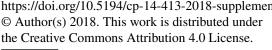
Supplement of Clim. Past, 14, 413-440, 2018 https://doi.org/10.5194/cp-14-413-2018-supplement © Author(s) 2018. This work is distributed under







Supplement of

A 305-year continuous monthly rainfall series for the island of Ireland (1711-2016)

Conor Murphy et al.

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No. 77, April 1979



Monthly and Annual Rainfall for Ireland, 1711-1977

ΑY Jenkinson, W. Shackleton and S. Lawson

Introduction

published official some of them published. on the earlier rainfall the years 1711 to 1880, table of monthly and end of this rainfall climate of Ireland. paper. records, and are which has been derived This The years annual rainfall early added for series 1881 to 1977 have been compiled mainly from may be regarded as for Ireland, completeness to the series for from individual station 1711 to 1977 is given an initial records,

'n Reduction of the data

2.1 Analysis of monthly falls

region are S (AAR) gion are usually expressed as percentages of the annual average raisely. It is a normal period. Table 1 shows an example of the analysis of the analysis of the normal period 1792-1839. Trish stations for 1839, with AAR for the normal period 1792-1839. In any year, monthly and annual rainfalls percentages of the annual average rainfall example of the analysis, for a given station in

1839. 88 percentage of AAR for the

Table Monthly and annual rainfall for

Internal 5.8 5.8 6.9 4.6 1.8 8.6 12.0 9.6 13.7 11.0 9.	Mean	Armagh	· Cork		Relfast		
5.8	6.4	2.1	8.2	9-5	8	Jan	normal period 1792-1839
5.8	6.4	3.7	4.7	7.2	7.2	Feb	1 per
6.9	7.6	5.1	7.8	7.6	8.9	Mar	iod
4	5.1	+	4.0	5.9	4.2	Apr	1792-
6 1.	2.6	2.1	2.7	0.4	2.7	May	1839
8 8	٤	12.	.7.2	9. 8	10.4	aime	
6 12.	7.7	12 12	19.6	17.2	11.7		.Tinl w
9			5 14.0	7.6	8.6 2.11		Aug
6 13.		2.1 3.7 5.1 4.2 2.1 12.5 12.2 10.5 15.1 12.1 10.7	8.2 4.7 7.8 4.0 2.7 .7.2 19.6 14.0 19.3 17.3 9.3	9.5 7.2 7.6 5.9 2.4 7.4 7.7 7.6 11.3 12.5 9.7	7.8 7.2 8.9 4.2 2.7 10.4 11.7 11.2 16.1 11.2 1.6.9 9.6		normal period 1792-1839
7 11.		1 12.	5 12.6 5 17.	12.5	6.9		Oct
0		10.	9. 15	9	9.6	0	Nov
.7 LU-5		2.1 3.7 5.1 4.2 2.1 12.5 12.2 10.5 15.1 12.1 10.7 11.5	-	77.1		10.5	Dec
2	3	5 110		124		114	Year

The sum of the mean monthly percentages of AAR is identical with the mean of the annual percentages of AAR. This result can be summarised by noting the monthly percentages as annual percentage of AAR, Table ئە ئ internal percentages of. the annual fall, as in the can be surmarised by noting

last line results are obtained by meaning the internal

percentages Very nearly the for each station. same These are shown in

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each station

Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	¥6
Belfast	6. 8	6.3	~? ∞	3.7	2.4	1.6	10.3	9.8	14.1	9	w	6.8 6.3 7.8 3.7 2.4 9.1 10.3 9.8 14.1 9.9 10.4 9.2 100
	10.6	& O	8.4	6.6	2.7	8 2	6.0	9.6	16.2	?	7	7 10.7
	3. 8	8.0	7.6	6.2	0.3	8. 5	15.0	6.6	9.8	1 0.	ဖ	9 8.4
B .	6.6	۶ 8	6.3	3-2	2.2	5.8°	15.8	11.3	15.6	10.	10	2 10.6
	1.9	٠ 4	4.7	3.9	1.9	11.4	11.3	10.1	13.2	16.4	<u>ا</u> ب	8.6
Mean	5.9	5.9	7.0	4.7	1.9	&. 6	11.7	9.5	13.8	ot.	, O	5.9 5.9 7.0 4.7 1.9 8.6 11.7 9.5 13.8 10.9 9.7 10.3 100
		內國有數方										

There are several advantages in this procedure:

- If monthly falls are processed in this way, year by yearnnual falls remain to be analysed, and full attention at a given station, e.g. changes in site or exposure or gauge etc. none of which are likely to affect materially the internal percentages in any the difficulties caused for year. example by unrepresentative changes only the
- can be processed at once in the internal percentage analysis, Talls Stations which have only a few years of record, even a single leaving the estimation of AAR for the station to the are analysed. time when annual
- same location; but once again this does not affect comprising two or more discontinuous periods each with appropriate The annual rainfall analysis may show that a station record must AAR. percentage analysis. regarding these periods be regarded (usually for In this case the analysis of annual rainfall is best as being one or other of the causes in (1)) as from different stations at the the internal done by

Meteorological Society. producing his well-known regional series for England and Wales, 1727 to 1931. Glasspoole (1924) also gave monthly and annual values for Scotland and Ireland for 1881, to 1924; and also produced the British Isles for series of annual percentage maps (normal period 1881-1915) for the Glasspoole (1931) used the internal percentage method in 1868 to 1923, published in 1926 by the Royal

2.2 Analysis of annual falls

The first step in the analysis is half of it overlapping with the Glasspool and to continue this overlapping taken may be varied according to period overlapping with the Glasspoole series for Ireland, 1881-1924; taken as optimum. the rate of change of stations, with the back to earliest records. The periods to take a period of 20 to 50 years

individual years recorded as percentages of this AAR. The mean of the be taken as the arithmetic mean of the available station percentage values for a given year is taken as the estim In the (50 year) period, a first estimate of AAR for a stati annual falls, and of the

waing the regional percentage for that year; then the mean for all data years gives the next estimate of AAR. regional percentage of AAR for that year. Returning now to an individual station, a new estimate of AAR can be obtained from each year with data,

stimates of Regional annual percentages of AAR. Three iterations of these two computational steps will give tes of (1) Station AAR (2) Station annual percentages of AAR final

The station annual percentages are mapped for each year, or an equivalent computer analysis performed, e.g. as in the U.K. Flood Studies Report (Vol II, Jenkinson and Jackson, 1975). This will show up discontinuities or other errors. Stations with discontinuities are best treated as two (or more) different records, and individual errors amended by the usual elementary methods. The whole process is now repeated.

combined into long series, with missing observations, and annual maps England and Wales series. A similar analysis is done for each overlapping period, and the regional annual percentages combined into a long series which was then further calibrated against relevant established series, e.g. Glasspoole' The individual station records may also be

be discussed in a These methods were used to produce the final Ireland series of annual falls, and these were expressed as percentages of AAR for 1826-1975. But the nature of the data necessitated other forms of analysis, and these will general account of the data used in different periods.

W An account of the data used

- 3.1 Derry, 1711-1725. Dixon (1959) analysed the weather diary of Thomas Neve, kept at Ballyneil, County Derry, and published monthly and annual totals, together with days of reported precipitation. These have been processed to give internal percentages for each year; but it has been found impossible to calibrate the annual falls, and annual days of precipitation were used in their place to represent the year to year to year. variation of annual rainfall.
- otherwise summaries, mainly for London or Flanders for the includes for the years 1710 to 1727 monthly and annual weather ries, mainly for London or Flanders for the years 1716 and 1717. Crosby, 1711-15, 1718-27. at Crosby, near Liverpool. Nicholas Blundell's Diurnal (1968, 1970

stations in the Ireland analysis. This applies to the period 1792-1839 for SW Scotland, and 1757-1839 for NW England; but the Crosby data were also used as a NW England series for 1711-15, 18-27. The Crosby data were In view of the strong correlations between Ireland rainfall and that of (1) NW England (2) SW Scotland, especially with eastern and northern analysed in the same way as the Dublin weather summaries published by include regional Ireland respectively, it has been the practice in compiling the Ireland series, in the period before 1840 when data were relatively scarce, to Rutty (see section 3.4). values for both NW England and SW Scotland as single The Crosby data were

- made. available in the Meteorological Office. The annual falls were not used. Castle Dobbs, Antrin, 1726-27. M.S. monthly and annual falls An internal monthly analysis was
- 5.4 Dublin, 1715-65. Rutty (1770) published a chronological history of the weather in Dublin for 1716-65, including brief monthly and seasonal weather

each month a ranking exceptionally the month again, wet); for rainfall on these were made destroyed. This analysis was destroyed were read completely frequencies Then A third they a scale accord with assessment was taken as of rankings through twice (exceptionally , and the given , to become

Frequencies of rankings of December rainfall, Dublin, December

	Frequency	Rank	
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	15	6	
	6	7	
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are percentage in Table period of falls for for each month were ranked. 50 years was sought, and 1840-89 was chosen. For December,

Correspondence of Dublin rankings December 1716-65 with rankings

Mean percentage 3.4			•					3						(as per mille) 36	Ranked percentages 32	Frequencies 2	Dublin ranks 2	internal percentages for
+ 5.2								65	61	55	54	53	된	43	37	00	Ų Į	r ireland,
7.2							83	82	75	74	71	68	66	65	63	9	+ -	
9.3								99	97	96	8	93	91	89	.83	00	5	pecemoer
11.2	128	120	119	117	114	113	113	112	111	109	, 20%	108	105	103	8	15	6	
14.7			•							172	157	145	139	136	132	6	7	10 0
18.2			•		•				.*				•		182	P	8	
2 18.7					* .s.		1			∰ •			÷.		187	נ	9	r

the mean annual percentage These values were and other months were then used, AAR for treated SB the 50 years percentage of AAR, the 1716-65 This ensured that for each December SBA 9 and

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calibration in the and 1756 the block are of estimated annual rainfalls would given in Table final annual rainfall analysis. need The assessments only minor refor

Dublin, assessed percentages of AAR for 1716-65

1756	1723	
14.0	8.8	Jan
0 6.8 6	9.0	Feb
6.5	6.5	Mar
14.3	5.8	Apr
11.0	2.1	Мау
13.1	3.4	June
9.3	4.6	July
13.2	4.7	Aug
8.6	2.3	Sept
14.2	4.6	Oct
5.1	<u> </u>	Nov
5.2	7.2	Dec
121.3	71.3	Year

a station data percentages set of monthly and annual entages for each year; set for the analysis of annual year; and the annual percentages percentages were processed falls. were to give

was adopted, but for the rank January and February, and so the same years were used in the comparison procedures. Referring now ç the Crosby rankings the months were on; and the Ireland internal percentage set data (3.3 above), grouped the same procedur into six pairs,

- and Ireland station analysed as in fact NW England, in the possession of the Meteorologic d as in 2.1 and 2.2. The regional set tion for the period 1757-1839. For the only series to represent Ireland. 1757-1839. of the Meteorological Office were re-assessed. The regional set was used as a single 1757-1839. For the period 1766-1791 it Only actual rainfall data were used,
- E Scotland, and the SW Scotland series for 1792-1839 was ulreland station. the Glasspoole of 2.1 and period Scotland, 2.2, up to 1870 were gathered together series for and for completeness es for the years 1868 1757-1977. All MS data of monthly and annual falls for combined with the (enlarge onwards. For the period and re-assessed by (enlarged) used as a single N Scotland before the methods

publication. The series described in 3,5 and 3.6 will be given in a subsequent

- Belfast, 1814-15, for: whole of this period; Observations rainfall, and the monthly data are by Dixon or are available as MS dat Castlecomer, Kilkenny, 1813-30; Malahide, 1823-24; Derry, 1795-1801; st, 1814-15, 1818 onwards; Armagh, 1836 onwards; Cork, 1825-32, onwards; Markree, 1833 onwards. Irish stations, are available and in addition monthly and 1792-1839. for are either given in the references S data in the Meteorological Office. somewhere in the city of Dublin for Dixon (1953) gives Dublin annual annual falls are for quoted available
- a11 were processed as in 2.2 to give internal percentages, to Glasspoole's data from 1881 onwards. The annual falls up available as MS data. From 1840 in. in 2.3, a 1870-99 the number of stations increases, and ç additional analyses were done the Glasspoole AAR 1881-1915. Monthly and annual station falls for 1840-1880 rapidly from 1845 onwards, to establish to add on to to 1899 were
- annual percentages: in British Rainfall annual 1881-1939 for monthly internal percentages percentages: from Glasspoole's data to 1924, Rainfall. from Glasspoole's 1900-1939 for with continuation

available in British Rainfall for 1940-45, from of the Irish over Armagh, Londonderry, the study of Tabony got from Ireland gave values of AAR. onwards; Markree, 1940-Meteorological the Annual data of Belfast. Valentia, rainfall maps (with percentage isopleths) ·(1979) the ten long-period stations available Service for 1946-48. These Shannon, The internal percentages. data for Birr, and in the 1940-48 Dublin, Cork, Waterford, A grid of annual publications were made available for 1940-48 Trom

annual account of updating series published by the Irish Meteorological Service, taking due 1949-77. The series was readily compiled from the monthly and of normal periods

4. Further data

- 181 the authors for 1940-48 Irish series. Ireland as is known The British Rainfall series published by ç the authors, will series for Ireland terminated in the be of use until ħ. Irish Meteorological Service 1949. The makeshift series ۲. j. replaced γď began, 1939. an official given by
- 1810. Blundell weather Perhaps an Dixon (1953) refers summaries analysis ಚಿ ಕ these Irish weather diaries can be made as for for the 1716-34 and 1786-Rutty and

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