilulissat	ilul_4221_101	1807-2015	Mean air temperature
Nuuk 1784-2015	BMV/JC-TS Nuuk	nuuk_4250_101	1784-2015	Mean air temperature
Ivittuut 1873-1960	NARP1 Ivittuut	ivit_34262_101	1873-1960	Mean air temperature
Narsarsuaq 1961-2015	LSS-TS1435 Narsarsuaq	nars_4270_101	1961-1999	Mean air temperature
	Mitt. Narsarsuaq		2000-2015	Mean air temperature
Qaqortoq 1807-2015	BMV/JC-TS Qaqortoq	qaqo_4272_101	1807-2015	Mean air temperature
Danmarkshavn 1949-2015	NARP1 Danmarkshavn	danm_4320_101	1949-1957	Mean air temperature
	LSS-TS1439 Danmarkshavn		1958-1999	Mean air temperature
	Danmarkshavn		2000-2015	Mean air temperature
Scoresbysund 1924-1949	NARP1 Scoresbysund	scor_34339_101	1924-1949	Mean air temperature
Ittoqqortoormiit 1949-2015	NARP1 Kap Tobin	illo_4339_101	1949-1957	Mean air temperature
	LSS-TS1441 Ittoqqortoormiit		1958-1999	Mean air temperature
	Ittoqqortoormiit		2000-2015	Mean air temperature
Tasiilaq 1895-2015	NARP1 Tasiilaq	tasi_4360_101	1895-1957	Mean air temperature
	LSS-TS1443Tasiilaq		1958-1999	Mean air temperature
	Tasiilaq		2000-2015	Mean air temperature

6.2.4. Mean daily maximum temperature

Table 6.2.4. Data sets and station series; monthly mean daily maximum temperature.

Dataset*	Station series**	Dataset id	Period	Parameter
Upernavik 1890-2015	NARP1 Upernavik	uper_4211_111	1890-1957	Mean daily max temperature
	LSS-TS1451 Upernavik		1958-1999	Mean daily max temperature

	Upernavik (AWS)		2000-2001	Mean daily max temperature
	Mitt. Upernavik		2002-2015	Mean daily max temperature
Ilulissat 1895-2015	NARP1 Ilulissat	ilul_4221_111	1895-1960	Mean daily max temperature
	LSS-TS1452 Ilulissat		1961-1991	Mean daily max temperature
	LSS-TS1454 Ilulissat		1992-1999	Mean daily max temperature
	Mitt. Ilulissat		2000-2015	Mean daily max temperature
Nuuk 1890-2015	NARP1 Nuuk	nuuk_4250_111	1890-1957	Mean daily max temperature
	LSS-TS1458 Nuuk		1958-1999	Mean daily max temperature
	Nuuk		2000-2015	Mean daily max temperature
Ivittuut 1890-1960	NARP1 Ivittuut	ivit_34262_111	1890-1960	Mean daily max temperature
Narsarsuaq 1961-2015	LSS-TS1460 Narsarsuaq	nars_4270_111	1961-1999	Mean daily max temperature
	Mitt. Narsarsuaq		2000-2015	Mean daily max temperature
Danmarkshavn 1949-2015	NARP1 Danmarkshavn	danm_4320_111	1949-1957	Mean daily max temperature
	LSS-TS1463 Danmarkshavn		1958-1999	Mean daily max temperature
	Danmarkshavn		2000-2015	Mean daily max temperature
Scoresbysund 1925-1949	NARP1 Scoresbysund	scor_34339_111	1924-1949	Mean daily max temperature
Ittoqqortoormiit 1949-2015	NARP1 Kap Tobin	illo_4339_111	1949-1957	Mean daily max temperature
	LSS-TS1465 Ittoqqortoormiit		1958-1999	Mean daily max temperature
	Ittoqqortoormiit		2000-2015	Mean daily max temperature
Tasiilaq 1898-2015	NARP1 Tasiilaq	tasi_4360_111	1898-1957	Mean daily max temperature
	LSS-TS1467 Tasiilaq		1958-1999	Mean daily max temperature
	Tasiilaq		2000-2015	Mean daily max temperature

6.2.5. Highest temperature

Table 6.2.5. Data sets and station series; monthly highest temperature.

Dataset*	Station series**	Dataset id	Period	Parameter
Upernavik 1890-2015	NARP1 Upernavik	uper_4211_112	1890-1957	Highest temperature
	LSS-TS1474 Upernavik		1958-1999	Highest temperature
	Upernavik (AWS)		2000-2001	Highest temperature
	Mitt. Upernavik		2002-2015	Highest temperature
Ilulissat 1890-2015	NARP1 Ilulissat	ilul_4221_112	1890-1960	Highest temperature
	LSS-TS1475 Ilulissat		1961-1991	Highest temperature
	LSS-TS1477 Ilulissat		1992-1999	Highest temperature
	Mitt. Ilulissat		2000-2015	Highest temperature
Nuuk 1890-2015	NARP1 Nuuk	nuuk_4250_112	1890-1957	Highest temperature
	LSS-TS1481 Nuuk		1958-1999	Highest temperature
	Nuuk		2000-2015	Highest temperature
Ivittuut 1890-1960	NARP1 Ivittuut	ivit_34262_112	1890-1960	Highest temperature
Narsarsuaq 1961-2015	LSS-TS1483 Narsarsuaq	nars_4270_112	1961-1999	Highest temperature
	Mitt. Narsarsuaq		2000-2015	Highest temperature
Danmarkshavn 1949-2015	NARP1 Danmarkshavn	danm_4320_112	1949-1957	Highest temperature
	LSS-TS1486 Danmarkshavn		1958-1999	Highest temperature
	Danmarkshavn		2000-2015	Highest temperature
Scoresbysund 1925-1949	NARP1 Scoresbysund	scor_34339_112	1924-1949	Highest temperature
Ittoqqortoormiit 1949-2015	NARP1 Kap Tobin	illo_4339_112	1949-1957	Highest temperature
	LSS-TS1488 Ittoqqortoormiit		1958-1999	Highest temperature

	Ittoqqortoormiit		2000-2015	Highest temperature
Tasiilaq 1895-2015	NARP1 Tasiilaq	tasi_4360_112	1895-1957	Highest temperature
	LSS-TS1490 Tasiilaq		1958-1999	Highest temperature
	Tasiilaq		2000-2015	Highest temperature

6.2.6. Mean daily minimum temperature

Table 6.2.6. Data sets and station series; monthly mean daily minimum temperature.

Dataset*	Station series**	Dataset id	Period	Parameter
Upernavik 1890-2015	NARP1 Upernavik	uper_4211_121	1890-1957	Mean daily min temperature
	LSS-TS1495 Upernavik		1958-1999	Mean daily min temperature
	Upernavik (AWS)		2000-2001	Mean daily min temperature
	Mitt. Upernavik		2002-2015	Mean daily min temperature
Ilulissat 1890-2015	NARP1 Ilulissat	ilul_4221_121	1890-1960	Mean daily min temperature
	LSS-TS1496 Ilulissat		1961-1991	Mean daily min temperature
	LSS-TS1498 Ilulissat		1992-1999	Mean daily min temperature
	Mitt. Ilulissat		2000-2015	Mean daily min temperature
Nuuk 1890-2015	NARP1 Nuuk	nuuk_4250_121	1890-1957	Mean daily min temperature
	LSS-TS1502 Nuuk		1958-1999	Mean daily min temperature
	Nuuk		2000-2015	Mean daily min temperature
Ivittuut 1890-1960	NARP1 Ivittuut	ivit_34262_121	1890-1960	Mean daily min temperature
Narsarsuaq 1961-2015	LSS-TS1504 Narsarsuaq	nars_4270_121	1961-1999	Mean daily min temperature
	Mitt. Narsarsuaq		2000-2015	Mean daily min temperature
Danmarkshavn 1949-2015	NARP1 Danmarkshavn	danm_4320_121	1949-1957	Mean daily min temperature
	LSS-TS1507 Danmarkshavn		1958-1999	Mean daily min temperature
	Danmarkshavn		2000-2015	Mean daily min temperature
Ittoqqortoormiit 1950-2015	NARP1 Kap Tobin	illo_4339_121	1950-1957	Mean daily min temperature
	LSS-TS1509 Ittoqqortoormiit		1958-1999	Mean daily min temperature
	Ittoqqortoormiit		2000-2015	Mean daily min temperature
Tasiilaq 1895-2015	NARP1 Tasiilaq	tasi_4360_121	1895-1957	Mean daily min temperature
	LSS-TS1511 Tasiilaq		1958-1999	Mean daily min temperature
	Tasiilaq		2000-2015	Mean daily min temperature

6.2.7. Lowest temperature

Table 6.2.7. Data sets and station series; monthly lowest temperature.

Dataset*	Station series**	Dataset id	Period	Parameter
Upernavik 1890-2015	NARP1 Upernavik	uper_4211_122	1890-1957	Lowest temperature
	LSS-TS1516 Upernavik		1958-1999	Lowest temperature
	Upernavik (AWS)		2000-2001	Lowest temperature
	Mitt. Upernavik		2002-2015	Lowest temperature
Ilulissat 1890-2015	NARP1 Ilulissat	ilul_4221_122	1890-1960	Lowest temperature
	LSS-TS1517 Ilulissat		1961-1991	Lowest temperature
	LSS-TS1519 Ilulissat		1992-1999	Lowest temperature
	Mitt. Ilulissat		2000-2015	Lowest temperature
Nuuk 1890-2015	NARP1 Nuuk	nuuk_4250_122	1890-1957	Lowest temperature
	LSS-TS1523 Nuuk		1958-1999	Lowest temperature
	Nuuk		2000-2015	Lowest temperature
Ivittuut 1890-1960	NARP1 Ivittuut	ivit_34262_122	1890-1960	Lowest temperature

Narsarsuaq 1961-2015	LSS-TS1525 Narsarsuaq	nars_4270_122	1961-1999	Lowest temperature
	Mitt. Narsarsuaq		2000-2015	Lowest temperature
Danmarkshavn 1949-2015	NARP1 Danmarkshavn	danm_4320_122	1949-1957	Lowest temperature
	LSS-TS1528 Danmarkshavn		1958-1999	Lowest temperature
	Danmarkshavn		2000-2015	Lowest temperature
Ittoqqortoormiit 1950-2015	NARP1 Kap Tobin	illo_4339_122	1950-1957	Lowest temperature
	LSS-TS1530 Ittoqqortoormiit		1958-1999	Lowest temperature
	Ittoqqortoormiit		2000-2015	Lowest temperature
Tasiilaq 1895-2015	NARP1 Tasiilaq	tasi_4360_122	1895-1957	Lowest temperature
	LSS-TS1532 Tasiilaq		1958-1999	Lowest temperature
	Tasiilaq		2000-2015	Lowest temperature

6.2.8. Mean atmospheric pressure

Table 6.2.8 Data sets and station series; monthly mean atmospheric pressure.

Dataset*	Station series**	Dataset id	Period	Parameter
Upernavik 1890-2015	NARP1 Upernavik	uper_4211_401	1890-1957	Mean atmospheric pressure
	JC-TS1606 Upernavik		1958-1999	Mean atmospheric pressure
	Upernavik (AWS)		2000-2001	Mean atmospheric pressure
	Mitt. Upernavik		2002-2015	Mean atmospheric pressure
Ilulissat 1890-2015	NARP1 Ilulissat	ilul_4221_401	1890-1960	Mean atmospheric pressure
	JC-TS1607 Ilulissat		1961-1991	Mean atmospheric pressure
	JC-TS1609 Ilulissat		1992-1999	Mean atmospheric pressure
	Mitt. Ilulissat		2000-2015	Mean atmospheric pressure
Nuuk 1890-2015	NARP1 Nuuk	nuuk_4250_401	1890-1957	Mean atmospheric pressure
	JC-TS1614 Nuuk		1958-1999	Mean atmospheric pressure
	Nuuk		2000-2015	Mean atmospheric pressure
Ivittuut 1890-1960	NARP1 Ivittuut	ivit_34262_401	1890-1960	Mean atmospheric pressure
Narsarsuaq 1961-2015	JC-TS1616 Narsarsuaq	nars_4270_401	1961-1999	Mean atmospheric pressure
	Mitt. Narsarsuaq		2000-2015	Mean atmospheric pressure
Danmarkshavn 1949-2015	NARP1 Danmarkshavn	danm_4320_401	1949-1957	Mean atmospheric pressure
	JC-TS1621 Danmarkshavn		1958-1999	Mean atmospheric pressure
	Danmarkshavn		2000-2015	Mean atmospheric pressure
Scoresbysund 1924-1949	NARP1 Scoresbysund	scor_34339_401	1924-1949	Mean atmospheric pressure
Ittoqqortoormiit 1949-2015	NARP1 Kap Tobin	illo_4339_401	1949-1957	Mean atmospheric pressure
	JC-TS1623 Ittoqqortoormiit		1958-1999	Mean atmospheric pressure
	Ittoqqortoormiit		2000-2015	Mean atmospheric pressure
Tasiilaq 1895-2015	NARP1 Tasiilaq	tasi_4360_401	1895-1957	Mean atmospheric pressure
	JC-TS1625 Tasiilaq		1958-1999	Mean atmospheric pressure
	Tasiilaq		2000-2015	Mean atmospheric pressure

6.2.9. Number of days with snow cover

Table 6.2.9. Data sets and station series; monthly number of days with snow cover.

Dataset*	Station series**	Dataset id	Period	Parameter
Upernavik 1938-1980	NARP1 Upernavik	uper_4211_701	1938-1957	No. of days with snow cover
	LSS-TS2030 Upernavik		1958-1980	No. of days with snow cover

Ilulissat 1938-1981	NARP1 Ilulissat	ilul_4221_701	1938-1960	No. of days with snow cover
	LSS-TS2031 Ilulissat		1961-1991	No. of days with snow cover
Nuuk 1942-1981	NARP1 Nuuk	nuuk_4250_701	1942-1957	No. of days with snow cover
	LSS-TS2031 Nuuk		1958-1999	No. of days with snow cover
Ivittuut 1938-1960	NARP1 Ivittuut	ivit_34262_701	1938-1960	No. of days with snow cover
Narsarsuaq 1961-1999	LSS-TS2038 Narsarsuaq	nars_4270_701	1961-1981	No. of days with snow cover
	Mitt. Narsarsuaq		1982-1999	No. of days with snow cover
Danmarkshavn 1958-1981	LSS-TS2041 Danmarkshavn	danm_4320_701	1958-1981	No. of days with snow cover
Ittoqqortoormiit 1958-1980	LSS-TS2043 Kap Tobin	illo_4339_701	1958-1980	No. of days with snow cover
Tasiilaq 1858-1978	LSS-TS2045 Tasiilaq	tasi_4360_701	1958-1978	No. of days with snow cover

6.2.10. Cloud cover

Table 6.2.10. Data sets and station series; monthly mean cloud cover.

Dataset*	Station series**	Dataset id	Period	Parameter
Upernavik 1890-1980	NARP1 Upernavik	uper_4211_801	1890-1957	Mean cloud cover
	LSS-TS2087 Upernavik		1958-1980	Mean cloud cover
Ilulissat 1890-1978	NARP1 Ilulissat	ilul_4221_801	1890-1960	Mean cloud cover
	LSS-TS2088 Ilulissat		1961-1978	Mean cloud cover
Nuuk 1890-2015	NARP1 Nuuk	nuuk_4250_801	1890-1957	Mean cloud cover
	LSS-TS2093 Nuuk		1958-1999	Mean cloud cover
	Nuuk		2000-2015	Mean cloud cover
Ivittuut 1890-1960	NARP1 Ivittuut	ivit_34262_801	1890-1960	Mean cloud cover
Narsarsuaq 1961-2015	LSS-TS2095 Narsarsuaq	nars_4270_801	1961-1999	Mean cloud cover
	Mitt. Narsarsuaq		2000-2015	Mean cloud cover
Danmarkshavn 1949-2015	NARP1 Danmarkshavn	danm_4320_801	1949-1957	Mean cloud cover
	LSS-TS2098 Danmarkshavn		1958-1999	Mean cloud cover
	Danmarkshavn		2000-2015	Mean cloud cover
Scoresbysund 1924-1949	NARP1 Scoresbysund	scor_34339_801	1924-1949	Mean cloud cover
Ittoqqortoormiit 1949-2015	NARP1 Kap Tobin	illo_4339_801	1949-1957	Mean cloud cover
	LSS-TS2100 Kap Tobin/Itto		1958-1999	Mean cloud cover
	Ittoqqortoormiit		2000-2015	Mean cloud cover
Tasiilaq 1895-2015	NARP1 Tasiilaq	tasi_4360_801	1895-1957	Mean cloud cover
	LSS-TS2102 Tasiilaq		1958-1999	Mean cloud cover
	Tasiilaq		2000-2015	Mean cloud cover

6.2.11 Merged SW Greenland monthly mean air temperature

Table 6.2.11. Data sets and station series; merged SW Greenland monthly mean temperature.

Dataset*	Station series**	Dataset id	Period	Parameter
Merged SW Greenland mean temperature 1784-2015	BMV/JC-TS Ilulissat	Merged_sw_ greenland_101	1807-2015	Mean air temperature
	BMV/JC-TS Nuuk		1784-2015	Mean air temperature
	BMV/JC-TS Qaqortoq		1807-2015	Mean air temperature

*** identical to the series in table 6.2.1.*

6.2.12 Data Dictionary

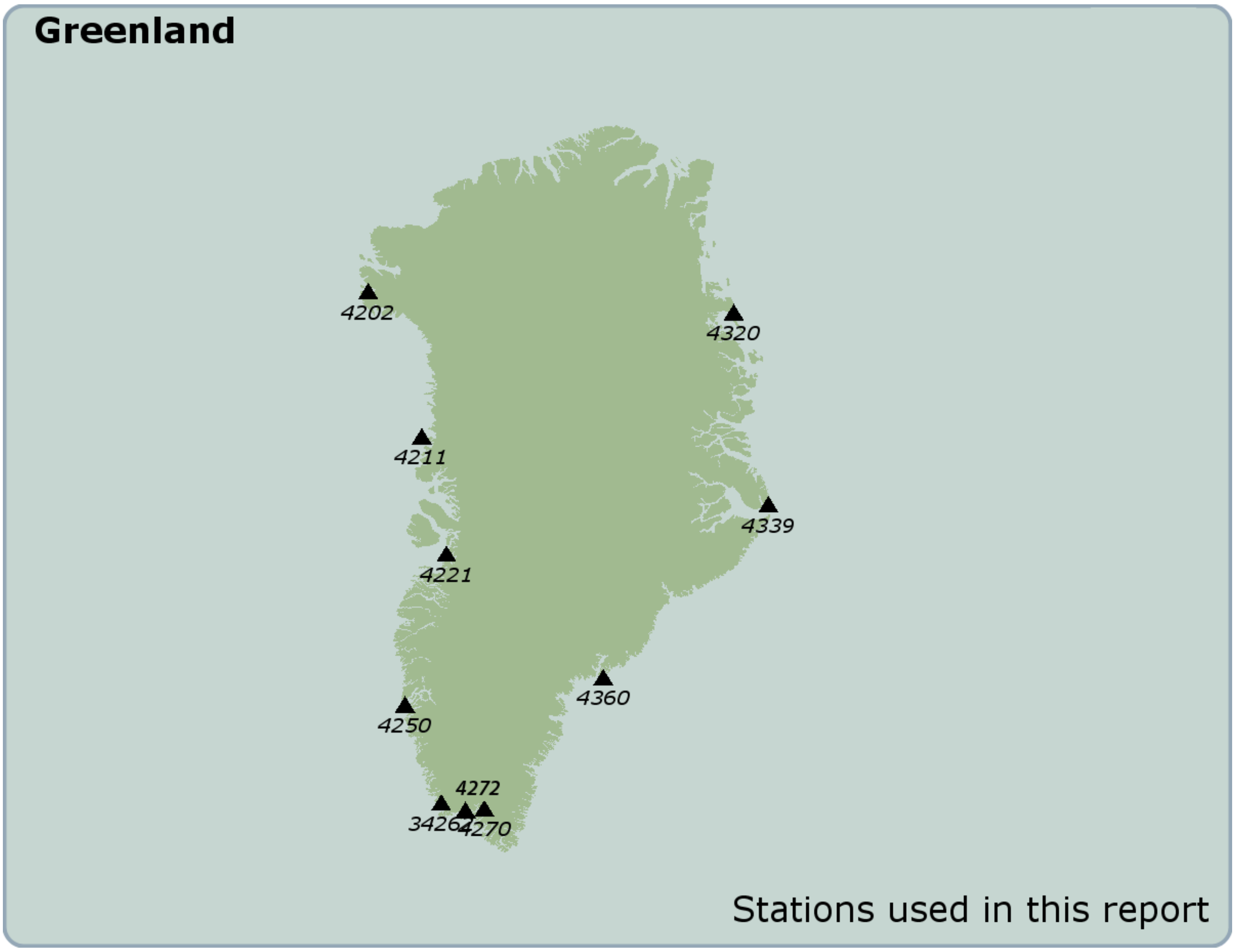
Table 6.2.12. Parameters used in this report. 'Method' specifies whether the element is a sum, a mean or an extreme. The units of the monthly values in the data files are specified in 'Unit'. The DMI system of element numbers contains more than the shown elements.

Number	Abbr.	Parameter	Method	Unit
101	T	Mean air temperature	Mean	0,1°C
111	Tx	Mean of daily maximum temperature	Mean	0,1°C
112	Th	Highest temperature	Max	0,1°C
121	Tn	Mean of daily minimum temperature	Mean	0,1°C
122	Tl	Lowest temperature	Min	0,1°C
401	P	Mean atmospheric pressure	Mean	0,1 hPa
601	R	Accumulated precipitation	Sum	0,1 mm
602	Rx	Highest 24-hour precipitation	Max	0,1 mm
701	DSC	No. of days with snow cover (> 50 % covered)	Sum	days
801	N	Mean cloud cover	Mean	%

7. Annual Section: Historical DMI Data Collection

Type	Data Collections	Section, Page, Appendix
Annual	• **Mean air temperature** • **Mean daily minimum temperature** • **Mean daily maximum temperature** • **Highest temperature** • **Lowest temperature** • **Mean atmospheric pressure (msl)** • **Accumulated precipitation** • **Highest 24-hour precipitation** • **No. of days with snow cover** • **Mean cloud cover** 10 data sets (blended): 4202 Pituffik (1948-2015) 4211 Upernavik (1873-2015) 4221 Ilulissat (1807-2015) 4250 Nuuk (1784-2015) 34262 Ivituut (1873-1960) 4270 Narsarsuaq (1961-2015) 4272 Qaqortoq (1807-2015) 4320 Danmarkshavn (1949-2015) 34339 Scoresbysund[1] (1924-1949) 34339 Ittoqqortoormiit (1950-2015) 4360 Tasiilaq (1895-2015)	**Sec 7.2.1., p 45, App 5**
	• **Mean air temperature; graph and values with gauss filtered values** 7 data sets (blended): 4202 Pituffik (1948-2015) 4221 Upernavik (1873-2015) 4221 Ilulissat (1873-2015) 4250 Nuuk (1873-2015) 34262 Ivituut/4270 Narsarsuaq (1873-2015) 4360 Danmarkshavn (1949-2015) 34339 Scoresbysund[1]/4339 Ittoqqortoormiit (1924-2015) 4360 Tasiilaq (1895-2015)	**Sec 7.2.2., p 45, App 5**
	• **Greenland poster with mean air temperatures** for the 7 data sets mentioned above is published separately	**Sec 7.2.3., p 46, App 5**

[1] *34339 Scoresbysund is not marked on the map below. The location is very close to 4339 Ittoqqortoormiit.*



Station based data sets referred to in the report. Only the latest positions are marked. The official WMO station identifiers for Greenland consist of 5 digits "04xxx". However, in this report the in front "0" is omitted, giving 4 digits i.e. "4250" for Nuuk, which is also used on the map. The Danish national station identifiers describing climate/ manual precipitation stations in Greenland consist of 5 digits, always starting with 34. On the map the climate station 34262 Ivittuut is marked. 34339 Scoresbysund is not marked on the map. The location is very close to 4339 Ittoqqortoormiit. The climate stations 34210 Upernavik, 34216 Ilulissat, 34250 Nuuk, 34272 Qaqortoq and 34360 Tasiilaq which are a part of the older parts of the data sets are not marked on the map. The locations are very close to the WMO stations.This also applies for the manual precipitation stations 34250 Nuuk, 34270 Narsarsuaq, 34320 Danmarkshavn and 34339 Ittoqqortoormiit, which are part of the newer parts of the precipitation data sets.

Latest earlier report:

[14] Cappelen, J. (ed), 2015: Greenland - DMI Historical Climate Data Collection 1768-2014 – with Danish Abstracts. DMI Technical Report No. 15-04.

7.1. Introduction

The purpose of this chapter is to publish different *annual* climate data from Greenland together with relevant graphics. That is:

- Annual values within the period 1784-2015 for Greenland. The data parameters include mean air temperature, minimum temperature, maximum temperature, atmospheric pressure, precipitation, highest 24-hour precipitation, number of days with snow and cloud cover.
- Annual mean air temperatures and filtered values for selected meteorological stations in Greenland; 1873-2015, both as data and graphics.

According to the intensions to update regularly, preferably every year, this particular report contains an update (2015 data) of the "DMI Monthly Climate Data Collection" published for the first time in that form in DMI Technical Report 05-06: DMI Annual Climate Data Collection 1873-2004, Denmark, The Faroe Islands and Greenland - with Graphics and Danish Abstracts. Copenhagen 2005 [7]. A similar collection of long DMI *daily* and *monthly* greenlandic climate data series can be found in section 5 and 6 in this report. Annual values of mean temperatures from Greenland also regularly forms part of other similar publications [15,16].

Ten meteorological stations with a long record have been operated in Greenland, five of them since the 19th century, one of them since the 18th century. The longest series have digitised records back to 1784, 1807 and 1870's (the Danish Meteorological Institute (DMI) was established 1872.

It is obvious that the quality and homogeneity of the series have been affected in various degrees. The series have been corrected in the best possible way i.e. in connection with:

- The development of the North Atlantic Climatological Dataset: DMI Scientific Report 96-1: North Atlantic Climatological Dataset (NACD Version 1) - Final report. Copenhagen 1996 [19],
- The development of a long SW Greenland temperature record: Vinther, et al. (2006): Extending Greenland temperature records into the late eighteenth century [28] and the latest extension: DMI Technical Report 14-06: SW Greenland Temperature Data 1784-2014. Copenhagen 2014 [13]
- and the regularly publication of the DMI historical monthly data collection in section 6.

The annual data sets can be downloaded from the publication part of DMI web pages. Details about the data sets and file formats can be seen in Appendix 5.

7.2. Data sets, station series, parameters and graphics

7.2.1. Annual values 1784-2015; Greenland

The calculated annual values (10 stations and the merged SW Greenland record) are a part of the monthly data sets (see section 6; file formats in Appendix 4.1).

7.2.2. Annual mean temperatures and filtered values for seven meteorological stations in Greenland; 1873-2015

Annual mean temperatures 1873-2015 and filtered values for seven data sets in Greenland are available as a data set together with selected meteorological data sets from the Faroe Islands and Denmark.

Table 7.2.2. Data sets and station series; annual mean air temperatures. See details in Appendix 5.

Dataset*	Station series	Dataset id	Period	Parameter
Pituffik 1948-2015	Pituffik	gr_annual_temperature_dkfrgr	1948-2015	Mean air temperature °C
Upernavik 1873-2015	Upernavik	gr_annual_temperature_dkfrgr	1873-2015	Mean air temperature °C
Ilulissat 1873-2015	Ilulissat	gr_annual_temperature_dkfrgr	1873-2015	Mean air temperature °C
Nuuk 1873-2015	Nuuk	gr_annual_temperature_dkfrgr	1873-2015	Mean air temperature °C
Narsarsuaq 1873-2015	Ivituut	gr_annual_temperature_dkfrgr	1873-1960	Mean air temperature °C
	Narsarsuaq		1961-2015	Mean air temperature °C
Danmarkshavn 1949-2015	Danmarkshavn	gr_annual_temperature_dkfrgr	1949-2015	Mean air temperature °C
Tasiilaq 1895-2015	Tasiilaq	gr_annual_temperature_dkfrgr	1895-2015	Mean air temperature °C

** The annual mean air temperature data 2014 -2015 are calculated directly on hourly values. The annual mean air temperature data before 2014 are calculated on the monthly values for parameter 101 mean air temperature mentioned in section 6.2.3.*

7.2.3. Graphics; annual mean temperatures and filtered values for seven meteorological stations in Greenland; 1873-2015

Table 7.2.3. Graphical products; annual mean temperatures. See details in Appendix 5.

Product*	Station series	Graph id	Period	Parameter
Graph; Pituffik 1948-2015	Pituffik	gr_annual_temperature_page	1948-2015	Mean air temperature °C
Graph; Upernavik 1873-2015	Upernavik	gr_annual_temperature_page	1873-2015	Mean air temperature °C
Graph; Ilulissat 1873-2015	Ilulissat	gr_annual_temperature_page	1873-2015	Mean air temperature °C
Graph; Nuuk 1873-2015	Nuuk	gr_annual_temperature_page	1873-2015	Mean air temperature °C
Graph; Narsarsuaq 1873-2015	Ivituut	gr_annual_temperature_page	1873-1960	Mean air temperature °C
	Narsarsuaq		1961-2015	Mean air temperature °C
Graph; Danmarkshavn 1949-2015	Danmarkshavn	gr_annual_temperature_page	1949-2015	Mean air temperature °C
Graph;Tasiilaq 1895-2015	Tasiilaq	gr_annual_temperature_page	1895-2015	Mean air temperature °C

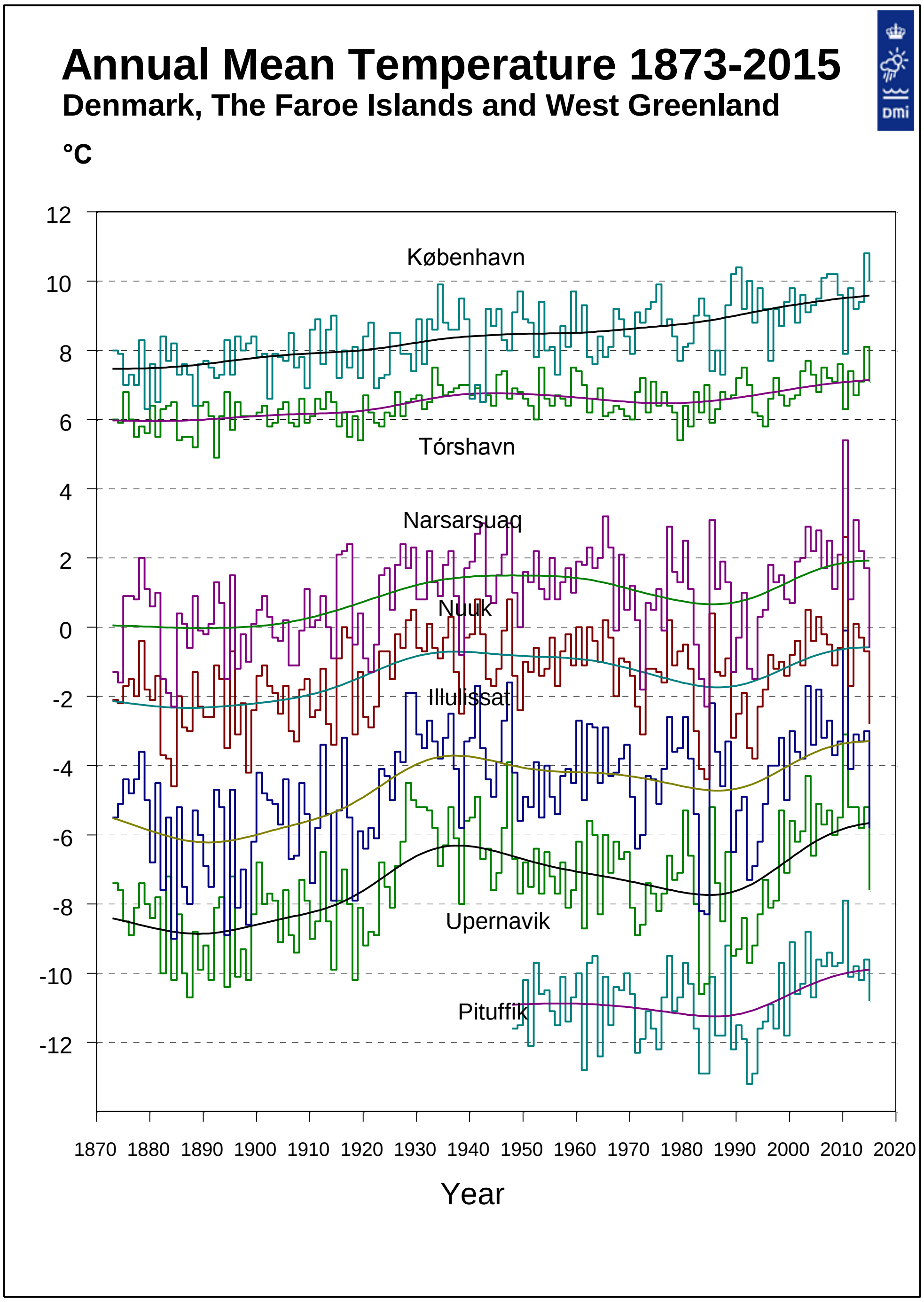
**Graph (Danish and English version).*

The graphs are shown on the next pages. They show annual mean air temperatures for selected stations from West and East Greenland together with København, Denmark and Tórshavn, the Faroe Islands. See [16] for details concerning the annual temperature series from The Faroe Islands and [15] for the Danish series.

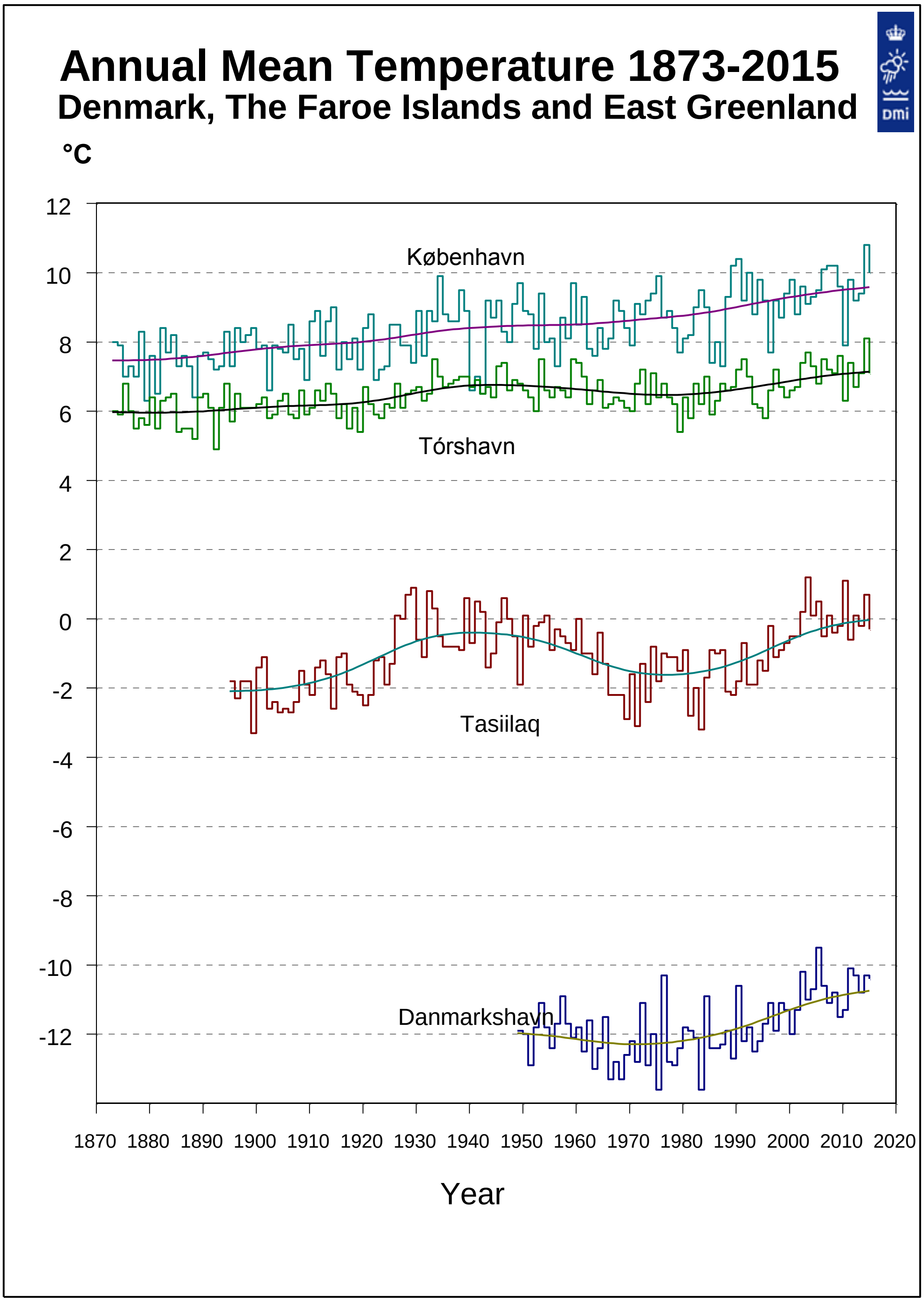
A Gauss filter with filter width (standard deviation) 9 years has been used to create the “bold” smooth curves. A Gauss filter with standard deviation 9 years is comparable to a 30-years running mean. However, the filter gives a smoother curve than a running mean, as temperatures from central years are given larger weight than temperatures from periferal years. Filter values are also calculated for the years at either end of the series. It should be noted that these values are computed from one-sided Gauss filters, and that values from later years will change, when the series is updated.

Important note concerning the graphs: 2010 in West Greenland was extremely record breaking warm many places and the graphical presentation are not ideal to deal with such extreme values (see figure 7.2.3.1).

A better graphic presentation can be seen in a poster included in this report showing "Annual mean temperatures 1873-2015, Greenland" (gr_annual_temperatur_1873_2015_plakat.pdf); see also Appendix 5.2. The following record breaking annual 2010 average temperatures can also help in the interpretation: Pituffik -7.9°C, Upernavik -3.1°C, Ilulissat -0.1°C, Nuuk 2.6°C, Narsarsuaq 5.4°C. Tasiilaq 1.1°C was second warmest (2003 warmest; 1.2°C). Danmarkshavn with -11.3°C in north-east Greenland was in the warm end of the scale, but not near the record (-9,5°C in 2005).



Annual mean temperatures 1873-2015, Denmark, The Faroes and West Greenland.



Annual mean temperatures 1873-2015, Denmark, The Faroes and East Greenland.

References

[1] ACCORD, Atmospheric Circulation Classification and Regional Downscaling. See the Internet site http://www.cru.uea.ac.uk/cru/projects/accord/ (Research Archive).

[2] Brandt, M. L. (1994): The North Atlantic Climatological Dataset (NACD). Instrumenter og rekonstruktioner. En illustreret gennemgang af arkivmateriale. DMI Technical Report 94-19. København.

[3] Brandt, M. L. (1994): Summary of Meta data from NACD-stations in Denmark, Greenland and the Faroe Islands 1872-1994. DMI Technical Report 94-20. Copenhagen.

[4] Brandt, M. L. and T. Schmith (1994): Correction, reduction and Homogenization of Barometer Records. DMI Technical Report 94-22. Copenhagen.

[5] Brødsgaard, B. (1992): Stationshistorie i Grønland: dokumenteret for 5 klimastationer. DMI Technical Report 92-02. Copenhagen.

[6] Cappelen, J. et al. (2000): The Observed Climate of Greenland, 1958-99 – with Climatological Standard Normals, 1961-1990/Klimaobservationer i Grønland, 1958-99 – med klimanormaler 1961-90. DMI Technical Report 00-18. Copenhagen.

[7] Cappelen, J. (2005): DMI annual climate data collection 1873-2004, Denmark, The Faroe Islands and Greenland - with Graphics and Danish Abstracts. DMI Tech. Rep. 05-06. Copenhagen.

[8] Cappelen, J., Laursen E. V., Kern-Hansen, C. (2008): DMI Daily Climate Data Collection 1873-2007, Denmark, The Faroe Islands and Greenland - including Air Pressure Observations 1874-2007 (WASA Data Sets). DMI Technical Report 08-05. Copenhagen.

[9] Cappelen, J., 2011: DMI Annual Climate Data Collection 1873-2010, Denmark, The Faroe Islands and Greenland - with graphics and Danish summary. DMI Technical Report 11-04. Copenhagen.

[10] Cappelen, J. (ed), 2011: DMI monthly Climate Data Collection 1768-2010, Denmark, The Faroe Islands and Greenland. DMI Technical Report 11-05. Copenhagen.

[11] Cappelen, J. (ed), 2011: DMI Daily Climate Data Collection 1873-2010, Denmark, The Faroe Islands and Greenland - including Air Pressure Observations 1874-2010 (WASA Data Sets). DMI Technical Report 11-06. Copenhagen.

[12] Cappelen, J. (ed) (2014): Greenland - DMI Historical Climate Data Collection 1768-2013. DMI Technical Report No. 14-04. Copenhagen.

[13] Cappelen, J. and Vinther B.M. (2014): SW Greenland Temperature Data 1784-2013. DMI Technical Report 14-06. Copenhagen.

[14] Cappelen, J. (ed) (2015): Greenland - DMI Historical Climate Data Collection 1768-2014. DMI Technical Report No. 15-04. Copenhagen.

[15] Cappelen, J. (ed) (2016): Denmark - DMI Historical Climate Data Collection 1768-2015. DMI Report 16-02. Copenhagen.

[16] Cappelen, J. (ed) (2016): The Faroe Islands - DMI Historical Climate Data Collection 1873-

2015. DMI Report 16-05. Copenhagen.

[17] Cappelen, J. (ed) (2016): Weather observations from Greenland 1958-2015. Observation data with description. DMI Report 16-08. Copenhagen.

[18] Drebs A., Hans Alexandersson, Povl Frich, Eirik J. Førland, Trausti Jónsson, Heikki Tuomenvirta (1998): REWARD: -Relating Extreme Weather to Atmospheric Circulation using a Regionalised Dataset. Description of REWARD data set, Version 1.0. Det Norske Meteorologiske Institutt KLIMA Report 16/98. Oslo.

[19] Frich, P. (Co-ordinator), H. Alexandersson, J. Ashcroft, B. Dahlström, G. Demarée, A. Drebs, A. van Engelen, E.J. Førland, I. Hanssen-Bauer, R. Heino, T. Jónsson, K. Jonasson, L. Keegan, P.Ø. Nordli, Schmith, T. Steffensen, H. Tuomenvirta, O.E. Tveito, (1996): NACD, North Atlantic Climatological Dataset (NACD Version 1) - Final Report. DMI Scientific Report 96-1. Copenhagen.

[20] Jørgensen, P. V. (2002): Nordic Climate Data Collection 2001. An update of: NACD, REWARD, NORDKLIM and NARP datasets, 1873-2000. Version 0. DMI Technical Report 01-20. Copenhagen.

[21] Jørgensen, P. V. and Laursen, E.V. (2003): DMI Monthly Climate Data Collection 1860-2002, Denmark, The Faroe Island and Greenland. An update of: NACD, REWARD, NORDKLIM and NARP datasets, Version 1. DMI Technical Report 03-26. Copenhagen.

[22] Laursen, E. V. (2002): Observed daily precipitation, maximum temperature and minimum temperature from Ilulissat and Tasiilaq, 1873-2000. DMI Technical Report 02-15. Copenhagen.

[23] Laursen, E. V. (2003): Metadata, Selected Climatological and Synoptic Stations, 1750-1996. DMI Technical Report 03-24. Copenhagen.

[24] Laursen, E. V. (2003): DMI Monthly Climate Data, 1873-2002, contribution to Nordic Arctic Research Programme (NARP). DMI Technical Report 03-25. Copenhagen.

[25] Laursen, E. V. (2004): DMI Daily Climate Data Collection, 1873-2003, Denmark and Greenland. DMI Technical Report 04-03. Copenhagen.

[26] Lysgaard, L., 1969: Foreløbig oversigt over Grønlands klima i perioderne 1921-50, 1951-60 og 1961-65. Det Danske Meteorologiske Institut, Meddelelser nr. 21. København.

[27] NACD, North Atlantic Climatological Dataset. See (Frich et al. 1996 [18]).

[28] Schmith, T., Alexandersson H., Iden K., Tuomenvirta H., 1997: North Atlantic-European pressure observations 1868-1995 (WASA dataset version 1.0). DMI Technical report 97-3. Copenhagen.

[29] Vinther, et al. (2006): Extending Greenland temperature records into the late eighteenth century, J. Geopys. Res., 111, doi:10.1029/2005JD006810, JGR, 111, D11105 http://www.cru.uea.ac.uk/cru/data/greenland/

[30] WASA: 'The impact of storms on waves and surges: Changing climate in the past 100 years and perpectives for the future'. See the project report: Schmith et al. 1997 [27].

Danish
Meteorological
Institute

Previous reports

Previous reports from the Danish Meteorological Institute can be found on:
http://www.dmi.dk/laer-om/generelt/dmi-publikationer/

Appendices - File formats and metadata

Appendix 1 Station history
Appendix 2 Observational section
Appendix 3 Daily section
Appendix 4 Monthly section
Appendix 5 Annual section

Danish Meteorological Institute

Appendix 1. Station history - File Formats and metadata

Appendix 1.1. File formats; Station position file

A station file included in this report contains the digitised information on the station positions and thereby on any removals of the stations during the operation period.

The file name is:

gr_station_position.dat

Format of the station position fixed format text file:

Position	Format	Description
1-5	F5.0	Station number
6-35	A30	Station name
36-45	A10	Station type (synop_gr = part of WMO synoptic net, clima_man = manual climate station, clima_aut = automatic climate station, precip_man = manual precipitation station, metar = part of WMO meteorological airport net)
46-56	Date11	Start date (dd-mmm-yyyy)
57-67	Date11	End date (dd-mmm-yyyy)
68-70	A3	UTM zone
71-81	F11.0	Eastings
82-92	F11.0	Northings
93-98	F6.0	Elevation (metres above mean sea level)
99-109	F11.0	Latitude, degrees N (dddmmss)
110-120	F11.0	Longitude, degrees E (dddmmss)

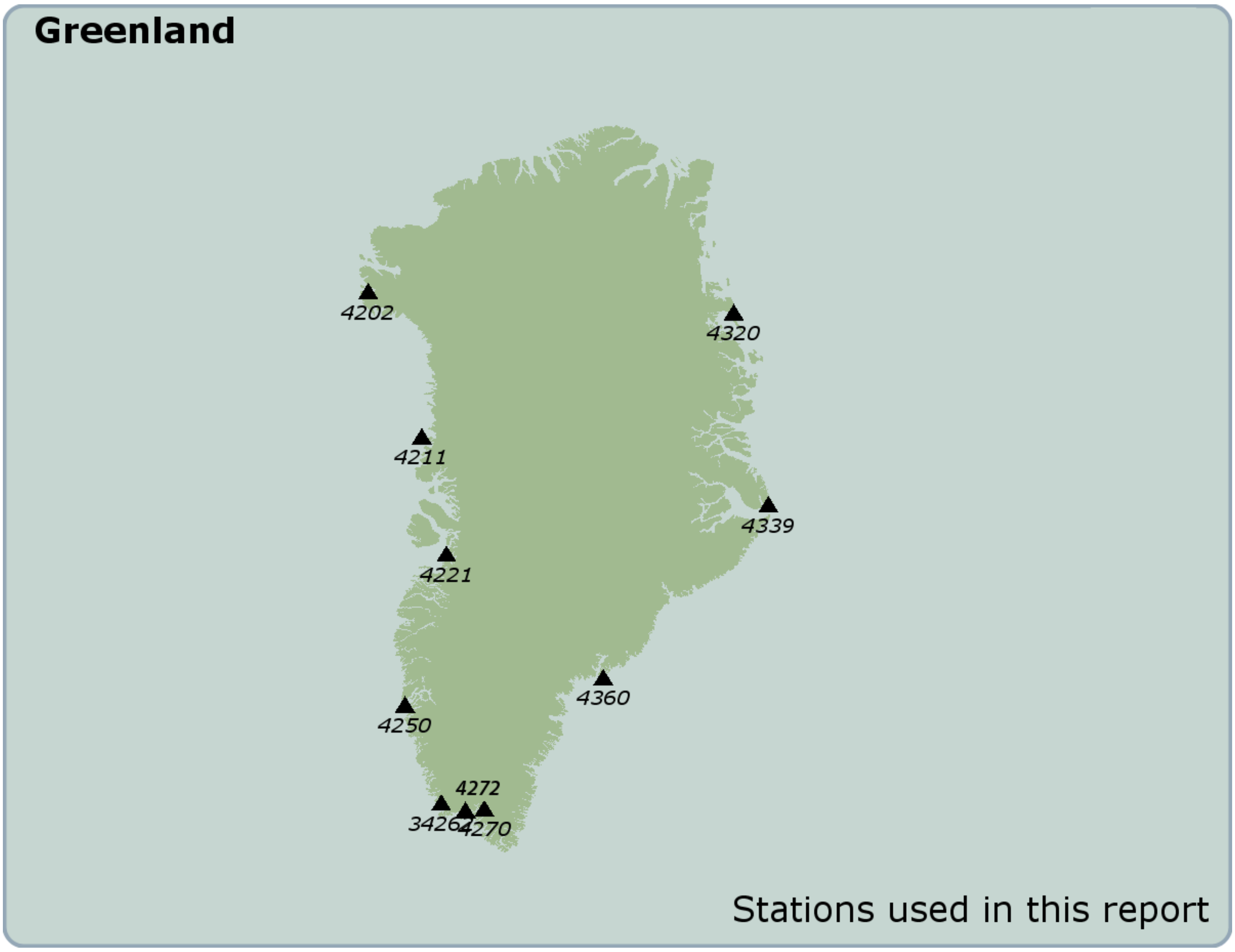
Data are only to be used with proper reference to the accompanying report:

Cappelen, J. (ed) (2016): Greenland - DMI Historical Climate Data Collection 1784-2015. DMI Report 16-04. Copenhagen.

Danish Meteorological Institute

Appendix 1.2. Metadata - Station history

By convention a time series is named after the most recent primary station delivering the data. Here is presented an overview back in time of the positions and relocations and starting and (if any) closing dates of the stations used in this report. Also presented are any positions or relocations and starting and closing dates of other stations forming part of the series and therefore referred to in the description of the different data series in the report. More metadata on the series/stations may be found in [23] and in various reports in the reference list. The information below can also be found in a text file attached to this report, see Appendix 1.1.



Station based data sets referred to in the report. Only the latest positions are marked. The official WMO station identifiers for Greenland consist of 5 digits "04xxx". However, in this report the in front "0" is omitted, giving 4 digits i.e. "4250" for Nuuk, which is also used on the map. The Danish national station identifiers describing climate/ manual precipitation stations in Greenland consist of 5 digits, always starting with 34. On the map the climate station 34262 Ivittuut is marked. 34339 Scoresbysund is not marked on the map. The location is very close to 4339 Ittoqqortoormiit. The climate stations 34210 Upernavik, 34216 Ilulissat, 34250 Nuuk, 34272 Qaqortoq and 34360 Tasiilaq which are a part of the older parts of the data sets are not marked on the map. The locations are very close to the WMO stations.This also applies for the manual precipitation stations 34250 Nuuk, 34270 Narsarsuaq, 34320 Danmarkshavn and 34339 Ittoqqortoormiit, which are part of the newer parts of the precipitation data sets.

4202 Pituffik (Thule Air Base)

No.	Name	Start	End	Type	UTM	Northings	Eastings	Longitude	Latitude	Elev.
4200	Dundas	01-JAN-1961	23-JUN-1981	synop_gr				-684800	763400	21
4200	Dundas	02-NOV-1981	30-DEC-1981	synop_gr				-684800	763400	21
4200	Dundas	01-MAR-1982	29-MAY-1982	synop_gr				-684800	763400	21
4200	Dundas	01-JUL-1982	31-AUG-1983	synop_gr				-684800	763400	21
4202	Pituffik*)	01-JAN-1974	27-NOV-2006	synop_gr				-684500	763200	77

*) From Nov 2006 the monthly data are obtained from Thule AB (Pituffik), personal communication.

4211 Mittarfik Upernavik (Airport)

The station 4209 Upernavik AWS was an automatic station, which explains the lack of manually observations in the period, where 4210 Upernavik was closed.

No.	Name	Start	End	Type	UTM	Northings	Eastings	Longitude	Latitude	Elev.
34210	Upernavik	01-SEP-1873	31-DEC-1960	clima_man				-560700*)	724700*)	19*)
4210	Upernavik	01-JAN-1958	31-JAN-1987	synop_gr				-561000	724700	63
4209	Upernavik AWS	30-AUG-1984	26-SEP-1995	synop_gr				-561000	724700	63
4210	Upernavik	08-SEP-1995	16-AUG-2004	synop_gr				-561000	724700	120
4211	Mittarfik Upernavik	23-OCT-2000		synop_gr				-560800	724700	126
4202	Pituffik	01-JAN-1974	27-NOV-2006	synop_gr				-684500	763200	77
4216	Ilulissat	01-JAN-1961	30-SEP-1991	synop_gr				-510300	691300	39
4216	Ilulissat	01-OCT-1991	31-AUG-1992	synop_gr				-510300	691300	39
4221	Mittarfik Ilulissat	14-AUG-1991		synop_gr				-510358	691425	29

*) The number and positions of locations/relocations during the period are not certain.

4221 Mittarfik Ilulissat (Airport) (Danish name: Jakobshavn Lufthavn/Airport)

No.	Name	Start	End	Type	UTM	Northings	Eastings	Longitude	Latitude	Elev.
34212	Uummannaq	01-OCT-1829*)	? *)	clima_man				*)	*)	*)
34210	Upernavik	01-AUG-1807*)	? *)	clima_man				*)	*)	*)
34216	Ilulissat	01-NOV-1835*)	? *)	clima_man				*)	*)	*)
34216	Ilulissat	01-JUL-1873	28-FEB-1962	clima_man				-510300	691300	39
34218	Qeqertarsuaq	01-AUG-1807*)	? *)	clima_man				*)	*)	*)
4212	Uummannaq	01-JAN-1961	14-AUG-1989	synop_gr				-520700	704000	39
4212	Uummannaq Heli	15-JAN-2004	30-JUN-2006	synop_gr				-520700	714000	2
4216	Ilulissat	01-JAN-1961	30-SEP-1991	synop_gr				-510300	691300	39
4216	Ilulissat	01-OCT-1991	31-AUG-1992	synop_gr				-510300	691300	39
4218	Qeqertarsuaq	01-JAN-1962	30-JUN-1980	synop_gr				-533100	691400	24
4219	Qeqertarsuaq Heli	21-JAN-2004		synop_gr				-533200	691500	11
4221	Mittarfik Ilulissat	01-JAN-1984	13-AUG-1991	metar				-510358	691425	29
4221	Mittarfik Ilulissat	14-AUG-1991		metar				-510358	691425	29
4221	Mittarfik Ilulissat	14-AUG-1991		synop_gr				-510358	691425	29
4220	Aasiaat	01-JAN-1958		synop_gr				-525106	684229	43

*) The number, start, end and positions of locations/relocations during the period are not known or certain.

4250 Nuuk (Danish name: Godthåb)

In the late 1990's the manual precipitation gauge at 4250 Nuuk was replaced with an automatic rain gauge. This arrangement did not function satisfactory for climatic purposes at that time and therefore a supplementary manual gauge was started 2 February 1999 as station 34250 Nuuk. At this manual precipitation station 34250 Nuuk the precipitation was observed every day at 21 UTC for the previous 24 hours. The manual station 34250 was closed 1 September 2012.

No.	Name	Start	End	Type	UTM	Northings	Eastings	Longitude	Latitude	Elev.
34247	Qoornoq	01-JAN-1874*)	? *)	clima_man				*)	*)	*)
04247	Qoornoq	03-JAN-1966	31-DEC-1969	synop_gr				-510300	643200	
34250	Nuuk	01-SEP-1784*)	? *)	clima_man				*)	*)	*)
34250	Nuuk	01-JAN-1874*)	31-DEC-1960	clima_man				-514330*)	641030*)	20*)
4250	Nuuk	01-JAN-1958	31-AUG-1991	synop_gr				-514500	641000	54
4250	Nuuk	01-SEP-1991		synop_gr				-514351	641100	80
34250	Nuuk	02-FEB-1999	01-SEP-2012	precip_man				-514403	641100	54
4221	Mittarfik Ilulissat	14-AUG-1991		synop_gr				-510358	691425	29
4230	Sisimiut	01-JAN-1961	22-JUN-2001	synop_gr				-534000	665500	12
4254	Mittarfik Nuuk	01-AUG-1985		metar				-514100	641200	86
4254	Mittarfik Nuuk	01-NOV-2000		synop_gr				-514100	641200	86
4270	Mittarfik Narsarsuaq	01-JAN-1961		synop_gr				-452500	611000	34

*) The number, start, end and positions of locations/relocations during the period are not known or certain.

34262 Ivittuut (Danish name: Ivigtut)

No.	Name	Start	End	Type	UTM	Northings	Eastings	Longitude	Latitude	Elev.
34262	Ivittuut	01-JAN-1875	31-DEC-1966	clima_man				-481100*)	611200*)	30*)

*) The number and positions of locations/relocations during the period are not certain.

4270 Mittarfik Narsarsuaq (Airport)

A manual gauge was started in January 2009 as station 34270 Mittarfik Narsarsuaq. At this the precipitation is observed every day at 12 UTC for the previous 24 hours.

No.	Name	Start	End	Type	UTM	Northings	Eastings	Longitude	Latitude	Elev.
4270	Mittarfik Narsarsuaq	01-JAN-1961		synop_gr				-452500	611000	34
34270	Mittarfik Narsarsuaq	22-JAN-2009		precip_man				-452509	610939	26
4271	Narsarsuaq Radiosonde	07-JUL-2011		synop_gr				-452624	610927	4

4272 Qaqortoq (Danish name: Julianehåb)

No.	Name	Start	End	Type	UTM	Northings	Eastings	Longitude	Latitude	Elev.
34260	Paamiut	01-AUG-1828*)	? *)	clima_man				*)	*)	*)
34262	Ivittuut	01-JAN-1875	31-DEC-1966	clima_man				-481100*)	611200*)	30*)
34272	Qaqortoq	01-OCT-1807*)	? *)	clima_man				*)	*)	*)
34283	Nanortalik	01-AUG-1883*)	? *)	clima_man				*)	*)	*)
4260	Paamiut	01-JAN-1958	21-SEP-1992	synop_gr				-494300	620000	15
4260	Paamiut Heliport	22-SEP-1992	06-DEC-2007	synop_gr				-494000	620000	13
4260	Mitt. Paamiut	07-DEC-2007		synop_gr				-494000	620100	36
4270	Mitt. Narsarsuaq	01-JAN-1961		synop_gr				-452500	611000	34
4272	Qaqortoq	01-JAN-1961	08-SEP-2003	synop_gr				-460300	604300	32
4272	Qaqortoq	09-SEP-2003		synop_gr				-460256	604256	57
4273	Qaqortoq Heliport	17-MAR-2004		synop_gr				-460200	604300	18

*) The number, start, end and positions of locations/relocations during the period are not known or certain.

4320 Danmarkshavn

A manual measurement was started in January 2009 as station 34320 Danmarkshavn. At this the precipitation is observed every day at 12 UTC for the previous 24 hours.

No.	Name	Start	End	Type	UTM	Northings	Eastings	Longitude	Latitude	Elev.
4320	Danmarkshavn	05-NOV-1948	31-DEC-1957	synop_gr				-184000	764600	14
4320	Danmarkshavn	01-JAN-1958		synop_gr				-184005	764610	11
34320	Danmarkshavn	01-JAN-2009		precip_man				-184005	764610	11

34339 Scoresbysund (Greenland name: Ittoqqortoormiit)

No.	Name	Start	End	Type	UTM	Northings	Eastings	Longitude	Latitude	Elev.
34339	Scoresbysund*)	01-NOV-1923	31-DEC-1946	clima_man				-215800	702900	17
34339	Scoresbysund*)	01-JAN-1947	30-APR-1948	clima_man				-215800	702900	24
34339	Scoresbysund*)	01-MAY-1948	31-OCT-1948	clima_man				-215800	702900	41
34339	Scoresbysund*)	01-NOV-1948	30-SEP-1949	clima_man				-215800	702900	51

*) The relocations during the period are not certain.

4339 Ittoqqortoormiit (Danish name: Scoresbysund. Previous name: Illoqqortoormiut)

A manual measurement was started in September 2014 as station 34339 Ittoqqortoormiit. At this the precipitation is observed every day at 12 UTC for the previous 24 hours.

No.	Name	Start	End	Type	UTM	Northings	Eastings	Longi-tude	Lati-tude	Elev.
34340	Uunarteq (Kap Tobin)	01-OCT-1948	31-DEC-1960	project				-215800	702500	42
4340	Uunarteq (Kap Tobin)	01-OCT-1949	31-OCT-1980	synop_gr				-215800	702500	42
4340	Uunarteq (Kap Tobin)	05-SEP-1985	10-JUN-1990	synop_gr				-215800	702500	41
4339	Ittoqqortoormiit	01-NOV-1980	16-AUG-2005	synop_gr				-215700	702900	65
4339	Ittoqqortoormiit	17-AUG-2005		synop_gr				-215704	702904	70
34339	Ittoqqortoormiit	01-SEP-2014		precip_man				-215700	702900	65
4341	Mittarfik Nerlerit Inaat	01-NOV-2000		synop_gr				-223900	704500	14

Danish Meteorological Institute

4360 Tasiilaq (Danish name: Ammassalik. Previous name: Angmagssalik)

No.	Name	Start	End	Type	UTM	Northings	Eastings	Longitude	Latitude	Elev.
34360	Tasiilaq	13-OCT-1894	31-SEP-1959	clima_man				-373800*)	653600*)	50*)
4360	Tasiilaq	01-JAN-1958	31-MAR-1982	synop_gr				-373800	653600	36
4360	Tasiilaq	01-APR-1982	14-AUG-2005	synop_gr				-373800	653600	50
4360	Tasiilaq	15-AUG-2005		synop_gr				-373812	653640	54
4361	Mittarfik Kulusuk	28-NOV-2000		synop_gr				-370900	653500	35

*) The number and positions of locations/relocations during the period are not certain.

Appendix 2. Observational section - File Formats and metadata

Appendix 2.1. File Formats; Observation data files

The observation file included in this report contains mean sea level (MSL) atmospheric pressure observations from 4360 Tasiilaq, Greenland.

The file name is determined as follows:

gr_obs_pppp__<station number>_<period>.dat

More specifically in this report:

gr_obs_pppp_4360_1894_2015.dat

There **can** be missing dates/records/values between the start and the end date.

Format and units of the atmospheric pressure observation fixed format text file:

Position	Format	Description
1-5	F5.0	Station number
6-9	F4.0	Year
10-11	F2.0	Month
12-13	F2.0	Day
14-15	F2.0	Hour (UTC)
16-20	F5.0	Atmospheric pressure reduced to MSL (0.1 hPa)

Data are only to be used with proper reference to the accompanying report:

Cappelen, J. (ed) (2016): Greenland - DMI Historical Climate Data Collection 1784-2015. DMI Report 16-04. Copenhagen.

Appendix 2.2. Metadata - Description of observational atmospheric pressure datasets

One Greenland data set (Tasiilaq) has long series of atmospheric pressure observations (at MSL, mean sea level). The table presents an overview of the blended station data series (identified by the station name and station id) resulting in the long data sets and how many observations the series contains in the different parts.

Additional metadata can be seen in DMI Technical Report 97-3: North Atlantic-European pressure observations 1868-1995 - WASA dataset version 1.0 [28].

Site and period	Station	Start	End	Obs. hours (utc)
Tasiilaq 1894-2015	34360 Angmagssalik	01 November 1894	31 November 1956	8,11,17
	4360 Tasiilaq	01 January 1958	05 August 2005	0,3,6,9,12,15,18,21
	4360 Tasiilaq	05 August 2005	31 December 2015	0 – 23 every hour

Important note: Blended data set is a part of the observational section, Single station series are not a part of the observational section.

Appendix 3. Daily section – File formats and metadata

Appendix 3.1. File formats; Daily data files

The daily files included in this report contain daily DMI data series 1873 - 2015 comprising different parameters for selected meteorological stations in Greenland.

The file names are determined as follows:
gr_daily_<element abbr><station number>_<period>

More specifically following fixed format text files in this report:
4 fixed ASCII format data files named gr_daily_p<station number_period>.dat
5 fixed ASCII format data files named gr_daily_tn<station number_period >.dat
5 fixed ASCII format data files named gr_daily_tx<station number_period >.dat

Formats and units can be seen in the following.

Data are only to be used with proper reference to the accompanying report:
Cappelen, J. (ed) (2016): Greenland - DMI Historical Climate Data Collection 1784-2015. DMI Report 16-04. Copenhagen.

Daily accumulated precipitation files

gr_daily_p<station number_<period>.dat
gr_daily_p_blend.xlsx

The files contain daily accumulated precipitation. There are no missing dates between the start and the end date. Any missing observations are filled in by -9999 in the single dat-files and “NULL” in the blended xlsx-files.

gr_daily_p34216_1873_1960.dat
gr_daily_p4216_1961_1991.dat

gr_daily_p34360_1897_1959.dat
gr_daily_p4360_1958_2015.dat

gr_daily_p_blend.xlsx

Format and units of all precipitation observation files:

Position	Format	Description
1-5	F5.0	Station number
6-9	F4.0	Year
10-11	F2.0	Month
12-13	F2.0	Day
14-15	F2.0	Hour (Local time or UTC (since 2001 (4216 and 4360, whole period))
16-20	F5.0	Accumulated precipitation (0.1 mm) previous 24 hours up to 1 Jan 2014. Accumulated precipitation (0.1 mm) following 24 hours from 1 Jan 2014. For that reason TWO 1 Jan 2014 are included. The first one covering the previous 24 hours, the second one the following 24 hours. -1 means more than 0 mm, but less than 0.1 mm, -2 means accumula-

tion for several days up to the day where precipitation differs from 0, -9999 means missing value. **Please note:** For **station 34216** and **station 34360** the ‘daily precipitation’ may in some cases be the precipitation accumulated for several days.

Format and units of “blended” daily precipitation file:
stat_no, year, month, day, hour, elem_val (mm) (see further specifications above)

Daily lowest temperature files

gr_daily_tn<station number_period>.dat
gr_daily_tn_blend.xlsx

The files contain observed daily lowest temperature. There are no missing dates between the start and the end date. Any missing observations are filled in by -9999 in the single dat-files and “NULL” in the blended xlsx-files.

gr_daily_tn34216_1873_1960.dat
gr_daily_tn4216_1961_1992.dat
gr_daily_tn4221_1991_2015.dat

gr_daily_tn34360_1894_1959.dat
gr_daily_tn4360_1958_2015.dat

gr_daily_tn_blend.xlsx

Format and units of all minimum temperature observation files:

Position	Format	Description
1-5	F5.0	Station number
6-9	F4.0	Year
10-11	F2.0	Month
12-13	F2.0	Day
14-15	F2.0	Hour DNT or UTC (since 2001 or if station number starts with 6)
16-20	F5.0	Lowest temperature (0.1°C) previous 24 hours up to 1 Jan 2014. Lowest temperature (0.1°C) following 24 hours from 1 Jan 2014. For that reason TWO 1 Jan 2014 are included. The first one covering the previous 24 hours, the second one the following 24 hours.

Format and units of “blended” daily lowest temperature file:
stat_no, year, month, day, hour, elem_val (°C) (see further specifications above)

Daily maximum temperature files

gr_daily_tx<station number_<period>.dat
gr_daily_tx_blend.xlsx

The files contain daily highest temperatures. There are no missing dates between the start and the end date. Any missing observations are filled in by -9999.

gr_daily_tx34216_1877_1960.dat

gr_daily_tx4216_1961_1992.dat
gr_daily_tx4221_1991_2015.dat

gr_daily_tx34360_1897_1959.dat
gr_daily_tx4360_1958_2015.dat

dk_daily_tx_blend.xlsx

Format and units of all maximum temperature observation files:

Position	Format	Description
1-5	F5.0	Station number
6-9	F4.0	Year
10-11	F2.0	Month
12-13	F2.0	Day
14-15	F2.0	Hour DNT or UTC (since 2001 or if station number starts with 4)
16-20	F5.0	Highest temperature (0.1°C) previous 24 hours up to 1 Jan 2014. Highest temperature (0.1°C) following 24 hours from 1 Jan 2014. For that reason TWO 1 Jan 2014 are included. The first one covering the previous 24 hours, the second one the following 24 hours. Special note about the highest temperature, covering the previous 24 hours, that is read in the morning (the same as the lowest temperature). For the **manual climate stations (34216 and 34360) please note:** During the periods 1 Jan 1874 - 31 Dec 1912 the highest temperature is listed on the date it has been read. During the period 1 Jan 1913 – station stop the highest temperature is listed on the previous day (where it most often occurs). This change in practice was only regarding the highest temperature, not the lowest temperature. Because of the change the data files (and DMI annals) hold no highest temperature for the 24-hours period starting in the morning 31 Dec 1912 and ending in the morning 1 Jan 1913.

Format and units of “blended” daily highest temperature file:
stat_no, year, month, day, hour, elem_val (°C) (see further specifications above)

Danish Meteorological Institute

Appendix 3.2. Metadata - Description of daily station data series

Accumulated precipitation

Four Greenlandic station series with a record of daily accumulated precipitation can be blended into two long data sets. The tables present an overview of the station data series (identified by the station name and number) and the possible blended datasets making up the long series. Overlap periods have been included when available. Possible blended datasets making up the full long series are described.

Dataset/period*	Station	Start	End
Ilulissat, 1873-1991	34216 Ilulissat (Jacobshavn) 4216 Ilulissat Blended: 34216 Ilulissat (Jacobshavn) 4216 Ilulissat	1 July 1873 2 January 1961 1 July 1873 2 January 1961	31 December 1960 12 October 1991 31 December 1960 12 October 1991
Tasiilaq 1897-2015	34360 Tasiilaq (Angmagssalik) 4360 Tasiilaq Blended: 34360 Tasiilaq (Angmagssalik) 4360 Tasiilaq	1 October 1897 1 January 1958 1 October 1897 1 October 1959	30 September 1959 31 December 2015 30 September 1959 31 December 2015

Important note: The single daily station series mostly consist of the values as observed. No DMI testing for homogeneity has been performed on these daily observations. They have however been carefully quality-tested and corrected, mainly based on visual tests.

**Possible blended full daily datasets using the single daily station series are also a part of this daily section. No DMI testing for homogeneity has been performed on the blended series.*

See the European Climate Assessment & Dataset (ECA&D) project homepage: http://www.ecad.eu/ for their "blend"/data handling and quality/homogeneity test. This site also contains the single Greenlandic station series.

Lowest temperature

Five Greenlandic station series with a record of daily lowest temperatures can be blended into two long data sets. The tables present an overview of the station data series (identified by the station name and number) and the possible blended datasets making up the long series. Overlap periods have been included when available. Possible blended datasets making up the full long series are described.

Dataset/period*	Station	Start	End
Ilulissat, 1873-2015	34216 Ilulissat (Jacobshavn) 4216 Ilulissat 4221 Ilulissat Mittarfik Blended: 34216 Ilulissat (Jacobshavn) 4216 Ilulissat 4221 Ilulissat Mittarfik	1 July 1873 1 January 1961 16 August 1991 1 July 1873 1 January 1961 1 September 1992	31 December 1960 31 August 1992 31 December 2015 31 December 1960 31 August 1992 31 December 2015
Tasiilaq 1894-2015	34360 Tasiilaq (Angmagsalik) 4360 Tasiilaq Blended: 34360 Tasiilaq (Angmagsalik) 4360 Tasiilaq	15 October 1894 1 January 1958 15 October 1894 1 October 1959	30 September 1959 31 December 2015 30 September 1959 31 December 2015

Important note: The single daily station series mostly consist of the values as observed. No DMI testing for homogeneity has been performed on these daily observations. They have however been carefully quality-tested and corrected, mainly based on visual tests.

**Possible blended full daily datasets using the single daily station series are also a part of this daily section. No DMI testing for homogeneity has been performed on the blended series.*

See the European Climate Assessment & Dataset (ECA&D) project homepage: http://www.ecad.eu/ for their "blend"/data handling and quality/homogeneity test. This site also contains the single Greenlandic station series.

Highest temperature

Five Greenlandic station series with a record of daily highest temperatures can be blended into two long data sets. The tables present an overview of the station data series (identified by the station name and number) and the possible blended datasets making up the long series. Overlap periods have been included when available. Possible blended datasets making up the full long series are described.

Dataset/period*	Station	Start	End
Ilulissat, 1877-2015	34216 Ilulissat (Jacobshavn) 4216 Ilulissat 4221 Ilulissat Mittarfik Blended: 34216 Ilulissat (Jacobshavn) 4216 Ilulissat 4221 Ilulissat Mittarfik	1 January 1877 2 January 1961 16 August 1991 1 January 1877 2 January 1961 2 September 1992	31 December 1960 1 September 1992 31 December 2015 31 December 1960 1 September 1992 31 December 2015
Tasiilaq 1897-2015	34360 Tasiilaq (Angmagssalik) 4360 Tasiilaq Blended: 34360 Tasiilaq (Angmagssalik) 4360 Tasiilaq	1 October 1897 1 January 1958 1 October 1897 30 September 1959	30 September 1959 31 December 2015 30 September 1959 31 December 2015

Important note: The single daily station series mostly consist of the values as observed. No DMI testing for homogeneity has been performed on these daily observations. They have however been carefully quality-tested and corrected, mainly based on visual tests.

**Possible blended full daily datasets using the single daily station series are also a part of this daily section. No DMI testing for homogeneity has been performed on the blended series.*

Important information regarding the manual stations 34216 and 34360 and the blending with 4216 and 4360 respectively: During the periods 1 Jan 1874 - 31 Dec 1912 the highest temperature is listed on the date it has been read. During the period 1 Jan 1913 – station stop the highest temperature is listed on the previous day (where it most often occurs). This change in practice was only regarding the highest temperature, not the lowest temperature. Because of the change the data files (and DMI annals) hold no highest temperature for the 24-hours period starting in the morning 31 Dec 1912 and ending in the morning 1 Jan 1913. When blended with 4126 and 4360 respectively where the highest temperature is listed on the date it has been read the change of practice is also introduced. The highest temperatures of the 24-hours that starts in the morning 31 Dec 1960 (34216/4216) and 29 Sep 1959 (34360/4360) respectively and ends in the morning 1 Jan 1961 (34216/4216) and 30 Sep 1959 (/34360/4360,) are "represented" TWO times in the data files: With time stamp 31 Dec 1960 (34216)at 8 hours AND with time stamp 1 Jan 1961 at 6 hours (4221), time stamp 29 Sep 1959 (34360)at 8 hours AND with time stamp 29 Sep 1959 at 6 hours (4360) just as the change of practice dictates for those dates.

See the European Climate Assessment & Dataset (ECA&D) project homepage: http://www.ecad.eu/ for their "blend"/data handling and quality/homogeneity test. This site also contains the single Greenlandic station series.

Appendix 3.3. Introduction of the Hellmann rain gauge and Stevenson screens

Some events like replacement of rain gauges and thermometer screens can sometimes cause serious “break points” in the time series. In the table is listed relevant information on dates (it took place from app. 1910 – 1925) for introduction of the Hellmann rain gauge and for introduction of Stevenson screens (if available) concerning the stations in this report. The information originates from DMI Technical Report 94-20 [3].

Station No.	Name	Fjord gauge re-placed by Hellmann	Stevenson screen mounted
34216	Ilulissat (Jacobshavn)	1923.08	N/A
34360	Tasiilaq (Angmagsalik)	1920.10	N/A

Information on station instrumentation concerning rain gauge and Stevenson screen (thermometer screen). From ’table 6’ in [3].

Appendix 4. Monthly section - File formats and metada-ta

Appendix 4.1. File formats; Monthly data files

The monthly files included in this report contain monthly DMI data series 1873-2015 comprising different parameters from selected stations in Greenland. In addition a long merged SW Greenland temperature record is included.

The station files are provided for each station, for each element, named by the 4-letter station abbreviation plus station number, element number and period.

The station file names are determined as follows:
gr_monthly_<station abbreviation>_<station number>_>element number>_<period>.dat
ex. *gr_monthly_nuuk_4250_101_1873_2015.dat (all files are not listed here)*

The fixed format text files consist of 3 columns: YEAR, MONTH, "VALUE".
The units of "VALUE" can be seen in the data dictionary in table 6.2.11, chapter 6.2.

The file:
gr_merged_sw_greenland_1784_2015

contain merged/combined SW Greenland monthly mean temperatures 1784-2015 based on the mean temperature series from Ilulissat, Nuuk and Qaqortoq situated along the south and west coasts of Greenland. The temperatures are given in 0.1°C and all missing values have been replaced with the dummy value -9999. The file is available as both an fixed format text file, a Excel file and a csv file (; seperated).

In addition a dataset containing all monthly data series is also available as both a fixed format text file, a Excel file and a csv file (; seperated) named: gr_monthly_all

In the fixed format text file **gr_monthly_all.dat** each record contains:

Variable	**Start**	**End**	**Format**	**Description**
STAT_NO	1	5	F5.0	Station number (see section 6.2)
ELEM_NO	6	8	F3.0	Element number (see section 6.2.11)
YEAR	9	12	F4.0	Year
JAN	13	17	F5.0	Jan. value (units described in section 6.2.11)
FEB	18	22	F5.0	Feb. value (units described in section 6.2.11)
MAR	23	27	F5.0	Mar. value (units described in section 6.2.11)
APR	28	32	F5.0	April value (units described in section 6.2.11)
MAY	33	37	F5.0	May value (units described in section 6.2.11)
JUN	38	42	F5.0	June value (units described in section 6.2.11)
JUL	43	47	F5.0	July value (units described in section 6.2.11)
AUG	48	52	F5.0	Aug. value (units described in section 6.2.11)
SEP	53	57	F5.0	Sep. value (units described in section 6.2.11)
OCT	58	62	F5.0	Oct. value (units described in section 6.2.11)
NOV	63	67	F5.0	Nov. value (units described in section 6.2.11)
ANNUAL	73	77	F5.0	Ann. value (units described in section 6.2.11)
CO_CODE	78	80	A3	Country code (GR= Greenland).

In the file **gr_monthly_all** data are sorted according to element and station number. The merged SW Greenland temperature series has been given the station number “99999”. Furthermore all missing values have been replaced with the dummy value -9999 **and a calculated annual value and a country code have been included**.

In the file **vintheretal2006.pdf** the early study concerning the merged SW Greenland mean temperature series can be seen [29].

Special remarks:

In the following chapters the reference “NARP1” refers to the “NARP dataset version 1”, see [20].

The monthly data sets referred to in this report have been constructed by a number of persons. Their names and initials/abbreviations are: Poul Frich (PF), John Cappelen (JC), Ellen Vaarby Laursen (EVL), Rikke Sjølin Thomsen (RST), Bent Vraae Jørgensen (BVJ), Lotte Sligting Stannius (LSS) and Bo M. Vinther (BMV).

The monthly data sets are referred to by their creator (abbreviations seen above) and the number they have in the internal DMI time series classification.

Therefore, monthly data set “JC-TS1474” means a data set (time series TS) created by John Cappelen with number 1474 in the time series classification.

“Monthly_db” refers to an internal DMI monthly database with monthly values of various weather parameters.

In this report months are referred to by year/month number (ex. 2000/03 = March 2000) and the minimum criteria used here for calculating a valid monthly value is at least that measurements from more than 21 days are present in that month, so the number of daily values are ranging 22-31. Additionally a subjective validation has been performed.

The calculated annual values for the different data sets can be found together with the monthly values in the file “gr_monthly_all”. The annual values 2014-2015 are calculated directly on hourly values. The annual values before 2014 are calculated on the monthly values mentioned in section 6.2.3. There can be annual values (interpolated) for certain years in the annual data files, despite they are missing in the calculation (due to missing months).

The mean monthly temperature data in the tree master series 4221 Ilulissat, 4250 Nuuk and 4272 Qaqortoq used in the construction of the merged/combined SW Greenland temperature record was for the first time coordinated with the data published in Cappelen, J. (ed), 2014: Greenland - DMI Historical Climate Data Collection 1768-2013. DMI Technical Report No. 14-04. Copenhagen [12]. Changes in the series 4221 Ilulissat, 4250 Nuuk and 4272 Qaqortoq can for that reason have been introduced in [12], compared with older versions of DMI Monthly Climate Data Collection for Greenland.

Data are only to be used with proper reference to the accompanying report:
Cappelen, J. (ed) (2016): Greenland - DMI Historical Climate Data Collection 1784-2015. DMI Report 16-04. Copenhagen.

Appendix 4.2. Metadata - Description of monthly data sets

Pittufik (PITU) – 4202; 1948-2015

Element No. 101 (Mean Temperature)				
Dataset	*Period*	*Content*	*Total months*	*Missing months*
Recommended	1948 – 2015	PF-TS1+JC-TS1423+Monthly-db PITU4202+pers. comm.	816	0
Details: Created using PF-TS1: 1948-1996, JC-TS1423: 1997-1999, monthly-db PITU 4202: 2000-2006/10 and personal communication /Thule AB) 2006/11-2015. From 2000-2006/10 data occasionally have been changed due to personal communication (Thule AB) and too many missing observations.				

Upernavik (UPER) – 4211; 1873-2015

Element No. 101 (Mean Temperature)				
Dataset	*Period*	*Content*	*Total months*	*Missing months*
Recommended	1873 – 2015	NARP1 + LSS-TS1425 + Monthly-db UPER 4210/4209/4211	1716	0
Details: Created using NARP1: 1873-1957, LSS-TS1425: 1958-1999, monthly-db UPER 4210/4209: 2000-2001 and monthly-db UPER 4211: 2002-2015. 46 missing months were filled using multiple regressions with 4216 Ilulissat (ILUL) and 4202 Pituffik (PITU), one regression for each month January-December, see Appendix 4.4. Months with inserted values: 1977/08, 1982/01-12, 1983/01-07, 1983/09-11, 1984/01+02+04+05+06+07, 1986/02-10, 1988/09+10+11+12, 1989/01, 1990/10+11, 1991/08. For one month 1982/03, 4202 Pituffik (PITU) was not available so the regression was done with 4216 Ilulissat (ILUL), see Appendix 4.4. 3 missing months 2015/10-12 were filled using multiple regressions with 4208 Kitsissorsuit (KITS), see Appendix 4.4.				

Element No. 111 (Mean of Daily Maximum Temperature)				
Dataset	*Period*	*Content*	*Total months*	*Missing months*
Recommended	1890 – 2015	NARP1+ LSS-TS1451 + Monthly-db UPER 4210/4209/4211	1512	247
Details: Created using NARP1: 1890-1957, LSS-TS1451: 1958-1999, monthly-db UPER 4210/4209: 2000-2001 and monthly-db UPER 4211: 2002-2015. LSS-TS1451 has missing values from 1981/07 - 1995/09, because the number of days per month for 4209 were low in this period (15-25 pr. month). Missing months: 247 (not listed here).				

Element No. 112 (Highest Temperature)				
Dataset	*Period*	*Content*	*Total months*	*Missing months*
Recommended	1890 – 2015	NARP1 + JC-TS1474 + Monthly-db UPER 4210/4209/4211	1512	251
Details: Created using NARP1: 1890-1957, JC-TS1474: 1958-1999, monthly-db UPER 4210/4209: 2000-2001 and monthly-db UPER 4211: 2002-2015. LSS-TS1474 has missing values from 1981/07 - 1995/09, because the number of days per month for 4209 were low in this period (15-25 pr. month). Missing months: 251 (not listed here).				

Element No. 121 (Mean of Daily Minimum Temperature)				
Dataset	*Period*	*Content*	*Total months*	*Missing months*
Recommended	1890 – 2015	NARP1 + JC-TS1495 + Monthly-db UPER 4210/4209/4211	1512	229
Details: Created using NARP1: 1890-1957, JC-TS1495: 1958-1999, monthly-db UPER 4210/4209: 2000-2001 and monthly-db UPER 4211: 2002-2015. LSS-TS1495 has missing values from 1981/07 - 1995/09, because the number of days per month for 4209 were low in this period (15-25 pr. month). Missing months: 229 (not listed here).				

Element No. 122 (Lowest Temperature)				
Dataset	*Period*	*Content*	*Total months*	*Missing months*
Recommended	1890 – 2015	NARP1 + LSS-TS1516 + Monthly-db UPER 4210/4209/4211	1512	232
Details: Created using NARP1: 1890-1957, LSS-TS1516: 1958-1999, monthly-db UPER 4210/4209: 2000-2001 and monthly-db UPER 4211: 2002-2015. LSS-TS1516 has missing values from 1981/07 - 1995/09, because the number of days per month for 4209 were low in this period (15-25 pr. month). Missing months: 232 (not listed here).				

Upernavik (UPER) – 4211 (continued)

Element No. 401 (Mean Atmospheric Pressure)				
Dataset	*Period*	*Content*	*Total months*	*Missing months*
Recommended	1890 – 2015	NARP1 + JC-TS1606 + Monthly-db UPER 4210/4209/4211	1512	145
Details: Created using NARP1: 1890-1957 (34210) reduced to mean sea level (see appendix 4.3), JC-TS1606: 1958-1999, monthly-db UPER 4210/4209: 2000-2001 and monthly-db UPER 4211: 2002-2015. The missing values are concentrated in the periods 1940-1945 and 1981-1988. Missing months: 145 (not listed here).				

Element No. 601 (Accumulated Precipitation)				
Dataset	*Period*	*Content*	*Total months*	*Missing months*
Recommended	1890 – 1980	NARP1 + BVJ-TS1909	1092	119
Details: Created using NARP1: 1890-1957, BVJ-TS1909: 1958-1980. The missing values are concentrated in the period 1938-1950. Missing months: 119 (not listed here).				

Element No. 602 (Highest 24-hour Precipitation)				
Dataset	*Period*	*Content*	*Total months*	*Missing months*
Recommended	1950 – 1980	NARP1 + BVJ-TS1930	372	1
Details: Created using NARP1: 1950-1957, BVJ-TS1930: 1958-1980. Missing: 1977/8.				

Element No. 701 (Number of days with Snow Cover)				
Dataset	*Period*	*Content*	*Total months*	*Missing months*
Recommended	1938 – 1980	NARP1 + LSS-TS2030	516	0
Details: Created using NARP1: 1950-1957, LSS-TS2030: 1958-1980. Missing: None.				

Element No. 801 (Cloud Cover)				
Dataset	*Period*	*Content*	*Total months*	*Missing months*
Recommended	1890 – 1980	NARP1 + LSS-TS2087	1092	46
Details: Created using NARP1: 1890-1957, LSS-TS2087: 1958-1980. Missing: 46 (not listed here).				

Danish Meteorological Institute

Ilulissat (ILUL) – 4221; 1807-2015

Element No. 101 (Mean Temperature)				
Dataset	*Period*	*Content*	*Total months*	*Missing months*
Recommended	1807 – 2015	BMV/JC-TS ILUL 4221	2501	227
Details: Created using BMV/JC-TS: 1807/8-2015. For details see“Merged SW Greenland mean temperaure 1784-2015” below. Missing: 227 months in the period 1807-1854 (not listed here).				

Element No. 111 (Mean of Daily Maximum Temperature)				
Dataset	*Period*	*Content*	*Total months*	*Missing months*
Recommended	1895 – 2015	NARP1 + LSS-TS1452 +LSS-TS1454 + Monthly-db ILUL 4221/4216	1452	104
Details: Created using NARP1: 1895-1960, LSS-TS1452: 1961-1991, LSS-TS1454: 1992-1999, monthly-db ILUL 4221: 2000-2015. Missing: 104 months, not listed here, especially during years 1916-1918 and 1982-1988. Missing months 2005/08 and 2005/9 were filled using monthly correlations with Aasiaat (4220): 2005/08: ILUL = 1.309 * AASI – 8,832 (r^2=0.931) and 2005/09: ILUL = 1.477 * AASI – 13.849 (r^2=0.849). Months 2006/2, 2006/4-2006/10 were calculated using the METAR code.				

Element No. 112 (Highest Temperature)				
Dataset	*Period*	*Content*	*Total months*	*Missing months*
Recommended	1890 – 2015	NARP1 + LSS-TS1475 +LSS-TS1477 + Monthly-db ILUL 4221/4216	1512	120
Details: Created using NARP1: 1890-1960, LSS-TS1475: 1961-1991, LSS-TS1477: 1992-1999, monthly-db ILUL 4221: 2000-2015. Missing: 120 months, not listed here, especially during years 1893, 1916-1918 and 1982-1988. Months 2006/4-2006/10 were calculated using the METAR code.				

Element No. 121 (Mean of Daily Minimum Temperature)				
Dataset	*Period*	*Content*	*Total months*	*Missing months*
Recommended	1890 – 2015	NARP1 + JC-TS1496 +LSS-TS1498 + Monthly-db ILUL 4221/4216	1512	111
Details: Created using NARP1: 1890-1960, LSS-TS1496: 1961-1991, LSS-TS1498: 1992-1999, monthly-db ILUL 4221: 2000-2015. Missing: 111 months, not listed here, especially during years 1916-1917, 1935-1936 and 1982-1988. Missing months 2005/08 was filled with Aasiaat (4220). 2005/9 was filled using a monthly correlation with Aasiaat (4220): ILUL = 1.026 * AASI – 33.316 (r^2=0.634). Months 2006/2, 2006/4-2006/10 were calculated using the METAR code.				

Element No. 122 (Lowest Temperature)				
Dataset	*Period*	*Content*	*Total months*	*Missing months*
Recommended	1890 – 2015	NARP1 + LSS-TS1517 +LSS-TS1519 + Monthly-db ILUL 4221/4216	1512	125
Details: Created using NARP1: 1890-1960, LSS-TS1517: 1961-1991, LSS-TS1519: 1992 – 1999, monthly-db ILUL 4221: 2000-2015. Missing: 125 months, not listed here, especially during years 1916-1917, 1935-1937 and 1982-1988. Months 2006/4-2006/10 were calculated using the METAR code.				

Ilulissat (ILUL) – 4221 (continued)

Element No. 401 (Mean Atmospheric Pressure)				
Dataset	*Period*	*Content*	*Total months*	*Missing months*
Recommended	1890 – 2015	NARP1 + JC-TS1607 +JC-TS1609 + Monthly-db ILUL 4221/4216	1512	70
Details: Created using NARP1: 1890-1960 (34216) reduced to mean sea level (see appendix 4.3), JC-TS1607: 1961-1991, JC-TS1609: 1992 – 1999, monthly-db ILUL 4221: 2000-2015. Missing: 70 months, not listed here, especially during years 1987-1991. Months 2006/2, 2006/4-2006/10 were calculated using the METAR code.				

Element No. 601 (Accumulated Precipitation)				
Dataset	*Period*	*Content*	*Total months*	*Missing months*
Recommended	1890 – 1984	NARP1 + BVJ-TS1910	1140	14
Details: Created using NARP1: 1890-1960, BVJ-TS1910: 1961-1984. Missing: 14 months, not listed here.				

Element No. 602 (Highest 24-hour Precipitation)				
Dataset	*Period*	*Content*	*Total months*	*Missing months*
Recommended	1890 – 1984	NARP1 + BVJ-TS1931	1140	10
Details: Created using NARP1: 1890-1960, BVJ-TS1931: 1961-1984. Missing: 10 months, not listed here.				

Element No. 701 (Number of days with Snow Cover)				
Dataset	*Period*	*Content*	*Total months*	*Missing months*
Recommended	1938 – 1981	NARP1 + LSS-TS2031	528	1
Details: Created using NARP1: 1890-1960, LSS-TS2031: 1961-1981. Missing: 1976/7.				

Element No. 801 (Cloud Cover)				
Dataset	*Period*	*Content*	*Total months*	*Missing months*
Recommended	1890 – 1978	NARP1 + LSS-TS2088	1068	4
Details: Created using NARP1: 1890-1960, LSS-TS2088: 1961-1978. Missing: 1921/3, 1929/7, 1936/10 and 1976/7. From 23 August 1991 observations of cloud cover are available from 4221 Ilulissat Airport, but observations to scattered. From medio September 2004 a ceilometer for automatic detection of cloud cover are used at 4211 Ilulissat Airport as the only way of observation the clock around, but up to date erroneous data. The data after 1991 are therefore not recommended for use.				

Nuuk (NUUK) – 4250; 1784-2015

Element No. 101 (Mean Temperature)				
Dataset	*Period*	*Content*	*Total months*	*Missing months*
Recommended	1784 – 2015	BMV/JC-TS NUUK4250	2776	626
Details: Created using BMV/JC-TS: 1784/9-2015. For details see "Merged SW Greenland mean temperaure 1784-2015" below. Missing: 626 months in the period 1784-1865 (not listed here).				

Element No. 111 (Mean of Daily Maximum Temperature)				
Dataset	*Period*	*Content*	*Total months*	*Missing months*
Recommended	1890 – 2015	NARP1 + LSS-TS1458 + Monthly-db NUUK 4250	1512	31
Details: Created using NARP1: 1890-1957, LSS-TS1458: 1958-1999, monthly-db NUUK 4250: 2000-2015. Missing: 31 months (not listed here), particularly during year 1894, 1898 & 1912. 2003/2 was filled using a monthly regression with NUUK AIRPORT (4254). 2003/2: NUUK(4250) = 1.014 * NUUK AIRPORT (4254) -3.782 (r^2=0.999). 2005/5, 2007/1 – 2008/12, 2009/9, 2011/1-2014/10 and 2014/12-2015/12, were filled with the values from Nuuk Airport 4254.				

Element No. 112 (Highest Temperature)				
Dataset	*Period*	*Content*	*Total months*	*Missing months*
Recommended	1890 – 2015	NARP1 + LSS-TS1481 + Monthly-db NUUK 4250	1512	35
Details: Created using NARP1: 1890-1957, LSS-TS1481: 1958-1999, monthly-db NUUK 4250: 2000-2015. Missing: 35 months (not listed here), particularly during year 1894, 1898, 1912 and 1999. 2003/1, 2005/5, 2007/1 – 2008/12, 2009/9 and 2011/1-2015/12 were filled with the values from Nuuk Airport 4254.				

Element No. 121 (Mean of Daily Minimum Temperature)				
Dataset	*Period*	*Content*	*Total months*	*Missing months*
Recommended	1890 – 2015	NARP1 + LSS-TS1502 + Monthly-db NUUK 4250	1512	50
Details: Created using NARP1: 1890-1957, LSS-TS1502: 1958-1999, monthly-db NUUK 4250: 2000-2015. Missing: 50 months (not listed here), particularly during years 1941 and 1943-1945. 2003/2 was filled using a monthly regression with NUUK AIRPORT (4254). 2003/2: NUUK(4250) = 1.080 * NUUK AIRPORT (4254) +18.282 (r^2=0.997). 2005/5, 2007/1 – 2008/12, 2009/9 and 2011/1-2014/10 and 2014/12-2015/12 were filled with the value from Nuuk Airport 4254.				

Element No. 122 (Lowest Temperature)				
Dataset	*Period*	*Content*	*Total months*	*Missing months*
Recommended	1890 – 2015	NARP1 + LSS-TS1523 + Monthly-db NUUK 4250	1512	63
Details: Created using NARP1: 1890-1957, LSS-TS1523: 1958-1999, monthly-db NUUK 4250: 2000-2015. Missing: 63 months (not listed here), particularly during years 1941, 1943-1945 and 1999. 2003/1, 2007/1 – 2008/12, 2009/9 and 2011/1-2014/10 and 2015/12 were filled with the value from Nuuk Airport 4254.				

Nuuk (NUUK) – 4250 (continued)

Element No. 401 (Mean Atmospheric Pressure)				
Dataset	*Period*	*Content*	*Total months*	*Missing months*
Recommended	1890 – 2015	NARP1 + JC-TS1614 + Monthly-db NUUK 4250	1512	262
Details: Created using NARP1: 1890-1957 (34250) reduced to mean sea level (see appendix 4.3), JC-TS1614: 1958-1999, monthly-db NUUK 4250: 2000-2015. Missing: 262 months (not listed here), particularly during years 1926-1946. 2003/1+2, 2005/5, 2007/1-2008/12, 2011/1, 2012/1-3, 2012/7-8, 2014/7-8, 2014/12-2015/2 and 2015/4-12 were filled using the values from 4254 Nuuk Airport.				

Element No. 601 (Accumulated Precipitation) – Not necessarily homogenous				
Dataset	*Period*	*Content*	*Total months*	*Missing months*
Recommended	1890 – 2015	NARP1 + BVJ-TS1915 + Monthly-db NUUK 34250/4250	1512	84
Details: Created using NARP1: 1890-1957, BVJ-TS1915: 1958-1998, monthly-db 34250 Nuuk: 1999/2-2012/8, monthly-db 4250 Nuuk: 2012/9-2015. Missing: 84 months (not listed here), particularly during years 1893, 1899, 1918-1921. Not necessarily homogenous, possible break in the early 1950s based on a visual check. Not necessarily homogenous, because of the different ways of detection – from 1 September 2012 an automatic raingauge.				

Element No. 602 (Highest 24-hour Precipitation) – Not necessarily homogenous				
Dataset	*Period*	*Content*	*Total months*	*Missing months*
Recommended	1922 – 2015	NARP1 + BVJ-TS1936 + Monthly-db NUUK 34250/4250	1128	8
Details: Created using NARP1: 1922-1957, BVJ-TS1936: 1958-1998, monthly-db 34250 Nuuk: 1999/2-2012/8, monthly-db 4250 Nuuk: 2012/9-2015. Missing: 1992/7, 1999/1, 2014/7, 2015/2, 2015/6-7, 2015/11-12. Not necessarily homogenous, because of the different ways of detection – from 1 September 2012 an automatic raingauge.				

Element No. 701 (Number of Days with Snow Cover)				
Dataset	*Period*	*Content*	*Total months*	*Missing months*
Recommended	1942 – 1981	NARP1 + LSS-TS2036	480	0
Details: Created using NARP1: 1942-1957, LSS-TS2036: 1958-1981.				

Element No. 801 (Mean Cloud Cover) – Not necessarily homogenous				
Dataset	*Period*	*Content*	*Total months*	*Missing months*
Recommended	1890 – 2015	NARP1 + LSS-TS2093 + Monthly-db NUUK 4250	1512	50
Details: Created using NARP1: 1890-1957, LSS-TS2093: 1958-1999, monthly-db 4250 Nuuk: 2000-2015. Missing: 50 months (not listed here), particularly during years 1893-1894, 1999-2005 and 2010-2015. From 1 February 1999 a ceilometer for automatic detection of cloud cover are used at 4250 Nuuk as the only way of observation the clock around. Not necessarily homogenous, because of the different ways of detection.				

Ivittuut – (IVIT) - 34262 (Previous part of Narsarsuaq series); 1873-1960

Element No. 101 (Mean Temperature)				
Dataset	*Period*	*Content*	*Total months*	*Missing months*
Recommended	1873 – 1960	NARP1	1056	0
Details: Created using NARP1: 1873-1960. Missing: None. **NB! Adjusted to Narsarsuaq Series**. Can be combined with 4270 Narsarsuaq element no. 101 1961-.				

Element No. 111 (Mean of Daily Maximum Temperature)				
Dataset	*Period*	*Content*	*Total months*	*Missing months*
Recommended	1890 – 1960	NARP1	852	50
Details: Created using NARP1: 1890-1960. Missing: 50 months (not listed here), particularly during years 1916-1919 & 1927-1928.				

Element No. 112 (Highest Temperature)				
Dataset	*Period*	*Content*	*Total months*	*Missing months*
Recommended	1890 – 1960	NARP1	852	50
Details: Created using NARP1: 1890-1960. Missing: 50 months (not listed here), particularly during years 1916-1919 & 1927-1928.				

Element No. 121 (Mean of Daily Minimum Temperature)				
Dataset	*Period*	*Content*	*Total months*	*Missing months*
Recommended	1890 – 1960	NARP1	852	25
Details: Created using NARP1: 1890-1960. Missing: 25 months (not listed here), particularly during years 1918-1919 & 1927-1928.				

Element No. 122 (Lowest Temperature)				
Dataset	*Period*	*Content*	*Total months*	*Missing months*
Recommended	1890 – 1960	NARP1	852	25
Details: Created using NARP1: 1890-1960. Missing: 25 months (not listed here), particularly during years 1918-1919 & 1927-1928.				

Ivittuut – (IVIT) - 34262 (continued) (Previous part of Narsarsuaq series)

Element No. 401 (Mean Atmospheric Pressure)				
Dataset	*Period*	*Content*	*Total months*	*Missing months*
Recommended	1890 – 1960	NARP1	852	26
Details: Created using NARP1: 1890-1960 (34262) reduced to mean sea level (see appendix 4.3). Missing: 26 months (not listed here), particularly during years 1918-1919 & 1927-1928.				

Element No. 601 (Accumulated Precipitation)				
Dataset	*Period*	*Content*	*Total months*	*Missing months*
Recommended	1890 – 1960	NARP1	852	27
Details: Created using NARP1: 1890-1960. Missing: 27 months (not listed here), particularly during years 1918-1919 & 1927-1928.				

Element No. 602 (Highest 24-hour Precipitation)				
Dataset	*Period*	*Content*	*Total months*	*Missing months*
Recommended	1890 – 1960	NARP1	852	15
Details: Created using NARP1: 1890-1960. Missing: 15 months (not listed here), particularly during years 1927-1928.				

Element No. 701 (Number of Days with Snow Cover)				
Dataset	*Period*	*Content*	*Total months*	*Missing months*
Recommended	1938 – 1960	NARP1	276	12
Details: Created using NARP1: 1938-1960. Missing: 12 months 1942/1-1942/12.				

Element No. 801 (Mean Cloud Cover)				
Dataset	*Period*	*Content*	*Total months*	*Missing months*
Recommended	1890 – 1960	NARP1	852	26
Details: Created using NARP1: 1890-1960. Missing: 26 months (not listed here), particularly during years 1918-1919 & 1927-1928.				

Narsarsuaq (NARS) – 4270; 1961-2015

Element No. 101 (Mean Temperature)

Dataset	*Period*	*Content*	*Total months*	*Missing months*
Recommended	1961 – 2015	LSS-TS1435 + Monthly-db NARS 4270	660	2

Details:
Created using: LSS-TS1435: 1961-1999, monthly-db NARS 4270: 2000-2015. Missing: 1985/5+6. 2007/7 was filled using a monthly regression with Qaqortoq (4272): Narsarsuaq (4270) = 0.796 * Qaqortoq (4272) + 45.601 (r^2=0.724), period 1961-2006. 2007/8 was filled using a monthly regression with Qaqortoq (4272): Narsarsuaq (4270) = 0.806 * Qaqortoq (4272) + 33.383 (r^2=0.793), period 1961-2006.

Element No. 111 (Mean of Daily Maximum Temperature)

Dataset	*Period*	*Content*	*Total months*	*Missing months*
Recommended	1961 – 2015	LSS-TS1460 + Monthly-db NARS 4270	660	0

Details:
Created using: LSS-TS1460: 1961-1999, monthly-db NARS 4270: 2000-2015. Missing: None. 2007/7 was filled using a monthly regression with Qaqortoq (4272): Narsarsuaq (4270) = 0.846 * Qaqortoq (4272) + 50.301 (r^2=0.666), period 1961-2006. 2007/8 was filled using a monthly regression with Qaqortoq (4272): Narsarsuaq (4270) = 0.968 * Qaqortoq (4272) + 26.709 (r^2=0.758), period 1961-2006.

Element No. 112 (Highest Temperature)

Dataset	*Period*	*Content*	*Total months*	*Missing months*
Recommended	1961 – 2015	LSS-TS1483 + Monthly-db NARS 4270	660	4

Details:
Created using: LSS-TS1483: 1961-1999, monthly-db NARS 4270: 2000-2015. Missing: 4 months (1967/12, 1985/6, 2007/7, 2007/8).

Element No. 121 (Mean of Daily Minimum Temperature)

Dataset	*Period*	*Content*	*Total months*	*Missing months*
Recommended	1961 – 2015	LSS-TS1504 + Monthly-db NARS 4270	660	0

Details:
Created using: LSS-TS1504: 1961-1999, monthly-db NARS 4270: 2000-2015. Missing: None. 2007/7 was filled using a monthly regression with Qaqortoq (4272): Narsarsuaq (4270) = 0.415 * Qaqortoq (4272) + 49.310 (r^2=0.302), period 1961-2006. 2007/8 was filled using a monthly regression with Qaqortoq (4272): Narsarsuaq (4270) = 0.380 * Qaqortoq (4272) + 40.323 (r^2=0.406), period 1961-2006.

Element No. 122 (Lowest Temperature)

Dataset	*Period*	*Content*	*Total months*	*Missing months*
Recommended	1961 – 2015	LSS-TS1525 + Monthly-db NARS 4270	660	5

Details:
Created using: LSS-TS1525: 1961-1999, monthly-db NARS 4270: 2000-2015. Missing: 5 months (1962/3, 1963/1, 1967/12, 2007/7, 2007/8).

Narsarsuaq (NARS) – 4270 (continued)

Element No. 401 (Mean Atmospheric Pressure)				
Dataset	*Period*	*Content*	*Total months*	*Missing months*
Recommended	1961 – 2015	JC-TS1616 + Monthly-db NARS 4270	660	0
Details: Created using: JC-TS1616: 1961-1999, monthly-db NARS 4270: 2000-2015. Missing: None.				

Element No. 601 (Accumulated Precipitation)				
Dataset	*Period*	*Content*	*Total months*	*Missing months*
Recommended	1961 – 2015	BVJ-TS1918 + Monthly-db NARS 4270 + monthly-db NARS 34270	660	1
Details: Created using: BVJ-TS1918: 1961-1999, monthly-db NARS 4270: 2000-2008, monthly-db NARS 34270: 2009-2015. Missing: 2009/1. Manual raingauge 34270 Narsarsuaq started 22/1 – 2009.				

Element No. 602 (Highest 24-hour Precipitation)				
Dataset	*Period*	*Content*	*Total months*	*Missing months*
Recommended	1961 – 2015	BVJ-TS1939 + Monthly-db NARS 4270 + monthly-db NARS 34270	660	1
Details: Created using: BVJ-TS1939: 1961-1999, monthly-db NARS 4270: 2000-2008, monthly-db NARS 34270: 2009-2015. Missing: 2009/1. Manual raingauge 34270 Narsarsuaq started 22/1 – 2009.				

Element No. 701 (Number of Days with Snow Cover)				
Dataset	*Period*	*Content*	*Total months*	*Missing months*
Recommended	1961 – 1999	LSS-TS2038 + Monthly-db NARS 4270	468	41
Details: Created using: LSS-TS2038: 1961-1981, monthly-db NARS 4270: 1982-1999. Missing: 41 months (not listed here), particularly during years 1985 & 1996-1998. After 1999, data becomes very sparse.				

Element No. 801 (Mean Cloud Cover)				
Dataset	*Period*	*Content*	*Total months*	*Missing months*
Recommended	1961 – 2015	LSS-TS2095 + Monthly-db NARS 4270	660	86
Details: Created using: LSS-TS2095: 1961-1999, monthly-db NARS 4270: 2000-2015. Missing: 62 months (1985/5+6, 2009-2015 (erroneous data, not recommended for use)).				

Qaqortoq (QAQO) – 4272; 1807-2015

Element No. 101 (Mean Temperature)				
Dataset	*Period*	*Content*	*Total months*	*Missing months*
Recommended	1807 – 2015	BMV/JC-TS QAQO 4272	2498	633
Details: Created using BMV/JC-TS: 1807/11-2015. For details see “Merged SW Greenland mean temperaure 1784-2015” below. Missing: 633 months in the period 1807-1872 (not listed here).				

Danmarkshavn (DANM) – 4320; 1949-2015

Element No. 101 (Mean Temperature)				
Dataset	*Period*	*Content*	*Total months*	*Missing months*
Recommended	1949 – 2015	NARP1 + LSS-TS1439 + Monthly-db DANM 4320	804	6
Details: Created using NARP1: 1949-1957, LSS-TS1439: 1958-1999, monthly-db DANM 4320: 2000-2015. Missing: 6 months (1954/11, 1977/8, 1981/7-10 (due to labour strike)). 2014/10 (missing 6 days) was estimated.				

Element No. 111 (Mean of Daily Maximum Temperature)				
Dataset	*Period*	*Content*	*Total months*	*Missing months*
Recommended	1949 – 2015	NARP1 + LSS-TS1463 + Monthly-db DANM 4320	804	9
Details: Created using NARP1: 1949-1957, LSS-TS1463: 1958-1999, monthly-db DANM 4320: 2000-2015. Missing: 9 months (1954/11, 1977/8, 1981/7-10 (due to labour strike), 2014/10, 2015/3-4).				

Element No. 112 (Highest Temperature)				
Dataset	*Period*	*Content*	*Total months*	*Missing months*
Recommended	1949 – 2015	NARP1 + LSS-TS1486 + Monthly-db DANM 4320	804	9
Details: Created using NARP1: 1949-1957, LSS-TS1486: 1958-1999, monthly-db DANM 4320: 2000-2015. Missing: 9 months (1977/8, 1981/6-10 (due to labour strike), 2014/10, 2015/3-4).				

Element No. 121 (Mean of Daily Minimum Temperature)				
Dataset	*Period*	*Content*	*Total months*	*Missing months*
Recommended	1949 – 2015	NARP1 + LSS-TS1507 + Monthly-db DANM 4320	804	17
Details: Created using NARP1: 1949-1957, LSS-TS1507: 1958-1999, monthly-db DANM 4320: 2000-2015. Missing: 17 months (1977/8, 1981/7-10 (due to labour strike), 2009/1-2009/9 (erroneous data), 2014/10, 2015/3-4).				

Element No. 122 (Lowest Temperature)				
Dataset	*Period*	*Content*	*Total months*	*Missing months*
Recommended	1949 – 2015	NARP1 + LSS-TS1528 + Monthly-db DANM 4320	804	18
Details: Created using NARP1: 1949-1957, LSS-TS1528: 1958-1999, monthly-db DANM 4320: 2000-2015. Missing: 18 months (1977/8, 1981/6-10 (due to labour strike), 2009/1-2009/9 (erroneous data), 2014/10, 2015/3-4).				

Danmarkshavn (DANM) – 4320 (continued)

Element No. 401 (Mean Atmospheric Pressure)				
Dataset	*Period*	*Content*	*Total months*	*Missing months*
Recommended	1949 – 2015	NARP1 + JC-TS1621 + Monthly-db DANM 4320	804	9
Details: Created using PF-TS49: 1949-1957, JC-TS1621: 1958-1999, monthly-db DANM 4320: 2000-2015. Missing: 9 months (1954/11, 1977/8, 1981/7-10 (due to labour strike), 2014/10, 2015/3-4).				

Element No. 601 (Accumulated Precipitation)				
Dataset	*Period*	*Content*	*Total months*	*Missing months*
Recommended	1949 – 2015	NARP1 + BVJ-TS1921 + Monthly-db DANM 4320 + Monthly-db DANM 34320	804	7
Details: Created using NARP1: 1949-1957, BVJ-TS1921: 1958-1999, monthly-db DANM 4320: 2000-2008, monthly-db DANM 34320: 2009-2015. Missing: 7 months (1949/9, 1954/11, 1977/8, 1981/7-10 (due to labour strike)).				

Element No. 602 (Highest 24-hour Precipitation)				
Dataset	*Period*	*Content*	*Total months*	*Missing months*
Recommended	1949 – 2015	NARP1 + BVJ-TS1942 + Monthly-db DANM 4320 + Monthly-db DANM 34320	804	5
Details: Created using NARP1: 1949-1957, BVJ-TS1942: 1958-1999, monthly-db DANM 4320: 2000-2008, monthly-db DANM 34320: 2009-2015. Missing: 5 months (1977/8, 1981/7-10 (due to labour strike)).				

Element No. 701 (Number of Days with Snow Cover)				
Dataset	*Period*	*Content*	*Total months*	*Missing months*
Recommended	1958 – 1981	LSS-TS2041	288	5
Details: Created using LSS-TS2041: 1958-1981. Missing: 5 months (1977/8, 1981/7-10 (due to labour strike)). Since 1981 most winter months are missing a few days, which means that the number of days with snow cover at 4320 Danmarkshavn is not accurate. The data after 1981 are therefore not recommended for use.				

Element No. 801 (Mean Cloud Cover) – Not necessarily homogenous				
Dataset	*Period*	*Content*	*Total months*	*Missing months*
Recommended	1949 – 2015	NARP1 + LSS-TS2098 + Monthly-db DANM 4320	804	53
Details: Created using NARP1: 1949-1957, LSS-TS2098: 1958-1999, monthly-db DANM 4320: 2000-2015. Missing: 53 months (1954/11, 1977/8, 1981/7-10 (due to labour strike), 2009-2012/4 (erroneous data, not recommended for use), 2014/10, 2015/1-6). From 13 August 2001 a ceilometer for automatic detection of cloud cover are used at 4320 Danmarkshavn as the only way of observation the clock around. 27 April 2012 14 UTC a new ceilometer was installed. Not necessarily homogenous, because of the new way of detection.				

Scoresbysund (SCOR) – 34339 (Previous part of Ittoqqortoormiit series); 1924-1949

Element No. 101 (Mean Temperature)				
Dataset	*Period*	*Content*	*Total months*	*Missing months*
Recommended	1924 – 1949	NARP1	309	37
Details: Created using parts of NARP1: 1924/1-1949/9. Missing: 37 months: 1924/7-10, 1927/8, 1929/8, 1931/9, 1932/8, 1933/8, 1934/8, 1936/8, 1938/7-1939/1, 1939/-8, 1940/9, 1941/8-10, 1942/8-9, 1943/8-10, 1944/8, 1945/7-8, 1946/8.				

Element No. 111 (Mean of Daily Maximum Temperature)				
Dataset	*Period*	*Content*	*Total months*	*Missing months*
Recommended	1925 – 1949	NARP1	297	47
Details: Created using parts of NARP1: 1925/1-1949/9. Missing: 47 months: 1938/7-1939/1, 1939/7-8, 1946/8-1949/9.				

Element No. 112 (Highest Temperature)				
Dataset	*Period*	*Content*	*Total months*	*Missing months*
Recommended	1925 – 1949	NARP1	297	45
Details: Created using parts of NARP1: 1925/1-1949/9. Missing: 45 months 1938/7-1939/1, 1946/8-1949/9.				

Element No. 401 (Mean Atmospheric Pressure)				
Dataset	*Period*	*Content*	*Total months*	*Missing months*
Recommended	1924 – 1949	NARP1	309	69
Details: Created using parts of NARP1: 1924/1-1949/9 (34339) reduced to mean sea level (see appendix 4.3). Missing: 69 months (not listed here), primarily during 1938-1943.				

Element No. 801 (Mean Cloud Cover)				
Dataset	*Period*	*Content*	*Total months*	*Missing months*
Recommended	1924 – 1949	NARP1	309	39
Details: Created using parts of NARP1: 1924/1-1949/9. Missing: 39 months (not listed here).				

Ittoqqortoormiit (ILLO) – 4339; 1949-2015

Element No. 101 (Mean Temperature) - Inhomogenous based on a visual test				
Dataset	*Period*	*Content*	*Total months*	*Missing months*
Recommended	1949 – 2015	NARP1 + LSS-TS1441 + Monthly-db ILLO 4339/4340	795	5
Details: Created using parts of NARP1: 1949/10-1957/12 (34340 Kap Tobin), LSS-TS1441: 1958-1999 (4340: 1958/1-1980/10 and 4339:1980/11-1999/12), monthly-db ILLO 4339: 2000-2015. 2009/9 was filled using a monthly regression with Mittarfik Nerlerit Inaat (4341): Ittoqqortoormiit (4339) = 0.867 * Mittarfik Nerlerit Inaat (4341) + 6.726 (r^2=0.992), period 2002-2008. Missing: 5 months 1977/8, 1981/7-10 (due to labour strike). 2014/1, 2014/6, 2014/11-12 were filled using linear regressions with 4341 Mitt. Nerlerit Inaat, see Appendix 4.7. Inhomogenous based on a visual test, possible break 1980/10.				

Element No. 111 (Mean of Daily Maximum Temperature) - Inhomogenous based on a visual test				
Dataset	*Period*	*Content*	*Total months*	*Missing months*
Recommended	1949 – 2015	NARP1 + LSS-TS1465 + Monthly-db ILLO 4339	795	150
Details: Created using parts of NARP1: 1949/10-1957/12 (34340 Kap Tobin), LSS-TS1465: 1958-1999 (4340/4339), monthly-db ILLO 4339: 2000-2015. 2009/9 was filled using a monthly regression with Mittarfik Nerlerit Inaat (4341): Ittoqqortoormiit (4339) = 0.868 * Mittarfik Nerlerit Inaat (4341) + 7.577 (r^2=0.991), period 2002-2008. Missing: 150 months 1977/8, 1981/6-10 (due to labour strike), 1982/1-1993/8, 2014/1, 2014/6 and 2014/11-12. Inhomogenous based on a visual test, possible break 1980/10.				

Element No. 112 (Highest Temperature) - Inhomogenous based on a visual test				
Dataset	*Period*	*Content*	*Total months*	*Missing months*
Recommended	1949 – 2015	NARP1 + LSS-TS1488 + Monthly-db ILLO 4339	795	149
Details: Created using parts of NARP1: 1949/10-1957/12 (34340 Kap Tobin), LSS-TS1488: 1958-1999 (4340/4339), monthly-db ILLO 4339: 2000-2015. 2009/9 was filled with Mittarfik Nerlerit Inaat (4341). Missing: 149 months 1977/8, 1981/6-10 (due to labour strike), 1982/2-1993/8, 2014/1, 2014/6 and 2014/11-12. Inhomogenous based on a visual test, possible break 1980/10.				

Element No. 121 (Mean of Daily Minimum Temperature) - Inhomogenous based on a visual test				
Dataset	*Period*	*Content*	*Total months*	*Missing months*
Recommended	1950 – 2015	NARP1 + LSS-TS1509 + Monthly-db ILLO 4339/4340	792	150
Details: Created using NARP1: 1950-1957 (34340 Kap Tobin), LSS-TS1509: 1958-1999 (4340/4339), monthly-db ILLO 4339: 2000-2015. 2009/9 was filled using a monthly regression with Mittarfik Nerlerit Inaat (4341): Ittoqqortoormiit (4339) = 0.771 * Mittarfik Nerlerit Inaat (4341) + 6.377 (r^2=0.98), period 2002-2008. Missing: 150 months (not listed here), particularly during 1981-1993 and 2014/1, 2014/6, 2014/11-12. Inhomogenous based on a visual test, possible break 1980/10.				

Element No. 122 (Lowest Temperature) - Inhomogenous based on a visual test				
Dataset	*Period*	*Content*	*Total months*	*Missing months*
Recommended	1950 – 2015	NARP1 + LSS-TS1530 + Monthly-db ILLO 4339/4340	792	151
Details: Created using NARP1: 1950-1957 (34340 Kap Tobin), LSS-TS1530: 1958-1999 (4340/4339), monthly-db ILLO 4339: 2000-2015. Missing: 151 months (not listed here), particularly during 1981-1993 and 2014/1, 2014/6, 2014/11-12. Inhomogenous based on a visual test, possible break 1980/10.				

Ittoqqortoormiit (ILLO) – 4339 (continued)

Element No. 401 (Mean Atmospheric Pressure)				
Dataset	*Period*	*Content*	*Total months*	*Missing months*
Recommended	1949 – 2015	NARP1 + JC-TS1623 + Monthly-db ILLO 4339	795	9
Details: Created using parts of NARP1: 1949/10-1957/12 (34340 Kap Tobin) reduced to mean sea level (see appendix 4.3), JC-TS1623: 1958-1999 (4340/4339), monthly-db ILLO 4339: 2000-2015. Missing: 9 months 1977/8, 1981/7-10 (due to labour strike), 2014/1, 2014/6 and 2014/11-12.				

Element No. 601 (Accumulated Precipitation) - Not necessarily homogenous				
Dataset	*Period*	*Content*	*Total months*	*Missing months*
Recommended	1950 – 2015	NARP1 + Monthly-db ILLO 4339/4340	792	54
Details: Created using NARP1: 1950-1999 (4340/4339), monthly-db ILLO 4339: 2000-2015. Missing: 46 months (1957/6, 1981/7, 2008/1-2, 2008/10-2009/9, 2011/7-2014/8). 17 August 2005 an automatic raingauge was installed at 4339 Ittoqqortoormiit. Manual raingauge 34339 Ittoqqortoormiit started 1 September 2014.Not necessarily homogenous, because of different ways of detection.				

Element No. 602 (Highest 24-hour Precipitation) - Not necessarily homogenous				
Dataset	*Period*	*Content*	*Total months*	*Missing months*
Recommended	1950 – 2015	NARP1 + Monthly-db ILLO 4339/4340	792	49
Details: Created using NARP1: 1950-1957 (34340 Kap Tobin), monthly-db ILLO 4339/4340: 1958-2015. Missing: 49 months (2008/10-2009/9, 2011/7-2014/8). 17 August 2005 an automatic raingauge was installed at 4339 Ittoqqortoormiit. Manual raingauge 34339 Ittoqqortoormiit started 1 September 2014. Not necessarily homogenous, because of different ways of detection.				

Element No. 701 (Number of Days with Snow Cover)				
Dataset	*Period*	*Content*	*Total months*	*Missing months*
Recommended	1958 – 1980	LSS-TS2043	274	1
Details: Created using LSS-TS2043: 1958/1-1980/10 (4340 Kap Tobin). Missing: 1 month (1977/8). After 1981 observations are available from 4339 Ittoqqortoormiit. Observations of snow cover exist from August 1993. However, most winter months are missing a few days, which means that the number of days with snow cover at Ittoqqortoormiit not can be considered as accurate. The data after 1980/10 are therefore not recommended for use.				

Element No. 801 (Mean Cloud Cover) – Not necessarily homogenous				
Dataset	*Period*	*Content*	*Total months*	*Missing months*
Recommended	1949 – 2015	NARP1 + LSS-TS2100 + Monthly-db ILLO 4339	795	47
Details: Created using parts of NARP1: 1949/10-1957/12 (34340 Kap Tobin), LSS-TS2100: 1958-1999 (4340/4339), monthly-db ILLO 4339: 2000-2015. From 1949/10 observations came from 4340 Kap Tobin in octas. The former published series of cloud cover from Scoresbysund (Jørgensen, P. V. and Ellen Vaarby Laursen (2003) [21]) have been multiplied by a factor 1,25 from 1953/1, indicating that observations in octas were started from that year. This was indeed wrong. There are observations in octas from 1949/10. Therefore the former monthly values of cloud cover have been multiplied by the factor 1,25 in the period 1949/10-1952/12. Missing: 42 months 1977/8, 1981/7-10 (due to labour strike). 2009/6-2011/7, 2011/10-2012/8, 2014/1, 2014/6 and 2014/10-12 are missing or erroneous data.). From 17 August 2005 a ceilometer for automatic detection of cloud cover are used at 4339 Ittoqqortoormiit as the only way of observation the clock around. Not necessarily homogenous, mostly because of the new way of detection, but also because of different locations involved.				

Danish Meteorological Institute

Tasiilaq (TASI) – 4360; 1895-2015

Element No. 101 (Mean Temperature)				
Dataset	*Period*	*Content*	*Total months*	*Missing months*
Recommended	1895 – 2015	NARP1 + LSS-TS1443 + Monthly-db TASI 4360	1452	14
Details: Created using NARP1: 1895-1957, LSS-TS1443: 1958-1999, monthly-db TASI 4360: 2000-2015. 2010/4 was filled using both a monthly average value (-2,6°C) from a professional private weather station and a corrected (+0,8°C) monthly average value (-2,6°C) from Mitt. Kulusuk (4361). 2010/9 was filled using a corrected (-0,5°C) monthly average value (6,3°C), 2012/2 using a monthly average value (6,7°C), 2012/8 using a corrected (-1°C) monthly average value (7,4°C), 2012/11 using a corrected (-0,4°C) monthly average value (-3,0°C) and 2012/12 using a corrected (-0,1°C) monthly average value (-3,5°C) all from a prof. private weather station. Missing: 14 months (1910/9 – 1911/8, 1924/8, 1937/7). The months 2013/1, 2013/6, 2013/8, 2013/12- 2014/9 were filled using linear regressions with 4361 Mitt. Kulusuk (KULU), see Appendix 4.8.				

Element No. 111 (Mean of Daily Maximum Temperature)				
Dataset	*Period*	*Content*	*Total months*	*Missing months*
Recommended	1898 – 2015	NARP1 + LSS-TS1467 + Monthly-db TASI 4360	1416	25
Details: Created using NARP1: 1898-1957, LSS-TS1467: 1958-1999, monthly-db TASI 4360: 2000-2015. 2010/4 was filled using a monthly average value (1,5°C), 2010/9 a corrected (-0,5°C) monthly average value (8,2°C), 2012/2 a monthly average value (-3,9°C), 2012/8 a corrected (-1°C) monthly average value (10,9°C), 2012/11 a corrected (-0,4°C) monthly average value (-0,8°C) and 2012/12 a corrected (-0,1°C) monthly average value (-1,3°C) all from a prof. private weather station. Missing: 25 months (1910/9-1911/8, 2013/1, 2013/6, 2013/8, 2013/12, 2013/12-2014/9).				

Element No. 112 (Highest Temperature)				
Dataset	*Period*	*Content*	*Total months*	*Missing months*
Recommended	1895 – 2015	NARP1 + LSS-TS1490 + Monthly-db TASI 4360	1452	27
Details: Created using NARP1: 1895-1957, LSS-TS1490: 1958-1999, monthly-db TASI 4360: 2000-2015. 2010/9 was filled using the highest value from September 2010 (14,6°C), 2012/2 using the highest value from Feb 2012 (4,1°C), 2012/8 using the highest value from Aug 2012 (17,2°C) and 2012/12 using the highest value from Dec 2012 (6,9°C) all from a prof. private weather station. Missing: 27 months (1910/9–1911/8, 1977/11, 1982/11-1983/2, 2013/12, 2013/12-2014/9).				

Element No. 121 (Mean of Daily Minimum Temperature)				
Dataset	*Period*	*Content*	*Total months*	*Missing months*
Recommended	1895 – 2015	NARP1 + LSS-TS1511 + Monthly-db TASI 4360	1452	37
Details: Created using NARP1: 1895-1957, LSS-TS1511: 1958-1999, monthly-db TASI 4360: 2000-2015. 2010/4 was filled using a monthly average value (-6,6°C), 2010/9 using a corrected (-0,5°C) monthly average value (4,4°C), 2012/2 using a monthly average value (-9,4°C), 2012/8 using a corrected (-1°C) monthly average value (3,9°C), 2012/11 using a corrected (-0,4°C) monthly average value (-5,2°C) and 2012/12 using a corrected (-0,1°C) monthly average value (-5,8°C) all from a prof. private weather station. Missing: 37 months (not listed here), mainly during years 1910-1911 & 1937-1938 and 2013/12-2014/9.				

Element No. 122 (Lowest Temperature)				
Dataset	*Period*	*Content*	*Total months*	*Missing months*
Recommended	1895 – 2015	NARP1 + LSS-TS1532 + Monthly-db TASI 4360	1452	34
Details: Created using NARP1: 1895-1957, LSS-TS1532: 1958-1999, monthly-db TASI 4360: 2000-2015. 2010/4 was filled using the lowest value from Apr 2010 (-13,4°C) and 2012/2 was filled using the lowest value from Feb 2012 (-20,2°C) both from a prof. private weather station. Missing: 34 months (not listed here), mainly during years 1910-1911 & 1937-1938 and 2014/1-9.				

Tasiilaq (TASI) – 4360 (continued)

Element No. 401 (Mean Atmospheric Pressure)				
Dataset	*Period*	*Content*	*Total months*	*Missing months*
Recommended	1895 – 2015	NARP1 + JC-TS1625 + Monthly-db TASI 4360	1452	58

Details:
Created using NARP1: 1895-1957 (34360) reduced to mean sea level (see appendix 4.3), JC-TS1625: 1958-1999, monthly-db TASI 4360: 2000-2015. The months 2010/4, 2010/9, 2012/2, 2012/8, 2012/12, 2013/1, 2013/6, 2013/8 and 2014/1-9 were filled using monthly average values from Mittarfik Kulusuk (4361). Missing: 58 months (not listed here), mainly during years 1910-1911 & 1940-1943.

Element No. 601 (Accumulated Precipitation) - Not necessarily homogenous				
Dataset	*Period*	*Content*	*Total months*	*Missing months*
Recommended	1898 – 2015	NARP1 + BVJ-TS1926 + Monthly-db TASI 4360	1416	35

Details:
Created using NARP1: 1898-1957, BVJ-TS1926: 1958-1999, monthly-db TASI 4360: 2000-2015. The months 2010/4 (34,4 mm), 2010/9 (131,6 mm) and 2012/5-9 (33,6mm;0,0mm;1,4mm;42,8mm;30,4mm) were filled using values from a professional private weather station. 2012/3 was reduced (minus 165mm in the period 17-21 March) due to errors. Missing: 35 months (not listed here), mainly during years 1910-1911, 1980 and 2013-2014. 15 August 2005 an automatic raingauge was installed at 4360 Tasiilaq. Not necessarily homogenous, because of new ways of detection.

Element No. 602 (Highest 24-hour Precipitation) - Not necessarily homogenous				
Dataset	*Period*	*Content*	*Total months*	*Missing months*
Recommended	1898 – 2015	NARP1 + BVJ-TS1946 + Monthly-db TASI 4360	1416	29

Details:
Created using NARP1: 1898-1957, BVJ-TS1946: 1958-1999, monthly-db TASI 4360: 2000-2015. The months 2010/4 (16,2 mm), 2010/9 (29,4 mm) and 2012/5-9 (8,0mm;0,0mm;0,8mm;21,2mm;9,4mm) were filled using values from a professional private weather station. 2012/3 was reduced (minus 165mm in the period 17-21 March) due to errors. Missing: 29 months (not listed here), mainly during years 1910-1911, 1980 2013-2014. 15 August 2005 an automatic raingauge was installed at 4360 Tasiilaq. Not necessarily homogenous, because of new ways of detection.

Element No. 701 (Number of Days with Snow Cover)				
Dataset	*Period*	*Content*	*Total months*	*Missing months*
Recommended	1958 – 1978	LSS-TS2045	252	0

Details:
Created using LSS-TS2045: 1958-1978. Since 1978 most winter months are missing a number of days, which means that the number of days with snow cover at Tasiilaq not can be considered as accurate. The data after 1978 are therefore not recommended for use.

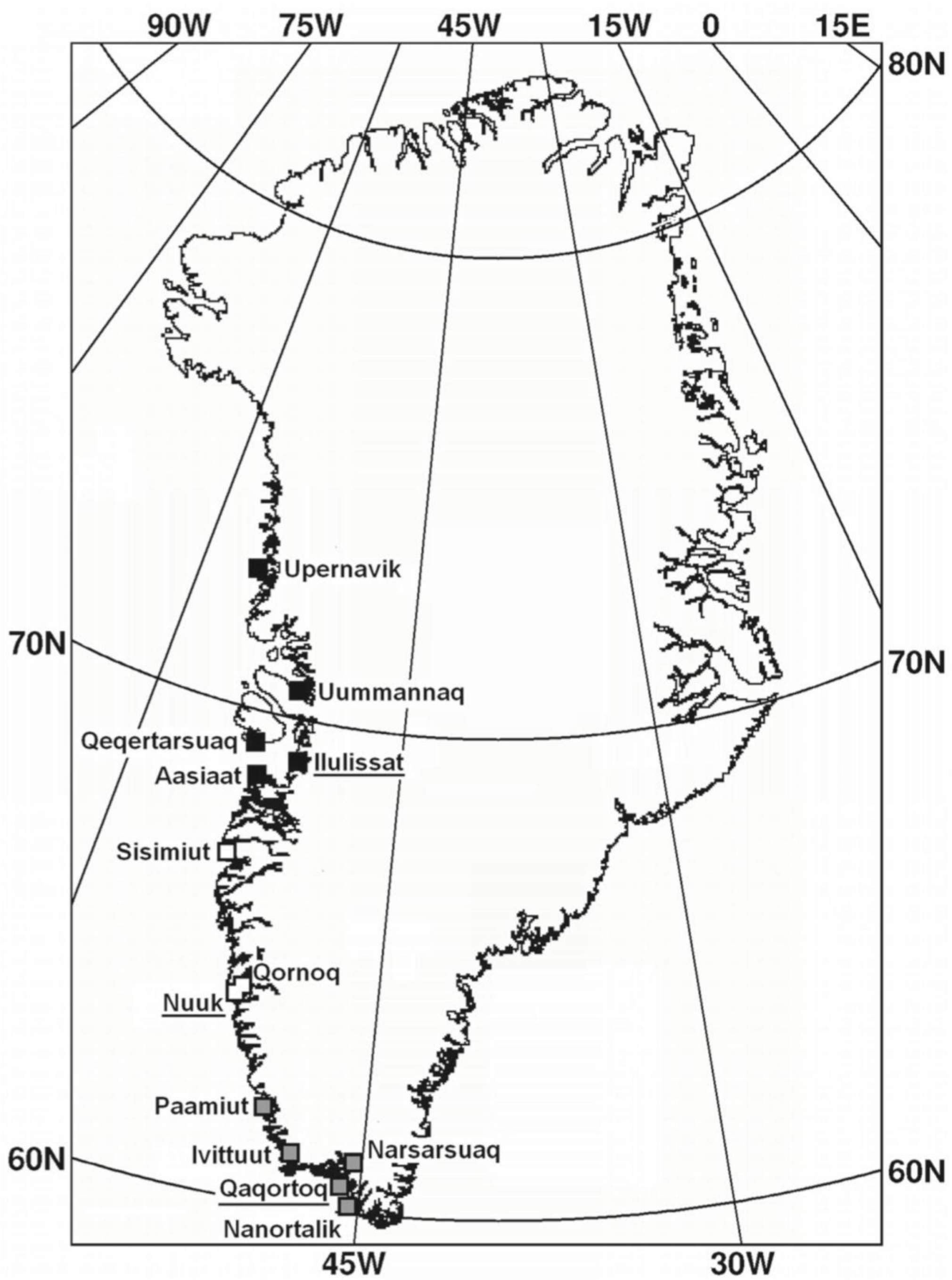
Element No. 801 (Mean Cloud Cover) – Not necessarily homogenous				
Dataset	*Period*	*Content*	*Total months*	*Missing months*
Recommended	1895 – 2015	NARP1 + LSS-TS2102 + Monthly-db TASI 4360	1452	43

Details:
Created using NARP1: 1895-1957, LSS-TS2102: 1958-1999, monthly-db TASI 4360: 2000-2015. Missing: 36 months (1910/9-1911/8, 1924/8, 1937/7, 2006/10, 2010/4. 2010/9, 2011/10-2012/2, 2012/12-2013/1, 2013/6, 2013/8, 2013/12-2014/9,2015/2-8). From 18 August 2005 a ceilometer for automatic detection of cloud cover are used at 4360 Tasiilaq as the only way of observation the clock around. Not necessarily homogenous, mostly because of new ways of detection.

Danish Meteorological Institute

Merged SW Greenland mean air temperature 1784-2015

The long SW Greenland mean air temperature series is formed by merging three master series, all having been made complete back to 1873 through infilling with separate subgroups of neighboring stations [29]. The three master series are from 4221 Ilulissat, 4250 Nuuk and 4272 Qaqortoq; see Figure in section 6 and figure below for locations observation sites used in constructing the SW Greenland temperature record; see also Appendix 1 for details.The earliest year of data in the three records are 1807, 1784 and 1807 respectively.



Locations of observation sites used in constructing the SW Greenland temperature record. Colors indicate groupings. Ilulissat group stations are black, Nuuk group stations are white and Qaqortoq group stations are grey. The three stations providing master records are underlined.

The SW Greenland combined temperature series and the three master temperature records (Qaqortoq, Nuuk and Ilulissat) which it has been based on presented in [29] are updated from January 2006 to December 2015 in this report. Minor necessary corrections/revisions in the previous material [29] have also been done; see table below.

Merged SW Greenland mean temperature; 1784-2015

Element No. 101 (Mean Temperature)				
Dataset	*Period*	*Content*	*Total months*	*Missing months*
Recommended	1784 – 2015	BMV/JC-TS Vinther et al. (2006) + Monthly-db ILUL 4221/QAQO 4272/NUUK 4250	2764	231

Details:
Created using BMV/JC-TS Vinther et al. (2006): 1784/9-2005, monthly-db ILUL 4221/QAQO 4272/NUUK 4250: 2006-2015. Since the early study Vinther et al. (2006) [29] following have been done:

Qaqortoq BMV/JC QAQO 4272
The Qaqortoq record has been updated from 2006/1 – 2015/12 using observations from the 4272 Qaqortoq for all months except:

- 2006/2 (4273 Qaqortoq Heliport), 2006/10 (linear regression with 4270 Narsarsuaq and 4260 Paamiut consistent with the method described in [29]).
- 2007/5 and 2007/12 (4273 Qaqortoq Heliport).
- 2009/2 and 2009/4 (linear regression with 4270 Narsarsuaq and 4260 Paamiut consistent with the method described in [1]). 2009/5, 2009/6, 2009/8, 2009/9 and 2009/11 (4273 Qaqortoq Heliport).
- 2010/5, 2010/7 and 2010/8 (4273 Qaqortoq Heliport).
- 2011/3, 2011/7, 2011/8, 2011/11 and 2011/12 (4273 Qaqortoq Heliport).
- 2012/1, 2012/2 and 2012/4 (4273 Qaqortoq Heliport).
- 2013/5 (4273 Qaqortoq Heliport).
- Furthermore 2005/11 has been changed compared to [29] using the value from 4273 Qaqortoq Heliport.
- The Ivigtut series 1873-1960 that have been used in the construction of the Qaqortoq series have been changed compared to [29]. The monthly mean temperatures in the Ivigtut series are now calculated as (mean Tn + mean Tx)/2) in the whole period 1873-1960, because these values are available in the longest period. All corrections introduced in [29] due to the changes in observations hours are for that reason cancelled.

Nuuk BMV/JC NUUK 4250
The Nuuk record has been updated from 2006/1 – 2015/12 using observations from the DMI station 4250 (Nuuk) for all months except:

- 2007/1-2008/12, 2009/9, 2011/1-2014/10 and 2014/12 -2015/12. For these months values are based on 4254 Mitt. Nuuk.
- Furthermore 2000/12 and 2005/5 were changed compared to [29] using the value from 4254 Mitt. Nuuk.

Ilulissat BMV/JC ILUL 4221
The Ilulissat record has been updated from 2006/1 – 2015/12 using observations from the 4221 Ilulissat for all months.

- Furthermore an investigation into temperature observation values from Ilulissat available in DMI archives revealed a problem with the homogenization of Ilulissat data presented in [29]. A correction for station change (from Ilulissat stations 34216 to 4216) in [29] was based on values from 1966/8 – 1971/10 thought to be from station 34216. The values were, however, based on weighted averages of observations from 3 distinct times (00, 12, 18 GMT) carried out at station 4216. Removing the erroneous corrections and refining the 1936/11 – 1946/8 corrections to independent monthly values (rather than a 0.7°C correction for all months), leads to the following monthly corrections (replacing all Ilulissat corrections displayed in tables 2 and 5 in [29], all given in °C):
  1835/11 – 1872/12: 0.0; -0.1; 0.0; -0.4; 0.0; -0.8; -0.7; -0.7; -0.1; 0.0; -0.1; 0.0;
  1936/11 – 1946/8: 0.7; 0.7; 0.7; 0.7; 0.6; 0.5; 0.4; 0.5; 0.6; 0.9; 0.9; 0.9;

Missing: 231 months (not listed here), mainly during years 1787-1839.

Combined SW Greenland temperature series

The three updated master temperature records have been used to create the common SW Greenland temperature series using the methodology described in [29], but using 1880-2010 rather than 1880-2004 as the new base period for the calculations.

Danish Meteorological Institute

Appendix 4.3. Regarding monthly data of atmospheric pressure

The reading of a mercury barometer is proportional to the length of a mercury column in the barometer, which is balanced against the weight of the entire atmospheric column of air above the open surface of the mercury. The mercury barometer was therefore calibrated to “standard conditions” (0ºC and a certain standard gravity). At other conditions corrections must be used.

The formula used to correct old barometer readings for the stations presented in this publication is given below. The formula simply corrects for gravity (part 1) and reduces the pressure to mean sea level (part 2):

$$P * (1 - 0{,}00259 * \cos(2 * \varphi * \pi/180)) * (1 + 9.82/287.04 * h/(T/10+273.15))$$

P is atmospheric pressure (0.1 hPa) at station level, φ is the latitude in degrees, h is the height of the barometer in metres above sea level and T is the air temperature at station level (0.1 ºC)

For the calculation are used monthly means of P and T. This introduces an error compared to a reduction performed on the actual observations. The error is proportional to the difference between ‘the average P to T ratio’ and ‘the ratio of average P to average T’ (T in Kelvin). This means the error is zero if T is constant within the period. Within a month the maximum T-range would normally be within 30 degrees. And a numerical variation of 30 is small when compared to the temperature in Kelvin and the atmospheric pressure in 0.1 hPa. Therefore the error introduced by using monthly values may be considered small.

The different station specific corrections, which have been used in the construction of the pressure series in this report, can be seen in the following DMI publication:

DMI Technical Report 03-24: Metadata, selected climatological and synoptic stations, 1750-1996, Copenhagen 2003 [23].

Appendix 4.4. Note on multiple regressions used in monthly temperature series; Upernavik

Multiple Regressions used to fill 46 months (1977-1991) in UPERNAVIK(4209/4210) - ELEMENT101

Month	Regression Formula	Corr. Coeff.
January	UPER = 0.607 * ILUL + 0.542 * PITU + 32.3	r^2 = 0.867
February	UPER = 0.480 * ILUL + 0.575 * PITU + 12.6	r^2 = 0.902
March	UPER = 0.386 * ILUL + 0.600 * PITU - 0.2	r^2 = 0.954
April	UPER = 0.432 * ILUL + 0.524 * PITU - 11.2	r^2 = 0.979
May	UPER = 0.520 * ILUL + 0.437 * PITU - 16.6	r^2 = 0.982
June	UPER = 0.647 * ILUL + 0.384 * PITU - 19.9	r^2 = 0.966
July	UPER = 0.748 * ILUL + 0.407 * PITU - 24.2	r^2 = 0.842
August	UPER = 0.574 * ILUL + 0.249 * PITU - 2.2	r^2 = 0.897
September	UPER = 0.513 * ILUL + 0.283 * PITU - 2.5	r^2 = 0.968
October	UPER = 0.431 * ILUL + 0.351 * PITU + 5.6	r^2 = 0.963
November	UPER = 0.599 * ILUL + 0.412 * PITU + 20.9	r^2 = 0.917
December	UPER = 0.513 * ILUL + 0.283 * PITU + 2.5	r^2 = 0.889

UPER = Upernavik, ILUL = Ilulissat and PITU = Pituffik. For more information i.e on the specific months see also Appendix 4.2, station Upernavik 4211, element number 101.

Multiple Regressions used to fill 1month (1982) in UPERNAVIK(4209/4210) - ELEMENT101

Month	Regression Formula	Corr. Coeff.
March	UPER = 0.843 * ILUL -70.3	r^2 = 0.876

UPER = Upernavik, ILUL = Ilulissat. For more information see also Appendix 4.2, station Upernavik 4211, element number 101.

Multiple Regressions used to fill 3 months (2015) in UPERNAVIK(4211) - ELEMENT101

Month	Regression Formula	Corr. Coeff.
October	UPER = 0.813 * KITS – 10.194	r^2 = 0.785
November	UPER = 0.728 * KITS - 17.373	r^2 = 0.907
December	UPER = 0.825 * KITS - 1.802	r^2 = 0.913

UPER = Upernavik, KITS = Kitsissortuit. For more information see also Appendix 4.2, station Upernavik 4211, element number 101.

Danish Meteorological Institute

Appendix 4.5. Additional notes on monthly series, Upernavik and Ilulissat

For Upernavik and Ilulissat, the original NACD series, the NORDKLIM, NARP and REWARD series, the present series in the time-series database and observed values in the DMI internal monthly database has been studied in further details. These details are found in the tables below:

UPERNAVIK – (UPER)
Element No. 101 Details: note that this Poul Frich series is rather new and not identical to the NACD series (only 1890-1981). NACD had many holes (1891/10, 1934/4, 1932/8+9, 1939/8+9+10+11, 1940/2, 1943/9, 1944/4 – 1945/10, 1981/7-12). The JC series 1425, 1958 – 1999 (here from 1961 - 1990 published in [6]) is basically an extension of the NACD series to 1999. They are equal from 1958 - 1981 except in a few cases (1968/10, 1970/5, 1971/12, 1977/8, 1979/1 and 1981/3), where JC corrects small NACD mistakes by comparisons with "monthly". After the restart of 4210 instead of 4209 in 1995/09 the data in PF, JC, NACD and *monthly* are exactly the same. The JC series has "introduced" holes in for example in 1977/08 due to a very low number of elements used for the monthly calculations. Other holes: 1981/07-1984/08, 1986/02-10, 1988/09 - 1989/01, 1990/10+11 & 1991/08.
Element No. 111 Details: no info about PF series number. JC series (Series 1451: 1958/01 - 1999/12) and REWARD/NARP are equal for long periods 1961/01 - 1981/06 (except in a few cases: 1966/12, 1967/05, 1968/10, 1970/05, 1971/02, 1971/12, 1977/08 and 1981/03. The JC-series 1451 has missing values from 1981/07 - 1995/09. Oct.1995/10 the values are again the same except in some few cases (1995/11, 1997/09 and 1997/12). Before 1961/01 (e.g. 1958/01 - 1960/12) values are different). REWARD holes: 1914/01 - 12, 1925/03 - 1927/07, 1943/04 - 1945/10. The data in monthly are the same as in JC from 1958 - 1961. From 1961 - 1981 monthly/JC/NARP are equal except in a few cases (typing errors?). Also the data in monthly are the same as NARP and JC from 1995 - 2000. In the period with 4209 the number of elements were often low (15-25 pr. month), which caused JC to insert "missing values". In the 4209 period the REWARD series is often equal to monthly for 4209, but many months are different. Corrected?
Element No. 112 Details: the PF (Series 4) consist of st34210 from 1890 - 1954, st4210 from 1955 - 1986, st4209 from 1987 - 1995/09 and st4210 from 1995/10 - 12. The PF data and the JC (Series 1474: 1958/01 – 1999/12) are the same during most of the period (1958-1996). The main difference is introduced holes in the JC series due to low number of elements in some periods. These holes are 1958/05 - 07, 1977/07 and 1981/07 - 1995/09. A part from these values are different in 1968/10, 1970/05, 1971/12 and 1981/03. As with elem.111, the REWARD/NARP series has holes 1914/01 - 12, 1925/03 - 1927/07, 1943/04 - 1945/10. The data in monthly (starting 1958/01) are the same as NARP, except in a few cases (1968/10, 1970/05, 1971/12, 1981/03, 1983/06, 1987/01 and 1995/09). Station 4210 used for most of period, except 4209 is used from 1987/03 - 1995/09.
Element No. 121 Details: the PF data consists of st34210 from 1890/01 - 1960/12, st4210 from 1961/01 – 1985/12, st4209 from 1986/01 - 1995/10 and st4210 1995/10 - 1995/12. The PF and JC data (Series 1495: 1958/01 – 1999/12) are the same during most of the period (1958-1996). The main difference is introduced holes in the JC series due to low number of elements in some periods. These are primarily 1977/08 and the period 1981/07 - 1995/09. Different values are found in 1958/01 -1961/01, 1976/02 and 1981/06. The NARP/REWARD series is the same as PF, except for the three months (1932/08+09 and 1950/07). Two large holes are found 1925/01 - 1927/07 and 1944/04 - 1946/02. The data in monthly are the same as NARP from 1961/02 - 1981/09 and again from 1995/10 except in a few cases (1976/02, 1978/08 and 1998/01+02). Before 1961/02 they are equal to JC series. There is one hole from 1982/01-08. From 1987-1995 the data in NARP are from monthly for 4209.
Element No. 122 Details: The JC (Series 1516: 1958/01 – 1999/12) and PF data are the same from 1960/12 - 1981/06 and 1995/10-12, except for a few months (1973/03, 1973/05 & 1977/08). Before 1960/12 (1958/01 – 1960/11) they are different, with JC values the same as in monthly. The JC data has holes: one major hole: 1981/07 - 1995/09, a minor holes: 1973/05, 1977/08, 1998/01 & 1999/05. The NARP/REWARD series is the same as the PF series except for 1932/09, 1989/11 & 1993/11. The REWARD series has holes from 1925/01 - 1927/07 and 1944/04 - 1946/02.

Element 401

Details: The JC (Series 1606: 1958/01 – 1999/12) and PF data are the same for most of the overlapping period, except 1981/03+08+12, 1991/02+04+05, 1992/09, 1994/07+12, 1995/02+05-09. But the JC data actually has more values than the PF series, including 1984/09 – 1985/12, 1986/11 – 1988/08, 1989/02 - 1990/12. The PF and NACD are identical in the overlapping period (until 1981/12). The NACD has extensive holes: 1891/10, 1899/08, 1900/08, 1927/01 -07, 1931/04, 1932/08+09, 1939/08-11, 1940/02 - 1945/12, 1949/01-06, 1981/07, 1982/01 – 1984/08, 1986/01-10, 1988/09 – 1989/01.

Element 601

Details: Data in PF and JC (Series 1909: 1958/06 - 1981/05) series are the same in the overlap period except only 1963/11 and 1977/08 (JC no data). The same data are found in NARP and NACD. NACD has big holes with missing data before 1950: 1891/09, 1908/02, 1923/08, 1927/02+03, 1931/04, 1932/08+09, 1933/01+03, 1934/07, 1936/01, 1937/08, 1937/12 – 1938/05, 1938/10-12, 1939/02-04+08-12, 1940/02+03+05+11, 1941/02+03, 1941/11 – 1942/05, 1942/10 – 1943/05, 1943/10, 1943/12 – 1946/06, 1946/11 – 1947/05, 1947/08, 1947/10 – 1948/05, 1948/10 – 1949/06, 1949/10-1950/05, 1950/10+12. Station 4209 did not measure precipitation.

Element No. 602

Details: the JC (Series 1930: 1958/01 - 1981/12), PF, NARP, REWARD data are exactly the same except JC has introduced holes due to low number of elements for certain months/periods. Data in "monthly" are also the same (starting in January 1958). No information about stations or adjustments. Remark: Station 4209 did not measure precipitation

Element No. 701

Details: the JC (Series 2030: 1958/01 - 1981/05), PF, NARP and NACD data are exactly the same in the overlap period, except JC does not include the second half of 1981 due to low number of elements. Data in "monthly" are also the same (starting in January 1958).

Element No. 801

Details: the PF, NARP and NACD data are exactly the same. The JC (Series 2087: 1958/01 - 1981/06) data is also the same for the overlap period, except in the following months (1959/07, 1959/08, 1961/07+12, 1962/06, 1963/01, 1964/03+05+08+09+12, 1965/05, 1969/11, 1972/02, 1975/06, 1977/08+12, 1979/01+04. The data in monthly are the same as in the JC series except for 1977/08.

ILULISAAT – (ILUL)

Element 101

Details: The PF (series 14) and JC (series 1426: 1961/01 – 1979/03) data are not identical. A correction of the months June, July and august by -0.1°C from 1873/01 – 1982/12 in the PF series (because of significant "break") are the main difference. The PF-TS14 series is not the same as the NACD, but rather a corrected version of it, with corrections on a monthly basis for different periods. PF-TS14 has no holes, while NACD had several missing months including (1916/10-12, 1917/02, 1921/03, 1929/07, 1936/10 & 1937/07). From 1982 - 1990 PF-TS14 and NACD are the same. Monthly for 4216 is almost the same as NACD but 54 of 396 months have slightly different values.

Danish Meteorological Institute

Appendix 4.6. Note on new corrections in monthly temperature series; Ilulissat

ILULISSAT 4221. Instruments at 34216 moved 1 November 1936 and again 1 September 1946 leads to new corrections in ELEMENT101 Mean Temperature in time series PF-TS14, not dealt with earlier. Comparison between (tmax+tmin)/2 and tmean clearly shows the need for corrections. The mean of the difference in a period before 1895/1-1936/10 and a period after 1946/9-1956/12 compared to the period in question 1936/11-1946/8 give the monthly corrections. The corrections have been applied in connection with the 2010 update in DMI Technical Report 11-05 [10]. The corrections are not applied in earlier reports.

Month	Corrections
January	0,7
February	0,7
March	0,7
April	0,7
May	0,6
June	0,5
July	0,4
August	0,5
September	0,6
October	0,9
November	0,9
December	0,9

For more information see also Appendix 4.2, station ILULISSAT 4221, element number 101.

Appendix 4.7. Note on multiple regressions used in monthly temperature series; Ittoqqortoormiit

Linear regressions used to fill 4 months (2014) in ITTOQQORTOORMIIT (4339) - ELEMENT101

Month	Regression Formula	Corr. Coeff.
January	ILLO = 0.871 * NEIN + 5.672	$r^2 > 0.9$
June	ILLO = 1.167 * NEIN - 5.352	$r^2 > 0.75$
November	ILLO = 0.799 * NEIN + 0.988	$r^2 > 0.9$
December	ILLO = 0.778 * NEIN – 7,433	$r^2 > 0.9$

ILLO = Ittoqqortoormiit, NEIN = Mittarfik Nerlerit Inaat. For more information see also Appendix 4.2, station Ittoqqortoormiit 4339, element number 101.

Danish Meteorological Institute

Appendix 4.8. Note on multiple regressions used in monthly temperature series; Tasiilaq

Linear regressions used to fill 4 months (2013) in TASIILAQ(4360) - ELEMENT101

Month	Regression Formula	Corr. Coeff.
January	TASI = 0.963 * KULU + 0.542	$r^2 > 0.9$
June	TASI = 0.974 * KULU + 12.968	$r^2 > 0.9$
August	TASI = 0.9 * KULU + 15.107	$r^2 > 0.9$
December	TASI = 1.051 * KULU + 3.546	$r^2 > 0.9$

TASI = Tasiilaq, KULU = Mitt. Kulusuk. For more information see also Appendix 4.2, station Tasiilaq 4360, element number 101.

Linear regressions used to fill 8 months (2014) in TASIILAQ(4360) - ELEMENT101

Month	Regression Formula	Corr. Coeff.
January	TASI = 0.963 * KULU + 0.383	$r^2 > 0.9$
February	TASI = 0.957 * KULU + 1.071	$r^2 > 0.9$
March	TASI = 1.015 * KULU + 6.121	$r^2 > 0.9$
April	TASI = 1.071 * KULU + 7.204	$r^2 > 0.85$
May	TASI = 0.828 * KULU + 11.198	$r^2 > 0.85$
June	TASI = 0.974 * KULU + 12.968	$r^2 > 0.9$
July	TASI = 1.047 * KULU + 6.217	$r^2 > 0.9$
August	TASI = 0.957 * KULU + 11.861	$r^2 > 0.9$
September	TASI = 0.963 * KULU + 6.529	$r^2 > 0.85$

TASI = Tasiilaq, KULU = Mitt. Kulusuk. For more information see also Appendix 4.2, station Tasiilaq 4360, element number 101.

Appendix 4.9. Note on multiple regressions used in monthly temperature series; Danmarkshavn

Linear regressions used to fill 2 months (2015) in DANMARKSHAVN(4320) – ELEMENT101

Month	Regression Formula	Corr. Coeff.
March	DANM = 0.745 * DANE – 79.201	r^2 = 0.745
April	DANM = 0.825 * DANE – 50.782	r^2 = 0.798

DANM = Danmarkshavn, DANE = Daneborg. For more information see also Appendix 4.2, station Danmarkshavn 4320, element number 101.

Appendix 5. Annual section - File formats

Appendix 5.1. File formats - Annual data files

The annual files included in this report contain annual mean temperature 1873 - 2015 for selected meteorological stations in Denmark, The Faroe Islands and Greenland.

The file names are determined as follows:

gr_annual_temperature_dkfrgr_<period>

More specifically a fixed format text file and an Excel file in this report:

gr_annual_temperature_dkfrgr_1873_2015.dat
gr_annual_temperature_dkfrgr_1873_2015.xlsx

Besides years the files contains the annual mean temperatures in degrees Celsius to one decimal place (the variable is specified with a “T” followed by a station number) and a Gaussian filtered value to 2 decimal places (the variable is specified with a “F” followed by a station number).

Description of the data format for the fixed format text file:

Variable	Type	Start	End	Format
YEAR	YEAR	1	4	F4.0
T04202	TEMP	5	12	F8.1
F04202	FILTER	13	20	F8.2
T04211	TEMP	21	28	F8.1
F04211	FILTER	29	36	F8.2
T04221	TEMP	37	44	F8.1
F04221	FILTER	45	52	F8.2
T04250	TEMP	53	60	F8.1
F04250	FILTER	61	68	F8.2
T04270	TEMP	69	76	F8.1
F04270	FILTER	77	84	F8.2
T04320	TEMP	85	92	F8.1
F04320	FILTER	93	100	F8.2
T04360	TEMP	101	108	F8.1
F04360	FILTER	109	116	F8.2
T06011	TEMP	117	124	F8.1
F06011	FILTER	125	132	F8.2
T06186	TEMP	133	140	F8.1
F06186	FILTER	141	148	F8.2

Note1: The annual values of the different stations in section 7.2.1 can be found together with the monthly data (see file formats; monthly data files in Appendix 4.1).

Note2: The annual mean temperature data 2014-2015 are calculated directly on hourly values. The annual mean temperature data before 2014 are calculated on the monthly values for parameter 101 Mean Temperature mentioned in section 6.2.3. There can be annual values (interpolated) for certain years in the annual data files, despite they are missing in the calculation (due to missing months).

Data are only to be used with proper reference to the accompanying report:
Cappelen, J. (ed) (2016): Greenland - DMI Historical Climate Data Collection 1784-2015. DMI Report 16-04. Copenhagen.

Danish Meteorological Institute

Appendix 5.2. File formats; Annual graphics

Annual graphics included in this report contain graphs showing annual mean temperatures 1873-2015 for selected stations from West and East Greenland together with Tórshavn at The Faroe Islands and København, Denmark. The graphs are available in a Danish and English version and also in a larger version as a poster (plakat; only Danish version). One of the posters shows the single time series of annual mean temperatures places on a map of Greenland.

The file names are determined as follows:

gr_annual_temperatur_side_<sidetal>_<periode>_<sprog>.pdf
gr_annual_temperature_page_<page number>_<period>_<language.pdf

More specifically a number of pdf files (Danish and English versions) in this report:

gr_annual_temperatur_side1_1873_2015_dk.pdf:
Annual mean temperatures 1873-2015 Denmark, The Faroe Islands and West Greenland (Danish version)

gr_annual_temperatur_side2_1873_2015_dk.pdf:
Annual mean temperatures 1873-2015 Denmark, The Faroe Islands and East Greenland (Danish version)

gr_annual_temperature_page1_1873_2015_eng.pdf:
Annual mean temperatures 1873-2015 Denmark, The Faroe Islands and West Greenland (English version)

gr_annual_temperature_page2_1873_2015_eng.pdf:
Annual mean temperatures 1873-2015 Denmark, The Faroe Islands and East Greenland (English version)

gr_annual_temperatur_side1_1873_2015_plakat.pdf:
Annual mean temperatures 1873-2015 Denmark, The Faroe Islands and West Greenland (Danish poster)

gr_annual_temperatur_side2_1873_2015_plakat.pdf:
Annual mean temperatures 1873-2015 Denmark, The Faroe Islands and East Greenland (Danish poster)

gr_annual_temperatur_1873_2015_plakat.pdf:
Annual mean temperatures 1873-2015, Greenland (Danish poster)

Data are only to be used with proper reference to the accompanying report:

Cappelen, J. (ed),2016: Greenland - DMI Historical Climate Data Collection 1873-2015. DMI Report 16-04. Copenhagen.