

Geography and climate

1. Geography

The long Danish coastline

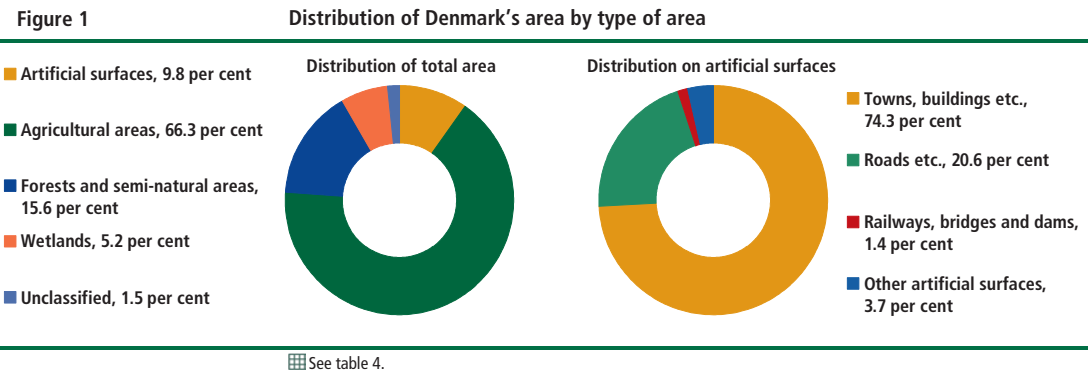
Denmark is a small country, compared to its closest neighbours. Sweden and Germany is ten times and eight times larger respectively than Denmark, which has an area of more than 43,000 km<sup>2</sup>. On the other hand, Denmark's coastline is extraordinarily long for a country of this size. Denmark stretches along a coast of 7,314 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 are the many islands, a total of 407. The largest islands are, by order of mention, Zealand, Vendsyssel-Thy, Funen, 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, 66 per cent of the landscape consists of man-made agricultural areas. However, forests are also evident in the landscape in the form of different types of forests, such as deciduous forest and coniferous forest, and 12 per cent of Denmark is covered by forests. However, accounts from the Danish Forest and Nature Agency indicate that forests cover almost 14 per cent of Denmark. Rold Forest and Grib Forest are the largest forests.



## Geography and climate

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### 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 Zealand. Urban centres, such as residential neighbourhoods and industrial districts, dominate and account for three-fourths of the man-made area.

## 2. Climate

### It rains or snows every second day

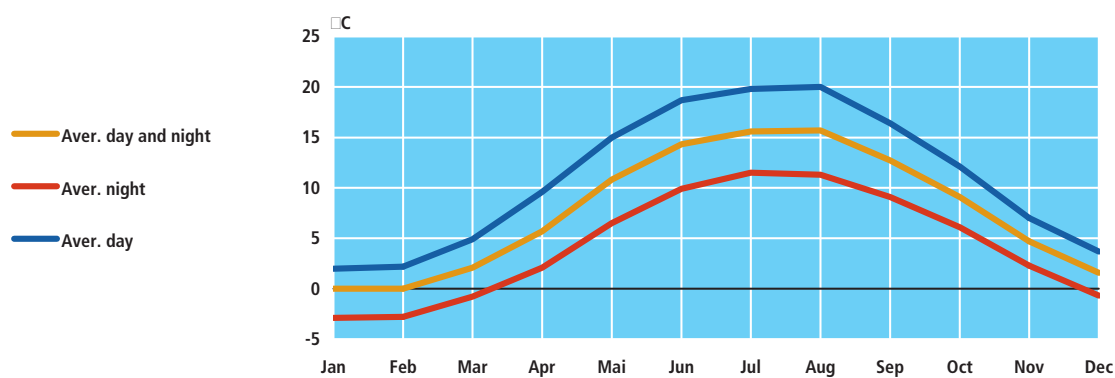
The Danish weather is known for being variable. It is a fact that it rains or snows every second day in Denmark, since a year has an average of 171 days of precipitation.

### 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 figure decreases to five days of snow in March, and April has an average of three days of snow. It has been snowing in May a few times, but seldom for more than two hours over the entire month.

Figure 2

Temperatures in Denmark. Average 1961-1990



Source: Danish Meteorological Institute.

### Temperature variations of 16 °C during a year

In a year, the average temperature 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 one hundred 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.

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### **"... and it will be overcast again today"**

Overcast days and many clouds in the sky are natural in Danes' everyday life. The clouds cover an average of 67 per cent of the sky in a year, but the summer is the least cloudy season with an average of 60 per cent cloudiness.

### **Not many days of sunshine in a year**

Denmark is a country where the total hours of sunshine a year make 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 is more than six hours of sunshine a day. In 2006, there was 14 per cent more hours of sunshine during the entire year than a normal year.

Table 1

## Area, population and coastline. 2007

	Land and inland water area km <sup>2</sup>	Population 1 January	Density of population per km <sup>2</sup>	Number Inland water area of islands	1959 km <sup>2</sup>	Coastline 1959 km
<b>All Denmark</b>	<b>43 098.31</b>	<b>5 447 084</b>	<b>126.4</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>7 314</b>
<b>Provinces</b>						
Zealand	7 450.59	2 297 558	308.4	99	184	1 735
Lolland-Falster	1 795.34	112 174	62.5	45	24	587
Bornholm <sup>1</sup>	588.55	43 135	73.6	9	3	141
Funen	3 485.84	480 616	112.2	100	26	1 130
The Islands, total	13 320.32	2 933 483	220.2	253	237	3 593
Jutland	29 777.99	2 504 036	84.1	154	463	3 721
<b>Regions</b>						
<b>Greater Copenhagen Region</b>	<b>2 561.27</b>	<b>1 636 749</b>	<b>639.0</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>602</b>
Copenhagen City	180.11	648 889	3 602.7	5	18	213
Copenhagen Suburban	340.08	503 407	1 480.3	0	0	0
North Zealand	1 452.53	441 318	303.8	14	80	248
Bornholm	588.55	43 135	73.3	9	3	141
<b>Regions Zealand</b>	<b>7 273.21</b>	<b>816 118</b>	<b>112.2</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>1 861</b>
East Zealand	807.59	232 200	287.5	18	7	154
West- and South Zealand	6 465.62	583 918	90.3	96	102	1 707
<b>Regions South Denmark</b>	<b>12 206.17</b>	<b>1 189 817</b>	<b>97.5</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>
Funen	3 485.84	480 616	137.9	100	26	1 130
South Jutland	8 720.33	709 201	81.3	20	...	...
<b>Regions Middle Jutland</b>	<b>13 124.34</b>	<b>1 227 428</b>	<b>93.5</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>
East Jutland	5 907.10	804 878	136.3	48	...	...
West Jutland	7 217.24	422 550	58.5	31	...	...
<b>Region North Jutland</b>	<b>7 933.32</b>	<b>576 972</b>	<b>72.7</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>
<b>Faroe Islands</b>	<b>1 398.85</b>	<b>48 223</b>	<b>34.5</b>	<b>17<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>...</b>	<b>1 117<sup>4</sup></b>
<b>Greenland</b>	<b>410 449.00<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>56 969<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>

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. *European 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 km<sup>2</sup>) are included: these are Arresø, Esrumso, Mossø, Tissø, Saltbæk Vig and Stadil Fjord. There are 53 named islands in the Danish lakes with a total area of 1.97 km<sup>2</sup>. 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.

<sup>1</sup> Including Christiansø. <sup>2</sup> The border with Germany was measured as 67.7 km. In length. <sup>3</sup> Inhabited islands. <sup>4</sup> Measured in 1955. <sup>5</sup> Only the part of Greenland free of ice is included. The total area of Greenland is 2,166,086 km<sup>2</sup>, of which 81 pct. is covered by inland ice. <sup>6</sup> 1 January 2006.

Source: National Survey and Cadastra.

For further information visit [www.statbank.dk/02](http://www.statbank.dk/02)

**Table 2** Administrative division of Denmark. 2007

	Municipalities	Parishes	Customs and tax regions <sup>1</sup>	Constituencies <sup>2</sup>	
				Counties and large constituencies	Constituencies
<b>Total</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>2 120</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>92</b>
<b>The Islands</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>891</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>Greater Copenhagen Region</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>28</b>
Copenhagen City	4	85	1	1	12
Copenhagen Suburban	13	56	2	1	8
North Zealand	11	86	3	1	6
Bornholm	1	22	1	1	2
<b>Region Zealand</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>
East Zealand	5	60	2	1	3
West- and South Zealand	12	357	4	1	9
<b>Region South Zealand</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>21</b>
Funen	10	225	3	1	8
<b>Jutland</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>1 229</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>Region South Zealand (continued)</b>					
South Jutland	12	274	4	1	13
<b>Region Middle Jutland</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>22</b>
East Jutland	11	357	4	1	11
West Jutland	8	258	3	1	11
<b>Region North Jutland</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>

Note 1: With regard to ecclesiastical matters, there are 10 parishes (111 rural deans and 1,338 reverends) valid for 2006.

Note 2: The Public Employment Office: There are 91 public employment offices in the new classification of municipalities.

Note 3: Jurisdictions: There are thirteen on the Islands and eleven in Jutland.

Note 4: Police district: There are seven on the Islands and five in Jutland.

<sup>1</sup> Customs centres, assessment and valuation districts are also included. <sup>2</sup> In accordance with Act no. 1292 of 8 December 2006 on elections to the Danish Parliament.

For further information visit [www.statbank.dk/02](http://www.statbank.dk/02)

**Table 3** Area and population. Regions and inhabited islands

Muni- cipa- lity code	Area in ha 2006	Population		Muni- cipa- lity code	Area in ha 2006	Population	
		1 January 2005	1 January 2006			1 January 2005	1 January 2006
<b>Whole country</b>	<b>4 309 831</b>	<b>5 411 405</b>	<b>5 427 459</b>	<b>Funen and its islands</b>	<b>348 584</b>	<b>476 580</b>	<b>478 347</b>
				- Funen	298 456	445 061	447 060
				431 Avernakø	586	113	110
				443 Birkholm	92	7	10
- Zealand	703 132	2 108 877	2 115 317	431 Bjørnø	150	43	39
331 Agersø	684	238	238	421 Båge	623	36	34
- Amager	9 629	158 224	160 064	479 Drejø	426	74	69
365 Bogø	1 307	1 071	1 071	445 Fænø	394	1	4
331 Egholm	99	2	2	479 Hjortø	90	13	13
373 Enø	340	280	284	- Langeland	28 384	13 995	13 881
229 Eskilsø	139	3	3	431 Lyø	605	138	130
365 Farø	93	4	4	487 Siø	131	22	21
373 Gavnø	575	29	28	479 Skarø	197	37	36
331 Glænø	559	56	63	431 Store Svelmø	27	4	0
361 Langø	127	5	5	475 Strynø	488	206	218
365 Lindholm	7	4	4	479 Thurø	753	3 701	3 699
397 Masnedø	168	156	153	447 Tornø	21	3	3
365 Mon	21 775	10 547	10 448	479 Tåsinge	6 979	6 192	6 155
301 Nekselø	223	24	26	423 Æbelø	232	2	2
365 Nyord	499	50	45	492 Ærø	8 807	6 932	6 863
331 Omø	452	190	187	81 named islands	1 143	•	•
315 Orø	1 502	948	937	<b>Jutland</b>	<b>2 977 799</b>	<b>2 497 236</b>	<b>2 504 036</b>
185 Saltholm	1 599	4	5	- Jutland peninsular	2 387 430	2 105 542	2 113 555
301 Sejerø	1 237	406	403	- Vendsyssel-Thy	468 573	304 701	303 606
101 Slotsholmen	21	21	24	773 Agerø	385	38	40
361 Tærø	175	3	3	727 Alrø	751	162	161
77 named islands	717	•	•	- Als	31 222	51 718	51 806
				707 Anholt	2 237	161	167
<b>Lolland, Falster</b>	<b>179 534</b>	<b>113 002</b>	<b>112 418</b>	545 Barsø	266	25	26
- Lolland	124 286	68 751	68 224	851 Egholm	600	50	48
- Falster	51 376	43 405	43 364	615 Endelave	1 308	171	177
363 Askø	282	55	56	563 Fanø	5 578	3 151	3 143
379 Fejø	1 600	611	608	783 Fur	2 229	904	912
379 Femø	1 138	154	144	813 Hirsholm	17	6	6
363 Lilleø	86	14	11	619 Hjarnø	321	108	103
379 Skalø	106	9	9	675 Jegindø	791	507	517
379 Vejleø	37	1	0	529 Kalvø	18	8	8
379 Vejro	157	2	2	827 Livø	331	8	10
36 named islands	465	•	•	825 Læsø	10 122	2 145	2 091
				571 Mandø	763	59	56
<b>Bornholm and</b>				773 Mors	36 331	22 441	22 293
<b>its islands</b>	<b>58 855</b>	<b>43 445</b>	<b>43 337</b>	531 Rømø	12 886	697	677
400 Bornholm	58 815	43 347	43 245	741 Samsø	11 206	4 125	4 124
411 Christiansø <sup>1</sup>	25	98	92	503 Store Okseø	11	2	3
411 Frederikso <sup>1</sup>	4			727 Tunø	352	112	115
411 6 named islands	11	•	•	671 Venø	646	211	211
				609 Vorsø	58	1	1
				515 Årø	566	183	180
				128 named islands	2 801	•	•

Note: Als includes the following municipalities: 501, 523, 535 plus 24,857 people in Sønderborg Municipality. Amager includes the following habitants municipalities: 155 and 185 (excl. Saltholm) plus 107,207 people in Copenhagen Municipality. Falster includes the following municipalities: 369 (excl. Toreby parish), 375, 391 and 395. Langeland includes the following municipalities: 475 (excl. the island of Strynø), 481 and 487 (excl. the island of Siø). Lolland includes the following municipalities: 355, 359, 363 (excl. the islands of Askø and Lilleø), Toreby parish in Nykøbing F. Municipality, 367, 371, 379 (excl. the islands of Fejø, Femø, Skalø, Vejleø and Vejro, 381, 383 and 387. Vendsyssel-Thy includes the following municipalities: 675 (excl. the island of Jegindø), 765, 785, 787, 803, 805, 807, 811, 813 (excl. Hirsholm), 817, 819, 821, 829, 835, 839, 841, 847, 849 plus 37,871 people in Aalborg Municipality, Aggersborg parish 495 people in Løgstør Municipality. In total, 328 named islands are without inhabitants.

<sup>1</sup> Not included in the division of municipalities, administered by the Ministry of Defence.

For further information visit [www.statbank.dk/02](http://www.statbank.dk/02)

Table 4

Land cover<sup>1</sup>

	Km <sup>2</sup>	Per cent
<b>Total area</b>	<b>43 560.76</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Artificial surfaces</b>	<b>4 246.46</b>	<b>9.75</b>
Urban fabric, industrial and commercial units <sup>2</sup>	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
<b>Agricultural areas</b>	<b>28 897.85</b>	<b>66.34</b>
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
<b>Forests and semi-natural areas</b>	<b>6 788.32</b>	<b>15.58</b>
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
<b>Wetlands</b>	<b>2 274.89</b>	<b>5.22</b>
Meadows	808.89	1.86
Inland wetlands	205.66	0.47
Peat bogs	875.60	2.01
Salt marshes	384.74	0.88
<b>Water bodies</b>	<b>670.59</b>	<b>1.54</b>
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
<b>Unclassified</b>	<b>682.65</b>	<b>1.57</b>

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](http://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.

<sup>1</sup> The figures are based on different primary data covering the period from the end of the 1980s to the middle of the 1990s. <sup>2</sup> 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

Lake's name	Location	1980-89	1999-2002	Lake's name	Location	1980-89	1999-2002
		km <sup>2</sup>				km <sup>2</sup>	
Arresø	Zealand	39.5	39.5	Søndersø	Lolland	8.5	8.4
Esrum Lake	Zealand	17.4	17.4	Tyststrup Lake	Zealand	...	6.7
Stadil Fjord <sup>1</sup>	West Jutland	18.5	17.3	Tømmerby Fjord	North Jutland	...	6.0
Mossø	East Jutland	16.6	16.6	Vejlen/Ulvedyb	North Jutland	...	5.9
Saltbæk Vig <sup>1</sup>	Zealand	15.6	16.1	Julsø	East Jutland	...	5.8
Tissø	Zealand	12.7	12.7	Tange Lake	West Jutland	5.5	5.5
Furesø	Zealand	9.3	9.3	Lund Fjord	North Jutland	5.4	5.1
Skanderborg Lake	East Jutland	8.0	8.6				

Note: 1980–89: Areas are calculated on the basis of the latest edition of the Geodætisk Institut's 4 cm maps up to 1988–89. The measurement basis spans from revised older maps, where the degree of revision is unknown, to modern photogrammetric maps. Named lakes are lakes which are named on maps.

<sup>1</sup> Area of brackish water.

Source: National Survey and Cadastre.

**Table 6** Meteorological conditions. Temperature and degree-days

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	All year
<b>Maximum temperature<sup>1</sup></b>													
1874-2006 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	<i>2005</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>1993</i>	<i>1892</i>	<i>1947</i>	<i>1941</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1906</i>	<i>1978</i>	<i>1968</i>	<i>1953</i>	<i>1975</i>
2006	7.7	8.6	14.9	20.1	25.5	30.1	33.5	28.8	26.5	20.5	16.6	14.2	33.5
<b>Average daily temperature<sup>2</sup></b>													
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
2006	1.1	2.4	2.7	9.4	15.3	19.0	24.8	21.2	20.0	14.9	10.1	8.5	12.4
<b>Mean temperature</b>													
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
2006	-0.9	0.5	-0.2	6.1	11.4	15.0	19.8	17.1	16.2	12.2	8.1	7.0	9.4
<b>Average nightly temperature<sup>1</sup></b>													
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
2006	-3.3	-1.7	-3.8	3.1	7.7	10.7	14.6	13.5	13.1	9.2	5.6	5.1	6.2
<b>Minimum temperature<sup>2</sup></b>													
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	<i>1982</i>	<i>1942</i>	<i>1888</i>	<i>1922</i>	<i>1900</i>	<i>1936</i>	<i>1903</i>	<i>1885</i>	<i>1886</i>	<i>1880</i>	<i>1973</i>	<i>1981</i>	<i>1982</i>
2006	-16.0	-11.0	-15.8	-3.6	-0.1	1.8	4.7	7.2	-4.3	-0.9	-6.7	-3.7	-16.0
<b>Degree-days</b>													
Normal (1971-1990)	516	473	452	339	186	...	...	...	136	251	361	461	3 175
2006	553	461	534	329	174	(77)	(5)	(19)	31	148	268	311	2 809

Note: Daily measurements at a number of stations throughout the country - as a rule 30 stations - have been used as the basis for the monthly national averages in the table. Annual values may take account of decimals which are not included in the monthly averages. Normals are averages for a number of years, as a rule 30, and they state the expected figures for a day in January, February, etc.

<sup>1</sup> A maximum/minimum thermometer registers the *highest/lowest temperature* in a day from all the about 60 stations. Absolute maximum/minimum in the years 1874-2006 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. <sup>2</sup> The average day temperature/night temperature is calculated from the highest/lowest daily temperatures at 30 stations. *Mean temperature* is calculated from three or eight daily observations. *Degree days* are used as a measurement for heating needs in the heating season (1 September – 31 May). Degree days in the summer period are in brackets. This is because degree days only very seldom are used during the summer period and for the same reason no normals are calculated for this period. Degree days are shade-temperature days and they are stated as averages for the whole country. The degree-days figure is the sum of the degree days for individual months. The size of the degree-days figure is converted to a percentage of the normal to give consumption in the individual heating season.

Source: Danish Meteorological Institute.



**Table 7** Meteorological conditions. Precipitation, sunshine hours, etc. 2006

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year total
<b>Precipitation</b>	mm												
Normal (1961-1990)	57	38	46	41	48	55	66	67	73	76	79	68	712
All Denmark	32	51	40	55	77	26	34	145	36	126	84	117	823
Cph Municipality, Frb.Municipality, Cph. County, Fr.borg County, and Roskilde County	23	47	31	46	58	20	27	172	32	85	69	73	683
West Zealand County	28	45	29	43	71	38	42	163	29	86	65	75	714
Storstrøm County	20	45	38	37	62	28	21	138	36	49	55	52	581
Bornholm Municipality	16	39	48	32	58	18	12	225	41	61	81	58	689
Funen County	24	49	34	48	70	26	31	128	25	81	57	74	647
South Jutland County	31	43	35	56	75	17	27	134	25	128	77	124	772
Ribe County	39	56	43	50	77	19	31	164	31	152	116	168	946
Vejle County	31	55	45	53	92	22	42	122	18	122	77	122	801
Ringkøbing County	41	56	48	73	83	27	45	171	51	185	127	190	1 097
Aarhus County	35	52	38	58	78	19	33	145	15	99	60	107	739
Viborg County	39	54	44	61	74	30	27	148	46	165	97	147	932
North Jutland County	41	52	48	55	83	43	33	148	52	144	85	104	888
	per cent												
<b>Relative humidity, all Denmark<sup>1</sup></b>													
Normal (1961-1990)	91	90	87	80	75	77	79	79	83	87	89	90	84
2006	91	91	85	85	75	79	74	82	84	89	89	90	84
<b>Cloud cover, all Denmark<sup>2</sup></b>													
Normal (1961-1990)	79	73	69	63	60	59	62	59	63	70	74	77	67
2006	66	83	66	72	65	57	44	66	51	73	70	79	66
	hours												
<b>Bright sunshine, all Denmark<sup>3</sup></b>													
Normal (1961-1990)	43	69	110	162	209	209	196	186	128	87	54	43	1 495
2006	64	53	139	123	229	241	321	170	188	83	58	33	1 703
	hPa												
<b>Mean air pressure (sea level)</b>													
Aalborg	1 026	1 014	1 011	1 009	1 013	1 019	1 019	1 008	1 013	1 008	1 008	1 012	1 013
Copenhagen Airport	1 027	1 014	1 011	1 011	1 014	1 020	1 020	1 008	1 015	1 010	1 011	1 016	1 015
	m/sec												
<b>Frequently winddirection<sup>4</sup></b>													
Normal (1961-1990)	V19	Ø18	V22	V20	V20	V29	V35	V28	V28	V22	V22	V23	V24
2006	SØ23	NØ17	SV18	V25	V24	V26	V23	V22	SØ24	SV24	S32	SV38	V21
<b>Mean wind force<sup>5</sup></b>													
Normal (1961-1990)	6.5	6.1	6.3	5.6	5.2	5.1	5.3	5	5.8	6	6.5	6.5	5.8
2006	4.8	4.5	4.8	5	5.4	4.3	3.6	3.7	5.1	5	6.4	6.9	5

Note: *Precipitation* is stated as the height the surface of water would rise if it could not run away or evaporate. The figures stated are national averages of approximately 100 stations throughout the country. Totals for months and years are calculated taking account of decimals. Account is taken of area for the individual counties. See also note to the table on temperature and degree days. 'All Denmark' does not include Bornholm.

*Air pressure* is the weight of a column of air with a cross-sectional area of 1 cm<sup>2</sup> which rests on a horizontal plane. It is measured in hPa = hectopascals = millibar.

<sup>1</sup> *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. <sup>2</sup> *Cloud cover* is the percentage of the sky which is covered by clouds. In 2005 new standards for cloud cover based on seven measurement stations are calculated. <sup>3</sup> *Sunshine hours* (bright sunshine, i.e. 200 watt pr. m<sup>2</sup>). DMI now observed 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. <sup>4</sup> *Wind incidence* from 10 coastal stations states the percentage distribution of the daily observations in the eight wind directions and no wind < means less than 0.5 %.

Source: Danish Meteorological Institute.

**Table 8** Meteorological conditions, daily information. 2006

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year total
<b>Number of days within a month</b>													
<b>all Denmark</b>													
<b>Summer days (max. &gt;25°)</b>													
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
2006	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	14.9	2.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.5
<b>Ice days (max. &lt;0°)</b>													
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
2006	8.4	1.9	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.9
<b>Frost days (min. &lt;0°)</b>													
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
2006	26.2	19.1	24.3	1.7	<	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	<	2.6	1.5	75.5
<b>Days with fog</b>													
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
2006	5.3	6.7	9.1	4.5	6.6	6.1	7.0	9.1	11.6	17.0	9.2	10.1	102.1
<b>Precipitation days (R <sup>3</sup> 0.1 mm)</b>													
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
2006	10.6	15.5	11.9	18.5	15.8	8.0	7.4	20.0	10.8	20.0	22.3	22.1	183.0
<b>Heavy precipitation days (R <sup>3</sup> 10 mm)</b>													
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
2006	0.6	0.8	1.2	0.6	2.3	0.7	1.0	5.2	0.8	4.0	1.6	3.3	22.1
<b>Days with snow</b>													
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
2006	5.4	8.7	5.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.0	21.1
<b>Windy days in pct.</b>													
Normal (1961-1990)	15	11	13	8	6	5	5	5	9	12	15	15	10
2006	4	3	3	2	4	1	0	2	4	7	10	16	5
<b>Days with thunder</b>													
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
2006	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.6	2.4	1.2	2.4	8.6	1.3	2.6	0.3	0.5	20.1

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. *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.

< means less than 0.1, but greater than 0.0.

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 30 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. The standard figures are the average figure covering a number of years, usually 30 years, and they indicate the expected figures for, respectively January, February, etc. In 2005 new standard figures for days with snow, thunder and fog are calculated.

Source: Danish Meteorological Institute.