Evolution of temperatures at the Vimianzo weather station (A Coruña, Galicia), 2000–2026

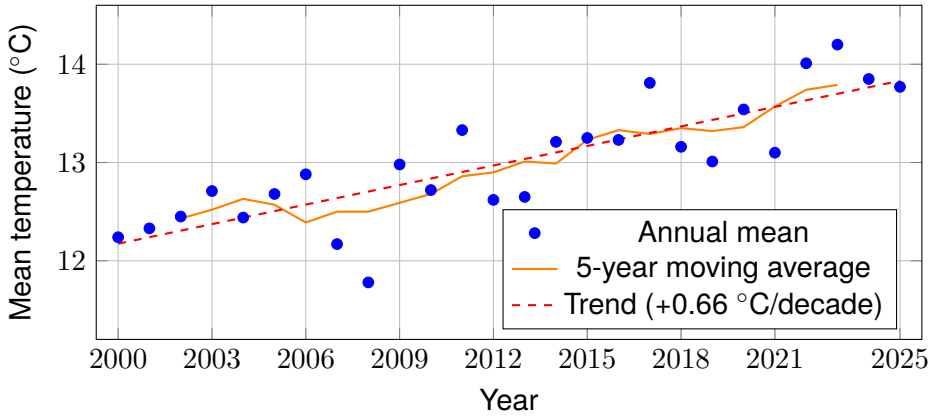
1. Data and methodology

The series comes from datosclima.es (section ”Evolución histórica de la temperatura”), which reproduces the AEMET-OpenData records from the **Vimianzo** weather station (AEMET code 1399; 43°03 27 N, 09°02 49 W; 287 m a.s.l.), with records since October 1976.

For each complete year the mean daily maximum and the mean daily minimum of the 365/366 days are taken, and the annual mean temperature is the arithmetic mean of both (the criterion used by the source). The 2000–2025 series consists of complete years; **2026 is not yet closed** and is discussed in section 6. There are gaps in the older series (1989–1992, 1995, 1997) which do not affect this work.

2. The annual series and its trend

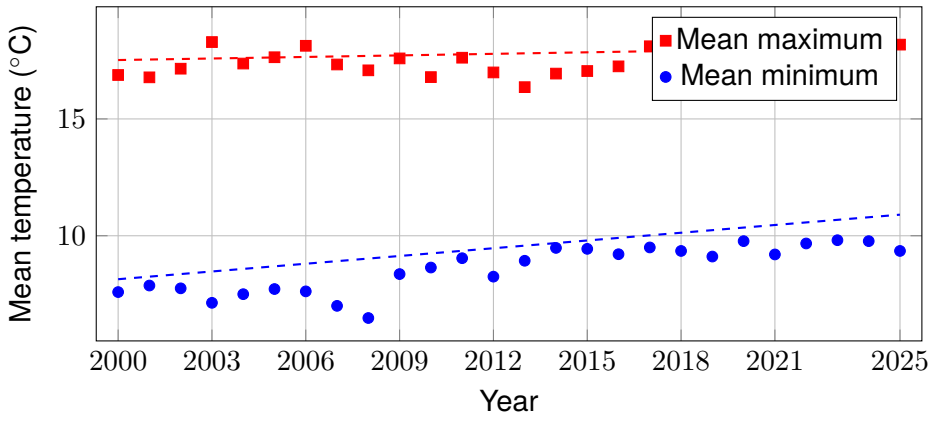
The annual mean rose from 12.2 °C (2000) to 13.8 °C (2025). The least-squares line rises by **+0.066 °C per year, i.e. +0.66 °C per decade** ($R^2 = 0.68$; $p < 0.001$ with 24 degrees of freedom). The chart shows the annual values (dots), the 5-year moving average (orange line, which smooths out year-to-year noise) and the trend (dashed red line).



The moving average confirms that the rise is not the result of a single year: apart from the 2007–2008 dip, the orange line climbs almost continuously from 2002 (12.43 °C) to 2023 (13.79 °C).

3. Maximums and minimums: warming does not keep the same pace

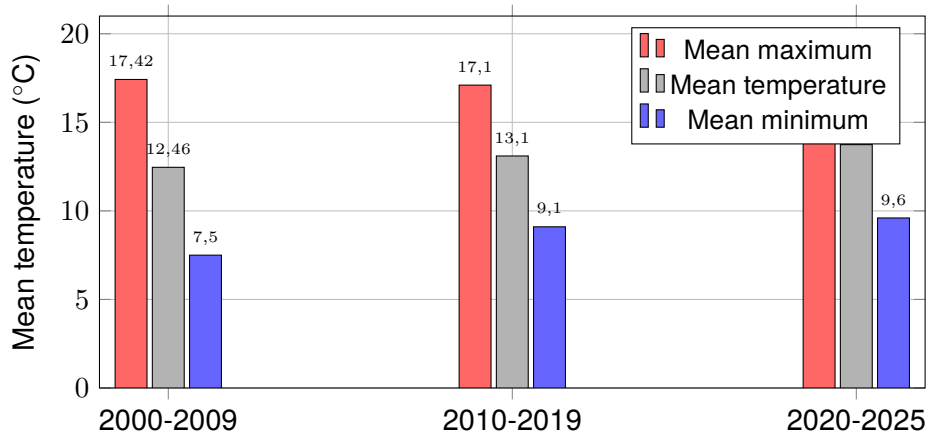
When the two series are separated the behaviour is clearly different: the **mean maximum** barely changes (+0.022 °C/year, **+0.22 °C/decade**), whereas the **mean minimum** rises by **+1.11 °C/decade** (+0.111 °C/year). In other words, nights are warming about five times faster than days. This pattern (minimums rising faster than maximums) is common in Galician series over recent decades and is usually related to increased cloud cover and humidity; these data can document the fact, not its cause.



The two dashed lines in the chart show that difference in pace: while the minimums line (blue) rises clearly, the maximums line (red) is almost horizontal.

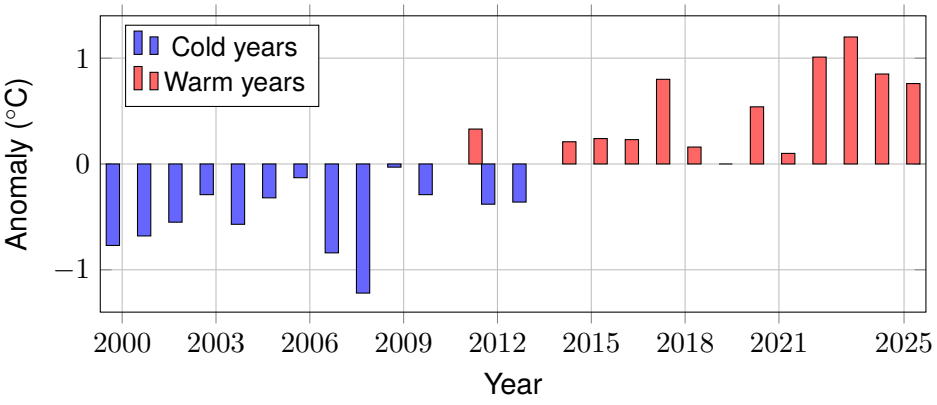
4. Comparison by periods

4.1. First decade (2000–2009), second decade (2010–2019) and the last six years (2020–2025):



Between the first and the last period the mean temperature rises by **+1.28 °C** (from 12.46 to 13.74 °C). That rise is very unevenly distributed: **+2.10 °C in the minimums** (from 7.50 to 9.60 °C) and only **+0.47 °C in the maximums** (from 17.42 to 17.89 °C). The 2020–2025 period contains only six years, so it is somewhat less robust than the decades, but the difference is far larger than the annual variability.

5. Annual anomalies relative to the 2000–2025 mean (13.00 °C)



The change of sign is very clear: all **eleven years from 2000 to 2010 lie below** the mean, whereas **since 2011 only 2012 and 2013** are below it. The six warmest years of the series (2023, 2022, 2024, 2017, 2025 and 2020) are concentrated between 2017 and 2025, and the four coldest (2008, 2007, 2000 and 2001) all come before 2003.

6. The year 2026 (in progress)

The daily data from 01/01/2026 up to the last available date were consulted (30/09/2026; the source states records up to 08/10/2026, but in the query the last values are from 30 September): 271 days with data (13 April and 9 July are missing), with a **mean Tmax of 19.8 °C, a mean Tmin of 10.3 °C and a mean of 15.1 °C**. This figure **is not comparable with the annual series** because it does not include October–December, the coldest quarter. Extremes over the period: a maximum of **36.6 °C on 05/07/2026** and a minimum of **1.0 °C on 05/01/2026**; that same 5 July also recorded the highest minimum (20.1 °C). There were **18 days with a maximum $\geq$ 30 °C** (from 12 May to 22 September), distributed over May (1), June (6), July (5) and September (6). The source will have to be consulted again in January to close the year.

7. Conclusion: is climate change visible in the data?

On the evidence of this station, **yes**: the series shows a clear and statistically significant warming.

- **+0.66 °C per decade** in mean temperature ($R^2 = 0.68$; $p < 0.001$). Overall, the trend line implies about **+1.7 °C between 2000 and 2025**.
- Comparing periods: 12.46 °C (2000–2009), 13.10 °C (2010–2019) and 13.74 °C (2020–2025), i.e. **+1.28 °C** between the first and the last.
- The warming is **almost entirely in the minimums**: +2.10 °C versus +0.47 °C in the maximums over those same periods.
- Warm years cluster in the last decade: 2023 is the warmest (14.20 °C), **2.4 °C above** 2008, the coldest (11.78 °C).
- 2026, still incomplete, follows the line of recent years (mean Tmax from January to September: 19.8 °C, with more than 18 days of intense heat).

Caveats: this is a single station and 26 years, a short period for talking about global climate; the data may be affected by changes in instrumentation or in the station's location, and AEMET's recent records only pass automatic quality controls. A regional conclusion would require comparison with nearby stations (Santiago de Compostela, Cabo Vilán, Fisterra).

Source: datosclima.es — "Evolución histórica de la temperatura" and "Datos diarios de temperatura", Vimianzo station (code 1399), AEMET-OpenData. Missing data: 2026 is not closed (last day with values: 30/09/2026).