

Monthly average temperatures in the CR between 1995 - 2002 (°C)

	N 2002	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
January	-2,6	-1,6	-4,5	-4,5	0,4	-0,2	-2,1	-1,3	-1,1
February	-1,5	3,5	-4,5	1,7	2,9	-1,3	2,4	0,5	3,7
March	2,5	2,5	-0,6	3,9	3,0	4,7	3,9	3,8	4,5
April	7,6	8,5	7,9	5,2	9,7	9,0	11,3	7,2	7,9
May	12,7	12,6	13,0	13,5	13,7	13,8	15,1	14,6	15,8
June	16,0	15,0	16,4	16,5	17,2	15,6	17,7	14,5	17,7
July	17,7	20,5	16,0	16,9	17,5	19,0	15,9	18,3	19,0
August	17,0	17,7	16,9	18,6	17,5	17,1	18,8	18,6	18,9
September	13,4	12,3	10,1	13,1	12,8	16,3	12,9	11,6	12,2
Oktober	8,1	10,2	9,1	6,1	8,4	8,4	11,3	11,6	7,2
November	3,3	0,7	4,7	3,0	0,3	2,0	5,8	1,8	5,1
December	-0,5	-2,4	-4,8	0,9	-1,7	-0,1	0,9	-3,4	-2,8
Year	7,8	8,3	6,6	7,9	8,5	8,7	9,5	8,2	9,0

Notes:

1. Average yerly temperature is calculated as arithmetic average of monthly average temperatures calculated in ČHMÚ Praha-Komořany for the whole Czech Republic.
2. Long time temperature standard - average temperature calculated from real temperatures in last 30 yers.
3. Converted consupcion - theoretical consupcion for standard atmospheric condition when temperature equals to the long-time temperature standard. Converted yerly consupcion is a sum of individual converted monthly consupcion.
4. Conversion is performed by means of the consupcion temperature gradient. This gradient represents the change of consupcion amount when the air temperature changes by 1 C. We usually calculate the mean daily temperature gradient for the whole month. Its value, in winter months, varies from 1,3 to 1,7 mill. m per day and 1 C.

Source: The Gas Control Center of the CR
N 2002 - Long-time standard converted for 2002