

The image shows two stone crosses standing on a rocky, elevated terrain. The cross on the left is larger and more prominent, while the one on the right is smaller and slightly to the side. Both crosses are made of light-colored stone and have a simple cross shape on top. The background is a clear, deep blue sky. The foreground consists of rough, greyish-brown rocks with some sparse, dry vegetation.

# **Indices for Heat Health Warning Systems**

## **– General Considerations –**

**Christina Koppe – Deutscher Wetterdienst (DWD)**

**Single &  
multi-  
parameter  
indices**

**Holistic (air  
mass based)  
approaches**

**Consideration  
of adaptation**

**Simplified  
biometeoro-  
logical  
indices**

**Heat budget  
approaches**



## reliable

- Forecast skill
- Health relevance

## easy to handle

- No complicated modelling
- Easy to implement
- Low requirements for input data
- universal

## effective

- Trigger interventions to prevent heat related health impacts
- communication
- sufficient lead time

**Single & multi-parameter indices**

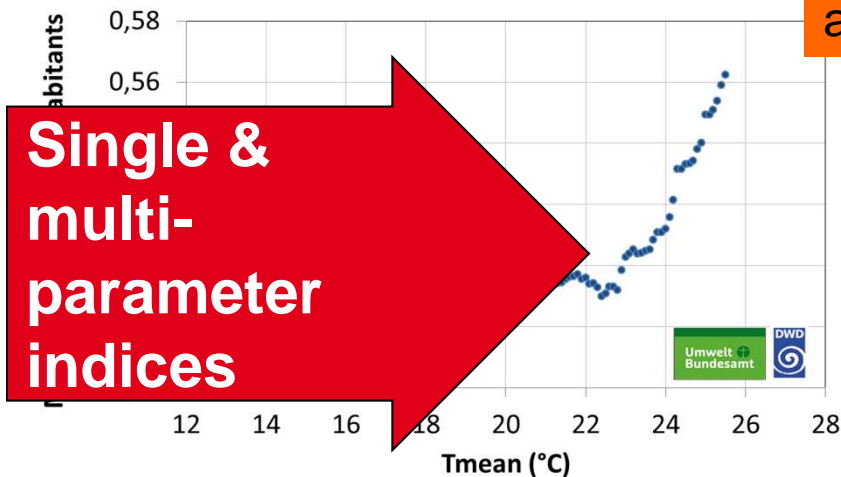
# Indices for Heat Health Warnings

- Single:  $T_{\max}$ ,  $T_{\text{mean}}$
- Multi: simple combination of parameters

## Example single-parameter: Latvia $T_{\max}$

Level 1 (potentially dangerous) : max air temperature between 27°C and 32°C for 2 days or more

Level 2 (dangerous): max. air temperature above 32°C



Warning-threshold has to be fitted to mortality data

Single &  
multi-  
parameter  
indices

- Single:  $T_{\max}$ ,  $T_{\text{mean}}$
- Multi: simple combination of parameters

**Example multi-parameter: France** 3 day average of 99,5th percentile  $T_{\max}$  (31-36°C) and  $T_{\min}$  (18-24°C)

Level 1: seasonal vigilance (1 June - 31 August)

Level 2: short heat wave (1 or 2 days)

Level 3: warning and action (thresholds are reached for 3 days or more)

Level 4: maximal mobilization (very long and intensive)



Single &  
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## Perfect Heat Health Warning System

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# Indices for Heat Health Warnings

e.g. Heat Index, Humidex, wet-bulb globe temperature, apparent temperature

## Example Switzerland: Heat Index

		maximum temperature in °C												
		27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	
°C	8	79.6	80.6	81.9	83.2	84.7	86.2	87.9	89.6	91.3	93.1	94.8	96.6	
	10	79.9	81	82.2	83.6	85.1	86.7	88.4	90.1	91.9	93.7	95.6	97.4	
	12	80.3	81.5	82.8	84.2	85.7	87.4	89.1	90.9	92.7	94.6	96.5	98.5	
	14	80.7	82	83.5	85	86.6	88.3	90.1	91.9	93.8	95.8	97.8	99.8	
	16	81.1	82.4	84.4	86.1	87.8	89.5	91.4	93.3	95.3	97.4	99.4	101.5	
	18	81.5	82.7	84.7	87.5	89.4	91.2	93.2	95.2	97.3	99.4	101.5	103.8	
	20	81.9	83	85.4	87.4	89.4	91.4	93.5	95.6	97.7	99.9	102	104.3	106.5
	22	82.3	83.5	86.1	89.6	91.9	94.2	96.4	98.7	100.9	103.2	105.5	107.8	110.1
24	82.7	84	87.5	92.5	95.2	97.8	100.3	102.7	105.1	107.4	109.8	112.2	114.6	

**Simplified  
biometeorological  
indices**





# Indices for Heat Health Warnings

**Simplified  
biometeo-  
logical  
indices**

e.g. Heat Index, Humidex, wet-bulb globe temperature, apparent temperature

**Example Switzerland:** Heat Index

Level 1 (considerable danger): HI > 90 for 3 consecutive days

Level 2 (great danger): HI > 93 for 5 consecutive days

Simplified  
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**Holistic (air mass based) approaches**





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**Heat budget approaches**

e.g. Perceived Temperature PT (SET\*, PET, UTCI)

## Example Germany:

PT + adaptation approach (HeRATE) + OT

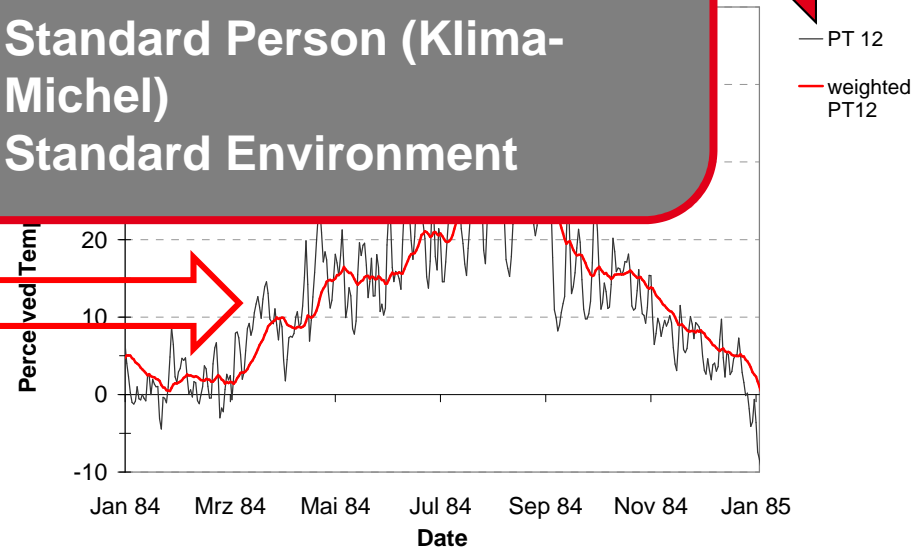
**2/3** absolute part

PT (°C)		Thermal load category
≤ -39	-4	extreme cold stress
-39 to -26	-3	strong cold stress
-26 to -13	-2	moderate cold stress
-13 to 0	-1	slight cold stress
0 to 20	0	thermal comfort
20 to 26	1	slight heat load
26 to 32	2	moderate heat load
32 to 38	3	strong heat load
≥ 38	4	extreme heat load

Complete heat budget model of human body  
Standardizations:

- Standard Person (Klima-Michel)
- Standard Environment

**1/3**



## Index: Perceived Temperature (PT)



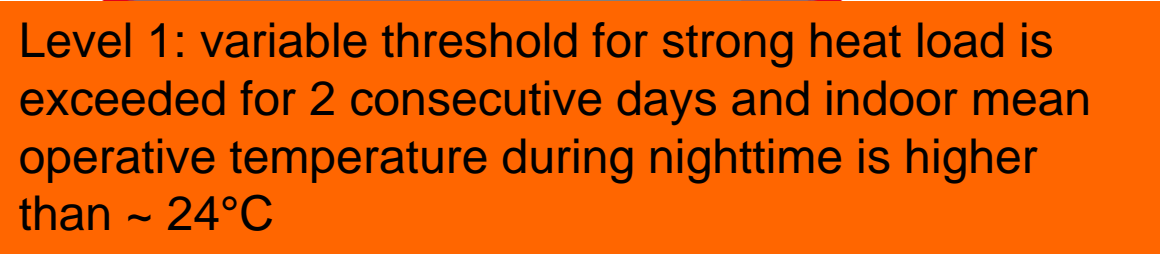


Heat budget approaches

e.g. Perceived Temperature PT (SET\*, PET, UTCI)

**Example Germany:**

PT + adaptation approach (HeRATE) + OT



Level 1: variable threshold for strong heat load is exceeded for 2 consecutive days and indoor mean operative temperature during nighttime is higher than ~ 24°C



Level 2 : threshold for extreme heat load is exceeded (PT [12 UTC] >38°C)



## Heat budget approaches



## Perfect Heat Health Warning System

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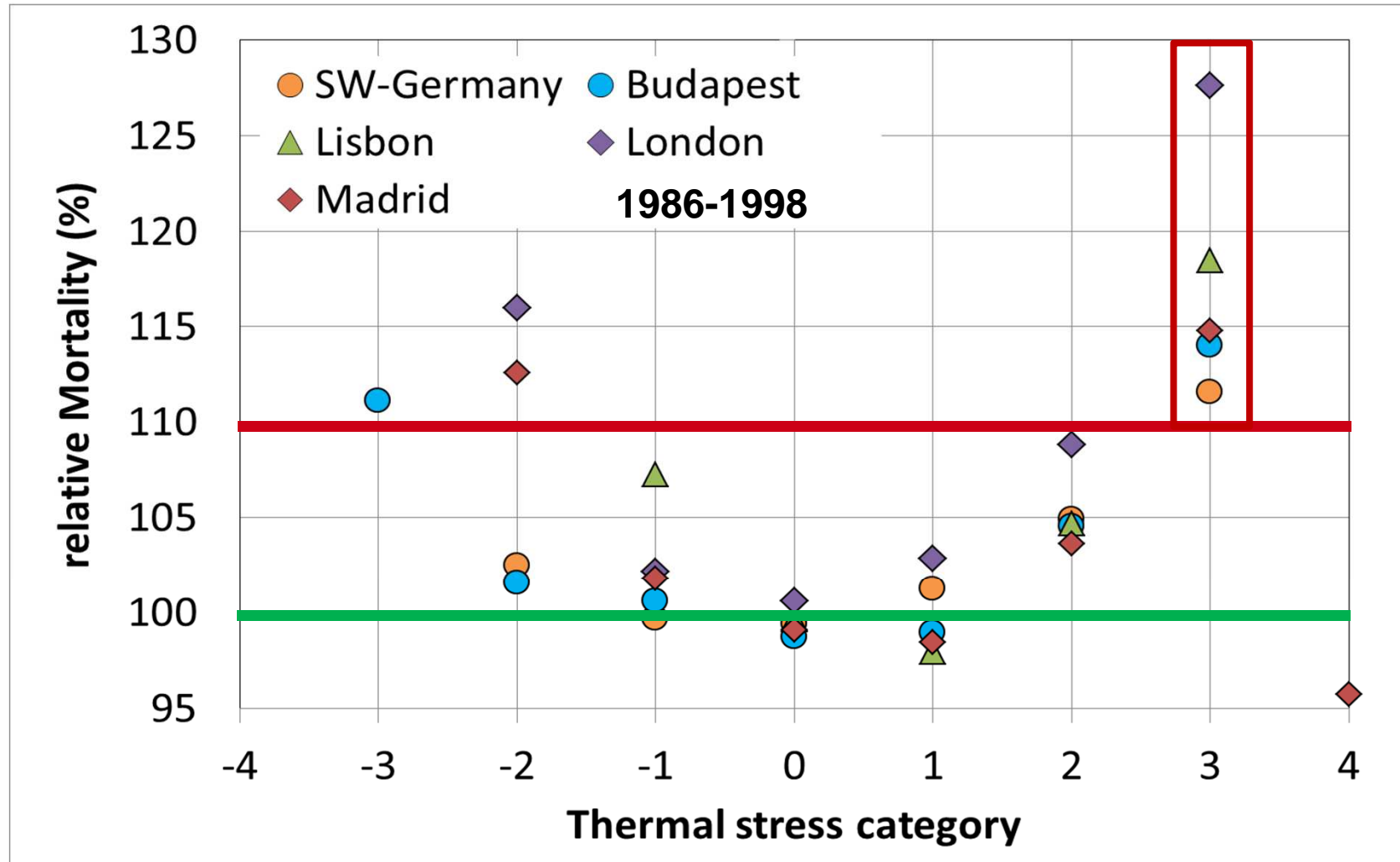
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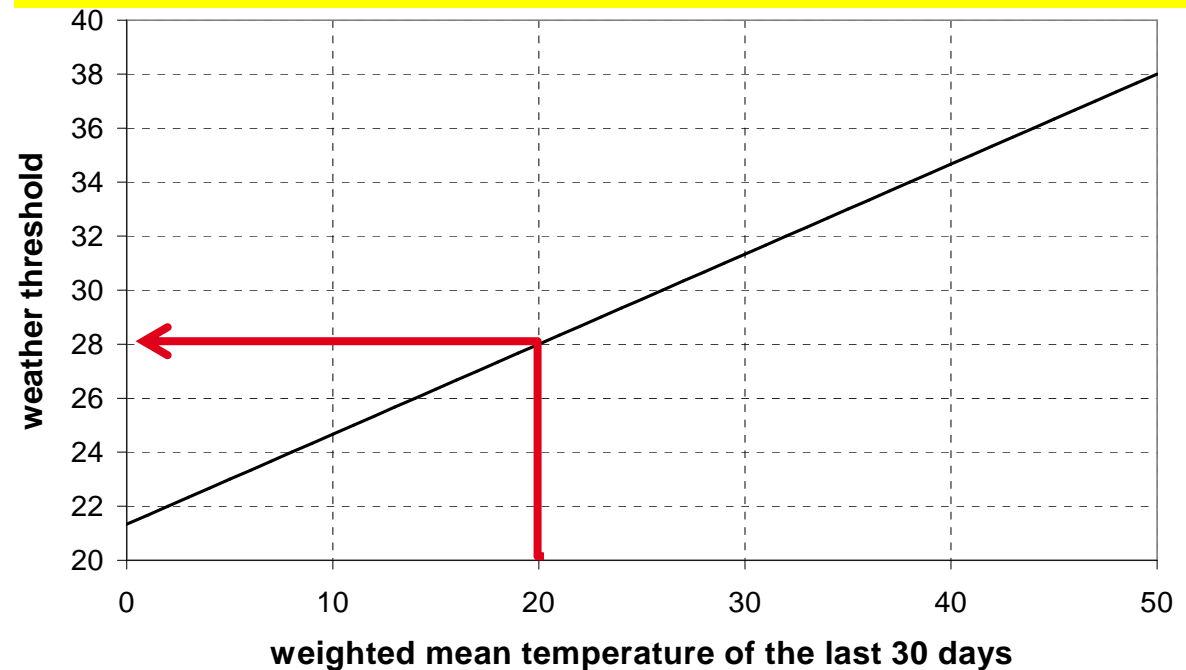
**Consideration of adaptation**

# Indices for Heat Health Warnings

e.g. HeRATE, Excess Heat Index acclimatisation ( $EHI_{accl}$ )

**Example Germany / EuroHEAT:** T12 UTC + HeRATE

Information about probability that threshold for heat is reached or exceeded (lead time 10 days)



Consider-  
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adaptation



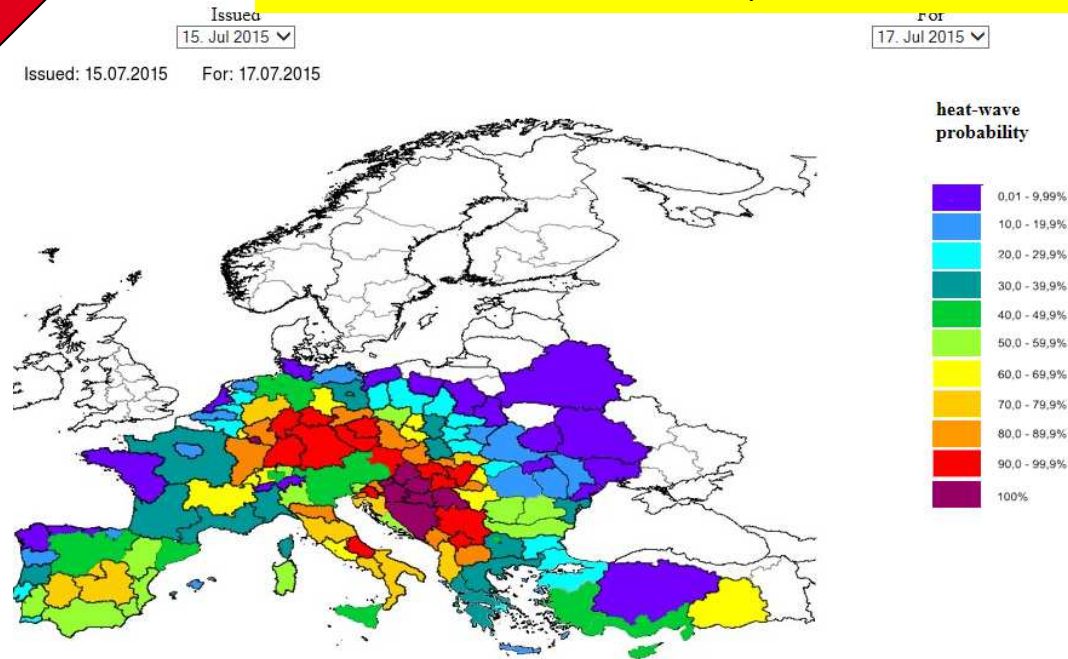
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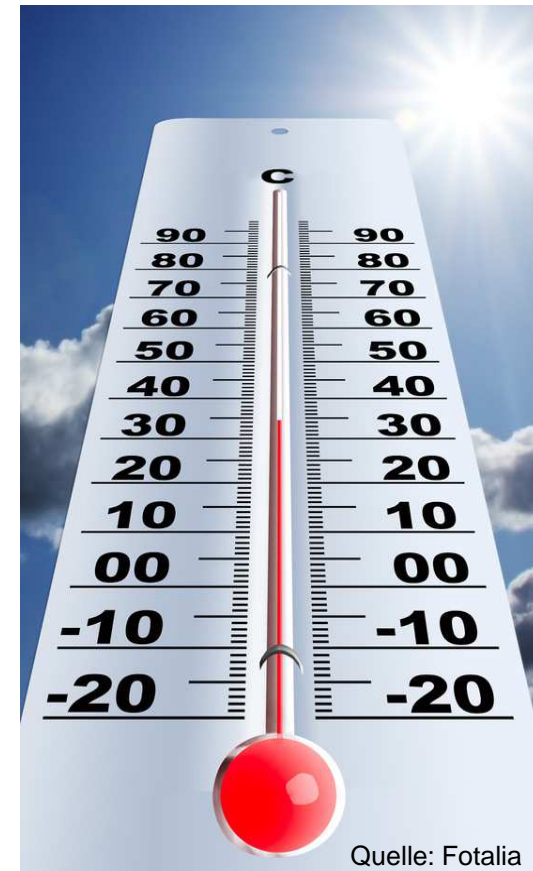
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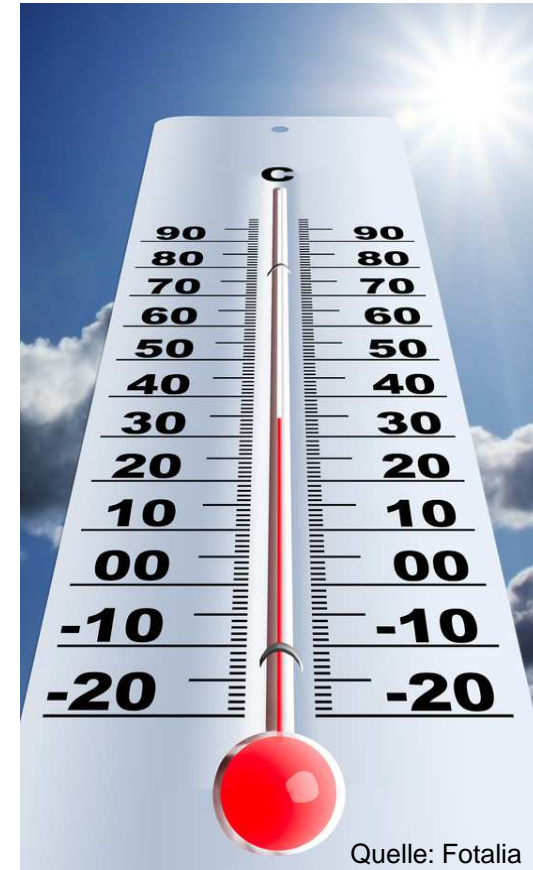
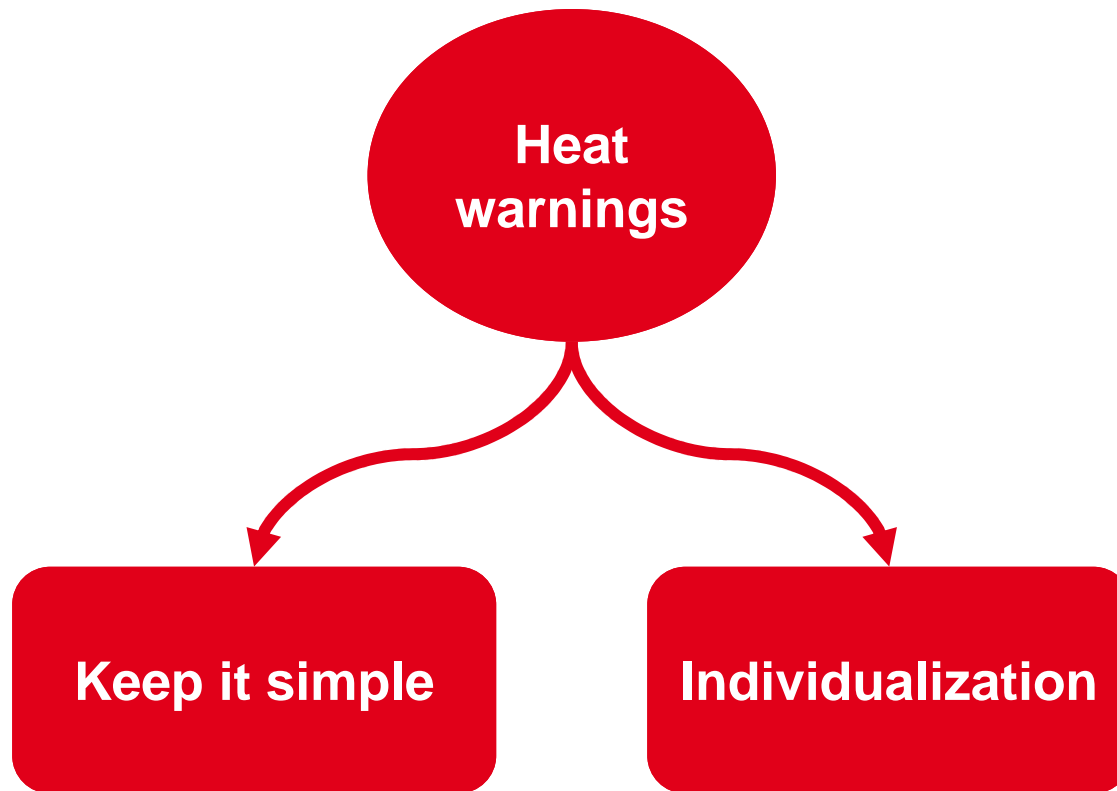
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# Summary and Conclusions

- There are many indices / methods used for HHWS
- Perfect index / method should:
  - directly linked to health impacts
    - include adaptation / acclimatization
    - model individual thermal stress level
  - be universally applicable and easy to handle
  - good forecast / prediction skill on all time scales
- All indices have the problem that they try to assess the thermal load on populations basis
- Warning method should be tailored to local requirements (health interventions) and data availability (forecasts, historical data, health data)



**There is no best method for triggering heat warnings**



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**Thank You**

