

# macroclimate

ibdj

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## Table of contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Macroclimate</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Temperature data</b>	<b>2</b>
2.1	Mean annual temperature . . . . .	3
2.2	Temperature anomalies . . . . .	6
2.3	Absolute values of anomolies . . . . .	7
<b>3</b>	<b>Precipitation data</b>	<b>7</b>
3.1	Yearly precipitation . . . . .	7
3.2	Monthly precipitation . . . . .	9
3.3	Precipitation type . . . . .	10
3.4	Precipitation anomalies . . . . .	12
3.5	Absolute values of anomolies . . . . .	13
<b>4</b>	<b>PAR data</b>	<b>14</b>
4.1	Monthly means . . . . .	16
4.2	Highest monthly means . . . . .	16
4.3	Mean pr month . . . . .	18
4.4	Observations above 2000 . . . . .	18
4.5	PAR anomalies . . . . .	19
4.6	Absolute values of anomolies . . . . .	20
<b>5</b>	<b>Degree days</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Historic climate context</b>	<b>23</b>
6.1	CHELSA . . . . .	23
6.2	DMI . . . . .	23
	<b>References</b>	<b>24</b>

## List of Figures

1	Mean air temperature (°C) pr month . . . . .	3
2	Mean air temperature pr year (°C) . . . . .	4
3	Mean air temperature pr year (°C) for warmest months . . . . .	5
4	Monthly Temperature Anomalies Heatmap . . . . .	6
5	Absolut values of anomolies of PAR . . . . .	7
6	Mean yearly precipitation (mm) . . . . .	8
7	Mean monthly precipitation (mm) . . . . .	9
8	Mean monthly distribution of types of precipitation (mm) . . . . .	10
9	Mean percipitation pr. month . . . . .	11
10	Monthly precipitation anomaly (°C) . . . . .	12
11	Absolut values of anomolies of precipitation . . . . .	13
12	Yearly mean PAR . . . . .	14
13	Yearly mean PAR . . . . .	15
14	Monthly mean PAR . . . . .	16
15	Mean of months with highest PAR . . . . .	17
16	Number of measurements of PAR above 2000 . . . . .	18
17	Monthly PAR anomaly . . . . .	19
18	Absolut values of anomolies of PAR . . . . .	20
19	Degree days . . . . .	21
20	Degree days . . . . .	22
21	Degree days . . . . .	23

## 1 Macroclimate

Background macroclimate of Kangerluarsunnguaq ([Kobbefjord, Nuuk 64.13334, -51.34368](#)). Data produced by [Asiaq - Greenland Survey](#) for [Greenland Ecosystem Monitoring \(GEM 2020c, 2020a, 2020b\)](#) and DMI ([Cappelen 2021](#)).

## 2 Temperature data

The imported data has entries between 2007 and 2022.

Temperatures between -30.2°C (2008-02-11) and 23.2°C (2016-06-10) have been recorded.

## 2.1 Mean annual temperature

The mean temperature across all entries is  $-0.1003^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

The warmest months are July ( $10.49^{\circ}\text{C}$ ), August ( $9.49^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) and June ( $7.25^{\circ}\text{C}$ ).

The coldest months are February ( $-8.97^{\circ}\text{C}$ ), March ( $-7.97^{\circ}\text{C}$ ), and January ( $-7.34^{\circ}\text{C}$ ).

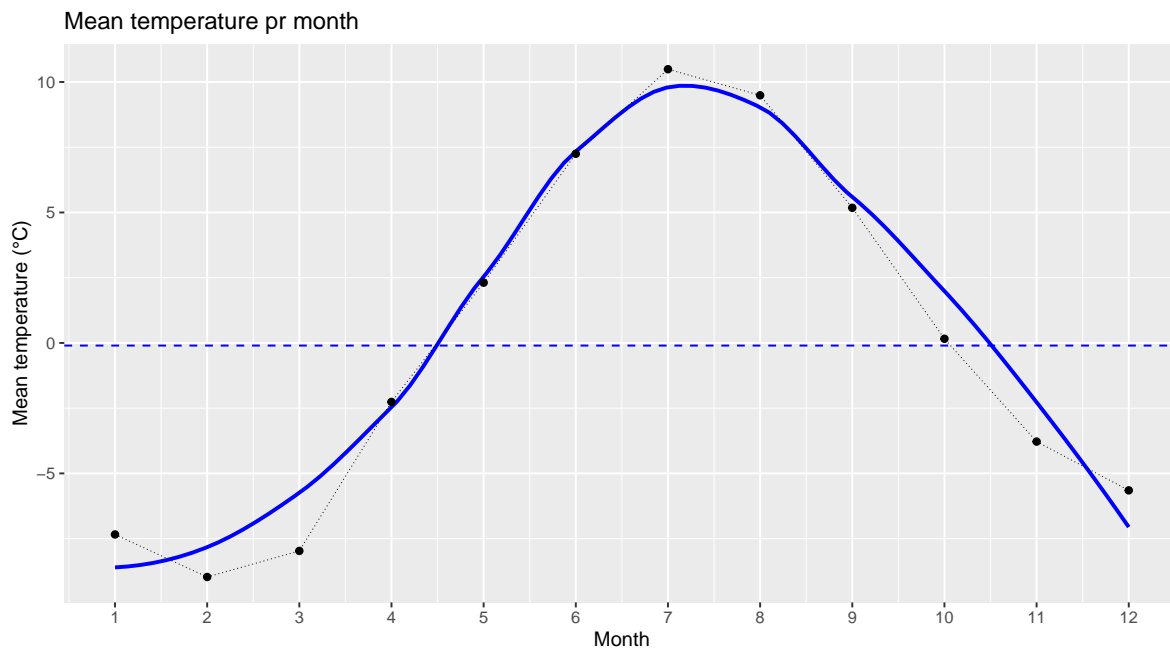


Figure 1: Mean air temperature ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) pr month, based on data from 2007 to 2022. The dashed line represent yearly mean of  $-0.1^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

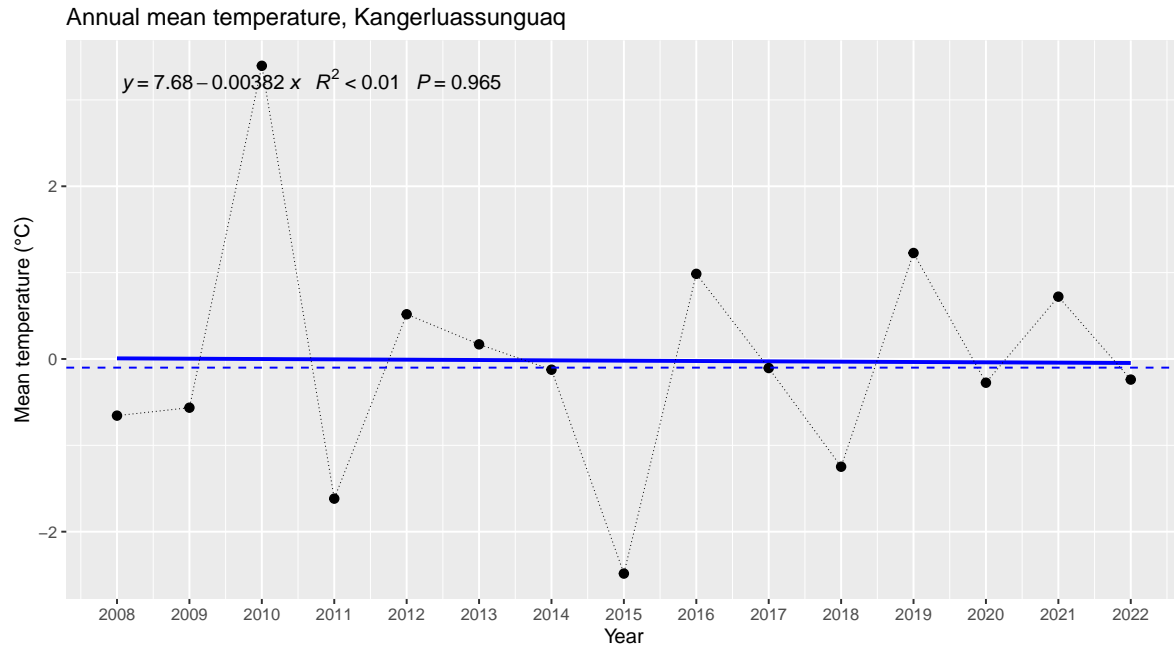


Figure 2: Mean air temperature pr year (°C) from 2008 to 2022. Data from 2007 is excluded because data is only from October, November and December. Blue dashed line indicate over all mean of -0.1003°C. Solid blue is trend line.

## Mean temperature of warmest months

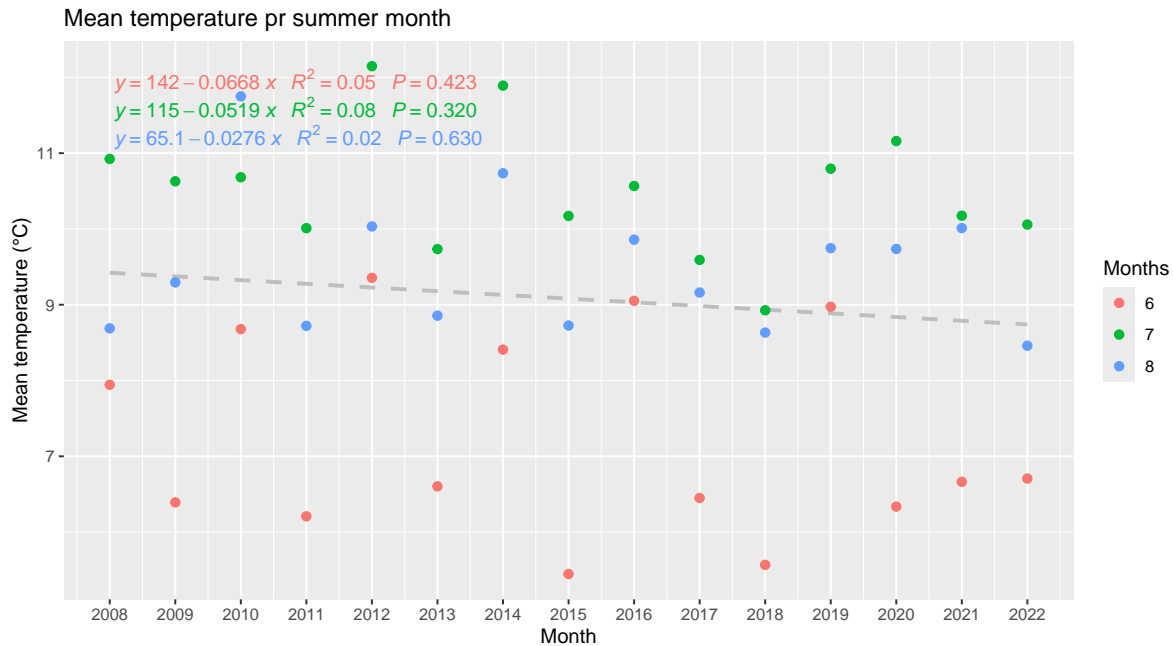


Figure 3: Mean air temperature (°C) pr for July, August, and June based on data from 2007 to 2022. P-value for the regression is 0.416. The mean of the warmest months across all years are 9.081°C.

Call:

```
lm(formula = mean ~ year, data = data_temp_monthly_mean_summer)
```

Residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-3.6340	-0.7226	0.1279	1.2551	2.9202

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t )
(Intercept)	107.34623	119.65318	0.897	0.375
year	-0.04877	0.05938	-0.821	0.416

Residual standard error: 1.721 on 43 degrees of freedom

Multiple R-squared: 0.01544, Adjusted R-squared: -0.007454

F-statistic: 0.6745 on 1 and 43 DF, p-value: 0.416

## 2.2 Temperature anomalies

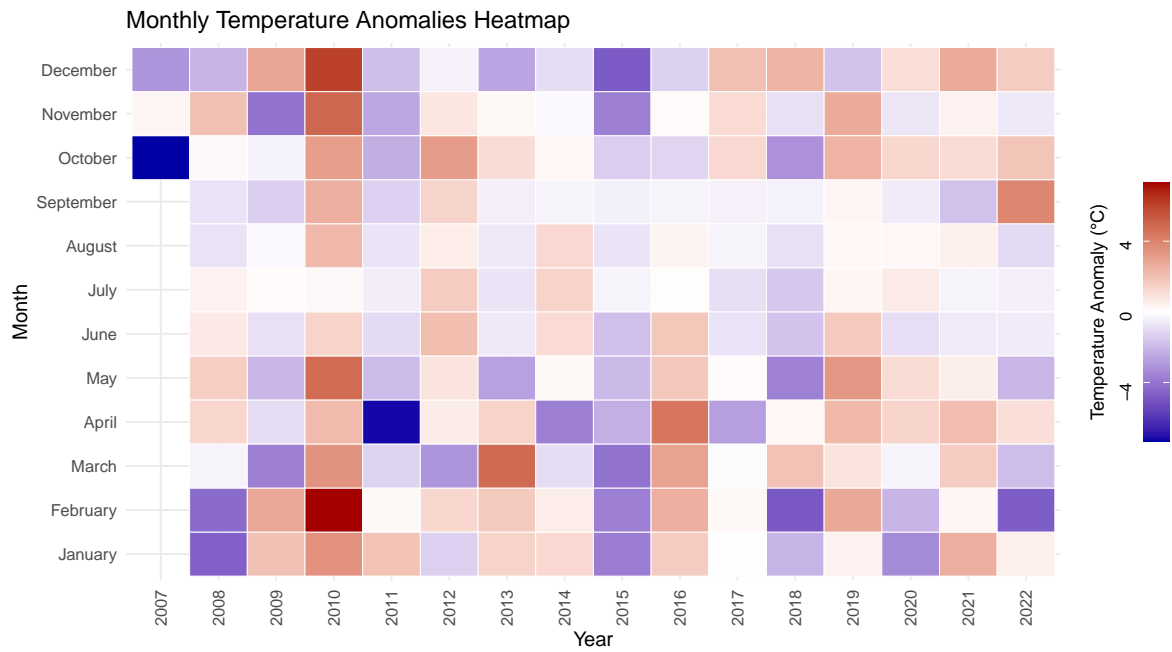


Figure 4: Monthly Temperature Anomalies Heatmap. The stronger the color the bigger the difference from mean temperature of the respective month across all monitored years (°C).

## 2.3 Absolute values of anomalies

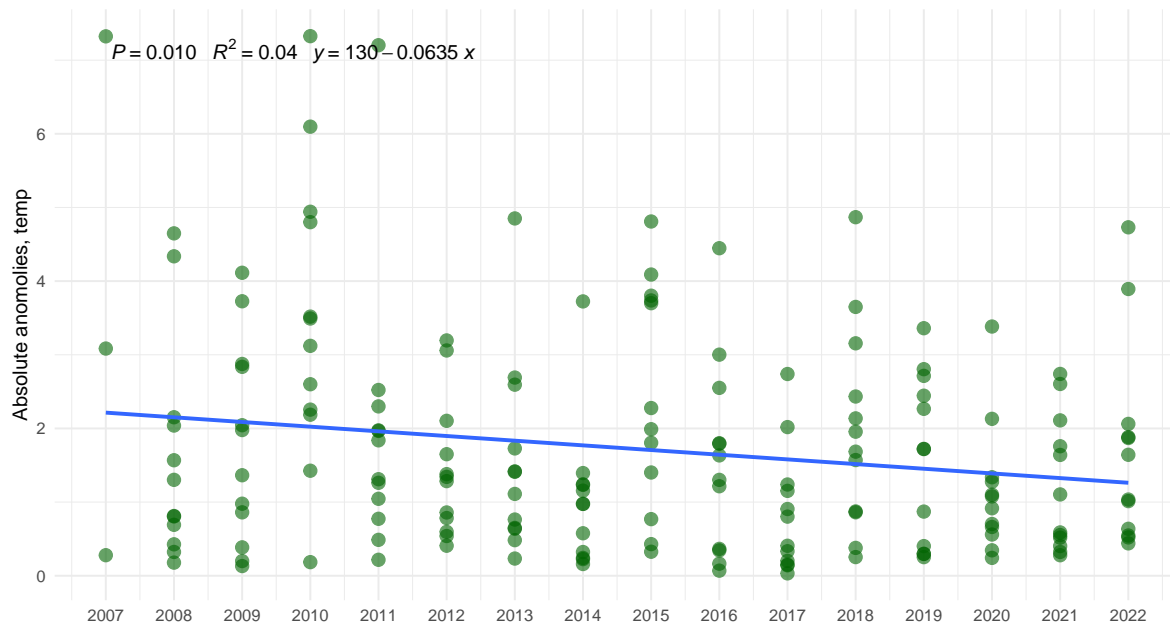


Figure 5: Absolut values of anomolies (difference from mean) of respective month.

## 3 Precipitation data

### 3.1 Yearly precipitation

The mean annual precipitation is 887.36 mm. 873.6875

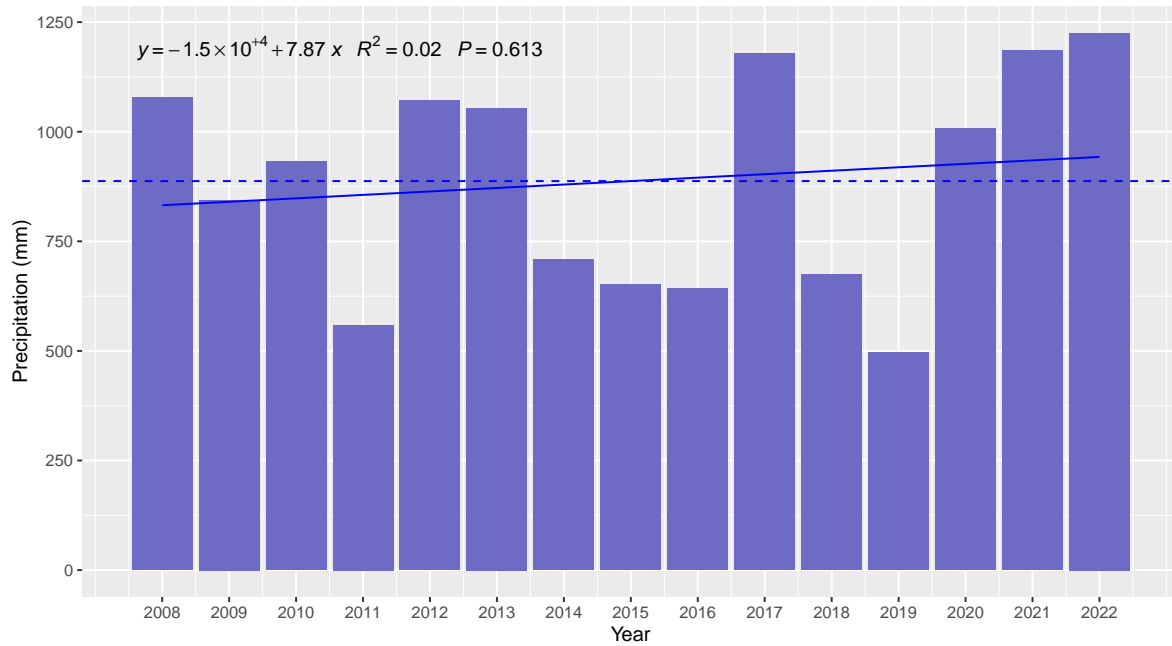


Figure 6: Mean yearly precipitation (mm) from 2008 to 2022. Data from 2007 is excluded because it was only from May - December. Blue dashed line indicate over all mean of 887.36 mm.



### 3.2 Monthly precipitation

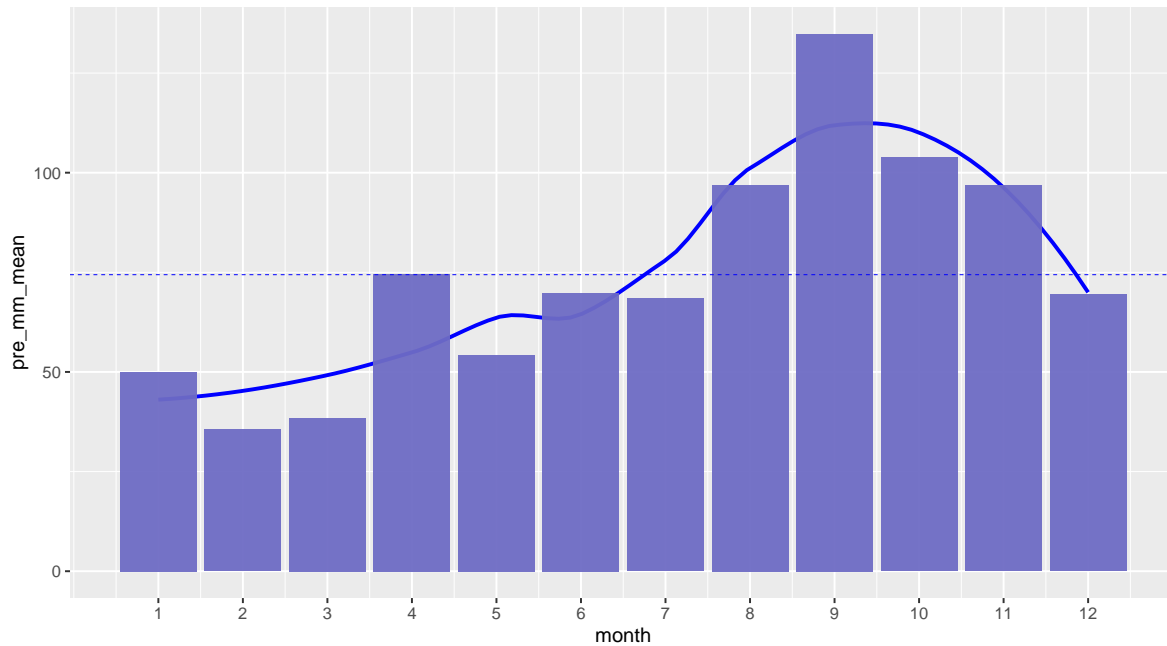


Figure 7: Mean monthly precipitation (mm) including data from 2007 to 2022. Blue dashed line represent monthly mean of 74.4 mm. ADD SF BARS!

The months with the most precipitation are September (134.8 mm), October (103.84 mm), August (96.93 mm), which account for 335.57 mm or 37.82 % of the yearly precipitation.

The months with the least precipitation are January (50.03 mm), March (38.42 mm), February (35.57 mm).

### 3.3 Precipitation type

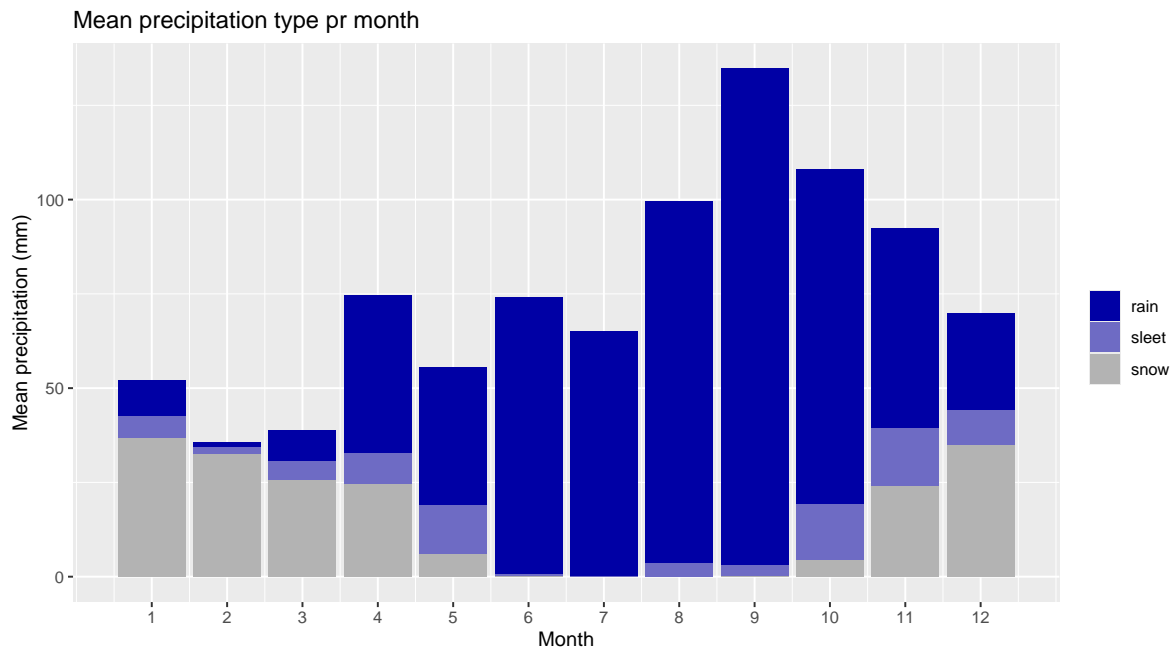


Figure 8: Mean monthly distribution of types of precipitation (mm). Based on data from 2007 to 2022. Sleet is defined as precipitation that fell when temperatures were between  $-1^{\circ}\text{C}$  and  $1^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

Out of 887.36 (900.8) mm mean annual precipitation, rain accounts for 631.55 mm (70.1 %), snow accounts for 188.71 mm ((20.9 %)), and sleet for the remaining 80.54 mm (8.9 %).

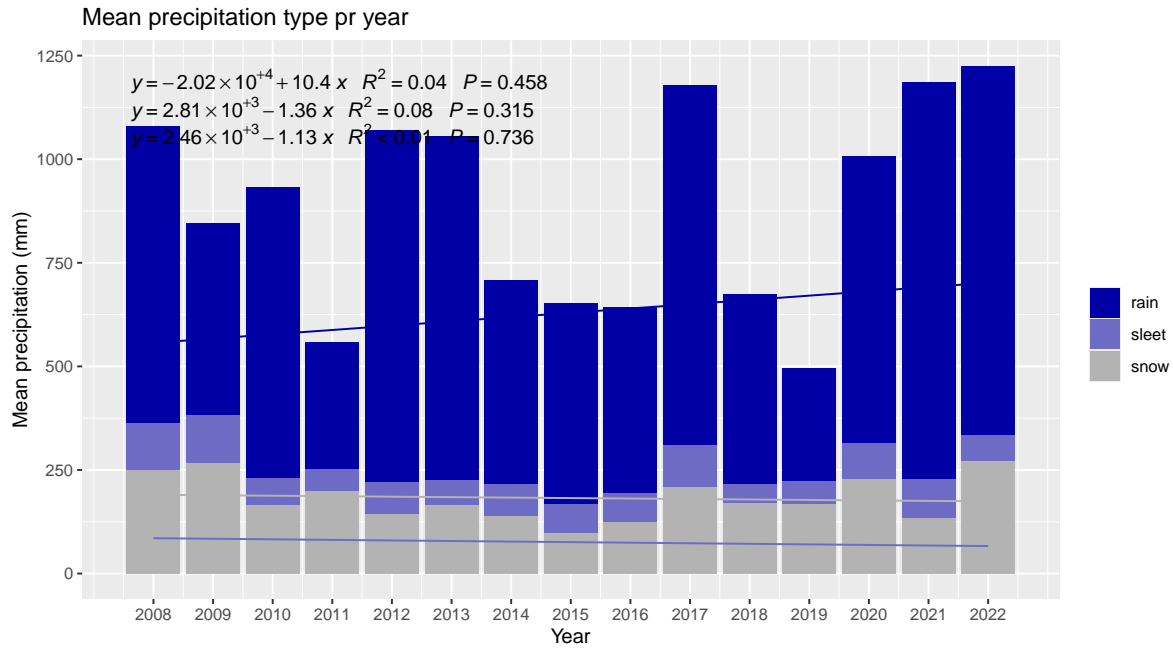


Figure 9: Mean percipitation pr. month over the monitoring period (2008 - 2022). Sleet is defined as precipitation that fell when temperatures were between  $-1^{\circ}\text{C}$  and  $1^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

### 3.4 Precipitation anomalies

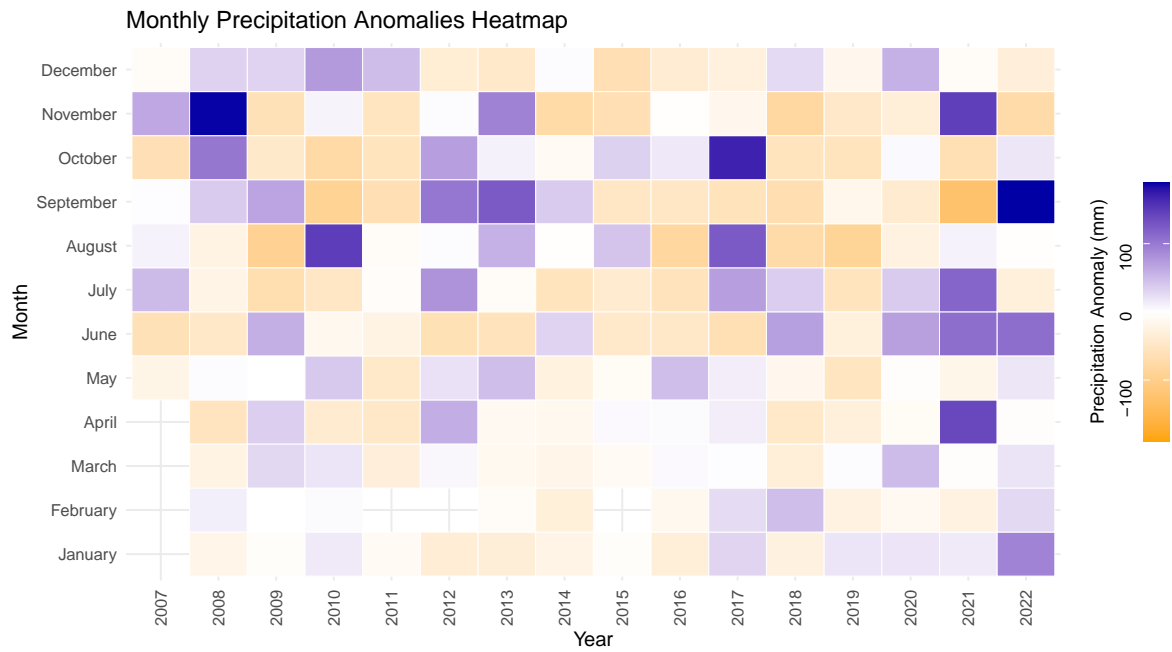


Figure 10: Monthly precipitation anomaly ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ). Stronger colors indicate large derivation from the month mean.

### 3.5 Absolute values of anomalies

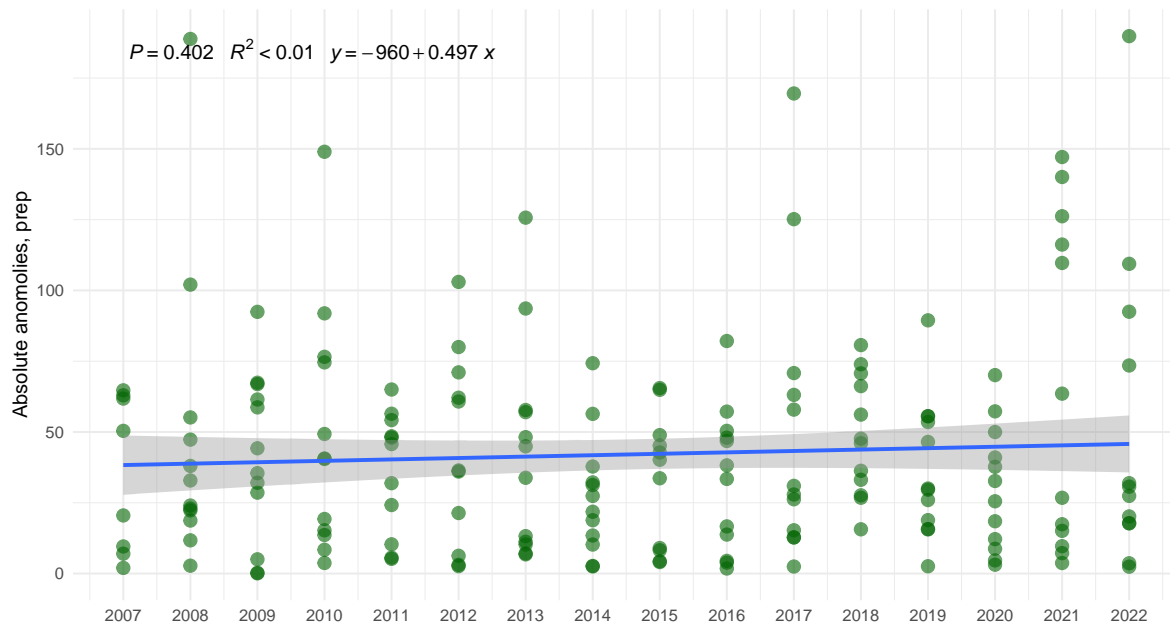


Figure 11: Absolut values of anomalies (difference from mean) of respective month.

## 4 PAR data

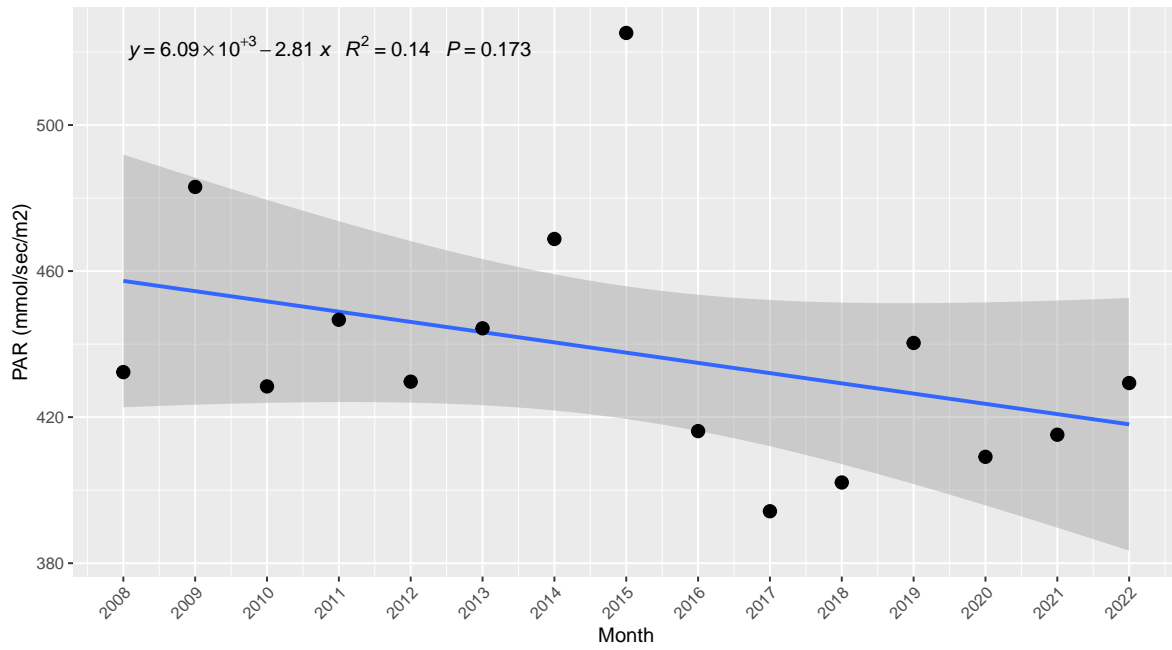


Figure 12: Monthly mean PAR from 2008 to 2022. Calculations based on PAR values only when the sun is up (solar elevation  $> 0$ ).

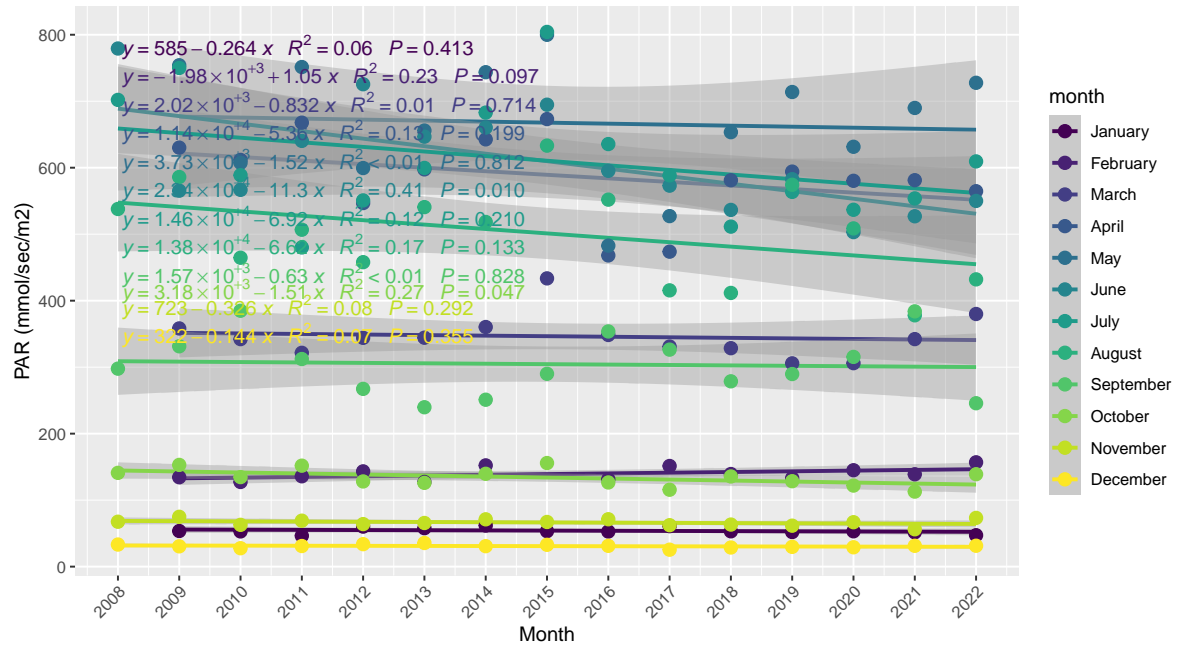


Figure 13: Monthly mean PAR from 2008 to 2022. Calculations based on PAR values only when the sun is up (solar elevation > 0).

## 4.1 Monthly means

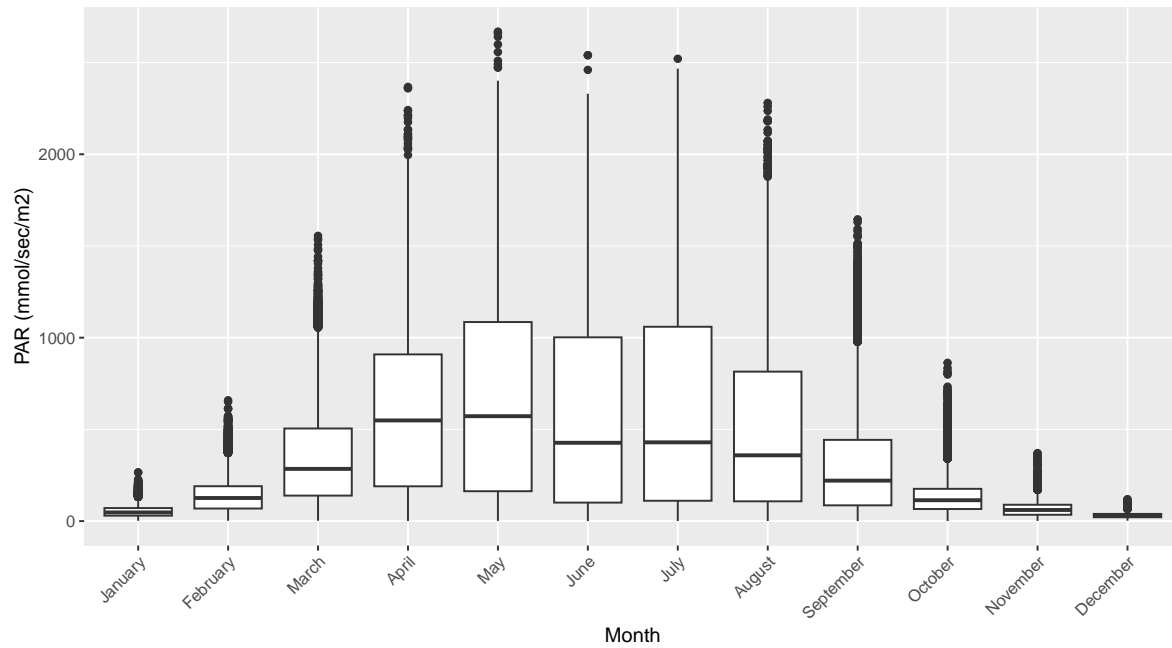


Figure 14: Monthly mean PAR from 2008 to 2022. Calculations based on PAR values only when the sun is up (solar elevation > 0).

## 4.2 Highest monthly means

The months with the highest mean levels of PAR (when the sun is up, solar elevation > 0) are May (663.1), July (610.3), June (597).



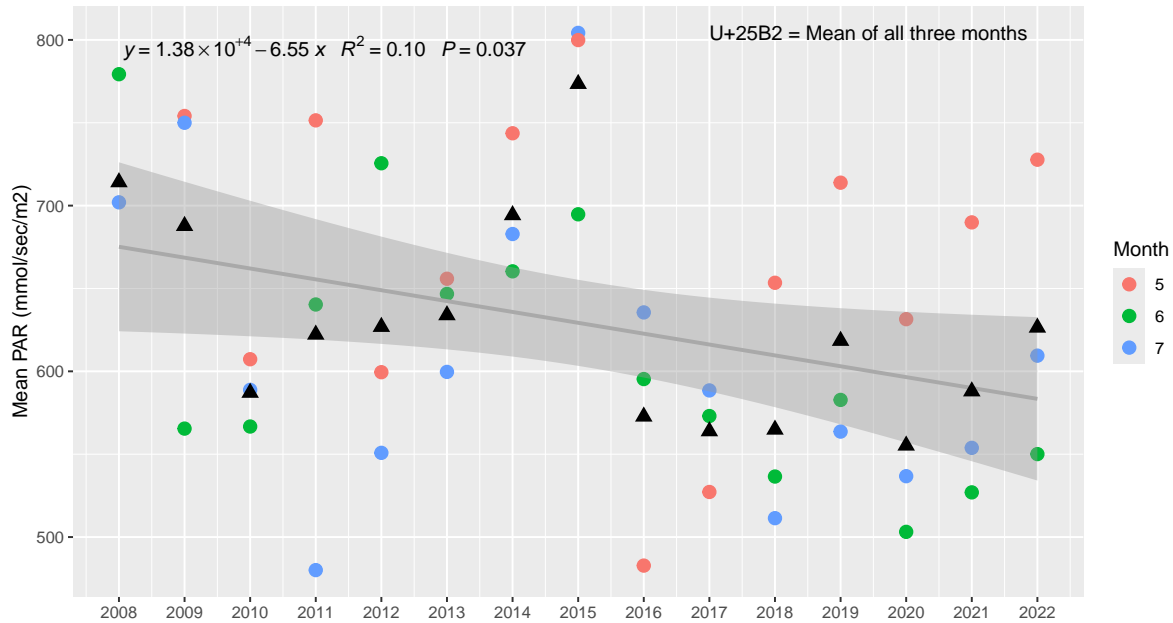


Figure 15: Mean of months with highest PAR.

Data indicate that high-radiation months have gotten less radiant during the monitoring period (see Figure 15).

Call:

```
lm(formula = par_mean ~ year, data = par_highest_mean)
```

Residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-175.44	-60.59	-17.74	68.27	174.95

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t )
(Intercept)	13835.416	6118.291	2.261	0.0290 *
year	-6.554	3.036	-2.159	0.0366 *

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Signif. codes: 0 '\*\*\*' 0.001 '\*\*' 0.01 '\*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 85.33 on 42 degrees of freedom

Multiple R-squared: 0.09987, Adjusted R-squared: 0.07843

F-statistic: 4.66 on 1 and 42 DF, p-value: 0.03664

### 4.3 Mean pr month

### 4.4 Observations above 2000

Call:

```
lm(formula = above_2000 ~ year, data = above_2000)
```

Residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-8.299	-6.156	-3.513	4.737	27.486

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t )
(Intercept)	152.8806	646.6144	0.236	0.814
year	-0.0714	0.3210	-0.222	0.825

Residual standard error: 8.88 on 41 degrees of freedom

Multiple R-squared: 0.001205, Adjusted R-squared: -0.02316

F-statistic: 0.04946 on 1 and 41 DF, p-value: 0.8251

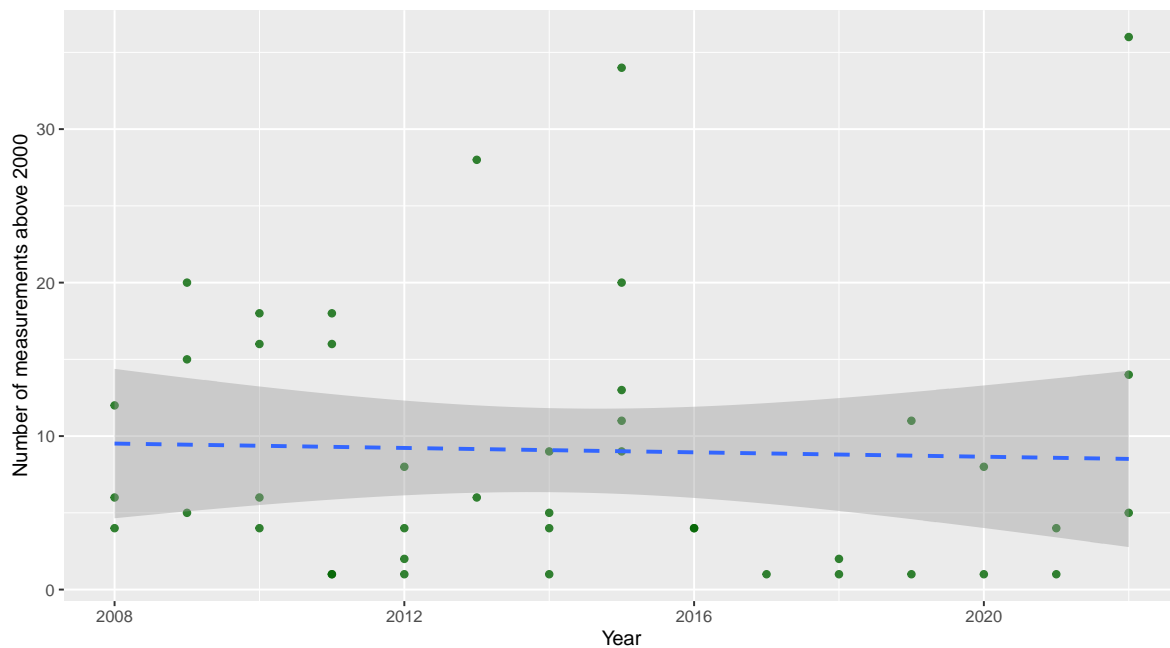


Figure 16: Number of measurements of PAR above 2000.

## 4.5 PAR anomalies

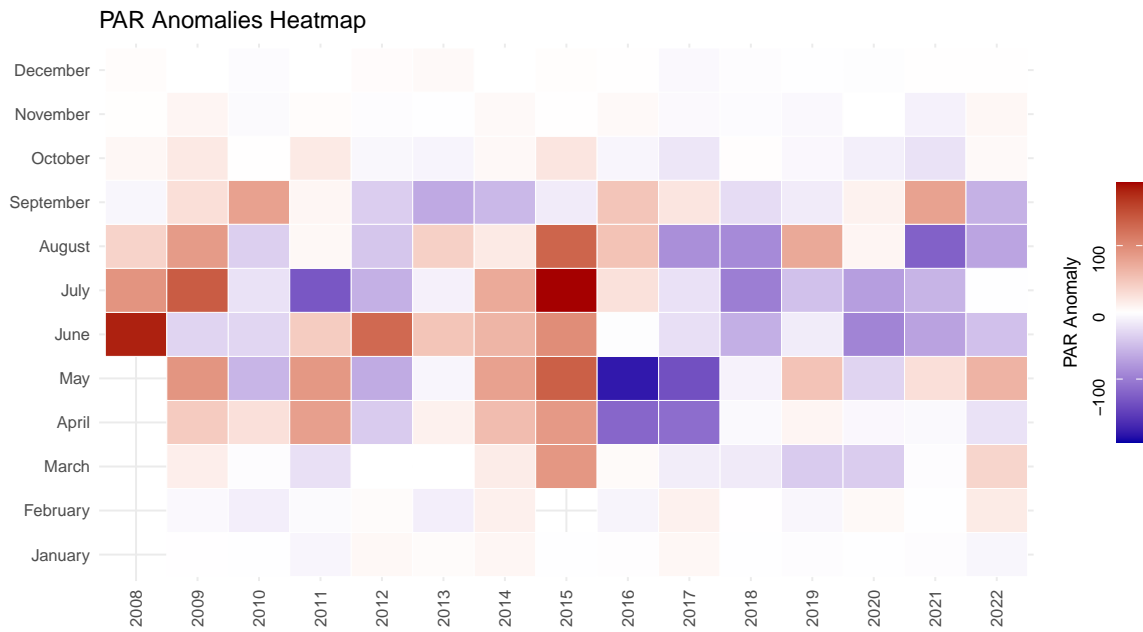


Figure 17: Anomalies (difference from mean) of respective month. Stronger color indication bigger difference from monthly mean across entire period.

## 4.6 Absolute values of anomalies

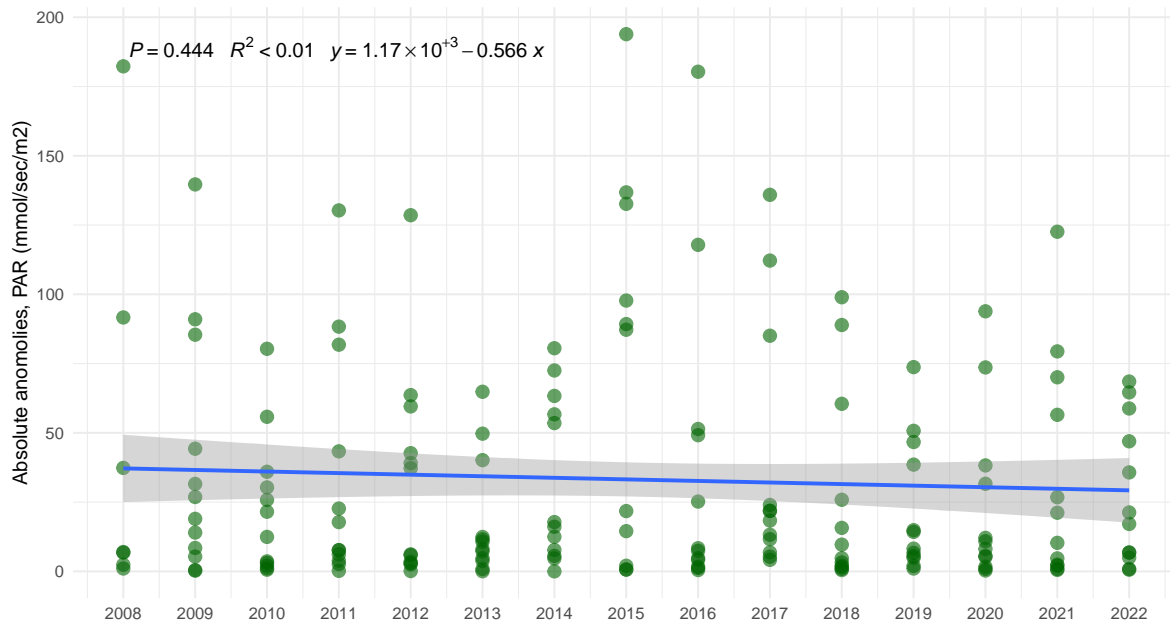


Figure 18: Absolut values of anomalies (difference from mean) of respective month.

## 5 Degree days

The number of degree days (days with a mean temperature  $> 0^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) has not changed significantly during the monitoring period.

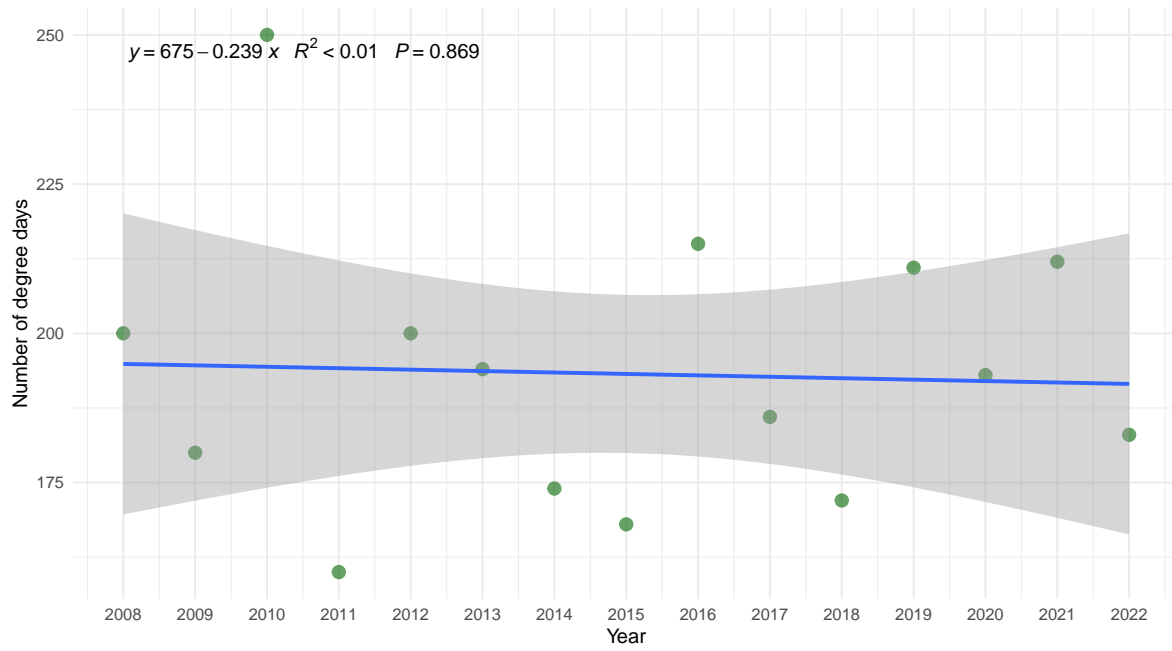


Figure 19: Degree days, days with mean temperature above 0°C

##Degree days anomilies (in number of days)

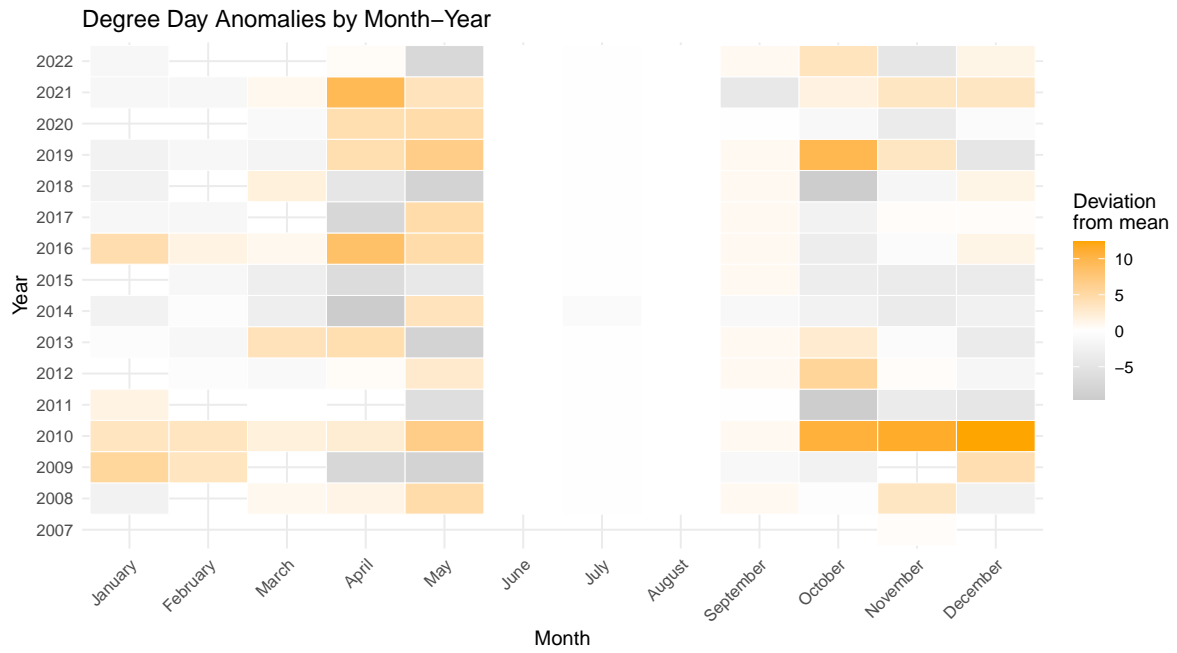


Figure 20: Degree days, days with mean temperature above 0°C

##Absolute numbers of variation in degree days

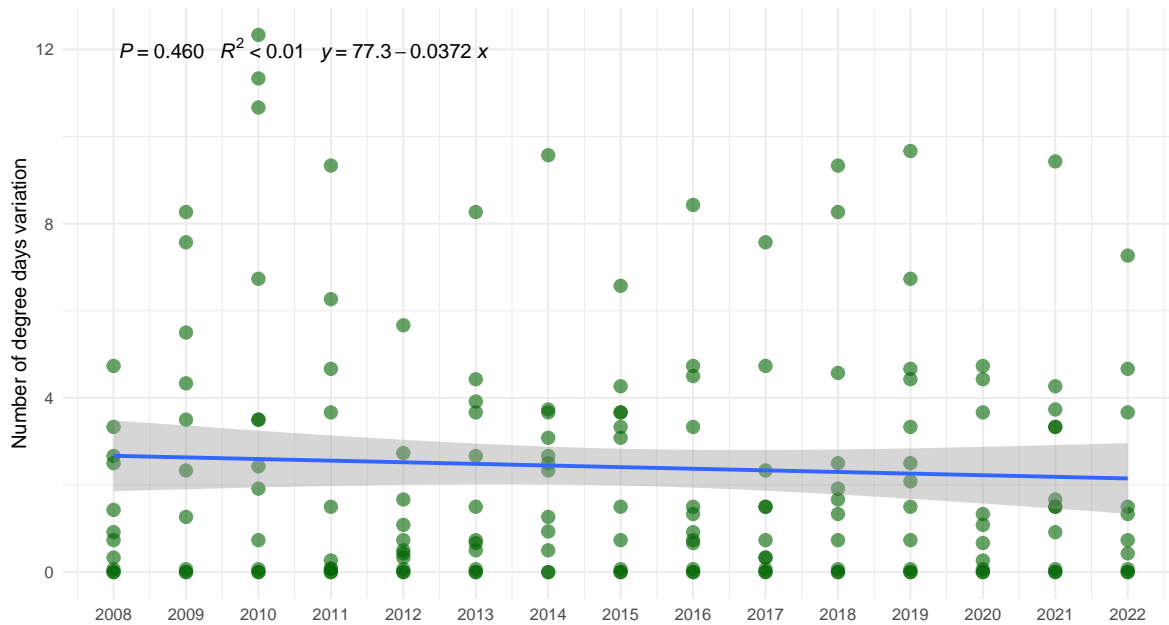


Figure 21: Absolute numbers of deviation from mean number of degree days

## 6 Historic climate context

### 6.1 CHELSA

Looking to see if CHELSA data show the same pattern of minimal change as the local data. Using this guide to obtain data: <https://gitlabext.wsl.ch/karger/rchelsa>

### 6.2 DMI

Looking at the historic weather data from DMI from Nuuk. I.e. not the exact location of Kangerluarsunnguaq, but Nuuk. Hoping to illustrate over all trends.

- How does the data look, when compared during the monitoring period > 2007 for Nuuk?
- What are the trends during the historic period?
- For rain
- For temp
- Only for year or monthly trends too?

- Station Nuuk is (3)4250
- 601 is accumulated precipitation

## References

- Cappelen, John. 2021. “Greenland – DMI Historical Climate Data Collection 1784-2020.” 21–04. Danish Meteorological Institute. <https://www.dmi.dk/fileadmin/Rapporter/2021/DMIREp21-04.pdf>.
- GEM. 2020a. “ClimateBasis Nuuk - Precipitation - Precipitation Accumulated (Mm).” Greenland Ecosystem Monitoring. <https://doi.org/10.17897/SXJ8-WA79>.
- . 2020b. “ClimateBasis Nuuk - Radiation - Photosyntetic Active Radiation @ 200 Cm - 5min Average (Mmol/M2/Sec).” Greenland Ecosystem Monitoring. <https://doi.org/10.17897/8Z2W-D993>.
- . 2020c. “ClimateBasis Nuuk - Temperature - Air Temperature @ 200 Cm - 30min Average (°C).” Greenland Ecosystem Monitoring. <https://doi.org/10.17897/PGN3-7597>.