Geography and climate

1. Geography

The long Danish coastline
Denmark is a small country, compared to its closest neighbours. Sweden and Germany are ten times and eight times larger respectively than Denmark, which has an area of more than 43,000 km^2. On the other hand, Denmark's coastline is extraordinarily long for a country of this size. Denmark stretches along a coast of more than 7,300 km, which is longer than the Chinese Wall. It corresponds to almost one and a half metre of coast per inhabitant.
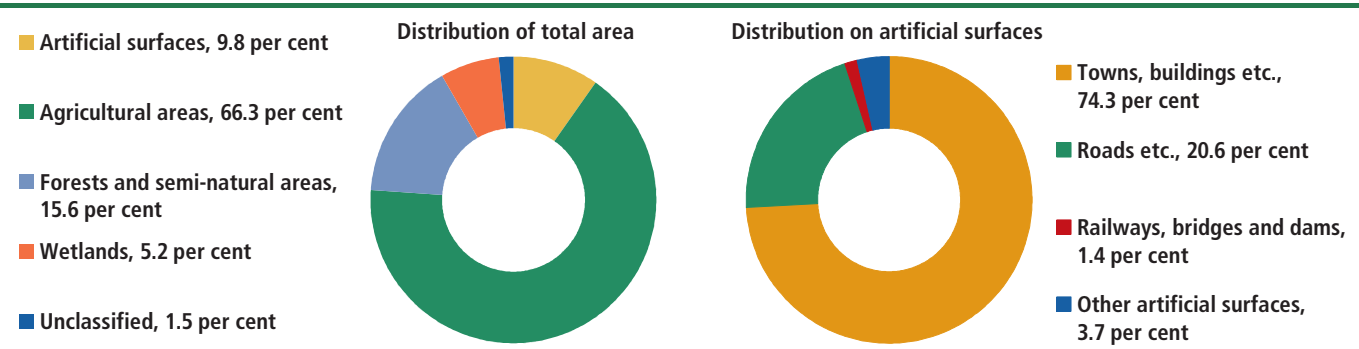
One characteristic of Denmark's geography is the many islands, a total of 407. The largest islands are, by order of mention, Sjælland, Vendsyssel-Thy, Fyn, Lolland and Bornholm. Jutland (including Vendsyssel-Thy) account for 70 per cent of Denmark's total area.

In addition to Denmark, the Kingdom of Denmark includes the self-governing areas of Greenland and the Faroe Islands. The ice-free part of Greenland is almost ten times larger than Denmark.

Denmark's nature is characterized by agriculture and forests
For thousands of years, Denmark has been an agricultural country, and this has largely characterized Danish landscapes. Consequently, two thirds of the landscape consists of man-made agricultural areas. However, forests are also evident in the landscape in the form of, among other types, deciduous forest and coniferous forest. Rold Forest and Grib Forest are the largest forests.

Figure 1   **Distribution of Denmark's area by type of area**

Distribution of total area / Distribution on artificial surfaces

- Artificial surfaces, 9.8 per cent
- Agricultural areas, 66.3 per cent
- Forests and semi-natural areas, 15.6 per cent
- Wetlands, 5.2 per cent
- Unclassified, 1.5 per cent

- Towns, buildings etc., 74.3 per cent
- Roads etc., 20.6 per cent
- Railways, bridges and dams, 1.4 per cent
- Other artificial surfaces, 3.7 per cent

See table 4.

Geography and climate

Man-made infrastructure and buildings characterize the landscape
Cities, roads, railroads, bridges and other types of man-made surfaces cover a total of 10 per cent of Denmark's area, corresponding to three times the area of the Faroe Islands – or 56 per cent of Sjælland. Urban centres, such as residential neighbourhoods and industrial districts, dominate and account for three-fourths of the man-made surfaces.
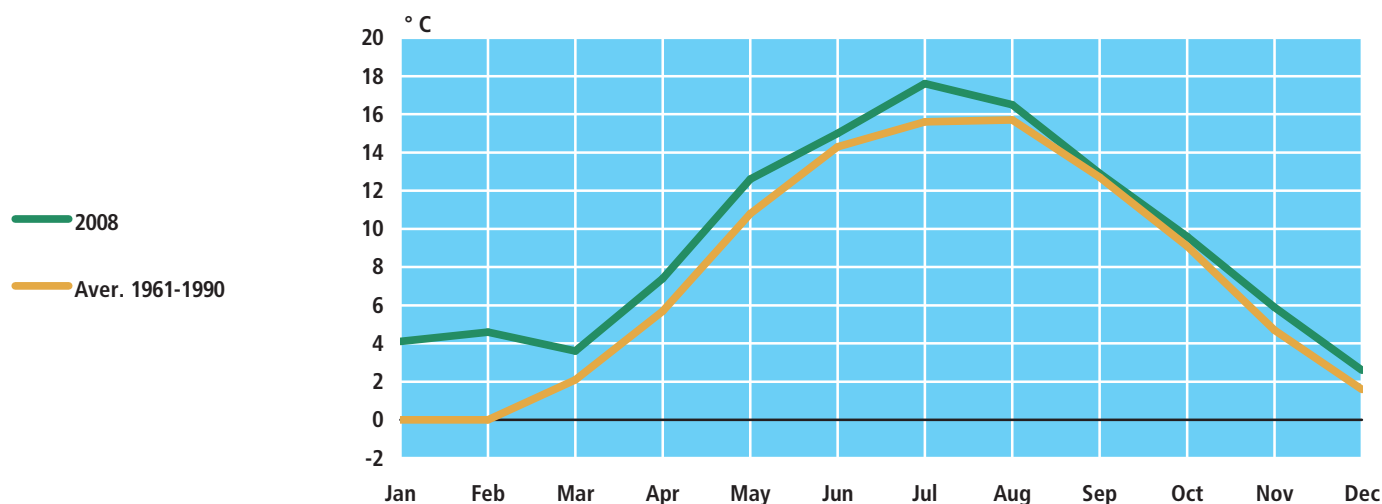
2. Climate

It rains or snows every second day
The Danish weather is known for being variable. It is a fact that it rains or snows every second day in Denmark, since a year has an average of 171 days of precipitation.

Snow seven days a month during the wintertime
Denmark has mild winters without large amounts of snow, but with much rain. On average, it snows seven days every month in December, January and February. This decreases to five days of snow in March, and April has an average of three days of snow. It has snowed in May a few times, but seldom for more than a couple of hours over the entire month.

Figure 2   **Temperatures in Denmark**

Source: www.dmi.dk/eng/index.

Temperature variations of 16 °C during a year
In a year, the average temperature generally varies from 0 °C in January to 16 °C in August. Great variations occur in relation to the average. The coldest day in more than 100 years was a January day in 1982 with temperatures of -31 °C, and the warmest day was an August day in 1975 with temperatures of 36 °C.

Geography and climate

"… and it will be overcast again today"

A natural feature of everyday life in Denmark is overcast days and many clouds in the sky are. The clouds cover an average of two thirds of the sky in a year, but the summer is the least cloudy season with an average cloudiness of 60 per cent.

Not many days of sunshine in a year

Denmark is a country where the total hours of sunshine a year gives occasion to enjoy the sun while it is out. There is an average of four hours of sunshine a day, naturally primarily during the spring and summertime. From May to August, there are more than six hours of sunshine a day. In 2008, there was 22 per cent more hours of sunshine during the entire year than in a normal year.

Table 1   Area, population and coastline

	Land and inland water area km²	Population 1 January 2009	Density of population per km²	Number of islands	Inland water area 1959 km²	Coastline 1959 km
All Denmark	**43 098.31**	**5 511 451**	**127.9**	**407**	**700**	**7 314**
Provinces						
Sjælland	7 450.59	2 329 910	312.7	99	184	1 735
Lolland-Falster	1 795.34	110 968	61.8	45	24	587
Bornholm[1]	588.55	42 659	72.5	9	3	141
Fyn	3 485.84	484 346	138.9	100	26	1 130
The Islands, total	13 320.32	2 967 883	222.8	253	237	3 593
Jylland	29 777.99	2 543 568	85.4	154	463	3 721
Regions						
Region Hovedstaden	**2 561.27**	**1 662 285**	**649.0**	**28**	**101**	**602**
Copenhagen City	180.11	667 228	3 704.6	5	18	213
Copenhagen Suburban	340.08	508 183	1 494.3	. . .	. . .	. . .
Nordsjælland	1 452.53	444 215	305.8	14	80	248
Bornholm	588.55	42 659	72.5	9	3	141
Region Sjælland	**7 273.21**	**821 252**	**112.9**	**114**	**109**	**1 861**
Østsjælland	807.59	233 605	289.3	18	7	154
Vest- og Syd Sjælland	6 465.62	587 647	90.9	96	102	1 707
Region Syddanmark	**12 206.17**	**1 199 667**	**98.3**	**120**	**. . .**	**. . .**
Fyn	3 485.84	484 346	138.9	100	26	1 130
Sydjylland	8 720.33	715 321	82.0	20	. . .	. . .[2]
Region Midtjylland	**13 124.34**	**1 247 732**	**95.1**	**79**	**. . .**	**. . .**
Østjylland	5 907.10	820 558	138.9	48	. . .	. . .
Vestjylland	7 217.24	427 174	59.2	31	. . .	. . .
Region Nordjylland	**7 933.32**	**580 515**	**73.2**	**56**	**. . .**	**. . .**
Faroe Islands	**1 398.85**	**48 778**	**34.9**	**17[3]**	**. . .**	**1 117[4]**
Greenland	**410 449.00[5]**	**56 462[6]**	**0.1**	**. . .**	**. . .**	**. . .**

Note 1: The most southern point in Denmark is Gedserodde on Falster, 11°58′15″ east, 54°33′35″ north, the most northerly point is near Skagen 10°36′11″ east, 57°45′07″ north, the most westerly point is Blåvandshuk 08°04′22″ east, 55°33′36″ north, and the most easterly point is Christiansø (Østerskær), 15°11′55″ east, 55°19′17″ north. E*uropean Datum, 1950.*

Note 2: The basic measurements were carried out by the Geodætisk Institut between 1953-1959 on the topographical maps current at that time (1:20,000), cf. *Danmarks Areal* (Statistiske Meddelelser 1968:4). Areas were transferred by Statistics Denmark in planimetric measurements to the current 4 cm maps (1:25.000).

Note 3: Areas in column 1 include all areas within the contours of the country. Fjords and inlets which have free passage to the sea (e.g. Ringkøbing fjord), are not included in the figures.

Note 4: The figures in columns 5 and 6 are from the 1959 planimetric measurements, and they have not been transferred to more modern maps. In column 5, 4 lakes and 2 closed fjords, each of over 100 hectares (10 km²) are included: these are Arresø, Esrumsø, Mossø, Tissø, Saltbæk Vig and Stadil Fjord. There are 53 named islands in the Danish lakes with a total area of 1.97 km². The coastline is divided into counties according to the local authority allocation of 1 January 2007.

Note 5: Named lakes, water courses, etc. in parishes which were divided into municipalities, each in its own region, on 1 january 2007 are included in that region with the largest part of the parish.

Note 6: Due to different compilation methods figures deviate from figures in table 4.

[1] Including Christiansø. [2] The border with Germany was measured as 67.7 km. In length. [3] Inhabited islands. [4] Measured in 1955. [5] Only the part of Greenland free of ice is included. The total area of Greenland is 2,166,086 km², of which 81 per cent is covered by inland ice. [6] 1 January 2008.

Source: National Survey and Cadastra.

🖳   For further information visit www.statbank.dk/02

Table 2 — Administrative division of Denmark. 2009

	Municipalities	Parishes	Customs and tax regions[1]	Constituencies[2] Counties and large constituencies	Constituencies
Total	**98**	**2 121**	**30**	**10**	**92**
The Islands	**56**	**891**	**16**	**6**	**48**
Region Hovedstaden	**29**	**249**	**7**	**4**	**28**
København by	4	85	1	1	12
Københavns omegn	13	56	2	1	8
Nordsjælland	11	86	3	1	6
Bornholm	1	22	1	1	2
Region Sjælland	**17**	**417**	**6**	**1**	**12**
Østsjælland	5	60	2	} 1	3
Vest- og Sydsjælland	12	357	4		9
Region Syddanmark	**22**	**499**	**7**	**2**	**21**
Fyn	10	225	3	1	8
Jutland	42	1 230	14	4	44
Region Syddanmark (continued)					
Sydjylland	12	274	4	1	13
Region Midtjylland	**19**	**616**	**7**	**2**	**22**
Østjylland	11	357	4	1	11
Vestjylland	8	259	3	1	11
Nordjylland	**11**	**340**	**3**	**1**	**9**

Note 1: With regard to ecclesiastical matters, there are 10 dioceses (111 rural deans and 1,281pastorates) in 2007.

Note 2: Public employment service: There are 91job centres in the new classification of municipalities.

Note 3: Jurisdictions: There are 13 located in the Islands and 11 in Jutland.

Note 4: Police districts: There are 7 located in the Islands and 5 in Jutland.

Note 5: High Courts: Eastern High Court has 5 subdivisions of the circuit and Western High Court has 6 subdivisions of the circuit.

Note 6: Environmental centre: There are 3 in the Islands and 6 in Jutland.

[1] Customs centres as well as assessment and valuation districts are also included. [2] In accordance with Act no. 1292 of 8 December 2006 on elections to the Danish Parliament.

⌨ For further information visit www.statbank.dk/02

Table 3   Area and population. Regions and inhabited islands

Municipality code		Area in ha 2009	Population 1 January		Municipality code		Area in ha 2009	Population 1 January	
			2008	2009				2008	2009
	All Denmark	**4 309 831**	**5 475 791**	**5 511 451**		**Fynen and its islands**	**348 584**	**482 410**	**484 346**
					-	Fynen	298 456	451 394	453 700
	Zealand and				430	Avernakø	586	111	111
	its islands	**745 059**	**2 310 624**	**2 329 910**	492	Birkholm	92	10	10
-	Zealand	703 130	2 130 970	2 147 281	430	Bjørnø	150	36	32
330	Agersø	684	233	221	420	Bågø	623	36	37
-	Amager	9 629	166 030	169 157	479	Drejø	426	71	69
390	Bogø	1 307	1 124	1 112	410	Fænø	394	3	2
370	Enø	340	275	281	479	Hjortø	90	12	13
350	Eskilsø	139	2	2	482	Langeland	28 384	13 723	13 340
390	Farø	93	5	5	430	Lyø	605	116	109
370	Gavnø	575	35	40	482	Siø	131	18	17
330	Glænø	559	62	63	479	Skarø	197	40	39
211	Hesselø	71	0	0	482	Strynø	488	216	206
390	Langø	127	4	3	479	Thurø	753	3 728	3 742
390	Masnedø	168	122	135	440	Tornø	21	4	4
390	Møn	21 775	10 200	10 074	479	Tåsinge	6 979	6 188	6 217
326	Nekselø	223	21	21	480	Æbelø	232	2	-
390	Nyord	499	45	41	492	Ærø	8 807	6 702	6 698
330	Omø	452	177	169		82 named islands	1 170	●	●
316	Orø	1 502	890	906					
185	Saltholm	1 599	5	5		**Jutland**	**2 977 799**	**2 528 129**	**2 543 568**
326	Sejerø	1 237	397	373	-	Jutland peninsular	2 387 430	2 151 667	2 167 177
101	Slotsholmen	21	21	19	-	Vendsyssel-Thy	468 573	289 630	289 849
101	Trekroner	2	2	1	773	Agerø	385	38	35
390	Tærø	175	4	1	727	Alrø	751	149	156
	77 named islands	752	●	●	540	Als	31 222	52 109	51 892
					707	Anholt	2 237	164	167
	Lolland, Falster				580	Barsø	266	23	24
	and their islands	**179 534**	**111 715**	**110 968**	851	Egholm	600	55	52
-	Lolland	124 286	67 306	66 655	615	Endelave	1 308	174	168
376	Falster	51 376	43 640	43 530	563	Fanø	5 578	3192	3 207
360	Askø	282	47	46	779	Fur	2 229	872	865
360	Fejø	1 600	557	574	813	Hirsholm	17	4	4
360	Femø	1 138	150	147	766	Hjarnø	321	106	107
360	Lilleø	86	6	5	671	Jegindø	791	524	500
360	Skalø	106	9	11	580	Kalvø	18	8	7
360	37 named islands	660	●	●	820	Livø	331	10	9
					825	Læsø	10 122	2 003	1 993
					561	Mandø	763	46	44
					773	Mors	36 331	22 091	22 098
	Bornholm and				550	Rømø	12 886	689	715
	its islands	**58 855**	**42 913**	**42 659**	741	Samsø	11 206	4 085	4 003
400	Bornholm	58 815	42 817	42 563	580	Store Okseø	11	3	3
411	Christiansø[1]	25	} 96	96	727	Tunø	352	119	118
411	Frederiksø[1]	4			671	Venø	646	201	199
411	6 named islands	11	●	●	510	Årø	566	167	176
						128 named islands	2 859	●	●

Note: Amager are demarcate by polygons. Lolland-falster islands includes the following municipalities: 360 and 376. Vendsyssel-Thy includes the following municipalities: 3,037 people in Struer Municipality, 787, 810, 813 (excl. Hirsholm), 849, 860 plus 36,346 people in Aalborg Municipality, Aggersborg parish 495 people in Aggersborg parish in Vesthimmerlands Municipality. Total 333 named islands are without inhabitants.

[1] Not included in the division of municipalities, administered by the Ministry of Defence.

🖳 For further information visit www.statbank.dk/02

Table 4   Land cover[1]

	Km^2	Per cent
Total area	**43 560.76**	**100.00**
Artificial surfaces	**4 246.46**	**9.75**
Urban fabric, industrial and commercial units[2]	3 154.63	7.24
Motorway	43.96	0.10
Expressway	9.10	0.02
Road broader than 6 metres	269.02	0.62
Road 3 – 6 metres	551.58	1.27
Railway	58.22	0.13
Bridge	0.02	0.00
Embankment	2.64	0.01
Runway	3.31	0.01
Mineral extraction sites	19.94	0.05
Technical sites	17.46	0.04
Cemeteries	6.96	0.02
Sport facilities	52.18	0.12
Leisure facilities	57.44	0.13
Agricultural areas	**28 897.85**	**66.34**
Arable land	28 615.01	65.69
Market garden	33.87	0.08
Pastures	155.18	0.36
Pastures in urban areas	93.72	0.22
Land principally occupied by agriculture, with significant areas of natural vegetation	0.07	0.00
Forests and semi-natural areas	**6 788.32**	**15.58**
Forest	1 829.48	4.20
Broad-leaved forest	1 309.40	3.01
Coniferous forest	2 147.34	4.93
Mixed forest	7.98	0.02
Natural grassland	391.92	0.90
Moors and heath land	981.76	2.25
Beaches, dunes and sand plains	51.21	0.12
Sparsely vegetated areas	69.23	0.16
Wetlands	**2 274.89**	**5.22**
Meadows	808.89	1.86
Inland wetlands	205.66	0.47
Peat bogs	875.60	2.01
Salt marshes	384.74	0.88
Water bodies	**670.59**	**1.54**
Lakes	616.49	1.42
Stream width 8-12 metres	49.42	0.11
Reeds	0.34	0.00
Fish farms	4.34	0.01
Unclassified	**682.65**	**1.57**

Note 1: The Primary data are the *land use map; Area Information System* (The Ministry of Environment). Further information can be obtained from: www.dmu.dk. The figures are a revision (not an update) of the collected data. The National Environmental Research Institute conducted the revision in 2001. The classification is based on the three-digit *CORINE land cover nomenclature*, as a fourth number is added for national purposes.

Note 2: Due to different compilation methods figures deviate from figures in table 1.

[1] The figures are based on different primary data covering the period from the end of the 1980s to the middle of the 1990s. [2] Include city centres, human locality areas with low buildings, human locality areas with high buildings, built-up areas in rural areas and industrial areas. Roads are excluded.

Source: National Environmental Research Institute.

Table 5 — Denmark's largest lakes – correction

Lake's name	Location	1999-2002	2004-2008	Lake's name	Location	1999-2002	2004-2008
		km²				km²	
Arresø	Sjælland	39.5	39.6	Søndersø	Lolland	8.4	8.0
Esrum Lake	Sjælland	17.4	17.4	Tystrup Lake	Sjælland	6.7	6.7
Mossø	Østjylland	16.6	16.6	Julsø	Østjylland	5,8	5,8
Stadil Fjord[1]	Vestjylland	17.3	16.2	Tømmerby Fjord	Nordjylland	6,0	5.7
Saltbæk Vig[1]	Sjælland	16.1	15.9	Ulvedybet	Nordjylland	5.9	5.5
Tissø	Sjælland	12.7	12.5	Tange Lake	Vestjylland	5.5	5.5
Furesø	Sjælland	9.3	9.4	Lund Fjord	Nordjylland	5.1	5.1
Skanderborg Lake	Østjylland	8.6	8.6				

Note: The measurement basis spans from revised older maps, where the degree of revision is unknown, to modern photogrametric maps. Named lakes are lakes which are named on maps.

[1] Area of brackish water.

🖳 For further information www.kms.dk

Table 6 — Meteorological conditions. Temperature and degree-days

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	All year
Maximum temperature													
1874-2008 Temp.	12.4	15.8	22.2	28.6	32.8	35.5	35.3	36.4	32.3	24.1	18.5	14.5	36.4
Measured during the years	2005	1990	1990	1993	1892	1947	1941	1975	1906	1978	1968	1953	1975
2008	11.0	11.3	15.8	22.4	29.5	29.5	31.4	30.4	22.8	17.3	14.1	9.9	31.4
Average daily temperature													
Normal (1961-1990)	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
2008	5.8	6.6	6.4	11.4	17.6	19.4	22.2	20.2	16.7	12.3	7.9	4.3	12.6
Mean temperature													
Normal (1961-1990)	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
2008	4.1	4.6	3.6	7.4	12.6	15.0	17.6	16.5	12.9	9.6	5.9	2.6	9.4
Average nightly temperature													
Normal (1961-1990)	-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
2008	2.1	2.3	0.4	3.3	7.0	10.4	13.0	13.2	9.4	6.5	3.5	0.5	6.0
Minimum temperature													
1874-2006 Temp.	-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
Measured during the years	1982	1942	1888	1922	1900	1936	1903	1885	1886	1880	1973	1981	1982
2008	-5.3	-7.7	-9.6	-3.7	-0.7	3.3	6.4	5.1	0.9	-5.0	-9.2	-6.4	-9.6
Degree-days													
Normal (1961-1990)	522	491	461	337	198	84	43	47	128	243	361	469	3 382
2008	400	359	417	288	137	70	26	25	122	231	332	446	2 853

Note 1: From 2007 *mean temperatures*, *mean daily temperatures*, *mean night temperatures* and *degree days* are calculated by an interpolation of data from a number of stations in a fine masked gridnet all over Denmark.

Note 2: Absolute maximum/minimum in the years 1874-2008 are found by extracting the highest/lowest temperature from the about 60 stations (approx. 100 before 1960). Measured during the most recent year the temperature occurred. *Degree days* are used as a measurement for heating needs in the heating season (1 September - 31 May).Degree days are shade-temperature days.

🅒 New figures are expected to be publicated at March 2010.

🖳 For further information www.dmi.dk

Table 7 — Meteorological conditions. Precipitation, sunshine hours, etc. 2008

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year total
Precipitation							mm						
Normal (1961-1990)	57	38	46	41	48	55	66	67	73	76	79	68	712
All Denmark	89	46	77	41	13	39	54	146	65	108	71	32	779
Northern Jutland	97	42	64	37	6	52	58	146	64	88	67	21	744
Middle/Vestjylland	119	55	88	45	4	55	68	133	90	155	83	23	918
Østjylland	99	49	89	46	10	30	47	158	58	84	72	21	762
South/Southern Jutland	102	64	99	32	6	43	57	180	95	153	86	27	945
Fuen	64	52	57	47	24	26	47	135	47	78	52	30	658
West /South Sealand	50	27	57	43	24	24	43	124	31	68	57	55	604
Copenhagen/North Sealand	56	25	59	34	33	28	48	136	29	80	62	64	655
Bornholm	55	28	65	36	21	20	49	128	79	145	40	58	724
Relative humidity, all Denmark[1]							per cent						
Normal (1961-1990)	91	90	87	80	75	77	79	79	83	87	89	90	84
2008	90	87	83	79	68	72	75	83	84	86	87	93	82
Cloud cover, all Denmark[2]													
Normal (1961-1990)	79	73	69	63	60	59	62	59	63	70	74	77	67
2008	82	76	68	56	40	49	48	64	62	63	74	79	63
Bright sunshine, all Denmark[3]							hours						
Normal (1961-1990)	43	69	110	162	209	209	196	186	128	87	54	43	1 495
2008	27	69	122	194	347	281	280	160	145	110	52	34	1 821
Mean air pressure (sea level)							HPa						
Aalborg	1 007	1 016	999	1 012	1 020	1 012	1 013	1 008	1 018	1 008	1 008	1 017	1 011
Copenhagen Airport	1 011	1 019	1 000	1 012	1 020	1 014	1 014	1 009	1 019	1 011	1 009	1 017	1 013
Frequently winddirection[4]							m/sec						
Normal (1961-2007)	V19	Ø18	V22	V20	V20	V29	V35	V28	V28	V22	V22	V23	V24
2008	SV28	V35	V25	Ø17	Ø23	V35	V23	SV28	Ø20	SV42	V20	Ø17	V23
Mean wind force[5]													
Normal (1961-1990)	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
2008	7.0	6.4	5.7	3.7	3.3	5.0	4.2	4.5	4.0	5.2	5.5	4.1	4.9

Note: From 2007 *precipitation*, s*unshine hours* and *mean wind speed* are calculated by an interpolation of data from a number of stations in a fine masked gridnet all over Denmark. *Precipitation* is now distributed over regions used in weather reports from DMI and not over counties.

Air pressure is the weight of a column of air with a cross-sectional area of 1 cm² which rests on a horizontal plane. It is measured in hPa = hectopascals = millibar.

[1] *Humidity* states, in percent, the relationship between the actual water vapour in the air and the amount which would be necessary to saturate the air at the given temperature. [2] *Cloud cover* is the percentage of the sky which is covered by clouds. In 2005 new standards for cloud cover based on 7 measurement stations are calculated. [3] *Sunshine hours* (bright sunshine, i.e. 200 watt pr. m²). 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 questions more precise than the old one, but implies at the same time that "new" and old hours of sunshine not directly can be compared. Typical values are lower during the summertime and higher during winter compares to the "old" values. [4] *Wind incidence* from 10 coastal stations states the percentage distribution of the daily observations in the 8 wind directions.

↻ New figures are expected to be publicated at March 2010.

🖳 For further information www.dmi.dk

Table 8 — Meteorological conditions, daily information. 2008

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year total
Number of days within a month, all Denmark													
Summer days (max. >25°)													
Normal (1961-1990)	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
2008	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	2.2	8.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.1
Ice days (max. <0°)													
Normal (1961-1990)	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
2008	1.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	<	1.3	3.2
Frost days (min. <0°)													
Normal (1961-1990)	19.0	19.0	15.0	6.6	0.7	<	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.8	7.3	15.0	84.0
2008	5.7	4.3	13.6	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	6.6	12.2	47.8
Days with fog													
Normal (1961-1990)	10.0	9.3	9.2	7.5	5.1	2.6	2.6	3.2	4.3	7.0	5.7	7.0	74
2008	6	5.2	7.2	10.0	10.5	3.2	6.6	6.2	10.1	6.2	5.8	14.4	91.2
Precipitation days (R ³ 0.1 mm)													
Normal (1961-1990)	17.0	13.0	14.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	13.0	13.0	15.0	16.0	18.0	17.0	171.0
2008	23.4	13.0	21.0	12.1	3.8	14.2	12.7	23.3	13.3	21.9	20.8	14.8	194.2
Heavy precipit. days (R ³ 10 mm)													
Normal (1961-1990)	1.1	0.5	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.5	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.0	1.6	17.0
2008	1.6	1.0	1.4	1.0	0.3	0.6	1.4	4.4	2.0	2.9	1.6	0.3	18.5
Days with snow													
Normal (1961-1990)	7.6	6.4	5.3	2.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.3	5.8	30.0
2008	2.7	0.7	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.1	1.2	12.7
Windy days in per cent													
Normal (1961-1990)	15	11	13	8	6	5	5	5	9	12	15	15	10
2008	17	16	12	1	1	5	1	5	3	8	11	6	7
Days with thunder													
Normal (1961-1990)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.3	2.0	3.2	2.2	1.3	0.6	0.3	0.1	11.0
2008	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.9	2.5	3.0	1.5	0.4	0.2	0.0	12.4

Note 1: *Summer days* are days where the highest temperature is over 25° Celsius. *Ice days* are days where the highest temperature is under 0° Celsius. *Frost days* are days where the lowest temperature is under 0° Celsius. *Days with fog* are days where fog is observed around the station. From 2007 *precipitation days* are measured on data based on stations in a finemasked gridnet across Denmark. *Precipitation days* are days with precipitation of 0.1 mm or more. *Heavy precipitation days* are days with precipitation of 10 mm or more. *Days with snow* are days with snowfall of 0.1 mm or more measured after melting. *Windy days* have wind of more than 10.8 m/sec. Registered at coastal stations. *Days with thunder* are a national average of thunder days from individual stations. When the number of days is less than 10, a tenth is included.

Note 2: The national monthly average is calculated on the basis of the daily measurements recorded by a number of variously located stations – usually approximately 62 stations. Decimals, which are not included in the monthly average of the table, may have been taken into account when the annual value is calculated. From 2005 new standard figures for days with snow, thunder and fog are calculated, based on 7 stations.

Note 3: < means less than 0.1, but greater than 0.0.

  New figures are expected to be publicated at March 2010.

  For further information www.dmi.dk