

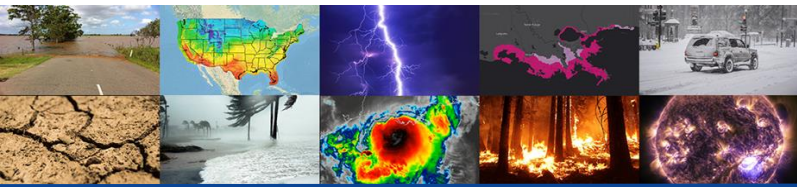
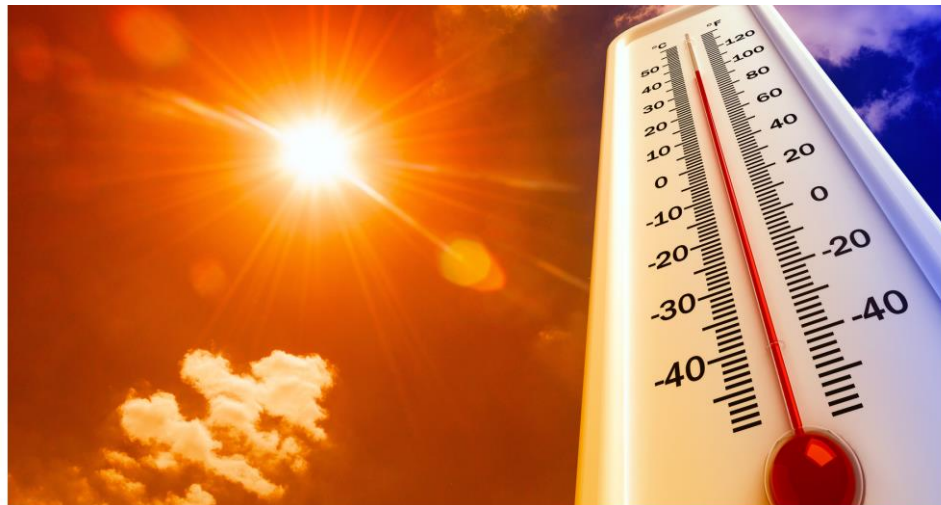


Summer Heat in Vermont

Two Rivers-Ottauquechee
Regional Emergency Management Committee

31 May 2023

Scott Whittier – scott.whittier@noaa.gov
Warning Coordination Meteorologist
NOAA/NWS/WFO Burlington, VT



National Oceanic and
Atmospheric Administration
U.S. Department of Commerce



Overview - Agenda

- Climatology and Trends of
 - Summer and Hot Days ($\geq 85^{\circ}\text{F}$, $\geq 90^{\circ}\text{F}$)
 - Are summers getting longer?
- **NEW** NWS Burlington **HEAT** Page
- What to possibly expect in the future

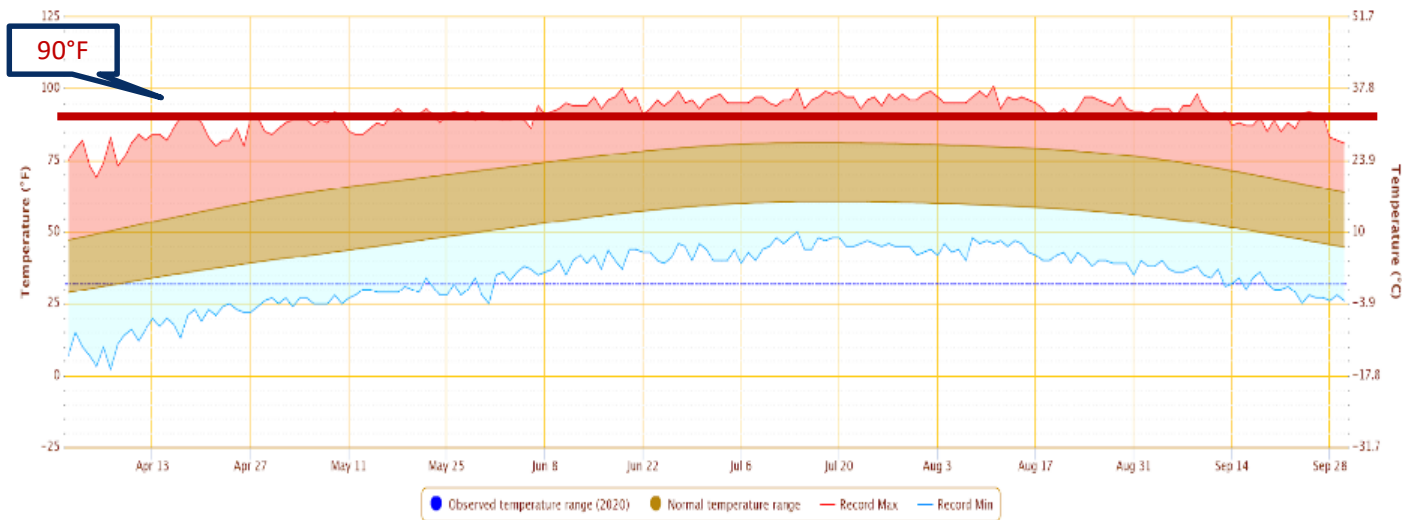




Temperature Climatology for VT

April 1st – September 30th

Temperatures above 90 degrees are possible from mid-April through late September



Powered by ACIS

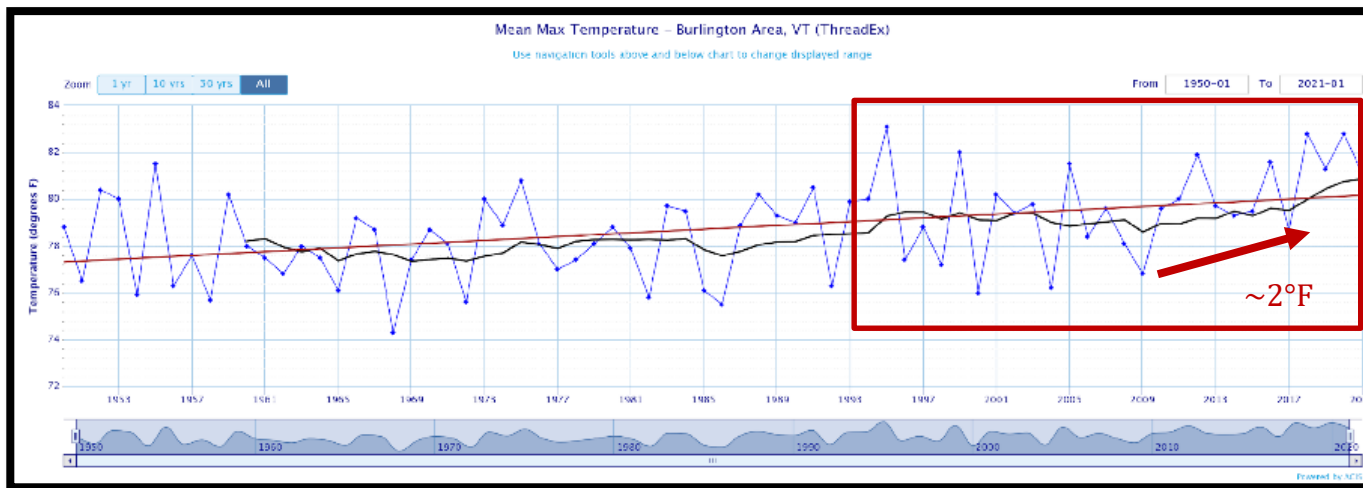
Early heat is problematic due to lack of acclimation.
Prolonged heat is problematic due to compounding effects.





Trend of Summer Mean Maximum Temperatures

June, July, August



7 of the Top 10
Warmest Summer
High Temperatures
have occurred in
the last 10 years

Rank	Year	Mean Max Temperature
1	1995	83.1
2	2020	82.8
-	2018	82.8
4	1999	82.0
5	2012	81.9
6	2016	81.6
7	2005	81.5
-	1955	81.5
9	2019	81.3
10	2022	81.1
-	2021	81.1

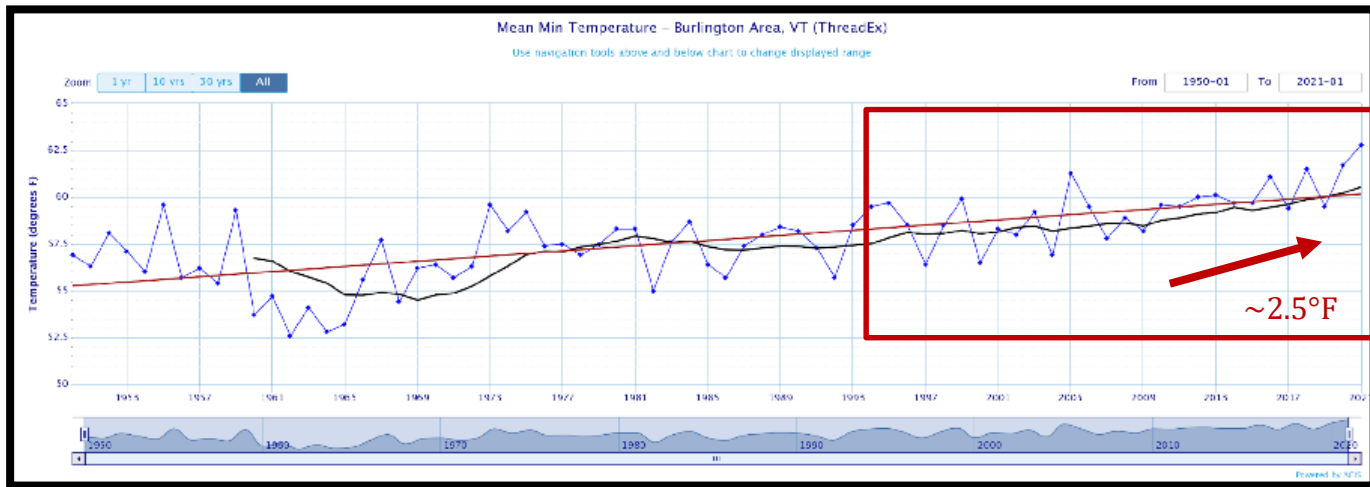
9 of the Top 10
have occurred
since 1995





Trend of Summer Mean Minimum Temperatures

June, July, August



9 of the Top 10
Warmest Summer
Low Temperatures
have occurred
in the last 10 years

Rank	Year	Mean Min Temperature
1	2021	62.8
2	2020	61.7
3	2018	61.5
4	2005	61.3
5	2016	61.1
6	2022	61.0
7	2013	60.1
8	2012	60.0
9	1999	59.9
10	2015	59.7
-	2014	59.7
-	1995	59.7

ALL of the Top 10
have occurred
since 1995



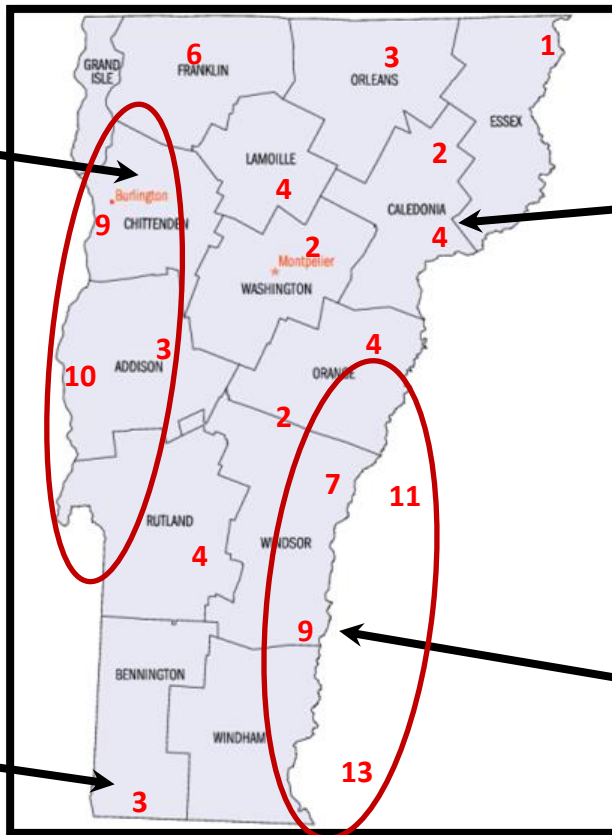


Climatology of Mean # Days $\geq 90^{\circ}$

2002-2021

Year	Number of Days Max Temperature ≥ 90
2002	17
2003	6
2004	0
2005	5
2006	6
2007	10
2008	3
2009	2
2010	11
2011	7
2012	13
2013	9
2014	3
2015	9
2016	12
2017	8
2018	17
2019	8
2020	20
2021	14

Year	Number of Days Max Temperature ≥ 90
2002	4
2003	0
2004	0
2005	5
2006	3
2007	3
2008	2
2009	0
2010	9
2011	2
2012	7
2013	4
2014	0
2015	3
2016	4
2017	3
2018	12
2019	1
2020	6
2021	2



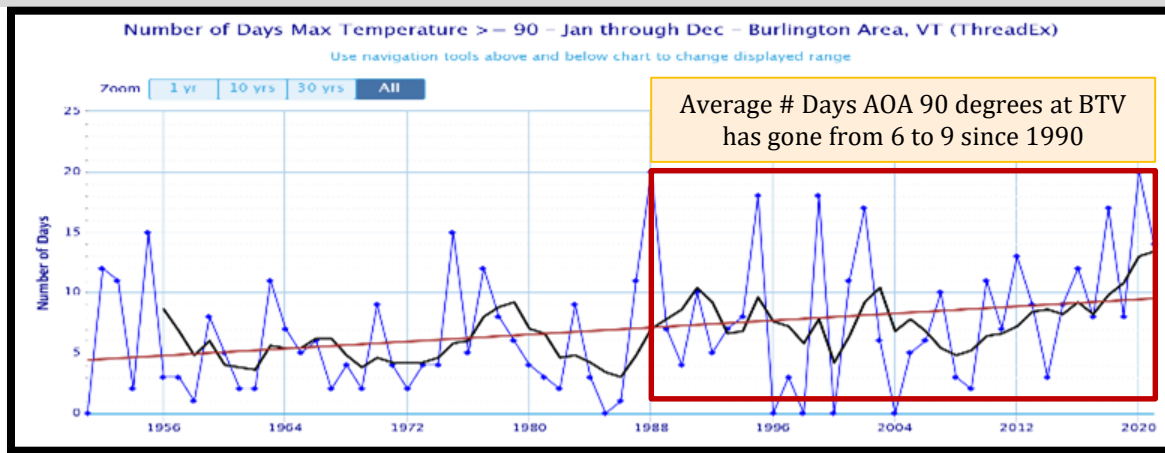
Year	Number of Days Max Temperature ≥ 90
2002	6
2003	4
2004	0
2005	3
2006	6
2007	5
2008	2
2009	1
2010	5
2011	3
2012	4
2013	4
2014	1
2015	1
2016	3
2017	5
2018	6
2019	2
2020	11
2021	7

Year	Number of Days Max Temperature ≥ 90
2002	19
2003	7
2004	1
2005	5
2006	7
2007	8
2008	5
2009	2
2010	15
2011	9
2012	20
2013	11
2014	1
2015	5
2016	7
2017	6
2018	14
2019	6
2020	10
2021	13





Trend of Summer Mean Maximum Temperatures # Days $\geq 90^{\circ}$



Rank	Year	Number of Days Max Temperature ≥ 90
1	2020	20
-	1988	20
3	1999	18
-	1995	18
5	2018	17
-	2002	17
7	1975	15
-	1955	15
9	2021	14
10	2022	13
-	2012	13

5 of the Top 10
have occurred in
the last 10 years
and **8 of the Top 10**
since 1995

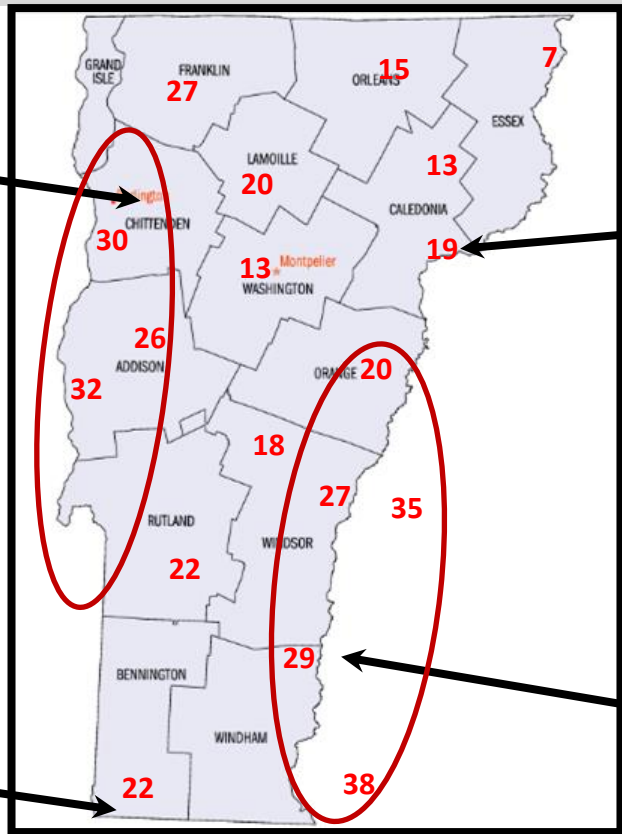


Climatology of Mean # Days $\geq 85^{\circ}$

2002-2021

Year	Number of Days Max Temperature ≥ 85
2002	36
2003	28
2004	8
2005	37
2006	23
2007	30
2008	12
2009	14
2010	30
2011	24
2012	37
2013	29
2014	25
2015	41
2016	45
2017	23
2018	49
2019	30
2020	49
2021	37

Year	Number of Days Max Temperature ≥ 85
2002	29
2003	11
2004	7
2005	36
2006	17
2007	20
2008	15
2009	10
2010	27
2011	15
2012	32
2013	22
2014	12
2015	26
2016	31
2017	19
2018	35
2019	16
2020	33
2021	24



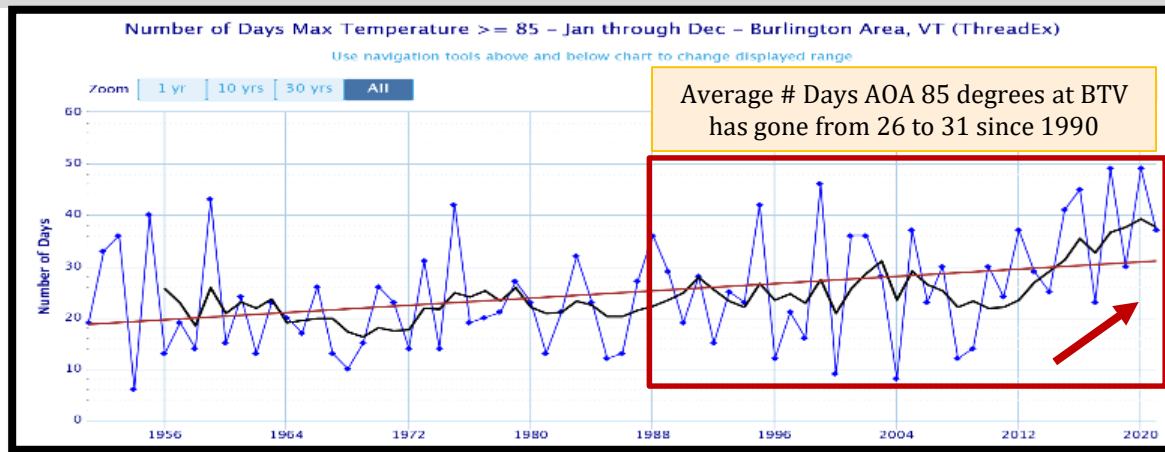
Year	Number of Days Max Temperature ≥ 85
2002	27
2003	13
2004	8
2005	26
2006	23
2007	25
2008	7
2009	10
2010	24
2011	16
2012	20
2013	17
2014	12
2015	18
2016	20
2017	14
2018	24
2019	15
2020	33
2021	23

Year	Number of Days Max Temperature ≥ 85
2002	40
2003	22
2004	13
2005	41
2006	20
2007	26
2008	14
2009	16
2010	40
2011	29
2012	44
2013	26
2014	17
2015	33
2016	36
2017	23
2018	33
2019	29
2020	40
2021	29

Days $\geq 85^{\circ}\text{F}$ is 3-5X MORE compared to # Days $\geq 90^{\circ}\text{F}$



Trend of Summer Mean Maximum Temperatures # Days $\geq 85^{\circ}$



Rank	Year	Number of Days Max Temperature ≥ 85
1	2020	49
2	2018	49
3	1999	46
4	2016	45
5	1959	43
6	1995	42
7	1975	42
8	2015	41
9	1955	40
10	2021	37
-	2012	37
-	2005	37

6 of the Top 10
have occurred in
the last 10 years
and **8 out of 10**
since 1995



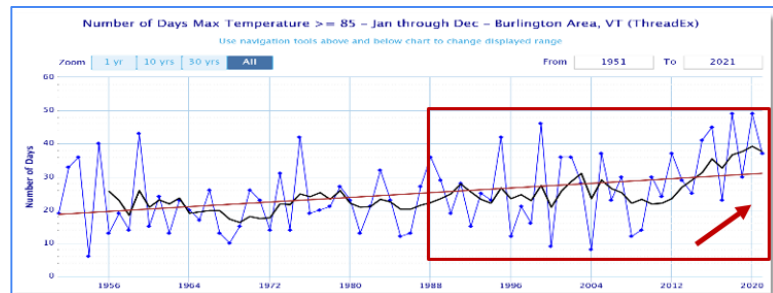
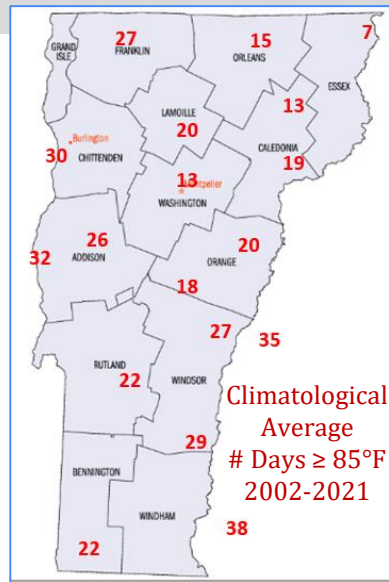
Risk of Heat-Related ED Visits

VT Department of Health

Risk of Heat Related ED Visits
20X More at 95th Percentile

Location	65th Percentile Heat Index (May-Sept) (~ 30 Year Normal High)	95th Percentile Dry Bulb Temp (May-Sept) *	95th Percentile Heat Index (May-Sept)*
Bennington	79	87	90
Burlington	81	89	92
Montpelier	77	85	87
Newport	75	84	85
Rutland	78	85	87
Springfield	80	89	90
St. Johnsbury	78	86	88
Stowe	78	87	88
Swanton	79	88	91

- Basically 90-95F in the Champlain Valley and Lower CT River Valley ~ **8-12 days/year**
- Mid-Upper 80s for Interior/Higher Elevations of VT ~ **8-12 days/year**
- **Trend is going higher!!!**



Days ≥ 85°F is 3-5X MORE compared to # Days ≥ 90°F

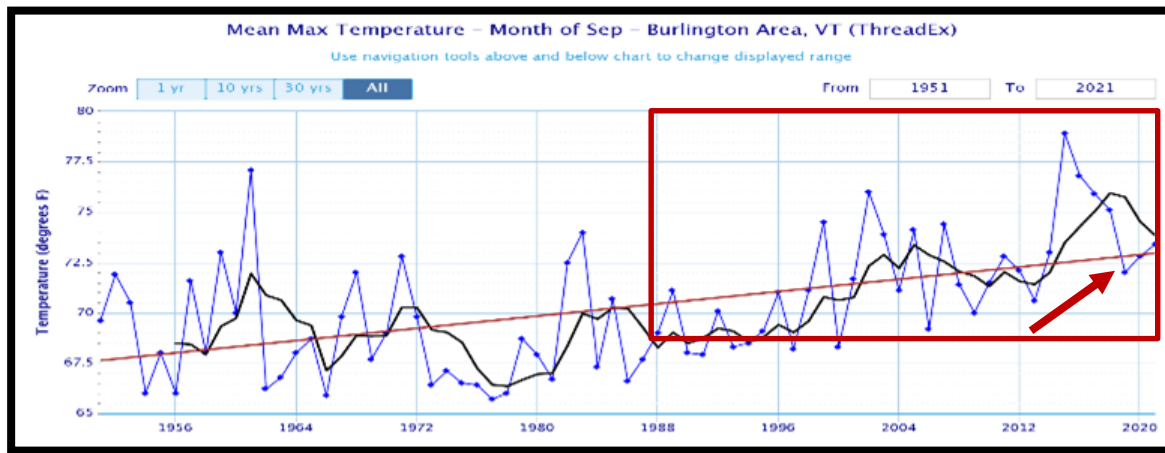
Burlington Weather Forecast Office





Is Summer Getting Longer?

September



9 of the Top 20 have occurred in the last 10 years.
15 out of Top 20 since 1995.

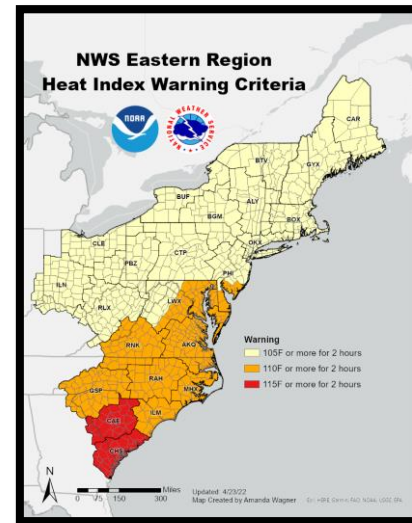
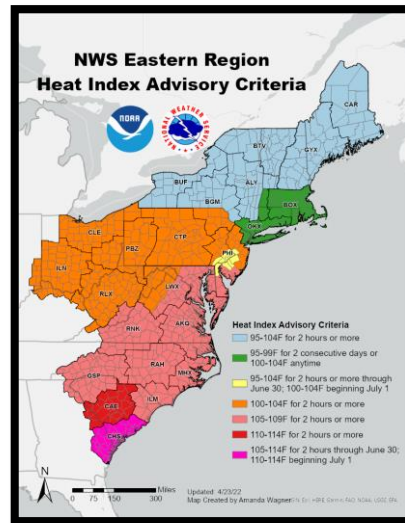
Rank	Year	Mean Max Temperature
1	2015	78.9
2	1961	77.1
3	2016	76.8
4	2002	76.0
5	2017	75.9
6	2018	75.1
7	1999	74.5
8	2007	74.4
9	2005	74.1
10	1983	74.0
11	2003	73.9
12	2021	73.4
13	2014	73.0
-	1959	73.0
15	2020	72.8
-	2011	72.8
-	1971	72.8
18	1982	72.5
19	2012	72.1
20	2019	72.0





NWS Heat Headlines

- NWS issues Heat Headlines using the Heat Index.
 - Heat Index is the combination of the ambient (air) temperature and the humidity.
 - **Heat Advisory** issued for Heat Index of 95-104°F
 - **Excessive Heat Warning** issued for Heat Index $\geq 105^\circ\text{F}$





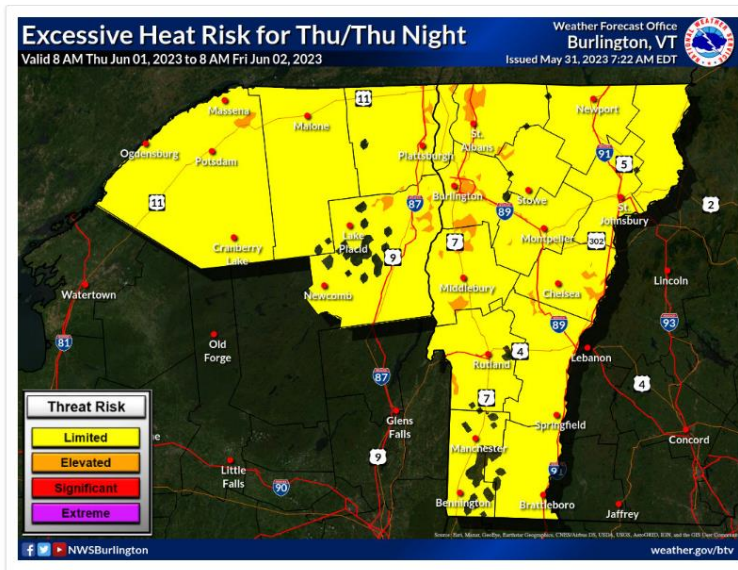
Graphical Hazardous Weather Outlook

Color coded quick preview of potential weather hazards for the next 7 days



Experimental Graphical Hazardous Weather Outlook

We encourage your comments or suggestions for improvements using this [electronic survey](#)



24 Hr Hazard Risks

	Today	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue
Severe Thunderstorm							
Tornado							
Thunderstorm Wind							
Hail							
Lightning							
Excessive Rainfall							
Excessive Heat							
Wind							
Frost/Freeze							
Fog							
Fire Weather							

Threat Map

Days 1-7 Threats

Risk Level	Category	Definition
	None	Maximum heat index < 80 degrees. No Excessive Heat Risk.
	Limited	Maximum heat index 80 to 89 degrees. Heat exhaustion possible with prolonged exposure.
	Elevated	Maximum heat index 90 to 94 degrees. Heat exhaustion likely with prolonged exposure. Heat stroke possible.
	Significant	Maximum heat index 94 to 104 degrees. Heat exhaustion or heat stroke likely with prolonged exposure.
	Extreme	Maximum heat index >= 105 degrees. Dangerously hot conditions could quickly result in heat exhaustion or heat stroke.

Risk Level Legend



National Oceanic and
Atmospheric Administration

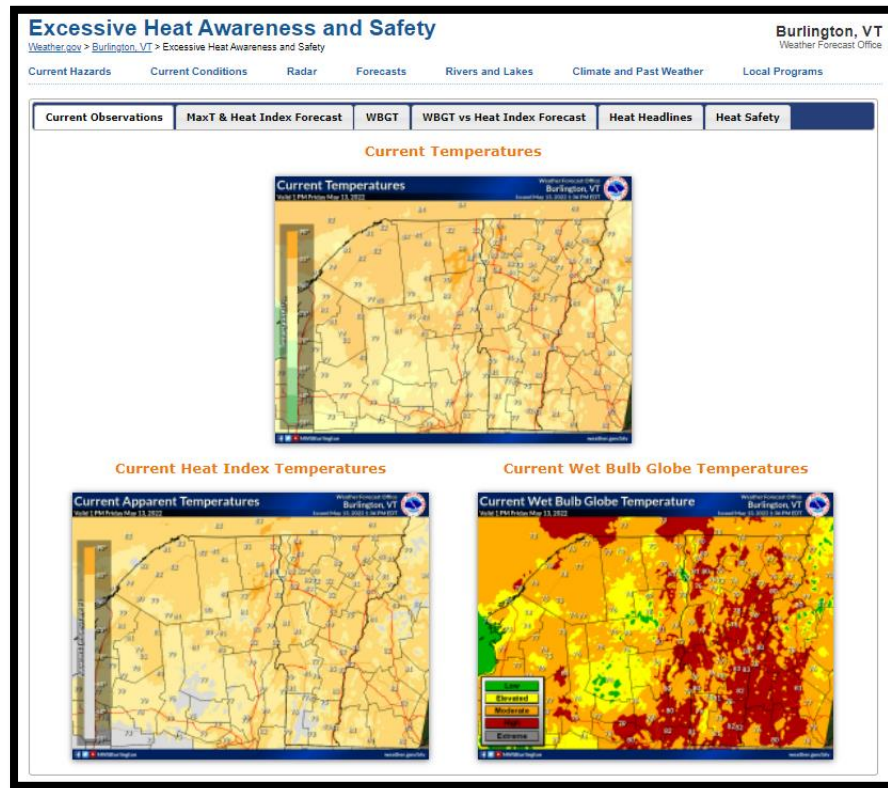
U.S. Department of Commerce

Burlington Weather Forecast Office

13



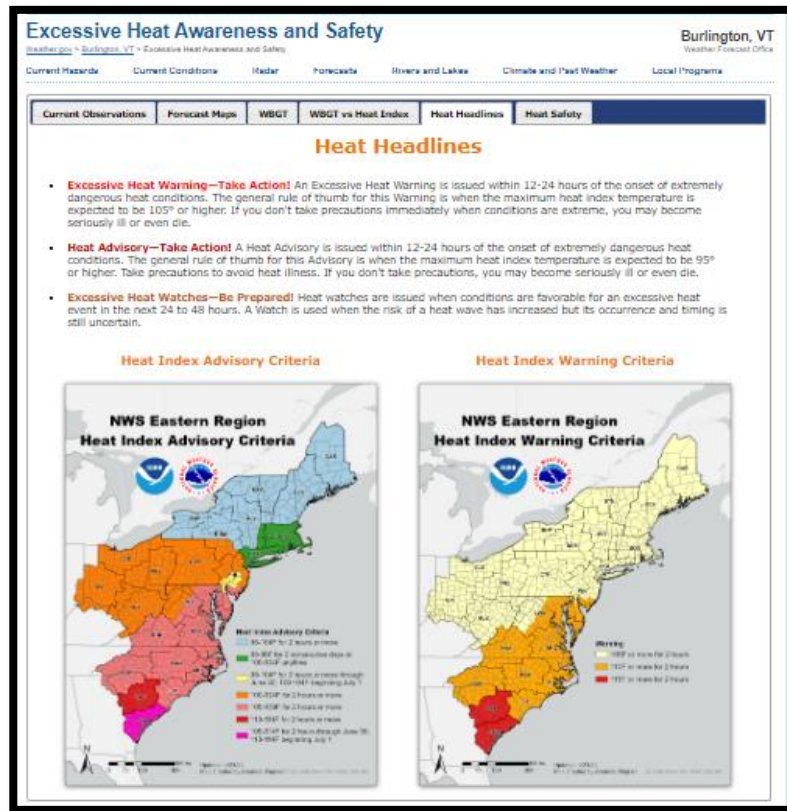
- **Heat Headlines**
- Current Observations
 - Ambient, Apparent (HI) and WBGT
- Max T and Heat Index Forecast
- WBGT (Wet Bulb Globe Temperature)
- WBGT vs. Heat Index Forecast
- Heat Safety





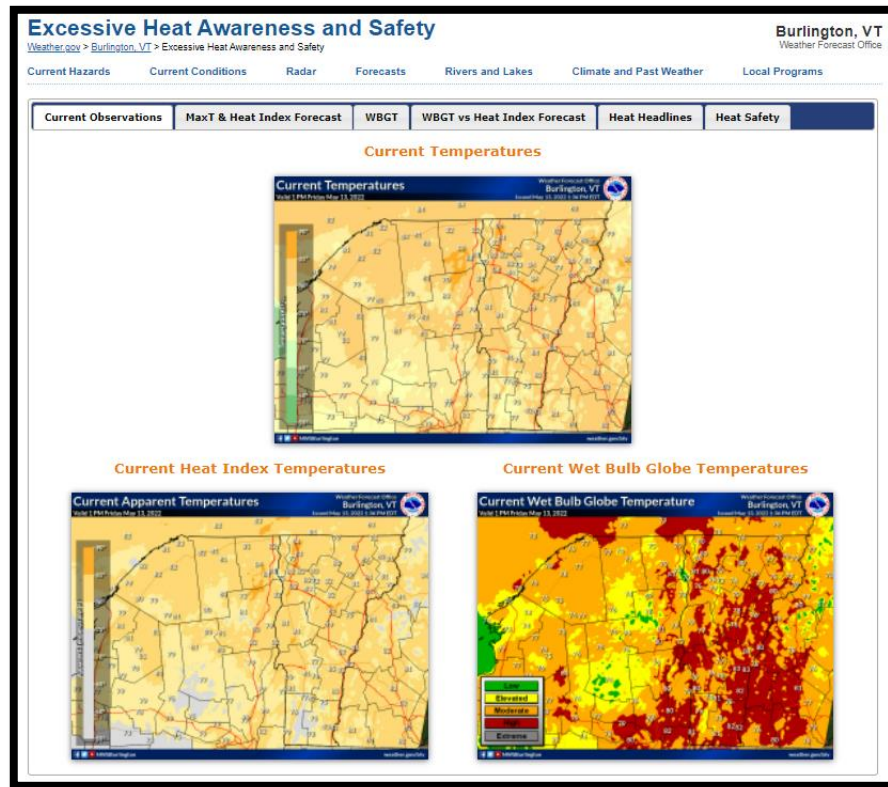
Heat Headlines

- Heat Headlines
 - Any heat headlines will have a **RED** tab and appear as the first tab with more detailed heat headline information.
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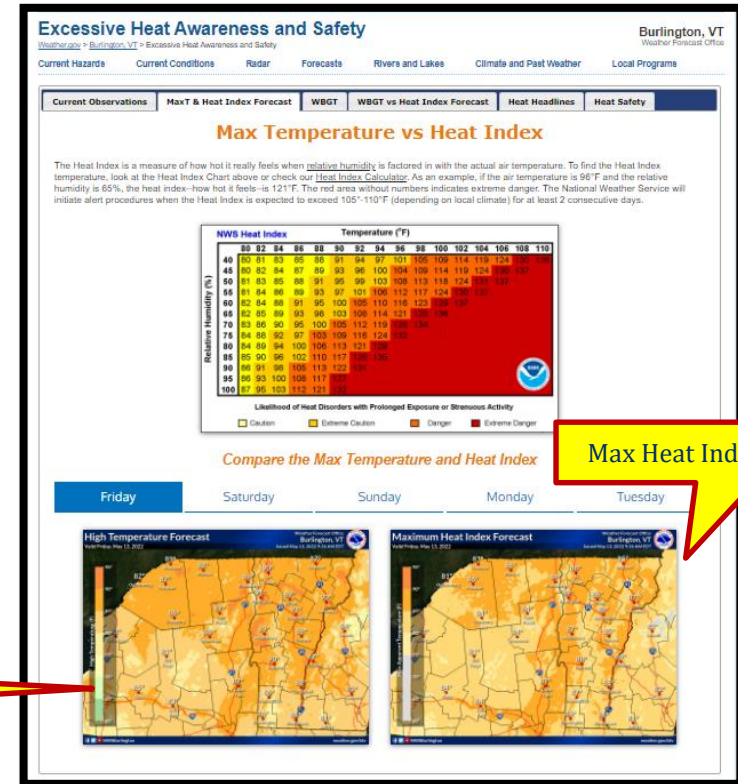
- **Current Observations**
 - Ambient, Apparent (HI) and WBGT





Max T & Heat Index Forecast

- Max T and Heat Index Forecast
 - Daily forecast for Days 1-5





WBGT

WBGT (Wet Bulb Globe Temperature)

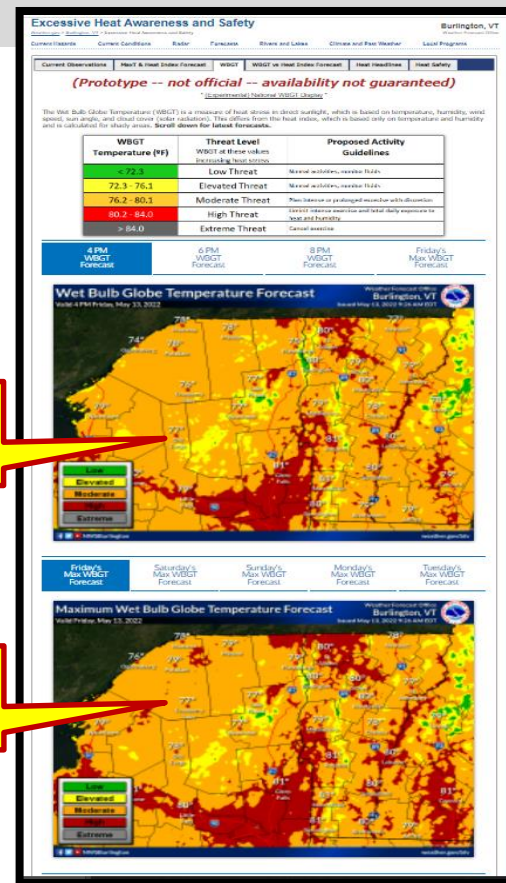
- The WetBulb Globe Temperature (WBGT) is a measure of the heat stress in direct sunlight, which takes into account: temperature, humidity, wind speed, sun angle and cloud cover (solar radiation).
- If you work or exercise in direct sunlight, this is a good element to monitor.
- Military agencies, OSHA and many nations use the WBGT as a guide to managing workload in direct sunlight.
- Day 1 WBGT Forecast 10 am to 8 pm (every 2 hours)
- Max WBGT for Days 1-5

Resources

- [General WBGT Information \(Wiki page\)](#)
- [American College of Sports Medicine \(ACSM\), \[position stand\]](#)
- [Korey Stringer Institute](#)
- [University of Georgia Research \[AMS conference presentation\]](#)
- [WBGT Research](#)
- [OSHA Heat Hazard Assessment and WBGT](#)
- [Department of the Army: Prevention of Heat and Cold Casualties](#)
- [Department of the Army: WBGT, Guidelines, Prevention](#)



WBGT Day 1 Forecast
for (10 am to 8 pm)



Max WBGT Days 1-5



WBGT vs. Heat Index Forecast

WBGT vs. Heat Index Forecast

- Days 1-5 Forecast comparing Heat Index and WBGT

HOW DOES WBGT differ from HEAT INDEX

WET BULB GLOBE TEMPERATURE
The Wet Bulb Globe Temperature (WBGT) is a parameter that estimates the effect of temperature, relative humidity, wind, and solar radiation on humans.

HEAT INDEX
The traditional measure of what the temperature feels like to the human body when relative humidity is combined with the air temperature, also known as apparent temperature.

	WBGT	HEAT INDEX
Measured in the sun	●	●
Measured in the shade	●	●
Uses temperature	●	●
Uses relative humidity	●	●
Uses wind	●	●
Uses cloud cover	●	●
Uses sun angle	●	●

Excessive Heat Awareness and Safety

[Weather.gov](#) > [Burlington, VT](#) > Excessive Heat Awareness and Safety

[Current Hazards](#) [Current Conditions](#) [Radar](#) [Forecasts](#) [Rivers and Lakes](#) [Climate and Past Weather](#) [Local Programs](#)

[Current Observations](#) [MaxT & Heat Index Forecast](#) [WBGT](#) [WBGT vs Heat Index Forecast](#) [Heat Headlines](#) [Heat Safety](#)

WBGT vs Heat Index

What's the Difference?

HOW DOES WBGT differ from HEAT INDEX

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Measured in the sun	●	●
Measured in the shade	●	●
Uses temperature	●	●
Uses relative humidity	●	●
Uses wind	●	●
Uses cloud cover	●	●
Uses sun angle	●	●

Compare the WBGT and Heat Index

[Friday](#) [Saturday](#) [Sunday](#) [Monday](#) [Tuesday](#)

Maximum Wet Bulb Globe Temperature Forecast

Burlington, VT
Issued: 11:00 AM EDT Mon 11-12-2013

Maximum Heat Index Forecast

Burlington, VT
Issued: 11:00 AM EDT Mon 11-12-2013

Max WBGT

Max HI

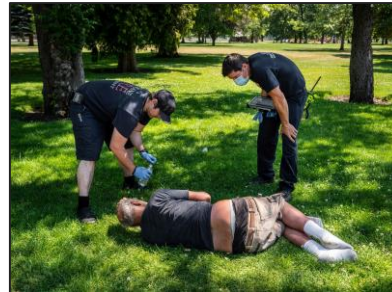


Heat Safety

- Heat Safety
 - Quick Heat Safety Tips
 - Links to Various Heat Safety resources

Resources

- [NWS Heat Safety Tips and Resources](#)
- [NWS Heat Safety Brochure](#)
- [NWS Heat Safety \(One Pager\)](#)
- [Vermont Department of Health Hot Weather and Health Impacts](#)
- [New York Department of Health - Extreme Heat Advice](#)
- [FEMA's Extreme Heat](#)
- [CDC Guide to Extreme Heat](#)
- [American Red Cross Heat Wave Safety](#)
- [Occupational Safety and Health Administration](#)
- [National Highway Traffic Safety Administration](#)



Excessive Heat Awareness and Safety

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[Current Observations](#)
[Forecast Maps](#)
[WBGT](#)
[WBGT vs Heat Index](#)
[Heat Headlines](#)
[Heat Safety](#)

Heat Safety

Heat Exhaustion

Heat Exhaustion

Weakness
Headache
Heavy Sweating
Nausea
Dizziness

First Aid: Call 911 if symptoms worsen or last longer than 1 hour.

Heat Stroke

Heat Stroke

Weakness
Headache
Heavy Sweating
Nausea
Dizziness

First Aid: Call 911 if symptoms worsen or last longer than 1 hour.

Heat Impacts: Vulnerable Populations

Heat Impacts: Vulnerable Populations

Older Adults
Children
Pregnant Women
People with Chronic Health Conditions
People taking Medications

During extremely hot and humid weather, your body's ability to cool itself is challenged. When the body heats too rapidly to cool itself properly, or when too much fluid or salt is lost through dehydration or sweating, body temperature rises and you or someone you care about may experience a heat-related illness. It is important to know the symptoms of excessive heat exposure and the appropriate responses. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) provides a list of warning signs and symptoms of heat illness, and recommended first aid steps. Some of these symptoms and steps are listed below.

Heat Cramps

Heat cramps may be the first sign of heat-related illness, and may lead to heat exhaustion or stroke.

- Symptoms:** Painful muscle cramps and spasms usually in legs and abdomen and Heavy Sweating.
- First Aid:** Apply firm pressure on cramping muscles or gently massage to relieve spasm. Give sips of water unless the person complains of nausea, then stop giving water.

Seek immediate medical attention if cramps last longer than 1 hour.

Heat Exhaustion

- Symptoms:** Heavy sweating, Weakness or tiredness, cool, pale, clammy skin; fast, weak pulse, muscle cramps, dizziness, nausea or vomiting, headache, fainting.
- First Aid:** Move person to a cooler environment, preferably a well air conditioned room. Loosen clothing. Apply cool, wet cloths or have person sit in a cool bath. Offer sips of water. If person vomits more than once,

Seek immediate medical attention if the person vomits, symptoms worsen or last longer than 1 hour

Heat Stroke

- Symptoms:** Throbbing headache, confusion, nausea, dizziness, body temperature above 103°F, hot, red, dry or damp skin, rapid and strong pulse, fainting, loss of consciousness.
- First Aid:** Call 911 or get the victim to a hospital immediately. Heat stroke is a severe medical emergency. Delay can be fatal. Move the victim to a cooler, preferably air-conditioned, environment. Reduce body temperature with cool cloths or bath. Use fan if heat index temperatures are below the high 90s. A fan can make you hotter at higher temperatures. Do NOT give fluids.

Resources

- [NWS Heat Safety Tips and Resources](#)
- [NWS Heat Safety Brochure](#)
- [NWS Heat Safety \(One Pager\)](#)
- [Vermont Department of Health Hot Weather and Health Impacts](#)
- [New York Department of Health - Extreme Heat Advice](#)
- [FEMA's Extreme Heat](#)
- [CDC Guide to Extreme Heat](#)
- [American Red Cross Heat Wave Safety](#)
- [Occupational Safety and Health Administration](#)
- [National Highway Traffic Safety Administration](#)



Future

- According to VT Department of Health's Heat Vulnerability in Vermont report (May 2016)*, working with the Vermont State Climate office.
- **Hot Day** ~ statewide average temperature $\geq 87^{\circ}\text{F}$
 - Since 2000: **Observed** average is 7-9 days/per year
 - Mid-century: **Forecast** is 15 to 20 days/per year
 - End of century: **Forecast** is 20 to 34 days/per year



*https://www.healthvermont.gov/sites/default/files/documents/2016/12/ENV_EPHT_heat_vulnerability_in_VT_0.pdf



Questions?

- NWS Burlington webpage – www.weather.gov/btv
- NWS Burlington Heat Safety Webpage – www.weather.gov/btv/heat
- **If you need to reach a forecaster 24/7**, then please use the following contacts. 802-658-0150 or nwsbtv.info@noaa.gov
- Scott Whittier – scott.whittier@noaa.gov

