| Derived Variable | Meaning |
|---|---|
| Interval 1 | day of beginning of spring, summer, autumn or winter, respectively. It is calculated according to the slope of the series of data and not as a pure “astronomical event” |
| Interval 2 | |
| Interval 3 | |
| Interval 4 | |
| Amplitude | Maximum minus minimum values of the variable in the complete year |
| Amplitude in spring | Maximum minus minimum values of the variable in each season |
| Amplitude in summer | |
| Amplitude in autumn | |
| Amplitude in winter | |
| Sum spring | The sum of the daily values of the variable in the season of reference |
| Sum summer | |
| Sum autumn | |
| Sum winter | |
| Slope spring | The angle of increase or decrease of the daily values of the variable in either spring (positive) or autumn (negative) |
| Slope autumn | |
| Quant 10, 25, 50, 75, 90 | The quantiles of the distribution of daily values of the variable |
| Total days<0°C | The number of days in which temperature was lower or higher than 0°C |
| Total days>0°C | |
| Acc LSTD<0°C | The sum of daily values of temperature below or above 0°C |
| Acc LSTD>0°C | |
| Other calculations | The same as the previous four variables (Total days<0°C, Total days>0°C, Acc LSTD<0°C, Acc LSTD>0°C) for each season |