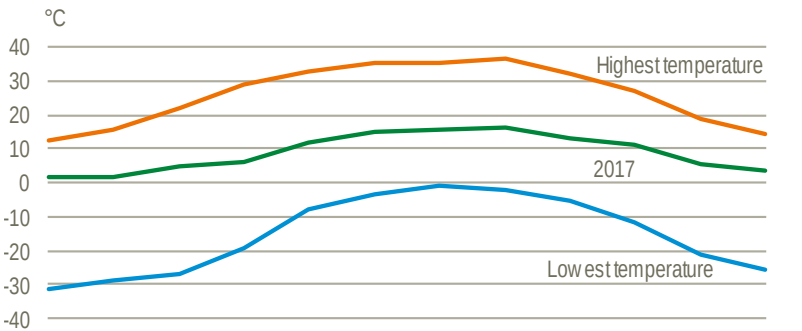
Climate and environment

Over the year, the average day and night temperature ranges from 0.3°C in January to 16.4 °C in July. Large variations occur compared to the average temperature. The coldest day in more than 100 years was on a January day in 1982 with a temperature of minus 31 °C. The hottest day was on an August day in 1975 with a temperature of 36 °C.

Temperatures in Denmark



Source: Danish Meteorological Institute

It rains or snows every other day

On average, there are 171 precipitation days per year

Since 2006, Denmark's CO_2 emissions have declined steadily and, in 2015, they accounted for 83,791 thousand tonnes of CO_2. This decline is due to a number of factors, e.g. an increasingly efficient use of energy and green transition of power generation and district heating. Furthermore, an increasing number of people are more conscious of reducing their energy use, e.g. when they buy a new car.

Consumption of renewable energy in Denmark

	Unit	1990	2000	2016
Gross energy consump., total	PJ	1 461 040	1 903 508	1 909 152
Renewable energy, total	-	45 509	78 541	217 984
Wind power	-	2 197	15 268	46 014
Wood pellets	-	1 575	5 145	43 940
Firewood	-	8 757	12 432	25 102
Waste, renewable	-	8 524	16 715	22 048
Wood chips	-	1 724	3 049	21 179
Straw	-	12 481	12 220	19 647
Bio oil	-	744	49	9 376
Biogas	-	752	2 912	9 146
Heat pumps	-	2 267	3 296	8 861
Wood waste	-	6 191	6 895	7 627
Solar power	-	0	4	2 678
Solar heat	-	100	331	2 072
Geothermal	-	96	116	225
Hydro power	-	101	109	69

The consumption of renewable energy has increased fivefold since 1990, and there has been a rise in the consumption of almost all types of renewable energy sources.