

Table 4. Daily Tmax July 2015

	S. Marcellino °C	Bacoli °C
01/07/15	30.9	29.1
02/07/15	31.1	28.4
03/07/15	32.9	29.2
04/07/15	32.9	29.8
05/07/15	31.3	29.0
06/07/15	30.1	28.6
07/07/15	30.6	28.9
08/07/15	29.8	29.2
09/07/15	30.1	28.8
10/07/15	33.3	30.6
11/07/15	31.8	29.3
12/07/15	31.9	28.9
13/07/15	29.6	29.5
14/07/15	32.1	29.6
15/07/15	34.2	32.1
16/07/15	32.9	30.9
17/07/15	36.7	33.3
18/07/15	36.9	32.4
19/07/15	35.1	30.9
20/07/15	32.6	30.3
21/07/15	33.9	30.7
22/07/15	32.2	30.9
23/07/15	31.2	30.8
24/07/15	30.8	29.7
25/07/15	30.7	29.5
26/07/15	31.9	29.3
27/07/15	29.4	28.3
28/07/15	30.4	29.2
29/07/15	28.8	28.0
30/07/15	32.1	31.2
31/07/15	34.0	30.9
MEAN	32.0	29.9

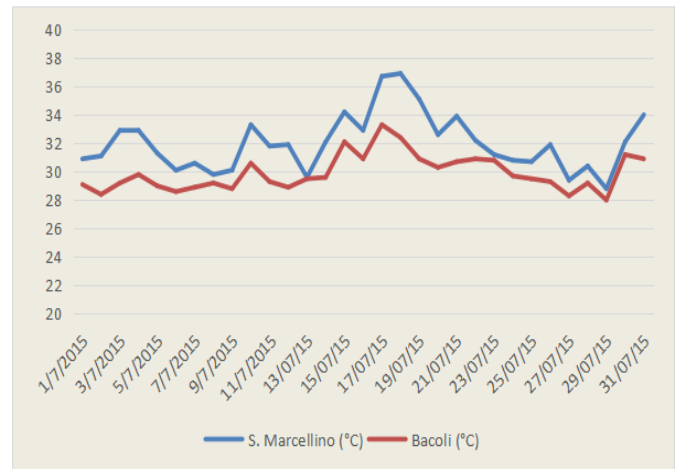


Figure 7. Maximum temperature records measured in the observatories of S. Marcellino and of Bacoli in July 2015.

REFERENCES

[1] Bottyan, Z., Kircsi, A., Szegedi, S., Unger, J., “The relationship between built-up areas and the spatial development of the mean maximum urban heat island in Debrecen, Hungary”. *Int. J. Climatology*, vol. 25, pp. 405-418, 2005. DOI: [10.1002/joc.1138](https://doi.org/10.1002/joc.1138).

[2] Palumbo, A., Mazzarella, A., “The heat-island over Naples”. *Weather*, vol. 36, pp. 28-29, 1981.

[3] Di Cristo, R., Mazzarella, A., Viola, R., “An analysis of heat index over Naples (Southern Italy) in the context of European heat wave of 2003”. *Natural Hazards*, vol. 40, pp. 373-379, 2007. DOI: [10.1007/s11069-006-0033-7](https://doi.org/10.1007/s11069-006-0033-7).

[4] Li, D., Bou-Zeid, E., “Synergistic interactions between urban heat islands and heat waves: the impact in cities is larger than the sum of its parts”. *J. of Applied Meteorology and Climatology*, vol. 52, pp. 2051-2064, 2013. DOI: [10.1175/JAMC-D-13-02.1](https://doi.org/10.1175/JAMC-D-13-02.1).

[5] Mirandola, A., Lorenzini, E., “Energy, Environment and Climate: From the Past to the Future.” *International Journal of Heat and Technology*, vol. 34, pp. 159-164, 2016. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.18280/ijht.340201>.

[6] Scafetta, N., “Problems in Modeling and Forecasting Climate Change: CMIP5 General Circulation Models versus a Semi-Empirical Model Based on Natural Oscillations.” *International Journal of Heat and Technology*, vol. 34, Special Issue 2, pp. S435-S442, 2016. DOI: [10.18280/ijht.34S235](https://doi.org/10.18280/ijht.34S235).

[7] McKittrick, R. R., Nierenberg N., “Socioeconomic patterns in climate data”. *J. Econ. Soc. Meas.*, vol. 35(3,4), pp. 149–175, 2010. DOI: [10.3233/JEM-2010-0336](https://doi.org/10.3233/JEM-2010-0336).

[8] Palumbo A., Mazzarella A., “Local recent changes in extreme air temperatures”. *Clim. Change*, vol. 6, pp. 303-309, 1984, DOI: [10.1007/BF00142478](https://doi.org/10.1007/BF00142478).

[9] Palumbo, A., Mazzarella, A., “Rainfall statistical properties in Naples”. *Mon. Weath. Rev.*, vol. 108, pp. 1041-1045, 1980. DOI: [10.1175/1520-0493\(1980\)108<1041:RSPIN>2.0.CO;2](https://doi.org/10.1175/1520-0493(1980)108<1041:RSPIN>2.0.CO;2).

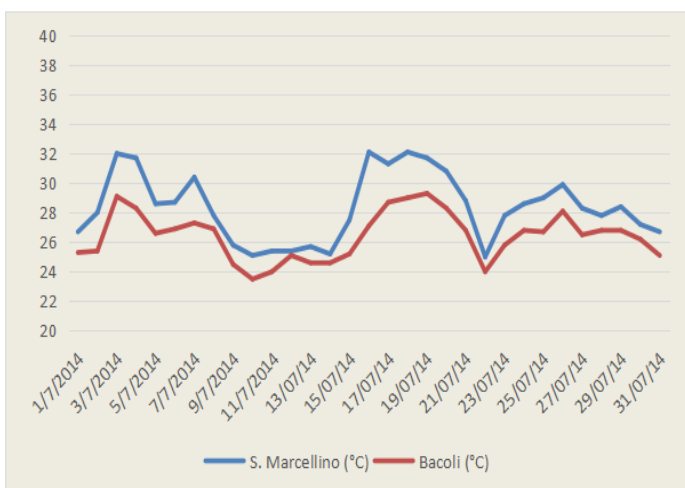


Figure 6. Maximum temperature records measured in the observatories of S. Marcellino and of Bacoli in July 2014.