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^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.

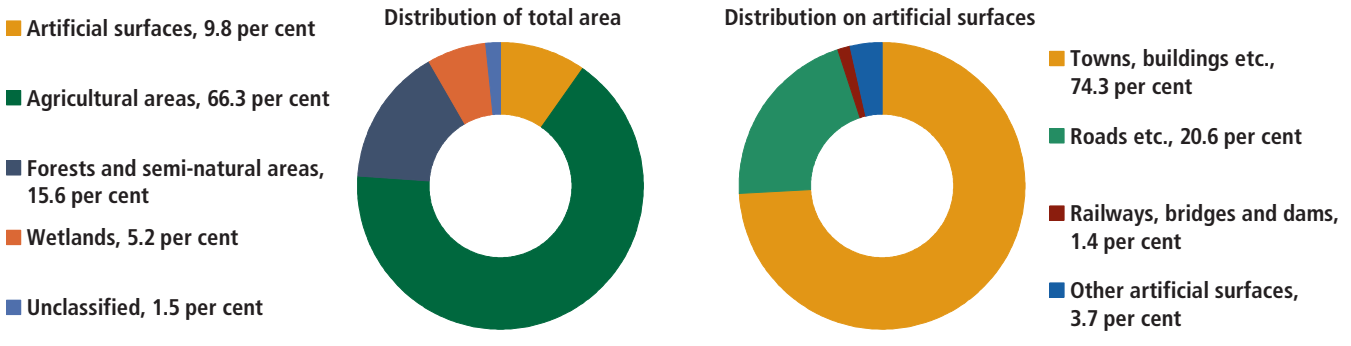
One characteristic of Denmark's geography are the many islands, a total of 407. The largest islands are, by order of mention, Zealand, Vendsyssel-Thy, Funen, Lolland and Bornholm. Jutland (including Vendsyssel-Thy) account for 70 per cent of Denmark's total area.

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, 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**



See table 4.

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 surfaces.

2. Climate

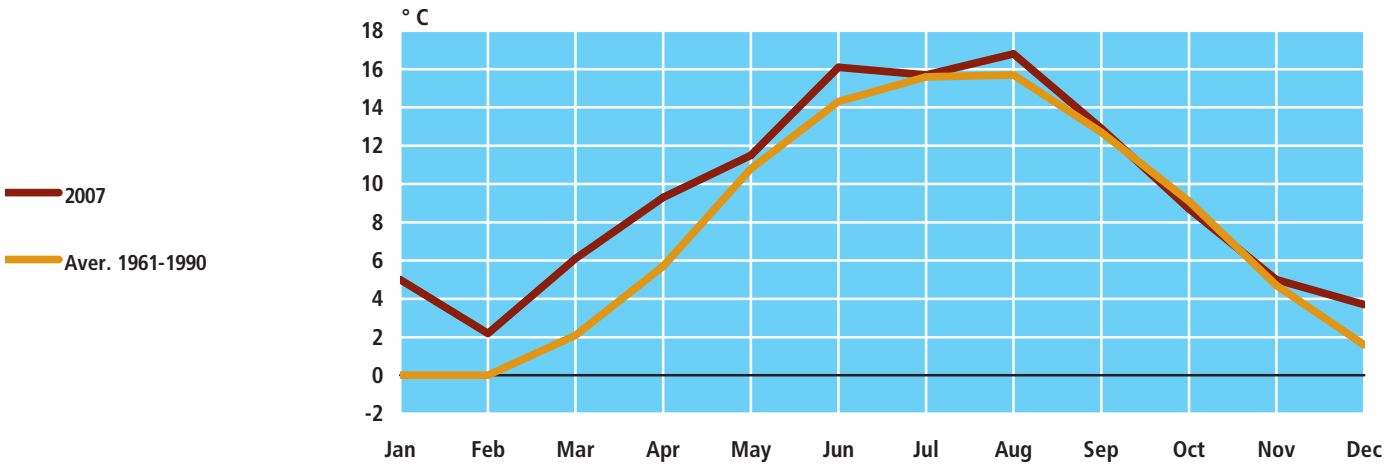
It rains or snows every second day

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 been snowing in May a few times, but seldom for more than a couple of hours over the entire month.

Figure 2 **Temperatures in Denmark**



Source: Danish Meteorological Institute.

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.

"… 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 two thirds 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 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 2007, there was 14 per cent more hours of sunshine during the entire year than a normal year.

Table 1 Area, population and coastline

	Land and inland water area km²	Population 1 January 2008	Density of population per km²	Number of islands	Inland water area 1959 km²	Coastline 1959 km
All Denmark	**43 098,31**	**5 475 791**	**127.1**	**407**	**700**	**7 314**
Provinces						
Zealand	7 450,59	2 310 624	310.1	99	184	1 735
Lolland-Falster	1 795,34	111 715	62.2	45	24	587
Bornholm[1]	588,55	42 913	72.9	9	3	141
Funen	3 485,84	482 410	138.4	100	26	1 130
The Islands, total	13 320,32	2 947 662	221.3	253	237	3 593
Jutland	29 777,99	2 528 129	84.9	154	463	3 721
Regions						
Greater Copenhagen Region	**2 561,27**	**1 645 825**	**642.6**	**28**	**101**	**602**
Copenhagen City	180,11	656 582	3 645.5	5	18	213
Copenhagen Suburban	340,08	504 481	1 483.4	. . .	. . .	. . .
North Zealand	1 452,53	441 849	304.2	14	80	248
Bornholm	588,55	42 913	72.9	9	3	141
Region Zealand	**7 273,21**	**819 427**	**112.7**	**114**	**109**	**1 861**
East Zealand	807,59	232 459	287.8	18	7	154
West- and South Zealand	6 465,62	586 968	90.8	96	102	1 707
Region South Denmark	**12 206,17**	**1 194 659**	97.9	**120**	**. . .**	**. . .**
Funen	3 485,84	482 410	138.4	100	26	1 130
South Jutland	8 720,33	712 249	81.7	20	. . .	. . .[2]
Region Middle Jutland	**13 124,34**	**1 237 041**	**94.3**	**79**	**. . .**	**. . .**
East Jutland	5 907,10	812 373	137.5	48	. . .	. . .
West Jutland	7 217,24	424 668	58.8	31	. . .	. . .
Region North Jutland	**7 933,32**	578 839	73.0	**56**	**. . .**	**. . .**
Faroe Islands	**1 398,85**	**48 425**[3]	**34.6**	**17**[4]	. . .	**1 117**[5]
Greenland	**410 449,00**[6]	**56 648**[7]	**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. 1 february 2008. [4] Inhabited islands. [5] Measured in 1955. [6] Only the part of Greenland free of ice is included. The total area of Greenland is 2,166,086 km², of which 81 pct. is covered by inland ice. [7] 1 January 2007.

Source: National Survey and Cadastra.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/02

Table 2 Administrative division of Denmark. 2008

	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**
The Capital Region of Denmark	**29**	**249**	**7**	**4**	**28**
Copenhagen Town	4	85	1	1	12
Copenhagen Suburbs	13	56	2	1	8
North Zealand	11	86	3	1	6
Bornholm	1	22	1	1	2
Region Zealand	**17**	**417**	**6**	**1**	**12**
East Zealand	5	60	2	}	3
West and South Zealand	12	357	4	1	9
Region South Denmark	**22**	**499**	**7**	**2**	**21**
Funen	10	225	3	1	8
Jutland	42	1 230	14	**4**	**44**
Region South Denmark (continued)					
South Jutland	12	274	4	1	13
Region Central Jutland	**19**	**616**	**7**	**2**	**22**
East Jutland	11	357	4	1	11
West Jutland	8	259	3	1	11
North Jutland	**11**	**340**	**3**	**1**	**9**

Note 1: With regard to ecclesiastical matters, there are 10 parishes (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 5 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 2008	Population 1 January 2007	Population 1 January 2008
	Whole country	**4 309 831**	**5 447 084**	**5 475 791**
	Zealand and its islands	**745 059**	**2 296 786**	**2 310 624**
-	Zealand	703 130	2 121 247	2 130 970
330	Agersø	684	231	233
-	Amager	9 629	162 578	166 030
390	Bogø	1 307	1 114	1 124
370	Enø	340	278	275
350	Eskilsø	139	3	2
390	Farø	93	5	5
370	Gavnø	575	35	35
330	Glænø	559	59	62
211	Hesselø	71	-	-
390	Langø	127	5	4
390	Masnedø	168	127	122
390	Møn	21 775	10 294	10 200
326	Nekselø	223	22	21
390	Nyord	499	44	45
330	Omø	452	188	177
316	Orø	1 502	893	890
185	Saltholm	1 599	5	5
326	Sejerø	1 237	407	397
101	Slotsholmen	21	20	21
101	Trekroner	2	•	2
390	Tærø	175	3	4
	77 named islands	752	•	•
	Lolland, Falster and their islands	**179 534**	**112 174**	**111 715**
-	Lolland	124 286	67 908	67 306
376	Falster	51 376	43 494	43 640
360	Askø	282	53	47
360	Fejø	1 600	558	557
360	Femø	1 138	144	150
360	Lilleø	86	8	6
360	Skalø	106	9	9
360	37 named islands	660	•	•
	Bornholm and its islands	**58 855**	**43 135**	**42 913**
400	Bornholm	58 815	43 040	42 817
411	Christiansø[1]	25	} 95	96
411	Frederiksø[1]	4		
411	6 named islands	11	•	•

Municipality code		Area in ha 2008	Population 1 January 2007	Population 1 January 2008
	Funen and its islands	**348 584**	**480 616**	**482 410**
-	Funen	298 456	449 566	451 394
430	Avernakø	586	110	111
492	Birkholm	92	8	10
430	Bjørnø	150	36	36
420	Bågø	623	32	36
479	Drejø	426	62	71
410	Fænø	394	4	3
479	Hjortø	90	12	12
482	Langeland	28 384	13 704	13 723
430	Lyø	605	120	116
482	Siø	131	19	18
479	Skarø	197	36	40
482	Strynø	488	214	216
479	Thurø	753	3 741	3 728
440	Tornø	21	4	4
479	Tåsinge	6 979	6 160	6 188
480	Ærøbelø	232	2	2
492	Ærø	8 807	6 786	6 702
	82 named islands	1 170	•	•
	Jutland	**2 977 799**	**2 513 601**	**2 528 129**
-	Jutland peninsular	2 387 430	2 137 129	2 151 667
-	Vendsyssel-Thy	468 573	289 517	289 630
773	Agerø	385	37	38
727	Alrø	751	166	149
540	Als	31 222	52 052	52 109
707	Anholt	2 237	164	164
580	Barsø	266	26	23
851	Egholm	600	53	55
615	Endelave	1 308	174	174
563	Fanø	5 578	3 170	3 192
779	Fur	2 229	900	872
813	Hirsholm	17	4	4
766	Hjarnø	321	105	106
671	Jegindø	791	526	524
580	Kalvø	18	8	8
820	Livø	331	10	10
825	Læsø	10 122	2 058	2 003
561	Mandø	763	52	46
773	Mors	36 331	22 159	22 091
550	Rømø	12 886	677	689
741	Samsø	11 206	4 130	4 085
580	Store Okseø	11	3	3
727	Tunø	352	111	119
671	Venø	646	199	201
510	Årø	566	171	167
	128 named islands	2 859	•	•

Note: Amager includes the following habitants municipalities: 155 and 185 (excl. Saltholm) plus 112,758 people in Copenhagen Municipality. Lolland-falster islands includes the following municipalities: 360 and 376. Vendsyssel-Thy includes the following municipalities: 3,052 people in Struer Municipality, 787, 810, 813 (excl. Hirsholm), 849, 860 plus 36,185 people in Aalborg Municipality, Aggersborg parish 494 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

Lake's name	Location	1980-89	1999-2002	Lake's name	Location	1980-89	1999-2002
		km²				km²	
Arresø	Zealand	39.5	39.5	Søndersø	Lolland	8.5	8.4
Esrum Lake	Zealand	17.4	17.4	Tystrup Lake	Zealand	. . .	6.7
Stadil Fjord[1]	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[1]	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 photogrametric maps. Named lakes are lakes which are named on maps.

[1] 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
Maximum temperature													
1874-2007 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*
2007	12.1	10.0	16.9	26.6	25.3	31.4	30.5	28.2	23.2	18.8	15.4	12.3	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
2007	7.1	3.8	9.6	13.9	15.5	20.1	19.2	20.7	16.1	12.0	7.4	5.3	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
2007	5.0	2.2	6.1	9.3	11.5	16.1	15.7	16.8	12.9	8.7	5.0	3.7	9.5
Average nightly temperature[1]													
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
2007	2.4	0.3	2.8	4.6	7.3	11.9	12.7	13.4	9.9	5.0	2.0	1.8	6.2
Minimum temperature[2]													
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*
2007	-15.0	-7.1	-3.5	-5.4	-0.9	2.1	5.9	4.2	1.4	-3.5	-6.3	-7.3	-15.0
Degree-days													
Normal (1961-1990)	522	475	461	337	198	(84)	(43)	(47)	128	243	361	469	3 366
2007	373	415	337	232	172	(50)	(47)	(35)	122	257	359	413	2 811

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 1874-2007 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 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.

Source: Danish Meteorological Institute.

Table 7 Meteorological conditions. Precipitation, sunshine hours, etc. 2007

	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	123	79	42	11	71	124	126	60	85	33	48	65	866
Northern Jutland	111	68	40	20	57	101	129	54	95	19	43	62	799
Middle/West Jutland	132	86	45	15	61	124	116	52	96	40	62	81	910
East Jutland	131	85	43	10	63	108	109	55	91	33	45	64	837
South/Southern Jutland	147	93	51	5	88	136	146	72	86	39	63	85	1009
Fuen	124	72	38	3	74	143	123	69	67	25	37	56	829
West /South Sealand	98	70	33	6	80	130	118	65	69	31	33	42	778
Copenhagen/North Sealand	109	66	28	14	84	147	170	65	78	38	42	41	882
Bornholm	112	46	50	17	60	91	136	37	64	18	54	70	755
Relative humidity, all Denmark[1]							per cent						
Normal (1961-1990)	91	90	87	80	75	77	79	79	83	87	89	90	84
2007	87	91	83	75	80	78	83	81	84	86	85	93	84
Cloud cover, all Denmark[2]													
Normal (1961-1990)	79	73	69	63	60	59	62	59	63	70	74	77	67
2007	74	84	56	47	60	62	70	62	65	64	65	83	66
Bright sunshine, all Denmark[3]							hours						
Normal (1961-1990)	43	69	110	162	209	209	196	186	128	87	54	43	1 495
2007	52	39	187	257	217	220	173	186	145	122	81	30	1 709
Mean air pressure (sea level)							HPa						
Aalborg	1 002	1 010	1 014	1 020	1 009	1 011	1 007	1 012	1 013	1 023	1 011	1 016	1 012
Copenhagen Airport	1 005	1 010	1 015	1 020	1 009	1 011	1 008	1 013	1 014	1 023	1 011	1 019	1 013
Frequently winddirection[4]							m/sec						
Normal (1961-2007)	V19	Ø18	V22	V20	V20	V29	V35	V28	V28	V22	V22	V23	V24
2007	V38	SØ29	V21	V27	V25	V22	V41	V26	SV26	V19	NV24	SV30	V24
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
2007	7.5	5.6	5.5	4.9	4.3	3.7	4.9	4.6	5.6	3.6	5.3	4.5	5.0

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 cm^2 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. m^2). 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.

Source: Danish Meteorological Institute.

Table 8 Meteorological conditions, daily information. 2007

	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
2007	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	3.9	0.9	2.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.9
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
2007	1.3	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	4.5
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
2007	6.5	11.8	2.0	1.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	7.4	8.4	40.3
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
2007	1.4	7.7	8.7	5.3	8.9	7.8	3.1	5.1	5.0	12.0	6.4	11.1	82.4
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
2007	27.5	18.4	12.1	5.5	14.6	15.0	21.0	16.9	17.2	9.0	15.3	15.8	188.1
Heavy precipitation 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
2007	3.2	1.5	0.5	<	1.5	4.6	3.9	1.2	2.3	0.9	0.8	1.6	22.0
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
2007	4.1	7.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.2	13.3
Windy days in pct.													
Normal (1961-1990)	15	11	13	8	6	5	5	5	9	12	15	15	10
2007	24	12	8	7	3	3	6	3	10	2	10	7	8
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
2007	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	3.5	4.1	3.0	1.2	0.0	0.5	0.2	15.8

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.

Source: Danish Meteorological Institute.