



## Daily peak, noon, and SED UV (UVM dataset)

### Title

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### Description

Too much exposure to the sun's ultraviolet (UV) radiation can cause skin cancer. Ozone absorbs some UV radiation, and UV levels can vary in relation to changes in atmospheric ozone. Monitoring UV levels can help us understand current skin cancer risk. The most reliable data on solar UV irradiance in New Zealand are from spectroradiometers developed and operated by NIWA at Lauder since summer 1989/90. The dataset supplied begins in 1993, and measurements include daily peak, noon-time mean, and total daily dose of erythemal (skin-reddening) UV. Further information can be found in: Liley, B, Querel, B, & McKenzie, R (2014). Measurements of Ozone and UV for New Zealand. Prepared for the Ministry for the Environment, Wellington. Available at <https://data.mfe.govt.nz/x/LoPyPo> on the Ministry for the Environment dataservice (<https://data.mfe.govt.nz/>). This dataset relates to the "UV intensity" measure on the Environmental Indicators, Te taiao Aotearoa website.

### Source

National Institute for Water and Atmospheric Research

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### Coverage

1993–2014; Lauder.

### Identifier

<https://data.mfe.govt.nz/table/52583-daily-peak-noon-and-sed-uv-uvm-dataset/>

### Type

Dataset

### Language

New Zealand English

### Subject

skin cancer