

**Table 1.** General Urban Heat Island studies at various urban areas based on seasonal and tropical climatic conditions

<i>Reference</i>	<i>Location (urban areas)</i>	<i>UHI intensity</i>
<b>Tropical climate</b>		
Lim (1980)	Georgetown, Penang	4°C
Zainab (1980)	Johor Bahru, Johor	3°C
Sham (1984)	Kuala Lumpur-Petaling Jaya	7°C
Sham (1986)	Several urban centers in the Klang Valley	2 - 5°C
Sham (1987)	Kuala Lumpur	4.4 – 5°C
Shaharuddin (1992)	Urban parks in Kuala Lumpur	3 - 5°C
Sin and Chan (2004)	Georgetown, Air Hitam,....	2 - 6°C
Priyadarsini et al. (2008)	Singapore: central business district (CBD)	4°C
Kubota and Ossen (2009)	Johor bahru City: Rainy day, Sunny day	2°C, 4°C
Mohan et al. (2009)	Delhi	Daytime: 7.6°C Nocturnal: 8.3°C
Jongtanom et al. (2011)	Bangkok, Chiang Mai and Songkhla,	2.24°C, 2.73°C, 2.42°C (Daily) 1.06°C, 2.73°C, 2.70°C (monthly)
<b>Seasonal Climate</b>		
Saaroni et al. (2000)	Tel-Aviv, Israel	3 - 5°C
Kim and Baik (2002)	Seoul, Korea	3.4°C
Pongracz et al. (2006)	Hungarian cities (Summer)	1 - 6°C
Kolokotroni and Giridharan (2008)	London (summer)	Daytime: 8.9°C (semi urban ) Nocturnal: 8.6°C (urban)
Kolokotsa et al. (2009)	Hania, Crete (summer)	8°C
Devadas and Lilly (2009)	Chennai, India	Summer: 2.48°C Winter: 3.35°C
Hara et al. (2011)	Tokyo metropolitan areas	(winter) 2 - 3°C
Papanastasiou and Kittas (2012)	Volos, Greece	(summer, winter) 3.1°C, 3.4°C
Dobrovolny et al. (2012)	Brno, Czech Republic	Summer midday: 2.5°C Night-time: 1 - 1.5°C

The UHI intensity refers to the difference between urban and rural air temperature.

**Table 1** (from Lee et al., *Overview of urban heat island phenomenon towards thermal comfort*, Environmental Engineering and Management Journal, 16(9), 2014)