macroclimate

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1 Macroclimate

Background macroclimate of Kangerluarsunnguaq (Kobbefjord, Nuuk 64.13334, -51.34368). Data produced by Asiaq - Greenland Survey for Greenland Ecosystem Monitoring (Asiaq 2023, 2020a, 2020b).

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°C.

The warmest months are July (10.49°C), August (9.49°C) and June (7.25°C).

The coldest months are February (-8.97°C), March (-7.97°C), and January (-7.34°C).

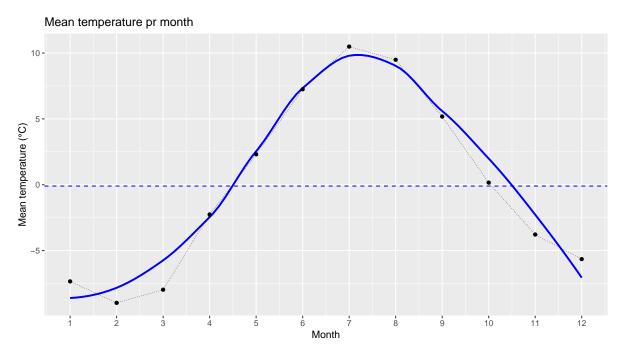


Figure 1: Mean air temperature (°C) pr month, based on data from 2007 to 2022. The dashed line represent yearly mean of -0.1°C.

Annual mean temperature, Kangerluassunguaq

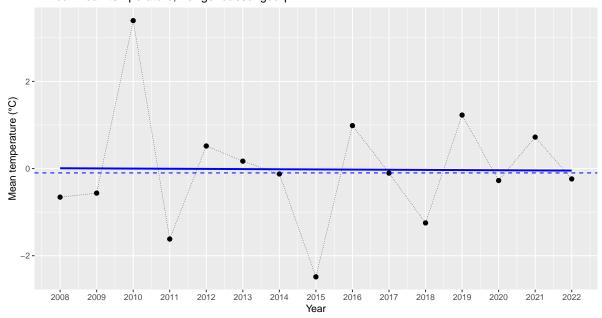


Figure 2: Mean air temperature pr year (°C) from 2008 to 2022. Data from 2007 is excluded because data is only from October, November and December. Blue dashed line indicate over all mean of -0.1003°C. Solid blue is trend line.

2.2 Mean temperature of warmest months

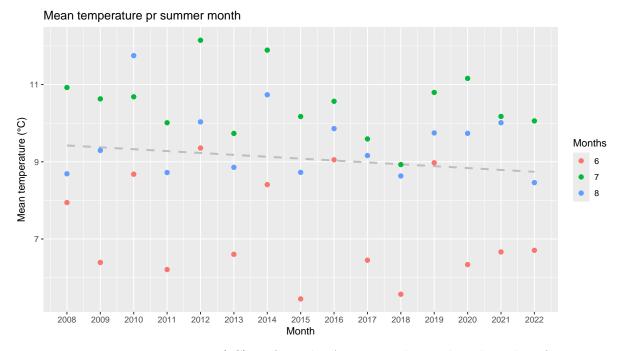


Figure 3: Mean air temperature (°C) pr for July, August, and June based on data from 2007 to 2022. P-value for the regression i 0.416. The mean of the warmests months across all years are 9.081°C.

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

2.3 Temperature anomolies

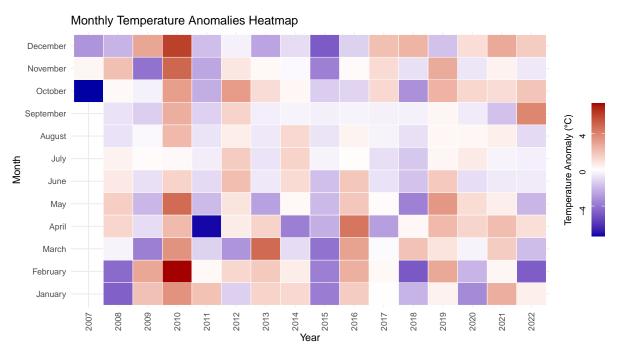


Figure 4: Monthly Temperature Anomalies Heatmap. The stronger the color the bigger the difference from mean temperature of the respective month across all monitored years (°C).

2.4 Absolute values of anomolies

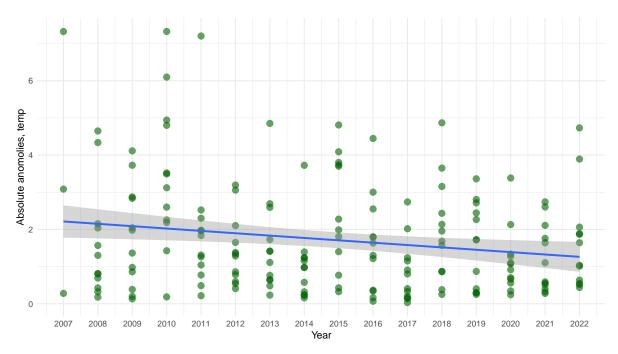


Figure 5: Absolut values of anomolies (difference from mean) of respective month.

3 Precipitation data

3.1 Yearly precipitation

The mean annual precipitation is 887.36 mm.

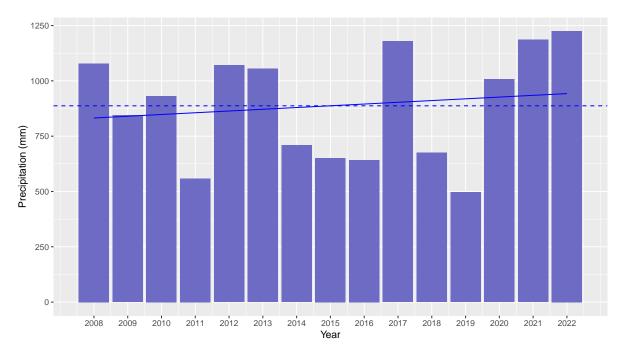


Figure 6: Mean yearly precipitation (mm) from 2008 to 2022. Data from 2007 is excluded because it was only from May - December. Blue dashed line indicate over all mean of 887.36 mm.

3.2 Monthly precipitation

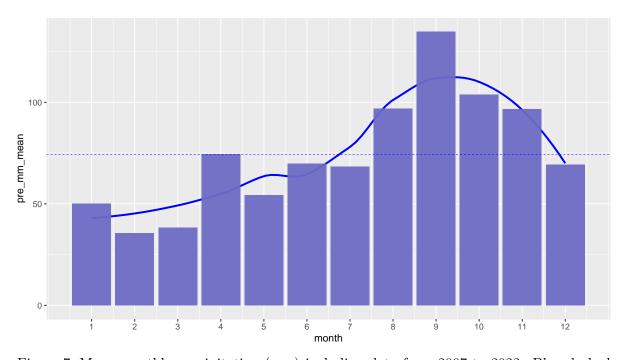


Figure 7: Mean monthly precipitation (mm) including data from 2007 to 2022. Blue dashed line represent monthly mean of 74.4 mm. ADD SF BARS!

The months with the most precipitation are September (134.8 mm), October (103.84 mm), August (96.93 mm).

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

3.3 Precipitation type

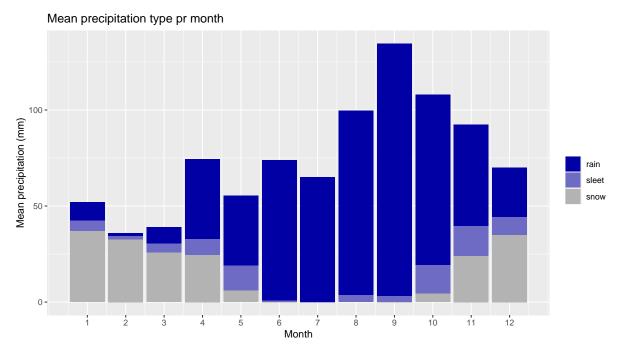


Figure 8: Mean monthly distribution of types of precipitation (mm). Based on data from 2007 to 2022. Sleet is defined as precipitation that fell when temperatures were between -1°C and 1°C.

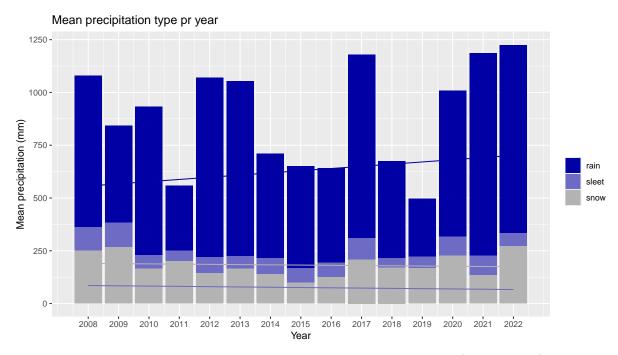


Figure 9: Mean percipitation pr. month over the monitoring period (2008 - 2022). Sleet is defined as precipitation that fell when temperatures were between -1°C and 1°C.

3.4 Precipitation anomalies

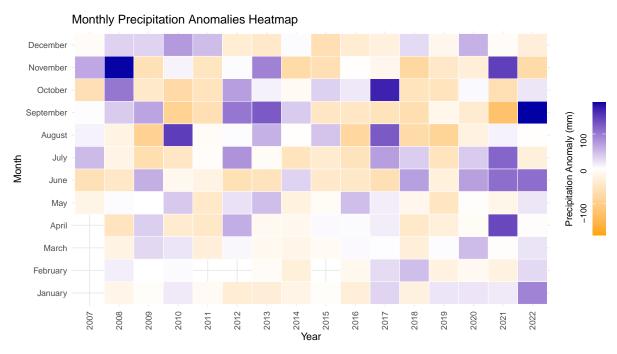


Figure 10: Monthly precipitation anomaly (°C). Stronger colors indicate large derivation from the month mean.

3.5 Absolute values of anomolies

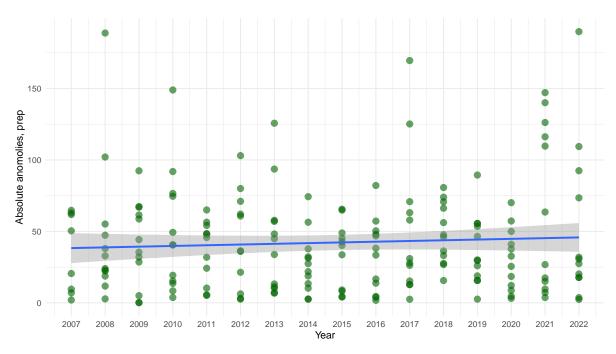


Figure 11: Absolut values of anomolies (difference from mean) of respective month.

4 PAR data

4.1 Monthly means

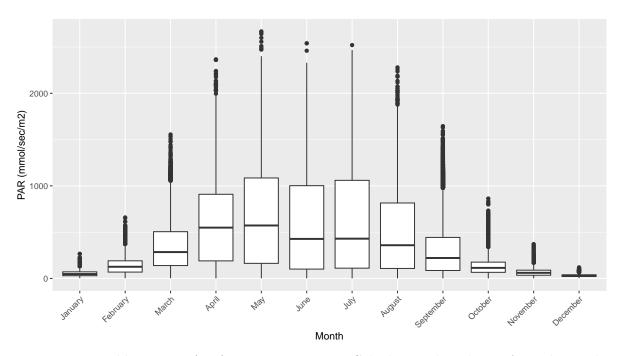


Figure 12: Monthly mean PAR from 2008 to 2022. Calculations based on PAR values only when the sun is up (solar elevation > 0).

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).

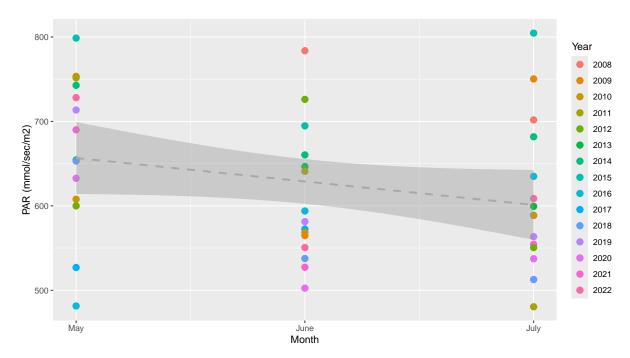


Figure 13: Mean of months with highest PAR.

4.3 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

 ${\tt Multiple\ R-squared:\ 0.001205,\ Adjusted\ R-squared:\ -0.02316}$

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

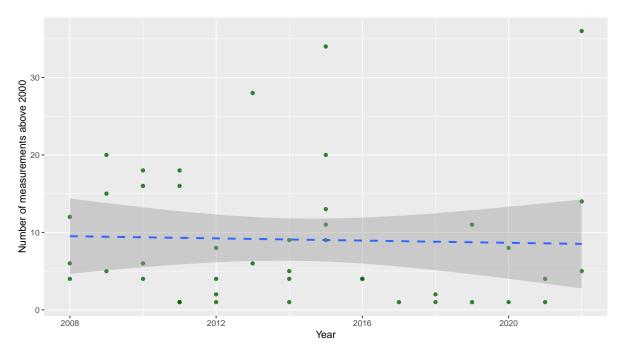


Figure 14: Number of measurements of PAR above 2000.

Call:

lm(formula = par_mean ~ month_num, data = par_highest_mean)

Residuals:

Min 1Q Median 3Q Max -175.217 -57.594 -7.975 67.236 203.410

Coefficients:

Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
(Intercept) 795.51 98.20 8.101 4.05e-10 ***
month_num -27.77 16.16 -1.718 0.0931 .

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

Residual standard error: 86.98 on 42 degrees of freedom Multiple R-squared: 0.06569, Adjusted R-squared: 0.04345

F-statistic: 2.953 on 1 and 42 DF, p-value: 0.09308

4.4 PAR anomalies

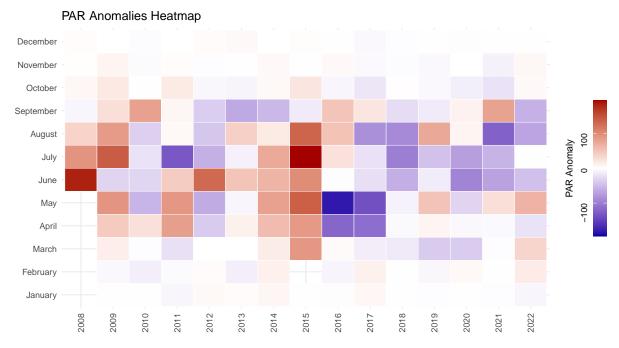


Figure 15: Anomolies (difference from mean) of respective month. Stronger color indication bigger difference from monthly mean across entire period.

4.5 Absolute values of anomolies

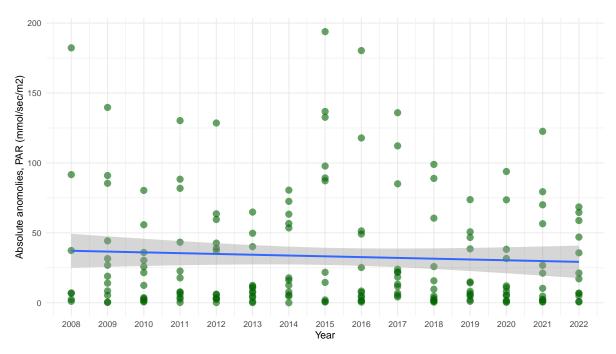


Figure 16: Absolut values of anomolies (difference from mean) of respective month.

5 Historic climate context

Lookings to see if CHELSA data shoc the same pattern of minimal change as the local data. Using this guide to optain data: https://gitlabext.wsl.ch/karger/rchelsa

References

Asiaq. 2020a. "ClimateBasis Nuuk - Precipitation - Precipitation Accumulated (Mm)." https://doi.org/10.17897/SXJ8-WA79.

- ——. 2020b. "ClimateBasis Nuuk Radiation Photosyntetic Active Radiation @ 200 Cm 5min Average (Mmol/M2/Sec)." https://doi.org/10.17897/8Z2W-D993.
- ——. 2023. "Air Temperature @ 200 Cm 30 Min Average (°c)." https://doi.org/10.17897/PGN3-7597.