

Deutscher Wetterdienst  
Wetter und Klima aus einer Hand



# From Heat Warnings to Heat Pre-Information

The German Experience



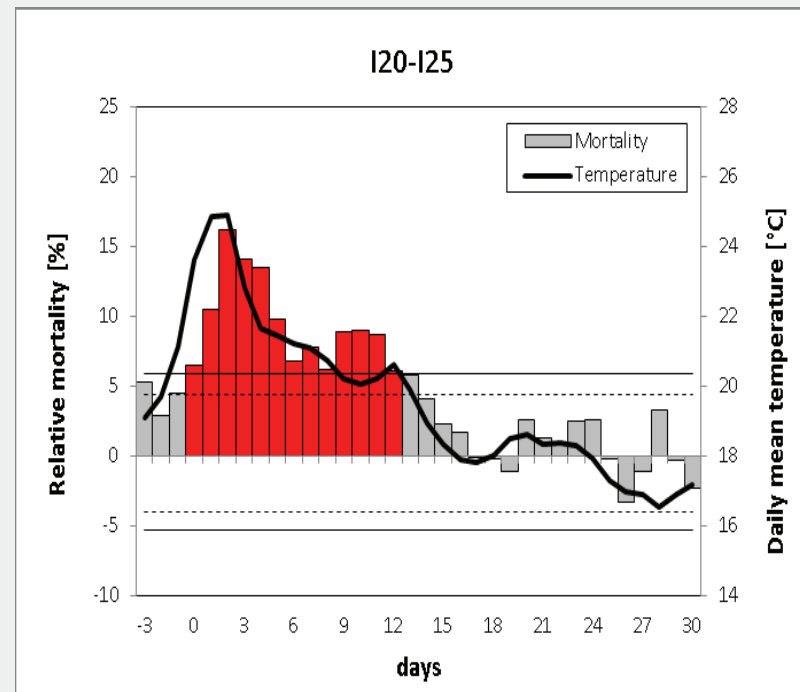
## Heat waves, what is the danger?

➔ Heat waves can kill

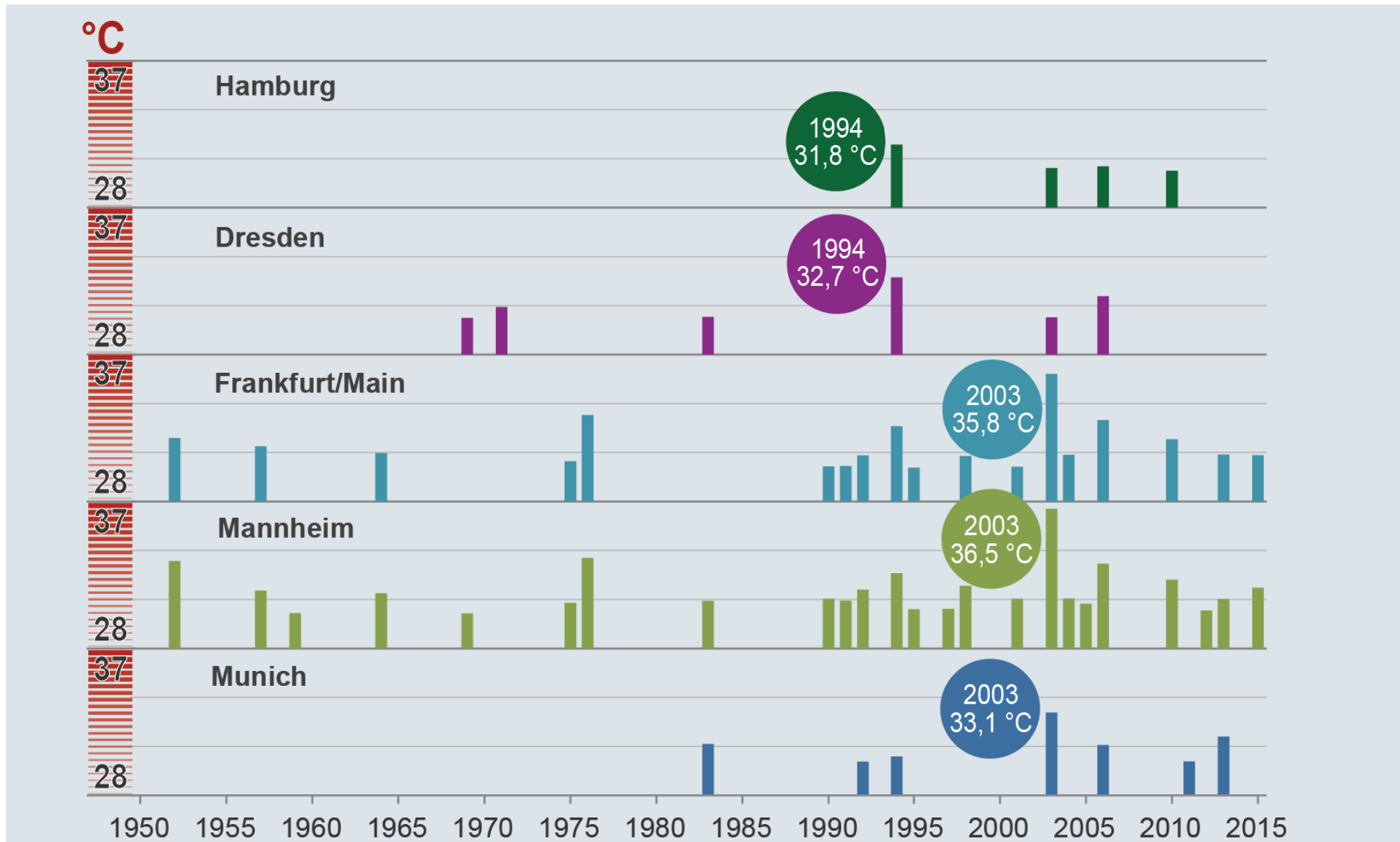
also in Germany



- mortality due to ischemic heart diseases (ICD Code I20-I25) during heat waves



# Hottest 2 week Episodes with $T_{max} > 30^{\circ}C$



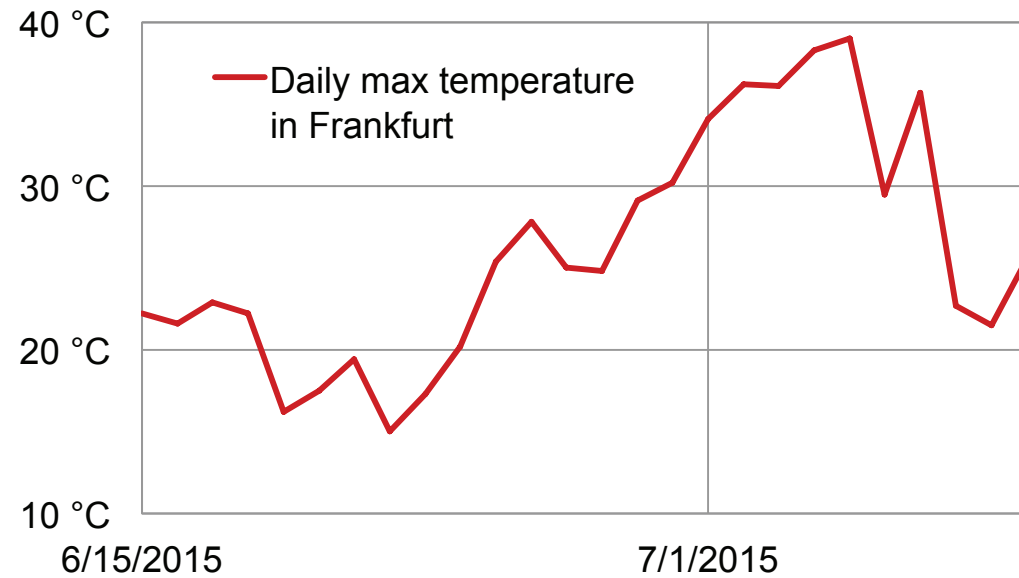
## What's currently going on?

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### Ironman in Frankfurt: participant is dying

Source:  
<http://www.fnp.de/lokales/frankfurt/Ironman-Teilnehmer-liegt-im-Sterben;art675,1483204>



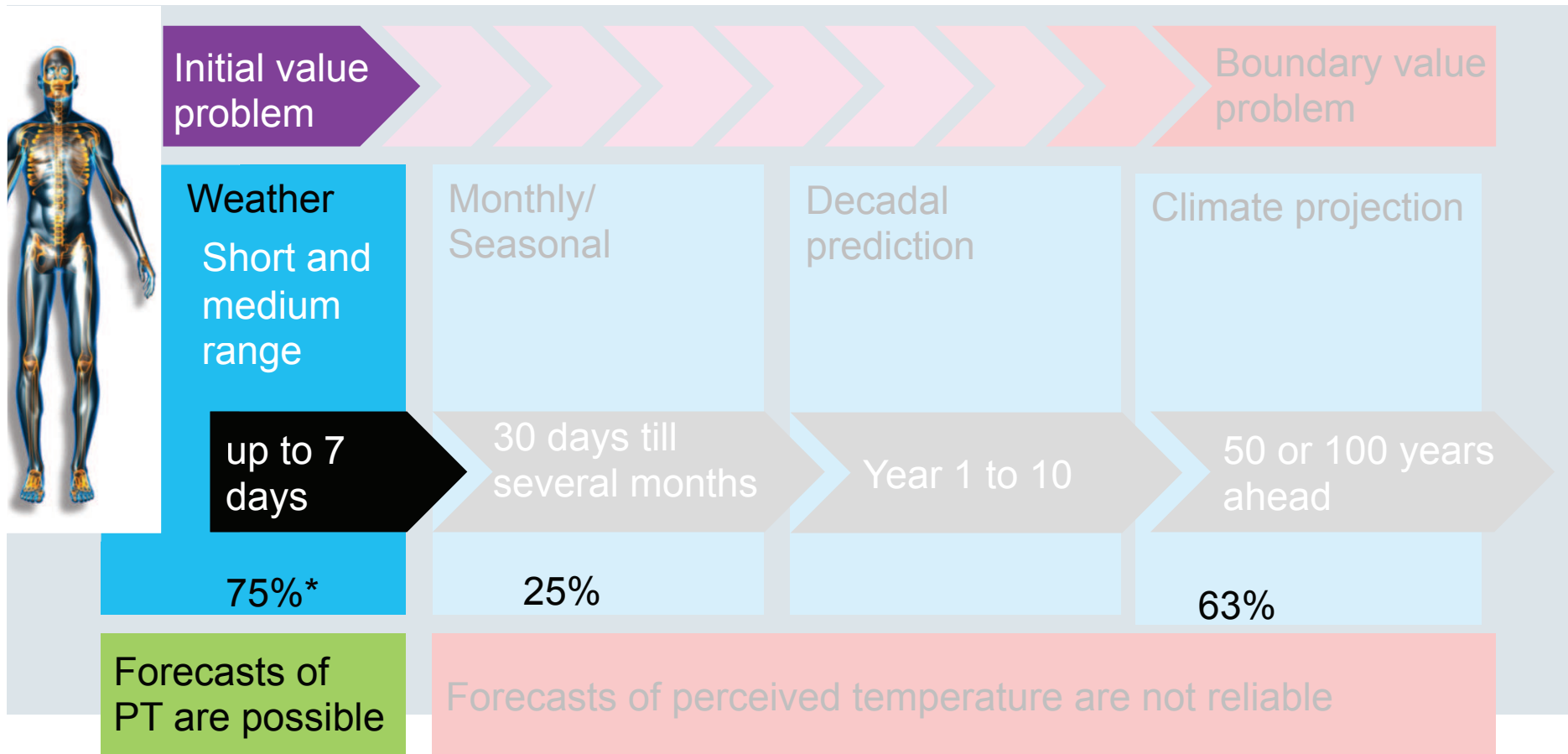
# 40,3 °C

Heat record  
broken in  
Germany  
5 July 2015



# Forecasts of heat in seamless prediction

– goal: a set of reliable information on all time horizons



\*: assessment of user needs



## German Heat Health Warning System (HHWS)

### → assumptions:

Health effect of heat load can be described by the Perceived Temperature (PT)

Computation of PT is done by means of a complete heat budget model

The model takes into account the relevant mechanisms of heat exchange

A standard person is modelled: **Klima Michel**, male, 35 years, 175 cm, 75 kg



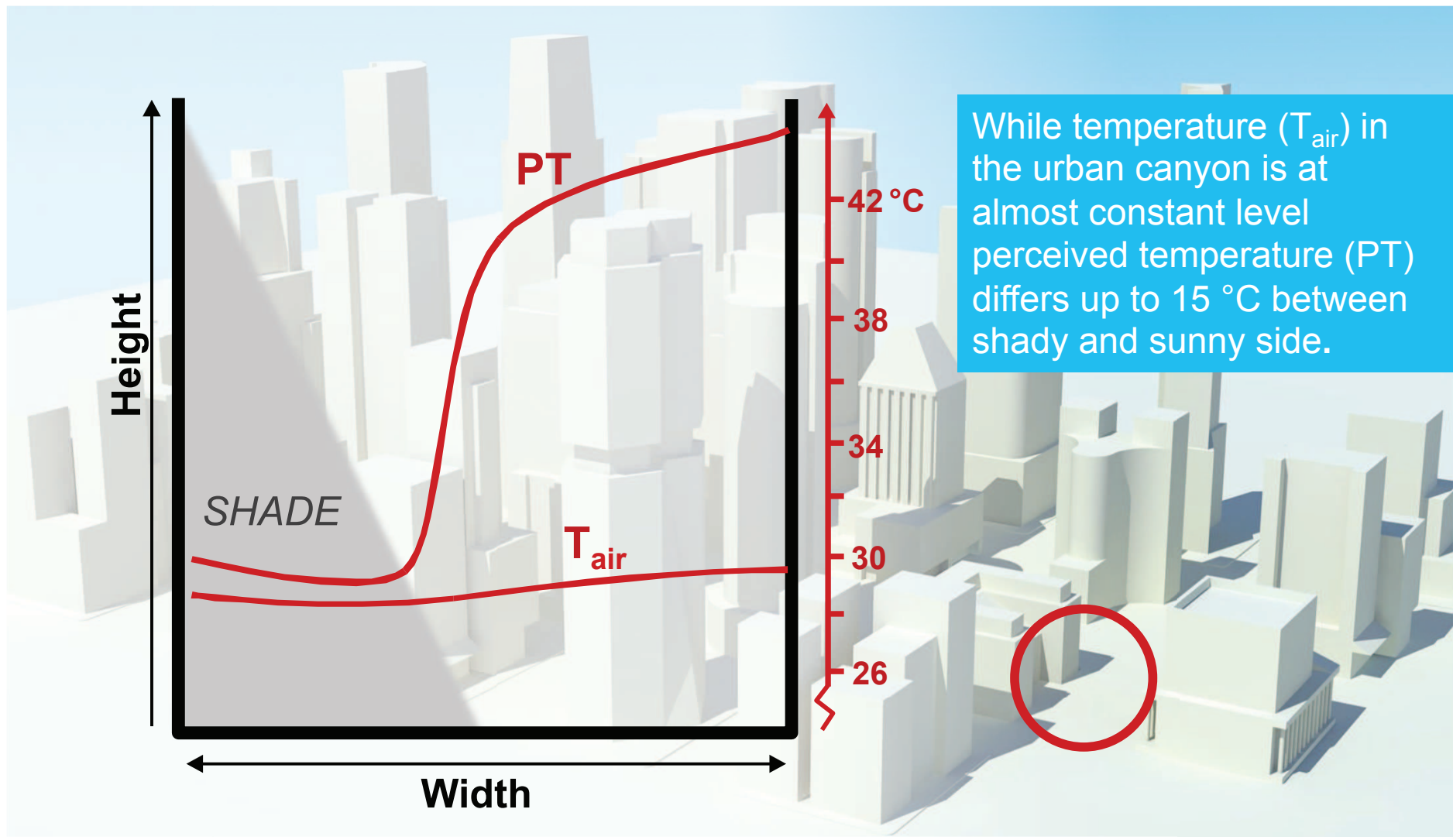
### → Meteorological parameters:

Air temperature

Wind velocity

humidity

Long and short-wave radiation



## German Heat Health Warning System (HHWS)

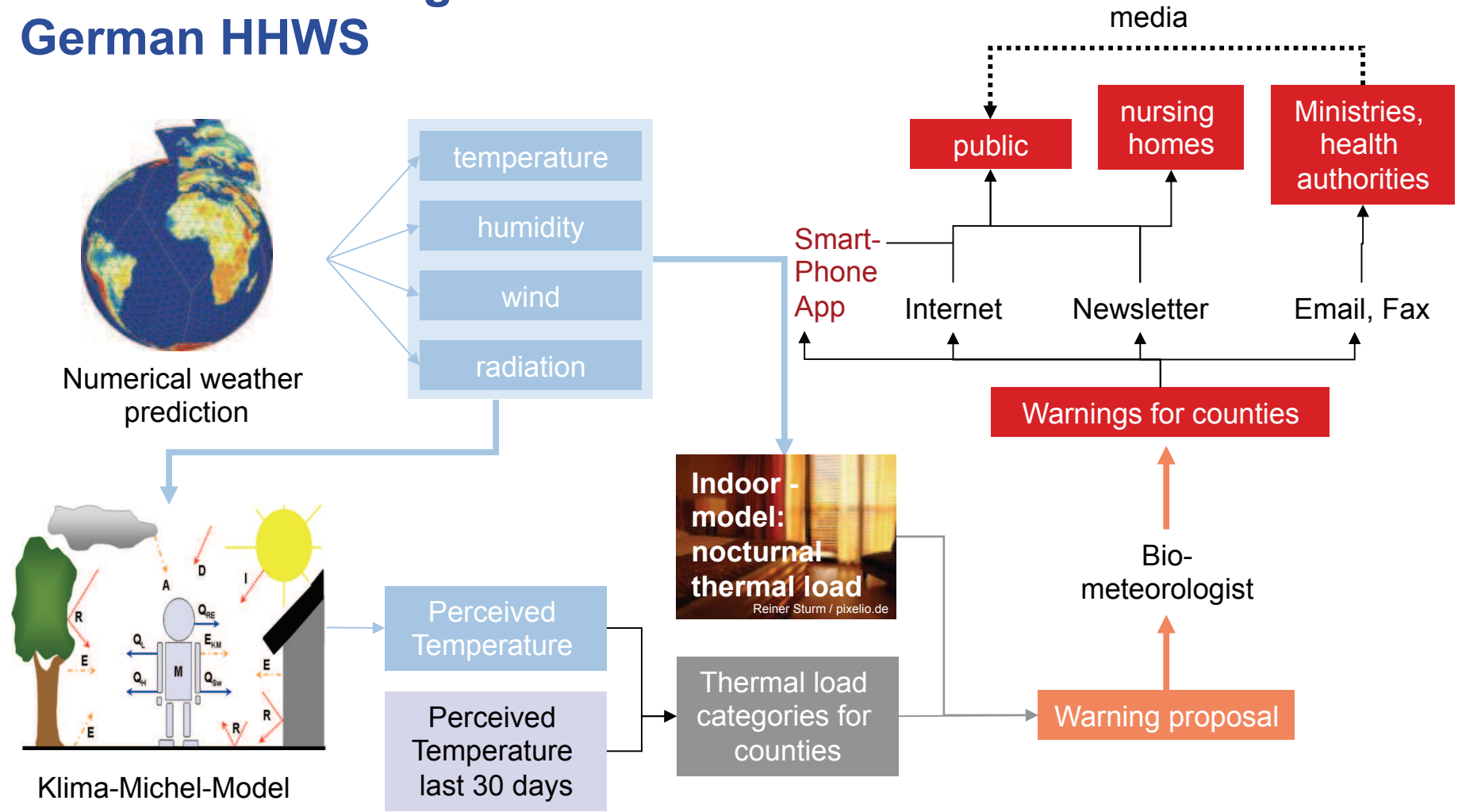


- ➔ Operational since 2005
- ➔ Warnings are produced on a County level
- ➔ Warnings issued in case of
  - an extreme heat load (PT>38°C)
  - or
  - a strong heat load (PT > ~32°C) on 2 consecutive days
  - and
  - high indoor temperatures during night ( $T_{ind} > \sim 24^{\circ}\text{C}$ )
- ➔ Target groups:
  - health authorities
  - elderly persons in nursing homes
  - general public
- ➔ Aim: prevent heat related morbidity and mortality





# Weather - Warning German HHWS



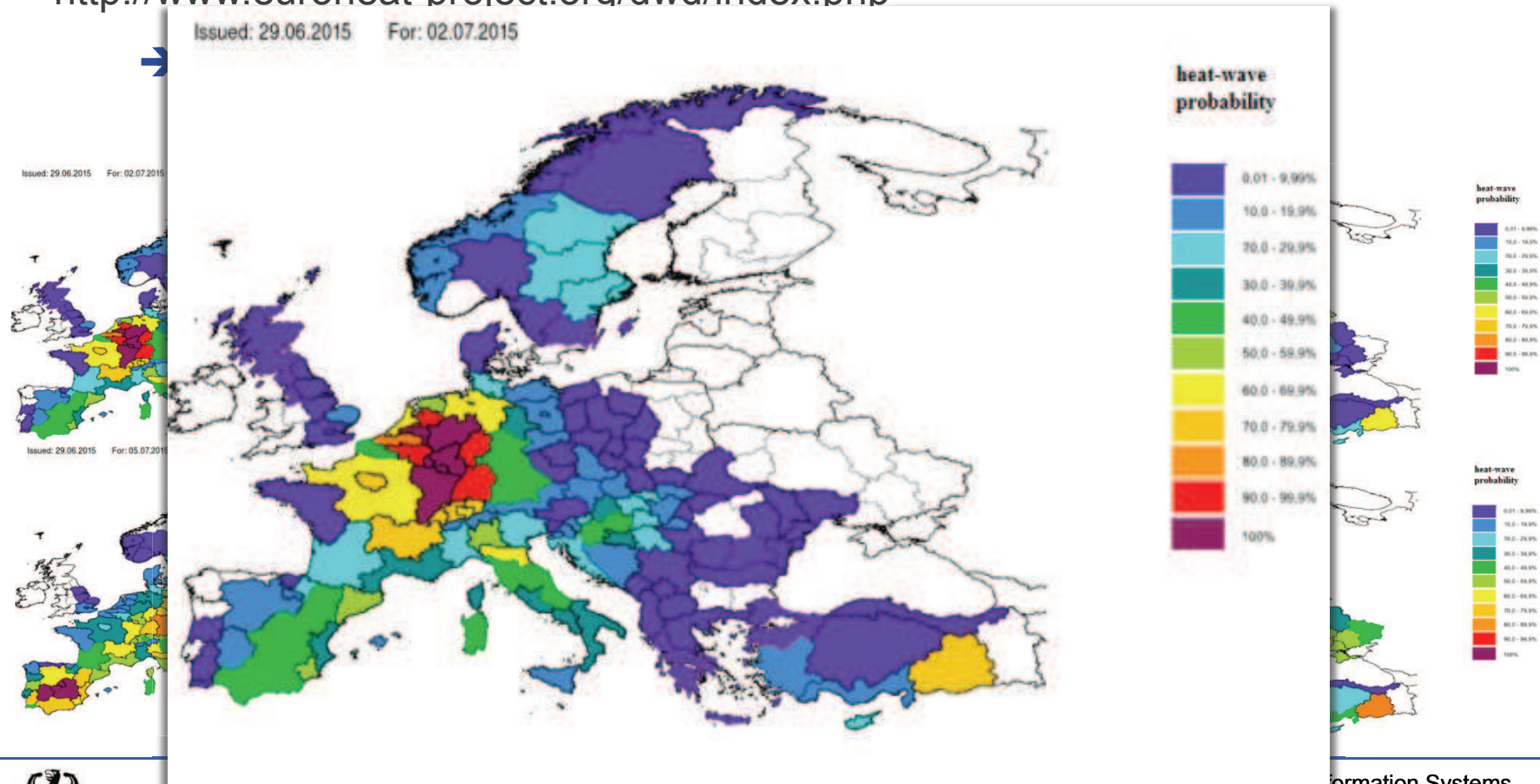
# German HHWS: complemented by heat pre-information



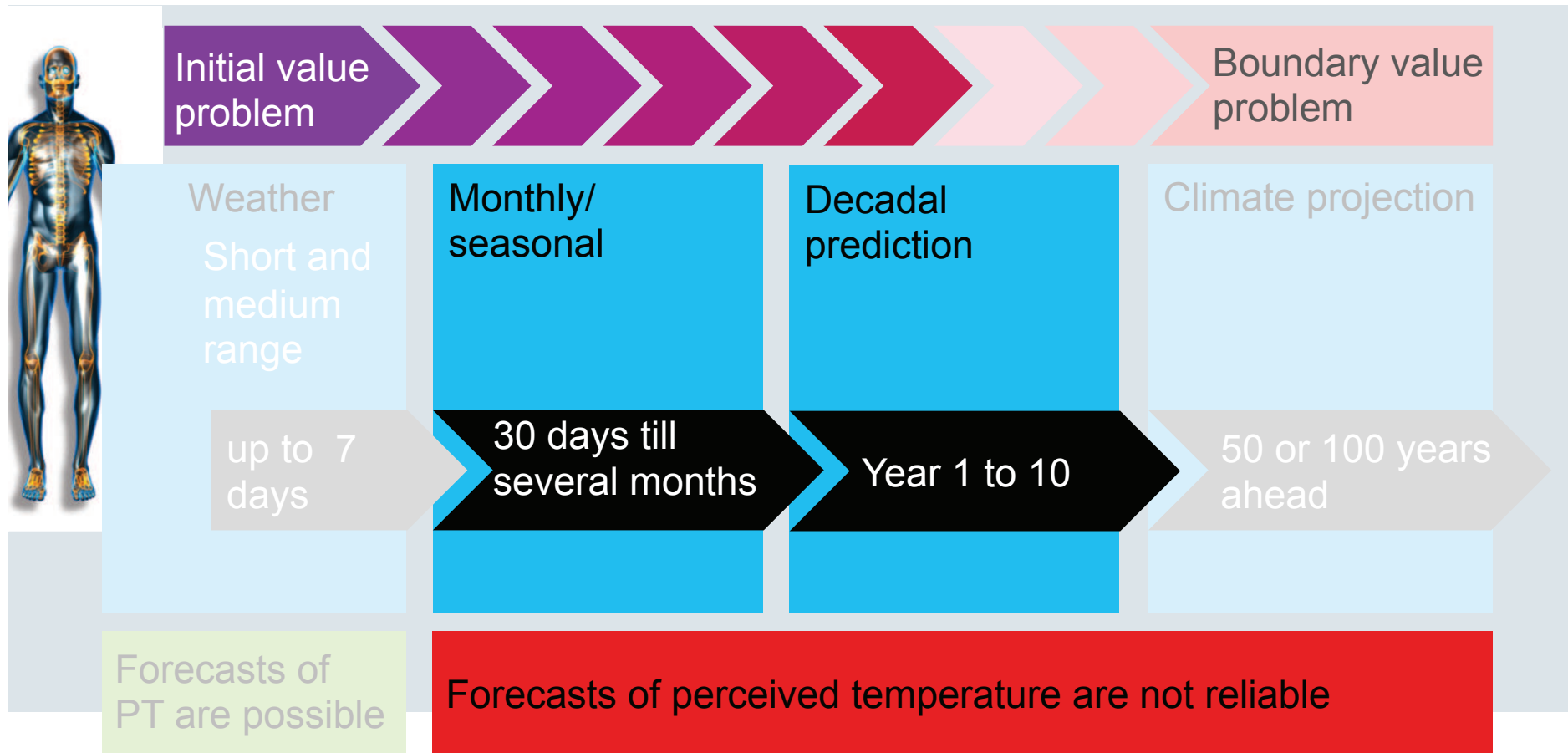
|     |  | Day →   |         |          |          |          |          |          |
|-----|--|---------|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
|     | Area   | 0       | +1      | +2       | +3       | +4       | +5       | +6       |
| 1_X | Nordseeküste Schleswig-Holstein u. nordwestliches Niedersachsen      | Strong  | Extreme | Strong   | No       | Moderate | No       | No       |
| 2_o | Ostseeküste Mecklenburg-Vorpommern                                   | Strong  | Extreme | Extreme  | No       | Moderate | No       | No       |
| 2_w | Ostseeküste Schleswig-Holstein                                       | Strong  | Strong  | Strong   | No       | Moderate | No       | No       |
| 3_n | Hamburg, nördliches Niedersachsen, südliches Schleswig-Holstein      | Strong  | Extreme | Strong   | No       | Moderate | No       | No       |
| 3_s | Südöstliches Niedersachsen   | Extreme | Extreme | Extreme  | Moderate | Moderate | No       | No       |
| 4_o | Östliches Brandenburg und Berlin                                     | Strong  | Extreme | Extreme  | Moderate | Strong   | No       | No       |
| 4_w | Binnenland, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, westl. Brandenburg, Berlin       | Strong  | Extreme | Extreme  | Moderate | Moderate | No       | No       |
| 5_n | Bremen, südwestliches Niedersachsen, nördl. Nordrhein-Westfalen      | Strong  | Extreme | Strong   | No       | Moderate | No       | No       |
| 5_s | Südliches Nordrhein-Westfalen  | Extreme | Extreme | Strong   | No       | Moderate | No       | No       |
| 6_x | Sachsen-Anhalt   | Strong  | Extreme | Extreme  | Moderate | Strong   | No       | No       |
| 7_x | Saarland, Rheinland-Pfalz ohne Rheintal                              | Extreme | Extreme | Extreme  | Strong   | Strong   | Moderate | No       |
| 8_x | Hessen ohne Rhein, Bayern nördlich des Mains                         | Extreme | Extreme | Extreme  | No       | Strong   | No       | No       |
| 9_1 | Thüringen  | Extreme | Extreme | Extreme  | No       | Strong   | No       | No       |
| 9_2 | Sachsen  | Strong  | Extreme | Extreme  | No       | Strong   | No       | No       |
| 10n | Rheintal: Karlsruhe bis Rhein-Main                                   | Extreme | Extreme | Extreme  | Strong   | Strong   | Moderate | No       |
| 10s | Rheintal: Basel bis Karlsruhe  | Extreme | Extreme | Extreme  | Extreme  | Extreme  | Moderate | Moderate |
| 11x | Baden-Württemberg nördl. der Schw. Alb u. östl. des Oberrheingrabens | Extreme | Extreme | Extreme  | Strong   | Strong   | Moderate | No       |
| 12o | Bayern: Oberpfalz  | Strong  | Strong  | Extreme  | Strong   | Extreme  | Moderate | No       |
| 12w | Bayern: Franken südlich des Mains                                    | Extreme | Extreme | Extreme  | Strong   | Strong   | No       | No       |
| 13x | Baden-Württemberg südl. der Schw. Alb u. östl. des Oberrheingrabens  | Extreme | Extreme | Extreme  | Strong   | Strong   | Moderate | Moderate |
| 14o | Bayern: östliches Ober- u. Niederbayern                              | Strong  | Strong  | Strong   | Extreme  | Extreme  | Moderate | Moderate |
| 14w | Bavarn: Schwaben, westliches Ober- u. Niederbayern                   | Extreme | Extreme | Extreme  | Strong   | Extreme  | Moderate | Moderate |
|     |  | No      | Weak    | Moderate | Strong   |          | Extreme  |          |

# EuroHeat (10 day heat probability)

<http://www.euroheat-project.org/dwd/index.php>



# Forecasts of heat in seamless prediction



## Heat information in monthly/seasonal/decadal prediction

### **Probabilistic trend**

Outlook for next months' climate

#### **Challenges:**

- ➔ Outlooks are seasonal, a single heatwave might be hidden

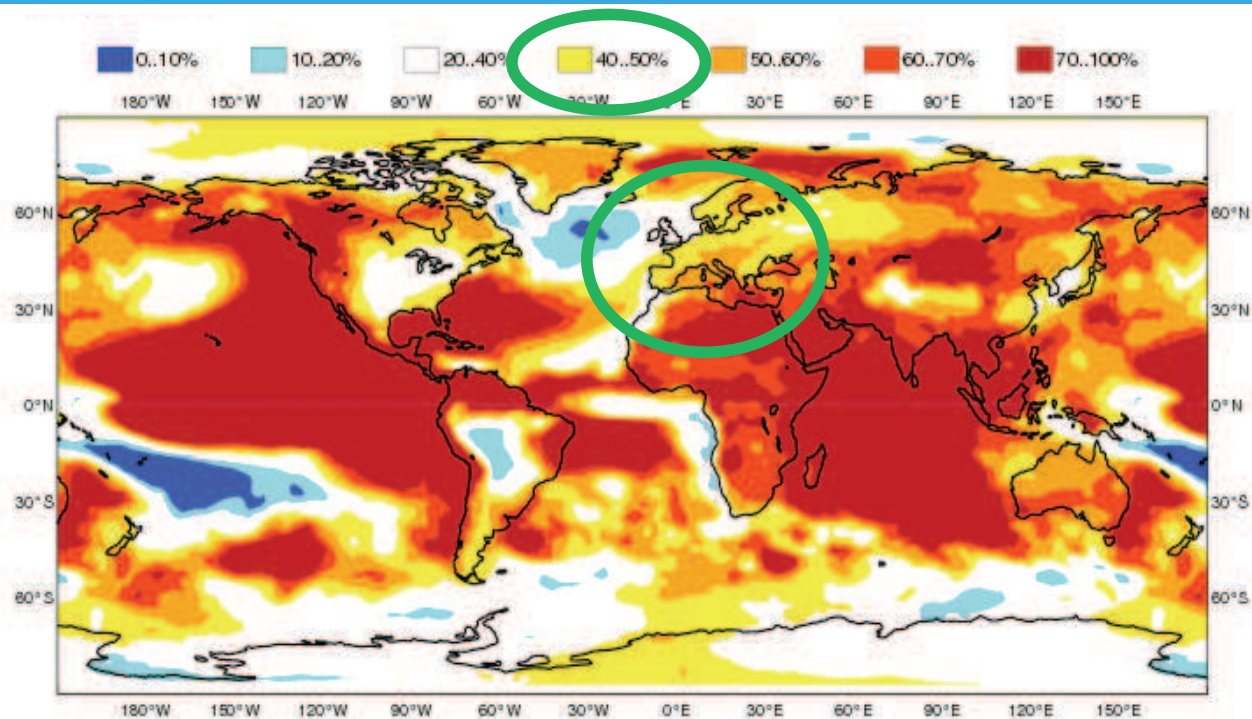
#### **Needed:**

- ➔ Better forecast quality

#### **Question:**

- ➔ Given the high uncertainty what kind of information could be useful for the health sector?

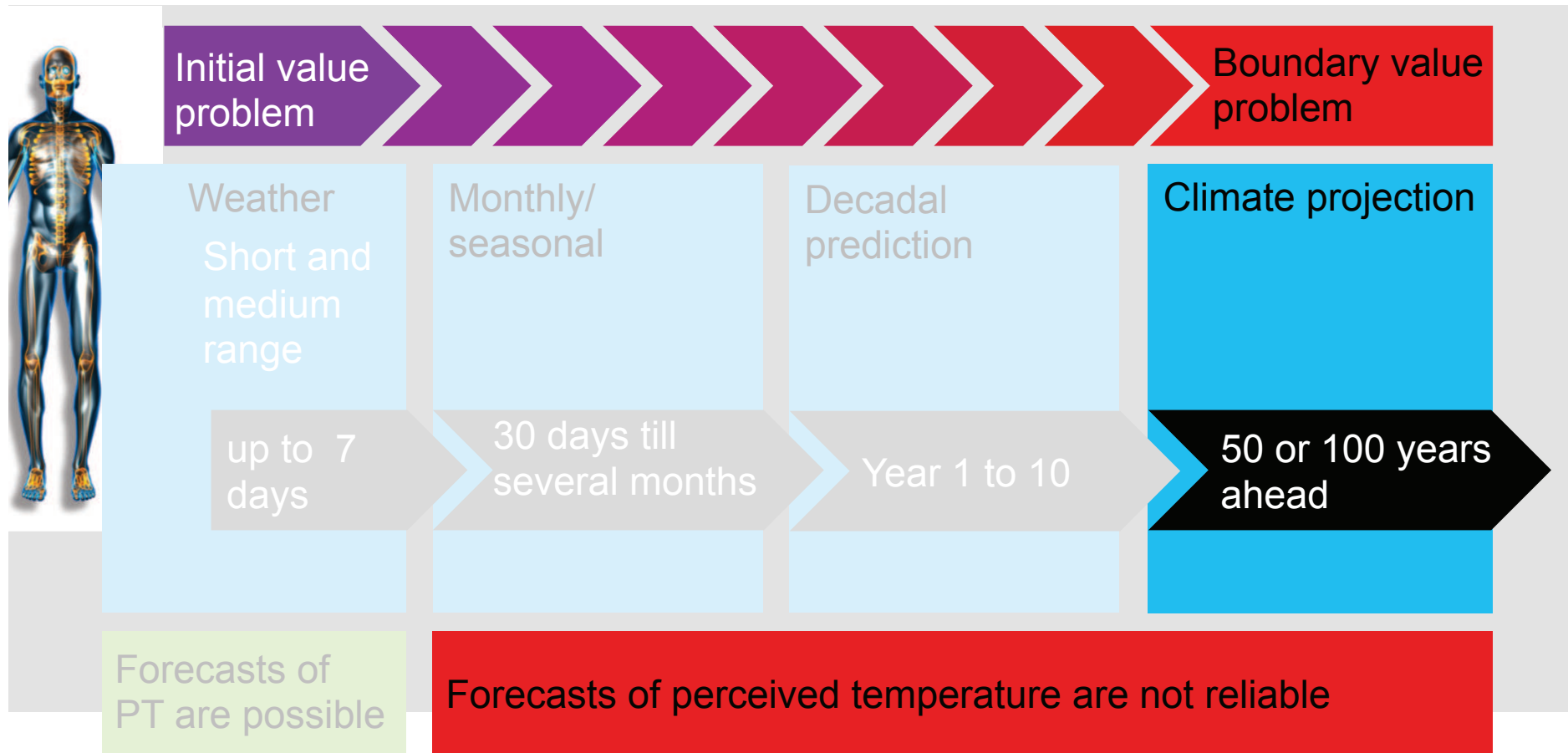
EUROSIP forecast for June/July/August 2015, startmonth May:  
Probability exceeding the upper tercile of 2m temperature climatology



EUROSIP: ECMWF/MetOffice/Meteo-France/NCEP

Source: [http://old.ecmwf.int/products/forecasts/d/charts/seasonal/forecast/eurosip/mmv2/param\\_euro/seasonal\\_charts\\_2tm!2m%20temperature!prob%20for%20upper%20third%20of%20the%20distribution!1%20month!Global!201505/](http://old.ecmwf.int/products/forecasts/d/charts/seasonal/forecast/eurosip/mmv2/param_euro/seasonal_charts_2tm!2m%20temperature!prob%20for%20upper%20third%20of%20the%20distribution!1%20month!Global!201505/)

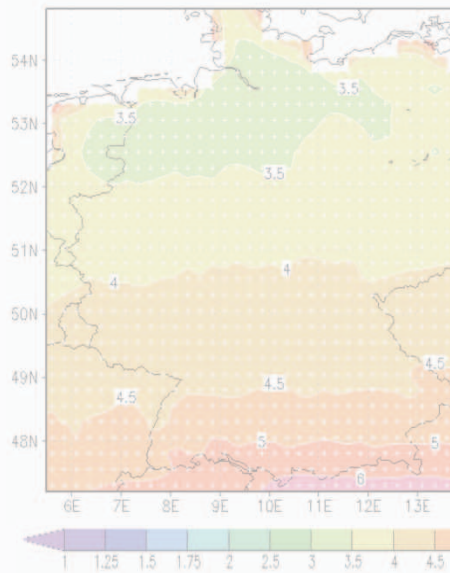
# Forecasts of heat in seamless prediction



# Heat information from climate projections

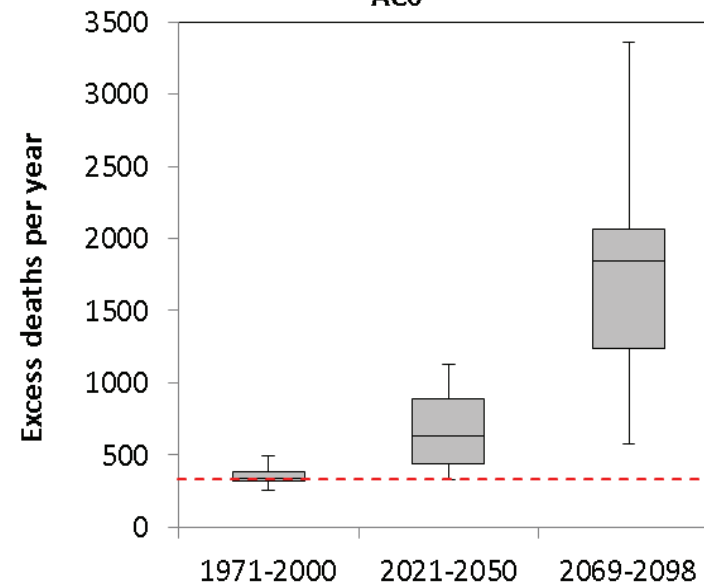
Ensemble mean of SRES downscaled projections (19 members) show that heatwaves increase with respect to 1971-2000:

## • Number



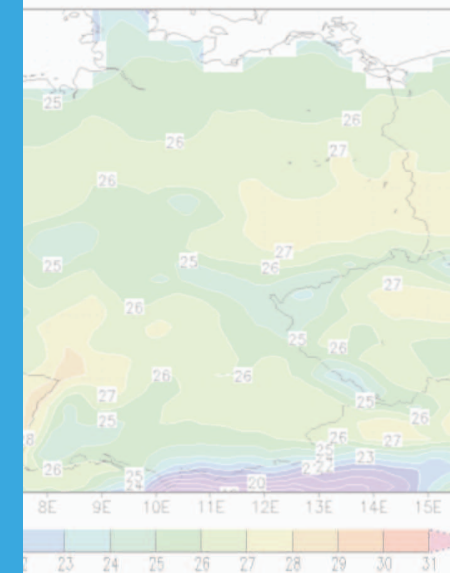
Increase of annual number of heat wave days for 2069-2098

## ACO



Projected ischemic heart disease excess deaths per year in Germany attributable to heat waves

## • Intensity



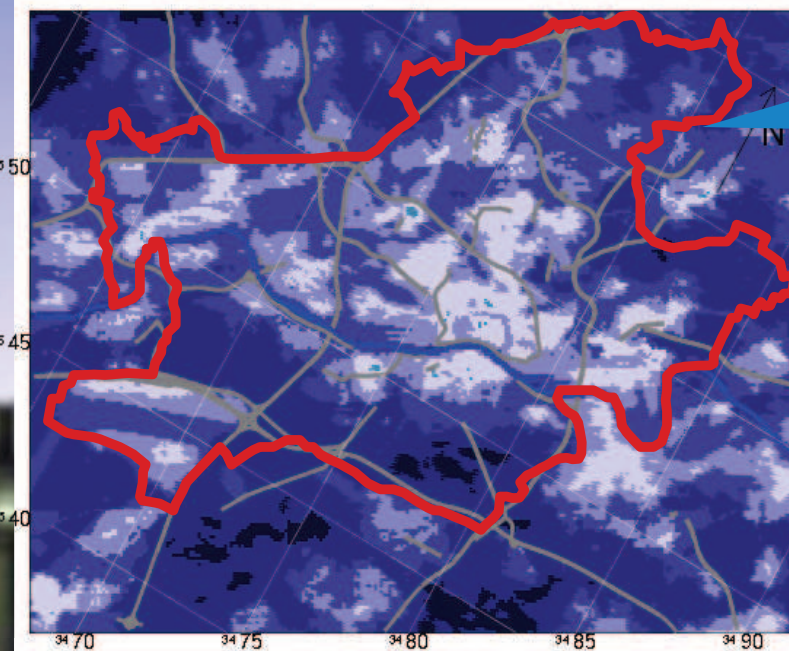
Heat wave intensity and amplitude in degrees Celsius for 1971-2000

1971-2000 ▶

Zacharias S, Koppe C, Mücke HG (2013) Wave-Associated IHD Mortality in Germany. *Climate*, 3(1), 100-117; doi:10.3390/cli3010100 <http://www.mdpi.com/2225-1154/3/1/100>



## Heat information from climate projections: Cities are highly vulnerable!

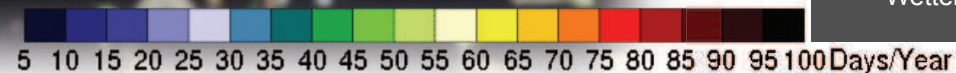


### Summer days Frankfurt am Main

Time series  
1961 – 2100

Impact model  
MUKLIMO\_3  
driven by  
CCLM (A1B)

Source: Deutscher  
Wetterdienst



summer days, Days/Year  
Forcing: CLM projection

1961

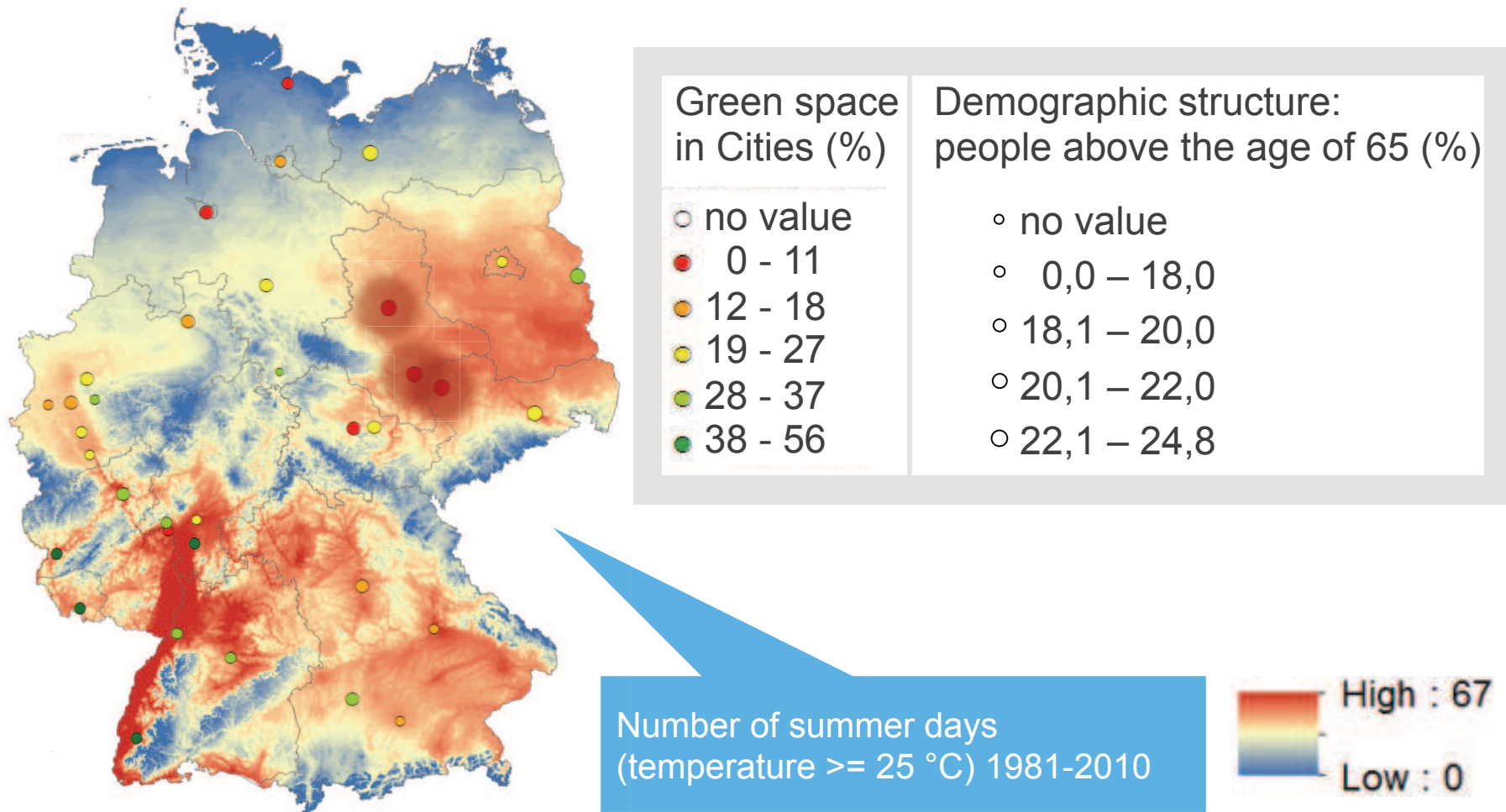
2100

Stand 09/2011





## Risk distribution of heat load and demographic change



## Summary

- 1 We are good to predict heat load at scales of day-to-day forecast on county level...
- 2 ...by using a thermo-physiological impact model and inclusion of adaptation and indoor heat load
- 3 On longer time scales just temperature is used for heat pre-information so far
- 4 Forecast skill and user needs do not yet match very well
- 5 Adaptation to climate change in the health sector requires a combined assessment of downscaled climate projections and socio-economic information





**Thank you**

