1. **ATMOSPHERIC ENVIRONMENT**

**Biometeorology** involves the study of interactions between the physical environment and all of Life's forms, including terrestrial and marine vertebrates, invertebrates, plants, fungi and bacteria .There is a growing awareness of the linkages between human health and the weather and climate that should be incorporated into the content of national public weather services programs.

The atmosphere is a part of the environment with which the human organism is permanently faced in maintaining, the balance of life functions. Reactions of the organism can therefore be interpreted and comprehended as its response to changes in the physical and chemical state of the atmosphere. As a result, to more fully understand the effects of atmospheric conditions on human health, well-being and performance, it is necessary to transform the “primary” meteorological information so that it becomes biologically relevant. In analyzing those aspects of the environment relevant for health issues, three major complexes of effects can be distinguished :-

 1- The complex conditions of heat exchange i.e. the thermal environment

 2- The direct biological effects of solar radiation, i.e. the Radiative conditions, especially in the visible and UV-range, and

 3- Air pollution including allergens such as pollen.

Human biometeorology is part of environmental meteorology. It covers a series of questions relevant to environmentally applied medical science. In investigating the spectrum of effects biometeorology uses almost the same epidemiological methodology to ascertain damaging potentials, to give information about limits of exposures which may affect human health, to discover the relationship between atmospheric conditions , diseases, and indisposition, and to define the importance of atmospheric environmental factors for the transition between health and disease. Complexity is inherent in research into these effects. There are also many confounding variables such as smoking, socio-economic factors, individual health behavior, living conditions, etc., which are often dominant. Epidemiological research investigates the occurrence of effects on morbidity and mortality due to heat ,cold, air pollution and changes in the weather.

**1-1 Aims of biometeorology:-**

1. Research in human biometeorology has the task of finding out which clinical manifestations and other disturbances in human well-being are influenced by atmospheric environmental factors, and precisely which factors exert an influence on health and well-being, and to what extent.
2. As regards risk factors biometeorology has to inform and advise the public and decision makers in politics and administration with the aim of recognizing and averting health risks at an early stage, in the framework of preventive planning, for example by making recommendations for ambient standards, by evaluation of site decisions, and by consultation on adaptive behavior.
3. The state of knowledge in the field of weather and human health allows for the delivery of a number of advisory services. Products and services such as pollen information service, UV-information service, forecasts of perceived temperature (heat load, cold stress) can help people to better handle atmospheric loads .These services are based on the specific adaptation of synoptically products to meet the needs of the users.

It is a fact that the benefits of meteorological information are usually not realized before their application .Human biometeorology already possesses numerous tools to meet the needs of the users ,Even if further improvements and adaptations are still needed. The general aim is always to avoid or at least diminish unfavorable effects, to take advantage of positive effects, and to improve the quality of life of the general public.

 **1-2 Scale** is an important concept we must concern ourselves with when studying biometeorology. The plant, weather and climate processes of interest are associated with a huge range of time and space scales.

**1-2-1 Space scales of interest include:**

1. **cell**: microns (10-6 m).
2. **leaf**: 0.01 to 0.1 m (needles to broad-leaves)
3. **plants and vegetation canopies**: 0.1 to 100 m (grass to redwoods)
4. **Surface boundary layer** (50 to 1000m): scale of individual fields
5. **Planetary boundary layers** (100 to 3000m): scale of the planetary boundary layer, where the earth surface affects the properties of the overlying atmosphere.
6. **Landscape**: (1 km to 10 km): patch size of mosaic of extended fields, lakes and forests. Patches are large enough to affect convection and advection.
7. **Region to globe** (100 km to 10000km): the scale of biomes, continents and oceans, scales of atmospheric waves, fronts and storms.

**1-2-2 Temporal scales of interest to us include:**

1. (1-10 Hz): sun flecks and wind fluctuations:
2. (30-500 s): coherent turbulent structures and sun patches:
3. (100 to 3000 s):photosynthetic and stomata inductance
4. (3600-86400s):hourly and diurnal movement of earth/sun, water movement through stems, convective cloud generation and dissipation:
5. (~7 days): weekly sequence of frontal passages, swings in temperature, humidity 60 to 120 days: season variations in phenology, growth, adaptation, drought, frost, soil temperature wave
6. year: 365 days: summation of seasonal effects.

The field of Biometeorology can be very broad, including roles of weather on:

1) Human health;

2) Outbreaks of insects and pathogens ,

3) The health and production of dairy, cattle, pigs and chickens ,

4) Frost prevention,

5) Irrigation management,

6) Modeling of crop growth, yield and crop management,

7) Study of phonological growth stages,

8) Integrated assessments with remote sensing and

9) Future change in these systems with global warming and land use change

**2-THERMAL ENVIRONMENT**

**2.1 Thermal indices**

The aim of thermoregulation is to keep an organism’s core temperature constant at 37 °C. Under steady-state conditions heat production by activity and heat loss must be balanced. For warm conditions they usually consist of combinations of air temperature and some measure for humidity (due to the relevance of evaporative heat loss).

Fundamentally, we know the mechanism of heat exchange between the human body and its thermal environment that is defined by air temperature (*ta*), water vapor pressure (*vp*),wind velocity (*v*), and mean radiant temperature (tmrt) that applies to all shortwave and long wave radiant fluxes reaching a human being.

Thermo physiologically relevant assessment procedures that combine the above listed meteorological variables with metabolic rate and with due consideration of the insulation of clothing, require the application of complete heat budget models (VDI, 1998).

Only such complete approaches are able to fulfill the condition that the same value of an index must always mean the same to the organism, and independently form the mixture of values of the input variables. There are some such state-of-the-art approaches available as SET\*

Where :(VDI: Validation of Modeled Mean Radiant Temperature )

A graphical representation of the PMV assessment equation is shown in

 (Figure 1) where:

M is the metabolic rate,

 I is direct solar radiation,

D is diffuse solar radiation,

R is reflected solar radiation,

A is atmospheric long wave radiation.

E is long wave emission of the ground.

QH is turbulent flux of sensible heat.

QSw is turbulent flux of latent heat due to sweating

QRe is turbulent respiratory heat flux (sensible and latent).

EkM is long wave radiation from the surface of the human body,

QL is turbulent flux of latent heat due to water vapor diffusion.



Perceived Temperature or PT compares the actually existing outside conditions with the temperature that would prevail in a standard environment in order to experience an identical feeling of warmth, comfort or cold.

The standard environment is deep shade, e.g. a forest, where the temperature of the surrounding surfaces, i.e. the leaves, is the same as the air temperature and where there is only a slight breath of air of 0.1 m/s. As the human being is usually active in the open air, an activity that corresponds to walking at4 km/h is assumed.

2.2 ***Heat Index***

 The human body dissipates heat by varying the rate and depth of blood circulation, by losing water through the skin and sweat glands, and as the last extremity is reached, by panting, when blood is heated above 98,6 degrees. The heart begins to pump more blood, blood vessels dilate to accommodate the increased flow, and the bundles of tiny capillaries threading through the upper layers of skin are put into operation. The body’s blood is circulated closer to the skin’s surface, and excess heat drains off into the cooler atmosphere. At the same time, water diffuses through the skin as perspiration. The skin handles about 90 percent of the body’s heat dissipating function.

Heat kills by taxing the human body beyond its abilities. For example, in a normal year, about 175 Americans succumb to the demands of summer heat. Among the large continental family of natural hazards, only the cold of winter – not lightning, hurricanes, tornadoes, floods, or earthquakes – takes a greater toll. In the 40-year period from 1936 through 1975,nearly 20 000 people were killed in the United States by the effects of heat and solar radiation. In the disastrous heat wave of 1980,more than 1 250 people died. During the exceptionally hot summer of 2003 in Europe, an estimated 13 000 to 15 000 elderly people died as a result in France alone.

These are the direct casualties. No one can know how many more deaths are advanced by heat wave weather; how many diseased or aging hearts surrender, that under better conditions would have continued functioning. North American Summers are hot; most summers see heat waves in one section or another of the USA. East of the Rockies, they tend to combine both high temperatures and high humidity although some of the worst have been catastrophically dry.

 Considering this tragic death toll, the US National Weather Service (NWS) has stepped up its efforts to alert more effectively the general public and appropriate authorities to the hazards of heat waves –those prolonged excessive heat/humidity episodes.

Based on the latest research findings, the US NWS has devised the “Heat Index” (HI), (sometimes referred to as the “apparent temperature”) .The HI, given in degrees Fahrenheit , is an accurate measure of how hot it really feels when the relative humidity (RH) is added to the actual air temperature.

For example, if the air temperature is 95°F and the relative humidity is 55 per cent, the HI –or how hot it really feels– is 110°F. This is important since HI values were devised for shady, light wind conditions ,exposure to full sunshine can increase HI values by up to 15°F. Also, strong winds, particularly with very hot, dry air, can be extremely hazardous.

The NWS will initiate alert procedures (advisories or warnings) when the Heat Index (HI) is expected to have a significant impact on public safety. The expected of the heat determines whether advisories or warnings are issued.

A common guideline for the issuance of excessive heat alerts is when the maximum daytime HI is expected to equal or exceed 105°F and a night-time minimum HI of 80°F or above for two or more consecutive days. Some regions are more sensitive to excessive heat than others. As a result, alert thresholds may vary substantially from these guidelines.

The NWS alert procedures are:

• Include HI values in zone and city forecasts;

• Issue Special Weather Statements and/or Public Information Statements presenting a detailed discussion of :

(1)The extent of the hazard including HI values .

(2)Who is most at risk,

(3)Safety rules for reducing the risk;

• Assist state and local health officials in preparing Civil Emergency Messages in severe heat waves. Meteorological information from Special Weather Statements will be included as well as more detailed medical information , advice, and names and telephone numbers of health officials;

• Release to the media and over NOAA’s own Weather.