



Icing Days (ID)

Key Message

- Icing days are rare in the Irish climate.
- As a result, trends in this index are generally not statistically significant.

Definition

- Daily maximum temperature (**TX**), from 09UTC-09UTC observations, are used to calculate the index.
- The Icing Days (**ID**) index is calculated by counting the number of times the maximum temperature (**TX**) was less than 0°C ($TX < 0^{\circ}\text{C}$) during the period of interest (year, season or month).

Trends

- Icing days are a rare phenomenon within the Irish climate, as shown in the table above and graphs below.
- Icing days occur more frequently at inland stations, but are still rare.
- As a result there are not any clearly robust trends in the **ID** index.
- The majority of the Icing Days in the record occurred during 2010.

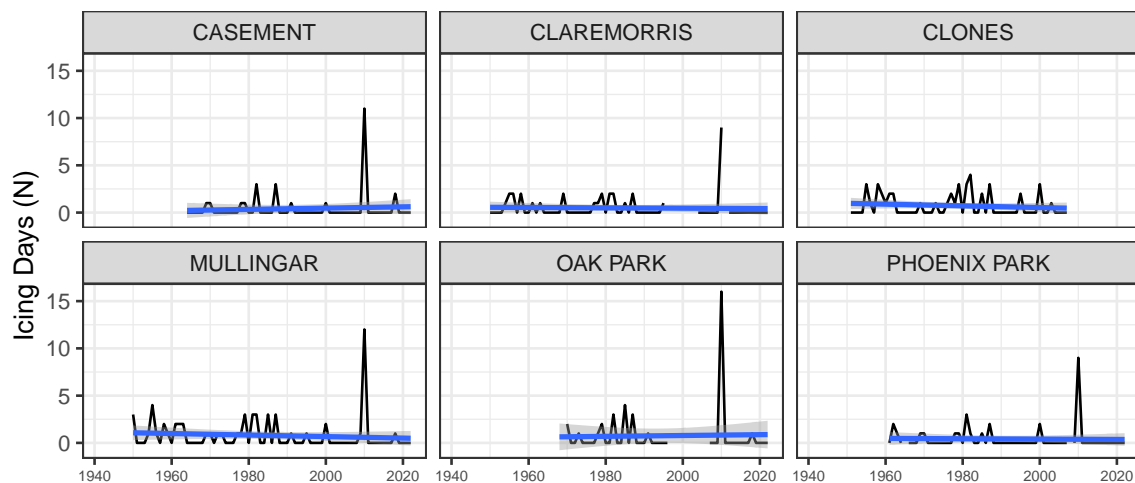


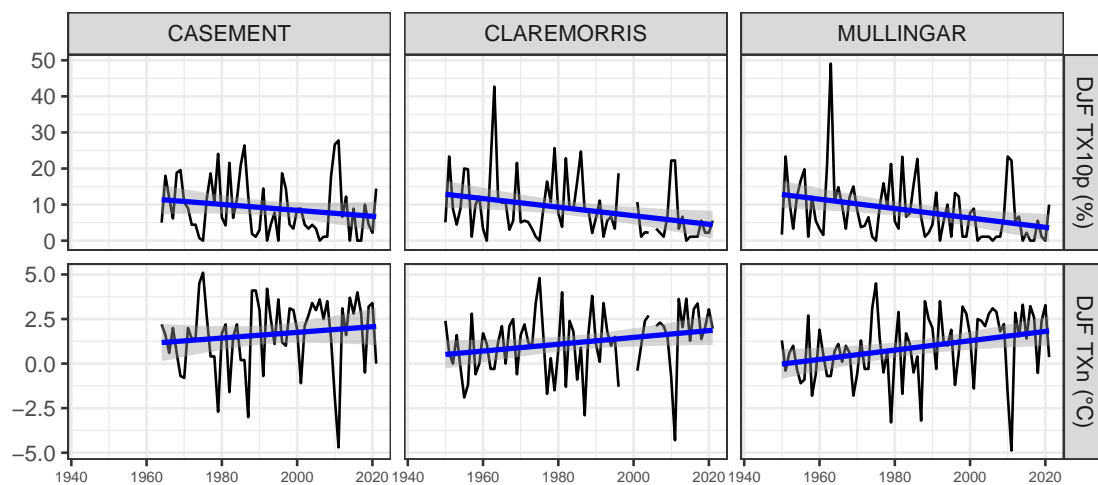


Table 1: Mean number of Icing Days (ID) during thirty year periods (1961-1990 and 1991-2020) at 8 different stations

Station	1961-1990	1991-2020
Casement	0.4	0.5
Claremorris	0.5	0.5
Clones	0.8	0.4
Johnstown	0.2	0.2
Mullingar	0.9	0.6
Oak Park	0.7	0.9
Shannon Airport	0.4	0.3
Valentia Observatory	0.1	0.0

Seasonality

- Icing days occur almost entirely during winter.
- Given recent warming trends in other indices associated with cold **TX** events (increases in **TX_n** and decreases **TX_{10p}**, see associated factsheets), this would indicate that the potential for icing days may be decreasing. This is shown below for winter (DJF) values of these two indices at Casement, Claremorris and Mullingar.



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