Geophysical Research Abstracts
Vol. 20, EGU2018-3765, 2018
EGU General Assembly 2018

Excessive Heat Events and Health: Building Resilience based on Global Scale Subseasonal-to-Seasonal Excessive Heat Outlook Systems

Augustin Vintzileos
University of Maryland College Park, ESSIC, United States (avintzil@umd.edu)

Excessive heat events (EHE) are the top cause for morbidity/mortality due to atmospheric extremes. As the population becomes older and EHE are projected to increase in intensity and frequency the associated mortality is expected to grow. In this paper, data from the S2S database are used to demonstrate that there are geographical areas for which S2S forecasting of EHE is feasible at lead time of week-2 and week-3; the predictability study is then extended to seasonal forecast lead times. The paper concludes with the presentation of a real time, quasi-operational excessive heat and health outlook system developed on results obtained by using the S2S database.