



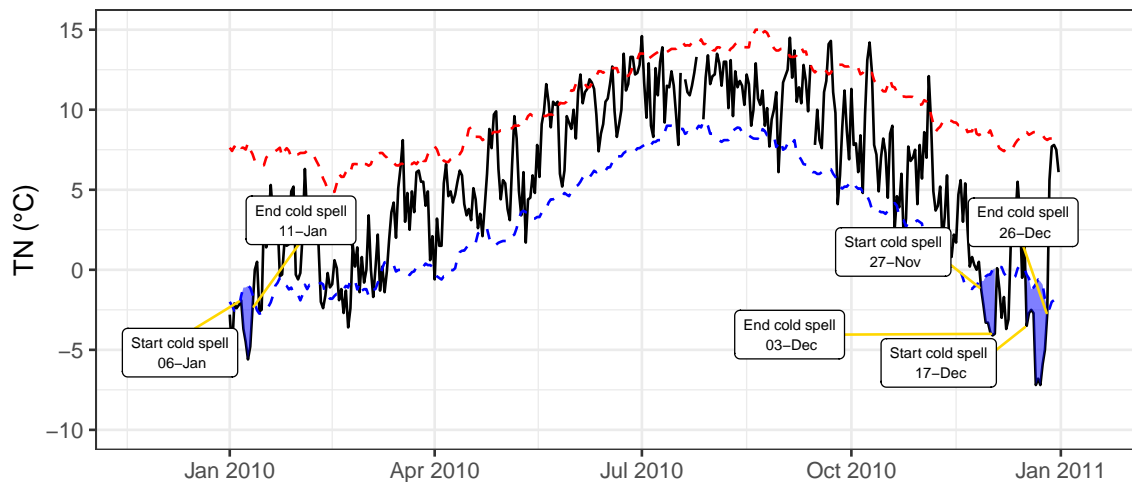
## Cold Spell Duration Index (CSDI)

### Key Message

- Cold spells (as defined here) are relatively rare in the Irish climate.
- There is a lack of statistically significant trends in the **CSDI** index at Irish weather stations.

### Definition

- Daily minimum temperature (**TN**), from 09UTC - 09UTC observations, are used to calculate the index.
- The Cold Spell Duration Index (**CSDI**) represents the annual count of days contributing to “cold spells”, when the minimum temperature (**TN**) remains below its climatological 10th percentile. A spell must consist of at least six consecutive days to qualify as a “cold spell”.
- The 10th percentile is based on the 1961-1990 climatology (see **TN10p** index factsheet for more details).
- A graphical example is shown below for the year 2010 at Cork Airport, where the cold spells are represented by the blue shaded areas and sum to give a CSDI value of 23.





## Trends

- Prolonged spells of cold weather are relatively rare in the Irish climate.
- There are some indications of a reduction in **CSDI** in the table below, but these trends are generally not found to be statistically significant.
- Global analysis of this index has found a stronger reduction in the **CSDI** index globally, [Dunn et al., 2020].

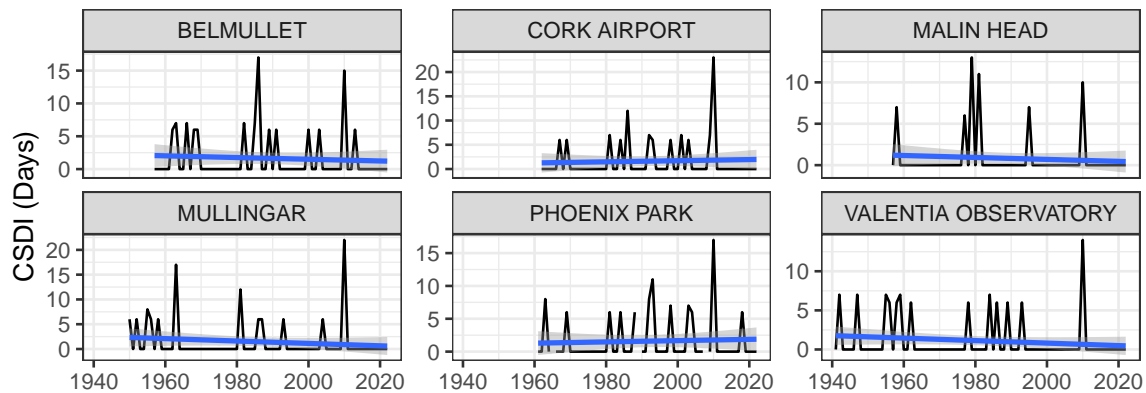


Table 1: Mean annual value of CSDI during thirty year periods at eight different stations

Station	1961-1990	1991-2020
Belmullet	2.3	1.3
Casement	0.5	2.2
Cork Airport	1.3	2.1
Malin Head	1.0	0.6
Mullingar	1.4	1.1
Phoenix Park	1.1	2.1
Valentia Observatory	1.0	0.7

## 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](mailto: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>.