

DANISH METEOROLOGICAL INSTITUTE

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

———— **TECHNICAL REPORT** ————

05-01

The Climate of Denmark 2004

with The Faroe Islands and Greenland

- with Danish translations

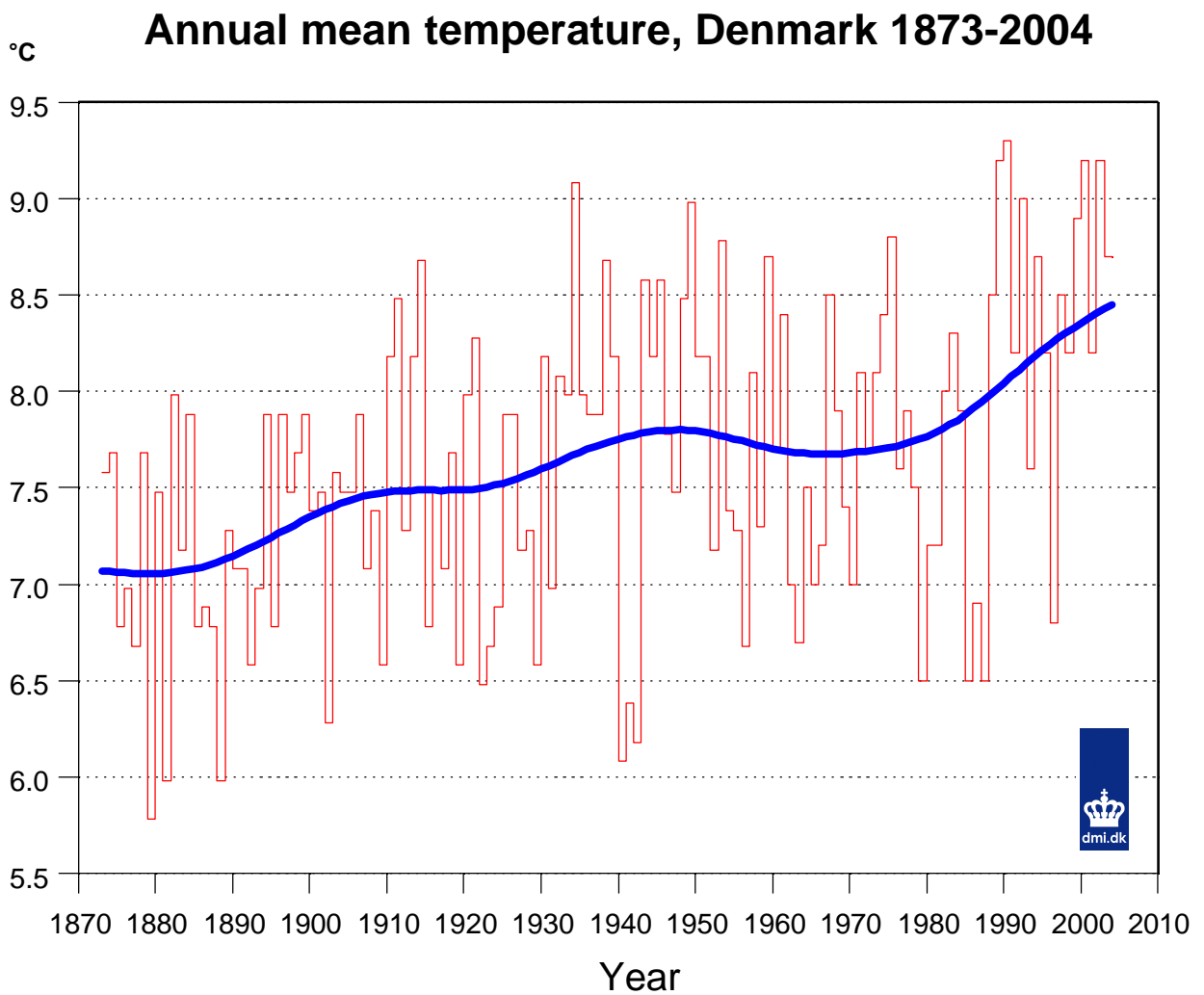
John Cappelen and Bent Vraae Jørgensen



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Danish Meteorological Institute

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Danish Meteorological Institute
Lyngbyvej 100
DK-2100 Copenhagen Ø

Phone: 39 15 75 00
Telefax: 39 27 10 80
E-mail: dmi@dmi.dk
Internet: www.dmi.dk

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Front cover: The Harbour in Tórshavn (The Faroe Islands) - clear sky and sunshine 9 May 2004.
Photo: John Cappelen.

Forsidebillede: Havnen i Tórshavn på Færøerne i strålende solskin søndag den 9. maj 2004.
Foto: John Cappelen.

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Preface

The year 2004 was considerable warm, very sunny and dry like in 2003. The year was without severe record breaking weather situations, except the fact that the appearance of the very first summer day with maximum temperatures exceeding 25°C was as late as 30 July. Since the observations covering Denmark as a whole was started in 1874 this has never happened so late before. 2004 will for that reason be remembered as the year, where many spend the summer waiting...for summer weather. A warm, dry and sunny summer period 3 weeks in August came at last, equalising the summer as a whole in climatic terms.

The 2004 annual mean temperature, 8,7°C for the country as a whole, was 1°C above the average for the period 1961-1990 like in 2003. Together with 1914, 1938, 1959, 1994 and 2003 as mention, 2004 can be labelled as the eleventh warmest years on record, since the observations covering Denmark as a whole was started in 1874. It is a fact when looking at the last 17 years in Denmark, fifteen of them were warmer than normal.

The 2004 annual mean precipitation for the country as a whole was above normal; 827 mm compared to 712 mm. At the same time the year was quite sunny, accumulated annual hours of bright sunshine was registered to 1.742 hours versus 1.495 as normal for the country as a whole.

In Nuuk, Greenland and Tórshavn, The Faroe Islands the weather in 2004 as a whole was considerable warm, too. The surplus of warm weather can also be seen when looking at the observations from other weather stations in these areas. Many of them showed temperatures above the normal for the period 1961-90.

Looking further out in the world, the global mean surface temperature for 2004 was approximately 0,45°C above the 1961-1990 annual mean value, which is approx. 14°C. Consequently, 2004 turned out to be the fourth warmest in the instrumental record, which is more than 140 years. Only 1998, 2002 and 2003 were warmer: 0,58°C, 0,47°C and 0,47°C respectively. Including 2004 26 years in a row have now been warmer than the 1961-1990 annual mean value. The twelve warmest years have all occurred since 1990. The global mean surface temperature is now approx. 14,3°C (average for the period 1991-2004) compared to 13,7°C in the last half of the 19. century (1856-1900).

Zooming at the weather throughout the year and throughout Denmark, it started a bit cold and wintry with snow and frost in January. In the period 5 – 6 January considerable amounts of snow was falling at the isle of Zealand, especially in the capital Copenhagen. At the end of the month the temperatures was rather low with hard frost in the middle of Jutland. But the cold weather passed and both February and March were considerably mild for the season. Also the spring was considerable warm and the beech came into leaf in the last week of April. But the cold weather was „just around the corner“ with occasional visits, snow and sleet was falling locally as late as 22 May.

The summer started a bit chilly in June with a few days with clear sky and sunshine, but from 18 June and 5 weeks ahead the weather was constantly unstable and rather chilly for the season. At the end of July three weeks of warm, dry and sunny weather began, equalising the weather that summer.

The autumn was mild, all tree months were above the normal. At the same time it was very sunny. In western Jutland the grass was rimy early in the morning on 9–10 September, but not until 9 October, one month later, the first frost was registered near Kolding i Jutland. In the Danish coastal areas no temperatures below zero were registered in the autumn.

The relatively warm weather for the season prevailed in December. This month was very mild with occasional frost and snow a couple of times in the last half of the month. The weather during the day of Christmas Eve was for some very exciting, when snow was falling in considerable amounts in the northern and eastern



parts of the country. At several locations in the northern parts of Jutland and Zealand the rather thick snow cover covering the landscape on Christmas Eve gave „white Christmas“.

In „The Climate of Denmark 2004“ with the capitals of the Faroe Islands and Greenland as a supplement, you can read about the weather throughout the year for several locations in Denmark, Tórshavn at the Faroe Islands and Nuuk in Greenland. Furthermore the annual mean temperature for a number of locations for the last more than 130 years are shown in graphs. We have aimed at a well-arranged yearly publication with a presentation of climate parameters for the country as a whole to begin with and secondly a presentation of the weather throughout the year in tables, text and graphics.

Vejret i 2004 blev, ligesom i 2003, som helhed varmt, vådt og solrigt, men ellers ret fredeligt, og ingen måneder bød på egentlige vejrrekorder, bortset fra at årets første egentlige sommerdag, dvs. den første dag med temperaturer på over 25°C, først indfandt sig 2/3 henne i sommeren, så sent som den 30. juli. Siden man begyndte systematiske temperaturmålinger i 1874 har den første sommerdag aldrig indfundet sig så sent. 2004 vil således nok blive husket som året, hvor vi brugte det meste af sommeren på at vente... på sommervejret. Den danske sommer kom dog til sidst med masser af varme 3 uger i august.

Med en årsmiddeltemperatur på 8,7°C for landet som helhed blev 2004 ligesom 2003 en grad varmere end normalgennemsnittet for 1961-1990. 2004 blev derved, sammen med årene 1914, 1938, 1959 og 1994 og som nævnt 2003, det 11. varmeste år, der er registreret i Danmark siden målingerne startede i 1874. Det er samtidig en kendsgerning, at blandt de seneste 17 år har 15 været varmere end normalt i Danmark. Nedbøren blev i gennemsnit for landet en del over det normale med 827 mm (normal 712 mm). 2004 blev samtidig ret solrig med 1.742 times sol i gennemsnit for landet som helhed mod normalt 1.495.

I både Nuuk i Grønland og i Tórshavn på Færøerne blev vejret i 2004 som helhed også temmelig varmt. Overskuddet af varme ses også hvis man kigger på målinger fra vejrstationer andre steder i Grønland og på Færøerne, hvor mange stationer lå pænt over normalen fra 1961- 90.

Det var ikke kun i Danmark, i Grønland og på Færøerne, at 2004 blev varmere end normalt. Set som en helhed blev Jordens gennemsnitstemperatur i 2004 ca. 0,45°C over gennemsnitstemperaturen på omkring 14,0°C i perioden 1961-1990. Dermed blev 2004 det fjerdevarmeste år, der er registreret på Jorden, siden globale målinger begyndte for ca. 140 år siden. Kun 1998, 2002 og 2003 var varmere med hhv. 0,58°C, 0,47°C og 0,47°C over gennemsnittet. Der har med år 2004 været 26 år i træk med temperaturer over gennemsnittet for 1961-1990. De 12 varmeste år er alle forekommet efter 1990. Jordens gennemsnitstemperatur er nu oppe på omkring 14,3°C (gennemsnit for perioden 1991-2004) mod 13,7°C i sidste halvdel af det 19. århundrede (1856-1900).

Zoomer vi ind på vejret hen over året i Danmark, begyndte 2004 lidt vinterlig i januar med snevejr og frost. Der faldt 5.-6. januar en hel del sne på Sjælland, hvor især hovedstaden stod for skud, og i slutningen af måneden blev der registreret ret hård frost i Midtjylland. Men kulden fortog sig, og februar og marts blev ret milde for årstiden.

Foråret blev lunt, og bøgen sprang som sædvanlig atter ud allerede i den sidste uge af april. Kulden lurede dog om hjørnet og kom på besøg af og til, også så sent som 22. maj, hvor der lokalt faldt sne- og sludbyger. Sommeren startede lidt køligt, men med nogle pæne solskinsdage indimellem, men fra omkring 18. juni og 5 uger frem var vejret ustadigt og temmelig køligt for årstiden. Først sidst i juli slog varmen endelig igennem. Sommeren kom med en varm august, hvor de 3 første ugers varme med hiv og sving fik sommerens samlede gennemsnitstemperatur op på godt og vel det normale. Efterårsvejret i Danmark var lunt - alle tre efterårsmåneder lå faktisk over normalgennemsnittet. Samtidig var efteråret meget solrigt. I Vestjylland



var der rim på græsset tidligt om morgenen den 9. og 10. september, og den første frost i 2 meters højde blev registreret en måned senere, den 9. oktober ved Kolding. Ved de fleste kyster holdt minusgrader sig dog helt væk i efterårsmånederne.

Det varme vejr for årstiden holdt sig ind i december, der blev meget mild med kun en snert af vintervejr i form af sne og let frost i et par omgange i månedens sidste halvdel. Juleaftensdag væltede, til stor glæde for mange, store, våde snefnug ned om formiddagen over den nordlige og østlige del af landet. Flere steder i Nordjylland og på Nordsjælland holdt det tykke snelag henover julenat og gav dermed en hvid jul disse steder.

I „Danmarks Klima 2004 med tillæg af Færøerne og Grønland“ kan der læses om vejrets udvikling henover året forskellige steder i Danmark, i Tórshavn på Færøerne og i Nuuk på Grønland. Årsmiddeltemperaturen for forskellige lokaliteter er endvidere sat i relief til de sidste over 130 års udvikling. Det er tilstræbt, at bogens opbygning med landstal for Danmark 2004 og en gennemgang af årets vejr i tabeller, tekst og figurer vil give en overskuelig fremstilling.

Explanations of table and figures

Data

DMI is responsible for administration, planning, development, establishment, operation, and maintenance of various observation networks in Denmark, The Faroes and Greenland. These networks include both manual and automatic observations, radar, lightning detection, satellites etc.

In the present report observations from manual and semi-/fullautomatic stations have been used, all together about 600 stations. These stations have different observation programmes, from readings of precipitation once a day to automatic measurements of a large number of parameters every 10 minutes.

The observations consist mainly of: cloud cover, wind direction and -speed, barometric pressure, air temperature and relative humidity, precipitation, hours of bright sunshine and weather.

Temperature and relative humidity are measured in louvered screens at 2m above ground level and wind at 10m above ground level. Barometric pressure is reduced to mean sea level. Wind speed as well as wind direction are defined as ten minute averages. Cloud cover is estimated on a scale of 0 to 8, where 0 means completely cloudless and 8 overcast. In practice cloud cover is given in octals i.e. 2/8.

Precipitation is measured at 1.5m above ground level and hours of bright sunshine in such a way that the horizon is visible 360 degrees. Hours of bright sunshine are only measured, when the Sun are at least 3 degrees above the horizon. The weather are observed according to given guide lines and are converted to code.

Table

The mean values indicated on page 16-19 are areally weighted averages for the country as a whole called country-wise values. This means that Jutland is weighted by a factor 7/10 and the rest of the country by 3/10.

For most of the weather elements the meteorological day (i.e. 24 hours) begins at 06 hours UTC, that is danish time 08 or 07 a.m. depending on summer or winter time, thus ending at 06 hours UTC, danish time 08 or 07 a.m. the following day. In the table the date of the observed extremes, e.g. the highest maximum temperature, is determined as the date of the end of the meteorological day in question. As an example, the absolute highest maximum temperature in March may occur on 1 April. Also be aware that the normal



maximum and normal minimum temperatures for the year will be more extreme than for single months. This is because the normal extremes for the year are calculated from 30 x 365 potential extremes, whereas the normal extremes for the month are calculated from only 30 x 31 potential extremes. One year the highest temperature for the year i.e. can be found in May, the next year in August.

Degree days (uncorrected) are computed in relation to daily mean temperatures for each location. Whenever the daily mean is higher than or equal to 17°C, the degree day number is always 0. The degree day number is calculated as 17 minus the daily mean temperature and is given without decimals. Degree days in the summer period are in brackets. This is because degree days are only very seldom used during the summer period and for the same reason no normals are calculated for this period.

The most frequent wind direction is stated both as a direction and as a percentage of all possible directions including calm. V51 means that the most frequent wind direction was from W and that this direction was registered in 51% of all cases in the specific month. Barometric pressure decreases with altitude and for that reason it is reduced to altitude 0 (mean sea level). A day with a certain climate, e.g. snow falling, fog or thunder, is registered if the phenomenon in question has been observed in at least one location during the 24 hours, but not necessarily throughout all the 24 hours or throughout the whole country. The phenomenon are observed in several locations and the indicated values in the table are areal weighted averages. In the table on page 16-19 it occurs that the number of days is given with decimals. This is because the various stations have different numbers of days with the specific event. For instance, 0.5 summer days means that 50% of the country had a summer day.

All normals shown are for the standard period 1961-90 specified by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and represent the average of the climatic values throughout the period.

Country-wise values of cloud cover, number of days with snow falling, thunder and fog

The weather observing station network in Denmark have in recent years being a subject for renovation. Thus traditionally manned stations manually observing weather phenomena and cloud cover among others have been changed to stations with fullautomatic registrations of all parameters.

These changes, both in network and measuring methods means that it is not true and fair to compare new and old observations in some cases. This in fact also affects the comparison with the normals for the period 1961-90.

The 2004 country-wise values for cloud cover, number of days with snow falling, thunder and fog as well as the normals from the same parameters are for that reason calculated using a selection of 7 observing stations (those stations having observed these weather parameters in 2004). Thus the standard of comparison are true and fair but off course in the nature of the case modest.

Text and Figures

The description of the weather for the year and the single months showing time series and distribution of temperature, precipitation and sunshine can be found in text and figures on page 22-72. As far as Denmark concerns the country is divided in 8 regions, each representing a number of weather stations (see the station survey on page 13). The regions are the same for which weather forecasts are being prepared and they can also be found on DMI web pages.

The capitals Tórshavn at the Faroe Islands and Nuuk in Greenland are described in a similar manner on page 74-84.



The temperature throughout the year is shown as time series with the daily minimum temperature, the daily maximum temperature and the average daily mean temperature for the period 1961-1990^{*)}, also called the normal daily mean temperature. The daily maximum temperature and the minimum temperature are registered every day 06 hours UTC and the minimum temperature is marked on that specific day, whereas the maximum is marked the previous day. This reflects that the maximum temperature nearly always occur during the afternoon, while the minimum temperature usually can be found about sunset. In the case of the graph for the year the temperature are represented by the mean monthly minimum and maximum temperatures and the monthly normal 1961-1990^{*)}.

Precipitation is shown as time series of the accumulated daily precipitation. The daily precipitation for the previous 24 hours is measured at 8 o'clock, independent of summer- and winter time and is plotted on the previous day. This reflects the fact that the readings covers the previous day more than the actual day. In that way it is also easier to get a more „true picture“ of the temperature, precipitation and sunshine for the individual days. In case of the graph for the year the accumulated monthly precipitation and the matching normal are used.

Hours of bright sunshine are shown as the hours the sun has shined that day and are marked on that specific day. As for precipitation the year is represented by accumulated monthly hours of bright sunshine and the matching normal. In Nuuk there is no registration of sunshine.

DMI now observe the hours of bright sunshine using measurements of global radiation instead of measurements from a traditional Campbell-Stokes sunshine recorder. The new method is without question more precise than the old one, but implies at the same time that „new“ and „old“ hours of bright sunshine can not be compared directly. The „new“ values are typically lower during the summertime and higher during winter compared to the „old“ values. Since „The Climate of Denmark 2002“ the hours of bright sunshine are given according to the new method. The difference in the hours of bright sunshine measured with the old and new method are described in i.e. (Ellen Vaarby Laursen and Stig Rosenørn: New hours of bright sunshine normals for Denmark, 1961-1990. DMI Technical Report 02-25, 2002), which can be downloaded from the DMI website: <http://www.dmi.dk/dmi/tr02-25.pdf>.

As all the figures concerns the given normal values are based on the latest normal period 1961-1990^{*)}.

The descriptions of the weather in 2004 are on the pages 86-87 supplemented with time series of annual mean temperatures back to 1873 from Copenhagen, Tórshavn and a number of places in Greenland. Time series of annual mean temperatures for Denmark as a whole can be found on the title page.

^{*)} As concerns Abed the normalperiod is 1971-1998.

Datagrundlag

DMI er ansvarlig for administration, planlægning, udvikling, etablering, drift og vedligeholdelse af en række observationsnet i Danmark, i Grønland og på Færøerne. Disse net omfatter manuelle og automatiske målinger, radar, lynpejling, satellit m.v.

I årbogen benyttes data fra manuelle samt semi- og fuldautomatiske stationer, ialt ca. 600 stationer. Stationerne har forskellige måleprogrammer, fra målinger af nedbør en gang om dagen til automatiske målinger af stort antal parametre hver 10. minut døgnet rundt.

Målingerne består i hovedtræk af: skydække, vindretning og -hastighed, lufttryk, lufttemperatur og -fugtighed, nedbør, solskinstimer samt vejrlig.



Temperatur og fugtighed måles i ventilerede afskærmninger 2 meter over jordoverfladen, og vinden måles almindeligvis i en højde af 10 meter over terræn. Vindhastighed og vindretning er middelværdier over 10 minutter. Tryk er reduceret til havniveau. Skydækket skønnes efter en skala fra 0 til 8, hvor 0 er skyfrit og 8 er totalt overskyet, men i denne bog er skydækket omregnet til procent. Nedbør måles 1,5 meter over terræn og solskinstimer således, at horisonten er fri hele vejen rundt. Registreringen af solskinstimer foregår kun, når Solen er mindst 3 grader over horisonten. Vejrliget observeres efter bestemte retningslinier og omsættes til kodetal.

Tabel

De i tabellen siderne 16-19 anførte middeltal er arealvægtede landsdækkende gennemsnit. Gennemsnittet for Jylland er vægtet med 7/10 og resten af Danmark med 3/10.

For de fleste vejrelementers vedkommende begynder et meteorologisk døgn kl. 06 UTC om morgenen, svarende til dansk tid kl. 08 eller kl. 07 afhængigt af sommer- eller vintertid, og slutter kl. 06 UTC det følgende døgn. Det betyder, at i tabellen siderne 16-19 er datoen for de observerede ekstremværdier, fx højeste maksimumtemperatur, anført som datoen, hvor det pågældende meteorologiske døgn slutter. Derfor kan fx marts måneds absolut højeste maksimumtemperatur være anført den 1. april. Vær yderligere opmærksom på, at normalværdien for årets højeste temperatur og årets laveste temperatur vil være henholdsvis højere og lavere end de enkelte måneders normaler, idet årets normal beregnes over 30×365 dage, mod månedens normaler på kun 30×31 dage. Det ene år ligger fx årets højeste temperatur i maj, det andet år fx i august.

Graddage (ukorrigerede) beregnes ud fra døgnmiddeltemperaturen for hver enkelt lokalitet. De beregnes efter formlen: 17 minus døgnmiddeltemperaturen og anføres som et helt tal. Hvis døgnmiddeltemperaturen er større end eller lig med 17°C , er graddagetallet pr. definition lig med 0. For sommermånedernes vedkommende er graddagetallet anført i parentes, idet der normalt ikke medregnes graddage for sommeren. Af samme årsag er der heller ikke beregnet normaler for sommermånederne.

Hyppigste vindretning er anført som den retning vinden blæser fra samt dennes procentdel af samtlige retninger. V51 betyder således, at hyppigste vindretning er fra vest og at denne vindretning optræder i 51% af samtlige tilfælde registreret i den pågældende måned.

Da lufttrykket aftager med højden er de anførte trykværdier fremkommet ved omregning til højden 0 (havniveau). Ved et døgn med et bestemt vejrlig, fx sne, tåge eller torden, forstås, at fænomenet er registreret et eller andet sted i Danmark i løbet af det pågældende døgn, ikke nødvendigvis i hele døgnet eller i hele landet. Fænomenet registreres på et antal lokaliteter og de i tabellen anførte tal er derfor vægtede landsdækkende gennemsnit. Man kan med andre ord sige, at når der i tabellen siderne 16-19 indgår døgn i tiendedele, er tallet fremkommet ved, at de enkelte lokaliteter har haft forskellige antal døgn med det pågældende vejrelement. Fx betyder 0,5 sommerdag, at der har været en sommerdag i halvdelen af landet.

Alle normaler er fra den af World Meteorological Organization (WMO) anviste standardperiode 1961-90 og repræsenterer gennemsnit af klimaparametrene over perioden.

Landstal af skydække samt antal døgn med sne, torden og tåge

Nettet af vejrstationer i Danmark undergår i disse år en modernisering fra traditionelle bemandede stationer, hvor man manuelt observerer bl.a. vejrfænomener og skydække, til automatiske stationer hvor alle observationer foretages fuldautomatisk.

Dette skift i både stationsnet og målemetoder betyder, at det dels ikke er retvisende at sammenligne alle nye og gamle målinger med hinanden, samt at kun en del af målingerne for 2004 kan sammenlignes med de hidtidige referencetal (landstalsnormaler fra 1961-90).



Regions and Stations

(t): station measuring temperature

(s): station measuring hours of bright sunshine

(p): station measuring precipitation

1. NORDJYLLAND

06030 Aalborg (t)
06031 Tylstrup (s)
20000 Skagen Fyr (p)
20050 Hirtshals Fyr (p)
20058 Rakkeby (p)
20120 Sæby (p)
20150 Hellum (p)
20210 Tylstrup (p)
20272 Springborg (p)
20400 Aggersund (p)
20480 Veggerby (p)
20560 Nørager (p)
20600 Mørkeskov (p)
20670 Havnø (p)

2. MIDT-

OG VESTJYLLAND

06056 Mejrup (s)
06060 Karup (t)
21055 Hinding (p)
21100 Vestervig (p)
21140 Nykøbing Mors (p)
21180 Øster Lyby (p)
21220 Løgstrup (p)
21370 Karup (p)
21430 Grønbæk (p)
21460 Tindbæk (p)
24020 Trans (p)
24060 Sevel (p)
24105 Nørre Felding (p)
24110 Fruerhøj (p)
24140 Staby (p)
24180 Rødding (p)
24270 Bodholt (p)
24310 Videbæk (p)
24470 Brande (p)
24485 Døvling (p)
24510 Lyne (p)

3. ØSTJYLLAND

06070 Tirstrup (t)
06070 Tirstrup (p)
06102 Bygholm (s)
22020 Hald (p)
22075 Sorvad (p)
22123 Grenå Ådalen P40 (p)
22230 Røved (p)
22360 Viby J. (p)
22410 Flensted (p)
22530 Skanderborg (p)
22600 Hov (p)
23090 Hårup (p)
23130 Sejset (p)
23220 Give (p)
23270 Børkop (p)
23310 Brakker (p)
23330 Agrtrup (p)

4. SYD-

OG SØNDERJYLLAND

06110 Skrydstrup (t)
06110 Skrydstrup (p)
06116 St. Jyndeved (s)
25030 Grindsted (p)
25045 Ovttrup (p)
25140 Nordby (p)
25185 Rousthøje (p)
25200 Agerbæk (p)
25275 Brørup (p)
25350 Hviding (p)
26020 Rødding (p)
26070 Christiansfeld (p)
26130 Kongsmark (p)
26190 Toftlund (p)
26400 St. Jyndeved (p)
26447 Ny Skovbøl (p)
26460 Frederiksgård (p)

5. FYN

06120 Odense Lufthavn (t)
06120 Odense Lufthavn (p)
06126 Årslev II (s)
28110 Båring (p)
28275 Sønder Nærå (p)
28350 Flemløse (p)
28406 Ulbølle (p)
28428 Øksendrup (p)
28510 Marstal (p)
28590 Rudkøbing (p)

6. VEST- OG SYDSJÆLLAND

SAMT LOLLAND/FALSTER

06141 Abed (t)
06141 Abed II (s)
29020 Kollekølle (p)
29040 Holbæk (p)
29180 Selchausdal (p)
29230 Lille Svenstrup (p)
29350 Bildsø (p)
29450 Flakkebjerg (p)
31095 Tågerup (p)
31170 Karrebæksminde (p)
31225 Ørslev (p)
31285 Store Damme (p)
31350 Tjennemark (p)
31380 Frederiksdal (p)
31510 Nykøbing F. (p)

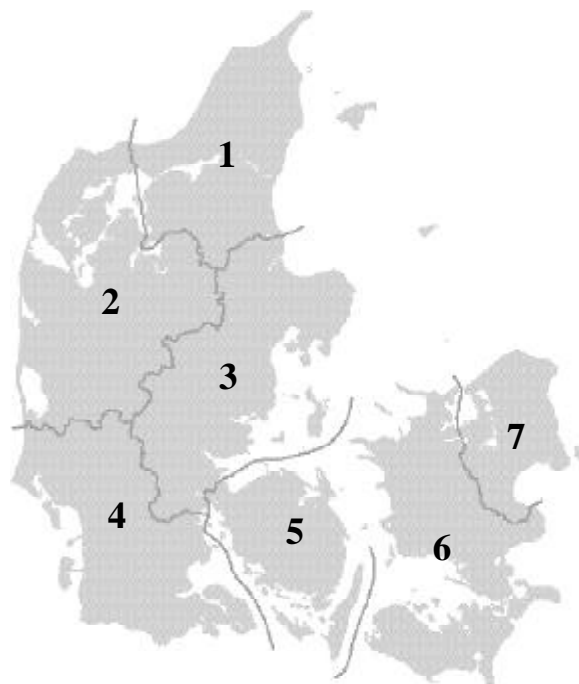
7. KØBENHAVN

OG NORDSJÆLLAND

06180 Kastrup (t)
30050 Dageløkke (p)
30075 Græsted (p)
30130 Frederikssund (p)
30340 København (s)
30370 København (p)
30410 Roskilde S (p)
30480 Køge Havn (p)

8. BORNHOLM

06190 Bornholms Lufthavn (t)
06197 Nexø V (s)
32095 Rønne (p)
32175 Østerlars (p)
32210 Slamrehuse (p)





Såvel årets Landstal som Landstalsnormalen for parametrene skydække samt antal døgn med sne, torden og tåge er derfor i „Danmarks Klima 2004“ beregnet på grundlag af et udvalg på 7 stationer (de stationer der målte parametrene manuelt i kalenderåret 2004), således at sammenligningsgrundlaget bliver retvisende om end beskedent.

Tekst og figurer

Årets samt de enkelte måneders vejr er beskrevet i tekst og figurer på siderne 22-74, og viser udviklingen og fordelingen af temperatur, nedbør og sol. For Danmarks vedkommende er landet delt op i 8 regioner, der hver repræsenteres af et antal vejrstationer (se stationsoversigt foregående side). Regionerne er de samme der udarbejdes vejrudsigter for og de kan tillige genfindes på DMI's internetsider.

Hovedbyerne Tórshavn på Færøerne og Nuuk i Grønland er beskrevet på tilsvarende måde på siderne 74-84.

Temperaturforløbet gennem året er for de enkelte måneder vist grafisk som udviklingen i døgnets absolutte minimum- og maksimumtemperatur samt gennemsnittet for døgnmiddeltemperaturen for perioden 1961-1990*), også kaldet normalgennemsnittet. Minimum- og maksimumtemperaturen er aflæst kl. 06 UTC hver morgen, og minimum er i grafikken afsat på denne dag, mens maksimum er afsat på den foregående dag. Det afspejler, at maksimum i næsten alle tilfælde forekommer om eftermiddagen, mens minimumtemperaturen derimod oftest forekommer omkring solopgang. For årets vedkommende er temperaturforløbet repræsenteret af de enkelte måneders gennemsnitlige minimum- og maksimumtemperatur samt månedsnormalen 1961-1990*).

Nedbøren er vist som udviklingen i de enkelte døgn's samlede nedbør. Nedbøren er aflæst kl. 08 hver morgen dansk tid, uafhængig af sommer- eller vintertid, og registreringerne er grafisk afsat den foregående dag, idet målingerne mere dækker det foregående døgn end det døgn målingen slutter i. På denne måde er det også gjort lettere at få et mere sandt billede af de enkelte dages temperatur-, nedbør- og solskinsforhold. For årets vedkommende er den akkumulerede månedssum samt normal vist.

Solskinstimer vises som det antal timer, Solen har skinnet den pågældende dag, og er grafisk afsat denne dag. Ligesom for nedbørens vedkommende er året repræsenteret af de akkumulerede solskinstimer samt normal for hver måned. I Nuuk registreres der ikke solskinstimer.

DMI observerer nu antallet af solskinstimer ved hjælp af globalstrålingsmåling i stedet for ved hjælp af solautograf. Den nye metode er mere præcis, men betyder samtidig at nye og gamle solskinstimemålinger ikke direkte kan sammenlignes. De nye værdier er typisk lavere om sommeren og højere om vinteren end de gamle. Fra og med årbog 2002 er solskinstimetallet angivet svarende til den nye metode. Forskellen i solskinstimer målt med gammel og ny metode er beskrevet i Ellen Vaarby Laursen and Stig Rosenørn: *New hours of bright sunshine normals for Denmark, 1961-1990. DMI Technical Report 02-25, 2002*, der kan hentes på DMIs Internetside: <http://www.dmi.dk/dmi/tr02-25.pdf>.

For alle figurer er de anførte normaltalt baseret på den seneste normalperiode 1961-1990*).

Beskrivelserne af vejret i 2004 er på siderne 86-87 suppleret med en oversigt over udviklingen i årsmiddeltemperatur tilbage fra 1873 for København, Tórshavn og en række grønlandske byer. Udviklingen i årsmiddeltemperatur for Danmark som helhed kan ses på titelbladet.

*) For Abed omfatter normalperioden 1971-1998.



The Climate of Denmark 2004

- table, text and figures



TEMPERATUR (°C)	TEMPERATURE (degrees C)
Middeltemperatur	Mean temperature
normal	normals
Højeste maximumtemperatur	Highest maximum temperature
dato	date
stationsnummer	station number
normal	normals
1874-2004	1874-2004
år	year
Middel af daglig maximumtemperatur	Mean of daily maximum temperature
normal	normals
Laveste minimumtemperatur	Lowest minimum temperature
dato	date
stationsnummer	station number
normal	normals
1874-2004	1874-2004
år	year
Middel af daglig minimumtemperatur	Mean of daily minimum temperature
normal	normals
Døgn med frost (minimum < 0°C)	Frost days (minimum < 0 degrees C)
normal	normals
Isdøgn (maksimum < 0°C)	Ice days (maximum < 0 degrees C)
normal	normals
Sommerdage (maximum > 25°C)	Summer days (maximum > 25 degrees C)
normal	normals
Tropenætter (minimum > 20°C)	Tropical nights (minimum > 20 degrees C)
normal	normals
Graddage	Degree days
normal ¹	normals ¹
NEDBØR (mm)	PRECIPITATION (mm)
Nedbørmængde, Jylland/Øerne	Precipitation, Denmark minus Bornholm
normal	normals
Nedbørmængde, Bornholm	Precipitation, Bornholm
normal	normals
Døgn med nedbør ? 0,1 mm	Days with precipitation?? 0,1 mm
normal	normals
Døgn med nedbør ? 10,0 mm	Days with precipitation?? 10,0 mm
normal	normals
Største nedbør i 24 timer ved en station	Largest 24 hour precipitation
dato	date
stationsnummer	station number
normal	normals
1874-2004	1874-2004
år	year
Største månedsnedbør ved en station	Largest monthly precipitation
stationsnummer	station number
normal	normals
Døgn med sne²	Days with snow²
normal	normals
Døgn med snedække kl. 07/08	Days with snow cover at 07/08 o'clock
normal	normals
Døgn med tåge²	Days with fog²
normal	normals
Døgn med torden²	Days with thunder²
normal	normals

* betyder, at antallet er større end 0,0, men mindre end 0,1.

¹ normaler er beregnet på perioden 1971-1990.

² landstal og normaler beregnet på grundlag af 7 stationer.



jan	feb	mar	apr	maj	jun	jul	aug	sep	okt	nov	dec	året
-0,2	2,2	3,7	7,9	11,3	13,6	15,2	18,0	13,8	9,7	5,5	4,1	8,7
0,0	0,0	2,1	5,7	10,8	14,3	15,6	15,7	12,7	9,1	4,7	1,6	7,7
8,3	11,5	17,8	19,3	24,2	24,4	27,6	31,4	26,9	18,4	14,5	10,5	31,4
1/2	4/2	18/3	17/4	31/5	14/6	31/7	11/8	5/9	6/10	2/11	6/12	11/8
06118	06072	06186	06088	06088	06186	06051	06051	06108	06193	06110	06118	06051
8,3	9,1	14,0	20,0	25,7	29,4	29,5	29,3	24,5	20,0	13,8	10,4	31,3
12,0	15,8	22,2	28,6	32,8	35,5	35,3	36,4	32,3	24,1	18,5	14,5	36,4
1999	1990	1990	1993	1892	1947	1941	1975	1906	1978	1968	1953	1975
1,7	4,7	6,5	11,7	15,1	17,1	18,7	22,1	17,6	12,2	8,1	6,2	11,8
2,0	2,2	4,9	9,6	15,0	18,7	19,8	20,0	16,4	12,1	7,0	3,7	10,9
-18,3	-9,2	-7,0	-3,2	-0,8	2,0	4,8	2,7	1,9	-2,4	-10,1	-8,0	-18,3
30/1	24/2	6/3	11/4	14/5	23/6	17/7	23/8	1/10	10/10	21/11	27/12	30/1
06068	06156	06160	06160	06190	06024	06068	06068	06156	06160	06108	06060	06068
-16,3	-15,8	-12,3	-7,1	-3,6	0,0	2,9	1,5	-1,2	-3,7	-9,2	-14,7	-20,6
-31,2	-29,0	-27,0	-19,0	-8,0	-3,5	-0,9	-2,0	-5,6	-11,9	-21,3	-25,6	-31,2
1982	1942	1888	1922	1900	1936	1903	1885	1886	1880	1973	1981	1982
-2,9	-0,5	0,8	4,4	7,9	10,4	11,8	14,2	10,3	7,0	2,3	1,8	5,6
-2,9	-2,8	-0,8	2,1	6,5	9,9	11,5	11,3	9,1	6,1	2,3	-0,7	4,3
22,1	17,8	11,9	0,7	*	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,7	7,3	8,6	69,1
19	19	15	6,6	0,7	*	0,0	0,0	0,2	1,8	7,3	15	84
9,9	*	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,5	10,5
8,6	7,5	2,2	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,6	4,0	23
0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,7	7,5	0,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	8,6
0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,2	1,9	2,6	2,3	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	7,2
0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1
0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	*	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	*
534	431	413	272	177	(103)	(63)	(23)	96	226	344	399	2892
516	473	452	339	186				136	251	361	461	3175
98	40	50	42	31	73	76	107	75	107	57	71	827
57	38	46	41	48	55	66	67	73	76	79	66	712
77	26	33	28	11	38	64	99	63	102	48	46	634
51	32	40	37	37	42	55	55	63	60	76	62	609
20,1	14,0	11,8	10,8	10,4	17,3	16,0	16,0	14,5	19,8	17,8	19,8	188,2
17	13	14	12	12	12	13	13	15	16	18	17	171
3,0	0,4	1,4	0,8	0,6	2,0	2,3	3,5	2,1	3,3	0,8	1,5	21,7
1,1	0,5	0,7	0,7	1,1	1,5	1,8	1,8	2,0	2,2	2,0	1,6	17
37,6	22,1	27,3	26,4	38,0	36,9	47,0	95,8	40,4	53,1	25,8	35,0	95,8
1/2	8/2	21/3	8/4	5/5	12/6	9/7	14/8	21/9	18/10	22/11	24/12	14/8
24430	24130	23200	28350	20058	22216	21440	31350	25220	32210	25180	23200	31350
29	25	26	31	42	60	71	59	53	47	39	34	89
50,0	61,8	54,8	66,5	77,3	153,1	168,9	151,2	132,7	100,8	62,3	62,0	168,9
1886	1881	1970	1969	1906	1880	1931	1959	1968	1982	1981	1985	1931
155,6	76,9	75,9	75,5	83,6	120,0	171,1	198,8	160,0	184,6	110,9	109,8	198,8
25110	26020	24105	24060	22230	26244	30055	21110	26240	21055	24158	25275	21110
108	75	87	79	98	129	152	154	140	152	154	122	224
10,7	5,6	0,7	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,6	3,7	22,4
7,7	6,4	5,0	2,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	2,3	6,2	30
13,4	4,9	0,4	*	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,9	1,7	21,3
12	9,3	4,6	0,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	*	1,3	5,1	33
11,0	10,2	7,3	8,3	4,9	3,2	10,0	10,5	8,0	8,2	8,1	13,4	102,9
10	9,1	8,7	7,7	7,0	7,2	6,8	9,0	8,7	10	7,7	8,9	101
0,0	0,3	0,0	0,3	1,8	1,2	3,8	5,5	1,3	1,1	0,1	0,0	15,4
0,3	0,1	0,1	0,5	1,8	2,7	3,2	3,0	1,8	0,8	0,5	0,2	15

* means that the number is larger than 0,0 but smaller than 0,1.

¹ normals calculated from the period 1971-1990.

² country-wise values and normals calculated using 7 stations.



SOL, SKYDÆKKE	SUNSHINE, CLOUD COVER
Soltimer, Jylland/Øerne ⁴	Hours of bright sunshine, Denmark minus Bornholm ⁴
normal	normals
Soltimer, Bornholm ⁴	Hours of bright sunshine, Bornholm ⁴
normal	normals
Døgn med klart vejr (skydække < 20%) ²	Clear days (cloud cover < 20%) ²
normal	normals
Døgn med skyet vejr (skydække > 80%) ²	Cloudy days (cloud cover > 80%) ²
normal	normals
Middel skydække i % ²	Mean cloud cover % ²
normal	normals
VIND	WIND
Middelvindhastighed i m/sek	Mean velocity, m/sec
normal	normals
Hyppighed af hastighed $\geq 10,8$ m/sek (6Bf)	Frequency of speed $\geq 10,8$ m/sek (6Bf)
normal	normals
Hyppigste vindretning ³	Most frequent wind direction ³
normal	normals
FUGTIGHED I %	HUMIDITY IN %
Relativ luftfugtighed kl. 07/08	Relative humidity at 07/08 o'clock
Relativ luftfugtighed kl. 13/14	Relative humidity at 13/14 o'clock
Relativ luftfugtighed kl. 22/21	Relative humidity at 22/21 o'clock
Middel af relativ luftfugtighed	Mean of relative humidity
normal	normals
Middeldugpunktstemperatur (°C)	Mean of dewpoint temperature (degrees C)
Middeldamptryk (hPa)	Mean of vapour pressure (hPa)
LUFTRYK (hectopascal/mb)	BAROMETRIC PRESSURE (hectopascal/mb)
Middellufttryk, Ålborg lufthavn	Mean of sealevel pressure, Ålborg
normal	normals
Middellufttryk, Kastrup lufthavn	Mean of sealevel pressure, Kastrup
normal	normals

* betyder, at antallet er større end 0,0, men mindre end 0,1.

² landstal og normaler beregnet på grundlag af 7 stationer.

³ N = nord, Ø = øst, S = syd, V = vest.

⁴ Fra og med 2002 har DMI observeret antallet af solskinstimer vha. globalstrålingsmåling i stedet for vha. en solautograf. Den nye metode er mere præcis, men betyder samtidig at nye og gamle solskinsmålinger ikke direkte kan sammenlignes. De nye værdier er typisk lavere om sommeren og højere om vinteren end de gamle. De anførte tal svarer derfor til den nye metode. Forskellen i solskinstimer målt med hhv. gammel og ny metode er beskrevet i Ellen Vaarby Laursen and Stig Rosenørn: New hours of bright sunshine normals for Denmark, 1961-1990. DMI Technical Report 02-25, 2002, der kan hentes på DMIs website: <http://www.dmi.dk/dmi/tr02-25.pdf>.



jan	feb	mar	apr	maj	jun	jul	aug	sep	okt	nov	dec	året
37	104	139	187	220	198	190	232	193	108	70	47	1724
43	69	110	162	209	209	196	186	128	87	54	43	1495
59	84	119	252	271	220	223	222	200	88	85	35	1856
38	63	109	170	239	243	230	216	142	92	50	39	1630
0,0	2,0	0,9	2,9	0,3	0,6	0,3	4,0	1,6	1,7	2,0	0,3	16,4
1,6	2,2	2,5	2,6	3,3	3,0	2,5	3,0	1,7	1,6	1,4	1,3	27
22,2	11,9	12,1	10,5	8,1	10,6	9,6	4,4	4,1	12,0	12,7	16,2	134,5
17	14	13	9,4	7,7	6,9	7,1	5,3	7,2	12	13	16	129
86	67	67	63	63	69	67	51	55	67	68	76	67
76	72	68	61	57	58	59	55	60	67	70	74	65
5,1	5,0	5,6	4,8	5,2	5,4	4,4	4,5	5,5	5,7	5,2	5,6	5,2
6,5	6,1	6,3	5,6	5,2	5,1	5,3	5,0	5,8	6,0	6,5	6,5	5,8
4	4	6	5	3	5	2	2	8	9	7	9	5
15	11	13	8	6	5	5	5	9	12	15	15	10
SØ25	SV24	SV19	Ø24	V31	V39	V37	Ø21	V30	SØ24	V25	SV36	V24
V19	Ø18	V22	V20	V20	V29	V35	V28	V28	V22	V22	V23	V24
90	90	89	87	82	85	87	88	88	90	89	92	88
87	81	74	67	68	71	72	66	68	78	82	89	75
90	89	86	83	84	86	87	86	85	88	88	91	87
89	86	83	79	78	80	81	79	80	86	87	91	83
91	90	87	80	75	77	79	79	83	87	89	90	84
-1,8	0,0	0,9	4,1	7,3	10,0	11,8	14,0	10,2	7,3	3,4	2,7	5,8
5,5	6,3	6,7	8,3	10,4	12,5	14,0	16,2	12,7	10,4	8,0	7,6	9,9
1005,5	1013,0	1018,6	1014,6	1012,3	1011,2	1012,4	1010,5	1012,2	1009,9	1014,1	1009,9	1012,0
1012,1	1014,3	1012,3	1013,0	1014,6	1013,4	1012,5	1012,8	1012,6	1012,9	1009,8	1010,3	1012,5
1007,2	1014,1	1019,4	1015,1	1012,3	1012,6	1013,2	1011,6	1014,3	1011,4	1015,2	1012,7	1013,3
1013,4	1014,8	1013,2	1013,2	1015,1	1014,0	1013,3	1013,8	1014,0	1014,5	1011,3	1011,6	1013,5

* means that the number is larger than 0,0, but smaller than 0,1.

² country-wise values and normals calculated using 7 stations.

³ N = north, Ø = east, S = south, V = west.

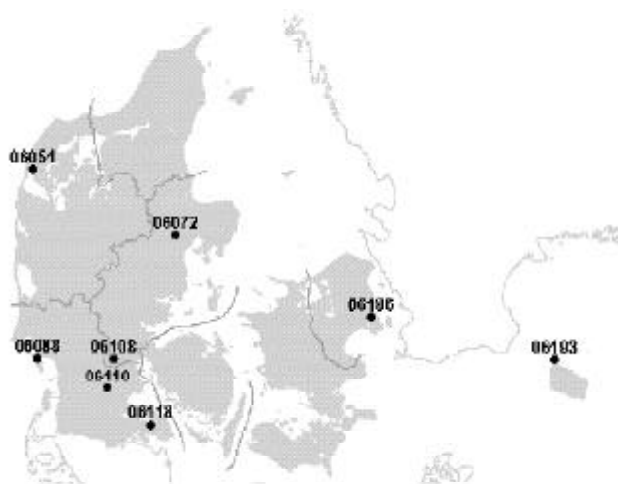
⁴ As from 2002 DMI has observed the hours of bright sunshine using measurements of global radiation instead of measurements from a traditional Cambell-Stokes sunshine recorder. The new method is without question more precise than the old one, but implies at the same time that „new“ and „old“ hours of bright sunshine not directly can be compared. Typically the „new“ values are lower during the summertime and higher during the winter compared to the „old“ values. The stated values are given according to the new method. The difference in the hours of bright sunshine measured with the old and the new method are described in Ellen Vaarby Laursen and Stig Rosenørn: New hours of bright sunshine normals for Denmark, 1961-1990. DMI Technical Report 02-25, 2002, which can be downloaded from the DMI website: <http://www.dmi.dk/dmi/tr02-25.pdf>.

Absolute highest and lowest temperatures 2004

Absolute highest monthly temperature 2004

Month	Day	°C	Station number and name
Jan	31.	8,3	06118 Rønhave
Feb	3.	11,5	06072 Ødum
Mar	17.	17,8	06186 København
Apr	16.	19,3	06088 Nordby, Fanø
May	30.	24,2	06088 Nordby, Fanø
Jun	13.	24,4	06186 København
Jul	30.	27,6	06051 Vestervig
Aug	10.	31,4	06051 Vestervig
Sep	4.	26,9	06108 Koldingegnens Lfth.
Oct	5.	18,4	06193 Hammer Odde
Nov	1.	14,5	06110 Skrydstrup
Dec	5.	10,5	06118 Rønhave

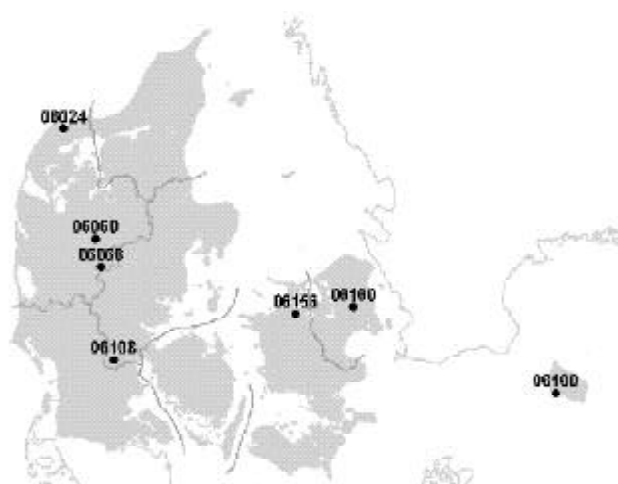
Lfth.=Airport



Absolute lowest monthly temperature 2004

Month	Day	°C	Station number and name
Jan	30.	-18,3	06068 Isenvad
Feb	24.	-9,2	06156 Holbæk
Mar	6.	-7,0	06160 Værløse
Apr	11.	-3,2	06160 Værløse
May	14.	-0,8	06190 Bornholms Lfth.
Jun	23.	2,0	06024 Thisted Lfth.
Jul	17.	4,8	06068 Isenvad
Aug	23.	2,7	06068 Isenvad
Sep	30.	1,9	06156 Holbæk
Oct	10.	-2,4	06160 Værløse
Nov	21.	-10,1	06108 Koldingegnens Lfth.
Dec	26.	-8,0	06060 Karup

Lfth.=Airport





The Year 2004



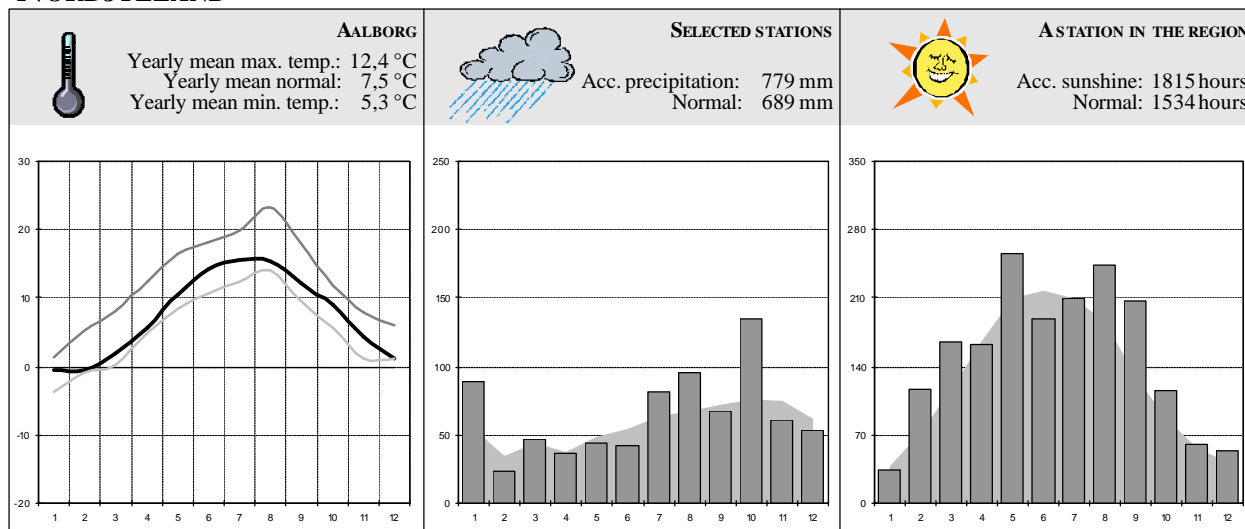
2004 - a rather warm, wet and sunny year

An annual mean of 8,7°C for Denmark as a whole made 2004 warmer (a surplus of 1°C) than the average for the period 1961-1990, ranging from 9,2 °C in the western parts of Jutland and the Isles south of Fyn to 8,2°C in the middle of Jutland. The annual accumulated precipitation for the country was 827 mm (normal 712 mm). The areas with most precipitation were the middle and western parts of Jylland received above 1.000 mm many places. The areas with the lowest precipitation were the areas Kattegat, Storebælt and Øresund received about 600 mm, some places below. 2004 was also very sunny. For the country as a whole 1.742 hours of bright sunshine was registered (normal 1.495 hours). The sunniest place in Denmark in 2004 was Skagen with about 2.100 hours, while the southernmost parts of Jylland near the border to Germany received about 1.500 hours as the lowest. This is as much as 600 hours in difference.

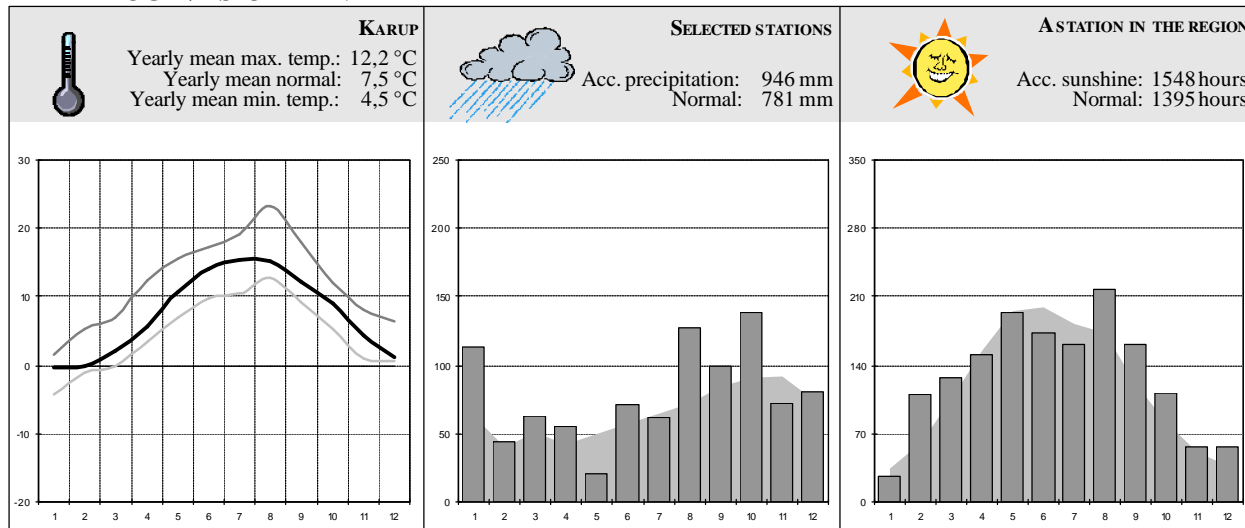
2004 - et varmt, vådt og solrigt år

Med en årsmiddeltemperatur på 8,7°C for landet som helhed blev 2004 en grad varmere end normalgennemsnittet for 1961-1990. Det spænder fra 9,2°C i det vestligste Jylland og det sydfynske øhav til 8,2°C i de indre dele af Jylland. Nedbøren blev i gennemsnit for landet en del over det normale med 827 mm (normal 712 mm). Mest nedbør fik det vestlige og sydlige Jylland, mellem 1.000 og 1.100 mm mange steder, enkelte steder over 1.100. Mindst nedbør fik Kattegat-, Storebælt- og Øresundsregionen samt Bornholm med omkring 600 mm, enkelte steder et stykke under. 2004 blev ret solrig med 1.742 timer sol i gennemsnit for landet som helhed mod normalt 1.495. Mest sol, omkring 2.100 timer fik Skagen, mens der i Sønderjylland ved den dansk-tyske grænse blev målt knapt 1.500 timer, en forskel på hele 600 timer!

NORDJYLLAND

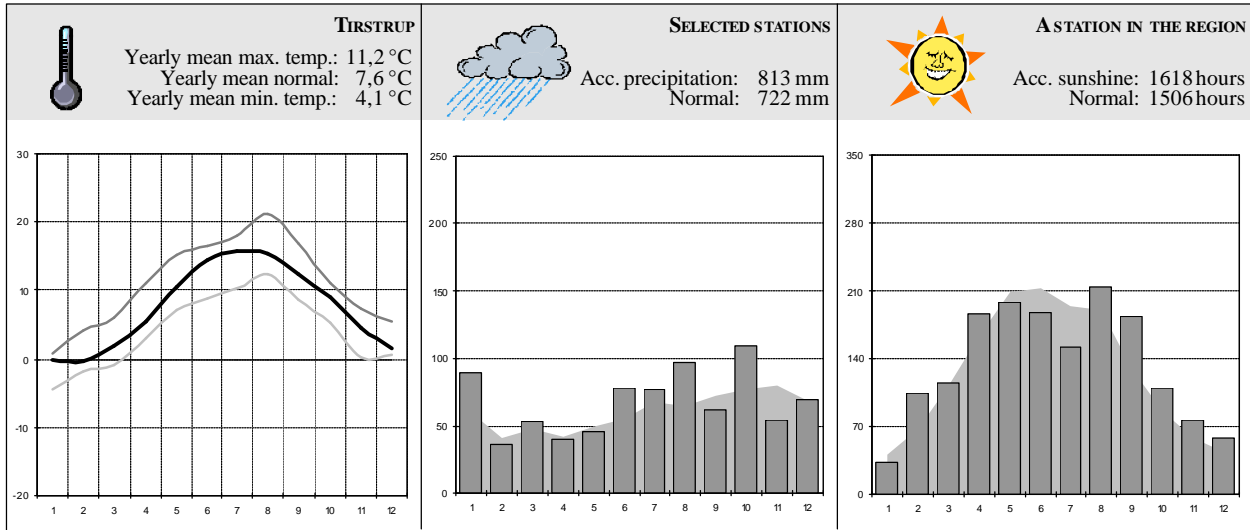


MIDT- OG VESTJYLLAND

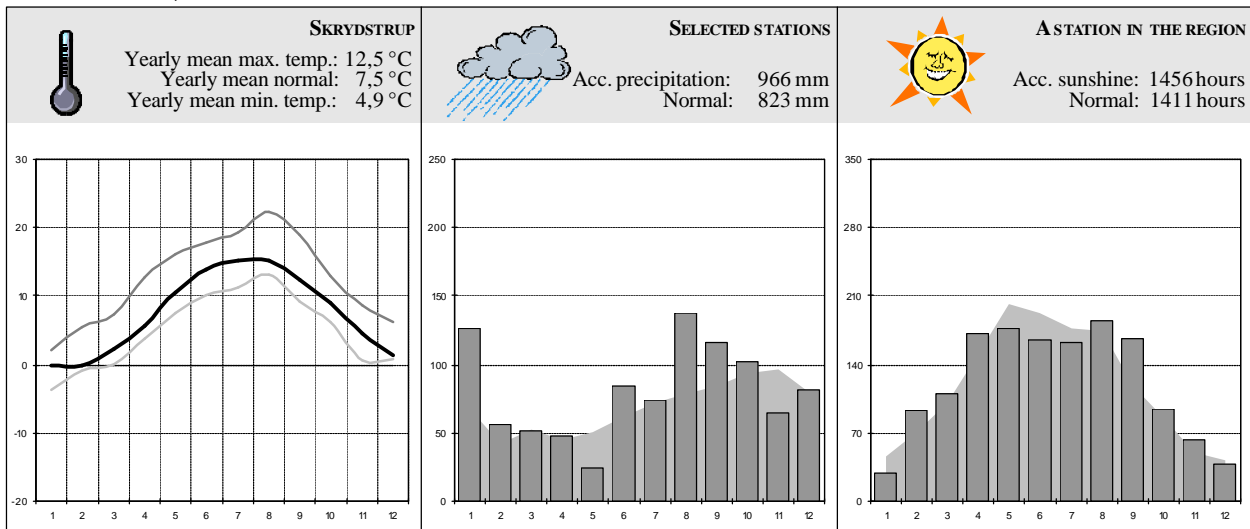




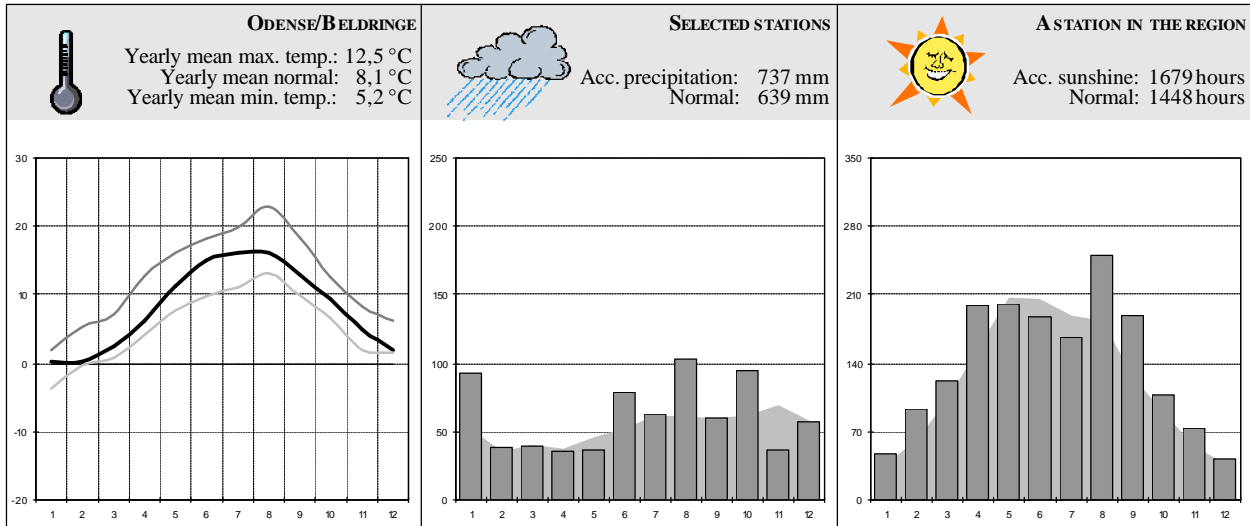
ØSTJYLLAND



SYD- OG SØNDERJYLLAND

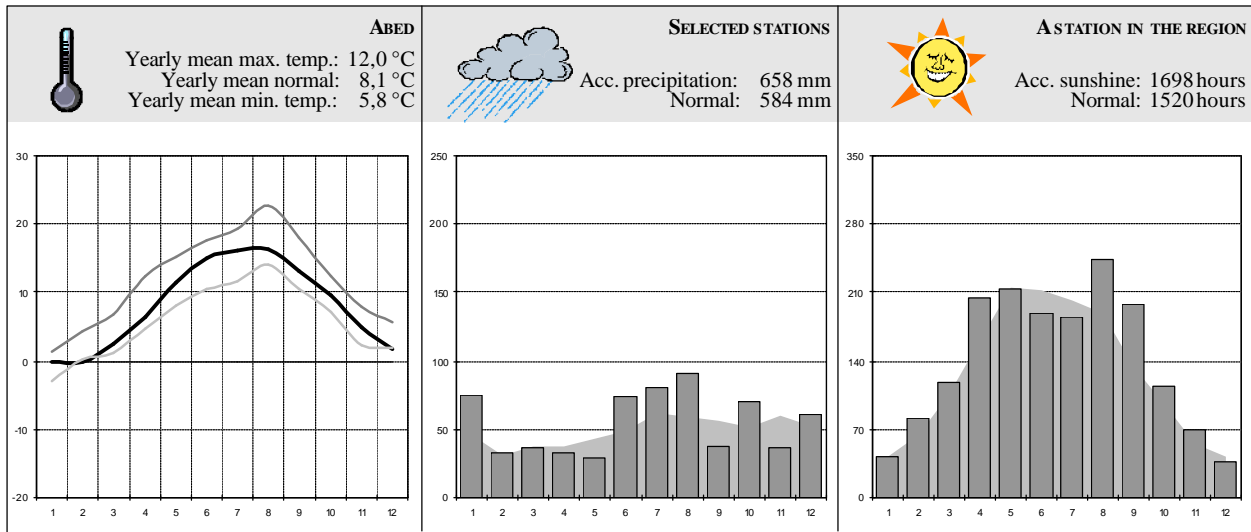


FYN

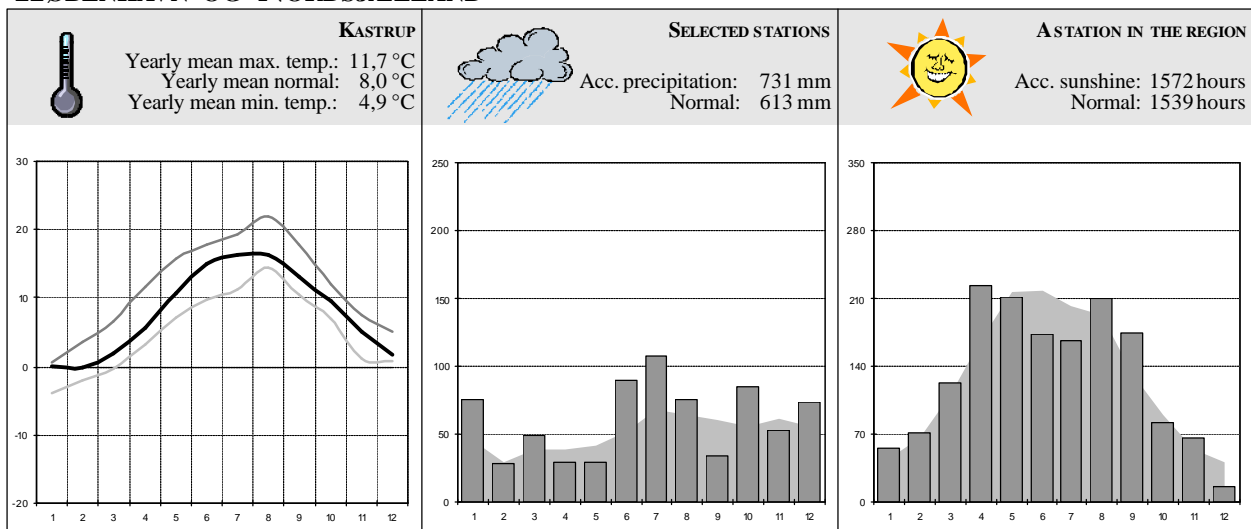




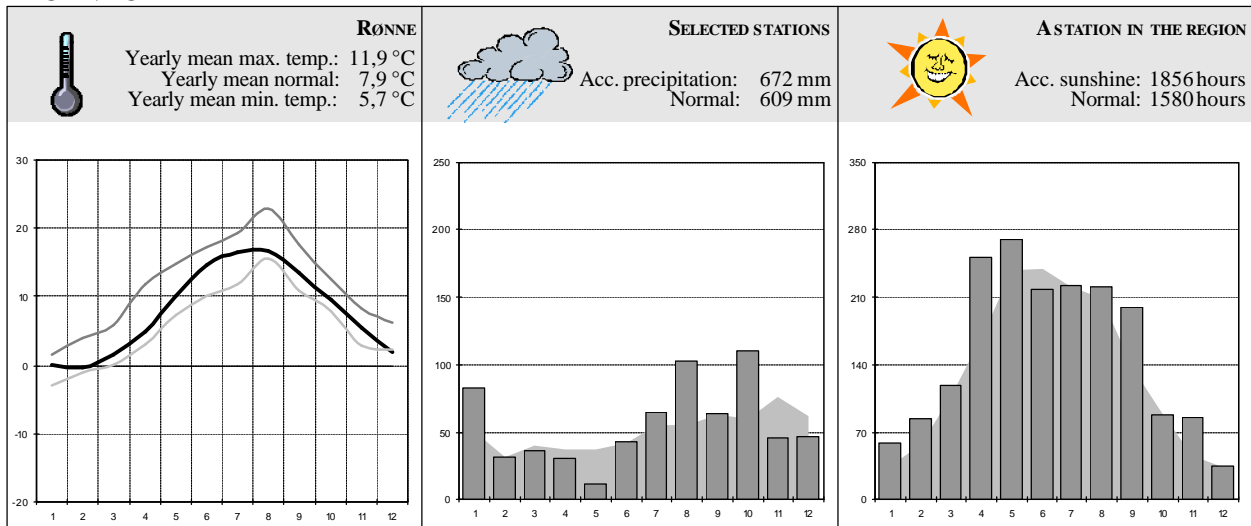
VEST- OG SYDSJÆLLAND SAMT LOLLAND/FALSTER



KØBENHAVN OG NORDSJÆLLAND



BORNHOLM





January 2004



Wet January, a bit colder than normal and with sunshine deficit

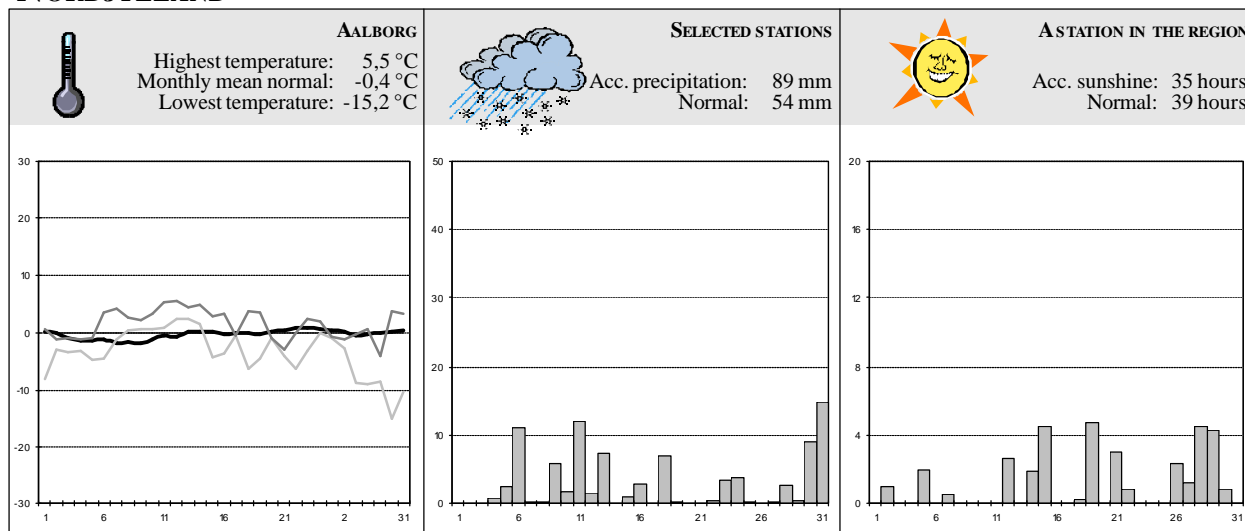
The monthly mean temperature was $-0,2^{\circ}\text{C}$ (normal 0°C). For the country as a whole the precipitation was 98 mm; 72% above the normal. The area with most precipitation was Ribe county received about 130 mm as a average. The area with the lowest precipitation was Vestsjælland county received just under 70 mm. At the end of the month the temperatures was below zero with frost and snow falling, causing local traffic problems. The Sun was shining in 37 hours; 14% below normal. The sunniest place was Bornholm, about 60 hours of bright sunshine, while Skagen only received about 21 hours as the lowest.

Januar blev nedbørrig, lidt solfattigere og lidt koldere end normalt

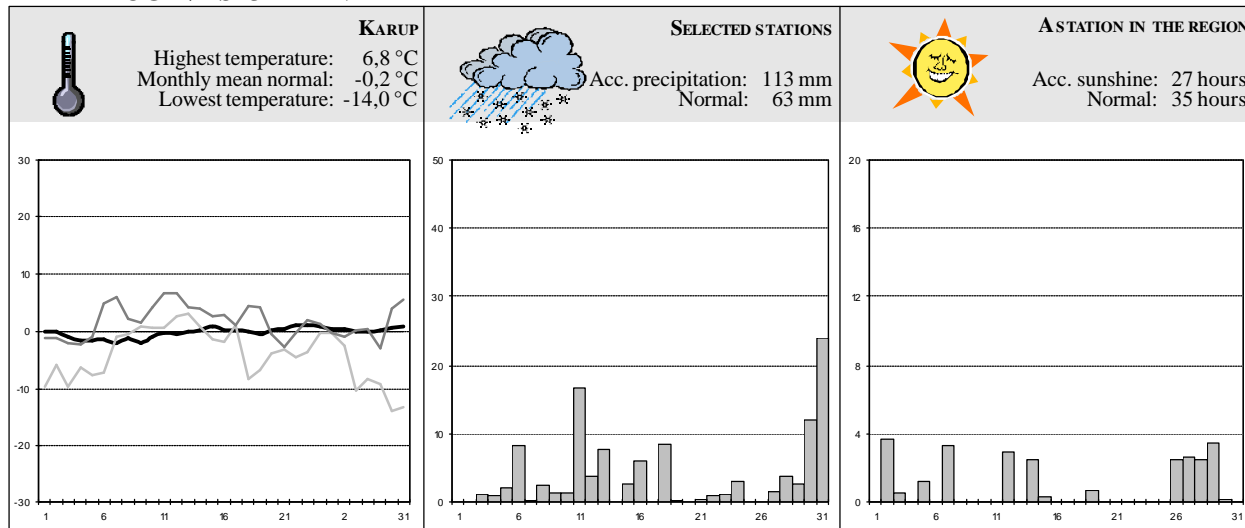
Gennemsnitstemperaturen for landet som helhed blev $-0,2^{\circ}\text{C}$ (normal 0°C). I gennemsnit ud over landet faldt der 98 mm nedbør. Det er 72% over det normale. Mest nedbør fik Ribe Amt med omkring 130 mm i gennemsnit, og mindst nedbør fik Vestsjællands Amt med knapt 70 mm i gennemsnit. Januar sluttede med frost og en del sne, der gav trafikproblemer enkelte steder.

Solen skinnede i gennemsnit i landet i 37 timer. Det er 14% under normalgennemsnittet. Solen skinnede mest på Bornholm med næsten 60 timer, mens Skagen kun fik 21 timers sol.

NORDJYLLAND

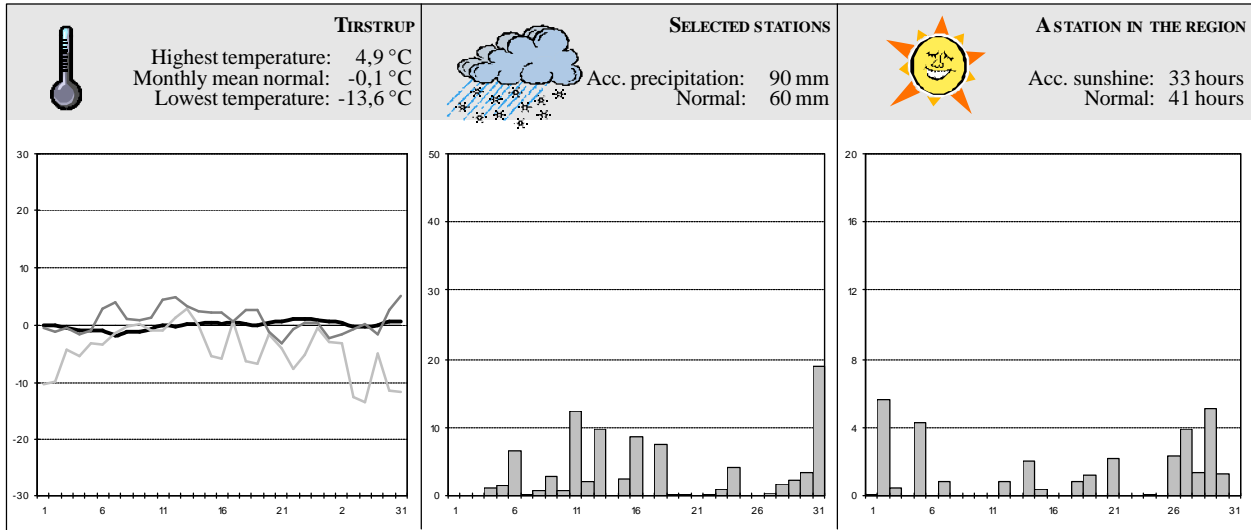


MIDT- OG VESTJYLLAND

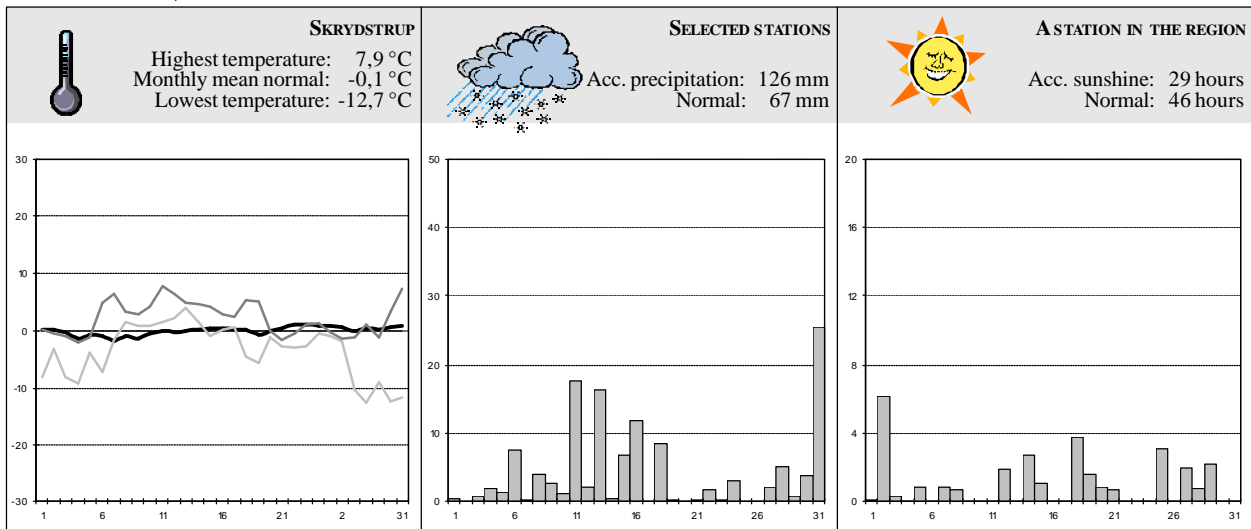




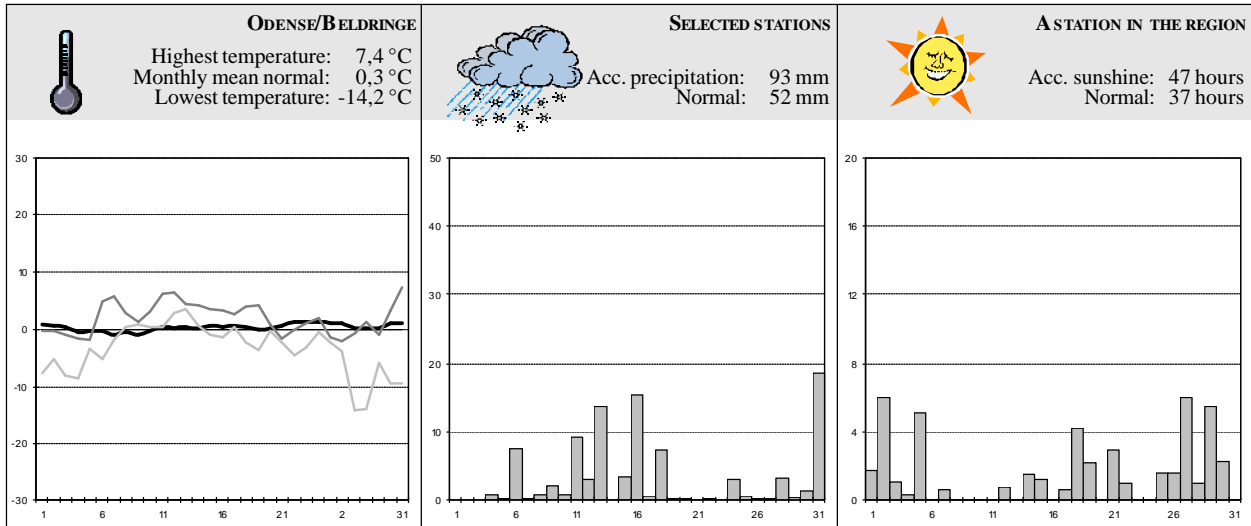
ØSTJYLLAND



SYD- OG SØNDERJYLLAND

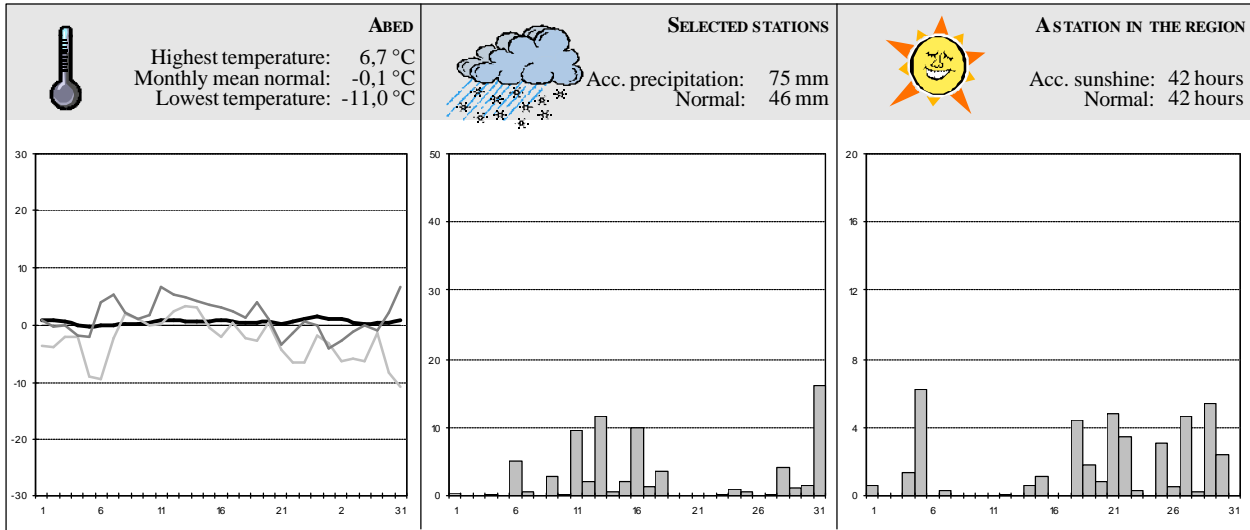


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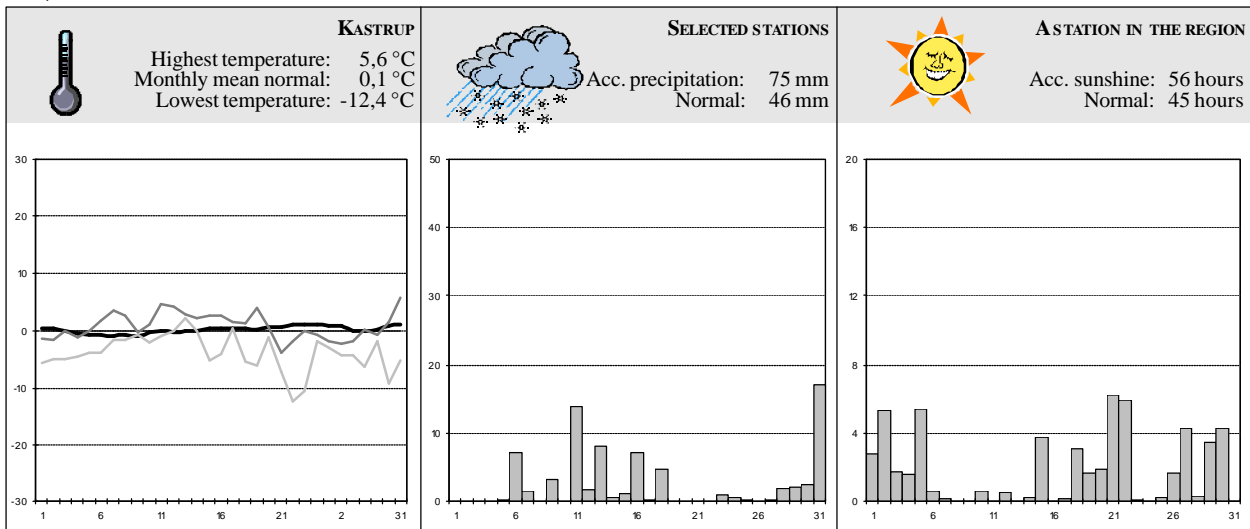




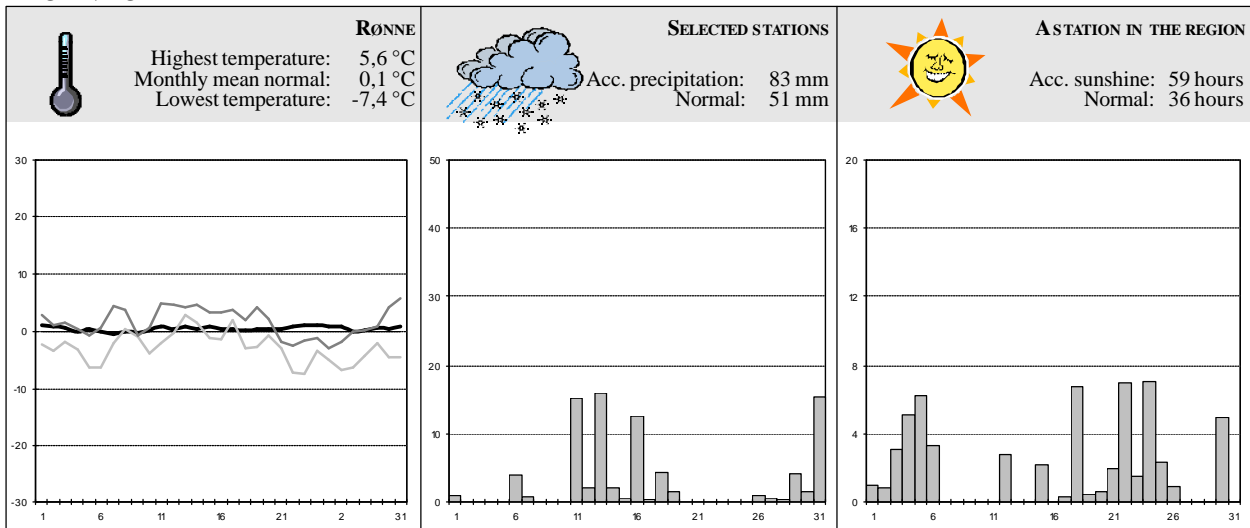
VEST- OG SYDSJÆLLAND SAMT LOLLAND/FALSTER



KØBENHAVN OG NORDSJÆLLAND



BORNHOLM





February 2004



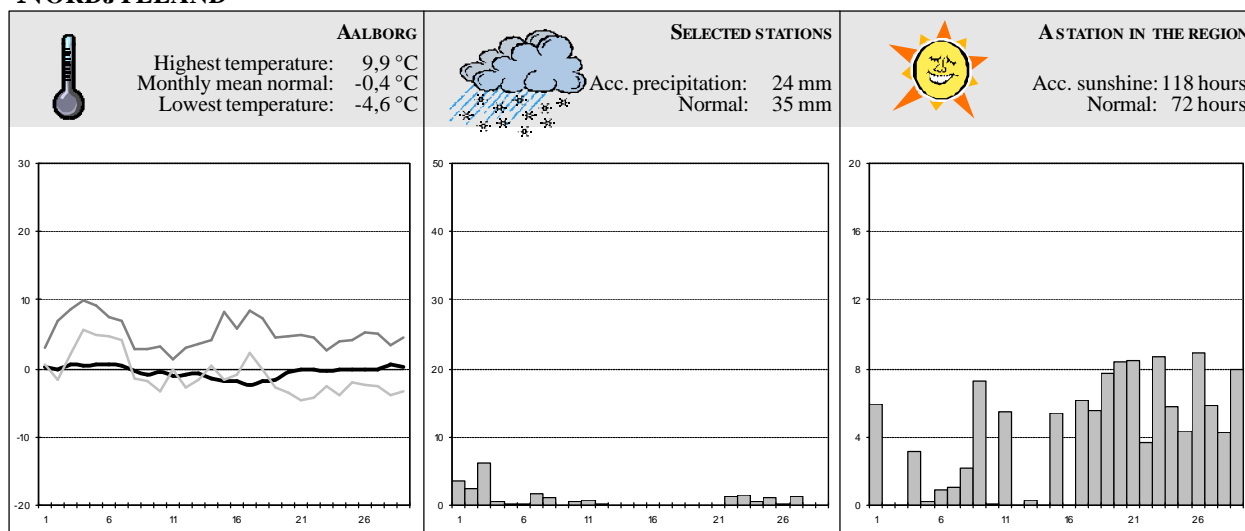
February was sunny and rather warm

The monthly mean temperature was 2,2°C, that is 2,2°C above the normal for the period 1961-90. For the country as a whole the precipitation was 40 mm, only 5% above the normal precipitation (38 mm). The area with most precipitation was Sønderjylland county received about 60 mm as a average (normal 41 mm). The areas with the lowest precipitation were the northeastern parts of Sjælland and Nordjylland county received below 30 mm as a average (normal 30-35 mm). The Sun was shining in 104 hours; 50% above normal. The sunniest place was Himmerland, above 130 hours of bright sunshine, while the eastern most parts of Sjælland received about 75 hours as the lowest.

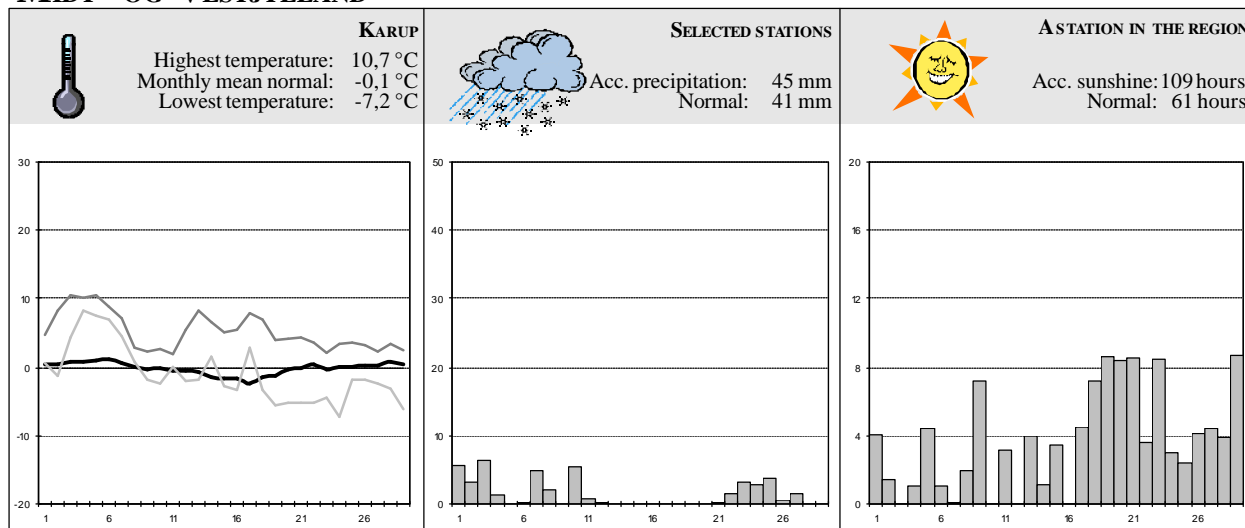
Februar blev solrig og ret varm

Gennemsnitstemperaturen for landet som helhed blev 2,2°C. Det er 2,2°C over normalgennemsnittet for perioden 1961-90. I gennemsnit ud over landet faldt der 40 mm nedbør. Det er blot 5% over normalen på 38 mm. Mest nedbør fik Sønderjyllands Amt med ca. 60 mm i gennemsnit mod normalt 41 mm, mens der i Nordøstsjælland og i Nordjyllands Amt faldt under 30 mm i gennemsnit mod normalt 30-35 mm. Solen skinnede i gennemsnit i landet i 104 timer. Det er 50% over normalgennemsnittet. Der var mest sol i Himmerland med over 130 timer, mens der var mindst sol i det østlige Sjælland, der måtte nøjes med omkring 75 timer.

NORDJYLLAND

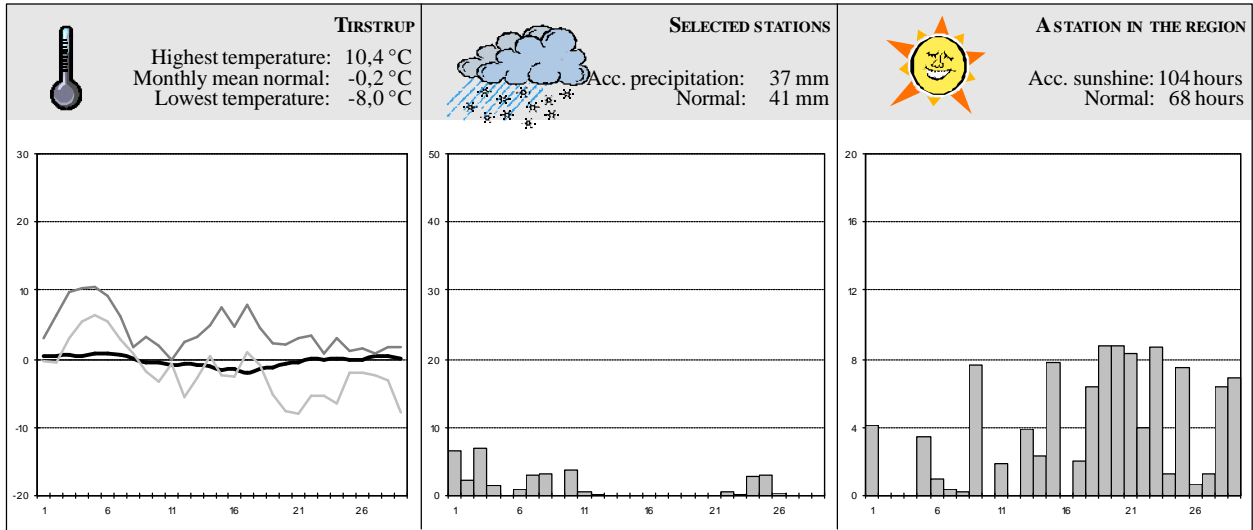


MIDT- OG VESTJYLLAND

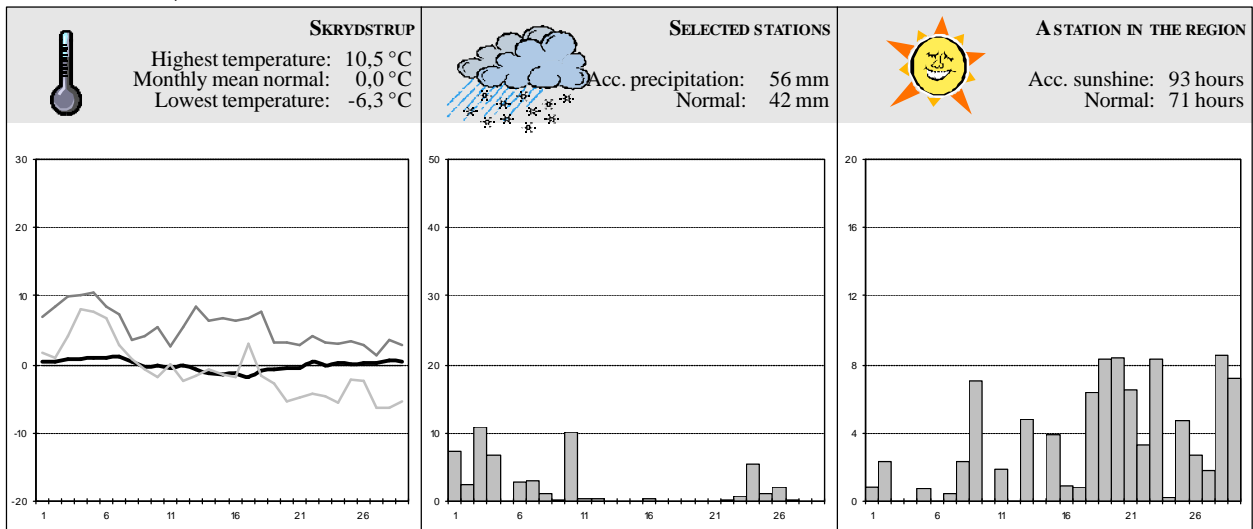




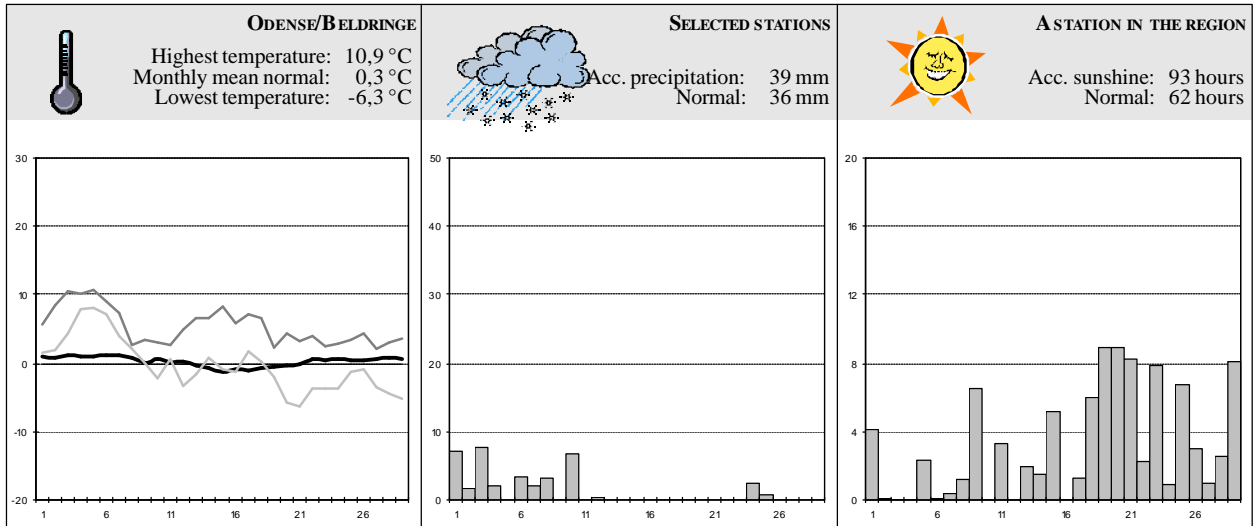
ØSTJYLLAND



SYD- OG SØNDERJYLLAND

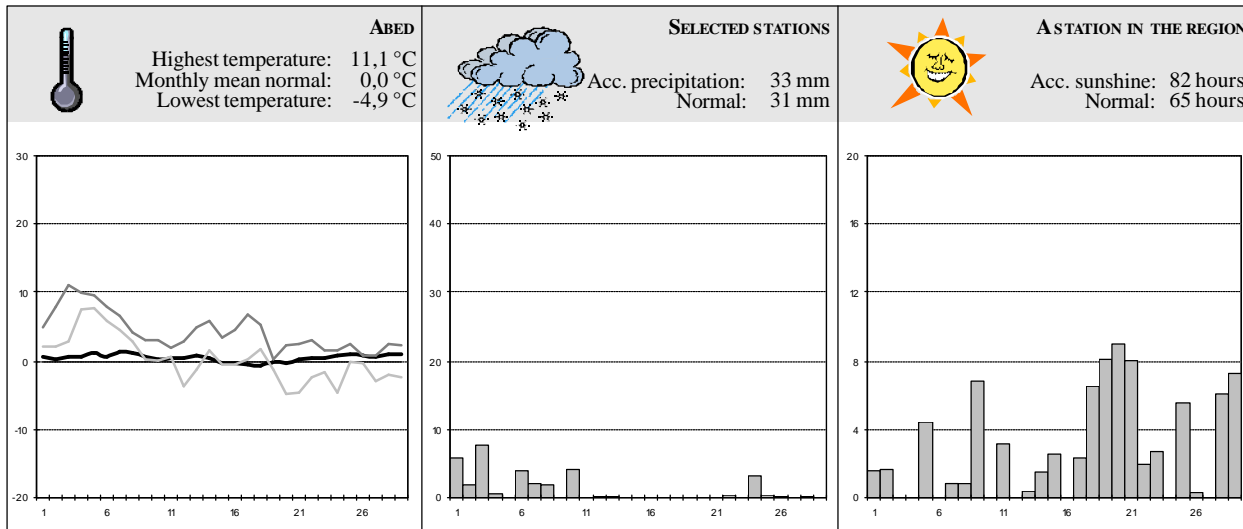


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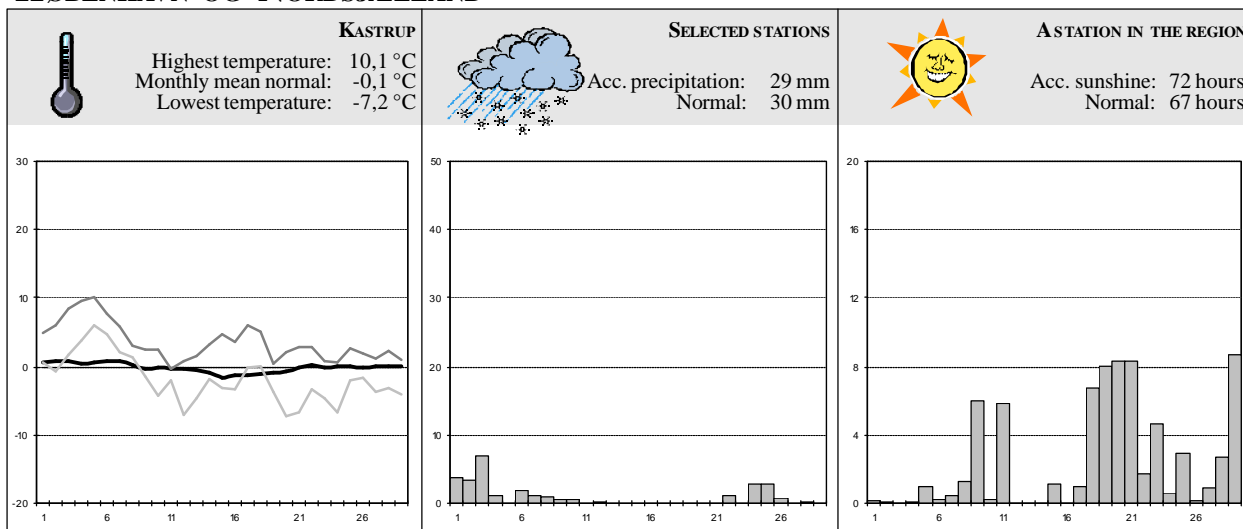




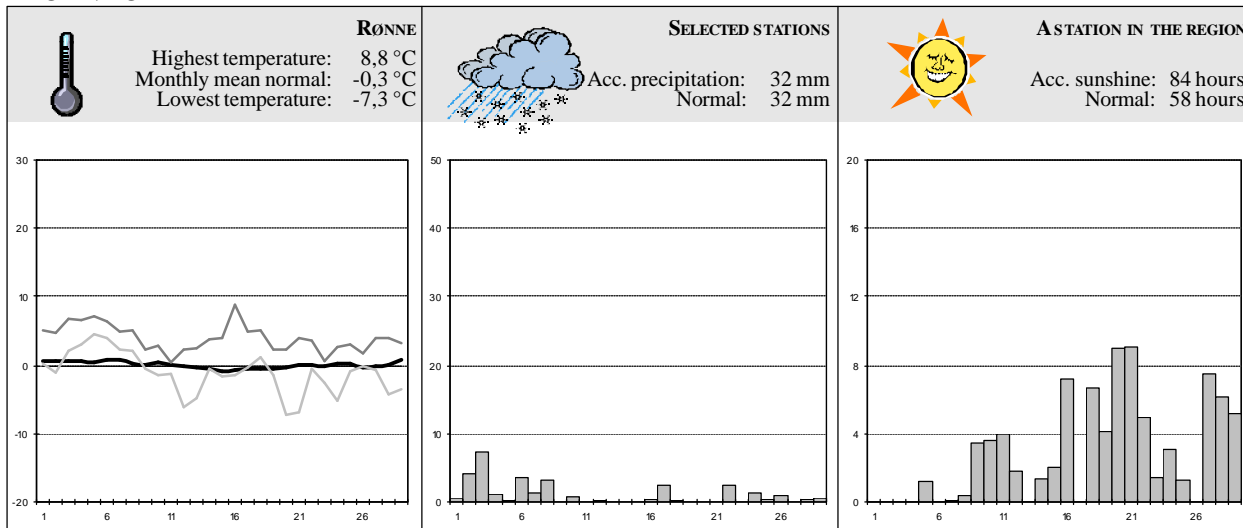
VEST- OG SYDSJÆLLAND SAMT LOLLAND/FALSTER



KØBENHAVN OG NORDSJÆLLAND



BORNHOLM





March 2004



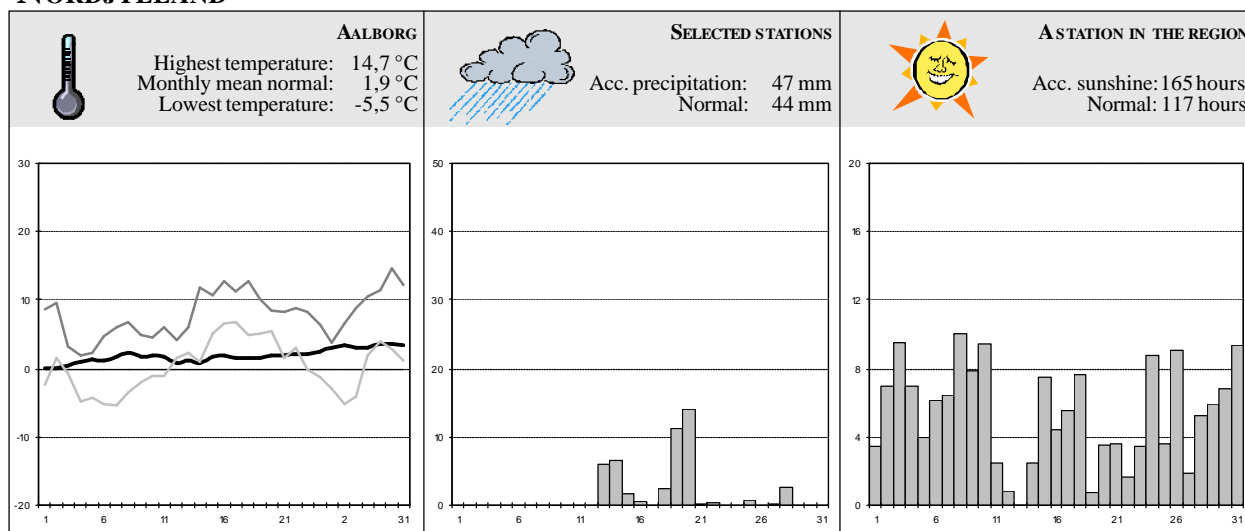
March was sunny and rather warm

The monthly mean temperature was 3,7°C; that is 1,6°C above the normal for the period 1961-90. For the country as a whole the precipitation was 50 mm; 9% above the normal (46 mm). The areas with most precipitation were Viborg and Ringkøbing counties as a average received 62 and 64 mm respectively (normal 48 and 53 mm respectively). The area with the lowest precipitation was Storstrøm county just under 35 mm as a average (normal 37 mm). The Sun was shining 139 hours; 26% above normal. The sunniest place in March 2003 was Skagen, about 195 hours, while the southern parts of Jylland only received about 110 hours as the lowest.

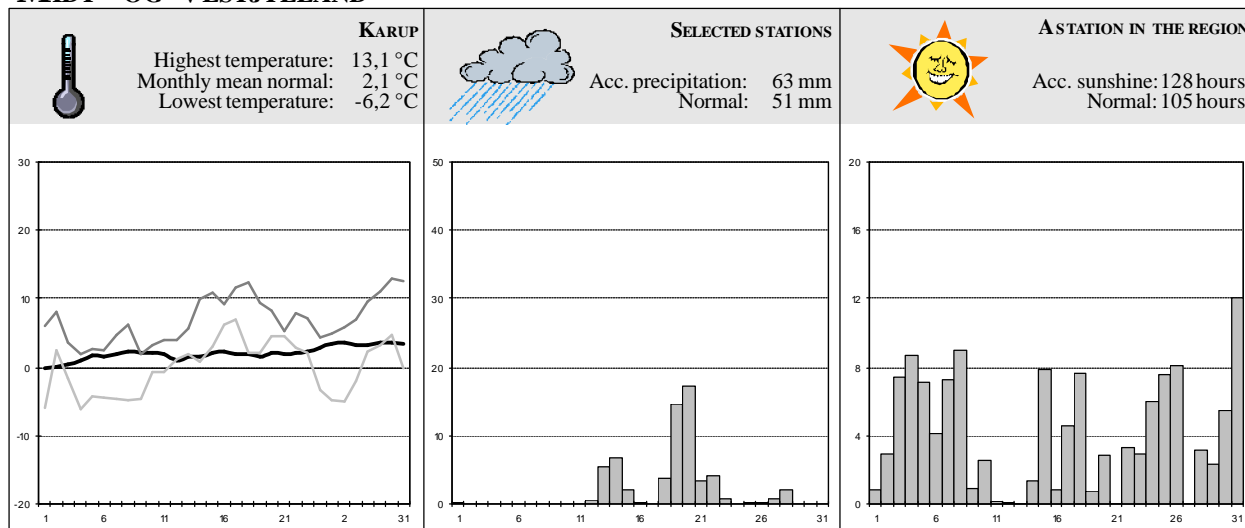
Marts blev solrig og ret varm

Gennemsnitstemperaturen for landet som helhed blev 3,7°C. Det er 1,6°C over normalgennemsnittet over perioden 1961-90. I gennemsnit ud over landet faldt der 50 mm nedbør, hvilket er 9% over normalgennemsnittet på 46 mm. Mest nedbør fik Viborg og Ringkøbing Amter med henh. 62 og 64 mm i gennemsnit (normalt 48 og 53 mm), mens der blot faldt knapt 35 mm i gennemsnit over Storstrøm Amt (normalt 37 mm). Solen skinnede i gennemsnit i landet i 139 timer. Det er 26% mere end normalt. Der var mest sol i Skagen med ca. 195 timer, mens der var mindst sol i det sydlige Jylland, der måtte nøjes med omkring 110 timer.

NORDJYLLAND

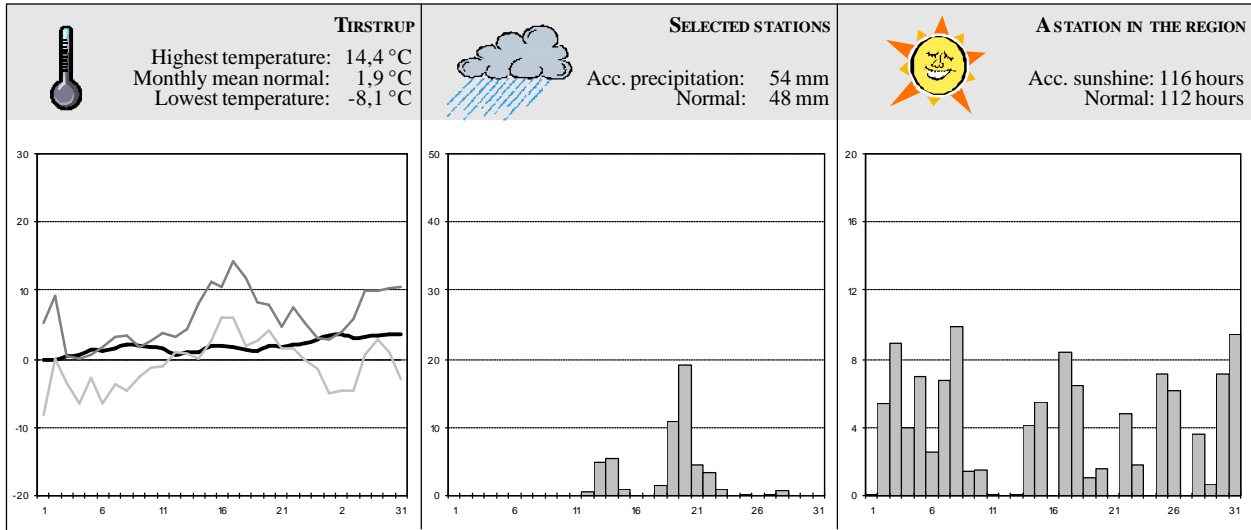


MIDT- OG VESTJYLLAND

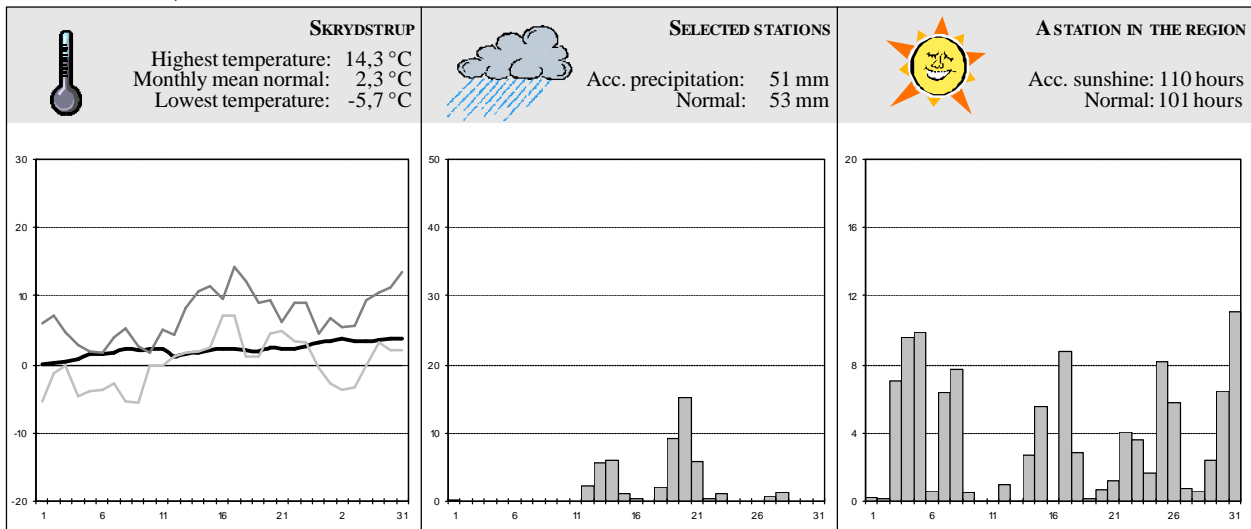




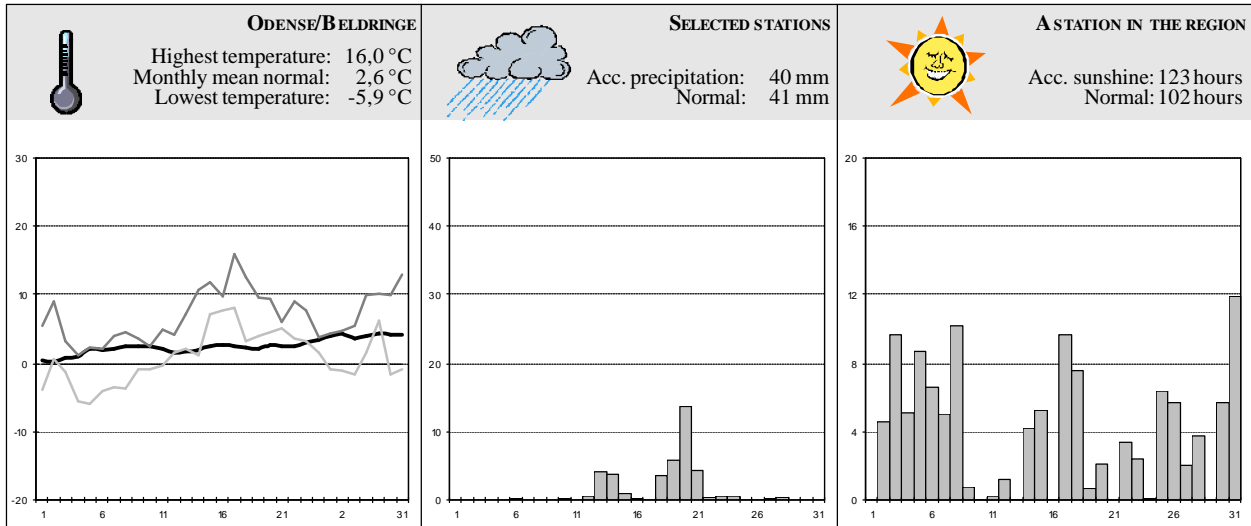
ØSTJYLLAND



SYD- OG SØNDERJYLLAND

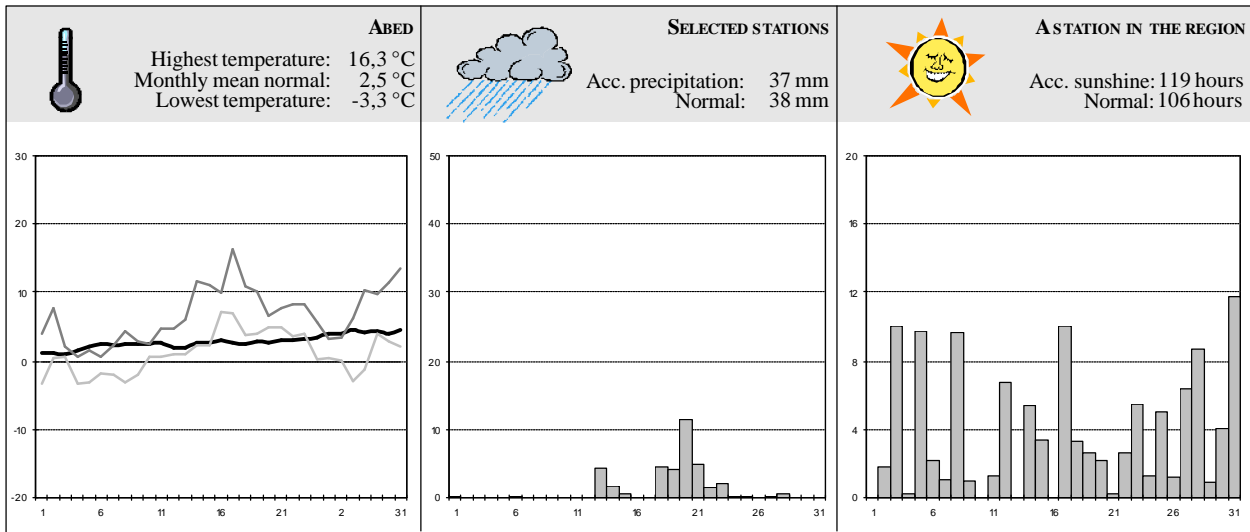


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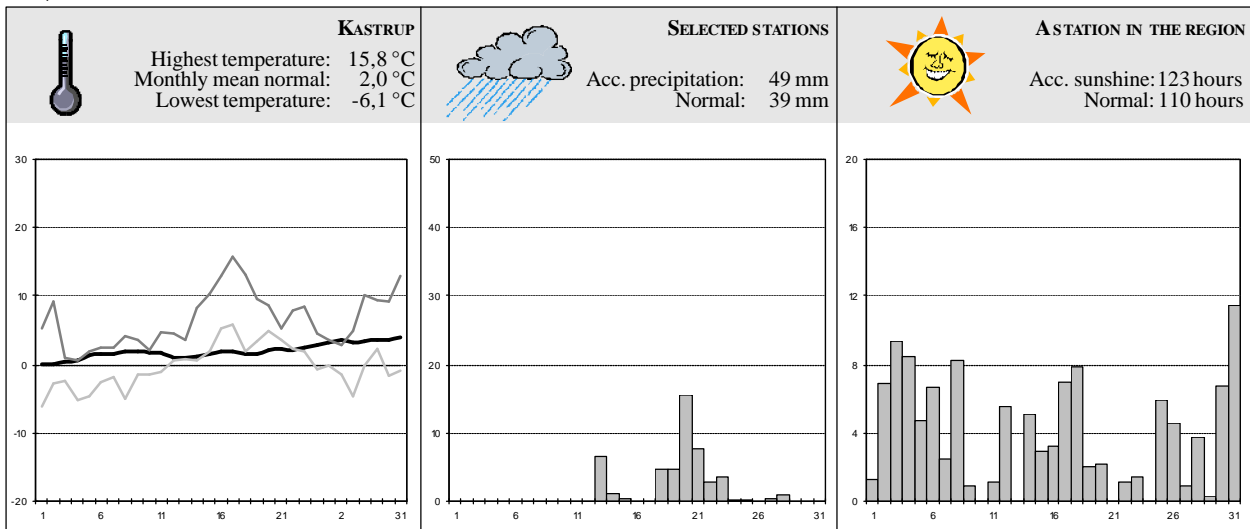




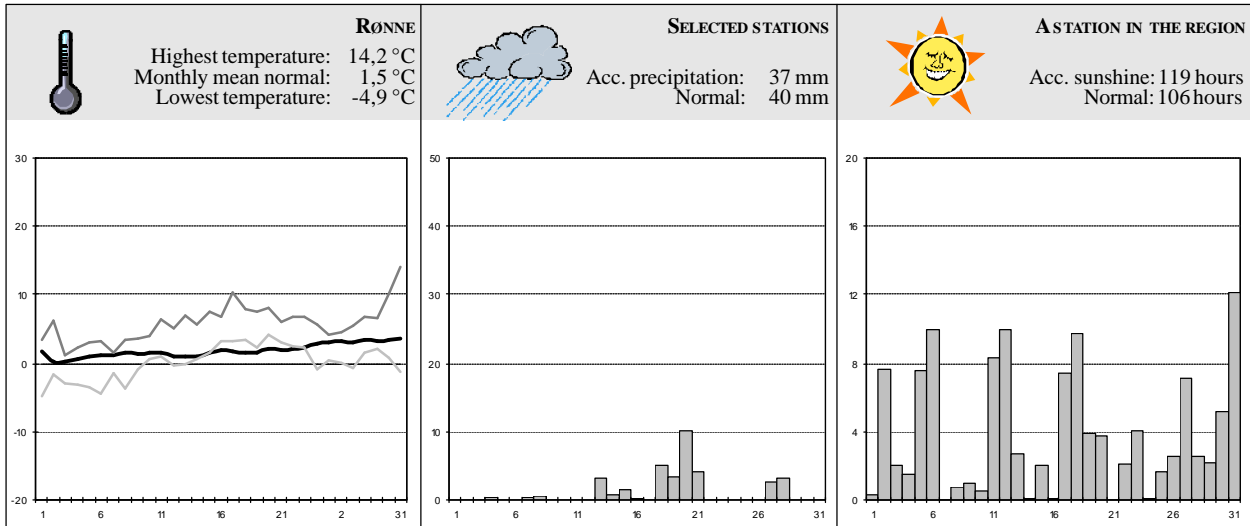
VEST- OG SYDSJÆLLAND SAMT LOLLAND/FALSTER



KØBENHAVN OG NORDSJÆLLAND



BORNHOLM





April 2004



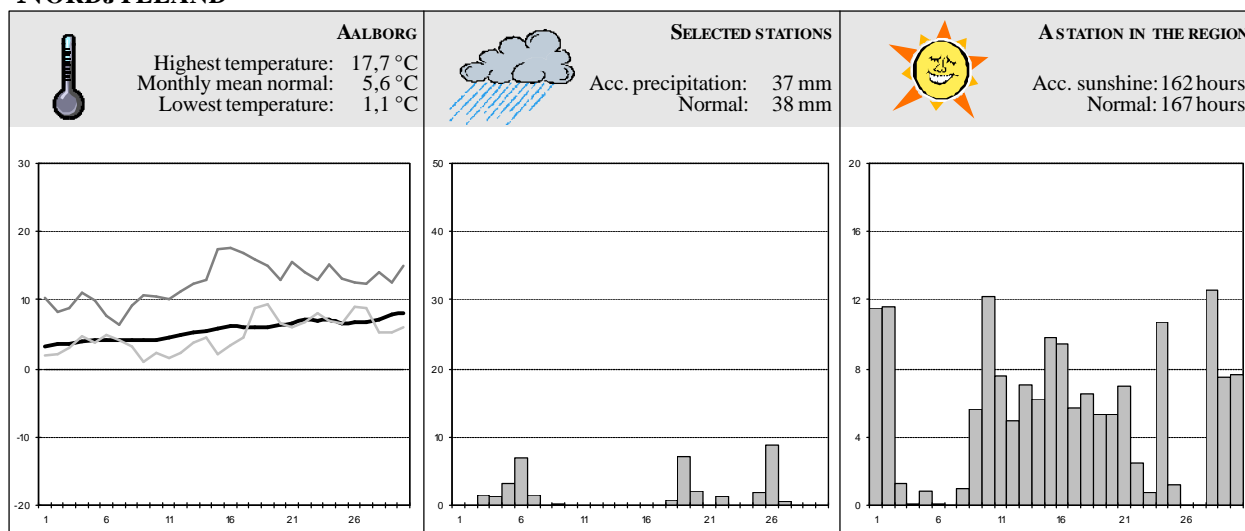
April was quite warm with a surplus of sunshine

The monthly mean temperature for the country as a whole was as much as 7,9°C (normal 5,7°C). For the country as a whole the rainfall was 42 mm; only 1 mm above the normal. The areas with most precipitation were Ringkøbing and Ribe counties received about 55 mm as a average (normal 43 and 55 mm). The areas with the lowest precipitation were the northeastern parts of Sjælland and Bornholm received about 30 mm (normal 39 and 37 mm). The Sun was shining 187 hours; 15% above the normal. The sunniest place was Bornholm, about 250 hours, while the northwestern parts of Jylland only received about 150 hours as the lowest.

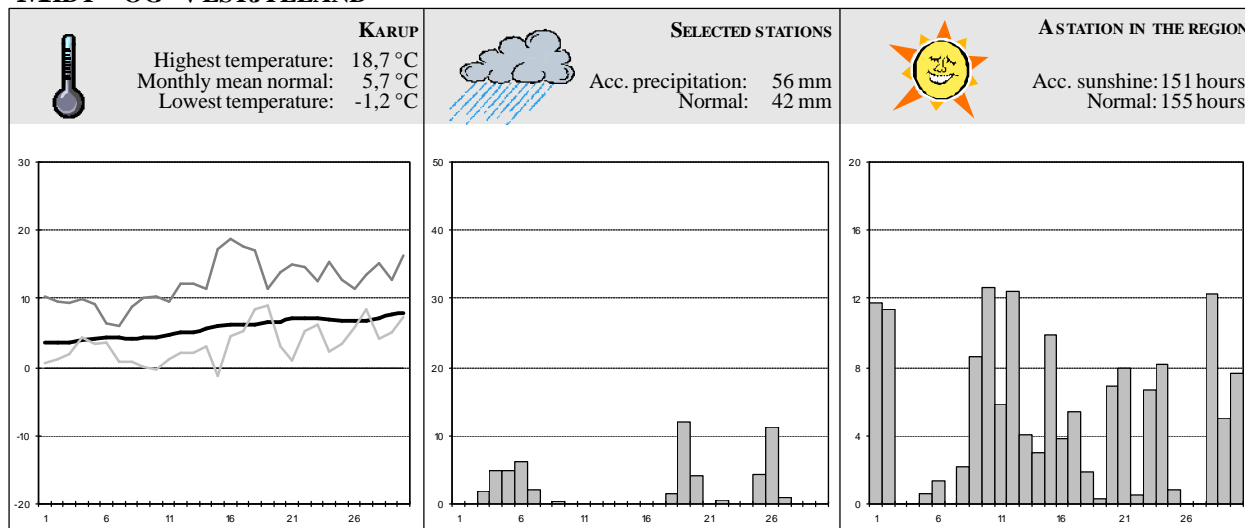
April var ret varm med overskud af sol

Gennemsnitstemperaturen for landet som helhed blev 7,9°C (normal 5,7°C). I gennemsnit ud over landet faldt der 42 mm nedbør. Det er blot 1 mm over det normale. Ringkøbing og Ribe Amter fik mest med omkring 55 mm i gennemsnit (normalt 43 og 45 mm), mens Nordøstsjælland og Bornholm fik mindst med omkring 30 mm i gennemsnit (normalt 39 og 37 mm). Solen skinnede i gennemsnit i landet i 187 timer. Det er 15% mere end normalt. Der var mest sol på Bornholm med omkring 250 timer, mens der var mindst sol i Nordvestjylland, der måtte nøjes med omkring 150 timer.

NORDJYLLAND

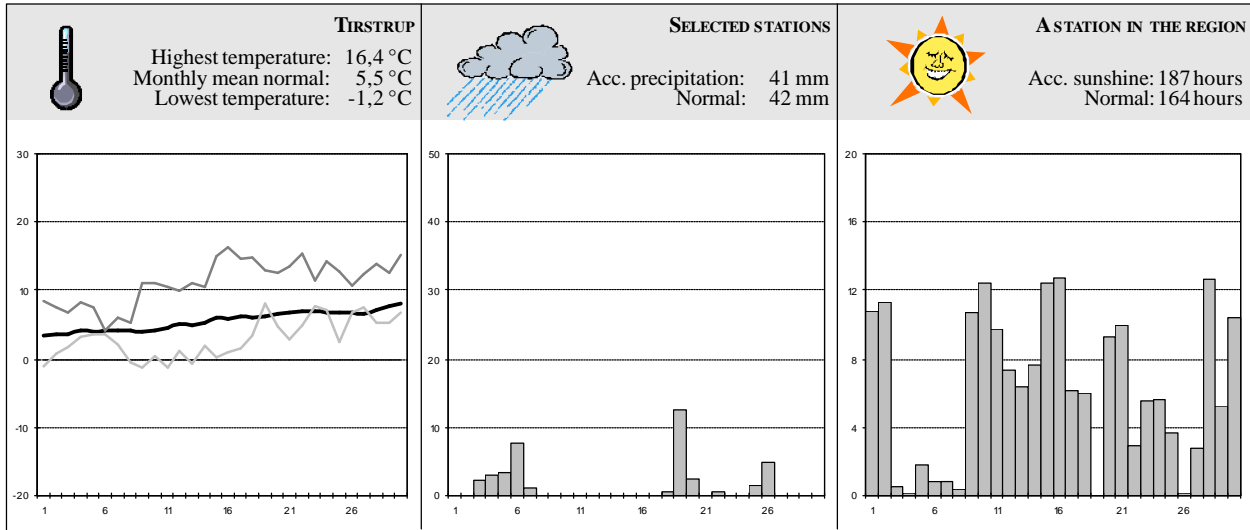


MIDT- OG VESTJYLLAND

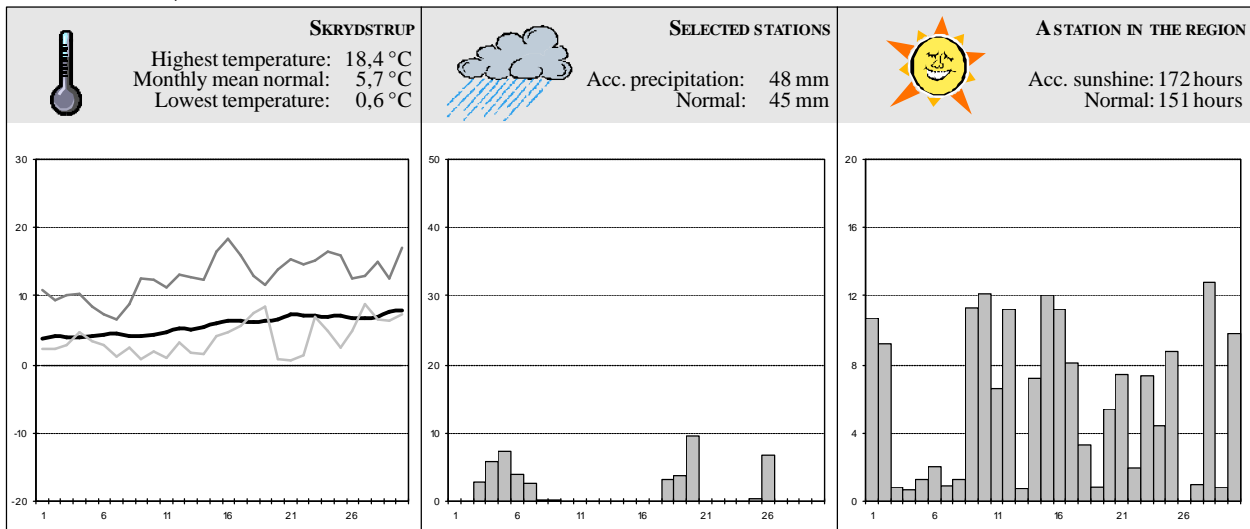




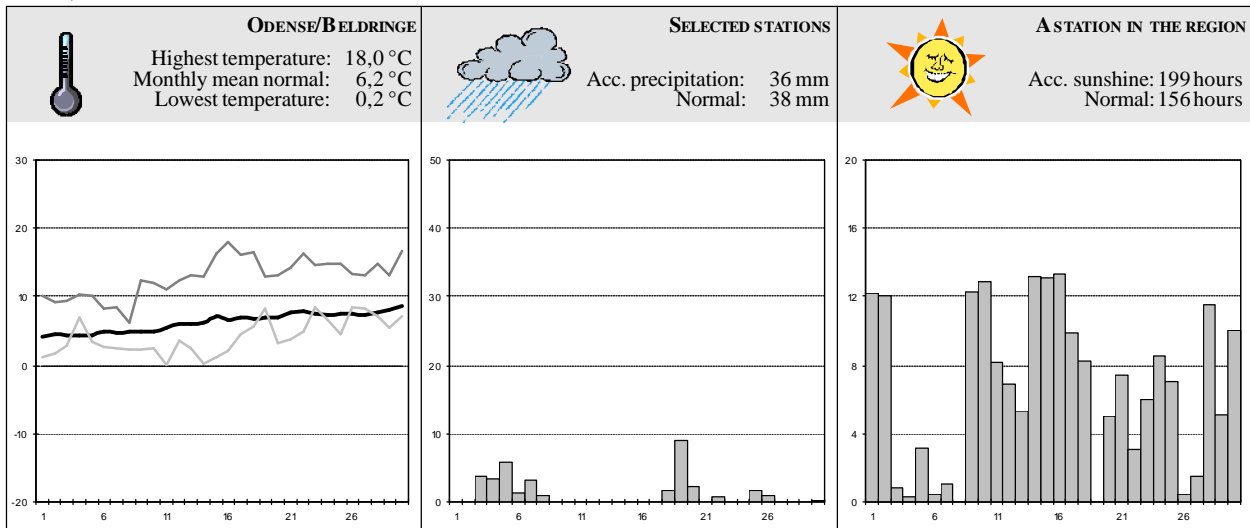
ØSTJYLLAND



SYD- OG SØNDERJYLLAND

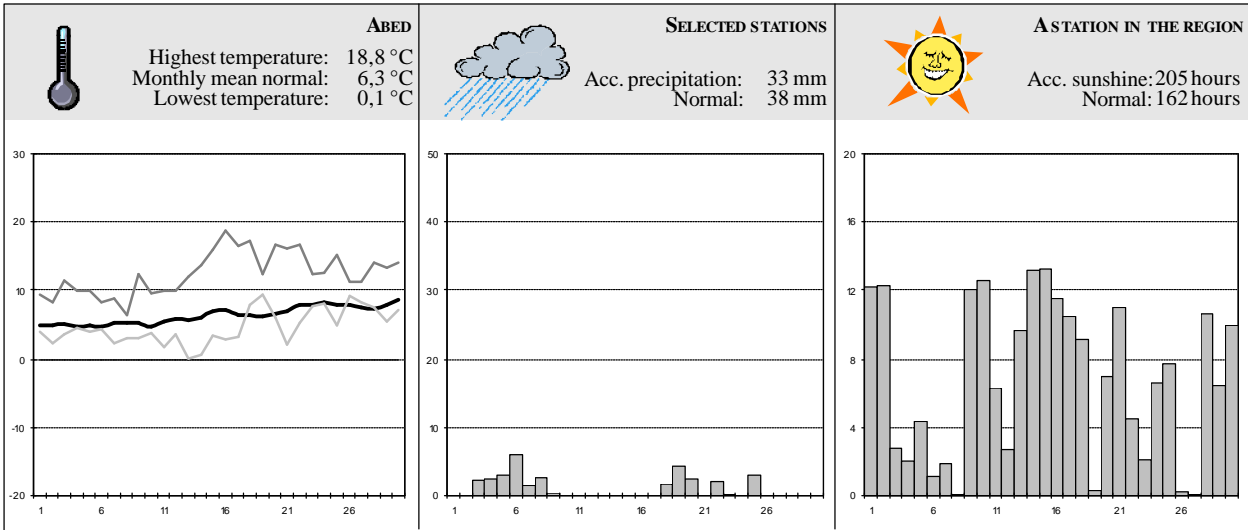


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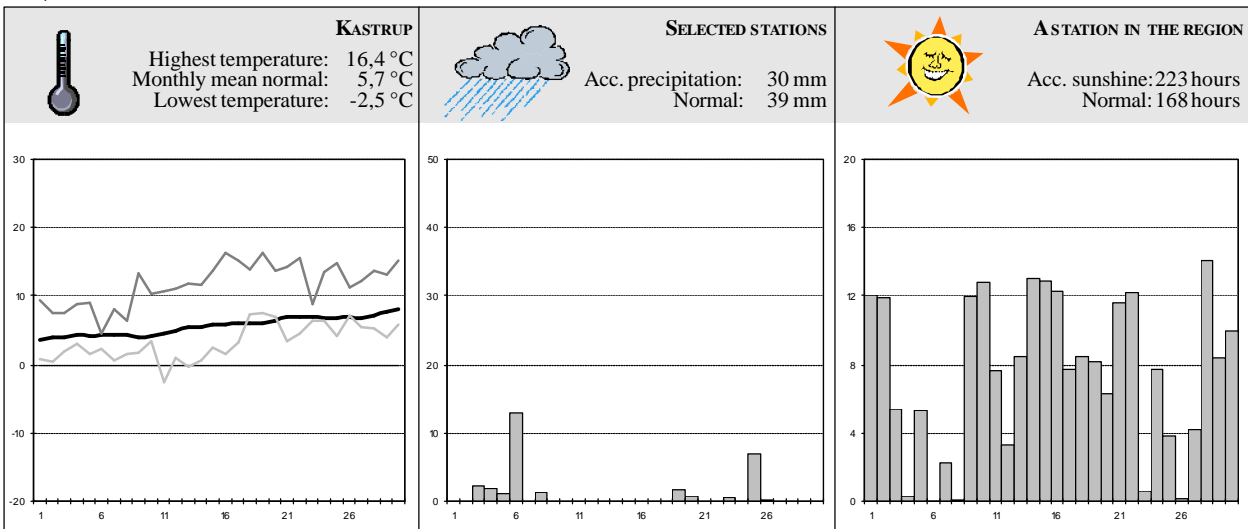




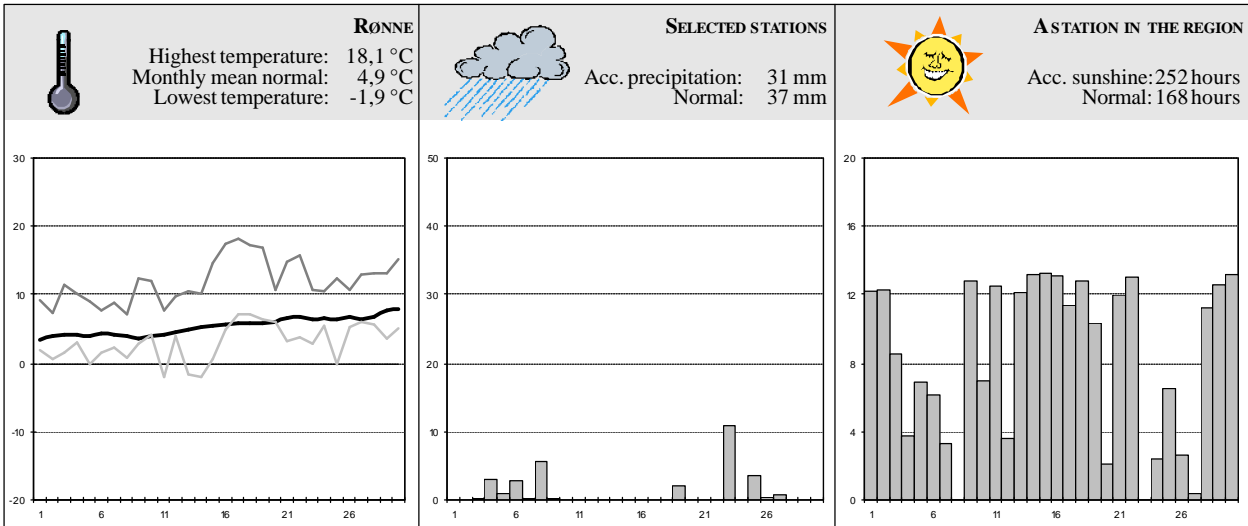
VEST- OG SYDSJÆLLAND SAMT LOLLAND/FALSTER



KØBENHAVN OG NORDSJÆLLAND



BORNHOLM





May 2004



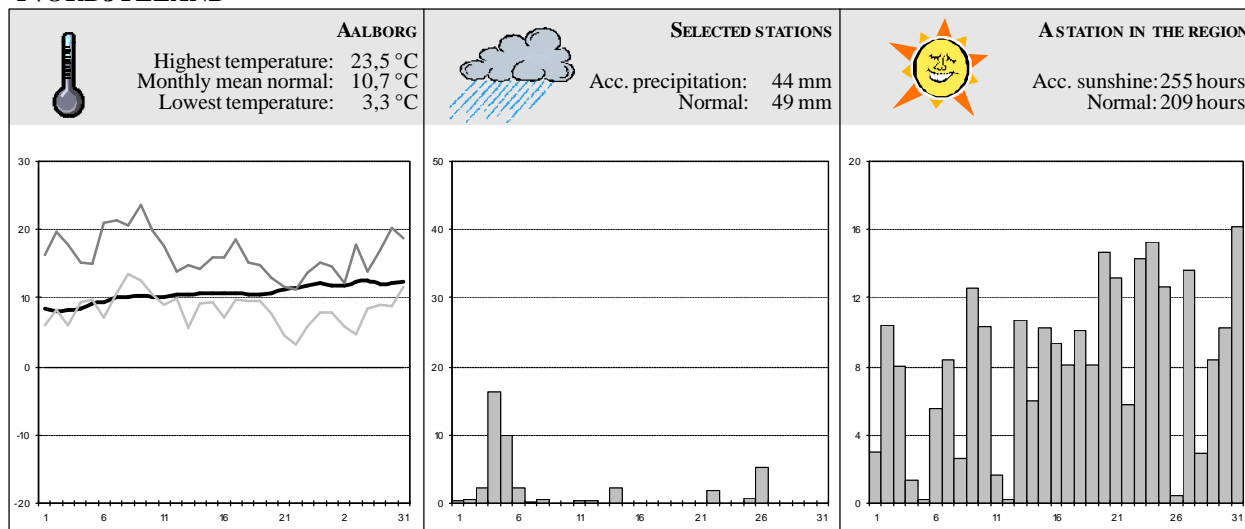
May was rather warm and dry

The monthly mean temperature for the country as a whole was 11,3°C; that is 0,5°C above the normal for the period 1961-90. For the country as a whole the rainfall was 31 mm; 35% below normal. The area with most precipitation was Århus county received slightly below 50 mm as a average (normal 46 mm). The area with the lowest precipitation was Bornholm only received 10-15 mm as a average (normal 37 mm). As late as 22 May there was showers with hail and snow falling (also melting snow). The Sun was shining 220 hours as a average for the country as a whole; more than 5% above normal. The sunniest place was Skagen, 285 hours, while the southernmost parts of Jylland near the border to Germany only received about 180 hours as the lowest.

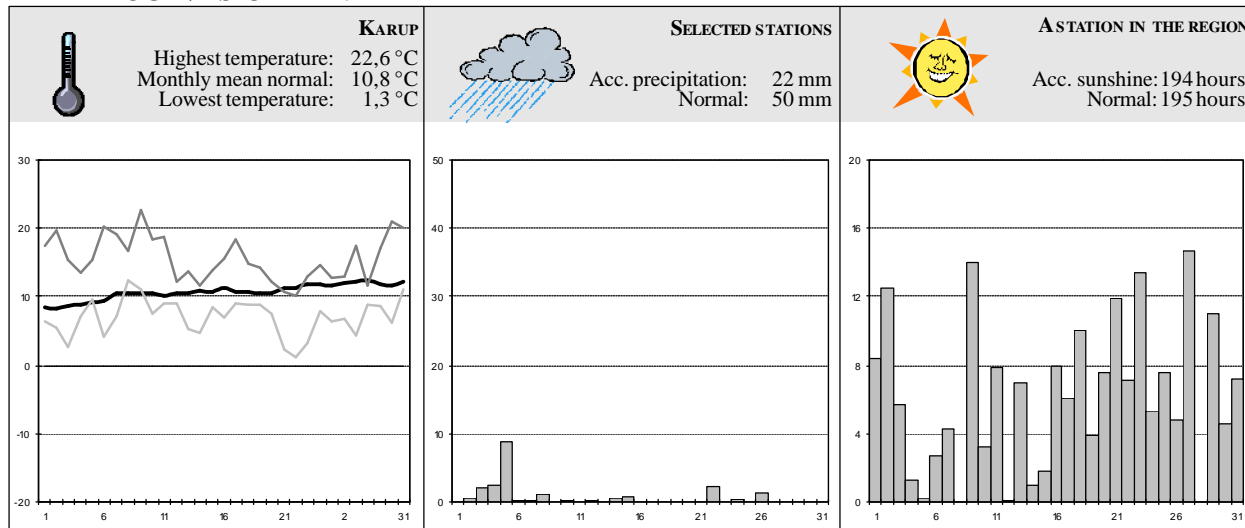
Maj blev ret lun og tør

Gennemsnitstemperaturen for landet som helhed blev 11,3°C. Det er 0,5°C over normalgennemsnittet over perioden 1961-90. I gennemsnit ud over landet faldt der 31 mm nedbør. Det er 35% under det normale. Mest nedbør fik Århus Amt med lidt under 50 mm i gennemsnit (normalt 46 mm), mens der kun faldt 10-15 mm i gennemsnit på Bornholm (normalt 37 mm). Så sent som 22. maj fik Danmark en sidste hilsen fra vinteren, da der trængte kold luft med byger af hagl, slud og tøsne ned over landet fra nord. Det var dog hurtigt overstået. Solen skinnede i gennemsnit i landet i 220 timer. Det er 5% mere end normalt. Der var mest sol i Skagen med 285 timer, mens der var mindst sol i Sønderjylland ved den dansk-tyske grænse, der måtte nøjes med lige omkring 180 timer.

NORDJYLLAND

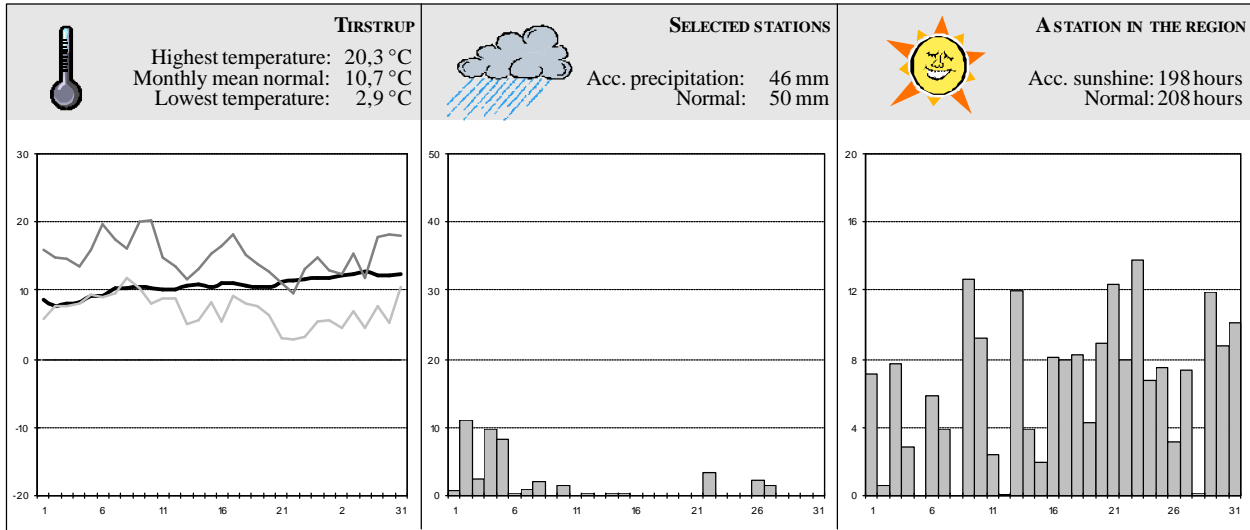


MIDT- OG VESTJYLLAND

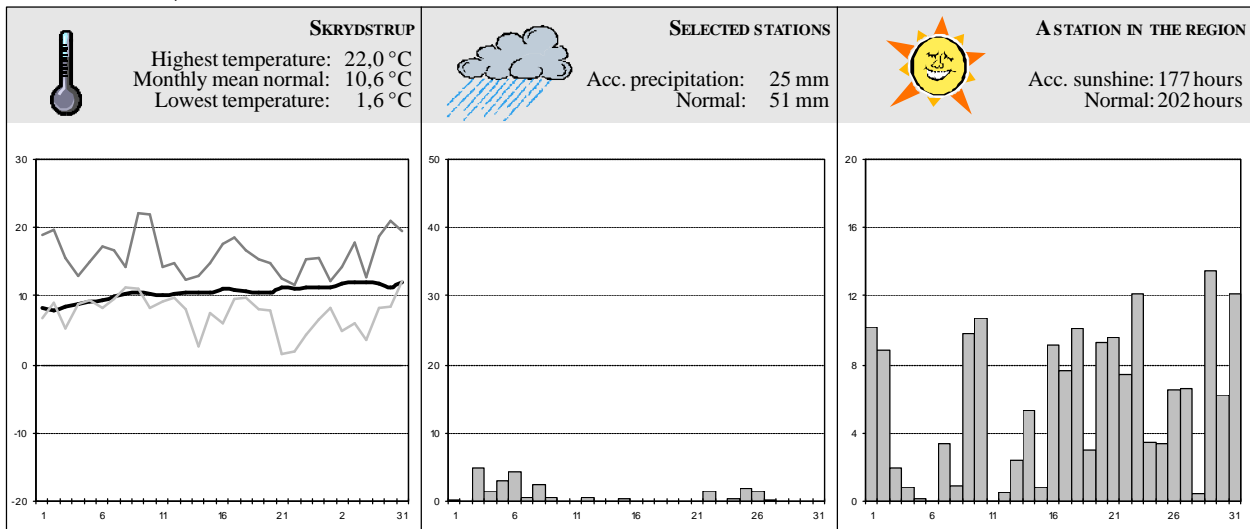




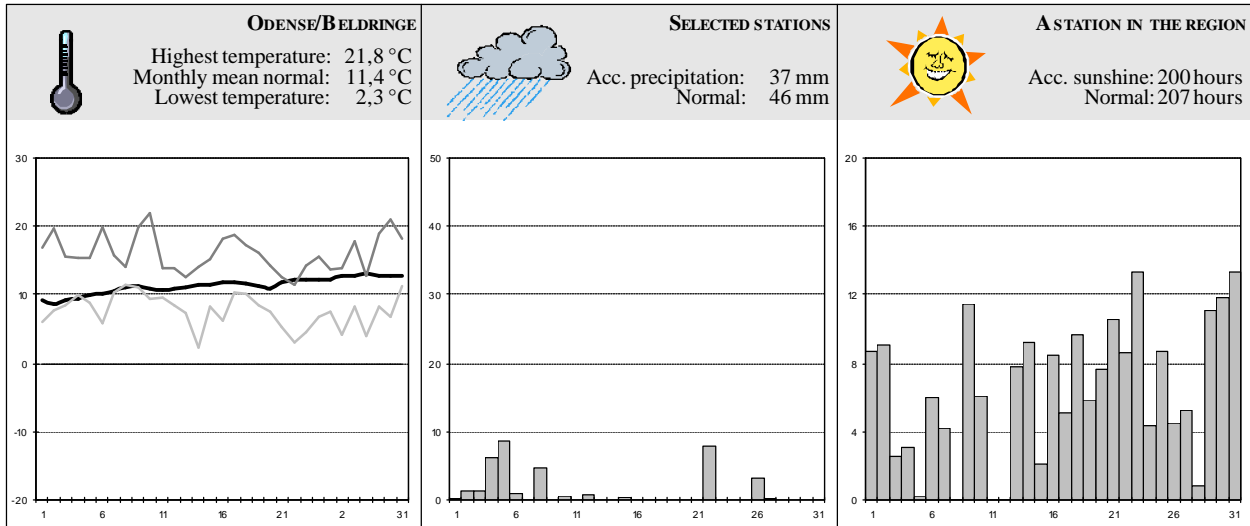
ØSTJYLLAND



SYD- OG SØNDERJYLLAND

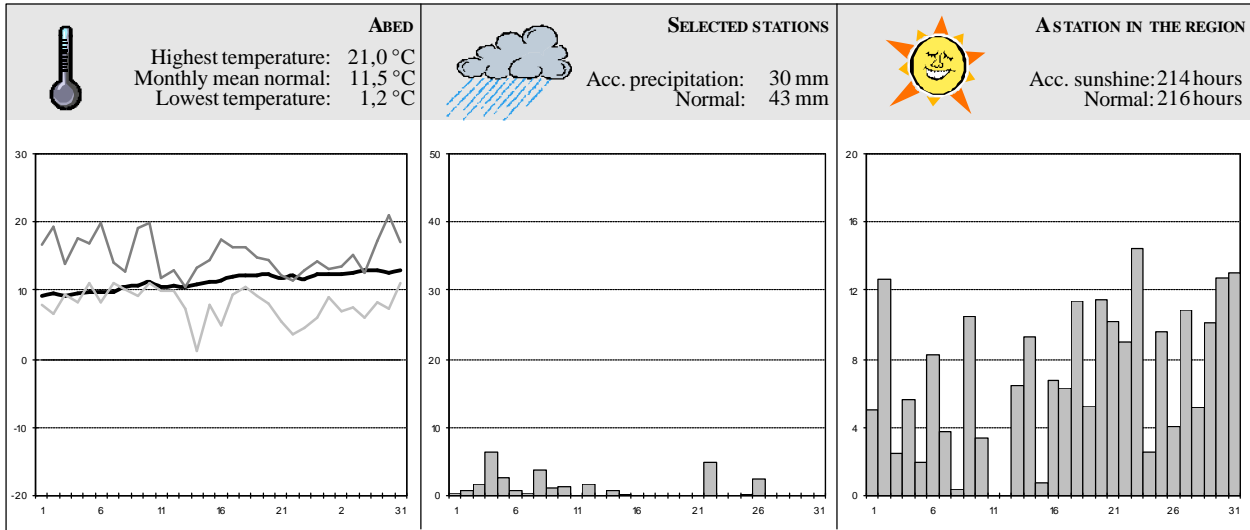


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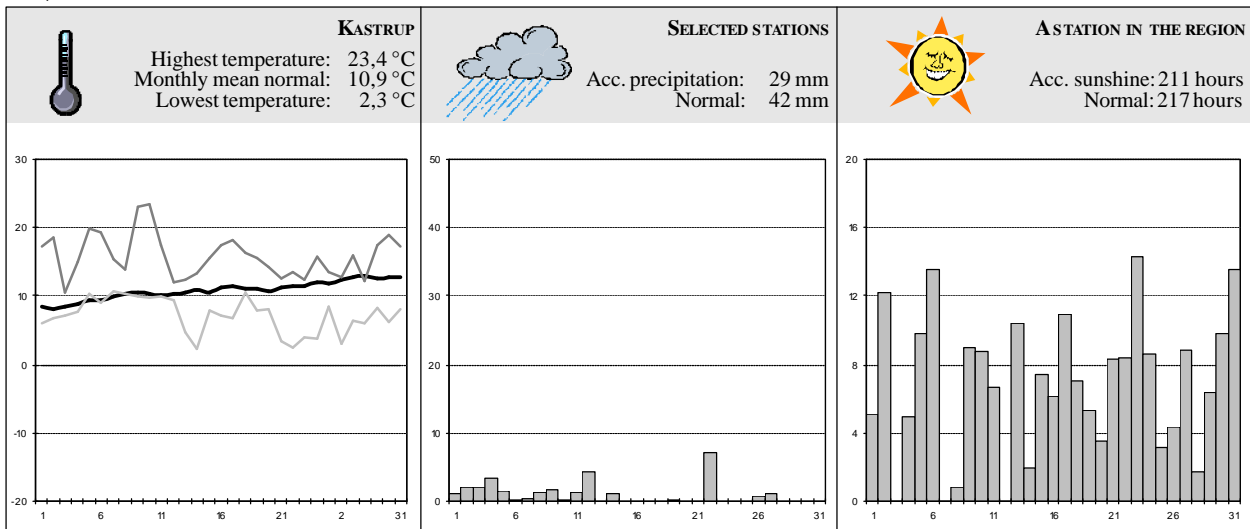




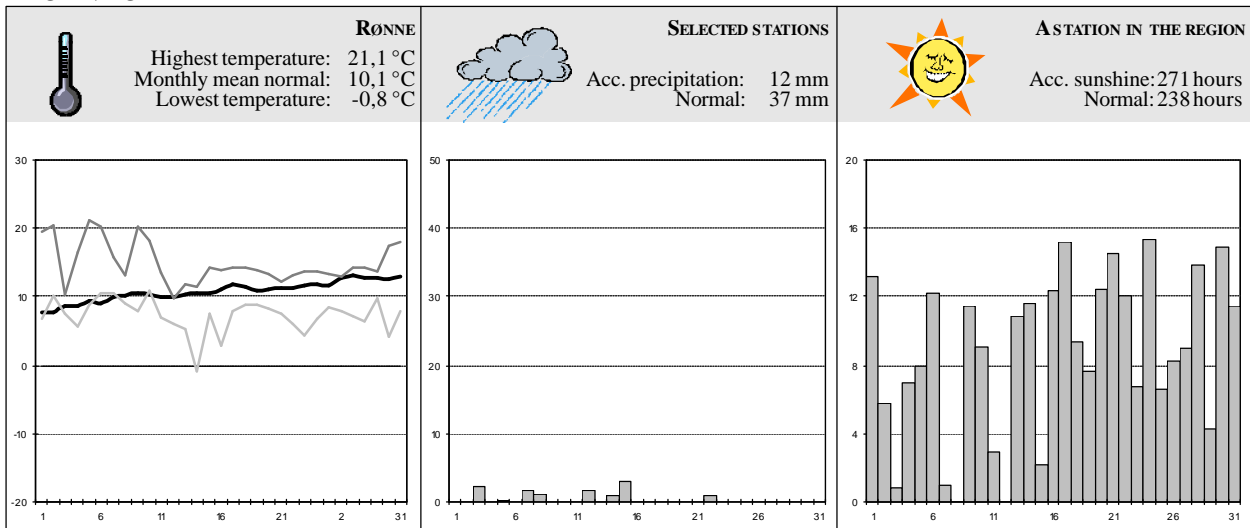
VEST- OG SYDSJÆLLAND SAMT LOLLAND/FALSTER



KØBENHAVN OG NORDSJÆLLAND



BORNHOLM





June 2004



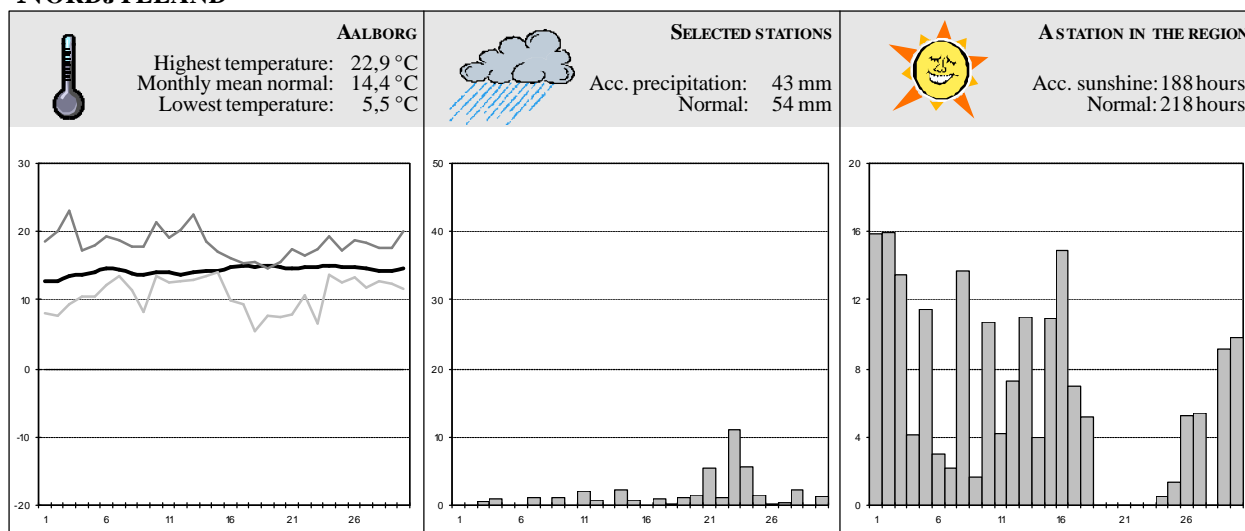
June was chilly and wet with a deficit of sunshine

The monthly mean temperature for the country as a whole was 13,6°C (normal 14,3°C). June was a rather chilly month without summerdays (max. temperatures above 25°C). For the country as a whole the rainfall was 73 mm, which is 33% above normal. The area with most precipitation was Sønderjylland county received almost 100 mm. The areas with the lowest precipitation were Bornholm and Nordjylland counties received only slightly below 45 mm. Midsummer day was wet in most parts of the country, but dry in the evening in the northwestern parts of the country. The Sun was shining in 198 hours as a average for the country as a whole; 6% more than normal. The variations was quite large. The sunniest place was Skagen, 283 hours, while the area near the border to Germany in the southern parts of Jutland only received about 165 hours as the lowest.

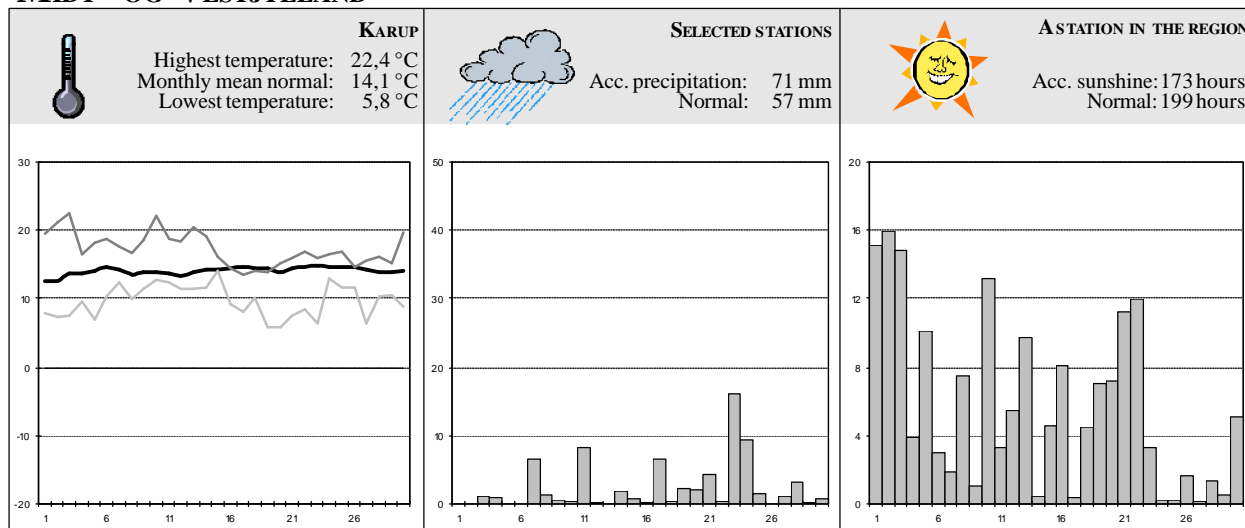
Juni blev en kølig, våd og solfattig affære

Gennemsnitstemperaturen for landet som helhed blev 13,6°C (normal 14,3°C). Det var en ret kølig måned uden egentlige sommerdage, hvor maksimumstemperaturen nåede over 25°C. I gennemsnit ud over landet faldt der 73 mm nedbør. Det er 33% mere end normalt. Mest nedbør fik Sønderjyllands Amt med næsten 100 mm i gennemsnit, og mindst nedbør fik Bornholm og Nordjyllands Amt med lige under 45 mm i gennemsnit. Sankt Hans aften var regnfuld i det meste af landet, men regnen stilnede af om aftenen i landets nordvestlige egne. Solen skinnede i gennemsnit i landet i 198 timer. Det er 5% mindre end normalt, men der var markante forskelle. Således fik Skagen masser af sol med hele 283 timer, mens der kun var 165 timers sol ved den dansk-tyske grænse i Sønderjylland.

NORDJYLLAND

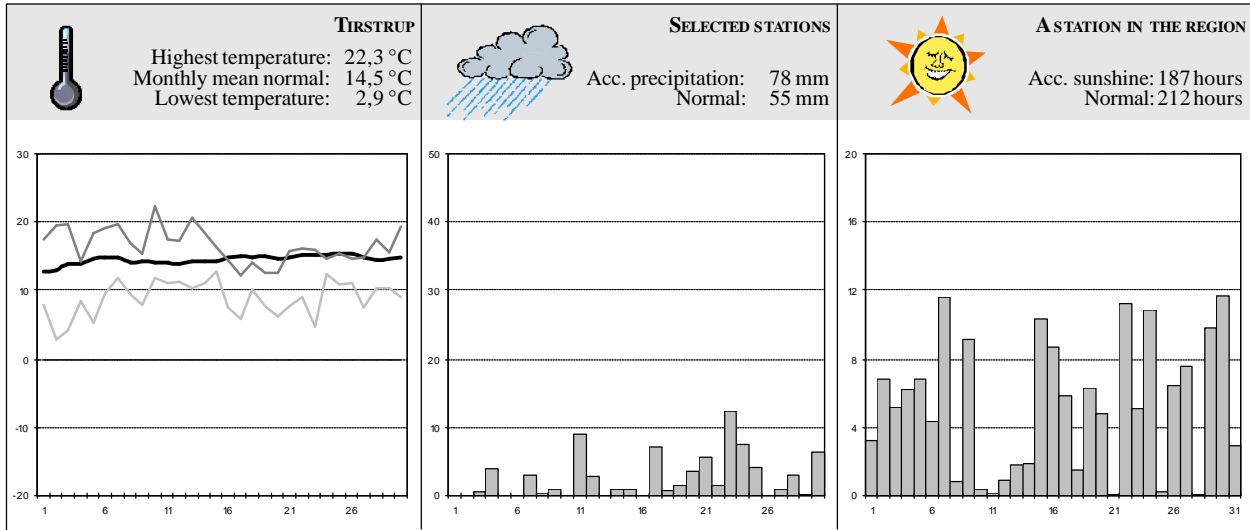


MIDT- OG VESTJYLLAND

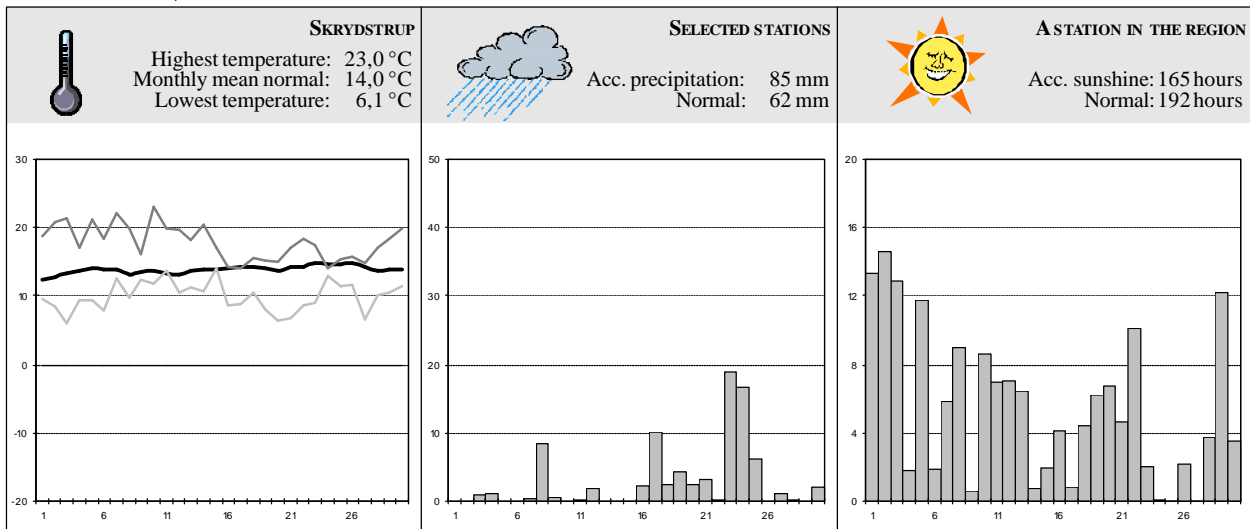




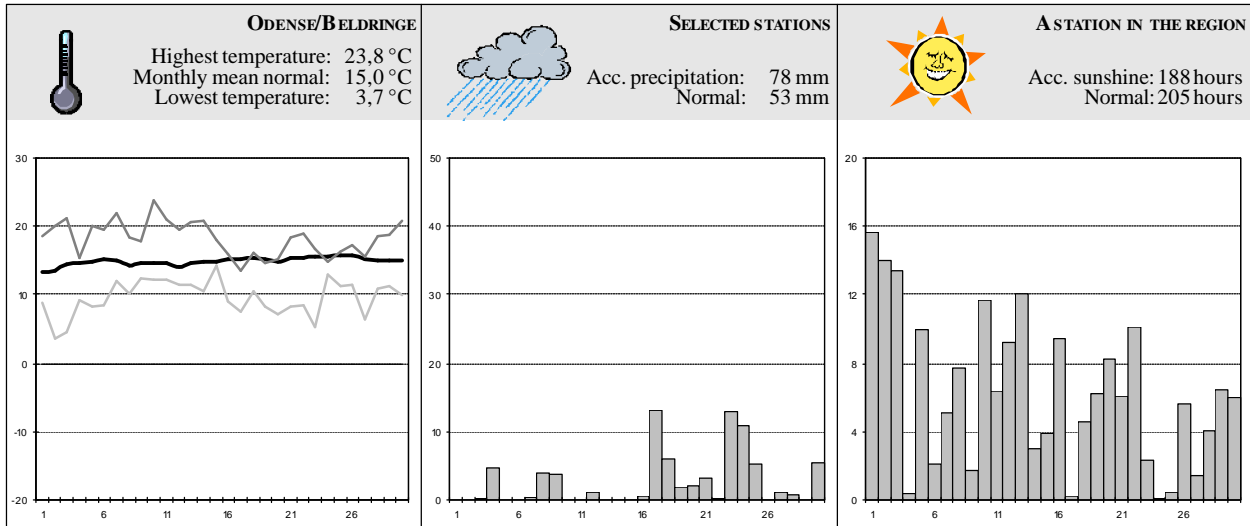
ØSTJYLLAND



SYD- OG SØNDERJYLLAND

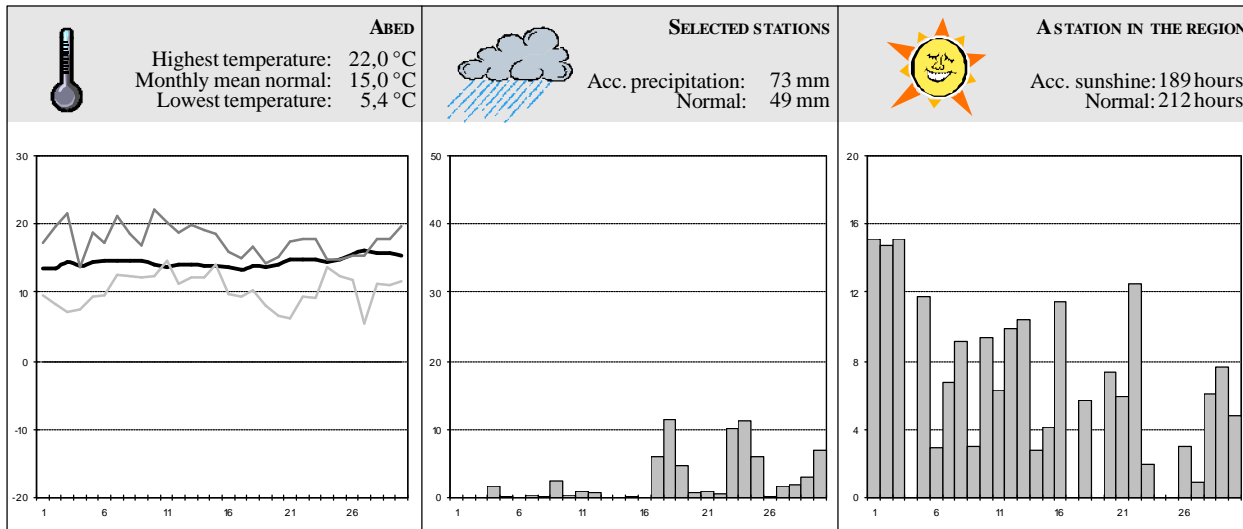


FYN

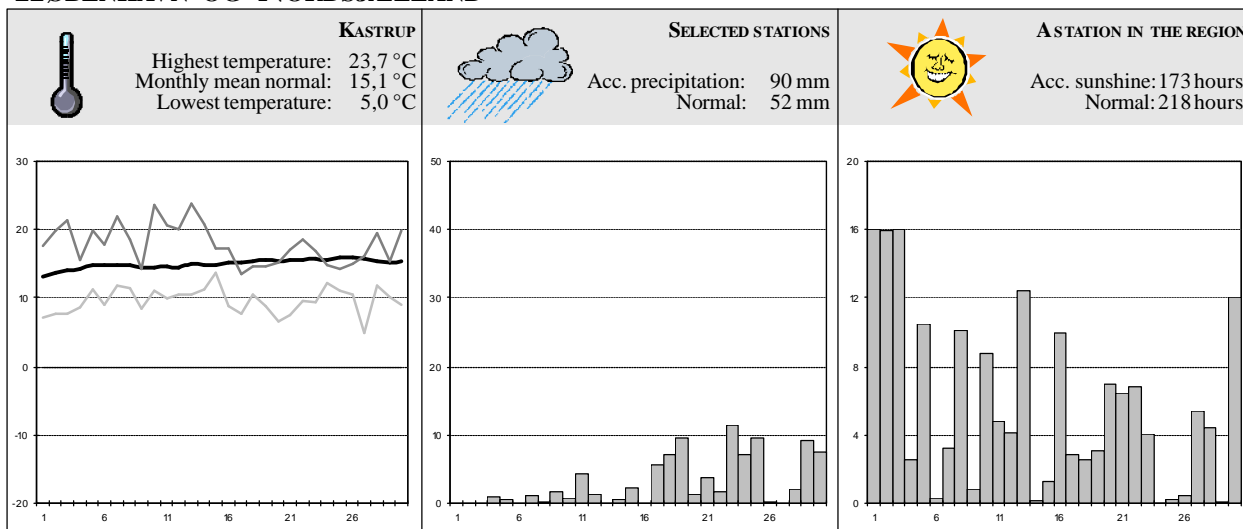




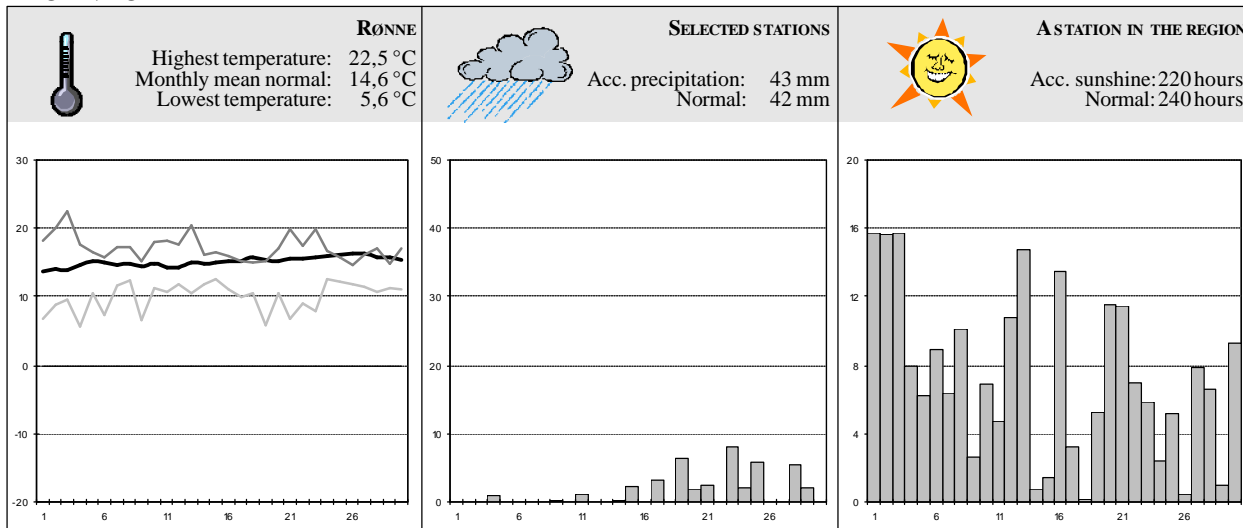
VEST- OG SYDSJÆLLAND SAMT LOLLAND/FALSTER



KØBENHAVN OG NORDSJÆLLAND



BORNHOLM





July 2004



July was colder, wetter and with less sunshine than normal

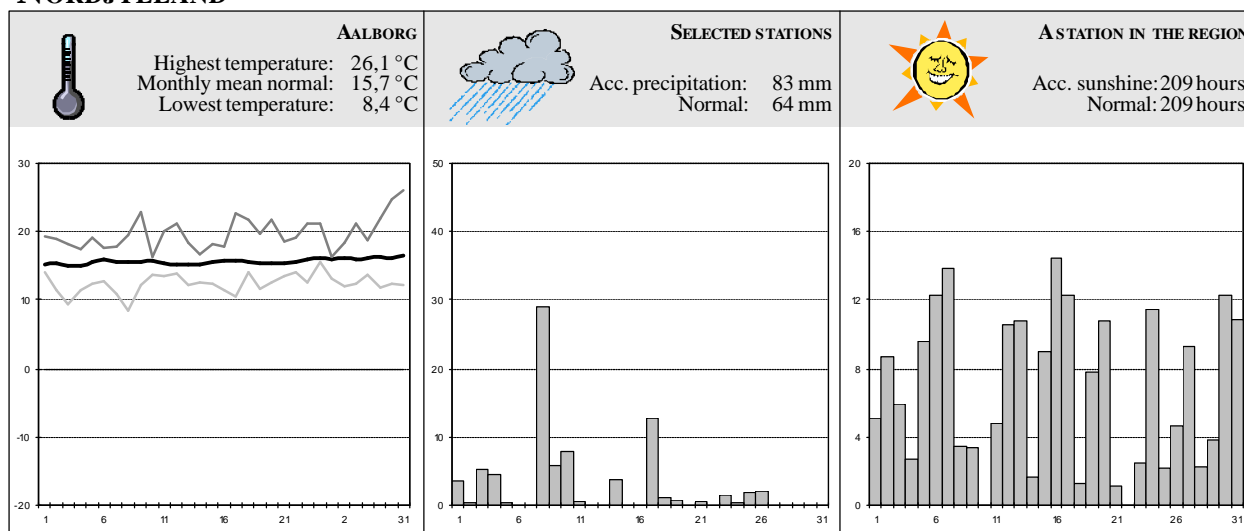
Up to 25 July the weather was rather unstable and the monthly mean temperature for the country as a whole was 15,2°C, that is 0,4°C below the normal. The first summer day with maximum temperatures above 25°C was as late as 30 July. Since the observations covering Denmark as a whole was started in 1874 this has never happened so late before. For the country as a whole the rainfall was 76 mm; 15% above normal. The area with most precipitation was the region of Copenhagen received slightly below 110 mm. The areas with the lowest precipitation were Ringkøbing, Vejle and Fyn counties received about 60 mm as a average. The Sun was shining in 190 hours, 3% above the normal, but the variations was quite large. The sunniest place was Skagen, 274 hours, while the central parts of Jutland only received about 150 hours as the lowest.

Juli blev noget køligere, en anelse vådere og mere solfattig end normalt

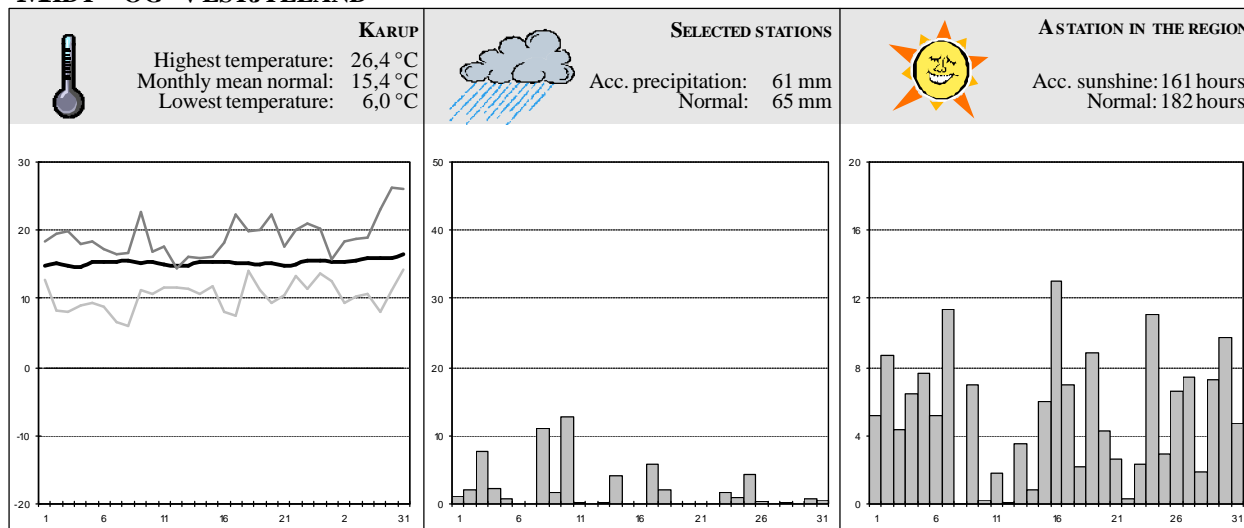
Juli var frem til omkring den 25. præget af ustadigt vejr, og månedens gennemsnitstemperatur for landet som helhed blev 15,2°C. Det er 0,4°C under normalgennemsnittet. 30. juli var første dag i 2004, hvor temperaturen kom over 25°C. Det har aldrig før i DMI's historie været så længe.

I gennemsnit ud over landet faldt der 76 mm regn. Det er 15% over normalgennemsnittet. Hovedstadsregionen fik mest nedbør, lidt under 110 mm i gennemsnit, mens Ringkøbing, Vejle og Fyns Amter fik mindst med ca. 60 mm i gennemsnit. Solen skinnede i gennemsnit i landet i 190 timer. Det er 3% mindre end normalt. Men variationen var stor, og atter var det Skagen, der badede sig i sol med hele 274 timer. Ca. 200 km syd for Skagen måtte det centrale Midtjylland nøjes med omkring 150 times sol som det solfattigste sted i Danmark i juli 2004.

NORDJYLLAND

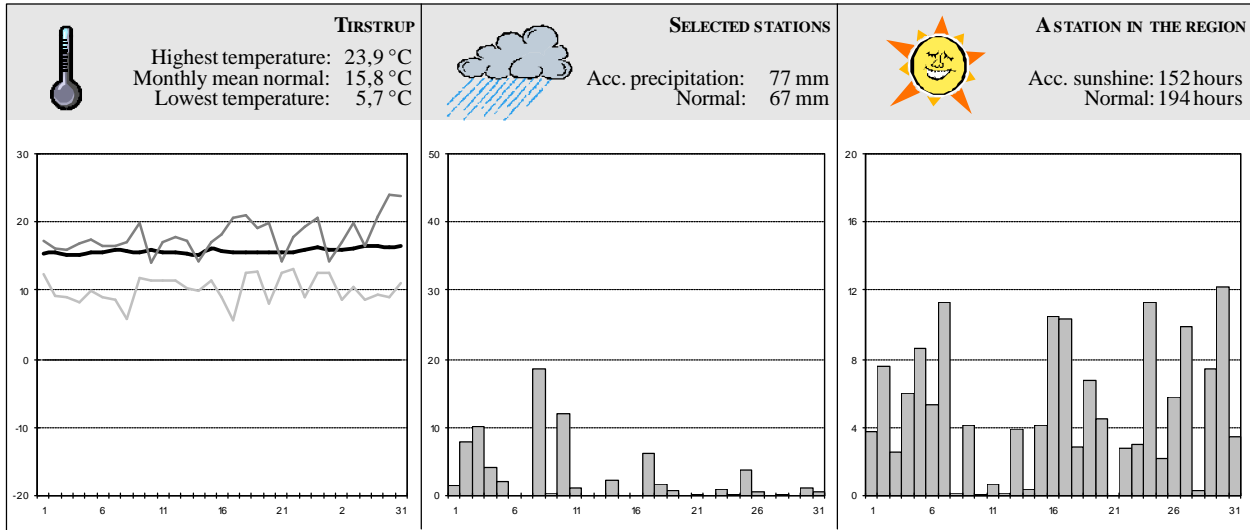


MIDT- OG VESTJYLLAND

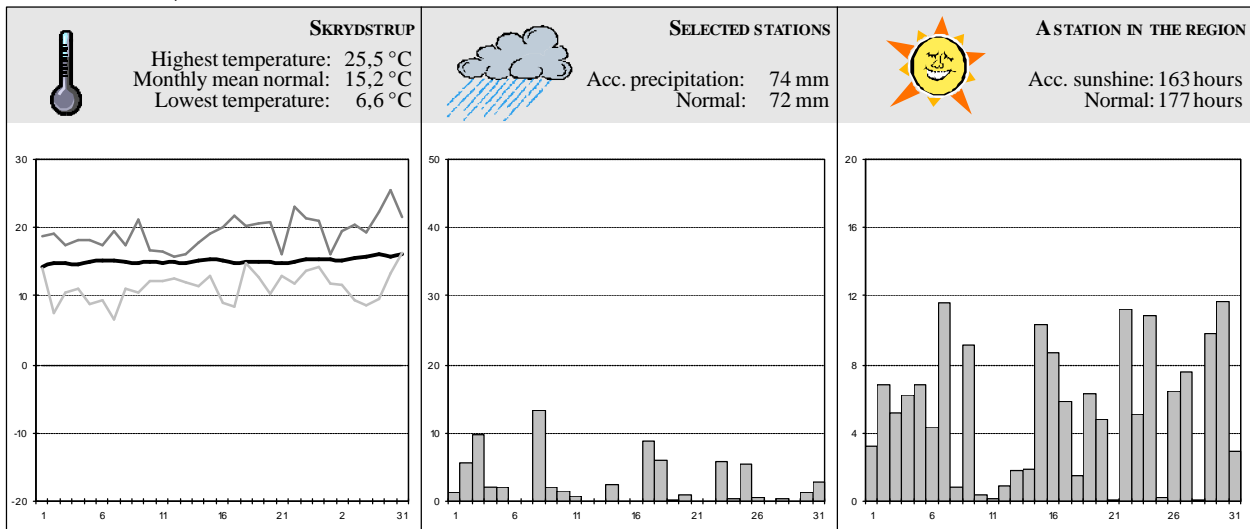




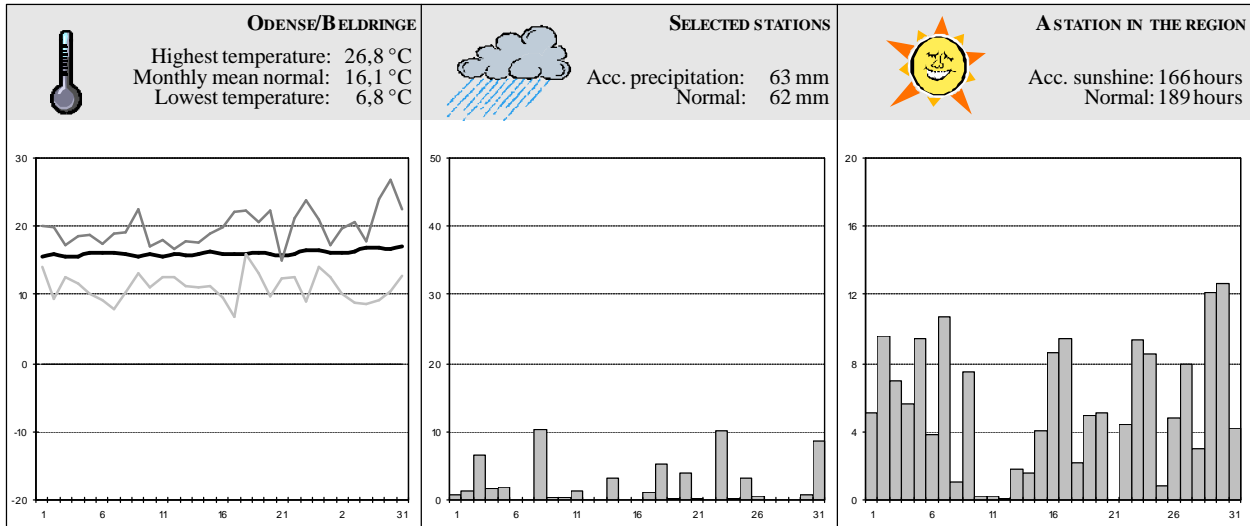
ØSTJYLLAND



SYD- OG SØNDERJYLLAND

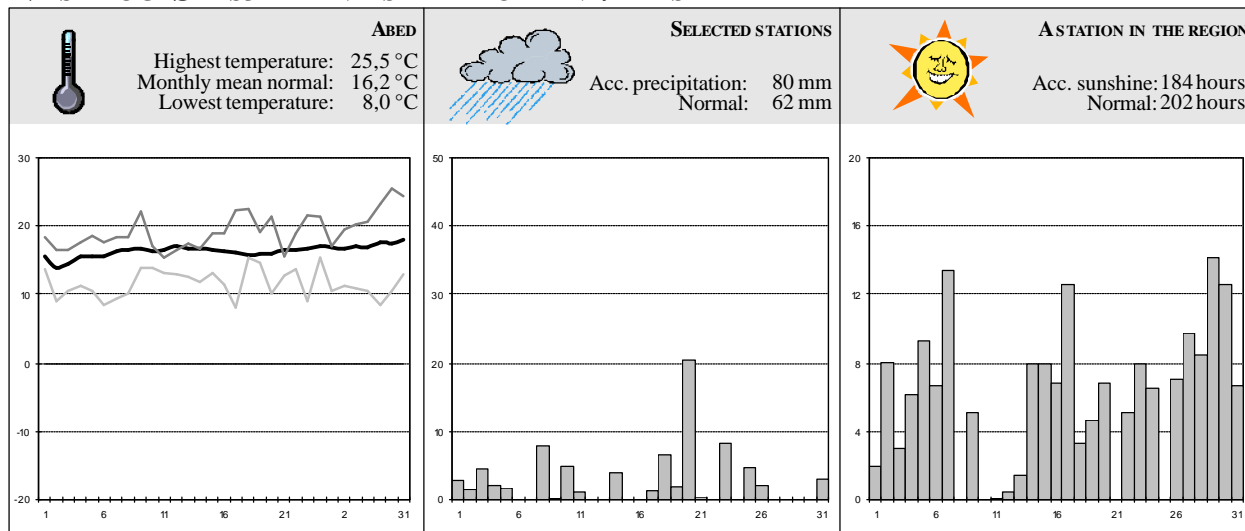


FYN

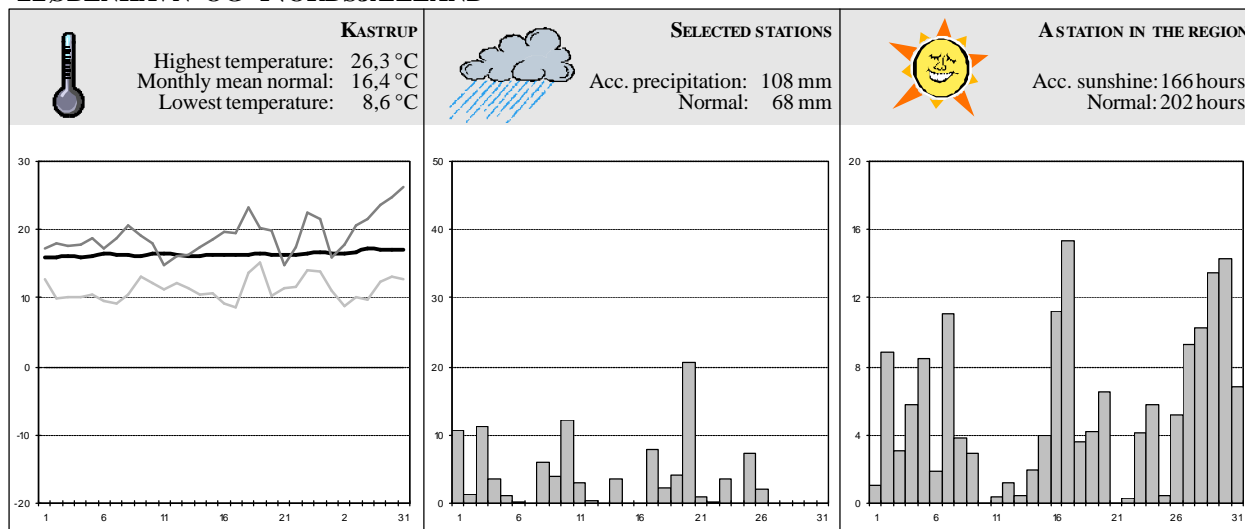




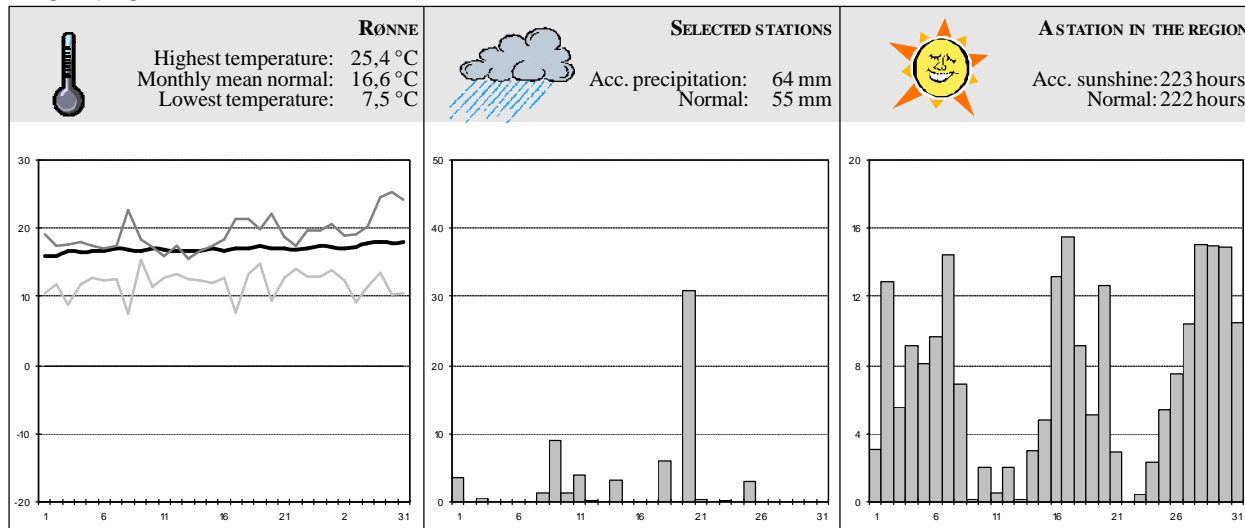
VEST- OG SYDSJÆLLAND SAMT LOLLAND/FALSTER



KØBENHAVN OG NORDSJÆLLAND



BORNHOLM





August 2004



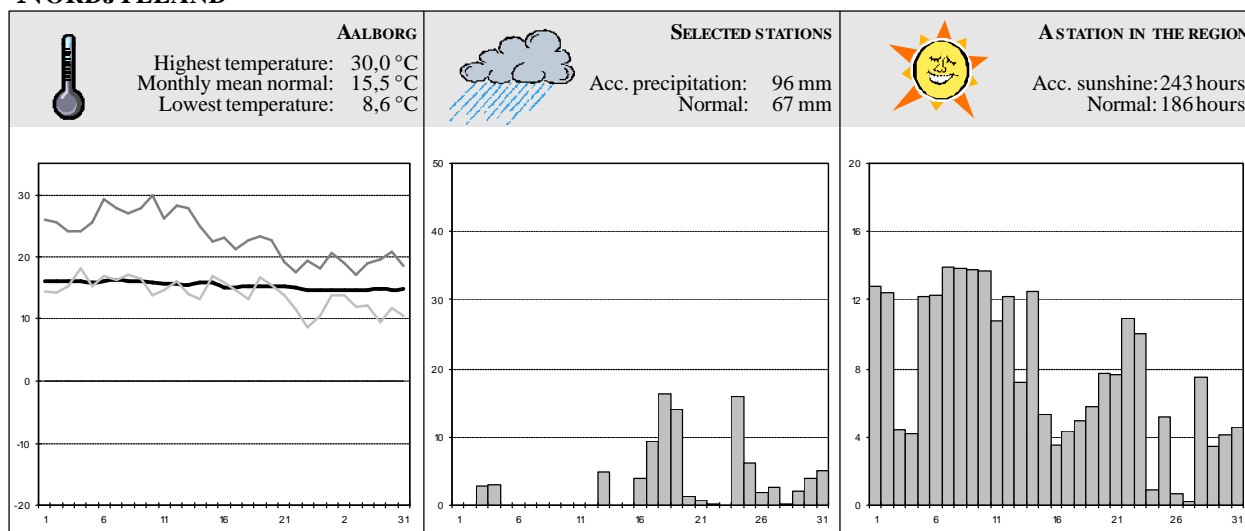
August was warm and sunny, but also wet

The monthly mean temperature for the country as a whole was 18°C; that is 2,3°C above the normal. Especially the first half of the month was warm. For the country as a whole the rainfall was 107 mm; as much as 60% more than the normal rainfall. The variation throughout the country was quite large from about 140 mm as a average in Ribe and Ringkøbing counties to just above 70 mm in the region of Copenhagen. Torrential rain was the cause for much of the rainfall. The largest 24 hour rainfall in 2004 was 95,8 mm registered during showers 13–14 August at Abed, Lolland. Also in Copenhagen, torrential rain (about 30 mm in half an hour) caused problems 24–25 August. The Sun was shining in 232 hours for the country as a whole; 25% above normal. The sunniest place was Skagen, 267 hours, while Sønderjylland near the border to Germany received 185 hours as the lowest.

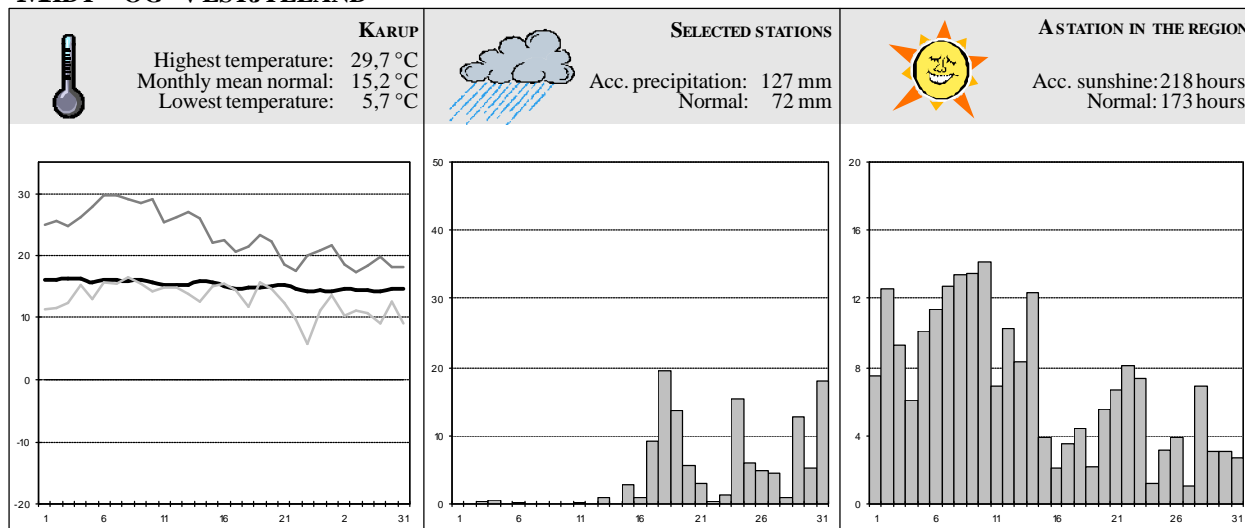
August blev varm og solrig men også våd

Gennemsnitstemperaturen for landet som helhed blev 18,0°C. Det er 2,3°C over normalen over perioden 1961-90. Især første halvdel af måneden var varm. I gennemsnit ud over landet faldt der 107 mm regn. Det er 60% mere end normalt. Variationen ud over landet var stor. Fra omkring 140 mm i gennemsnit i Ribe og Ringkøbing Amter til lidt over 70 mm i gennemsnit i Hovedstadsregionen. Regnen kom mange steder som voldsomme byger. Årets største nedbørsmængde målt over 24 timer blev 95,8 mm, som faldt ved Abed på Lolland den 13. og den 14. Den 24. og 25. hærgede meget kraftige byger lokalt de nordlige dele af København, hvor der visse steder faldt ca. 30 mm på blot en halv time. Solen skinnede i gennemsnit i landet i 232 timer. Det er 25 % mere end normalt. Skagen fik atter masser af sol med hele 267 timer, mens der kun var 185 timers sol ved den dansk-tyske grænse i Sønderjylland.

NORDJYLLAND

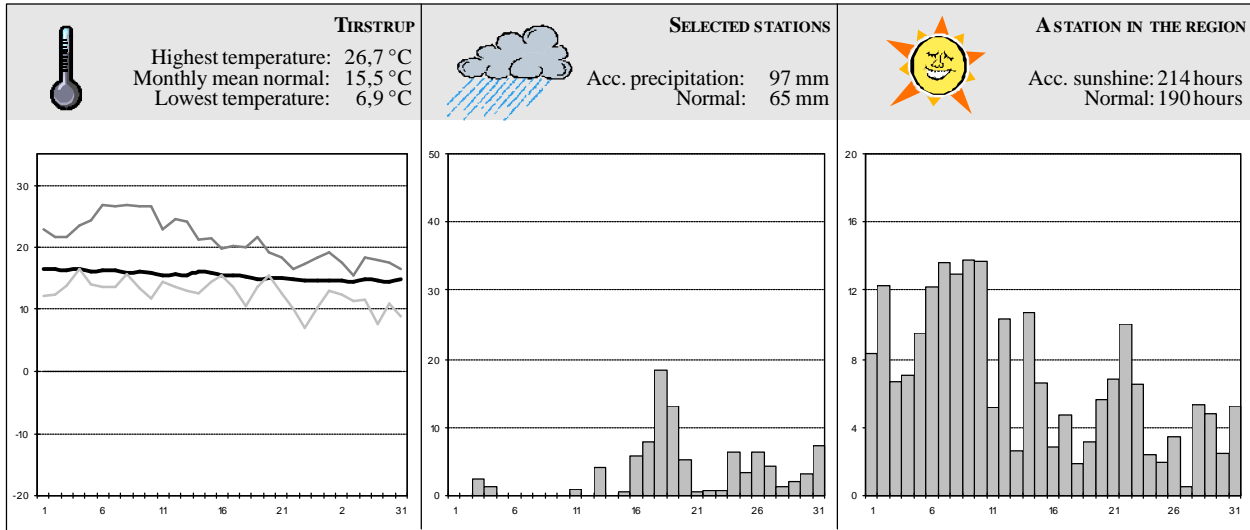


MIDT- OG VESTJYLLAND

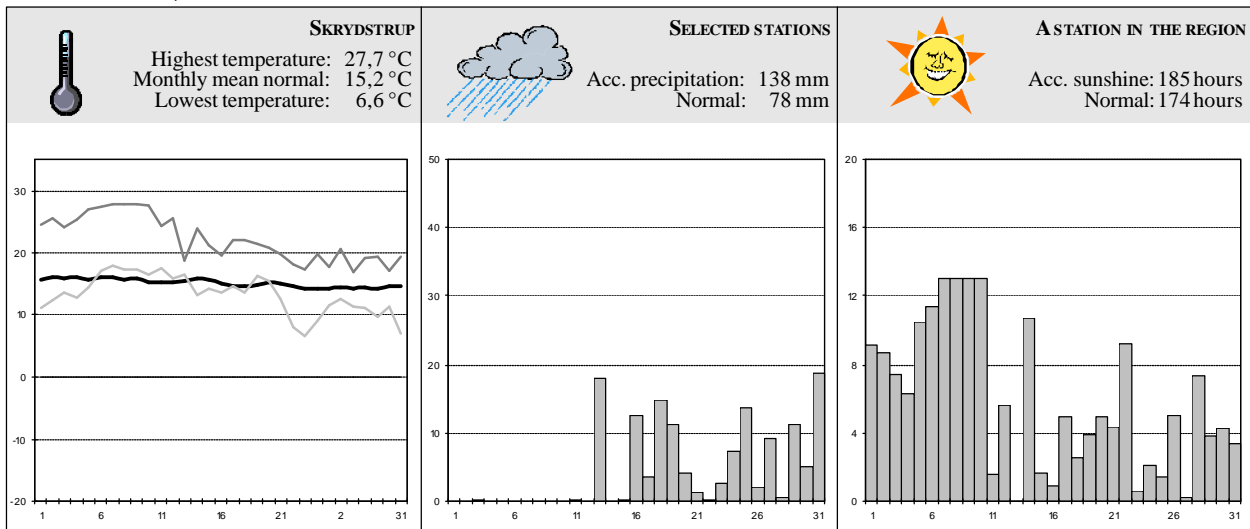




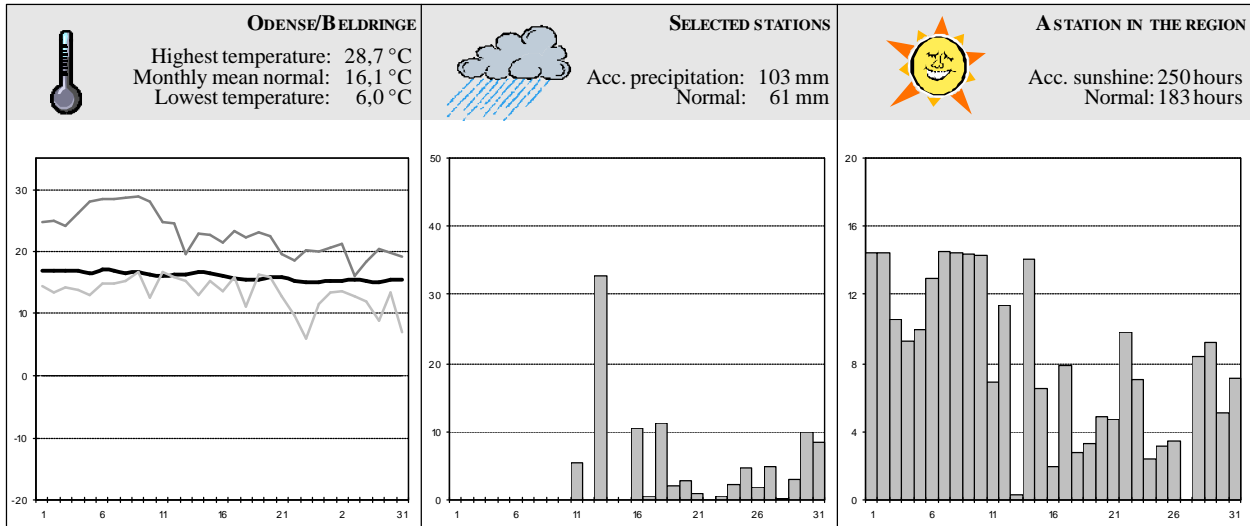
ØSTJYLLAND



SYD- OG SØNDERJYLLAND

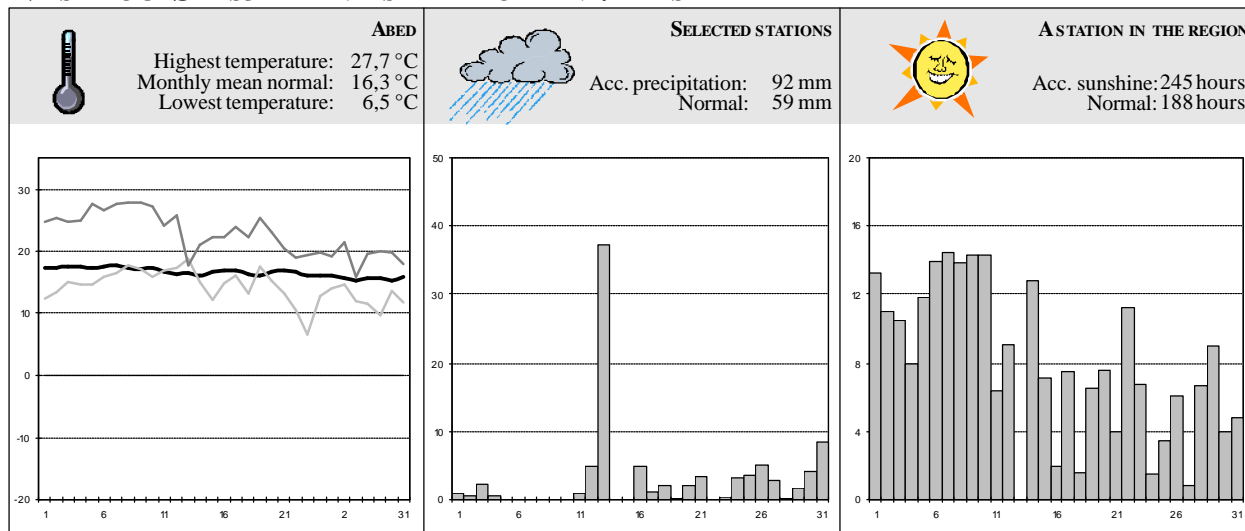


FYN

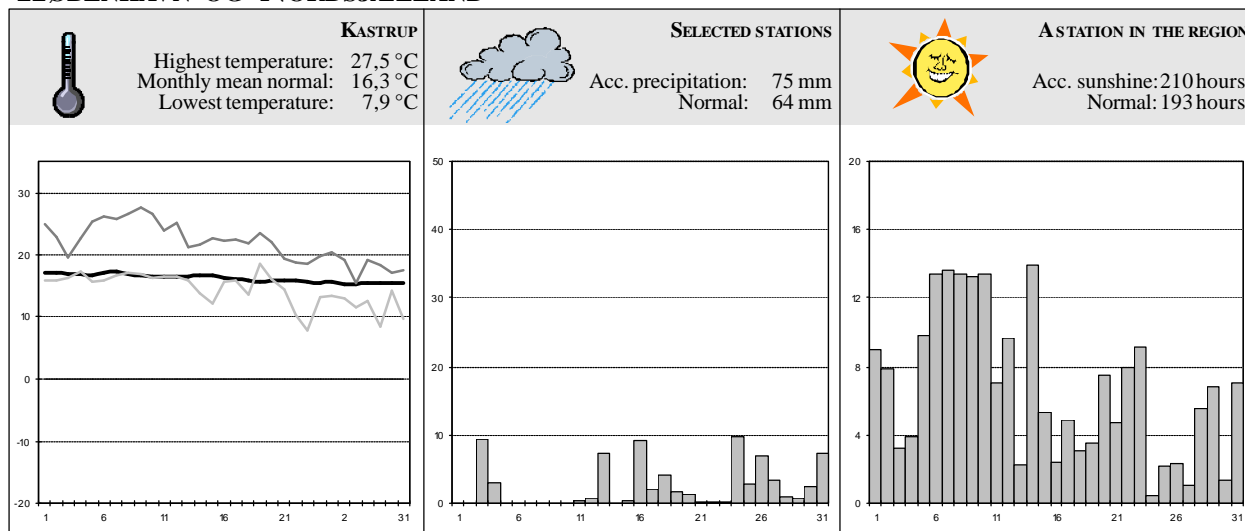




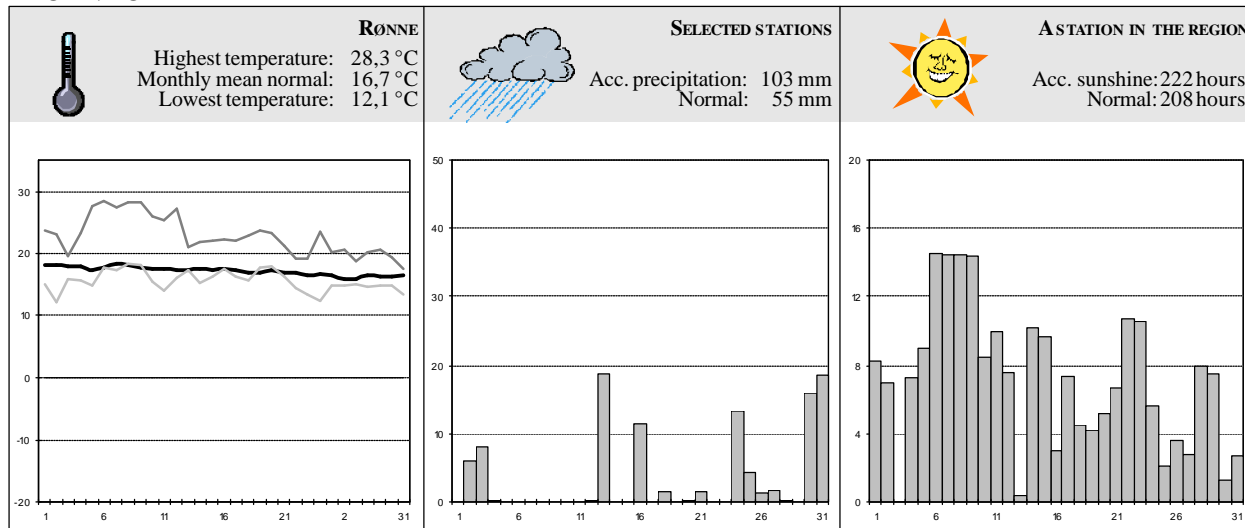
VEST- OG SYDSJÆLLAND SAMT LOLLAND/FALSTER



KØBENHAVN OG NORDSJÆLLAND



BORNHOLM





September 2004



September was quite sunny and rather warm

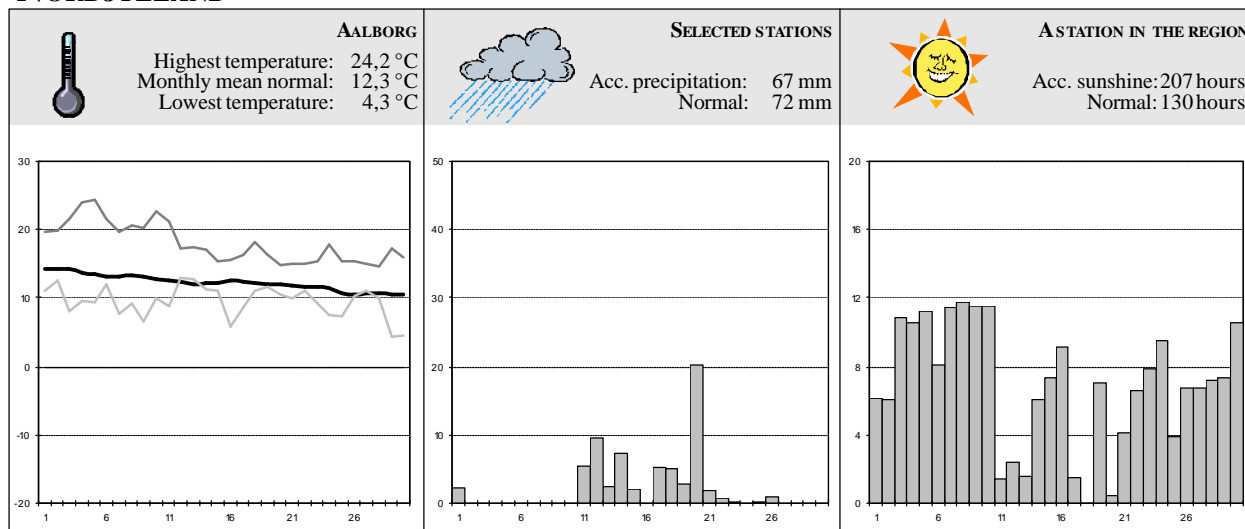
The monthly mean temperature for the country as a whole was 13,8°C; that is 1,1°C above the normal for the period 1961-90. For the country as a whole the rainfall was 75 mm; that is slightly above normal. The area with most precipitation was Ribe county received about 115 mm as a average. The area with the lowest precipitation was large parts of Sjælland received about 30 mm. The Sun was shining in 193 hours for the country as a whole; 51% above the normal. The sunniest place was the Skagen, 237 hours, while Vestjylland and Sønderjylland counties received about 165 hours as the lowest.

September blev solrig og temmelig varm

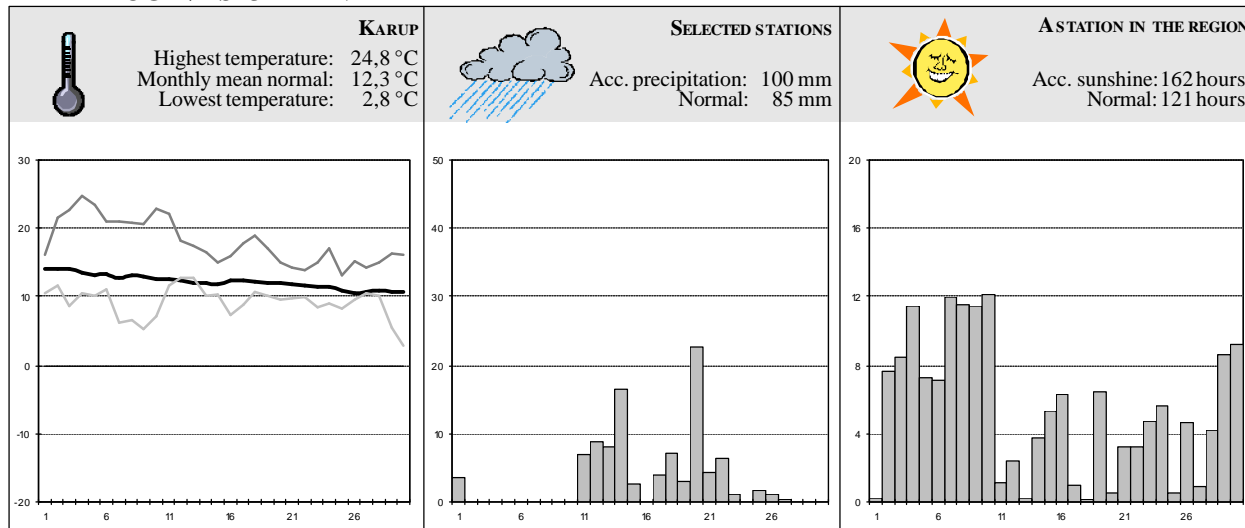
Gennemsnitstemperaturen for landet som helhed blev 13,8°C. Det er 1,1°C over normalen over perioden 1961-90. I gennemsnit ud over landet faldt der 75 mm regn. Det er meget normalt. Mest regn fik Ribe Amt med 115 mm i gennemsnit, mens store dele af Sjælland kun fik omkring 30 mm.

Solen skinnede i gennemsnit i landet i 193 timer. Det er 51% mere end normalt. Endnu en gang var Skagen det solrigeste sted med 237 timer sol, men der var mindst sol i Vest- og Sønderjylland med omkring 165 timer.

NORDJYLLAND

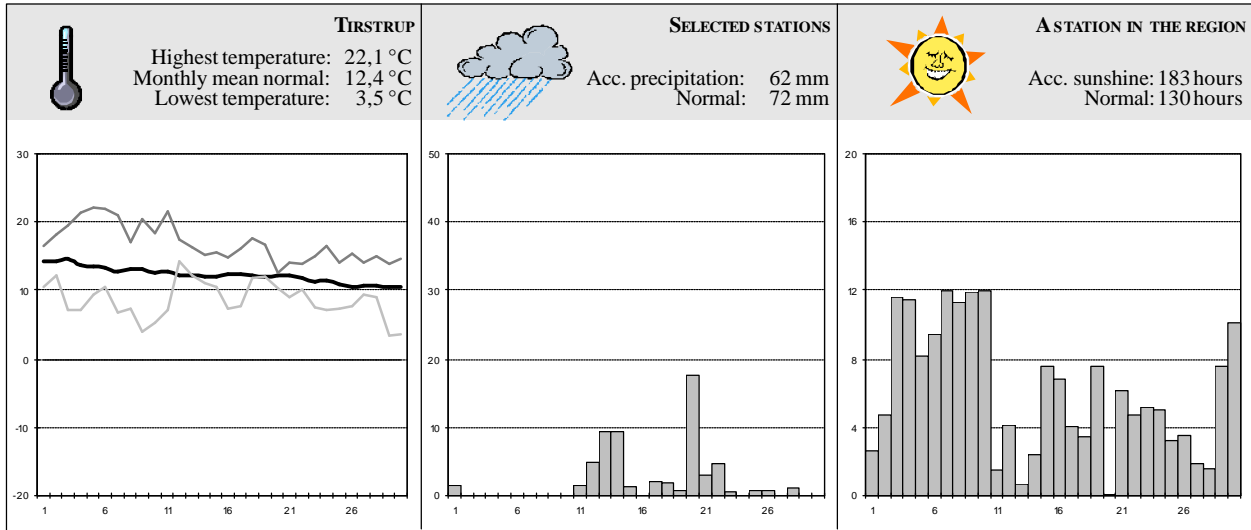


MIDT- OG VESTJYLLAND

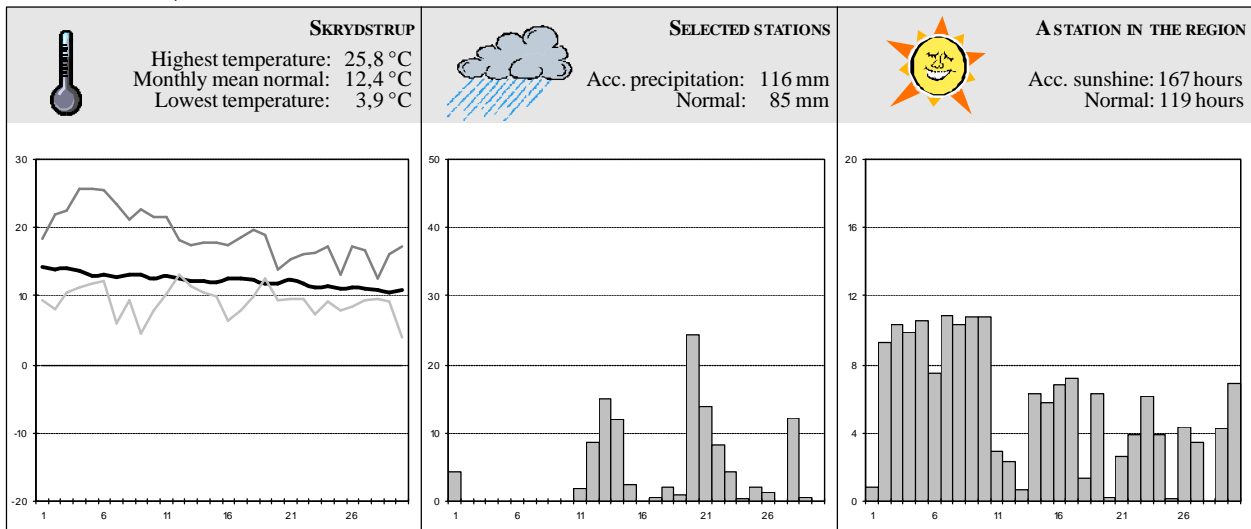




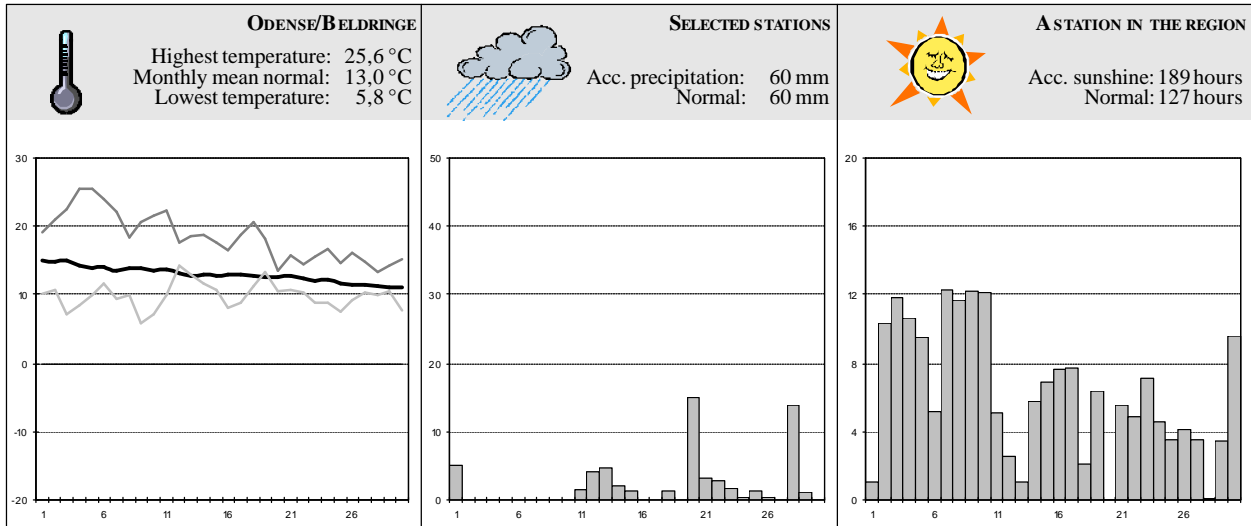
ØSTJYLLAND



SYD- OG SØNDERJYLLAND

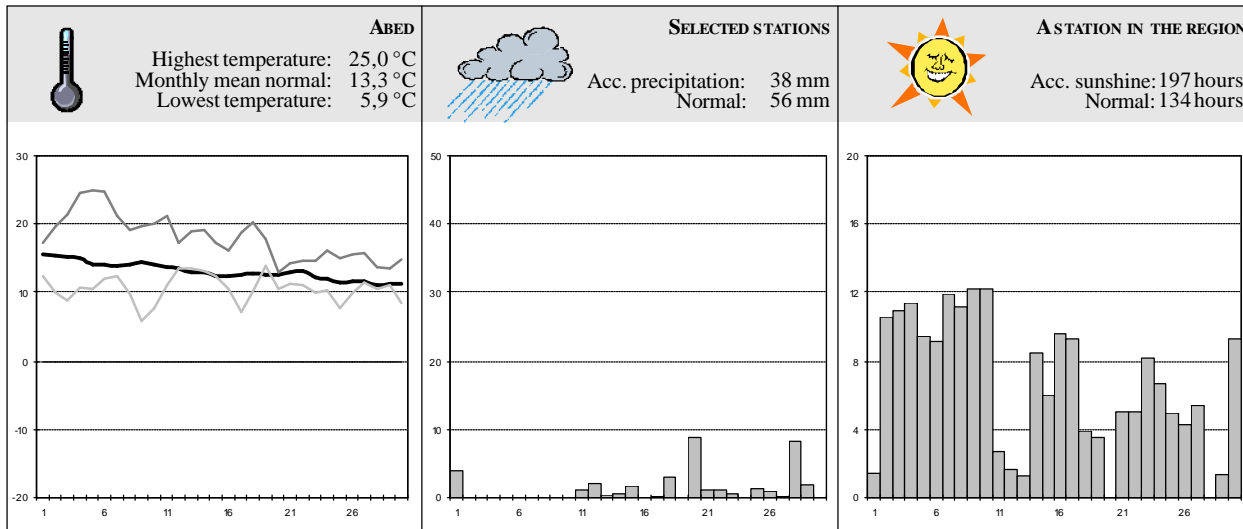


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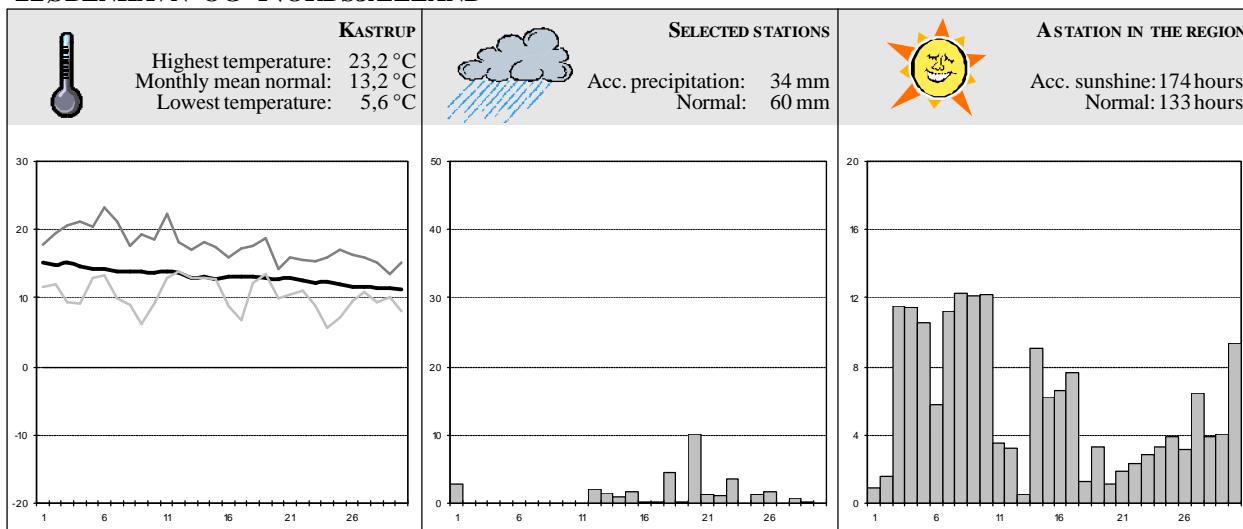




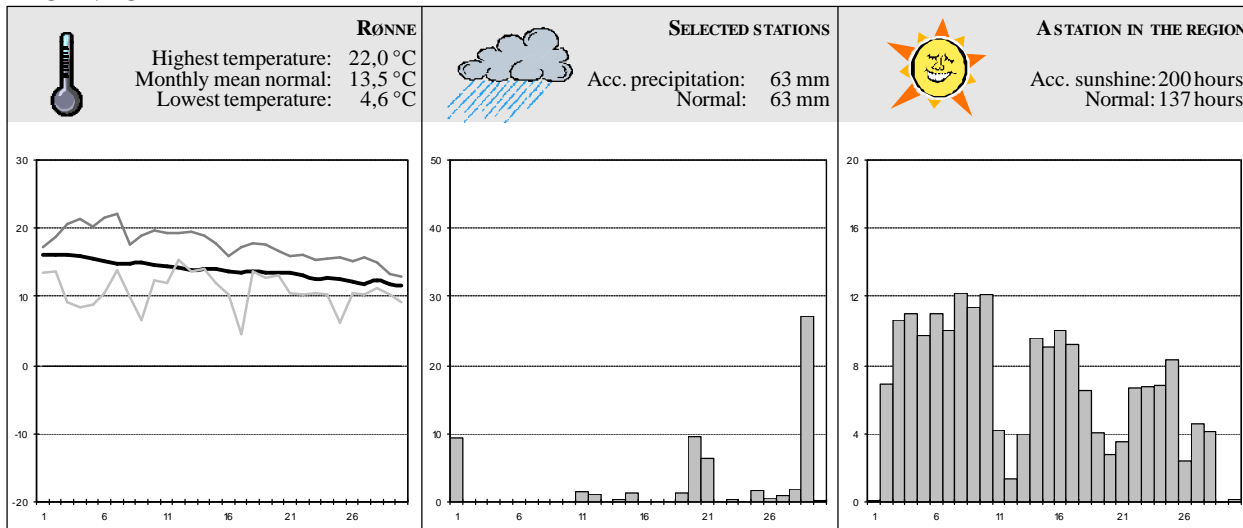
VEST- OG SYDSJÆLLAND SAMT LOLLAND/FALSTER



KØBENHAVN OG NORDSJÆLLAND



BORNHOLM





October 2004



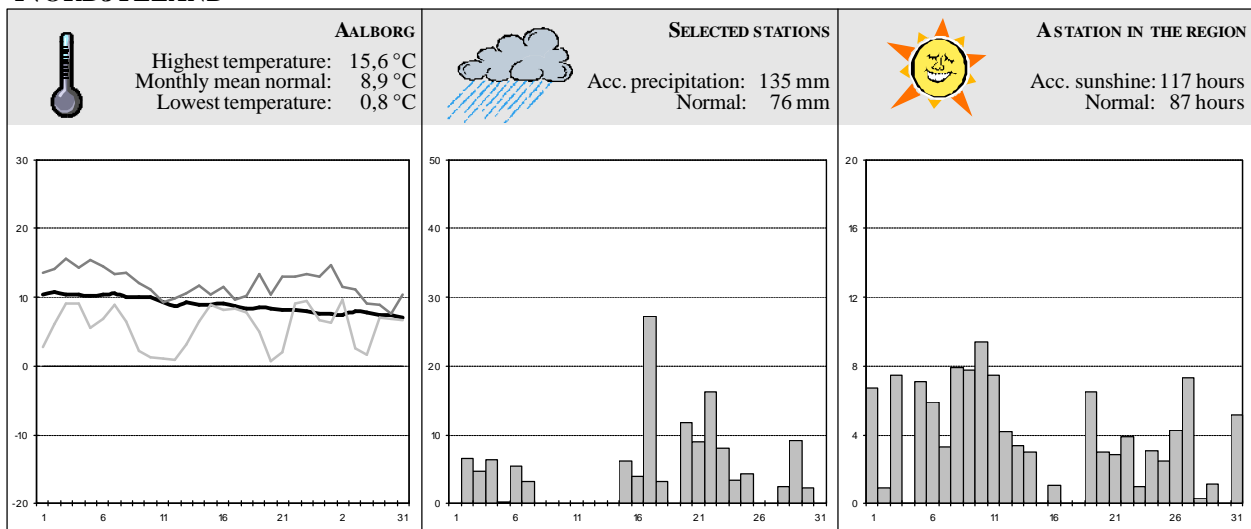
October was wet, but also rather sunny and warm

The monthly mean temperature for the country as a whole was 9,7°C (normal 9,1°C). The frequency of days below freezing was lower than normal. For the country as a whole the precipitation was 107 mm; 41% above normal. The variation throughout the country was quite large from above 140 mm as average in Ringkøbing county to about 65 mm in Storstrøm county. All counties received more rainfall than normal, in percent most on the island Bornholm, with 85% more than normal. During 17–18 October it was raining uninterrupted for more than 30 hours and Bornholm received about 50 mm during that rainfall. The Sun was shining in 108 hours; 24% above the normal. Most sunshine was registered on the island of Samsø in Kattegat, almost 125 hours, while the eastern parts of Sjælland and Bornholm received 80-90 hours as the lowest.

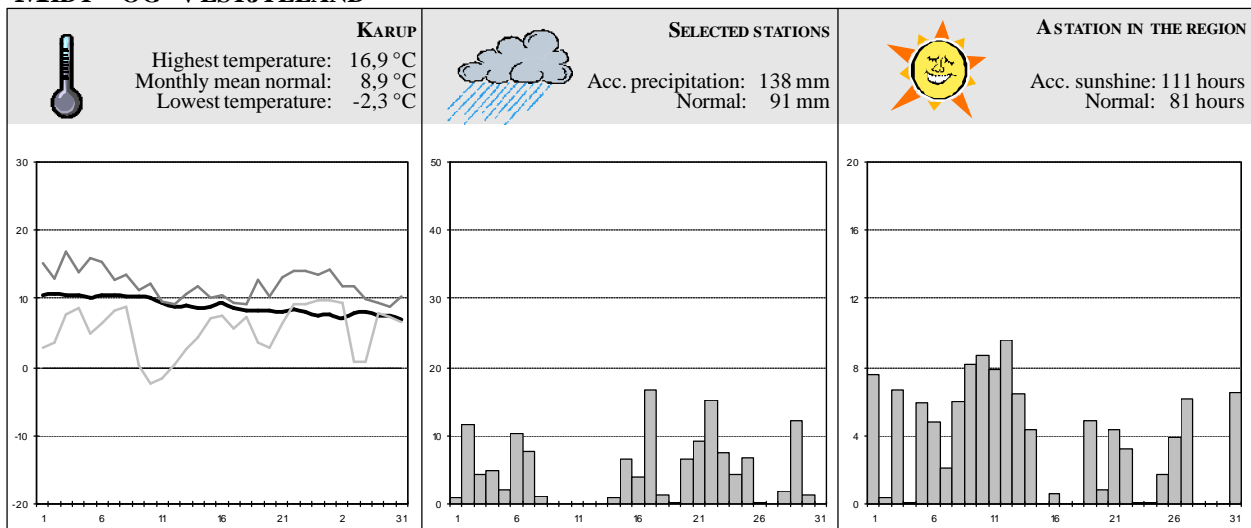
Oktober blev våd, men samtidig temmelig solrig og forholdsvis lun

Gennemsnitstemperaturen for landet som helhed blev 9,7°C (normal 9,1°C). Hyppigheden af nattefrost var lavere end normalt. I gennemsnit ud over landet faldt der 107 mm nedbør. Det er 41% over det normale på landsbasis. Variationen på amtsbasis var stor, fra over 140 mm i gennemsnit i Ringkøbing Amt til omkring 65 mm i Storstrøms Amt. Alle amter fik mere nedbør end normalt, procentuelt mest på Bornholm, der fik 85% mere regn end normalt (111 mm mod normalt 60 mm). Den 17.-18. regnede det uafbrudt i over 30 timer i træk, og på Bornholm faldt der omkring 50 mm på godt et døgn. Solen skinnede i gennemsnit ud over landet i 108 timer. Det er 24% over det normale. På Samsø i Kattegat kom der mest sol med næsten 125 timer, mens der kun var små 80-90 timers sol i det østlige Danmark og på Bornholm.

NORDJYLLAND

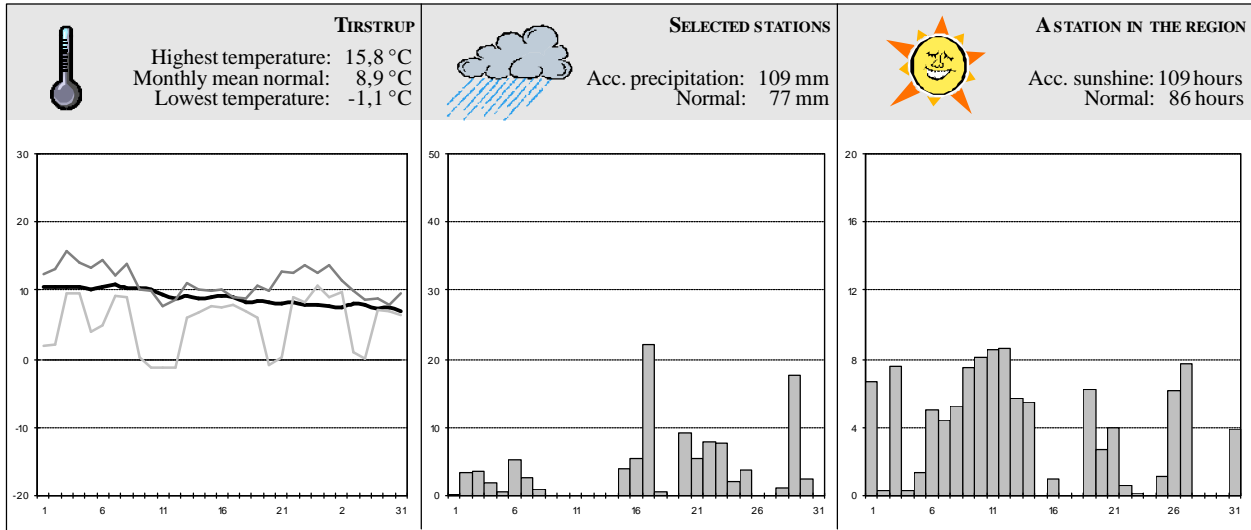


MIDT- OG VESTJYLLAND

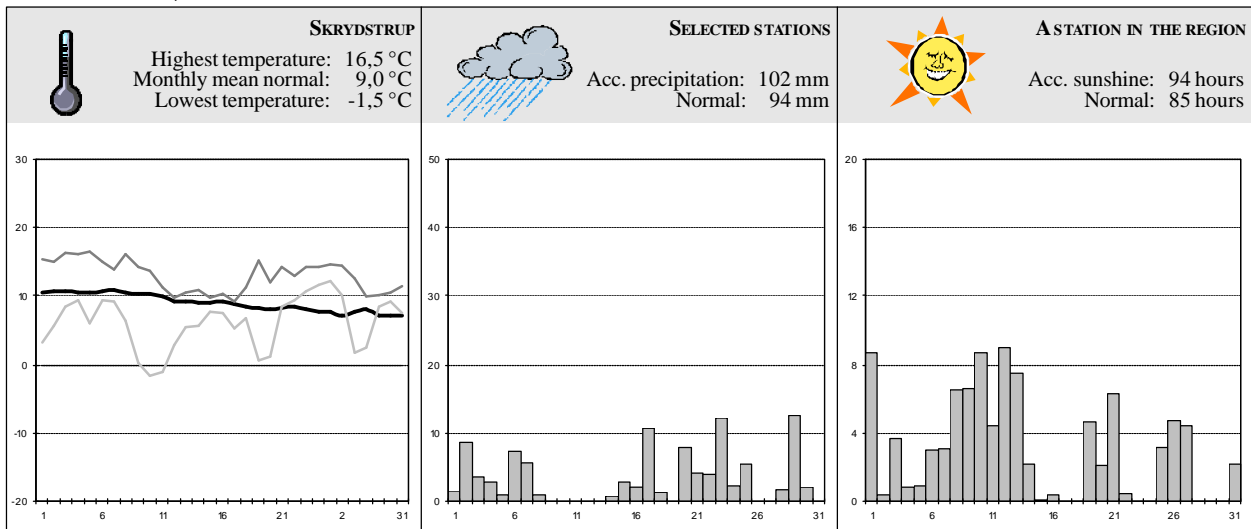




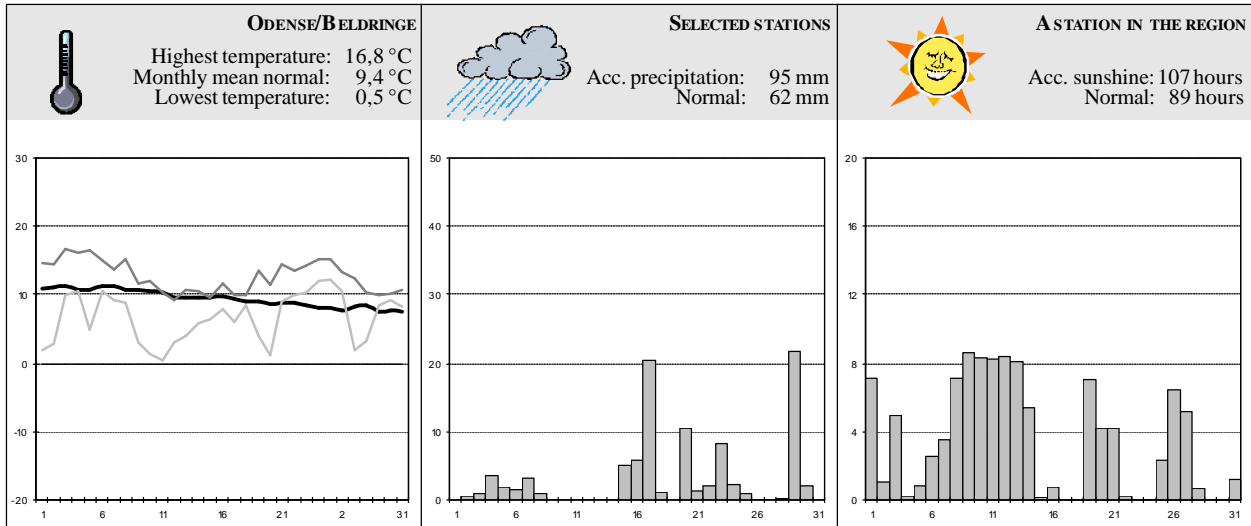
ØSTJYLLAND



SYD- OG SØNDERJYLLAND

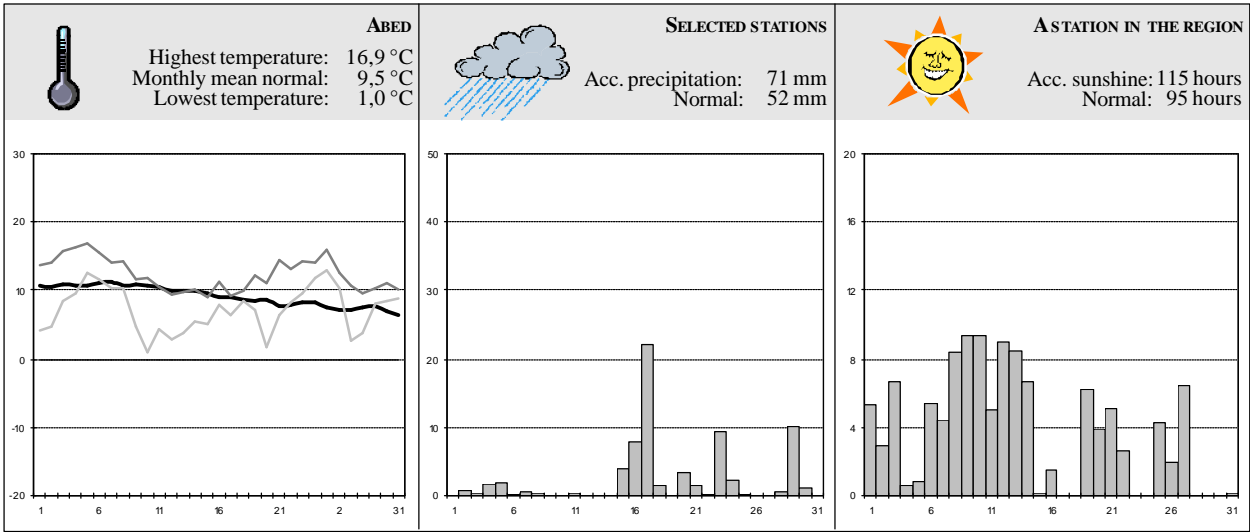


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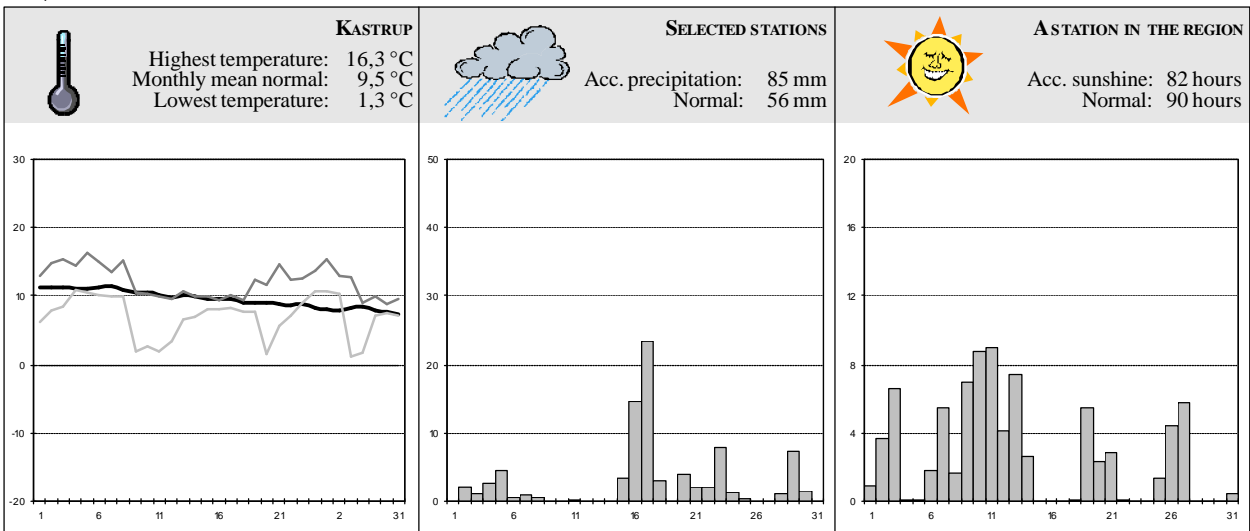




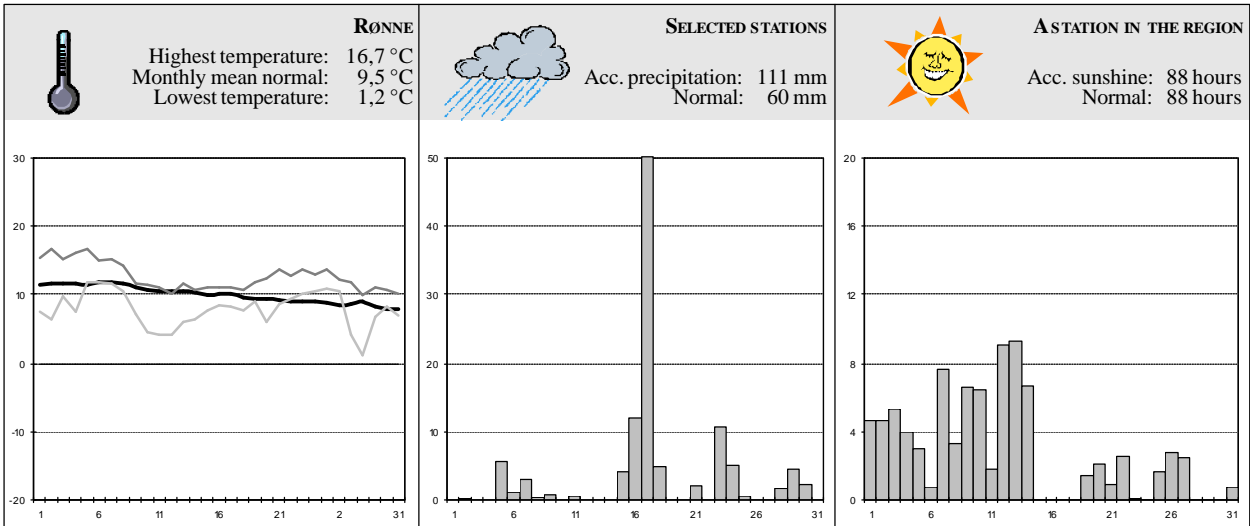
VEST- OG SYDSJÆLLAND SAMT LOLLAND/FALSTER



KØBENHAVN OG NORDSJÆLLAND



BORNHOLM





November 2004



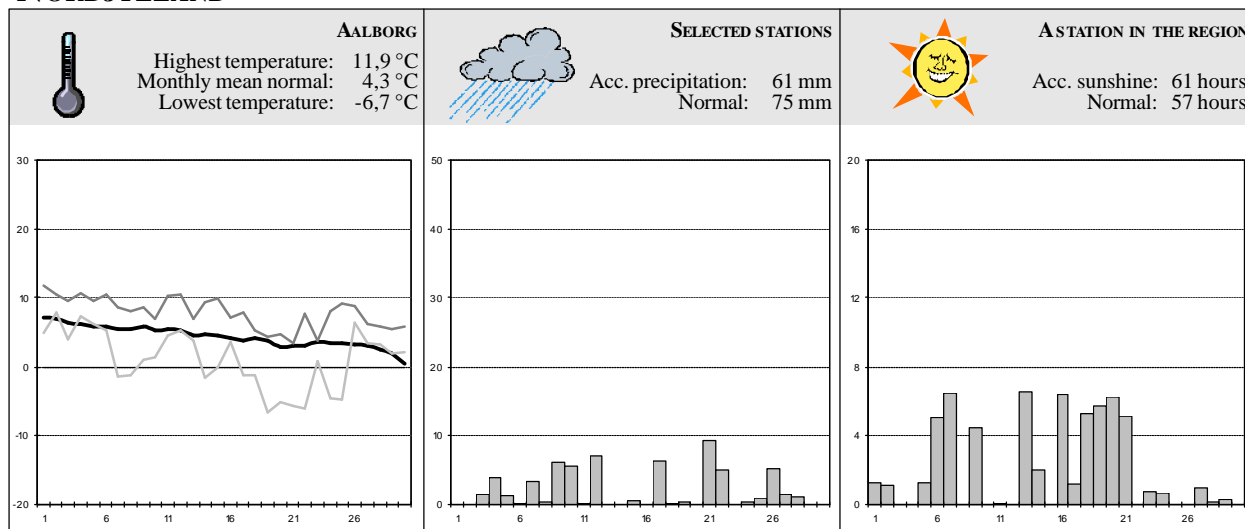
November was rather dry, sunny and warm

The monthly mean temperature for the country as a whole was 5,5°C; that is 0,8°C above normal. The precipitation for the country as a whole was 57 mm; 28% below normal. The area with most precipitation was Ringkøbing county received about 85 mm as a average. The area with the lowest precipitation was Storstrøm county received about 30 mm. Snow was falling for the first time this season 22 November 2004, but only to disappear shortly after. A storm from west was registered 18 November with hurricane gusts. The damages was fortunately minor. The Sun was shining 70 hours; 30% above normal. The sunniest place was Bornholm, about 85 hours, while the northwestern parts of Jutland received about 60 hours as the lowest.

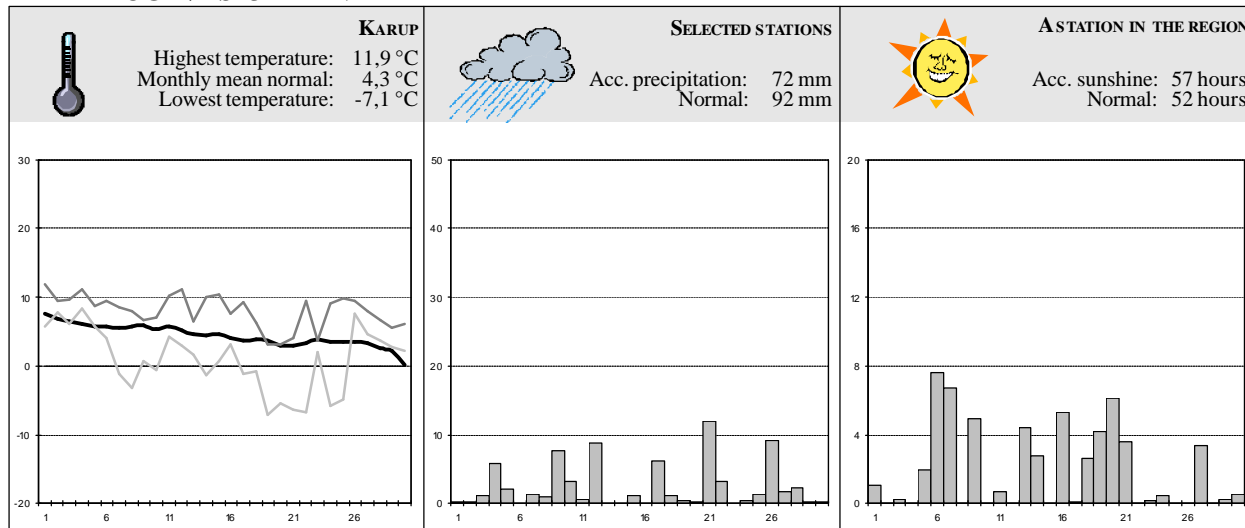
November blev ret tør, solrig og varm

Gennemsnitstemperaturen for landet som helhed blev 5,5°C. Det er 0,8°C over det normale for perioden 1961-90. I gennemsnit ud over landet faldt der 57 mm nedbør. Det er 28% under gennemsnittet over perioden 1961-90. Mest nedbør fik Ringkøbing Amt med omkring 85 mm i gennemsnit, mens der i Storstrøms Amt kun faldt omkring 30 mm. Sæsonens første sne faldt den 22. november 2004. Den forsvandt dog hurtigt. Den 18. blæste det voldsomt op fra vest over Danmark. I Vestjylland nåede vinden stormstyrke, og der blev målt vindstød pænt over orkanstyrke flere steder. Ødelæggelserne var heldigvis af begrænset omfang. Solen skinnede i gennemsnit ud over landet i 70 timer. Det er 30% mere end normalt. På Bornholm kom der mest sol med omkring 85 timer, mens der i det nordvestlige Jylland var omkring 60 timers sol.

NORDJYLLAND

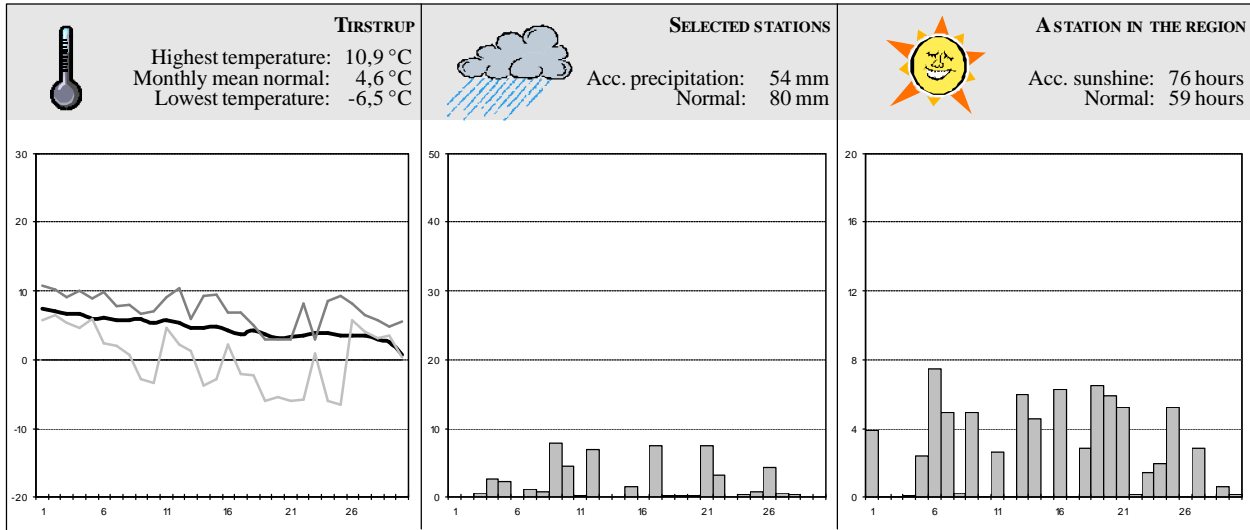


MIDT- OG VESTJYLLAND

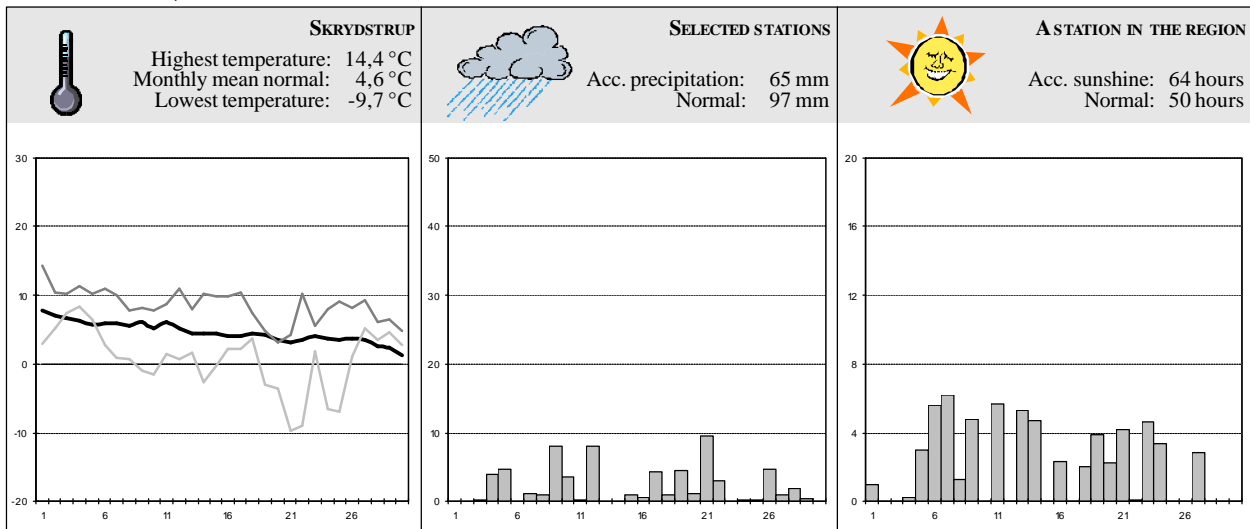




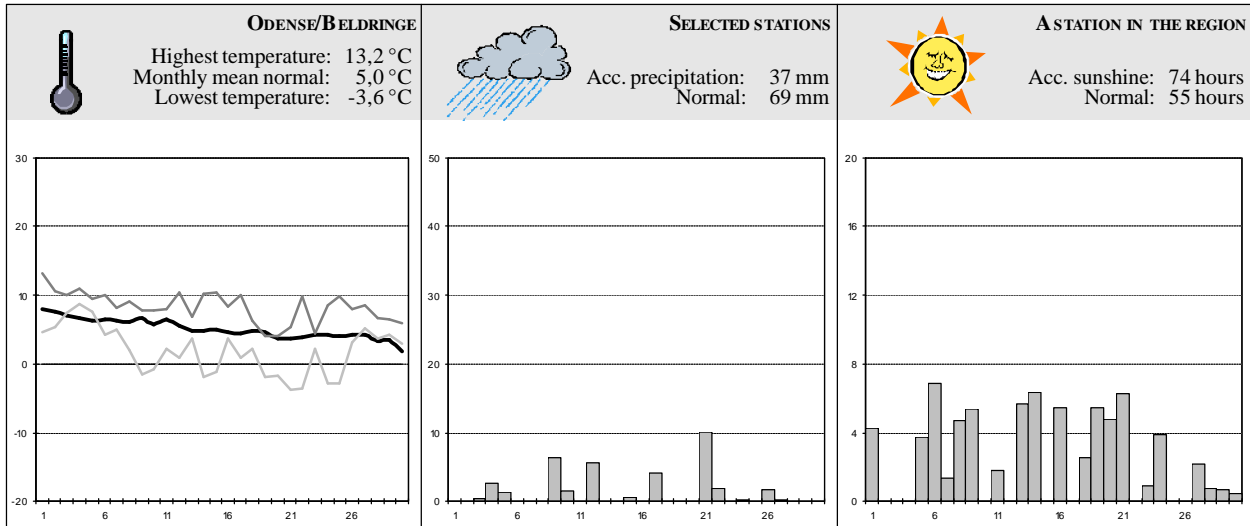
ØSTJYLLAND



SYD- OG SØNDERJYLLAND

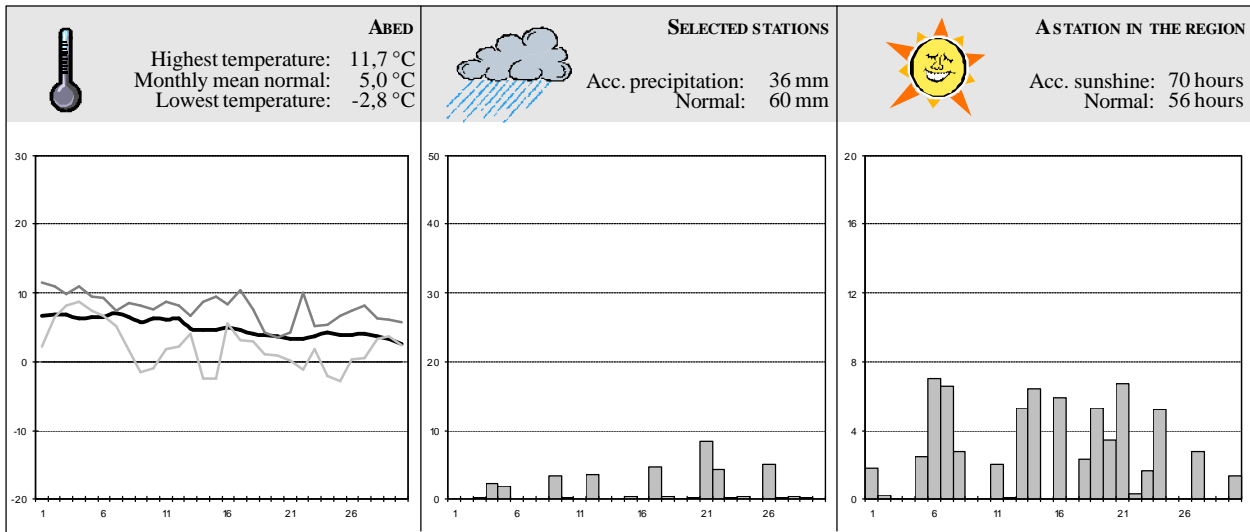


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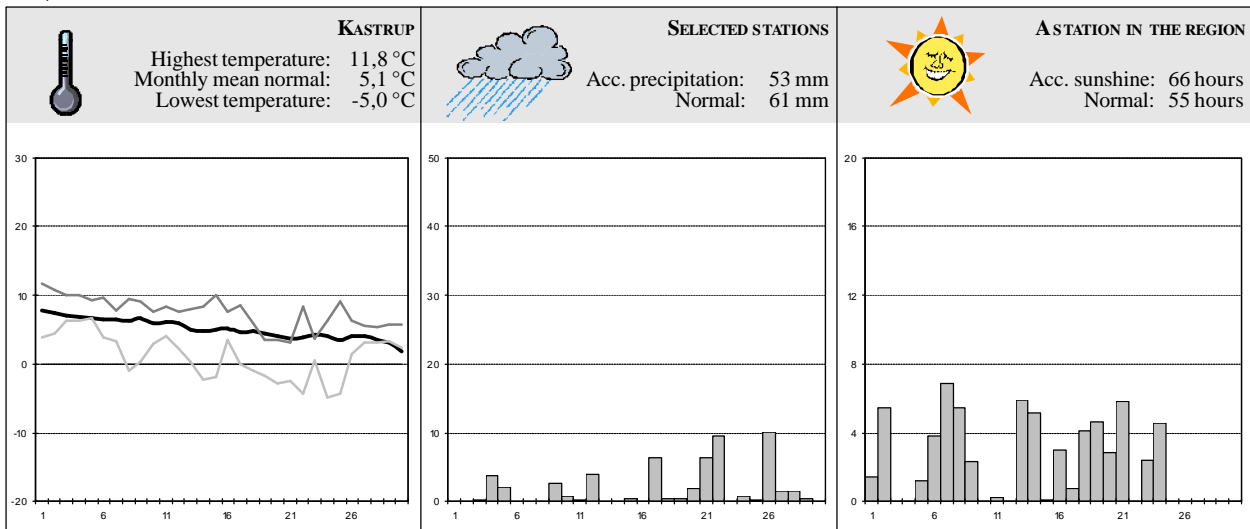




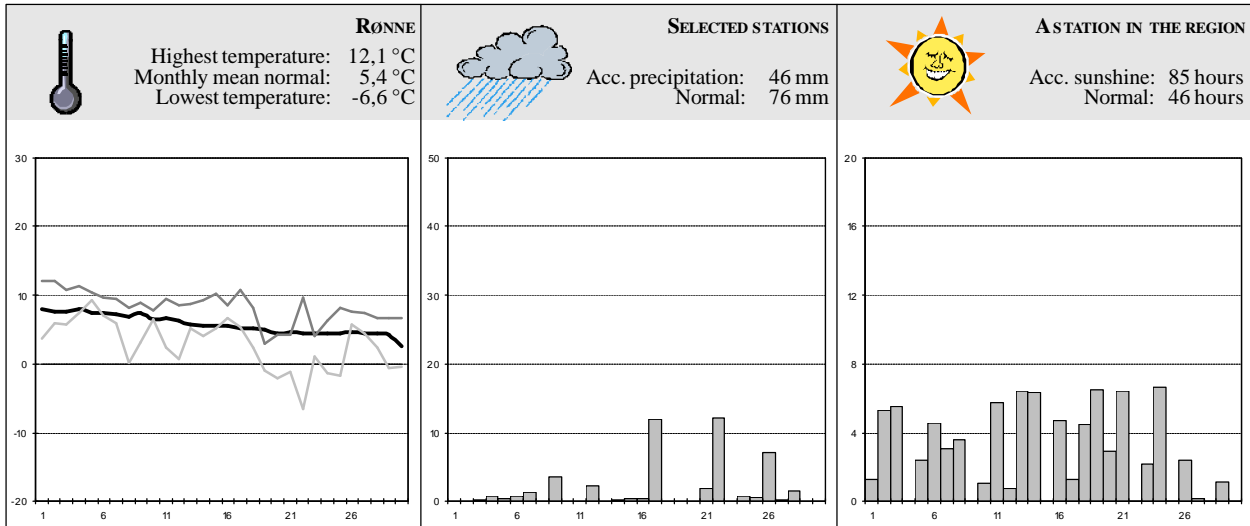
VEST- OG SYDSJÆLLAND SAMT LOLLAND/FALSTER



KØBENHAVN OG NORDSJÆLLAND



BORNHOLM





December 2004



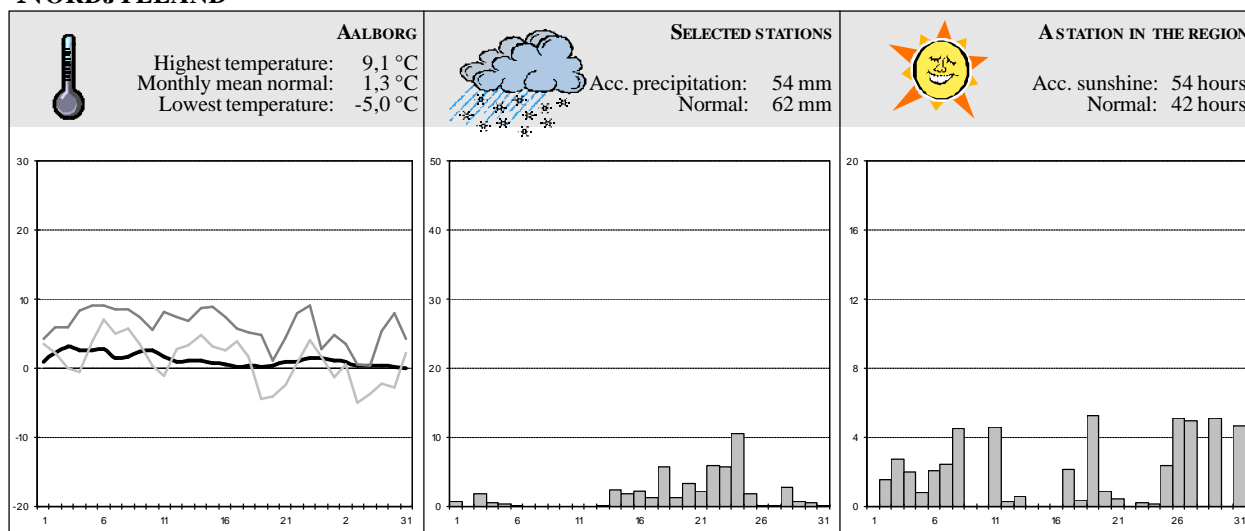
December was very mild

The mean temperature was 4,1°C (normal 1,6°C). For Denmark as a whole the precipitation was 71 mm; app. 8% above normal. The area with most precipitation was Ringkøbing county received slightly above 90 mm. The area with the lowest precipitation were Bornholm received slightly above 45 mm. The Sun was shining 47 hours; 4 hours or 9% above normal. The place with most sunshine was Himmerland in Jylland, above 60 hours, while the eastern parts of Sjælland only received about 20 hours as the lowest. Christmas Eve was mild (2-8°C), overcast and with southeasterly winds, but snowfall during Christmas in the northern and eastern parts of the country gave a rather thick snow cover Christmas eve several places in the northern parts of Jylland and Sjælland. New Year eve was hazy with fog. The wind was light and the temperatures just above freezing.

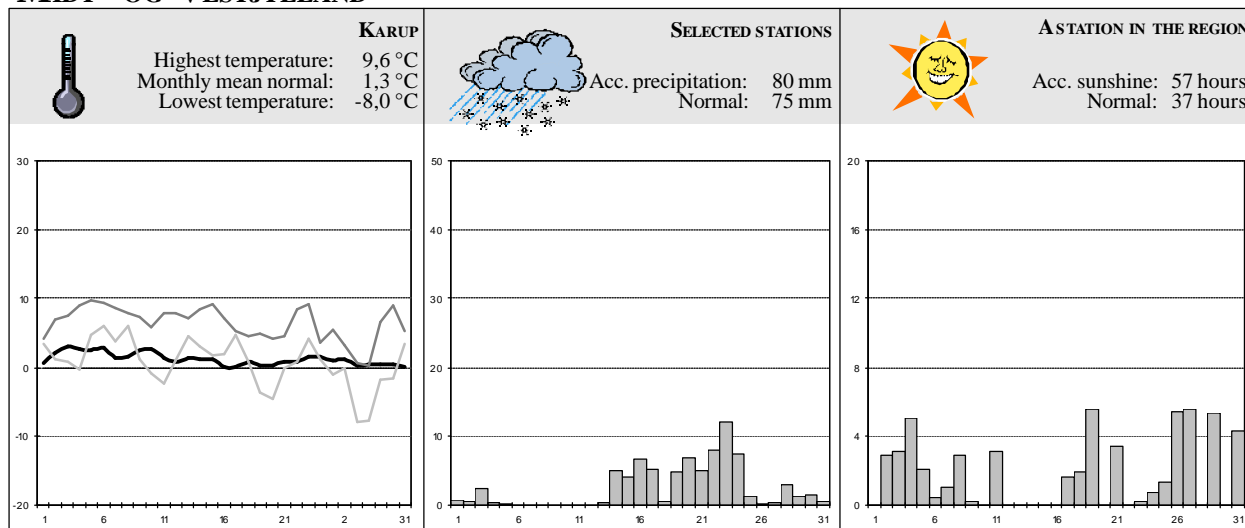
December blev meget mild

Gennemsnitstemperatur for landet som helhed blev 4,1°C (normal 1,6°C). I gennemsnit ud over landet faldt der 71 mm nedbør. Det ca. 8% mere end normalt. Mest nedbør fik Ringkøbing Amt med lidt over 90 mm i gennemsnit, mens der kun faldt lidt over 45 mm i gennemsnit på Bornholm. Solen skinnede i gennemsnit ud over landet i 47 timer. Det er 4 timer eller 9% mere end normalt. Himmerland fik mest sol med over 60 timer, mens der kun var omkring 20 timers sol i det østligste Sjælland. Juleaften var mild og overskyet med sydvestenvind og temperaturer på 2-8°C. I de nordøstlige egne af landet fra Thy over Himmerland, Djursland til Nordsjælland og København lå der stadig sne tilbage efter et snefald tidligt juleaftens dag. Nytårsaften var præget af svag vind, letskyet himmel, men med udbredt dis og tågebanker og temperaturer lige over frysepunktet.

NORDJYLLAND

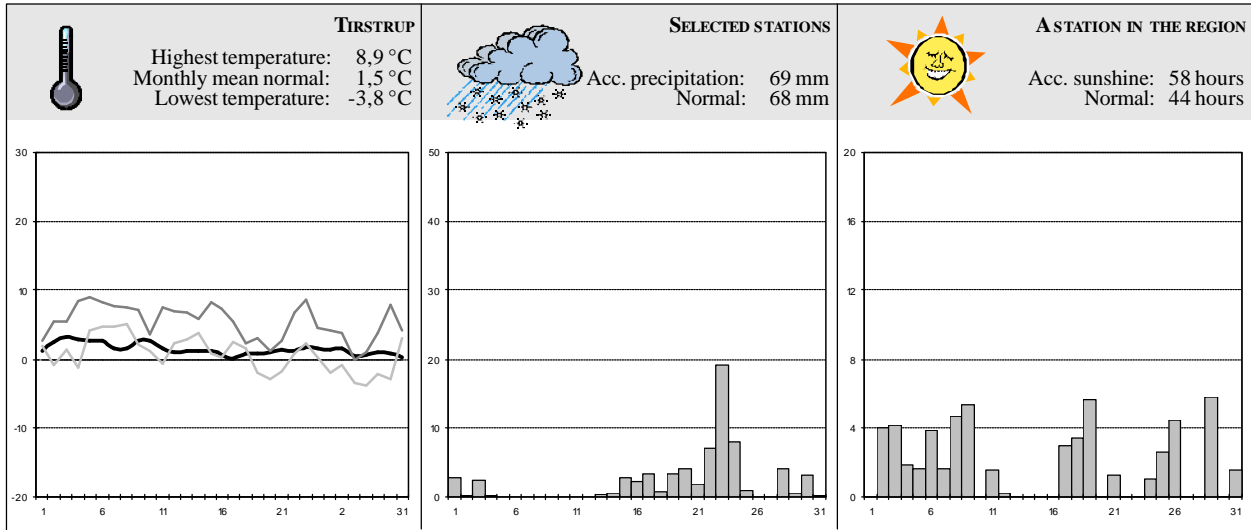


MIDT- OG VESTJYLLAND

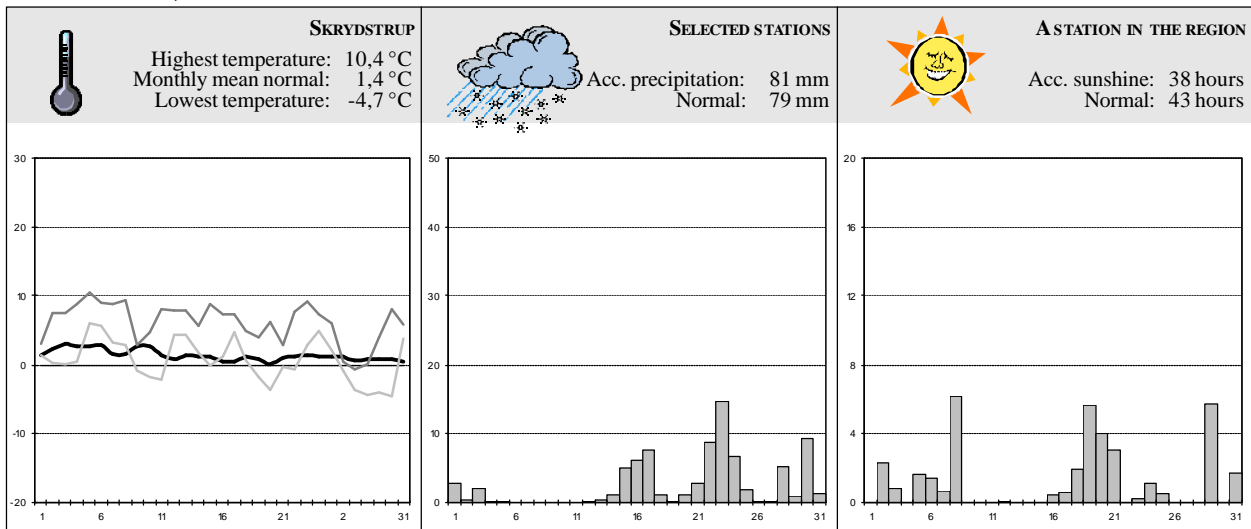




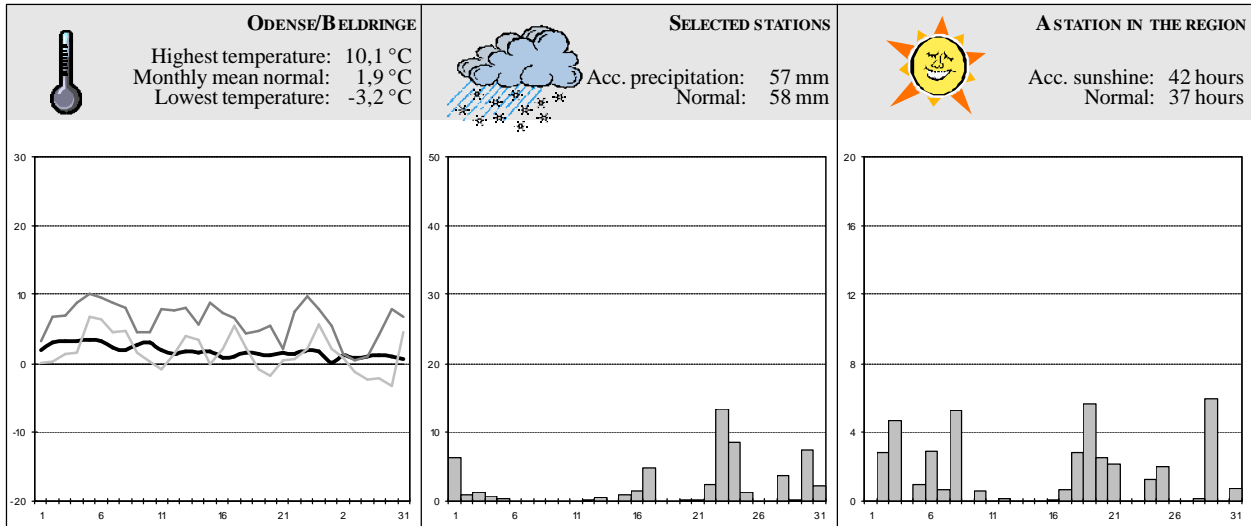
ØSTJYLLAND



SYD- OG SØNDERJYLLAND

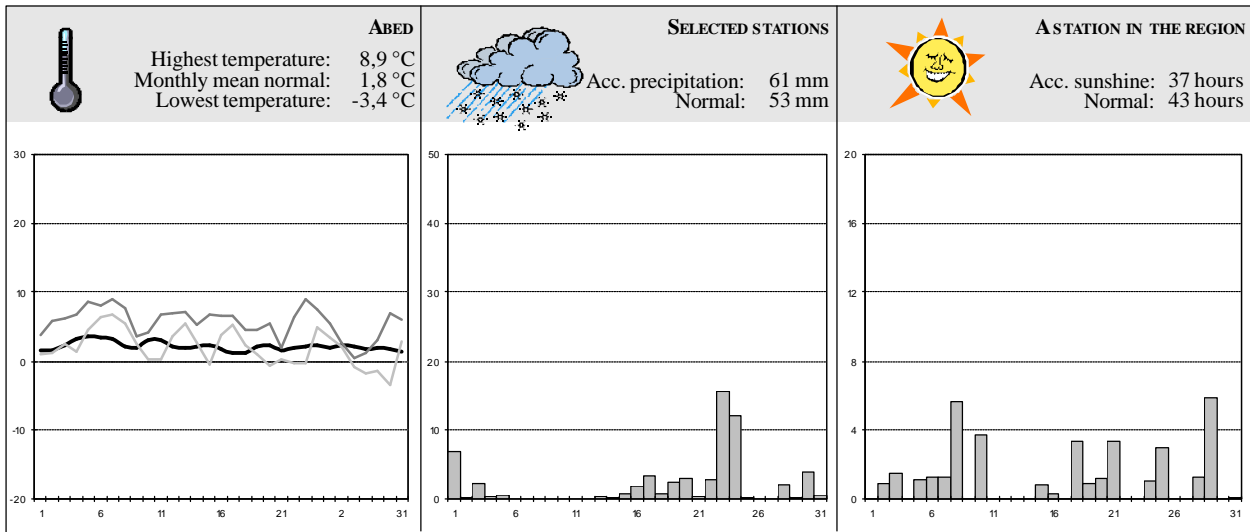


FYN

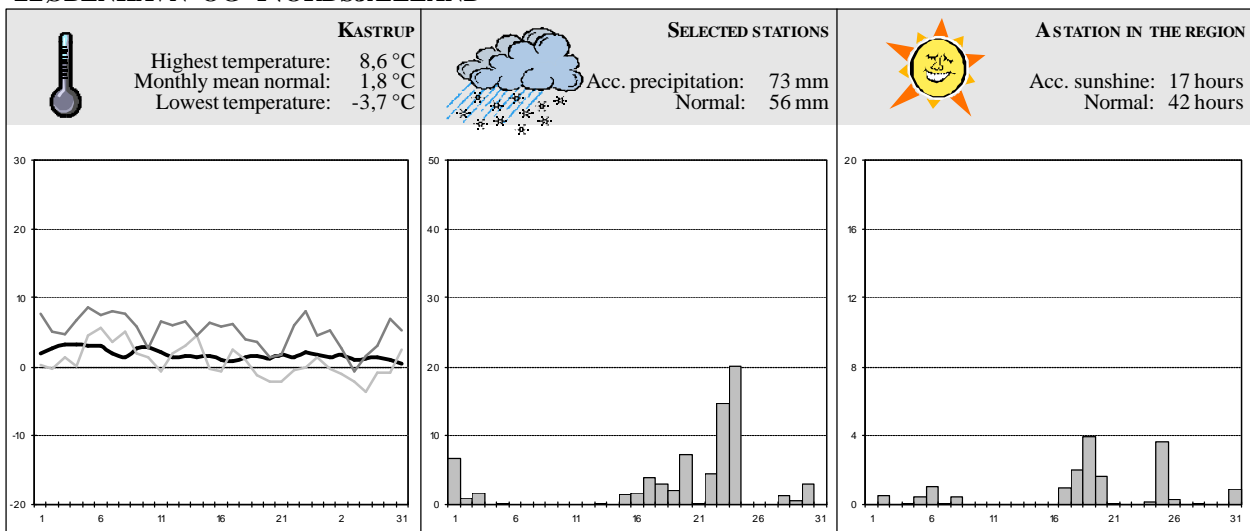




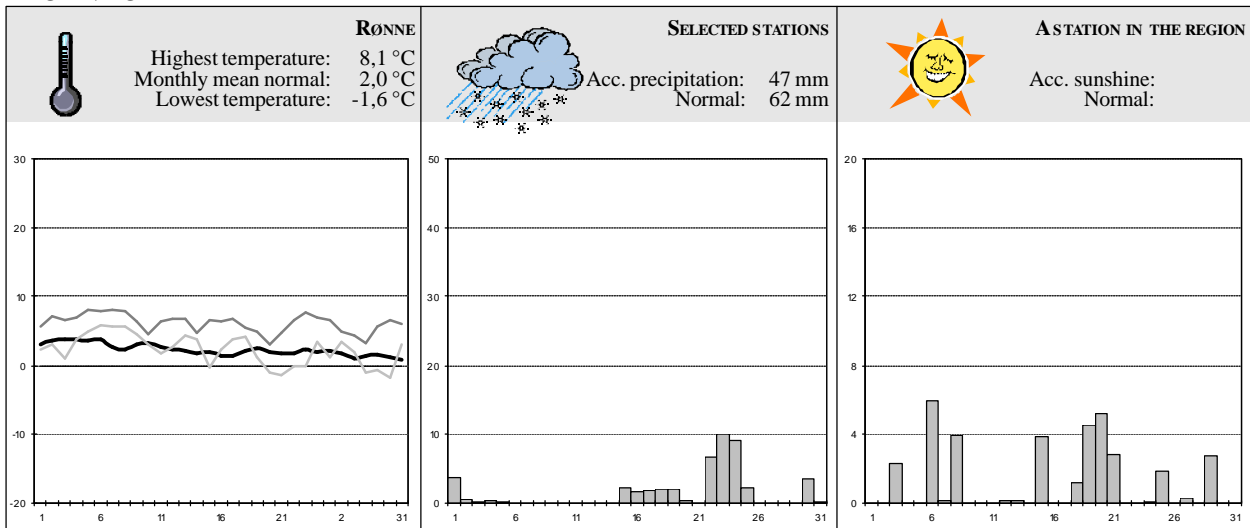
VEST- OG SYDSJÆLLAND SAMT LOLLAND/FALSTER



KØBENHAVN OG NORDSJÆLLAND



BORNHOLM





The Climate of The Faroe Islands 2004

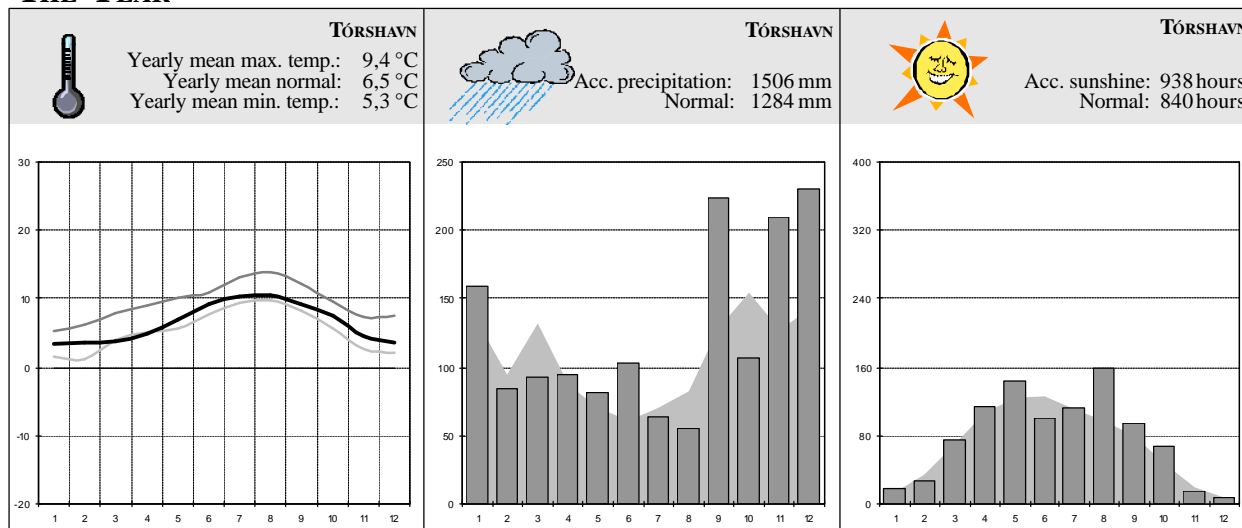
Tórshavn



The weather in 2004 in Tórshavn was rather warm. The annual mean temperature was 7,3°C (normal 6,5°C) and 2004 was the ninth warmest year on record, since the observations was started in 1873. 2003 are still the warmest year on record, 7,7°C. The monthly mean temperatures for ten of the months in the 2004 were warmer than normal - January and June was about normal. The highest temperature registered in 2004 in Tórshavn was 20°C (10 August), while the lowest was -4,9°C (23 December). There were a surplus of both precipitation and sunshine compared to the normal, 222 mm and 98 hours respectively. This picture covers large differences throughout the year. Now and then cold conditions prevailed in January and February. Out of 43 days with precipitation in that period (normal 49), 23 days were with sleet and snow. From the beginning of March to the middle of November the was no frosty conditions except one day in March, where temperatures dropped just below zero. Throughout that relatively warm period large monthly differences in both precipitation and sunshine were seen. August as a whole was very dry with a surplus of sunshine as an example, while September as another example was very wet but also with a surplus of sunshine. A large part of the rain in September was registered from 13–14 September, about 50 mm. From November and throughout the year very wet conditions prevailed. The accumulated amount for November and December was as high as 441 mm (normal 251 mm) - a surplus of 190 mm. Precipitation were registered in 56 days (normal 53) out of the possible 61 days. 25 of them were with sleet and snow just like in the beginning of the year. At the Faroe Islands windy conditions throughout the year are quite normal, but December 2004 was more than just windy. 26 days in this month (normal 16) the wind speed exceed 10,8 m/s (strong wind), among them 4 days with wind speeds exceeding 20,8 m/s (gale force) compared to the normal for the month (0,5 days). Furthermore hurricane gusts were registered during 3 days, especially 29 December in the evening.

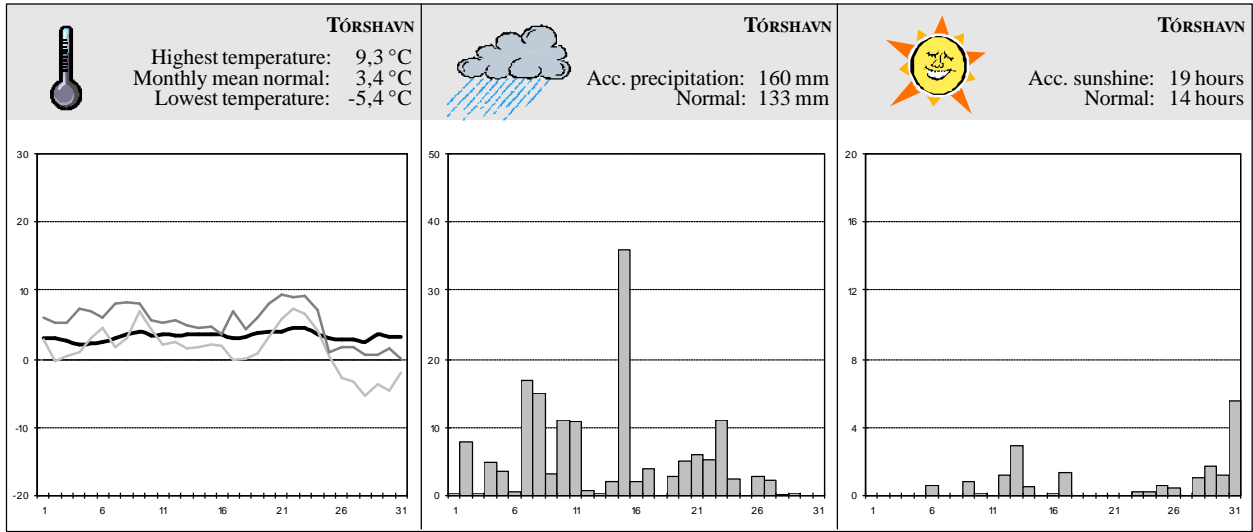
I Tórshavn blev vejret i 2004 som helhed for året ret varmt med 7,3°C (normal 6,5°C), og det 9. varmeste siden målingerne startede i 1873. År 2003 topper stadig listen som det varmeste år i Tórshavn med 7,7°C. I 2004 blev månedsmiddeltemperaturen i 10 af årets måneder varmere end normalt, mens januar og juni var normale. Den højeste temperatur på 20°C blev målt den 10. august, mens den laveste på -4,9°C blev målt den 23. december. Nedbørmæssigt blev det et meget vådt år med hele 222 mm over normalen og samtidig blev 2004 også meget solrigt med et overskud på 98 timer. Dette billede dækkede selvfølgelig over store forskelle henover året. Der var en del kolde indslag både i januar og i februar, og ud af de 43 døgn (normal 49), hvor der blev registreret nedbør i denne periode, var de 23 døgn da også med sne og slud. Bortset fra en enkelt dag i marts, hvor temperaturen lige kom under frysepunktet, skal vi helt frem til midt i november før frosten rigtig bed igen. I mellemtiden var der våde og relativt tørre måneder med mere eller mindre sol. August var fx relativt tør med en hel del sol, mens september var meget våd, men samtidig også med et overskud af sol. En del af septembers høje nedbør kom dog fra et enkelt døgn den 13. – 14., hvor der faldt op mod 50 mm regn. Fra november og året ud blev det mildest sagt vådt, da der i de 2 måneder tilsammen faldt 441 mm mod normalt 251 mm – et overskud på 190 mm. Det faldt i løbet af i alt 56 døgn (normal 53) ud af 61 dage mulige. De 25 af dem var med sne og slud. På Færøerne blæser det gerne meget, men december 2004 blev alligevel noget mere blæsende end normalt, da der hele 26 dage (normal 16) blev målt middelvindhastigheder over 10,8 m/s (hård vind). Fire af disse døgn var ekstraordinært blæsende, nemlig op til stormende kuling (over 20,8 m/s; normal for december 0,5 døgn) med vindstød over orkanstyrke de 3 afdagene, især om aftenen den 29. december.

THE YEAR

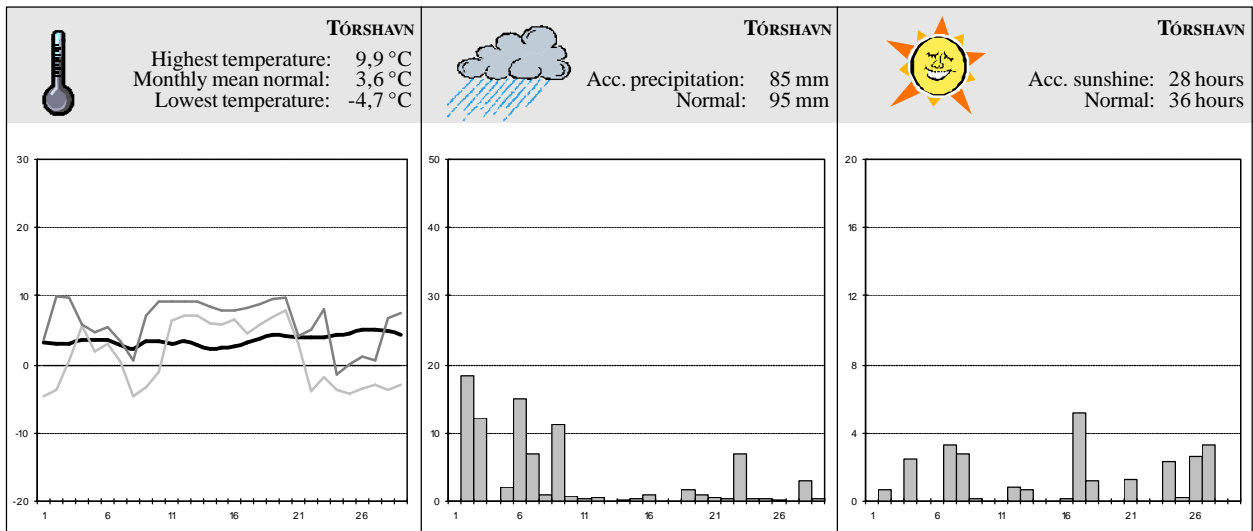




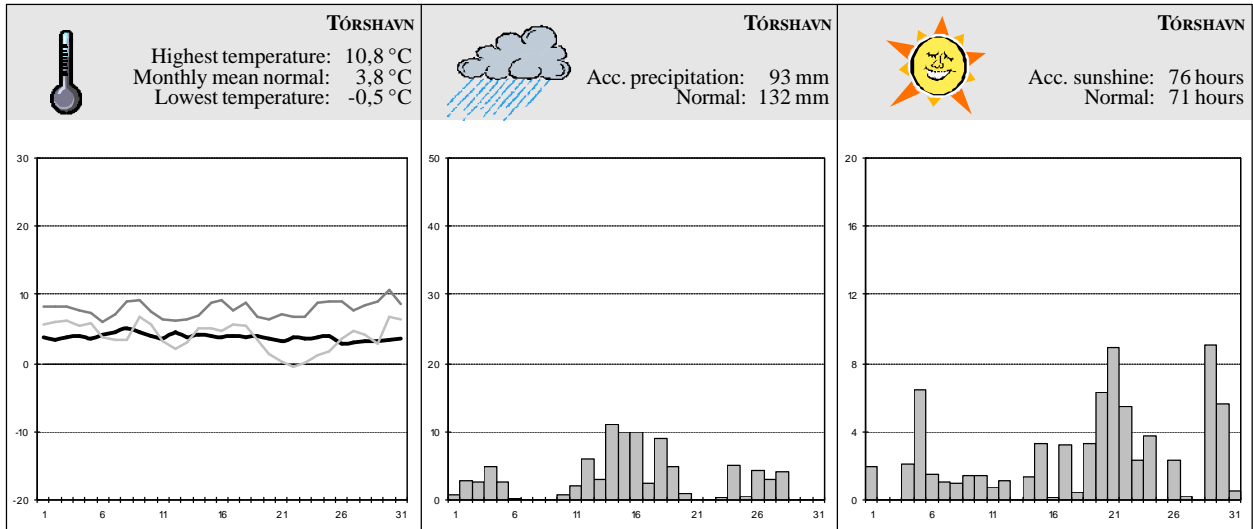
JANUARY



FEBRUARY

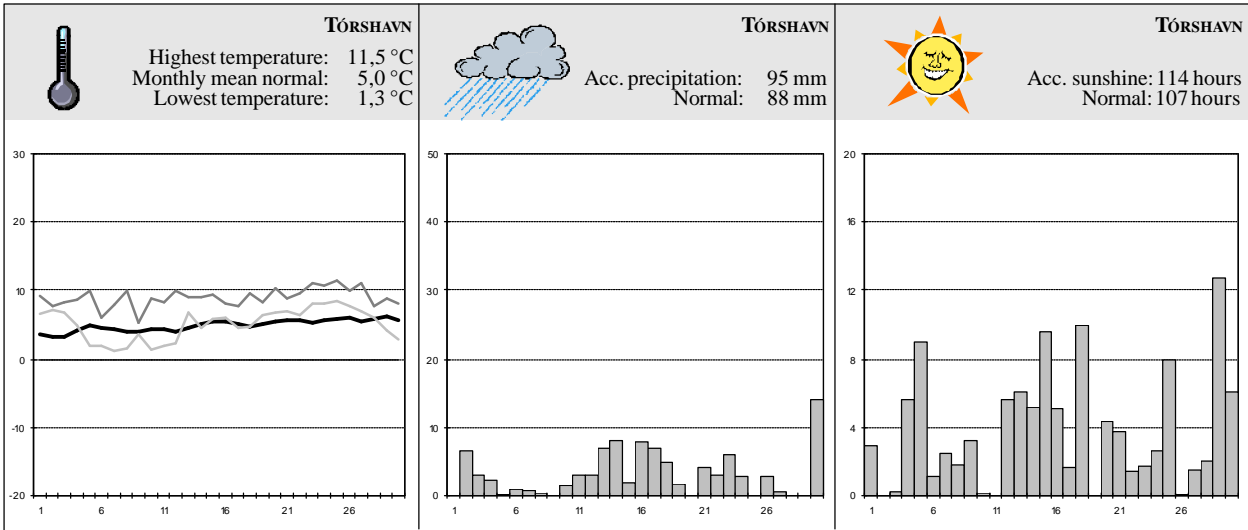


MARCH

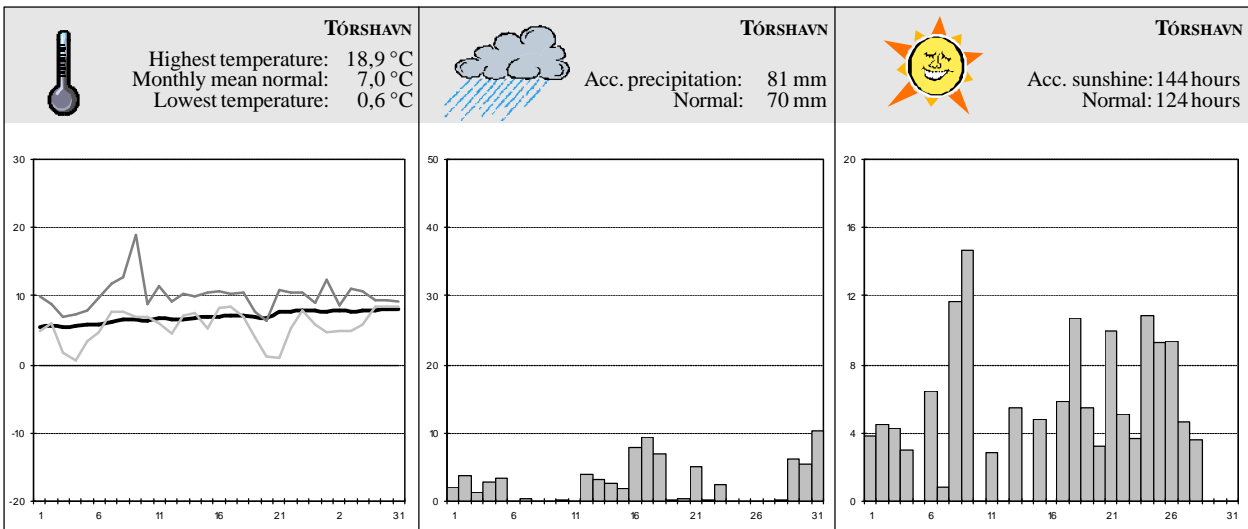




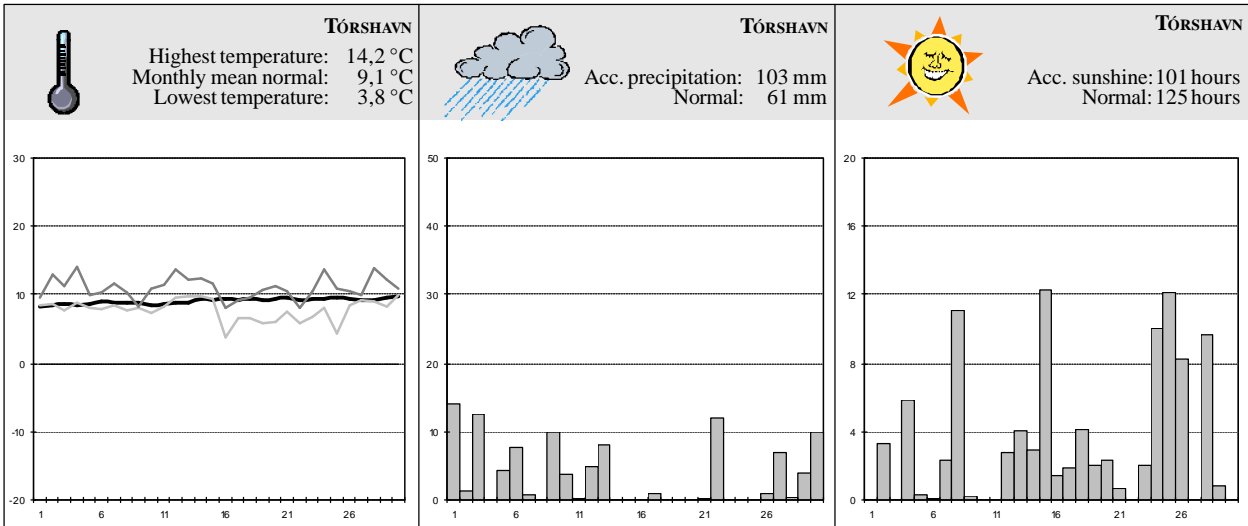
APRIL



MAY

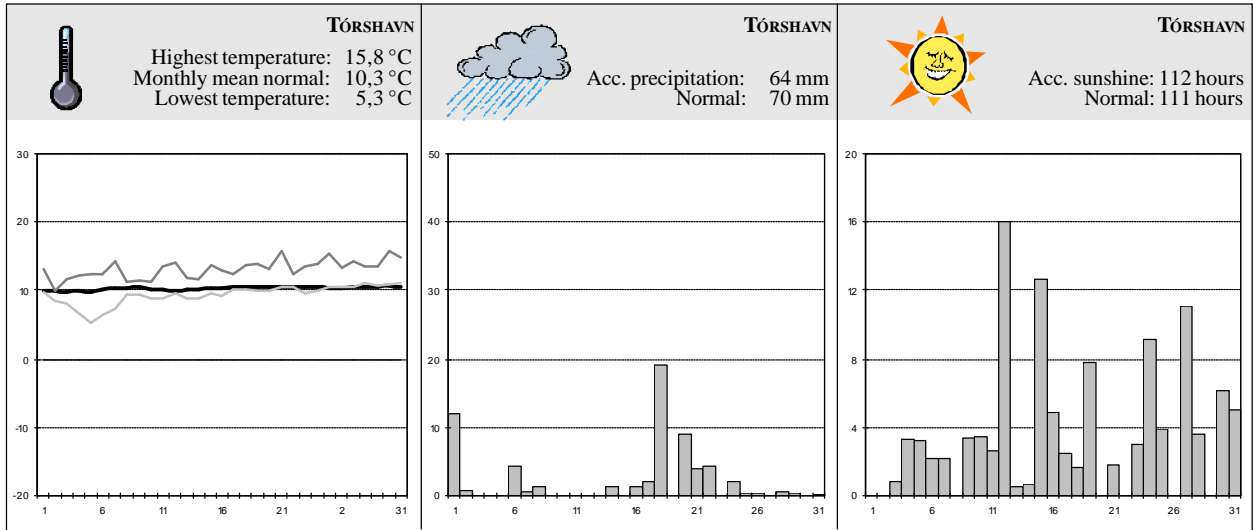


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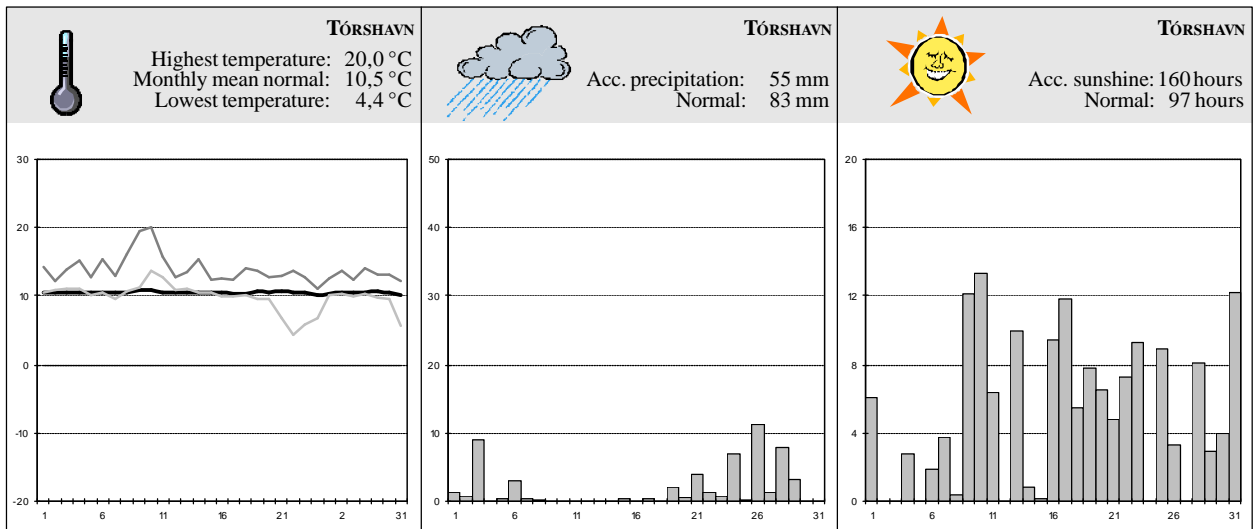




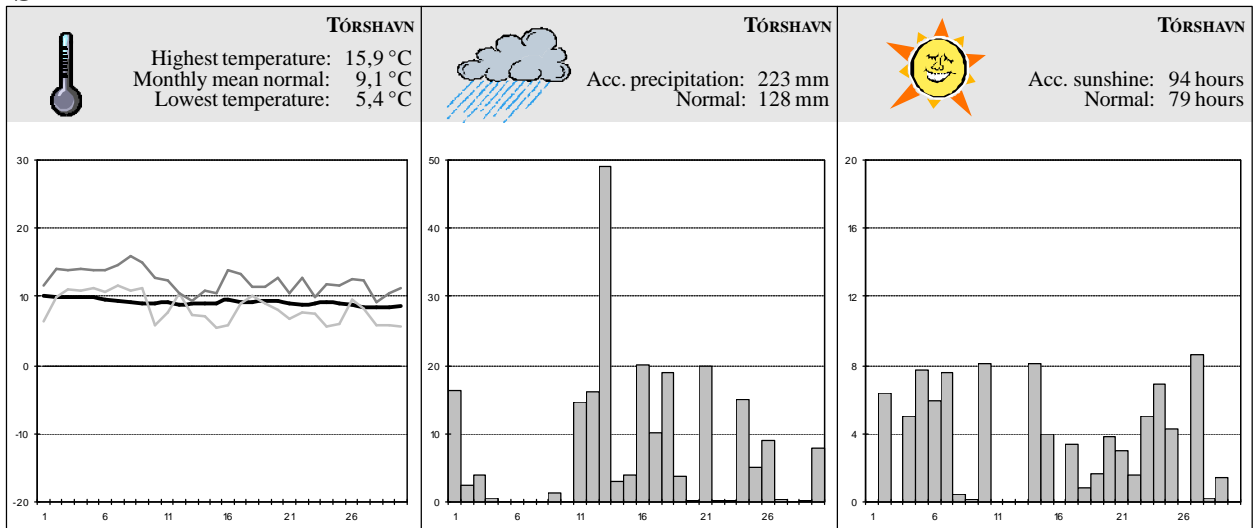
JULY



AUGUST

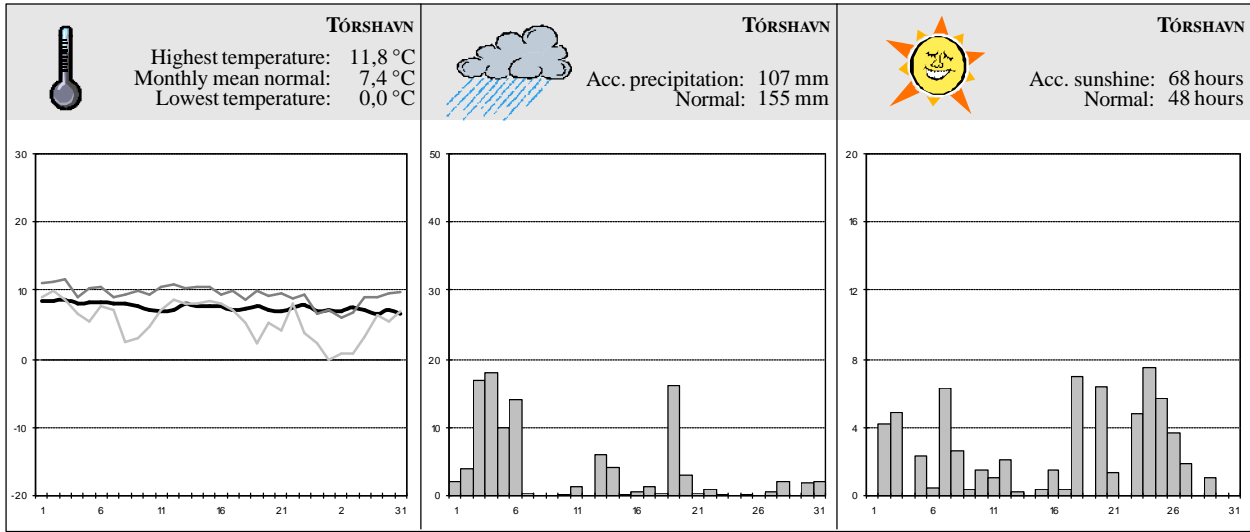


SEPTEMBER

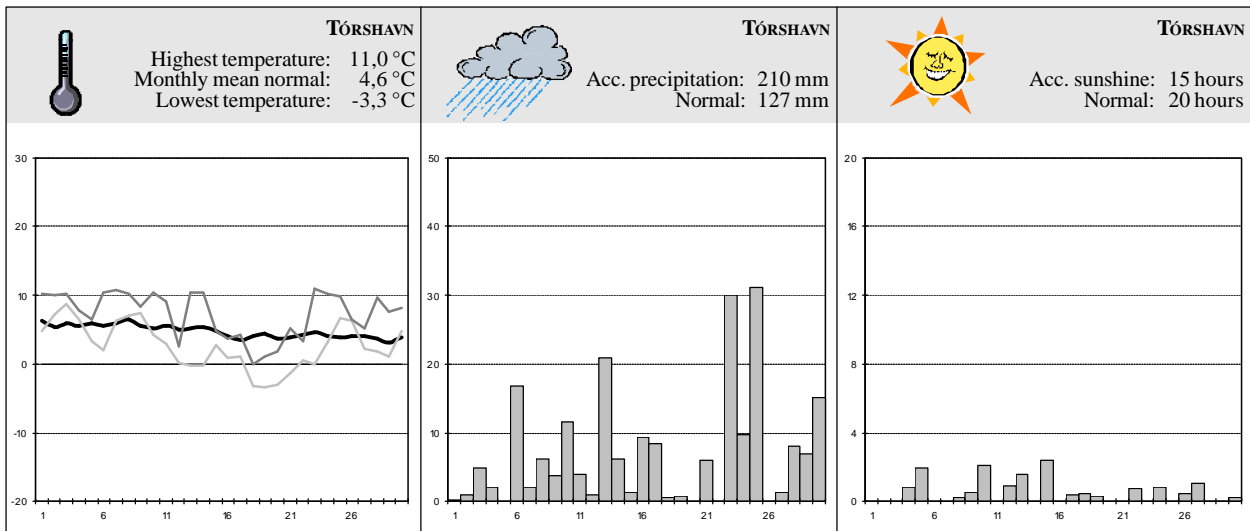




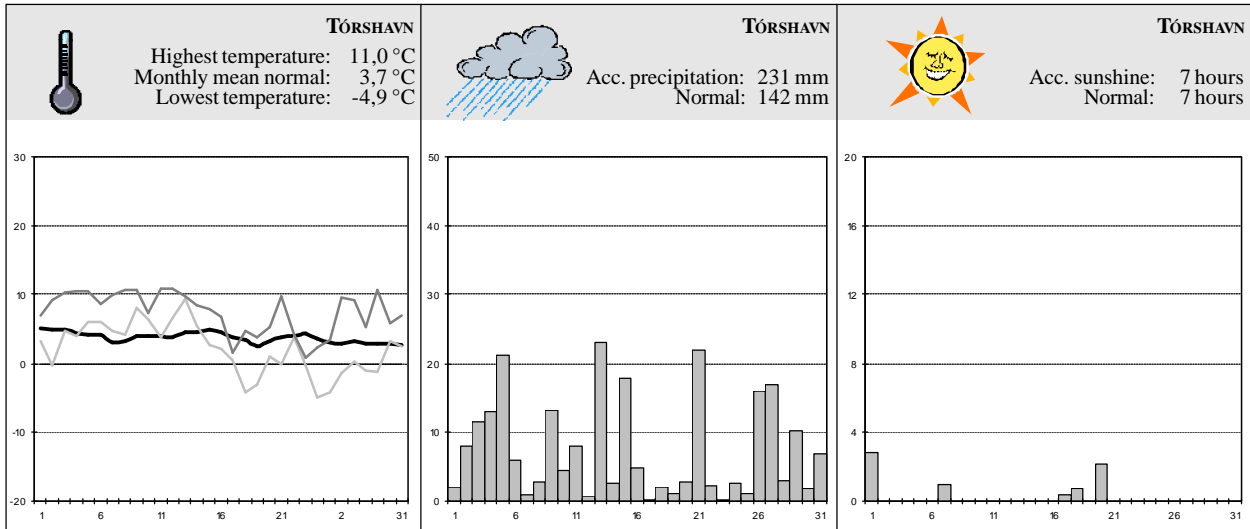
OCTOBER



NOVEMBER



DECEMBER





The Climate of Greenland 2004

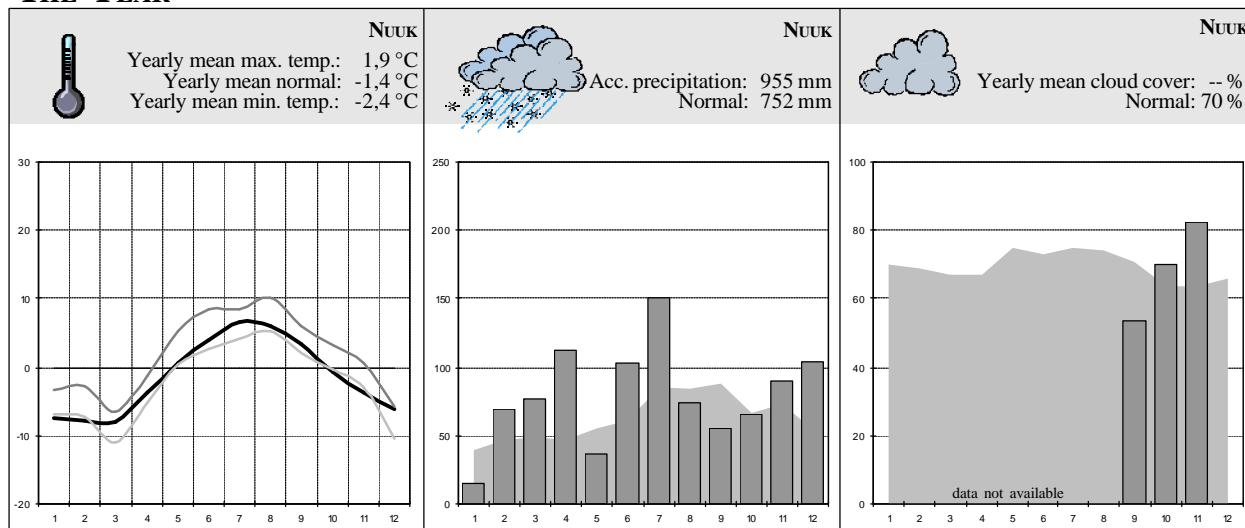
Nuuk



The weather 2004 in Nuuk was as a whole rather warm ($-0,5^{\circ}\text{C}$), a surplus of $0,9^{\circ}\text{C}$. Together with 1946 and 1980 the year was the fifteenth warmest on record, since the observations started in 1873. The warmest year is still 2003, $+0,5^{\circ}\text{C}$. Nine of the months in Nuuk were warmer than normal. March, July and December were colder than normal. Especially December was very cold, despite a warm start. The temperature variations throughout 2004 in Nuuk was rather large and as usual the foehn situations, from time to time giving very high temperatures, were clearly reflected in these variations. The highest temperature registered in 2004 in Nuuk was $18,2^{\circ}\text{C}$, registered 23 July in exactly a foehn situation, while the lowest was $-16,5^{\circ}\text{C}$ (8 March). The surplus of heat in Nuuk was not unique, as the weather in 2004 as a whole was warmer than normal most places in Greenland. The statistics from the stations, where DMI have a long record, shows a surplus in 2004, but not as high as the record breaking temperatures in 2003. In Danmarkshavn in Northeast Greenland the year as a whole was the fourth warmest in record ($-10,7^{\circ}\text{C}$) since registrations started in 1949, the warmest being 2002 ($-10,2^{\circ}\text{C}$). A surplus of 203 mm gave a wetter year than normal in Nuuk. February, March, April, June, July plus November and December as a whole were wet, while especially January, May and September were fairly dry months. The precipitation was off course very irregular distributed throughout the different months. If the number of days with precipitation are taken into account especially March, April and November must have „felt“ very wet with about 20 days with precipitation each. 25 March 2004 a strong storm „hit“ the west coast of Greenland, in Nuuk with gusts exceeding 40 m/s. The weather was very unstable and actually two lows affected Nuuk that day, one during the night time and one in the afternoon. They both moved through the Davis Strait in a north easterly direction giving the area of Nuuk strong „barrier winds“ and blizzards.

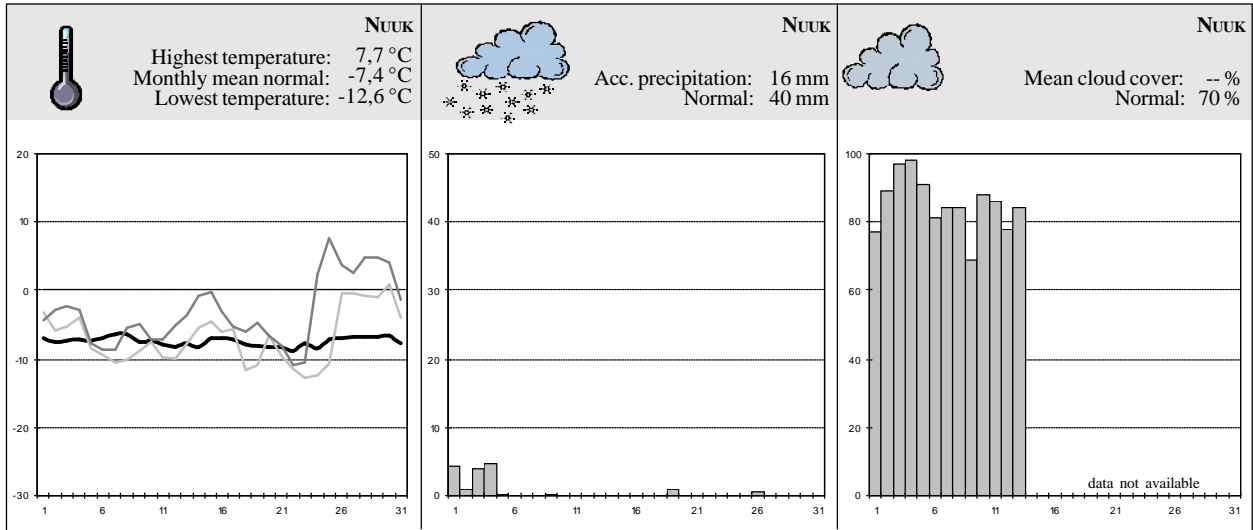
I Nuuk blev vejret i 2004 som helhed temmelig varmt ($-0,5^{\circ}\text{C}$), $0,9^{\circ}\text{C}$ over normalen. Det blev sammen med 1946 og 1980 det 15. varmeste år siden målingerne startede i 1873, en serie der i øvrigt toppes af det rekordvarme år 2003 ($+0,5^{\circ}\text{C}$). Ni af årets måneder i Nuuk blev varmere end normalt, kun marts, juli og december blev koldere. Specielt december blev meget kold, selvom den startede varmere end normalt. Der var store forskelle i temperaturen indenfor de enkelte måneder og de indimellem meget varme føhnsituationer med relativt høje temperaturer for årstiden afspejles i temperaturbilledet. Den højeste temperatur på $18,2^{\circ}\text{C}$ blev målt den 23. juli netop i en føhnsituation, mens den laveste blev $-16,5^{\circ}\text{C}$ (8. marts). Overskuddet af varme i Nuuk var ikke enestående, idet vejret i 2004 var varmere end normalt mange steder i Grønland. På alle de grønlandske stationer, hvor DMI har målinger langt tilbage, viser det sig, at alle stationer ligger pænt over normalen, men ingen af dem har dog registreret rekorder, som det var tilfældet i 2003. I Danmarkshavn i Nordøstgrønland blev 2004 dog det 4. varmeste år siden målingerne startede i 1949, $-10,7^{\circ}\text{C}$ for året som helhed. Her var det varmeste år i øvrigt 2002 med $-10,2^{\circ}\text{C}$. Det blev - med et overskud på 203 mm – et noget vådere år end normalt i Nuuk. Februar, marts, april, juni, juli samt november og december var som helhed vådere end normalt, mens specielt januar, maj og september var relativt tørre. Nedbørmængderne var dog i sagens natur meget ujævnt fordelt indenfor hver måned. Opgøres antal dage, hvor der er faldet nedbør må man dog sige, at specielt marts og april samt november må have „føles“ gennemgående våde, da der var omkring 20 nedbørdage i hver måned. En stærk storm ramte Grønlands vestkyst og Nuuk 25. marts, hvor vindstødene kom op over 40 m/s. Vejret var meget uroligt, og der optrådte faktisk to lavtryk, om natten og om eftermiddagen. Begge bevægede sig mod nordøst over Davisstrædet og gav Nuuk-området stærk vindstuvning med rygende snestorm.

THE YEAR

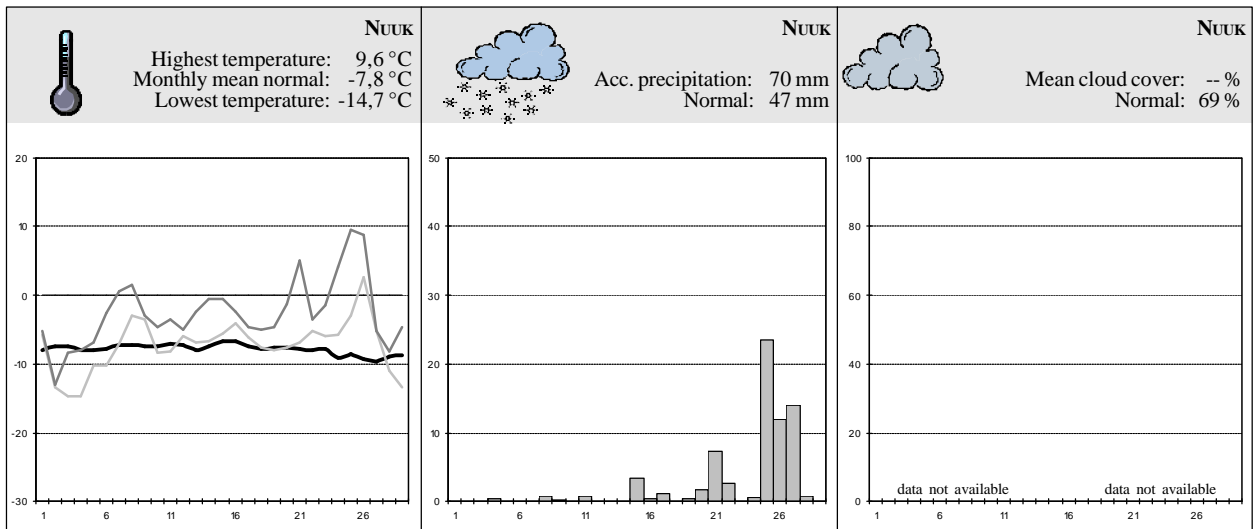




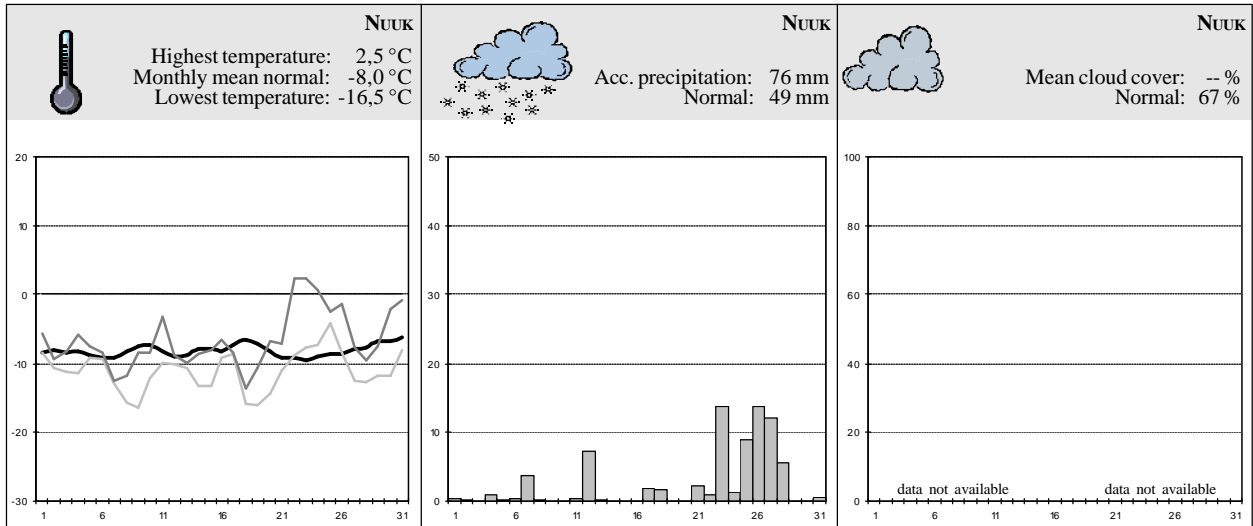
JANUARY



FEBRUARY

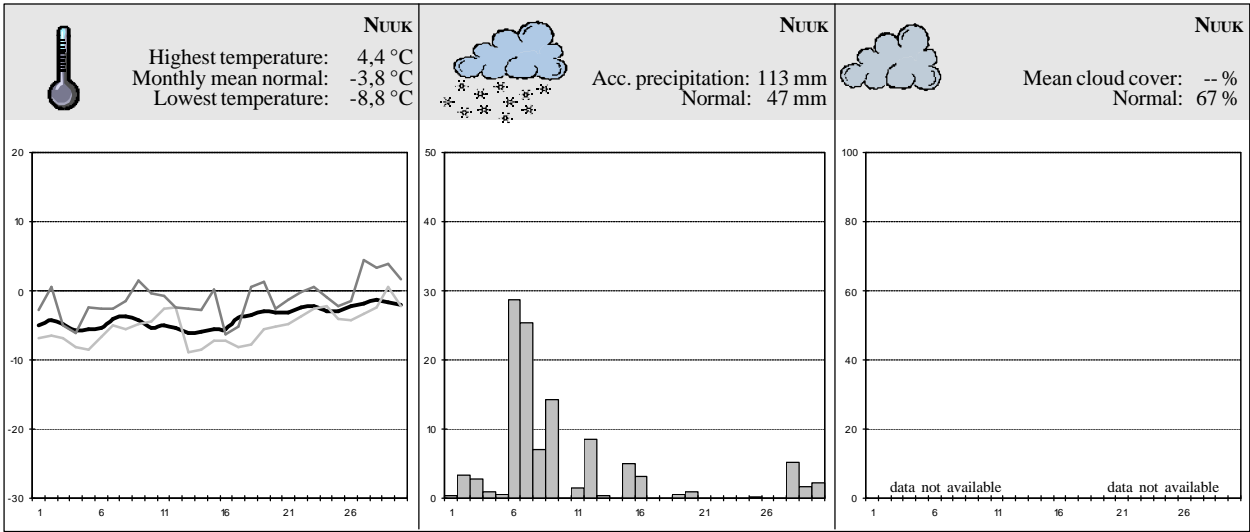


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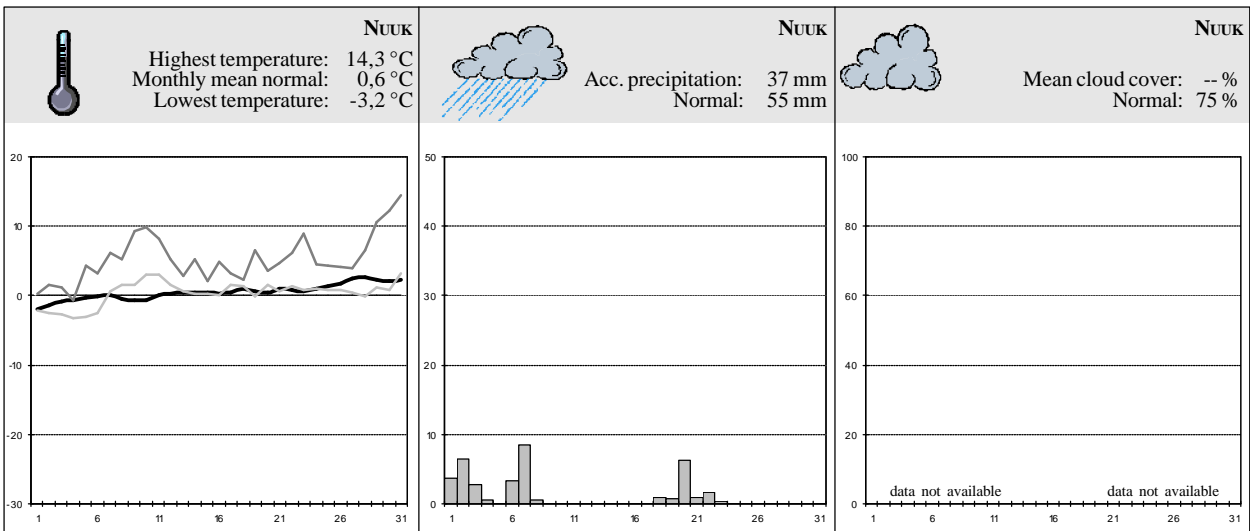




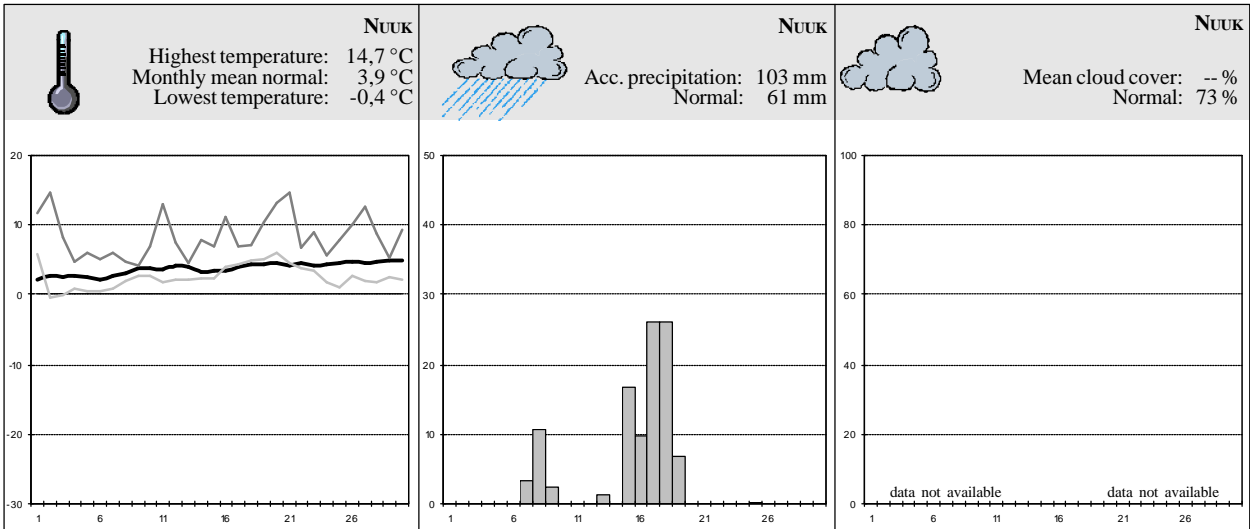
APRIL



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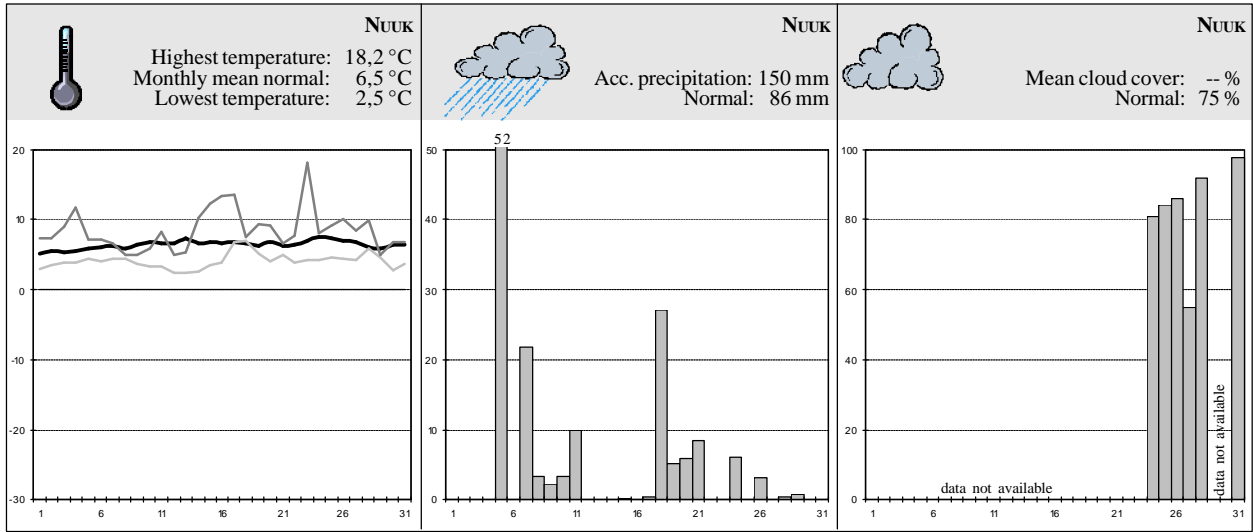


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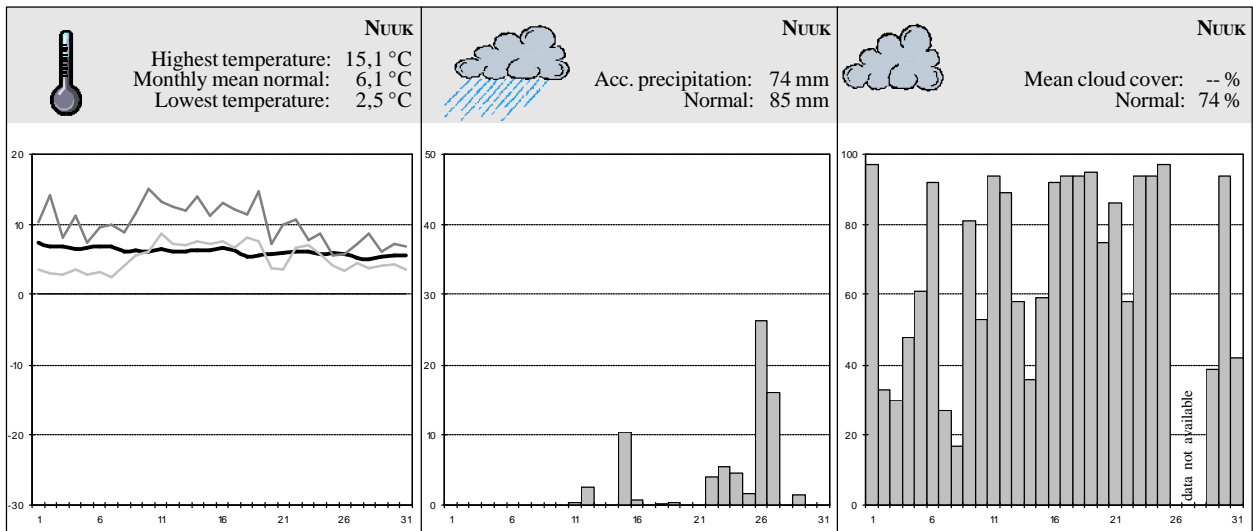




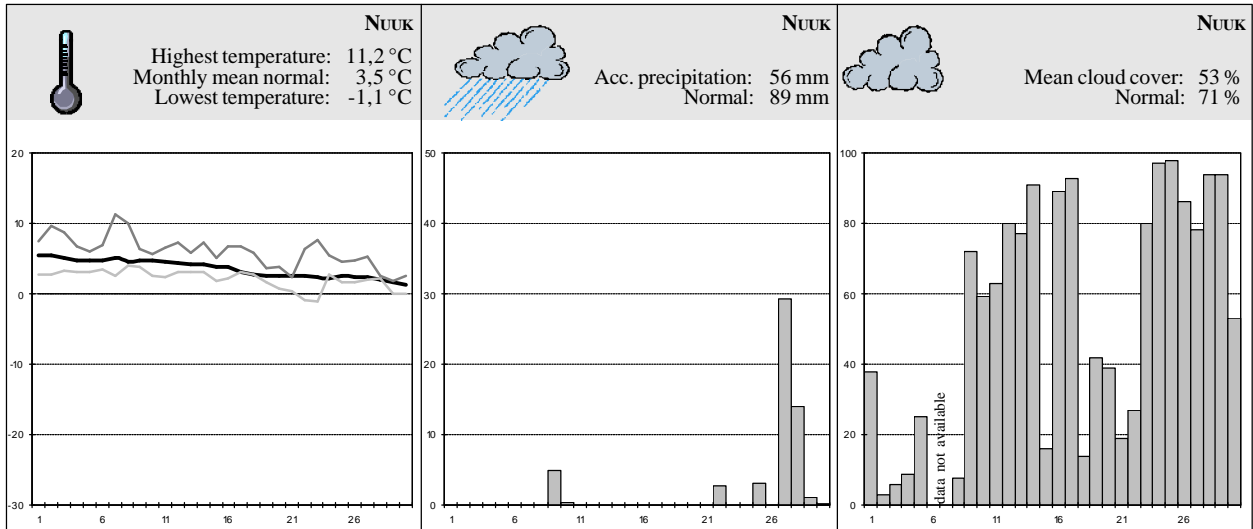
JULY



AUGUST

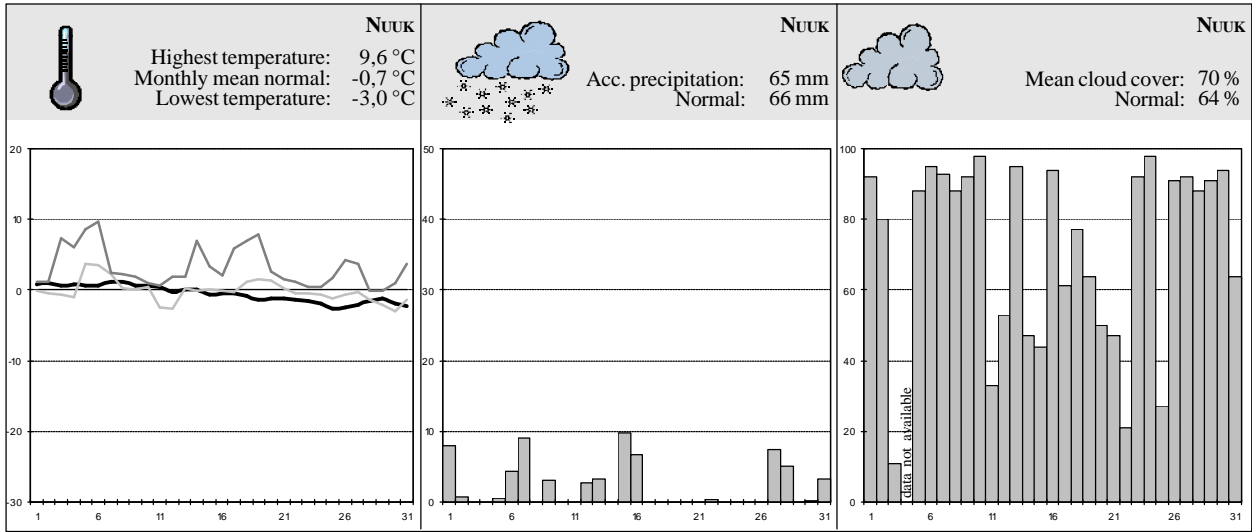


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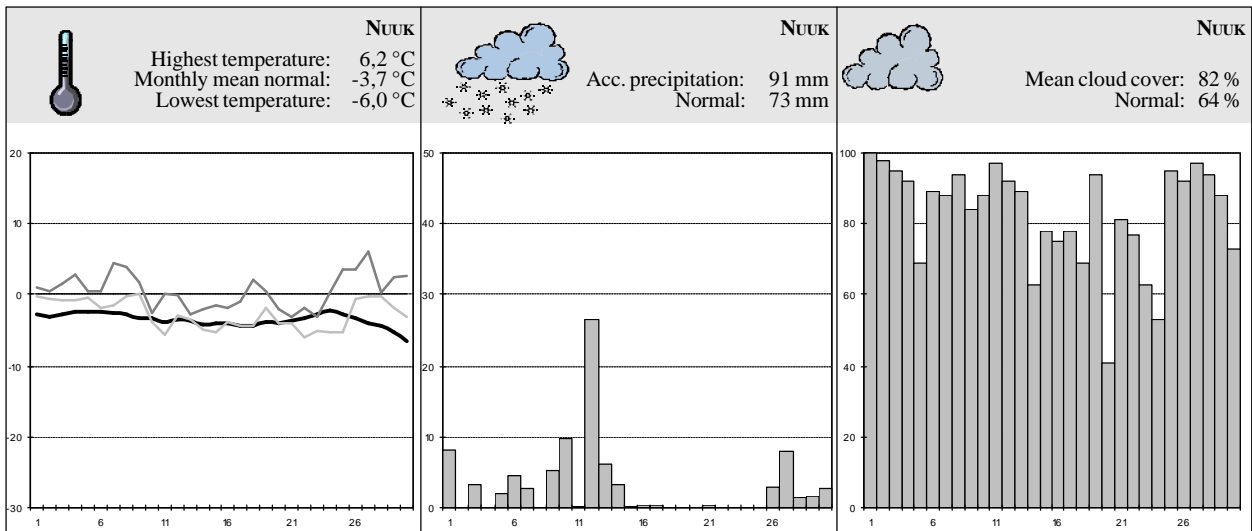




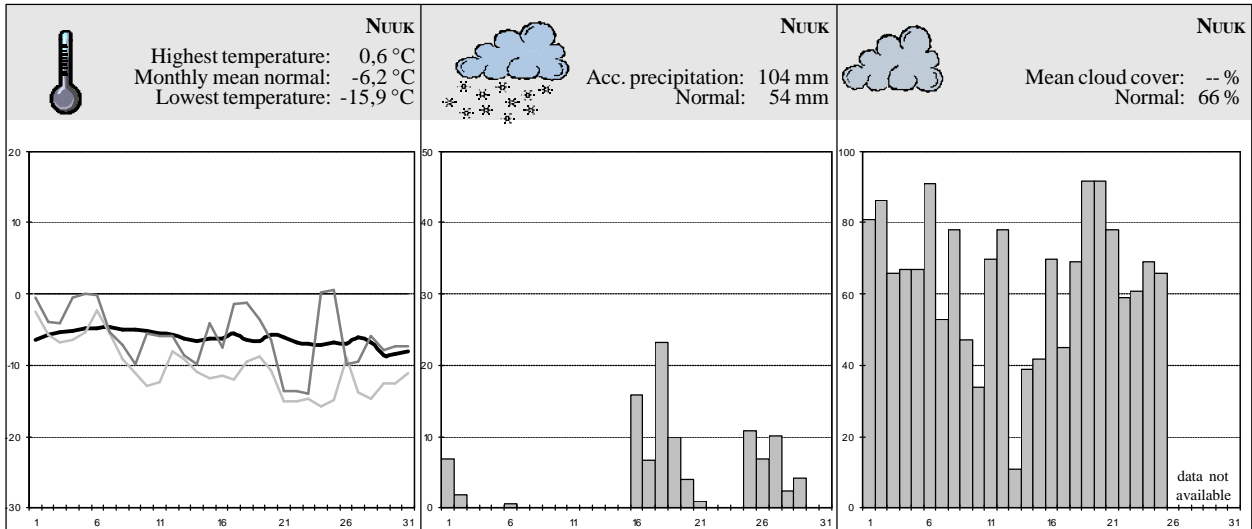
OCTOBER



NOVEMBER



DECEMBER



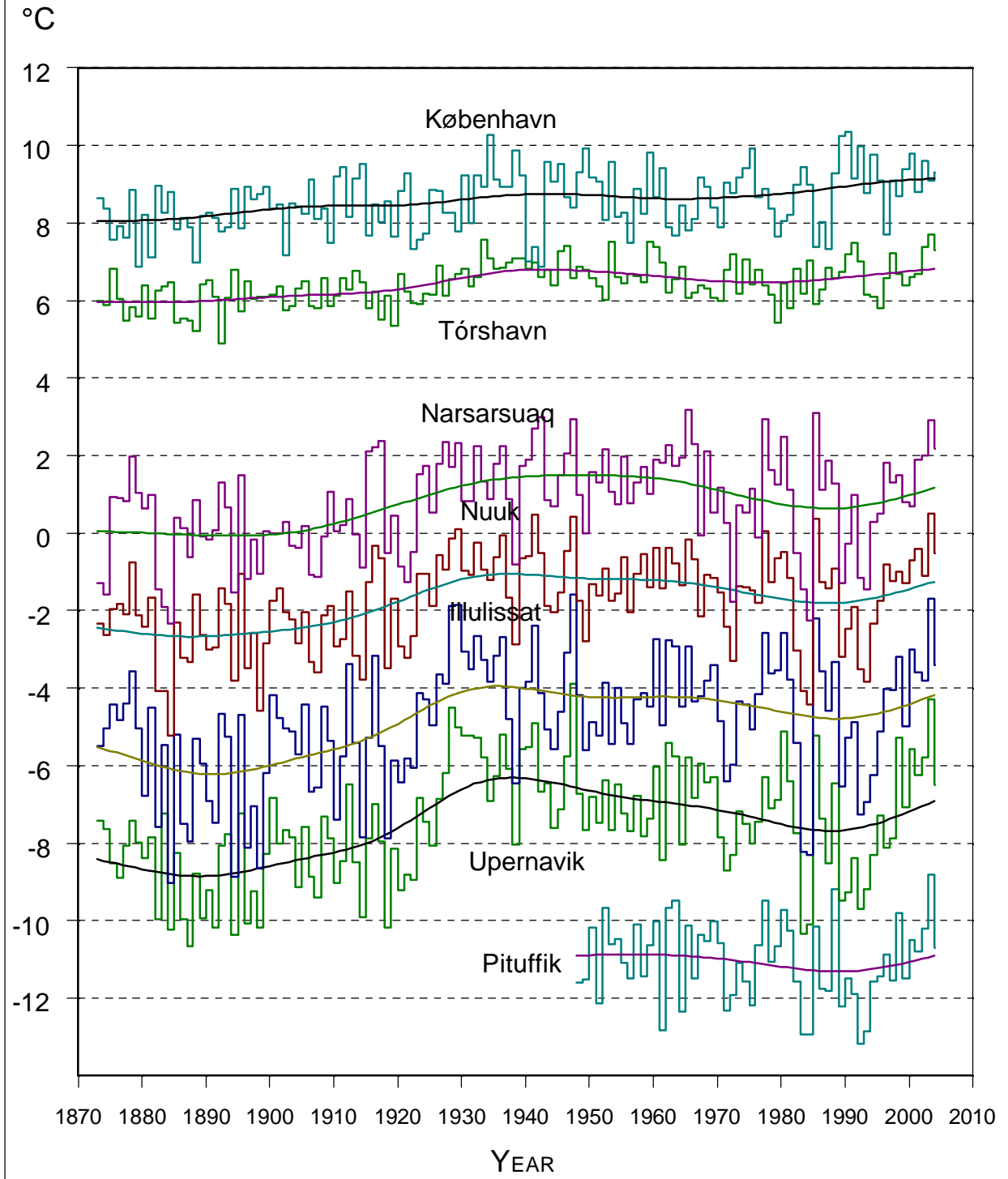


Annual Mean Temperatures 1873-2004



Annual Mean Temperatures 1873-2004

Denmark, The Faroe Islands and West Greenland





Annual Mean Temperatures 1873-2004 Denmark, The Faroe Islands and East Greenland

