



# Urban forests or urban savannas? Tailoring cooling strategies to spatial and temporal variability in urban environments

MPD2 Green, blue and brown infrastructures - ICUC12-731

**Eva Beele** - Raf Aerts - Maarten Reyniers - Ben Somers July 11th, 2025





**Problem statement** Materials and methods Results Conclusion



Icons: Flaticon.com





#### URBAN GREEN SPACES AS NATURE-BASED SOLUTION?



**TYPE** ≈ Urban green type



OR



**HOW MUCH** ≈ Urban green composition



OR



**WHERE** ≈ Urban green configuration





OR





#### DIFFERENT ACROSS DISTINCT LOCATIONS IN THE CITY?

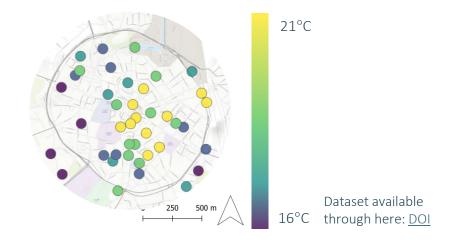
Icons: Flaticon.com





# 1 Crowdsourced air temperature data

- Leuven.cool citizen network of low-cost weather stations
- Quality controlled and bias-corrected temperature data
- Mean night and day temperatures
- 2 Urban land cover data
  - Trees grasses & shrubs impervious buildings
  - Relative cover aggregation (AI) shape (SH
- 3 Multiple linear mixed models









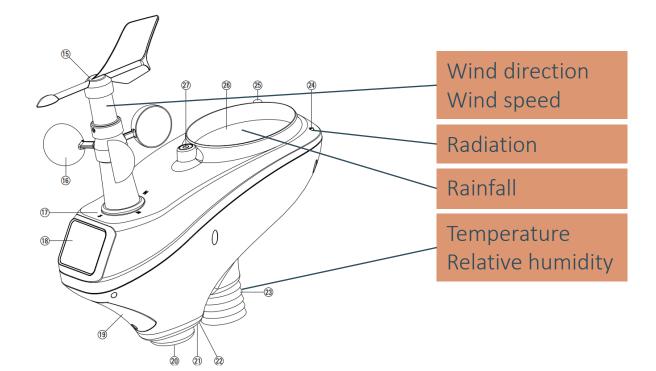
# Leuven.cool – crowdsourced air temperature



Collaboration between KU Leuven - RMI - the city of Leuven

⇒ Measure the micro-climate in Leuven and investigate the mitigating effects of urban green spaces, both in public spaces and in private gardens of citizens

Fine Offset WH2600







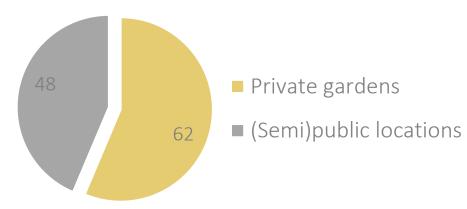


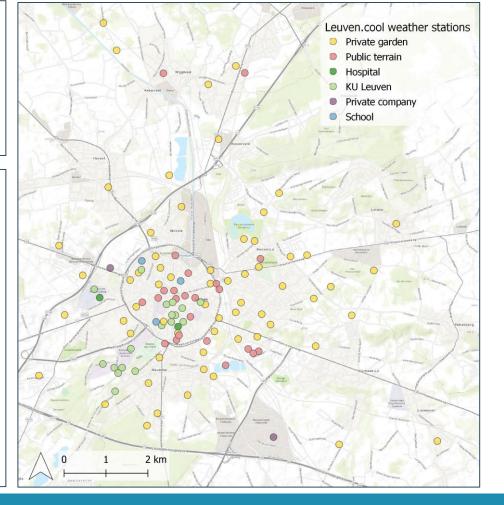
# Leuven.cool – crowdsourced air temperature

The complete Leuven.cool network consists of 114 weather stations

- 110 base stations
- 4 reference stations

The main Leuven.cool network counts 110 weather stations located in Leuven and its surroundings





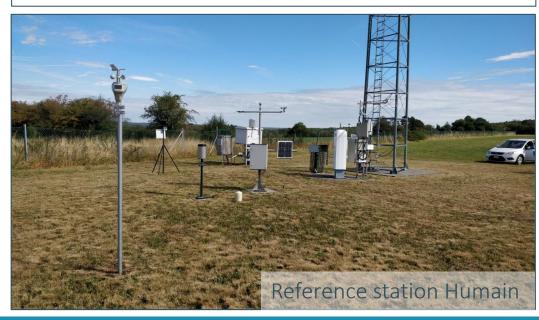


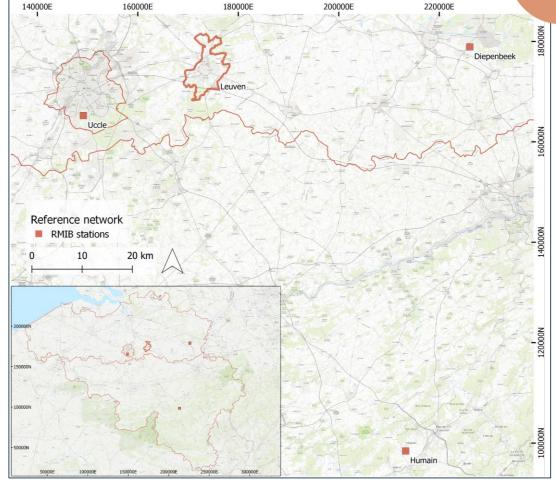




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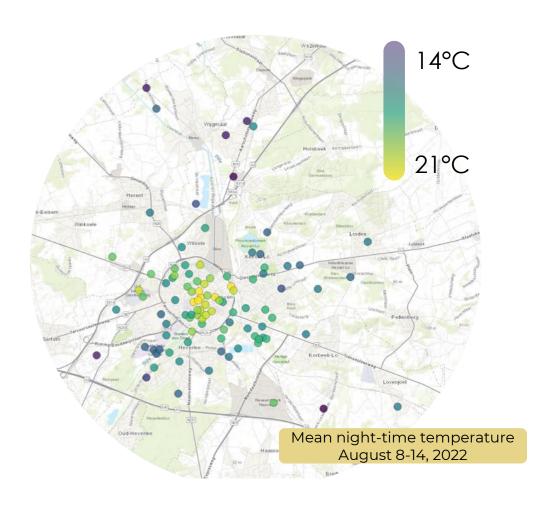






## Leuven.cool – urban heat island





Mean day and night temperatures

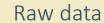
- June 13-19 , 2022
- July 13-19, 2022
- August 8-17, 2022

#### Leuven.cool data download















Data paper





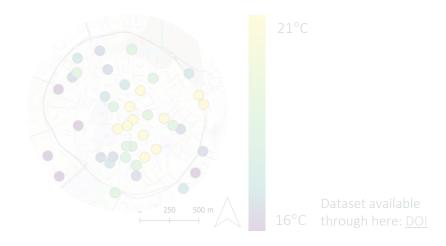


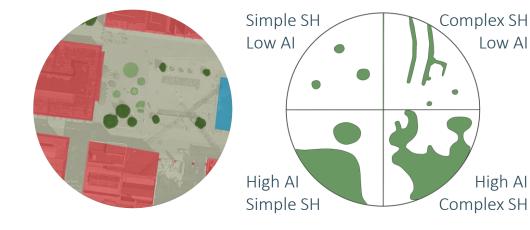
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#### Characterize land cover around weather stations

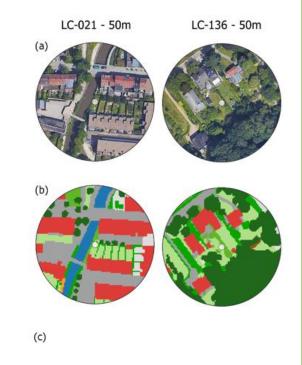
Characterize land cover around weather stations

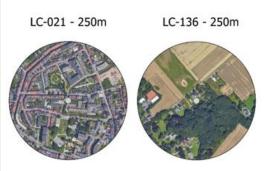
- Field inventories
- Remote sensing data

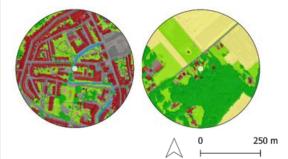


Simplification of land cover:

- Trees
- Grasses and shrubs
- Buildings
- Impervious











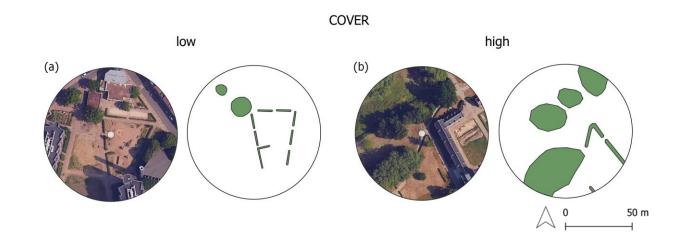


Quantify land cover around weather stations using 3 metrics:

- o Relative cover
- $\circ$  Aggregation  $\leftrightarrow$  Fragmentation
- o Shape



Green space composition



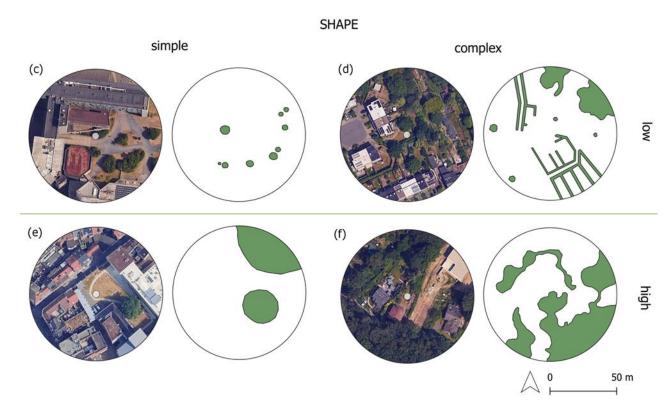




Quantify land cover around weather stations using 3 metrics:

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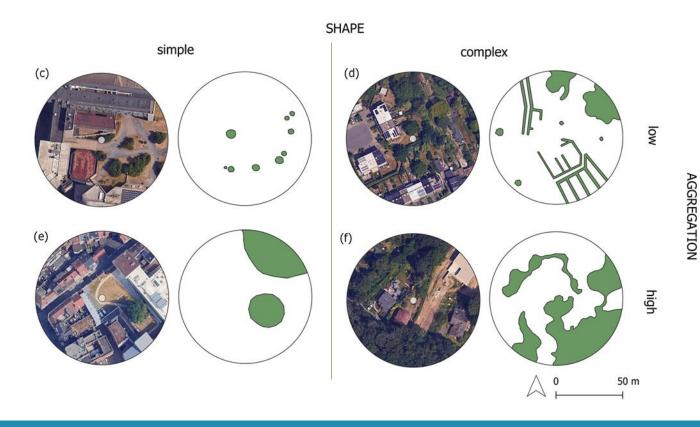
AGGREGATION

Quantify land cover around weather stations using 3 metrics:

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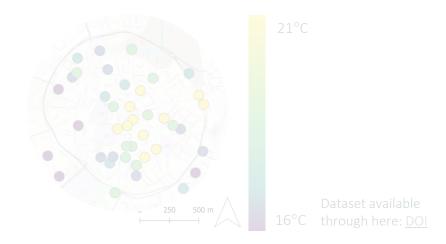


#### Green space configuration





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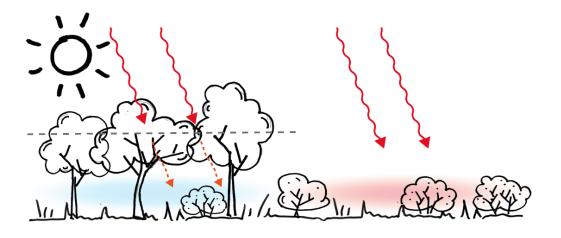






## Green space cooling: relative cover

#### Cooling during daytime

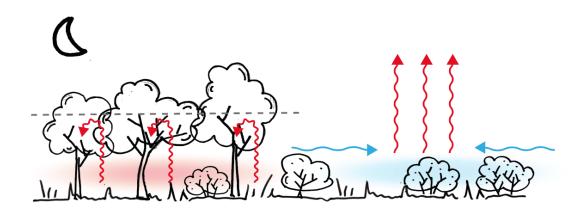


10% 个 trees	0.10°C ↓
10% 个 grasses and shrubs	-

Trees provide more cooling compared to grasses and shrubs 

⇒ Cooling due to transpiration and shadow

#### Cooling at night



10% ↑ trees	0.20°C ↓
10% ↑ grasses and shrubs	0.50°C ↓

Grasses and shrubs provide more cooling compared to trees 

⇒ Cooling due to long-wave radiation loss & ventilation

Figures: Tom Beele







## Green space cooling: aggregation & shape complexity

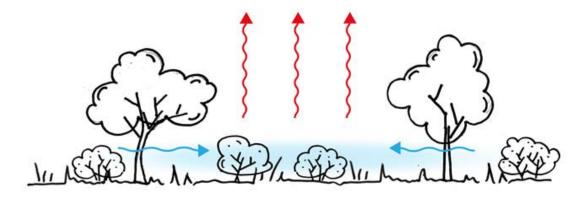
#### Cooling during daytime



↑ aggregation trees	0.40°C ↓
↑ aggregation grasses and shrubs	-
↑ complexity trees	-
↑ complexity grasses and shrubs	-

⇒ Urban forest:
Interconnected trees

#### Cooling at night



1000	
↑ aggregation grasses and shrubs	0.20-1.60°C ↓
↑ complexity trees	0.45°C ↓

↑ complexity grasses and shrubs 0.20-1.50°C ↓

⇒ Urban savanna:

↑ aggregation trees

Interconnected grasses and shrubs + distinctive stand-alone trees

Figures: Tom Beele





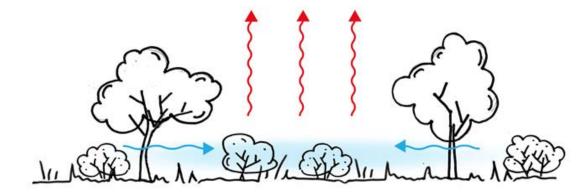


## Green space cooling: aggregation & shape complexity

#### Cooling during daytime



Cooling at night





⇒ Urban forest:
Interconnected trees

⇒ Urban savanna:

Interconnected grasses and shrubs + distinctive stand-alone trees

Figures: Tom Beele



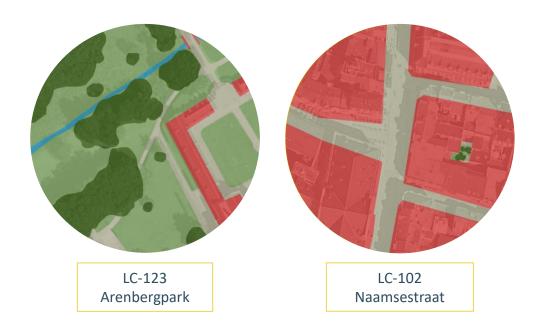


В

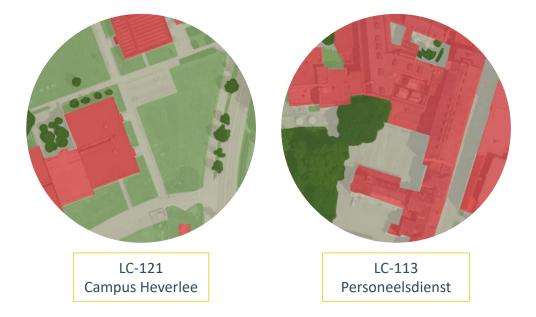
## Green space cooling for specific locations

#### Location-specific results:

Green versus built-up locations



Open versus closed locations

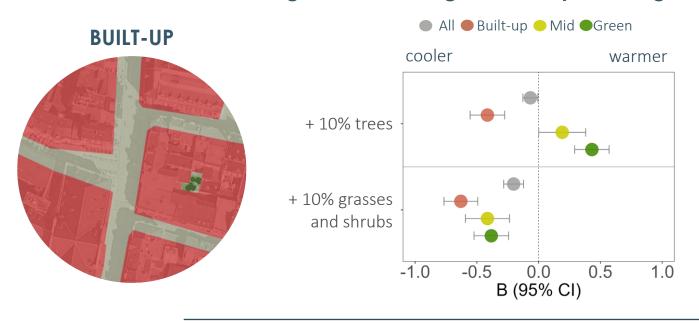








#### Night-time cooling for built-up versus green locations





Cooling at night			
	Built-up	Green	
10% 个 high green	0.40°C ↓	0.20-0.45°C <b>↑</b>	
10% ↑ low green	0.65-1.00°C ↓	0.25-0.40°C ↓	

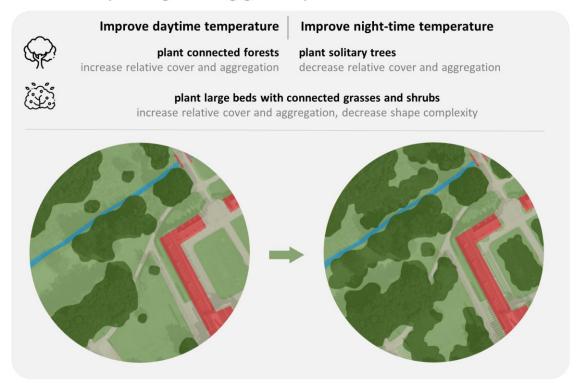




### Green space cooling for specific locations

# GREEN LOCATIONS GREENING CITIES FOR THERMAL COMFORT

Case A: Improving existing green space





Results



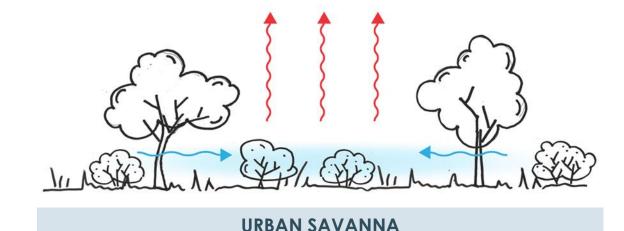


## Green space cooling for specific locations

# BUILT-UP GREY LOCATIONS GREENING CITIES FOR THERMAL COMFORT

Case B: Creating new green space





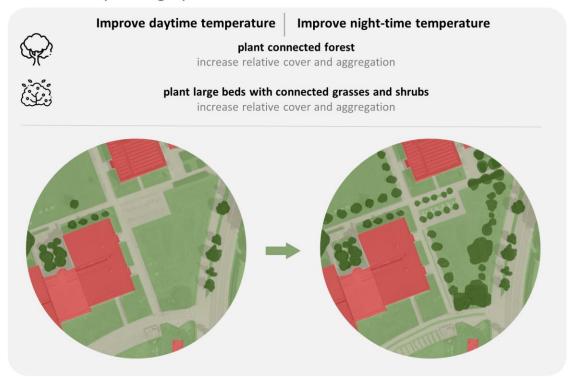


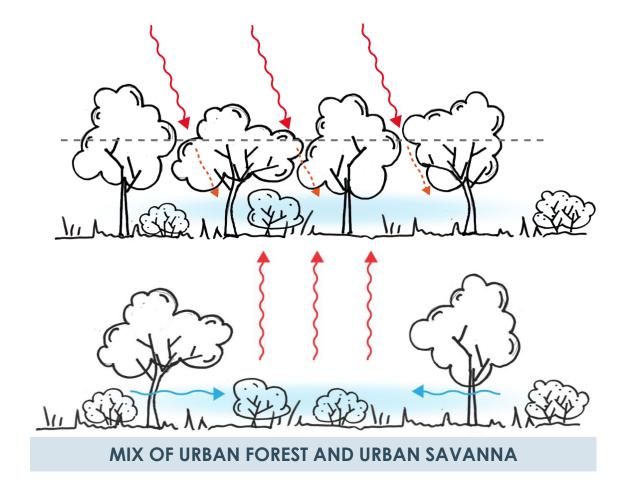


## Green space cooling for specific locations

# OPEN LOCATIONS GREENING CITIES FOR THERMAL COMFORT

Case C: Improving open locations





Results





1 Relative cover, **aggregation and shape** are important

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- in www.linkedin.com/in/eva-beele

Trees = daytime cooling;
Grasses & shrubs = night-time cooling





- There is need for context-specific strategies:
  - o **Green** locations ⇒ **urban forests**
  - O Built-up grey locations ⇒ urban savannas
  - Open locations ⇒ mix

