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| Location | Main findings | Sensor | Source |
| Beijing, China | There was a higher seasonal change of LST in urban areas than in mixed forest areas  | MODIS | Meng et al. 2009 |
| Changsha, China | The seasonal change of LST was higher in urban areas than in non-urban areas | MODIS | Zeng et al. 2010 |
| Beijing, China | There was a higher seasonal LST variation in urban areas than in forest areas | Landsat TM | Zhou et al. 2010 |
| Shanghai, China | There was a higher seasonal LST variation in urban areas than in rural areas | MODIS | Jin et al. 2011 |
| Shanghai, China | There was a higher seasonal LST variation in urban areas than in forest and shrubland areas | Landsat TM and ETM+ | Li et al. 2012 |
| Jinan, China | There was a higher seasonal LST variation in urban areas than in forest and shrubland areas | Landsat TM and ETM+ | Meng and Liu 2013 |
| Beijing, China | Urban areas had more seasonal change of LST than forest areas | MODIS | Qiao et al. 2013 |
| Yangtze River, China | Similar seasonal variation of LST between urban and agricultural areas | MODIS | Du et al. 2016 |
| Beijing, China | Similar seasonal variation of LST between urban areas and forest areas | Landsat TM | Fu and Weng 2016a |
| Changchun, China | The smallest green areas showed the highest seasonal change of LST  | Landsat OLI/TIRS | Yang et al. 2017 |
| Beijing, China | There was a higher seasonal change of LST in urban areas than in cropland areas | MODIS | Zhao et al. 2017 |
| Delhi, India | There was a higher seasonal change of LST in urban areas than in vegetated areas | Landsat TM | Singh et al. 2014 |
| Delhi, India | There was a higher seasonal change of LST in agricultural areas than in urban areas | Landsat TM and MODIS | Chakraborty et al. 2015 |
| Abu Dhabi, UAE | Downtown areas had lower seasonal change of LST than sand dunes areas, but higher change of NDVI | MODIS/ASTER | Lazzarini et al. 2013 |
| Tehran, Iran | There was a higher seasonal change of LST in urban areas than in agriculture areas | MODIS | Haashemi et al. 2016 |
| Baghdad, Iraq | There was a higher seasonal change of LST in urban areas than in periurban areas | Landsat TM | Naem et al. 2016 |
| English Bazar, Egypt | There was a lower seasonal change of LST in urban areas than in fallow land areas | Landsat TM and OLI/TIRS | Pal and Ziaul 2017 |
| Lagos, Nigeria | During the day, there was a higher seasonal change of LST in urban areas than in forest areas | MODIS | Ayandale 2017 |
| Milan, Bologna, Florence, Rome; Italy | There was a higher seasonal change of LST in urban areas than in non-urban areas | MODIS | Morabito et al. 2016 |
| Los Angeles, USA | Urban areas showed the lowest yearly amplitude of LST  | Landsat TM | Weng and Fu 2014 |
| Atlanta, USA | There was a higher seasonal change of LST after conversion of evergreen forest to urban areas | Landsat TM and ETM+ | Fu and Weng 2016b |
| Columbus, USA | Green areas reduced summer temperature and increased winter temperatures | Landsat TM | Chun and Guldmann 2018 |
| Phoenix, USA | There was a higher seasonal change of LST in desert areas than in commercial areas | 0,5 m above ground | Stabler et al. 2005 |
| Monte Hermoso, Argentina | There was a lower seasonal change of LST in the urban area than in the periphery of the city | Landsat TM and ETM+ | Ferrelli et al. 2018 |

Abbreviations: LST, Land surface temperature; NDVI, Normalized Difference vegetation index; MODIS, Moderate resolution imaging spectroradiometer; ASTER, Advanced Spaceborne Thermal Emission and Reflection Radiometer; TM, Thematic Mapper; ETM+, Enhanced Thematic Mapper plus; OLI/TIRS, Operational Land Imager/Thermal Infrared Sensor

Spatial resolution: MODIS and ASTER (1000 m), Landsat TM (120 m), Landsat ETM+ (60 m), Landsat OLI/TIRS (100 m).

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