



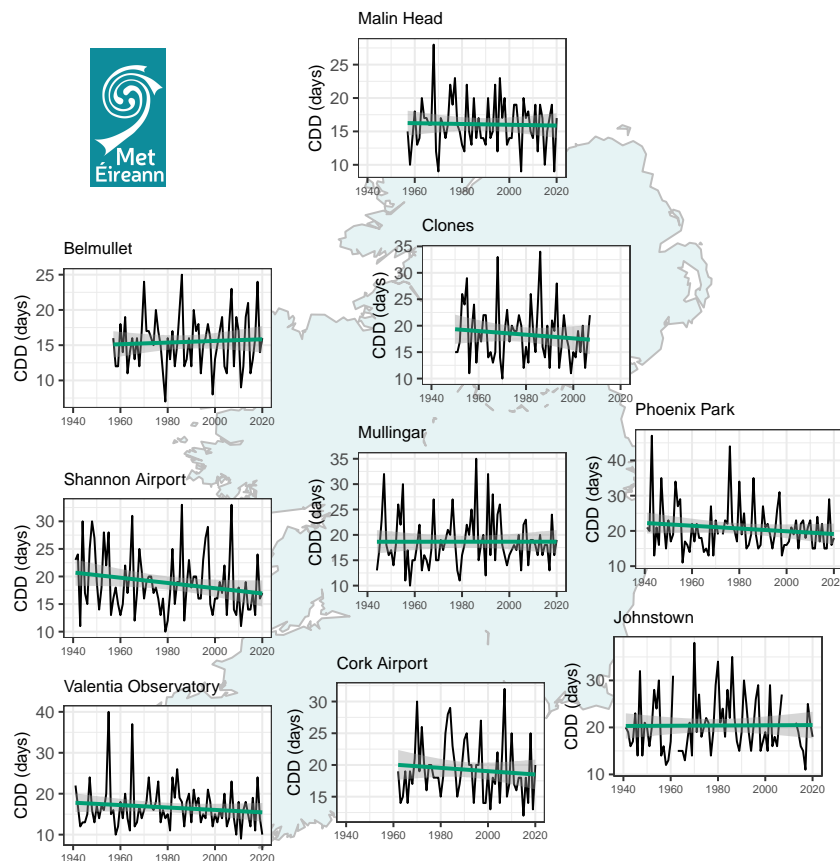
Consecutive Dry Days (CDD)

Key Message

- There is a lack of a clear trend in the number of consecutive dry days at Irish weather stations.

Definition

- Daily precipitation (**R**), from 09UTC - 09UTC observations, are used to calculate this index.
- The **CDD** index is the largest number of consecutive “dry days” (where $R \leq 1\text{mm}$) during the period of interest (year, season or month).





Trends

- There is a lack of significant trends in the **CDD** index at Met Éireann's synoptic weather stations, see figure above.
- This is in agreement with global trends for this index, [Dunn et al., 2020], and also from local research into data rescue and homogenisation at Met Éireann, [Ryan et al., 2021].
- The largest value for **CDD** occurred at Oak Park (Carlow) between the 12th of August 1972 and 29th of September in 1972, a period of 49 consecutive days with less than 1mm of rainfall recorded.

Data Access

Data for this index can be downloaded through the web-page below (or the QR code in the header):

- <https://www.met.ie/climate/climate-change-indices-etccdi/>

For further information contact Met Éireann Climate Enquiries: enquiries@met.ie

References

Robert JH Dunn et al. Development of an updated global land in situ-based data set of temperature and precipitation extremes: HadEX3. *Journal of Geophysical Research: Atmospheres*, 125(16):e2019JD032263, 2020. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1029/2019JD032263>.

Ciara Ryan et al. Long-term trends in extreme precipitation indices in Ireland. *International Journal of Climatology*, 2021. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1002/joc.7475>.