Abstract
At MHSC a relational database was introduced in 2007. Until that year all original climate data exist in paper form only, while to the data in electronic form corrections were applied without keeping an untouched electronic copy of the original. Today, it is unknown how much data were corrected in the past, and how those corrections affect the time series used for climatological analyses. Since 2007, the original data are saved separately, while corrections are only applied to a copy of the dataset, thus creating time series for climatological analyses. Using the 2007-2014 dataset, our aim was to find the percentage of data that were corrected, what were the amplitudes of corrections applied and what was the influence of those corrections on the data. The data were selected from two groups of climatological stations: first, stations we know from experience to have relatively few corrections, and second, those where data are often corrected or deleted. The analysed parameters are: air temperature (from the three main daily observations), daily maximum and minimum temperature and wet-bulb temperature, usually being the most corrected or deleted parameter. The percentage of corrected data and the amplitude of corrections are determined, and monthly and annual means calculated from original and corrected data are compared.