CSV Archive Browser

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This page explains the short codes and terminology used in the UKCP09 CSV Archive.

Data Source

The term used to describe the different types of information provided by UKCP09.

Short code	Long name
PrLnd	prob_land
PrMar	prob_marine
WG	wxgen
MLMar	marine_model
StSrg	storm_surge
SLev	sea_level_rise

Batch

A group of variables that, within UKCP09, have been processed together for each location. The implications of each batch are explained in detail in the UI Manual.

Short code	Long name
Bat1	batch1
Bat2	batch2

Climate Change Type

The climate change type refers to whether the values are provided as the change relative to the baseline climate or the absolute future climate values.

Short code	Long name
Chg	Future Climate Change Only
Abs	Absolute Future Climate Change

Variable

The name given to quantities for which observed trends are described or future changes are projected in UKCP09. These include climate variables (temperature, precipitation, etc.), marine variables (sea level rise, salinity, etc.) and derived variables (cooling degree days, days of air frost, etc.).

Short code	Long name
Tmean	Mean temperature (degrees C)
Tmax	Mean daily maximum temperature (degrees C)
Tmin	Mean daily minimum temperature (degrees C)
CoolD	Temperature of the coolest day (degrees C)
WarmD	Temperature of the warmest day (degrees C)

ColdN	Temperature of the coldest night (degrees C)
WarmN	Temperature of the warmest night (degrees C)
Pmean	Precipitation (%)
Wet	Precipitation on the wettest day (%)
SLP	Mean sea level pressure (hPa)
Clo	Total cloud (%)
Rhum	Relative humidity (%)
Shum	Specific humidity (%)
NSLWF	Net surface longwave flux (W m-2)
NSSWF	Net surface shortwave flux (W m-2)
TDSSWF	Total downward surface shortwave flux (W m-2)
SkSrgTrd	Long-term trend in skew surge (1951-2099)
ASLR	Absolute Sea Level Rise
RSLR	Relative Sea Level Rise

Emissions Scenario

A plausible representation of the future development of emissions of substances (e.g. greenhouse gases and aerosols) that can affect the radiative balance of the globe. These representations are based on a coherent and internally consistent set of assumptions about determining factors (such as demographic and socio-economic development, technological change) and their key relationships. The emissions scenarios used in UKCP09 do not include the effects of planned mitigation policies, but do assume different pathways of technological and economic growth which include a switch from fossil fuels to renewable sources of energy.

Short code	Long name
Lo	Low
Med	Medium
Hi	High

Time Period

A period of 30 years over which climate averages are calculated.

Short code	Long name
2010-2039	2020
2020-2049	2030
2030-2059	2040
2040-2069	2050
2050-2079	2060
2060-2089	2070
2070-2099	2080

Temporal Average

The time ove which the variables in UKCP09 are averaged (i.e. month, season or annual).

Short code	Long name
Jan	January
Feb	February
Mar	March
Apr	April
May	May
Jun	June
Jul	July
Aug	August
Sep	September
Oct	October
Nov	November
Dec	December
Win	Winter (DJF)
Spr	Spring (MAM)
Sum	Summer (JJA)
Aut	Autumn (SON)
Ann	Annual

Spatial Average

The term spatial average is used to describe the type of aggregated spatial area provided for a UKCP09 data sources. They are typically aggregated regions or grid boxes.

Short code	Long name
25km	grid_box_25km
Adm	region
Riv	river
Mar	March

Location

The geographic place of interest for which a projection is provided. When a numeric code is provided this represents the grid box ID. These, and the underlying grids, are detailed on the grids page.

Short code	Long name
CH	Channel Islands
EM	East Midlands
EOE	East of England
SCE	Eastern Scotland
IOM	Isle of Man
LON	London
NE	North East England

NW	North West England
NI	Northern Ireland
SCN	Northern Scotland
SE	South East England
SW	South West England
WAL	Wales
WM	West Midlands
SCW	Western Scotland
YH	Yorkshire and Humberside
ANG	Anglian
ARG	Argyll
CLY	Clyde
DEE	Dee
FOR	Forth
HUB	Humber
BAN	Neagh Bann
NEI	North East Ireland
NES	North East Scotland
HIG	North Highland
NWE	North West England
NWI	North West Ireland
NBR	Northumbria
ORK	Orkney and Shetland
SEV	Severn
SOL	Solway

Probability Data Type

In the case of probabilistic projections over land or marine regions the probability data type refers to whether the data is represented as the full sampled data or a cumulative distribution function (CDF).

Short code	Long name
Samp	Sampled Data
CDF	Cumulative Distribution Function