

If you've got a dark roof, you're spending almost \$700 extra a year to keep your house cool

March 26 2024, by Sebastian Pfautsch and Riccardo Paolini



Credit: Sebastian Pfautsch, [CC BY](#)

If you visit southern Greece or Tunisia, you might notice lots of white rooftops and white buildings to reflect the intense heat and keep residents cooler.

It's very different in Australia. New housing estates in the hottest areas around Sydney and Melbourne are dominated by dark rooftops, black

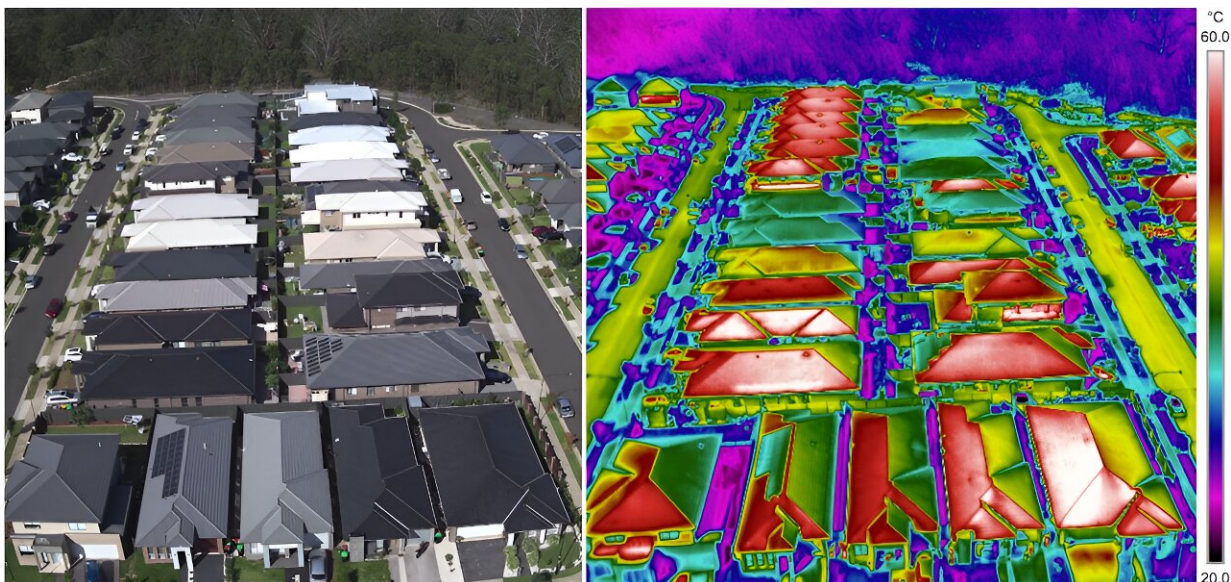
roads and minimal tree cover. Dark colors trap and hold heat rather than reflect it. That might be useful in winters in Tasmania, but not where heat is an issue.

A dark roof means you'll pay considerably more to keep your house cool in summer. Last year, the average household in New South Wales paid A\$1827 in electricity. But those with a lighter-colored cool roof [can pay](#) up to \$694 less due to lower cooling electricity needs. Put another way, a dark roof in Sydney drives up your power bill by 38%.

When suburbs are full of dark colored roofs, the whole area heats up. And up. And up. This is part of the urban heat island effect. In January 2020, Penrith in Western Sydney was the [hottest place on Earth](#).

Cool roofs have [many benefits](#). They slash how much heat gets into your house from the sun, keep the air surrounding your home cooler, boost your aircon efficiency, and make your solar panels work [more efficiently](#).

State governments could, at a stroke, penalize dark roofs and give incentives for light-colored roofs. Scaled up, it would help keep our cities cooler as the world heats up. But outside South Australia, it's just not happening.



You can clearly see here the difference roof color makes. On the left, you can see the real view of a new housing estate. On the right, an infrared camera shows you the difference in heat (redder = hotter, green = cooler. Credit: Sebastian Pfautsch, [CC BY-ND](#)

Why won't state governments act?

To date, our leaders show no interest in encouraging us to shift away from dark roofs.

In New South Wales, plans to ban dark roofs were [axed abruptly](#) in 2022 after pushback from developers.

The current NSW planning minister, Paul Scully, has [now paused upgrades](#) to the state's sustainability building standards which would have [encouraged light-colored roofs](#). Other Australian states and territories have [also paused](#) the rollout of new, more ambitious building sustainability standards.

This is short-sighted for several reasons:

1. it costs the same for a light- or dark-colored roof
2. owners will pay substantially higher electricity bills to keep their houses cool for decades
3. keeping the building status quo makes it harder to reach emission targets
4. dark roofs [cut how much power](#) you get from your rooftop solar, especially when it's hot. This is doubly bad, as blackouts are most likely during the heat.

At present, South Australia is the only state or territory acting on the issue. Early this year, housing minister Nick Champion announced dark roofs [will be banned](#) from a large new housing development in the north of Adelaide.

What's at stake?

At present, the world's cities [account for 75%](#) of all energy-related carbon dioxide emissions. It's vitally important we understand what makes cities [hotter or cooler](#).

Brick, concrete, tarmac and tiles can store more heat than grass and tree-covered earth can, and release it slowly over time. This keeps the air warmer, even overnight.

Built-up areas also block wind, which cuts cooling. Then there's transport, manufacturing and air-conditioning, all of which increase heat.

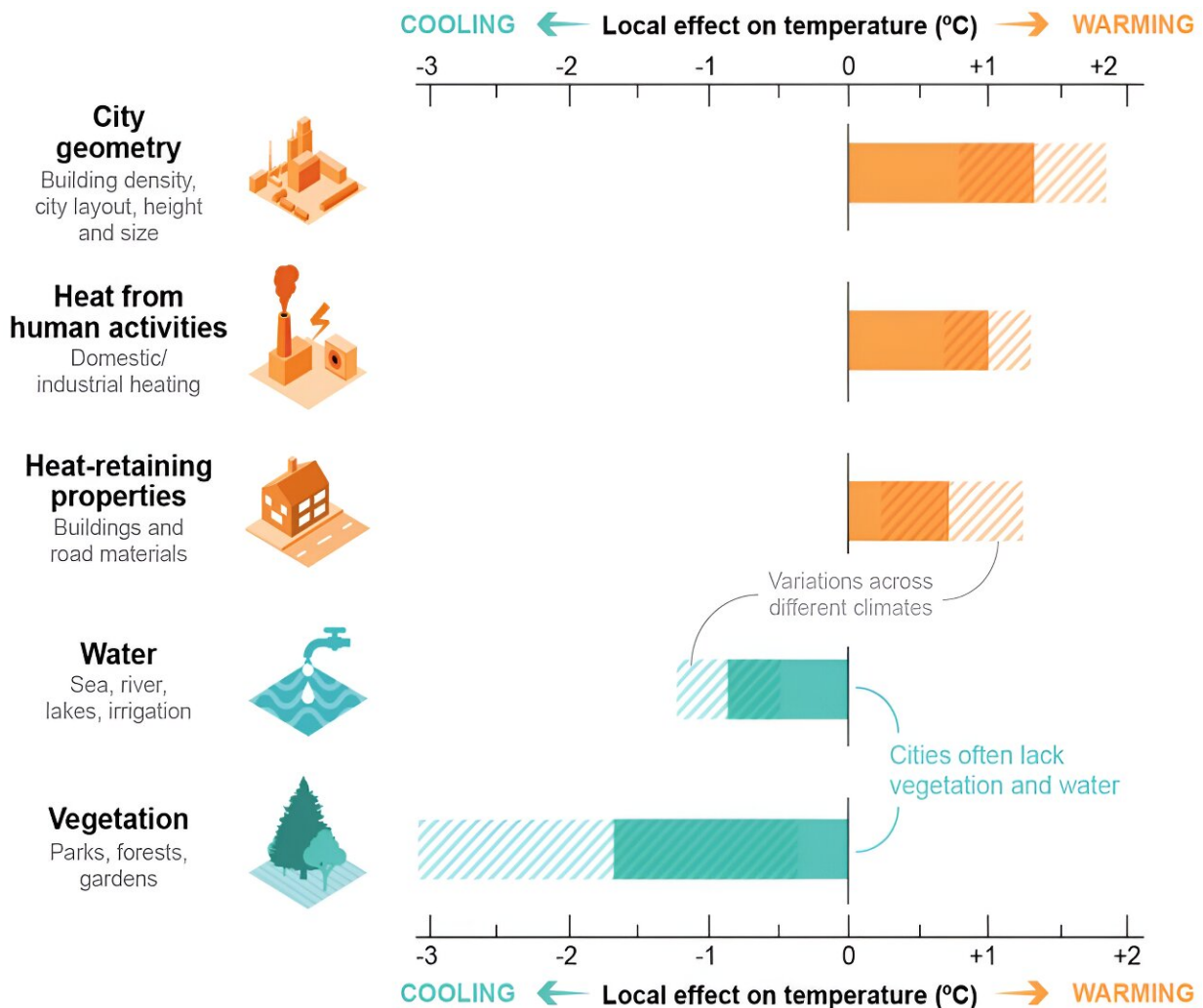
Before aircon, the main way people had to keep cool was through how they designed their homes. In hot countries, buildings are often painted white, as well as having small windows and thick stone walls.

The classic [Queenslander house](#) was lifted off the ground to catch breezes and had a deeply shaded veranda all around, to reduce heat.

But after aircon arrived, we [gradually abandoned](#) those simple cooling principles for our homes, like cross-ventilation or shade awnings. We just turned on air conditioning instead.

Except, of course, the heat doesn't go away. Air conditioning works by exchanging heat, taking the heat out of air inside our house and putting it outside.

As [climate change](#) intensifies, it makes hot cities even hotter. Heat waves are projected to [be more frequent](#), including in spring and autumn, while overnight temperatures will also increase.



These are the main factors making cities hotter or cooler. Credit: [IPCC](#), [CC BY](#)

As cities grow, suburbs can push into hotter areas. The 2.5 million residents of Western Sydney live at least 50km from the sea, which means cooling sea breezes don't reach them.

Sweltering cities aren't just uncomfortable. They are dangerous. Extreme heat [kills more people](#) in Australia than all other natural disasters combined.

How can we cool our cities?

We don't have to swelter. It's a choice. Light roofs, light roads and better tree cover would make a real difference.

There's a very practical reason Australians prize "leafy" suburbs. If your street has established large trees, you will experience less than half the number of days with [extreme heat](#) compared on residents [on treeless streets](#). If you live in a leafy street, your home is also [worth more](#).

Blacktop roads are a surprisingly large source of heat. In summer, they can [get up to 75°C](#). Our research shows reflective sealants can cut the temperatures [up to 13°C](#). Some councils [have experimented](#) with lighter roads, but to date, uptake has been minimal.

Cool roofs markedly reduce how much energy you need to cool a house. When used at scale, [they lower](#) the air temperatures of entire suburbs.

The simplest way to get a cool roof is to choose one with as light a color as possible. There are also high-tech options able to reflect [even more heat](#).

Soon, we'll see even higher performance options available in the form of daytime radiative coolers—[exceptional cooling materials](#) able to reflect still more heat away from your house and cut glare.

Until we choose to change, homeowners and whole communities will keep paying dearly for the luxury of a dark roof through power bill pain and sweltering suburbs.

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