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NIS 7

Sec. 23

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE SURVEY

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WEATHER AND CLIMATE

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REVIEW ON JANUARY 1985

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20505

3 September 1980

Department of the Air Force
Headquarters 5 Weather Wing (MAC)
Langley Air Force Base, Virginia 23665
ATTN: IN (Captain Horn, 5901)

SUBJECT: Your Request of 24 August 1979 for Declassification
of a Number of MIS Sections 23, Weather and Climate

Dear Captain Horn:

At last we can reply concerning the remaining Sections 23 listed
in your subject letter, and we very much appreciate your patience while
we set the interdepartmental machinery in motion for the review of these
items.

We now have contributor concurrence for the declassification of
those sections noted on the attached list. You may use this letter as
your authority to mark your copies accordingly.

There is one weather and climate section on your list, however,
that we feel must remain classified at the CONFIDENTIAL level. It is:

NIS 3 (France) Sec 23 dated October 1952

Will you please mark this one to indicate that we are extending classi-
fication under paragraph 1-301(b) of Executive Order 12065 (protection
of foreign government information). The next review will be in 1990.

We believe we have now covered all the sections listed in your
letter, and, again, we thank you for your patience. If we can be of
further service to you, please let us know.

Sincerely,

Donald M. Simonds
Chief, Classification Review Division
Office of Information Services
Central Intelligence Agency

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Denmark	7	7/60
East Germany	15A	1/65
Ethiopia and the Somalilands	55	4/65
Finland	12	4/65
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Greece	101	1/61
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This Section was prepared for the NIS by the Defense Intelligence Agency with a contribution on amphibious operations from the Office of the U.S. Naval Weather Service.

Weather and Climate

A. General weather and climatic conditions

1. Introduction

The NIS 7 Area has a predominantly maritime climate, characterized by moderate temperatures, frequent precipitation, high humidity, and extensive cloudiness. Denmark proper, composed of the Jutland peninsula and numerous islands south of the Scandinavian peninsula, is located relatively close to large landmasses both north and south. As a result, the maritime air masses normally prevalent over Denmark are occasionally replaced by continental air masses from the mainland. The Faeroe Islands, also included in this NIS Area, are located about 525 nautical miles to the northwest, with no large landmass close enough to exert any continental influence.

The primary influences on the climate of Denmark and the Faeroe Islands are the surrounding ocean waters and the succession of cyclonic storm centers which sweep across the Area all year. Other important influences are the relatively small size and low, almost flat terrain of Denmark which help to produce a homogeneous climate. Although less frequent than maritime air, continental air masses bring to Denmark marked changes in many elements, especially in temperature. The Faeroe Islands, because of their midocean location and small size, have a pronounced maritime climate; however, their rugged terrain produces marked local variations in some climatic elements.

Summers are cool with mean daily maximum temperatures ranging mostly from the low 60's (°F.) to the low 70's over Denmark, and generally in the 50's over the Faeroe Islands, except at the highest elevations where they are in the upper 40's. Very hot summers have brought extreme maximums in the 80's or lower 90's. Winters are usually mild with mean daily minimums ranging mostly from the mid 20's (°F.) to the mid 30's over both Denmark and the Faeroe Islands. Severe winters have brought extremes in the -5° F. to -15° F. range to sheltered inland locations and even to coasts near the Swedish mainland. The Faeroes, however, have extreme minimums in the 5° F. to 15° F. range in winter. Precipitation over Denmark is frequent, although annual amounts are relatively small, ranging from about 16 inches to 32 inches. Here, the greatest amounts of precipitation fall during the last six months of the year, but appreciable amounts occur in all months. Over the Faeroe Islands, annual precipitation ranges from about 50 inches in sheltered locations to perhaps as much as 100 inches at exposed southwesterly loca-

tions. Precipitation is heaviest in October through February and least in April through August. Snowfall is fairly frequent during the colder months, especially in the mountainous sectors of the Faeroe Islands. Thunderstorms are rather infrequent and confined mostly to the summer months. Over Denmark, cloudiness is quite extensive during the months of October through March, with average cloud cover ranging from about 60% to 85% monthly. From early April through September the range is mostly from 45% to 75%. Over the Faeroe Islands, mean cloudiness generally exceeds 80% throughout the year. Humidities are highest over the Faeroe Islands, with mean monthly relative humidity ranging from about 85% to nearly 100%. Over Denmark, humidities in winter and during the morning in summer are seldom less than 80%, but during the summer afternoons they may drop as low as 60% in the interior and eastern sections of the larger islands. Visibilities are relatively poor from midautumn to mid-spring over Denmark and throughout the year over the Faeroe Islands; fog is the principal restriction. Surface winds are relatively strong throughout the year, especially on the Faeroe Islands; however, damaging winds are seldom experienced.

The NIS 7 Area is divided for discussion purposes into five regions (FIGURE 53): 1) Jutland Group, 2) Fyn Group, 3) Sjælland Group, 4) Bornholm, 5) Faeroe Islands. These regions were chosen primarily for grouping tabular data stations so that data may be easily located. The only significant climatic differences in the Area are between the climates of low-lying Denmark and the high, rugged Faeroe Islands. The peninsula and several hundred islands and islets comprising Denmark are characterized by nearly flat to gently rolling surfaces. Approximately 99% of the land is less than 300 feet above sea level and 50% is less than 100 feet above sea level. The Faeroe Islands consist of about 20 small, rugged islands with sheer cliffs bordering parts of nearly every island coast. Almost all of the surface of these islands is more than 500 feet above mean sea level; the upland surfaces of the larger islands are generally at elevations of 1,000 to 1,300 feet, and many peaks rise to more than 2,000 feet above sea level.

All of the regions have predominantly maritime climates, characterized by cool summers, mild winters, high humidities, extensive cloudiness, and frequent precipitation. The absence of continental influences over the Faeroe Islands results in more cloudiness and precipitation, higher humidities, and a lesser variation in tem-

perature. In addition, the rugged terrain produces considerable variation from place to place.

The climatic seasons referred to throughout this Section are the normal ones for the Northern Hemisphere: winter (December through February), spring (March through May), summer (June through August), and autumn (September through November). Very little reference is made to spring and autumn since most weather elements have winter or summer maximums or minimums, with the autumn and spring seasons transitional in character.

2. Climatic controls

The major climatic controls in the NIS 7 Area are the relatively warm oceanic waters and the series of migratory pressure systems and fronts which traverse the Area. The strength, speed, and direction of movement of the pressure systems and fronts are, in turn, determined by the general circulation. Other important controls are the continental air masses from the mainland, the small size and topographic features of the Area, and the effects of latitude.

a. GENERAL CIRCULATION — The general circulation is chiefly controlled by three semipermanent pressure systems—the Icelandic low, the Azores high, and the Siberian high. The interaction of these three systems is responsible for the almost continuous west to east transport of maritime air over the Area. However, at intervals during winter the Siberian high attains sufficient strength to block and sometimes reverse this flow over Denmark.

The pressure system known as the Icelandic low is a major control over the climate of the Area. The pressures in this system are lowest in winter as indicated in FIGURE 1, which shows the mean pressure and generalized airflow for January, a representative winter month. At this time, pressures are also highest over the interior of the continent. The resultant intense pressure gradient produces a strong, variable, but mostly southwesterly flow of cool maritime air over the Area. Occasionally, the cold Siberian high spreads westward over northern Europe in winter, bringing an easterly flow of cold continental air to Denmark, but this flow does not extend as far west as the Faeroes. Although usually short-lived, this type of circulation produces Denmark's coldest temperatures.

In summer, the Icelandic low weakens and the Siberian high is replaced by a diffuse low-pressure system (FIGURE 2). The Azores high moves northward, producing a weak ridge of high pressure over western Europe. As a result, the Azores high controls the circulation over Denmark, whereas the Faeroe Islands generally remain under the influence of the Icelandic low. Therefore, Denmark experiences westerly winds and mild maritime temperatures characteristic of the Azores high, while the Faeroe Islands, under the influence of the Icelandic low, experience more variable winds and cooler temperatures.

These generalized pictures of the circulation over the Area are seldom realized at any one time. The high frequency of migratory highs and lows embedded in the flow usually results in a much more complex pattern.

b. MIGRATORY PRESSURE SYSTEMS AND FRONTS — Most of the day-to-day variations in weather over Denmark and the Faeroes are produced by the passage of migratory lows and their associated frontal systems across the Area. In fact, the most frequent condition over Denmark is a rapid succession of short dry and wet spells; the Faeroe Islands have less fair weather and longer periods of cloudy, rainy weather. The low-

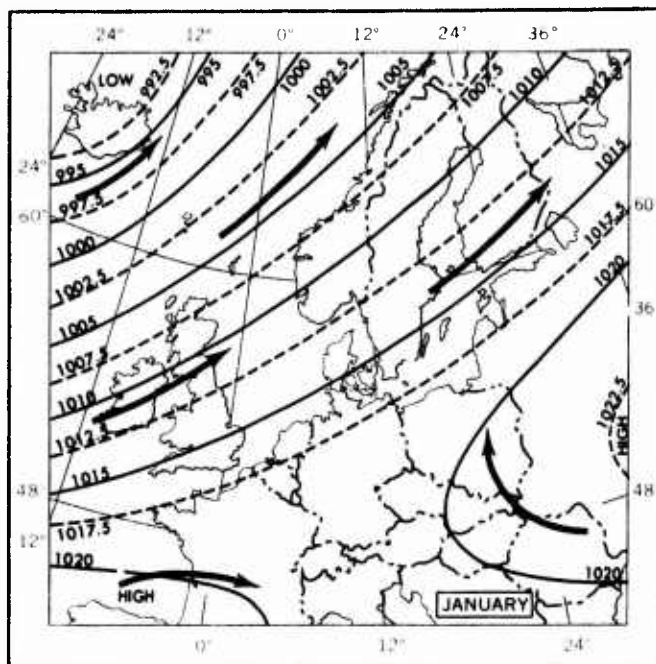


FIGURE 1. MEAN SEA-LEVEL PRESSURE (MILLIBARS) AND GENERALIZED SURFACE AIRFLOW, JANUARY

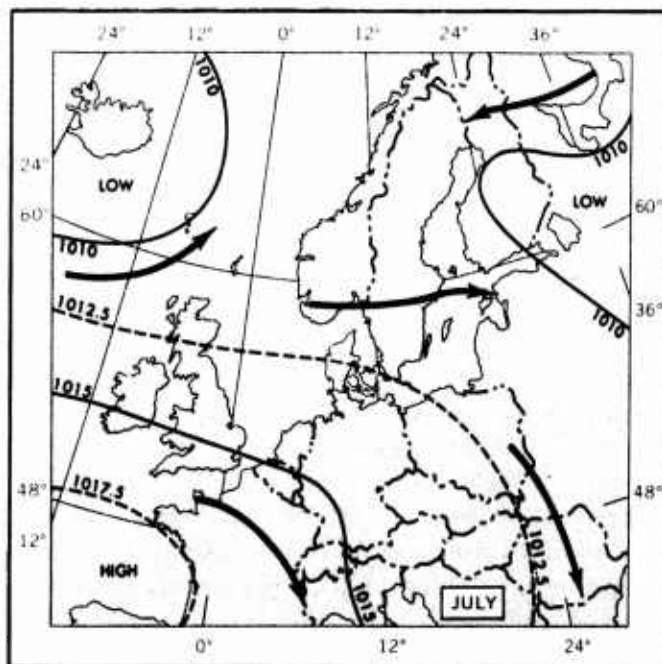


FIGURE 2. MEAN SEA-LEVEL PRESSURE (MILLIBARS) AND GENERALIZED SURFACE AIRFLOW, JULY

pressure centers are deepest and most intense, and their accompanying fronts most pronounced, during late autumn and winter. An analysis of the principal tracks of lows during January (FIGURE 3) shows three secondary tracks traversing Europe. The frequency of cyclones along these tracks decreases from north to south. Extensive areas of low cloudiness and light to moderate continuous precipitation are characteristic of these cyclones.

Although the frequency of lows in late spring through midsummer is slightly greater than in winter, the spring and summer storms are of less intensity and shorter duration over Denmark, so that there is less cloudiness and periods of rainfall are shorter. The principal tracks of cyclones during July (FIGURE 4) are more simplified. A

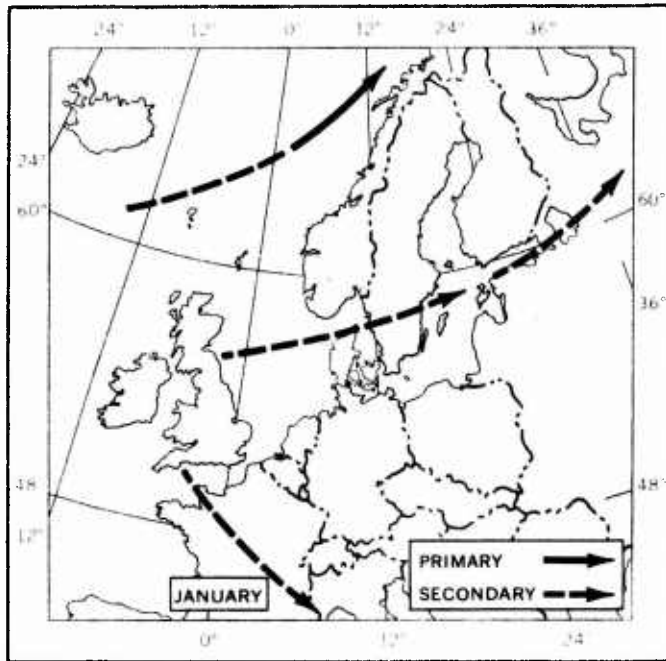


FIGURE 3. PRINCIPAL TRACKS OF CYCLONIC STORMS, JANUARY

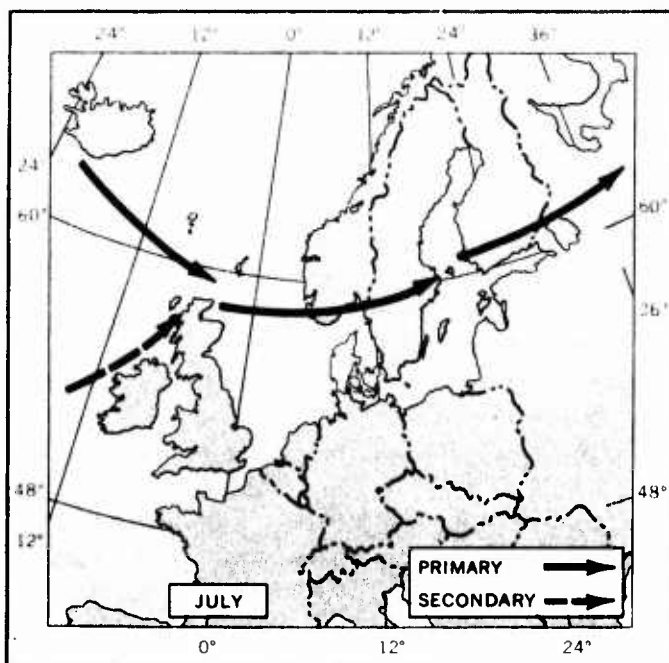


FIGURE 4. PRINCIPAL TRACKS OF CYCLONIC STORMS, JULY

well-defined zonal track near 60°N. extends from the eastern Atlantic south of the Faeroe Islands and then eastward north of Denmark. The summer cyclones are usually characterized by narrow bands of rain showers and thundershowers followed by rapid clearing. These showers are often quite heavy, resulting in a summer maximum of precipitation amounts over Denmark. The Faeroe Islands generally remain under the influence of the Icelandic low throughout the year. Maximum precipitation occurs during late autumn and winter, when the lows are most intense.

Spring and autumn are mostly transitional in nature, although some distinct climatic characteristics exist. The temperature lag which is characteristic of temperate maritime climates causes autumn to be generally warmer than spring. As a result of the warmer temperatures, more instability showers occur in autumn and therefore greater amounts of precipitation than in spring.

Weak migratory highs originating in the North Atlantic often follow the migratory lows. Unlike the lows, many of these high-pressure cells often pass directly over Denmark, producing short periods of generally fair weather. Over the Faeroe Islands, migratory highs are seldom present.

The semipermanent Azores high in summer and the semipermanent Siberian high in winter frequently exert marked influences on Denmark's weather. In summer the circulation around the Azores high brings moist, warm, unstable maritime air into southern Europe. Occasionally the eastern extension of this warm, humid high builds northward over Denmark producing widespread instability showers. In winter the Siberian high may, at times, intensify and extend westward, carrying the cold continental circulation over northwest Europe, and bringing the coldest temperatures of the winter to Denmark. On rare occasions these outbreaks of cold air may persist for several days or weeks at a time, but normally they are nonpersistent and are well interspersed between periods of mild cyclonic weather. The amount of cloudiness and precipitation occurring with these outbreaks of cold air depends on the vertical depth of the cold air. If the layer is shallow, overrunning of warmer moist air from the North Atlantic, or occasionally from as far south as the Mediterranean, will produce extensive cloudiness and precipitation over Denmark. The precipitation may be rain, snow, or freezing rain, depending on the temperature of the layers of air. On the other hand, if the upper-air circulation blocks the penetration of warmer air, the result is generally clear skies.

Frontal activity in the Area often accompanies the migratory lows. During winter the Siberian high tends to stall the eastward movement of fronts across Europe or force them to a more northerly track. This influence occasionally produces extended periods of low clouds and precipitation over Denmark, where fronts often become quasi-stationary. During summer, after the Siberian high dissipates, little resistance is encountered by the fronts as they move eastward across the con-

continent. The fast-moving fronts usually contain narrow bands of cloudiness and precipitation, whereas the slow-moving and quasi-stationary winter fronts usually contain widespread zones of low cloudiness and precipitation. Over the Faeroe Islands, frontal systems generally pass freely across the region throughout the year. The only major seasonal variation is that winter fronts are usually more intense.

c. AIR MASSES — Polar maritime air masses are the type most frequently observed over this NIS Area. They originate over the northern half of the North Atlantic, which is warm for the latitude because of the Gulf Stream. These polar maritime air masses are one of the primary causes of extensive cloudiness, moderate temperatures, and frequent precipitation over the Area.

In winter, polar maritime air masses are warmer than the land surfaces over which they flow. Therefore, the lower layers of these air masses are cooled and consequently stabilized as they pass over the cooler land. This cooling frequently produces saturation of the moist air in the lower levels, resulting in extensive low cloudiness, light precipitation, and poor visibility. Atmospheric disturbances such as fronts, low-pressure centers, and troughs acting on this moist air sometimes produce moderate to heavy precipitation. In summer, polar maritime air masses from the North Atlantic are cooler than the European landmass. Thus, warming of the lower layers results in unstable conditions as the air moves over the warmer land. These unstable conditions, coupled with the high moisture content of polar maritime air, produce frequent, often heavy, afternoon showers and thunderstorms. Rainfall is most frequent in the interior of the larger land areas of Denmark, where the strongest surface heating occurs. Over the small islands and coastal sections of the large islands, temperatures are usually cooler and less shower activity can be expected. Over the Faeroe Islands, because of the more northerly location and the small size of the islands, daytime heating is seldom strong enough to produce afternoon instability showers.

Although infrequent, continental air masses are also found over Denmark; in fact, they are responsible for the warmest summer and coldest winter temperatures. In winter the weather associated with the cold, dry polar continental air depends on its depth and the upper circulation. If the cold air is not overrun by warm moist air, the resulting weather will be marked by clear skies, bitterly cold temperatures, and easterly surface winds. However, if the cold air mass is overrun by warmer moist maritime air, abundant low cloudiness, poor visibility, and sometimes moderate to heavy precipitation will occur. In summer, continental air masses sometimes move into the Area in sufficient strength to produce fair skies and abnormally warm temperatures over Denmark. Usually this type of air mass occurs in late summer and early autumn. Occurrences are not frequent, because a southerly airflow persisting for several days is necessary to transport continental air from interior Europe.

Since there are no large landmasses within hundreds of miles, the Faeroe Islands experience no continental influences. The general circulation, controlled by the Icelandic low, keeps them under the influence of polar maritime air throughout the year, producing cool temperatures, extensive cloudiness, and frequent, sometimes heavy, precipitation.

d. TOPOGRAPHY — Most of the land surface of Denmark lies below 300 feet, and therefore the topography has little effect on climate. The gently rolling hills offer no strong orographic lifting of the air and no effective block to the migratory pressure systems. Because of its small area and low elevation, Denmark shows no marked regional climatic differences. There is, however, a tendency for heavier precipitation to occur over the center of the larger landmasses, and for least amounts to occur over the smaller and lower islands, especially those east of the larger landmasses.

Unlike Denmark, nearly all the land surface of the Faeroe Islands is above 500 feet. The upland surfaces of the larger islands are generally at elevations between 1,000 feet and 1,300 feet with some peaks extending as high as 2,500 feet. The increase in elevation of the hills and cliffs is usually abrupt, giving strong orographic lift to the moisture-laden flow and thus resulting in extensive cloudiness and heavy precipitation along the windward slopes. However, the islands are so small that the maritime influences penetrate inland everywhere.

e. OCEANIC INFLUENCES — One of the main influences on the climate of Denmark is the relatively warm North Atlantic Ocean. This section of the Atlantic Ocean is generally the source region for the maritime air masses which predominate during all seasons. Continental air masses from Greenland and North America must travel great distances over the waters of the Atlantic, which effectively moisten and warm the cold dry air. Therefore, the NIS 7 Area experiences the cool summers, mild winters, extensive cloudiness, and frequent precipitation characteristic of maritime polar air. The Faeroe Islands and the smaller islands of Denmark are most strongly controlled by the polar maritime air. The waters of the Baltic Sea, while acting to moderate the climate of southeastern Denmark, is less important because of the prevailing westerly winds.

f. INCOMING SOLAR RADIATION — As a result of the high northerly latitude of the Area, the duration of daylight varies considerably from summer to winter (FIGURE 5). In midsummer the sun rises shortly after 0300 LST at Copenhagen and sets near 2100 LST, resulting in about 18 hours of daylight, so that solar heating over inland sections is considerable. In midwinter the sun does not rise until after 0800 LST and sets shortly before 1600 LST, resulting in about 7½ hours of daylight. The variation is even more pronounced in the Faeroes. Since the sun is low on the horizon during winter, the intensity of daylight is often low, especially on cloudy days. However, the period of useful twilight is often

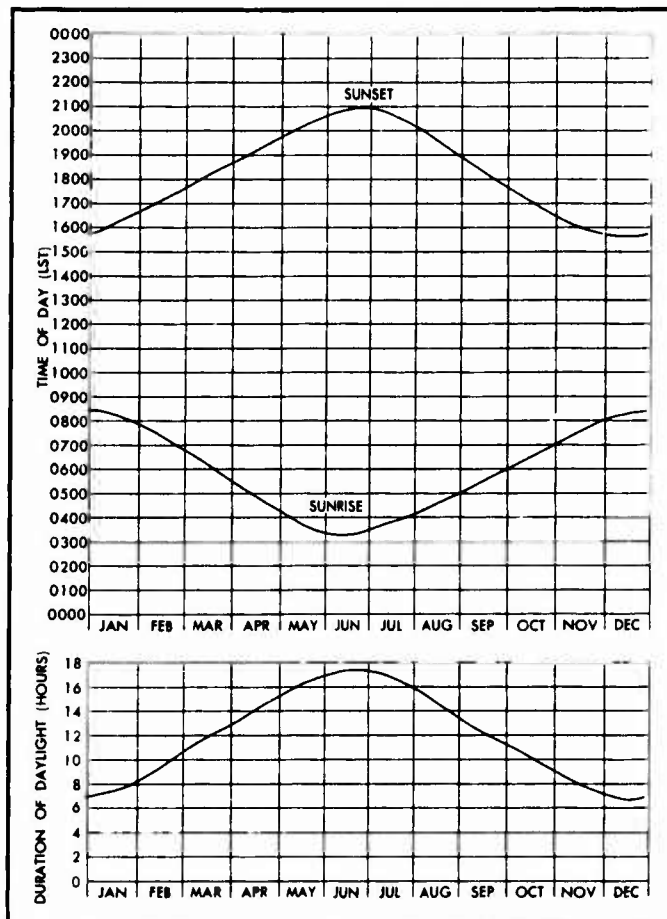


FIGURE 5. SUNRISE, SUNSET, AND DURATION OF DAYLIGHT, COPENHAGEN

protracted under clear sky conditions. The long mid-summer days may aid considerably in the accomplishment of many operations.

The incoming solar radiation is instrumental in the lifting and dissipation of early morning low stratus and fog. Fog is often lifted into stratus clouds as a result of instability caused by the heating of the air next to the ground. Stratus clouds may also dissipate as a result of vertical mixing caused by increasing temperatures in the lower levels as well as evaporation caused by the warming of the top of the layer. Over Denmark these effects are strong in summer and almost negligible in winter, when the sun remains low on the southern horizon even at midday. Over the Faeroe Islands, because of the more northerly location and stronger maritime influence, solar radiation effects are considerably less. Diurnal temperature changes are too small to exert any marked influence on low stratus and fog.

3. Special weather phenomena

The NIS 7 Area is seldom exposed to damaging storms. Hurricanes and tornadoes are not experienced, although gale winds sometimes accompany the migratory cyclones, especially over the Faeroes. Even during periods of strongest winds, duststorms and sandstorms are extremely rare and generally local in nature, because of the prevailing vegetation and frequent rainfall.

The only special weather phenomenon considered unique is a type of fog which occurs over the marshes and bogs of Denmark in late summer and early autumn. During this period the upper air is comparatively dry and cloudless, a condition leading to rapid radiational cooling at night. This heat loss in the lower layers results in a sharp increase in relative humidity. As the air becomes saturated, a low-lying thick fog called "Mosekonens Bryg" (The Bogwoman's Brew) develops over the damp marshes and bogs.

B. Weather and military operations

This Subsection is concerned with the effects of the meteorological elements upon military operations, which are here divided into four basic groups: air, air-ground, ground surface, and amphibious. Under each group are discussed the weather elements primarily relevant to the operations in that group. However, weather elements which are considered most applicable to one basic group may also affect operations in others. In such cases, reference should be made to the appropriate subsection. The meteorological information contained herein is organized to highlight conditions that may be pertinent factors in planning. Discussion of the effects of weather on specific operations is not attempted since the weather factor in an operation is subject to change with the changing requirements of the operation itself.

1. Air operations

a. CLOUDINESS — The prevailing maritime regime produces considerable cloud cover over the Area throughout the year, as shown graphically in FIGURE 6 and by tabular data in FIGURE 23. Regional variations in cloudiness are small over Denmark. The west coast of the Jutland peninsula experiences slightly greater amounts than most other locations, since it is more directly exposed to the long overwater trajectory of moist maritime air. Nocturnal cloudiness is generally less than daytime cloudiness throughout the year. Winter is normally the season of least diurnal variation except at locations well exposed to strong oceanic influences such as Skagen and Blåvands Huk. Here, small diurnal variations are noted in both winter and summer. Most locations experience the greatest amounts of cloudiness during the months of October through March, with November or December usually the month of maximum cloudiness. During this half-year period, mean monthly cloud cover generally ranges from about 65% to 85% during the day. At night it decreases only slightly, seldom to less than 60%. April through September is usually the period of least cloudiness. During this period, mean monthly cloudiness ranges generally from about

NOTE Air operations are defined as those operations taking place primarily above the frictional influence of the surface terrain on atmospheric circulation. The meteorological elements discussed in this Subsection are those which are of primary importance to such operations as high-level visual bombing, radar bombing, aerial photography, most types of aerial reconnaissance, and fighter support and interception.

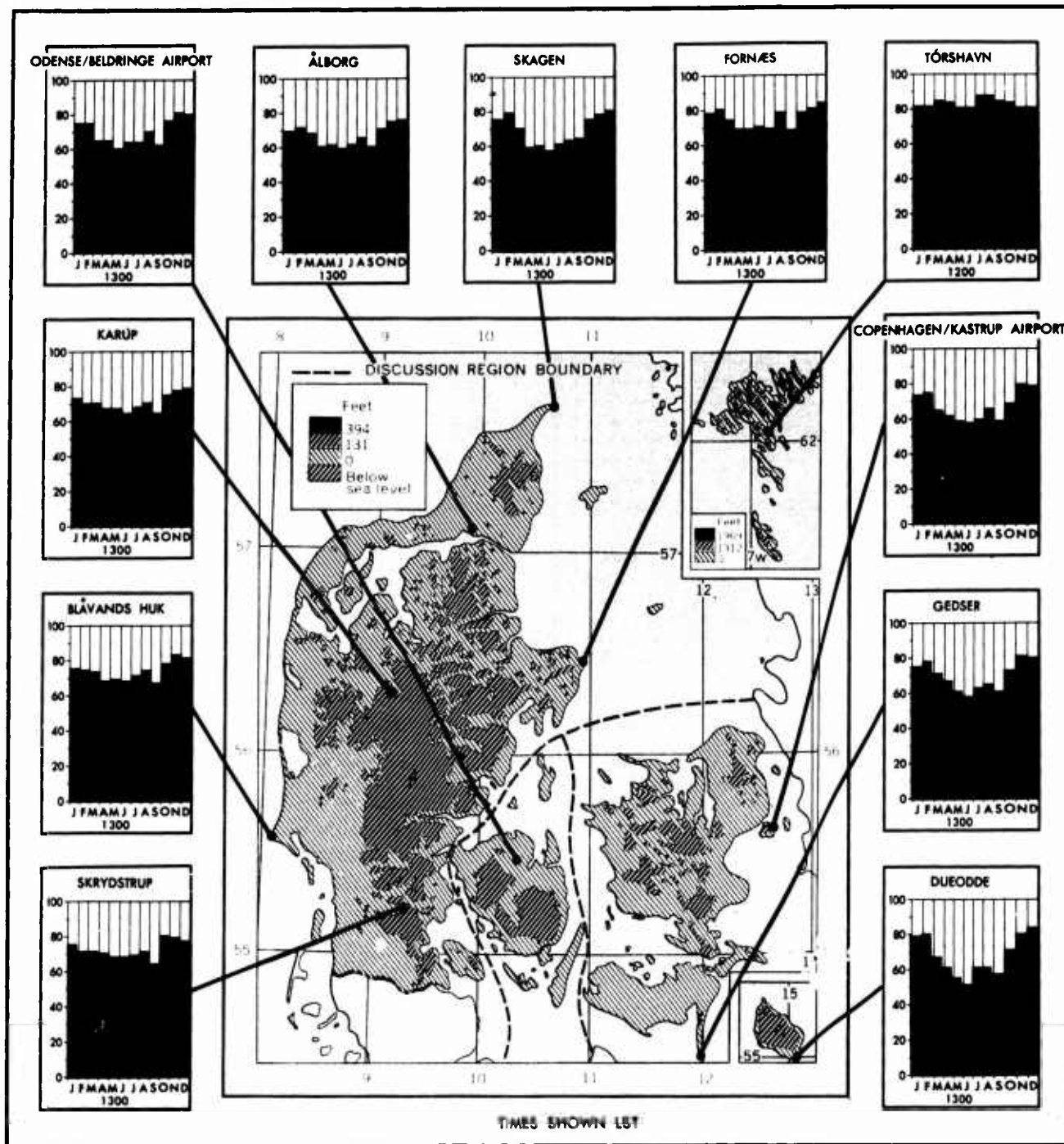


FIGURE 6. MEAN CLOUDINESS (%) AT MIDDAY. (For tabular data see FIGURE 23.)

50% to 75% during the day. At night mean monthly cloud cover decreases, averaging at most locations between 40% and 60%.

Over the Faeroe Islands, mean cloudiness has very little seasonal or diurnal variation. A slight maximum occurs during summer but it is not marked enough to be considered a seasonal trend. Mean monthly cloudiness frequently exceeds 80% and may exceed 95% on the windward slopes of the high terrain.

A variety of cloud types is observed over the Area, ranging from low stratus to high cirrus. Over Denmark, stratus and stratocumulus are the most common types in winter. Also, nimbostratus and altostratus are usually present during frontal passages. In summer, because of

the increased instability, cumulus clouds are predominant during the day and stratocumulus at night. Cumulonimbus clouds are often associated with the summer cold fronts.

Over the Faeroe Islands, low stratus and stratocumulus are persistent throughout the year. In addition, frontal systems usually contain multilayers of nimbostratus, altostratus, altocumulus, and cirrus. Cumulus clouds are seldom observed over the Faeroe Islands.

The number of clear, partly cloudy, and cloudy days is another indication of the cloud cover over the Area. From the available data, clear days are defined as those with equal to or less than 2-eighths cloud cover, partly cloudy days as those with 3-eighths through 5-eighths

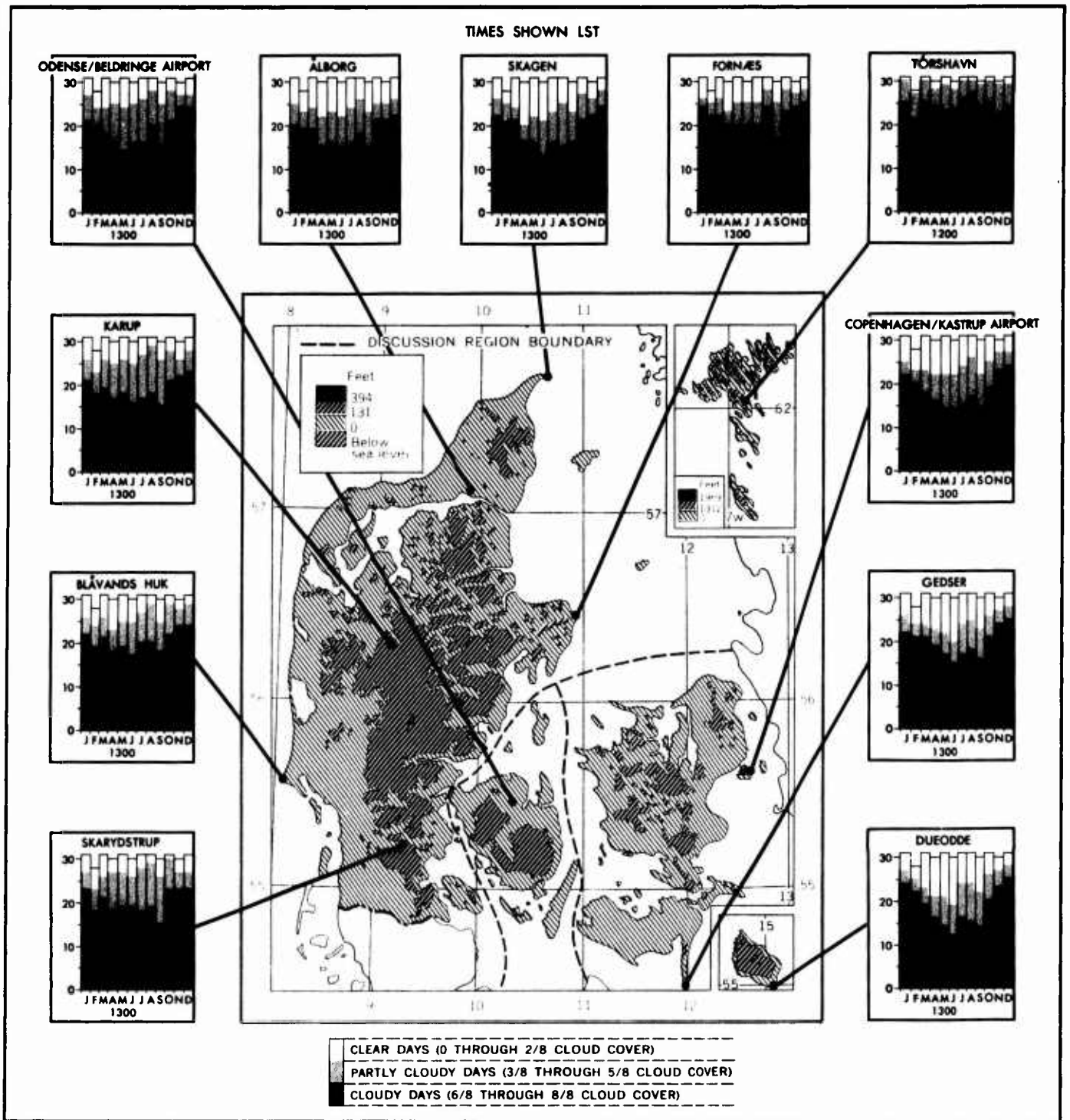


FIGURE 7. MEAN NUMBER OF CLEAR, PARTLY CLOUDY, AND CLOUDY DAYS AT MIDDAY. (For tabular data see FIGURES 24 and 25.)

cloud cover, and cloudy days as those with equal to or greater than 6-eighths cloud cover. The mean number of clear, partly cloudy, and cloudy days are shown graphically for observations at midday in FIGURE 7. FIGURE 24 shows tabular data on the mean number of clear days and FIGURE 25 data on the mean number of cloudy days for selected times. The mean number of partly cloudy days may be obtained by adding the mean number of clear and cloudy days and subtracting the total from the number of days in each month.

Over Denmark the mean number of clear days has slight regional but large diurnal variation. At 0100 LST

the mean number of clear days ranges from about 100 to 140 annually. At this time the greatest number of clear days occurs during the months of March through September, when most locations report between 10 and 20 clear days per month. From early October through February, the number drops considerably, averaging mostly 5 to 10 per month. At 1300 LST, clear days are less frequent, ranging from about 40 to 80 annually. Throughout the year, most locations report clear skies less than 10 days per month in the afternoon, and a mean of less than 5 days per month is quite common.

Over the Faeroe Islands the mean number of clear days ranges from none to about 5 per month, with little seasonal or diurnal variation.

The mean annual number of cloudy days over Denmark ranges from about 180 to 260, depending upon the time of day. The maximum number of cloudy days generally occurs during the daylight hours and the minimum at night. At most locations cloudy days are most frequent during the months of October through March, averaging about 15 to 25 per month. November or December is normally the month with the greatest number of cloudy days. During the period April through September cloudy days decrease to about 10 to 20 a month. Although there is considerable variation, June or September is most frequently the month with the least number of cloudy days.

Over the Faeroe Islands, cloudy days are more frequent, averaging 279 to 289 annually and 19 to 28 monthly at Tórshavn. These figures are fairly representative of sheltered locations; however, along the windward slopes of the mountains the average is probably much higher. Seasonal and diurnal variations are very small and not well defined.

Partly cloudy days are infrequent over the NIS Area, averaging about 35 to 90 annually. The greatest number occurs during daylight hours and the least number after dark. Seasonal variations are small, with most locations showing a slight maximum from early April through September and a slight minimum from early October through March.

Many air operations require specific combinations of weather elements for successful completion. One combination which affects many air operations is that of minimum total cloudiness and adequate surface visibility. FIGURE 26 presents data on the mean number of days with total cloud cover 2-eighths or less and visibility 2½ miles or greater at specified hours. These conditions are not frequent in Denmark, especially in the afternoon when they occur at most locations less than 10 days per month. They are generally most frequent at night during the months April through September. In the Faeroe Islands, cloud cover is 2-eighths or less and visibility is 2½ miles or greater on no more than 5 days per month in all months.

b. THUNDERSTORMS AND TURBULENCE — One of the major requirements for thunderstorm formation is low-level instability, usually created by high surface temperatures. This NIS Area, because of its northerly location and the marked maritime influences, seldom experiences surface temperatures warm enough to produce the instability needed for thunderstorm formation. Therefore, thunderstorms are infrequent, especially during the colder months. The small number that occur are usually during the warmer months, when the combined effects of surface heating and frontal passages create the needed instability. Most locations in Denmark record about 5 to 15 days annually with thunderstorms (FIGURE 27). These occur mostly from late spring through early autumn, averaging about 1 to 4 thunderstorm days per

month. From late autumn through early spring most locations experience less than 1 day per month with a thunderstorm and a majority of locations less than ½ day per month. Over the Faeroe Islands, thunderstorms are extremely rare. Tórshavn averages only 3 thunderstorm days annually.

The greatest amount of turbulence in the Area is usually the result of the migratory lows and their associated fronts. The degree of turbulence depends largely upon the strength of these storms. In the well-developed lows, winds are strong and change directions rapidly. This strong wind shear creates a high degree of turbulence, especially in the lower levels where surface friction is also a contributing factor. The most severe, but less extensive, turbulence is usually associated with thunderstorms. Since most thunderstorms are comparatively weak and usually isolated, the possibility of encountering any extensive severe turbulence is slight.

Over the Faeroe Islands the rugged terrain produces considerable orographic turbulence. Most of the mountain ranges are oriented perpendicular to the strong prevailing southwesterly winds. This situation is ideal for the creation of mountain waves (turbulent flow on the lee side of mountains). Since the mountain ranges on the Faeroe Islands are generally below 2,000 feet, this turbulence does not extend to great heights. Normally it is encountered only at levels below 10,000 feet. Low-level turbulence is also created by the funneling of winds through the numerous valleys and fjords.

c. UPPER-AIR WINDS — The upper-air wind pattern over Denmark is shown by wind roses for Copenhagen/Kastrup Airport (FIGURE 8). These wind roses indicate a predominantly westerly flow from 4,700 feet to 87,000 feet, except at high levels during spring and summer. In spring at elevations between 60,000 feet and 70,000 feet, the prevailing wind shifts from a westerly to an easterly direction. During summer the transition zone between lower level westerlies and the upper easterly winds is generally between 55,000 and 65,000 feet. In the troposphere (the portion of the atmosphere between the earth's surface and the tropopause) wind speeds usually increase with height, generally reaching a maximum between 20,000 and 35,000 feet. Seasonal variations in the troposphere are small, with wind speeds generally strongest in winter and weakest during spring and summer. Below 18,000 feet wind speeds are usually less than 50 knots. Although rare, winds in excess of 75 knots have been recorded near 18,000 feet during autumn and winter. Between 18,000 feet and the tropopause wind speeds in excess of 50 knots increase in frequency with altitude. Just below the tropopause, which varies from an average of 33,000 feet in midwinter to 39,000 feet in midsummer, the maximum speeds are usually found; speeds of 50 knots or more occur about 25% to 35% of the time. Wind speeds in excess of 75 knots have been recorded in all seasons above 20,000 feet, occurring as often as 9% of the time in winter near 30,000 feet.

UPPER-AIR WIND ROSES

COPENHAGEN/KASTRUP AIRPORT

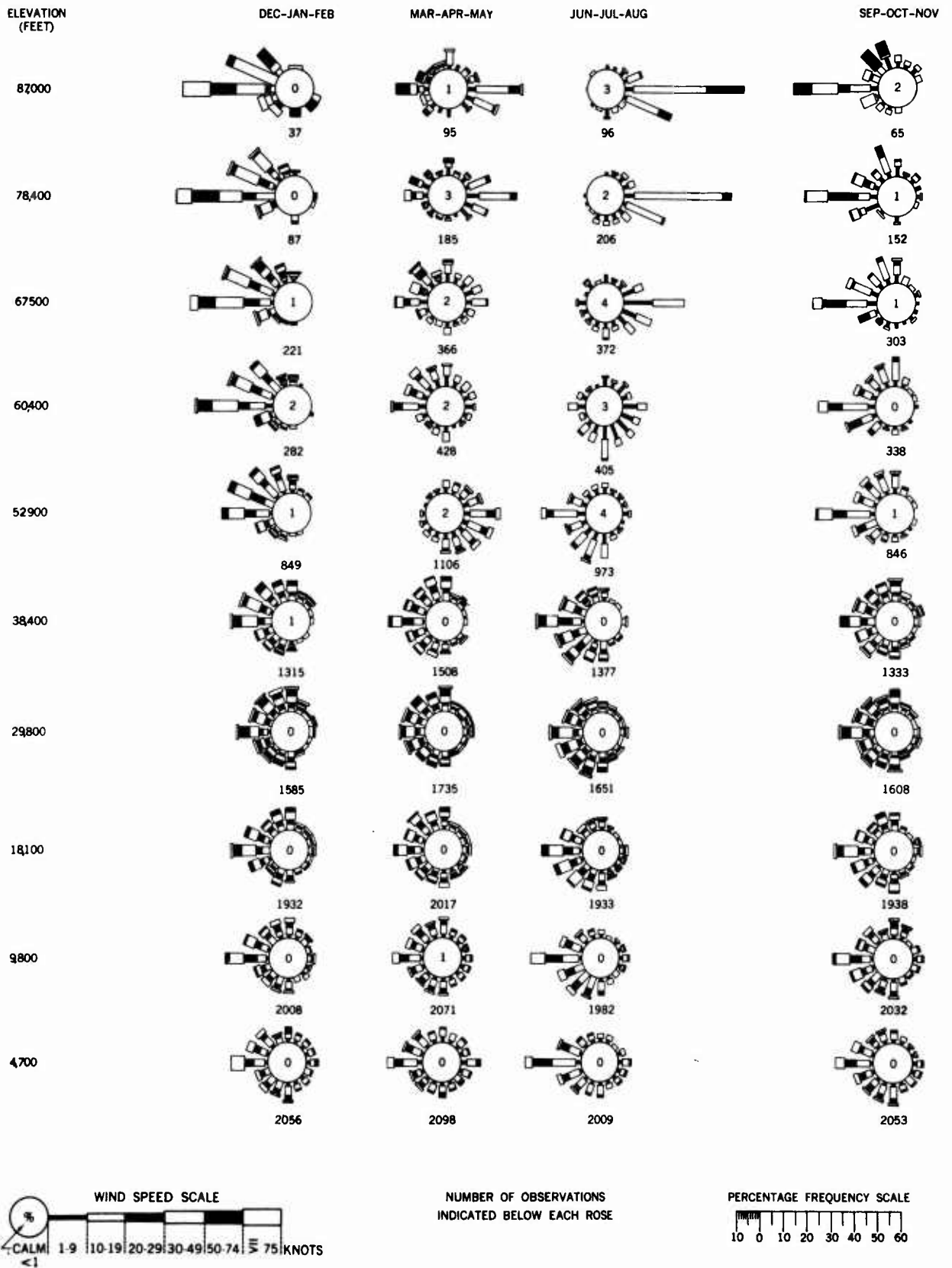
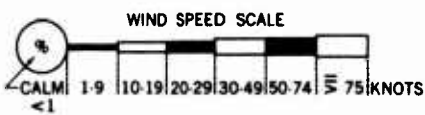
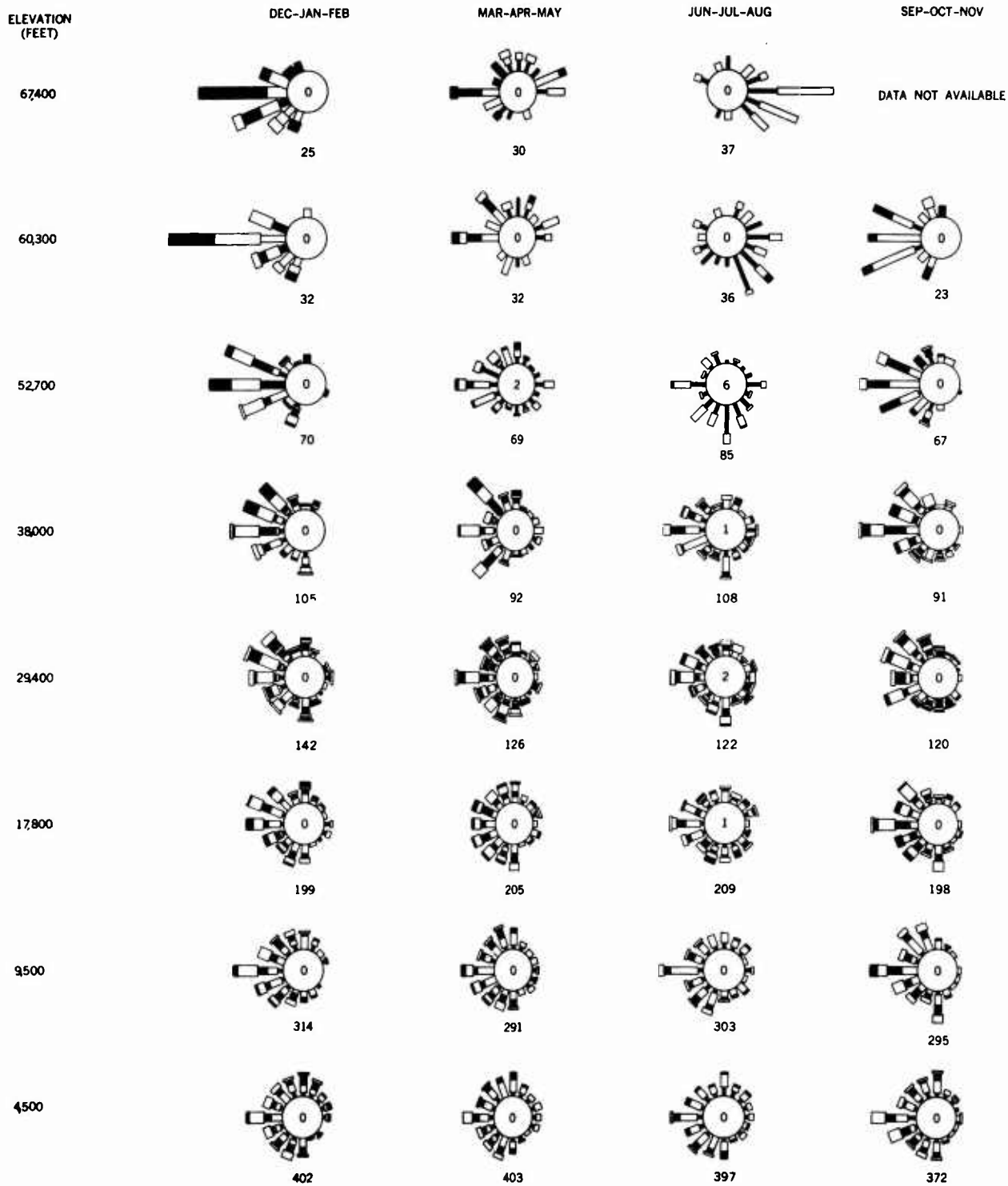


FIGURE 8. UPPER-AIR WIND ROSES, COPENHAGEN/KASTRUP AIRPORT

UPPER-AIR WIND ROSES

TÓRSHAVN



NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS INDICATED BELOW EACH ROSE

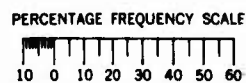


FIGURE 9. UPPER-AIR WIND ROSES, TÓRSHAVN

Above the tropopause, seasonal trends are well marked in both speed and direction. During winter, the prevailing winds remain strong, increasing in speed above 60,000 feet where winds in excess of 75 knots are not uncommon. The winds weaken as spring approaches and reach a minimum during summer, when they rarely exceed 30 knots above 60,000 feet. In autumn they increase again with maximum winds remaining generally less than 30 knots.

Over the Faeroe Islands the wind pattern is represented by wind roses for Tórshavn (FIGURE 9). Here, a predominantly westerly flow also exists at most levels from 4,500 feet to 67,400 feet, except during the summer. In summer the frequency of westerlies decreases with altitude and the prevailing winds become easterly above 60,000 feet.

Below the tropopause, which lies on the average at 28,000 feet in midwinter and 34,000 feet in midsummer, wind speeds increase with height, reaching a maximum near the tropopause. Seasonal variations below the tropopause are slight at most levels, with autumn and winter usually the seasons of strongest winds. In these seasons, wind speeds in excess of 30 knots are quite common, occurring more than 50% of the time near 30,000 feet. In autumn, wind speeds of 50 knots or more occur on the average almost 30% of the time near 30,000 feet. During spring a lesser frequency of high winds is observed at most levels, although wind speeds in excess of 30 knots occur quite often above 10,000 feet. In summer, wind speeds are noticeably less at most levels.

Above the tropopause the speeds remain quite strong during winter, and wind speeds in excess of 50 knots are frequent. A sharp drop in high winds is noted in spring, and wind speeds in excess of 30 knots are rare above 50,000 feet in summer. During autumn, winds are stronger, occasionally exceeding 75 knots near 40,000 feet. Above this level wind speeds seldom exceed 50 knots.

d. UPPER-AIR TEMPERATURES AND AIRCRAFT ICING — FIGURE 10 shows the mean monthly upper-air temperature, pressure, and tropopause height for Copenhagen/Kastrup Airport, generally representative of the upper-air conditions over Denmark. The Faeroe Islands are represented by upper-air data at Tórshavn (FIGURE 11). The tropopause, usually characterized by an abrupt change in temperature lapse rate, is the boundary between the troposphere (the lower portion of the earth's atmosphere) and the stratosphere (the upper portion of the earth's atmosphere). The stratosphere, as referred to in this discussion, is discussed to an upper limit of 90,000 feet, since reliable data above that level are not available. In the troposphere, temperatures generally decrease uniformly with height. In the stratosphere, temperatures decrease much less rapidly with height and at times may increase with height.

Over Denmark, the mean height of the tropopause ranges from about 33,000 feet in winter to near 39,000 feet in summer. Winter temperatures in the

troposphere range from about 0° C. near the ground surface to about -55° C. at the tropopause. In summer the ground surface temperatures average about 16° C. and the temperature at the tropopause about -51° C. In the stratosphere, temperatures undergo a somewhat different pattern. From early autumn through midspring, temperatures still decrease with height but much less rapidly than in the troposphere. The maximum decrease occurs in late autumn, with a decrease of about 12° C. from the tropopause to 90,000 feet. In late spring the lapse rate is generally isothermal and in midsummer the mean temperature rises about 5° C. between the tropopause and 90,000 feet.

The upper-air pattern over the Faeroe Islands is somewhat similar to that over Denmark. Since the Faeroe Islands are farther north, the depth of the troposphere is less, and consequently the depth of the stratosphere is greater. The tropopause ranges from about 28,000 feet in winter to 34,000 feet in summer. In the troposphere, winter temperatures range from about 3° C. near the ground surface to near -53° C. at the tropopause. During summer the range is from about 10° C. near the ground surface to about -48° C. at the tropopause. In

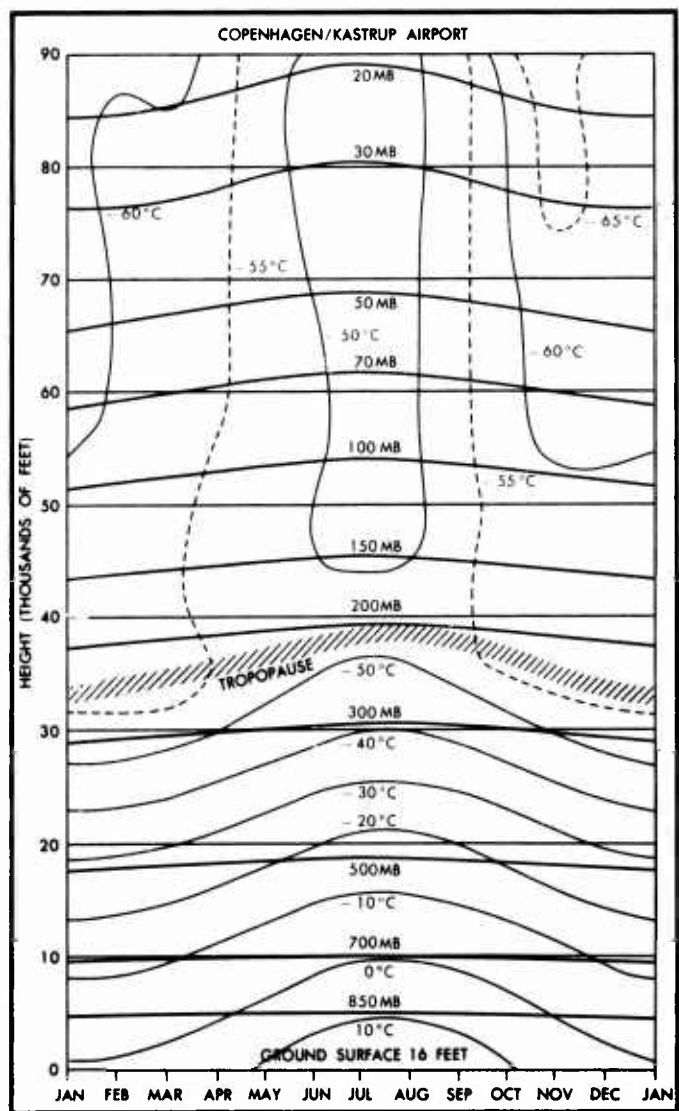


FIGURE 10. MEAN MONTHLY UPPER-AIR TEMPERATURES AND PRESSURES AT COPENHAGEN/KASTRUP AIRPORT

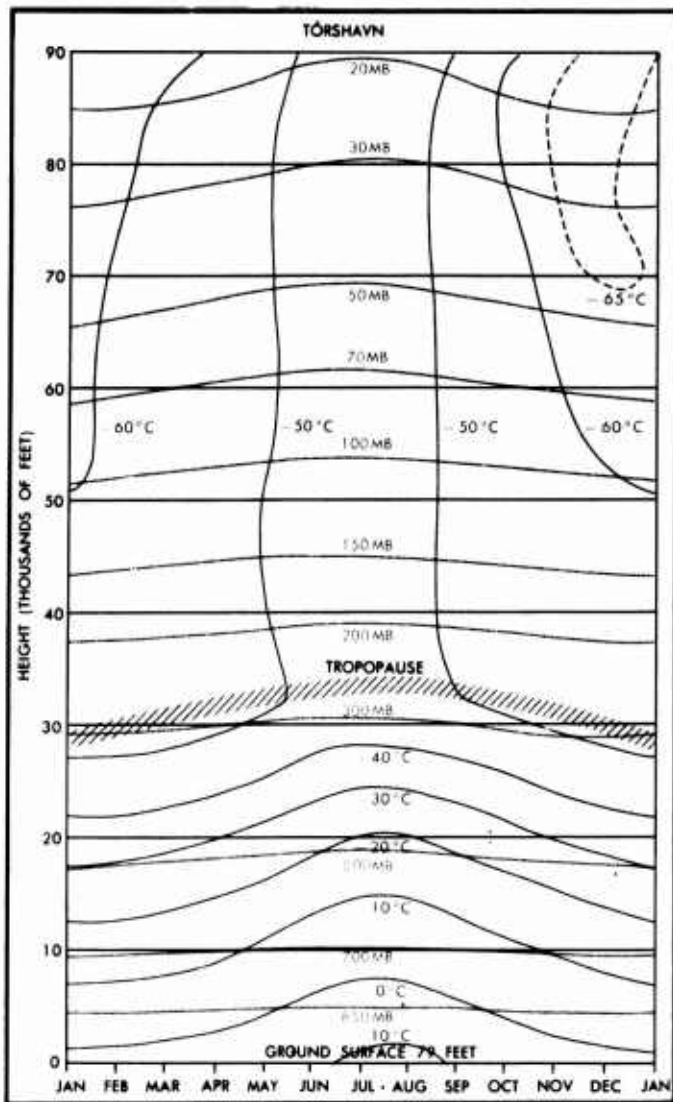


FIGURE 11. MEAN MONTHLY UPPER-AIR TEMPERATURES AND PRESSURES AT TÓRSHAVN

the stratosphere, temperatures decrease slightly with height from early autumn through midspring. The maximum decrease occurs in late autumn and early winter, about 16° C. from the tropopause to 90,000 feet. From late spring to early autumn the lapse rate is generally isothermal.

The mean height of the freezing level over Denmark ranges from near the ground surface in winter to about 10,000 feet in midsummer. Its actual day-to-day variations in height are usually small, since cold outbreaks and heat waves are not common to Denmark. Occasionally the overrunning of warm air over cold air during the winter months may produce more than one freezing level below 10,000 feet, if the overrunning air is warmer than 0° C.

Normally, a high frequency of icing can be expected at temperatures between 0° C. and -15° C. when sufficient moisture is available. Over Denmark the layer of air between 0° C. and -15° C. is usually about 10,000 feet thick, extending on the average from the surface to 10,000 feet in winter and from about 8,000 feet to 18,000 feet in summer. Since Denmark experiences considerable cloudiness during all seasons, aircraft

icing is a problem at any time of the year. Maximum icing can be expected during the months of October through March, when thick cloudiness may persist for several days. During this period, although at infrequent intervals, freezing rain or drizzle may also be encountered. Less frequent icing can be expected during the period April through September, when cloudiness is somewhat less in amount and persistence. Also, frontal weather is usually less extensive and faster moving in these months.

The mean freezing level over the Faeroe Islands ranges from slightly above the ground surface in winter to about 8,000 feet in midsummer. Since considerable cloudiness exists during all seasons, frequent and sometimes severe icing can be expected in the 9,000 foot layer immediately above the freezing level throughout the year.

2. Air-ground operations

a. **LOW CLOUDINESS AND CEILINGS** — Low cloudiness as referred to in this Subsection includes all types of clouds except cirrus. Since most cirrus clouds have bases 20,000 feet or higher above sea level, low cloudiness has been considered to be cloudiness with bases below that level.

This NIS Area has an abundance of low cloudiness and ceilings. This is readily apparent in FIGURES 28 through 31. Tabular data in FIGURES 28 and 29 show the mean number of days with low cloud amounts of 2-eighths or less and of 6-eighths or more. The bar graphs in FIGURE 12 and tabular data in FIGURES 30 and 31 show the percentage frequency of ceilings less than 984 feet and less than 3,281 feet.

Regional variations in low cloudiness over Denmark are small. Locations directly exposed to the strong maritime flow, such as the west coast of the Jutland peninsula, normally experience only slightly more low cloudiness than the east coasts of Fyn and Sjælland.

The highest frequency of low cloudiness and ceilings in Denmark occurs from midautumn through midspring. In this period of colder temperatures, low stratus often forms in the moist stable air near the surface and sometimes persists for several days. In addition, frontal weather during this period is usually characterized by extensive low cloudiness. Ceilings less than 984 feet are not uncommon (FIGURE 30), and at many locations ceilings less than 3,281 feet occur more than 50% of the time during the winter months (FIGURE 31).

NOTE Air-ground operations are defined as those operations taking place within the friction layer above the earth's surface or those primarily influenced by the meteorological conditions existing within that layer. The meteorological elements discussed in this Subsection are those which are of primary importance to such operations as parachute drops, chemical and biological warfare, tactical support, low-level reconnaissance, and air rescue. The success or failure of many of these operations may also depend to a large degree upon the behavior of elements above the friction layer or near the surface. A detailed discussion of such elements may be found in Subsections B, 1 and B, 3.

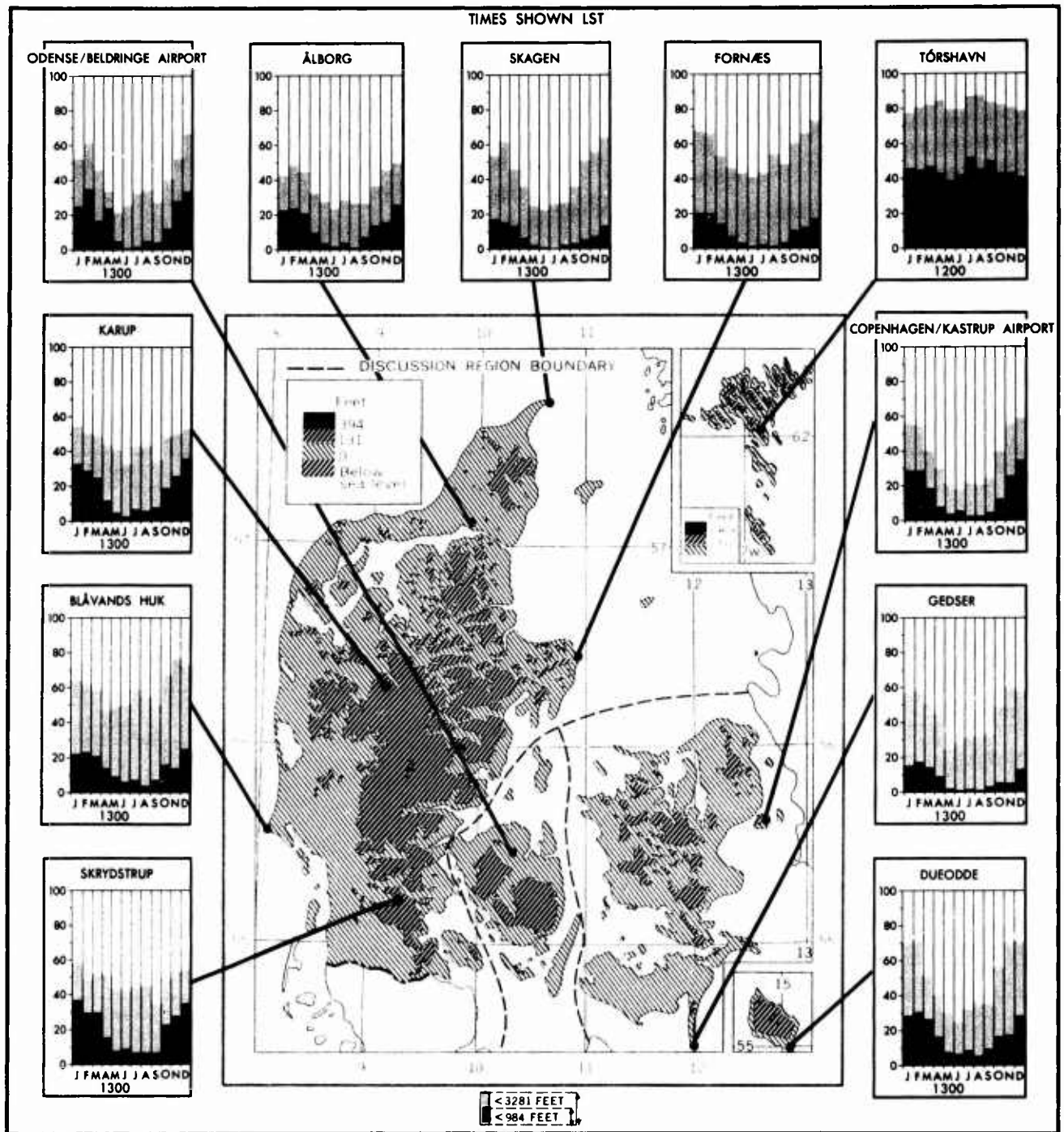


FIGURE 12. PERCENTAGE FREQUENCY OF SPECIFIED CEILING HEIGHT AT MIDDAY. (For tabular data see FIGURES 30 and 31.)

During the warmer months (late spring through early autumn) low cloudiness is at a minimum. The frequency of ceilings less than 984 feet drops much more sharply than the frequency of those less than 3,281 feet, since ceilings are usually higher during this period, generally ranging between 1,500 feet and 3,500 feet. The primary reason for this change is the instability associated with warmer temperatures; this instability tends to produce higher based cumuliform clouds rather than the lower based stratiform clouds characteristic of the colder months. Frontal cloudiness is also generally less extensive and faster moving during the warmer months.

Diurnal variations in amounts of low cloudiness over Denmark are small throughout the year. Most locations experience slightly more low cloudiness in the early morning than any other time of the day. Diurnal variations in the heights of low ceilings are significant during the summer months. Early morning stratus with bases generally less than 1,000 feet seldom exist long after sunrise. Normally, as the daytime temperatures increase, the stratus lifts, giving way to higher based cumulus or stratocumulus.

Over the Faeroe Islands, low cloudiness is extensive throughout the year. Ceilings less than 984 feet occur

more than 40% of the time, and ceilings less than 3,281 feet occur more than 80% of the time. Days without low cloudiness are seldom experienced. Diurnal and seasonal variations are small and somewhat erratic. Regional variations depend largely upon elevation and exposure. The windward sides of the high elevations generally remain overcast throughout the year.

b. VISIBILITY — As illustrated graphically in FIGURE 13 and by tabular data in FIGURES 32 through 34, visibilities over Denmark have a large seasonal variation but small diurnal and regional variations. In general, poorest visibilities usually occur from about midautumn to midspring. During this period of colder surface tem-

peratures, the air near the ground is generally stable. This allows haze, smoke, and other visibility restrictions to remain suspended in the air, reducing visibilities for long periods of time. Also, poor visibilities usually accompany the stable, fog-producing precipitation characteristic of the colder months. The incidence of precipitation accompanied by fog is high. However, when fog occurs concurrently with precipitation, a day with precipitation rather than with fog is recorded. The fog frequency data as given in FIGURE 35, therefore, are not entirely realistic, but they are useful for illustrating diurnal and regional variations.

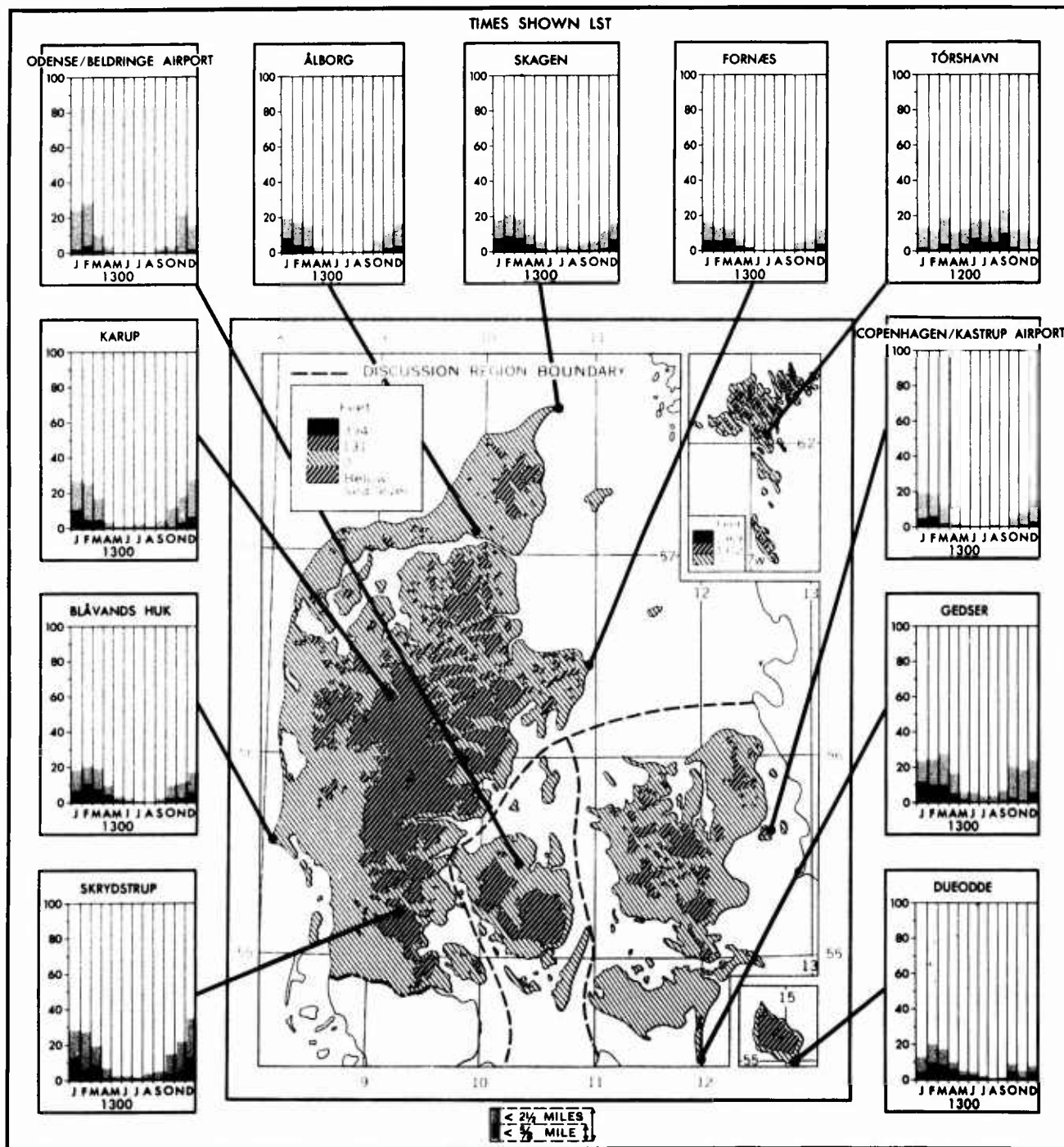


FIGURE 13. PERCENTAGE FREQUENCY OF SPECIFIED VISIBILITY AT MIDDAY. (For tabular data see FIGURES 32 and 33.)

Visibilities in Denmark are best from midspring to midautumn, when the warmer surface temperatures produce instability in the lower levels. This instability allows fog, smoke, haze, and other restrictions to escape to higher levels, thereby increasing low-level visibilities. Another factor is the increased incoming solar radiation, which increases evaporation, an important factor in the dissipation of fog. The showery-type precipitation, characteristic of the warmer months, seldom restricts visibilities for any extended period of time.

Only the warmer months experience any notable diurnal variation in visibility. Lowest visibilities usually occur during the early morning when fog or other restrictions are frequently suspended in the cool stable air. Maximum visibilities are generally reached during the afternoon, coinciding with maximum instability induced by surface heating.

Over the Faeroe Islands, visibilities are generally poor throughout the year. Although the seasonal variation is small, the highest frequency of lowest visibilities occurs during the summer. As in Denmark, fog days are not often recorded because of high frequency of precipitation. No marked diurnal variation in visibility exists even during the warmest months. There is considerable place-to-place variation, some of the highest hills being covered with clouds throughout most of the year, keeping visibilities near zero.

c. COMBINED CEILING AND VISIBILITY — Many low-level operations are greatly affected by ceiling and visibility combinations. One such combination often used in air-ground operations requires a ceiling of 1,000 feet or more combined with a visibility of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles or more. Data on combinations near these limits, as well as on other combinations, are presented graphically in FIGURE 14 and by tabular data in FIGURE 36.

Over Denmark, ceilings of 1,000 feet or more with visibilities of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles or more are found most often from midspring to midautumn. Worse conditions generally occur during late winter and early spring mornings. No well-marked regional variation exists. During the colder months most locations in the interior of the Jutland Peninsula and on the east coasts of Fyn and Sjælland record a slightly higher percentage of low ceilings and visibilities in the early morning.

Over the Faeroe Islands, ceilings of 1,000 feet or more with visibilities of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles are less frequent than over Denmark. Diurnal and seasonal variations are not well defined. Regionally, the lowest frequency can be expected along the southwesterly mountain slopes, which are most often exposed to the prevailing winds.

d. SURFACE WINDS — The surface wind patterns over the NIS 7 Area are portrayed by the wind roses in FIGURES 15 and 16. In general, the direction and force of the surface winds are in conformity with the existing pressure patterns, except over the Faeroe Islands where the rugged terrain induces considerable local variation. Surface winds from almost all directions are recorded throughout the year, reflecting the passage of numerous migratory pressure systems. When these systems are not

present, the semipermanent highs and lows usually control the flow pattern. Although the frequencies of wind directions vary considerably, southwesterly winds predominate in winter and westerlies in summer.

In winter the southwesterlies over Denmark are primarily the result of the intensification of the Siberian high and Icelandic low. At infrequent intervals the Siberian high may intensify enough to dominate all of northern Europe, thus producing an easterly flow over Denmark. In summer, the Icelandic low weakens and the Siberian high is replaced by a diffuse low-pressure system. The Azores high builds northward, thus creating a westerly flow over Denmark. This pattern also causes a decrease in easterly winds. Land and sea breezes, characteristic of summer, are seldom present, since the land and sea temperature differences are seldom large enough to create the contrast needed for these breezes to develop.

Wind speeds depend largely upon the intensity of the pressure systems. In general, the highest winds are associated with the most intense systems and the weakest winds with the least intense ones. Since well-developed systems are usually present near Denmark, surface winds are relatively strong throughout the year, exceeding 6 knots approximately 70% to 80% of the time. Wind speeds between 7 and 16 knots are most frequent, occurring about 50% of the time with no notable seasonal variations. Wind speeds in excess of 16 knots show a well-marked seasonal variation from a minimum in summer to a maximum in winter. Most locations record wind speeds greater than 16 knots more than 20% of the time in winter, and some locations as much as 36% of the time. Gale-force winds (winds equal to or greater than 28 knots) occur about 2 to 7 days per month (FIGURE 37). The greatest frequency usually occurs at exposed coastal locations since surface friction is generally less over water than land. Other things being equal, the increased friction overland usually results in lower wind speeds at inland locations. In summer, when the pressure systems are usually the weakest, the frequency of strong winds drops sharply. Winds in excess of 16 knots occur about 12% to 20% of the time at most locations. Gale-force winds occur about 1 or 2 days per month. A slight increase in winds less than 6 knots is noted, but calms are seldom reported.

Over the Faeroe Islands, the Icelandic low is the major controlling pressure pattern throughout the year. This pattern produces a predominantly southwesterly flow, although a high frequency of winds from other directions is also noted. These variations are mostly the result of the numerous migratory pressure systems which affect the Area, but large place-to-place variations in both speed and direction are caused by the rugged terrain. Tórshavn, the only available source of data for the Faeroe Islands, is representative only of a small area. Being sheltered somewhat from the prevailing flow, it frequently does not experience winds as strong as those which occur at exposed locations. Surface winds, therefore, are usually much stronger than

indicated by the observations at Tórshavn. Although Tórshavn reports only 44 days annually with gales, it is estimated that gales occur on as many as 80 days in the exposed mountainous sections. In the northeast-southwest oriented fiords and valleys, gale-force winds are also quite common, since this orientation tends to increase the speed of the prevailing winds. Seasonal variations in high winds are similar to those of Denmark; the maximum frequency occurs in winter and the minimum frequency in summer.

Several types of air-ground operations are dependent upon combinations of climatic factors which include surface winds. The frequencies of these combinations are given in FIGURES 38 through 40. These data may be used to approximate the feasibility of some types of incendiary bombing, chemical warfare, parachute operations, and similar operations.

e. STABILITY AND LOW-LEVEL TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS — Stability of the air near the surface of the earth

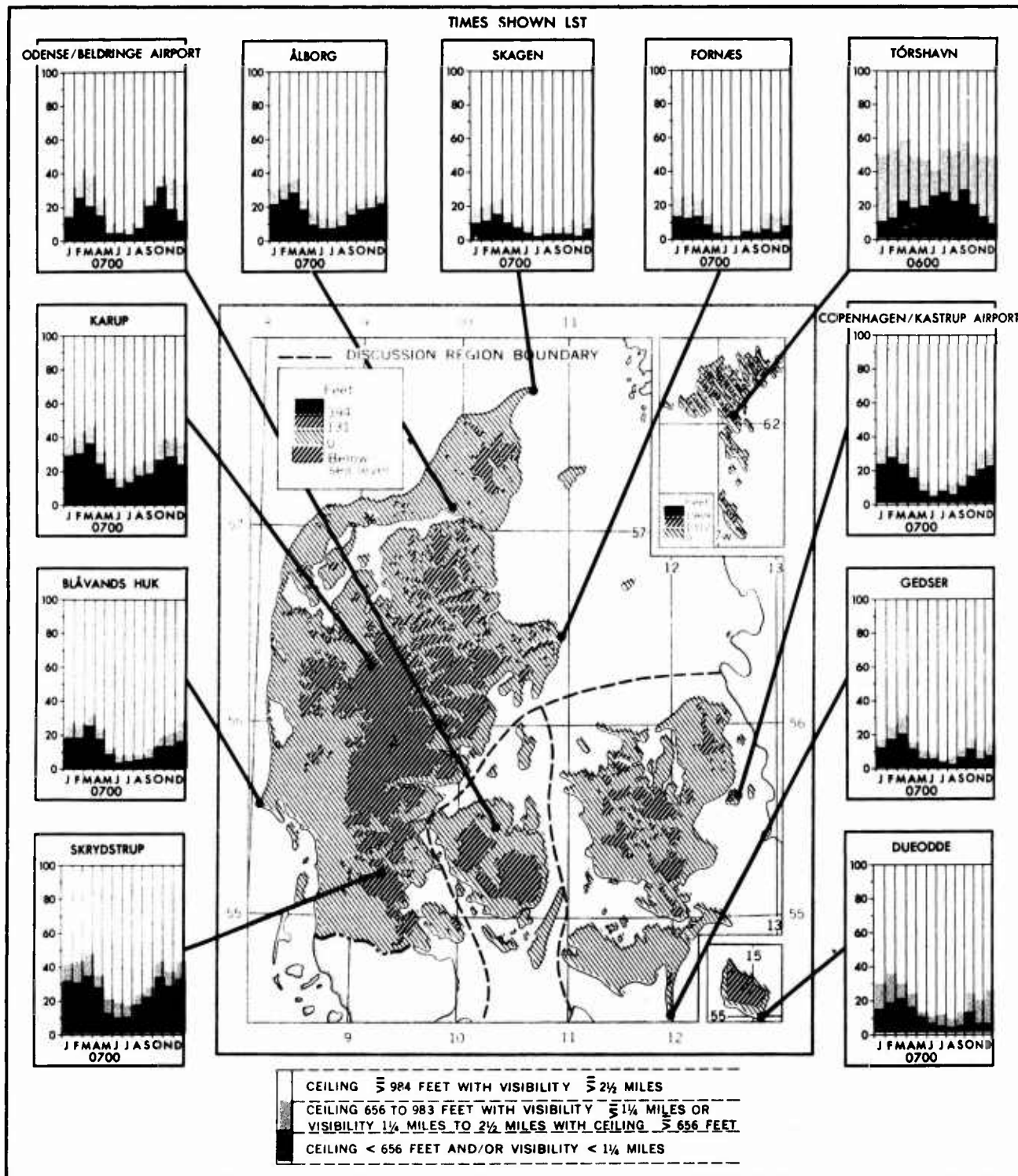


FIGURE 14. PERCENTAGE FREQUENCY OF SPECIFIED CEILING AND VISIBILITY COMBINATIONS IN EARLY MORNING. (For tabular data see FIGURE 38.)

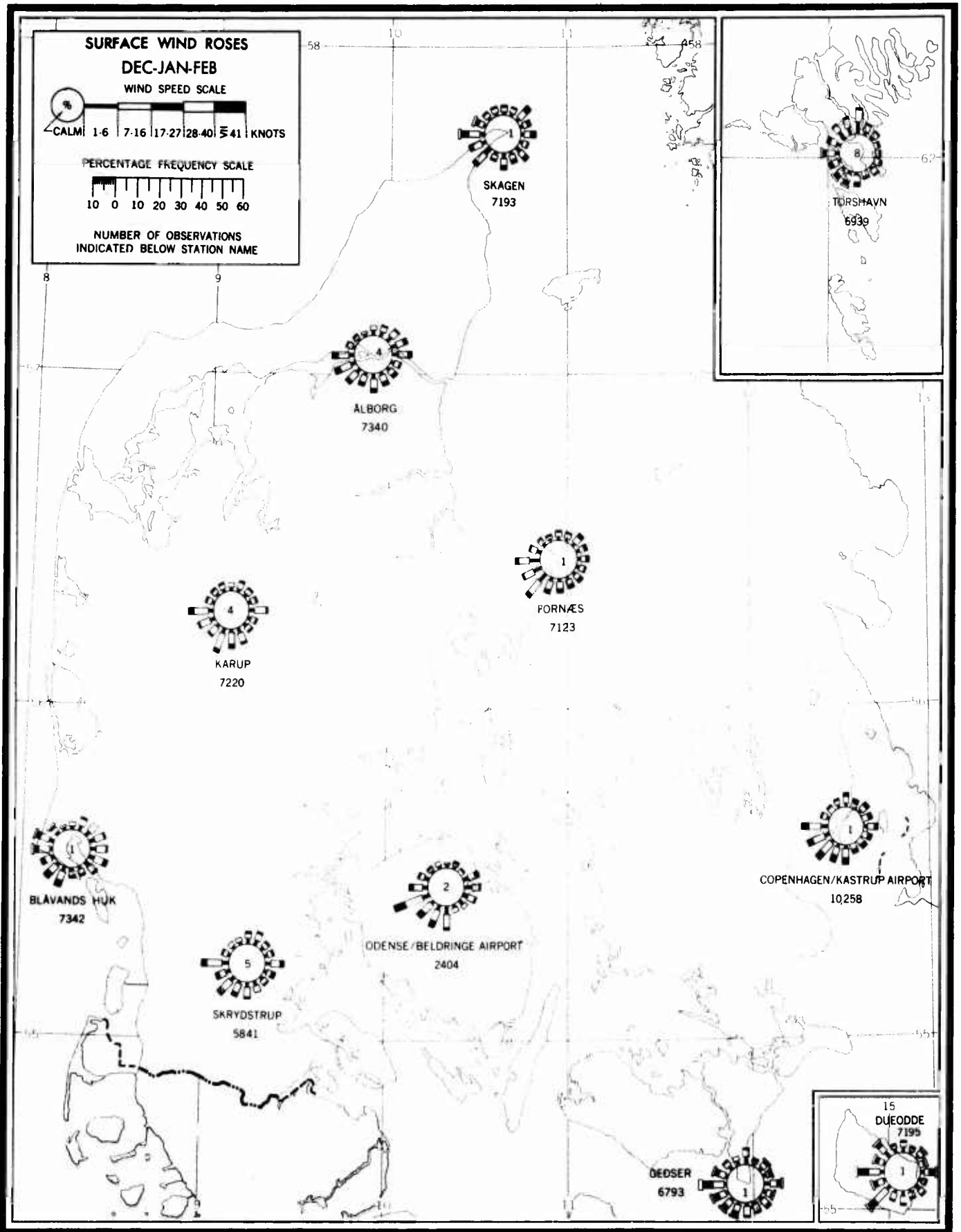


FIGURE 15. SURFACE WIND ROSES, DECEMBER-FEBRUARY

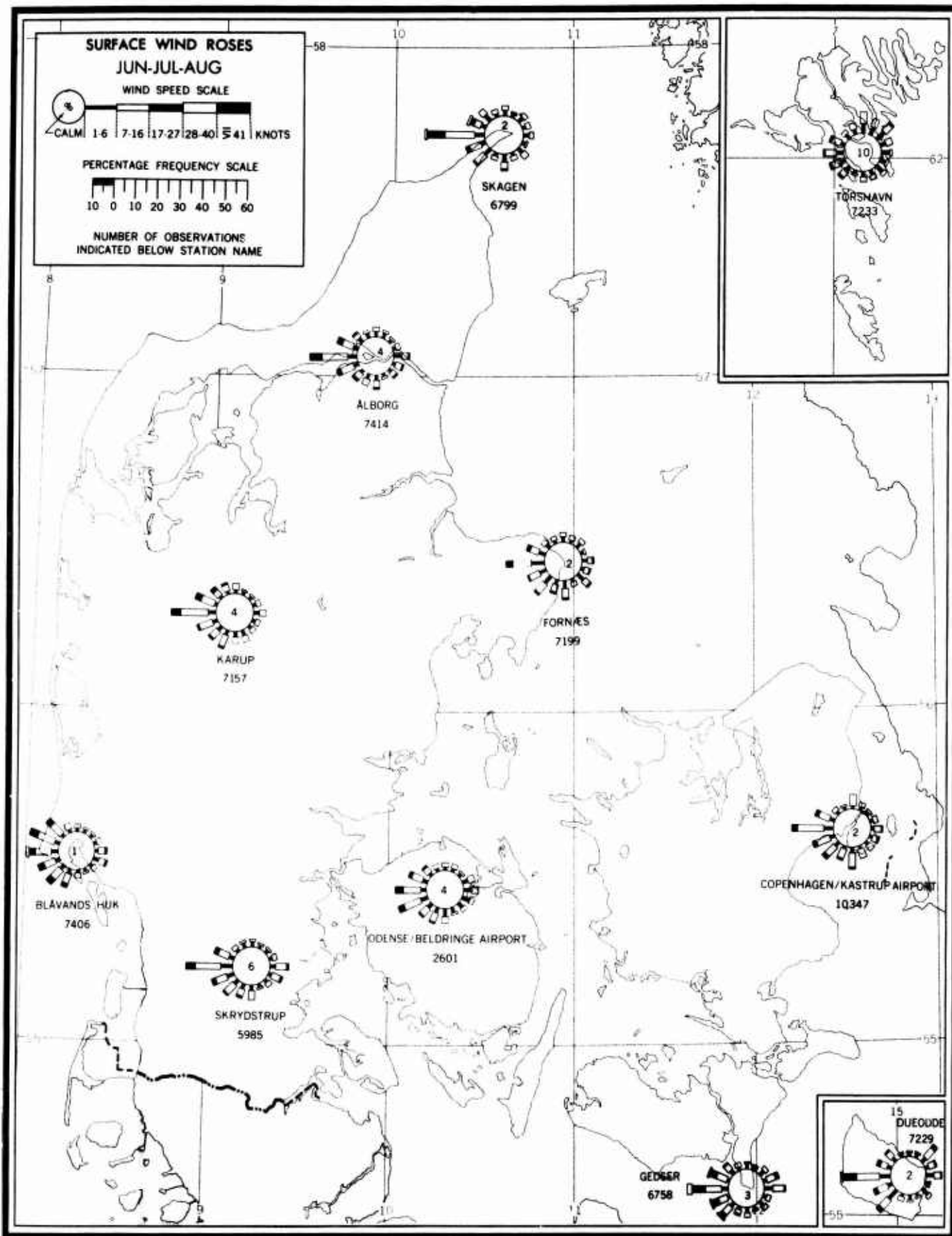


FIGURE 16. SURFACE WIND ROSES, JUNE-AUGUST

may be important to the success of various air-ground operations. Over Denmark, the lower layers of the atmosphere are most stable in winter. During this period overrunning warm air is frequently present above the cooler surface air masses, producing a stable condition near the surface. This condition generally prevails except during the passage of strong lows, when colder air replaces the warmer air aloft.

Instability is greatest during summer, particularly in the afternoon when convective heating keeps the lower layers of the atmosphere in motion. Also, since the air aloft is generally cooler than that near the surface, low-level temperature inversions are confined mostly to the early morning hours, when surface temperatures are coolest.

Over the Faeroe Islands, inversions are seldom observed, since the small size of the islands, the persistent strong winds, and the frequent cloud cover prevent surface cooling. Also, because of its location in relation to the controlling semipermanent pressure systems, strong overrunning is seldom observed.

3. Ground surface operations

a. TEMPERATURE — A moderate temperature regime prevails over the NIS 7 Area most of the time. The strong maritime influence produces relatively cool summers and mild winters. The most significant temperature changes occur over Denmark in winter, when occasionally the Siberian high intensifies enough to displace the mild maritime air with cold continental air. The Faeroe Islands, located several hundred miles from any large landmass, are subject to no continental influence and therefore show no major day-to-day temperature changes. Seasonal variations are considerably less than those experienced over Denmark.

The mean daily maximum, mean daily minimum, absolute maximum, and absolute minimum temperatures for representative stations in the NIS 7 Area are shown graphically in FIGURE 17 and by tabular data in FIGURES 41 through 44.

During summer, mean daily maximum temperatures over Denmark mostly range from the low 60's (°F.) to the low 70's and mean daily minimums from the high 40's to the high 50's. Regional variations are quite small; usually the warmest and coolest temperatures occur in the central and eastern sections of the larger landmasses. Here, the strong maritime influences of the prevailing westerlies are less pronounced, and solar radiation is more effective in temperature variation. At locations such as on the west coast of Jutland, where the

NOTE Ground surface operations are defined as those operations taking place primarily at or very near the earth's surface. The meteorological elements discussed in this Subsection are those which are of primary importance to such operations as movement of troops and vehicles, selection of clothing and equipment, storage of supplies, and maintenance of armament and equipment. Some meteorological elements which may also have an effect upon this type of operation are discussed in Subsections B, 1 and B, 2.

maritime flow is most pronounced, diurnal temperature changes are less. In winter the stronger maritime flow over Denmark helps produce a more uniform temperature regime than that of summer. Mean daily maximum temperatures range mostly from the low 30's to about 40° F. and mean daily minimums from the mid 20's to the mid 30's. Incoming solar radiation is almost insignificant because of the low angle of the sun and the short duration of daylight. Therefore only minor regional differences are evident between inland and coastal mean daily maximum temperatures. During the long hours of darkness, outgoing radiation is a little stronger inland, so that mean daily minimums average slightly less than along the coasts.

Extremely high and low temperatures over Denmark are associated with continental air masses. In summer extreme maximum temperatures sometimes reach into the 90's as a result of an influx of continental air into Denmark. The highest recorded temperatures, in the mid 90's, occur in the central part of the Jutland peninsula. In winter the Siberian high is responsible for occasional periods of unusually cold weather. When Denmark comes under the influence of this cold continental air, readings below 0° F. are not uncommon, and extremes in the -5° F. to -15° F. range occur in severe winters. Lowest temperatures are most likely to occur in central Jutland, but extremes nearly as low are possible in Sjælland when the strait to the east is frozen. The number of days with minimum temperatures equal to or less than 32° F. is greatest over Denmark from late autumn through early spring (FIGURE 45). During the coldest months, usually January through March, the average is about 15 to 25 days per month. Below freezing temperatures are seldom experienced during the summer months.

Over the Faeroe Islands the absence of continental influences keeps seasonal and diurnal temperature variations to a minimum. These variations are less than those experienced over Denmark except in winter when the lack of incoming solar radiation causes only minor variations over the entire Area. Areally, temperatures vary with elevation and exposure. Locations directly exposed to the prevailing southwesterlies experience slightly cooler summers and warmer winters than locations sheltered from this flow. At the highest elevations temperatures may average 5 to 10 Fahrenheit degrees cooler than sea level locations. The only available temperature data are at Tórshavn sheltered from the prevailing southwesterlies. Located at an elevation of 79 feet, it is representative of locations with similar elevations and exposures. During the summer, mean daily maximums over the Faeroe Islands are generally in the 50's (°F.), except at the highest levels where they are in the upper 40's, and mean daily minimums are in the 40's or upper 30's. During winter, mean daily maximums are in the 30's or low 40's and mean daily minimums in the mid or upper 20's or lower 30's. Absolute maximums are probably near 70° F. and absolute minimums near zero. Days with minimum temperatures equal to or less than 32° F. are less frequent here than over Denmark. The

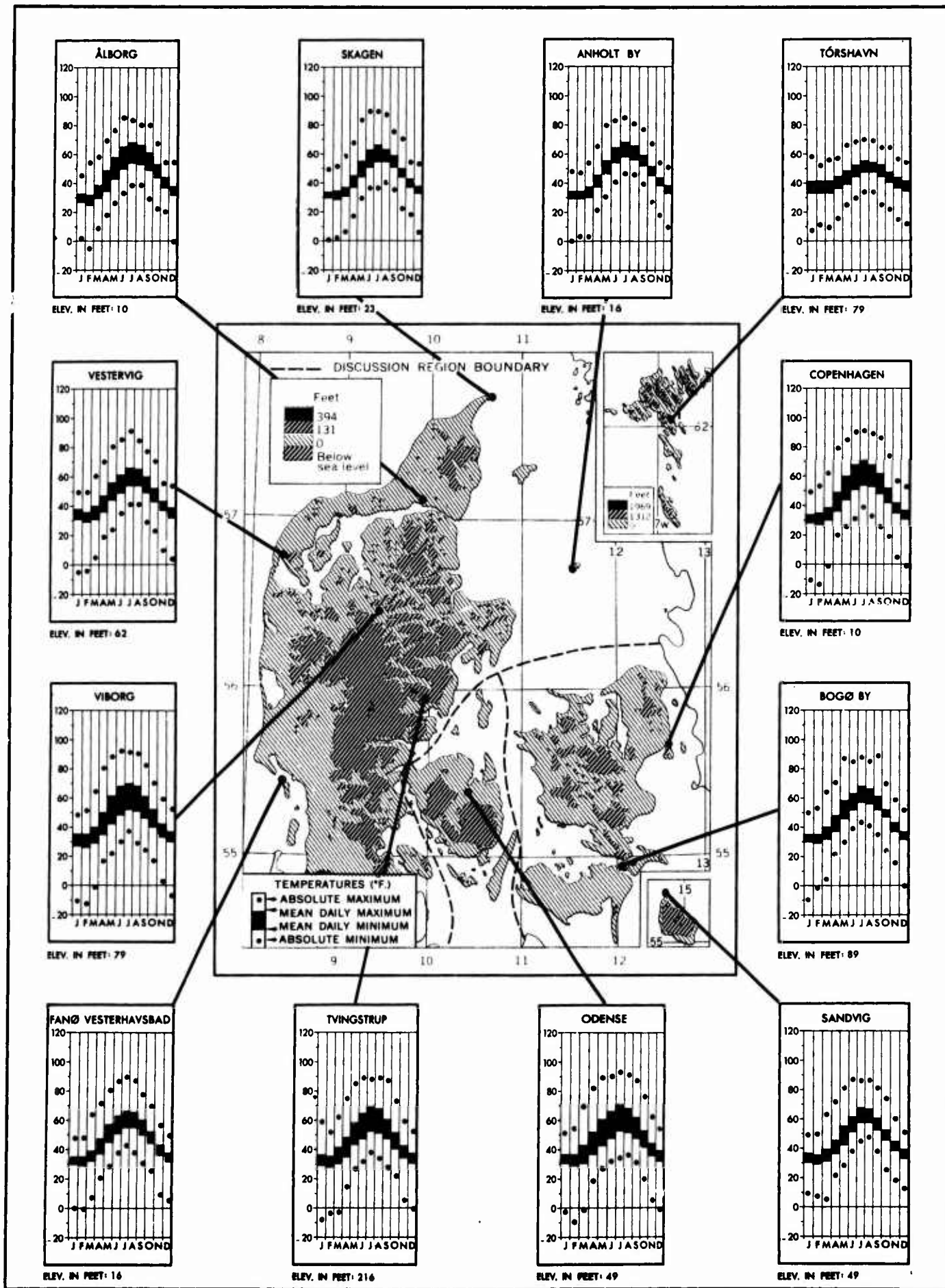


FIGURE 17. TEMPERATURES (° F.). (For tabular data see FIGURES 41 through 44.)

average is probably 10 to 15 days per month in January, the coldest month.

b. **RELATIVE HUMIDITY** — Constantly high mean relative humidities are characteristic of the NIS 7 Area (FIGURES 18 and 46). The prevailing maritime air masses keep temperature variations relatively small and the moisture content high.

Since the relative humidity is dependent upon the temperature as well as the amount of water vapor in the air, it normally decreases over Denmark with the usual diurnal increase in temperature from morning to afternoon; as evening approaches, this process gradually reverses. However, at coastal locations, where tempera-

ture variations are small, the diurnal effect is less marked. At locations such as the interior and eastern sections of the larger islands, temperature variations are larger. Therefore, a greater diurnal range in humidity can be expected at these locations, especially during the warmer months. In summer, humidities are highest in the late night hours or just before sunrise, ranging from about 80% to 95%, but by midafternoon most locations report humidities less than 80%. In the interior and eastern sections of the larger islands, humidities may drop as low as 60%. In winter, relative humidities are generally highest, ranging from about 80% to 95%. Diurnal variations are at a minimum, with most locations

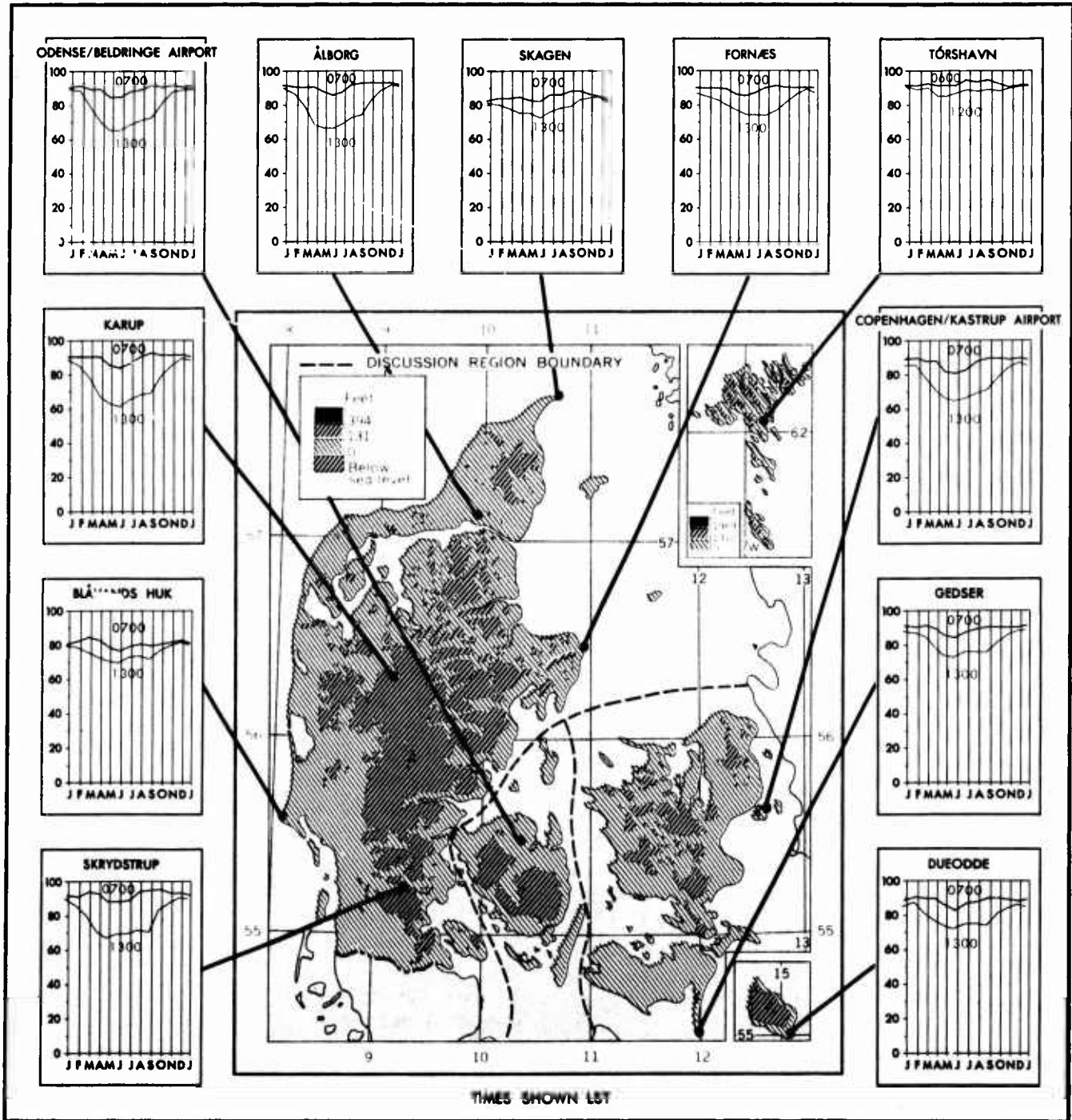


FIGURE 18. MEAN RELATIVE HUMIDITY (%) IN EARLY MORNING AND MIDDAY. (For tabular data see FIGURE 46.)

experiencing a 5% decrease or less from morning to afternoon.

Over the Faeroe Islands the humidities are high throughout the year. Regional, seasonal, and diurnal variations are small and seldom systematic. Mean monthly values at Tórshavn generally range from about 85% to 95%, but values are probably higher on exposed slopes. Diurnally, the highest humidities generally occur at night and the lowest during the afternoon, but the variation is seldom over 5%.

c. PRECIPITATION — Migratory lows and their associated fronts are generally responsible for most of the Area's precipitation. Aided by the orographic lift of the mountains, greatest amounts occur over the Faeroe Islands. Since Denmark's highest terrain consists mostly of low-lying, gently rolling hills, topography has little effect on the precipitation in this part of the Area.

Mean annual precipitation over Denmark ranges from about 16 inches to 32 inches annually. Most locations experience between 20 and 30 inches; only the very small islands have less than 20 inches (FIGURE 19). Amounts are usually greatest over the interior of the larger islands as a result of the summertime instability showers, produced by the warmer inland temperatures. Since the west coast of Jutland is directly exposed to most of the migratory storms, mean annual precipitation is generally higher here than at other coastal locations. Month-to-month variations are uniformly small. As indicated graphically in FIGURE 20 and by tabular data in FIGURE 47, the least amount of precipitation generally occurs from early January through June over Denmark. Even though mean monthly amounts range from less than 1 inch to about 3 inches, most locations report between 1 and 2 inches. February is most frequently the month of least precipitation. Maximum precipitation generally occurs during the last six months of the year. From early July through December mean monthly amounts generally range from about 1 to 4.5 inches, although most locations receive more than 2 but less than 4 inches. The greatest amounts occur most often during August, the month of maximum instability showers.

Year-to-year as well as month-to-month variations in precipitation are relatively small. The greatest and least observed monthly and annual amounts are presented for several stations in FIGURE 48. From early July through December greatest monthly amounts generally range between 4 and 8 inches and from early January through June from about 2 to over 6 inches. The least monthly amounts are frequently less than 1 inch throughout the year. The maximum observed 24-hour amount of precipitation (FIGURE 49) is generally moderate. Few locations have received over 3 inches in 24 hours. Totals over 2 inches are mostly confined to the months of June through September.

The average number of days with precipitation equal to or greater than 0.004 inch (measurable amounts) are quite high (FIGURE 21), but the annual precipitation amounts are relatively low, emphasizing the light intensity of most precipitation. Over Denmark the range is

from about 120 to almost 200 days per year, with no well-defined regional variations (FIGURE 50). Generally, from early August through January some precipitation falls on an average of 1 day in 2, and from early February through July the chances of precipitation are about 1 day in 3, although there is considerable areal variation.

The mean number of days with snowfall over Denmark ranges from about 20 to 40 days annually, a surprisingly small range (FIGURES 22 and 51). The only appreciable amounts fall during the months of December through March, when most locations average between 3 and 9 days per month with snowfall. This is also evident in FIGURE 52, which gives the mean number of days with snow depths equal to or greater than 1 inch and equal to or greater than 6 inches. Snow depths of 1 inch or more are seldom experienced during the months of April through November. In late winter, snow depths of 1 inch or more are quite common, being reported on as many as 14 days per month in February. Most locations record 3 days or less per month with snow depths equal to or greater than 6 inches, although as many as 7 days have been recorded at Dueodde on Bornholm. Snowfalls are usually heavier over Bornholm since its easterly location puts it more in the path of the heavier continental snowstorms.

Over the Faeroe Islands, most of the precipitation is the result of the cyclonic storms which frequently traverse this region. Large areal variations are produced by the rugged terrain. The greatest amounts of precipitation occur along the southwestern exposed mountain slopes. Since most of the mountain ranges have a northwest-southeast orientation, perpendicular to the rain-bearing southwesterlies, the orographic effect is well pronounced. Although no statistical data are available, it is reasonable to assume that mean annual totals as high as 100 inches may occur at many of the well-exposed locations. Tórshavn, reasonably sheltered from the southwesterlies, records about 56 inches of precipitation annually. Even well-sheltered locations probably receive about 50 inches annually. Seasonally, maximum precipitation occurs during the months of October through February, with minimum amounts during the months of April through August. At Tórshavn, mean monthly amounts range from 2.5 inches in June to 6.6 inches in December and January in a 50-year period of record. Extremely heavy rainfalls over short periods of time are uncommon, although a high frequency of moderate amounts is likely in the mountains. The maximum 24-hour rainfall recorded at Tórshavn is 2.5 inches in the 50 years. Rainy days are quite frequent, probably ranging from about 200 to 300 annually over the Islands. Snowfalls are not uncommon from early November through April. During this period, Tórshavn records 4 to 9 days monthly with snow. At higher and more exposed elevations, where temperatures are cooler, snow is more frequent, probably falling on as many as 20 to 25 days per month during the winter. Days with snow depths of 1 inch or more are quite common, espe-

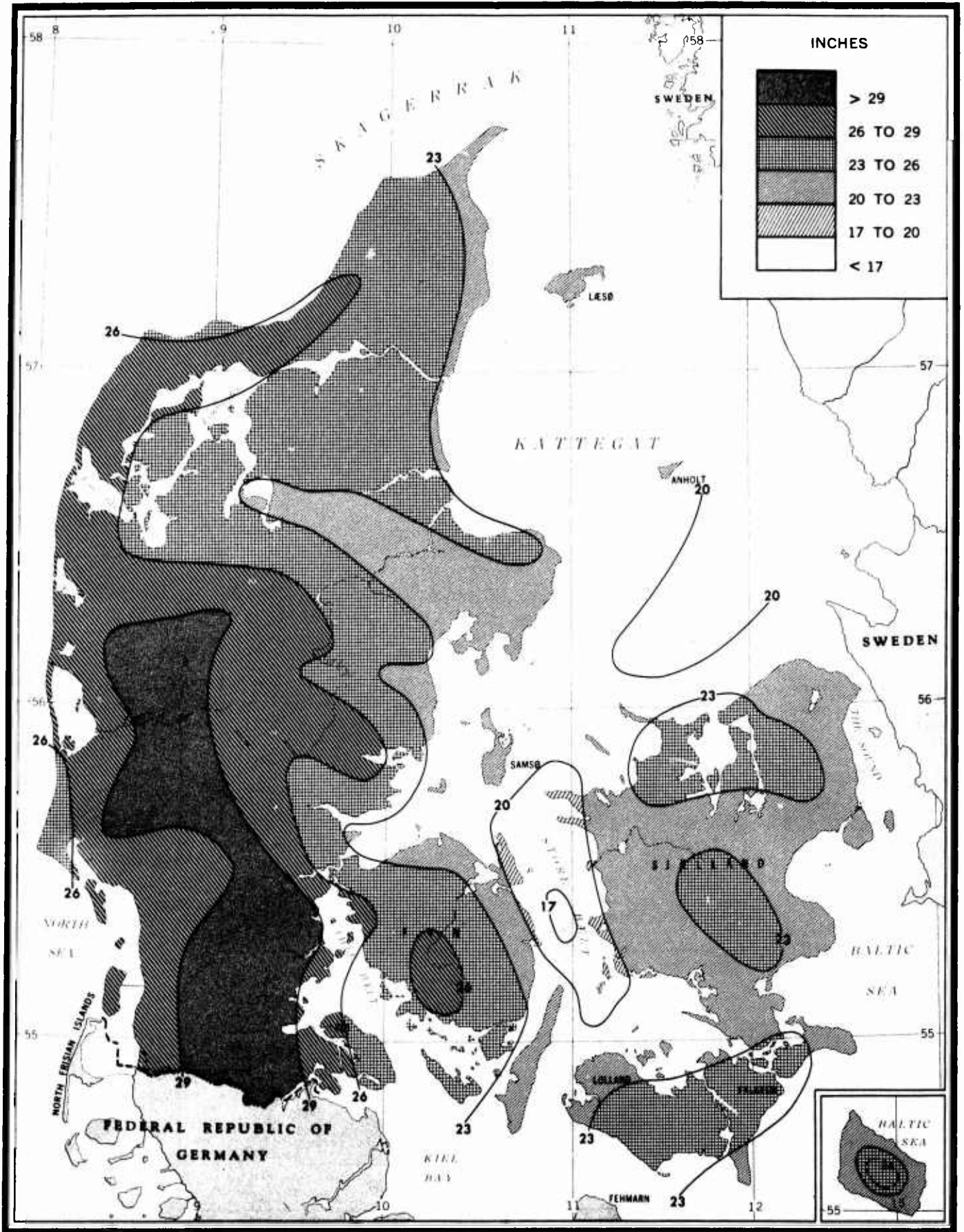


FIGURE 19. MEAN ANNUAL PRECIPITATION (INCHES)

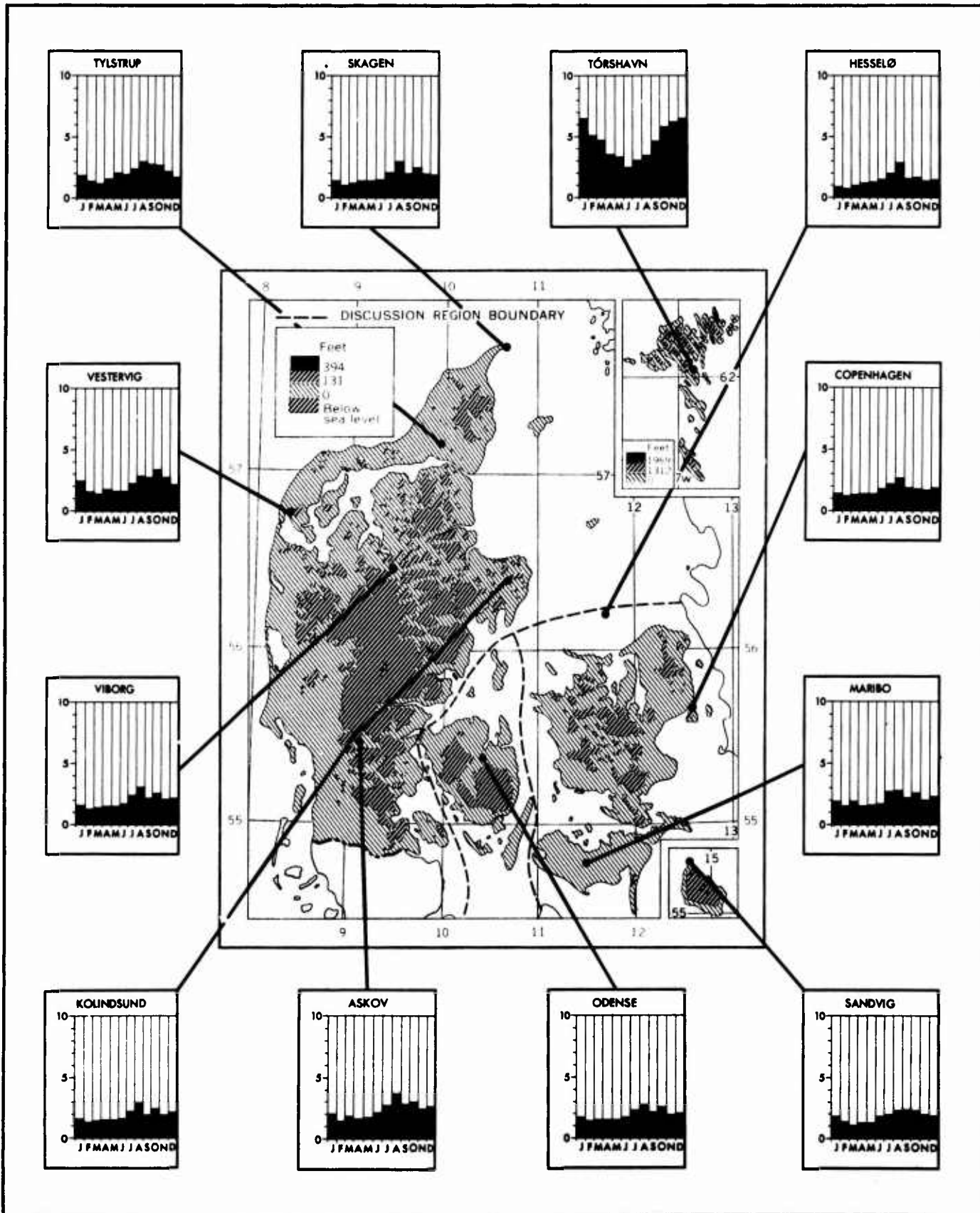


FIGURE 20. MEAN PRECIPITATION (INCHES). (For tabular data see FIGURE 47.)

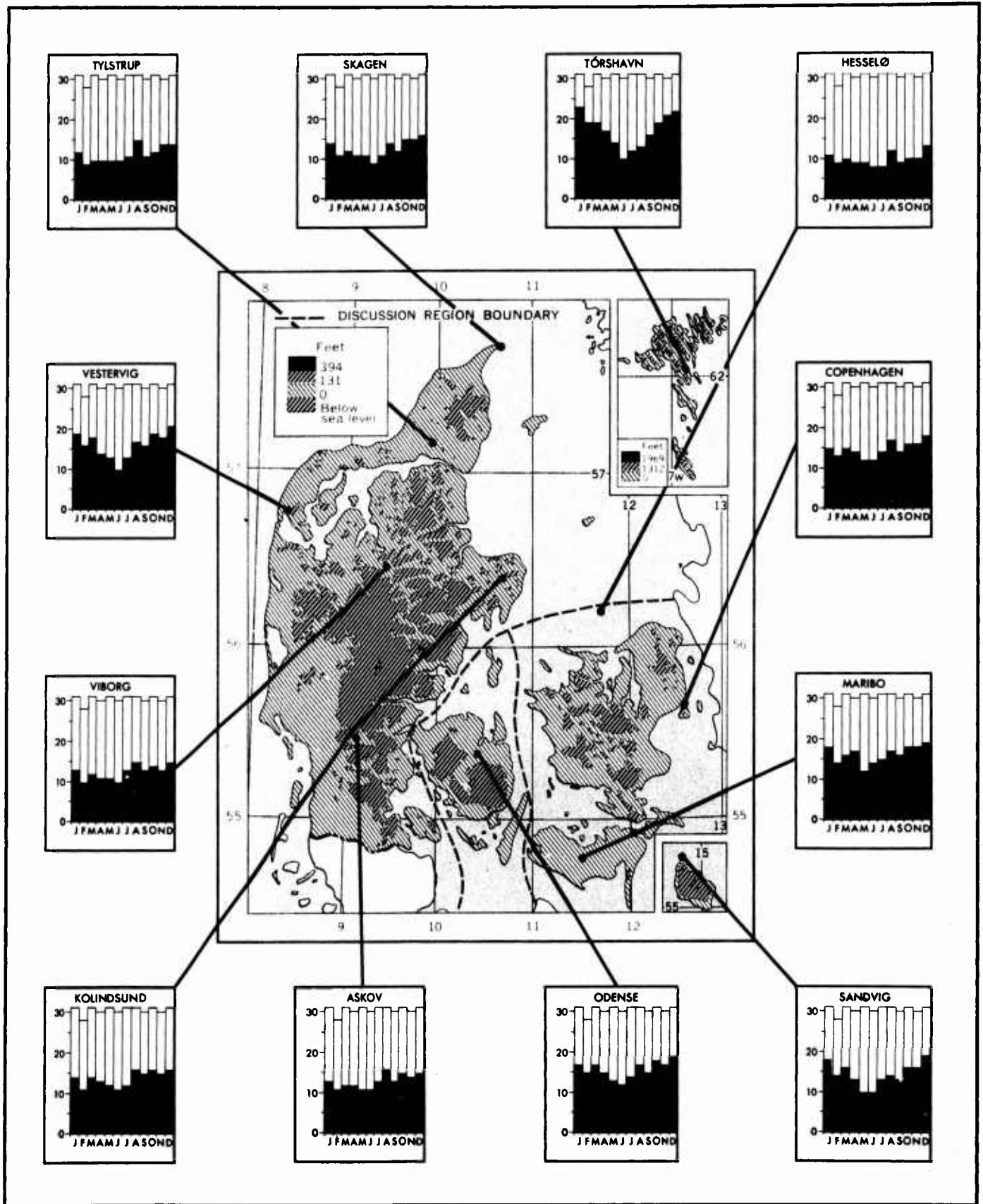


FIGURE 21. MEAN NUMBER OF DAYS WITH PRECIPITATION ≥ 0.004 INCH. (For tabular data see FIGURE 50.)

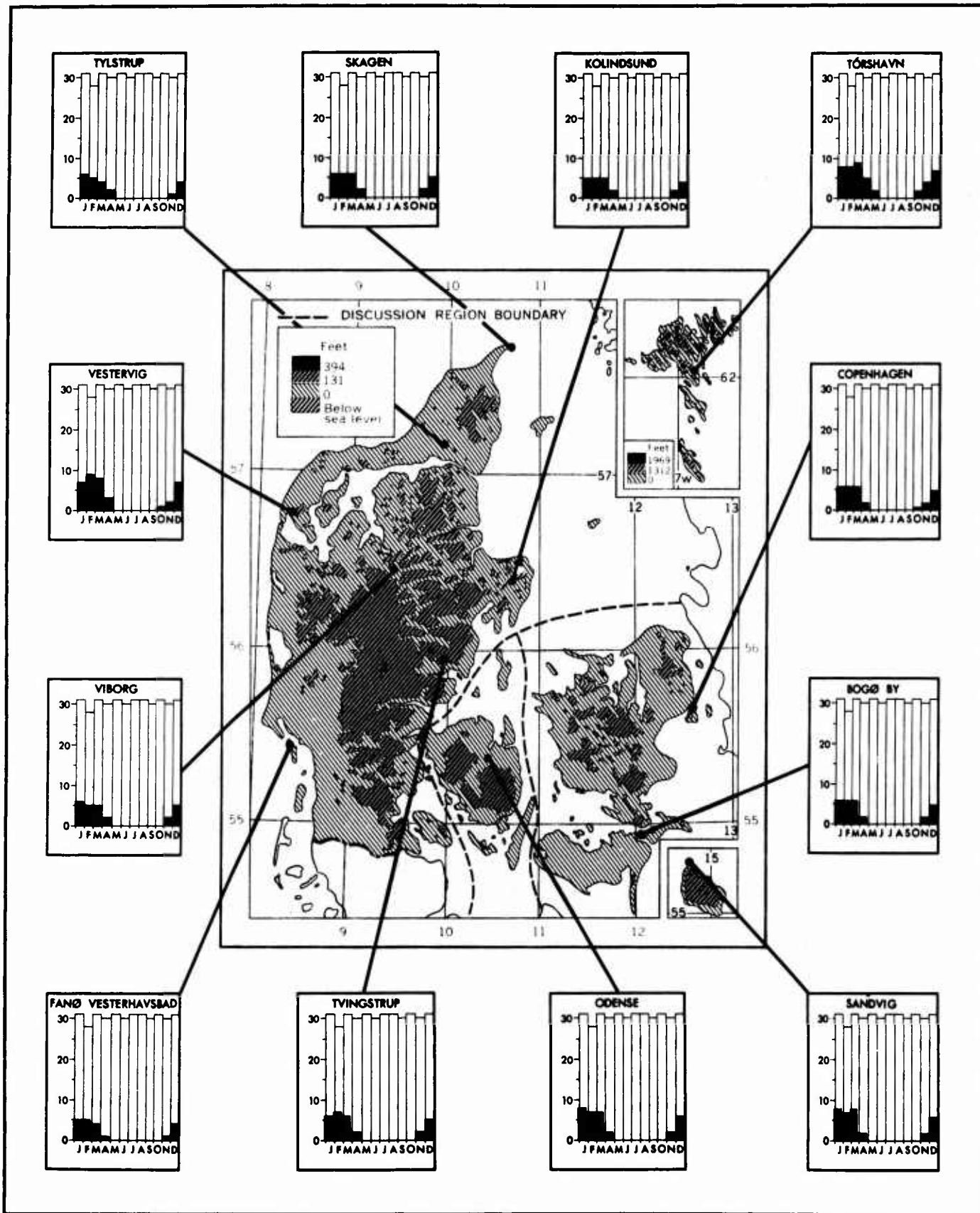


FIGURE 22. MEAN NUMBER OF DAYS WITH SNOWFALL. (For tabular data see FIGURE 51.)

cially at high elevations where snow may be deep enough to persist most of the winter. At low elevations frequent rains cause snow to melt more rapidly and snow usually covers the ground only about 3 to 10 days per month from late autumn to early spring.

d. OVERALL EFFECT OF SURFACE WEATHER ON CLOTHING, STORAGE, AND SHELTER

(1) *Clothing*

(a) MAJOR INFLUENCES — Clothing requirements for this NIS Area are determined primarily by the variations in temperature, precipitation, and relative humidity, and by the frequency of strong winds. Since this Area is generally under the influence of maritime polar air, temperatures are comparatively cool, precipitation is frequent, and humidities are high in all seasons. Surface winds are relatively strong throughout the year, although gale-force winds (winds equal to or greater than 28 knots) occur most frequently during autumn, winter, and spring.

(b) REGIONAL REQUIREMENTS — The clothing requirements for the Area are expressed in terms of the U.S. Army clothing assemblies that have been prescribed for worldwide military use depending upon the occurrence of mean monthly temperatures as follows:

CLOTHING ASSEMBLY	MEAN MONTHLY TEMPERATURES
Cool-weather (C)	50° to 68° F.
Cold-weather (D)	14° to 50° F.

The monthly requirements for these assemblies are:

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Denmark	D	D	D	D	C	C	C	C	C	D	D	D
Faeroe Islands	D	D	D	D	D	D	C	C	D	D	D	D

Appropriate U.S. service regulations list the exact nomenclature and the basis for issue of various components of these clothing assemblies. For general planning purposes, however, the clothing assembly components are described in broad terms. Special items which may be necessary because of varying climatic and environmental factors are also listed.

The cool-weather clothing assembly is a cotton outfit (visored cap, shirt, trousers, and underwear). It also includes a hooded water-repellent wind-resistant coat, a poncho, and leather combat boots. Two woolen blankets or a lightweight sleeping bag are adequate sleeping equipment for use with this assembly.

The cold-weather clothing assembly consists of a wool shirt, wool trousers, wool-and-cotton underwear, and insulated rubber boots. A coat liner is added to the coat used with the cool-weather assembly. A cotton field cap or a field cap with wool pile lining is worn, depending upon the degree of coldness. Woolen glove or mitten inserts, worn with the appropriate leather shells, are also components of the cold-weather assembly. A mountain-type sleeping bag (down-and-feather-filled) with wind-

resistant water-repellent case is adequate sleeping equipment for use with this assembly.

(c) EXCEPTIONS AND ADDITIONS FOR INDIVIDUALS IN A PROTECTED ENVIRONMENT — The clothing assemblies as described are based on the assumption that the individuals wearing them would be in the open 24 hours a day. Clothing assemblies for use at permanent installations may be modified to suit a less demanding environment. For example, a raincoat may be more practical than a poncho, service-type oxfords with overshoes could be used in lieu of high-cut boots, and blankets may be used in place of a sleeping bag.

(d) SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS — Insects in Denmark are generally only a nuisance. The most abundant of these are flies and mosquitoes; less abundant are lice, fleas, bedbugs, ticks, and mites. Some species of mites cause skin disease and severe rash. Leptospirosis, of which a few dozen cases are reported each year, is thought to be spread by rats or mice. Only one species of poisonous snake is found in Denmark. In the Faeroe Islands the scanty vegetation contains a number of poisonous and allergenic plants. The fulmar, a wild bird which is sometimes hunted for food, is a vector of psittacosis. Other insects and rodents such as flies, rats, and mice which inhabit the Faeroe Islands usually are a nuisance rather than a health hazard. Generally, proper dress and the use of insect repellants would serve to shield the body from insect bites and poisonous plants. Knee-wader boots would be useful to ford the shallow streams of the Faeroe Islands and the low-lying bogs of Denmark. Cloth and leather should be treated to offset the damaging effects of high humidity. Chapsticks would be helpful against wind burn, especially in the Faeroe Islands.

(2) *Storage* — Open-stored items would be subject to damage from high humidities, frequent precipitation, strong gusty winds, and at times, freezing temperatures. Both closed and open-stored subsistence supplies should be protected against high humidities. Maximum air circulation is needed between and under stacks. Open-stored items would be subject to water damage if not properly protected. Therefore, tarpaulins securely fastened are advisable for protection against precipitation and strong winds. Wood for dunnage is plentiful in Denmark but very scarce in the Faeroe Islands. Freezing temperatures can be expected from early October through early May throughout most of this NIS Area.

(3) *Shelter* — Shelter is required throughout the Area for protection against precipitation, wind, temperatures, and insects. Tents similar to those developed by the U.S. Army for Temperate Zone operations provide adequate protection during the warmer months and tents similar to the U.S. Army hexagonal or arctic tent would provide adequate protection during the colder months. Tents require flooring and screening to afford protection from ground moisture and vermin. Tents

should be securely anchored against the occasional strong winds, especially in the Faeroe Islands.

4. Amphibious operations

In Denmark, late spring and summer is the most favorable period for amphibious operations because of lighter surface winds, warmer temperatures, less cloud cover, and a lesser frequency of precipitation. As a result of the lighter surface winds, sea conditions are also more favorable. Autumn is less favorable because of more frequent precipitation, stronger surface winds, increasing sea and swell conditions, and greater cloud cover. Winter and early spring are least favorable because of strong winds, cold temperatures, persistent low clouds, poor visibilities, high seas and sea ice along the coast, especially in the Kattegat and the Baltic Sea.

Sometimes an extended period of relatively fair weather occurs in early autumn, usually during the month of September. This condition, caused by an intensified high-pressure system, may persist for several days or weeks. This fair weather period is marked by a decrease in cloud cover and rainfall, above average temperatures, and relatively light surface winds.

Prevailing surface winds are westerly throughout the year, averaging about 15 knots in winter, 12 knots in spring, 9 knots in summer and 13 knots in autumn. However, the frequent passage of migratory pressure systems produces a high frequency of winds from other directions. Also, from late autumn through early spring the intensification of the semipermanent Siberian high increases the frequency of easterly winds. The strongest wind speeds are observed in the autumn and winter, but variations from month to month are small. Gale-force winds are observed about 2% of the time in summer, increasing to about 10% in winter. Some southerly locations have observed gale-force winds at least 15% of the time in midwinter.

Seasonal and regional variations of precipitation along the coast of Denmark are small. The west coast of Jutland, directly exposed to migratory storms, experiences the most precipitation, averaging almost 2 inches monthly from early January through June and about 3 inches monthly from July through December. Most of the other coastal sections average about 1 inch monthly from early January through June and about 2 inches monthly from early July through December. Maximum precipitation occurs in August with a secondary maximum in October at all locations. February is most frequently the month of least precipitation.

NOTE Amphibious operations are defined as those operations involving the movement of troops and equipment onto a beach and the associated protective measures. The meteorological elements discussed in this Subsection are those which are of primary importance to such operations as helicopter troop transport, waterborne troop and cargo landing, underwater demolition, air support, and naval gunfire support. Further discussion of some of the elements may be found in the Subsections on Air, Air-ground, and Ground Surface Operations.

Thunderstorms are infrequent, especially during the colder months. From late spring through early autumn they occur about 1 to 3 days per month. During the remainder of the year most locations experience less than 1 thunderstorm day per month.

Relative humidities are high, generally ranging from about 75% to 90%. Highest humidities occur during the early morning and lowest humidities in the afternoons. Winter is the season of highest humidity.

The primary restrictions to visibility are precipitation and fog. Precipitation, often accompanied by fog during the colder months, occurs most frequently from late summer through midwinter. Fog occurring without precipitation is most common in winter, when it is observed about 3 to 10 days a month, and reaches a minimum in summer, when it occurs on about 1 to 5 days per month. Visibilities of 1 mile or less occur about 10% of the time in winter, decreasing to about 1% of the time in the summer months. Visibilities of less than 6 miles are observed approximately 40% of the time in winter, decreasing to about 10% or 15% in summer. However, visibilities vary greatly from location to location along the coast because of local effects.

Mean cloudiness is greatest from early October through March, ranging from about 70% to 80%. During the remainder of the year the range is about 55% to 70%.

The mean air temperature at coastal stations averages about 30° F. to 35° F. in winter and about 60° F. in summer. Extreme maximum temperatures at coastal stations have reached the 90's (°F.) and extreme minimums below 0° F. have been reported.

Sea ice usually forms along the coast in January and begins break-up in late February or early March. Heaviest concentrations of sea ice are usually found along the Baltic Sea coast because of the low salinity of the surface waters.

In the North Sea, seas less than 3 feet occur about 40% of the time in winter, increasing to 68% of the time in late spring and summer. Swell less than 6 feet occurs about 35% of the time in winter, increasing to 58% in late spring and summer. The mean sea surface temperature ranges from approximately 37° F. in February to 61° F. in August.

In the Kattegat, seas less than 3 feet occur about 63% of the time in midwinter, increasing in frequency to 77% in early summer. Swell less than 6 feet occurs about 60% of the time in autumn, 77% in winter and spring, and 70% in summer. The mean sea surface temperature ranges from about 35° F. in February to 62° F. in August.

In the Baltic Sea, seas less than 3 feet occur about 65% of the time in winter, 70% in spring, 75% in summer, and near 60% in autumn. Swell less than 6 feet occurs about 55% of the time in late autumn and winter, 70% in spring and summer, and 60% in early autumn. The mean sea surface temperatures range from about 35° F. in February to 62° F. in August.

In the Faeroe Islands, conditions most conducive to amphibious operations occur in summer, with lightest

winds, least precipitation, warmest temperatures, and best sea and swell conditions. However, maximum cloud cover and lowest visibilities occur in this season. Spring and autumn are less favorable with higher winds and colder temperatures, and winter is least favorable with cold temperatures, frequent cyclonic storms, high winds, maximum precipitation, and high sea and swell conditions.

The prevailing surface winds are generally southwesterly 16 knots in winter, 13 knots in spring, 9 knots in summer, and 13 knots in autumn. However, the rugged topography of the island coastlines results in greatly varied local winds from place to place. Gale-force winds are observed about 12% of the time in winter, diminishing to about 2% in summer. These percentages may increase sharply between the islands where the channeling of the wind tends to increase speeds considerably.

The mean cloud cover ranges from about 75% to 85% in winter, spring, and autumn, and from 85% to 90% in summer. Since cloudiness is persistent throughout the year, clear days are rare. The mean monthly precipitation ranges from about 5 to 10 inches in autumn and winter and from about 2 to 7 inches in spring and summer. In general, maximum precipitation occurs along the exposed southwest coasts and minimum amounts occur along the sheltered east coasts. Snow is relatively frequent from late November through April. Thunderstorms are rare, with an average of about 1 to 3 per year. Relative humidities are high, ranging from about 85% to 95% throughout the year.

The primary restrictions to visibility are precipitation and fog. Fog is most prevalent in summer, when it is reported on about 10% of the observations. Precipitation occurs on more than 200 days annually and is most frequent in winter. Visibilities of 1 mile or less occur about 10% of the time from June through September, and about 5% of the time during the remainder of the year. Visibilities less than 6 miles occur about 35% of the time with little variation throughout the year.

The mean air temperature ranges from 41° F. in January, the coldest month, to about 52° F. in July, the warmest month. An extreme minimum temperature of 8° F. in January, and an extreme maximum temperature of 70° F. in July have been observed at Tórshavn. The mean sea surface temperature is 45° F. in February and 53° F. in August.

Seas of 3 feet or less occur 30% of the time in winter, 45% in spring and autumn, and 60% in summer. Swell less than 6 feet occurs about 25% of the time in winter, 35% in spring and autumn, and 55% in summer. Sea ice may form in the innermost bays in severe winters but is never observed on the seaward coasts.

C. Meteorological facilities and organization (as of July 1964)

1. History and organization

Although there had been, for many years, scattered and sporadic private meteorological efforts in Denmark, formal meteorological services were not instituted until

1872 when a national meteorological organization, the Danish Meteorological Institute (*Det Danske Meteorologisk Institut*) was established. Upon its inception, the organization consisted of one first-order weather station, about 12 second-order stations, and several climatological stations. One year later, in 1873, telegraphic communication service was initiated, and in 1879 a marine weather service was started. In 1880, general weather forecasts were first issued, and an agricultural forecasting service was added in 1884. Elements of this early organization furnished the framework for the present organization.

The Danish Defense Act of 1951 placed the Danish Meteorological Institute under the Department of the Navy, subordinate to the Ministry of Defense (*Forsvarsministeriet*), with headquarters at Charlottenlund, a northeastern suburb of Copenhagen. The Director is Dr. Karl O. Andersen and the Deputy Director is L. B. Asmussen. In addition to providing meteorological service in Denmark, the Institute is responsible for administering the service in the Faeroe Islands and Greenland. The functional subdivisions of the Institute together with their Chiefs are: 1) Weather Service, Chief: Dr. L. Lysgaard, responsible for forecasting and observing functions; 2) Climatological Division, Chief: Dr. I. Sestoft, responsible for climatology and agricultural meteorology; 3) Maritime Division, Chief: Dr. H. Thomsen, responsible for maritime meteorology and hydrology, ocean ice observations, and weather reporting ships; 4) Aerological Division, Chief: Dr. A. Jensen, responsible for upper-air observations; 5) Greenland Weather Report Service, Chief: A. Duegaard, responsible for the administration of weather and upper-air stations in Greenland; 6) Geophysical Division, Chief: Dr. J. Olsen, responsible for geomagnetic observations; 7) Division of Magnetic Instruments, Chief: Dr. V. Laursen, responsible for the construction and sale of magnetic instruments.

In accordance with the Defense Act of 1951, military meteorological services are provided by the Meteorological Service for the Armed Forces (*Den Militære Flyvevejrteneste*) under the Royal Danish Air Force, which is, however, dependent upon the state meteorological service and is headed by the Director of the Danish Meteorological Institute, Dr. Karl O. Andersen. Deputy Director of the Meteorological Service for the Armed Forces is Dr. E. Busch.

The responsible authority for aeronautical meteorological services, other than military, is vested in the Meteorological Service for Civil Aviation (*Flyvevejrtenesten*). This organization is subordinate to the Directorate of Civil Aviation, Ministry of Public Works (*Luftfartsdirektoratet, Ministeriet for offentlige arbejder*) and is independent of the Danish Meteorological Institute. The Director is G. Crone-Levin and the Deputy Director is A. O. Jacobsen.

In addition to the state meteorological organizations, meteorological support is also provided by several other

governmental agencies and private organizations. The Commission for Danish Fishery and Marine Research is interested in the meteorological effects on the fishing industry, and the Royal Danish Geographical Society cooperates by providing the Commission with meteorological observations. Considerable meteorological research is carried on by the Technical Science Research Council, an independent private organization.

2. Weather observing and communication facilities

Surface synoptic observations are taken daily by 55 weather stations under the control of the Danish Meteorological Institute. Of these, 33 stations in Denmark and 3 stations in the Faeroe Islands operate 24 hours a day, making observations at 3-hourly intervals. The airport stations at Alborg, Karup, Skrydstrup, and Copenhagen/Kastrup Airport take hourly and half-hourly observations 24 hours daily. There are 15 stations in Denmark that report from 2 to 7 times daily, predominantly during the hours of daylight. Data from these 55 stations are supplemented by data from an additional 30 stations in Denmark and the Faeroe Islands, which take unscheduled observations, usually during daylight hours only.

Rawinsonde upper-air observations are taken twice daily (at 0000 and 1200 GMT) at Copenhagen/Kastrup Airport. Radiosonde upper-air observations are taken at corresponding times at Tórshavn in the Faeroe Islands. One radiosonde observation is made daily at 0000 GMT at Alborg, Denmark. Observing methods and reporting procedures, both for surface and upper-air observations, conform to the international standards established by the World Meteorological Organization. The content and frequency of observations made by the various stations are listed in the World Meteorological Publication No. 9, Technical Publication 4, Volume A.

Weather communications primarily use landline teletype facilities except for stations in the Faeroe Islands and lightship stations, which transmit weather reports by radio and radiotelephone. Weather observations from all stations are transmitted to the main station at Copenhagen/Kastrup Airport where they are edited and retransmitted over MOTNE (Meteorological Operational Telecommunications Network—Europe) and the Vienna Radioteletype Broadcast Network. Regular exchanges of observations and forecasts between other major terminals and Copenhagen are scheduled on these networks.

Regularly scheduled radio broadcasts of weather information are made by a number of Danish radio stations. Broadcasts consist of area forecasts, storm warnings, synoptic weather, and summaries of the general weather situation. Kalundborg and Copenhagen transmit only in Danish. Tórshavn in the Faeroe Islands transmits in Faeroese. All other radios transmit in both English and Danish. These include Blåvand, Lyngby Radio, Rønne, Skagen, and Skamlebæk Radio. Content, times and

broadcast frequencies of these stations are listed in H.O. Publication 118A.

3. Weather forecasting facilities

Forecasting service for civil aviation is primarily conducted at Copenhagen/Kastrup Airport, which is the primary forecast center, called a Main Meteorological Office, in this NIS Area. It also maintains a Meteorological Watch over air routes and terminals, issuing advisories and warnings where necessary. Surface synoptic charts are prepared at 3-hourly intervals and upper-air charts twice daily for the 850-, 700-, 500-, 400-, 300-, 200-, and 100-millibar constant pressure surfaces. Prognostic charts are prepared for the surface and for the 500-, 300-, and 200-millibar surfaces. Special charts for jet aircraft operations are prepared as required.

One other forecast center, called a Dependent Meteorological Office, operates in Denmark. This station, located at Alborg, operates 24 hours daily and prepares the same charts as those prepared at the Main Meteorological Office in Copenhagen, except that a 700-millibar prognostic chart is substituted for the 200-millibar prognostic chart. This center depends on the Center at Copenhagen for technical advice as well as foreign data. Supplementary Meteorological Offices, part-time forecast centers, are maintained at Esbjerg, Odense, and Rønne; they operate during scheduled operations and upon request. Similar offices at Tirstrup and Copenhagen/Skovlunde meet operational requirements upon request.

Forecasts are of uniformly good quality and meet all requirements for an adequate service to civil and international aviation. The national meteorological service is especially proficient in marine meteorology and their high quality forecasts for the ocean areas are internationally recognized. An excellent ocean ice reporting and forecasting program is carried on under the auspices of the meteorological service.

4. Training and educational level of meteorologists

Meteorologists with high levels of competency occupy key positions in the national meteorological service. Many have received advanced training at various institutions in the United States or in European centers. Several are internationally recognized for their contributions to meteorology, notably Dr. Sestoft, Chief of the Climatological Division, and Dr. Lysgaard, Chief of the Weather Service Division, who has made important contributions to the field of long-range weather forecasting. All forecasters and observers employed by the Danish Meteorological Institute are well trained in their specialties.

D. Climatic data tables

This Subsection contains the various climatic data tables referred to in Subsections A and B. Stations in each table are listed alphabetically for each of the five

discussion regions as described in the introduction to Subsection A. The available data, mostly covering long periods of record, in some cases as recent as 1963, adequately describe the general climatic trends. Also, except over the Faeroe Islands, the data sufficiently reflect the regional variations for most climatic elements. Over the Faeroe Islands, the one climatic station for

which data are available is insufficient to reflect the climatic diversities produced by the rugged terrain.

FIGURE 53, a map of meteorological station locations, with an accompanying list giving latitude, longitude, and elevation of each station, appears at the end of this Section. The annual values in some tables may differ slightly from the sums or means of the monthly values because of the rounding-off of fractions.

FIGURE 23. MEAN CLOUDINESS (%) AT SPECIFIED HOURS

REGION AND STATION	HOURL	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANN	YRS REC
	(LST)														
Jutland Group:															
Ålborg.....	0100	65	68	59	49	51	48	51	45	45	62	66	71	56	9-11
Blåvands Huk.....	0100	69	66	64	56	59	60	68	64	55	69	72	74	65	8-11
Fornæs.....	0100	72	74	65	52	51	52	55	49	49	66	76	78	61	9-11
Karup.....	0100	69	68	61	52	55	52	56	49	50	62	69	71	60	9-11
Skagen.....	0100	68	69	56	50	56	55	59	51	50	65	74	74	60	8-11
Skrydstrup.....	0100	71	69	61	54	54	52	59	50	44	66	68	70	60	7-10
Sjælland Group:															
Copenhagen/Kastrup Airport.....	0100	72	72	60	51	46	49	50	46	45	60	76	76	59	13
Gedser.....	0100	71	69	60	55	46	50	50	49	41	62	69	70	58	8-10
Bornholm:															
Dueodde.....	0100	76	76	58	51	46	48	52	48	39	62	75	76	59	9-11
Faeroe Islands:															
Tórshavn.....	0000	79	80	82	79	81	85	90	85	84	82	82	79	82	8-11
Jutland Group:															
Ålborg.....	0700	66	70	69	61	64	55	61	62	60	69	74	75	65	9-11
Blåvands Huk.....	0700	70	72	75	70	72	70	76	78	72	79	81	78	75	8-11
Fornæs.....	0700	75	78	76	69	70	64	68	71	66	80	80	79	72	9-11
Karup.....	0700	65	72	72	64	66	61	69	64	62	72	71	72	68	9-11
Skagen.....	0700	72	76	72	64	66	58	65	66	66	75	76	76	70	8-11
Skrydstrup.....	0700	70	72	75	68	65	65	69	65	60	75	76	70	69	7-10
Fyn Group:															
Odense/Beldringe Air- port.....	0700	71	75	69	62	62	52	65	66	60	71	85	82	69	2-4
Sjælland Group:															
Copenhagen/Kastrup Airport.....	0700	72	79	69	64	60	55	61	60	59	70	80	76	68	13
Gedser.....	0700	75	78	72	66	68	62	65	69	59	76	79	75	70	8-10
Bornholm:															
Dueodde.....	0700	79	82	71	68	59	55	68	65	60	75	84	82	71	9-11
Faeroe Islands:															
Tórshavn.....	0600	78	80	85	81	82	81	89	86	86	80	75	75	81	8-11
Jutland Group:															
Ålborg.....	1300	70	72	69	61	62	60	62	66	61	71	75	76	68	9-11
Blåvands Huk.....	1300	76	75	74	69	70	69	72	75	68	79	84	82	75	8-11
Fornæs.....	1300	79	81	75	70	70	71	70	79	69	79	81	84	76	9-11
Karup.....	1300	74	71	71	68	68	65	69	71	65	76	78	79	71	9-11
Skagen.....	1300	76	80	71	60	61	58	62	64	65	76	79	81	70	8-11
Skrydstrup.....	1300	76	72	72	71	69	69	70	72	65	81	80	78	72	7-10
Fyn Group:															
Odense/Beldringe Air- port.....	1300	75	75	65	65	60	64	64	70	62	76	81	80	70	2-4
Sjælland Group:															
Copenhagen/Kastrup Airport.....	1300	74	75	65	62	59	58	60	66	59	69	80	79	68	13
Gedser.....	1300	76	79	72	68	62	59	64	66	62	74	82	81	70	8-10
Bornholm:															
Dueodde.....	1300	80	81	68	62	56	52	62	62	58	72	81	84	69	9-11
Faeroe Islands:															
Tórshavn.....	1200	82	82	85	84	81	81	88	88	85	84	81	81	84	8-11

FIGURE 23 (Continued)

REGION AND STATION	HOURL	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANN	YRS REC
	(LST)														
Jutland Group:															
Ålborg.....	1900	68	70	66	56	58	51	56	56	56	66	71	71	62	9-11
Blåvands Huk.....	1900	69	74	75	66	71	65	72	74	70	76	76	76	72	8-11
Fornæs.....	1900	74	75	74	69	68	65	69	71	66	72	75	75	71	9-11
Karup.....	1900	69	71	68	60	59	59	61	61	60	66	72	72	65	9-11
Skagen.....	1900	70	78	69	62	60	56	62	62	66	71	72	75	68	8-11
Skrydstrup.....	1900	72	70	70	64	61	60	62	62	58	72	71	65	66	7-10
Fyn Group:															
Odense/Beldringe Air- port.....	1900	71	69	65	58	55	62	61	68	55	70	80	80	66	2-4
Sjælland Group:															
Copenhagen/Kastrup Airport.....	1900	71	71	61	58	54	54	58	59	52	64	78	75	60	13
Gedser.....	1900	69	75	69	64	60	59	61	66	61	70	75	70	66	8-10
Bornholm:															
Dueodde.....	1900	76	74	66	60	55	51	56	64	56	64	75	79	65	9-11
Faeroe Islands:															
Tórshavn.....	1800	84	82	86	80	81	80	86	85	84	85	81	79	82	8-11

FIGURE 24. MEAN NUMBER OF CLEAR DAYS (\cong 2-EIGHTHS CLOUD COVER) AT SPECIFIED HOURS

REGION AND STATION	HOURL	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANN	YRS REC
	(LST)														
Jutland Group:															
Ålborg.....	0100	10	8	11	14	13	13	13	15	15	9	8	7	136	9-11
Blåvands Huk.....	0100	8	8	10	12	11	8	6	7	10	7	6	6	100	8-11
Fornæs.....	0100	7	7	9	13	12	13	12	14	13	9	5	6	120	9-11
Karup.....	0100	8	7	10	13	12	12	11	13	12	9	7	7	121	9-11
Skagen.....	0100	8	8	13	14	11	11	10	13	13	9	7	6	122	8-11
Skrydstrup.....	0100	8	7	11	13	11	11	10	12	14	8	8	8	120	7-10
Sjælland Group:															
Copenhagen/Kastrup Airport.....	0100	7	7	11	13	14	12	13	15	15	10	5	6	128	13
Gedser.....	0100	8	8	12	12	15	13	13	14	16	10	8	8	137	8-10
Bornholm:															
Dueodde.....	0100	6	6	12	14	16	14	13	14	17	11	6	6	134	9-11
Faeroe Islands:															
Tórshavn.....	0000	4	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	4	32	8-11
Jutland Group:															
Ålborg.....	0700	9	7	8	9	8	10	9	7	9	7	6	6	94	9-11
Blåvands Huk.....	0700	7	6	6	7	5	5	4	2	4	4	4	5	59	8-11
Fornæs.....	0700	6	5	6	8	7	8	7	6	6	4	4	5	71	9-11
Karup.....	0700	10	6	7	8	6	8	6	7	7	5	6	7	83	9-11
Skagen.....	0700	7	5	7	10	8	9	8	7	7	4	5	6	82	8-11
Skrydstrup.....	0700	7	6	5	7	7	6	5	6	7	4	4	6	70	7-10
Fyn Group:															
Odense/Beldringe Air- port.....	0700	5	6	8	8	8	9	6	6	7	6	3	4	75	2-4
Sjælland Group:															
Copenhagen/Kastrup Airport.....	0700	7	5	8	8	10	10	9	9	9	6	4	6	89	13
Gedser.....	0700	7	6	7	8	7	8	8	6	9	5	5	6	81	8-10
Bornholm:															
Dueodde.....	0700	5	3	7	8	9	10	7	6	9	5	3	4	75	9-11
Faeroe Islands:															
Tórshavn.....	0600	3	3	2	2	2	3	1	1	2	3	5	4	32	8-11

FIGURE 24 (Continued)

REGION AND STATION	HOURL	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANN	YRS REC
	(LST)														
Jutland Group:															
Ålborg.....	1300	6	5	7	8	8	8	7	5	7	6	5	5	76	9-11
Blåvands Huk.....	1300	5	4	5	7	6	5	4	2	5	2	2	2	51	8-11
Fornæs.....	1300	5	3	5	7	6	5	6	3	5	3	3	3	54	9-11
Karup.....	1300	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	2	4	3	4	3	52	9-11
Skagen.....	1300	5	3	7	10	9	9	8	6	7	4	4	3	73	8-11
Skrydstrup.....	1300	4	5	5	3	4	4	3	2	4	1	3	4	42	7-10
Fyn Group:															
Odense/Beldringe Air- port.....	1300	4	4	7	5	7	5	5	3	5	3	3	4	54	2-4
Sjælland Group:															
Copenhagen/Kastrup Airport.....	1300	6	5	8	8	9	8	7	5	8	6	3	4	77	13
Gedser.....	1300	5	4	7	7	9	10	7	6	7	5	3	3	73	8-10
Bornholm:															
Dueodde.....	1300	4	3	8	9	10	11	7	7	8	5	3	3	77	9-11
Faeroe Islands:															
Tórshavn.....	1200	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	18	8-11
Jutland Group:															
Ålborg.....	1900	9	7	8	11	10	12	10	9	11	8	7	8	108	9-11
Blåvands Huk.....	1900	8	6	6	7	5	6	4	4	4	5	5	5	64	8-11
Fornæs.....	1900	6	5	6	7	6	7	6	5	7	5	5	6	70	9-11
Karup.....	1900	8	7	8	9	9	9	8	7	9	8	6	7	92	9-11
Skagen.....	1900	8	5	8	9	9	9	7	7	7	6	6	6	88	8-11
Skrydstrup.....	1900	6	6	6	7	6	8	6	5	8	6	6	9	78	7-10
Fyn Group:															
Odense/Beldringe Air- port.....	1900	6	7	9	10	9	6	8	5	10	7	4	5	85	2-4
Sjælland Group:															
Copenhagen/Kastrup Airport.....	1900	8	6	10	10	11	11	9	8	11	9	5	7	103	13
Gedser.....	1900	8	6	7	8	9	9	8	6	8	7	6	8	90	8-10
Bornholm:															
Dueodde.....	1900	6	6	9	10	10	10	10	7	10	10	5	5	97	9-11
Faeroe Islands:															
Tórshavn.....	1800	2	2	1	2	3	3	2	1	2	1	3	3	23	8-11

FIGURE 25. MEAN NUMBER OF CLOUDY DAYS (≥ 6 -EIGHTHS CLOUD COVER) AT SPECIFIED HOURS

REGION AND STATION	HOURL	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANN	YRS REC
	(LST)														
Jutland Group:															
Ålborg.....	0100	19	18	17	13	13	11	13	11	12	17	18	21	182	9-11
Blåvands Huk.....	0100	19	18	19	15	16	15	18	17	13	18	20	21	209	8-11
Fornæs.....	0100	22	20	19	15	14	13	15	13	12	19	21	23	205	9-11
Karup.....	0100	20	17	17	14	14	13	15	12	13	18	19	20	190	9-11
Skagen.....	0100	20	18	16	13	14	13	15	13	13	18	21	22	195	8-11
Skrydstrup.....	0100	21	18	19	15	13	13	15	12	11	19	19	21	196	7-10
Sjælland Group:															
Copenhagen/Kastrup Airport.....	0100	22	19	18	14	12	11	12	12	11	17	22	23	191	13
Gedser.....	0100	22	18	18	15	12	13	13	13	11	18	20	21	193	8-10
Bornholm:															
Dueodde.....	0100	23	21	17	14	12	11	14	13	10	18	21	22	195	9-11
Faeroe Islands:															
Tórshavn.....	0000	22	21	24	21	24	24	28	25	24	24	23	22	282	8-11

FIGURE 25 (Continued)

REGION AND STATION	HOURL	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANN	YRS REC
	(LST)														
Jutland Group:															
Ålborg.....	0700	19	18	20	17	18	12	17	17	16	19	21	22	214	9-11
Blåvands Huk.....	0700	19	18	21	19	20	19	22	22	20	23	23	22	248	8-11
Fornæs.....	0700	22	20	23	20	20	17	19	20	17	23	23	23	247	9-11
Karup.....	0700	18	19	20	17	18	15	20	17	16	20	20	21	221	9-11
Skagen.....	0700	21	20	21	18	19	14	18	18	17	21	21	22	229	8-11
Skrydstrup.....	0700	20	19	22	19	17	17	18	17	15	21	21	20	224	7-10
Fyn Group:															
Odense/Beldringe Air- port.....	0700	20	20	20	18	17	12	19	17	15	20	25	25	228	2-4
Sjælland Group:															
Copenhagen/Kastrup Airport.....	0700	21	21	20	17	16	13	17	16	14	20	23	23	220	13
Gedser.....	0700	22	21	21	18	20	17	18	20	15	22	23	22	239	8-10
Bornholm:															
Dueodde.....	0700	23	22	21	18	15	13	19	17	15	21	24	24	232	9-11
Faeroe Islands:															
Tórshavn.....	0600	21	21	25	23	24	23	28	26	25	22	19	21	279	8-11
Jutland Group:															
Ålborg.....	1300	20	19	19	15	16	15	16	18	15	21	21	22	216	9-11
Blåvands Huk.....	1300	22	19	21	18	19	17	20	20	18	22	24	24	243	8-11
Fornæs.....	1300	24	22	22	20	20	20	20	24	17	23	24	25	259	9-11
Karup.....	1300	21	18	19	17	18	16	17	18	15	21	22	23	225	9-11
Skagen.....	1300	22	21	21	16	16	13	16	15	16	21	22	24	221	8-11
Skrydstrup.....	1300	23	18	21	18	19	19	18	19	15	23	23	23	236	7-10
Fyn Group:															
Odense/Beldringe Air- port.....	1300	21	20	18	16	14	16	16	20	15	21	24	24	226	2-4
Sjælland Group:															
Copenhagen/Kastrup Airport.....	1300	22	20	18	16	14	14	15	17	14	19	23	24	216	13
Gedser.....	1300	22	21	21	19	17	15	17	18	16	21	24	25	237	8-10
Bornholm:															
Dueodde.....	1300	24	22	19	16	14	12	16	15	14	20	23	25	220	9-11
Faeroe Islands:															
Tórshavn.....	1200	25	21	25	24	23	23	26	27	24	25	22	24	289	8-11
Jutland Group:															
Ålborg.....	1900	20	18	18	15	15	12	15	13	14	18	19	20	198	9-11
Blåvands Huk.....	1900	19	19	21	17	19	16	19	21	18	21	21	21	234	8-11
Fornæs.....	1900	22	20	21	20	19	18	19	20	18	20	21	22	239	9-11
Karup.....	1900	20	18	19	15	15	14	16	15	15	18	20	21	205	9-11
Skagen.....	1900	20	20	19	17	16	13	17	16	17	20	19	22	218	8-11
Skrydstrup.....	1900	21	18	19	16	15	15	16	14	14	21	19	18	207	7-10
Fyn Group:															
Odense/Beldringe Air- port.....	1900	21	17	18	15	13	17	16	21	13	21	23	23	217	2-4
Sjælland Group:															
Copenhagen/Kastrup Airport.....	1900	21	19	17	14	12	13	15	14	12	18	22	22	200	13
Gedser.....	1900	20	20	20	17	17	15	16	18	16	21	21	20	219	8-10
Bornholm:															
Dueodde.....	1900	23	19	18	16	14	11	14	17	13	18	22	23	207	9-11
Faeroe Islands:															
Tórshavn.....	1800	25	22	25	23	24	22	26	25	24	24	23	22	284	8-11

FIGURE 26. MEAN NUMBER OF DAYS WITH TOTAL CLOUD COVER ≥ 2 -EIGHTHS AND VISIBILITY $\leq 2\frac{1}{2}$ MILES AT SPECIFIED HOURS

REGION AND STATION	HOOR	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANN	YRS REC
	(LST)														
Jutland Group:															
Ålborg.....	0100	9	7	10	13	13	13	12	13	14	8	7	7	127	9-11
Blåvands Huk.....	0100	8	8	10	12	11	8	6	7	10	7	6	6	98	8-11
Fornæs.....	0100	7	7	9	13	12	13	12	14	13	8	5	6	118	9-11
Karup.....	0100	7	6	9	12	11	11	10	12	11	7	6	6	108	9-11
Skagen.....	0100	8	8	12	13	11	11	10	13	13	9	7	6	120	8-11
Skrydstrup.....	0100	6	6	9	12	10	11	9	11	12	6	6	6	105	7-10
Sjælland Group:															
Copenhagen/Kastrup Airport.....	0100	7	6	10	13	14	12	13	15	14	9	5	5	124	13
Gedser.....	0100	7	8	11	12	15	13	13	14	16	10	8	8	135	8-10
Bornholm:															
Dueodde.....	0100	6	6	12	14	16	14	13	14	17	11	6	6	134	9-11
Faeroe Islands:															
Tórshavn.....	0000	4	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	32	8-11
Jutland Group:															
Ålborg.....	0700	8	6	7	8	8	10	9	7	8	5	5	5	85	9-11
Blåvands Huk.....	0700	7	5	6	7	5	5	4	2	4	3	4	5	56	8-11
Fornæs.....	0700	6	5	6	8	7	8	7	6	6	4	4	5	70	9-11
Karup.....	0700	9	5	5	7	6	8	6	6	6	4	5	6	72	9-11
Skagen.....	0700	7	5	7	9	8	9	8	7	7	4	5	6	80	8-11
Skrydstrup.....	0700	6	5	5	6	7	6	5	4	6	3	3	6	61	7-10
Fyn Group:															
Odense/Beldringe Air- port.....	0700	5	5	6	7	8	9	6	6	5	2	2	4	65	2-4
Sjælland Group:															
Copenhagen/Kastrup Airport.....	0700	7	4	7	8	10	10	8	8	8	6	3	6	84	13
Gedser.....	0700	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	6	9	5	4	6	78	8-10
Bornholm:															
Dueodde.....	0700	5	3	7	8	9	10	7	7	9	5	3	4	75	9-11
Faeroe Islands:															
Tórshavn.....	0600	3	3	2	2	3	2	1	1	2	3	5	4	31	8-11
Jutland Group:															
Ålborg.....	1300	6	5	7	8	8	8	7	5	7	6	5	5	75	9-11
Blåvands Huk.....	1300	5	4	5	7	6	5	4	2	5	2	2	2	50	8-11
Fornæs.....	1300	5	3	5	7	5	5	6	3	5	3	3	3	54	9-11
Karup.....	1300	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	2	4	3	4	3	51	9-11
Skagen.....	1300	5	3	6	10	9	9	8	6	7	4	4	3	72	8-11
Skrydstrup.....	1300	4	5	5	3	4	3	3	2	4	1	3	3	40	7-10
Fyn Group:															
Odense/Beldringe Air- port.....	1300	4	4	7	5	7	5	5	3	5	3	3	4	53	4-6
Sjælland Group:															
Copenhagen/Kastrup Airport.....	1300	6	4	8	8	9	8	7	5	8	6	3	4	75	13
Gedser.....	1300	5	4	6	7	9	9	8	6	7	4	3	3	70	8-10
Bornholm:															
Dueodde.....	1300	4	3	8	9	10	11	7	7	9	5	3	3	77	9-11
Faeroe Islands:															
Tórshavn.....	1200	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	17	8-11

FIGURE 26 (Continued)

REGION AND STATION	HOURL	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANN	YRS REC
	(LST)														
Jutland Group:															
Ålborg.....	1900	8	7	8	11	10	12	10	9	11	8	7	7	105	9-11
Blåvands Huk.....	1900	7	6	6	7	5	6	4	4	4	4	5	5	62	8-11
Fornæs.....	1900	5	5	6	7	6	7	6	5	7	5	5	6	70	9-11
Karup.....	1900	6	6	8	9	9	9	8	7	9	8	5	6	88	9-11
Skagen.....	1900	8	5	7	9	9	9	7	7	7	6	6	6	86	8-11
Skrydstrup.....	1900	4	5	6	7	6	8	6	5	8	5	5	7	72	7-10
Fyn Group:															
Odense/Beldringe Air- port.....	1900	6	6	9	10	9	6	8	5	10	7	4	4	83	3-5
Sjælland Group:															
Copenhagen/Kastrup Airport.....	1900	7	6	10	10	11	11	9	8	11	8	5	6	100	13
Gedser.....	1900	8	5	7	8	9	9	8	6	8	7	6	8	88	8-10
Bornholm:															
Dueodde.....	1900	6	6	8	10	10	11	10	7	10	10	5	5	97	9-11
Faeroe Islands:															
Tórshavn.....	1800	2	2	1	2	3	3	2	1	2	1	3	3	23	8-11

FIGURE 27. MEAN NUMBER OF DAYS WITH THUNDERSTORMS

REGION AND STATION	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANN	YRS REC
Jutland Group:														
Ålborg.....	*	*	*	*	1	1	3	3	1	*	*	*	9	30
Ålykke.....	*	*	*	*	2	2	2	2	1	1	*	*	12	30
Anholt By.....	0	*	*	*	1	1	2	2	1	*	*	0	7	30
Byrum.....	0	*	0	*	1	2	3	2	1	*	*	*	10	39
Fanø Vesterhavsbad.....	*	*	*	*	1	2	2	3	2	1	1	*	12	30
Herning.....	0	*	*	*	1	1	2	2	1	1	*	*	9	30
Løgumkloster.....	0	0	*	1	1	3	2	3	2	1	1	*	12	30
Randers.....	0	*	*	*	1	1	2	2	*	*	*	*	8	30
Skagen.....	*	*	0	*	1	1	1	2	*	*	*	*	6	30
Sønderborg.....	*	*	*	1	2	2	4	3	1	1	*	*	14	30
Thisted.....	*	*	*	*	1	1	2	3	1	2	1	*	11	30
Tvingstrup.....	*	*	*	*	1	1	2	2	1	*	*	0	8	30
Vestervig.....	*	*	*	1	2	2	2	3	2	1	1	1	13	30
Viborg.....	*	*	*	*	1	2	3	3	1	*	*	*	10	30
Fyn Group:														
Hofmangave.....	0	*	*	*	1	1	2	2	1	*	*	0	8	30
Marstal.....	0	*	*	1	1	2	2	3	1	*	*	*	10	30
Odense.....	*	*	*	*	1	2	2	2	1	*	*	*	9	30
Svendborg.....	*	*	*	1	2	3	4	3	1	1	*	*	15	30
Tranebjerg.....	0	*	*	*	1	2	3	2	1	*	*	*	10	30
Sjælland Group:														
Abed.....	*	*	*	1	2	2	4	3	1	1	*	*	14	30
Bogø By.....	*	*	*	*	2	2	3	2	1	*	*	*	10	30
Copenhagen.....	0	0	*	1	1	2	3	3	1	*	*	0	12	40
Døjringe.....	*	0	*	*	1	2	3	3	1	*	*	*	11	30
Fakse.....	0	0	*	*	1	1	2	2	1	*	*	0	8	30
Gjorslev.....	0	0	*	1	2	2	3	3	1	*	*	*	10	30
Nakkehoved.....	*	0	*	*	1	2	3	3	1	*	*	0	10	30
Nykøbing/Falster.....	*	*	*	1	2	3	4	3	1	*	*	*	15	30
Nykøbing/Sjælland.....	0	0	*	*	1	2	2	2	1	*	*	0	9	30
Søndersted.....	*	0	*	1	2	3	3	4	1	1	*	0	14	30
Tystofte.....	*	*	*	1	1	2	3	2	1	*	0	*	10	30
Bornholm:														
Sandvig.....	0	*	*	*	1	1	2	2	1	*	*	0	9	30
Faeroe Islands:														
Tórshavn.....	1	1	*	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	1	1	3	25

* <0.5 day.

FIGURE 28. MEAN NUMBER OF DAYS WITH LOW CLOUD AMOUNT ≥ 2 -EIGHTHS AT SPECIFIED HOURS

REGION AND STATION	HOOR	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANN	YRS REC
	(LST)														
Jutland Group:															
Ålborg.....	0100	12	10	15	17	18	18	18	20	19	13	16	10	180	9-11
Blåvands Huk.....	0100	9	9	11	13	12	10	7	8	12	8	7	6	112	8-11
Fornæs.....	0100	8	8	11	14	16	16	16	17	16	11	7	6	143	9-11
Karup.....	0100	10	9	13	16	16	16	15	17	15	12	10	9	157	9-11
Skagen.....	0100	9	9	14	15	14	14	13	15	15	10	8	7	142	8-11
Skrydstrup.....	0100	8	9	11	14	14	15	13	15	17	9	10	9	143	7-10
Sjælland Group:															
Copenhagen/Kastrup															
Airport.....	0100	9	8	14	16	19	19	18	19	18	13	8	8	168	13
Gedser.....	0100	8	9	13	14	18	16	16	16	18	12	10	9	161	8-10
Bornholm:															
Dueodde.....	0100	6	7	13	14	17	15	15	15	18	12	6	6	144	9-11
Faeroe Islands:															
Tórshavn.....	0000	4	3	3	4	4	4	2	2	2	2	3	4	36	8-11
Jutland Group:															
Ålborg.....	0700	11	9	13	14	15	17	16	15	16	12	10	9	159	9-11
Blåvands Huk.....	0700	8	6	9	9	9	9	6	4	7	5	4	6	81	8-11
Fornæs.....	0700	6	5	9	12	11	13	11	12	12	7	6	6	109	9-11
Karup.....	0700	11	8	11	13	13	14	11	15	13	10	9	9	136	9-11
Skagen.....	0700	8	6	10	13	11	15	12	12	12	7	7	7	119	8-11
Skrydstrup.....	0700	8	8	8	12	12	13	10	12	12	8	6	8	116	7-10
Fyn Group:															
Odense/Beldringe Air- port.....	0700	11	8	12	15	17	19	14	17	18	13	7	7	158	2-4
Sjælland Group:															
Copenhagen/Kastrup															
Airport.....	0700	9	7	12	14	16	17	15	17	16	11	6	8	146	13
Gedser.....	0700	7	8	9	12	12	13	12	11	14	9	7	8	122	8-10
Bornholm:															
Dueodde.....	0700	6	4	9	10	13	14	11	11	13	8	4	4	107	9-11
Faeroe Islands:															
Tórshavn.....	0600	4	3	3	3	3	4	1	2	2	3	5	5	38	8-11
Jutland Group:															
Ålborg.....	1300	12	10	12	13	14	15	13	12	12	11	10	10	144	9-11
Blåvands Huk.....	1300	7	6	10	10	10	9	8	5	8	4	3	4	84	8-11
Fornæs.....	1300	7	6	10	12	11	11	12	7	9	7	6	5	102	9-11
Karup.....	1300	8	9	10	10	10	11	8	6	9	7	9	8	104	9-11
Skagen.....	1300	10	6	12	15	17	16	15	14	12	8	7	6	139	8-11
Skrydstrup.....	1300	7	9	9	8	9	9	8	6	7	4	7	8	90	7-10
Fyn Group:															
Odense/Beldringe Air- port.....	1300	9	8	13	12	13	12	11	9	13	9	7	5	119	2-4
Sjælland Group:															
Copenhagen/Kastrup															
Airport.....	1300	9	8	13	14	17	16	14	13	14	10	7	7	140	13
Gedser.....	1300	7	8	10	12	16	15	13	13	12	9	7	7	129	8-10
Bornholm:															
Dueodde.....	1300	6	5	10	12	15	15	14	11	13	8	5	4	118	9-11
Faeroe Islands:															
Tórshavn.....	1200	3	2	2	2	3	4	2	1	2	2	2	3	28	8-11

FIGURE 28 (Continued)

REGION AND STATION	HOURL	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANN	YRS REC
	(LST)														
Jutland Group:															
Ålborg.....	1900	12	11	15	17	18	18	18	18	18	13	11	11	179	9-11
Blåvands Huk.....	1900	9	7	9	10	10	10	7	7	8	5	5	6	92	8-11
Fornæs.....	1900	6	7	10	12	12	12	13	12	13	8	6	7	118	9-11
Karup.....	1900	10	10	13	15	16	15	14	15	14	12	9	9	152	9-11
Skagen.....	1900	10	7	11	14	16	16	14	15	12	9	8	7	141	8-11
Skrydstrup.....	1900	8	8	11	12	14	15	13	13	14	9	8	11	136	7-10
Fyn Group:															
Odense/Beldringe Airport.....	1900	8	12	16	16	19	18	16	15	21	14	9	6	170	2-4
Sjælland Group:															
Copenhagen/Kastrup Airport.....	1900	10	9	15	16	18	18	17	19	17	13	8	8	168	13
Gedser.....	1900	10	7	11	13	16	15	13	14	14	10	9	9	140	8-10
Bornholm:															
Dueodde.....	1900	7	7	11	14	15	17	15	15	14	11	6	5	136	9-11
Faeroe Islands:															
Tórshavn.....	1800	2	3	2	3	4	4	2	2	3	2	3	3	32	8-11

NOTE Low cloud herein is defined as the lowest cloud layer reported, excluding cirrus type clouds.

FIGURE 29. MEAN NUMBER OF DAYS WITH LOW CLOUD AMOUNT ≥ 6 -EIGHTHS AT SPECIFIED HOURS

REGION AND STATION	HOURL	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANN	YRS REC
	(LST)														
Jutland Group:															
Ålborg.....	0100	15	15	14	10	9	7	7	5	6	11	13	15	126	9-11
Blåvands Huk.....	0100	19	17	18	14	15	14	18	16	12	18	19	21	199	8-11
Fornæs.....	0100	20	19	18	13	11	11	11	11	10	17	20	21	183	9-11
Karup.....	0100	18	15	15	11	9	9	9	8	8	13	15	16	146	9-11
Skagen.....	0100	18	17	15	12	13	10	11	10	10	16	19	20	169	8-11
Skrydstrup.....	0100	20	16	17	14	10	9	11	10	9	16	15	18	164	7-10
Sjælland Group:															
Copenhagen/Kastrup Airport.....	0100	19	17	15	11	8	7	8	7	7	13	17	21	149	13
Gedser.....	0100	21	17	17	13	9	10	11	11	10	17	18	20	172	8-10
Bornholm:															
Dueodde.....	0100	22	20	16	13	12	11	13	12	9	18	20	22	188	9-11
Faeroe Islands:															
Tórshavn.....	0000	22	20	23	21	23	23	28	25	24	23	23	22	277	8-11
Jutland Group:															
Ålborg.....	0700	15	15	14	11	9	6	7	7	8	11	14	16	133	9-11
Blåvands Huk.....	0700	19	18	19	16	16	15	18	18	15	20	22	21	218	8-11
Fornæs.....	0700	22	19	19	16	14	11	13	14	12	19	21	22	201	9-11
Karup.....	0700	16	17	17	12	11	9	12	8	9	13	15	17	155	9-11
Skagen.....	0700	19	19	18	14	14	10	12	11	11	17	19	21	182	8-11
Skrydstrup.....	0700	18	16	18	12	10	9	9	9	9	15	16	17	157	7-10
Fyn Group:															
Odense/Beldringe Airport.....	0700	16	16	13	8	7	4	8	6	6	12	19	20	134	2-4
Sjælland Group:															
Copenhagen/Kastrup Airport.....	0700	19	18	16	12	9	7	9	8	9	15	19	19	158	13
Gedser.....	0700	22	19	19	16	16	13	15	15	12	19	21	21	206	8-10
Bornholm:															
Dueodde.....	0700	22	21	19	16	12	11	15	13	11	19	23	24	204	9-11
Faeroe Islands:															
Tórshavn.....	0600	21	21	24	22	24	21	27	26	24	22	19	20	270	8-11

FIGURE 29 (Continued)

REGION AND STATION	HOURL	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANN	YRS REC
	(LST)														
Jutland Group:															
Ålborg.....	1300	13	14	13	9	6	4	5	6	6	11	13	14	114	9-11
Blåvands Huk.....	1300	20	16	17	14	14	14	17	15	13	19	23	21	203	8-11
Fornæs.....	1300	21	18	17	14	14	13	12	15	12	17	20	22	194	9-11
Karup.....	1300	16	13	14	10	10	6	9	6	6	11	14	15	129	9-11
Skagen.....	1300	17	17	15	11	9	8	10	8	11	15	17	19	157	8-11
Skrydstrup.....	1300	18	13	15	12	9	8	8	8	7	12	13	15	138	7-10
Fyn Group:															
Odense/Beldringe Airport.....	1300	13	14	11	7	4	4	5	5	4	10	13	18	107	2-4
Sjælland Group:															
Copenhagen/Kastrup Airport.....	1300	18	15	13	10	8	6	7	8	7	13	17	19	140	13
Gedser.....	1300	20	19	18	15	11	10	12	13	12	18	21	22	191	8-10
Bornholm:															
Dueodde.....	1300	22	20	17	13	12	9	13	11	11	18	21	22	187	9-11
Faeroe Islands:															
Tórshavn.....	1200	23	20	24	23	22	22	25	25	23	23	21	22	273	8-11
Jutland Group:															
Ålborg.....	1900	16	14	12	7	6	5	5	4	5	11	12	15	111	9-11
Blåvands Huk.....	1900	19	18	18	14	13	13	17	16	14	20	20	21	204	8-11
Fornæs.....	1900	20	18	16	14	11	11	11	11	11	17	20	21	181	9-11
Karup.....	1900	15	15	14	8	8	6	6	6	9	12	15	17	129	9-11
Skagen.....	1900	18	19	15	11	9	8	8	8	10	16	17	21	159	8-11
Skrydstrup.....	1900	19	15	15	9	6	7	7	6	7	16	15	16	137	7-10
Fyn Group:															
Odense/Beldringe Airport.....	1900	16	12	11	7	3	3	3	3	3	13	14	19	106	2-4
Sjælland Group:															
Copenhagen/Kastrup Airport.....	1900	18	15	12	8	7	5	6	5	7	13	18	19	133	13
Gedser.....	1900	19	18	17	14	11	11	12	12	11	18	19	20	181	8-10
Bornholm:															
Dueodde.....	1900	22	19	16	13	10	8	11	10	10	17	21	22	187	9-11
Faeroe Islands:															
Tórshavn.....	1800	24	21	24	21	22	21	25	24	23	23	22	21	272	8-11

NOTE Low cloud herein is defined as the lowest cloud layer reported, excluding cirrus type clouds.

FIGURE 30. PERCENTAGE FREQUENCY OF CEILING* HEIGHT <984 FEET AT SPECIFIED HOURS

REGION AND STATION	HOURL	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANN	YRS REC
	(LST)														
Jutland Group:															
Ålborg.....	0100	24	27	27	17	10	6	8	5	5	15	17	23	15	9-11
Blåvands Huk.....	0100	25	24	23	17	12	10	8	6	3	17	19	22	16	8-11
Fornæs.....	0100	18	20	16	5	4	1	3	3	1	9	10	14	9	9-11
Karup.....	0100	30	33	31	22	14	12	11	8	6	22	27	32	21	9-11
Skagen.....	0100	14	16	16	9	4	3	1	1	1	4	5	8	7	8-11
Skrydstrup.....	0100	33	32	29	26	12	10	10	6	8	23	25	36	21	7-10
Sjælland Group:															
Copenhagen/Kastrup Airport.....	0100	26	29	19	8	5	3	4	3	4	10	23	28	14	13
Gedser.....	0100	11	10	11	9	3	1	1	1	2	5	2	10	6	8-10
Bornholm:															
Dueodde.....	0100	23	28	20	15	9	7	10	8	8	17	14	20	15	9-11
Faeroe Islands:															
Tórshavn.....	0000	53	49	61	46	48	45	56	41	63	52	41	55	51	8-11

FIGURE 30 (Continued)

REGION AND STATION	HOUR	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANN	YRS REC
	(LST)														
Jutland Group:															
Ålborg.....	0700	24	26	27	20	16	11	10	13	12	16	21	23	18	9-11
Blåvands Huk.....	0700	25	23	23	20	10	7	7	7	7	15	19	26	16	8-11
Fornæs.....	0700	20	21	18	12	5	3	2	5	5	14	10	14	11	9-11
Karup.....	0700	32	33	34	25	17	15	19	18	14	24	29	30	24	9-11
Skagen.....	0700	12	14	14	11	6	3	2	2	3	5	4	9	7	8-11
Skrydstrup.....	0700	36	34	37	26	17	16	15	13	14	28	29	35	25	7-10
Fyn Group:															
Odense/Beldringe Air- port.....	0700	24	37	26	19	9	5	7	11	7	16	27	24	18	2-4
Sjælland Group:															
Copenhagen/Kastrup Airport.....	0700	29	34	26	16	9	6	10	8	11	17	27	32	19	13
Gedser.....	0700	12	15	18	37	5	4	3	1	4	9	4	10	10	8-10
Bornholm:															
Dueodde.....	0700	28	31	27	21	12	7	11	7	10	21	18	24	18	9-11
Faeroe Islands:															
Tórshavn.....	0600	48	52	56	48	46	39	53	50	57	50	48	48	50	8-11
Jutland Group:															
Ålborg.....	1300	23	24	21	10	4	2	4	1	7	14	16	26	13	9-11
Blåvands Huk.....	1300	22	23	21	14	9	6	7	4	7	16	14	25	14	8-11
Fornæs.....	1300	20	20	14	7	3	1	2	1	3	10	12	17	9	9-11
Karup.....	1300	33	29	25	12	5	3	7	6	8	19	26	36	17	9-11
Skagen.....	1300	17	15	13	6	2	1	**	2	3	5	7	13	7	8-11
Skrydstrup.....	1300	37	30	30	16	8	9	7	7	7	23	28	35	20	7-10
Fyn Group:															
Odense/Beldringe Air- port.....	1300	25	35	17	24	5	1	2	5	4	12	28	33	16	2-4
Sjælland Group:															
Copenhagen/Kastrup Airport.....	1300	28	28	18	7	3	5	2	2	4	12	25	34	14	13
Gedser.....	1300	15	17	14	9	2	1	2	1	3	5	5	13	7	8-10
Bornholm:															
Dueodde.....	1300	28	30	26	16	7	6	8	5	9	16	17	28	17	9-11
Faeroe Islands:															
Tórshavn.....	1200	45	44	46	42	38	41	51	44	49	42	42	40	44	8-11
Jutland Group:															
Ålborg.....	1900	25	23	23	10	4	3	3	3	6	12	18	22	13	9-11
Blåvands Huk.....	1900	21	26	23	13	10	7	5	5	5	15	18	23	14	8-11
Fornæs.....	1900	16	17	13	5	1	2	2	1	3	8	12	12	8	9-11
Karup.....	1900	29	33	25	11	7	5	7	5	7	19	26	33	17	9-11
Skagen.....	1900	17	14	12	6	4	2	1	1	1	3	5	11	6	8-11
Skrydstrup.....	1900	33	31	26	16	7	6	7	6	5	23	27	34	18	7-10
Fyn Group:															
Odense/Beldringe Air- port.....	1900	31	32	23	12	3	1	2	4	3	7	16	31	14	2-4
Sjælland Group:															
Copenhagen/Kastrup Airport.....	1900	24	23	16	5	3	2	2	2	4	11	19	26	11	13
Gedser.....	1900	11	12	12	7	3	1	1	**	1	5	3	9	5	8-10
Bornholm:															
Dueodde.....	1900	28	30	19	15	8	5	5	6	9	16	10	24	15	9-11
Faeroe Islands:															
Tórshavn.....	1800	49	45	50	37	35	38	50	43	50	43	46	47	41	8-11

* Ceiling herein is defined as \geq 5-eighths cloud cover.

** < 0.5%.

FIGURE 31. PERCENTAGE FREQUENCY OF CEILING* HEIGHT <3,281 FEET AT SPECIFIED HOURS

REGION AND STATION	HOUR	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANN	YRS REC
	(LST)														
Jutland Group:															
Ålborg.....	0100	46	52	38	28	20	17	20	17	15	34	40	48	31	9-11
Blåvands Huk.....	0100	61	60	55	41	43	45	54	48	35	57	63	66	52	8-11
Fornæs.....	0100	65	67	52	42	31	28	30	35	33	56	67	70	48	9-11
Karup.....	0100	57	52	47	35	29	27	33	25	23	40	51	54	39	9-11
Skagen.....	0100	56	59	44	35	30	28	27	30	28	48	60	64	42	8-11
Skrydstrup.....	0100	61	53	51	42	28	29	32	26	25	49	49	57	42	7-10
Sjælland Group:															
Copenhagen/Kastrup															
Airport.....	0100	56	55	42	24	14	11	14	13	14	31	53	60	32	13
Gedser.....	0100	56	48	37	30	21	21	25	22	19	40	44	48	34	8-10
Bornholm:															
Dueodde.....	0100	68	69	49	37	28	24	29	33	27	49	64	68	45	9-11
Faeroe Islands:															
Tórshavn.....	0000	78	77	81	75	78	79	90	83	81	81	80	77	80	8-11
Jutland Group:															
Ålborg.....	0700	47	51	44	33	28	20	23	24	21	38	45	52	36	9-11
Blåvands Huk.....	0700	63	63	62	55	51	52	63	61	51	66	73	68	61	8-11
Fornæs.....	0700	68	68	57	48	40	32	40	43	38	60	68	70	53	9-11
Karup.....	0700	52	61	51	39	33	31	39	29	26	45	56	57	43	9-11
Skagen.....	0700	61	65	53	40	37	28	32	35	34	54	60	66	47	8-11
Skrydstrup.....	0700	57	57	59	38	33	31	33	29	29	52	55	56	44	7-10
Fyn Group:															
Odense/Beldringe															
Airport.....	0700	48	62	50	36	28	18	33	25	20	29	61	61	39	2-4
Sjælland Group:															
Copenhagen/Kastrup															
Airport.....	0700	54	59	45	34	23	22	24	20	25	39	59	58	39	13
Gedser.....	0700	62	56	51	40	35	33	33	30	26	50	39	34	41	8-10
Bornholm:															
Dueodde.....	0700	71	75	55	43	29	27	34	34	31	55	74	74	50	9-11
Faeroe Islands:															
Tórshavn.....	0600	74	78	85	80	81	78	89	86	84	78	73	71	80	8-11
Jutland Group:															
Ålborg.....	1300	42	48	44	32	27	23	28	26	26	36	45	49	38	9-11
Blåvands Huk.....	1300	64	61	57	46	48	49	58	54	49	66	76	72	58	8-11
Fornæs.....	1300	67	65	52	45	42	40	42	51	47	59	65	72	54	9-11
Karup.....	1300	54	50	48	43	40	32	42	42	34	47	49	52	44	9-11
Skagen.....	1300	53	61	45	35	24	22	25	26	35	50	55	63	41	8-11
Skrydstrup.....	1300	57	48	51	50	42	41	43	44	34	48	52	54	47	7-10
Fyn Group:															
Odense/Beldringe															
Airport.....	1300	52	61	45	33	21	25	32	34	27	40	52	66	41	2-4
Sjælland Group:															
Copenhagen/Kastrup															
Airport.....	1300	55	54	39	29	20	17	21	20	24	39	55	58	36	13
Gedser.....	1300	56	57	50	43	24	27	30	31	32	48	59	57	43	8-10
Bornholm:															
Dueodde.....	1300	69	70	50	39	29	22	31	35	34	55	69	70	48	9-11
Faeroe Islands:															
Tórshavn.....	1200	77	80	81	84	79	79	86	87	83	81	80	78	81	8-11

FIGURE 31 (Continued)

REGION AND STATION	HOURL	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANN	YRS REC
	(LST)														
Jutland Group:															
Ålborg.....	1900	50	48	37	24	17	19	19	17	16	34	38	44	30	9-11
Blåvands Huk.....	1900	60	60	56	46	44	43	55	59	47	63	63	69	55	8-11
Fornæs.....	1900	65	61	46	40	33	34	36	38	37	54	65	67	48	9-11
Karup.....	1900	51	52	44	28	24	22	26	21	25	36	49	56	36	9-11
Skagen.....	1900	55	60	42	29	24	22	24	23	32	48	57	65	40	8-11
Skrydstrup.....	1900	60	53	49	33	26	25	27	25	25	55	52	51	40	7-10
Fyn Group:															
Odense/Beldringe Airport.....	1900	59	48	38	31	14	14	20	18	14	38	48	63	34	2-4
Sjælland Group:															
Copenhagen/Kastrup Airport.....	1900	54	49	32	19	14	10	12	9	15	32	53	56	30	13
Gedser.....	1900	54	52	42	32	25	19	28	23	25	42	49	52	37	8-10
Bornholm:															
Dueodde.....	1900	70	65	47	34	23	14	21	23	28	49	65	69	42	9-11
Faeroe Islands:															
Tórshavn.....	1800	83	81	81	77	78	75	86	83	84	83	79	77	81	8-11

* Ceiling herein is defined as \geq 5-eighths cloud cover.

FIGURE 32. PERCENTAGE FREQUENCY OF VISIBILITY $< \frac{5}{8}$ MILE AT SPECIFIED HOURS

REGION AND STATION	HOURL	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANN	YRS REC
	(LST)														
Jutland Group:															
Ålborg.....	0100	8	10	11	5	2	2	1	3	1	4	5	5	5	9-11
Blåvands Huk.....	0100	6	5	12	6	3	1	*	1	1	4	5	7	4	8-11
Fornæs.....	0100	8	7	9	4	2	*	0	0	*	*	3	5	3	9-11
Karup.....	0100	14	12	13	9	3	2	3	2	3	11	10	8	8	9-11
Skagen.....	0100	6	7	10	7	2	1	1	*	1	2	2	3	4	8-11
Skrydstrup.....	0100	12	7	13	10	4	3	1	3	6	11	11	12	8	7-10
Sjælland Group:															
Copenhagen/Kastrup Airport.....	0100	4	6	6	2	1	1	0	1	2	4	2	4	3	13
Gedser.....	0100	8	7	9	7	2	1	*	1	2	3	2	5	4	8-10
Bornholm:															
Dueodde.....	0100	5	9	8	8	6	4	2	1	1	5	1	3	4	9-11
Faeroe Islands:															
Tórshavn.....	0000	2	2	2	2	5	7	8	5	9	2	2	*	4	8-11
Jutland Group:															
Ålborg.....	0700	9	13	11	8	2	*	2	4	7	8	5	6	6	9-11
Blåvands Huk.....	0700	9	10	18	11	3	1	1	2	3	6	7	5	6	8-11
Fornæs.....	0700	8	7	11	5	3	1	*	2	2	4	2	3	4	9-11
Karup.....	0700	12	15	17	13	4	1	6	7	8	13	8	6	9	9-11
Skagen.....	0700	6	8	10	7	4	3	1	2	1	2	1	3	4	8-11
Skrydstrup.....	0700	12	14	19	12	5	2	1	6	9	13	12	11	10	7-10
Fyn Group:															
Odense/Beldringe Airport.....	0700	4	8	7	5	0	1	0	0	12	21	2	2	5	2-4
Sjælland Group:															
Copenhagen/Kastrup Airport.....	0700	4	9	9	5	2	*	0	1	3	7	4	4	4	13
Gedser.....	0700	10	12	17	7	3	3	1	2	2	6	3	3	6	8-10
Bornholm:															
Dueodde.....	0700	6	10	13	9	7	2	1	1	2	6	1	2	5	9-11
Faeroe Islands:															
Tórshavn.....	0600	2	2	3	3	7	7	6	6	10	2	3	2	4	8-11

FIGURE 32 (Continued)

REGION AND STATION	HOOR	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANN	YRS REC
	(LST)														
Jutland Group:															
Ålborg.....	1300	9	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	3	4	2	9-11
Blåvands Huk.....	1300	7	11	8	5	2	1	0	0	0	3	3	6	4	8-11
Fornæs.....	1300	6	6	7	3	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	3	9-11
Karup.....	1300	11	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	*	1	4	7	3	9-11
Skagen.....	1300	8	9	8	4	2	0	0	1	1	1	2	7	4	8-11
Skrydstrup.....	1300	13	6	8	1	*	0	0	0	0	3	5	13	4	7-10
Fyn Group:															
Odense/Beldringe Airport.....	1300	3	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	2-4
Sjælland Group:															
Copenhagen/Kastrup Airport.....	1300	5	6	2	1	0	0	0	*	0	*	1	3	2	13
Gedser.....	1300	12	10	10	5	2	*	0	*	1	3	1	6	4	8-10
Bornholm:															
Dueodde.....	1300	4	9	8	5	2	2	1	0	1	4	1	4	3	9-11
Faeroe Islands:															
Tórshavn.....	1200	2	1	4	1	4	7	5	5	10	2	1	1	4	8-11
Jutland Group:															
Ålborg.....	1900	10	5	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	2	9-11
Blåvands Huk.....	1900	7	6	10	5	3	*	0	*	0	2	4	6	4	8-11
Fornæs.....	1900	5	8	7	3	*	0	0	0	*	1	1	4	2	9-11
Karup.....	1900	11	8	8	1	*	*	0	0	*	2	4	6	3	9-11
Skagen.....	1900	8	7	9	4	2	1	*	1	0	*	1	4	3	8-11
Skrydstrup.....	1900	14	6	11	3	0	0	0	0	*	7	8	12	5	7-10
Fyn Group:															
Odense/Beldringe Airport.....	1900	6	6	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	2	2-4
Sjælland Group:															
Copenhagen/Kastrup Airport.....	1900	5	5	4	*	*	0	0	0	*	1	1	4	2	13
Gedser.....	1900	8	9	8	4	2	*	1	0	*	3	1	5	3	8-10
Bornholm:															
Dueodde.....	1900	6	11	8	6	4	2	1	*	0	2	1	3	4	9-11
Faeroe Islands:															
Tórshavn.....	1800	2	2	2	1	3	7	6	7	8	2	1	*	3	8-11

* <0.5%.

FIGURE 33. PERCENTAGE FREQUENCY OF VISIBILITY <2½ MILES AT SPECIFIED HOURS

REGION AND STATION	HOOR	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANN	YRS REC
	(LST)														
Jutland Group:															
Ålborg.....	0100	19	26	26	11	6	4	4	5	6	14	13	16	13	9-11
Blåvands Huk.....	0100	16	14	17	10	6	2	1	1	3	8	11	13	9	8-11
Fornæs.....	0100	17	18	19	5	3	2	1	0	1	4	6	11	7	9-11
Karup.....	0100	28	32	32	19	9	9	7	9	12	24	27	25	19	9-11
Skagen.....	0100	14	17	19	12	6	4	2	2	3	7	6	10	9	8-11
Skrydstrup.....	0100	27	33	29	20	10	8	6	7	12	23	22	30	19	7-10
Sjælland Group:															
Copenhagen/Kastrup Airport.....	0100	12	20	17	5	4	1	1	1	5	8	9	13	8	13
Gedser.....	0100	17	18	16	9	4	2	*	1	3	9	6	13	8	8-10
Bornholm:															
Dueodde.....	0100	12	17	14	10	6	6	5	1	4	8	3	7	8	9-11
Faeroe Islands:															
Tórshavn.....	0000	18	14	22	18	18	20	25	19	28	19	12	11	19	8-11

FIGURE 33 (Continued)

REGION AND STATION	HOUR	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANN	YRS REC
	(LST)														
Jutland Group:															
Ålborg.....	0700	23	29	28	14	6	5	4	11	16	20	15	17	16	9-11
Blåvands Huk.....	0700	17	17	26	17	8	3	3	4	10	13	12	12	12	8-11
Fornæs.....	0700	17	18	16	11	6	2	2	4	5	8	6	11	9	9-11
Karup.....	0700	27	33	38	25	13	6	11	18	24	32	28	26	23	9-11
Skagen.....	0700	16	16	22	13	10	7	4	7	6	10	7	10	11	8-11
Skrydstrup.....	0700	27	35	39	26	11	6	7	15	24	33	26	28	23	7-10
Fyn Group:															
Odense/Beldringe Air- port.....	0700	23	27	29	13	6	4	6	16	22	32	21	18	18	2-4
Sjælland Group:															
Copenhagen/Kastrup Airport.....	0700	16	25	21	14	6	2	3	5	13	17	11	14	12	13
Gedser.....	0700	16	23	29	27	8	7	5	7	10	15	9	12	14	8-10
Bornholm:															
Dueodde.....	0700	11	19	18	15	9	6	3	3	5	12	4	6	9	9-11
Faeroe Islands:															
Tórshavn.....	0600	14	12	22	14	16	17	18	14	22	18	14	10	16	8-11
Jutland Group:															
Ålborg.....	1300	20	18	16	4	1	*	*	*	2	7	12	17	8	9-11
Blåvands Huk.....	1300	19	21	20	10	4	3	1	*	3	10	12	18	10	8-11
Fornæs.....	1300	17	14	13	7	3	*	*	1	1	5	7	13	7	9-11
Karup.....	1300	28	26	18	4	2	2	3	2	5	12	19	28	12	9-11
Skagen.....	1300	19	21	19	10	6	2	4	3	5	6	12	16	10	8-11
Skrydstrup.....	1300	29	28	20	7	3	3	2	4	5	15	22	35	14	7-10
Fyn Group:															
Odense/Beldringe Air- port.....	1300	25	29	11	4	0	0	1	0	4	4	22	16	10	2-4
Sjælland Group:															
Copenhagen/Kastrup Airport.....	1300	20	19	13	3	2	*	1	1	1	6	9	16	8	13
Gedser.....	1300	24	25	28	17	6	6	4	4	7	21	19	25	16	8-10
Bornholm:															
Dueodde.....	1300	13	20	17	10	5	4	2	1	1	9	5	8	8	9-11
Faeroe Islands:															
Tórshavn.....	1200	14	12	19	11	13	18	18	14	24	12	12	8	15	8-11
Jutland Group:															
Ålborg.....	1900	18	17	18	7	1	1	1	1	4	9	15	15	9	9-11
Blåvands Huk.....	1900	15	18	22	11	4	3	3	2	3	9	12	16	10	8-11
Fornæs.....	1900	13	16	13	8	2	1	0	1	2	3	5	10	6	9-11
Karup.....	1900	28	32	22	6	3	3	2	3	7	19	26	31	15	9-11
Skagen.....	1900	15	18	18	11	6	3	2	4	5	6	6	13	9	8-11
Skrydstrup.....	1900	34	33	27	10	3	2	1	1	5	19	29	33	16	7-10
Fyn Group:															
Odense/Beldringe Air- port.....	1900	21	22	18	5	2	1	1	3	5	8	12	24	10	2-4
Sjælland Group:															
Copenhagen/Kastrup Airport.....	1900	13	15	14	4	1	1	1	1	2	7	6	13	7	13
Gedser.....	1900	19	24	22	10	5	2	2	2	3	11	6	12	10	8-10
Bornholm:															
Dueodde.....	1900	13	18	14	9	5	3	3	1	2	7	4	5	7	9-11
Faeroe Islands:															
Tórshavn.....	1800	19	12	23	12	13	16	17	16	22	16	17	13	16	8-11

* <0.5%.

FIGURE 34. PERCENTAGE FREQUENCY OF VISIBILITY <6 MILES AT SPECIFIED HOURS

REGION AND STATION	HOURL	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANN	YRS REC
	(LST)														
Jutland Group:															
Ålborg	0100	44	53	48	29	24	22	22	26	25	39	47	49	36	9-11
Blåvands Huk	0100	33	38	34	20	13	9	7	6	8	21	27	32	21	8-11
Fornæs	0100	29	37	32	13	8	5	4	4	6	16	16	26	16	9-11
Karup	0100	52	55	58	38	28	28	28	33	36	55	56	54	43	9-11
Skagen	0100	30	35	36	25	13	15	10	11	12	20	25	28	22	8-11
Skrydstrup	0100	60	63	60	41	27	38	33	30	37	52	52	57	46	7-10
Sjælland Group:															
Copenhagen/Kastrup															
Airport	0100	34	42	30	12	9	6	6	10	16	25	31	36	21	13
Gedser	0100	38	42	39	21	10	9	5	9	14	30	28	38	24	8-10
Bornholm:															
Dueodde	0100	22	32	25	16	11	10	12	8	8	20	14	22	17	9-11
Faeroe Islands:															
Tórshavn	0000	32	43	53	41	36	38	41	38	47	44	41	45	42	8-11
Jutland Group:															
Ålborg	0700	44	61	54	42	30	27	25	35	38	45	43	48	41	9-11
Blåvands Huk	0700	33	39	39	29	17	8	8	10	18	28	27	28	24	8-11
Fornæs	0700	34	35	32	19	14	10	7	10	14	20	17	21	19	9-11
Karup	0700	52	61	61	40	26	25	25	40	42	58	56	51	43	9-11
Skagen	0700	34	38	41	29	23	18	14	18	18	25	21	31	26	8-11
Skrydstrup	0700	58	66	74	53	35	32	25	44	49	57	59	53	50	7-10
Fyn Group:															
Odense/Beldringe															
Airport	0700	38	53	53	32	23	23	25	34	42	58	59	48	41	2-4
Sjælland Group:															
Copenhagen/Kastrup															
Airport	0700	40	49	46	39	20	15	19	26	33	41	35	38	33	13
Gedser	0700	38	44	48	37	21	17	17	19	19	35	32	56	32	8-10
Bornholm:															
Dueodde	0700	21	33	35	21	16	12	10	10	12	25	20	19	20	9-11
Faeroe Islands:															
Tórshavn	0600	42	43	50	35	33	30	35	31	46	40	43	41	39	8-11
Jutland Group:															
Ålborg	1300	47	53	41	21	9	6	9	9	20	30	43	49	28	9-11
Blåvands Huk	1300	33	37	33	20	10	5	5	3	13	24	28	33	20	8-11
Fornæs	1300	35	36	29	19	11	6	3	6	10	19	22	28	19	9-11
Karup	1300	49	49	37	19	9	8	8	9	17	29	41	49	27	9-11
Skagen	1300	33	41	40	25	18	14	13	13	17	23	25	36	25	8-11
Skrydstrup	1300	52	62	56	27	14	14	14	16	18	42	51	60	36	7-10
Fyn Group:															
Odense/Beldringe															
Airport	1300	42	58	34	13	10	6	7	12	13	26	56	56	28	2-4
Sjælland Group:															
Copenhagen/Kastrup															
Airport	1300	43	47	31	18	9	5	7	10	14	27	35	46	24	13
Gedser	1300	46	55	55	31	23	22	14	20	21	37	41	46	34	8-10
Bornholm:															
Dueodde	1300	27	35	31	19	9	8	8	7	10	21	20	24	18	9-11
Faeroe Islands:															
Tórshavn	1200	32	31	41	29	25	30	37	28	41	31	34	31	33	8-11

FIGURE 34 (Continued)

REGION AND STATION	HOUR	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANN	YRS REC
	(LST)														
Jutland Group:															
Ålborg.....	1900	49	54	50	24	11	10	10	13	26	40	48	46	32	9-11
Blåvands Huk.....	1900	32	37	35	19	12	8	8	6	13	23	27	32	21	8-11
Fornæs.....	1900	27	34	31	18	8	5	2	5	10	18	19	22	17	9-11
Karup.....	1900	56	57	46	19	13	8	10	9	24	43	53	58	33	9-11
Skagen.....	1900	33	38	40	27	18	14	11	10	16	18	26	31	24	8-11
Skrydstrup.....	1900	63	67	61	30	14	12	9	18	28	52	55	58	39	7-10
Fyn Group:															
Odense/Beldringe Airport.....	1900	36	51	44	19	10	3	9	13	19	39	56	52	29	2-4
Sjælland Group:															
Copenhagen/Kastrup Airport.....	1900	35	44	33	18	8	5	5	9	16	29	30	38	23	13
Gedser.....	1900	38	48	44	26	16	13	11	12	18	30	30	35	27	8-10
Bornholm:															
Dueodde.....	1900	23	30	29	17	9	8	6	7	9	19	13	19	16	9-11
Faeroe Islands:															
Tórshavn.....	1800	42	36	42	28	25	29	32	29	38	37	40	43	35	8-11

FIGURE 35. MEAN NUMBER OF DAYS WITH FOG (VISIBILITY \leq 6 MILES) AT SPECIFIED HOURS

REGION AND STATION	HOUR	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANN	YRS REC
	(LST)														
Jutland Group:															
Ålborg.....	0100	4	5	6	3	2	2	2	2	3	4	3	4	39	9-11
Blåvands Huk.....	0100	2	2	4	2	2	1	1	*	1	1	2	3	21	8-11
Fornæs.....	0100	3	3	5	2	1	*	0	*	1	1	2	3	21	9-11
Karup.....	0100	6	6	7	5	3	4	3	4	5	7	8	5	61	9-11
Skagen.....	0100	2	3	4	3	2	1	1	*	1	1	1	2	21	8-11
Skrydstrup.....	0100	5	5	6	5	3	4	2	3	5	7	6	6	57	7-10
Sjælland Group:															
Copenhagen/Kastrup Airport.....	0100	2	3	3	1	1	1	*	1	2	2	2	2	20	13
Gedser.....	0100	3	3	3	2	1	*	0	*	1	2	2	3	20	8-10
Bornholm:															
Dueodde.....	0100	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	*	1	2	1	1	20	9-11
Faeroe Islands:															
Tórshavn.....	0000	*	*	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	*	0	12	8-11
Jutland Group:															
Ålborg.....	0700	4	4	6	4	2	1	2	4	5	6	4	3	45	9-11
Blåvands Huk.....	0700	3	3	6	4	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	2	29	8-11
Fornæs.....	0700	3	3	5	3	2	1	1	2	2	3	2	3	27	9-11
Karup.....	0700	5	7	8	5	2	2	2	4	7	8	6	5	61	9-11
Skagen.....	0700	4	4	5	3	3	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	28	8-11
Skrydstrup.....	0700	5	6	11	7	3	2	2	5	6	9	6	5	65	7-10
Fyn Group:															
Odense/Beldringe Airport.....	0700	3	5	7	3	3	4	3	5	8	11	7	2	60	2-4
Sjælland Group:															
Copenhagen/Kastrup Airport.....	0700	2	4	4	2	1	1	*	2	3	4	3	2	28	13
Gedser.....	0700	3	4	7	3	2	2	1	1	3	4	3	3	33	8-10
Bornholm:															
Dueodde.....	0700	2	3	4	4	3	2	*	1	1	3	*	1	24	9-11
Faeroe Islands:															
Tórshavn.....	0600	*	*	1	1	2	3	2	2	3	1	*	*	15	8-11

THORSHAVN, FAEROE ISLANDS

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Absolute Maximum (°F)	58 52	54 47	56 42	57 45	66	68	70	68 55	68	64	59	54
Mean Maximum	42 41	41 41	42	43	49	53	56	55 56	53	43 45	41	42
Mean Minimum	33 34	33 35	33 36	34 37	39	44	47	47	46	40 42	36 38	34 36
Absolute Minimum	8 14	12	10 18	10 22	25	30	36	34 36	30	22	15	12
Mean Precipitation (inches)	6.6	5.0	5.3	4.6	3.0	2.7	3.6	3.7	5.7	6.9	6.8	7.0

Mean Number of Days With:

Precipitation (any form)	26	22	24	22	18	16	19	19	21	26	25	26
Snow	8	8	9	5	2	*	0	0	*	2	4	7
Winds > 28K	8	7	4	3	1	1	1	1	2	5	6	7
Fog	*	*	1	1	2	3	2	2	3	1	*	*
Thunderstorms	1	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1	1

* = Less than 0.5 Day

Σ TAC 1966-1976
 JAW DEC

FIGURE 35 (Continued)

REGION AND STATION	HOUR	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANN	YRS REC
	(LST)														
Jutland Group:															
Ålborg.....	1300	4	3	3	1	*	0	*	0	1	1	4	3	19	9-11
Blåvands Huk.....	1300	3	4	5	2	1	*	*	*	1	2	2	4	24	8-11
Fornæs.....	1300	4	2	3	2	1	*	*	*	*	2	2	3	20	9-11
Karup.....	1300	5	4	3	1	*	0	*	*	1	1	4	4	23	9-11
Skagen.....	1300	2	3	4	2	1	*	*	*	1	1	2	3	20	8-11
Skrydstrup.....	1300	5	4	5	1	*	*	0	*	1	3	5	7	29	7-10
Fyn Group:															
Odense/Beldringe Airport.....	1300	4	4	4	1	*	*	0	1	1	1	5	4	25	4-6
Sjælland Group:															
Copenhagen/Kastrup Airport.....	1300	2	3	2	*	*	0	0	0	*	1	2	3	14	13
Gedser.....	1300	4	5	6	3	3	2	1	1	1	4	4	5	40	8-10
Bornholm:															
Dueodde.....	1300	2	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	*	2	1	1	18	9-11
Faeroe Islands:															
Tórshavn.....	1200	*	*	1	*	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	*	13	8-11
Jutland Group:															
Ålborg.....	1900	4	3	3	1	*	0	0	*	1	2	4	3	22	9-11
Blåvands Huk.....	1900	3	3	4	2	1	1	*	1	1	2	2	3	22	8-11
Fornæs.....	1900	3	3	4	2	1	*	0	*	1	2	1	2	19	9-11
Karup.....	1900	7	5	4	1	1	*	*	*	1	4	6	5	34	9-11
Skagen.....	1900	3	3	4	2	1	*	0	*	1	1	1	1	19	8-11
Skrydstrup.....	1900	6	6	6	1	1	*	0	*	1	5	6	7	40	7-10
Fyn Group:															
Odense/Beldringe Airport.....	1900	2	5	6	1	1	0	1	2	4	5	6	7	37	3-5
Sjælland Group:															
Copenhagen/Kastrup Airport.....	1900	2	3	3	1	*	*	0	0	1	2	1	2	14	13
Gedser.....	1900	3	4	4	2	1	*	*	*	1	3	2	3	23	8-10
Bornholm:															
Dueodde.....	1900	2	2	3	2	2	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	16	9-11
Faeroe Islands:															
Tórshavn.....	1800	*	*	2	*	1	2	2	2	2	1	*	0	13	8-11

* < 0.5 day.

FIGURE 36. PERCENTAGE FREQUENCY OF SPECIFIED CEILING* AND VISIBILITY COMBINATIONS AT SPECIFIED HOURS

REGION AND STATION	HOUR	COMBINATION**	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANN	YRS REC
	(LST)															
Jutland Group:																
Ålborg.....	0100	A	71	65	67	80	88	90	89	91	90	77	76	72	80	9-11
		B	20	24	25	13	8	6	5	5	3	12	17	15	13	9-11
Blåvands Huk....	0100	A	78	73	75	82	88	90	91	94	94	81	80	75	83	8-11
		B	18	16	21	13	7	4	3	4	3	11	13	15	11	8-11
Fornæs.....	0100	A	77	73	77	94	95	98	97	97	98	90	88	82	89	9-11
		B	13	12	12	4	2	1	0	0	1	1	5	8	5	9-11
Karup.....	0100	A	62	58	58	73	85	83	85	86	86	66	62	61	72	9-11
		B	26	29	28	19	12	9	8	6	7	20	24	25	18	9-11
Skagen.....	0100	A	82	79	80	87	94	94	98	97	96	93	92	87	82	8-11
		B	10	12	15	8	4	2	1	1	2	3	3	6	6	8-11
Skrydstrup.....	0100	A	61	58	61	67	83	86	87	87	83	65	65	55	72	7-10
		B	31	28	27	25	12	8	8	7	12	25	23	34	20	7-10
Sjælland Group:																
Copenhagen/Kastrup Airport...	0100	A	71	67	75	90	93	97	96	96	93	85	75	69	84	13
		B	21	23	17	5	4	2	2	2	3	9	15	21	10	13
Gedser.....	0100	A	81	80	83	90	96	98	99	99	97	90	93	85	91	8-10
		B	11	11	11	8	2	1	1	1	2	5	3	7	5	8-10
Bornholm:																
Dueodde.....	0100	A	77	71	78	84	91	93	90	92	91	82	86	79	85	9-11
		B	11	17	14	10	7	5	5	1	5	9	5	7	8	9-11
Faeroe Islands:																
Tórshavn.....	0000	A	46	51	38	54	52	54	44	49	38	48	49	43	47	8-11
		B	15	15	22	20	20	27	32	22	30	21	12	12	21	8-11
Jutland Group:																
Ålborg.....	0700	A	70	66	64	76	83	87	88	83	79	75	74	73	77	9-11
		B	21	24	28	18	9	7	7	8	15	18	19	21	16	9-11
Blåvands Huk....	0700	A	73	74	69	77	88	92	92	92	88	81	79	72	74	8-11
		B	18	18	25	17	8	3	4	5	6	13	13	16	12	8-11
Fornæs.....	0700	A	75	73	77	85	92	96	98	94	93	85	87	82	87	9-11
		B	13	12	13	8	3	1	1	4	3	5	3	7	6	9-11
Karup.....	0700	A	61	57	54	68	79	84	77	74	73	61	60	63	68	9-11
		B	29	30	36	24	15	10	13	17	18	26	28	23	24	9-11
Skagen.....	0700	A	81	79	76	85	90	92	97	93	93	89	91	85	88	8-11
		B	10	11	15	10	7	4	2	3	3	3	2	6	6	8-11
Skrydstrup.....	0700	A	59	57	53	66	80	82	83	77	73	58	64	58	68	7-10
		B	31	30	34	27	12	9	10	17	21	33	28	32	24	7-10
Fyn Group:																
Odense/Beldringe Airport.....	0700	A	69	58	62	75	90	94	90	76	77	62	64	67	74	2-4
		B	14	25	20	15	4	4	3	7	20	31	18	11	14	2-4
Sjælland Group:																
Copenhagen/Kastrup Airport...	0700	A	67	61	67	79	88	93	89	88	83	75	69	65	77	13
		B	23	27	23	15	7	4	7	5	10	16	20	22	15	13
Gedser.....	0700	A	83	75	69	85	90	92	95	93	89	83	90	85	86	8-10
		B	12	17	20	9	5	5	3	2	6	11	5	7	9	8-10
Bornholm:																
Dueodde.....	0700	A	71	65	71	77	88	90	89	92	88	77	81	75	80	9-11
		B	14	18	20	15	9	5	4	3	4	12	5	5	10	9-11
Faeroe Islands:																
Tórshavn.....	0600	A	51	47	42	52	54	60	47	49	43	50	52	52	50	8-11
		B	10	12	22	18	19	25	27	22	29	20	13	9	19	8-11

FIGURE 36 (Continued)

REGION AND STATION	HOOR	COM-BINA-TION**	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANN	YRS REC
	(Lst)															
Jutland Group:																
Ålborg.....	1300	A	72	70	76	90	95	98	96	98	93	84	79	71	85	9-11
		B	22	20	19	7	2	1	2	***	3	8	14	21	10	9-11
Blåvands Huk....	1300	A	74	73	74	85	91	93	94	96	92	82	83	72	84	8-11
		B	17	18	18	10	6	3	2	2	3	10	9	15	9	8-11
Fornæs.....	1300	A	75	76	82	90	96	98	98	98	97	87	85	78	88	9-11
		B	9	10	11	5	2	0	***	1	***	3	4	8	4	9-11
Karup.....	1300	A	61	64	71	88	95	97	92	94	91	79	70	59	85	9-11
		B	30	25	23	7	3	2	5	3	5	13	22	30	14	9-11
Skagen.....	1300	A	78	75	79	89	94	98	96	96	95	93	86	80	88	8-11
		B	12	15	13	6	3	1	2	2	2	2	4	10	6	8-11
Skrydstrup.....	1300	A	59	63	67	83	92	90	92	92	93	73	68	54	77	7-10
		B	31	26	24	11	5	5	3	4	5	18	25	33	16	7-10
Fyn Group:																
Odense/Beldringe Airport.....	1300	A	70	60	82	89	96	99	97	95	94	87	67	64	83	2-4
		B	22	23	10	4	0	0	0	1	3	8	16	16	9	2-4
Sjælland Group:																
Copenhagen/Kastrup Airport.....	1300	A	68	67	80	93	96	99	98	97	96	86	74	64	85	13
		B	22	23	14	5	2	***	2	2	2	7	17	23	10	13
Gedser.....	1300	A	74	64	72	83	94	94	96	95	92	78	80	73	83	8-10
		B	16	20	17	10	3	1	1	1	3	10	5	14	8	8-10
Bornholm:																
Dueodde.....	1300	A	71	67	70	82	92	92	92	95	92	81	83	71	82	9-11
		B	14	16	16	9	5	4	4	1	2	8	6	9	8	9-11
Faeroe Islands:																
Tórshavn.....	1200	A	55	55	52	58	61	59	49	56	50	58	58	60	56	8-11
		B	11	14	21	15	18	26	30	23	31	19	15	8	19	8-11
Jutland Group:																
Ålborg.....	1900	A	70	71	74	88	96	97	96	96	92	84	78	75	85	9-11
		B	24	20	21	7	2	1	2	1	2	7	12	16	10	9-11
Blåvands Huk....	1900	A	76	71	73	86	90	92	94	95	94	82	80	74	84	8-11
		B	16	17	19	10	7	4	2	3	2	11	11	17	10	8-11
Fornæs.....	1900	A	79	77	83	90	98	97	98	98	95	91	86	83	90	9-11
		B	8	11	9	5	1	1	0	1	1	2	4	6	4	9-11
Karup.....	1900	A	60	59	69	89	92	94	93	95	91	74	63	60	78	9-11
		B	25	28	21	7	4	3	4	2	6	15	20	26	13	9-11
Skagen.....	1900	A	79	79	81	89	93	96	98	96	94	93	89	83	89	8-11
		B	11	13	13	6	3	1	***	1	1	2	2	6	5	8-11
Skrydstrup.....	1900	A	56	58	66	83	93	95	93	93	92	71	63	56	77	7-10
		B	32	29	25	11	4	4	3	4	4	19	26	30	16	7-10
Fyn Group:																
Odense/Beldringe Airport.....	1900	A	66	63	75	88	96	98	97	93	92	89	78	59	83	2-4
		B	20	27	17	6	0	0	1	1	1	5	8	22	9	2-4
Sjælland Group:																
Copenhagen/Kastrup Airport....	1900	A	74	73	81	93	97	98	97	97	95	86	79	72	87	13
		B	19	17	12	2	2	1	1	2	3	8	12	19	8	13
Gedser.....	1900	A	79	75	78	89	95	97	98	98	97	88	93	87	90	8-10
		B	11	13	13	7	2	1	2	0	2	4	2	7	5	8-10
Bornholm:																
Dueodde.....	1900	A	70	68	77	85	92	95	94	93	91	83	89	76	84	9-11
		B	13	16	13	9	5	3	3	***	2	7	3	6	7	9-11
Faeroe Islands:																
Tórshavn.....	1800	A	51	55	49	63	65	61	50	57	49	57	54	52	55	8-11
		B	11	14	25	20	18	22	32	23	29	18	15	10	20	8-11

* Ceiling herein is defined as ≥ 5 -eighths cloud cover.

** Combination:

A.. Ceiling ≥ 984 feet with visibility $\geq 2\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

B.. Ceiling < 656 feet and/or visibility $< 1\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

*** $< 0.5\%$.

FIGURE 37. MEAN NUMBER OF DAYS WITH SURFACE WIND SPEED ≥ 28 KNOTS

REGION AND STATION	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANN	YRS REC
Jutland Group:														
Anholt By.....	6	5	5	3	2	2	2	3	4	5	7	7	51	40
Blāvands Huk.....	2	1	*	2	1	*	1	1	2	4	2	2	15	11
Flensburg**.....	3	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	25	34
Herning.....	4	3	5	3	2	2	1	1	2	2	3	3	28	15
Skagen.....	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	3	21	11
Tvingstrup.....	1	1	1	1	*	1	*	*	*	1	1	3	10	18
Tylstrup.....	3	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	18	18
Vestervig.....	7	2	1	1	1	1	*	*	1	2	2	2	20	18
Fyn Group:														
Odense.....	2	2	1	1	1	*	*	*	1	1	1	1	11	18
Svendborg.....	2	1	2	1	*	1	*	1	1	2	2	3	16	40
Sjælland Group:														
Bogø By.....	2	1	2	1	*	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	16	18
Copenhagen.....	3	4	3	3	1	1	2	1	2	3	2	3	26	11
Gedser.....	4	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	4	4	5	36	40
Bornholm:														
Sandvig.....	5	4	3	3	1	1	2	2	2	5	5	6	36	18
Faeroe Islands:														
Tórshavn.....	8	7	4	3	1	1	1	1	2	5	6	7	44	8

* < 0.5 day.

** Near but outside NIS 7 Area.

FIGURE 38. MEAN NUMBER OF DAYS WITH SURFACE WIND SPEED ≥ 16 KNOTS AND NO PRECIPITATION OCCURRING AT SPECIFIED HOURS

REGION AND STATION	HOUR	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANN	YRS REC
Jutland Group:															
Ålborg.....	0100	5	4	6	4	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	5	43	7-9
Blāvands Huk.....	0100	7	4	6	4	6	7	8	6	6	6	7	7	73	7-9
Fornæs.....	0100	6	5	8	4	2	2	2	2	4	6	7	8	56	7-9
Karup.....	0100	4	2	4	2	2	1	2	1	2	3	3	3	30	7-9
Skagen.....	0100	7	5	6	3	4	4	3	5	5	6	6	8	62	7-9
Skrydstrup.....	0100	4	2	4	2	2	1	*	2	1	2	4	5	28	5-8
Sjælland Group:															
Copenhagen/Kastrup Airport.....	0100	8	6	8	4	3	2	1	2	5	7	8	8	61	7-9
Gedser.....	0100	8	5	7	4	7	6	4	6	5	7	7	9	76	6-8
Bornholm:															
Dueodde.....	0100	7	5	8	4	3	3	3	4	4	6	5	9	59	7-9
Faeroe Islands:															
Tórshavn.....	0000	4	3	4	2	2	2	1	1	1	3	2	4	28	5-8
Jutland Group:															
Ålborg.....	0700	5	4	6	3	5	4	3	3	2	3	4	5	45	7-9
Blāvands Huk.....	0700	7	5	5	4	6	6	6	6	5	7	7	7	71	7-9
Fornæs.....	0700	8	5	8	5	4	3	3	3	4	6	8	7	62	7-9
Karup.....	0700	3	3	5	3	3	2	3	1	2	2	4	4	33	7-9
Skagen.....	0700	7	4	7	4	3	4	3	6	5	5	7	9	63	7-9
Skrydstrup.....	0700	4	2	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	5	28	5-8
Fyn Group:															
Odense/Beldringe Airport.....	0700	6	5	3	2	3	4	*	2	*	1	1	5	32	2-4
Sjælland Group:															
Copenhagen/Kastrup Airport.....	0700	8	6	8	4	5	4	3	4	6	6	8	8	70	7-9
Gedser.....	0700	7	5	7	5	6	6	4	5	6	7	7	9	73	6-8
Bornholm:															
Dueodde.....	0700	7	4	7	4	4	4	3	4	4	6	6	8	63	7-9
Faeroe Islands:															
Tórshavn.....	0600	3	3	5	1	2	1	1	1	1	5	3	4	29	5-8

FIGURE 38 (Continued)

REGION AND STATION	HOURL	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANN	YRS REC
	(LST)														
Jutland Group:															
Ålborg.....	1300	6	6	9	9	10	8	6	8	9	8	5	7	89	7-9
Blåvands Huk.....	1300	6	5	7	6	8	7	8	8	6	8	8	8	85	7-9
Fornæs.....	1300	7	6	9	6	5	5	5	5	6	8	7	7	75	7-9
Karup.....	1300	5	4	9	8	9	7	7	8	7	8	5	5	81	7-9
Skagen.....	1300	6	5	7	4	5	5	4	7	6	7	5	9	69	7-9
Skrydstrup.....	1300	5	5	7	7	8	7	6	6	7	6	5	6	75	5-8
Fyn Group:															
Odense/Beldringe Air- port.....	1300	5	4	6	5	6	6	6	5	6	6	5	7	65	4-6
Sjælland Group:															
Copenhagen/Kastrup Airport.....	1300	9	7	10	7	8	6	7	7	8	9	8	9	96	7-9
Gedser.....	1300	8	5	8	5	7	6	6	6	6	7	5	8	75	6-8
Bornholm:															
Dueodde.....	1300	8	5	9	6	8	7	7	8	7	8	6	8	86	7-9
Faeroe Islands:															
Tórshavn.....	1200	3	4	3	2	3	1	1	1	3	4	4	3	31	5-8
Jutland Group:															
Ålborg.....	1900	5	4	6	5	6	6	5	6	3	4	3	6	59	7-9
Blåvands Huk.....	1900	7	4	6	6	8	7	9	8	6	6	7	8	79	7-9
Fornæs.....	1900	7	5	6	4	3	3	3	4	4	6	7	8	60	7-9
Karup.....	1900	3	2	5	5	6	5	4	4	2	2	5	3	45	7-9
Skagen.....	1900	7	5	4	2	4	6	4	7	5	6	6	9	65	6-9
Skrydstrup.....	1900	4	2	5	5	6	4	2	3	2	3	4	5	42	5-8
Fyn Group:															
Odense/Beldringe Air- port.....	1900	7	3	4	4	5	3	4	2	2	3	2	4	42	3-5
Sjælland Group:															
Copenhagen/Kastrup Airport.....	1900	9	7	9	6	5	5	4	4	6	6	8	9	76	7-9
Gedser.....	1900	7	4	9	5	6	5	5	6	5	6	6	9	72	6-8
Bornholm:															
Dueodde.....	1900	8	5	7	4	6	5	5	4	5	6	5	8	66	7-9
Faeroe Islands:															
Tórshavn.....	1800	3	4	3	2	2	1	1	1	2	4	2	4	28	5-8

* < 0.5 day.

FIGURE 39. MEAN NUMBER OF DAYS WITH SURFACE WIND SPEED 3 TO 10 KNOTS, TEMPERATURE >32° F. BUT <90° F., AND NO PRECIPITATION OCCURRING AT SPECIFIED HOURS

REGION AND STATION	HOURL	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANN	YRS REC
	(LST)														
Jutland Group:															
Ålborg.....	0100	3	2	4	11	12	12	13	13	13	11	7	6	108	9-11
Blåvands Huk.....	0100	5	4	7	11	12	12	12	11	11	9	9	7	109	8-11
Fornæs.....	0100	6	4	7	12	16	16	17	15	16	14	10	7	139	9-11
Karup.....	0100	3	3	5	10	18	16	19	20	18	15	8	7	140	9-11
Skagen.....	0100	5	3	6	10	15	13	13	12	12	10	8	5	111	8-11
Skrydstrup.....	0100	3	2	6	12	14	15	16	15	15	13	9	5	126	7-10
Sjælland Group:															
Copenhagen/Kastrup Airport.....	0100	3	3	5	10	15	14	15	15	13	11	7	4	114	13
Gedser.....	0100	2	2	6	10	10	9	11	10	10	8	7	5	89	8-10
Bornholm:															
Dueodde.....	0100	3	3	5	9	12	14	13	13	13	10	9	6	110	9-11
Faeroe Islands:															
Tórshavn.....	0000	5	5	7	9	11	11	10	10	9	9	8	6	100	8-11

FIGURE 39 (Continued)

REGION AND STATION	HOURL	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANN	YRS REC
	(LST)														
Jutland Group:															
Ålborg.....	0700	3	2	4	8	12	9	13	10	12	13	8	5	101	9-11
Blåvands Huk.....	0700	5	4	6	11	12	11	13	11	12	11	8	7	111	8-11
Fornæs.....	0700	5	4	7	13	15	15	16	17	17	15	9	7	140	9-11
Karup.....	0700	3	3	4	10	13	12	14	15	17	15	6	6	119	9-11
Skagen.....	0700	5	3	6	11	13	13	14	10	12	11	7	5	109	8-11
Skrydstrup.....	0700	2	2	6	11	13	13	15	13	14	13	9	5	116	7-10
Fyn Group:															
Odense/Beldringe Airport.....	0700	4	3	8	12	16	13	16	17	16	13	16	9	143	2-4
Sjælland Group:															
Copenhagen/Kastrup Airport.....	0700	2	3	4	11	12	13	12	12	11	10	7	4	102	13
Gedser.....	0700	2	2	4	8	8	8	9	9	9	8	6	6	79	8-10
Bornholm:															
Dueodde.....	0700	4	3	5	11	12	12	11	11	12	10	10	6	106	9-11
Faeroe Islands:															
Tórshavn.....	0600	5	5	6	9	11	11	13	10	9	8	7	6	99	8-11
Jutland Group:															
Ålborg.....	1300	4	3	7	7	9	7	11	8	7	8	8	5	83	9-11
Blåvands Huk.....	1300	6	4	9	11	11	12	11	11	10	10	8	8	113	8-11
Fornæs.....	1300	7	6	9	13	15	15	15	14	13	13	11	9	141	9-11
Karup.....	1300	5	5	7	8	9	10	10	9	8	8	10	7	97	9-11
Skagen.....	1300	6	3	8	12	14	12	12	9	11	9	8	6	109	8-11
Skrydstrup.....	1300	4	3	7	9	10	9	9	8	8	8	10	5	90	7-10
Fyn Group:															
Odense/Beldringe Airport.....	1300	7	5	11	13	13	11	11	12	12	11	12	8	125	4-6
Sjælland Group:															
Copenhagen/Kastrup Airport.....	1300	4	3	7	8	8	9	8	8	8	7	7	4	80	13
Gedser.....	1300	3	3	7	9	9	9	10	9	8	7	7	5	86	8-10
Bornholm:															
Dueodde.....	1300	6	4	8	10	12	12	11	11	11	10	10	6	112	9-11
Faeroe Islands:															
Tórshavn.....	1200	6	6	9	11	15	14	16	15	12	10	10	8	130	8-11
Jutland Group:															
Ålborg.....	1900	3	3	6	11	13	13	13	10	13	12	9	5	110	9-11
Blåvands Huk.....	1900	5	3	9	12	11	11	12	10	11	11	9	7	111	8-11
Fornæs.....	1900	7	5	9	14	17	16	18	17	15	13	11	8	148	9-11
Karup.....	1900	3	3	8	14	10	10	10	14	16	14	9	6	116	9-11
Skagen.....	1900	4	3	8	12	15	13	13	11	12	9	8	5	112	8-11
Skrydstrup.....	1900	3	3	9	13	13	11	14	12	17	13	8	6	121	7-10
Fyn Group:															
Odense/Beldringe Airport.....	1900	5	5	12	14	14	16	13	15	16	14	13	11	148	3-5
Sjælland Group:															
Copenhagen/Kastrup Airport.....	1900	4	4	7	10	10	11	12	12	13	9	6	5	104	13
Gedser.....	1900	3	3	6	10	9	9	8	9	10	8	6	5	84	8-10
Bornholm:															
Dueodde.....	1900	3	4	6	10	13	13	12	13	12	10	9	6	112	9-11
Faeroe Islands:															
Tórshavn.....	1800	5	5	9	11	16	15	15	15	14	9	8	7	128	8-11

FIGURE 40. MEAN NUMBER OF DAYS WITH CEILING* \leq 984 FEET, VISIBILITY \leq 2½ MILES, AND SURFACE WIND SPEED \leq 10 KNOTS AT SPECIFIED HOURS

REGION AND STATION	HOURL	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANN	YRS REC
	(LST)														
Jutland Group:															
Ålborg.....	0100	12	9	11	17	18	19	20	19	19	14	12	10	180	9-11
Blåvands Huk.....	0100	12	12	11	14	14	16	14	15	14	11	11	11	155	8-11
Fornæs.....	0100	12	11	13	19	23	24	24	22	20	16	12	11	206	9-11
Karup.....	0100	11	10	11	16	20	20	21	22	20	13	10	11	183	9-11
Skagen.....	0100	10	10	12	15	19	18	20	16	16	12	11	9	168	8-11
Skrydstrup.....	0100	10	10	12	14	19	21	22	22	20	13	11	10	184	7-10
Sjælland Group:															
Copenhagen/Kastrup															
Airport.....	0100	7	7	9	15	18	18	20	18	14	11	8	7	152	13
Gedser.....	0100	9	9	11	15	17	17	18	15	16	11	10	9	156	8-10
Bornholm:															
Dueodde.....	0100	10	11	12	15	19	20	20	19	18	13	13	11	180	9-11
Faeroe Islands:															
Tórshavn.....	0000	10	9	8	13	13	14	11	13	9	11	10	9	128	8-11
Jutland Group:															
Ålborg.....	0700	11	9	9	14	15	16	17	15	15	14	13	11	156	9-11
Blåvands Huk.....	0700	11	12	11	13	15	15	15	15	13	12	10	10	150	8-11
Fornæs.....	0700	11	10	12	16	18	21	20	20	19	16	13	11	187	9-11
Karup.....	0700	11	10	9	13	14	16	16	17	17	12	9	11	153	9-11
Skagen.....	0700	11	10	11	14	16	17	18	13	15	12	11	9	158	8-11
Skrydstrup.....	0700	9	9	10	14	16	17	18	18	17	11	10	9	157	7-10
Fyn Group:															
Odense/Beldringe Air- port.....	0700	10	9	12	17	21	20	22	18	18	13	15	11	187	2-4
Sjælland Group:															
Copenhagen/Kastrup															
Airport.....	0700	6	5	7	11	13	16	14	14	11	8	7	6	119	13
Gedser.....	0700	8	8	9	13	14	14	15	13	12	10	11	9	136	8-10
Bornholm:															
Dueodde.....	0700	10	9	12	14	16	17	17	17	17	12	13	9	164	9-11
Faeroe Islands:															
Tórshavn.....	0600	10	9	8	12	14	14	12	13	10	10	10	11	131	8-11
Jutland Group:															
Ålborg.....	1300	10	7	8	8	11	12	14	11	9	9	10	9	118	9-11
Blåvands Huk.....	1300	12	10	10	12	12	13	12	13	12	11	10	9	136	8-11
Fornæs.....	1300	12	11	12	15	17	18	19	16	15	13	12	12	172	9-11
Karup.....	1300	9	7	8	10	11	12	11	12	11	9	10	9	118	9-11
Skagen.....	1300	11	9	11	13	16	16	17	12	13	11	11	8	147	8-11
Skrydstrup.....	1300	8	7	8	10	13	11	12	12	10	9	9	8	117	7-10
Fyn Group:															
Odense/Beldringe Air- port.....	1300	10	9	13	12	17	14	16	15	16	13	12	9	155	2-4
Sjælland Group:															
Copenhagen/Kastrup															
Airport.....	1300	6	4	9	9	9	10	10	10	9	8	7	5	95	13
Gedser.....	1300	7	7	8	11	13	12	14	13	11	9	9	7	122	8-10
Bornholm:															
Dueodde.....	1300	10	8	8	11	15	14	12	13	12	11	13	8	136	9-11
Faeroe Islands:															
Tórshavn.....	1200	11	10	9	11	13	12	10	13	10	12	11	12	134	8-11

FIGURE 40 (Continued)

REGION AND STATION	HOUR	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANN	YRS REC
	(LST)														
Jutland Group:															
Ålborg	1900	11	10	13	14	15	16	16	15	18	15	13	11	166	9-11
Blåvands Huk	1900	13	12	12	12	13	13	13	12	13	13	11	9	146	8-11
Fornæs	1900	12	12	15	17	21	20	22	20	19	16	13	12	198	9-11
Karup	1900	9	10	12	15	11	12	13	15	20	15	12	9	153	9-11
Skagen	1900	10	10	14	15	18	16	18	14	15	12	11	10	164	8-11
Skrydstrup	1900	8	9	11	14	16	15	16	17	20	15	10	8	159	7-10
Fyn Group:															
Odense/Beldringe Airport	1900	10	11	15	18	18	20	19	20	23	20	17	11	201	2-4
Sjælland Group:															
Copenhagen/Kastrup Airport	1900	7	7	11	12	13	14	15	14	14	10	8	7	133	13
Gedser	1900	8	9	10	13	14	13	15	13	15	13	12	9	143	8-10
Bornholm:															
Dueodde	1900	9	10	12	16	17	18	18	17	17	13	15	9	170	9-11
Faeroe Islands:															
Tórshavn	1800	10	9	9	13	15	13	11	14	12	12	11	12	138	8-11

* Ceiling herein is defined as \geq 5-eighths cloud cover.

FIGURE 41. MEAN DAILY MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE (°F.)

REGION AND STATION	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANN	YRS REC
Jutland Group:														
Ålborg	34	33	40	50	59	66	69	67	62	54	45	39	51	9-11
Anholt By	35	35	38	46	56	65	69	66	60	52	44	39	50	40
Århus	35	36	41	51	60	67	70	69	63	53	45	39	52	21
Askov	36	36	40	49	60	67	69	67	62	52	43	38	52	40
Blåvands Huk	36	33	40	47	55	62	65	65	62	54	46	40	50	8-11
Fanø Vesterhavsbad	36	36	40	48	58	64	67	66	61	53	44	39	51	40
Fornæs	36	34	39	47	56	64	68	67	62	54	46	40	51	9-11
Fredericia	35	36	40	49	59	66	69	67	61	52	43	38	51	40
Herning	36	37	41	50	61	67	70	67	61	52	43	38	52	16
Karup	35	34	41	50	59	66	68	66	62	54	44	38	51	9-11
Skagen	35	36	38	46	56	64	67	64	60	51	44	39	50	40
Skrydstrup	35	33	40	50	59	65	68	67	63	54	45	39	51	7-10
Tvingstrup	37	36	42	49	59	65	70	68	61	52	43	38	52	18
Tylstrup	37	36	42	50	60	66	71	69	62	53	44	38	52	18
Vestervig	39	37	41	48	57	62	67	66	61	53	44	40	51	18
Viborg	36	36	41	51	62	69	71	69	62	53	43	38	53	40
Fyn Group:														
Odense	37	37	43	52	61	66	71	68	62	53	44	39	53	20
Odense/Beldringe Airport	37	36	42	50	60	67	70	69	64	55	45	40	53	2-4
Svendborg	35	36	40	48	58	67	69	69	62	52	44	37	51	40
Tranebjerg	36	36	40	48	59	66	69	67	61	52	44	39	51	40
Sjælland Group:														
Bogø By	36	36	41	49	59	64	69	67	62	53	44	38	52	18
Copenhagen	35	36	40	50	61	69	72	69	63	53	43	38	52	40
Copenhagen/Kastrup Airport	35	34	39	49	58	66	69	67	62	54	44	39	51	13-15
Frihedslund	35	36	40	50	62	69	72	69	62	52	43	38	53	40
Gedser	35	32	38	47	57	65	69	68	63	55	45	39	51	8-10
Bornholm:														
Dueodde	35	33	38	45	55	64	67	66	61	54	45	39	50	9-11
Sandvig	37	36	40	46	56	62	68	67	61	53	45	40	51	18
Faeroe Islands:														
Tórshavn	42	42	42	45	49	53	56	55	53	48	44	42	48	50

FIGURE 42. MEAN DAILY MINIMUM TEMPERATURE (°F.)

REGION AND STATION	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANN	YRS REC
Jutland Group:														
Ålborg.....	27	25	30	35	43	50	54	53	49	44	37	32	40	9-11
Anholt By.....	29	29	30	37	46	54	58	56	52	45	38	33	42	40
Århus.....	27	27	30	37	43	50	54	54	49	42	37	32	40	21
Askov.....	27	27	30	35	42	48	52	51	49	40	34	30	39	40
Blåvands Huk.....	30	27	31	37	44	51	55	56	52	47	40	35	42	8-11
Fanø Vesterhavsbad.....	30	29	32	37	45	51	55	55	50	44	36	32	41	40
Fornæs.....	29	27	31	37	45	51	55	54	51	46	39	34	42	9-11
Fredericia.....	29	29	31	37	44	51	55	54	49	43	36	31	41	40
Herning.....	28	29	31	36	43	51	53	53	47	41	34	31	40	16
Karup.....	27	25	29	34	42	48	51	51	48	43	36	32	39	9-11
Skagen.....	30	29	31	37	44	51	55	55	51	44	37	33	42	40
Skrydstrup.....	27	23	30	35	42	48	51	52	47	44	37	31	39	7-10
Tvingstrup.....	29	28	30	35	43	47	52	51	47	40	34	30	39	18
Tylstrup.....	28	26	29	34	41	49	52	51	46	39	33	29	38	18
Vestervig.....	31	29	31	36	44	49	54	54	49	43	37	32	41	18
Viborg.....	27	26	29	35	42	48	52	51	46	40	33	30	38	40
Fyn Group:														
Odense.....	30	28	30	36	42	47	52	51	47	41	35	31	39	20
Odense/Beldringe Airport.....	31	30	32	36	44	50	54	55	49	43	39	36	42	2-4
Svendborg.....	28	28	31	36	44	51	55	54	50	43	36	31	41	40
Tranebjerg.....	29	28	31	36	44	50	54	53	49	43	36	32	40	40
Sjælland Group:														
Bogø By.....	30	29	32	37	46	52	57	56	52	47	37	32	42	18
Copenhagen.....	28	27	30	36	44	51	54	53	48	42	35	31	40	40
Copenhagen/Kastrup Airport.....	29	28	31	37	45	52	56	56	52	46	39	34	42	13-15
Frihedslund.....	27	26	29	36	44	51	55	54	48	41	34	30	40	40
Gedser.....	30	27	32	37	45	53	57	57	53	48	40	34	43	8-10
Bornholm:														
Dueodde.....	30	27	30	35	42	51	56	56	51	46	39	34	41	9-11
Sandvig.....	30	29	31	36	42	51	57	57	52	45	38	33	42	18
Faeroe Islands:														
Tórshavn.....	33	33	33	36	39	44	47	47	44	40	36	34	39	50

FIGURE 43. ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE (°F.)

REGION AND STATION	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANN	YRS REC
Jutland Group:														
Ålborg.....	46	55	59	70	77	86	84	81	81	68	55	55	86	9-11
Anholt By.....	48	47	54	65	80	83	85	81	77	67	54	51	85	41
Århus.....	49	56	65	73	82	87	87	86	81	67	56	55	87	21
Askov.....	49	51	63	77	87	87	89	89	82	70	61	51	89	40
Blåvands Huk.....	46	46	57	66	77	84	88	81	73	64	59	52	88	8-11
Fanø Vesterhavsbad.....	48	48	64	72	81	87	90	87	78	70	57	50	90	52
Fornæs.....	55	55	63	63	70	81	82	79	75	66	55	55	82	9-11
Fredericia.....	49	50	61	68	85	85	87	83	82	67	58	52	87	40
Herning.....	49	50	64	79	90	92	93	96	86	74	59	52	96	47
Karup.....	59	57	63	73	79	84	86	84	77	68	55	54	86	9-11
Skagen.....	50	52	59	68	84	90	90	88	76	71	55	54	90	60
Skrydstrup.....	48	52	61	73	81	81	84	82	79	72	57	54	84	7-10
Tvingstrup.....	59	52	62	75	85	89	88	89	87	73	59	52	89	57
Tylstrup.....	50	51	59	72	78	85	91	84	76	70	59	50	91	18
Vestervig.....	50	50	61	71	81	86	92	85	78	71	56	54	92	63
Viborg.....	49	52	65	81	89	93	92	91	83	71	60	53	93	35
Fyn Group:														
Odense.....	51	54	69	82	89	90	93	91	87	76	62	54	93	62
Odense/Beldringe Airport.....	48	57	63	72	72	81	88	82	75	68	54	52	88	2-4
Svendborg.....	49	52	61	68	83	88	88	85	81	68	58	52	88	40
Tranebjerg.....	49	51	58	73	82	86	89	83	81	67	60	52	89	42
Sjælland Group:														
Bogø By.....	50	53	64	71	87	85	88	85	89	70	59	52	89	63
Copenhagen.....	49	53	62	79	85	90	91	89	86	74	57	53	91	65
Copenhagen/Kastrup Airport.....	48	54	59	66	75	82	82	81	77	64	55	54	82	13-15
Frihedslund.....	49	51	64	81	88	92	92	92	84	69	59	53	92	38
Gedser.....	45	48	54	68	79	84	91	79	76	70	59	52	91	8-10
Bornholm:														
Dueodde.....	45	48	55	66	79	82	86	79	72	64	54	50	86	9-11
Sandvig.....	49	50	63	72	81	87	86	86	81	74	60	51	87	58
Faeroe Islands:														
Tórshavn.....	58	52	56	57	66	68	70	69	64	64	56	54	70	60

FIGURE 44. ABSOLUTE MINIMUM TEMPERATURE (°F.)

REGION AND STATION	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANN	YRS REC
Jutland Group:														
Ålborg.....	3	-4	10	19	27	34	39	39	30	23	21	1	-4	9-11
Anholt By.....	1	4	4	22	31	41	47	46	40	27	18	10	1	41
Århus.....	-12	-4	0	17	28	35	43	42	34	22	18	9	-12	21
Askov.....	-5	-5	6	19	24	35	40	39	32	20	11	0	-5	40
Blåvands Huk.....	1	1	14	23	27	37	43	45	34	28	21	10	1	8-11
Fanø Vesterhavsbad.....	1	0	8	21	29	38	43	38	31	26	10	6	0	52
Fornæs.....	9	-4	10	23	30	36	43	43	36	30	25	16	-4	9-11
Fredericia.....	-2	-3	4	23	28	37	44	40	33	25	11	8	-3	40
Herning.....	-8	-15	4	18	22	31	35	33	24	18	4	-8	-15	47
Karup.....	-6	-6	5	18	23	32	41	37	28	23	16	1	-6	9-11
Skagen.....	2	3	7	18	30	37	37	41	36	23	19	7	2	60
Skrydstrup.....	-6	-11	1	19	25	32	37	36	28	25	19	-2	-11	7-10
Tvingstrup.....	-7	-3	-2	15	27	32	38	34	28	22	6	0	-7	57
Tylstrup.....	-3	-6	-6	-9	22	32	34	37	25	17	12	-5	-9	18
Vestervig.....	-4	-3	6	20	25	36	42	42	30	24	11	5	-4	62
Viborg.....	-9	-11	0	18	23	31	38	30	25	18	4	-6	-11	35
Fyn Group:														
Odense.....	-2	-9	-1	19	27	32	34	36	31	20	6	-1	-9	62
Odense/Beldringe Airport.....	9	7	19	21	28	41	45	41	34	28	25	21	7	2-4
Svendborg.....	0	2	4	22	27	37	42	41	32	25	13	4	0	40
Tranebjerg.....	-1	1	3	22	30	37	39	37	32	24	17	4	-1	43
Sjælland Group:														
Bogø By.....	-9	-1	5	22	30	39	43	41	35	24	16	0	-9	65
Copenhagen.....	-10	-13	-1	20	26	31	39	33	26	19	5	-1	-13	65
Copenhagen/Kastrup Airport.....	7	-2	7	21	34	37	45	45	36	28	21	7	-2	13-15
Frihedslund.....	-10	-3	-1	20	28	37	42	37	33	19	8	3	-10	38
Gedser.....	9	3	16	23	34	39	39	48	37	32	25	14	3	8-10
Bornholm:														
Dueodde.....	5	0	10	23	30	37	43	45	36	30	25	12	0	9-11
Sandvig.....	10	8	6	22	29	38	45	48	38	26	19	13	6	65
Faeroe Islands:														
Tórshavn.....	8	12	10	16	25	30	34	34	25	22	15	12	8	65

FIGURE 45. MEAN NUMBER OF DAYS WITH MINIMUM TEMPERATURE $\geq 32^{\circ}$ F.

REGION AND STATION	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANN	YRS REC
Jutland Group:														
Ålborg.....	22	21	21	10	1	0	0	0	*	1	8	15	100	9-11
Blåvands Huk.....	18	18	18	5	1	0	0	0	0	*	5	11	76	8-11
Fornæs.....	21	21	19	6	*	0	0	0	0	*	4	12	83	9-11
Karup.....	22	21	22	14	2	*	0	0	*	3	9	15	107	9-11
Skagen.....	19	21	20	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	13	85	8-11
Skrydstrup.....	21	23	21	10	2	*	0	0	1	3	9	16	105	7-10
Vestervig.....	18	21	20	9	1	0	0	0	*	4	9	17	99	18
Fyn Group:														
Odense/Beldringe Airport.....	17	19	17	9	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	10	78	2-4
Sjælland Group:														
Copenhagen/Kastrup Airport.....	21	19	21	5	0	0	0	0	0	*	5	12	82	13
Gedser.....	20	21	25	3	0	0	0	0	0	*	3	11	83	8-10
Bornholm:														
Dueodde.....	21	21	21	10	1	0	0	0	0	1	5	11	89	9-11
Faeroe Islands:														
Tórshavn.....	13	11	7	6	2	*	0	0	*	2	4	9	55	8-11

* < 0.5 day.

FIGURE 46. MEAN RELATIVE HUMIDITY (%) AT SPECIFIED HOURS

REGION AND STATION	HR	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANN	YRS REC
	(LST)														
Jutland Group:															
Ålborg.....	0100	92	91	91	91	90	91	91	93	92	92	93	92	91	9-11
Blåvands Huk.....	0100	82	83	84	82	80	79	80	80	79	81	81	82	81	8-11
Fornæs.....	0100	90	89	89	90	89	90	90	91	90	90	90	91	90	9-11
Karup.....	0100	91	91	91	90	89	91	90	92	92	92	92	92	91	9-11
Skagen.....	0100	83	82	83	86	86	87	89	87	88	87	86	84	86	8-11
Skrydstrup.....	0100	91	91	93	93	91	93	92	94	94	94	93	93	93	7-10
Sjælland Group:															
Copenhagen/Kastrup															
Airport.....	0100	87	89	87	84	82	83	85	86	87	87	88	89	86	13
Gedser.....	0100	90	89	89	89	87	87	89	89	88	89	89	90	89	8-10
Bornholm:															
Dueodde.....	0100	88	90	88	90	90	89	90	89	88	88	87	87	88	9-11
Faeroe Islands:															
Tórshavn.....	0000	91	91	92	91	91	92	94	94	94	91	91	91	92	8-11
Jutland Group:															
Ålborg.....	0700	92	91	91	91	88	86	88	92	93	93	93	93	91	9-11
Blåvands Huk.....	0700	81	83	85	83	79	77	80	81	80	81	82	83	81	8-11
Fornæs.....	0700	90	90	90	89	86	85	87	90	91	90	90	90	89	9-11
Karup.....	0700	91	91	91	91	86	84	87	91	93	92	92	92	90	9-11
Skagen.....	0700	83	84	84	85	83	82	86	86	88	88	86	85	85	8-11
Skrydstrup.....	0700	92	91	94	93	88	88	89	94	95	95	93	93	92	7-10
Vestervig.....	0800	90	90	89	84	79	79	83	85	87	88	89	90	86	34
Fyn Group:															
Odense/Beldringe Air-															
port.....	0700	91	92	90	90	85	85	88	89	92	91	92	91	90	2-4
Sjælland Group:															
Copenhagen/Kastrup															
Airport.....	0700	88	89	87	87	81	80	82	87	89	89	88	89	86	13
Gedser.....	0700	91	90	91	89	85	84	87	89	90	90	90	90	89	8-10
Bornholm:															
Dueodde.....	0700	88	90	89	89	85	82	86	87	89	89	88	87	87	9-11
Faeroe Islands:															
Tórshavn.....	0600	91	91	92	91	91	91	94	93	94	92	90	91	92	8-11
Jutland Group:															
Ålborg.....	1300	90	86	79	68	66	66	69	72	74	82	88	91	77	9-11
Blåvands Huk.....	1300	79	78	75	72	70	69	72	73	71	76	79	81	75	8-11
Fornæs.....	1300	87	85	83	80	77	74	74	74	77	82	86	89	81	9-11
Karup.....	1300	88	85	78	67	63	61	65	68	69	79	85	89	75	9-11
Skagen.....	1300	81	80	78	75	75	72	76	78	79	83	84	84	78	8-11
Skrydstrup.....	1300	89	85	79	70	66	69	69	71	70	83	87	90	77	7-10
Vestervig.....	1400	88	86	81	72	68	71	73	74	74	79	85	88	78	34
Fyn Group:															
Odense/Beldringe Air-															
port.....	1300	89	88	78	70	65	65	69	71	73	81	88	89	77	2-4
Sjælland Group:															
Copenhagen/Kastrup															
Airport.....	1300	85	85	77	70	66	64	66	69	71	78	84	87	75	13
Gedser.....	1300	88	87	85	79	74	73	76	76	76	82	86	88	81	8-10
Bornholm:															
Dueodde.....	1300	85	87	81	77	74	72	75	75	74	81	84	86	79	9-11
Faeroe Islands:															
Tórshavn.....	1200	91	89	90	85	85	87	89	88	89	88	90	91	88	8-11

FIGURE 46 (Continued)

REGION AND STATION	HOUR	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANN	YRS REC
	(LST)														
Jutland Group:															
Ålborg.....	1900	91	89	85	75	71	71	74	79	85	90	91	92	83	9-11
Blåvands Huk.....	1900	81	81	79	75	72	71	74	75	75	79	81	82	77	8-11
Fornæs.....	1900	89	88	86	82	78	76	77	79	83	87	89	90	84	9-11
Karup.....	1900	90	90	84	73	68	67	70	74	81	89	91	92	81	9-11
Skagen.....	1900	83	82	81	81	79	77	80	82	85	86	86	85	82	8-11
Skrydstrup.....	1900	91	91	87	77	72	73	75	79	84	92	92	92	84	7-10
Fyn Group:															
Odense/Beldringe Air- port.....	1900	91	89	84	74	68	69	73	77	79	88	92	91	81	2-4
Sjælland Group:															
Copenhagen/Kastrup Airport.....	1900	86	86	80	74	68	67	69	74	78	84	86	88	78	13
Gedser.....	1900	89	89	87	82	78	77	80	82	84	87	88	89	84	8-10
Bornholm:															
Dueodde.....	1900	87	89	86	84	80	77	79	82	85	87	87	87	84	9-11
Faeroe Islands:															
Tórshavn.....	1800	91	90	90	87	87	87	90	90	91	90	91	91	90	8-11

FIGURE 47. MEAN PRECIPITATION (INCHES)

REGION AND STATION	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANN	YRS REC
Jutland Group:														
Ågård.....	1.9	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.7	2.4	3.4	2.3	3.0	2.5	2.6	26.4	40
Ålborg.....	1.7	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.4	3.2	2.1	2.6	2.1	2.2	24.2	40
Ålestrup.....	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.6	2.6	3.3	2.0	2.4	2.1	2.2	23.8	40
Ålykke.....	2.0	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.2	2.9	3.6	2.9	3.2	2.5	2.6	28.7	40
Anholt By.....	1.5	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.6	2.1	3.2	2.0	2.4	1.8	2.2	21.9	40
Århus.....	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.7	2.4	3.0	2.1	2.4	2.0	2.2	23.4	40
Askov.....	2.1	1.5	1.9	1.7	1.8	2.2	2.8	3.8	2.9	3.1	2.5	2.7	29.0	40
Blåvands Huk.....	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.9	2.4	3.1	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.4	24.3	10
Bodholt.....	1.9	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.7	2.0	2.6	3.7	2.4	2.8	2.4	2.6	26.9	40
Bovbjerg Fyr.....	2.4	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.6	2.1	3.3	2.6	3.4	2.9	3.0	27.9	40
Byrum.....	1.4	1.1	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.6	2.1	3.1	1.9	2.6	1.9	2.1	22.8	40
Christiansfeld.....	2.4	1.9	2.2	2.0	1.9	2.3	3.0	3.7	2.8	3.2	2.8	3.1	31.3	40
Ebeltoft.....	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	2.2	2.7	1.9	2.2	1.9	2.1	21.2	40
Færggård.....	2.2	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	2.5	3.3	2.5	3.4	2.8	2.6	27.3	40
Fanø Vesterhavsbad.....	1.9	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.9	2.3	3.5	2.8	3.3	2.5	2.6	27.0	40
Flensburg*.....	2.4	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.4	3.3	3.8	3.0	3.1	2.7	2.9	31.6	40
Fredericia.....	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.6	2.0	2.5	3.3	2.1	2.7	2.0	2.0	23.7	40
Frederikshavn.....	1.4	0.9	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.2	3.2	1.9	2.8	2.1	1.9	22.7	40
Givskud.....	1.9	1.4	1.8	1.5	1.8	1.9	2.6	3.6	2.6	2.9	2.4	2.5	26.9	40
Gjerlev.....	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.9	2.3	3.1	2.1	2.4	2.0	2.2	23.6	40
Grindsted.....	2.0	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.6	3.8	2.8	2.9	2.5	2.6	27.7	40
Hanstholm Fyr.....	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.9	3.5	2.3	3.1	2.6	2.4	24.9	40
Herning.....	2.4	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.5	2.2	2.6	3.7	2.6	2.7	3.1	3.3	29.8	40
Hjørring.....	1.9	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.5	3.3	2.3	2.8	2.2	2.4	25.4	40
Humlum.....	1.9	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.2	3.3	2.4	3.0	2.5	2.6	25.7	40
Husby.....	2.2	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.2	3.5	2.9	3.4	2.7	3.0	28.4	40
Klakring.....	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.7	2.4	3.2	2.5	2.6	2.1	2.4	25.7	40
Kolindsund.....	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	2.3	3.0	2.0	2.5	2.0	2.2	23.5	40
Løgumkloster.....	2.0	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.8	3.9	3.0	3.3	2.5	2.6	29.0	40
Nørre Lyngvig.....	2.8	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	2.1	3.5	2.6	3.5	2.8	2.8	28.1	40
Randers.....	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.8	2.3	3.0	2.0	2.3	2.0	2.1	22.0	40
Rødding.....	2.2	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.8	2.1	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.1	2.6	2.9	30.2	40
Sanddal.....	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.9	2.3	3.2	2.1	2.4	1.9	2.1	23.3	40
Silkeborg.....	2.0	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.6	3.3	2.2	2.7	2.4	2.6	26.5	40
Skagen.....	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.6	2.2	3.1	2.1	2.6	2.1	2.0	22.6	40
Skanderborg.....	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.7	2.2	3.3	2.1	2.5	2.1	2.1	23.1	40
Sønderborg.....	1.9	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.9	2.1	2.6	3.2	2.3	2.7	2.2	2.4	26.4	40
Thisted.....	2.3	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.6	2.4	3.4	2.6	3.3	2.8	2.9	28.5	40
Tønder.....	1.9	1.6	2.0	1.7	2.0	1.9	3.2	4.3	2.8	3.4	2.3	2.7	28.8	40
Tvingstrup.....	2.0	1.6	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.7	2.5	2.7	3.0	2.9	2.6	2.1	27.2	40
Tyborøn.....	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.9	3.0	2.1	3.0	2.4	2.7	24.8	40
Tylstrup.....	2.0	1.5	1.3	1.7	2.2	2.0	2.5	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.3	1.8	26.0	40

FIGURE 47 (Continued)

REGION AND STATION	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANN	YRS REC
Jutland Group (Continued):														
Varde.....	2.2	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.6	2.1	2.7	3.7	3.2	3.4	2.7	2.9	29.8	40
Vestervig.....	2.6	1.7	1.5	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.4	3.0	2.9	3.5	2.9	2.3	28.5	40
Viborg.....	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.8	2.5	3.2	2.3	2.7	2.2	2.3	24.8	40
Vium.....	2.0	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.7	3.3	2.5	2.8	2.3	2.5	26.8	40
Fyn Group:														
Æbelø.....	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	2.1	2.7	1.9	2.2	1.7	1.8	20.6	40
Assens.....	1.9	1.5	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.4	3.1	2.2	2.5	2.1	2.4	25.3	40
Etterup.....	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.8	2.4	3.1	2.3	2.6	2.2	2.4	25.2	40
Hofmangave.....	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.2	3.0	2.0	2.2	1.9	2.0	22.8	40
Hundstrup.....	2.2	1.6	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.7	2.8	2.1	2.7	2.1	2.6	26.0	40
Keldsnor Fyr.....	1.4	1.1	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.6	2.5	2.8	1.8	2.2	1.6	1.8	21.2	40
Kolshave.....	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	2.3	3.0	2.0	2.4	1.8	1.9	22.4	40
Marstal.....	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.4	3.0	2.0	2.4	1.9	2.1	23.4	40
Odense.....	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.8	2.4	2.8	2.2	2.6	2.0	2.1	24.1	54
Steensgård.....	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	2.4	2.8	2.0	2.4	1.7	1.9	22.3	40
Svendborg.....	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.5	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.9	2.2	2.8	2.2	2.3	24.9	40
Tranebjerg.....	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.3	2.7	1.8	2.2	1.9	1.9	21.1	40
Sjælland Group:														
Abed.....	1.7	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.6	2.8	2.1	2.6	1.9	2.1	23.9	40
Bogø By.....	1.8	1.4	1.0	1.8	1.7	2.0	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.3	1.7	24.3	40
Copenhagen.....	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.9	2.3	2.8	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.0	21.9	49
Døjringe.....	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.8	2.5	2.8	2.1	2.2	1.8	1.9	22.4	40
Fakse.....	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.8	2.6	2.9	2.1	2.4	1.9	2.2	23.6	40
Faksinge Skov.....	1.7	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.8	2.6	2.7	1.9	2.3	1.8	2.0	22.7	40
Frihedslund.....	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.9	2.5	3.0	2.2	2.2	1.8	2.0	22.7	40
Gedser.....	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.8	2.4	2.6	1.8	2.2	1.6	1.8	21.0	40
Gjerslev.....	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.7	2.5	2.8	1.9	2.2	1.8	2.0	21.9	40
Haslev.....	1.9	1.3	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.7	3.1	2.2	2.6	2.2	2.4	25.2	40
Hesselø.....	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.6	2.1	3.0	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.6	18.9	40
Maribo.....	2.0	1.6	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.8	2.9	2.3	2.7	2.1	2.4	25.9	40
Nykøbing/Falster.....	1.9	1.3	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.9	2.7	2.6	2.0	2.5	1.9	2.2	23.8	40
Nykøbing/Sjælland.....	1.7	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.7	2.6	3.3	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.4	24.5	40
Ringsted.....	1.8	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.8	2.7	3.0	2.1	2.4	2.0	2.4	24.7	40
Roskilde.....	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.9	2.3	2.9	1.9	2.2	1.8	2.0	21.8	40
Slangstrup.....	1.5	1.1	1.4	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.9	3.3	2.1	2.4	1.9	2.0	24.0	40
Søndersted.....	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.7	2.6	2.9	2.1	2.4	1.8	2.0	22.6	40
Sprogø.....	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.5	2.0	2.2	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.3	16.5	40
Tystofte.....	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.7	2.5	2.6	1.8	2.1	1.7	1.8	20.6	40
Vordingborg.....	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.6	2.4	2.5	1.9	2.2	1.7	1.9	21.3	40
Bornholm:														
Bornholms Højskole.....	1.8	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.5	2.4	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.4	2.6	25.0	40
Brændesgårde.....	1.8	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	2.2	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.4	22.9	40
Dueodde.....	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	2.0	2.7	2.1	2.2	1.8	1.9	20.3	40
Rønne.....	1.7	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	2.0	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.0	2.1	21.1	40
Sandvig.....	1.8	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.2	1.9	21.8	40
Faeroe Islands:														
Tórshavn.....	6.6	5.2	4.8	3.6	3.4	2.5	3.1	3.5	4.7	5.9	6.3	6.6	56.3	50

* Near but outside NIS 7 Area.

FIGURE 48. GREATEST AND LEAST PRECIPITATION (INCHES)

REGION AND STATION		JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANN	YRS REC
Jutland Group:															
Flensburg*	Greatest	5.0	4.4	5.2	4.5	4.3	4.2	9.7	7.8	9.6	7.0	6.0	6.0	36.1	40
	Least	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.7	15.0	40
Herning	Greatest	4.4	3.1	3.1	3.3	5.2	4.5	5.5	7.5	5.7	5.3	6.7	6.1	36.0	15
	Least	1.3	0.8	0.1	0.8	0.3	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.0	0.6	1.0	1.8	24.4	15
Tvingstrup	Greatest	4.3	3.1	3.4	4.5	4.2	4.2	5.2	5.6	5.8	6.2	7.0	3.3	29.7	18
	Least	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.2	19.9	18
Tylstrup	Greatest	4.3	3.1	3.2	4.9	3.9	3.6	4.3	6.1	5.5	6.8	5.4	4.1	34.4	18
	Least	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	21.1	18
Vestervig	Greatest	6.2	3.8	3.0	5.0	3.5	3.9	4.5	6.2	5.5	6.4	7.4	5.0	37.0	18
	Least	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.7	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.2	19.3	18
Fyn Group:															
Odense	Greatest	3.1	2.8	2.3	3.6	4.0	3.6	4.9	4.4	4.5	4.9	5.3	4.1	29.2	18
	Least	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.3	1.0	1.2	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.4	18.2	18
Sjælland Group:															
Bogø By	Greatest	3.3	3.1	1.9	3.3	3.6	4.3	5.9	6.4	4.5	4.0	6.0	3.4	34.4	18
	Least	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.3	18.7	18
Copenhagen	Greatest	3.4	3.7	3.7	4.0	4.0	6.0	5.6	6.7	4.0	5.6	4.1	4.3	29.8	65
	Least	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	14.0	65
Bornholm:															
Sandvig	Greatest	3.4	2.5	1.8	3.5	2.9	3.9	4.8	5.6	6.6	5.2	3.8	3.1	28.3	18
	Least	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.2	15.7	18

* Near but outside NIS 7 Area.

FIGURE 49. MAXIMUM 24-HOUR PRECIPITATION (INCHES)

REGION AND STATION		JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANN	YRS REC
Jutland Group:															
Århus		1.1	0.6	0.0	0.9	0.7	1.1	1.8	3.3	2.0	1.2	0.9	0.9	3.3	21
Flensburg*		1.0	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.3	3.6	5.5	3.4	2.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	5.5	40
Fredericia		0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.7	1.8	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.0	0.8	1.8	40
Herning		0.7	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.9	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.7	15
Skagen		1.5	0.8	0.6	1.4	1.1	1.5	2.1	2.9	1.2	1.7	1.1	1.1	2.9	50
Studsgård		1.1	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.8	2.2	3.4	2.0	1.7	1.5	0.8	0.9	3.4	30
Tvingstrup		1.0	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.6	2.3	1.6	2.5	1.0	2.6	0.7	2.6	18
Tylstrup		0.8	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.6	1.4	3.7	2.4	1.0	1.0	0.8	3.7	18
Vestervig		1.2	2.4	1.5	1.0	1.1	1.7	1.9	2.2	1.7	2.4	1.5	1.3	2.4	50
Fyn Group:															
Marstal		0.8	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.5	0.8	1.8	30
Odense		1.0	0.9	0.7	0.8	1.4	1.8	2.7	1.9	2.4	1.0	1.1	0.7	2.7	29
Svendborg		0.8	1.3	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.7	1.9	2.4	2.1	1.7	0.8	0.9	2.4	40
Tranebjerg		0.6	0.6	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.8	40
Sjælland Group:															
Bogø By		0.6	0.7	0.5	0.8	1.6	1.3	1.7	2.4	2.4	1.0	1.2	0.8	2.4	18
Copenhagen		0.6	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.6	30
Bornholm:															
Sandvig		0.8	0.8	0.6	1.8	1.1	1.7	2.7	2.7	1.9	1.1	1.3	1.7	2.7	30
Faeroe Islands:															
Tórshavn		2.1	1.7	1.6	1.3	2.2	1.9	2.2	1.7	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	50

* Near but outside NIS 7 Area.

FIGURE 50. MEAN NUMBER OF DAYS WITH PRECIPITATION ≥ 0.004 INCH

REGION AND STATION	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANN	YRS REC
Jutland Group:														
Ålborg.....	15	12	15	13	13	11	14	17	15	17	16	18	176	35
Ålykke.....	14	11	12	11	11	11	13	16	14	15	14	16	158	35
Anholt By.....	13	9	12	10	10	10	10	14	11	12	12	15	138	35
Askov.....	13	11	12	12	11	11	13	16	13	15	14	15	155	40
Bodholt.....	14	11	14	13	12	11	13	18	16	18	16	18	174	35
Byrum.....	11	9	10	9	10	9	9	12	10	12	11	13	125	35
Fanø Vesterhavsbad.....	14	12	13	12	12	11	14	18	15	17	15	16	168	40
Flensburg*.....	17	14	15	14	13	13	15	18	15	17	17	18	186	40
Fredericia.....	15	13	14	13	14	11	14	17	16	18	15	16	176	40
Herning.....	14	11	13	12	11	10	13	16	13	14	14	15	156	40
Humlum.....	15	11	14	11	10	9	11	14	13	15	14	16	156	35
Kolindsund.....	14	11	14	13	12	11	12	16	15	16	15	16	165	35
Randers.....	15	13	14	12	11	10	13	16	13	15	14	16	162	40
Skagen.....	14	11	12	11	11	9	11	14	12	15	15	16	150	40
Thisted.....	15	11	13	10	10	9	10	15	13	16	15	17	154	35
Tvingstrup.....	15	12	14	13	12	11	13	16	14	16	14	16	166	40
Tylstrup.....	12	9	10	10	10	10	11	15	11	12	14	14	138	20
Varde.....	14	11	12	11	10	11	12	16	14	15	15	16	157	35
Vestervig.....	19	16	18	14	13	10	13	17	16	19	18	21	192	40
Viborg.....	13	10	12	11	11	10	13	15	13	14	13	15	150	35
Fyn Group:														
Assens.....	13	10	12	11	10	10	12	15	12	13	13	14	147	40
Hofmangave.....	13	10	13	12	11	11	13	16	13	15	13	14	153	40
Marstal.....	13	10	12	12	12	12	13	16	13	15	13	15	156	35
Odense.....	17	15	17	15	13	12	14	17	15	18	17	19	188	40
Svendborg.....	13	12	14	10	11	9	12	14	13	16	14	15	153	40
Tranebjerg.....	11	10	12	11	10	9	11	13	11	13	11	13	132	40
Sjælland Group:														
Bogø By.....	17	13	16	14	12	12	15	17	15	18	16	17	181	40
Copenhagen.....	15	13	15	14	12	12	14	17	14	16	16	18	175	40
Døjringe.....	11	9	10	10	8	9	10	12	10	11	11	14	125	35
Frihedslund.....	12	10	12	12	11	10	13	14	12	13	13	14	146	40
Hesselø.....	11	9	10	9	9	8	8	12	9	10	10	13	118	35
Maribo.....	18	14	16	17	12	14	15	17	16	18	18	19	194	15
Søndersted.....	13	10	13	12	11	11	12	16	14	16	14	16	158	35
Bornholm:														
Sandvig.....	18	14	16	13	10	10	13	14	13	16	16	19	170	40
Faeroe Islands:														
Tórshavn.....	23	19	19	17	14	10	12	13	16	19	21	22	205	50

* Near but outside NIS 7 Area.

FIGURE 51. MEAN NUMBER OF DAYS WITH SNOWFALL

REGION AND STATION	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANN	YRS REC
Jutland Group:														
Ålykke.....	4	4	4	1	*	0	0	0	0	*	1	4	20	40
Anholt By.....	6	5	6	2	2	0	0	0	0	*	1	5	26	35
Byrum.....	5	5	5	2	*	0	0	0	0	*	2	4	23	30
Fanø Vesterhavsbad.....	5	5	4	1	*	0	0	0	0	*	1	4	20	40
Flensburg**.....	7	6	6	2	*	0	0	0	0	*	2	5	28	40
Herning.....	6	6	6	3	*	0	0	0	0	*	2	5	27	35
Humlum.....	5	5	5	2	*	0	0	0	0	*	2	4	24	40
Kolindsund.....	5	5	5	2	*	0	0	0	0	*	2	4	23	40
Randers.....	6	6	5	2	*	0	0	0	0	*	2	5	26	40
Skagen.....	6	6	6	2	*	0	0	0	0	*	2	5	27	40
Tvingstrup.....	6	7	6	2	*	0	0	0	0	*	2	5	29	40
Tyborøn.....	6	6	5	2	*	0	0	0	0	*	2	5	26	35
Tylstrup.....	6	5	4	2	*	0	0	0	0	*	1	4	22	18
Varde.....	4	4	4	2	*	0	0	0	0	*	2	3	20	40
Vestervig.....	7	9	8	3	*	0	0	0	0	1	2	7	37	40
Viborg.....	6	5	5	2	*	0	0	0	0	*	2	5	23	35
Vium.....	8	8	8	3	*	*	0	0	0	*	2	7	39	28
Fyn Group:														
Assens.....	5	4	5	1	*	0	0	0	0	*	1	3	20	40
Hofmangave.....	6	5	5	1	*	0	0	0	0	*	1	3	25	38
Hundstrup.....	7	5	6	2	*	0	0	0	0	*	2	5	28	25
Marstal.....	4	4	4	1	*	0	0	0	0	*	1	3	19	40
Odense.....	8	7	7	2	*	0	0	0	0	*	2	6	32	40
Tranebjerg.....	5	5	5	2	*	0	0	0	0	*	2	4	22	40
Sjælland Group:														
Bogø By.....	6	6	6	2	*	0	0	0	0	*	2	5	27	40
Copenhagen.....	6	6	6	2	*	0	0	0	*	1	2	5	30	30
Frihedslund.....	6	6	6	2	*	0	0	0	0	*	2	5	27	40
Søndersted.....	4	5	6	2	*	0	0	0	0	*	2	4	24	40
Bornholm:														
Sandvig.....	8	7	8	2	*	0	0	0	0	*	2	6	32	40
Faeroe Islands:														
Tórshavn.....	8	8	9	5	2	*	0	0	*	2	4	7	44	25

* <0.5 day.

** Near but outside NIS 7 Area.

FIGURE 52. MEAN NUMBER OF DAYS WITH SPECIFIED SNOW DEPTHS (INCHES)

REGION AND STATION	DEPTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANN	YRS REC
Jutland Group:															
Ålborg.....	VII 1	9	9	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	0	5	25	9-11
	VII 6	*	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	9-11
Blåvands Huk.....	VII 1	5	8	2	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	17	8-11
	VII 6	0	1	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	8-11
Fornæs.....	VII 1	11	13	3	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	29	9-11
	VII 6	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	9-11
Karup.....	VII 1	11	12	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	6	35	9-11
	VII 6	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	*	4	9-11
Skagen.....	VII 1	9	12	5	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	4	31	8-11
	VII 6	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	8-11
Skrydstrup.....	VII 1	12	12	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	32	7-10
	VII 6	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	3	7-10
Sjælland Group:															
Copenhagen/Kastrup Airport.....	VII 1	8	10	7	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	29	13
	VII 6	*	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	13
Gedser.....	VII 1	7	14	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	4	30	8-10
	VII 6	0	4	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	5	8-10
Bornholm:															
Dueodde.....	VII 1	10	14	13	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	5	41	9-11
	VII 6	1	7	1	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	9-11
Faeroe Islands:															
Tórshavn.....	VII 1	10	9	6	2	1	*	0	0	0	*	3	7	37	8-11
	VII 6	5	4	2	*	*	*	0	0	0	*	0	2	13	8-11

* <0.5 day.

UNCLASSIFIED

LIST OF STATIONS

REGION AND STATION	LATI- TUDE*		ELEVA- TION	REGION AND STATION	LATI- TUDE*		ELEVA- TION
	° 'N.	° 'E.			° 'N.	° 'E.	
Jutland Group:			feet	Jutland Group (Continued):			feet
Ågård.....	57 05	9 16	39	Viborg.....	56 27	9 25	79
Ålborg.....	57 06	9 52	10	Vium.....	56 19	9 23	226
Ålestrup.....	56 41	9 30	76	Fyn Group:			
Ålykke.....	55 30	8 58	148	Æbelø.....	55 39	10 10	20
Anholt By.....	56 42	11 33	16	Assens.....	55 16	9 55	20
Århus.....	56 11	10 12	213	Etterup.....	55 25	10 04	230
Askov.....	55 28	9 07	215	Hofmangave.....	55 32	10 29	13
Blāvands Huk.....	55 33	8 05	49	Hundstrup.....	55 06	10 26	118
Bodholt.....	56 08	9 17	295	Keldsnor Fyr.....	54 44	10 44	30
Bovbjerg Fyr.....	56 31	8 07	134	Kolshave.....	55 32	10 08	92
Byrum.....	57 15	11 01	13	Marstal.....	54 51	10 31	26
Christianfeld.....	55 22	9 30	67	Odense.....	55 23	10 26	49
Ebeltoft.....	56 12	10 41	26	Odense/Beldringe Airport.....	55 28	10 20	56
Færggård.....	56 58	8 30	66	Steensgård.....	55 07	10 55	72
Fanø Vesterhavsbad.....	55 26	8 23	16	Svendborg.....	55 03	10 36	30
Flensburg**.....	54 47	9 27	33	Tranebjerg.....	55 50	10 36	49
Fornæs.....	56 27	10 58	26	Sjælland Group:			
Fredericia.....	55 35	9 46	26	Abed.....	54 50	11 20	60
Frederikshavn.....	57 27	10 32	16	Bogø By.....	54 56	12 03	89
Givskud.....	55 49	9 21	279	Copenhagen.....	55 41	12 36	10
Gjerlev.....	56 35	10 08	112	Copenhagen/Kastrup Airport.....	55 38	12 40	16
Grindsted.....	55 45	8 56	134	Døjringe.....	55 29	11 34	115
Hanstholm Fyr.....	57 07	8 36	151	Fakse.....	55 15	12 08	164
Herning.....	56 08	8 59	177	Faksinge Skov.....	55 08	12 01	56
Hjørring.....	57 28	9 59	79	Frihedslund.....	55 34	11 20	92
Humlum.....	56 32	8 34	82	Gedser.....	54 34	11 58	20
Husby.....	56 17	8 11	26	Gjorslev.....	55 21	12 23	66
Karup.....	56 17	9 08	171	Haslev.....	55 19	11 58	164
Klakring.....	55 43	9 59	112	Hesselø.....	56 12	11 43	52
Kolindsund.....	56 24	10 43	10	Maribo.....	54 46	11 30	52
Løgumkloster.....	55 04	8 57	46	Nakkehoved.....	56 07	12 21	62
Nørre Lyngvig.....	56 03	8 08	59	Nykøbing/Falster.....	54 47	11 52	32
Randers.....	56 27	10 03	16	Nykøbing/Sjælland.....	55 55	11 41	30
Rødding.....	55 22	9 04	108	Ringsted.....	55 27	11 48	180
Sanddal.....	55 33	9 44	26	Roskilde.....	55 37	12 06	164
Silkeborg.....	56 10	9 34	98	Slangerup.....	55 51	12 11	128
Skagen.....	57 46	10 39	23	Søndersted.....	55 38	11 36	108
Skanderborg.....	56 03	9 55	187	Sprogø.....	55 20	10 58	82
Skrydstrup.....	55 14	9 16	131	Tystofte.....	55 15	11 20	43
Sønderborg.....	54 55	9 48	49	Vordingborg.....	55 01	11 54	30
Studsgård.....	56 05	8 55	180	Bornholm:			
Thisted.....	56 57	8 42	39	Bornholms Højskole.....	55 06	14 55	289
Tønder.....	54 56	8 52	13	Brøndesgårde.....	55 08	15 07	151
Tvingstrup.....	55 55	9 55	216	Dueodde.....	55 00	15 05	20
Tyborøn.....	56 42	8 12	10	Rønne.....	55 06	14 42	33
Tylstrup.....	57 11	9 57	39	Sandvig.....	55 17	14 47	49
Varde.....	55 38	8 30	39	Færø Islands:			
Vestervig.....	56 46	8 19	62	Tórshavn.....	62 03	6 45W.	79

* Coordinates give locations of weather stations and do not necessarily correspond to those for populated places.

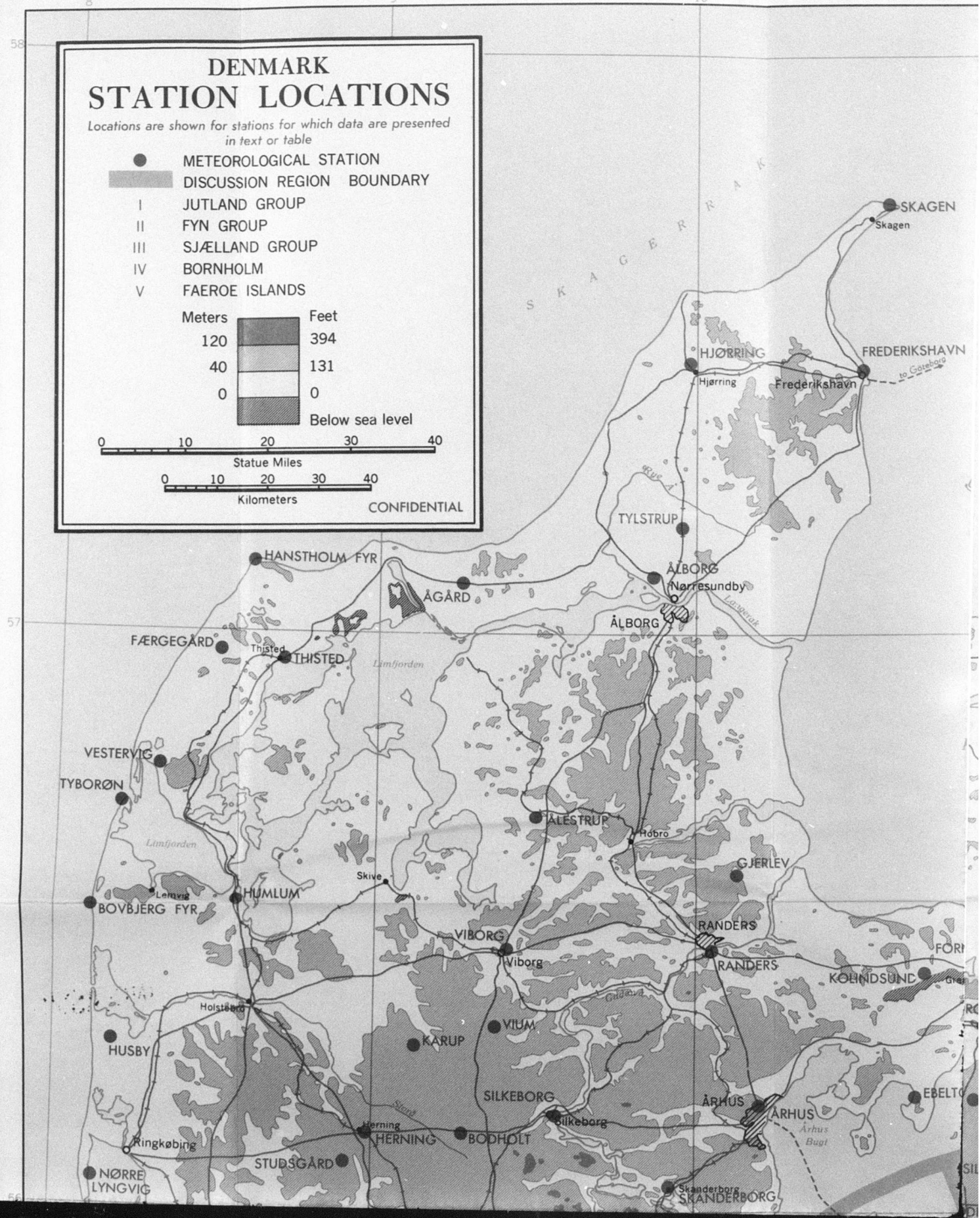
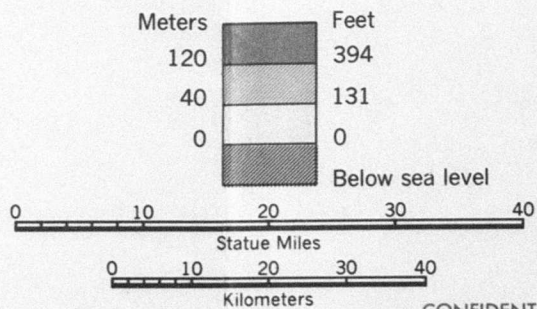
** Near but outside NIS 7 Area.

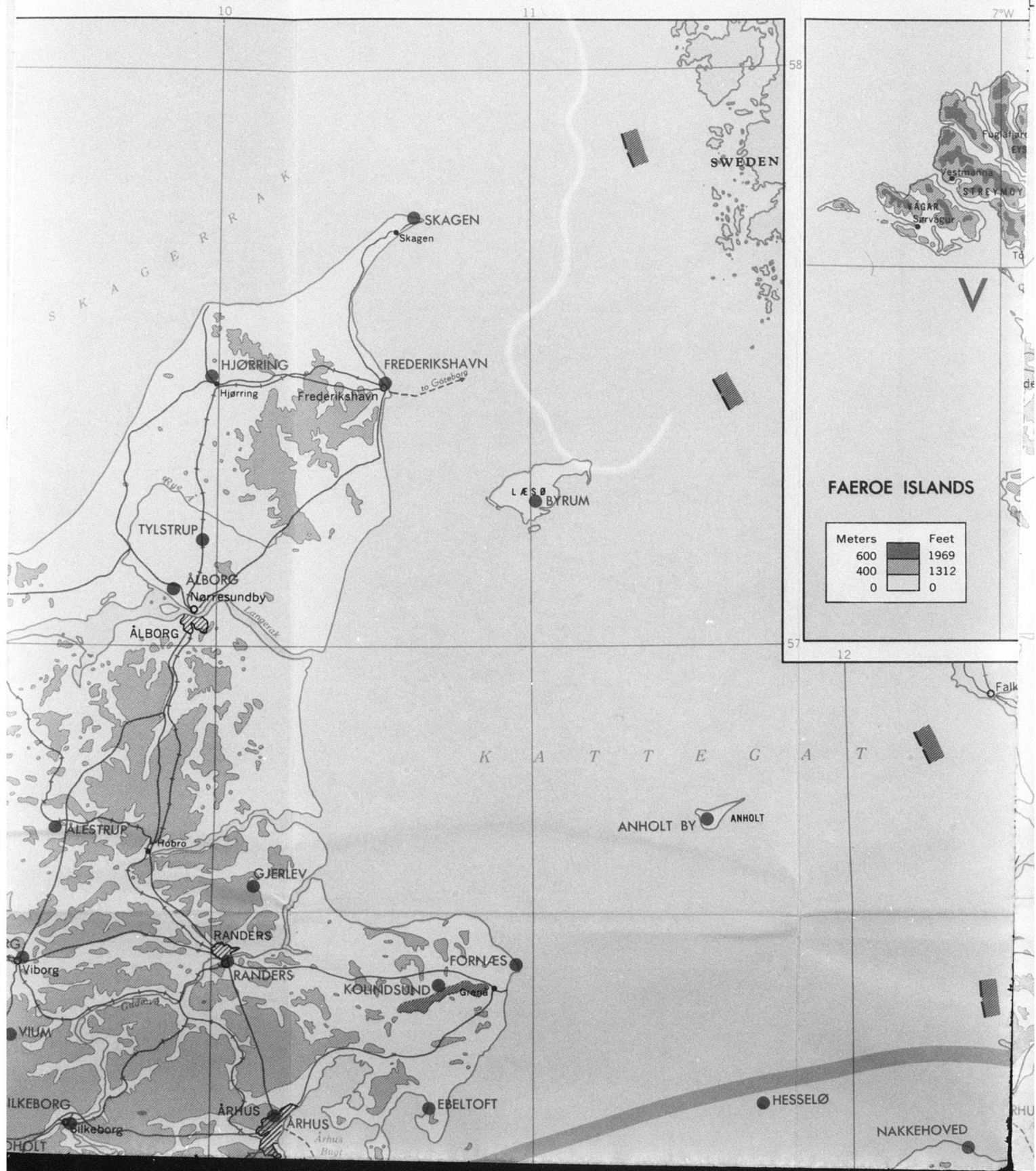
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DENMARK STATION LOCATIONS

Locations are shown for stations for which data are presented
in text or table

- METEOROLOGICAL STATION
- ▬ DISCUSSION REGION BOUNDARY
- I JUTLAND GROUP
- II FYN GROUP
- III SJÆLLAND GROUP
- IV BORNHOLM
- V FAEROE ISLANDS





FAEROE ISLANDS

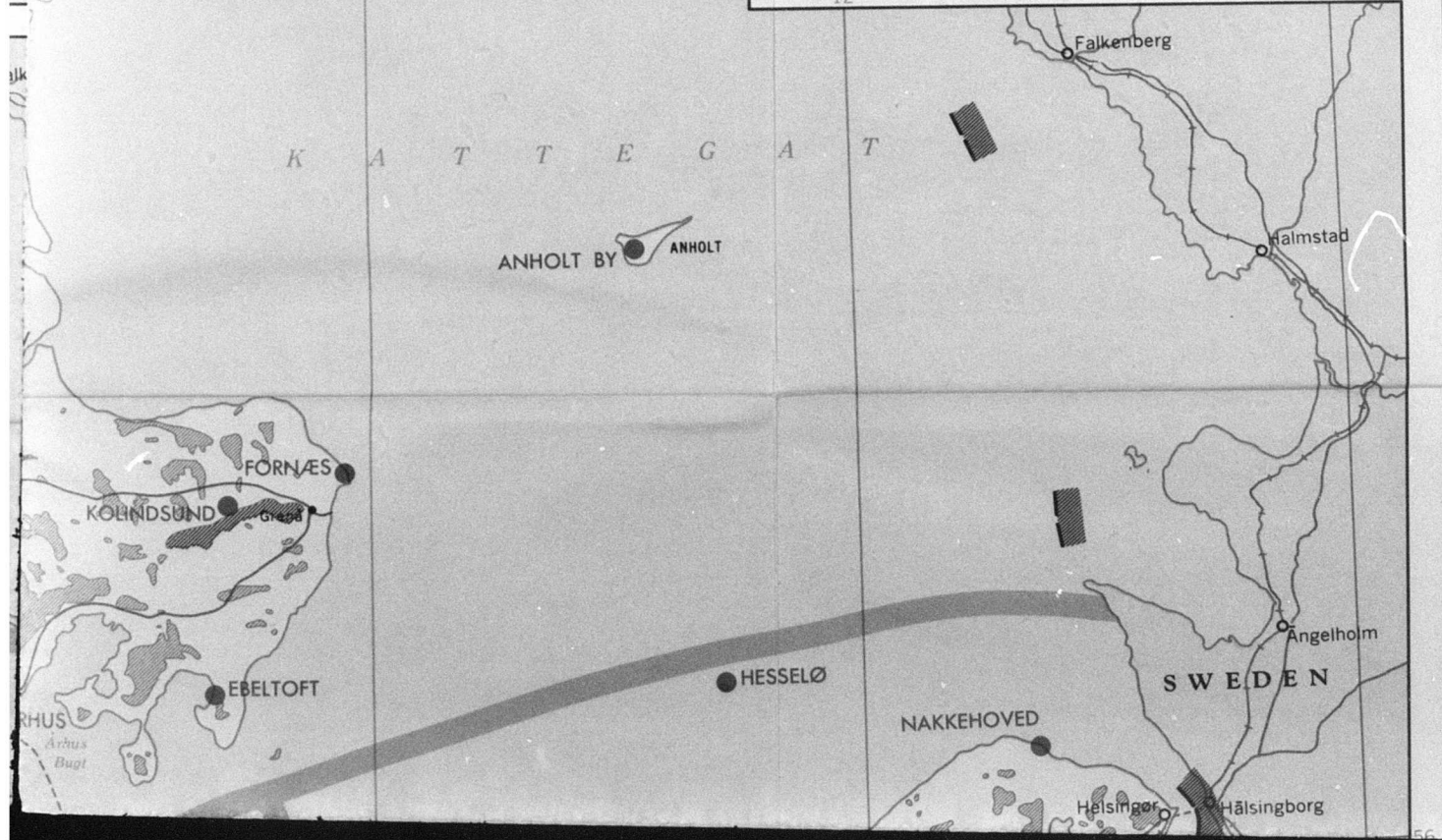
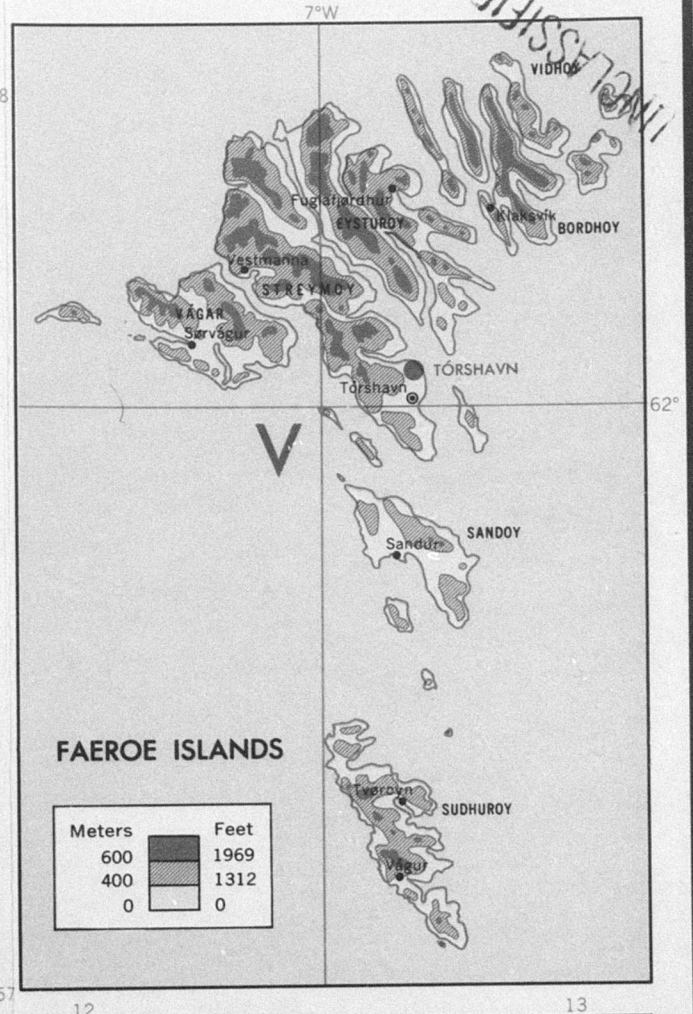
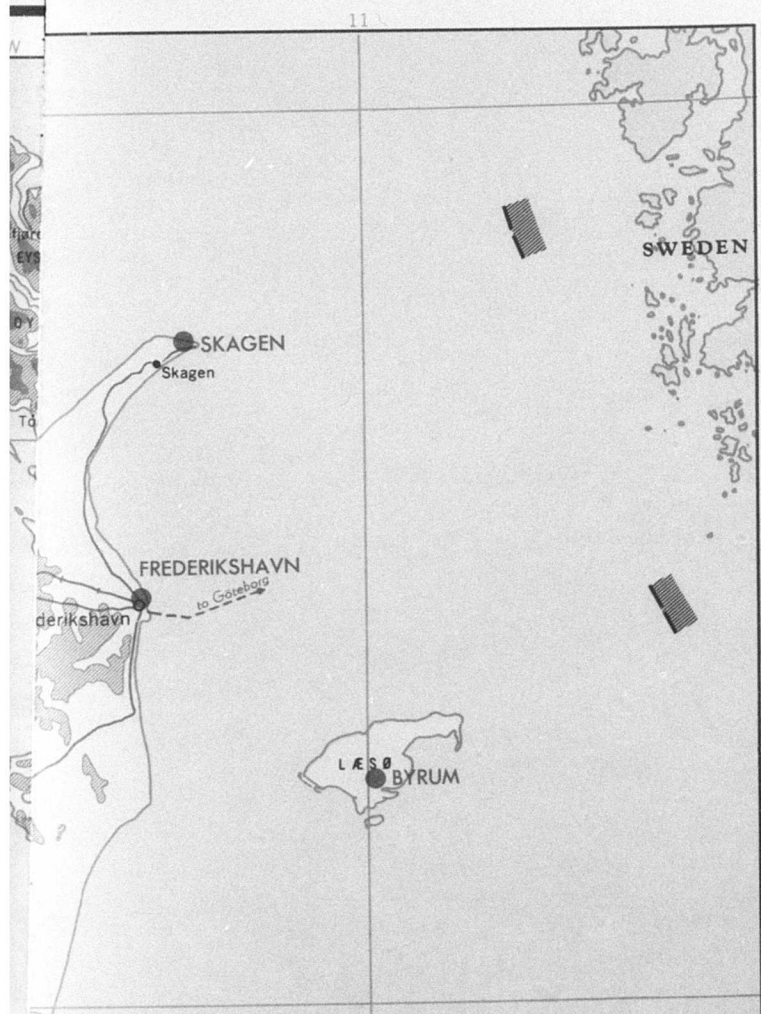
Meters	Feet
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400	1312
0	0

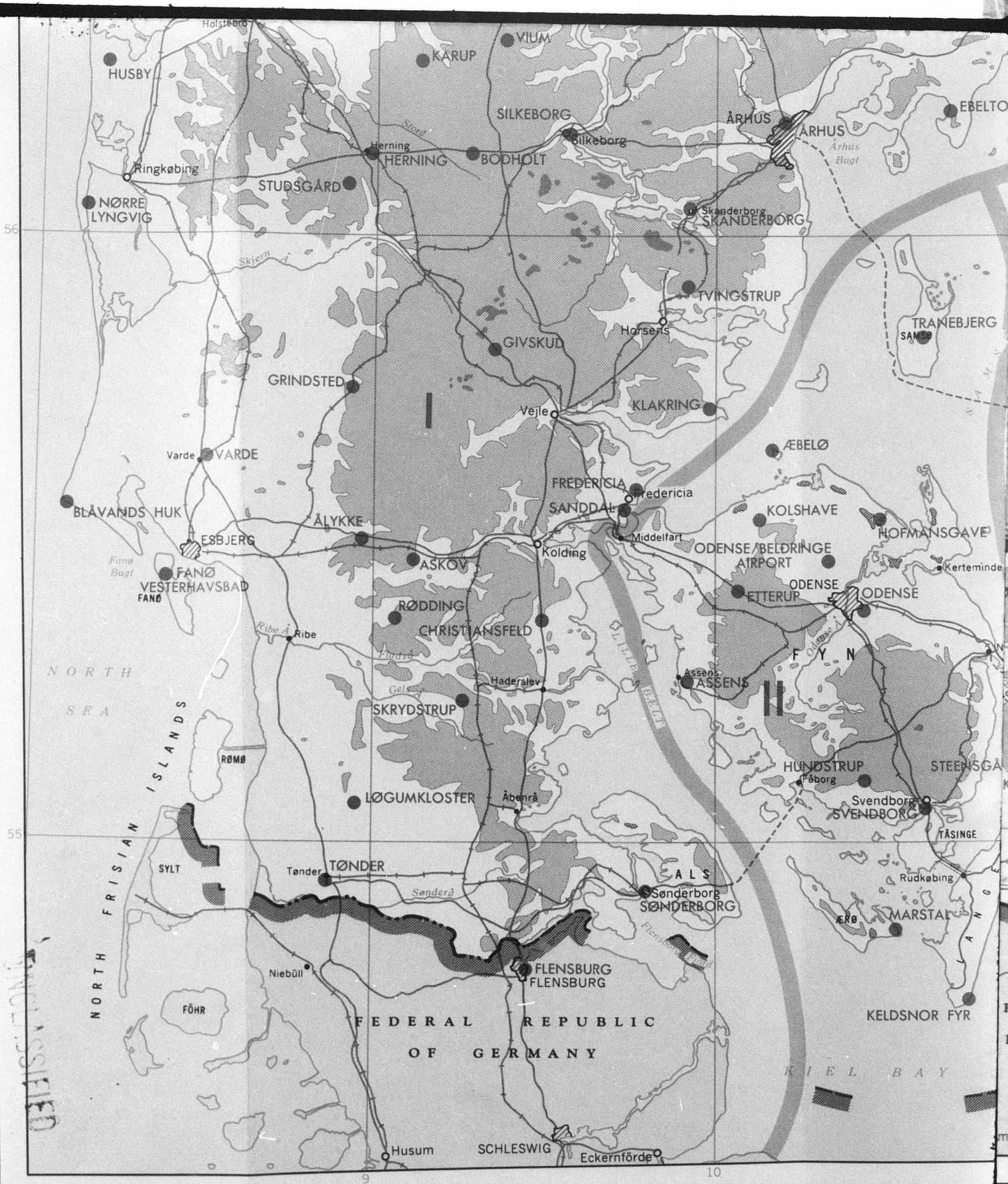
ANHOLT BY ANHOLT

NAKKEHOVED

3

4



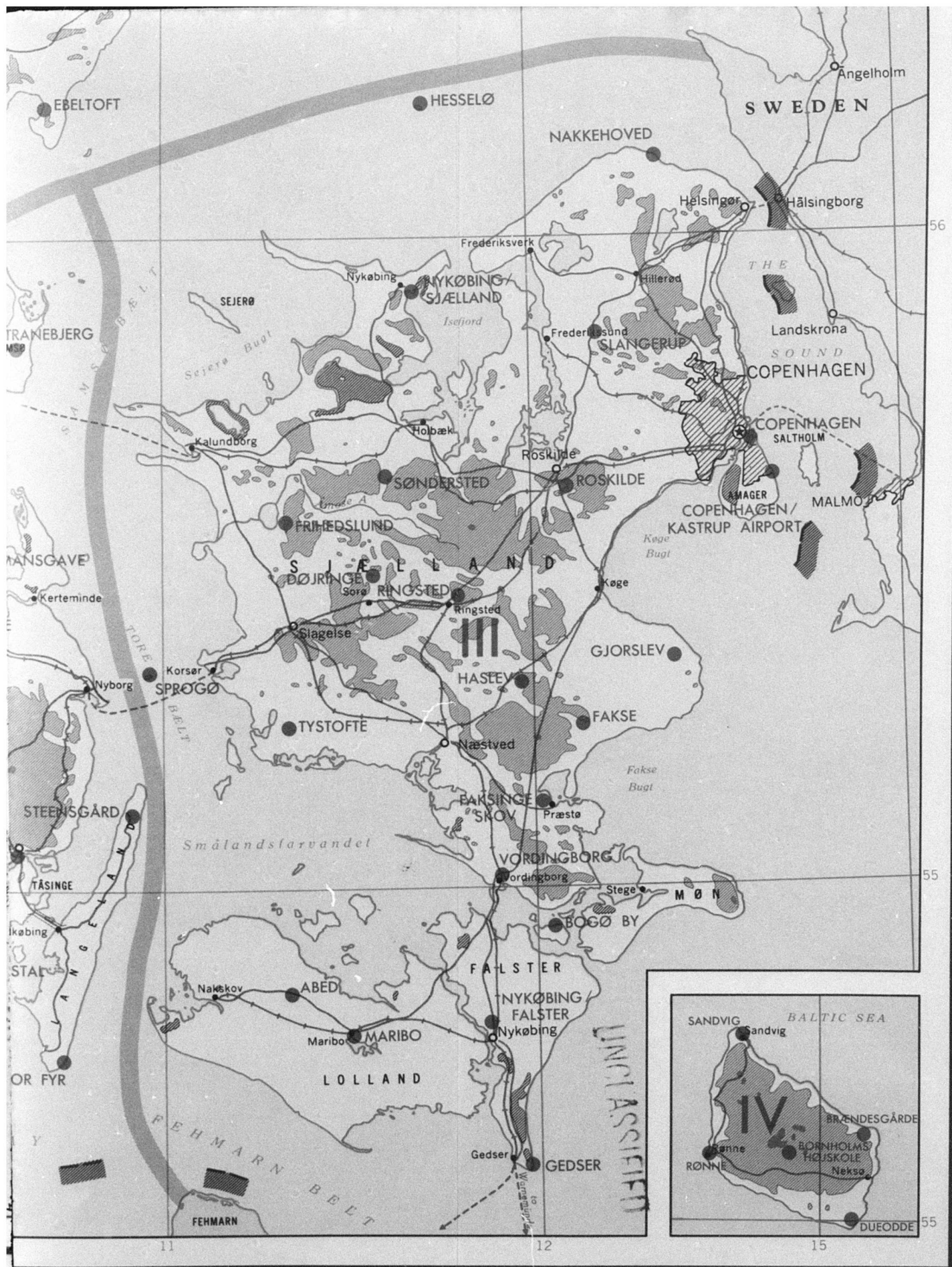


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6



STATION LOCATIONS FIGURE 53

UNCL

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The General Survey is the NIS unit which provides comprehensive but concise coverage of the basic characteristics of the Area and normally consists of the following topics: Significance of the Area, Military Geography, Transportation and Telecommunications, Sociological, Political, Economic, Scientific, and Armed Forces.

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