

Old Weather Logs Become New Climate Data

Researchers turned fragile paper records from the Congo Basin into evidence of rising heat and changing rainfall.



Old weather records are being digitized at a workstation with a camera, laptop, and stacks of paper forms.

Researchers have turned thousands of hand-written weather records from the Democratic Republic of the Congo into a digital **climate database**, and the results show that hot days in the Congo Basin became nearly twice as common from the 1960s to the 1980s. According to Phys.org's report on research led by Vrije Universiteit Brussel and published in the journal *Earth System Dynamics*, the project used records from the paper **archives** of INERA, the Institut National pour l'Etude et la Recherche Agronomiques, in Yangambi, DRC, and the State Archives of Belgium.

The basic job sounds simple: find old sheets of weather observations, photograph them, and move the information into spreadsheets. In practice, it is a technical workflow. During two field campaigns in 2023, lead author Derrick Muheki worked with INERA staff and Ghent University to photograph more than 9,000 handwritten monthly sheets from 37 weather stations across the DRC. Those sheets held daily and sometimes subdaily observations, meaning some measurements were taken more than once in a day.

The team then used MeteoSaver, open-source software developed by Muheki with the UGent Centre for Digital Humanities, to automatically **transcribe** the observations into digital spreadsheets. Open-source software is code that can be inspected,

reused, and improved by others, which matters when researchers want public trust in how data are handled. The finished database contains more than 1 million weather observations. Together with earlier rescued data, it is now one of the largest climate datasets for the Congo Basin, a region the article says had been overlooked by many researchers.

This is called data rescue. In climate science, data rescue means saving older observations that exist on paper, film, magnetic tape, or other aging formats before they are damaged or lost. It is not just scanning for storage. The information has to become machine-readable, which means software can sort it, compare it, and use it in calculations. A paper page can show what one station recorded on one day. A clean spreadsheet can help reveal a pattern across decades.

The pattern matters because Central Africa has had fewer long-running, **digitized** climate records than many other regions. Without observations from the past, scientists have a harder time measuring how much local climate has changed or checking whether climate models match reality. A climate model is a computer simulation that estimates how the atmosphere, land, and water systems may behave. Models are useful, but they need real measurements to test them. The new database

gives researchers more evidence from a place where the evidence had been thin.

The findings are specific. The research documented a clear **warming** signal across the Congo Basin since the 1960s. Annual hot days nearly doubled from the 1960s to the 1980s. Mean temperatures rose about 0.5°C during 1961–1990, and longer records showed continued warming into the 2000s. The team also studied past **rainfall** from three weather stations and found that heavy rainfall events doubled at two of them in the 1980s compared with the 1960s. The article connects these trends to global increases in extreme weather linked to rising temperatures from continued fossil fuel **emissions**.

For a CTE classroom, the work behind the headline is as important as the headline itself. This project needed people who could handle archives, protect fragile documents, operate cameras in a field setting, organize files, build software, manage spreadsheets, and understand weather observations. It also needed collaboration across institutions and countries. A person doing this work would not only need to be careful with equipment; they would need to understand chain of **custody**, which means knowing where a record came from and how it was handled so the final data can be trusted.

The hiring path for work like this can vary. Some workers enter through university research, but the

skills overlap with jobs in records management, GIS, environmental technology, data processing, software development, and laboratory or field technician work. GIS, or geographic information systems, uses location-based data to analyze places and patterns. Even when the article does not describe a map, weather stations are location-based, so the accuracy of station records matters. Employers in these fields often care about attention to detail, file naming, version control, **metadata**, and basic coding or spreadsheet ability. Metadata means information about the data, such as where a measurement was taken, when it was recorded, and what instrument or station produced it.

The project also shows how technology changes a job without removing the need for human judgment. Automatic transcription can speed up work that would take people years to type by hand, but someone still has to decide which records are worth rescuing, photograph them clearly, verify that the software output makes sense, and explain what the numbers mean. In this case, a fragile archive became evidence that can improve climate history and future planning for a region already affected by climate change. The result is a reminder that some of tomorrow's technical jobs will start with yesterday's paperwork.

Written from reporting by Phys.org.

THINK IT THROUGH

1. If a research team has limited money, should it prioritize rescuing old paper records or installing new weather stations? Defend your choice and explain the trade-off.

A strong answer: A strong answer should weigh immediate future data against the value of long-term historical records for detecting trends and testing models.

2. Automatic transcription made this project faster, but what parts of the work should still require human review, and why?

A strong answer: A strong answer should engage with accuracy, fragile documents, metadata, trust in the dataset, and the limits of software.

3. How could the skills used in this project transfer to a local workplace such as a hospital, utility company, city office, or construction firm?

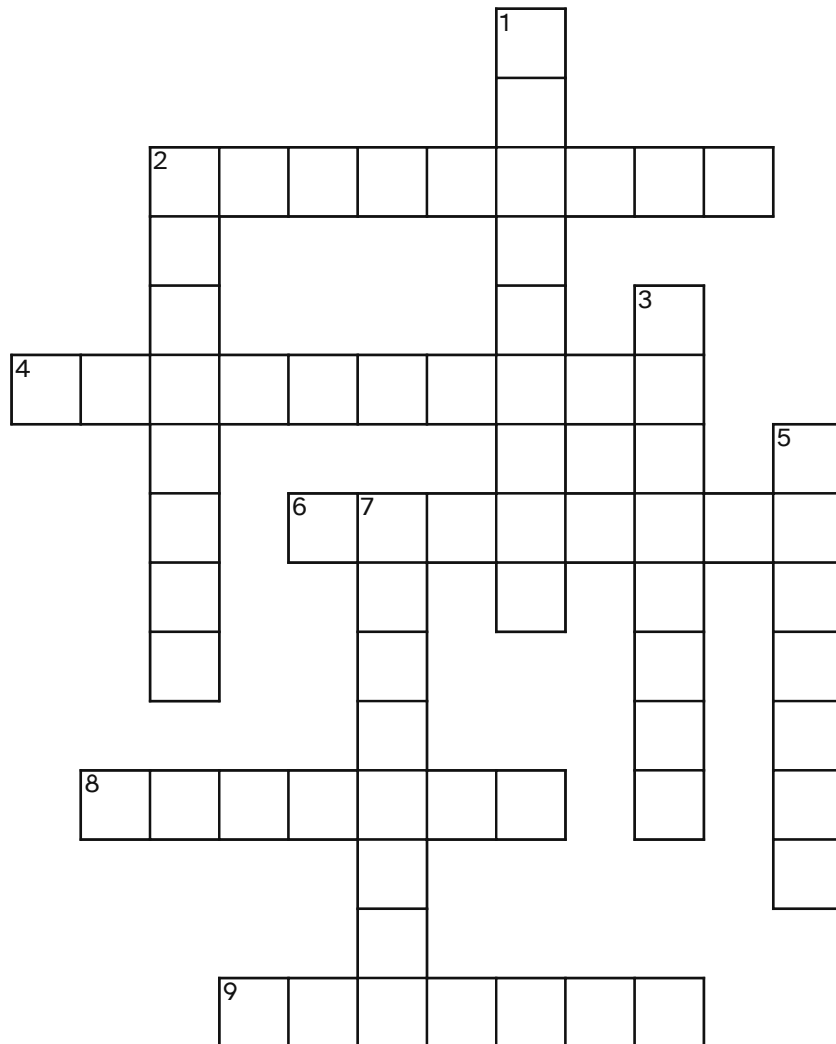
A strong answer: A strong answer should apply data rescue, records management, file organization, and quality control to a different technical setting.

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N D S L S C C S M E N M S A E N E D
A S G E R T E A N E T T E E D L A R
I B R A S T I A N T H T R N T E L A
I I E Y A K S X D E D H C B R A E I
O T A N V I E I D I D H U E E M I N
A V T I P N O R Z C C E S A U W N F
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D A T A B A S E C M E M O I O R I L
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R T G H A R C H I V E S Y I I I T A
C C L I M A T E F R D S T S I N C A
Y G R O T R A N S C R I B E G G A N
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S A Z D I U Z A M S T N W A D Z K B
C I Y T T Y T E R D O S E D R O J T
O E T E G X Y G D I L C T A C N Z I
S E A R N B B S C E T Y A E S T Q H
E I D A E D M D A T F E I D Z T B R

ARCHIVES	CLIMATE	CUSTODY	DATABASE	DIGITIZED
EMISSIONS	METADATA	RAINFALL	TRANSCRIBE	WARMING

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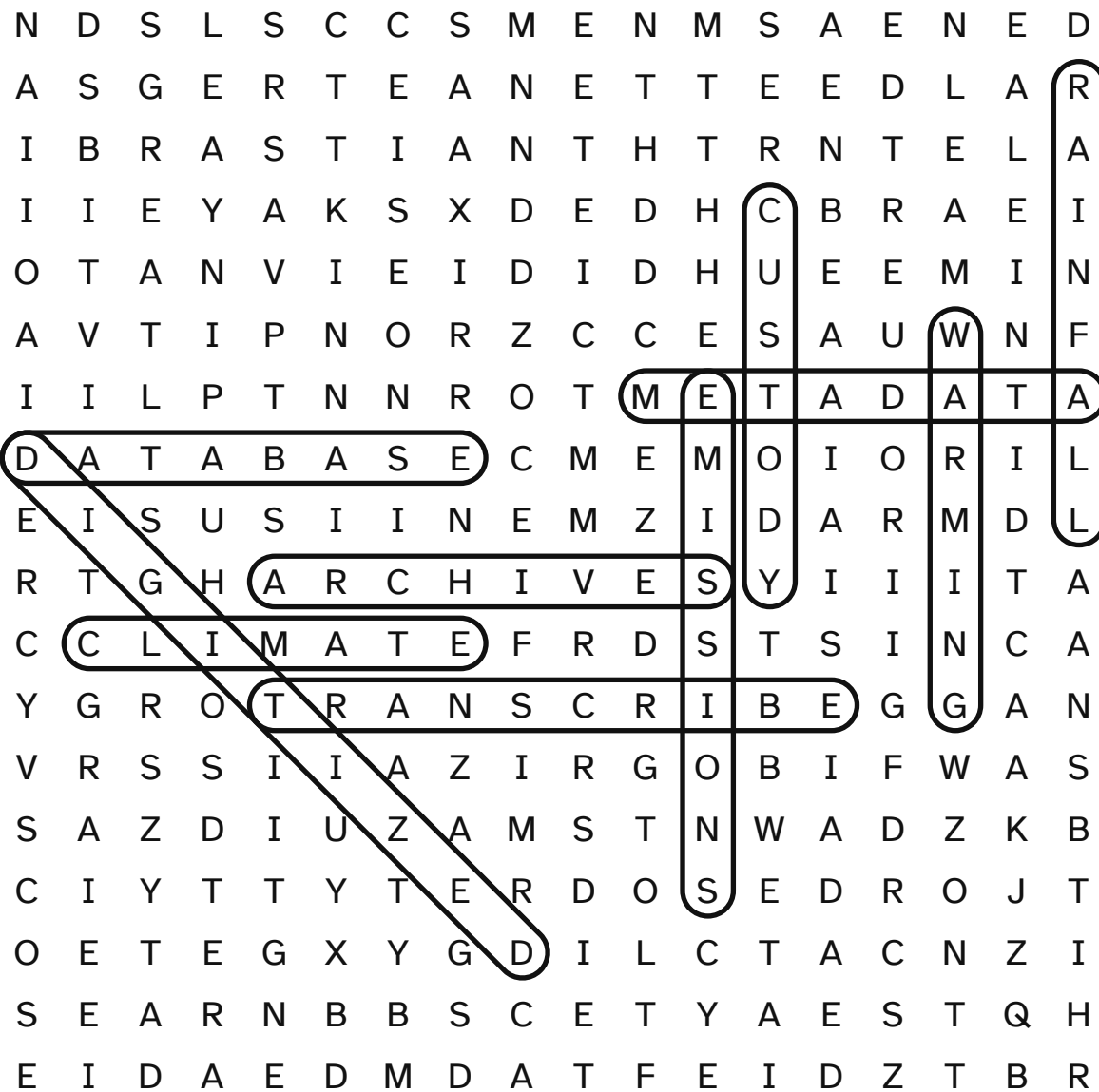
ACROSS

- 2 Made computer-readable from a physical original
- 4 Copy speech or writing into a different format
- 6 Measured water descending from clouds over time
- 8 Long-term increase in average temperature
- 9 Documented responsibility as an item changes hands

DOWN

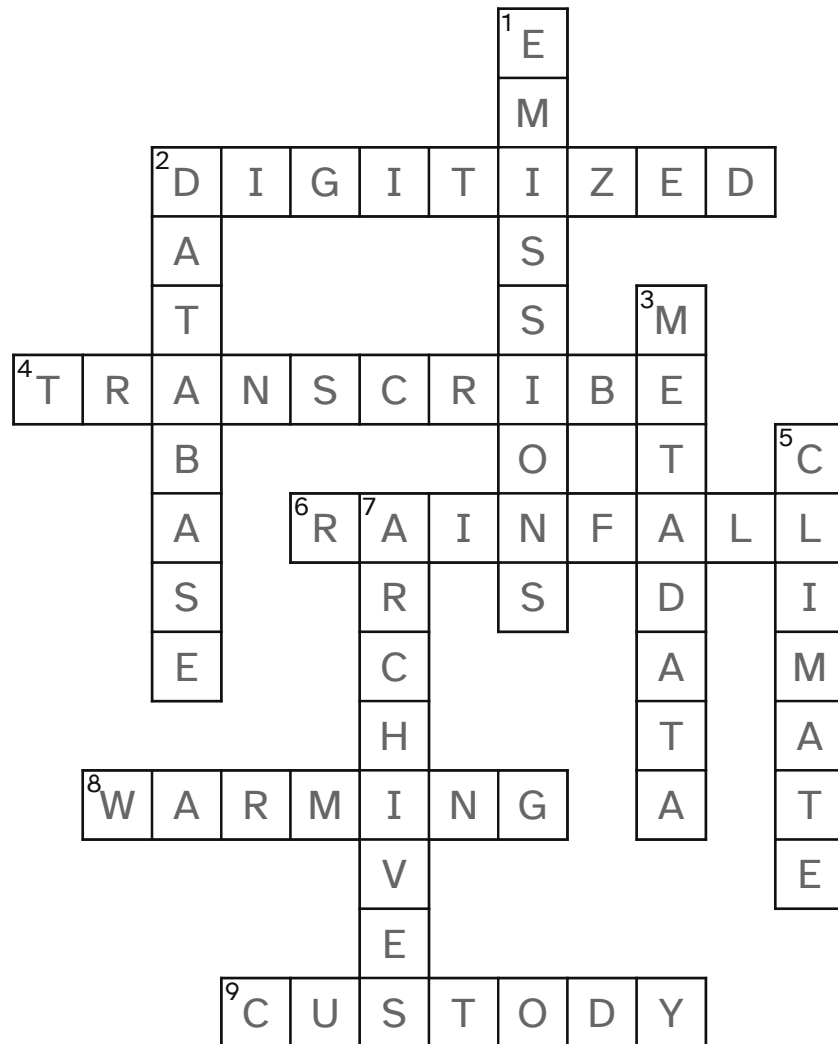
- 1 Substances released into the air, often by fuel use
- 2 Searchable electronic collection of organized information
- 3 File details such as source, date, location, or instrument
- 5 Long-term pattern of weather conditions in a place
- 7 Preserved historical records kept for future study

Old Weather Logs Become New Climate Data — answer key



ARCHIVES CLIMATE CUSTODY DATABASE DIGITIZED
EMISSIONS METADATA RAINFALL TRANSCRIBE WARMING

Old Weather Logs Become New Climate Data — answer key



ACROSS

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Where this came from

This article was written for 3andB from the reporting below. It is not a reprint — the wording is ours and the facts are theirs.

Phys.org

“Rescued weather records reveal hot days became nearly twice as common in the Congo Basin over two decades”

Published Monday, October 12, 2026

Read by us on Monday, October 12, 2026

<https://phys.org/news/2026-10-weather-reveal-hot-days-common.html>

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The article with a note on each question, a word search, a crossword, and the answer key to both.

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