

Heatwaves

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Data

Using data provided by the US Climate Reference Network (Diamond et al. 2013), I identify extreme heat events in the historical temperature time series. Following the National Climate Data Center (NCDC), I define an extreme heat event as two or more consecutive days in which the average temperature exceeds the 85th percentile of July and August temperatures (Habeeb, Vargo, and Stone 2015).

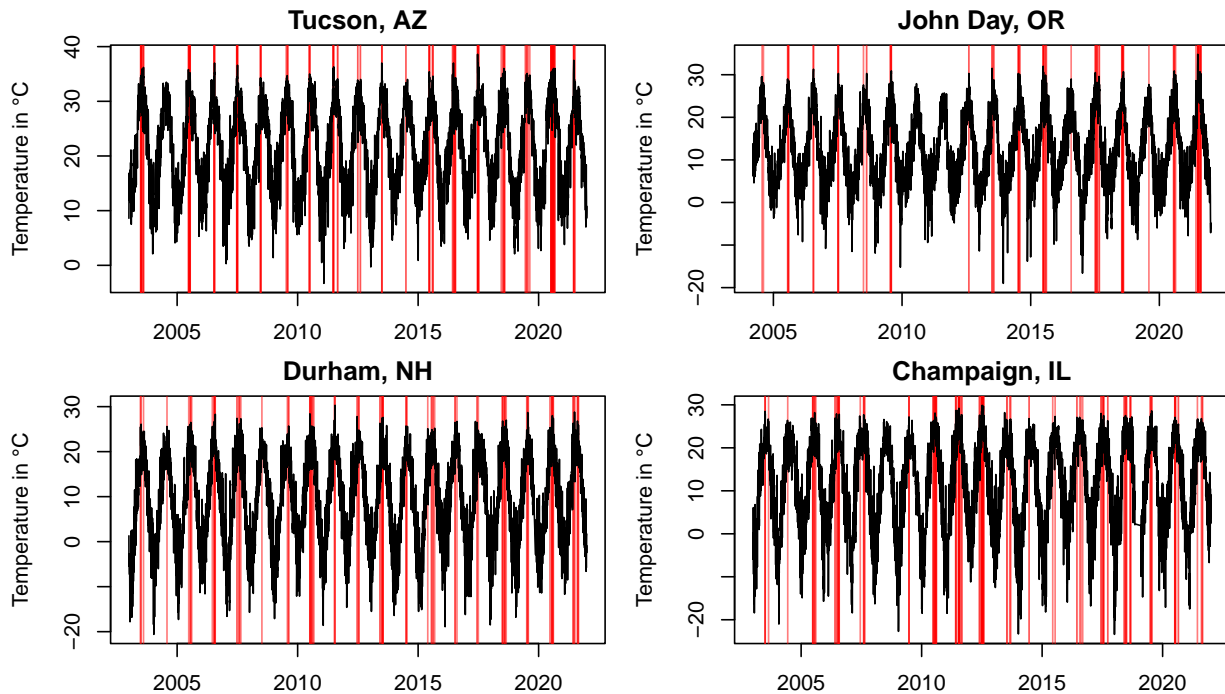


Figure 1: Daily average temperatures with extreme heat events shaded in red

References

- Diamond, Howard J., Thomas R. Karl, Michael A. Palecki, C. Bruce Baker, Jesse E. Bell, Ronald D. Leeper, David R. Easterling, et al. 2013. "U.S. Climate Reference Network After One Decade of Operations: Status and Assessment." *Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society* 94 (4): 485–98. <https://doi.org/10.1175/bams-d-12-00170.1>.
- Habeeb, Dana, Jason Vargo, and Brian Stone. 2015. "Rising Heat Wave Trends in Large US Cities." *Natural Hazards* 76 (3): 1651–65. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11069-014-1563-z>.