# Utilizing Observed Hourly Weather Station Data to Support Pragmatic Climate Adaptation Logan McLaurin, Sandra Yuter, Kevin Burris, Matthew Miller NC STATE Department of Marine, Earth, and Atmospheric Sciences and the Center for Geospatial Analytics,

### Motivation

Changes to the average and extreme values of daily temperatures illustrate changing climate but tell only part of the story. The impacts on people, animals, plants, and buildings are substantially different on a day with five consecutive hours at 90°F as compared to one hour at 90°F but would be recorded as the same daily high temperature.

## Methods

We use observed hourly weather station data from the Integrated Surface Database (ISD) spanning the years 1978 to 2021. For each location, the number of hours at each temperature are determined for each year. Data mining reveals local and regional trends in climate change that have already occurred.

As examples, we use the hourly temperature data to derive metrics related to winter season impacts on agriculture and transportation; summer season impacts related to plant, animal, and human heat stress; and proxies related to residential energy use. Heating and cooling degree hours are calculated using a base temperature of 18°C (65°F).



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