Quantification and evaluation of the heat-stress hazard variability in Tuscany between 2003 and 2022

Giorgio Limoncella¹, Arturo de la Cruz², Rochelle Schneider³, Michela Baccini¹, Antonio Gasparrini², Massimo Stafoggia⁴, Francesca de'Donato⁴, Kees de Hoogh^{5,6}, Giulio Biscardi¹, Chiara Marzi¹, Francesco Sera¹

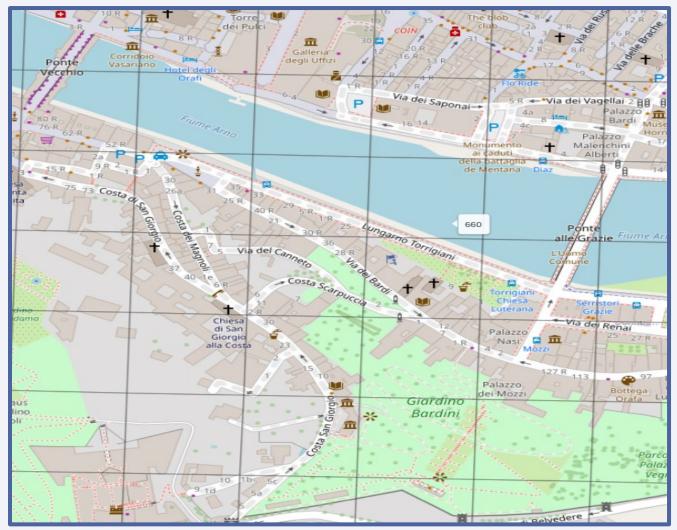
1) Department of Statistics, Computer Science and Applications "G. Parenti", University of Florence, Italy; 2) Environment & Health Modelling (EHM) Lab, London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, London, UK; 3) φ-Lab, European Space Agency, Frascati, Italy; 4) Department of Epidemiology, Lazio Regional Health Service, Rome, Italy; 5) Swiss Tropical and Public Health Institute (Swiss TPH), Allschwil, Switzerland; University of Basel, Basel, Basel, Basel, Basel, Basel, Switzerland; 6) University of Basel, Basel, Switzerland

Background and Objective

- The index of vulnerability to extreme temperatures depends on both temperature and social factors.
- Urban areas, due to heat island effect, heighten susceptibility to high temperatures.

Case study:

- Region: Tuscany
- Time period: 2003-2022
- Temporal resolution: 1 day



• This study aims to estimate fine scale temperature levels as the hazard component of the vulnerability index

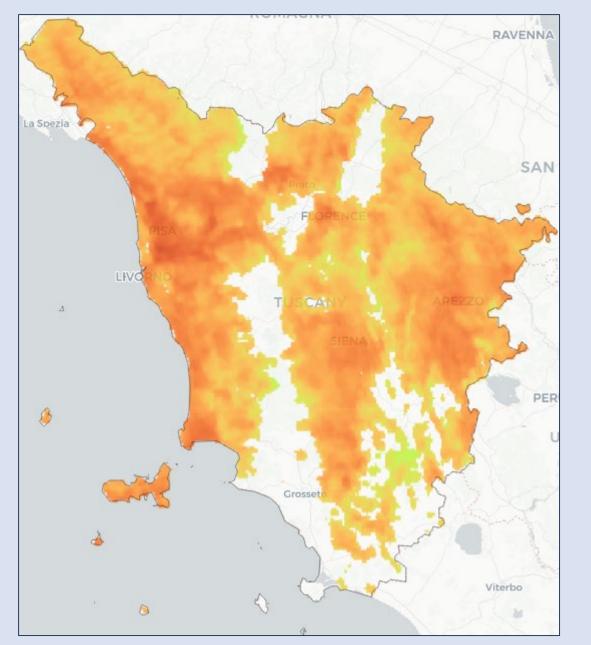
• Spatial resolution: 100m

100m grid in Florence city center

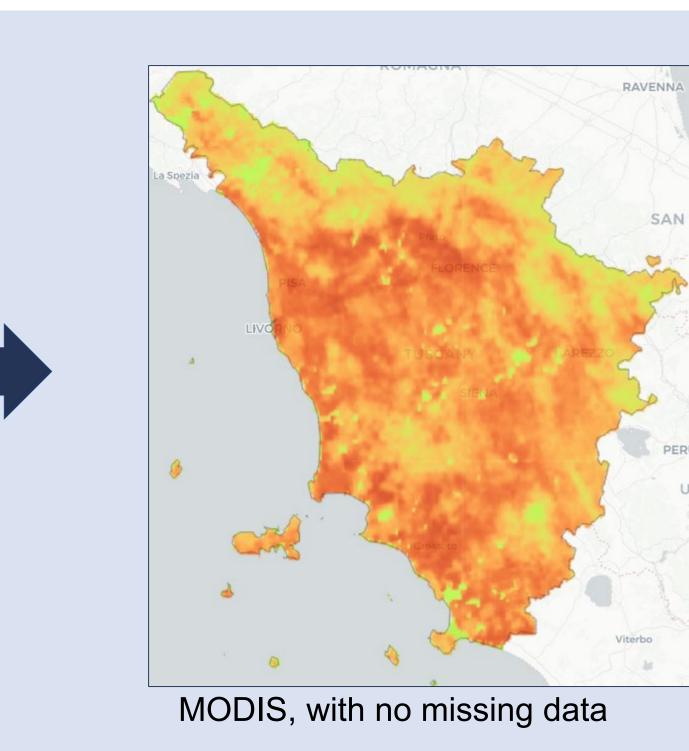
Methods

Stage 1

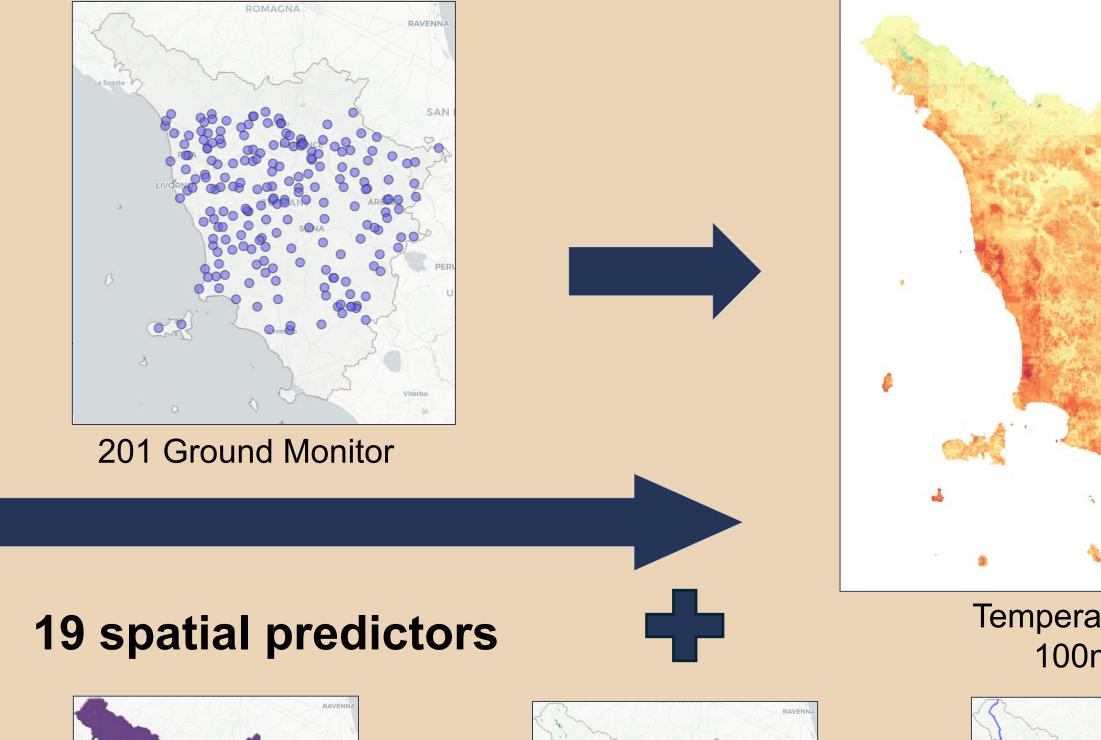


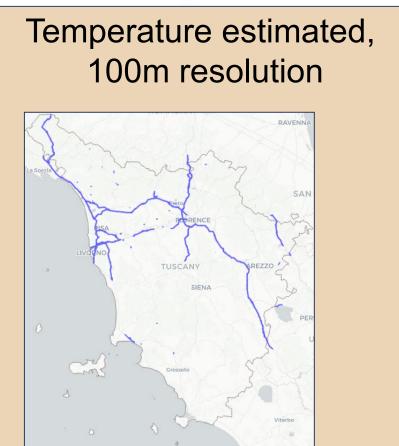


MODIS, with missing data



Gradient Boosting to estimate tmin and tmax temperature



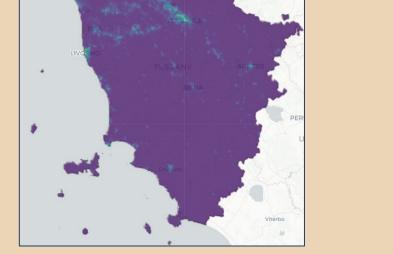


Roads

Gradient Boosting using 10 predictors to impute missing satellite (MODIS) data:

- Topography: Altitude (DEM), slope, aspect
- Sky View Factor (SVF)
- Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI)
- Solar Geometry (Azimuth, position, length of the day)
- Solar Radiation (direct/diffuse)



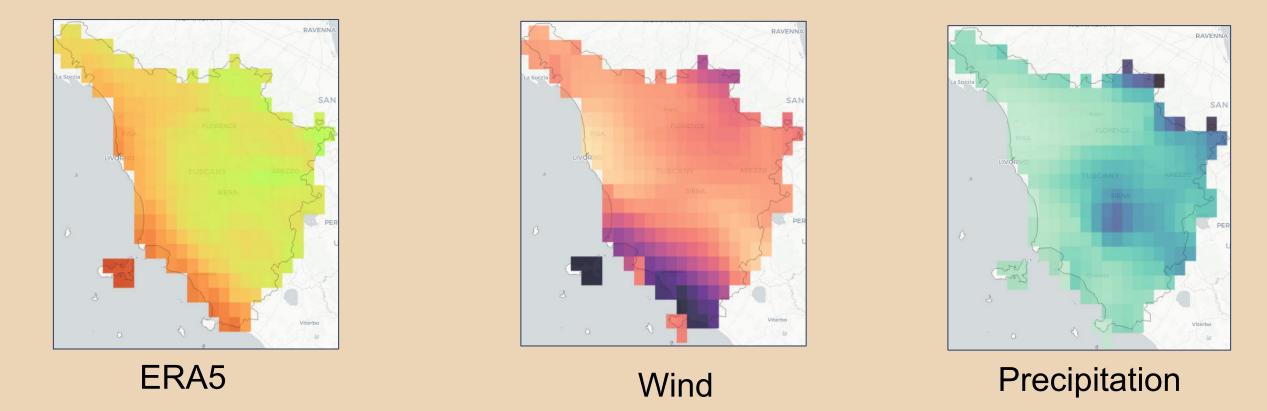




Nighttime light

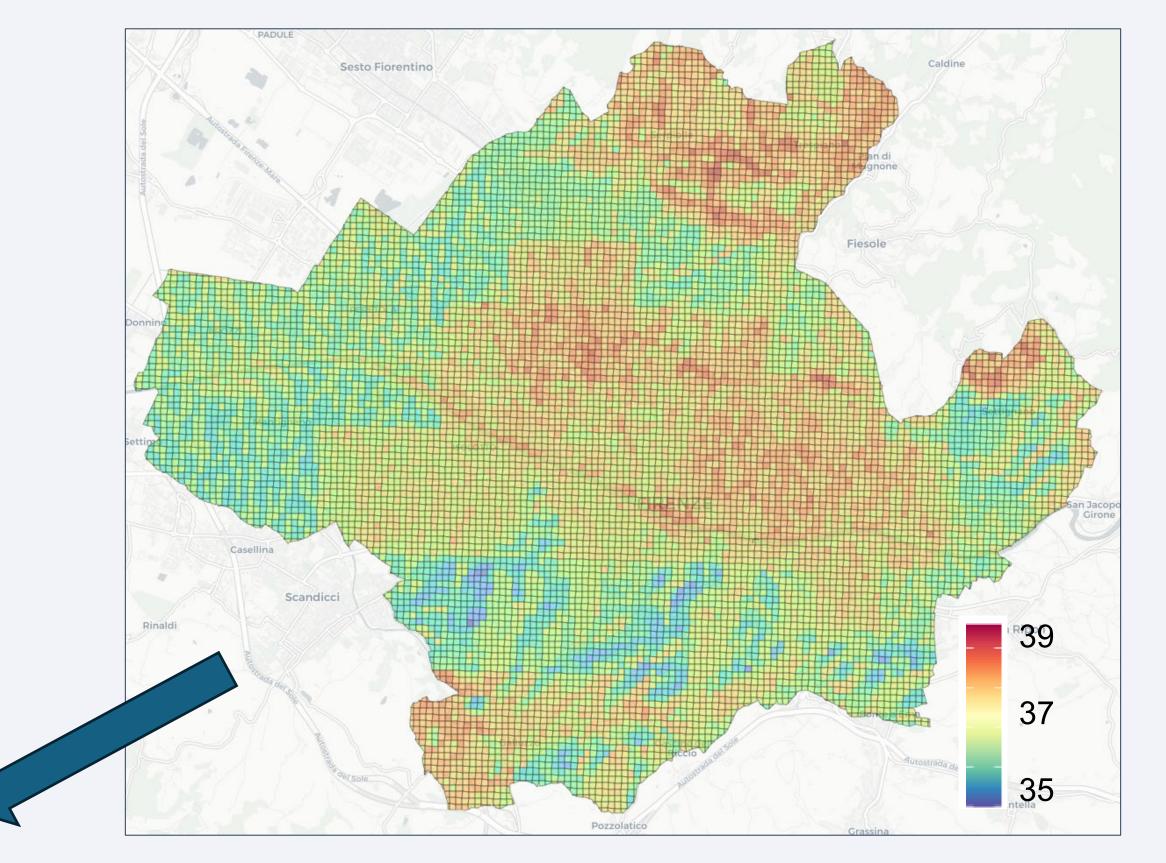
Land Cover

16 temporal predictors



For the year 2022, we executed the model for estimate minumun and maximux temperature in the summer and winter seasons and performed cross-validation to calculate measures of model validity, such as R², spatial R², temporal R², and RMSE.

Results and conclusions



 Stage 1
 R²
 RMSE

 Winter/Summer 2022
 0.97;0.99
 < 1°C</td>

Stage 2	R ²	Spatial R ²	Temporal R ²	RMSE
Tmax-Winter 2022	0.92	0.89	0.93	1.16 °C
Tmax-Summer 2022	0.90	0.78	0.94	1.43 °C
Tmin-Winter 2022	0.75	0.57	0.82	1.92 °C
Tmin-Summer 2022	0.78	0.66	0.85	1.60 °C

The study offers a tool to address risk from extreme heat, aiding targeted interventions in highly exposed and vulnerable areas.

Tmax temperature estimated in Florence, 1st July 2022

francesco.sera@unifi.it

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