



The Effect of Different Cover and Flooring Materials on Climatic Comfort in Landscape Design[#]

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ABSTRACT

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In this study, it is aimed to understand the effects of structural and vegetative elements that can be used in landscape designs on the temperature factor, which will greatly affect the climatic comfort, by using artificial neural networks. In this context, measurements were carried out in the morning (08:00-09:00), noon (13:00-14:00) and evening (17:00-18:00) of a total of 100 days, 50 days in each of the winter and summer seasons, at 7 randomly selected points in the Akdeniz University Campus. In these measurements, the temperature difference values of 11 cover elements on 7 different floor covering types were measured, and the ambient air temperature, humidity and wind values were also determined. The temperature differences between the areas where the flooring elements are exposed to direct sun and the shadow effect of different plant and cover elements were determined using an infrared laser thermometer. These values were processed with Neural Designer software and possible temperature difference prediction values were created for 57.750 different alternatives with the help of artificial neural network model from 837 sets of data. Evaluation shows that the maximum temperature difference is 15.6°C at noon in the summer months in the red tartan flooring material and *Callistemon viminalis* cover material. While the artificial neural network model predicts that there will be a high 2-3° C temperature difference for the alternatives, it has made predictions for temperature differences between 0-10°C in winter and 0-16°C in summer months. Although the temperature differences that will occur in the noon hours are distributed over a wide range of values, it seems that the morning and evening forecasts are concentrated between 0-7°C values. Also, it has been determined that the wind and humidity in the environment are more important factors than the ambient temperature in terms of temperature differences.

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Introduction

The Climate is an important factor of landscape because of the effect on the formation and determination of other landscape elements. In many landscapes, the climate is constantly and largely effective, down to the finest classification (Güngör, 2003).

Humans expend a certain amount of energy to reach a state of bioclimatic comfort or to adapt to their environment. Bioclimatic comfort status is defined as the conditions in which a person can adapt to his environment by spending the least amount of energy (Çetin et al., 2010).

Researchers have demonstrated the effects of climate on human comfort by examining different climate components in their studies. They give identical results in many respects among themselves. These studies generally focus on air temperature, wind, humidity, and solar radiation as in the studies of Carpenter et al. (1975) and Robinette et al. (1983). However, according to Marsh (1991), there are 5 climatic factors that affect climate comfort. These; air temperature, humidity, solar radiation, wind, and air pollutants.

Comfort zone is an area where the ambient temperature is between 15°C and 20°C and the humidity level is between 20% and 80%, limited by the influence of other components. But sometimes the built environment produces changes in this comfort zone, such as the configuration, orientation, and arrangement of the hardscape in a region. However, different parameters create different microclimate values for each region and person (Figure 1).

These factors can be changed with a proposed landscape design and climatic comfort values can be changed. Although much larger measures for air pollutants need to be developed, the ambient humidity can be increased with a pool, fountain, or pond to be built in the space, or the wind speed and direction can be changed with the planting design. However, solar radiation value and ambient temperature can be changed most effectively with the use of landscape designs.

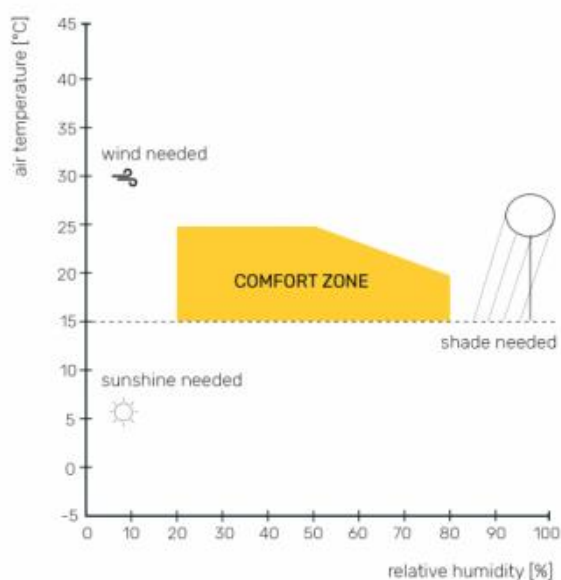


Figure 1. Comfort zone

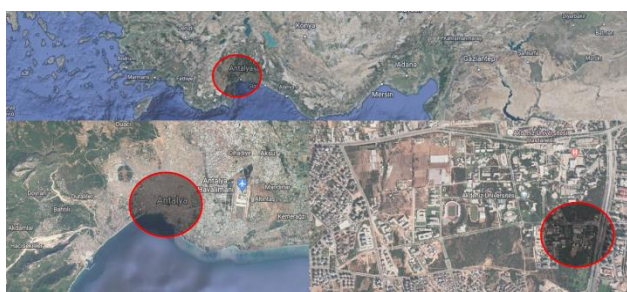


Figure 2. Study area

To make such a change, the concepts of ambient temperature and solar radiation belonging to a region should be well studied. The location of a region on the earth is to determine the temperature values depending on its distance from the sun during the year and the angle of receiving the sun's rays, but it is seen that the temperature environments of different places at the same latitude are not the same. The reason for this is the intensity of solar radiation varying from region to region, the effect of atmospheric conditions on the sun's rays, the earth-atmosphere relationship, the amount of energy resulting from the physical change of matter, and the direction and intensity of air movements (Özdemir, 2015). In general, temperature is the average kinetic energy temperature of an object. The amount of heat received by the earth is called temperature (Yücer, 2015). The change in the amount of sunlight falling on the earth's surface causes the ambient temperature to change. Therefore, sun position, light and shade have a great importance on solar radiation and climatic comfort is affected by the presence of shade. Although the use of shading elements such as pergola provides this but, it is known that some plants used in designs can change these values to a large extent. Many studies have proven that urban greenery, especially trees, can positively affect the outdoor microclimate and alleviate the urban heat island effect in summer (Wang et al., 2015). This study aimed to improve the understanding of the effects of different plant species on solar radiation which is an important factor in climatic comfort.

In this study, artificial neural networks were used for data analysis and evaluation. Artificial neural networks (ANNs) are computer software in which basic functions such as generating new data from the data collected by the brain by learning, remembering, and generalizing by imitating the learning path of the human brain are performed. Artificial neural networks, inspired by the human brain, emerged as a result of the mathematical modeling of the learning process (Kabalcı, 2014). Artificial Neural Networks applications are mostly used in prediction, classification, data association, data interpretation and data filtering (Öztürk and Şahin, 2018).

Materials and Method

In the study, the Artificial Neural Networks model, which uses the Neural Designer infrastructure to find out the effects of different top covers and floor materials on climate comfort, was carried out at 7 randomly selected points within the Akdeniz University Campus which is in Antalya, Turkey. Measurements were carried out around Akdeniz University Social Facilities Buildings and DSI Water Collection area (Figure 2).

Measurements were carried out for a total of 100 days, 50 days in each of the winter and summer seasons, in the morning (08:00-09:00), noon (12:00-13:00) and evening hours (17:00-18:00). Air temperature, humidity and wind measurements were made in 7 different areas where the determined plants and cover elements are located. In the study, measurements were made with laser thermometer (for measuring shade and sunny areas), humidity meter (hydrometer) and digital thermometer (for measuring ambient temperature). The temperature of the sun and shaded areas was measured and combined with numerical modelling. 7 sub-criteria were determined in the evaluation. These are;

- Season (D1-2): Winter and Summer,
- Measurement Time (D2-3): Morning, Afternoon and Evening,
- Flooring Material (D3-7): Travertine, Interlocking parquet, Tartan (Red), Soil, Grass, Concrete and Acrylic,
- Top Cover (D4-11): Pergola, *Pinus pinea*, *Bauhinia variegata*, *Taxodium distichum*, *Callistemon viminalis*, *Parkinsonia aculeata*, *Ficus Benjamin*, *Celtis australis*, *Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, *Platanus orientalis* and *Erythrina lysistemon*,
- Ambient Temperature (D5-5): 10-15, 16-20, 21-25, 26-30 and 31+,
- Wind speed (D6-5): 0.0-0.5, 0.6-1.0, 1.1-1.5, 1.6-2.0, 2.1+,
- Ambient humidity (D7-5): 0-40, 41-45, 46-50, 51-55, 56+.

These criteria were processed with Neural Designer software and possible temperature difference prediction values were created for 57 750 different alternatives with the help of artificial neural network model trained from 837 sets of data. Parameters, models, and features used in the preparation of the artificial neural network model are given in Table 1.

Table 1. Artificial neural network model description

Name	Description	Value
Inverse Hessian approximation method	Method used to obtain a suitable training rate.	BFGS
Training rate method	Method used to calculate the step for the quasi-Newton training direction	BrentMethod
Training rate tolerance	Maximum interval length for the training rate	0.01
Minimum parameters increment norm	Norm of the parameters increment vector at which training stops	1e-006
Minimum loss increase	Minimum loss improvement between two successive iterations	1e-009
Performance goal	Goal value for the loss	1e-006
Gradient norm goal	Goal value for the norm of the objective function gradient	0.01
Maximum selection loss increases	Maximum number of iterations at which the selection loss increases	100
Maximum iterations number	Maximum number of iterations to perform the training	10000
Maximum time	Maximum training time	3600
Reserve parameters norm history	Plot a graph with the parameters norm of each iteration	false
Reserve loss history	Plot a graph with the loss of each iteration	true
Reserve selection loss history	Plot a graph with the selection loss of each iteration	false
Reserve gradient norm history	Plot a graph with the gradient norm of each iteration	false

A coding system was developed to find values that may change based on sub-criteria and temperature change values were determined for code values. Each sub-category has been sorted to correspond to different numbers and added sequentially according to the order in which they are. Since there are more than 10 in this section, the top cover sub-criteria value was evaluated as two digits, and the number "0" was added to the coding system before the numbers less than 10.

For instance, the code generated for a forecast with Season: Winter (1), Measurement Time: Noon (2), Flooring Material Grass (5), Top Cover: Ficus Benjamin (07), Ambient Temperature: 10-15 (1), Wind speed: 0.0-0.5 (1) and Ambient humidity: 0-40 (1) is determined as: 12507111. Likewise, the code generated for a forecast with Season: Summer (2), Measurement Time: Morning (1), Flooring Material: Travertine (1), Top Cover: Platanus orientalis (10), Ambient Temperature: 21-25 (3), Wind speed: 0.5-1.0 (2) and Ambient humidity: 41-45 (2) is determined as: 21110322. With the help of the trained model, the Neural designer software was asked to generate predictions for the code values formed from each sub-category. Prediction values are listed and added to the database so that they can be used in querying. The code values that emerged as the highest difference in the classified values were determined and the potential reasons for this were discussed. As a result of the study, the advantages, and disadvantages of the method used and the problems which are encountered, are mentioned.

Results and Discussion

The measurements made for 100 days were prepared to train the artificial neural network model and evaluated with the Neural Designer software. During the artificial neural network model training, the final loss value of 0.492 was

reached with 252 iteration number and the minimum parameters increment norm was reached. The required training was stopped because it was found sufficient by the neural designer and a model suitable for data estimation emerged (Figure 3).

Training inputs and their correlation on corresponding output values are given in Table 2. The input values are sub-category values as D1, D2, D3, D4, D5, D6, and D7, and the output value is forecast values.

This result shows that Season (D1) and Ambient humidity (D7) has a higher effect on forecast values. Seasons are closely related to the amount of ambient temperature and the foliation of plants. This may be particularly significant for measurements related to solar radiation. However, the emergence of ambient humidity as a high-rate modifier is one of the interesting results of the study.

Although there was not much difference between the other criteria, the Top Cover and Flooring Material criteria were found as least effective amongst others. This situation can be interpreted as the number of variables in the criteria is high and these variables are not as effective as other parameters on the measurement values due to their structure. Output values are differing from 0.1°C to 15.109°C as the model predicted. The predictions have a mean of 3.3884 and a standard deviation of 1.9386 (Table 3).

Finding the average of the temperature prediction values as 3.38°C is one of the important outputs of the study. To determine at which temperature degrees the sub-criteria are most effective, classification was made within the scope of code values. It has been determined that the highest value can be achieved with *Callistemon viminalis* top cover material, at 2.1+ km/h and higher speeds, in the range of 0%-40% humidity, at an ambient temperature of 16-20 degrees, on red tartan flooring, at noon, in summer. *Callistemon viminalis* is mostly above the general average values, although not much compared to other cover elements, the fact that the estimated

values are as high as 15.109°C is a proof of how effective the diversity in the other variables can be on the surface temperature differences.

In order to see the cluster groups outside the mean of temperature change value estimates, distribution and ratio tables were created according to the criteria. These are given as sub-categories and temperature change forecast values - rates total difference is given in Table 4 and sub-categories and temperature change forecast values - rates for subcategories is given in Table 5.

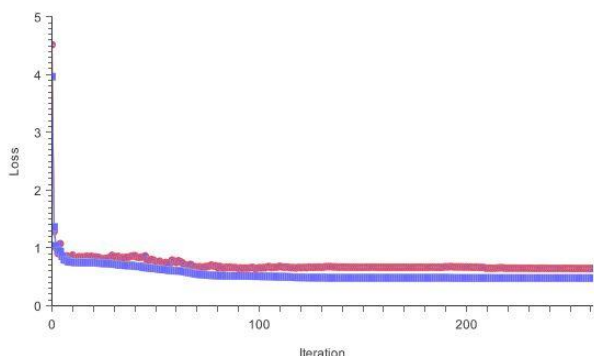


Figure 3. Artificial neural network loss and iteration chart

Table 2. Input and Output value correlations

Classification	Value
D1	1.5247
D2	2.00716
D3	3.74344
D4	5.90811
D5	2.027446
D6	1.82339
D7	1.54241
Forecast	3.83699

Table 3. Prediction descriptive statistics

Value	Forecast
Minimum	0.1
Maximum	15.109
Mean	3.3884
Deviation	1.9386

These charts show that beside the mean value main distribution is in 2 -3°C (54.21%) and most effective Top covers are *Bauhinia variegata*, *Taxodium distichum*, *Callistemon viminalis*, and *Parkinsonia aculeata* among others. Also, higher temperature differences mainly shown in Concrete, and Acrylic flooring materials. As it can be predicted, the temperature change forecast values in the summer months show distribution, although it intensifies between 2-3°C in the winter months (60.70%). Also, the predictions are mainly in 2-3°C (79.35%) in forecast for morning timeline. Forecast values for wind speed, which has the most correlations, scatter as the wind speed slows down, and are getting closer in the 2-3°C values as the wind speed increases.

Conclusions

The landscape designer who must focus on people-oriented space designers, has to make important decisions regarding the material to be used and how the plant design

should be. Designs should respond not only to aesthetic but also to functional needs of people. As always, the most important factor affecting their design selection is the climate and climatic comfort zone.

Although the climatic comfort zone varies from person to person, the activity and the clothes used, people ask a cool place protected from the sun in summer and a warm place in contact with the sun in winter. The factor that changes the climatic comfort the most is the surface temperature. The change in this value may cause the required temperature value to decrease in winter and to increase in summer. With the study, temperature change values of 13 different top cover and 7 different flooring elements belonging to the province of Antalya for summer and winter months, which are of great importance in terms of climatic comfort, were found.

A numerical estimation value was created for each sub-category value changed in the factors together with the created algorithm and code values for Antalya city. The possibility of realizing a web-based, mobile or desktop software with the help of the obtained values increases the importance of the study. It should be noted that this study can only produce results based on Antalya Climate structure. The data obtained cannot be used for another city or region. Within this method, it is necessary to make measurements in other regions and to prepare their algorithms. The method used focused on 1 pergola which is an artificial material, and 10 trees. It is possible to include artificial cover elements and many other tree species in this method and to create more suitable and detailed data for landscape design studies.

One of the advantages of the working method is that sharper results can be obtained with a small amount of data with the artificial neural network method, which is also called data mining. Another important issue for the study is the variables. It is necessary to include inputs such as Plant Crown, Plant Age, Plant Height in the scope of the study. However, the input data to be used in this study will increase, which will lead to a large increase in the number of 57.750 determined codes in the example.

The measurement accuracy is an other important subject to consider. Even if the devices used in the study are calibrated, instantaneous calculation differences may occur. With a single detector, it is not possible to take two measurements at the same time. One of the methods that will allow measurement at the same time can be the use of thermal cameras. With the help of a camera that offers high resolution capturing, the data of a region that is both in the shade and exposed to the sun can be collected at the same time. However, the high prices of thermal cameras, which provide quality images, may reduce their preference in this type of work today. It is possible that the prices of such imaging and analysis devices will decrease with the developments in technology.

Changes in environmental conditions can cause measurement times to change. Factors such as local microclimate areas, air pollution in the environment, etc. can reduce the efficiency of the work. The factor that causes the most delays during the work is the low number of direct sunny days in the winter months. For the study, only 50 days of measurement can be made in total due to rain or cloudy weather in winter.

Table 4. Sub-categories and temperature change forecast values - rates total difference

		D1		D2			D3						
		1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0-1	n	1.632	429	537	654	870	466	407	308	260	227	199	194
	% (C)	79,18	20,82	26,06	31,73	42,21	22,61	19,75	14,94	12,62	11,01	9,66	9,41
	%(K)	5,56	1,45	2,79	3,40	4,52	5,65	4,93	3,73	3,15	2,75	2,41	2,35
1-2	n	1.680	486	796	468	902	349	303	333	314	286	295	286
	% (C)	81,51	23,58	38,62	22,71	43,77	16,93	14,70	16,16	15,24	13,88	14,31	13,88
	%(K)	5,72	1,65	4,14	2,43	4,69	4,23	3,67	4,04	3,81	3,47	3,58	3,47
2-3	n	17.823	13.484	15.082	9.074	7.151	4.193	4.034	3.958	4.139	4.558	5.013	5.412
	% (C)	56,93	43,07	48,17	28,98	22,84	13,39	12,89	12,64	13,22	14,56	16,01	17,29
	%(K)	60,70	45,73	78,35	47,14	37,15	50,82	48,90	47,98	50,17	55,25	60,76	65,60
3-4	n	3.217	4.488	1.544	2.795	2.266	1.006	923	1.037	1.037	1.021	861	720
	% (C)	41,75	58,25	20,04	36,28	29,41	13,06	11,98	13,46	13,46	13,25	11,17	9,34
	%(K)	10,96	15,22	8,02	14,52	11,77	12,19	11,19	12,57	12,57	12,38	10,44	8,73
4-5	n	2.274	3.248	971	2.542	2.009	811	884	922	929	833	643	500
	% (C)	41,18	58,82	17,58	46,03	36,38	14,69	16,01	16,70	16,82	15,09	11,64	9,05
	%(K)	7,74	11,02	5,04	13,21	10,44	9,83	10,72	11,18	11,26	10,10	7,79	6,06
5-6	n	1.375	2.746	266	1.804	2.051	606	626	633	749	564	477	466
	% (C)	33,37	66,63	6,45	43,78	49,77	14,71	15,19	15,36	18,18	13,69	11,57	11,31
	%(K)	4,68	9,31	1,38	9,37	10,65	7,35	7,59	7,67	9,08	6,84	5,78	5,65
6-7	n	985	2.132	42	418	2.657	512	603	617	418	343	347	277
	% (C)	31,60	68,40	1,35	13,41	85,24	16,43	19,35	19,79	13,41	11,00	11,13	8,89
	%(K)	3,35	7,23	0,22	2,17	13,80	6,21	7,31	7,48	5,07	4,16	4,21	3,36
7-8	n	223	730	12	315	626	138	202	148	120	92	124	129
	% (C)	23,40	76,60	1,26	33,05	65,69	14,48	21,20	15,53	12,59	9,65	13,01	13,54
	%(K)	0,76	2,48	0,06	1,64	3,25	1,67	2,45	1,79	1,45	1,12	1,50	1,56
8-9	n	130	558	0	259	429	96	141	120	55	95	104	77
	% (C)	18,90	81,10	0,00	37,65	62,35	13,95	20,49	17,44	7,99	13,81	15,12	11,19
	%(K)	0,44	1,89	0,00	1,35	2,23	1,16	1,71	1,45	0,67	1,15	1,26	0,93
9-10	n	25	391	0	249	167	43	62	70	71	78	43	49
	% (C)	6,01	93,99	0,00	59,86	40,14	10,34	14,90	16,83	17,07	18,75	10,34	11,78
	%(K)	0,09	1,33	0,00	1,29	0,87	0,52	0,75	0,85	0,86	0,95	0,52	0,59
10-11	n	0	309	0	208	101	16	26	33	74	49	45	66
	% (C)	0,00	100,00	0,00	67,31	32,69	5,18	8,41	10,68	23,95	15,86	14,56	21,36
	%(K)	0,00	1,05	0,00	1,08	0,52	0,19	0,32	0,40	0,90	0,59	0,55	0,80
11-12	n	0	237	0	216	21	14	22	32	34	47	51	37
	% (C)	0,00	100,00	0,00	91,14	8,86	5,91	9,28	13,50	14,35	19,83	21,52	15,61
	%(K)	0,00	0,80	0,00	1,12	0,11	0,17	0,27	0,39	0,41	0,57	0,62	0,45
12-13	n	0	169	0	169	0	0	11	20	19	46	38	35
	% (C)	0,00	100,00	0,00	100,00	0,00	0,00	6,51	11,83	11,24	27,22	22,49	20,71
	%(K)	0,00	0,57	0,00	0,88	0,00	0,00	0,13	0,24	0,23	0,56	0,46	0,42
13-14	n	0	62	0	62	0	0	6	7	26	11	10	2
	% (C)	0,00	100,00	0,00	100,00	0,00	0,00	9,68	11,29	41,94	17,74	16,13	3,23
	%(K)	0,00	0,21	0,00	0,32	0,00	0,00	0,07	0,08	0,32	0,13	0,12	0,02
14-15	n	0	14	0	14	0	0	0	9	5	0	0	0
	% (C)	0,00	100,00	0,00	100,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	64,29	35,71	0,00	0,00	0,00
	%(K)	0,00	0,05	0,00	0,07	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,11	0,06	0,00	0,00	0,00
15-16	n	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
	% (C)	0,00	100,00	0,00	100,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	100,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
	%(K)	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,02	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,04	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00

Table 4. Sub-categories and temperature change forecast values - rates total difference

		D4										
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0-1	n	325	223	142	86	53	48	63	128	218	284	491
	% (C)	15.77	10.82	6.89	4.17	2.57	2.33	3.06	6.21	10.58	13.78	23.82
	%(K)	6.19	4.25	2.70	1.64	1.01	0.91	1.20	2.44	4.15	5.41	9.35
1-2	n	241	208	162	139	123	130	183	196	240	307	237
	% (C)	11.69	10.09	7.86	6.74	5.97	6.31	8.88	9.51	11.64	14.90	11.50
	%(K)	4.59	3.96	3.09	2.65	2.34	2.48	3.49	3.73	4.57	5.85	4.51
2-3	n	2.801	2.889	2.972	2.996	3.019	3.015	2.941	2.856	2.717	2.588	2.513
	% (C)	8.95	9.23	9.49	9.57	9.64	9.63	9.39	9.12	8.68	8.27	8.03
	%(K)	53.35	55.03	56.61	57.07	57.50	57.43	56.02	54.40	51.75	49.30	47.87
3-4	n	485	478	505	591	584	558	615	643	696	734	716
	% (C)	6.29	6.20	6.55	7.67	7.58	7.24	7.98	8.35	9.03	9.53	9.29
	%(K)	9.24	9.10	9.62	11.26	11.12	10.63	11.71	12.25	13.26	13.98	13.64
4-5	n	387	417	484	439	462	537	515	545	555	576	605
	% (C)	7.01	7.55	8.76	7.95	8.37	9.72	9.33	9.87	10.05	10.43	10.96
	%(K)	7.37	7.94	9.22	8.36	8.80	10.23	9.81	10.38	10.57	10.97	11.52
5-6	n	392	445	356	346	406	382	394	364	352	366	318
	% (C)	9.51	10.80	8.64	8.40	9.85	9.27	9.56	8.83	8.54	8.88	7.72
	%(K)	7.47	8.48	6.78	6.59	7.73	7.28	7.50	6.93	6.70	6.97	6.06
6-7	n	346	289	278	308	294	284	248	280	277	263	250
	% (C)	11.10	9.27	8.92	9.88	9.43	9.11	7.96	8.98	8.89	8.44	8.02
	%(K)	6.59	5.50	5.30	5.87	5.60	5.41	4.72	5.33	5.28	5.01	4.76
7-8	n	102	87	109	102	75	76	105	82	96	66	53
	% (C)	10.70	9.13	11.44	10.70	7.87	7.97	11.02	8.60	10.07	6.93	5.56
	%(K)	1.94	1.66	2.08	1.94	1.43	1.45	2.00	1.56	1.83	1.26	1.01
8-9	n	62	74	96	68	60	67	55	66	60	39	41
	% (C)	9.01	10.76	13.95	9.88	8.72	9.74	7.99	9.59	8.72	5.67	5.96
	%(K)	1.18	1.41	1.83	1.30	1.14	1.28	1.05	1.26	1.14	0.74	0.78
9-10	n	54	56	34	53	47	40	41	48	25	11	7
	% (C)	12.98	13.46	8.17	12.74	11.30	9.62	9.86	11.54	6.01	2.64	1.68
	%(K)	1.03	1.07	0.65	1.01	0.90	0.76	0.78	0.91	0.48	0.21	0.13
10-11	n	29	37	30	31	34	35	38	30	11	15	19
	% (C)	9.39	11.97	9.71	10.03	11.00	11.33	12.30	9.71	3.56	4.85	6.15
	%(K)	0.55	0.70	0.57	0.59	0.65	0.67	0.72	0.57	0.21	0.29	0.36
11-12	n	14	26	40	37	33	35	36	12	3	1	0
	% (C)	5.91	10.97	16.88	15.61	13.92	14.77	15.19	5.06	1.27	0.42	0.00
	%(K)	0.27	0.50	0.76	0.70	0.63	0.67	0.69	0.23	0.06	0.02	0.00
12-13	n	7	12	32	37	40	29	12	0	0	0	0
	% (C)	4.14	7.10	18.93	21.89	23.67	17.16	7.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	%(K)	0.13	0.23	0.61	0.70	0.76	0.55	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13-14	n	5	9	10	11	13	10	4	0	0	0	0
	% (C)	8.06	14.52	16.13	17.74	20.97	16.13	6.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	%(K)	0.10	0.17	0.19	0.21	0.25	0.19	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14-15	n	0	0	0	6	4	4	0	0	0	0	0
	% (C)	0.00	0.00	0.00	42.86	28.57	28.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	%(K)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15-16	n	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% (C)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	%(K)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table 4. Sub-categories and temperature change forecast values - rates total difference

		D5					D6					D7				
		1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
0-1	n	675	339	174	296	577	549	442	413	333	324	1.304	757	0	0	0
	% (C)	32.75	16.45	8.44	14.36	28.00	26.64	21.45	20.04	16.16	15.72	63.27	36.73	0	0	0
	%(K)	5.62	2.94	1.57	2.56	5.00	4.75	3.83	3.58	2.88	2.81	11.29	6.55	0.00	0.00	0.00
1-2	n	538	392	363	428	445	574	478	402	377	335	1.166	912	69	16	3
	% (C)	26.10	19.02	17.61	20.77	21.59	27.85	23.19	19.51	18.29	16.25	56.57	44.25	3.35	0.78	0.15
	%(K)	4.48	3.39	3.27	3.71	3.85	4.97	4.14	3.48	3.26	2.90	10.10	7.90	0.60	0.14	0.03
2-3	n	6.672	6.525	5.938	6.056	6.116	6.499	6.461	6.233	6.165	5.949	1.696	5.666	7.984	8.086	7.875
	% (C)	21.31	20.84	18.97	19.34	19.54	20.76	20.64	19.91	19.69	19.00	5.42	18.10	25.50	25.83	25.15
	%(K)	55.54	56.49	53.55	52.43	52.95	56.27	55.94	53.97	53.38	51.51	14.68	49.06	69.13	70.01	68.18
3-4	n	1.277	1.339	1.490	1.338	1.161	1.190	1.235	1.307	1.385	1.488	1.309	1.469	1.239	1.242	1.346
	% (C)	16.57	17.38	19.34	17.37	15.07	15.44	16.03	16.96	17.98	19.31	16.99	19.07	16.08	16.12	17.47
	%(K)	10.63	11.59	13.44	11.58	10.05	10.30	10.69	11.32	11.99	12.88	11.33	12.72	10.73	10.75	11.65
4-5	n	1.310	1.178	1.076	1.040	918	1.035	1.073	1.145	1.112	1.157	1.679	1.331	905	816	791
	% (C)	23.72	21.33	19.49	18.83	16.62	18.74	19.43	20.74	20.14	20.95	30.41	24.10	16.39	14.78	14.32
	%(K)	10.91	10.20	9.70	9.00	7.95	8.96	9.29	9.91	9.63	10.02	14.54	11.52	7.84	7.06	6.85
5-6	n	719	740	771	949	942	672	748	845	894	962	1.104	734	704	750	829
	% (C)	17.45	17.96	18.71	23.03	22.86	16.31	18.15	20.50	21.69	23.34	26.79	17.81	17.08	18.20	20.12
	%(K)	5.99	6.41	6.95	8.22	8.16	5.82	6.48	7.32	7.74	8.33	9.56	6.35	6.10	6.49	7.18
6-7	n	381	453	639	818	826	561	587	639	666	664	906	340	545	622	704
	% (C)	12.22	14.53	20.50	26.24	26.50	18.00	18.83	20.50	21.37	21.30	29.07	10.91	17.48	19.96	22.59
	%(K)	3.17	3.92	5.76	7.08	7.15	4.86	5.08	5.53	5.77	5.75	7.84	2.94	4.72	5.39	6.10
7-8	n	151	184	199	213	206	157	176	182	207	231	682	205	48	16	2
	% (C)	15.84	19.31	20.88	22.35	21.62	16.47	18.47	19.10	21.72	24.24	71.56	21.51	5.04	1.68	0.21
	%(K)	1.26	1.59	1.79	1.84	1.78	1.36	1.52	1.58	1.79	2.00	5.90	1.77	0.42	0.14	0.02
8-9	n	107	129	137	147	168	111	125	145	150	157	545	92	49	2	0
	% (C)	15.55	18.75	19.91	21.37	24.42	16.13	18.17	21.08	21.80	22.82	79.22	13.37	7.12	0.29	0.00
	%(K)	0.89	1.12	1.24	1.27	1.45	0.96	1.08	1.26	1.30	1.36	4.72	0.80	0.42	0.02	0.00
9-10	n	64	73	75	104	100	75	80	74	88	99	381	28	7	0	0
	% (C)	15.38	17.55	18.03	25.00	24.04	18.03	19.23	17.79	21.15	23.80	91.59	6.73	1.68	0.00	0.00
	%(K)	0.53	0.63	0.68	0.90	0.87	0.65	0.69	0.64	0.76	0.86	3.30	0.24	0.06	0.00	0.00
10-11	n	36	38	106	91	38	53	55	61	66	74	296	13	0	0	0
	% (C)	11.65	12.30	34.30	29.45	12.30	17.15	17.80	19.74	21.36	23.95	95.79	4.21	0.00	0.00	0.00
	%(K)	0.30	0.33	0.96	0.79	0.33	0.46	0.48	0.53	0.57	0.64	2.56	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00
11-12	n	37	62	70	40	28	48	45	52	44	48	234	3	0	0	0
	% (C)	15.61	26.16	29.54	16.88	11.81	20.25	18.99	21.94	18.57	20.25	98.73	1.27	0.00	0.00	0.00
	%(K)	0.31	0.54	0.63	0.35	0.24	0.42	0.39	0.45	0.38	0.42	2.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
12-13	n	41	63	29	21	15	16	29	36	46	42	169	0	0	0	0
	% (C)	24.26	37.28	17.16	12.43	8.88	9.47	17.16	21.30	27.22	24.85	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	%(K)	0.34	0.55	0.26	0.18	0.13	0.14	0.25	0.31	0.40	0.36	1.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13-14	n	4	22	17	9	10	10	13	13	12	14	62	0	0	0	0
	% (C)	6.45	35.48	27.42	14.52	16.13	16.13	20.97	20.97	19.35	22.58	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	%(K)	0.03	0.19	0.15	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.12	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14-15	n	0	10	4	0	0	0	3	2	4	5	14	0	0	0	0
	% (C)	0.00	71.43	28.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	21.43	14.29	28.57	35.71	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	%(K)	0.00	0.09	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15-16	n	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	0	0	0	0
	% (C)	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	33.33	33.33	33.33	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	%(K)	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table 5. Sub-categories and temperature change forecast values - rates for subcategories

		0-1			1-2			2-3			3-4			4-5		
		n	% (C)	%(K)	n	% (C)	%(K)	n	% (C)	%(K)	n	% (C)	%(K)	n	% (C)	%(K)
D1	1	1.632	79.18	5.56	1.680	81.51	5.72	17.823	56.93	60.70	3.217	41.75	10.96	2.274	41.18	7.74
	2	429	20.82	1.45	486	23.58	1.65	13.484	43.07	45.73	4.488	58.25	15.22	3.248	58.82	11.02
D2	1	537	26.06	2.79	796	38.62	4.14	15.082	48.17	78.35	1.544	20.04	8.02	971	17.58	5.04
	2	654	31.73	3.40	468	22.71	2.43	9.074	28.98	47.14	2.795	36.28	14.52	2.542	46.03	13.21
	3	870	42.21	4.52	902	43.77	4.69	7.151	22.84	37.15	2.266	29.41	11.77	2.009	36.38	10.44
D3	1	466	22.61	5.65	349	16.93	4.23	4.193	13.39	50.82	1.006	13.06	12.19	811	14.69	9.83
	2	407	19.75	4.93	303	14.70	3.67	4.034	12.89	48.90	923	11.98	11.19	884	16.01	10.72
	3	308	14.94	3.73	333	16.16	4.04	3.958	12.64	47.98	1.037	13.46	12.57	922	16.70	11.18
	4	260	12.62	3.15	314	15.24	3.81	4.139	13.22	50.17	1.037	13.46	12.57	929	16.82	11.26
	5	227	11.01	2.75	286	13.88	3.47	4.558	14.56	55.25	1.021	13.25	12.38	833	15.09	10.10
	6	199	9.66	2.41	295	14.31	3.58	5.013	16.01	60.76	861	11.17	10.44	643	11.64	7.79
	7	194	9.41	2.35	286	13.88	3.47	5.412	17.29	65.60	720	9.34	8.73	500	9.05	6.06
D4	1	325	15.77	6.19	241	11.69	4.59	2.801	8.95	53.35	485	6.29	9.24	387	7.01	7.37
	2	223	10.82	4.25	208	10.09	3.96	2.889	9.23	55.03	478	6.20	9.10	417	7.55	7.94
	3	142	6.89	2.70	162	7.86	3.09	2.972	9.49	56.61	505	6.55	9.62	484	8.76	9.22
	4	86	4.17	1.64	139	6.74	2.65	2.996	9.57	57.07	591	7.67	11.26	439	7.95	8.36
	5	53	2.57	1.01	123	5.97	2.34	3.019	9.64	57.50	584	7.58	11.12	462	8.37	8.80
	6	48	2.33	0.91	130	6.31	2.48	3.015	9.63	57.43	558	7.24	10.63	537	9.72	10.23
	7	63	3.06	1.20	183	8.88	3.49	2.941	9.39	56.02	615	7.98	11.71	515	9.33	9.81
	8	128	6.21	2.44	196	9.51	3.73	2.856	9.12	54.40	643	8.35	12.25	545	9.87	10.38
	9	218	10.58	4.15	240	11.64	4.57	2.717	8.68	51.75	696	9.03	13.26	555	10.05	10.57
	10	284	13.78	5.41	307	14.90	5.85	2.588	8.27	49.30	734	9.53	13.98	576	10.43	10.97
	11	491	23.82	9.35	237	11.50	4.51	2.513	8.03	47.87	716	9.29	13.64	605	10.96	11.52
D5	1	675	32.75	5.62	538	26.10	4.48	6.672	21.31	55.54	1.277	16.57	10.63	1.310	23.72	10.91
	2	339	16.45	2.94	392	19.02	3.39	6.525	20.84	56.49	1.339	17.38	11.59	1.178	21.33	10.20
	3	174	8.44	1.57	363	17.61	3.27	5.938	18.97	53.55	1.490	19.34	13.44	1.076	19.49	9.70
	4	296	14.36	2.56	428	20.77	3.71	6.056	19.34	52.43	1.338	17.37	11.58	1.040	18.83	9.00
	5	577	28.00	5.00	445	21.59	3.85	6.116	19.54	52.95	1.161	15.07	10.05	918	16.62	7.95
D6	1	549	26.64	4.75	574	27.85	4.97	6.499	20.76	56.27	1.190	15.44	10.30	1.035	18.74	8.96
	2	442	21.45	3.83	478	23.19	4.14	6.461	20.64	55.94	1.235	16.03	10.69	1.073	19.43	9.29
	3	413	20.04	3.58	402	19.51	3.48	6.233	19.91	53.97	1.307	16.96	11.32	1.145	20.74	9.91
	4	333	16.16	2.88	377	18.29	3.26	6.165	19.69	53.38	1.385	17.98	11.99	1.112	20.14	9.63
	5	324	15.72	2.81	335	16.25	2.90	5.949	19.00	51.51	1.488	19.31	12.88	1.157	20.95	10.02
D7	1	1.304	63.27	11.29	1.166	56.57	10.10	1.696	5.42	14.68	1.309	16.99	11.33	1.679	30.41	14.54
	2	757	36.73	6.55	912	44.25	7.90	5.666	18.10	49.06	1.469	19.07	12.72	1.331	24.10	11.52
	3	0	0.00	0.00	69	3.35	0.60	7.984	25.50	69.13	1.239	16.08	10.73	905	16.39	7.84
	4	0	0.00	0.00	16	0.78	0.14	8.086	25.83	70.01	1.242	16.12	10.75	816	14.78	7.06
	5	0	0.00	0.00	3	0.15	0.03	7.875	25.15	68.18	1.346	17.47	11.65	791	14.32	6.85

2.061	3.57%	2.166	3.75%	31.307	54.21%	6.605	11.44%	5.522	9.56%
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Table 5. Sub-categories and temperature change forecast values - rates for subcategories

		5-6			6-7			7-8			8-9			9-10		
		n	% (C)	%(K)	n	% (C)	%(K)	n	% (C)	%(K)	n	% (C)	%(K)	n	% (C)	%(K)
D1	1	1.375	33.37	4.68	985	31.60	3.35	223	23.40	0.76	130	18.90	0.44	25	6.01	0.09
	2	2.746	66.63	9.31	2.132	68.40	7.23	730	76.60	2.48	558	81.10	1.89	391	93.99	1.33
D2	1	266	6.45	1.38	42	1.35	0.22	12	1.26	0.06	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
	2	1.804	43.78	9.37	418	13.41	2.17	315	33.05	1.64	259	37.65	1.35	249	59.86	1.29
	3	2.051	49.77	10.65	2.657	85.24	13.80	626	65.69	3.25	429	62.35	2.23	167	40.14	0.87
D3	1	606	14.71	7.35	512	16.43	6.21	138	14.48	1.67	96	13.95	1.16	43	10.34	0.52
	2	626	15.19	7.59	603	19.35	7.31	202	21.20	2.45	141	20.49	1.71	62	14.90	0.75
	3	633	15.36	7.67	617	19.79	7.48	148	15.53	1.79	120	17.44	1.45	70	16.83	0.85
	4	749	18.18	9.08	418	13.41	5.07	120	12.59	1.45	55	7.99	0.67	71	17.07	0.86
	5	564	13.69	6.84	343	11.00	4.16	92	9.65	1.12	95	13.81	1.15	78	18.75	0.95
	6	477	11.57	5.78	347	11.13	4.21	124	13.01	1.50	104	15.12	1.26	43	10.34	0.52
	7	466	11.31	5.65	277	8.89	3.36	129	13.54	1.56	77	11.19	0.93	49	11.78	0.59

Table 5. Sub-categories and temperature change forecast values - rates for subcategories

D4	1	392	9.51	7.47	346	11.10	6.59	102	10.70	1.94	62	9.01	1.18	54	12.98	1.03
	2	445	10.80	8.48	289	9.27	5.50	87	9.13	1.66	74	10.76	1.41	56	13.46	1.07
	3	356	8.64	6.78	278	8.92	5.30	109	11.44	2.08	96	13.95	1.83	34	8.17	0.65
	4	346	8.40	6.59	308	9.88	5.87	102	10.70	1.94	68	9.88	1.30	53	12.74	1.01
	5	406	9.85	7.73	294	9.43	5.60	75	7.87	1.43	60	8.72	1.14	47	11.30	0.90
	6	382	9.27	7.28	284	9.11	5.41	76	7.97	1.45	67	9.74	1.28	40	9.62	0.76
	7	394	9.56	7.50	248	7.96	4.72	105	11.02	2.00	55	7.99	1.05	41	9.86	0.78
	8	364	8.83	6.93	280	8.98	5.33	82	8.60	1.56	66	9.59	1.26	48	11.54	0.91
	9	352	8.54	6.70	277	8.89	5.28	96	10.07	1.83	60	8.72	1.14	25	6.01	0.48
	10	366	8.88	6.97	263	8.44	5.01	66	6.93	1.26	39	5.67	0.74	11	2.64	0.21
	11	318	7.72	6.06	250	8.02	4.76	53	5.56	1.01	41	5.96	0.78	7	1.68	0.13
D5	1	719	17.45	5.99	381	12.22	3.17	151	15.84	1.26	107	15.55	0.89	64	15.38	0.53
	2	740	17.96	6.41	453	14.53	3.92	184	19.31	1.59	129	18.75	1.12	73	17.55	0.63
	3	771	18.71	6.95	639	20.50	5.76	199	20.88	1.79	137	19.91	1.24	75	18.03	0.68
	4	949	23.03	8.22	818	26.24	7.08	213	22.35	1.84	147	21.37	1.27	104	25.00	0.90
	5	942	22.86	8.16	826	26.50	7.15	206	21.62	1.78	168	24.42	1.45	100	24.04	0.87
D6	1	672	16.31	5.82	561	18.00	4.86	157	16.47	1.36	111	16.13	0.96	75	18.03	0.65
	2	748	18.15	6.48	587	18.83	5.08	176	18.47	1.52	125	18.17	1.08	80	19.23	0.69
	3	845	20.50	7.32	639	20.50	5.53	182	19.10	1.58	145	21.08	1.26	74	17.79	0.64
	4	894	21.69	7.74	666	21.37	5.77	207	21.72	1.79	150	21.80	1.30	88	21.15	0.76
	5	962	23.34	8.33	664	21.30	5.75	231	24.24	2.00	157	22.82	1.36	99	23.80	0.86
D7	1	1.104	26.79	9.56	906	29.07	7.84	682	71.56	5.90	545	79.22	4.72	381	91.59	3.30
	2	734	17.81	6.35	340	10.91	2.94	205	21.51	1.77	92	13.37	0.80	28	6.73	0.24
	3	704	17.08	6.10	545	17.48	4.72	48	5.04	0.42	49	7.12	0.42	7	1.68	0.06
	4	750	18.20	6.49	622	19.96	5.39	16	1.68	0.14	2	0.29	0.02	0	0.00	0.00
	5	829	20.12	7.18	704	22.59	6.10	2	0.21	0.02	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00

4.121	7.14%	3.117	5.40%	953	1.65%	688	1.19%	416	0.72%
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Table 5. Sub-categories and temperature change forecast values - rates for subcategories

		10-11			11-12			12-13			13-14			14-15			15-16		
		n	% (C)	%(K)	n	% (C)	%(K)	n	% (C)	%(K)	n	% (C)	%(K)	n	% (C)	%(K)	n	% (C)	%(K)
D1	1	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
	2	309	100	1.05	237	100	0.80	169	100	0.57	62	100	0.21	14	100	0.05	3	100	0.01
D2	1	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
	2	208	67.31	1.08	216	91.14	1.12	169	100	0.88	62	100	0.32	14	100	0.07	3	100	0.02
	3	101	32.69	0.52	21	8.86	0.11	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
D3	1	16	5.18	0.19	14	5.91	0.17	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
	2	26	8.41	0.32	22	9.28	0.27	11	6.51	0.13	6	9.68	0.07	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
	3	33	10.68	0.40	32	13.50	0.39	20	11.83	0.24	7	11.29	0.08	9	64.29	0.11	3	100	0.04
	4	74	23.95	0.90	34	14.35	0.41	19	11.24	0.23	26	41.94	0.32	5	35.71	0.06	0	0.00	0.00
	5	49	15.86	0.59	47	19.83	0.57	46	27.22	0.56	11	17.74	0.13	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
	6	45	14.56	0.55	51	21.52	0.62	38	22.49	0.46	10	16.13	0.12	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
	7	66	21.36	0.80	37	15.61	0.45	35	20.71	0.42	2	3.23	0.02	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
D4	1	29	9.39	0.55	14	5.91	0.27	7	4.14	0.13	5	8.06	0.10	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
	2	37	11.97	0.70	26	10.97	0.50	12	7.10	0.23	9	14.52	0.17	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
	3	30	9.71	0.57	40	16.88	0.76	32	18.93	0.61	10	16.13	0.19	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
	4	31	10.03	0.59	37	15.61	0.70	37	21.89	0.70	11	17.74	0.21	6	42.86	0.11	0	0.00	0.00
	5	34	11.00	0.65	33	13.92	0.63	40	23.67	0.76	13	20.97	0.25	4	28.57	0.08	3	100	0.06
	6	35	11.33	0.67	35	14.77	0.67	29	17.16	0.55	10	16.13	0.19	4	28.57	0.08	0	0.00	0.00
	7	38	12.30	0.72	36	15.19	0.69	12	7.10	0.23	4	6.45	0.08	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
	8	30	9.71	0.57	12	5.06	0.23	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
	9	11	3.56	0.21	3	1.27	0.06	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
	10	15	4.85	0.29	1	0.42	0.02	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
	11	19	6.15	0.36	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00

Table 5. Sub-categories and temperature change forecast values - rates for subcategories

D5	1	36	11.65	0.30	37	15.61	0.31	41	24.26	0.34	4	6.45	0.03	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
	2	38	12.30	0.33	62	26.16	0.54	63	37.28	0.55	22	35.48	0.19	10	71.43	0.09	3	100	0.03
	3	106	34.30	0.96	70	29.54	0.63	29	17.16	0.26	17	27.42	0.15	4	28.57	0.04	0	0.00	0.00
	4	91	29.45	0.79	40	16.88	0.35	21	12.43	0.18	9	14.52	0.08	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
	5	38	12.30	0.33	28	11.81	0.24	15	8.88	0.13	10	16.13	0.09	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
D6	1	53	17.15	0.46	48	20.25	0.42	16	9.47	0.14	10	16.13	0.09	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
	2	55	17.80	0.48	45	18.99	0.39	29	17.16	0.25	13	20.97	0.11	3	21.43	0.03	0	0.00	0.00
	3	61	19.74	0.53	52	21.94	0.45	36	21.30	0.31	13	20.97	0.11	2	14.29	0.02	1	33.33	0.01
	4	66	21.36	0.57	44	18.57	0.38	46	27.22	0.40	12	19.35	0.10	4	28.57	0.03	1	33.33	0.01
	5	74	23.95	0.64	48	20.25	0.42	42	24.85	0.36	14	22.58	0.12	5	35.71	0.04	1	33.33	0.01
D7	1	296	95.79	2.56	234	98.73	2.03	169	100	1.46	62	100	0.54	14	100	0.12	3	100	0.03
	2	13	4.21	0.11	3	1.27	0.03	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
	3	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
	4	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
	5	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
		309	0.54		237	0.41		169	0.29		62	0.11		14	0.02		3	0.01	

It is an undeniable fact that the analysis of the climatic data, the cover material used and the analysis of the relations with the flooring contributes to the landscape design. Developments in data mining allow data to be analyzed more easily and prediction models to be sharper. It is likely that more studies will be conducted on the subject in the coming years, including other cities and regions.

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