

DATA SET DESCRIPTION

Daily grids of potential evapotranspiration over grass

Version 0.x

Cite data set as: DWD Climate Data Center (CDC): Daily grids of potential evapotranspiration over grass, version 0.x, current date.

INTENT OF THE DATASET

The grid is interpolated from potential evapotranspiration over grass the derived at a fixed selection of stations. Only locations with complete data sets from 1.1.1991 till now have been used. The potential evaporation is calculated with the model AMBAV, which was developed at the agrometeorological research centre in Braunschweig. The interpolation method is a regional multiple linear regression with geographical longitude, latitude and height of location as input variables and a subsequent triangulation, covering Germany with a resolution of 1x1 km.

POINT OF CONTACT

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DATA DESCRIPTION

Spatial coverage	grids over Germany
Temporal coverage	01.01.1991 - end of penultimate month
Spatial resolution	1 x 1 km
Temporal resolution	daily
Projection	Gauss Krüger 3. meridian strip. The PRJ-file can be downloaded here: ftp://ftp-cdc.dwd.de/pub/CDC/help/gk3.prj .
Format(s)	The grids are in ascii format. The first six rows describe the grid definition, including the upper left corner, spatial resolution und amount of rows and columns. Grid points outside Germany are marked as missing numbers. The grid can be read with ArcGis.
Parameters	Values in the grid must be divided by 10 to get correct unit of mm.
Uncertainties	The grid's uncertainties come from the parameter calculation and also from interpolation. From nearly 280 locations 360000 grid points were interpolated. Due to that potential evapotranspiration does not vary much in region, the interpolation result may be realistic.
Quality information	without quality flags

DATA ORIGIN

The calculations at the locations were made by the agrometeorological model AMBAV. The interpolation was made in two steps. Dividing Germany in 20 different regions by overlapping circles and making a multiple linear regression with all locations in each circle. Regression coefficients are the height, the longitude and latitude of the location. The calculated regression coefficients of the four surrounding circles for a given location were weighted in dependence from the distance to circle centres. In a last step the differences between calculated values and the interpolated values at the calculation locations are distributed by a triangulation into the grid.

VALIDATION AND UNCERTAINTY ESTIMATE

The resulting grids depend strongly on the used interpolation. Plausibility tests showed very good performance.

REFERENCES

Löpmeier, F.-J. (1994): Berechnung der Bodenfeuchte und Verdunstung mittels agrarmeteorologischer Modelle. Zeitschrift f. Bewaesserungswirtschaft, 29, 157–167.

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REVISION HISTORY

This document is maintained by DWD unit KU31, last edited on 19.12.2018.