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Verification of Operational Weather Prediction Models December 2025 to February 2026

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Photo: Gunnar Noer

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More information...

Verification results are also available on internal web pages

- <https://metcoop-comm.smhi.se/> and <https://metcoop.smhi.se/> - MetCoOp Web Tools - including verification and observation monitoring
- <https://harp.smhi.se/> - MetCoOp verification visualized with harp
- <http://verif/vmap/> - timeseries and windroses - on Google map

About this report

This verification report indicates the quality of the main operational weather forecasting models used at the Norwegian Meteorological Institute for the period indicated. Another purpose of the verification report series is to provide a stable source of information suitable for monitoring longer trends in forecasting quality for interested readers. The report complements the verification and monitoring performed on individual models. Each model is monitored and developed according to the scientific method, where changes are only introduced when they can document a better likely prediction skill. Such documentation is available as research papers, consortium news, and presentations at team-, syndicate- and consortium-meetings. The skill of the forecasting service in severe weather situations is also documented with special emphasis on forecast failures, in order to learn from them and improve the system.

The report includes verification results for 3 Numerical Weather Prediction (NWP) models; MetCoOp ensemble prediction system (MEPS) covering Norway, Sweden, Finland, Denmark and the Baltic states, AROME-Arctic covering Svalbard, Novaja Semlja, Frans Josefs land and the Northern part of Scandinavia and the global ECMWF. The models are further described in the Models section. The variables verified are mean sea level pressure, temperature, wind speed and precipitation. The results are grouped by variable. A short summary of the results and cases studies by forecasters are also included.

Verification results are shown for different groups of stations: Norwegian, Svalbard and North Scandinavian. For temperature there are additional groups with Norwegian coastal and Norwegian inland stations, for wind speed Norwegian coastal and Norwegian mountainous stations, and for precipitation coastal stations, stations more than 500 m above sea level, and stations with daily mean precipitation > 4 mm. For MEPSctrl statistics at the observing sites are also visualized on maps with model climatology. The text size of the statistics increases with the value. Time series with observations and available models are included for selected stations. Post processed variables are compared with MEPSctrl.

Models

The following Numerical Weather Prediction (NWP) models are verified in this report. The verification measures are plotted for each model with the colors indicated in the table below.

ECMWF

Global model (IFS) at the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts. From 26 January 2010 horizontal resolution approximately $16 \times 16 \text{ km}^2$. From 8 March 2016 cycle 41r2 with horizontal resolution about 9 km. ECMWF is available about 5 hours later than models run at MET.

MetCoOp ensemble prediction system (MEPSctrl)

MEPS has 30 lagged ensemble members, constructed from 5 members updated hourly and run up to 66 hours. Only member 0, the control, is verified in this report. MEPS is based on HARMONIE with AROME physics and non-hydrostatic dynamics, horizontal resolution defined by a $2.5 \times 2.5 \text{ km}^2$ grid. Experimental with cycle 37h1.1 from November 2012, on Yr since 1 October 2013, operational since March 2014, cycle 38h1.2 from December 2014, cycle 40h1.1 since November 2016 and cycle 43h2.1 from 23 March 2021. MEPS is run in cooperation with Swedish Meteorological and Hydrological Institute (SMHI), Finnish Meteorological Institute (FMI) and Estonian Environment Agency (ESTE).

AROME-Arctic (AA25)

HARMONIE with AROME physics, horizontal resolution defined by a $2.5 \times 2.5 \text{ km}^2$ grid. Experimental with cycle 38h1.2 from 15 October 2015, on Yr from 14 December 2016, cycle 40h1.1 since June 2017, cycle 43h2.1 since 5 May 2021.

Analysis and lead times of forecasts are denoted by e.g. 00+30 UTC which indicates forecast generated at 00 UTC and valid 30 hours later.

A change log for HARMONIE AROME is available on internal webpages <https://metcoop.smhi.se/dokuwiki/nwp/metcoop/changelog/start>.

Post processed forecasts

Most of the raw NWP model data are post processed before being published on Yr.

The met nordic temperature forecasts, YrPP in the plots, are post-processed forecasts based on the latest MEPS control run. The MEPS temperature forecasts are first downscaled to 1 km resolution using the model lapse rate in a neighbourhood. The forecasts are then bias corrected using a fine scale 1 km temperature analysis as reference. The temperature analysis is based on multiple data sources using both conventional and citizen observations.

The MEPS 10 m wind speed forecast is post-processed by downscaling to 1 km resolution to better represent local topography, and called YrPP.

YrPP is plotted with the color below.

The HARMONIE system

HARMONIE is the acronym for HIRLAM's meso-scale forecast system (Hirlam Aladin Regional/Meso-scale Operational NWP In Europe). For documentation see

- *The HARMONIE-AROME Model Configuration in the ALADIN-HIRLAM NWP System* by Bengtsson et al. 2017, available at <https://doi.org/10.1175/MWR-D-16-0417.1>

- *AROME-MetCoOp: A Nordic Convective-Scale Operational Weather Prediction Model* by Müller et al. 2017, available at <https://doi.org/10.1175/WAF-D-16-0099.1>

More documentation is also available on hirlam.github.io/HarmonieSystemDocumentation/dev/, www.accord-nwp.org and www.cnrm.meteo.fr/gmapdoc/.

This section presents some of the main components and setups that are used at MET.

AROME physics

AROME (Applications of Research to Operations at MEsoscale) is targeted for horizontal resolution 2.5 km or finer. It uses physical parameterizations based on the French academia model Meso-NH and the external surface model SURFEX. AROME has been operational at Météo-France since 18 December 2008 with a horizontal resolution of 2.5 km and 65 vertical layers, and from April 2015 1.3 km and 90 vertical layers.

SURFEX as surface model

SURFEX (Surface externalisée) is developed at Météo-France and academia for offline experiments and introduced in NWP models to ensure consistent treatment of processes related to surface. Météo-France uses SURFEX in all their configurations. Surface modelling and assimilation benefit from the possibility of running offline experiments. SURFEX is also used for offline applications in e.g. hydrology, vegetation monitoring and snow avalanche forecasts.

SURFEX includes routines to simulate the exchange of energy and water between the atmosphere and 4 surface types (tiles); land, sea (ocean), lake (inland water) and town. The land or nature tile can be divided further into 12 vegetation types (patches). ISBA (Interaction between Soil Biosphere and Atmosphere) is used for modelling the land surface processes. There are 3 ISBA options; 2- and 3-layer force restore and a diffusive approach, where the first one is used in HIRLAM. Towns may be treated by a separate TEB (Town Energy Balance) module. Seas and lakes are also treated separately. The lake model, FLAKE (Freshwater LAKE), has recently been introduced in SURFEX. A global ECOCLIMAP database which combines land cover maps and satellite information gives information about surface properties. The orography is taken from gtopo30.

SURFEX Scientific Documentation and *User's Guide* are available on <http://www.cnrm.meteo.fr/surfex/>

Data assimilation

NWP models are updated regularly using observations received in real-time from the global observing system. MEPS is updated each third hour; at 00, 03, 06, 09, 12, 15, 18 and 21 UTC.

Surface analysis

Surface analysis is performed by CANARI (Code d'Analyse Nécessaire à ARPEGE pour ses Rejets et son Initialisation) (Taillefer, 2002). The analysis method is Optimal Interpolation and only conventional synoptic observations are used. 2 meter temperature and relative humidity observations are used to update the surface and soil temperature and moisture.

The snow analysis is also performed with CANARI in analogy with the HIRLAM snow analysis. Snow depth observations are used to update Snow Water Equivalent. The snow fields are analysed only at 06 UTC as there are very few snow depth observations at 00, 03, 09, 12, 15, 18 and 21.

The Sea Surface Temperature (SST) and Sea Ice Concentration (SIC) is not analysed, but taken from the boundaries. ECMWF uses the OSTIA (Operational Sea Surface Temperature and Sea Ice Analysis) product, including SST from UK Met Office and SIC from MET. SST and SIC for the Baltic Sea have since 26 November 2015 been taken from ocean models run at SMHI; first HIROMB and since 26 April 2017 NEMO.

The surface temperature over sea ice was taken from the boundary model and remained unchanged through the forecast. A simple thermodynamical sea ice scheme (SICE) giving prognostic sea ice temperatures in 4 fixed layers was introduced 26 November 2015.

Upper air analysis

MEPS runs three dimensional variational (3D VAR) data assimilation using conventional observations from synop stations, ships, radiosondes and aircrafts and AMSU-A and AMSU-B/MHS data from polar orbiting NOAA and METOP satellites. GNSS were introduced 17 February 2015, radar reflectivities 16 June 2015, IASI 26 November 2015 and ASCAT 17 March 2016. Mode-S EHS, AMSU-A and MHS from METOP-C satellite were introduced June 2020, METOP-C IASI (deactivation of METOP-A IASI), June 2021, radar radial wind observations and German radars, June 2022.

Boundary fields

MEPS gets its boundary values (1-hourly) from the ECMWF model at approximately 9 km resolution, and has currently 65 vertical levels. None of the HARMONIE configurations at MET have applied digital filter initialization (DFI).

Verification measures

All model forecasts in this report are verified against observations by interpolating (linear) the grid based forecasts to the observational sites. As a consequence, it should be noted that it is the models' abilities to forecast the observations that is being quantified and assessed. Thus, there is no attempt in this report to verify area averaged precipitation for example.

Verification is carried out both for raw and categorized forecasts. In the following, let f_1, \dots, f_n denote the forecasts and o_1, \dots, o_n the corresponding observations.

Forecasts of continuous variables

The verification statistics applied to continuous variables are defined in the table below.

Statistic	Acronym	Formula	Range	Optimal score
Mean Error	ME	$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (f_i - o_i)$	$-\infty$ to ∞	0
Mean Absolute Error	MAE	$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n f_i - o_i $	0 to ∞	0
Standard Deviation of Error	SDE	$\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (f_i - o_i - ME)^2 \right)^{1/2}$	0 to ∞	0
Root Mean Square Error	RMSE	$\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (f_i - o_i)^2 \right)^{1/2}$	0 to ∞	0
Correlation	COR	$\frac{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (f_i - \bar{f})(o_i - \bar{o})}{SD(f)SD(o)}$	-1 to 1	1

In the formula for COR the following definitions are used

$$\bar{f} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n f_i, \quad \bar{o} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n o_i$$

$$SD(f) = \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (f_i - \bar{f})^2 \right)^{1/2}, \quad SD(o) = \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (o_i - \bar{o})^2 \right)^{1/2}$$

for the means and standard deviations of the forecasts and observations.

For wind direction the probability density function (PDF) is used to show the distribution of observed and forecast wind directions. The PDF used here is a kernel density estimate, which is a smoothed version of the histogram.

Forecasts of categorical variables

All variables in this report are continuous in raw form, but it is possible to categorize them and verify these. For example, wind speed above a given threshold could be of interest which would result in two possible outcomes (yes and no). The verification is then completely summarized by a contingency table as the one shown below

		event observed	
		yes	no
event forecasted	yes	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>
	no	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>

Verification statistics for such forecasts are listed in the following table

Statistic	Acronym	Formula	Range	Optimal score
Hit rate	HR	$\frac{a}{a+c}$	0 to 1	1
False alarm rate	F	$\frac{b}{b+d}$	0 to 1	0
False alarm ratio	FAR	$\frac{b}{a+b}$	0 to 1	0
Equitable threat score	ETS	$\frac{a-ar}{a+b+c-ar}$	-1/3 to 1	1 (0 = no skill)
Hanssen-Kuipers skill score	KSS	HR - F	-1 to 1	1 (0 = no skill)
Heidke skill score	HSS	$\frac{(a+d)/n - ssf}{1 - ssf}$	$-\infty$ to 1	1 (0 = no skill)

In the formula for ETS $ar = (a+b)(a+c)/n$.

In the formula for HSS the score for the standard forecast $ssf = [(a+b)(a+c) + (b+d)(c+d)]/n^2$.

Observations

All observations come from frost.met.no. Only synop stations are used. From June 1 2021, both the model wind speed and the post-processed wind speed are verified against mean wind observations, FF. The model wind gust is verified against the observed wind gust, FG. FF and FG are defined as follows:

- FF: Wind speed (10 meters above ground) - defined as the mean value for the last 10 minutes before the time of the observation.
- FG: Gust wind speed (10 m above ground) - defined as highest gust wind speed (3 second mean) the last 10 minutes before the time of the observation.

Summary of the results

Summarized statistics show that ECMWF in general forecast sea level pressure better than MEPSctrl/AA25, but the errors are small for both.

Temperature is on average better forecast by MEPSctrl/AA25 than IFS. IFS underestimate the temperature for the different groups of stations, while MEPSctrl shows a very small overestimation. AA25 has a small overestimation of temperature at the North Scandinavian stations, and a small underestimation at the Svalbard stations. Still, the errors are small, indicating that the timing of the temperature changes is generally good. The temperature forecast is further improved by post processing, particularly for the shortest lead times. The improvement is larger for inland stations than coastal stations, which have less variation in temperature and smaller errors than inland stations for both MEPSctrl and post processed forecasts.

For wind speed and precipitation, a larger number of verification scores is used to assess model quality, including threshold statistics.

Wind speed is challenging to evaluate. MEPSctrl clearly performs better than IFS over land, and particularly in the mountains, where IFS underestimates the speed considerably as seen in the monthly mean error and mean absolute error. The maps show that underestimation also applies to coastal stations in strong wind events. The threshold scores indicate that wind speed is better forecast for lower than for higher wind speeds for all models. The mean error indicates a somewhat smaller overestimation of wind speed after post processing, while the other scores show almost identical results for MEPSctrl and YrPP.

Precipitation also shows varying results, depending on the amount and location. This winter, IFS and MEPSctrl show very similar results. Both have more errors for both very small amounts and very high amounts, than precipitation in the mid range.

For temperature and wind, the monthly scores for the last three years show that the models generally perform better during summer months than during winter. A possible cause is that storm activity is challenging to predict accurately, and that there are often more storms with high wind speeds during fall and winter than during summer. Precipitation does not have clear seasonal patterns. Convective cases that are challenging to predict may occur with different frequency for different months and years. A challenge with verification of precipitation that occurs during winter is the undercatch of observed snow. This is the case when there is strong wind in combination with snow, which is often the case especially in Northern Norway and in the mountainous areas in Southern Norway. It is suspected that the models are too dry in the coastal and fjord areas, but the undercatch leads to cases where the observations give an impression that there is better fit in the models with regards to precipitation than what is actually the case. AA25 and MEPSctrl show very similar results, which is expected since both are HARMONIE with AROME physics, horizontal resolution defined by a 2.5×2.5 km² grid.

Case studies by forecasters

Case 1. Temperature

This winter there has been a difference in MEPSctrl and the AROME-Arctic in the treatment of stability in the lowest model layers, with MEPSctrl being more prone to decoupling from the surface in stable conditions, while the AROME-Arctic has more mixing. This affects the exchange of heat and momentum, and it has had the effect that MEPSctrl often has been better at forecasting the low minimum temperatures in winter inversion situations than AROME-Arctic. An example of this phenomenon is shown on maps in figure 1 with temperature for Northern Norway for 30 January, where low 2m temperatures associated with night time minima is seen better for MEPSctrl than AROME-Arctic. The time series in figure 2 show a typical performance of the models: MEPSctrl is slightly closer to the observed temperature than AROME-Arctic, but still persistently with a positive bias. The post-processed MEPSctrl shown as Yr, has the best result in such situations. Still, Yr showed much too high temperatures in some places with very cold weather, leading to several complaints by the public.

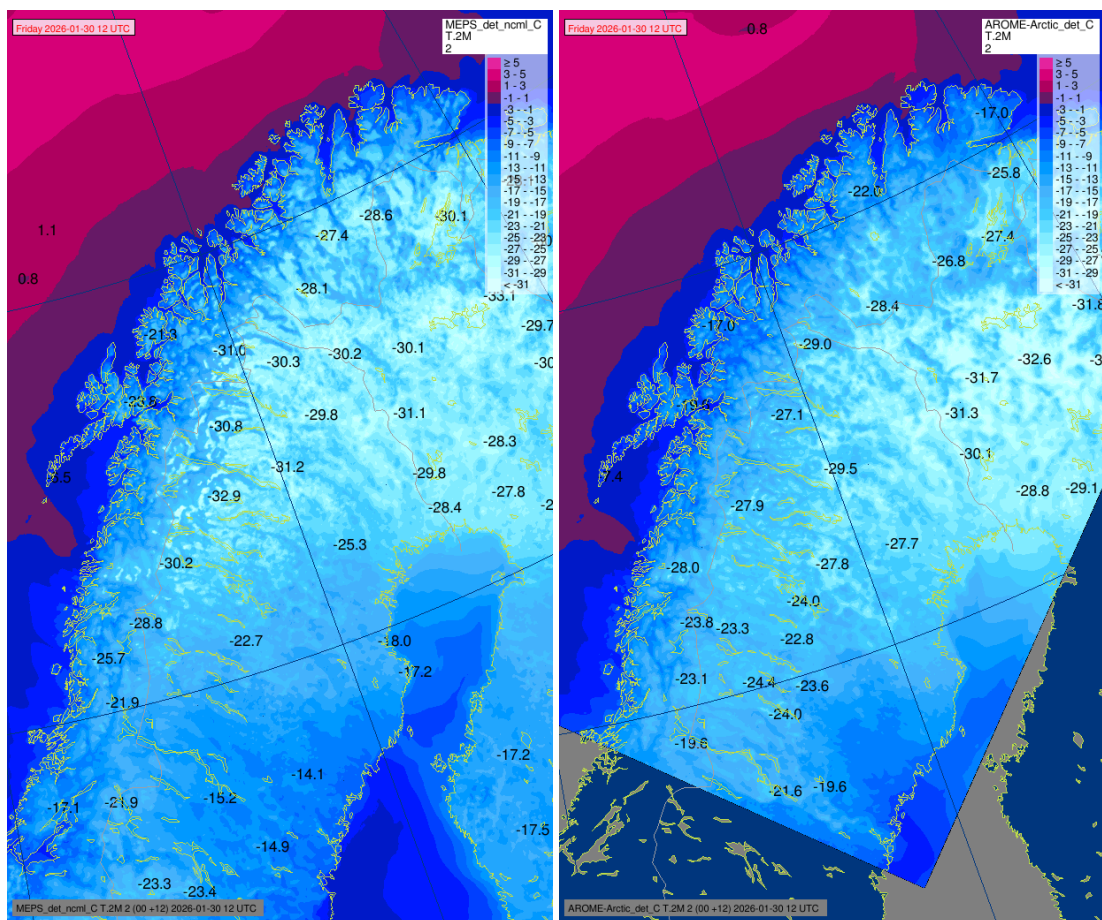


Figure 1: Low 2m temperatures associated with night time minima for MEPSctrl (left) and AROME-Arctic (right). This case is from 30 January 2026. The local minimum values of model temperature are shown in black numbers.

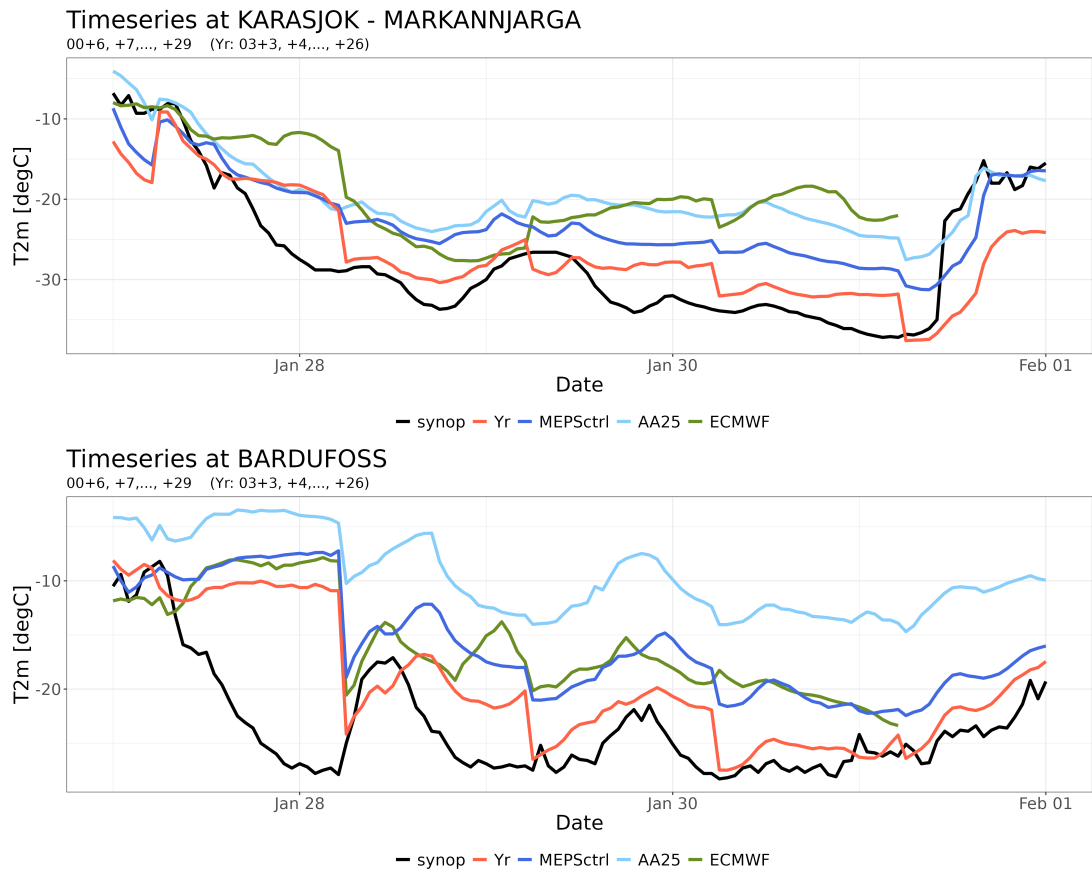


Figure 2: The 2m temperature at Karasjok (top) and Bardufoss (bottom).

In other situations MEPSctrl has been too cold, if only by a small amount, but this often has a profound impact on the forecast. One example is shown in figure 3 and 4, where a negative bias of just one degree meant that freezing rain was forecast for a too large area. A weather alert for aviation was issued based on the forecast from MEPSctrl was probably unnecessary since area temperatures largely was above zero at the time (figure 5). The same quite small errors in either temperature or dew-point have earlier been reported to have a profound impact of the forecasts for fog.

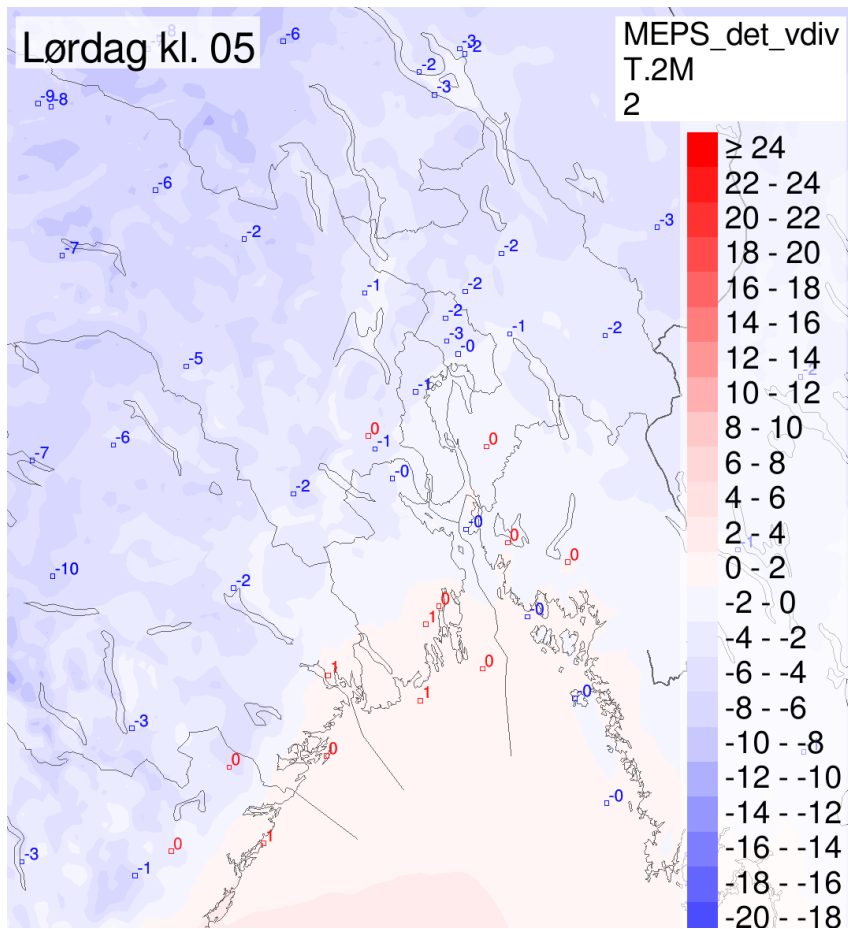


Figure 3: Forecast 2m temperature from MEPSctrl from 21 February shows temperatures below freezing almost all the way out to the coast in Vestfold county.

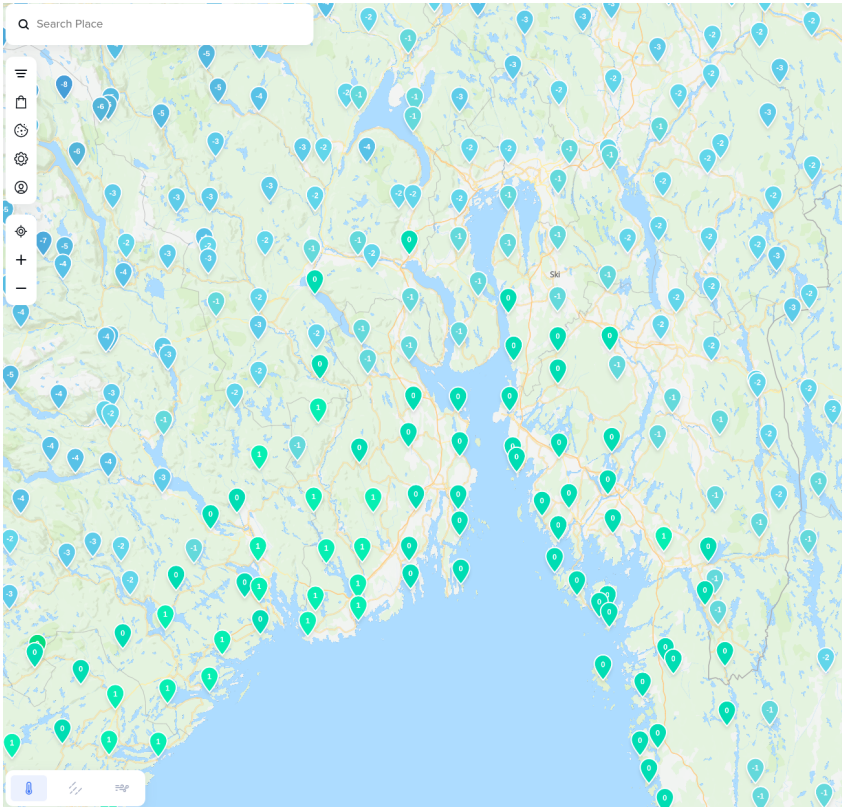


Figure 4: Observed 2m temperature from Netatmo stations. from the same time showing predominantly above freezing temperatures further inland compared to the MEPSctrl.

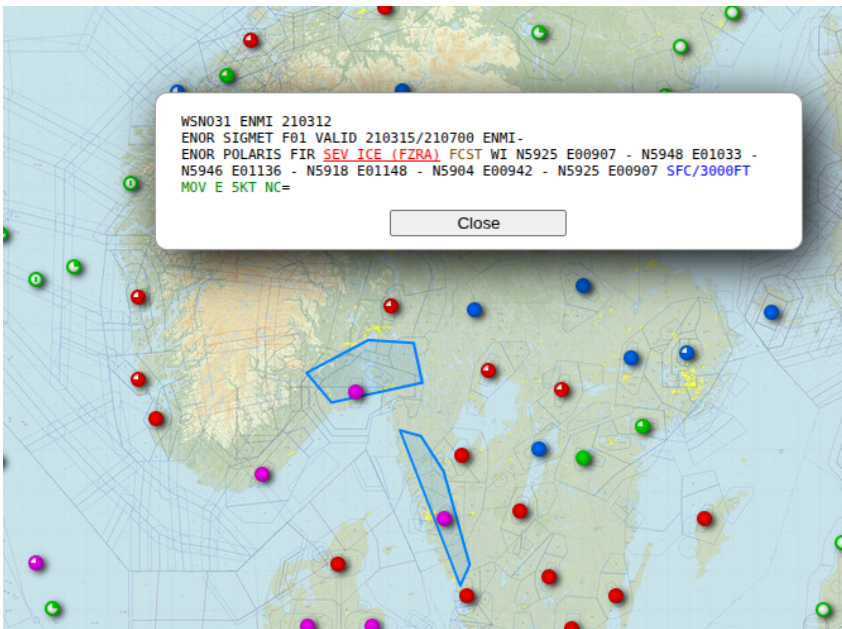


Figure 5: Weather alert for aviation.

Case 2. Low clouds

The problems with underforecasting of low or medium stratus in high pressure situations persists. To the general public, it has a profound impact on the perceived quality, especially in situations where the clouds have precipitation. This happened several days in the end of January and beginning of February 2026, and led to a lot of complaints from the public, since the forecast on Yr showed no precipitation, but in reality the weather was cloudy with very light snow. The situation became so severe that MET Norway decided to issue an explanation on the Yr webpages for the missing clouds and snowfall. The snow clouds were very low, and the radar beam used to observe precipitation went above these low clouds. Thus the snow did not appear in the nowcast. Figure 6 shows the situation for 28 January with clouds from forecasts and satellite. A sounding from 23 January is included for Blindern (figure 7), and shows a strong subsidence inversion, but MEPSctrl is not able to reach saturation in the layers 975 to 900hPa. This behaviour is found in almost all cases where missing low clouds have been reported.

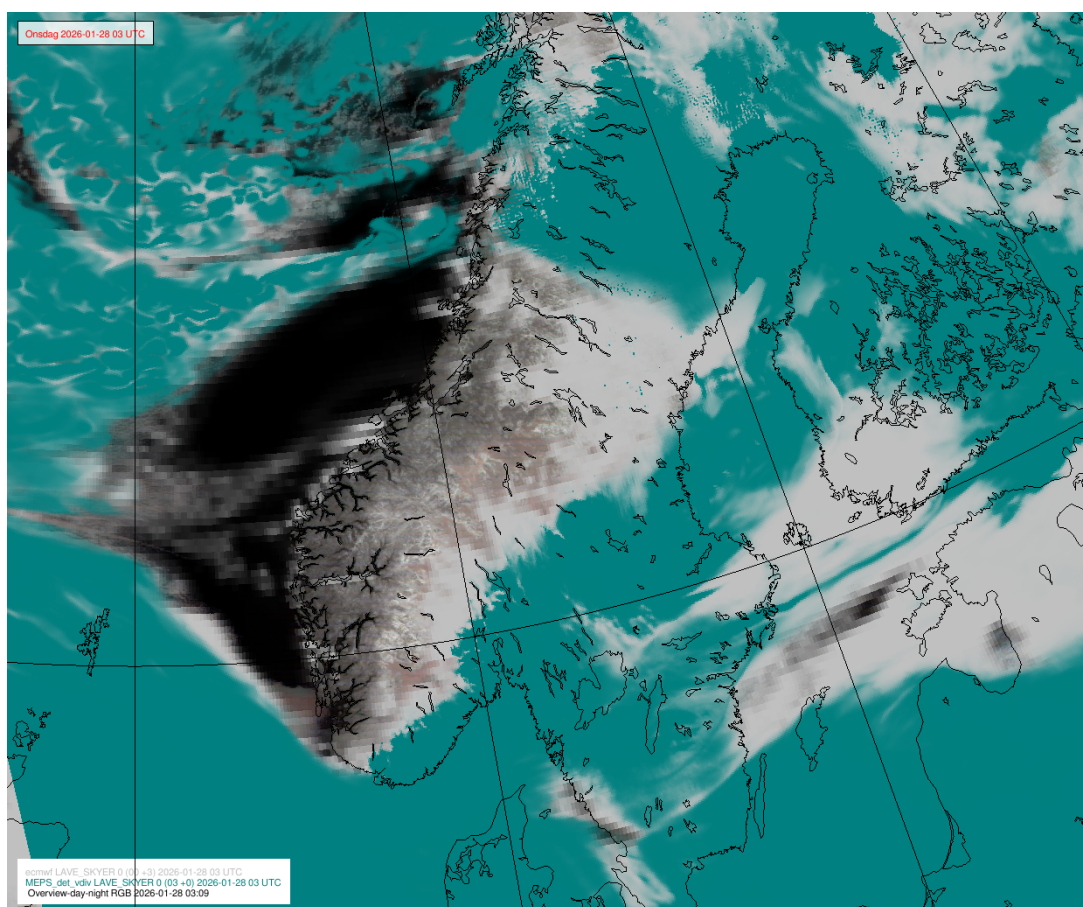


Figure 6: Low clouds from IFS (ECMWF) (light gray) plotted on top of MEPSctrl (green). The actual cloudiness can be seen as a reddish smooth area in the satellite image extending slightly further west than the IFS clouds. IFS usually has better agreement to the observed cloudiness than MEPSctrl in such situations.

Case 3. Precipitation

This period there have been no reports on the usual missing convective precipitation. Rather, there are several reports on large differences between models in geographic placement. Common for these are that the differences are seen at lead times of 36 to 66 hours. Although one should not be surprised by model uncertainty at such lead times, weather alerts and forecasts are regularly issued up to four days ahead of an event. Large uncertainty in the forecasts has the effect that weather alerts are delayed and issued closer to the event, leaving the public with less time to prepare. On 7 January, MEPSctrl and IFS showed very different forecasts for snow (figure 8), leaving the forecaster in a severe dilemma as to which model to trust. In this case, the forecaster made the decision to put more trust into the IFS forecast, which turned out to be the correct one.

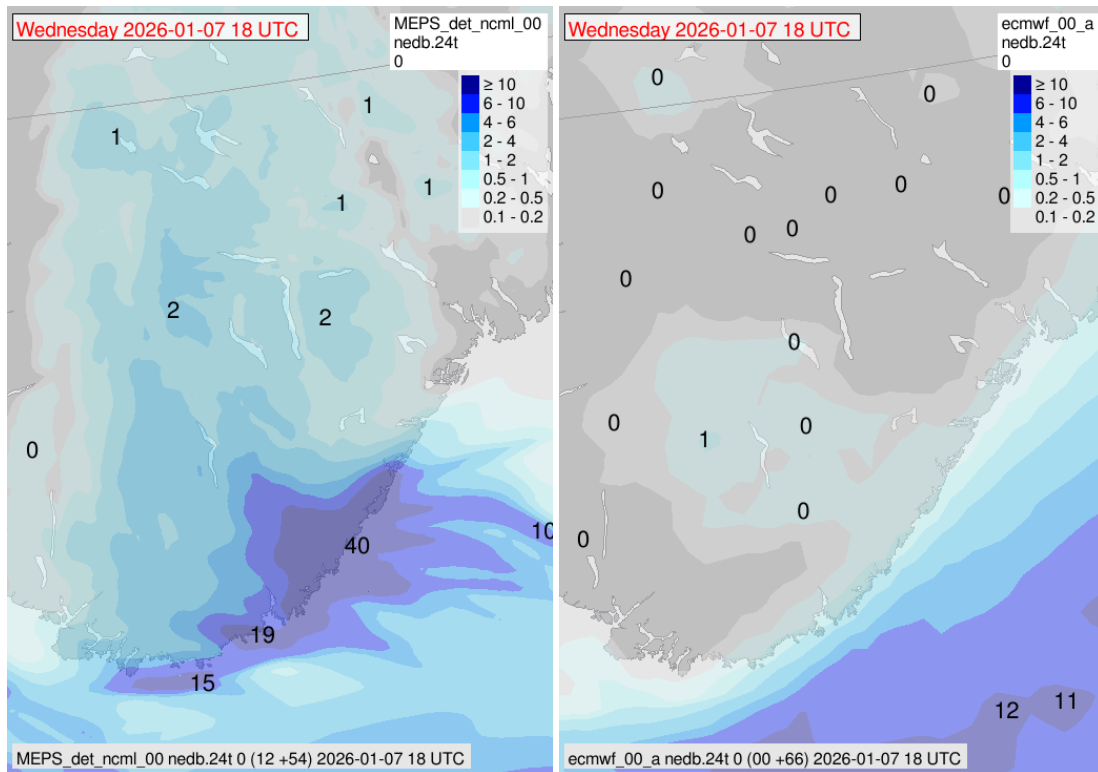
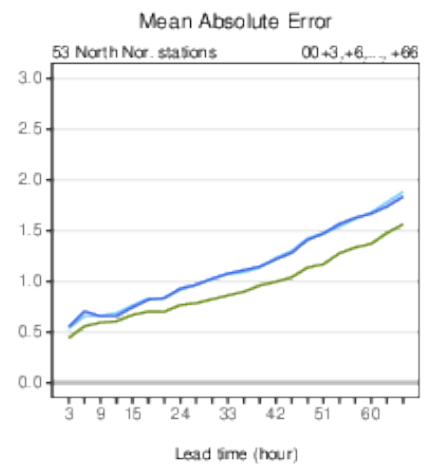
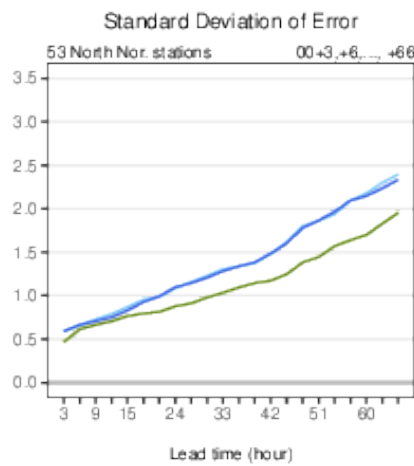
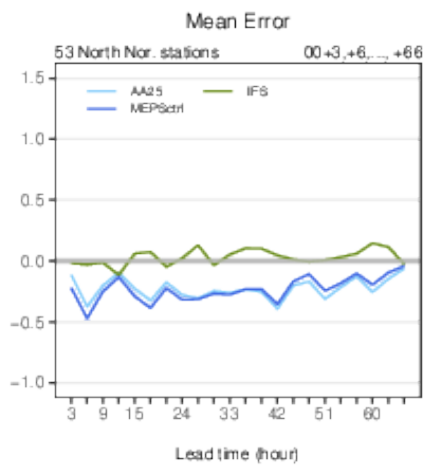
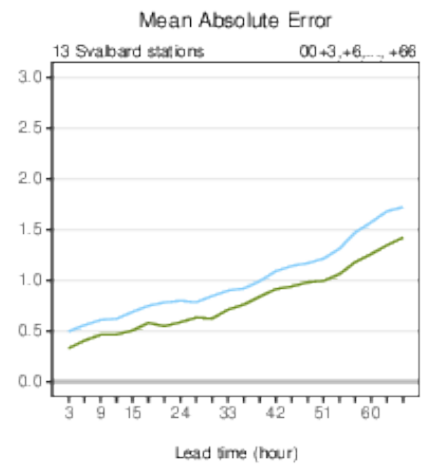
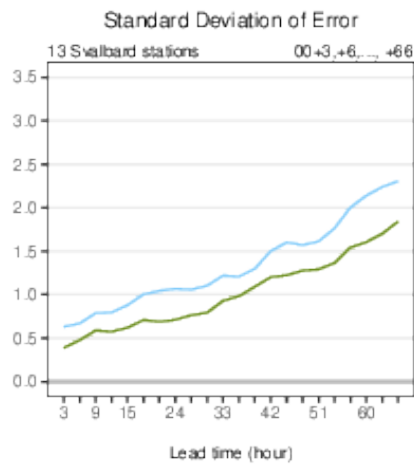
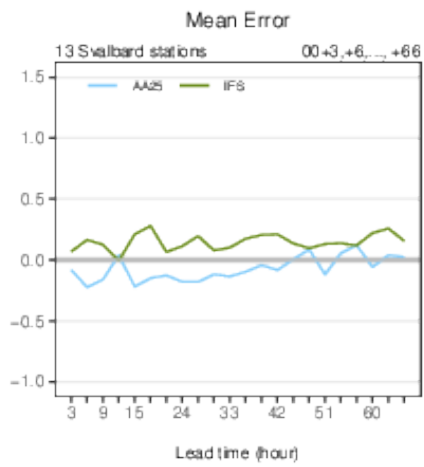
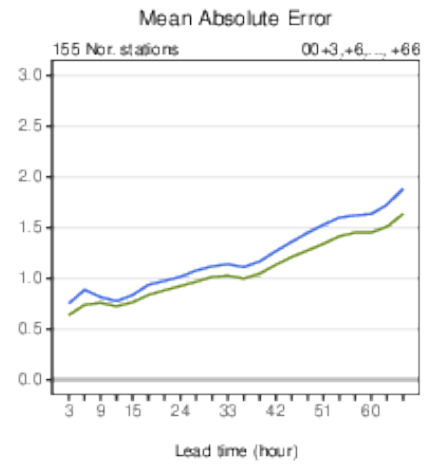
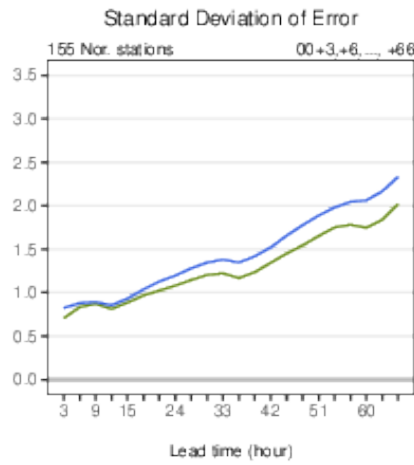
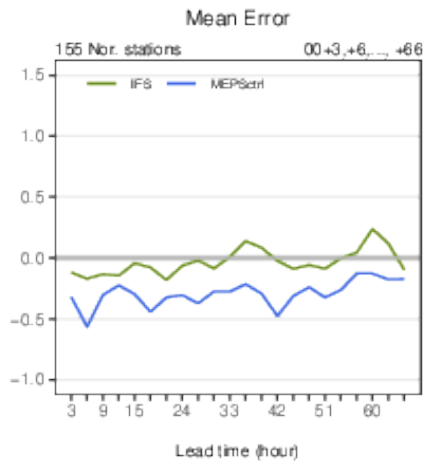
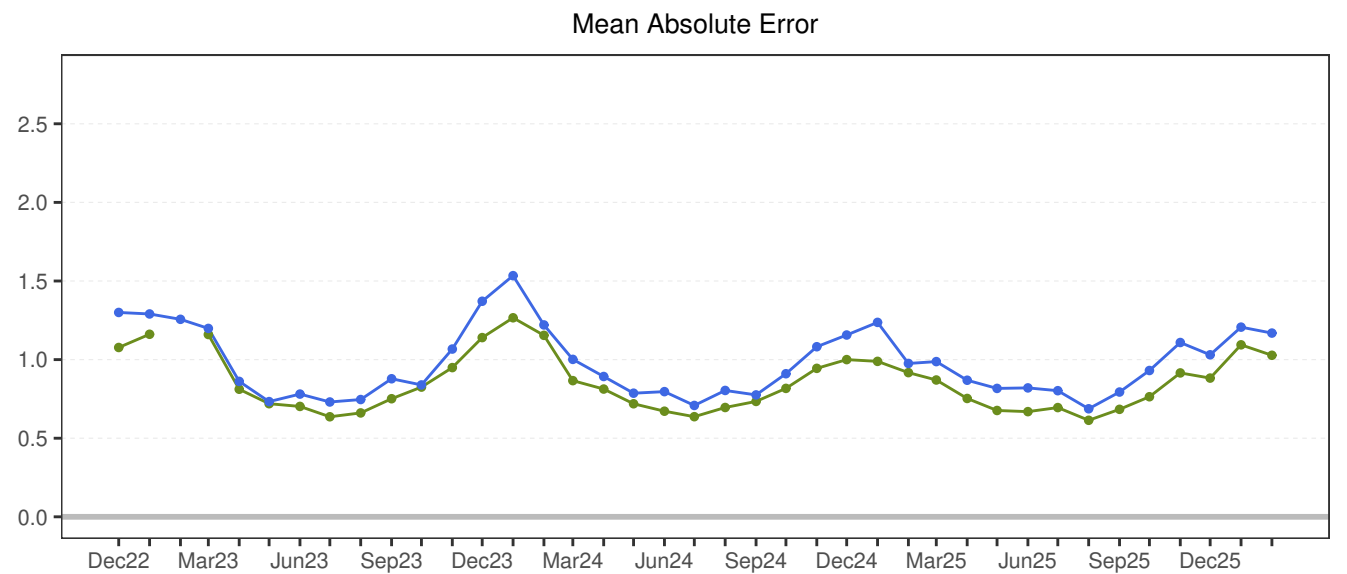
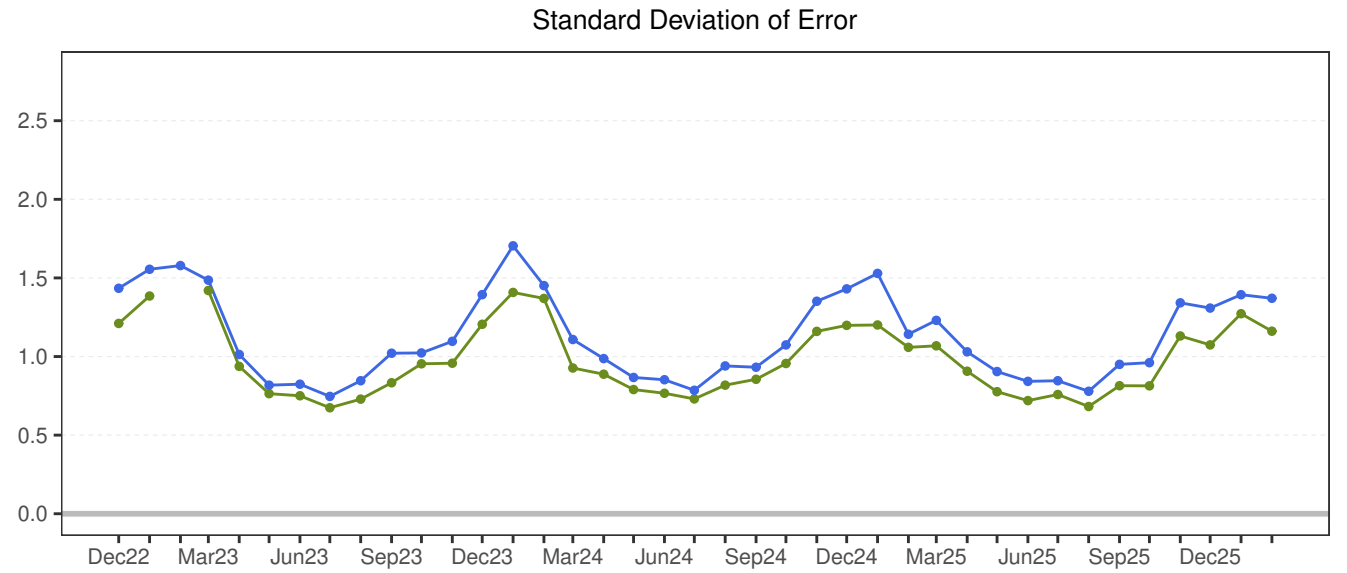
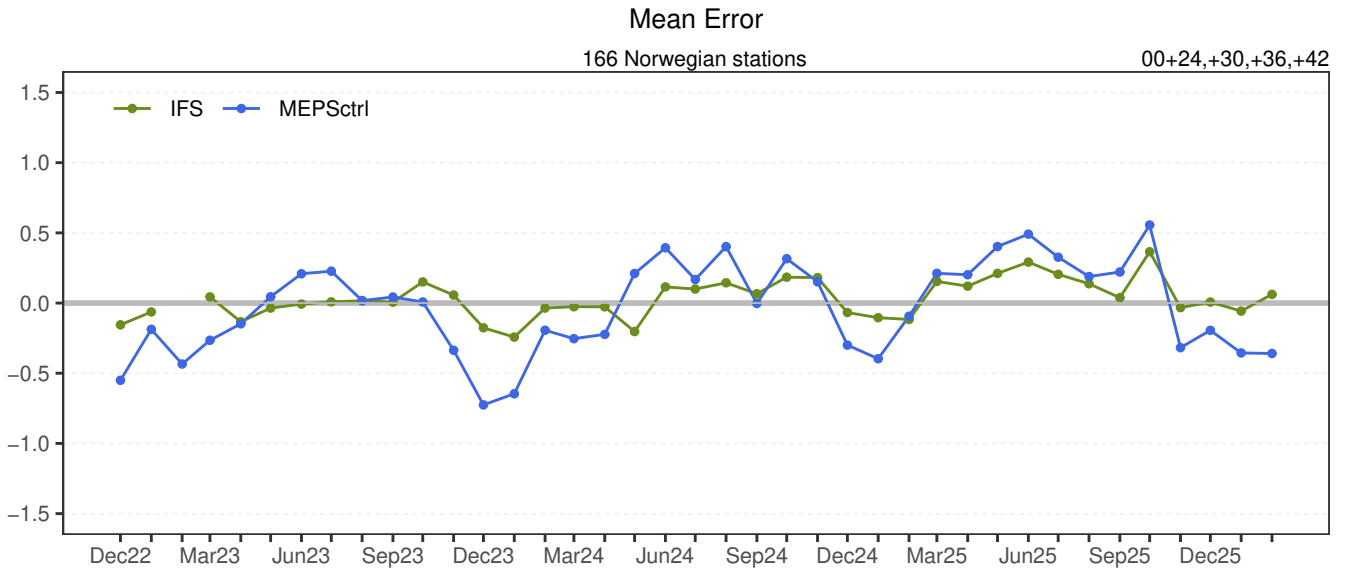
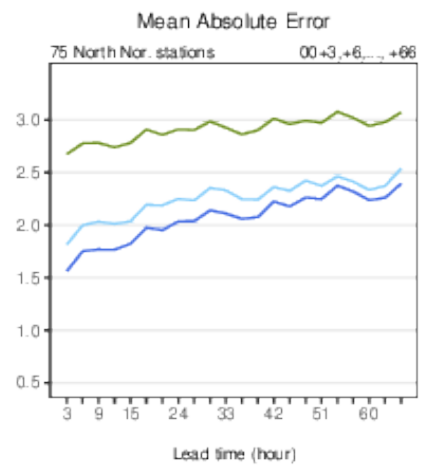
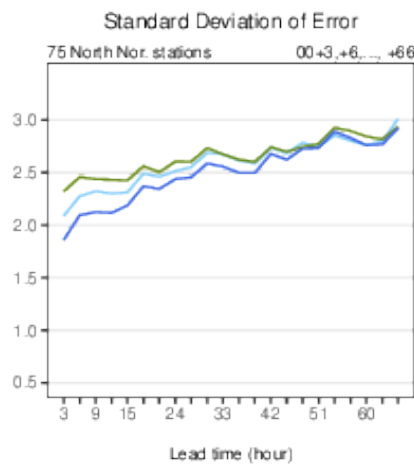
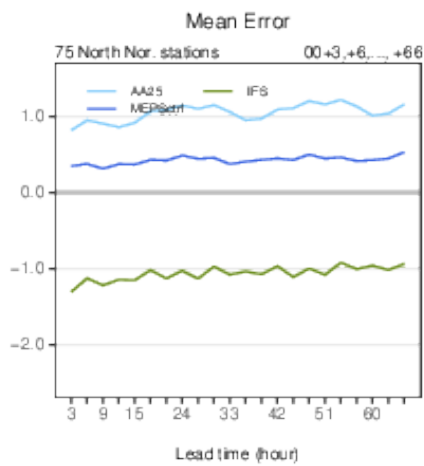
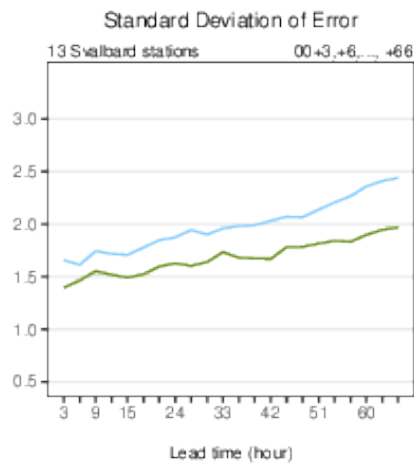
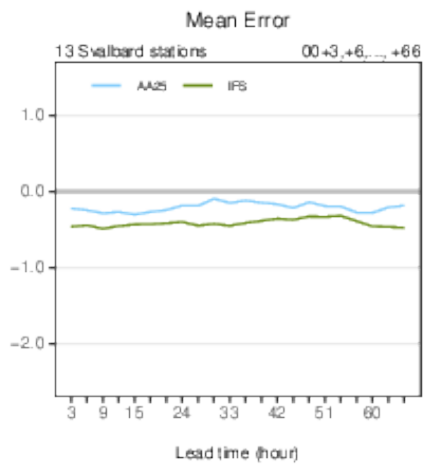
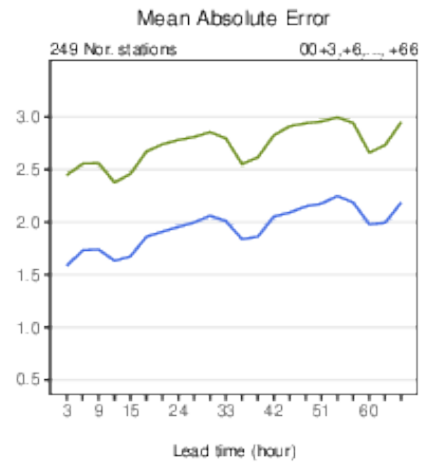
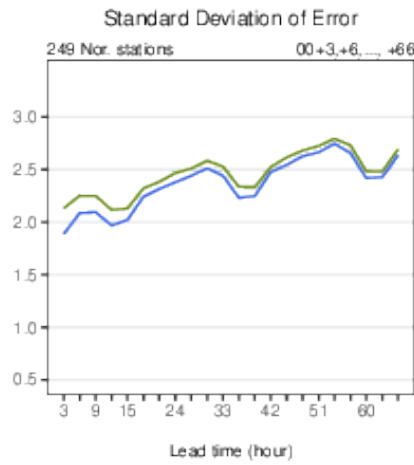
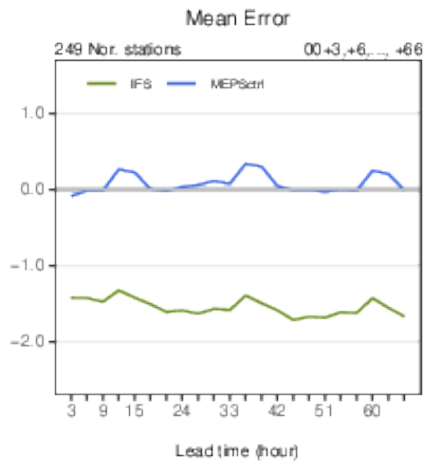


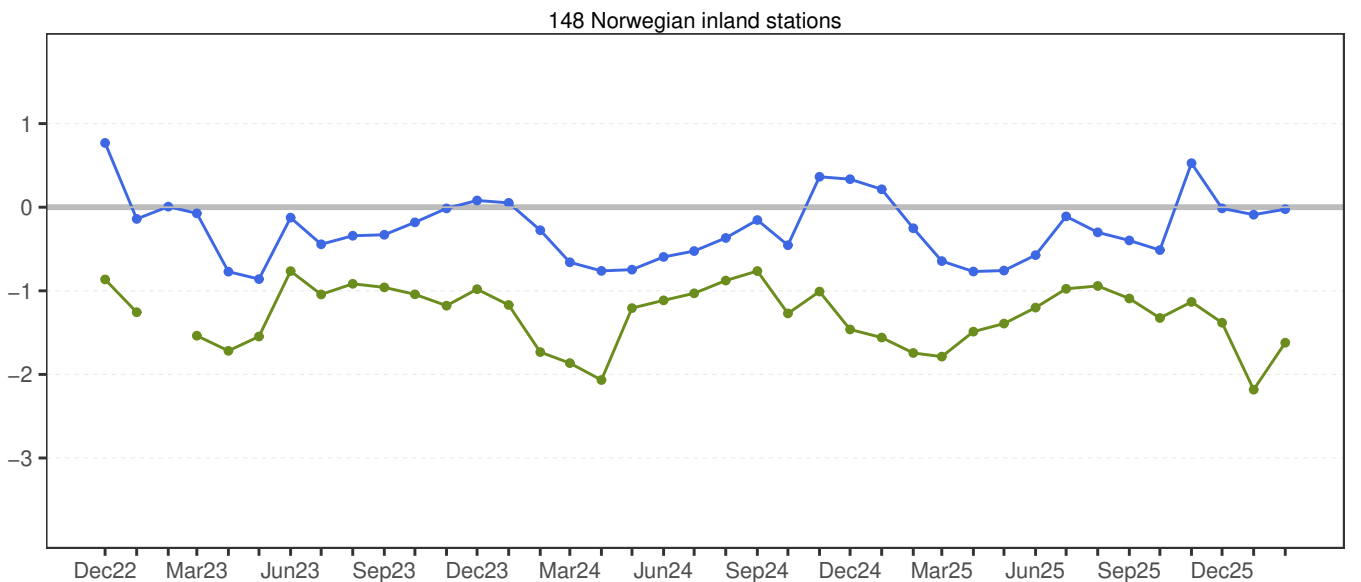
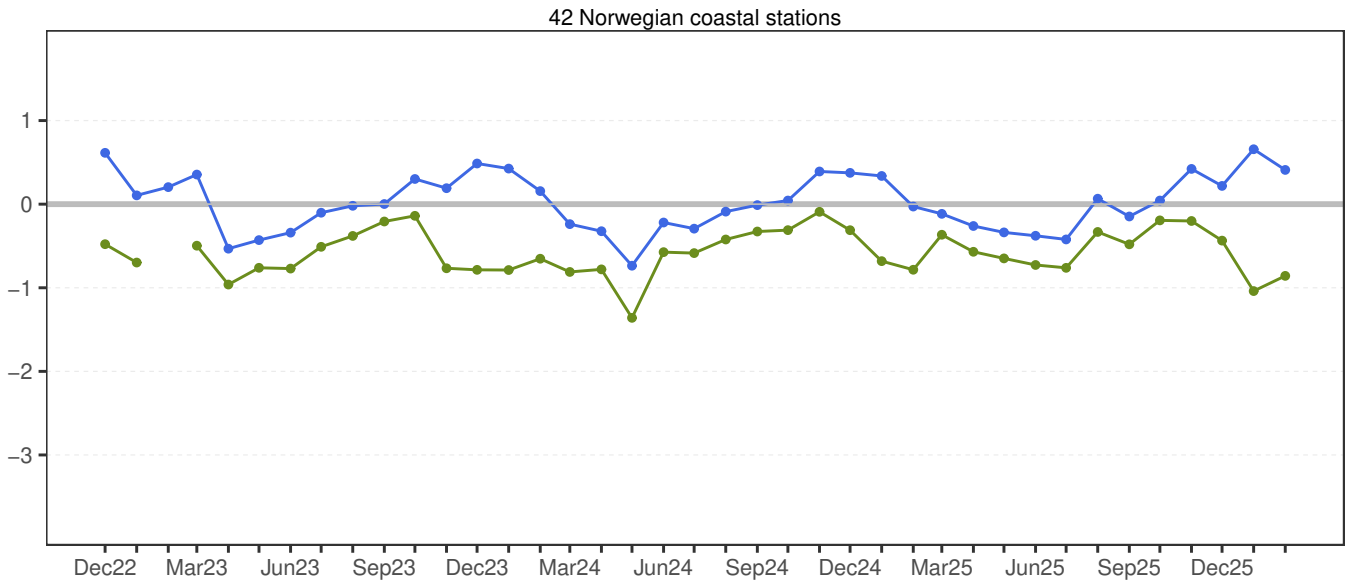
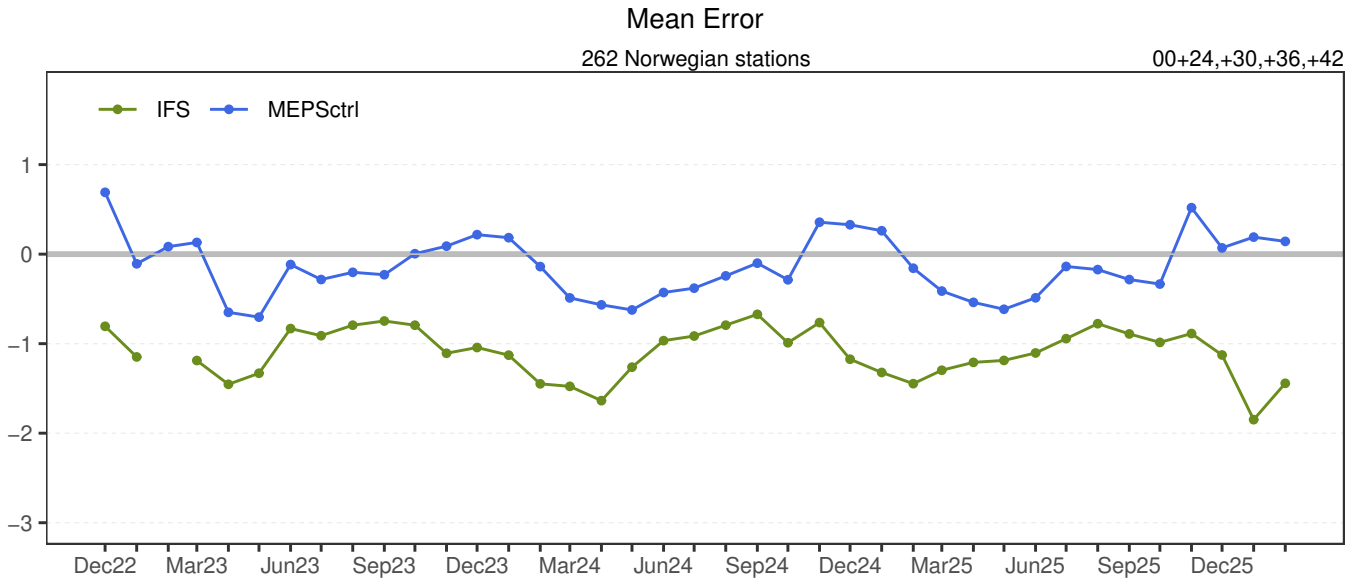
Figure 8: Snow chaos or not? MEPSctrl (left) is forecasting 40cm of snow in Agder, which would justify an orange warning. IFS (ECMWF) (right) has almost no snow in the same area.

Summarized statistics





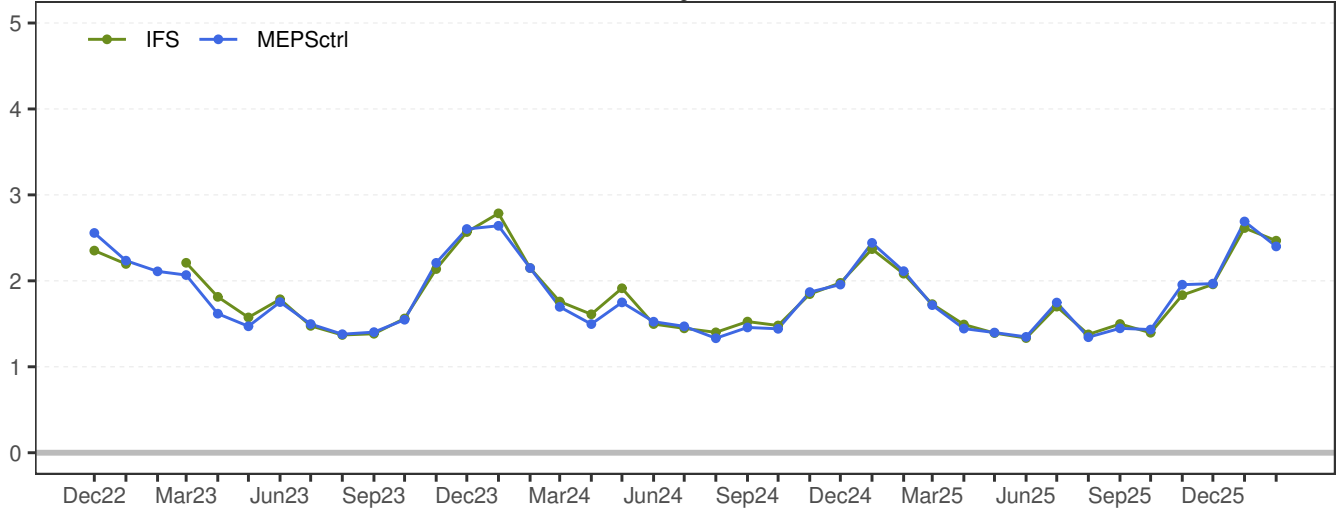




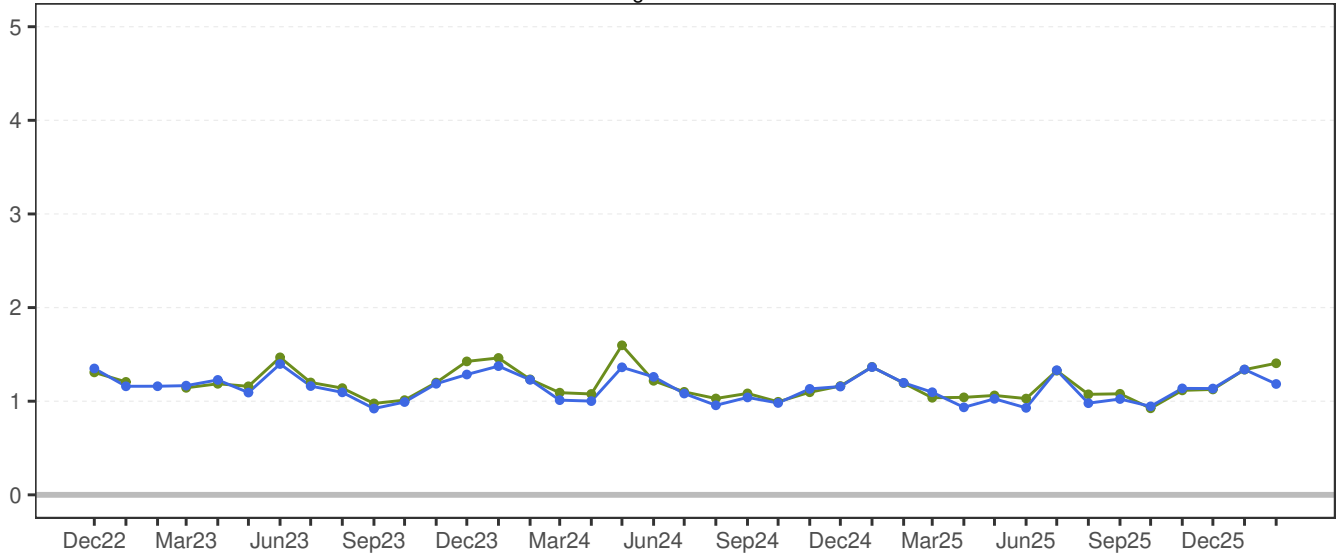
Standard Deviation of Error

262 Norwegian stations

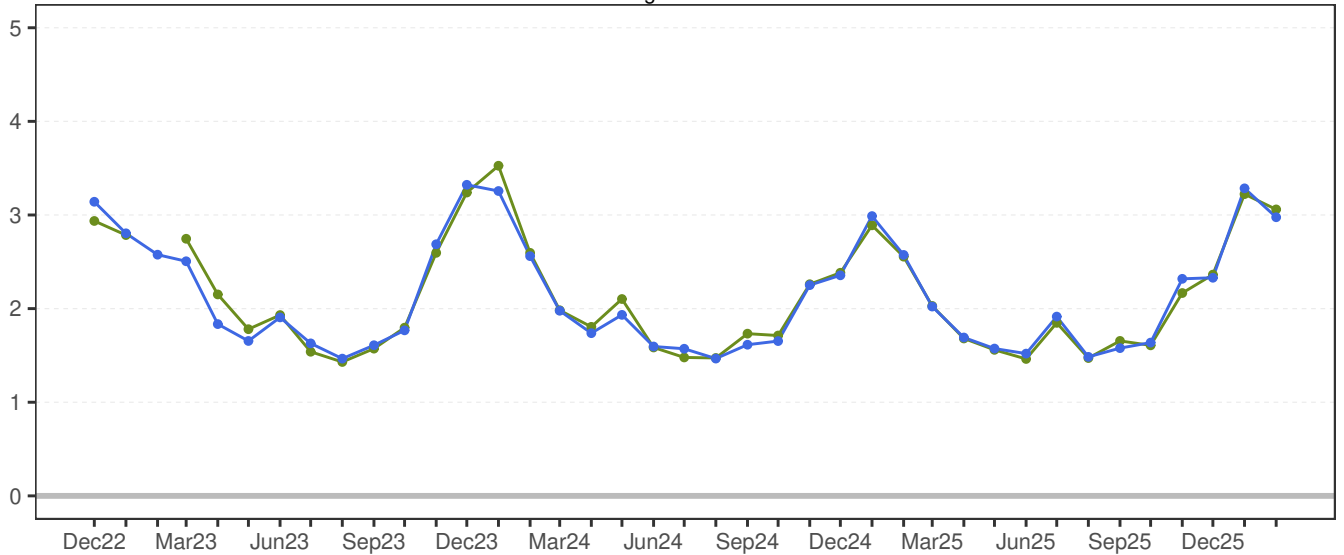
00+24,+30,+36,+42

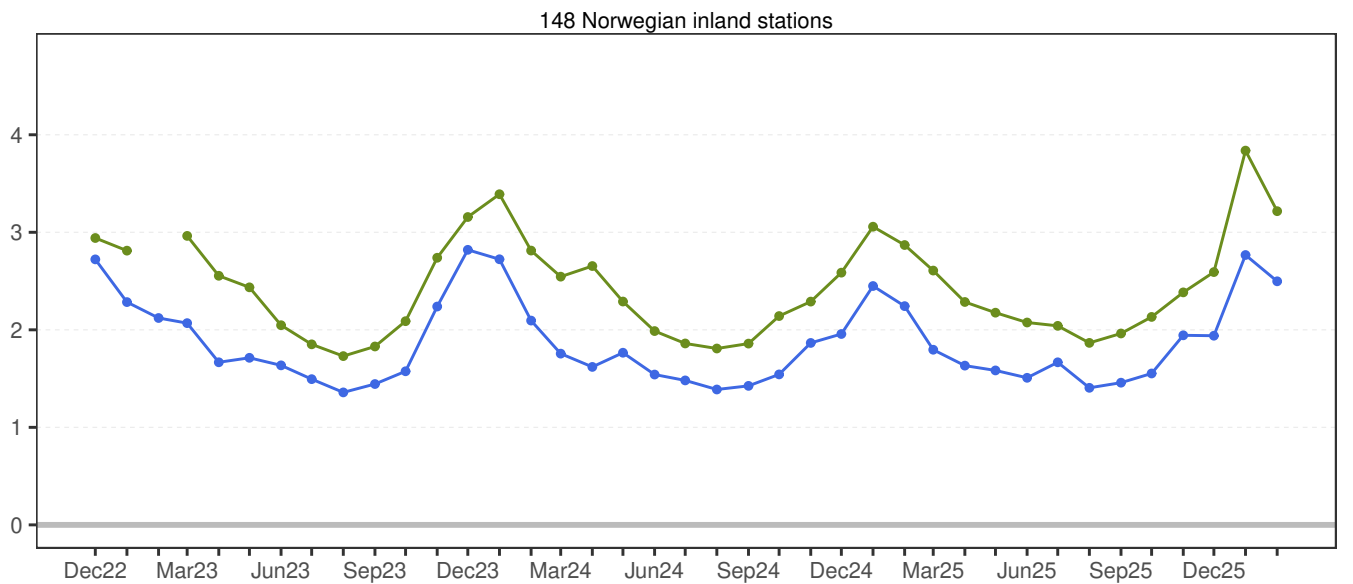
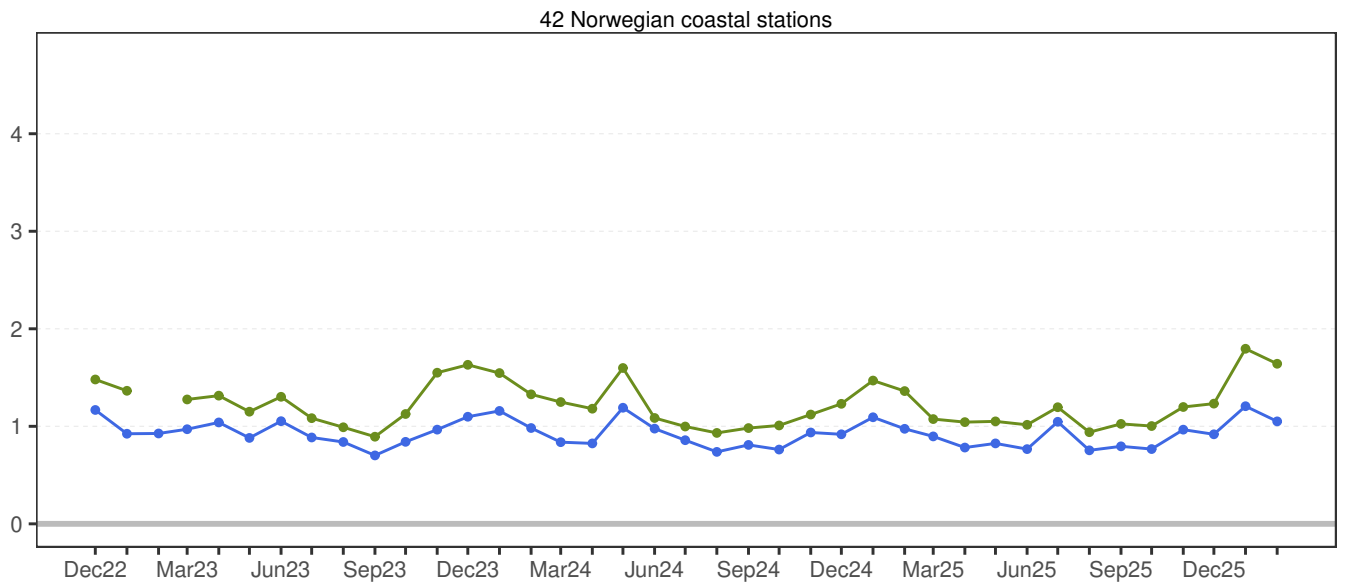
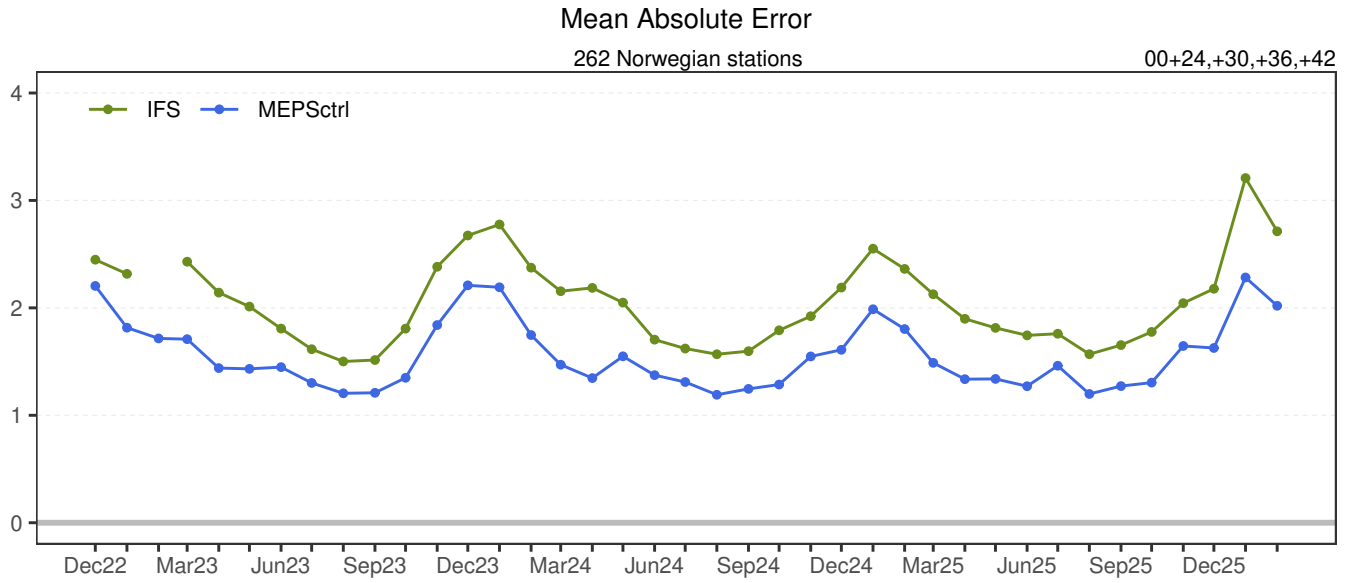


42 Norwegian coastal stations



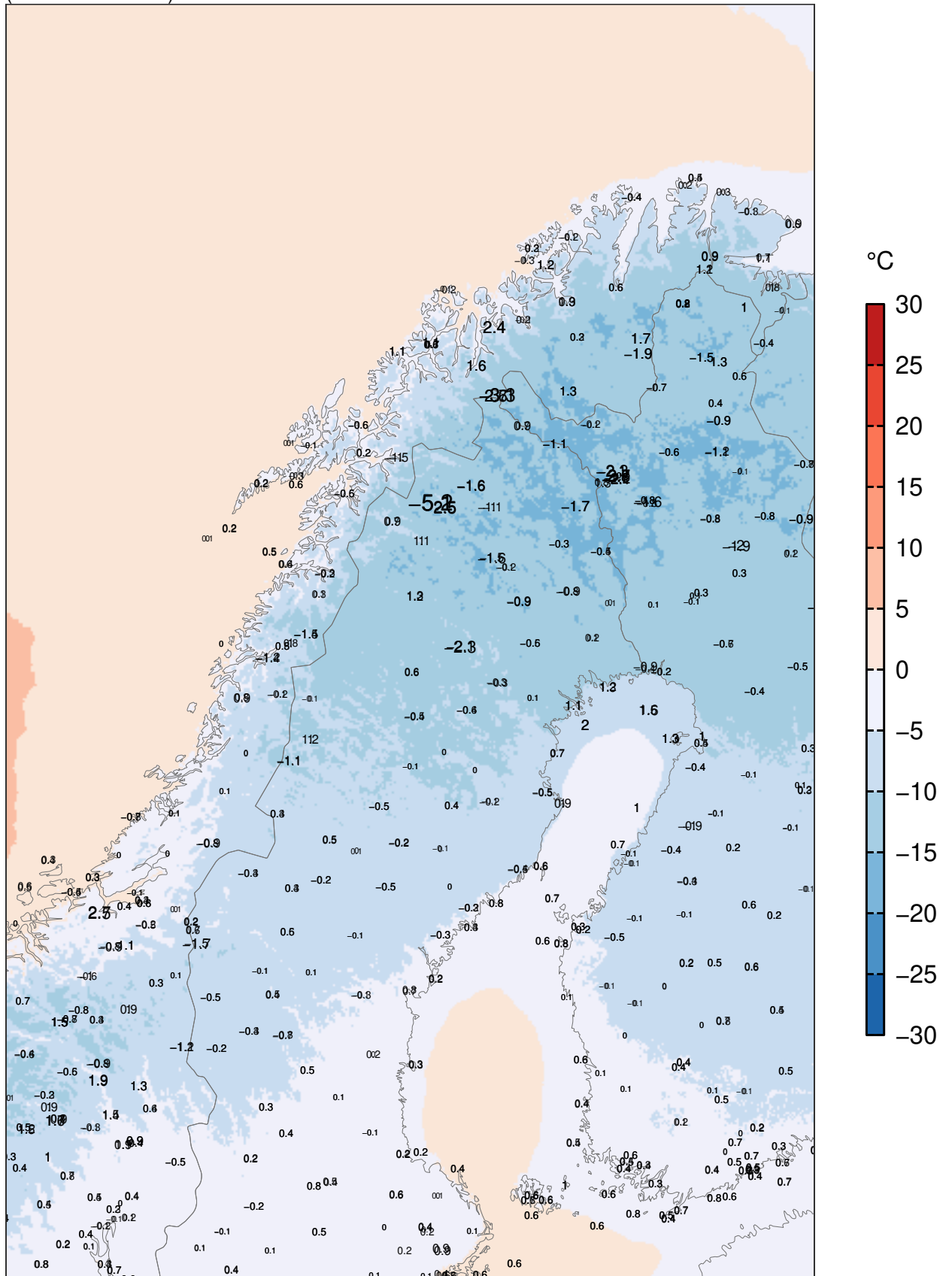
148 Norwegian inland stations





MEPSctrl 00+12

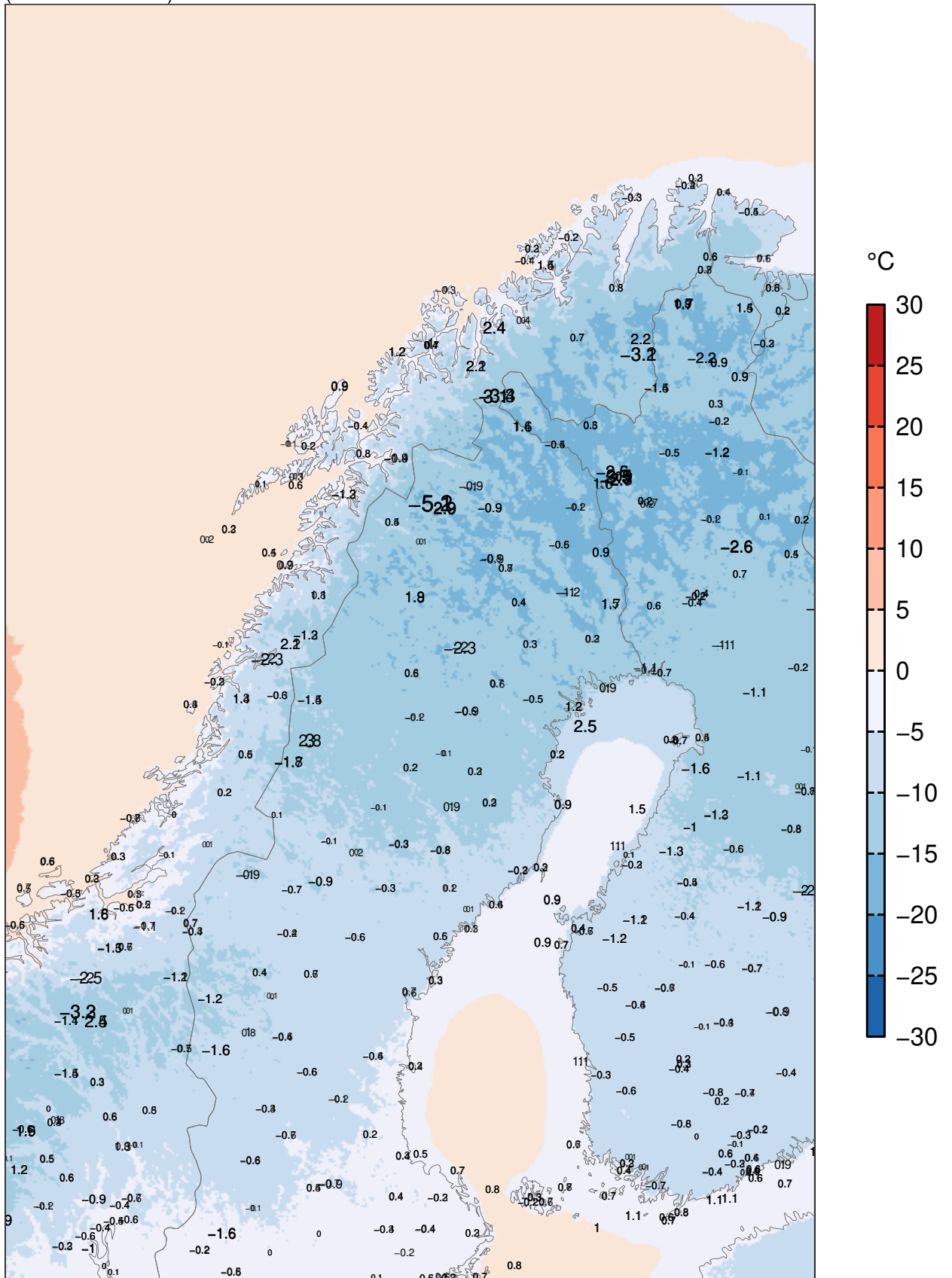
ME at observing sites
(numbers in black)



Model "climatology" 01.12.2025–28.02.2026

MEPSctrl 00+24

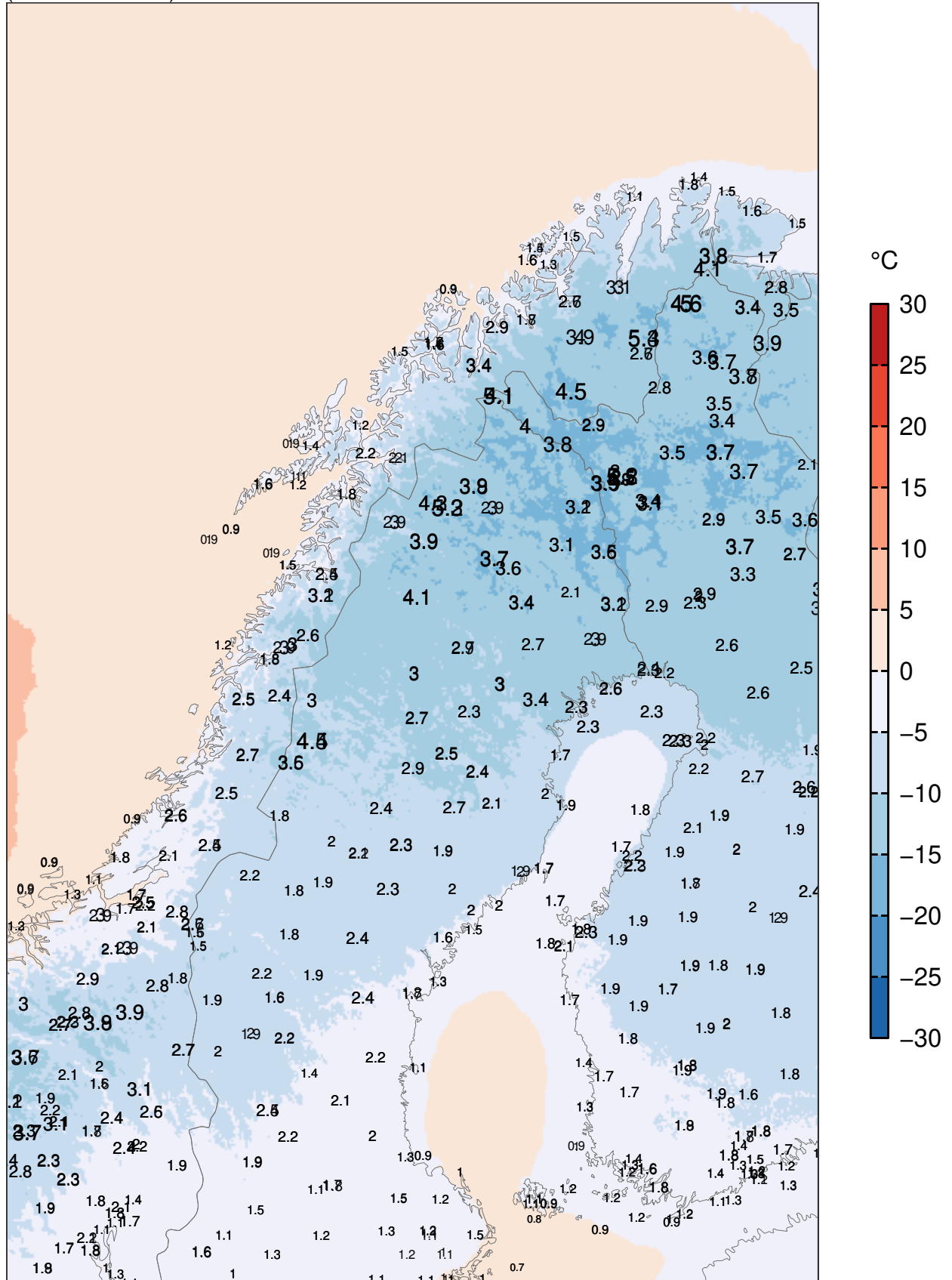
ME at observing sites
(numbers in black)



Model "climatology" 01.12.2025–28.02.2026

MEPSctrl 00+12

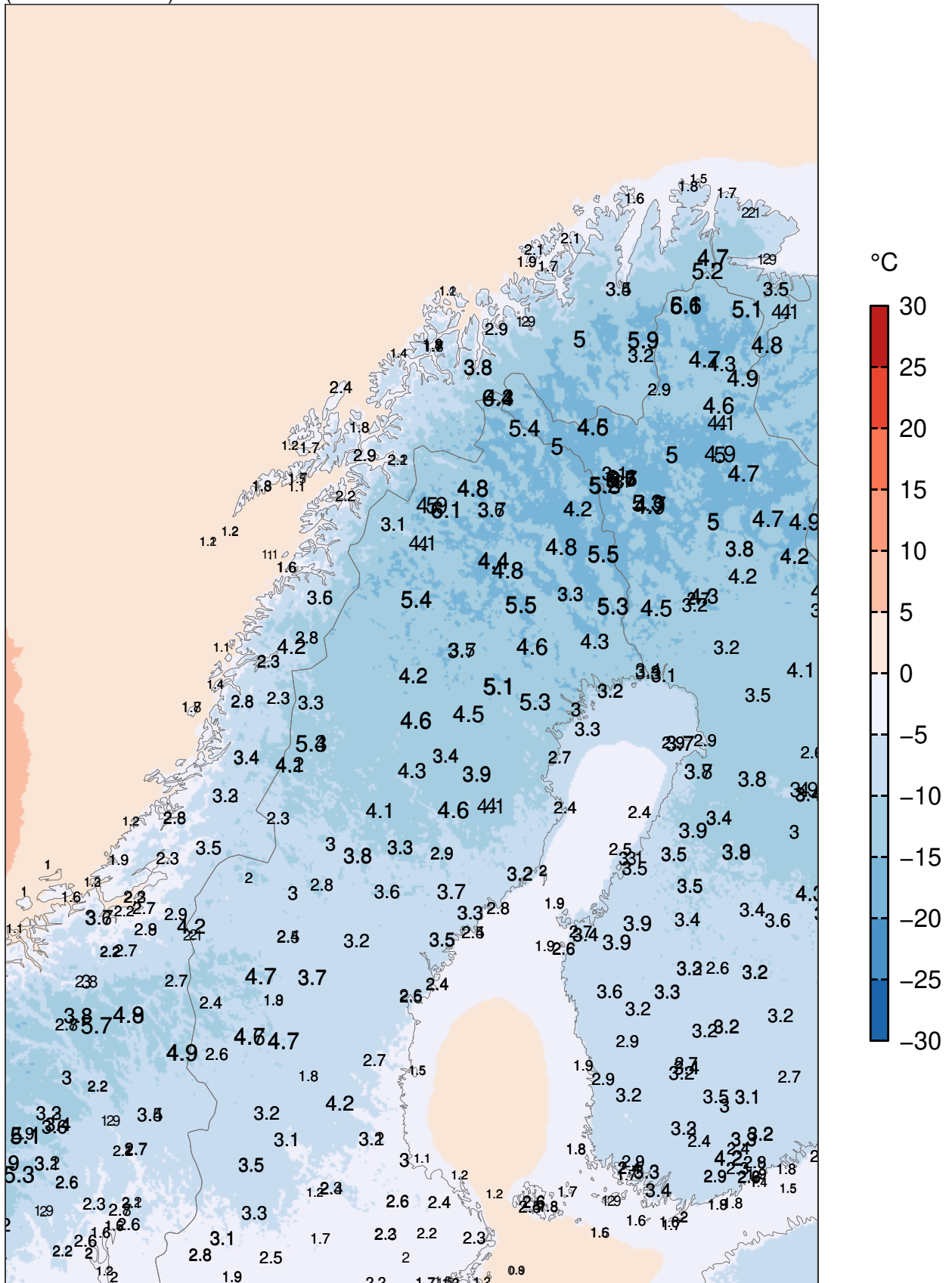
SDE at observing sites
(numbers in black)



Model "climatology" 01.12.2025–28.02.2026

MEPSctrl 00+24

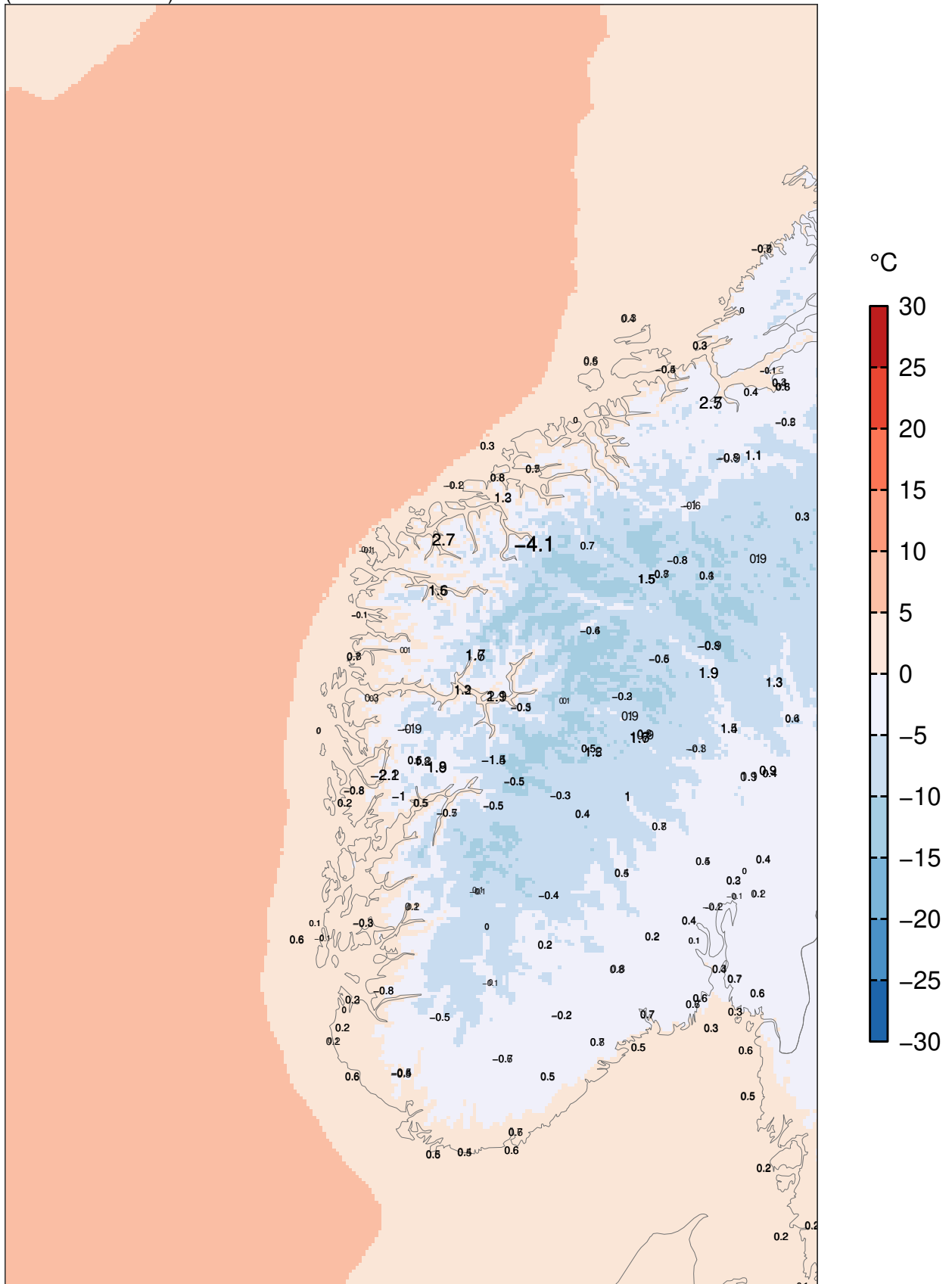
SDE at observing sites
(numbers in black)



Model "climatology" 01.12.2025–28.02.2026

MEPSctrl 00+12

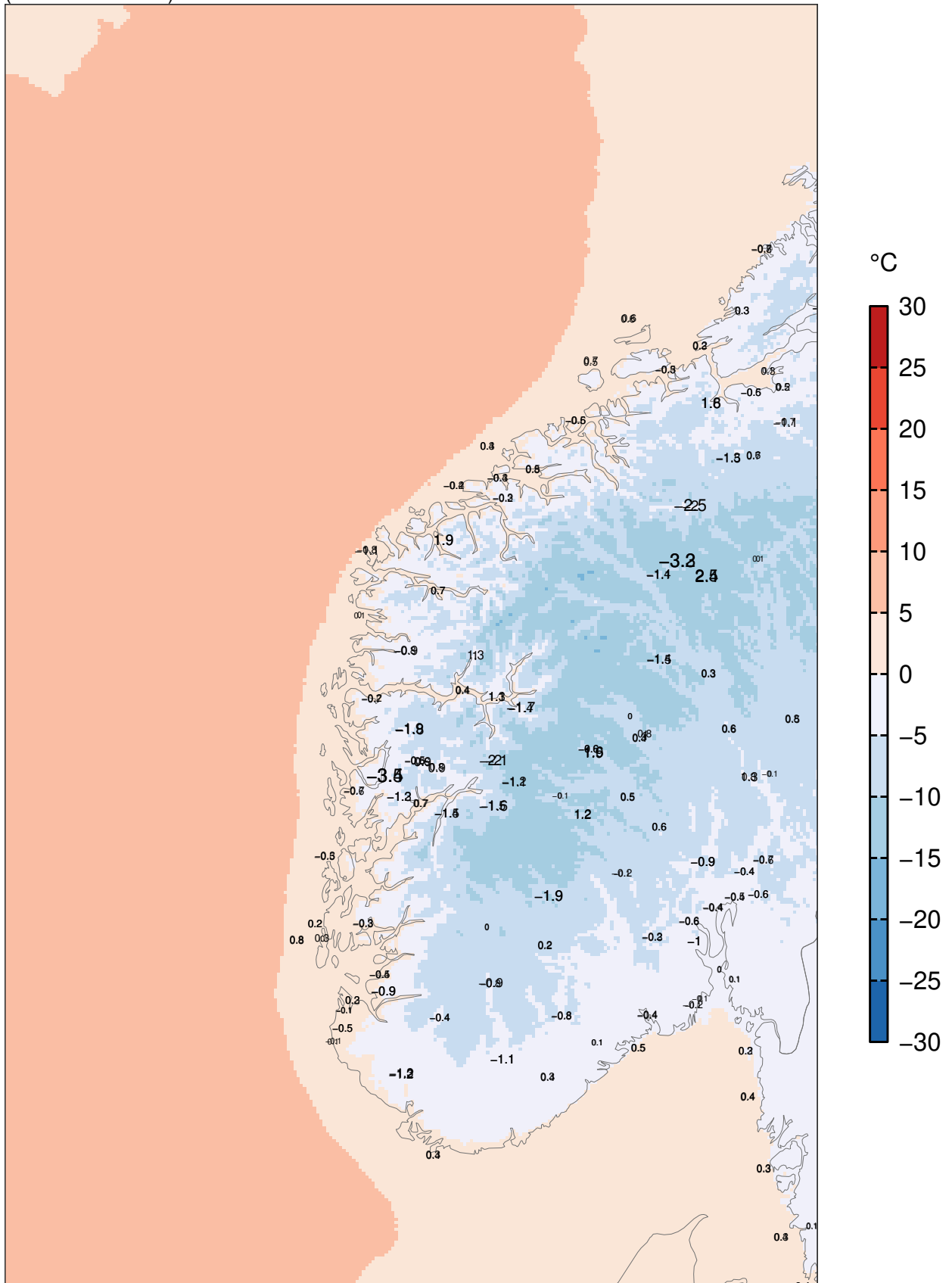
ME at observing sites
(numbers in black)



Model "climatology" 01.12.2025-28.02.2026

MEPSctrl 00+24

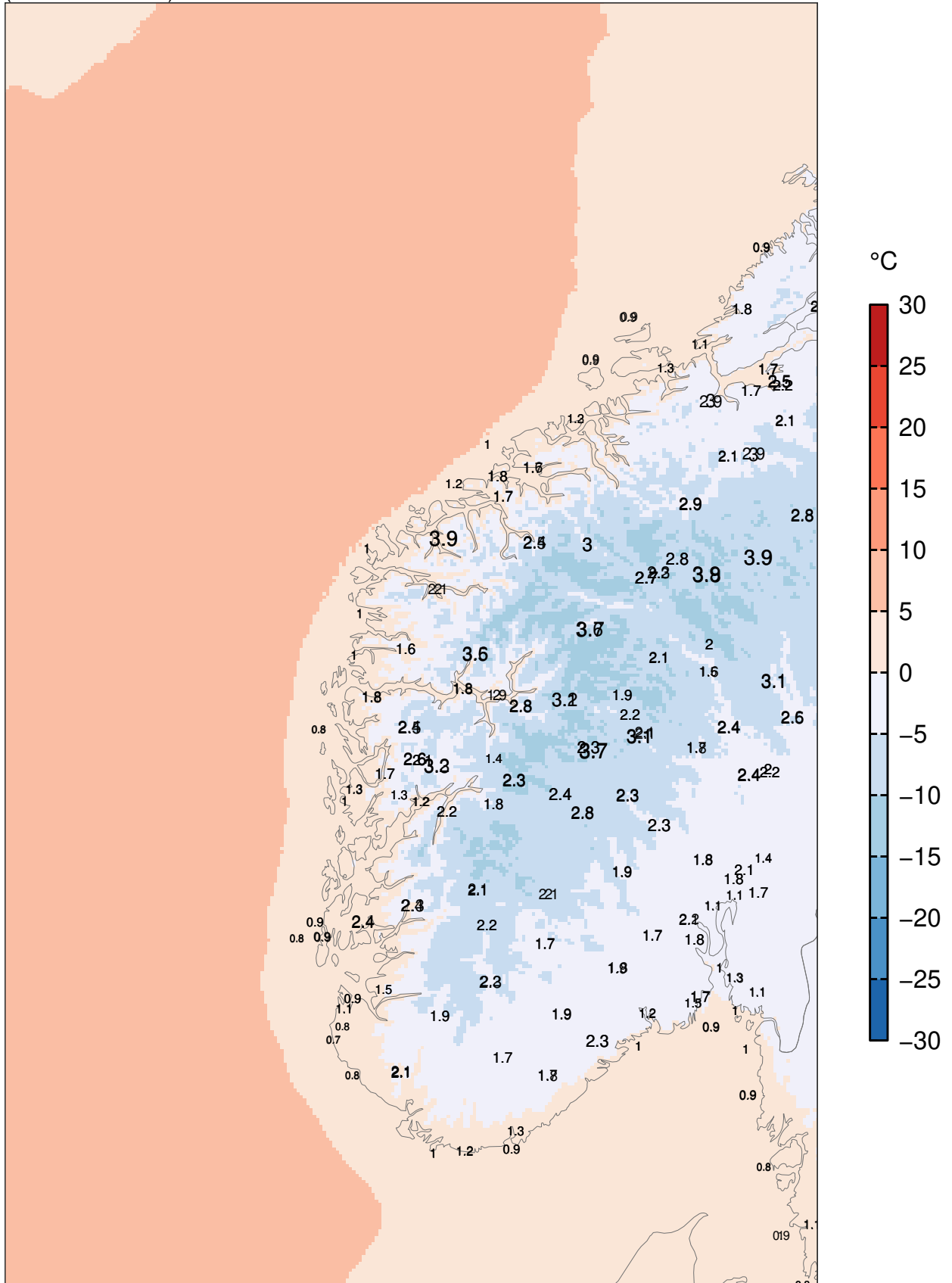
ME at observing sites
(numbers in black)



Model "climatology" 01.12.2025–28.02.2026

MEPSctrl 00+12

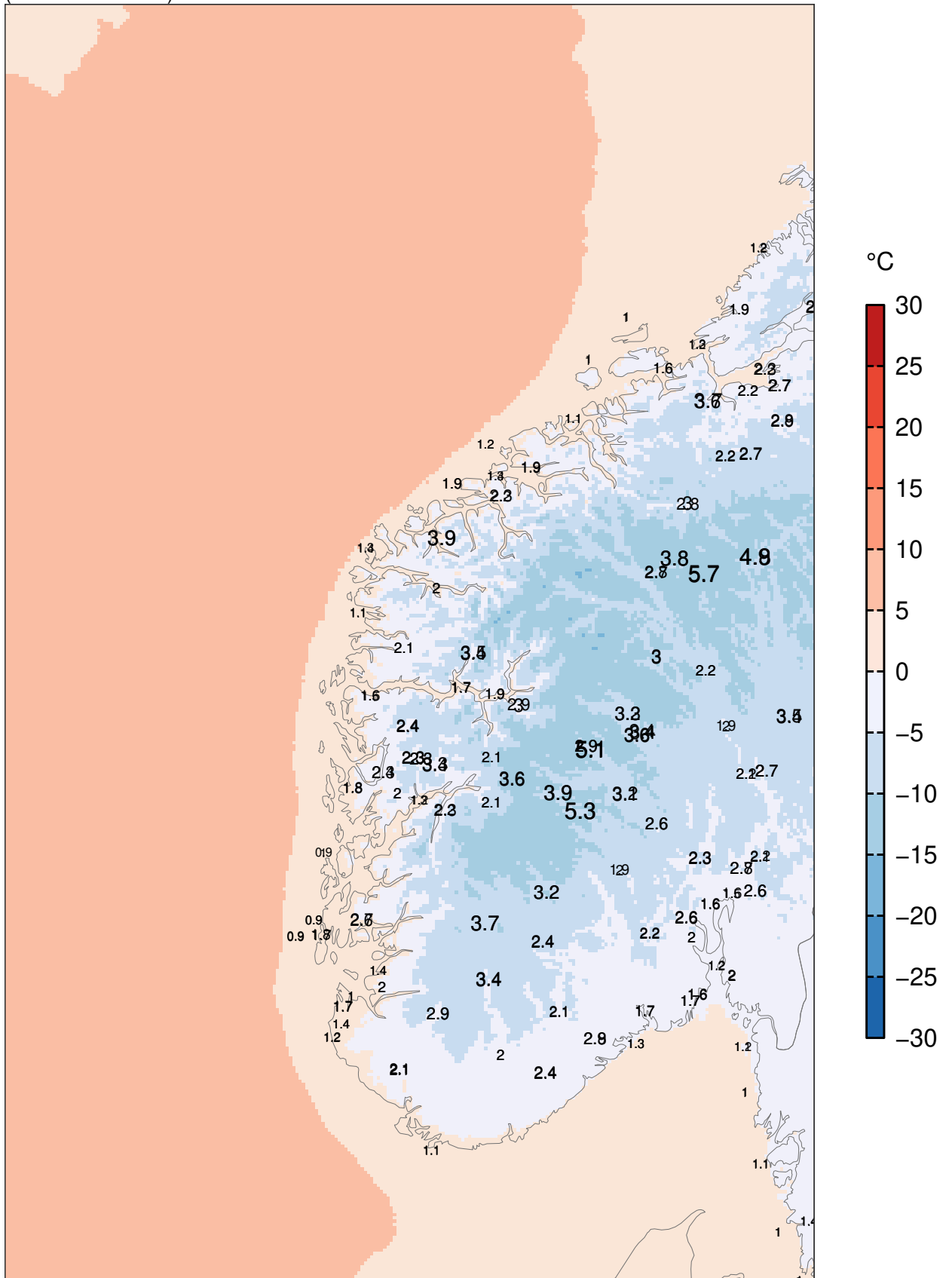
SDE at observing sites
(numbers in black)



Model "climatology" 01.12.2025–28.02.2026

MEPSctrl 00+24

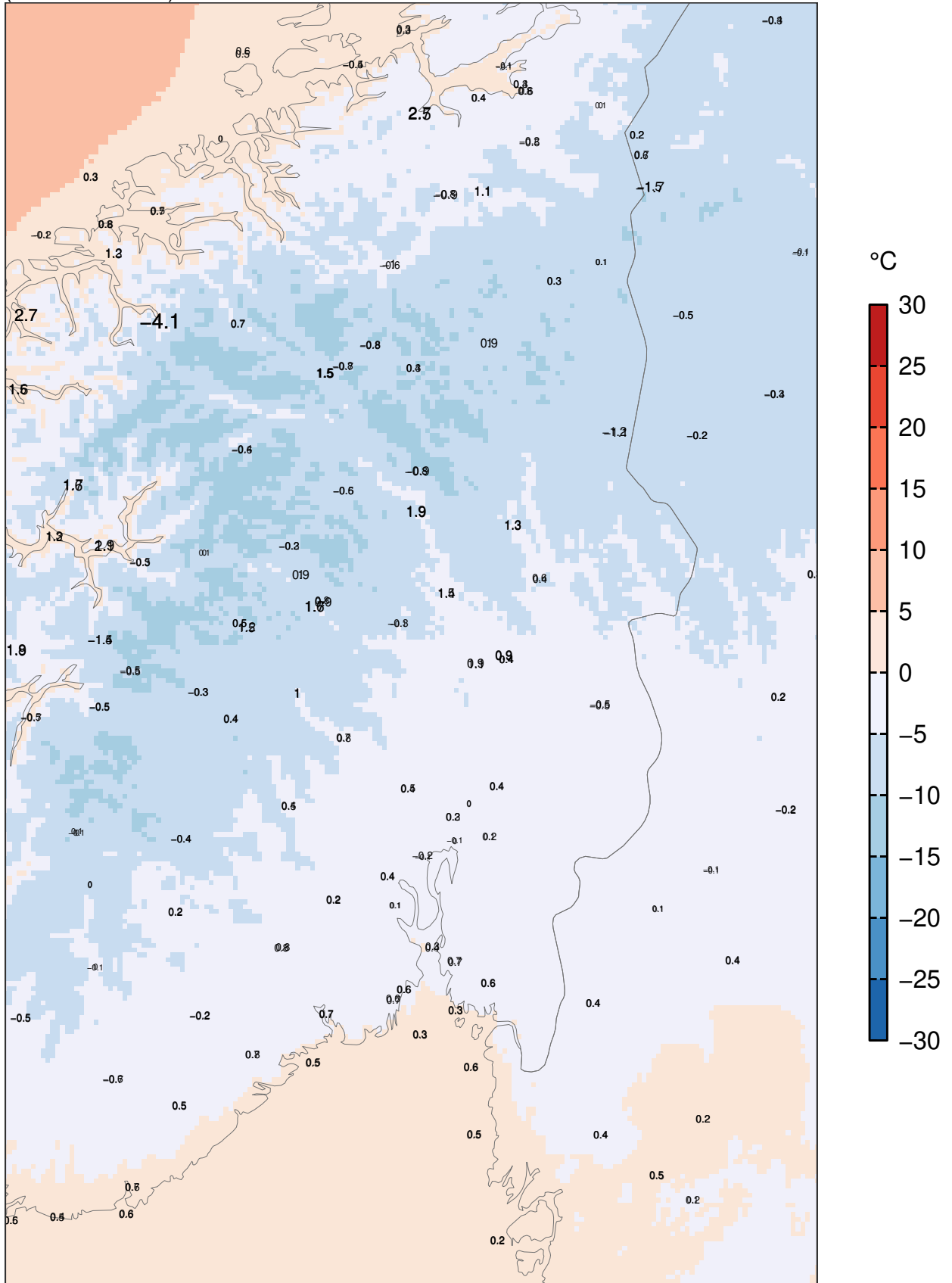
SDE at observing sites
(numbers in black)



Model "climatology" 01.12.2025–28.02.2026

MEPSctrl 00+12

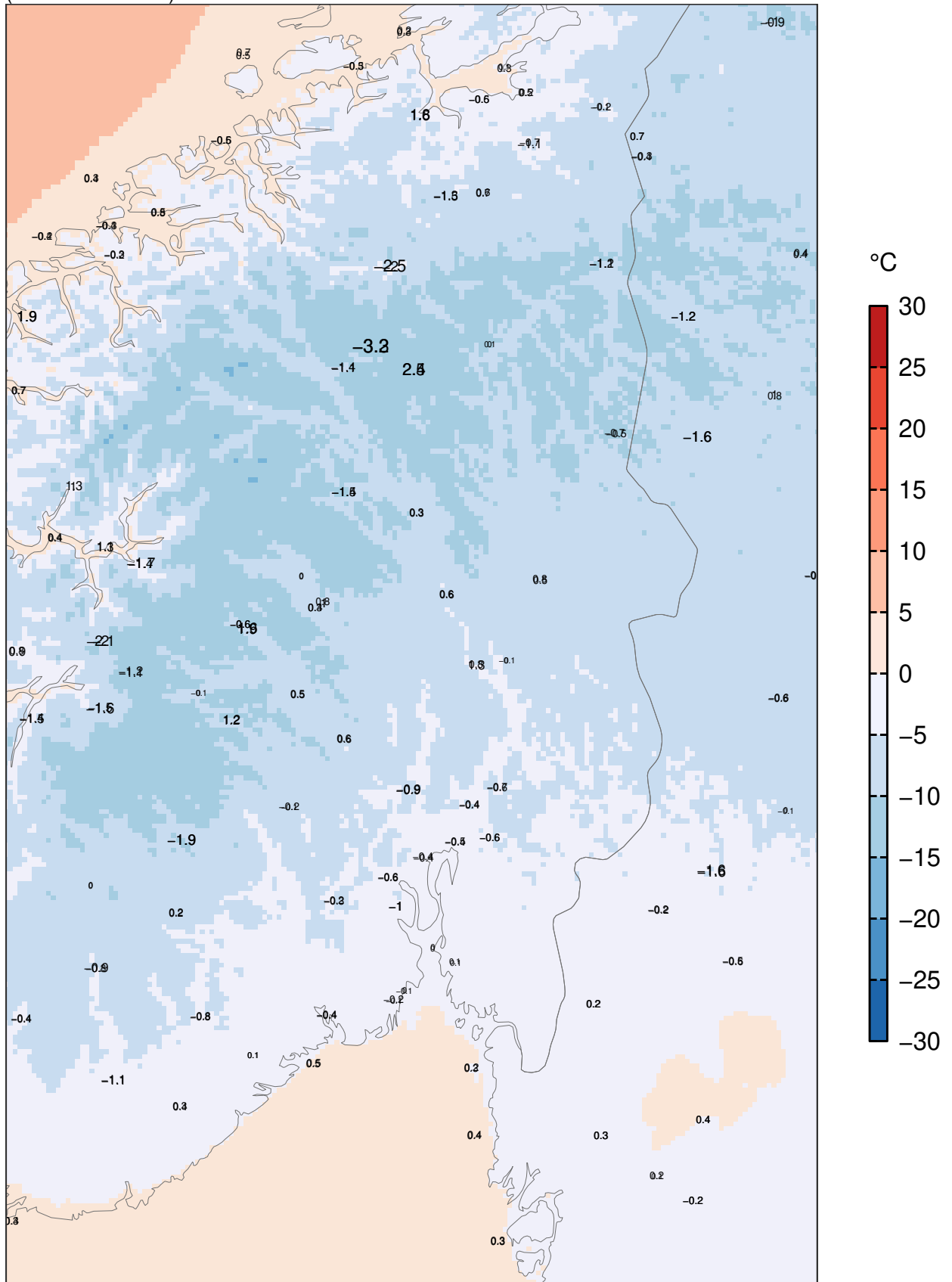
ME at observing sites
(numbers in black)



Model "climatology" 01.12.2025–28.02.2026

MEPSctrl 00+24

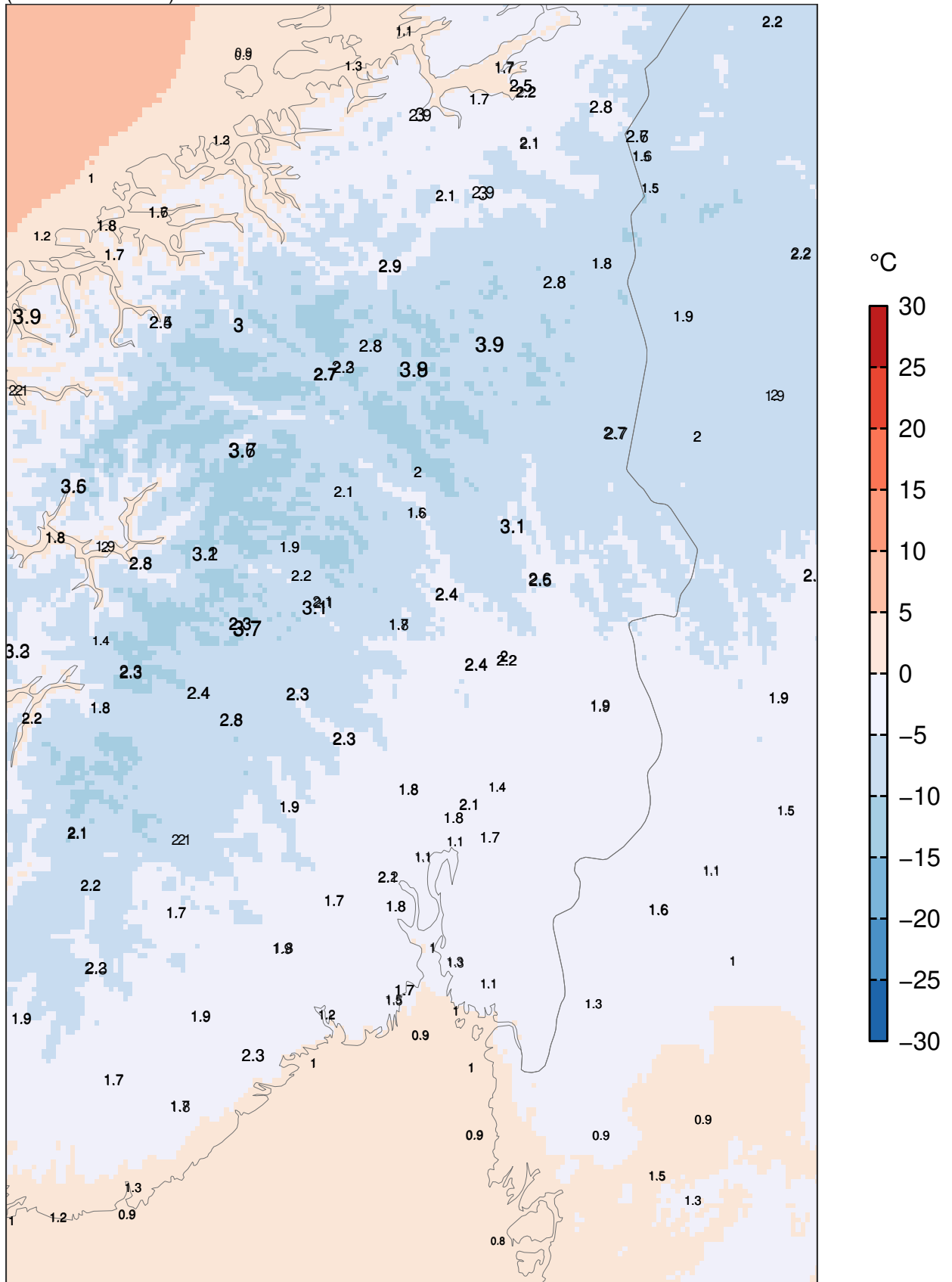
ME at observing sites
(numbers in black)



Model "climatology" 01.12.2025–28.02.2026

MEPSctrl 00+12

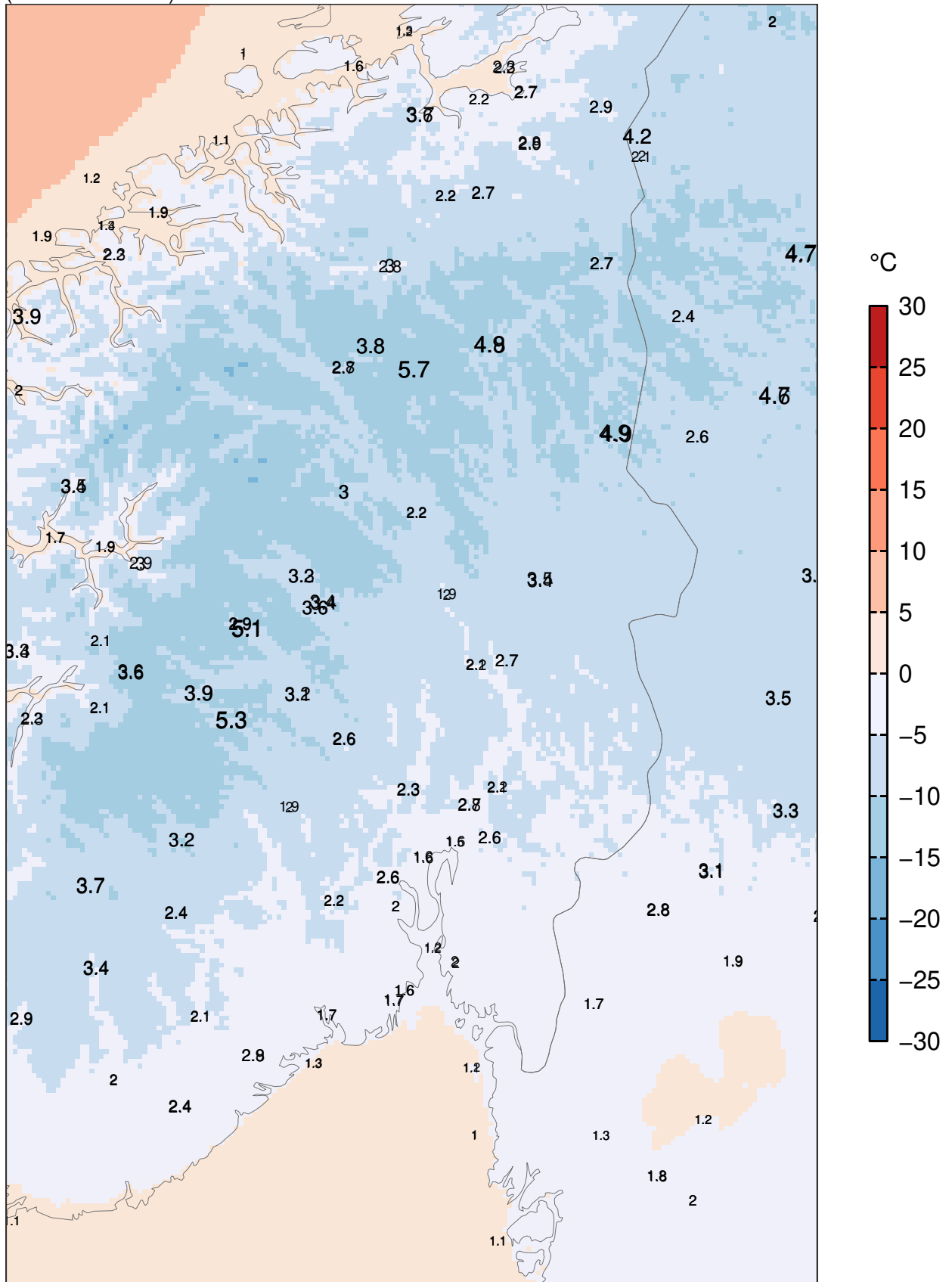
SDE at observing sites
(numbers in black)



Model "climatology" 01.12.2025-28.02.2026

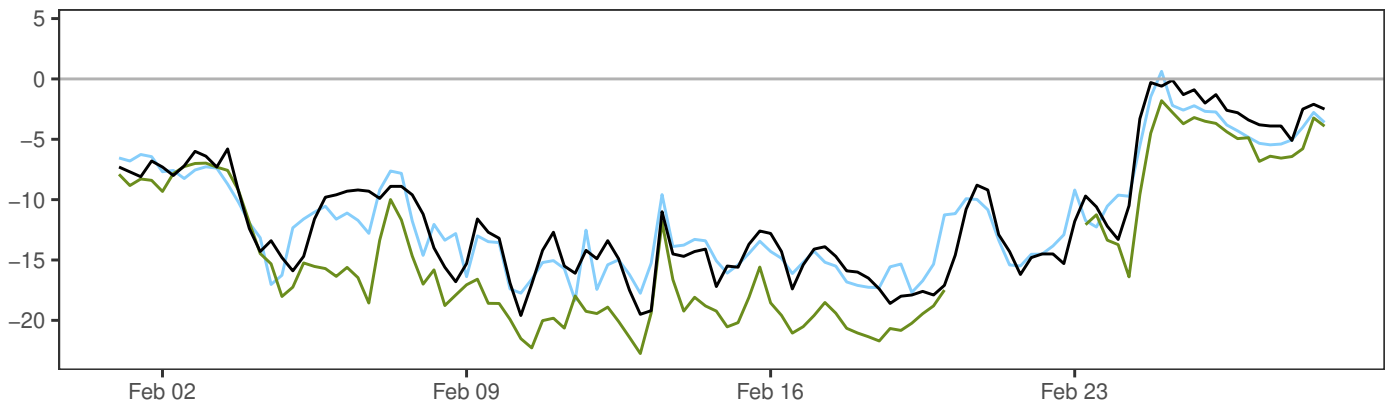
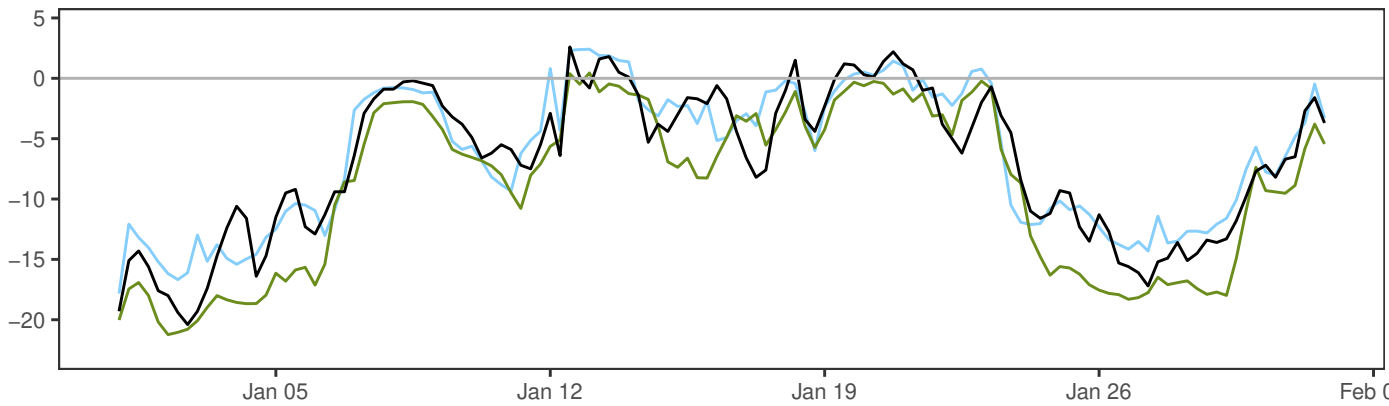
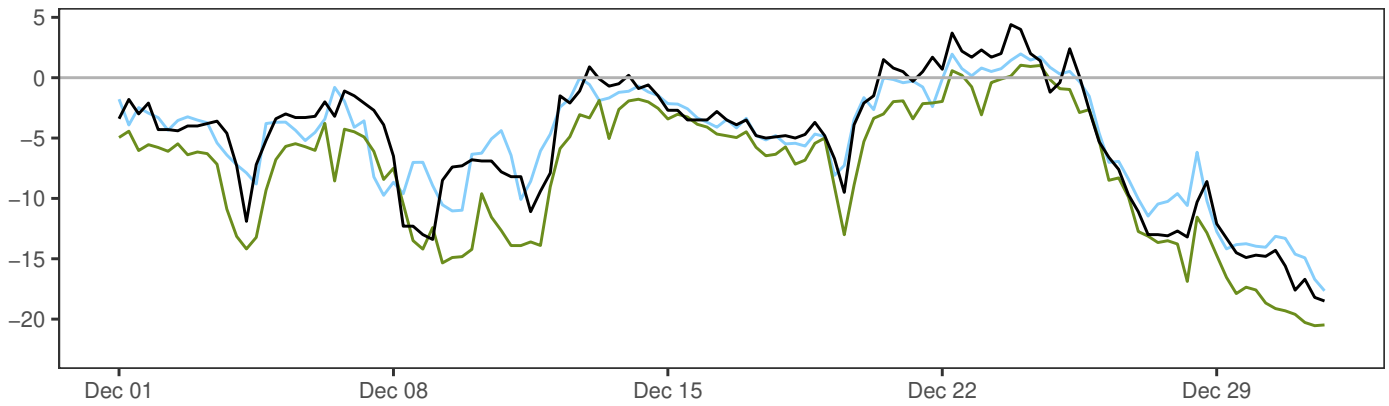
MEPSctrl 00+24

SDE at observing sites
(numbers in black)



Model "climatology" 01.12.2025–28.02.2026

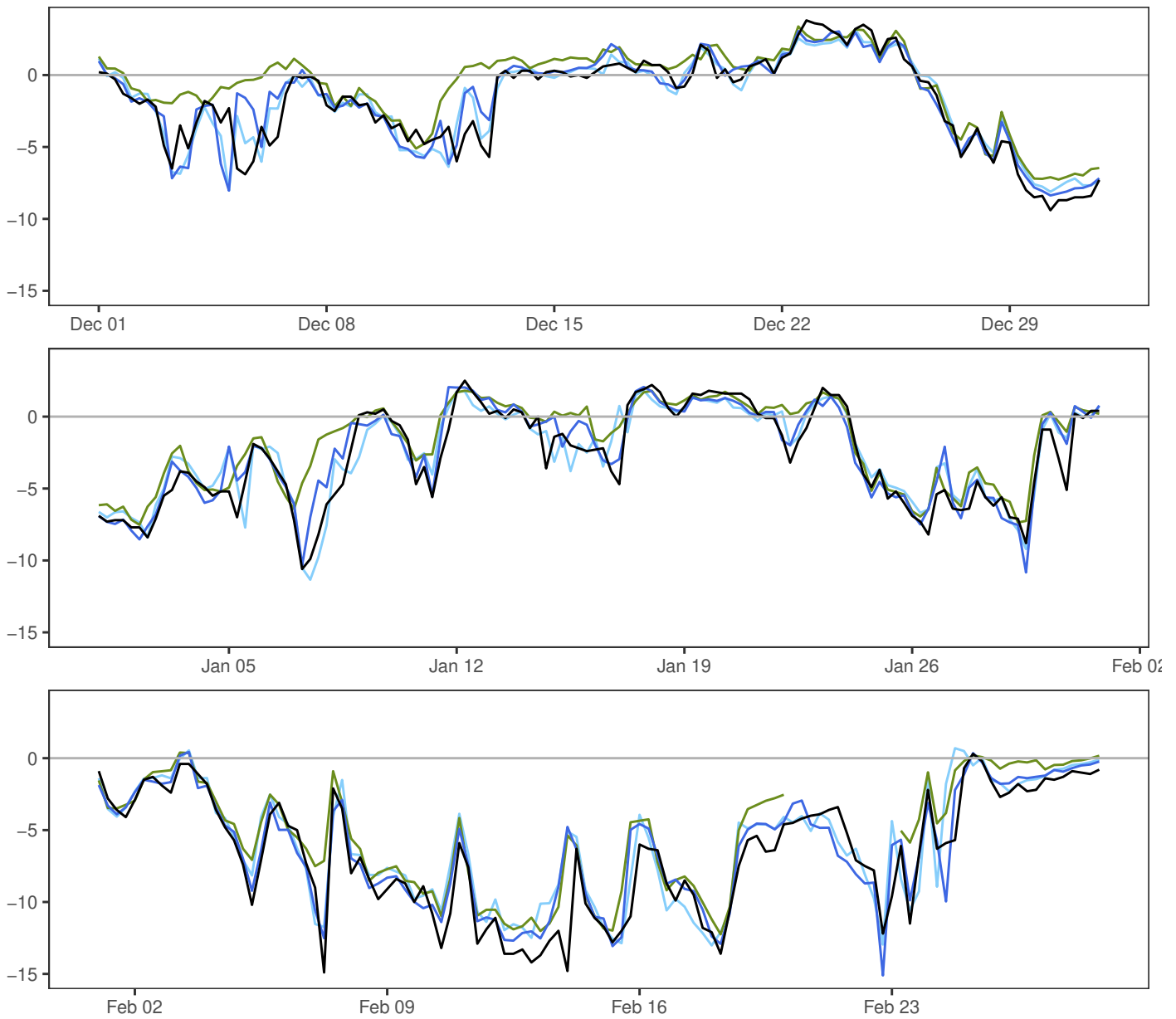
SVALBARD LUFTHAVN



	Min	Mean	Max	Std	N
— synop: 00,06,12,18	-20.4	-7.7	4.4	6.1	360
— AA25: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h	-18.3	-7.5	2.4	5.7	360
— IFS: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h	-22.7	-10.1	1.0	6.8	348

	ME	SDE	RMSE	MAE	Max.abs.err	N
AA25 – synop	0.2	2.0	2.0	1.6	6.5	348
IFS – synop	-2.6	2.1	3.3	2.8	9.3	348

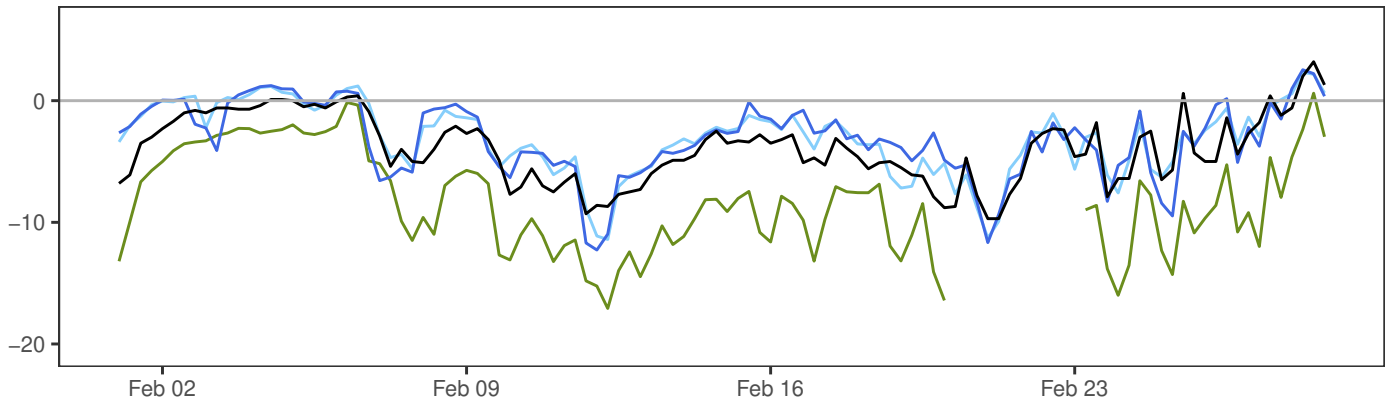
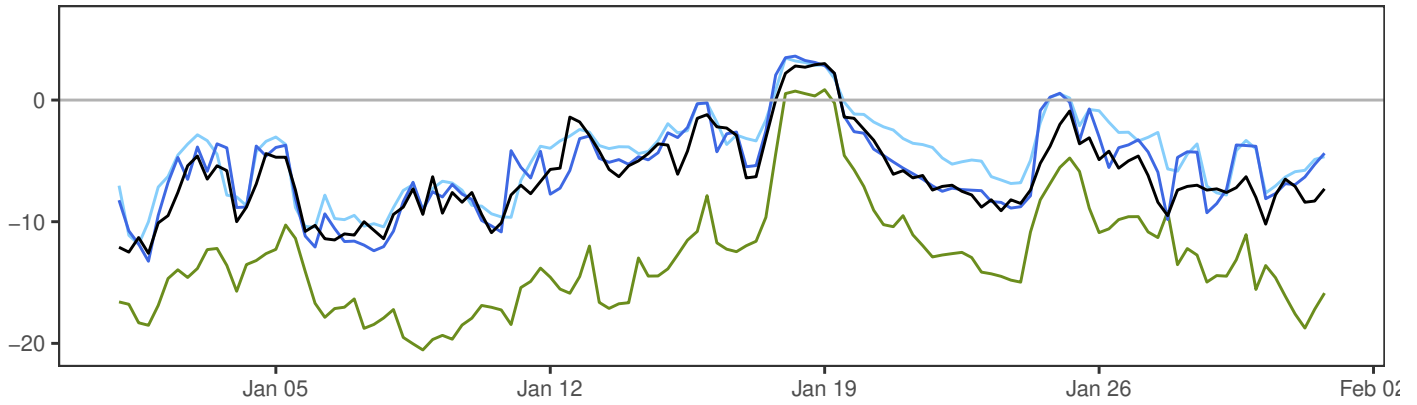
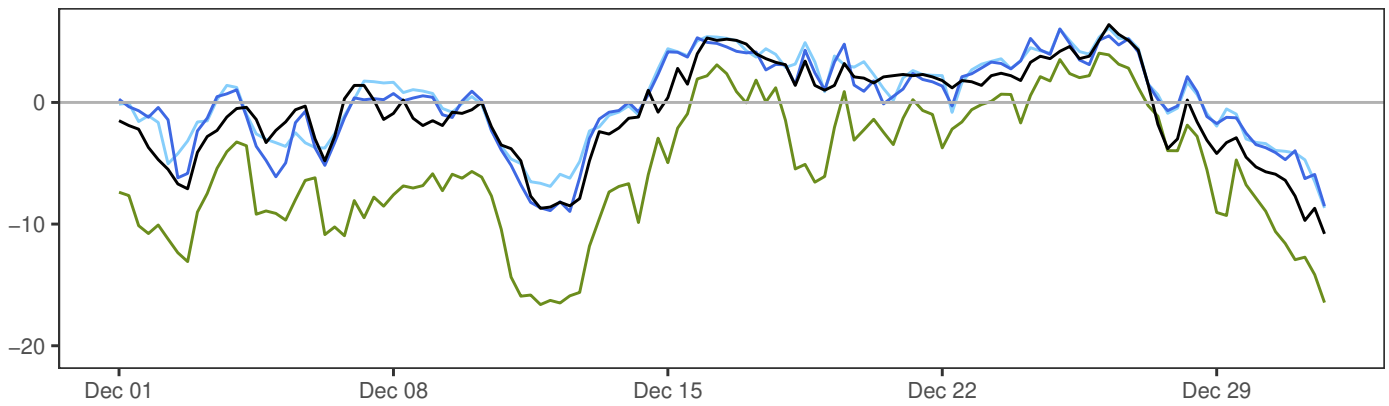
BJØRNØYA



	Min	Mean	Max	Std	N
— synop: 00,06,12,18	-14.9	-3.7	3.8	4.1	360
— MEPSctrl: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h	-15.1	-3.4	3.1	3.9	360
— AA25: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h	-13.0	-3.3	3.2	3.8	360
— IFS: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h	-12.2	-2.4	3.4	3.7	348

	ME	SDE	RMSE	MAE	Max.abs.err	N
MEPSctrl – synop	0.3	1.3	1.4	0.9	10.0	348
AA25 – synop	0.3	1.4	1.4	1.0	9.7	348
IFS – synop	1.2	1.6	2.0	1.3	9.4	348

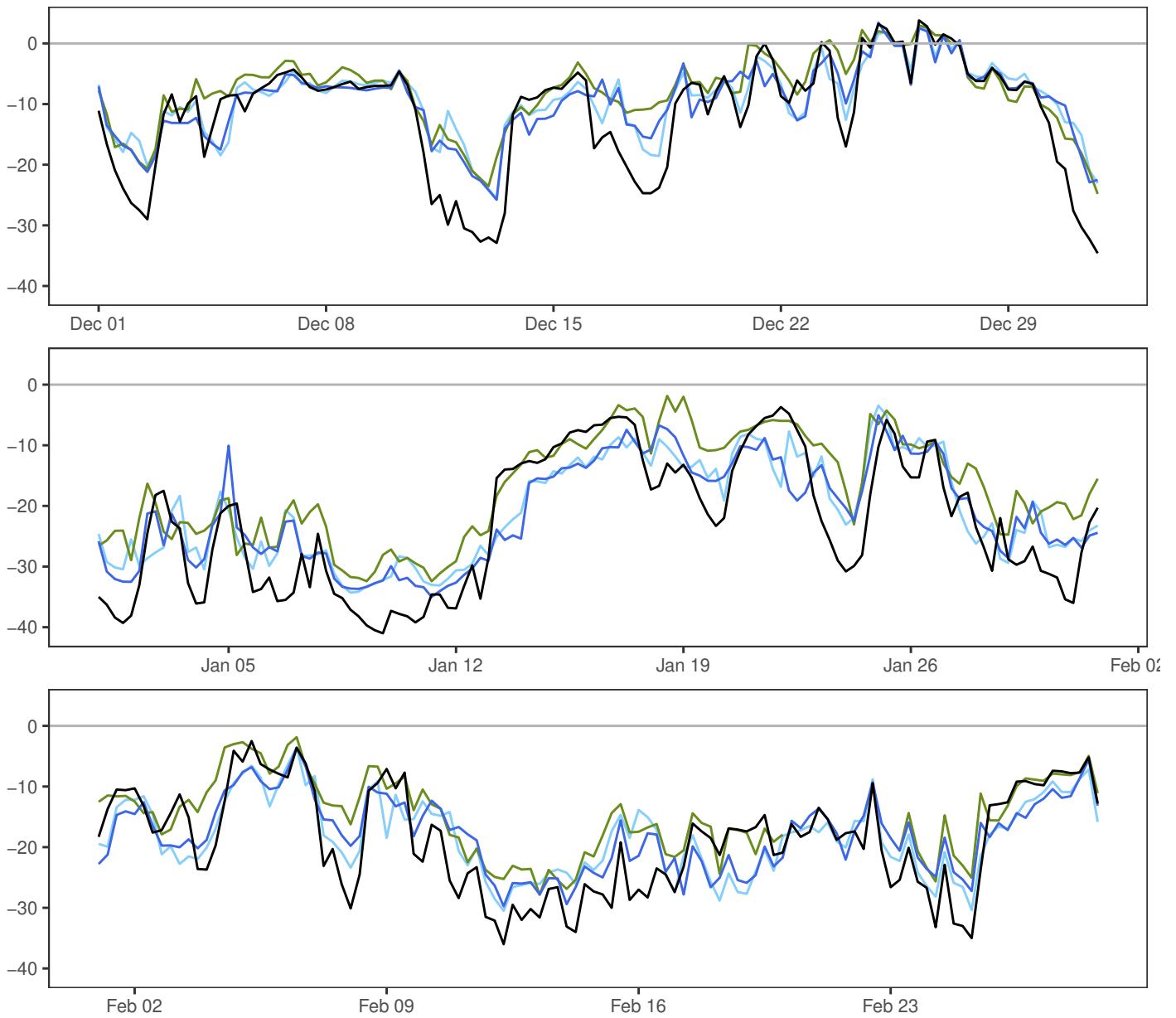
TROMSØ



	Min	Mean	Max	Std	N
— synop: 00,06,12,18	-12.6	-3.6	6.4	4.1	360
— MEPSctrl: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h	-13.3	-2.9	6.0	4.2	360
— AA25: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h	-11.9	-2.5	6.1	3.9	360
— IFS: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h	-20.5	-8.9	4.1	5.8	348

	ME	SDE	RMSE	MAE	Max.abs.err	N
MEPSctrl – synop	0.7	1.6	1.8	1.4	5.2	348
AA25 – synop	1.2	1.4	1.9	1.5	5.7	348
IFS – synop	-5.4	2.7	6.1	5.4	14.5	348

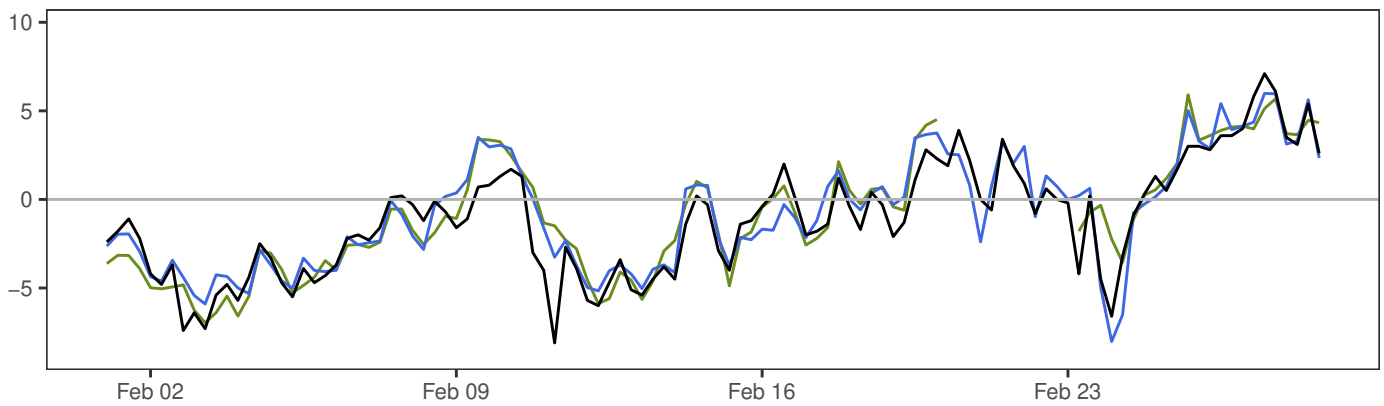
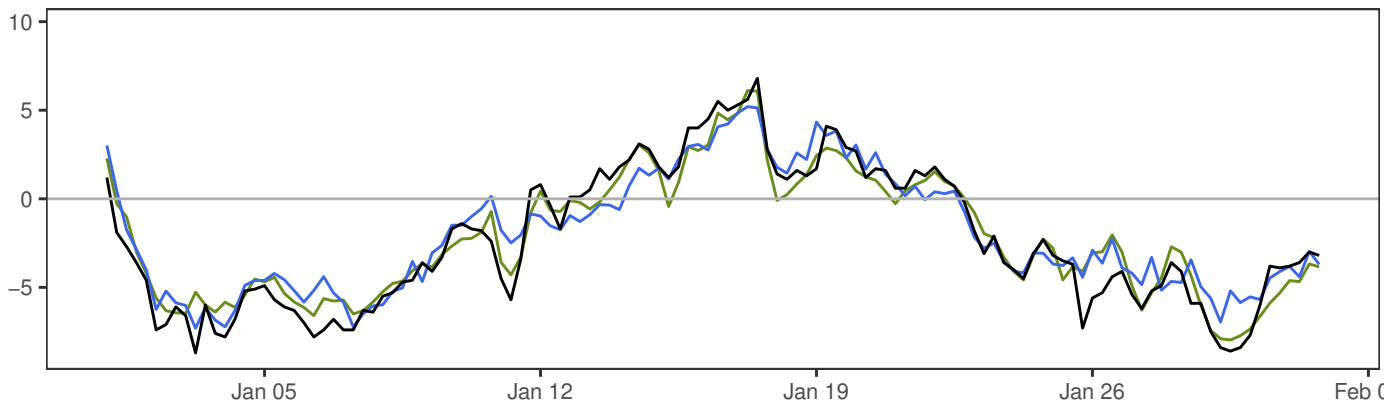
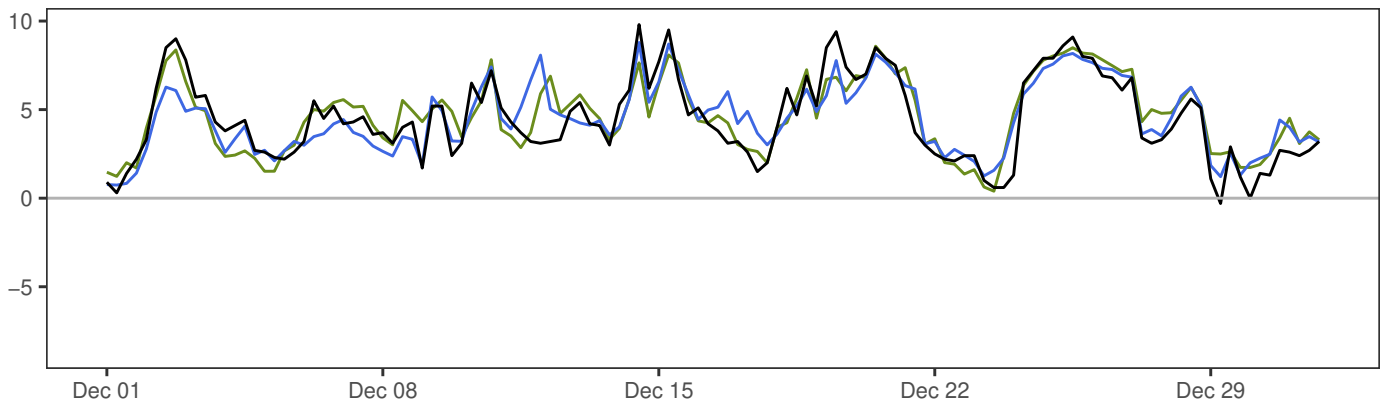
KAUTOKEINO



	Min	Mean	Max	Std	N
— synop: 00,06,12,18	-41.0	-17.8	3.8	10.8	360
— MEPSctrl: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h	-35.0	-16.1	3.4	8.4	360
— AA25: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h	-34.3	-16.0	2.7	8.5	360
— IFS: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h	-32.4	-13.3	3.0	8.2	348

	ME	SDE	RMSE	MAE	Max.abs.err	N
MEPSctrl – synop	1.6	5.4	5.6	4.6	14.0	348
AA25 – synop	1.8	5.5	5.8	4.5	18.8	348
IFS – synop	4.5	5.0	6.8	5.2	16.2	348

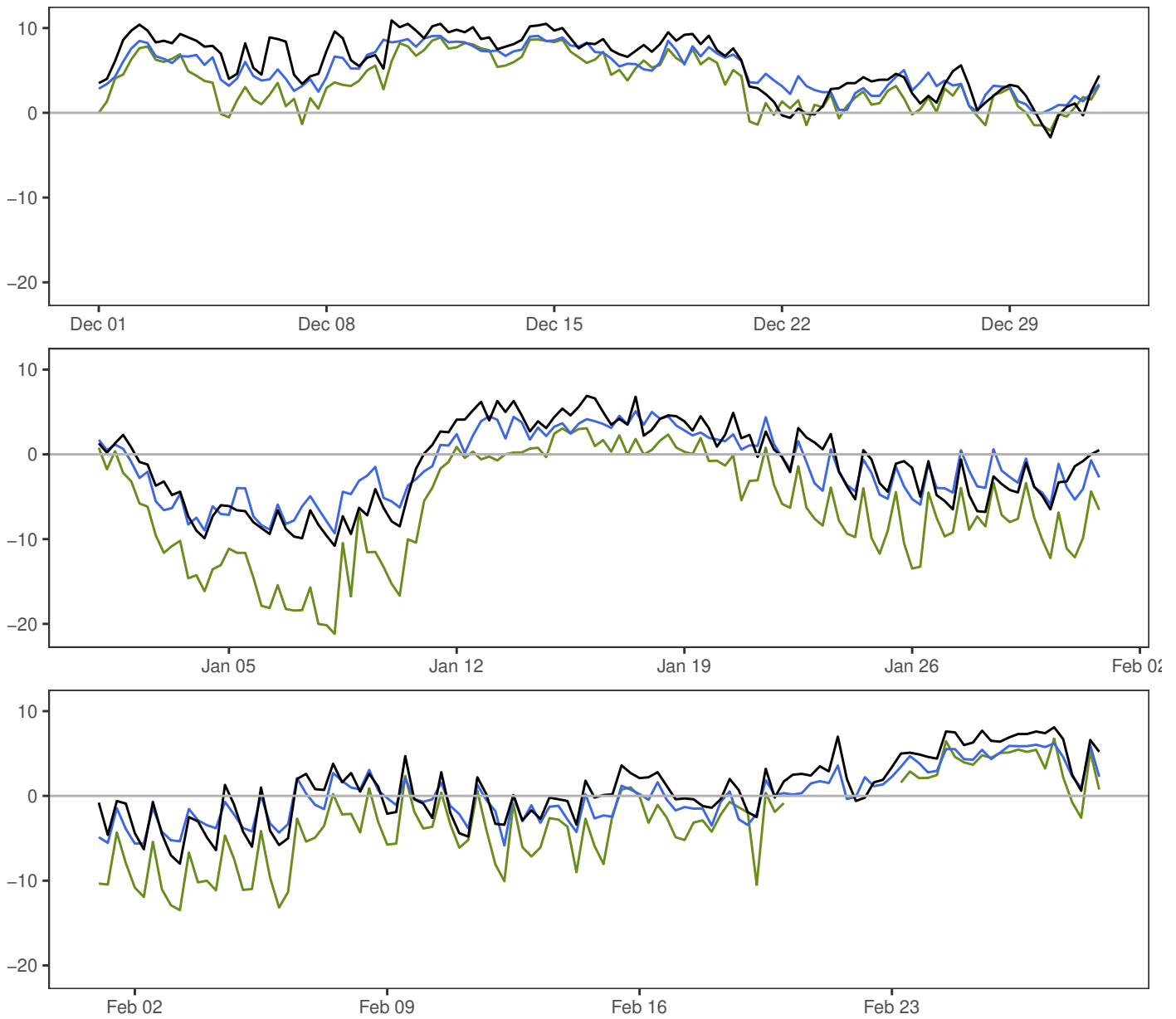
ØRLAND III



	Min	Mean	Max	Std	N
— synop: 00,06,12,18	-8.7	0.4	9.8	4.4	360
— MEPSctrl: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h	-8.0	0.6	8.8	4.1	360
— IFS: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h	-8.0	0.6	8.6	4.3	348

	ME	SDE	RMSE	MAE	Max.abs.err	N
MEPSctrl – synop	0.2	1.3	1.3	1.0	5.0	348
IFS – synop	0.2	1.2	1.2	0.9	6.6	348

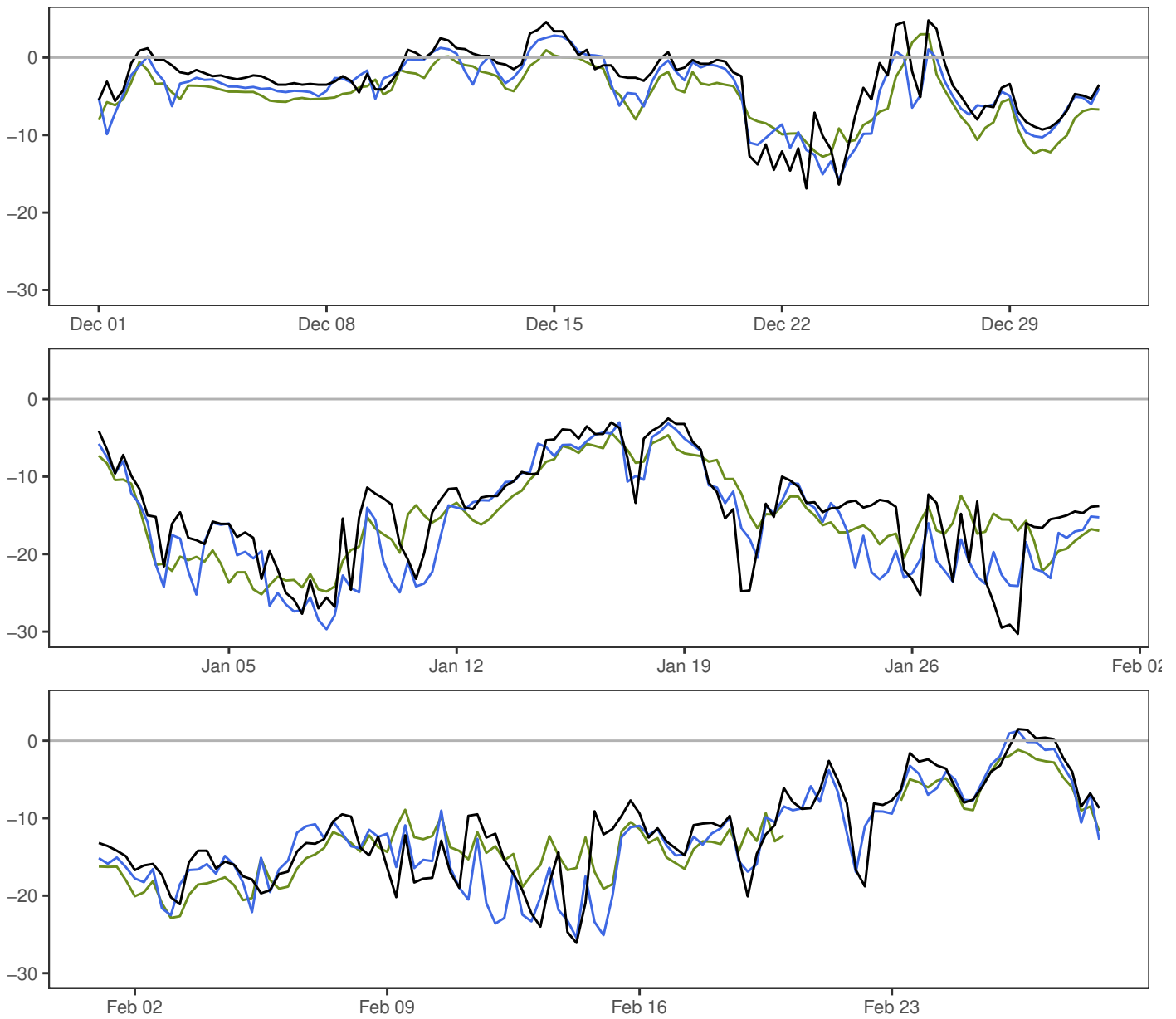
BERGEN – FLORIDA



	Min	Mean	Max	Std	N
— synop: 00,06,12,18	-10.8	1.8	10.9	5.1	360
— MEPSctrl: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h	-9.3	1.2	9.1	4.3	360
— IFS: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h	-21.2	-1.9	8.9	6.6	348

	ME	SDE	RMSE	MAE	Max.abs.err	N
MEPSctrl – synop	-0.6	1.7	1.8	1.5	4.9	348
IFS – synop	-3.7	2.4	4.4	3.8	11.9	348

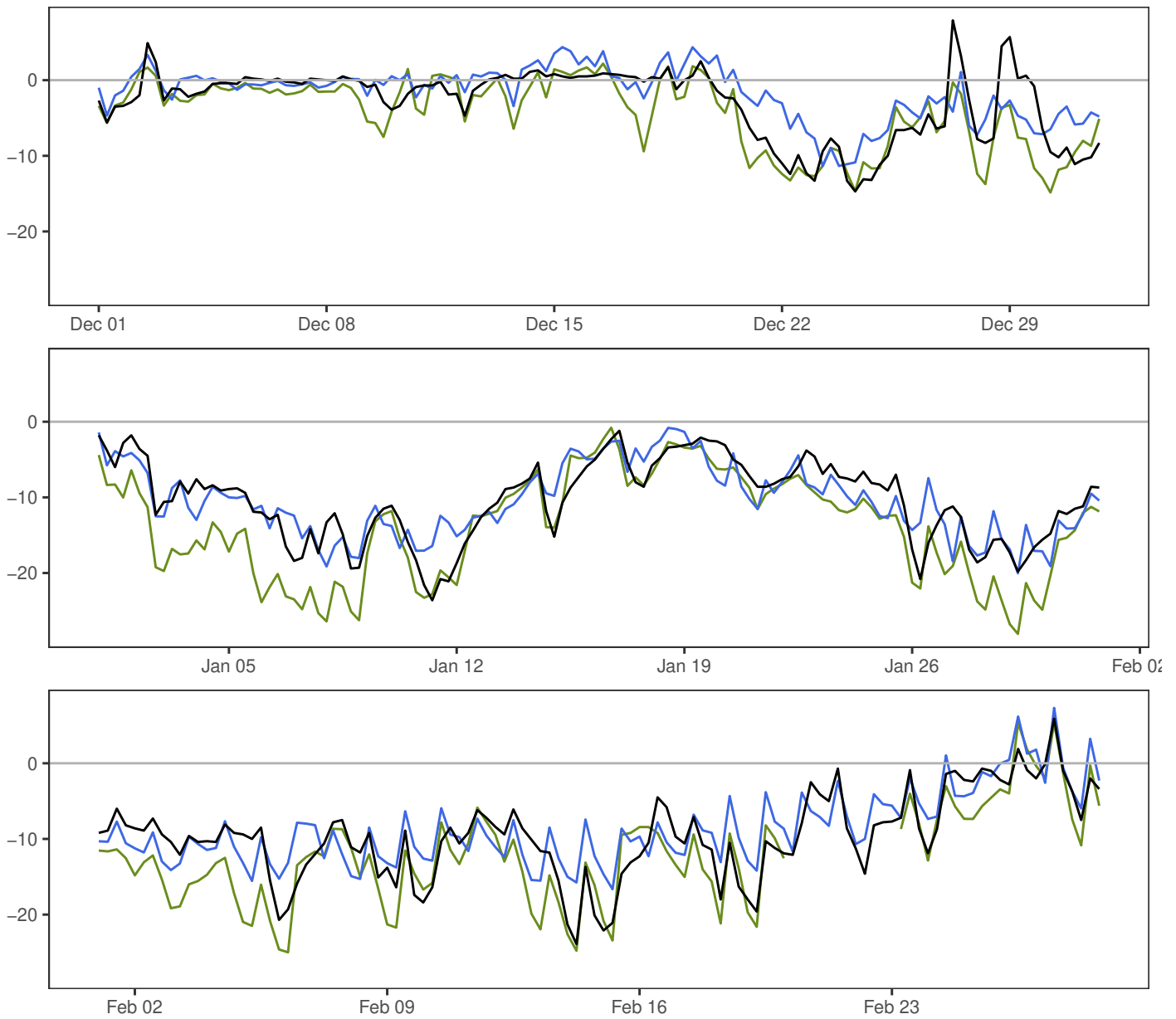
FINSEVATN



	Min	Mean	Max	Std	N
— synop: 00,06,12,18	-30.3	-9.8	4.8	7.6	360
— MEPSctrl: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h	-29.7	-11.0	2.8	7.8	360
— IFS: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h	-25.2	-10.9	3.0	6.6	348

	ME	SDE	RMSE	MAE	Max.abs.err	N
MEPSctrl – synop	-1.3	3.0	3.3	2.2	14.3	348
IFS – synop	-1.1	3.6	3.8	3.1	14.0	348

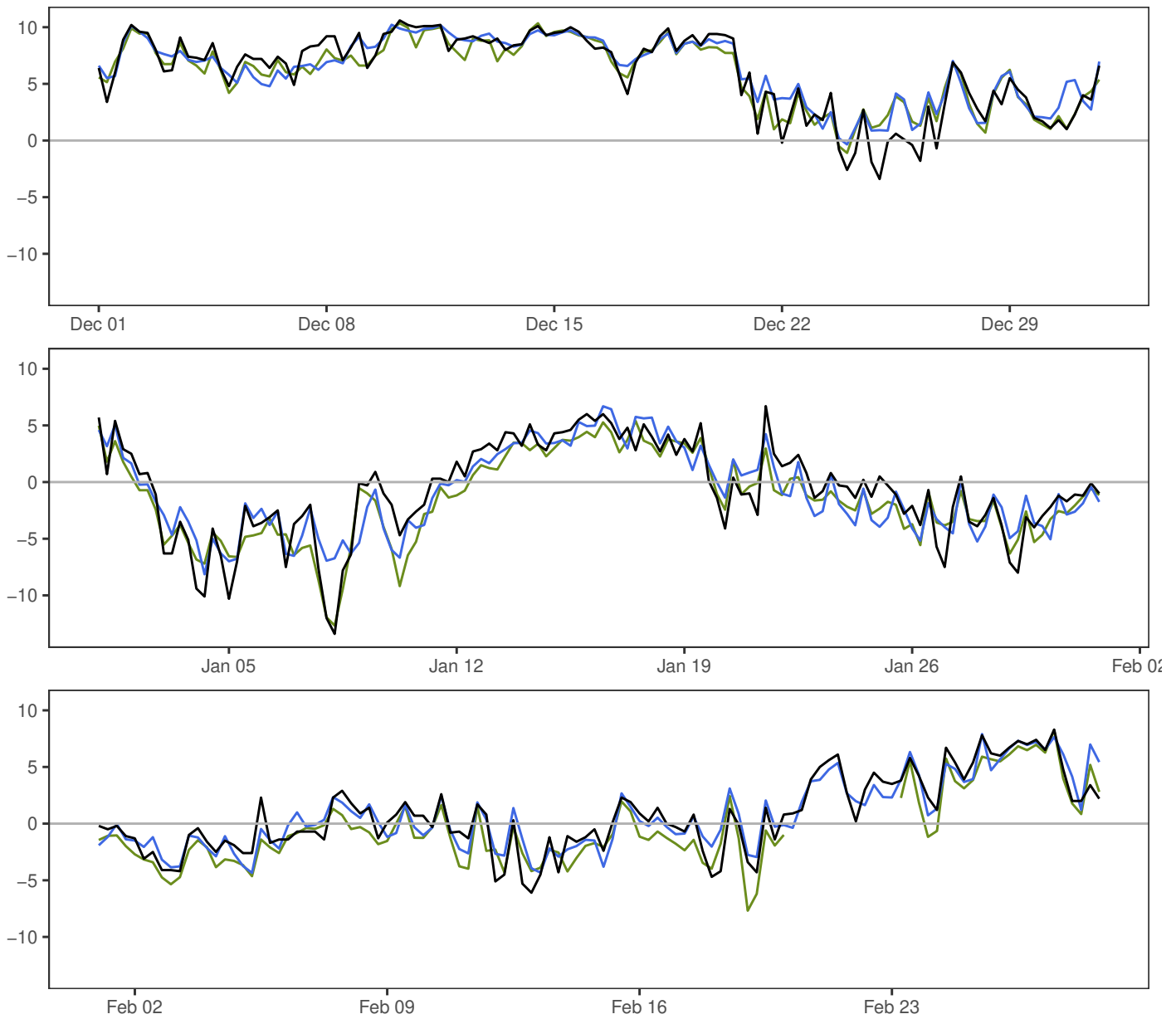
NESBYEN – TODOKK



	Min	Mean	Max	Std	N
— synop: 00,06,12,18	-23.9	-7.6	7.9	6.2	360
— MEPSctrl: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h	-20.0	-6.9	7.3	5.8	360
— IFS: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h	-28.0	-10.0	5.4	7.4	348

	ME	SDE	RMSE	MAE	Max.abs.err	N
MEPSctrl – synop	0.7	3.3	3.3	2.6	12.1	348
IFS – synop	-2.4	3.3	4.1	3.1	13.1	348

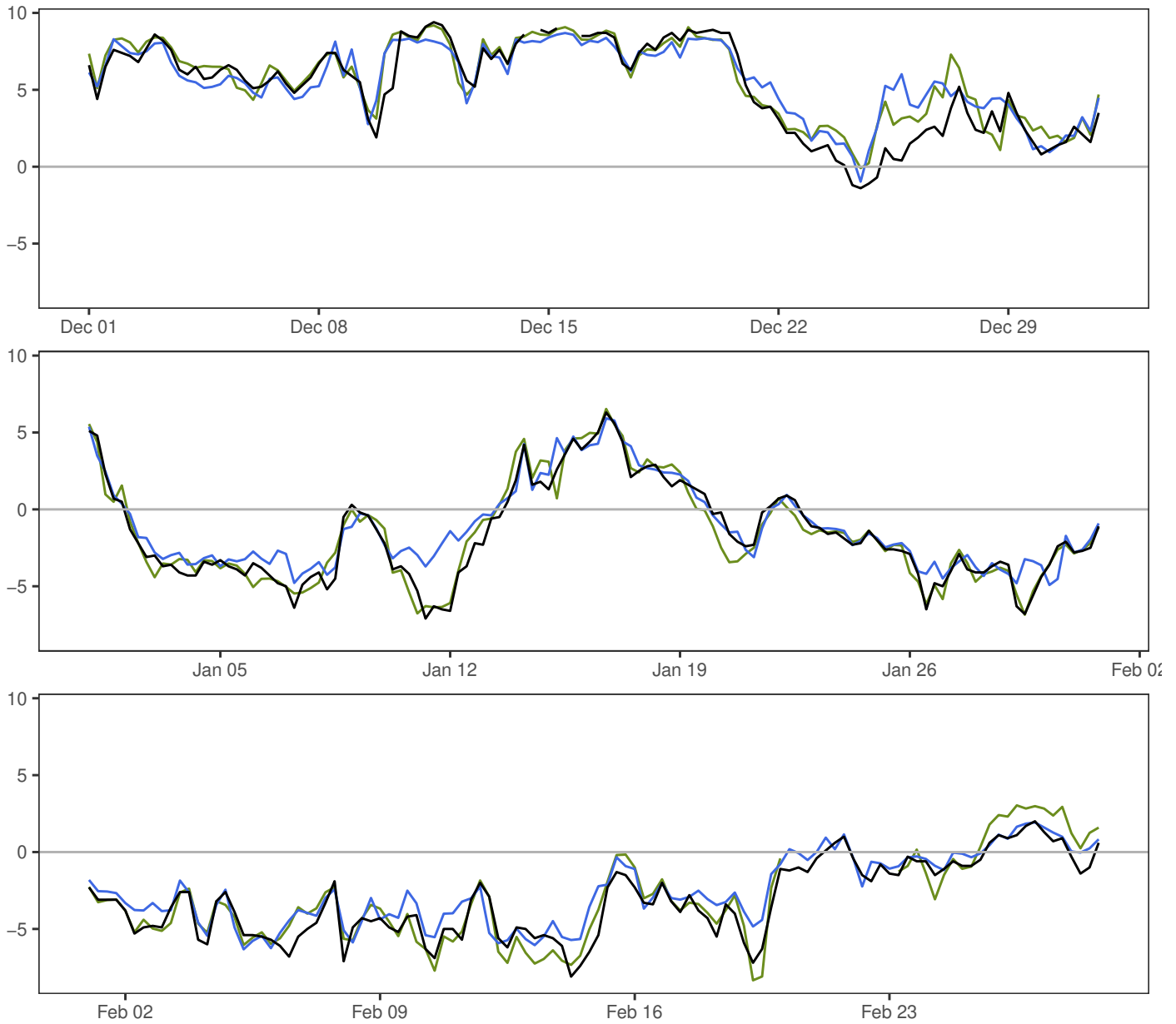
SOLA



	Min	Mean	Max	Std	N
— synop: 00,06,12,18	-13.4	2.0	10.6	4.7	360
— MEPSctrl: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h	-8.1	2.1	10.2	4.5	360
— IFS: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h	-12.7	1.4	10.4	4.8	348

	ME	SDE	RMSE	MAE	Max.abs.err	N
MEPSctrl – synop	0.1	1.6	1.6	1.2	6.7	348
IFS – synop	-0.6	1.4	1.5	1.2	4.7	348

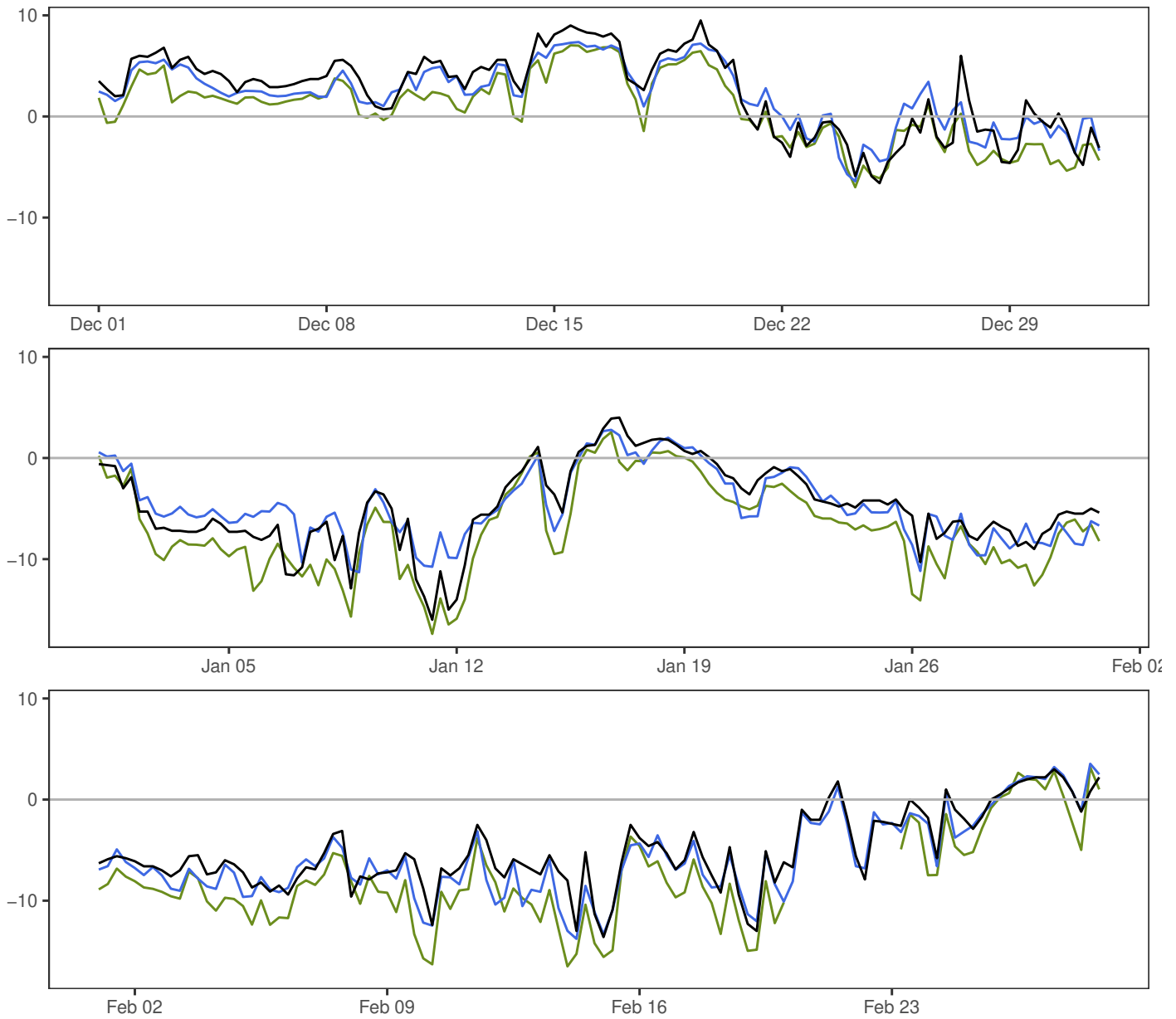
FÆRDER FYR



	Min	Mean	Max	Std	N
— synop: 00,06,12,18	-8.1	0.2	9.4	4.6	357
— MEPSctrl: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h	-6.3	0.8	8.7	4.3	360
— IFS: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h	-8.3	0.6	9.2	4.9	348

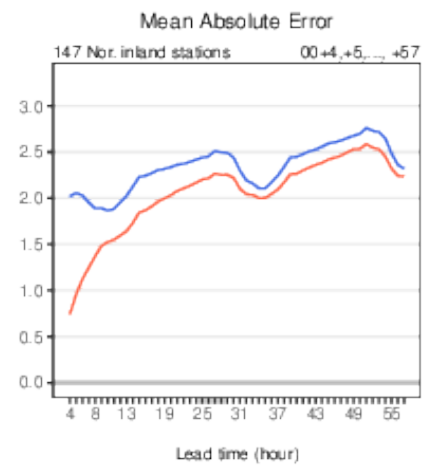
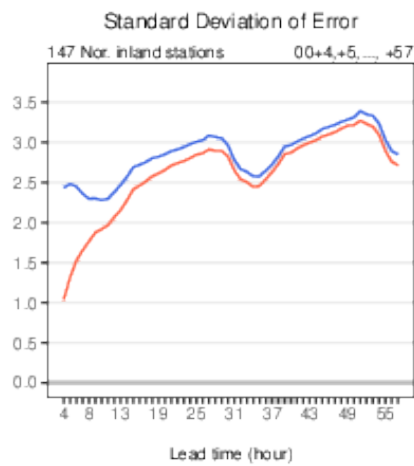
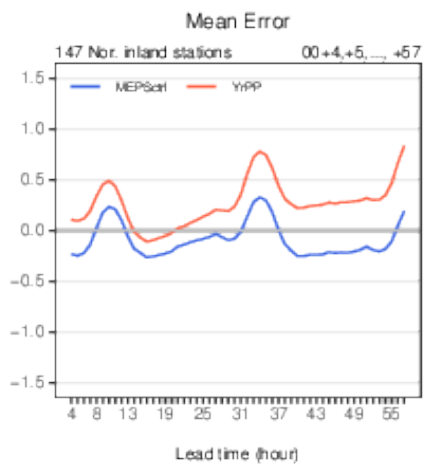
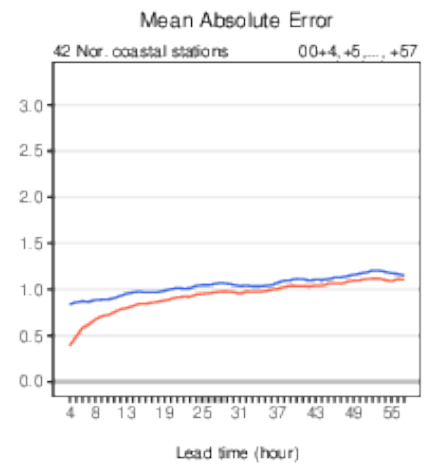
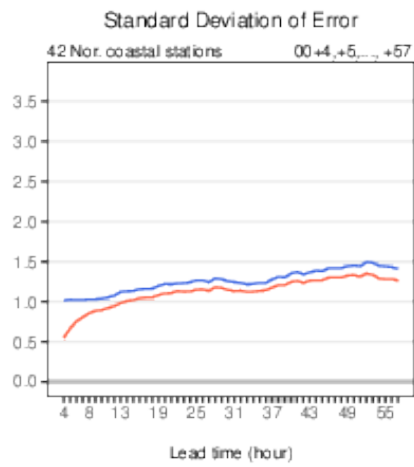
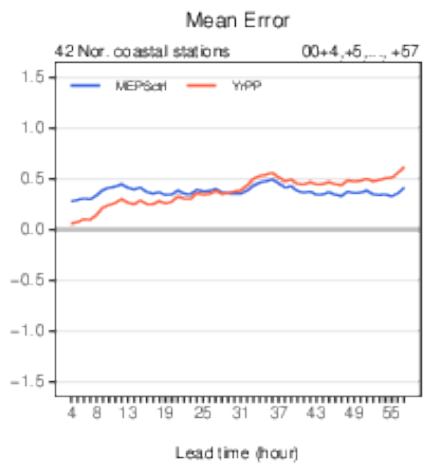
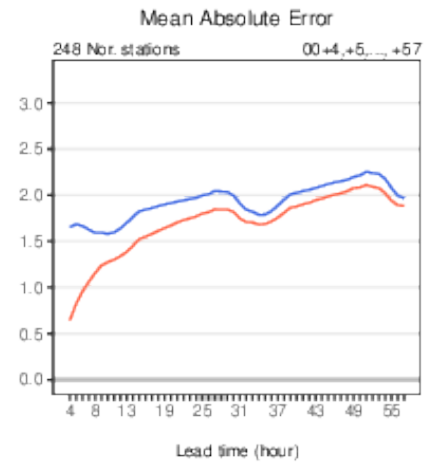
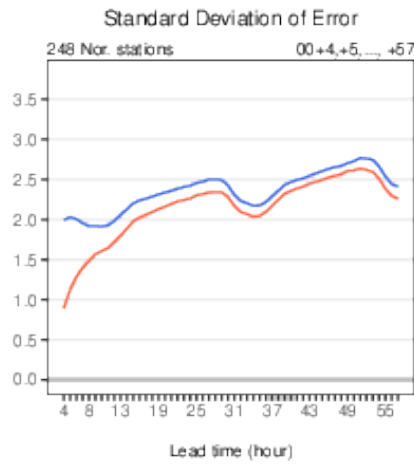
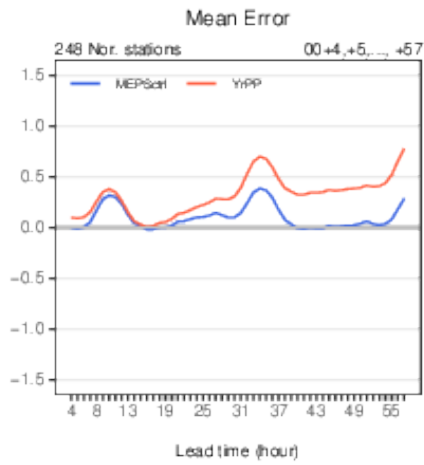
	ME	SDE	RMSE	MAE	Max.abs.err	N
MEPSctrl – synop	0.5	1.1	1.2	0.9	5.6	345
IFS – synop	0.2	0.9	1.0	0.7	3.5	345

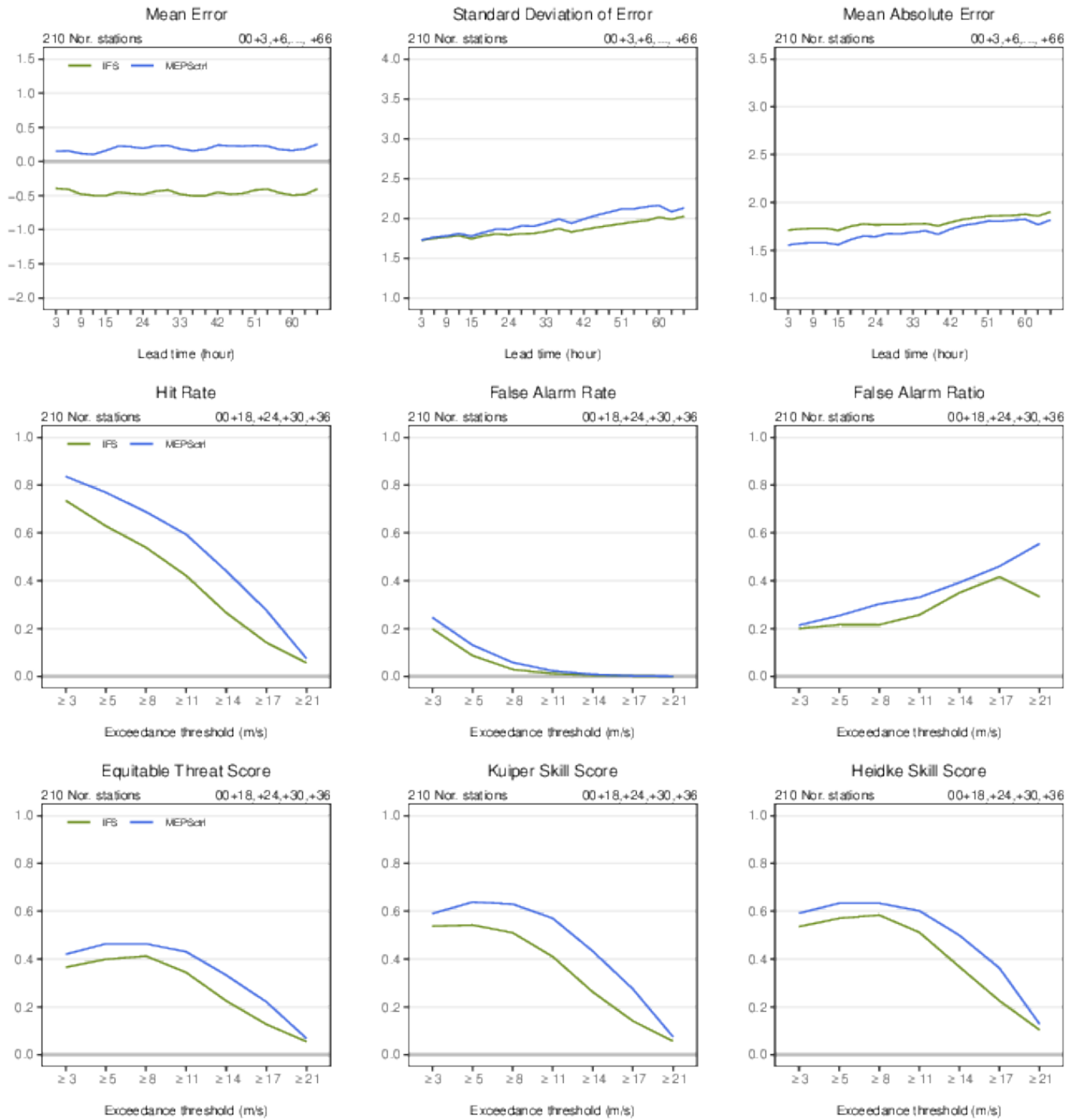
OSLO – BLINDERN

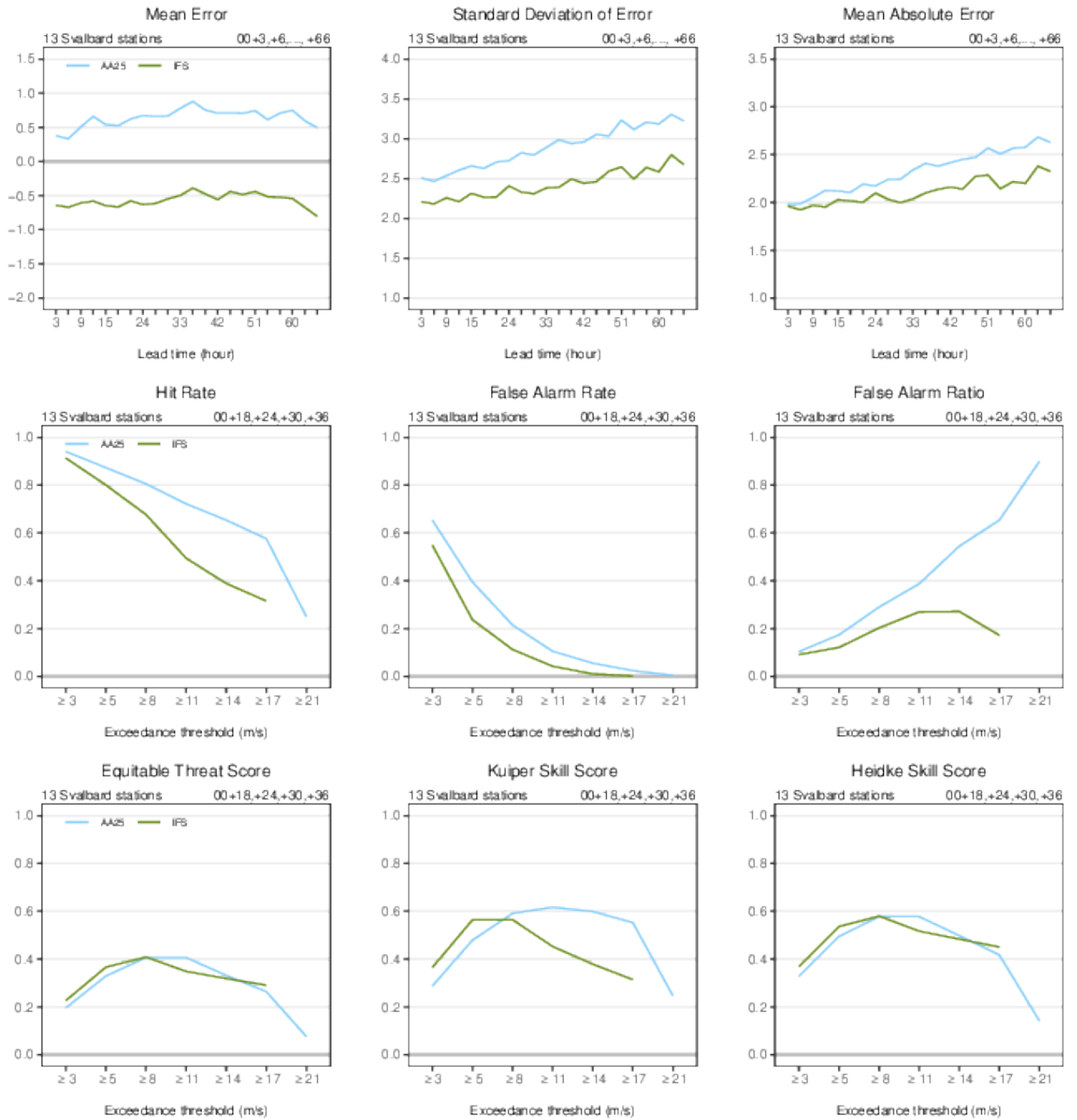


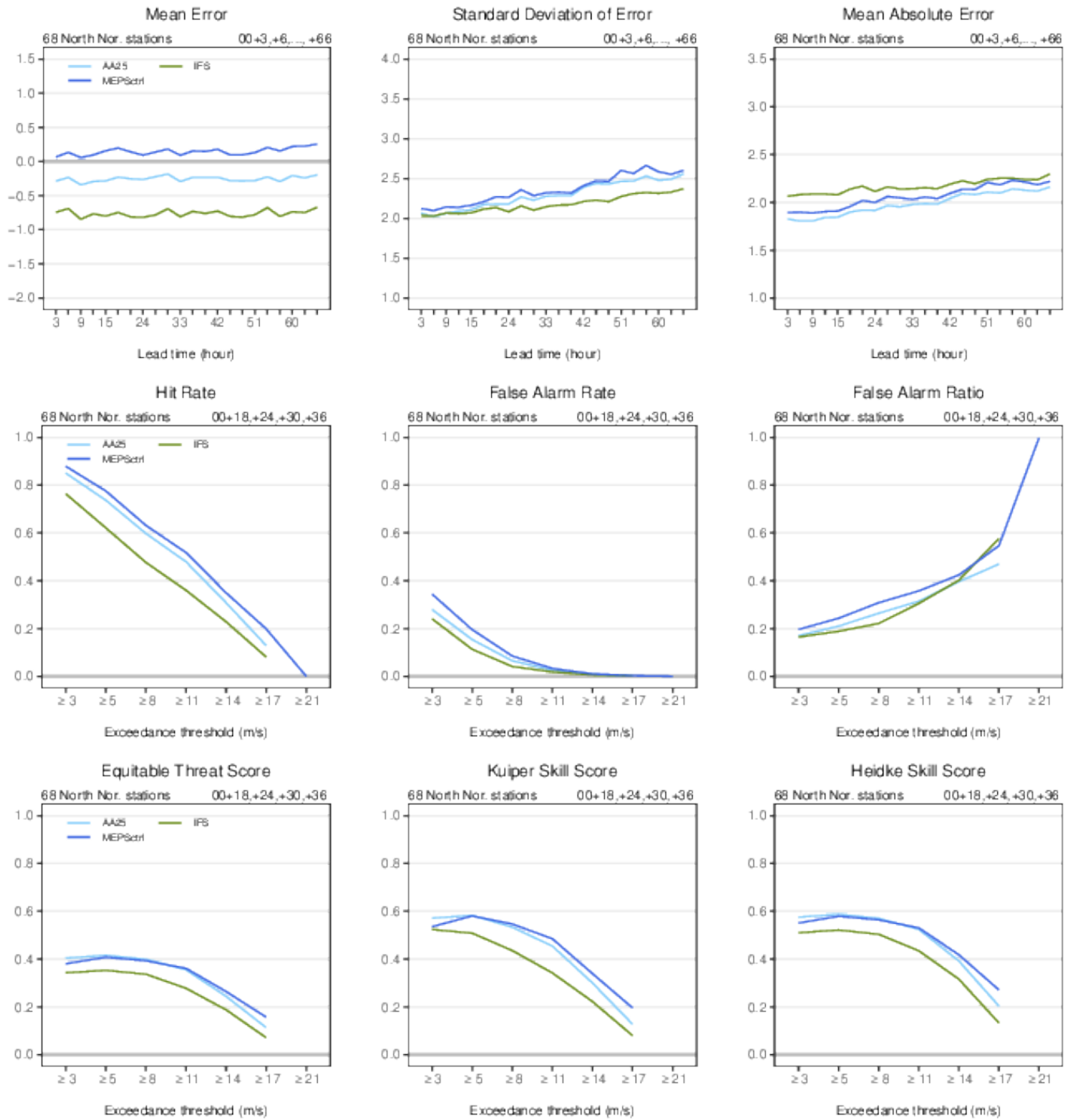
	Min	Mean	Max	Std	N
— synop: 00,06,12,18	-16.0	-2.4	9.5	5.3	360
— MEPSctrl: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h	-13.8	-2.7	7.4	5.0	360
— IFS: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h	-17.4	-4.5	7.0	5.7	348

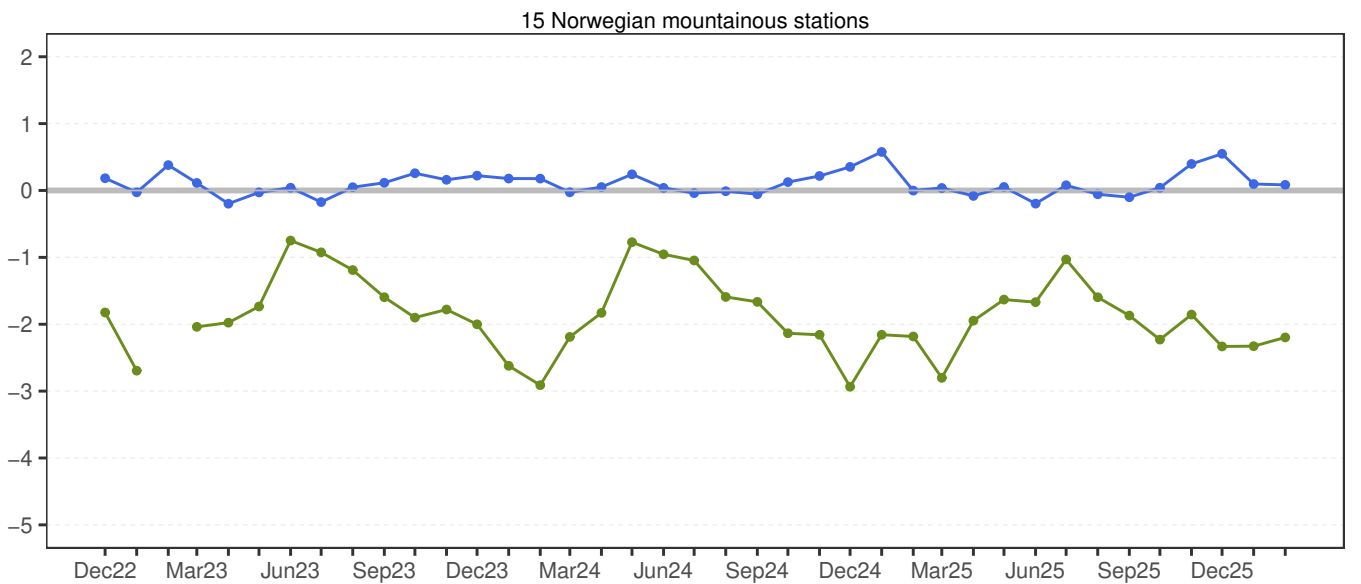
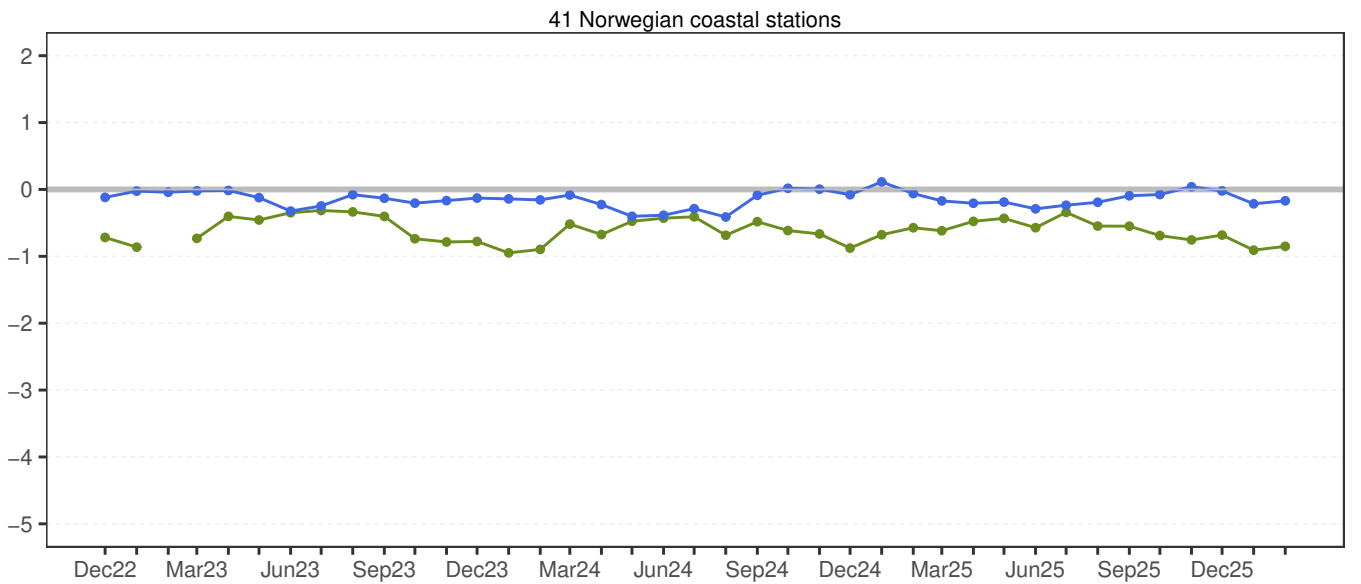
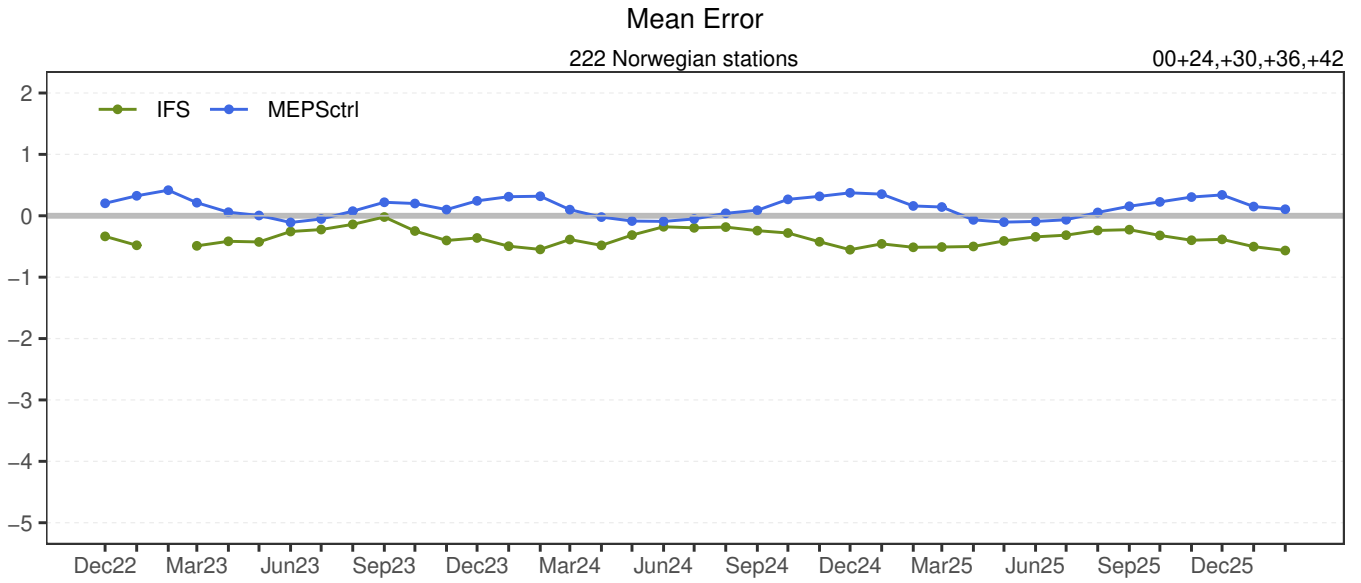
	ME	SDE	RMSE	MAE	Max.abs.err	N
MEPSctrl – synop	-0.3	1.7	1.7	1.3	6.8	348
IFS – synop	-2.1	1.5	2.6	2.2	8.5	348







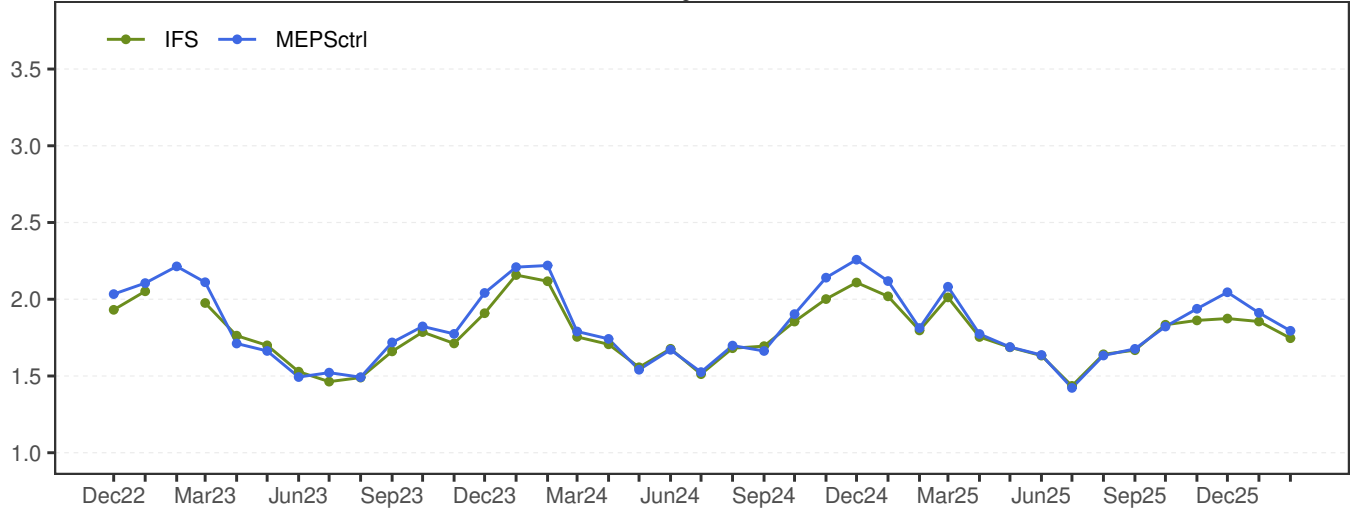




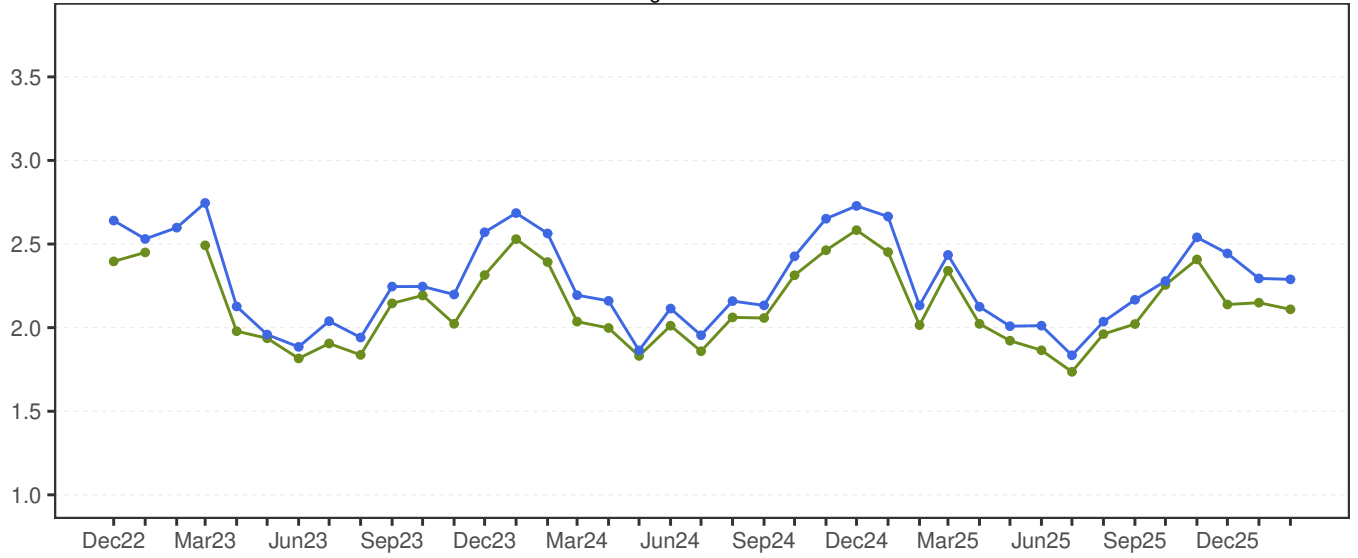
Standard Deviation of Error

222 Norwegian stations

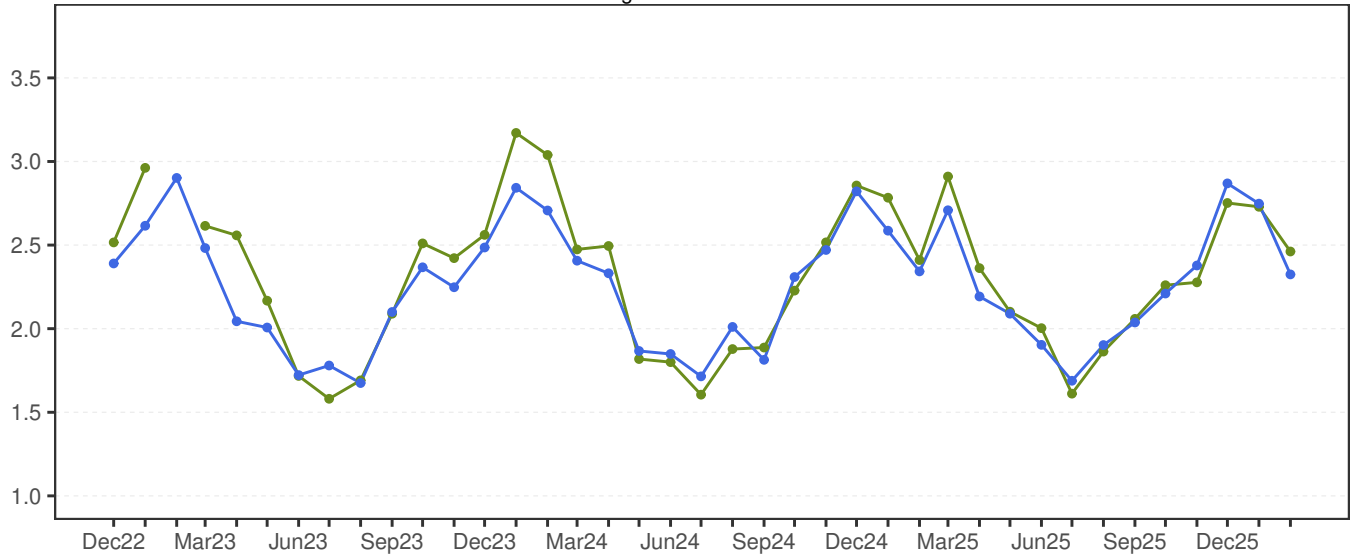
00+24,+30,+36,+42



41 Norwegian coastal stations



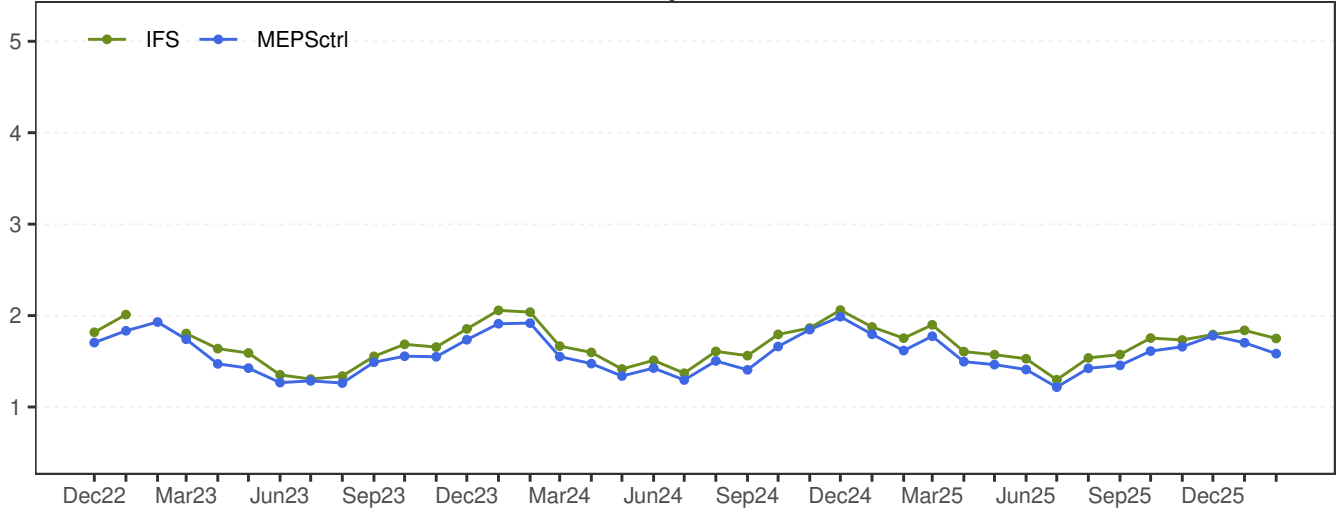
15 Norwegian mountainous stations



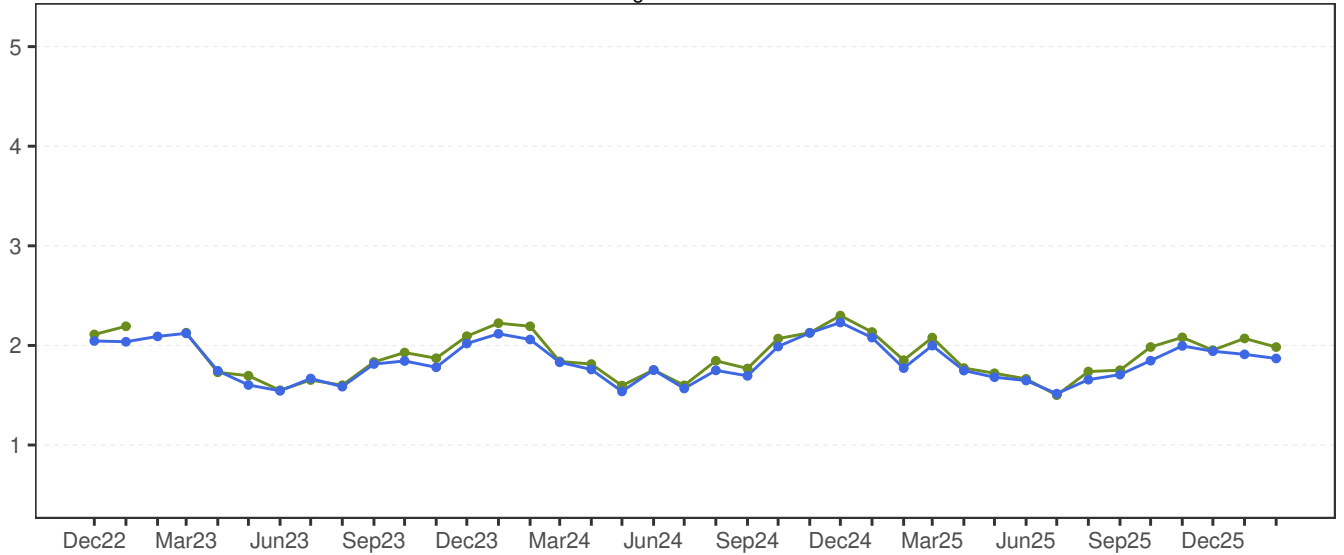
Mean Absolute Error

222 Norwegian stations

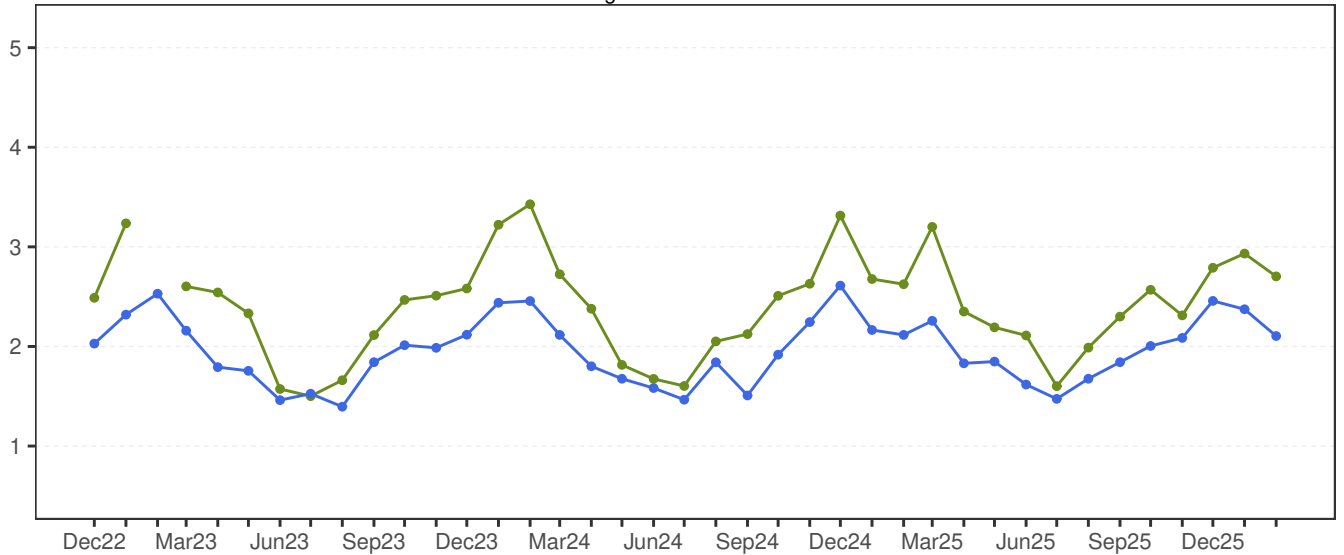
00+24,+30,+36,+42



41 Norwegian coastal stations

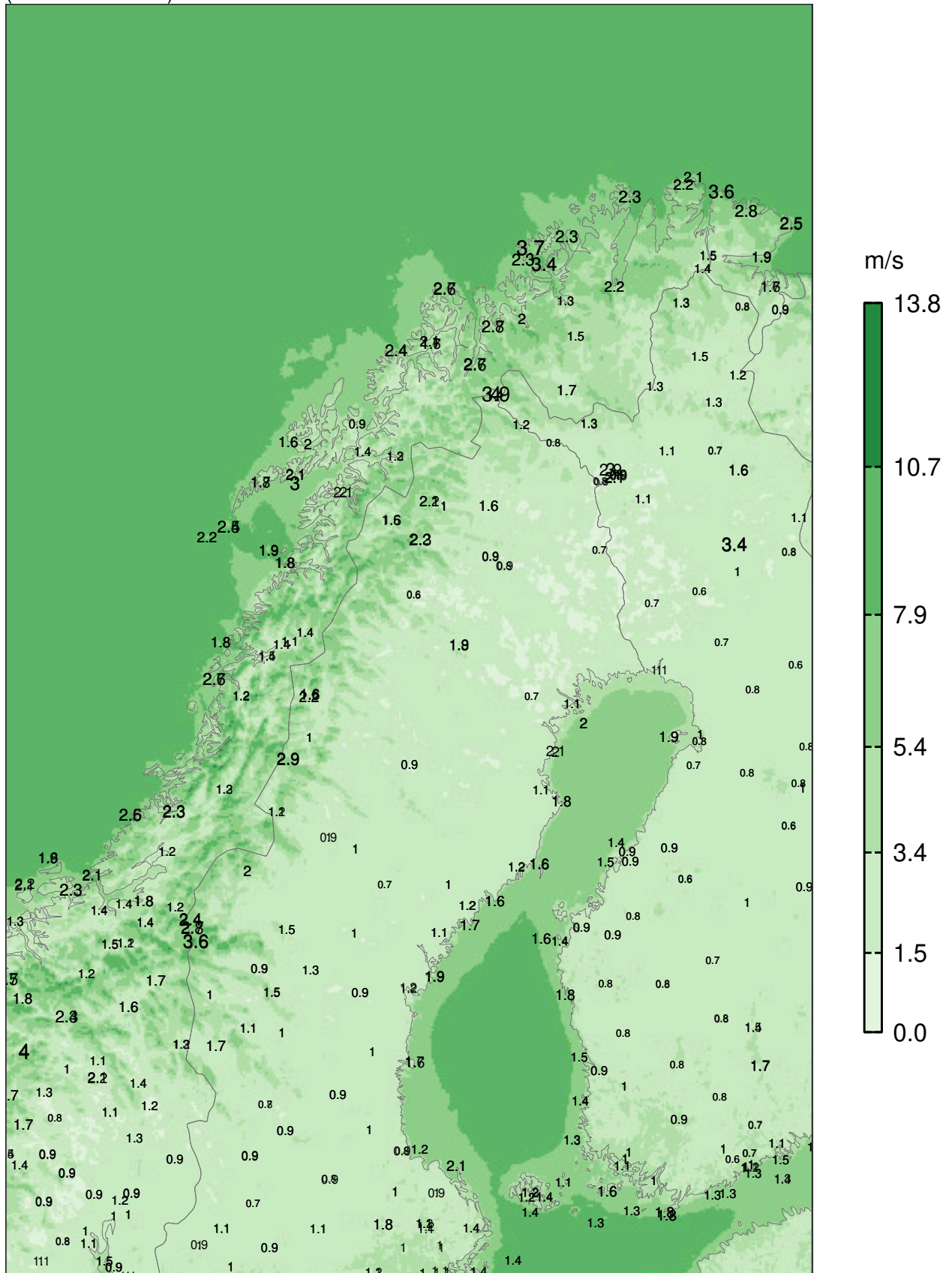


15 Norwegian mountainous stations



MEPSctrl 00+12

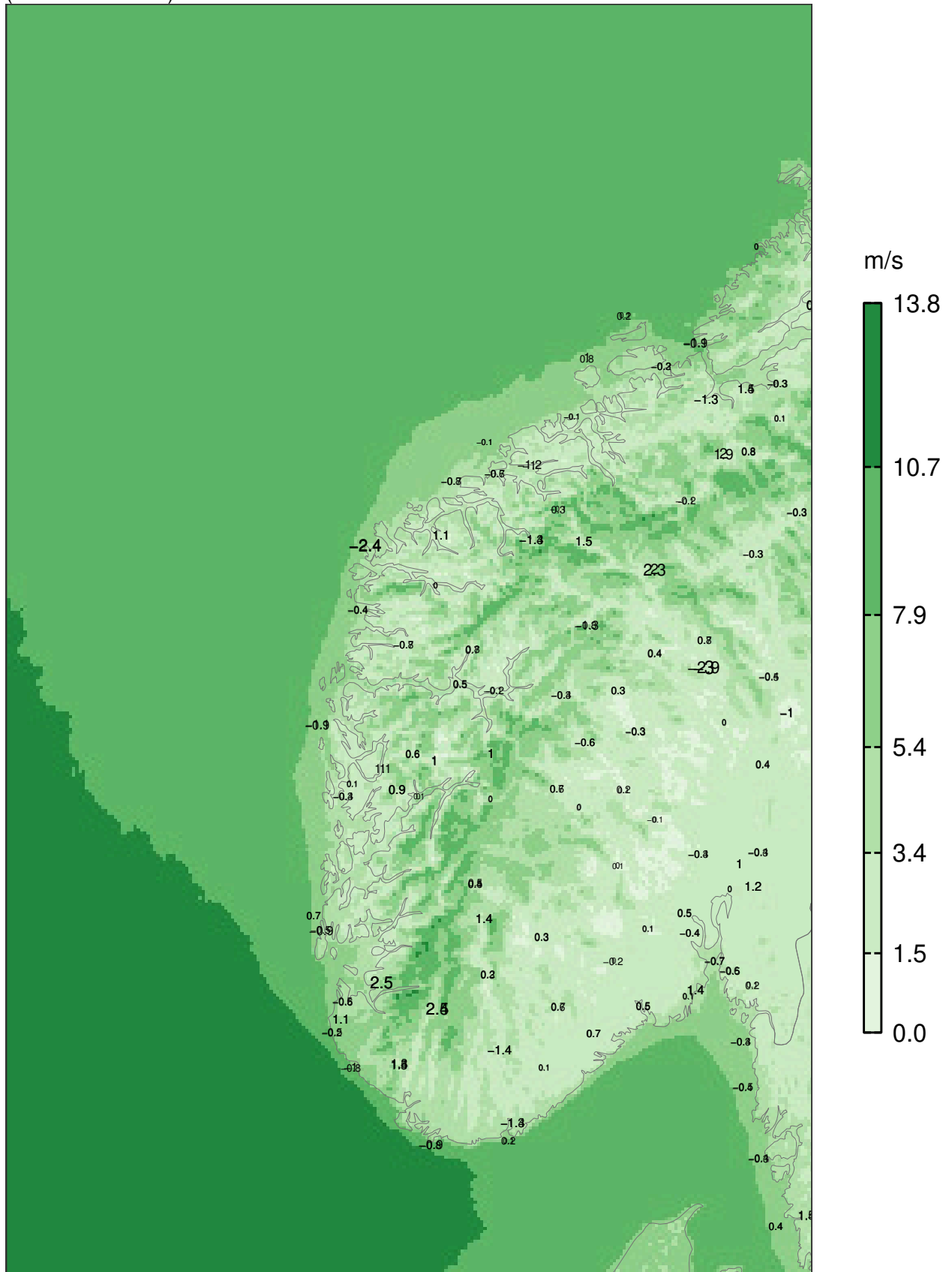
SDE at observing sites
(numbers in black)



Model "climatology" 01.12.2025–28.02.2026

MEPSctrl 00+12

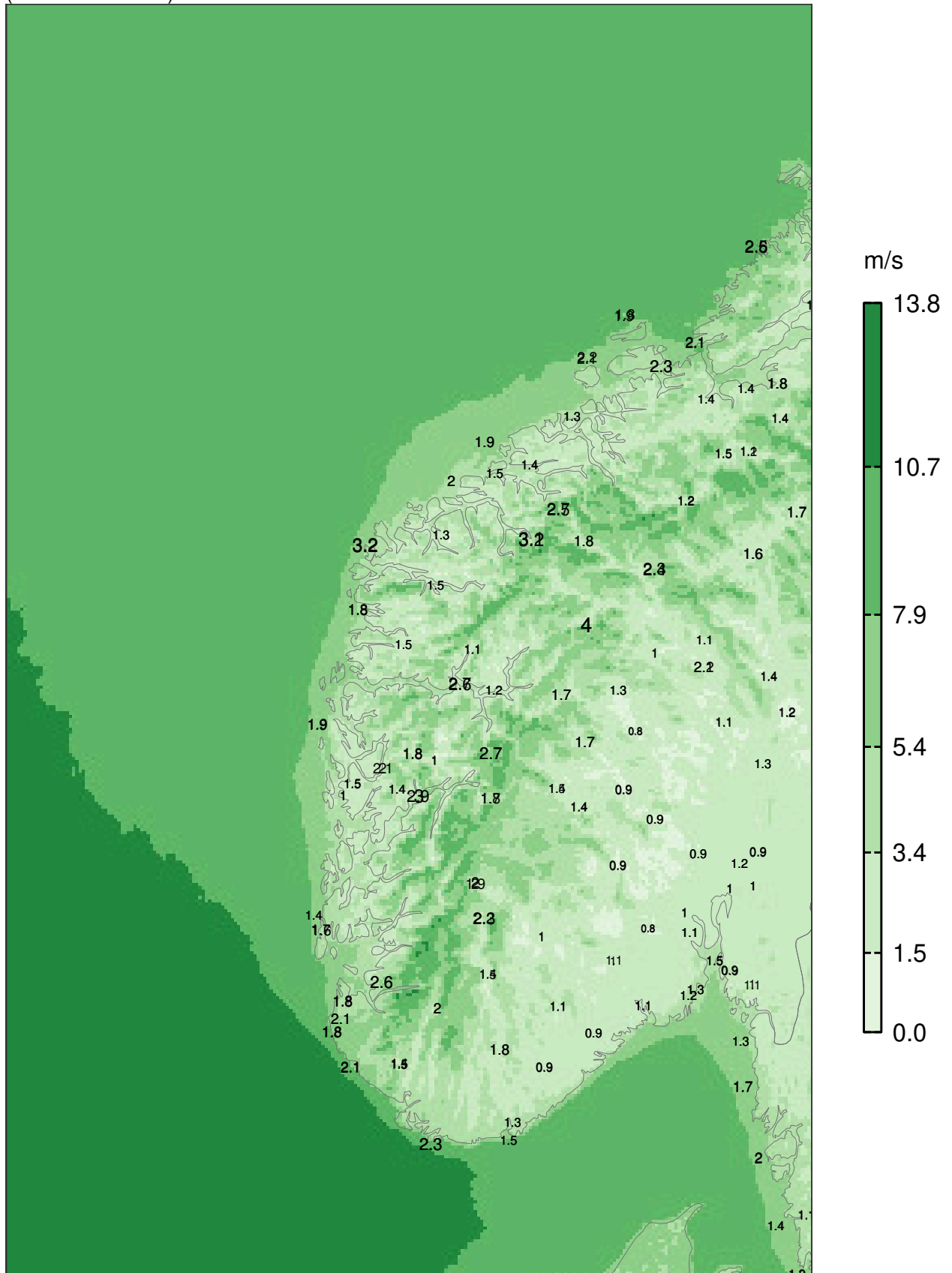
ME at observing sites
(numbers in black)



Model "climatology" 01.12.2025–28.02.2026

MEPSctrl 00+12

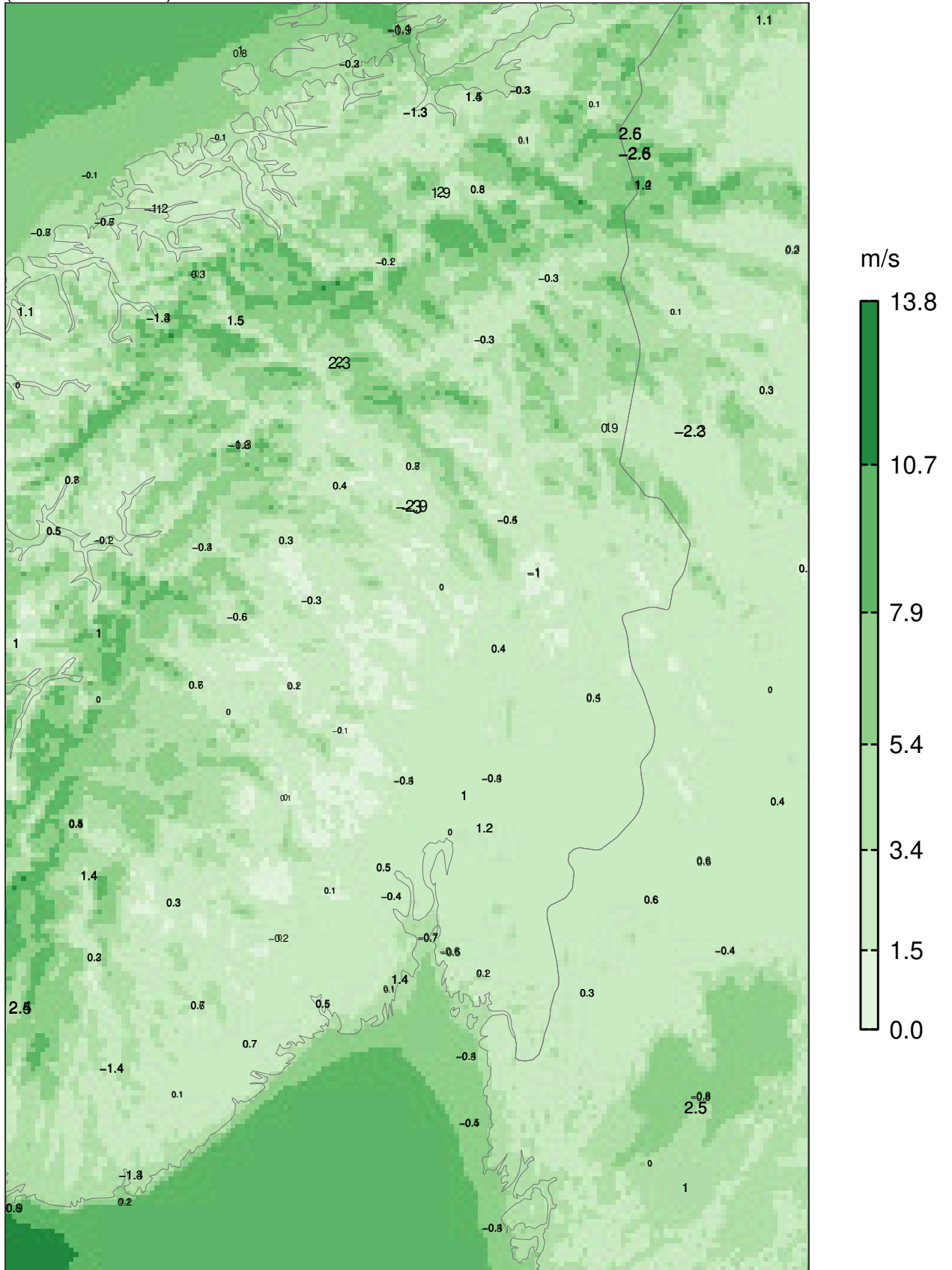
SDE at observing sites
(numbers in black)



Model "climatology" 01.12.2025–28.02.2026

MEPSctrl 00+12

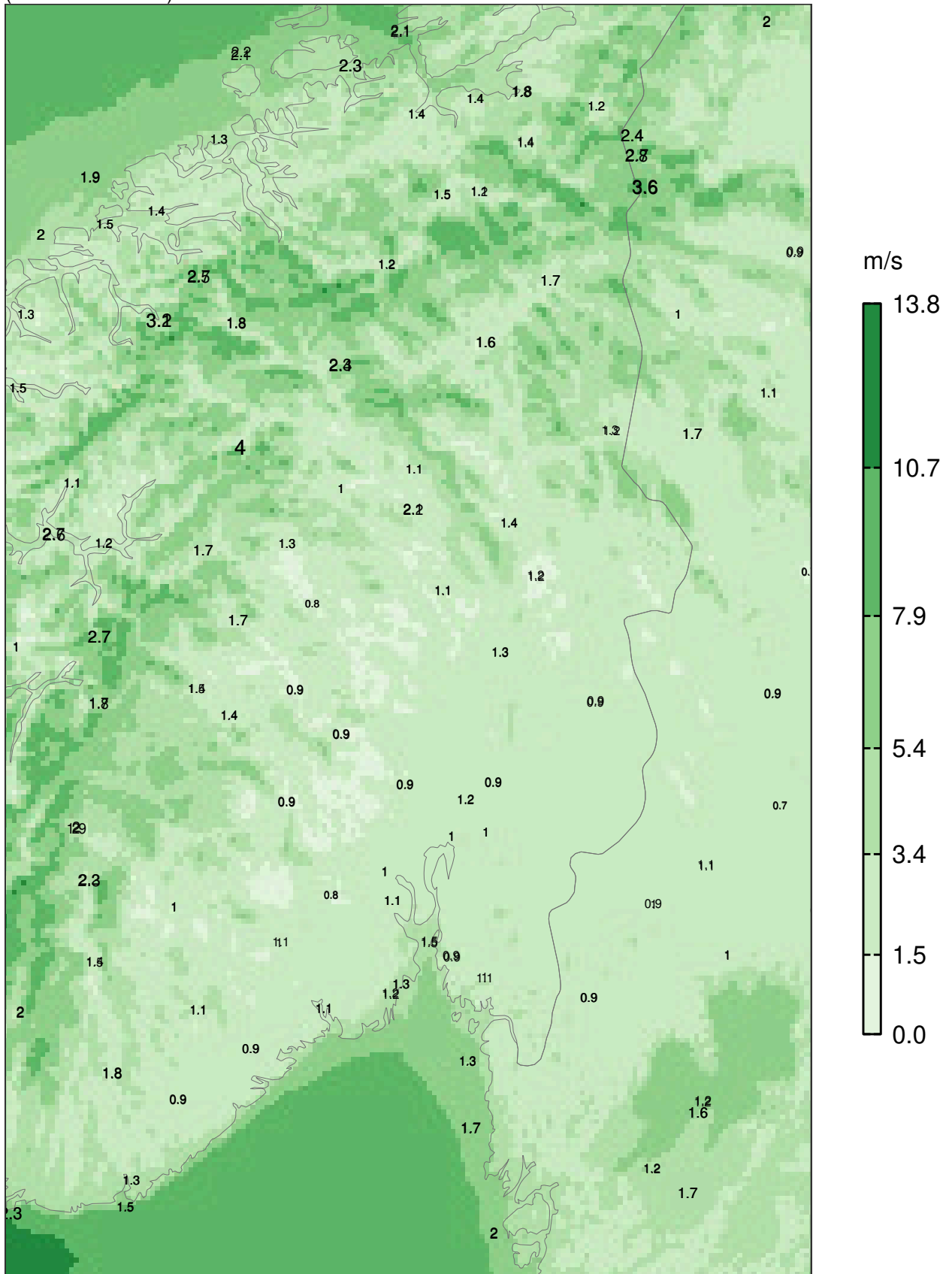
ME at observing sites
(numbers in black)



Model "climatology" 01.12.2025–28.02.2026

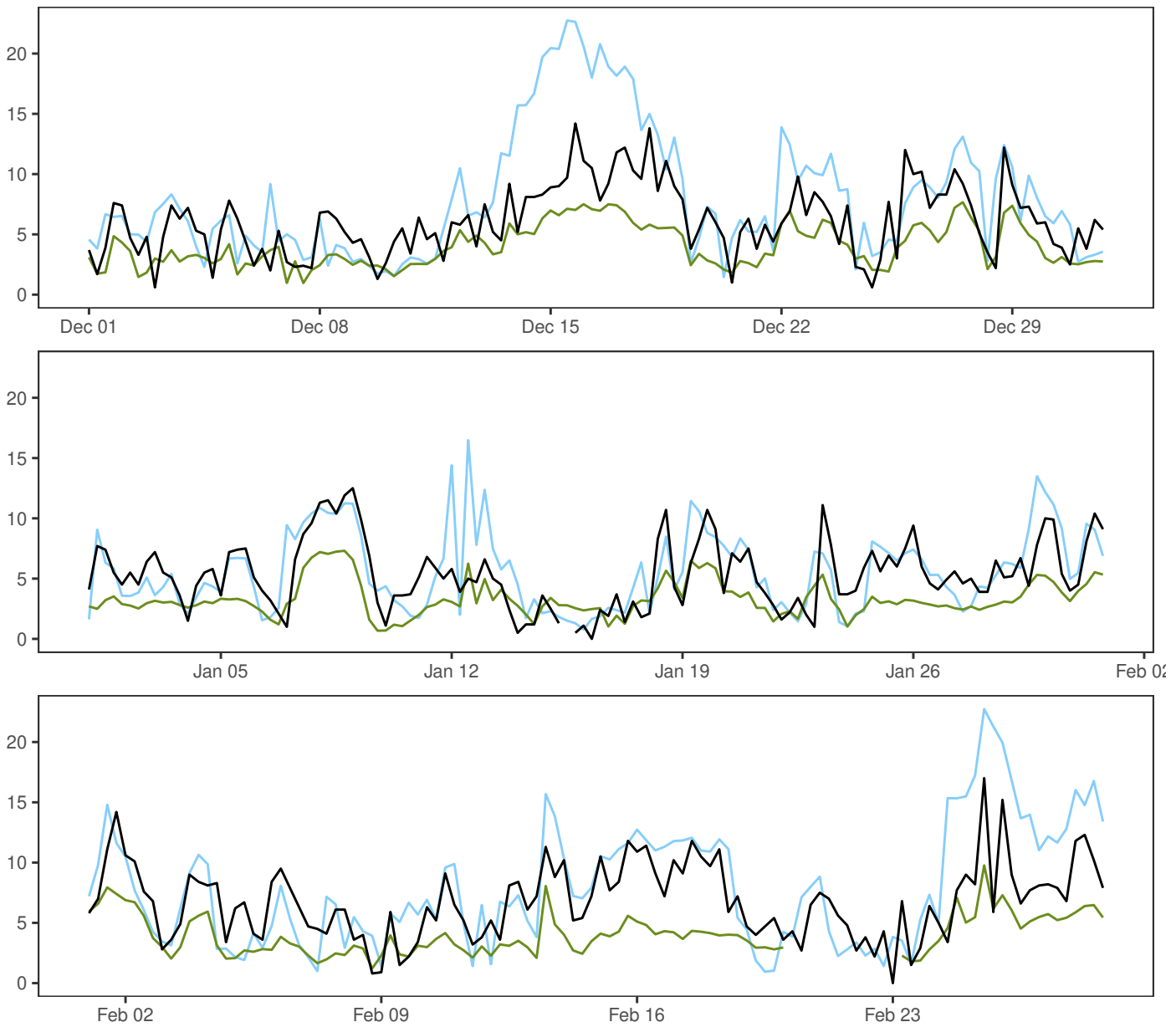
MEPSctrl 00+12

SDE at observing sites
(numbers in black)



Model "climatology" 01.12.2025–28.02.2026

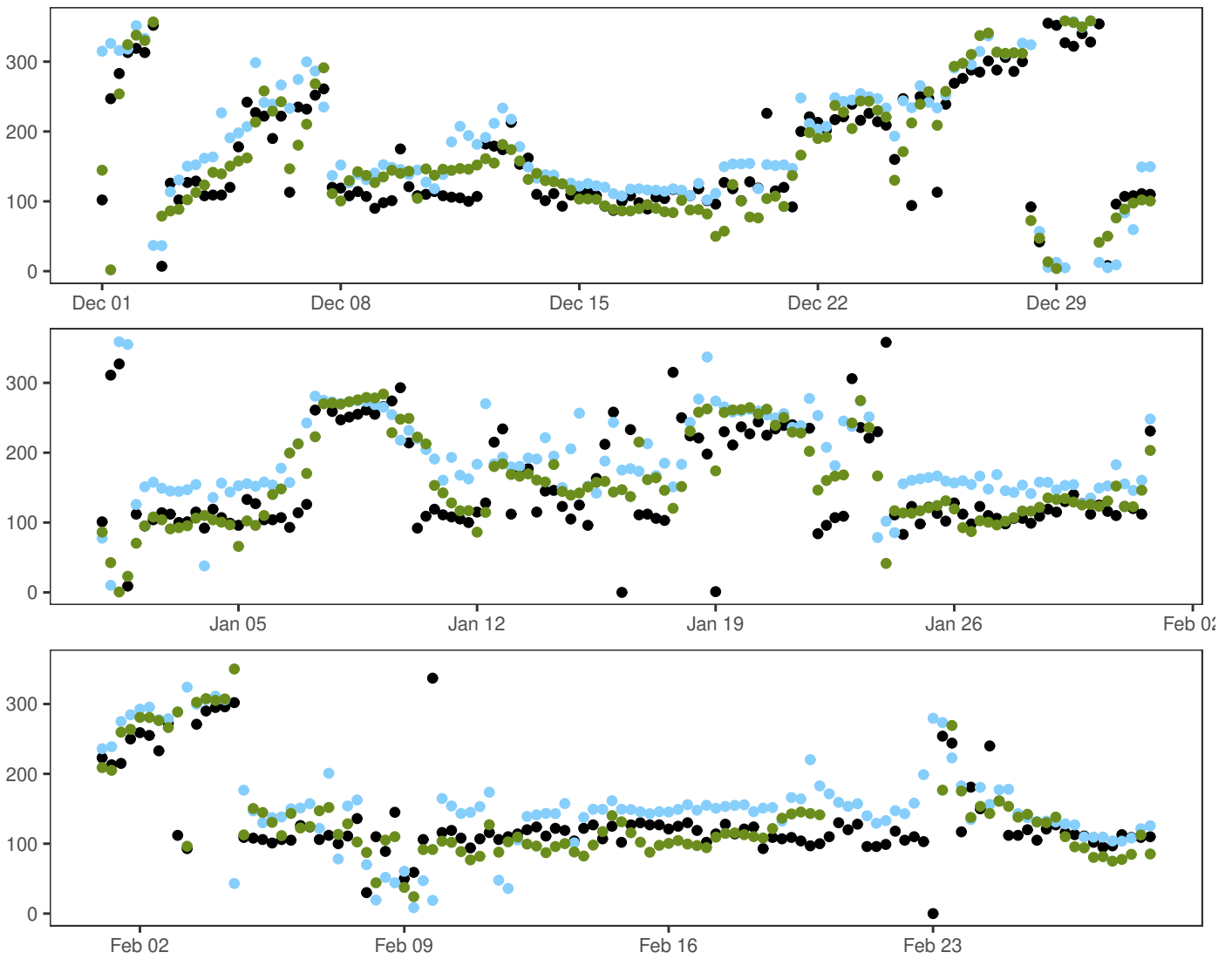
SVALBARD LUFTHAVN



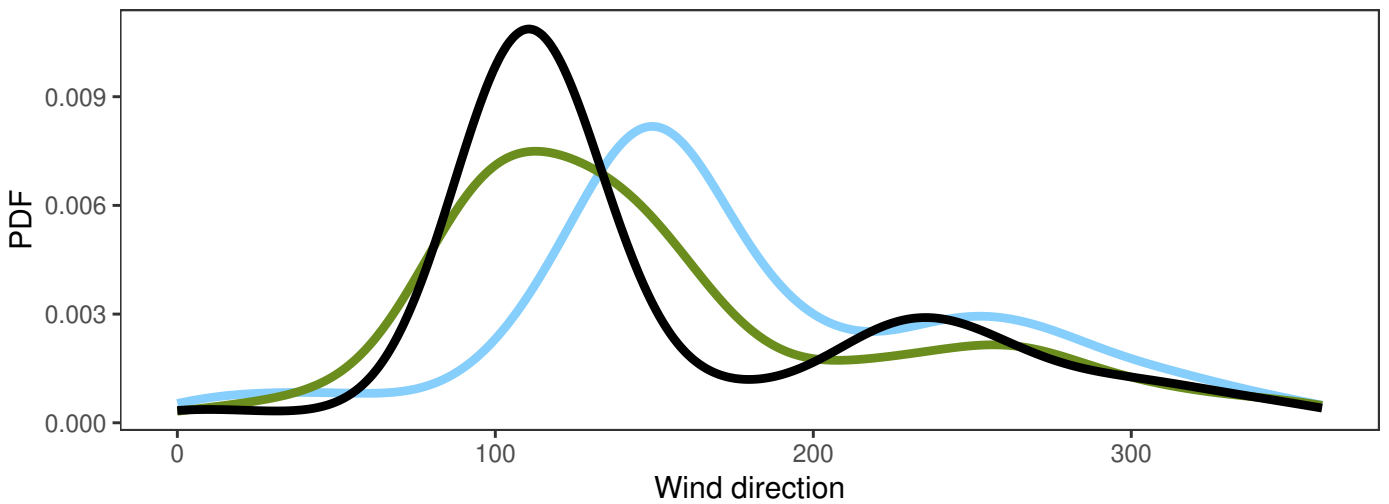
	Min	Mean	Max	Std	N
— synop: 00,06,12,18	0.0	6.0	17.0	3.0	359
— AA25: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h	0.8	7.2	22.7	4.7	360
— IFS: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h	0.7	3.8	9.8	1.7	348

	ME	SDE	RMSE	MAE	Max.abs.err	N
AA25 – synop	1.2	3.4	3.6	2.5	15.4	347
IFS – synop	-2.3	2.1	3.1	2.6	8.0	347

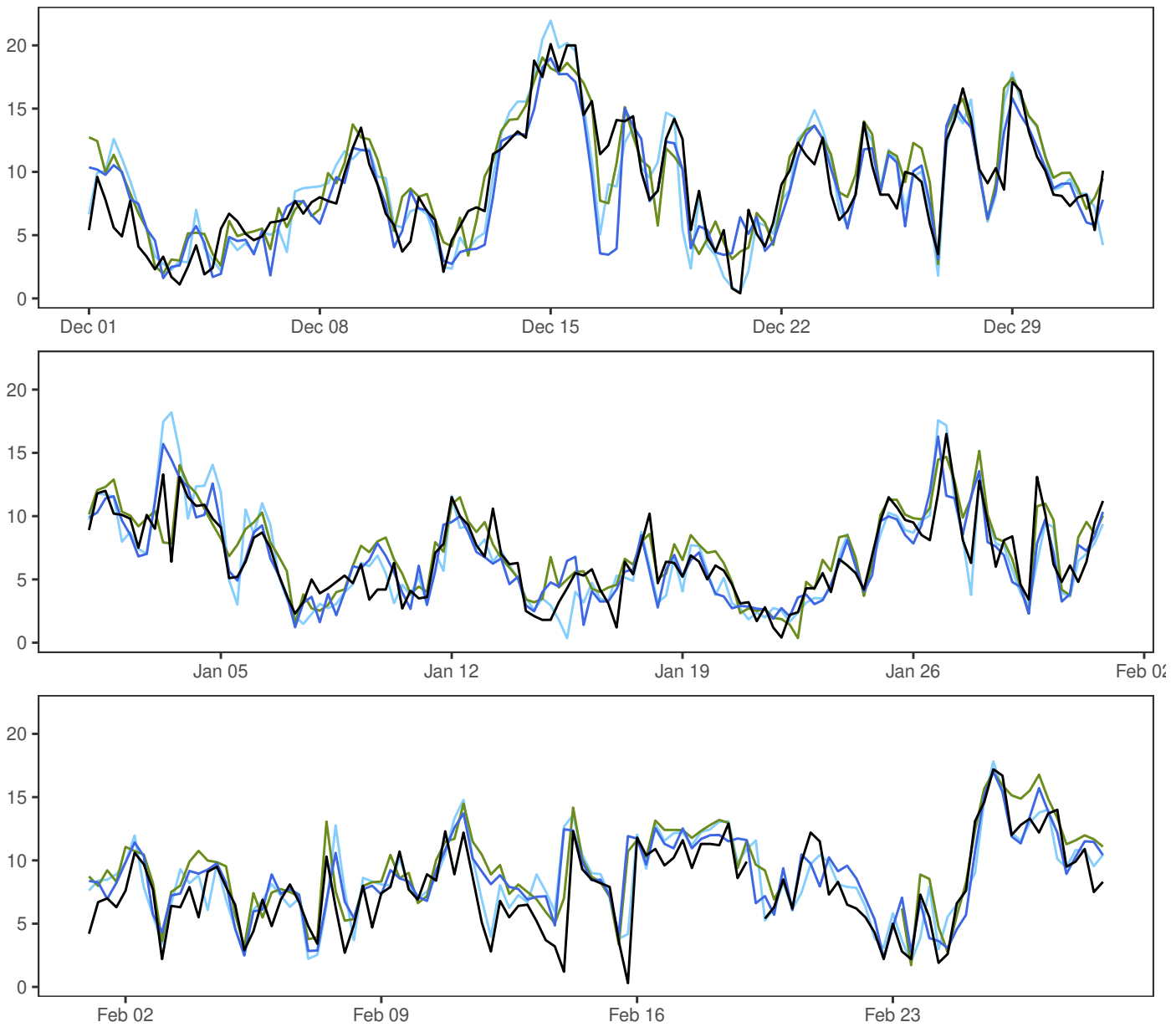
SVALBARD LUFTHAVN



- synop: 00,06,12,18
- AA25: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h
- IFS: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h



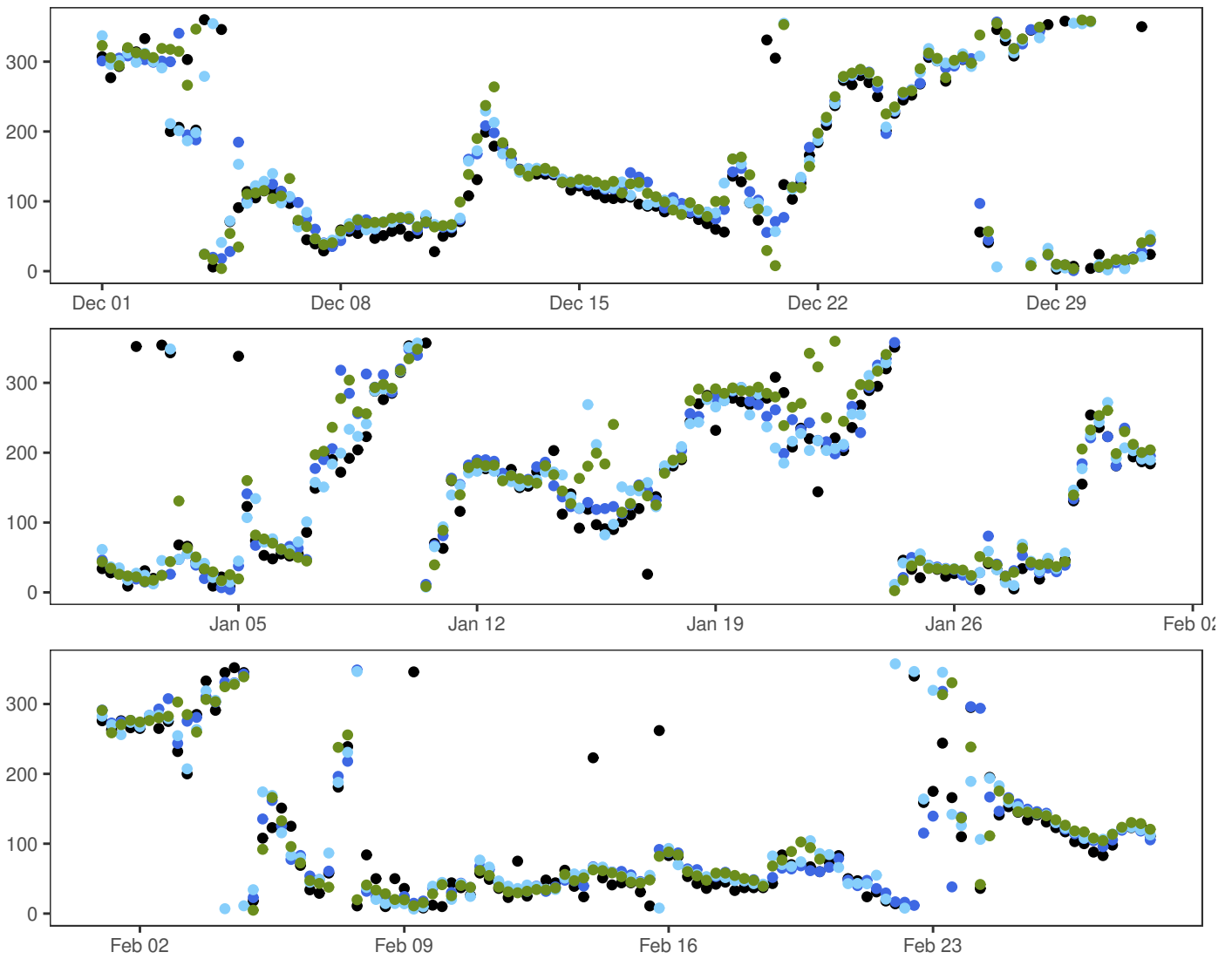
BJØRNØYA



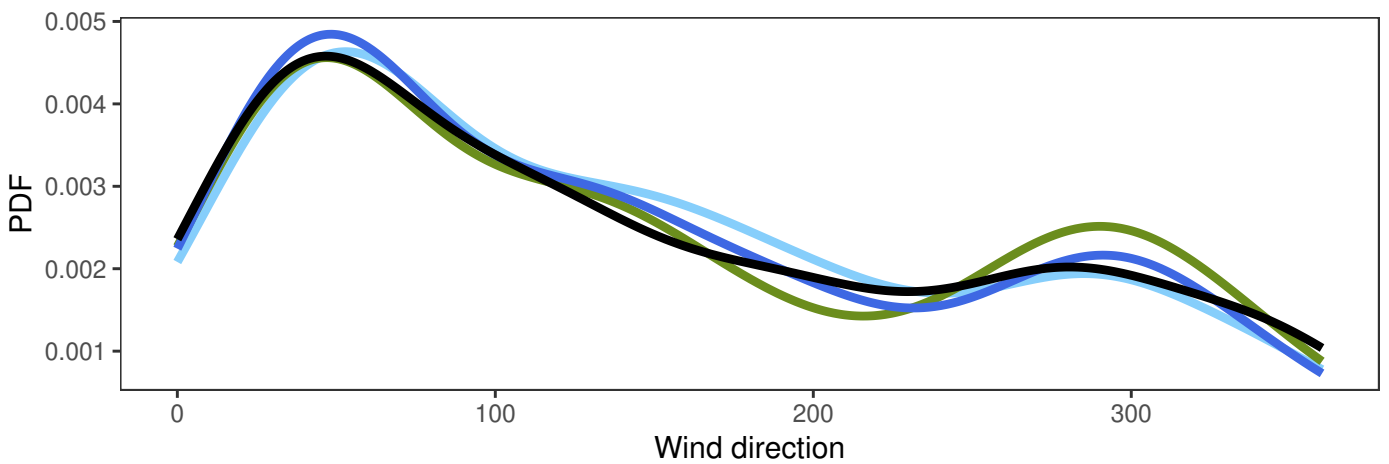
	Min	Mean	Max	Std	N
— synop: 00,06,12,18	0.3	7.7	20.1	3.8	359
— MEPSctrl: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h	1.2	7.9	19.0	3.6	360
— AA25: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h	0.3	8.0	22.0	4.1	360
— IFS: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h	0.4	8.7	19.0	3.8	348

	ME	SDE	RMSE	MAE	Max.abs.err	N
MEPSctrl – synop	0.2	2.3	2.3	1.6	11.6	347
AA25 – synop	0.3	2.3	2.3	1.6	11.8	347
IFS – synop	0.9	1.9	2.1	1.6	10.4	347

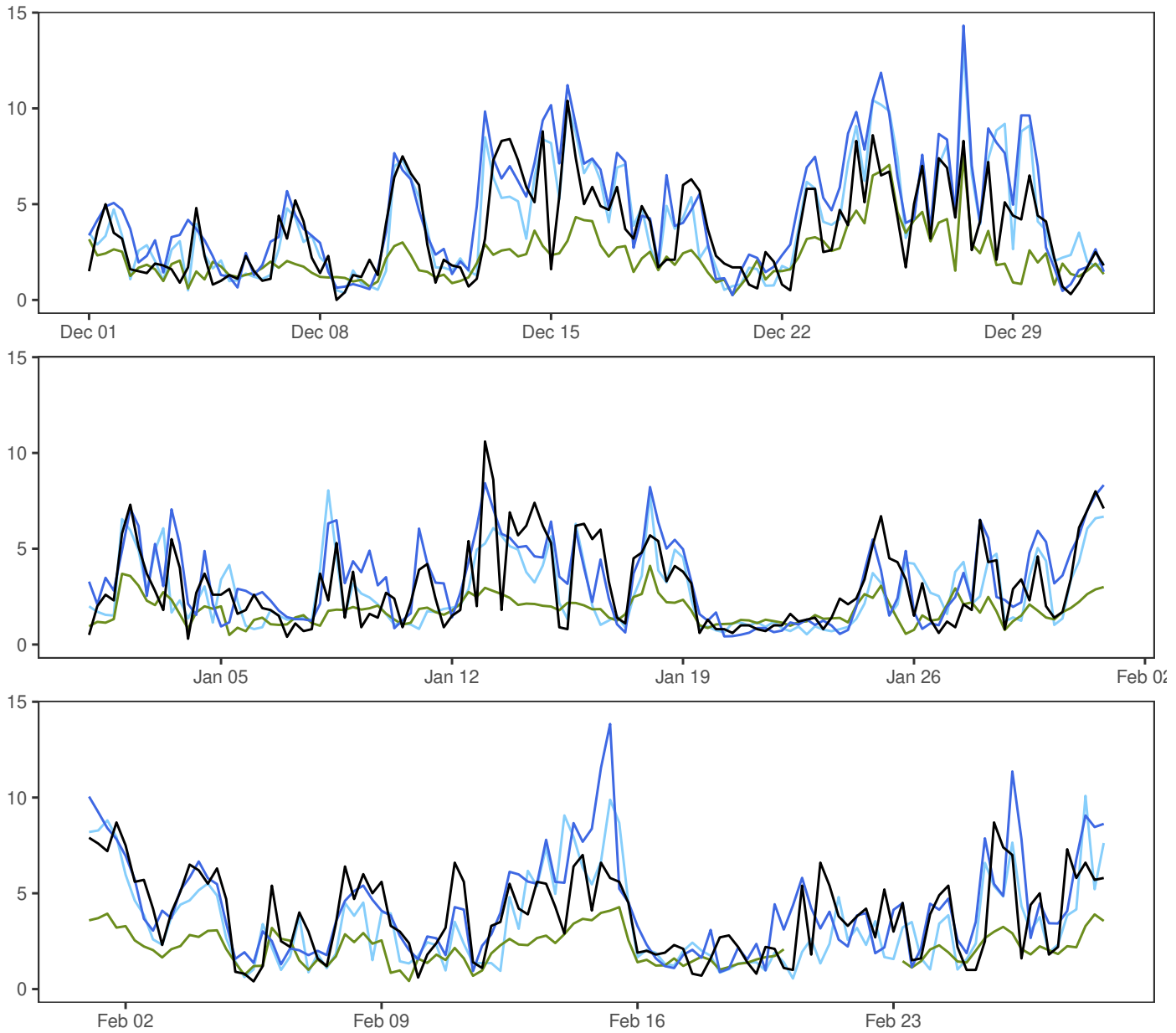
BJØRNØYA



- synop: 00,06,12,18
- MEPSctrl: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h
- AA25: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h
- IFS: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h



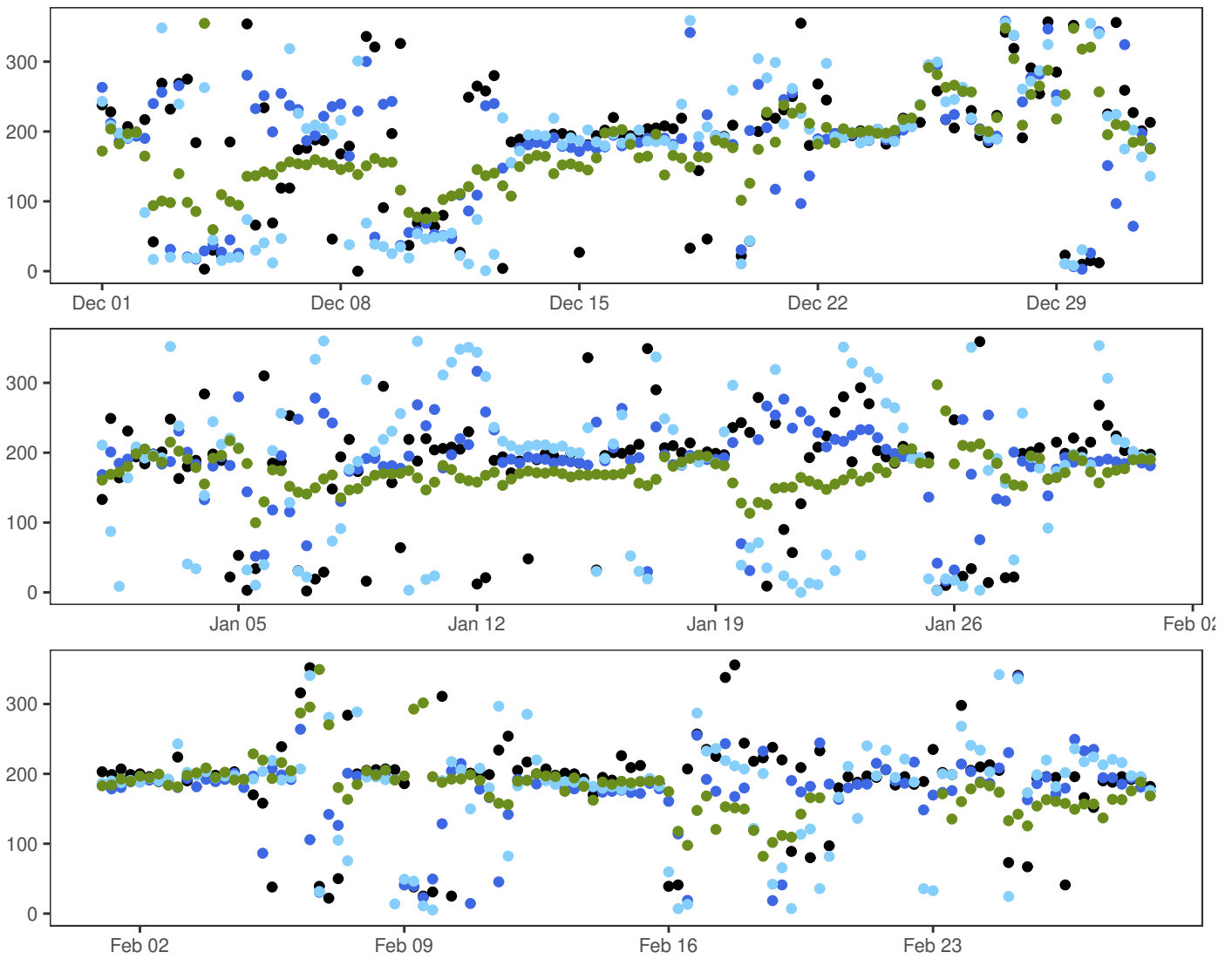
TROMSØ



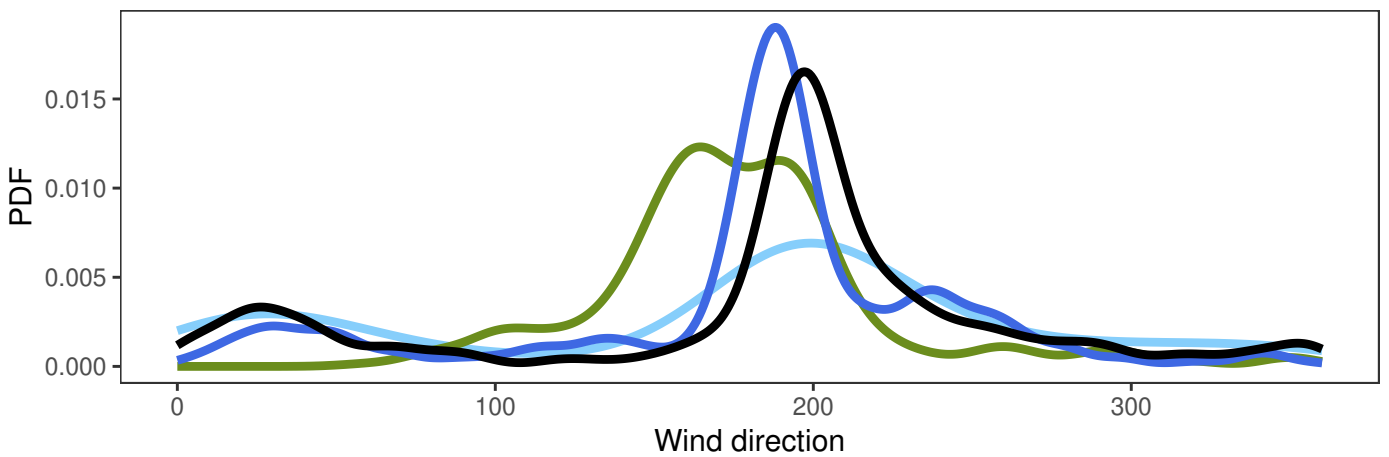
	Min	Mean	Max	Std	N
— synop: 00,06,12,18	0.0	3.5	10.6	2.2	360
— MEPSctrl: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h	0.2	4.1	14.3	2.6	360
— AA25: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h	0.4	3.4	13.3	2.4	360
— IFS: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h	0.3	2.1	7.5	1.0	348

	ME	SDE	RMSE	MAE	Max.abs.err	N
MEPSctrl – synop	0.6	1.8	1.9	1.4	8.6	348
AA25 – synop	0.0	1.8	1.8	1.3	6.8	348
IFS – synop	-1.4	1.8	2.3	1.7	7.6	348

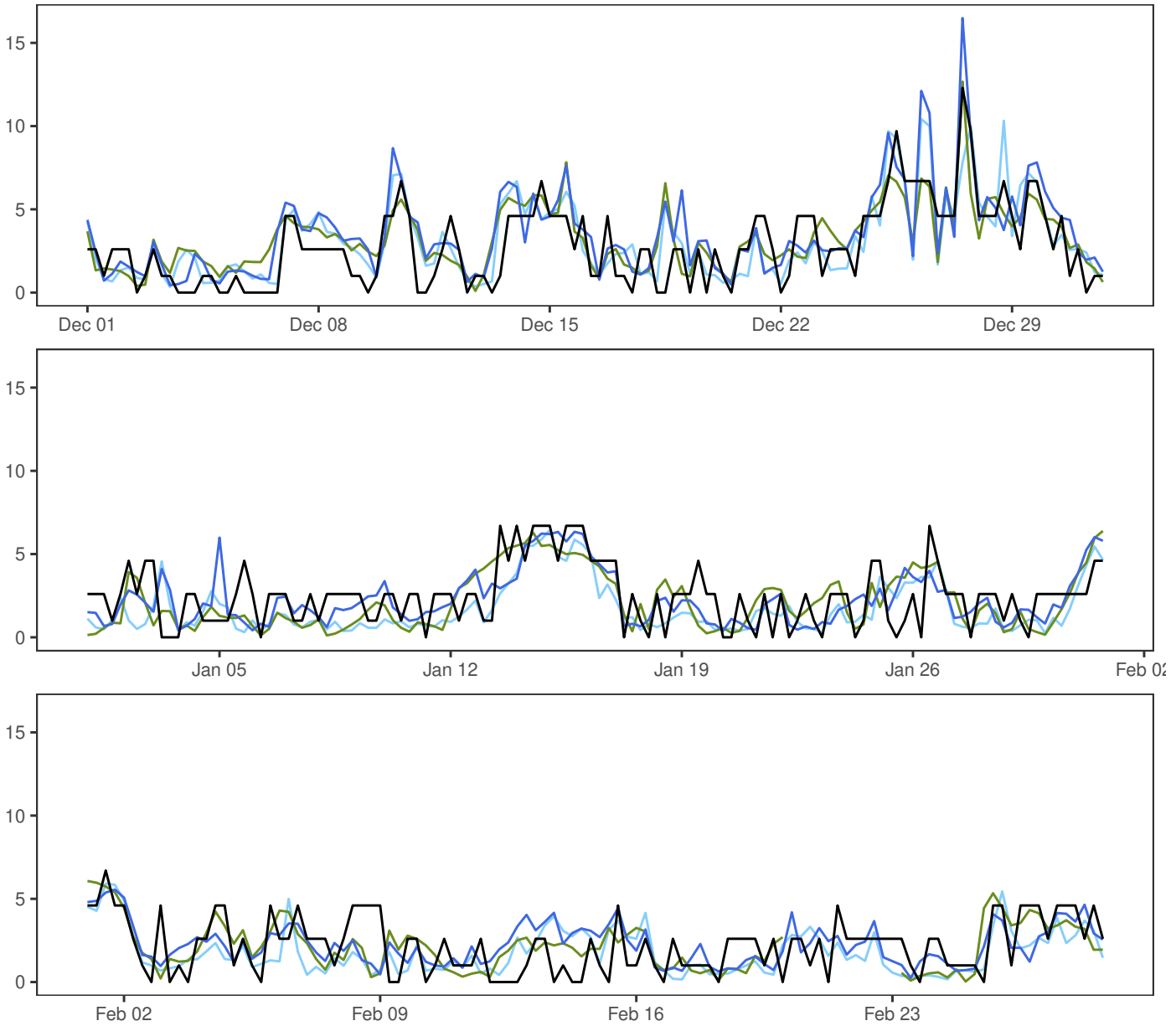
TROMSØ



- synop: 00,06,12,18
- MEPSctrl: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h
- AA25: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h
- IFS: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h



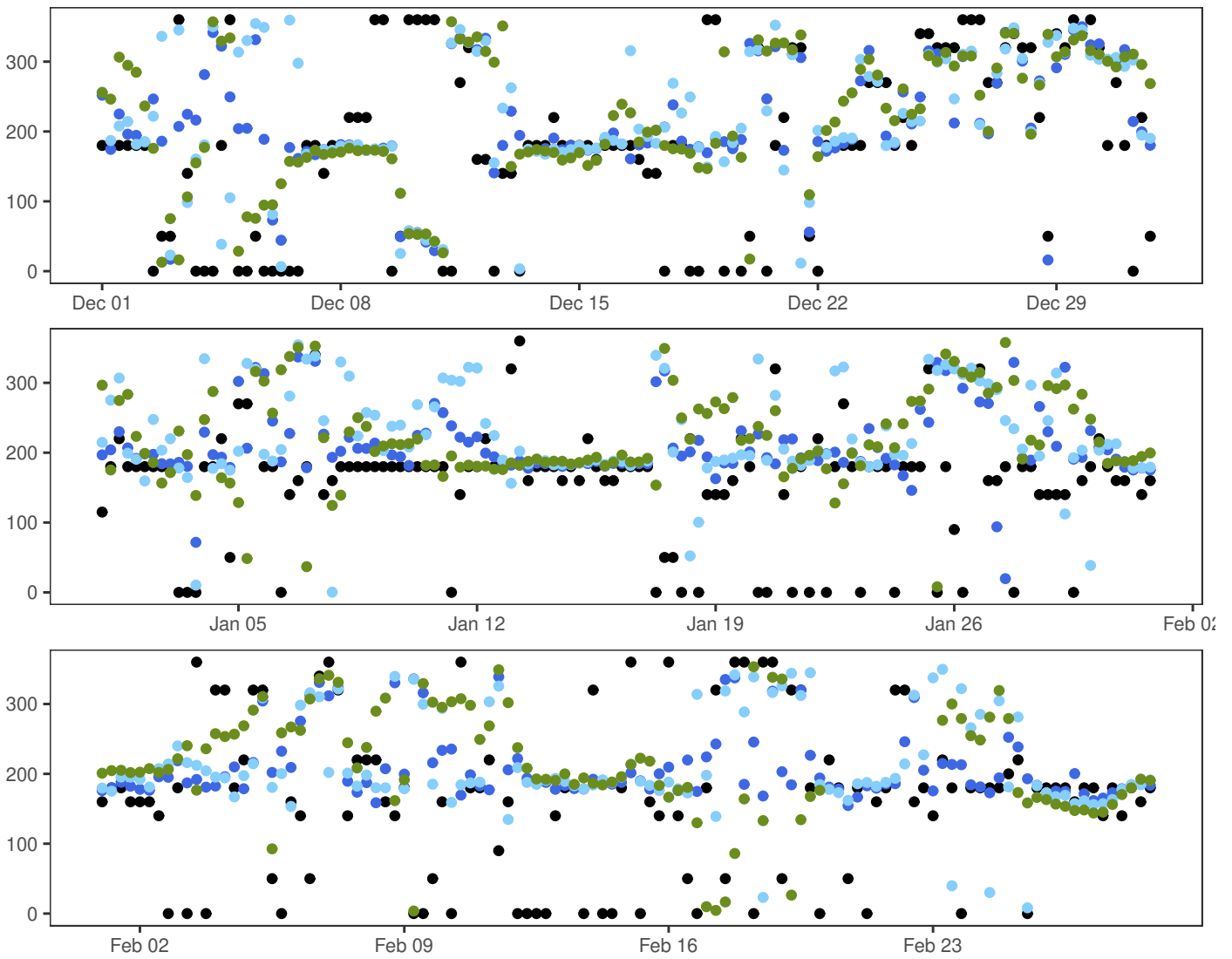
KAUTOKEINO



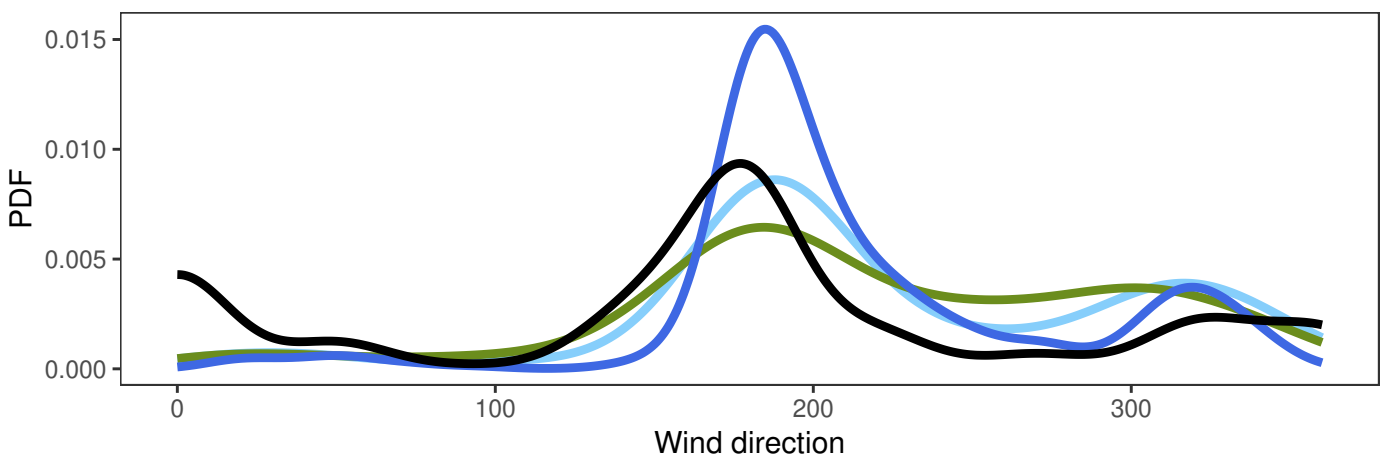
	Min	Mean	Max	Std	N
— synop: 00,06,12,18	0.0	2.5	12.3	2.0	360
— MEPSctrl: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h	0.2	2.7	16.5	2.0	360
— AA25: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h	0.2	2.2	10.4	1.9	360
— IFS: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h	0.0	2.5	12.7	1.8	348

	ME	SDE	RMSE	MAE	Max.abs.err	N
MEPSctrl – synop	0.2	1.7	1.7	1.4	5.5	348
AA25 – synop	-0.3	1.7	1.7	1.4	5.4	348
IFS – synop	0.0	1.7	1.7	1.3	6.6	348

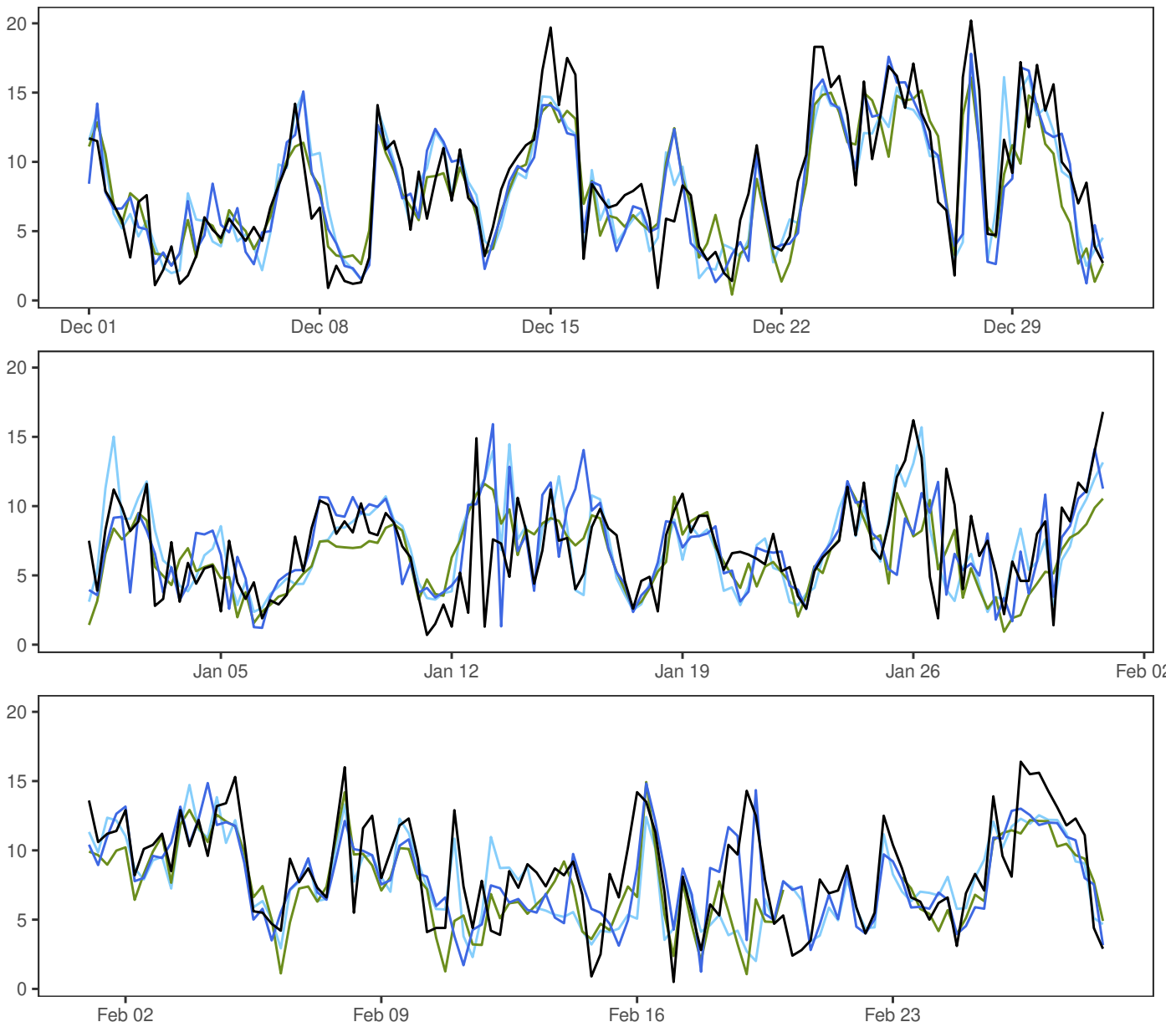
KAUTOKEINO



- synop: 00,06,12,18
- MEPSctrl: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h
- AA25: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h
- IFS: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h



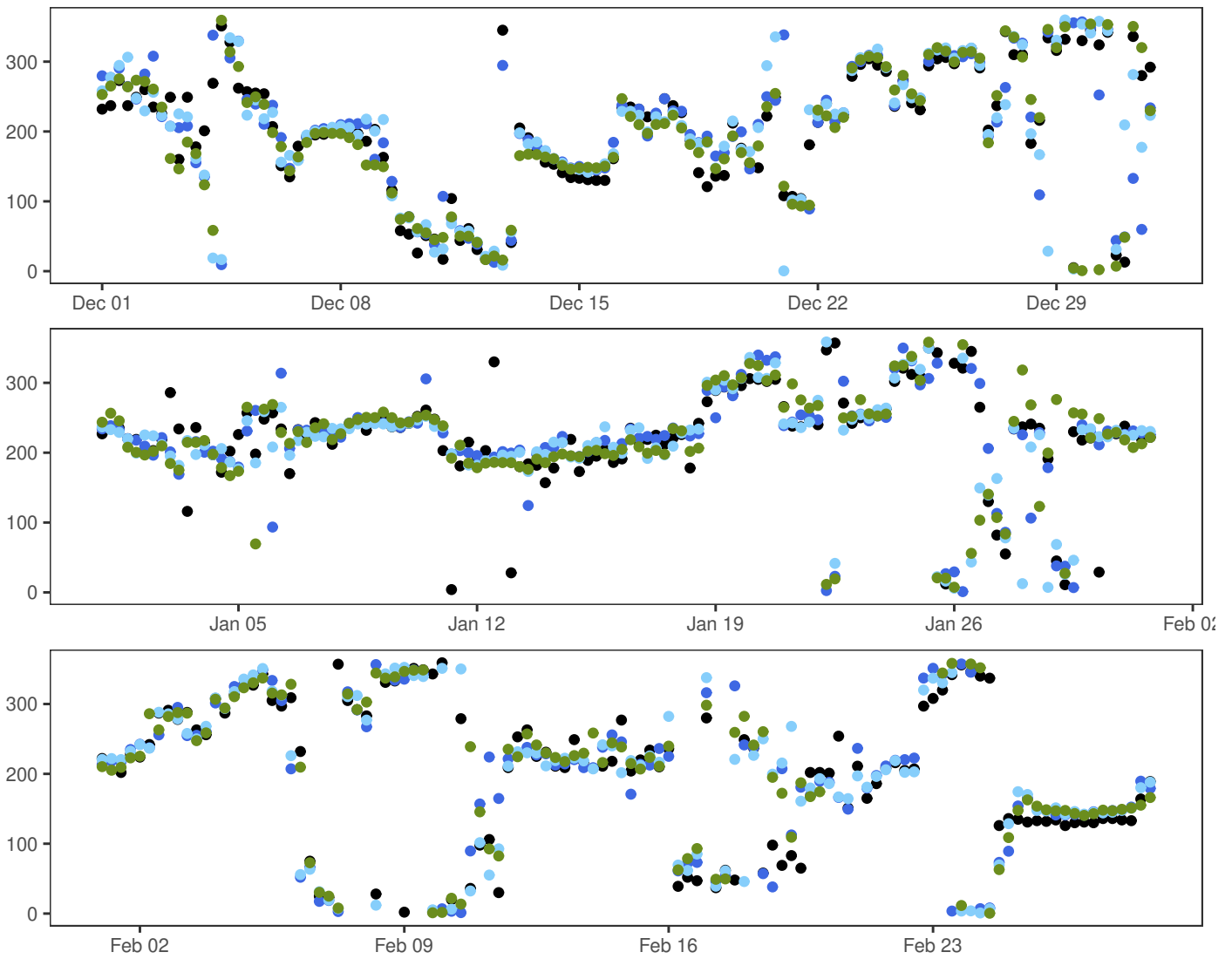
SLETTNES FYR



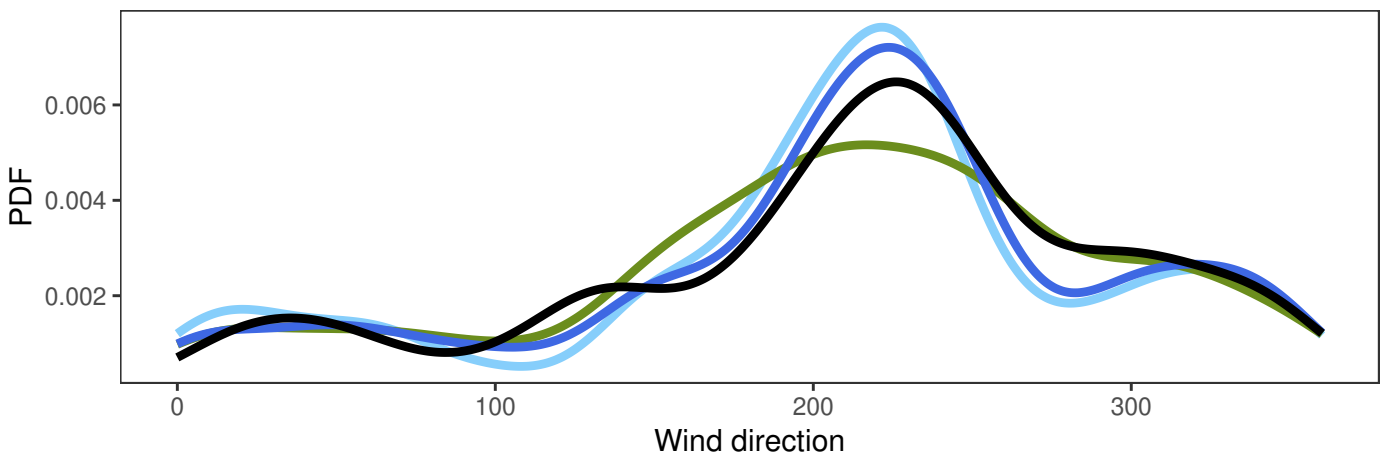
	Min	Mean	Max	Std	N
— synop: 00,06,12,18	0.5	8.0	20.2	4.1	360
— MEPSctrl: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h	1.2	7.7	17.8	3.6	360
— AA25: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h	1.5	7.6	17.7	3.5	360
— IFS: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h	0.4	7.3	16.1	3.3	348

	ME	SDE	RMSE	MAE	Max.abs.err	N
MEPSctrl – synop	-0.3	2.9	2.9	2.1	11.3	348
AA25 – synop	-0.4	2.8	2.8	2.0	11.9	348
IFS – synop	-0.8	2.6	2.7	2.1	13.2	348

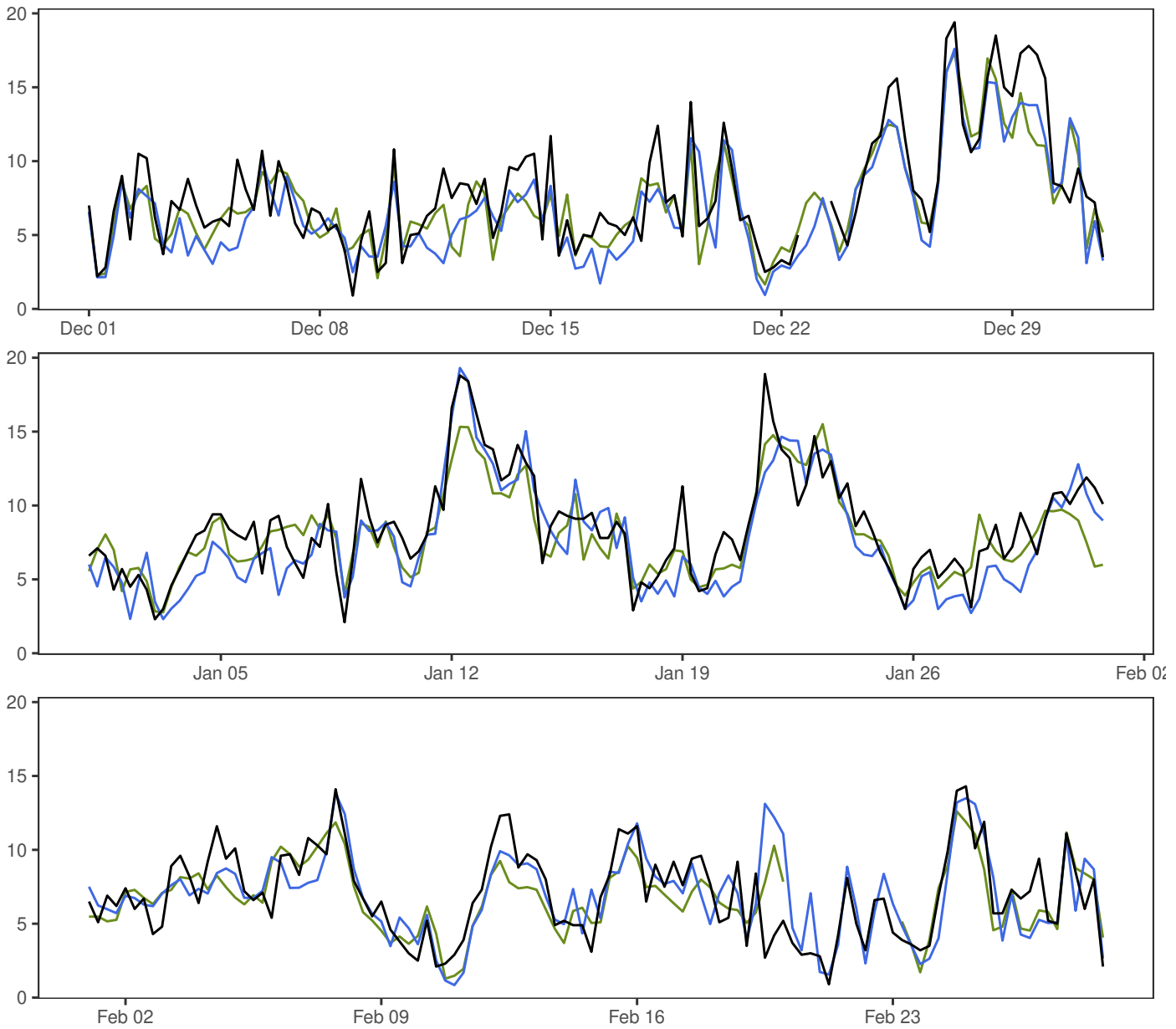
SLETTNES FYR



- synop: 00,06,12,18
- MEPSctrl: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h
- AA25: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h
- IFS: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h



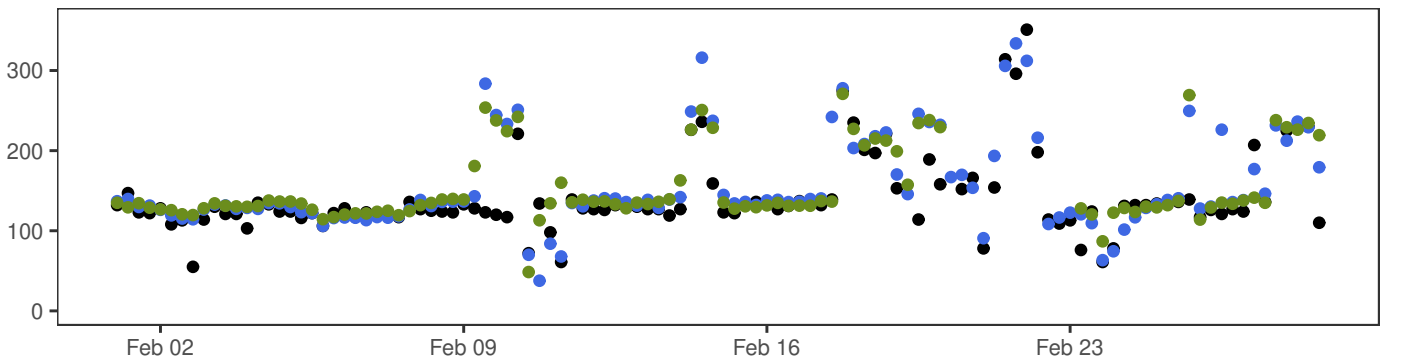
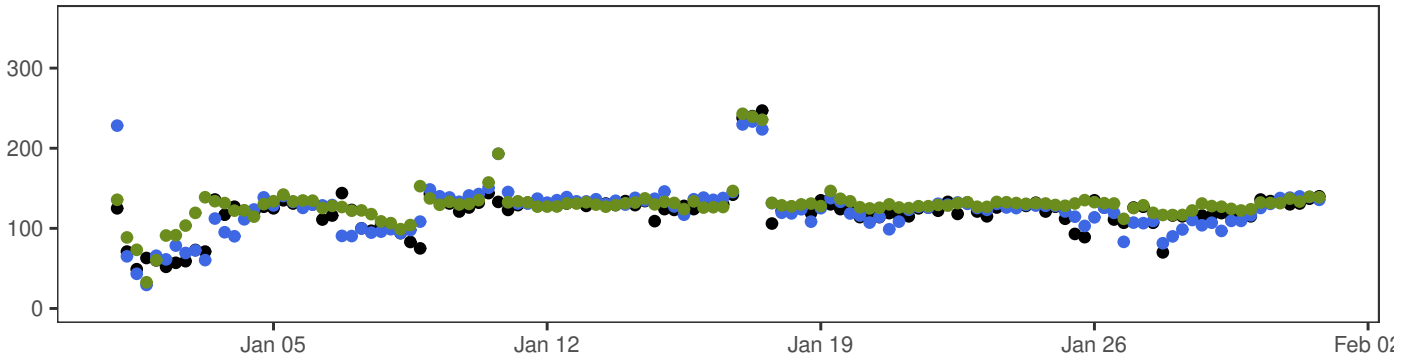
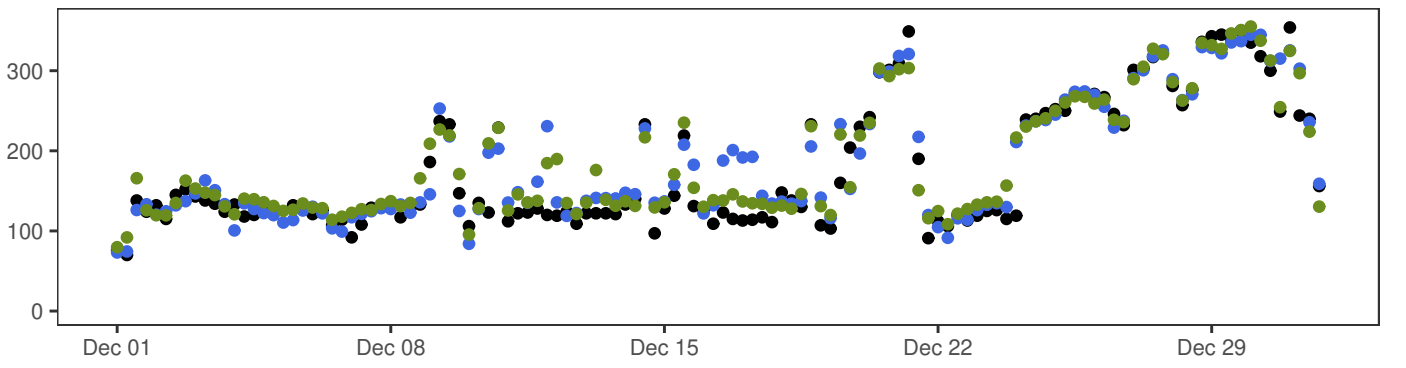
ØRLAND III



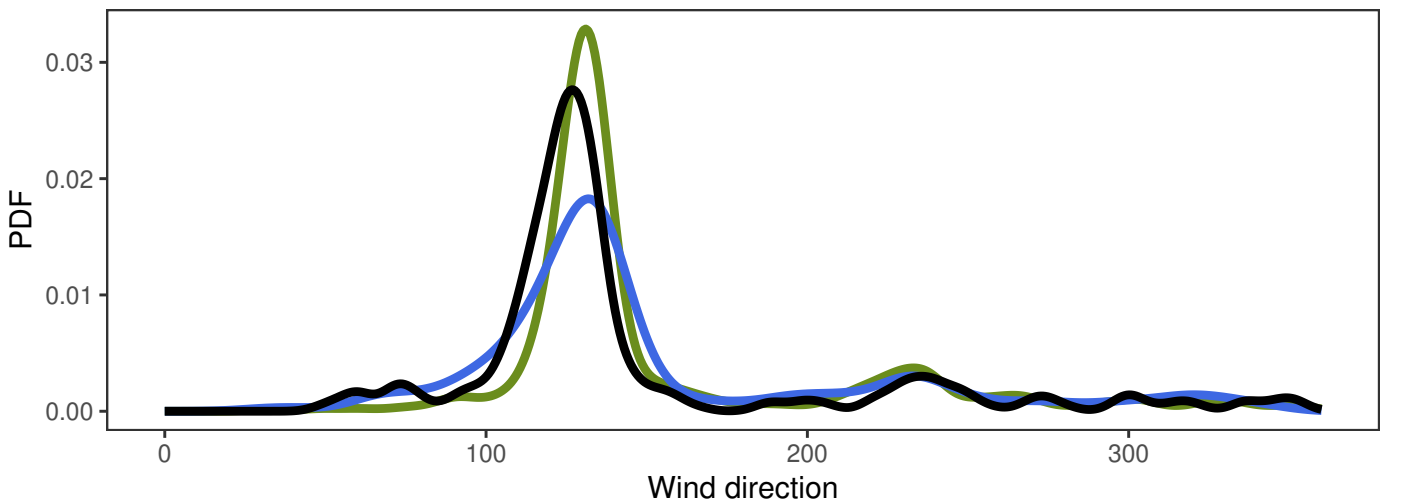
	Min	Mean	Max	Std	N
— synop: 00,06,12,18	0.9	7.8	19.4	3.5	357
— MEPSctrl: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h	0.8	7.1	19.3	3.3	360
— IFS: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h	1.3	7.4	17.3	2.9	348

	ME	SDE	RMSE	MAE	Max.abs.err	N
MEPSctrl – synop	-0.8	2.0	2.2	1.7	10.4	345
IFS – synop	-0.6	1.8	1.9	1.5	6.1	345

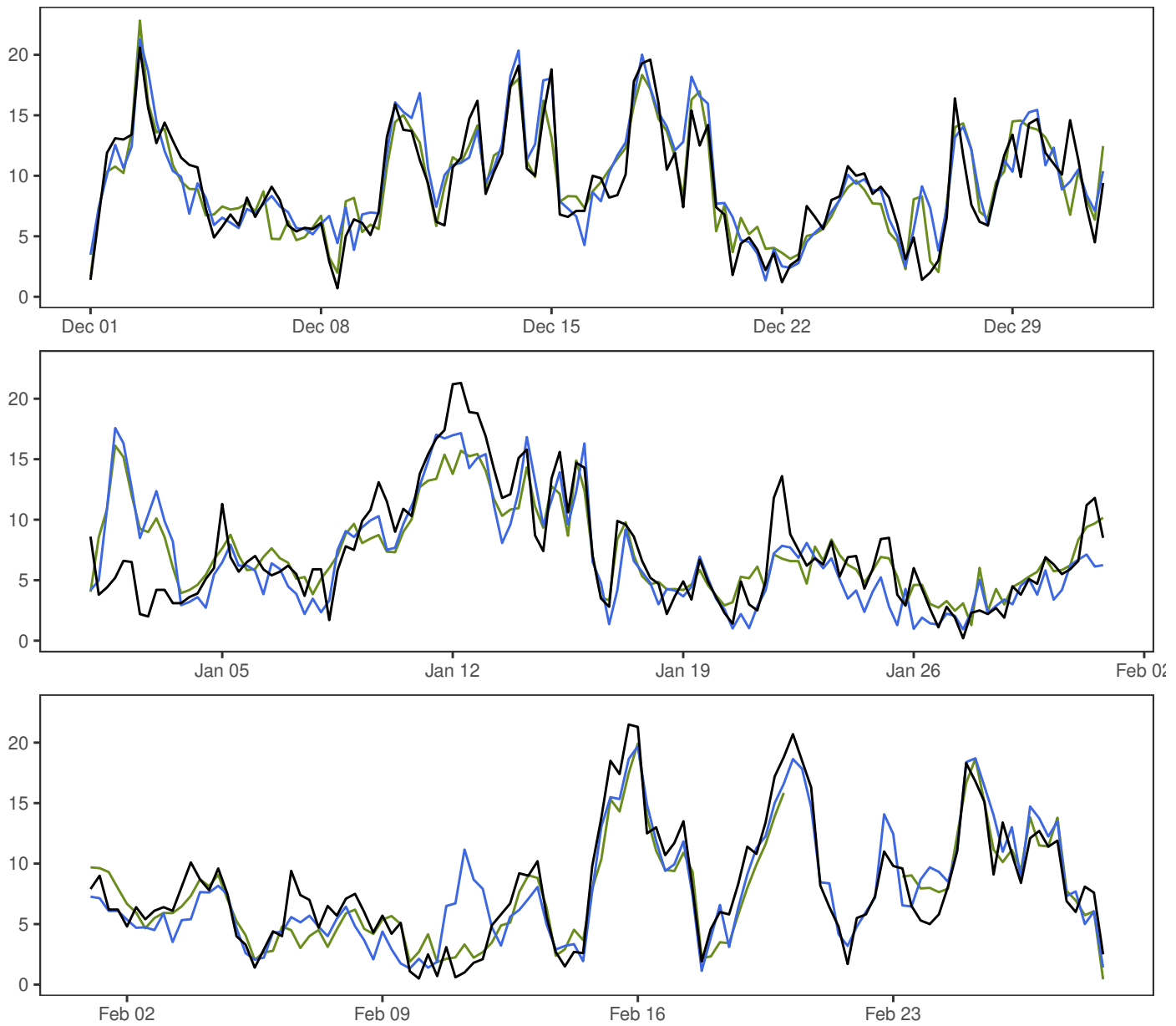
ØRLAND III



- synop: 00,06,12,18
- MEPSctrl: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h
- IFS: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h



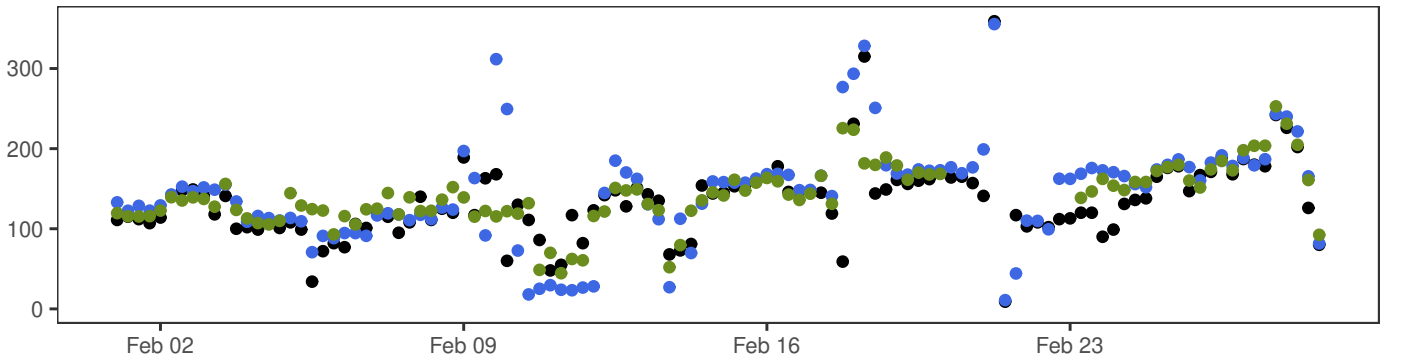
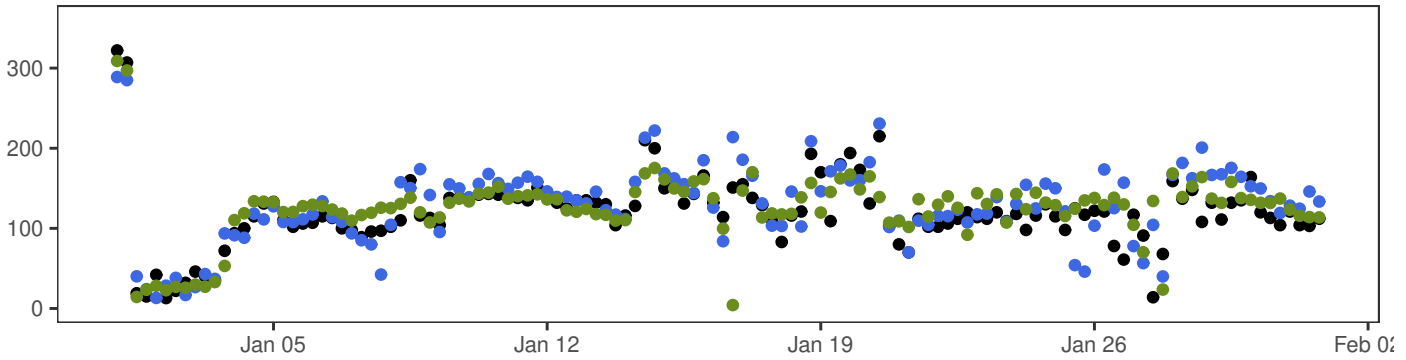
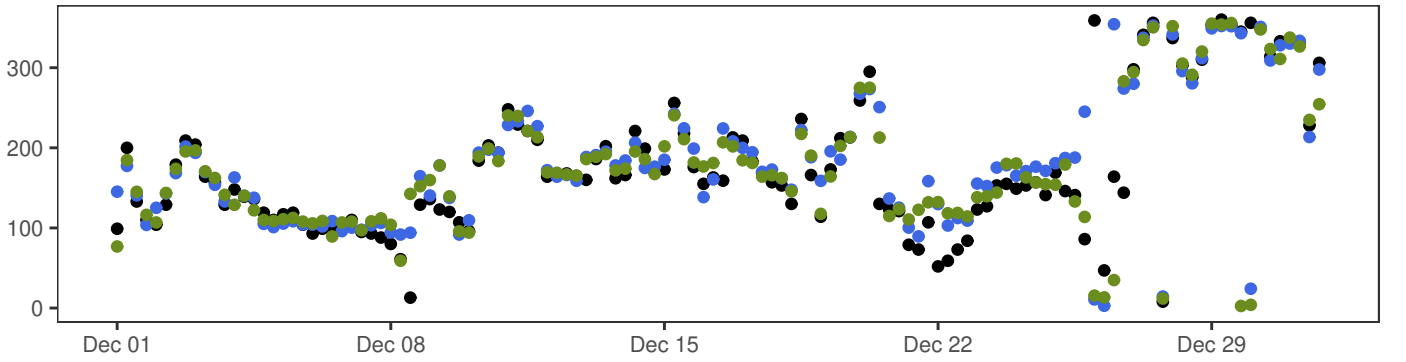
YTTERØYANE FYR



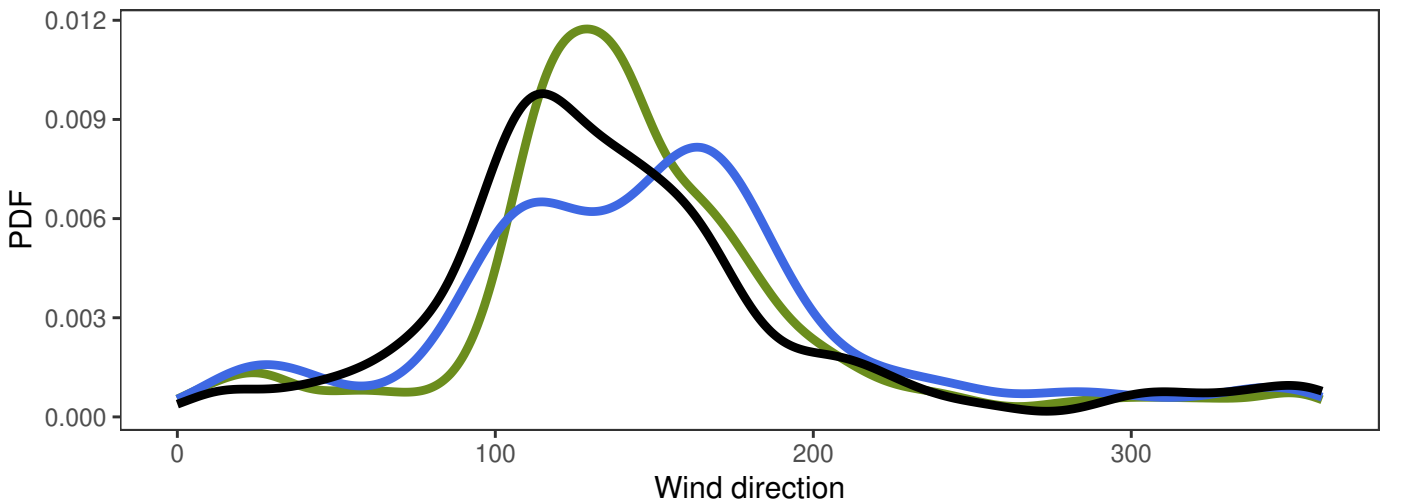
	Min	Mean	Max	Std	N
— synop: 00,06,12,18	0.2	8.2	21.5	4.7	360
— MEPSctrl: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h	0.9	8.1	21.3	4.6	360
— IFS: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h	0.4	8.1	22.8	4.0	348

	ME	SDE	RMSE	MAE	Max.abs.err	N
MEPSctrl – synop	-0.1	2.6	2.6	1.8	12.4	348
IFS – synop	-0.1	2.3	2.3	1.7	10.9	348

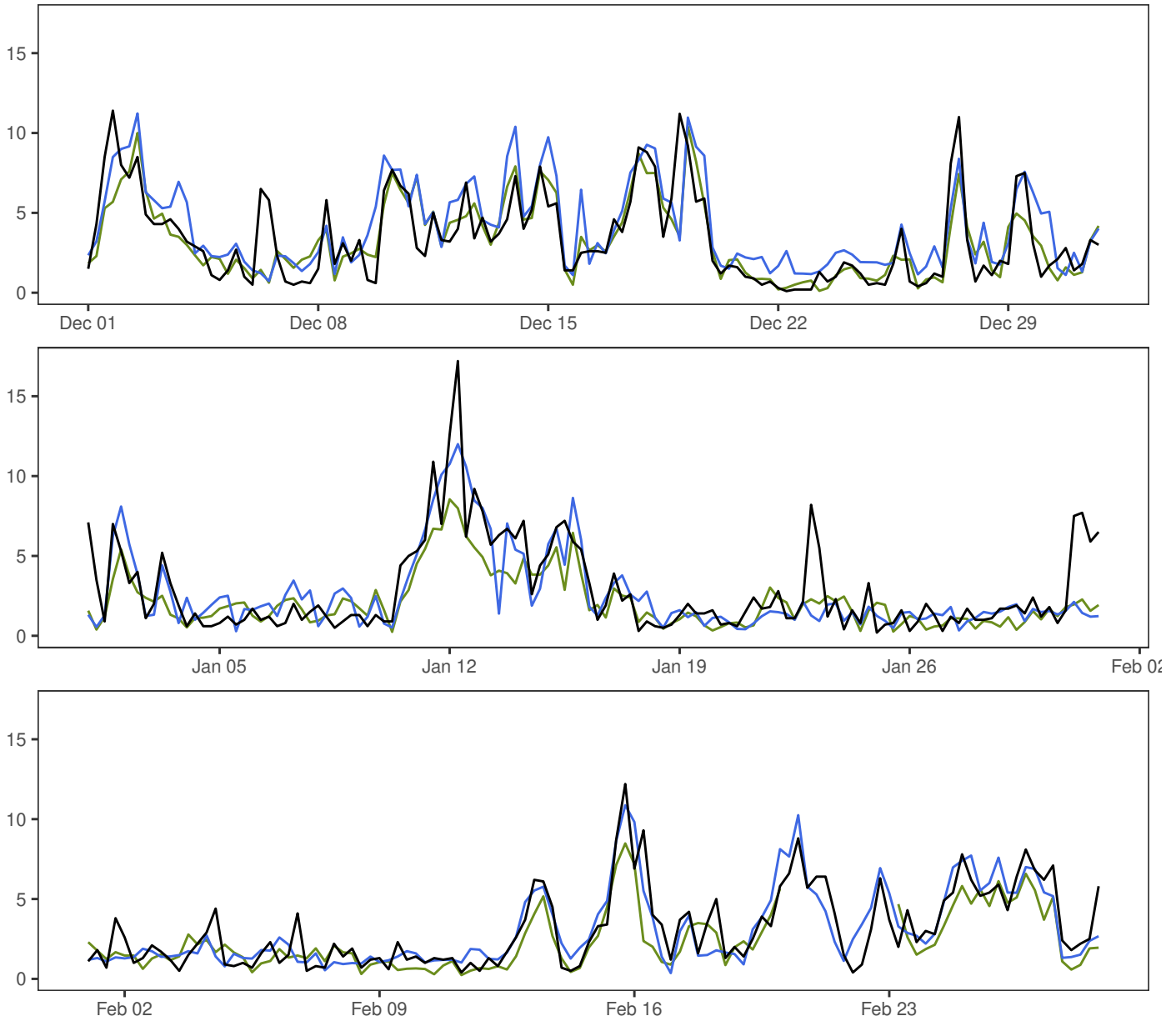
YTTERØYANE FYR



- synop: 00,06,12,18
- MEPSctrl: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h
- IFS: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h



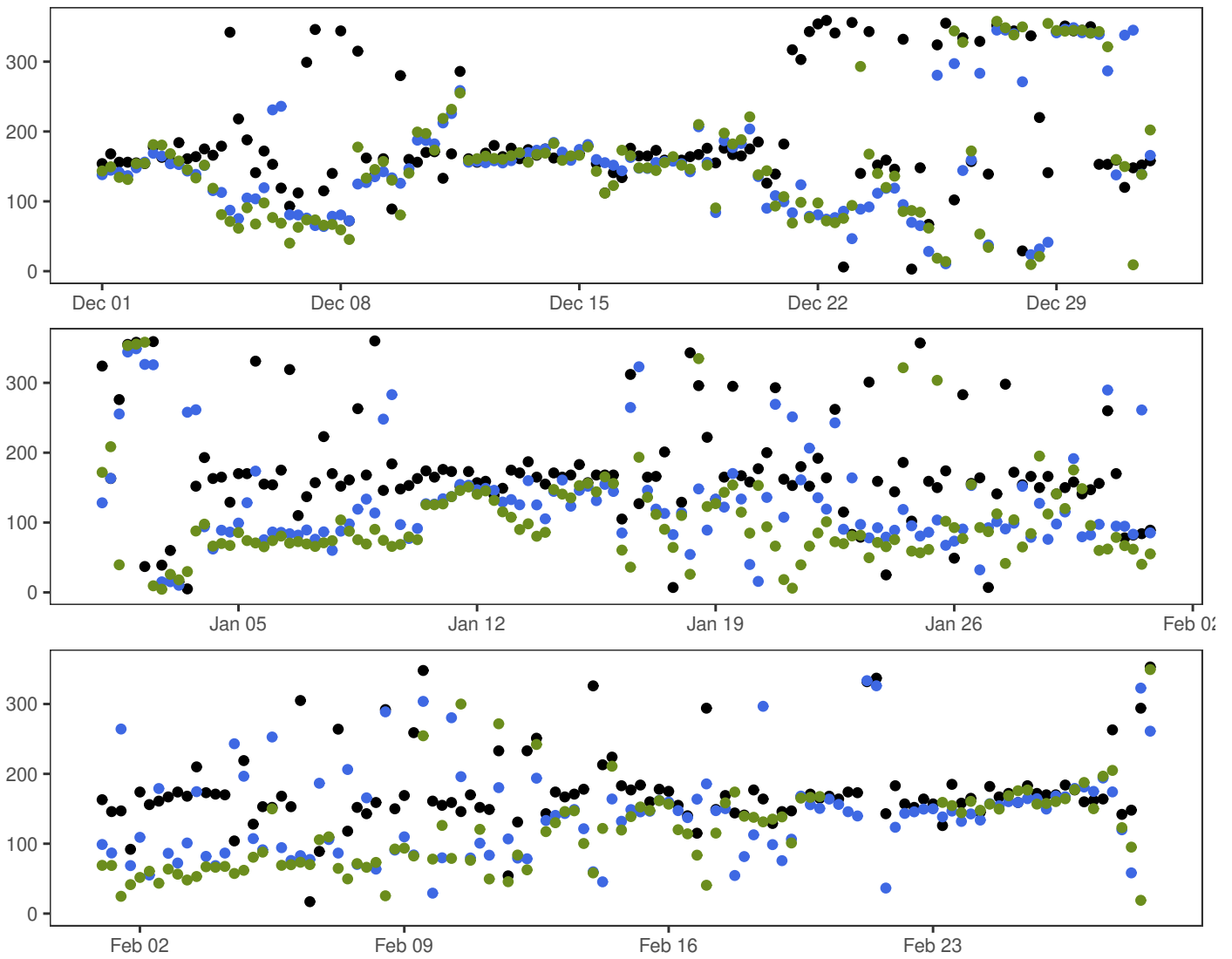
BERGEN – FLORIDA



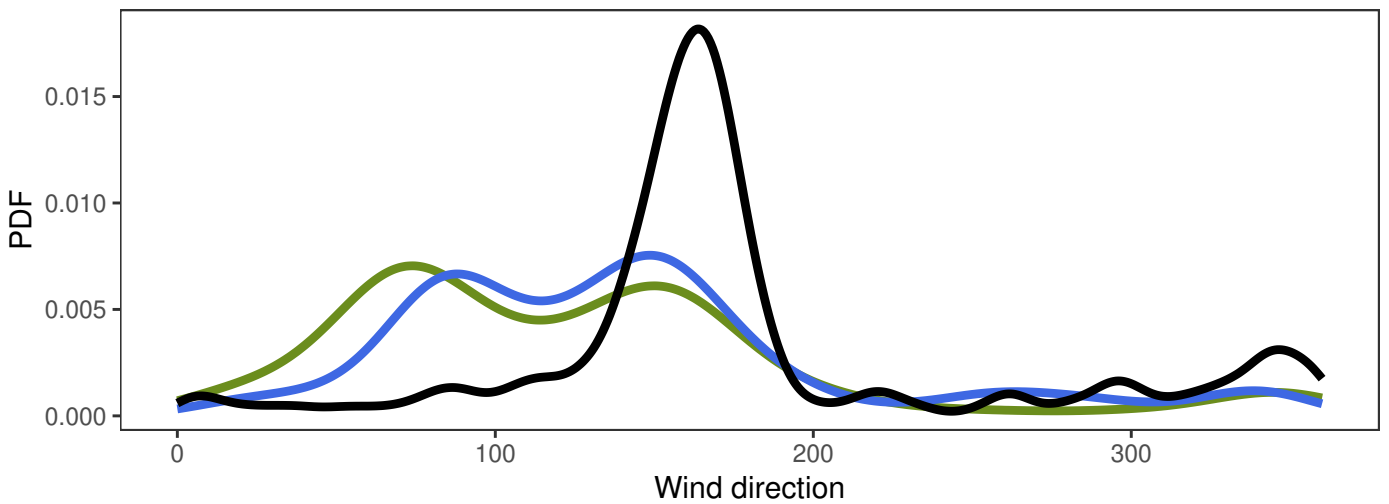
	Min	Mean	Max	Std	N
— synop: 00,06,12,18	0.1	3.1	17.2	2.7	360
— MEPSctrl: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h	0.3	3.3	12.0	2.6	360
— IFS: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h	0.1	2.6	10.4	2.0	348

	ME	SDE	RMSE	MAE	Max.abs.err	N
MEPSctrl – synop	0.1	1.7	1.7	1.2	7.9	348
IFS – synop	-0.5	1.6	1.7	1.1	9.2	348

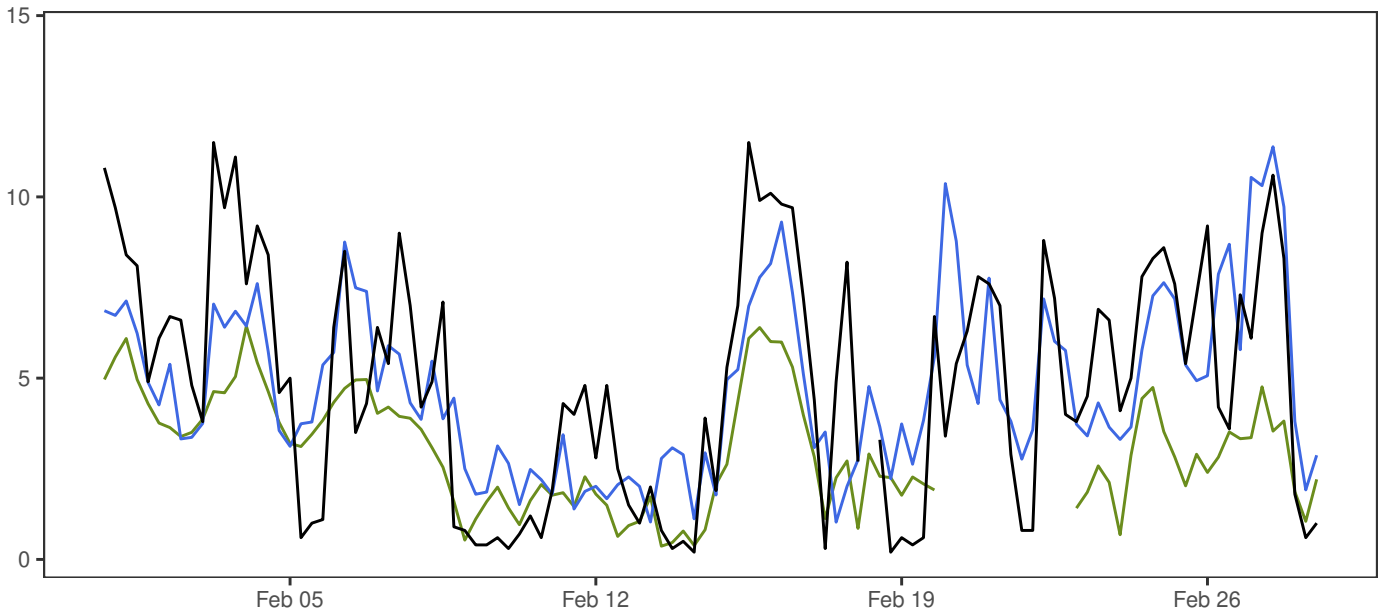
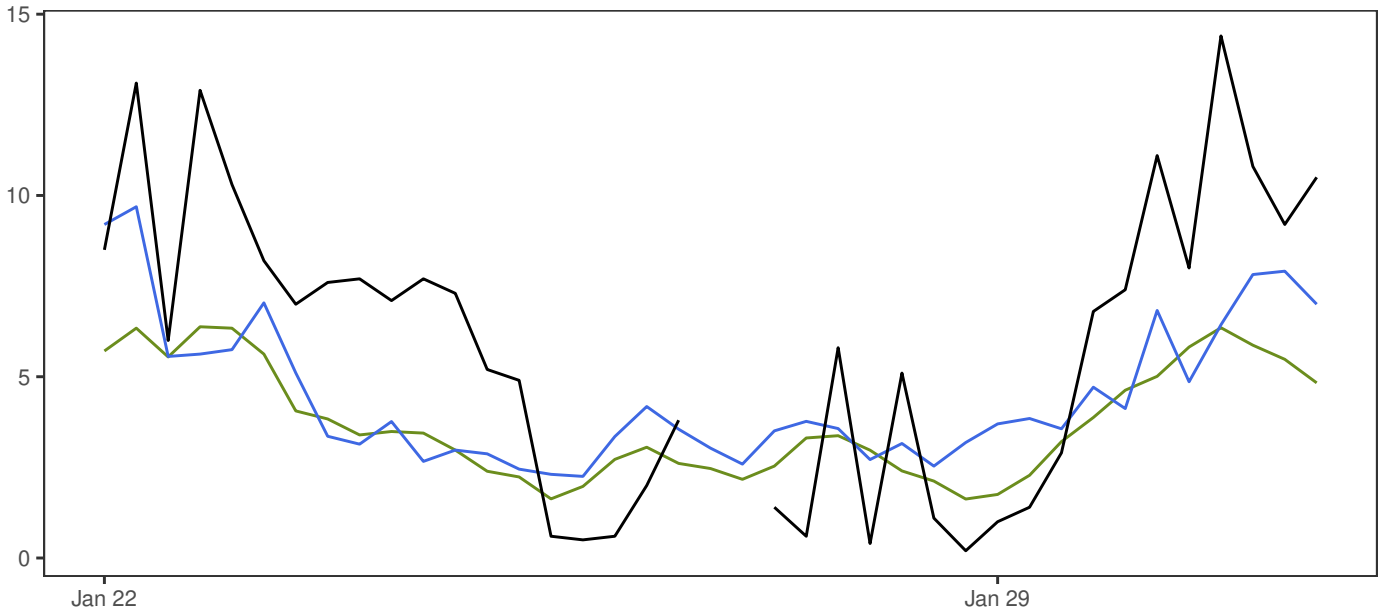
BERGEN – FLORIDA



- synop: 00,06,12,18
- MEPSctrl: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h
- IFS: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h



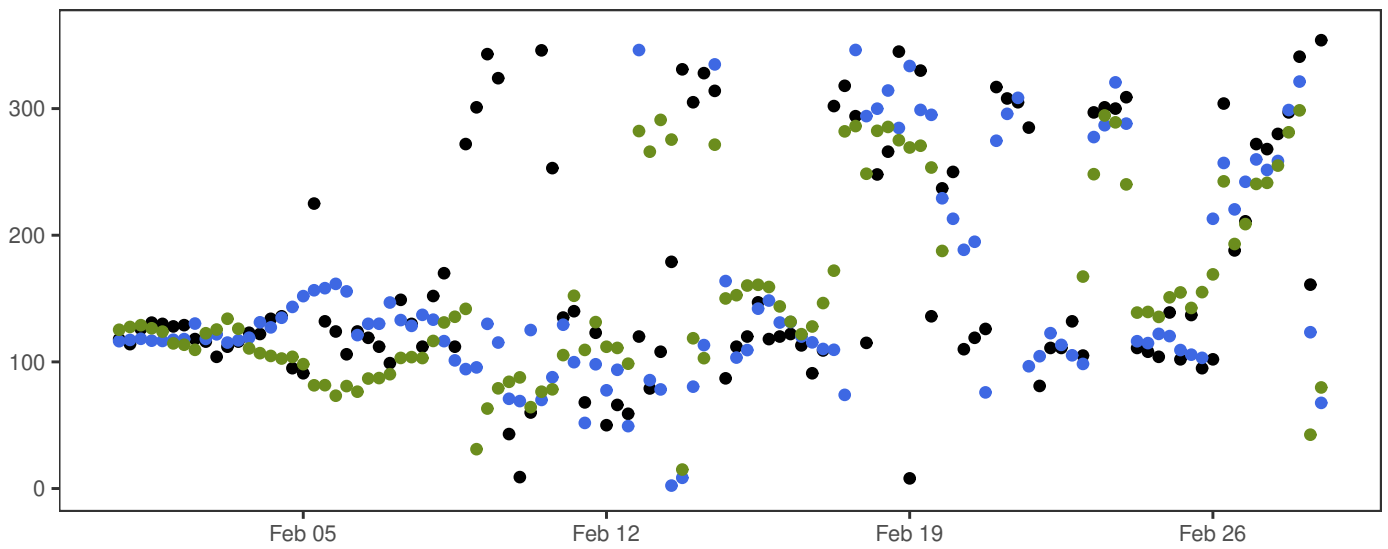
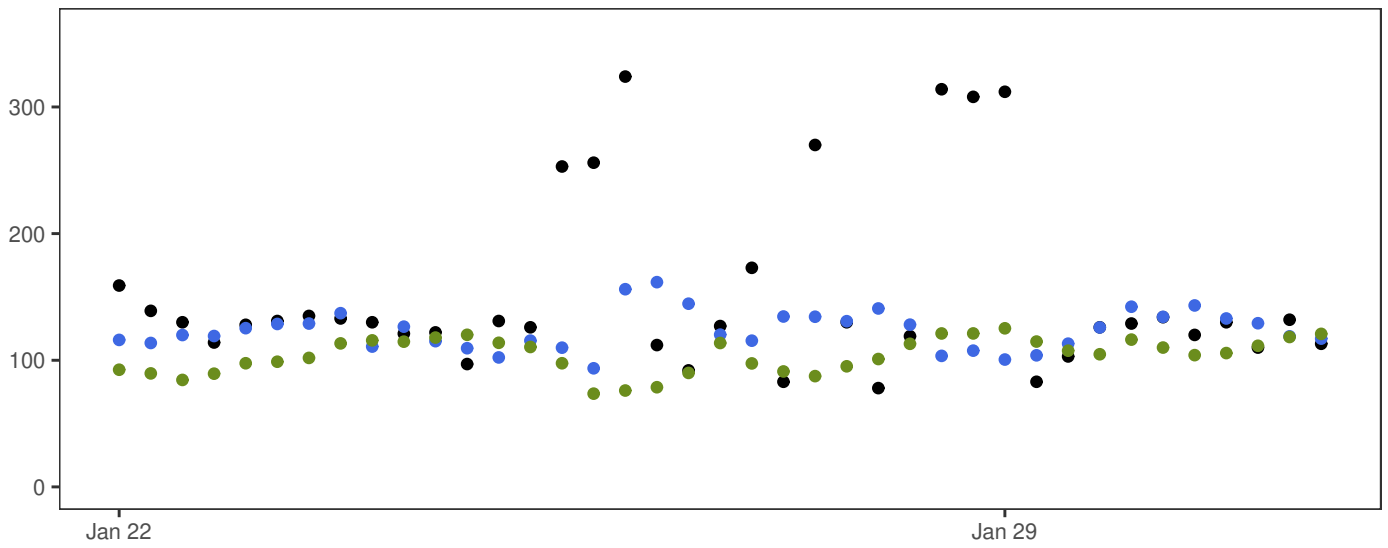
FINSEVATN



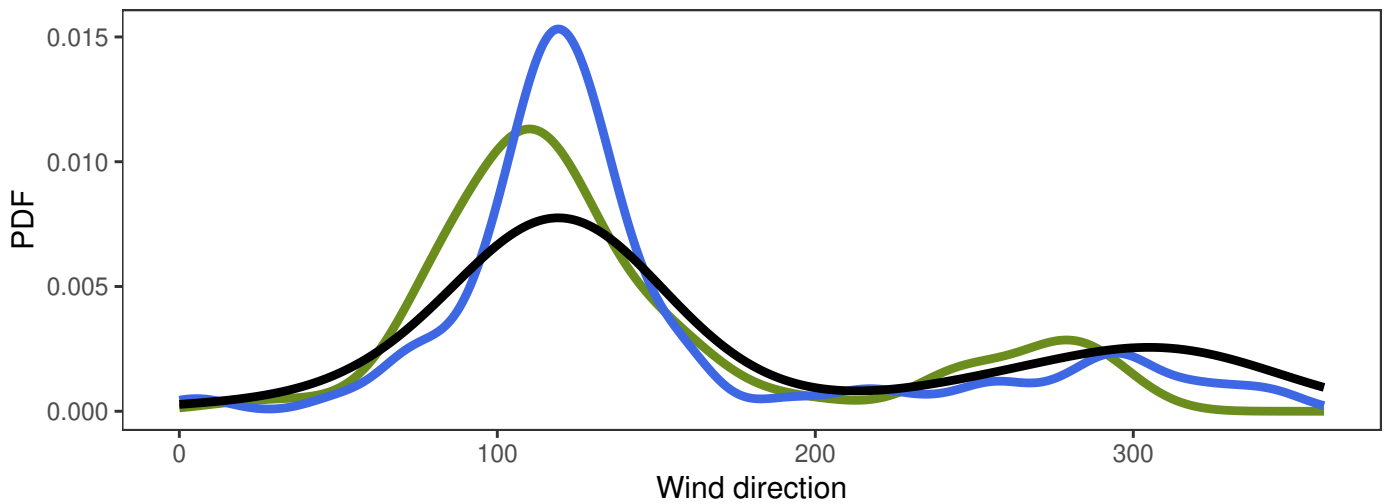
	Min	Mean	Max	Std	N
— synop: 00,06,12,18	0.2	5.2	14.4	3.5	148
— MEPSctrl: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h	1.0	4.7	11.4	2.3	151
— IFS: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h	0.4	3.2	6.4	1.6	139

	ME	SDE	RMSE	MAE	Max.abs.err	N
MEPSctrl – synop	-0.6	2.6	2.6	2.2	8.0	136
IFS – synop	-2.0	2.5	3.2	2.6	8.0	136

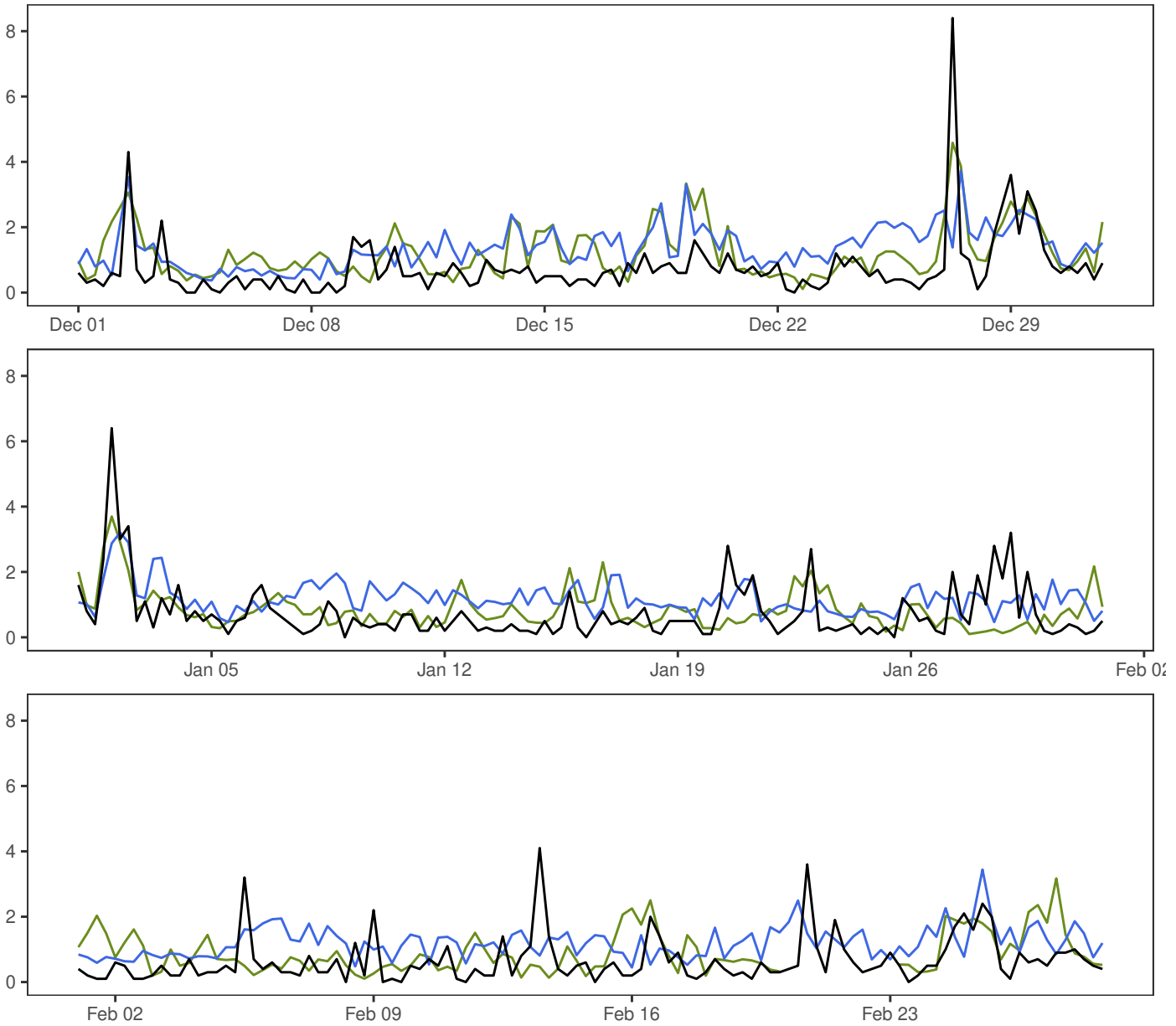
FINSEVATN



- synop: 00,06,12,18
- MEPSctrl: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h
- IFS: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h



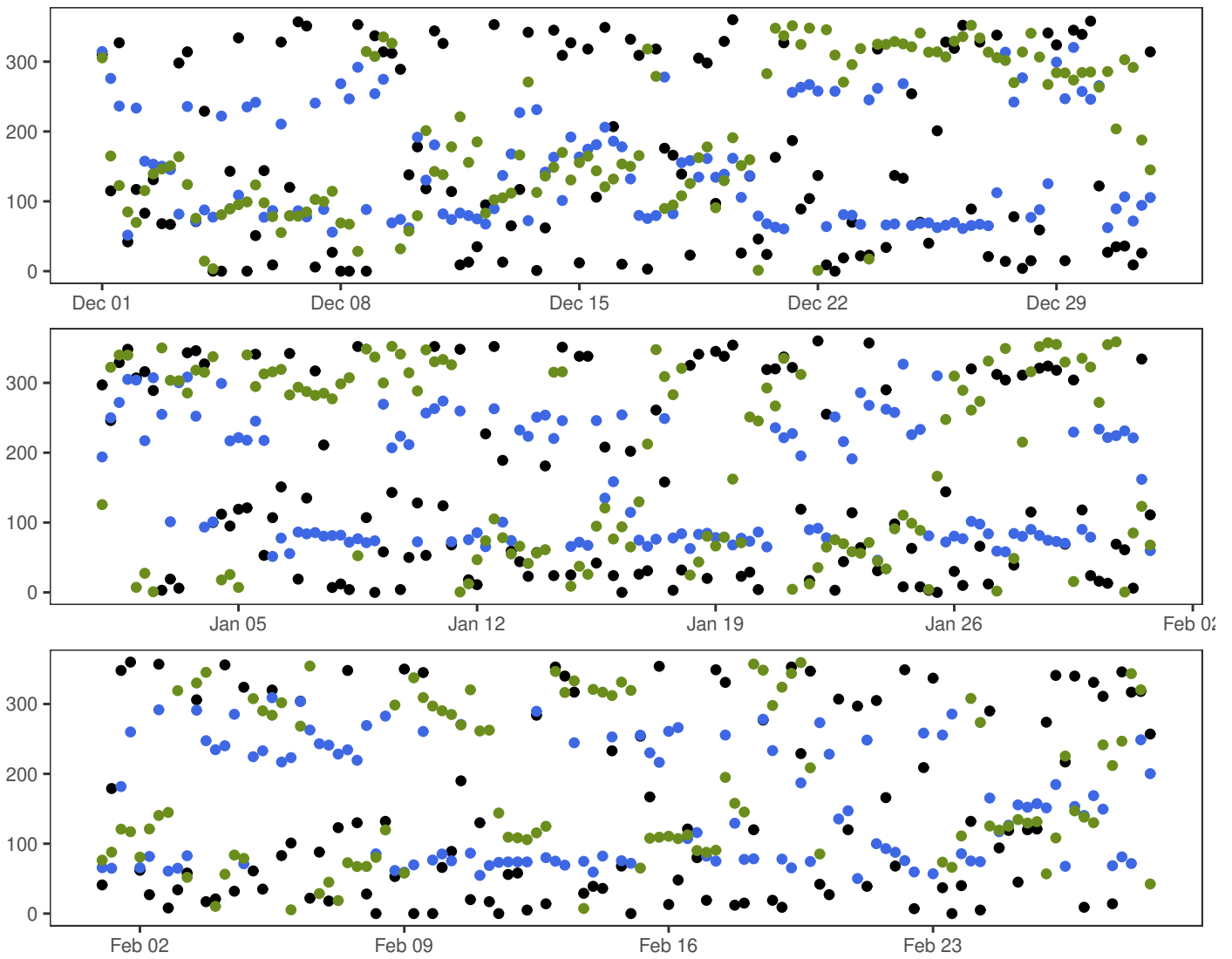
NESBYEN – TODOKK



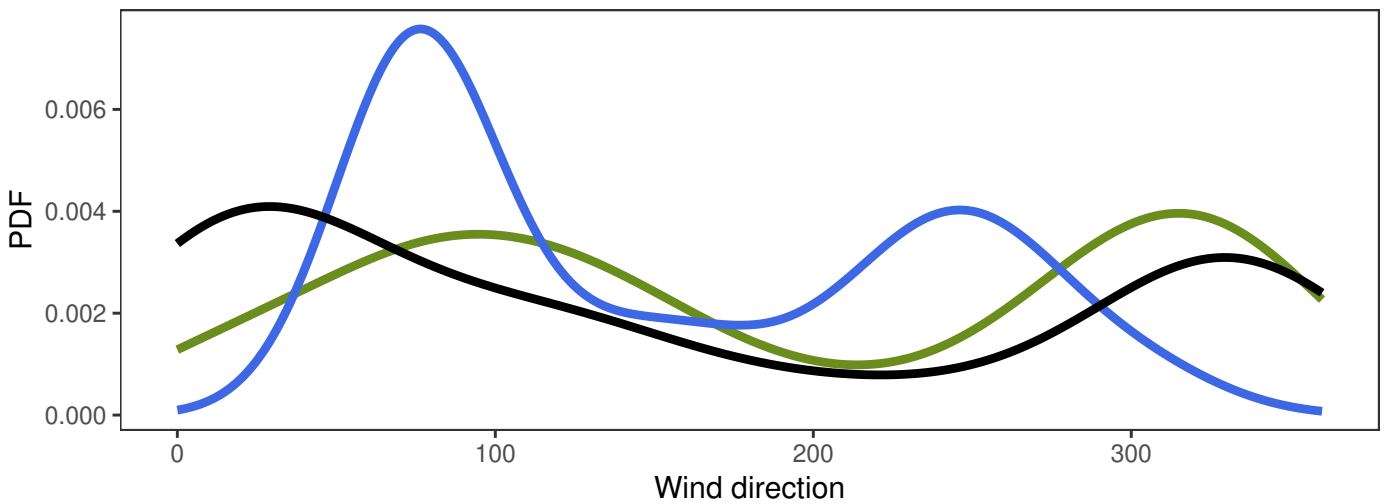
	Min	Mean	Max	Std	N
— synop: 00,06,12,18	0.0	0.7	8.4	0.9	360
— MEPSctrl: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h	0.4	1.3	3.7	0.5	360
— IFS: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h	0.1	1.0	4.6	0.7	348

	ME	SDE	RMSE	MAE	Max.abs.err	N
MEPSctrl – synop	0.5	0.9	1.0	0.8	7.0	348
IFS – synop	0.3	0.8	0.9	0.6	3.8	348

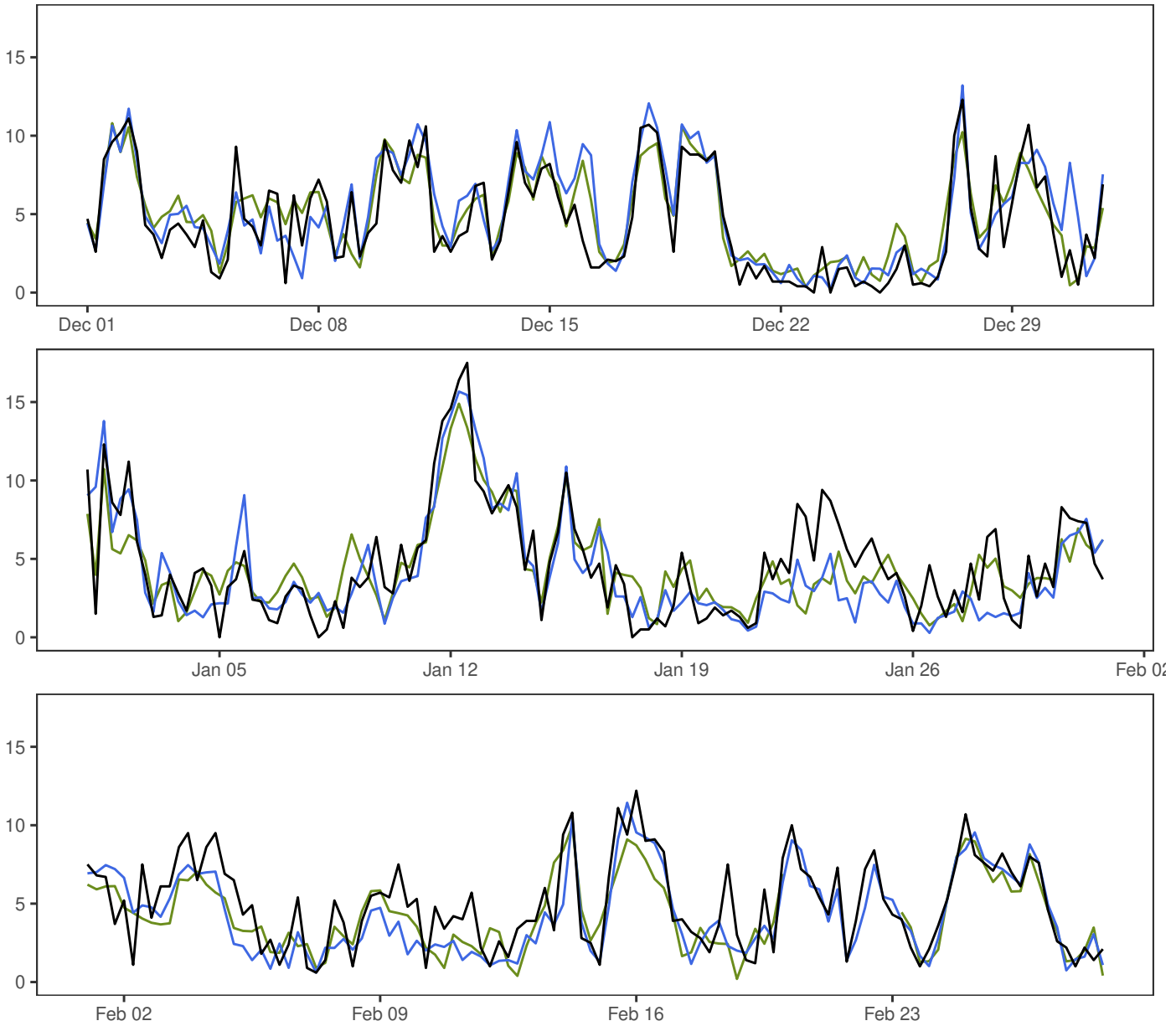
NESBYEN – TODOKK



- synop: 00,06,12,18
- MEPSctrl: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h
- IFS: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h



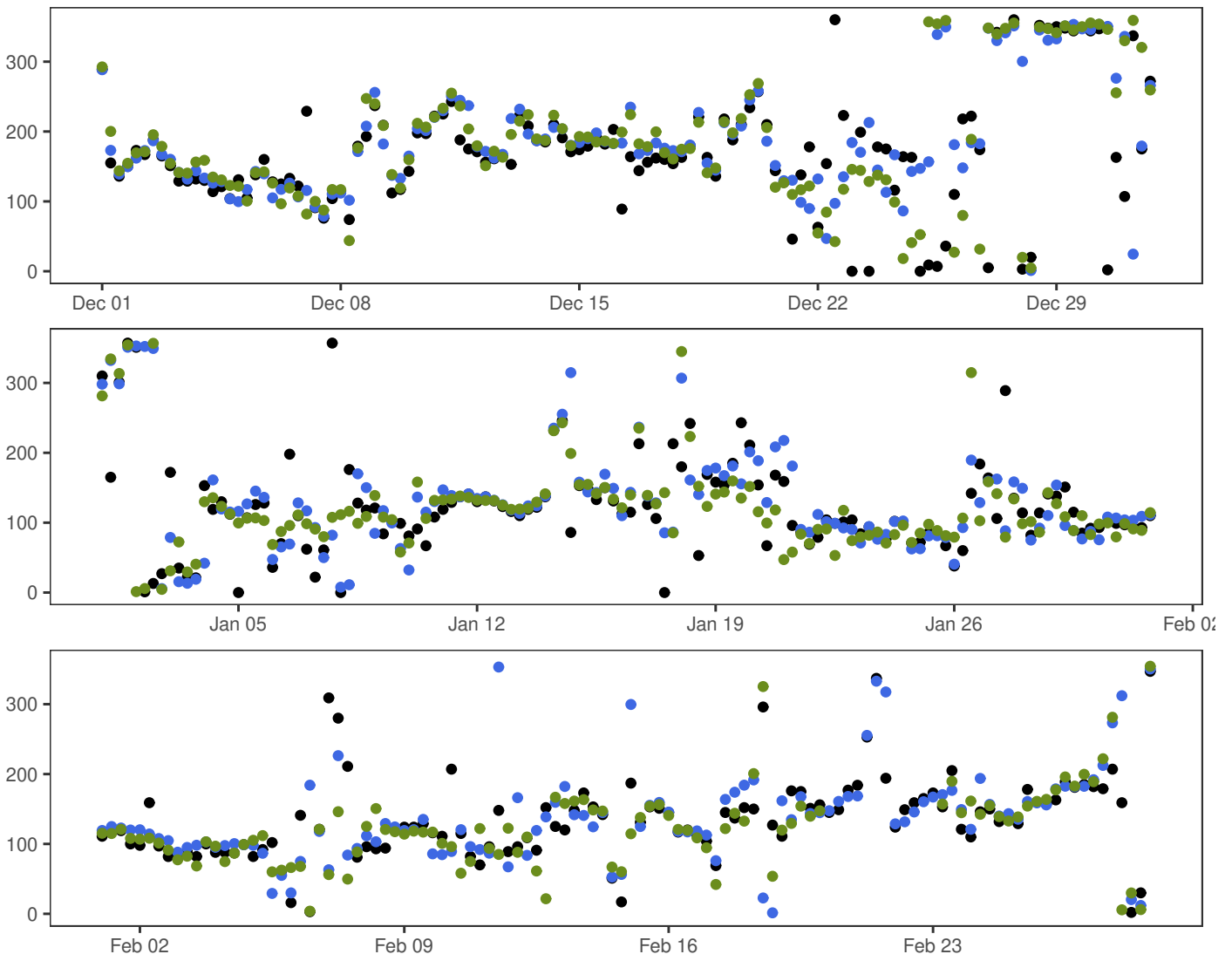
SOLA



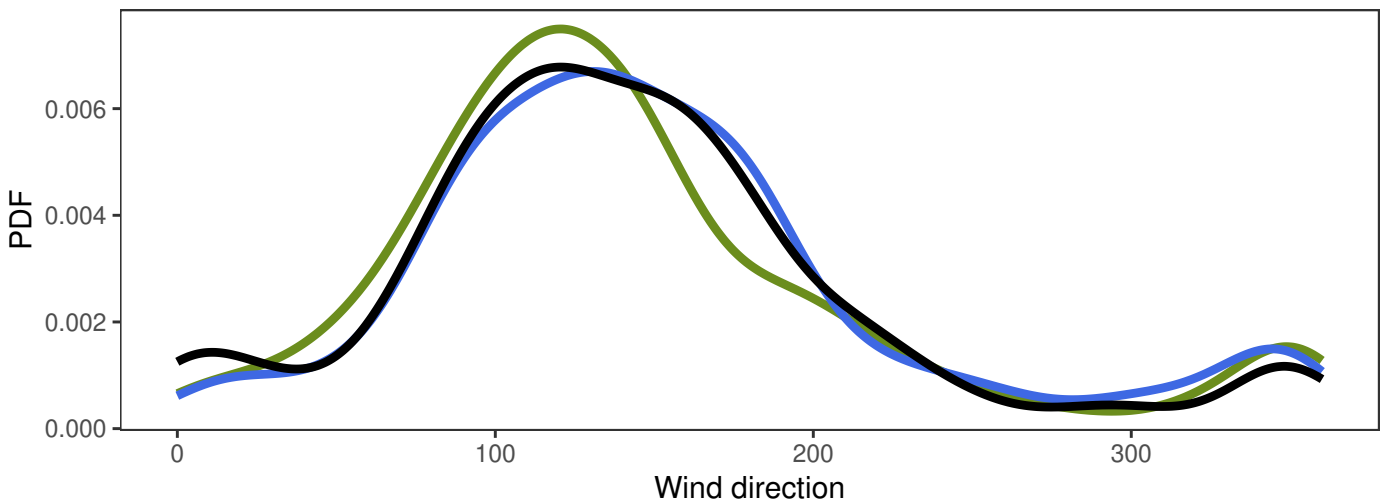
	Min	Mean	Max	Std	N
— synop: 00,06,12,18	0.0	4.7	17.5	3.2	360
— MEPSctrl: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h	0.2	4.5	15.7	3.1	360
— IFS: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h	0.2	4.6	14.9	2.6	348

	ME	SDE	RMSE	MAE	Max.abs.err	N
MEPSctrl – synop	-0.2	1.9	1.9	1.4	8.1	348
IFS – synop	-0.1	1.8	1.8	1.4	6.5	348

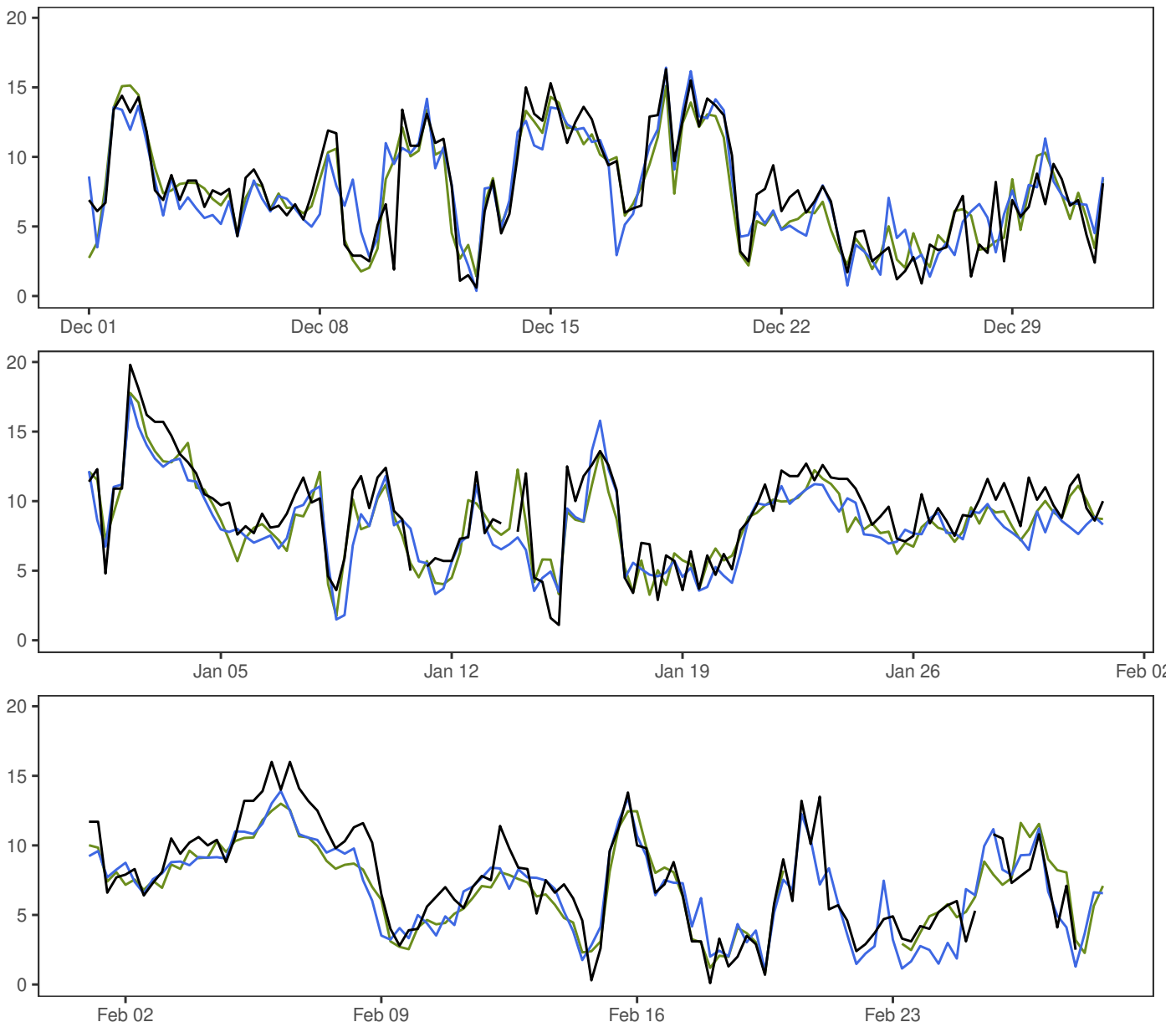
SOLA



- synop: 00,06,12,18
- MEPSctrl: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h
- IFS: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h



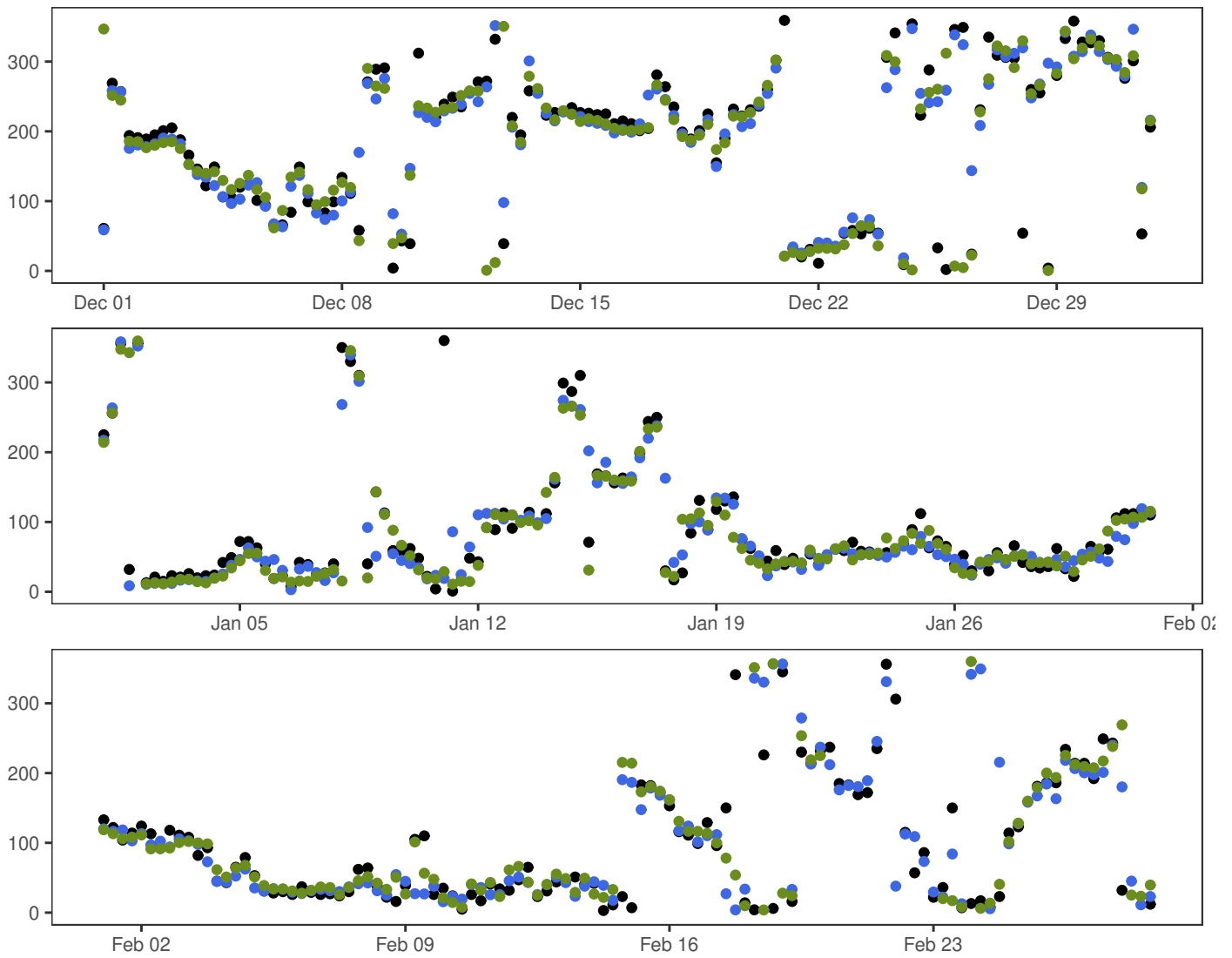
FÆRDER FYR



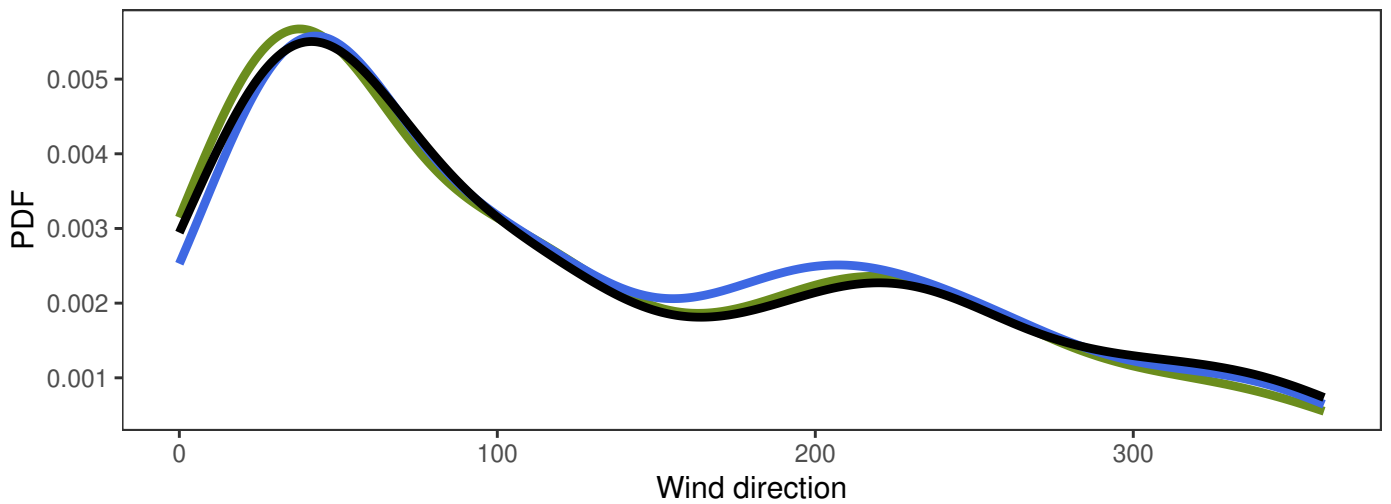
	Min	Mean	Max	Std	N
— synop: 00,06,12,18	0.1	8.2	19.8	3.7	355
— MEPSctrl: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h	0.4	7.6	17.5	3.2	360
— IFS: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h	0.8	7.7	17.8	3.2	348

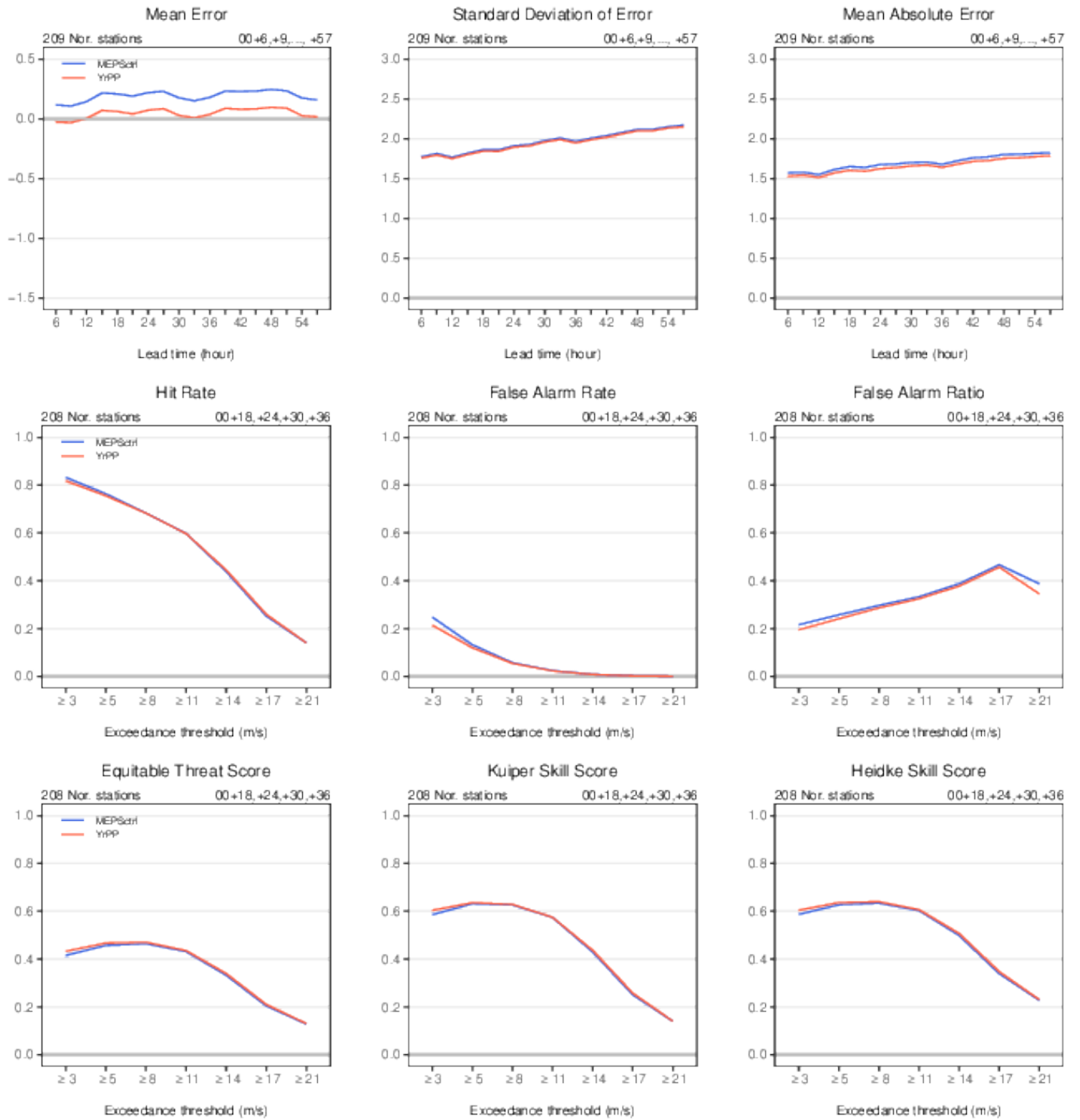
	ME	SDE	RMSE	MAE	Max.abs.err	N
MEPSctrl – synop	-0.6	1.8	1.9	1.5	7.6	343
IFS – synop	-0.5	1.6	1.7	1.3	7.9	343

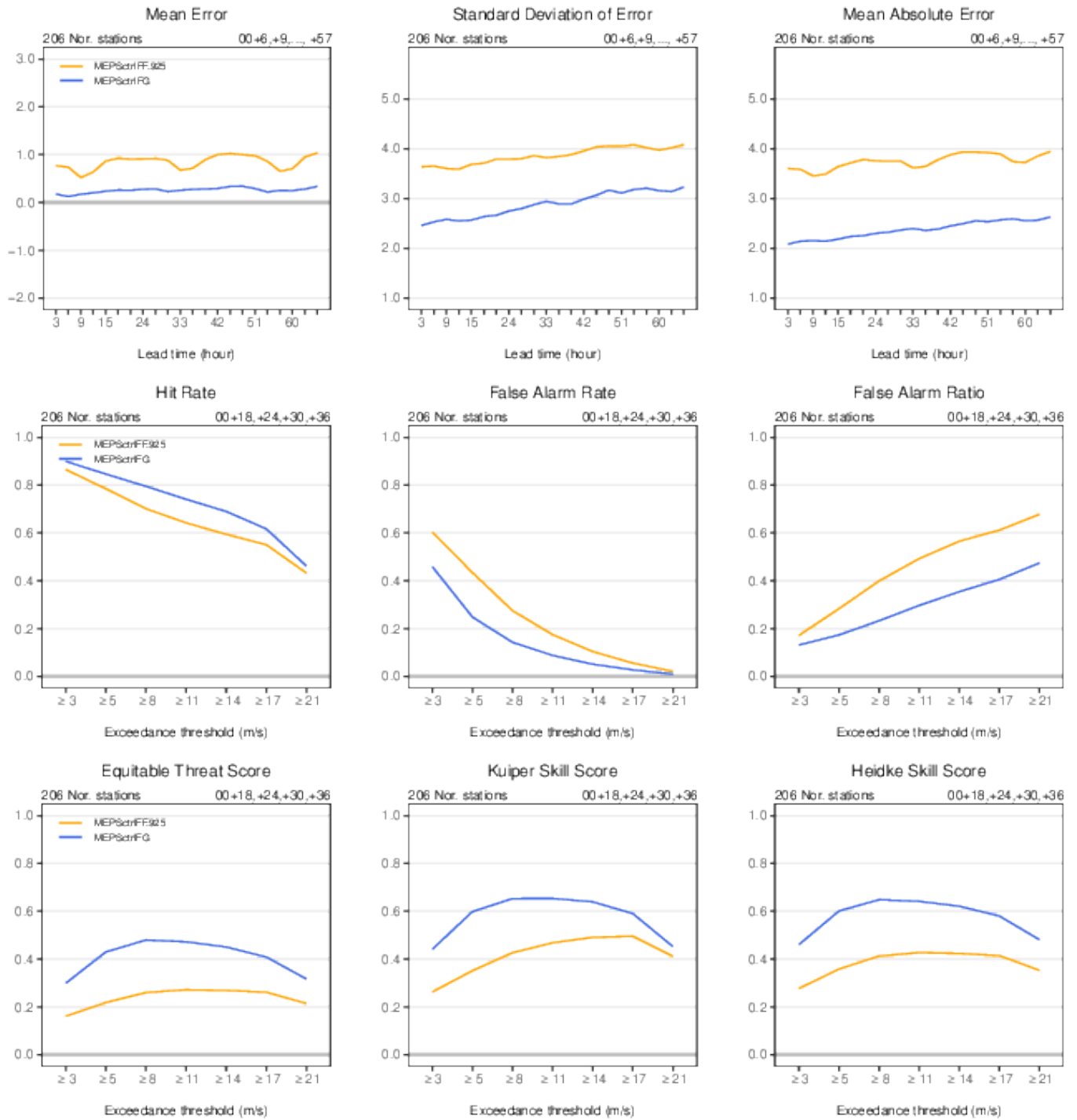
FÆRDER FYR

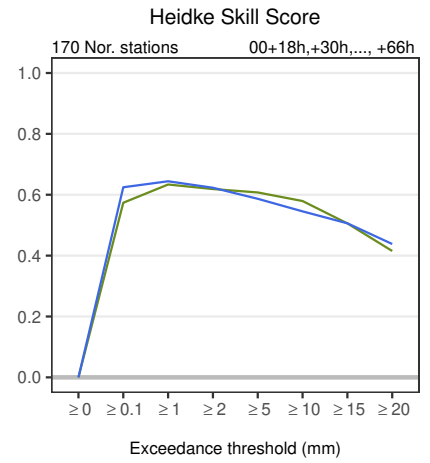
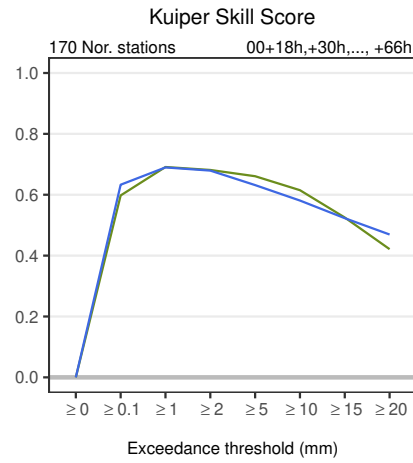
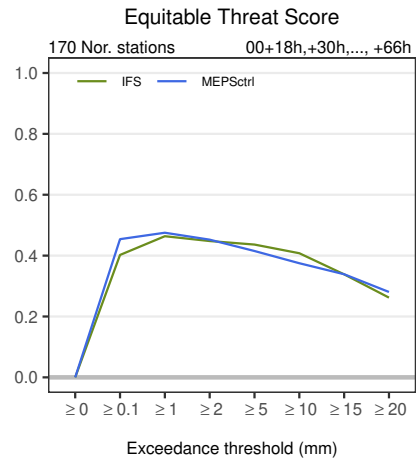
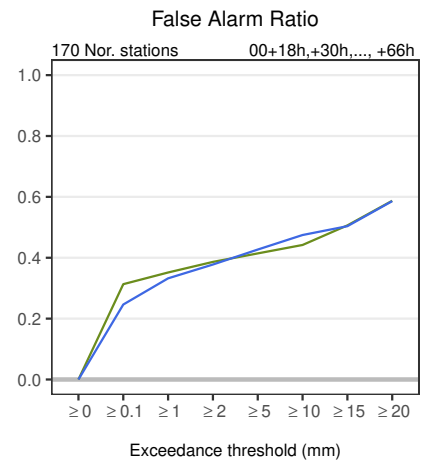
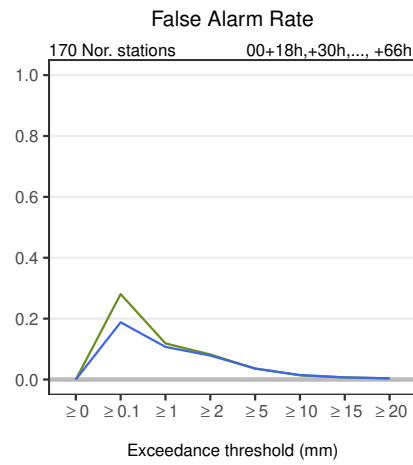
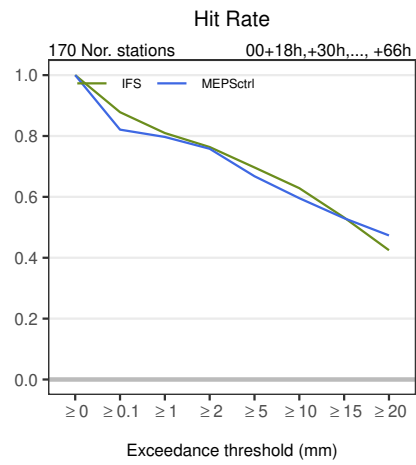
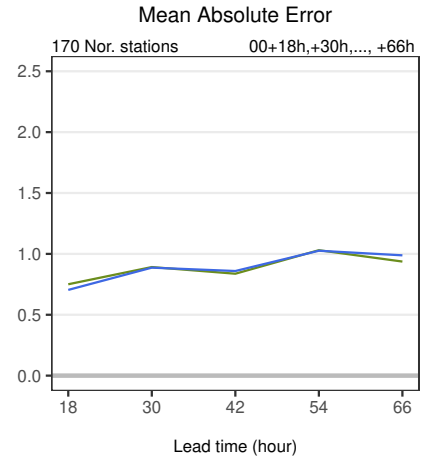
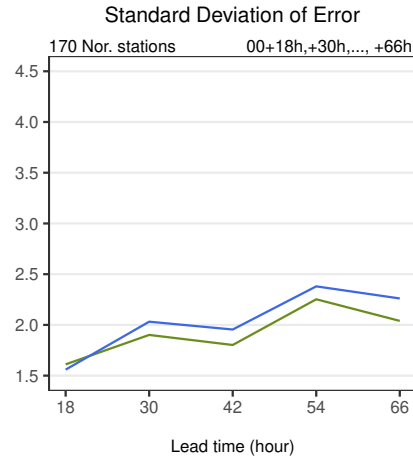
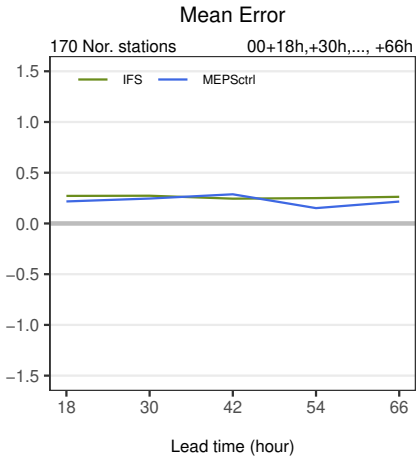


- synop: 00,06,12,18
- MEPSctrl: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h
- IFS: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h





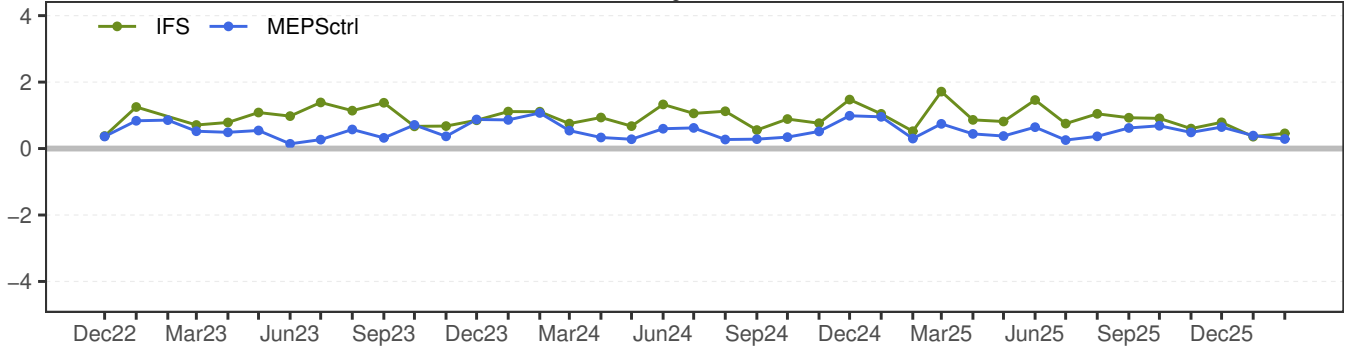




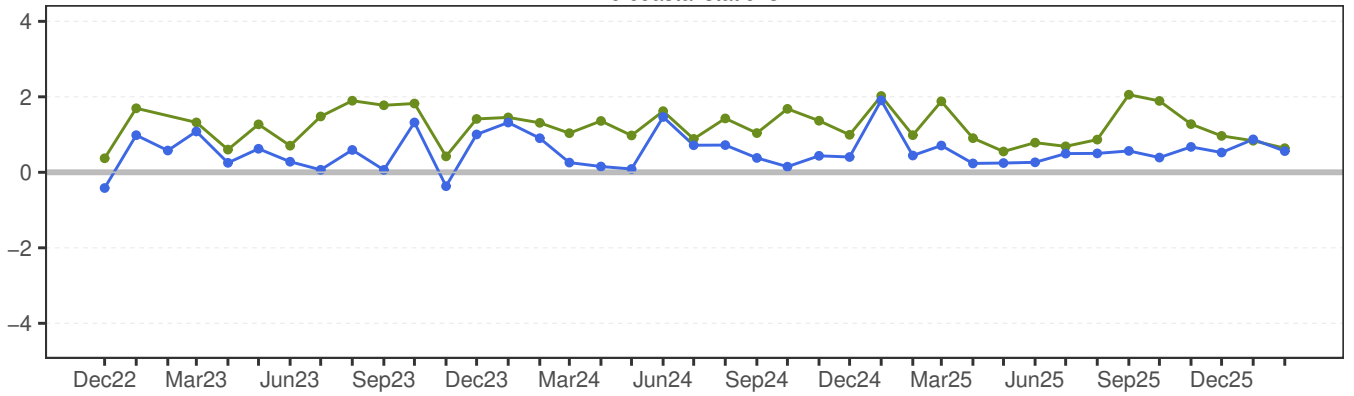
Mean Error

173 Norwegian stations

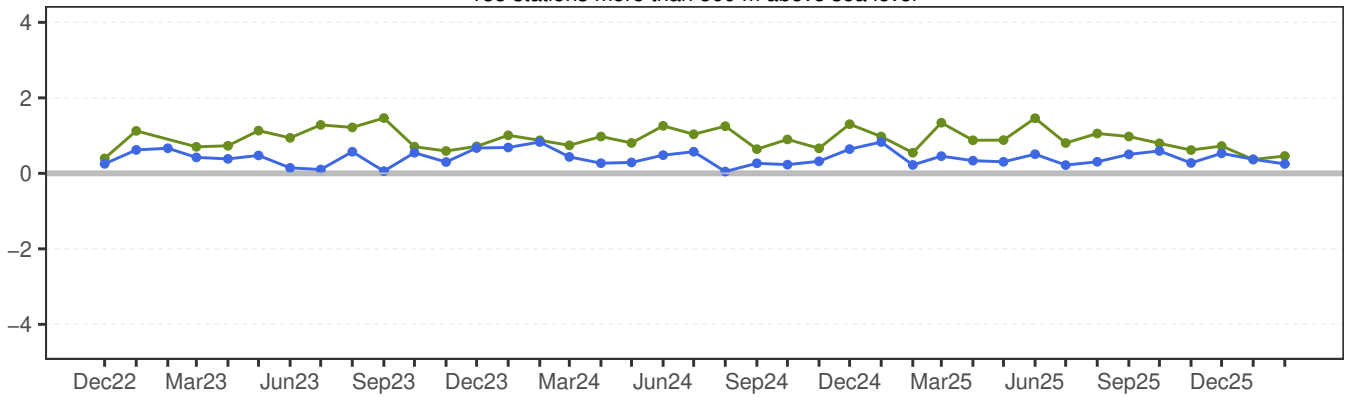
00+30



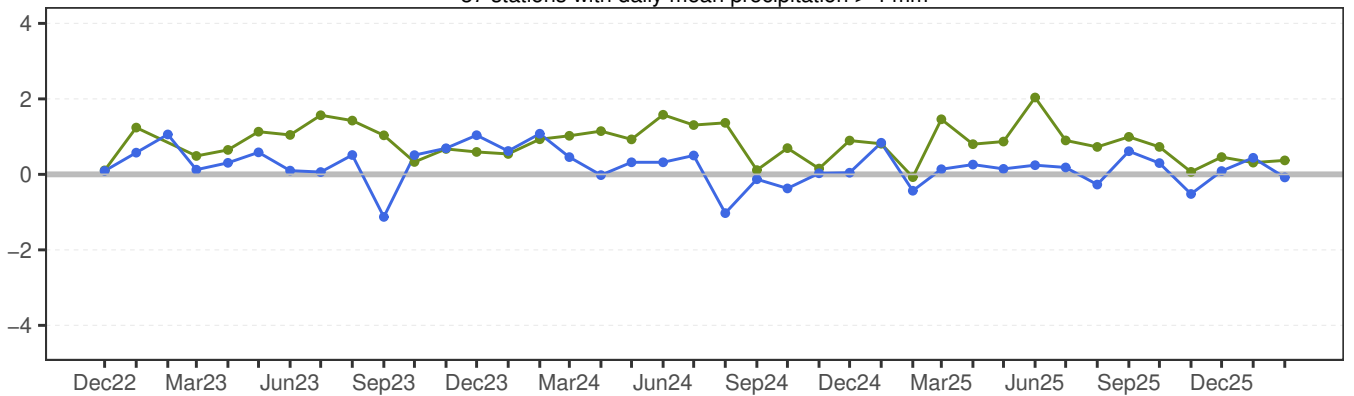
5 coastal stations



138 stations more than 500 m above sea level



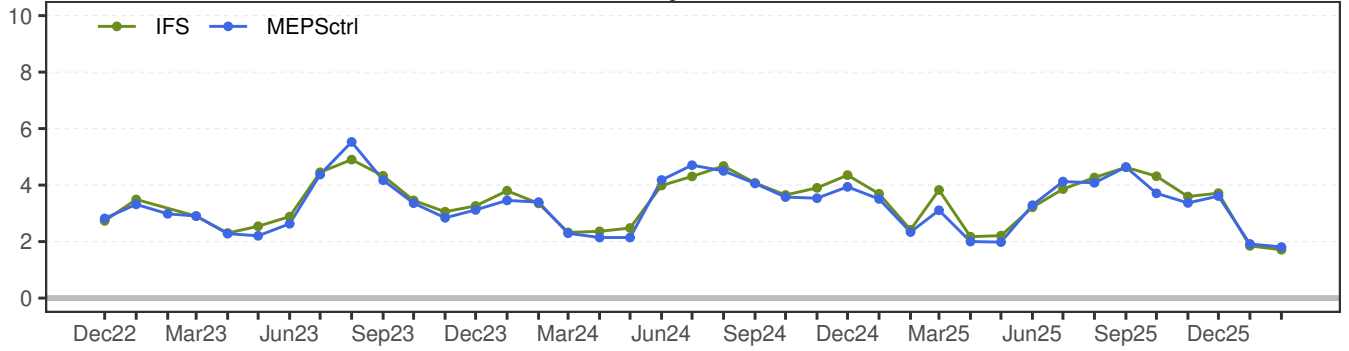
37 stations with daily mean precipitation > 4 mm



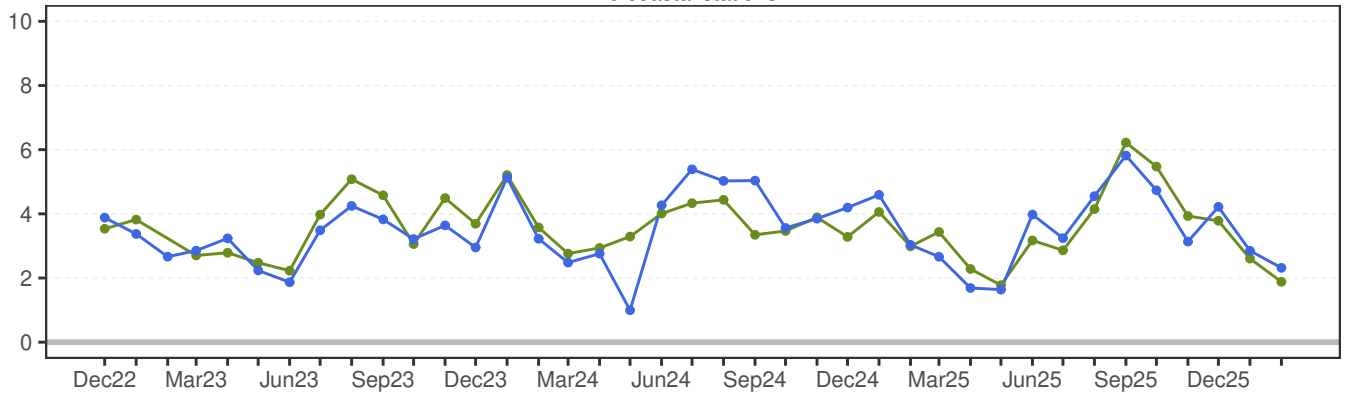
Standard Deviation of Error

173 Norwegian stations

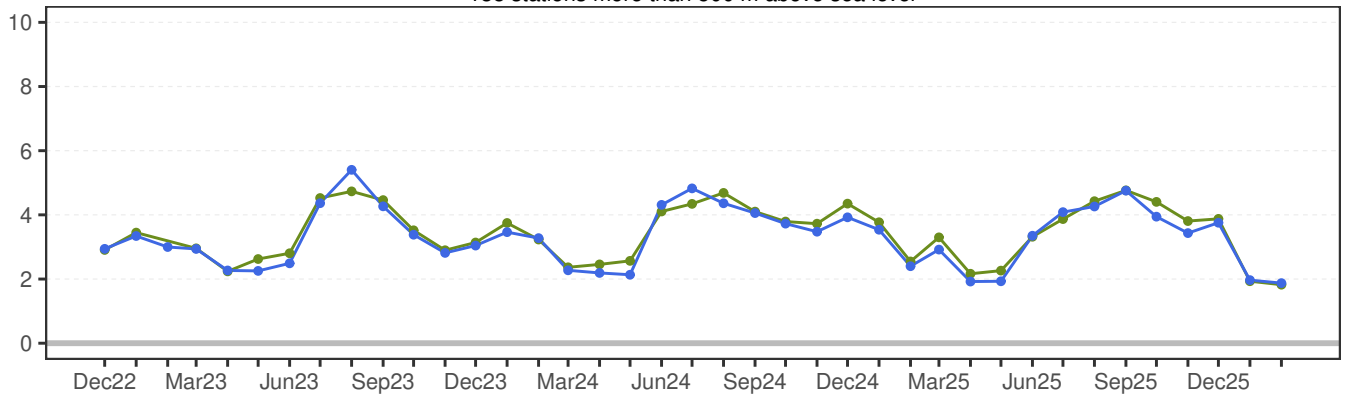
00+30



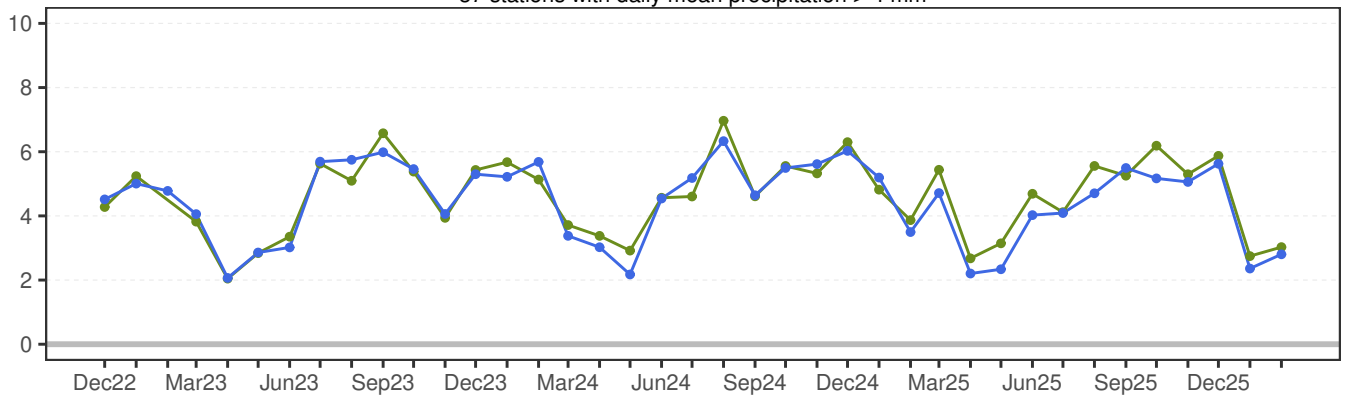
5 coastal stations



138 stations more than 500 m above sea level



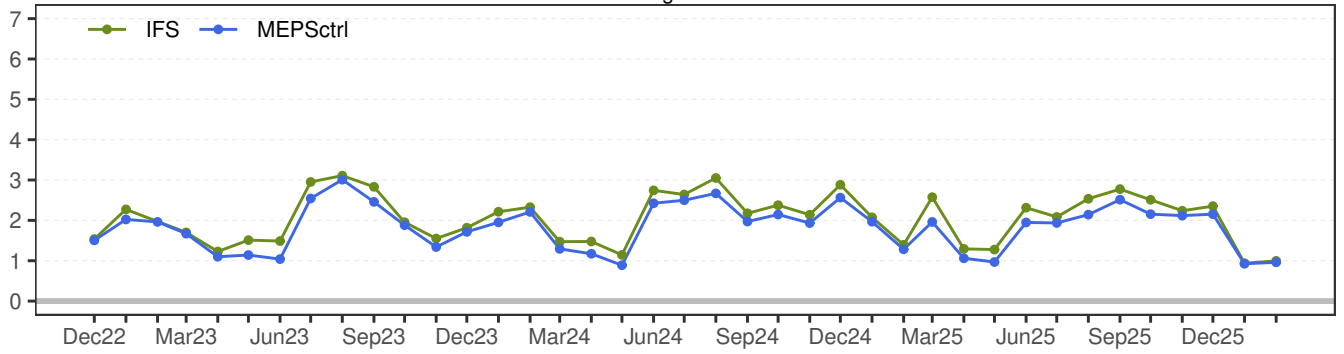
37 stations with daily mean precipitation > 4 mm



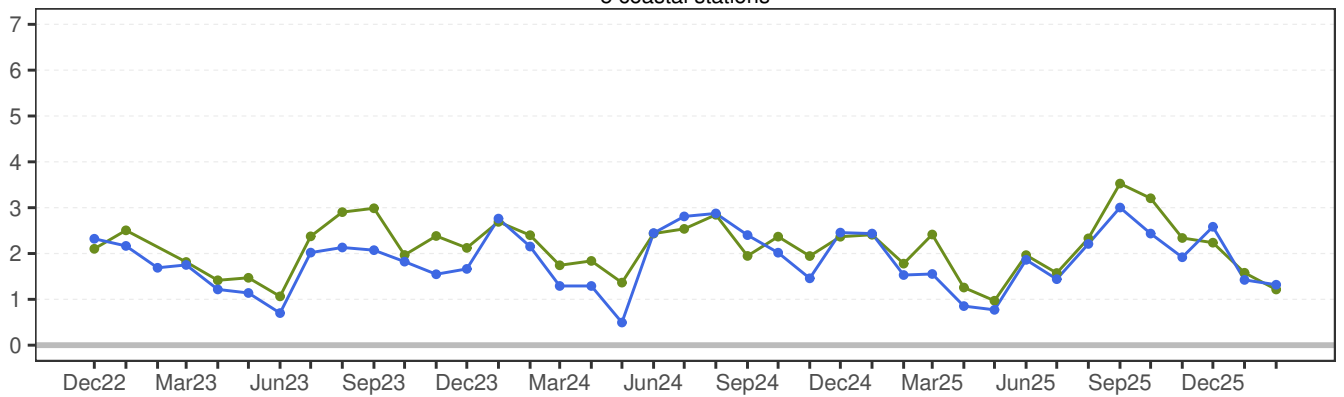
Mean Absolute Error

173 Norwegian stations

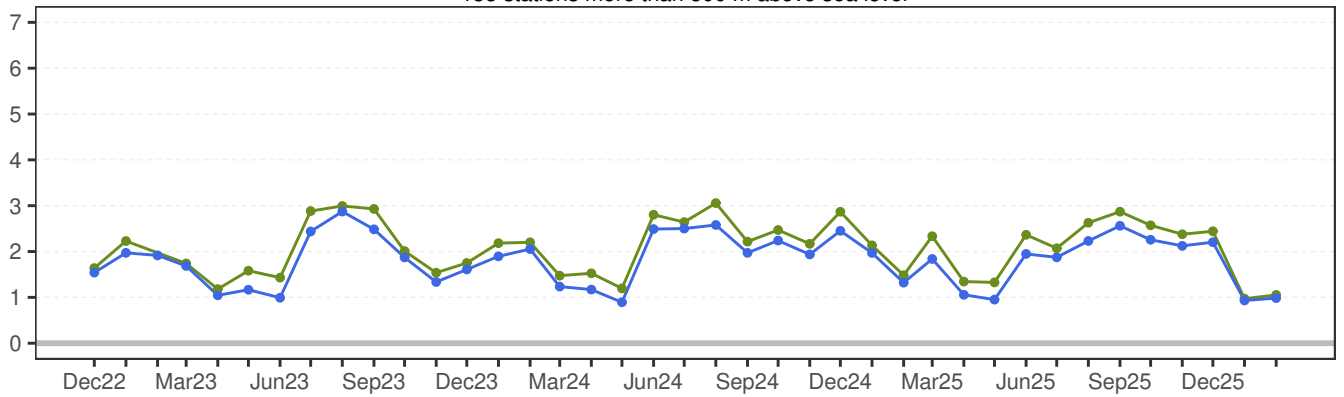
00+30



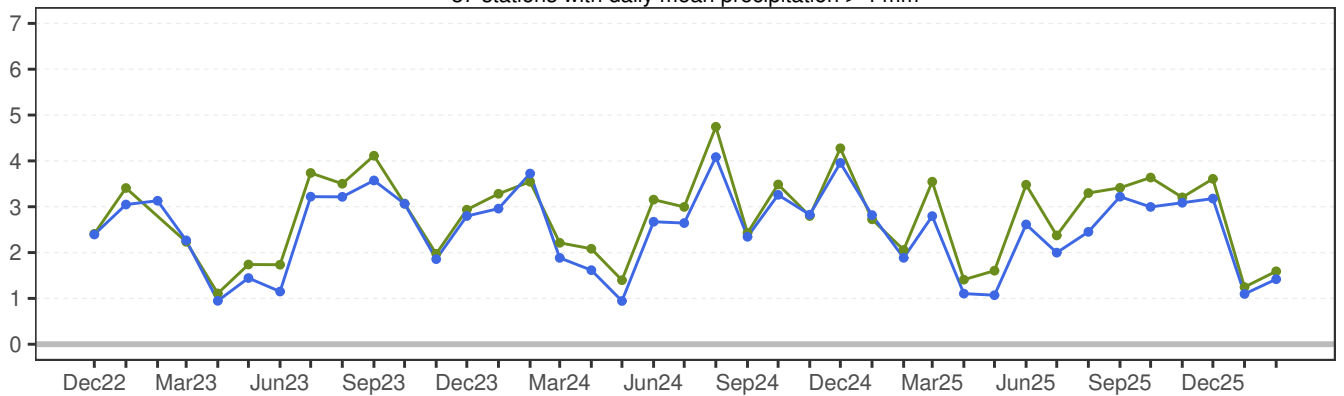
5 coastal stations



138 stations more than 500 m above sea level

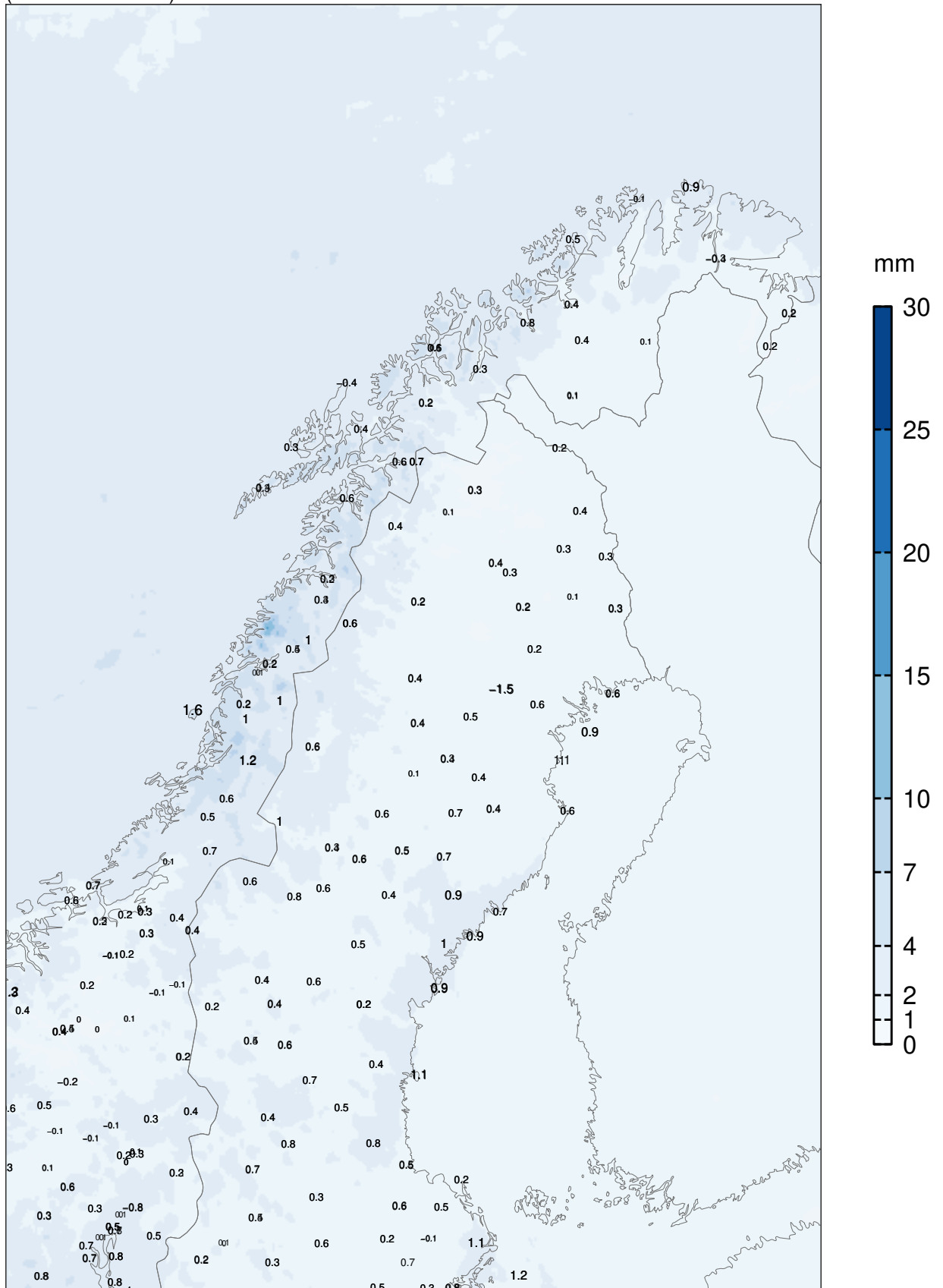


37 stations with daily mean precipitation > 4 mm



MEPSctrl 00+30

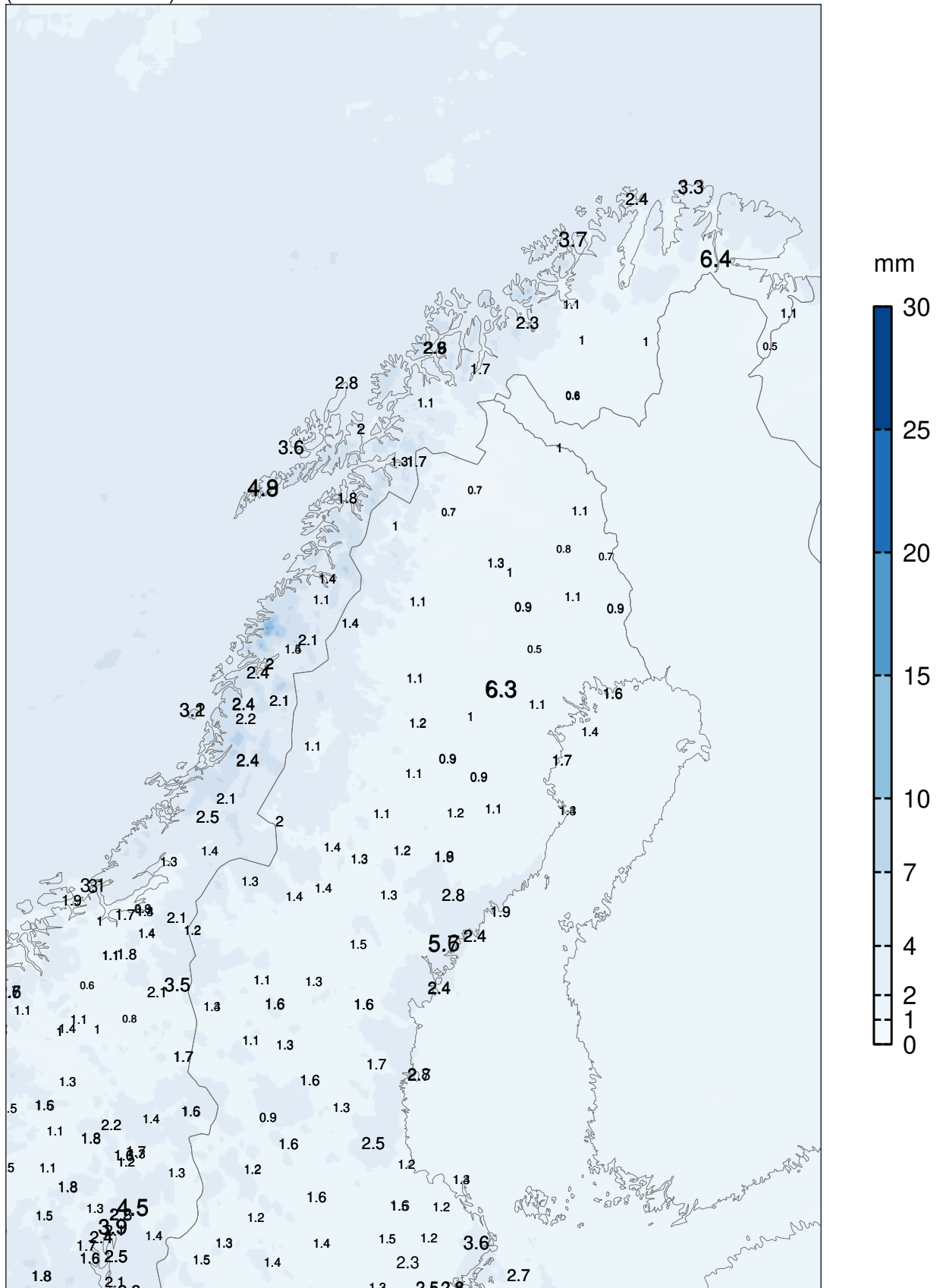
ME at observing sites
(numbers in black)



Model "climatology" 01.12.2025–28.02.2026

MEPSctrl 00+30

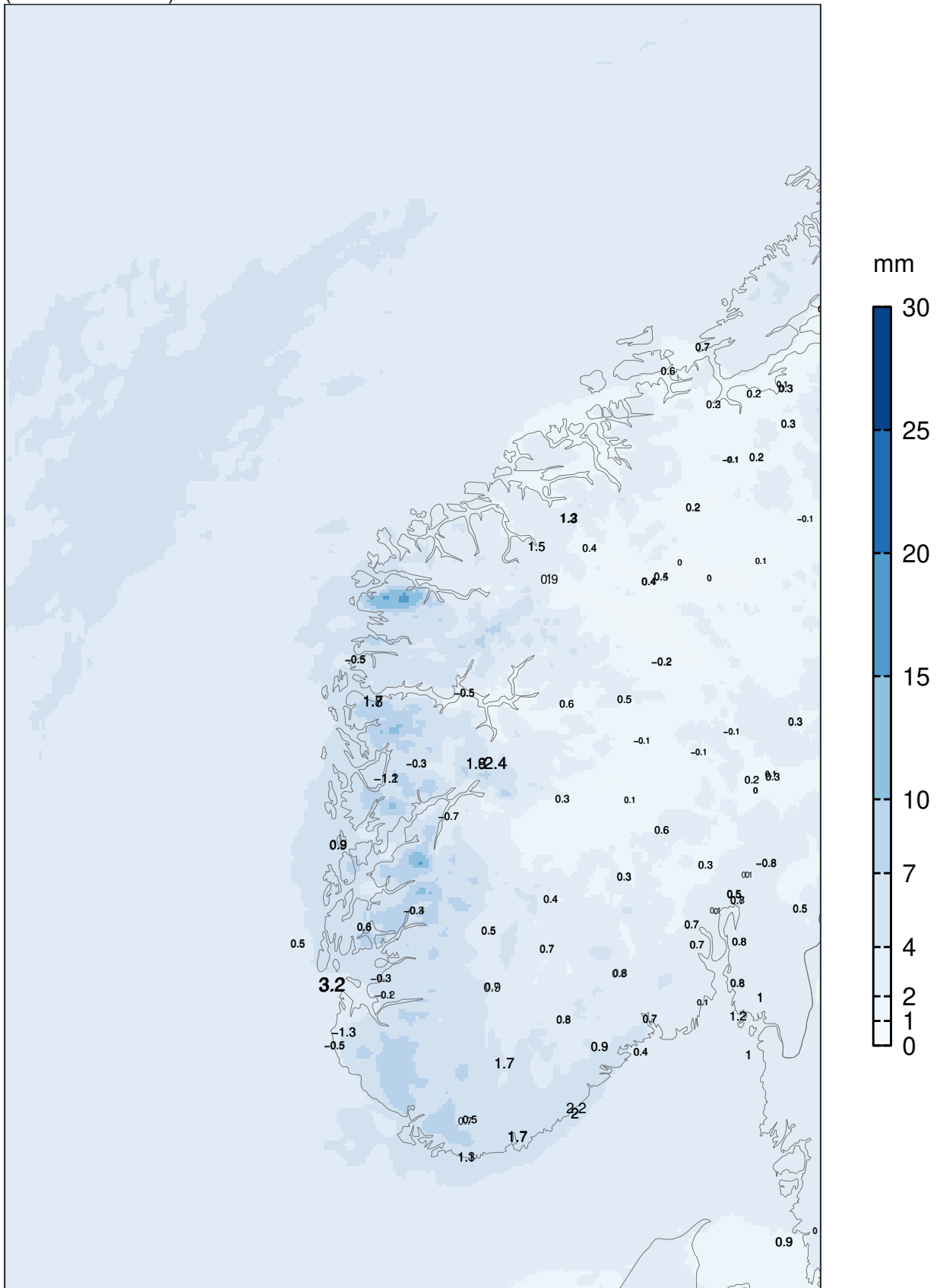
SDE at observing sites
(numbers in black)



Model "climatology" 01.12.2025–28.02.2026

MEPSctrl 00+30

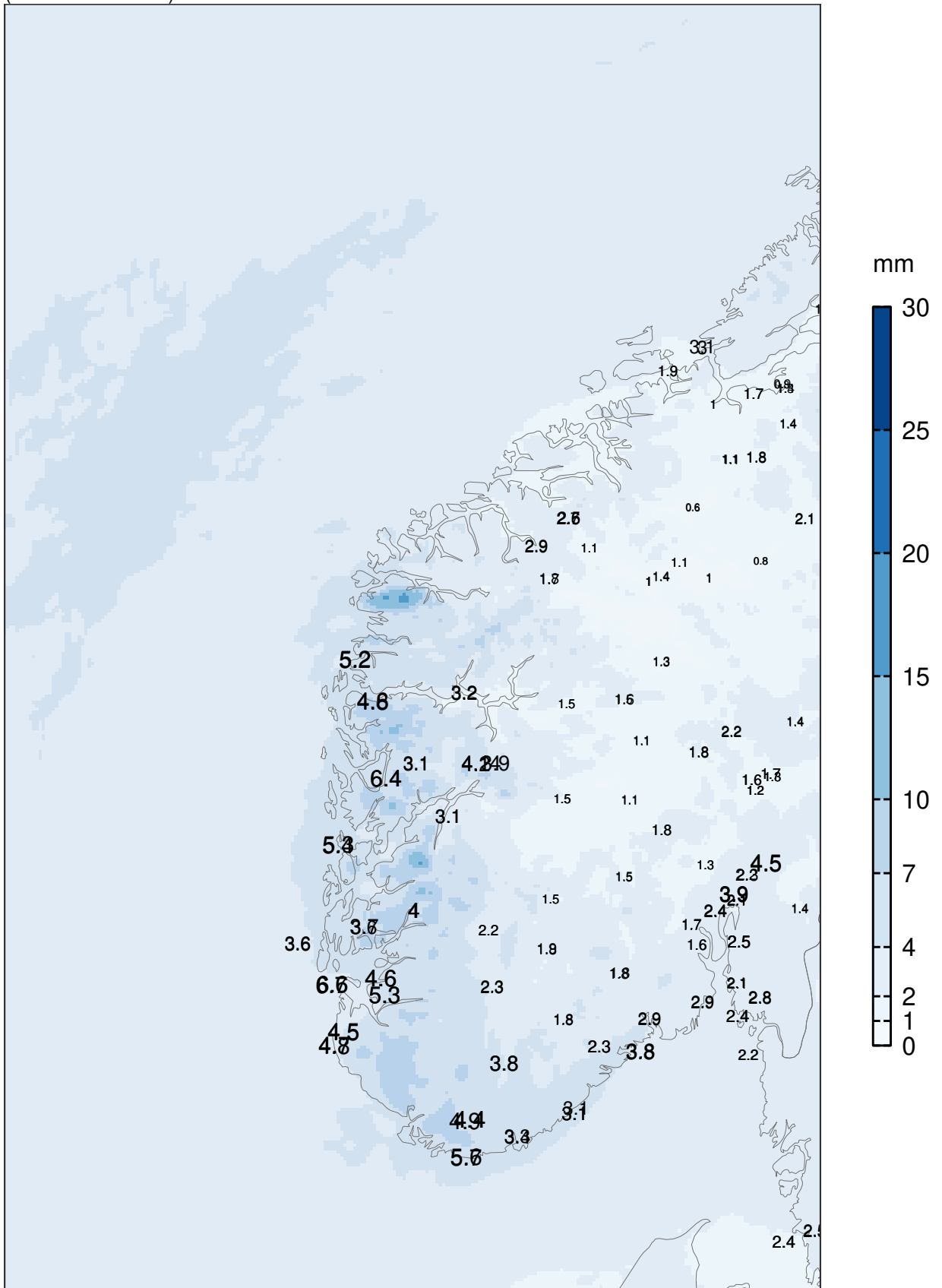
ME at observing sites
(numbers in black)



Model "climatology" 01.12.2025–28.02.2026

MEPSctrl 00+30

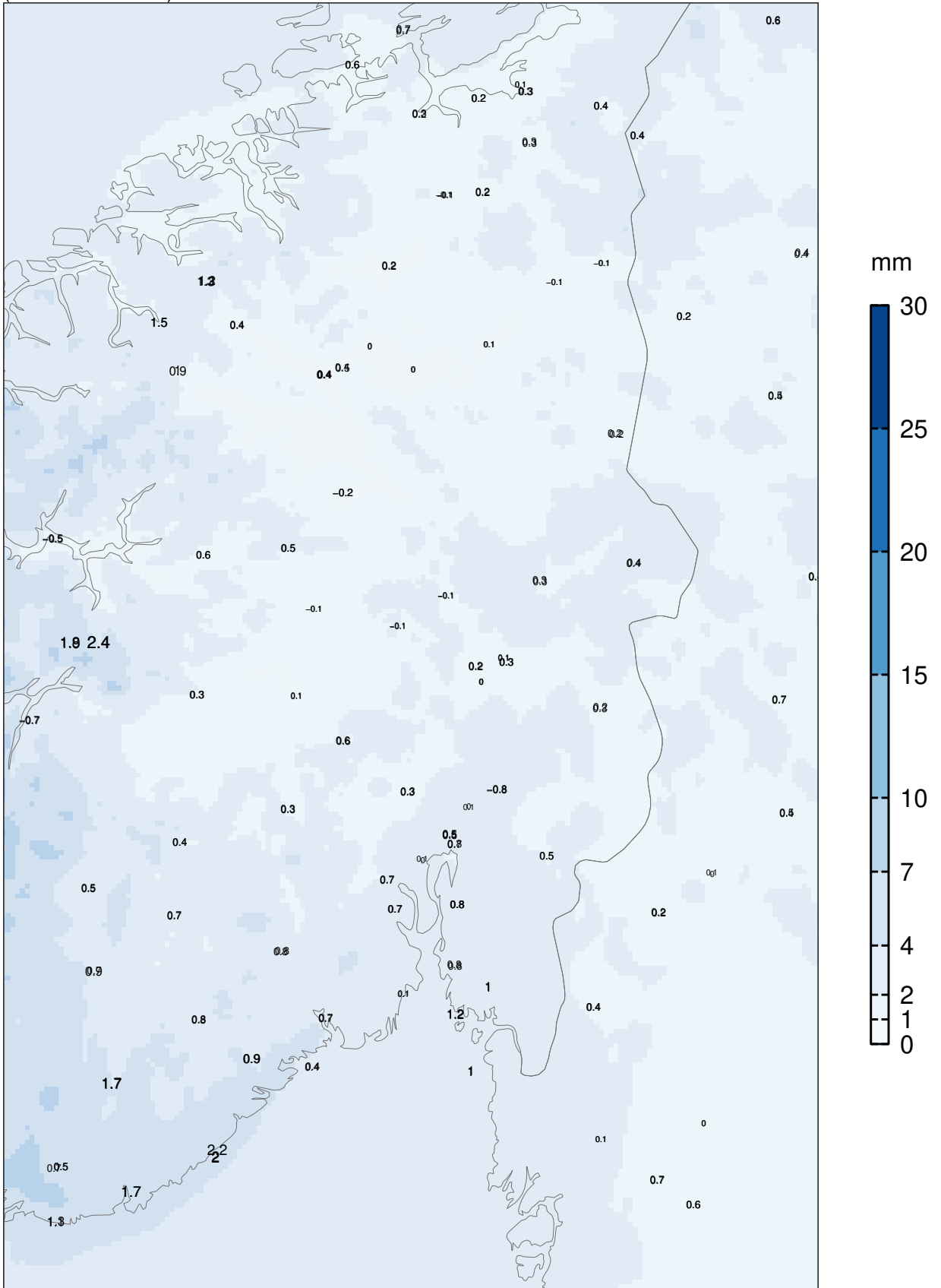
SDE at observing sites
(numbers in black)



Model "climatology" 01.12.2025–28.02.2026

MEPSctrl 00+30

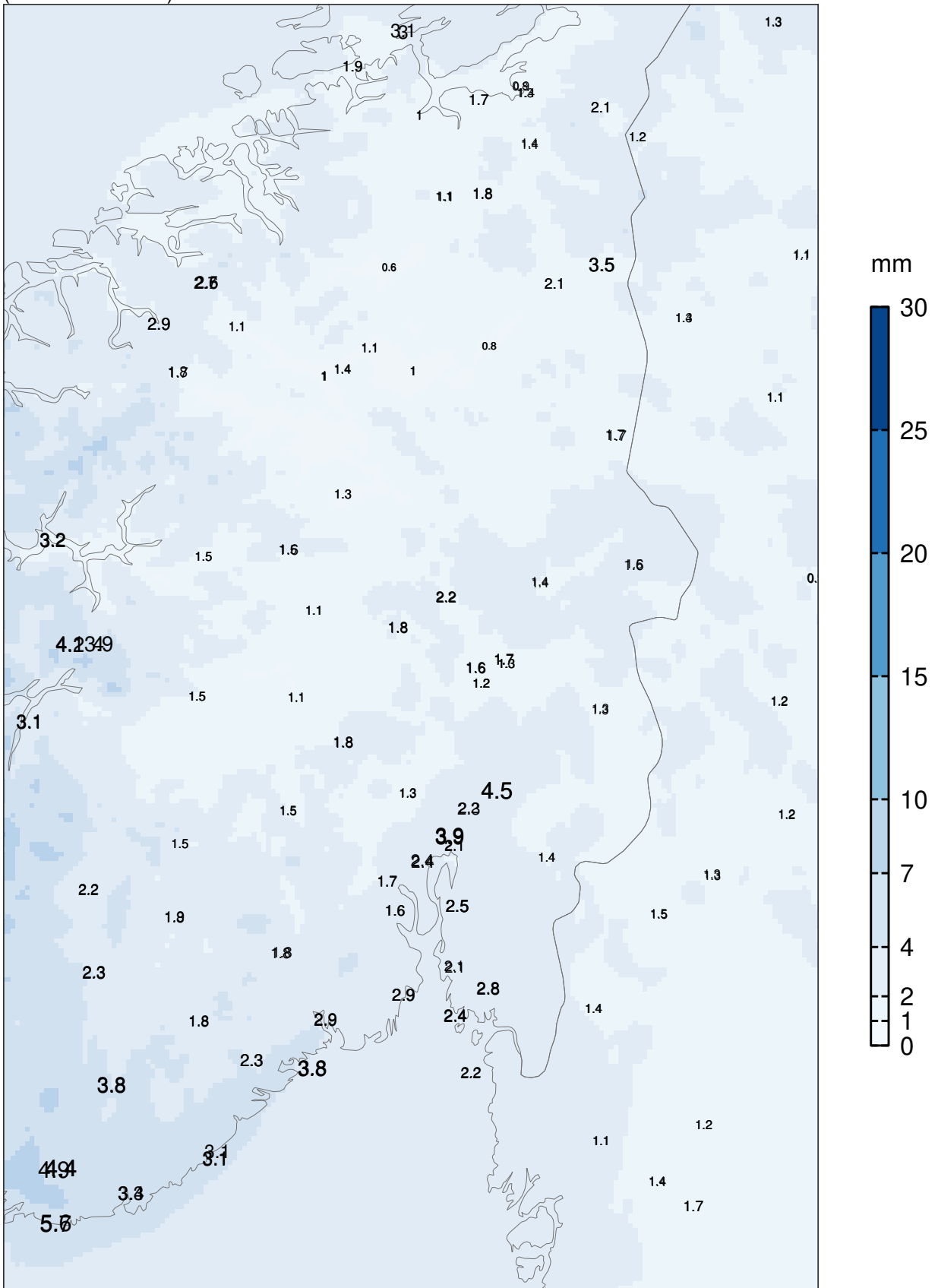
ME at observing sites
(numbers in black)



Model "climatology" 01.12.2025–28.02.2026

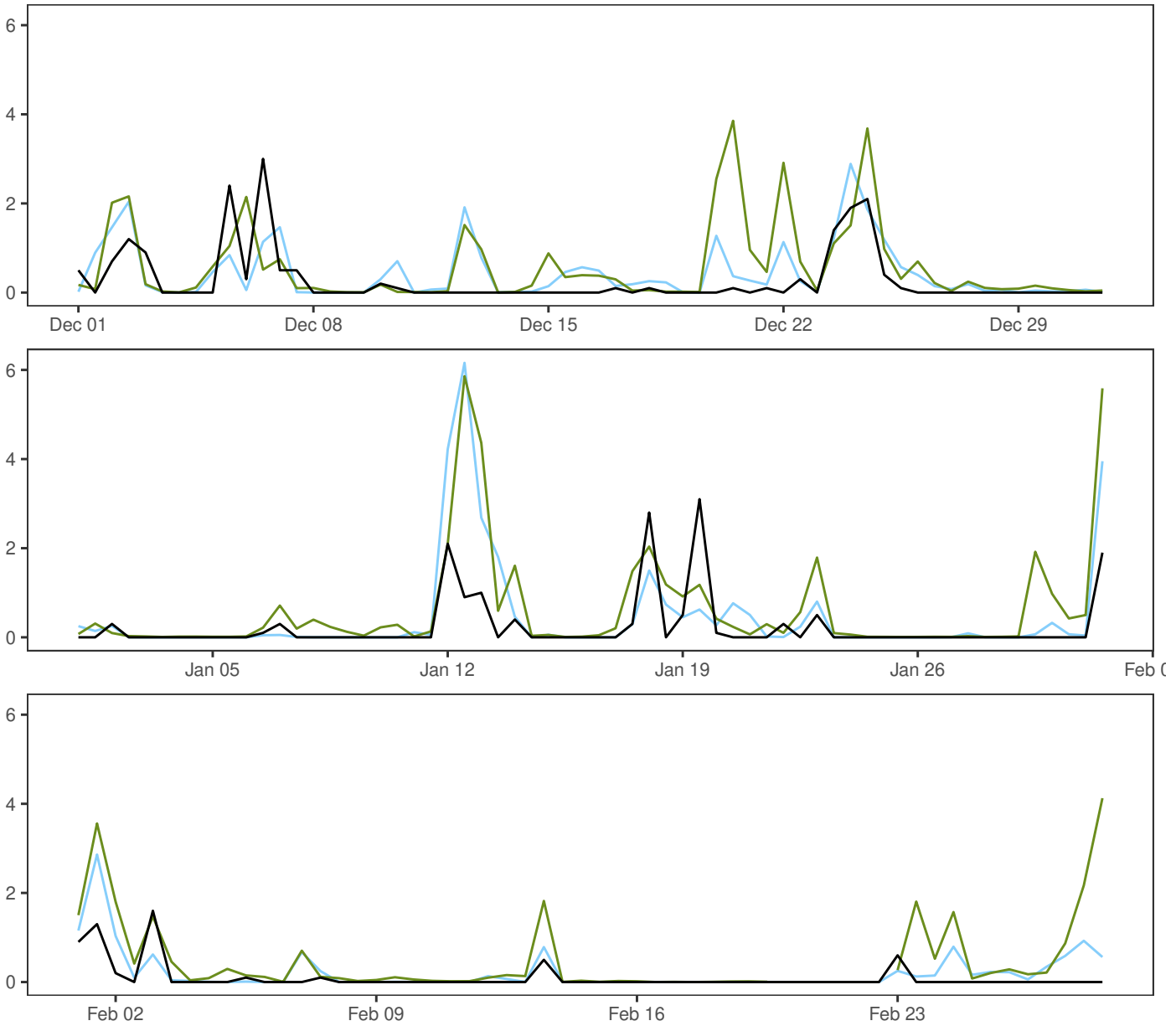
MEPSctrl 00+30

SDE at observing sites
(numbers in black)



Model "climatology" 01.12.2025–28.02.2026

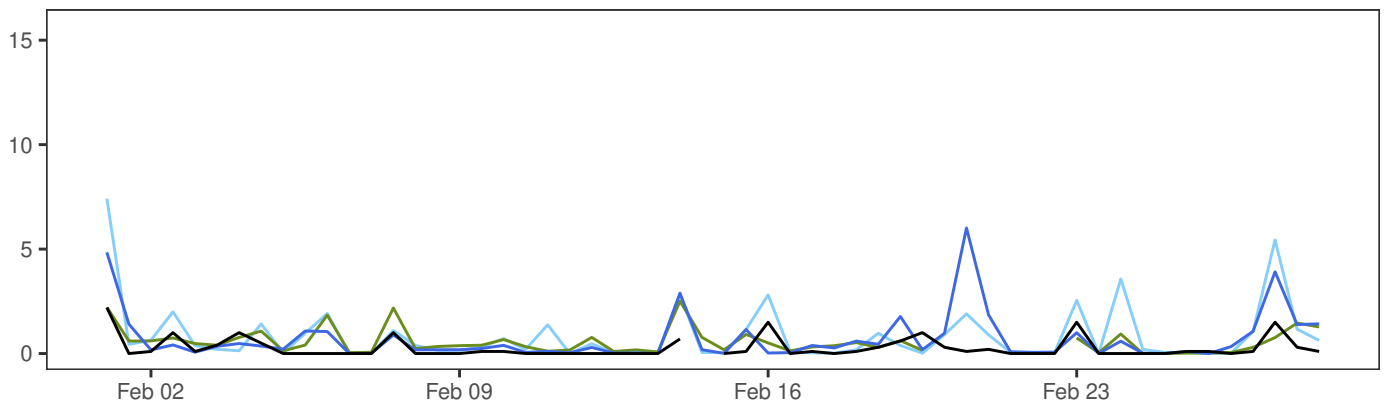
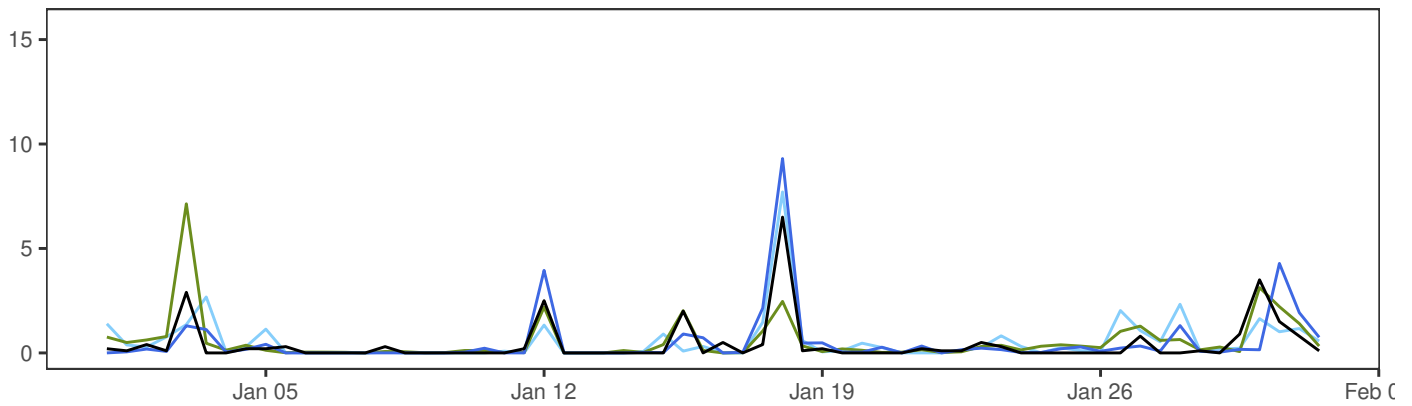
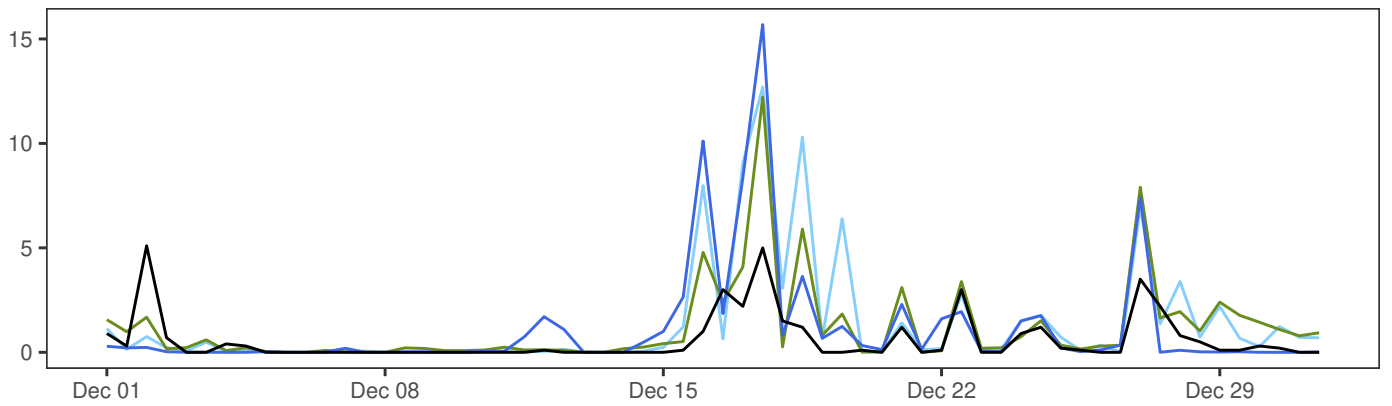
SVALBARD LUFTHAVN



	Min	Mean	Max	Std	N
— synop: 06,18	0.0	0.2	3.1	0.6	180
— AA25: 12+18h,+30h	0.0	0.4	6.2	0.8	180
— IFS: 12+18h,+30h	0.0	0.6	5.9	1.0	174

	ME	SDE	RMSE	MAE	Max.abs.err	N
AA25 – synop	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.3	5.3	174
IFS – synop	0.4	0.9	1.0	0.5	5.0	174

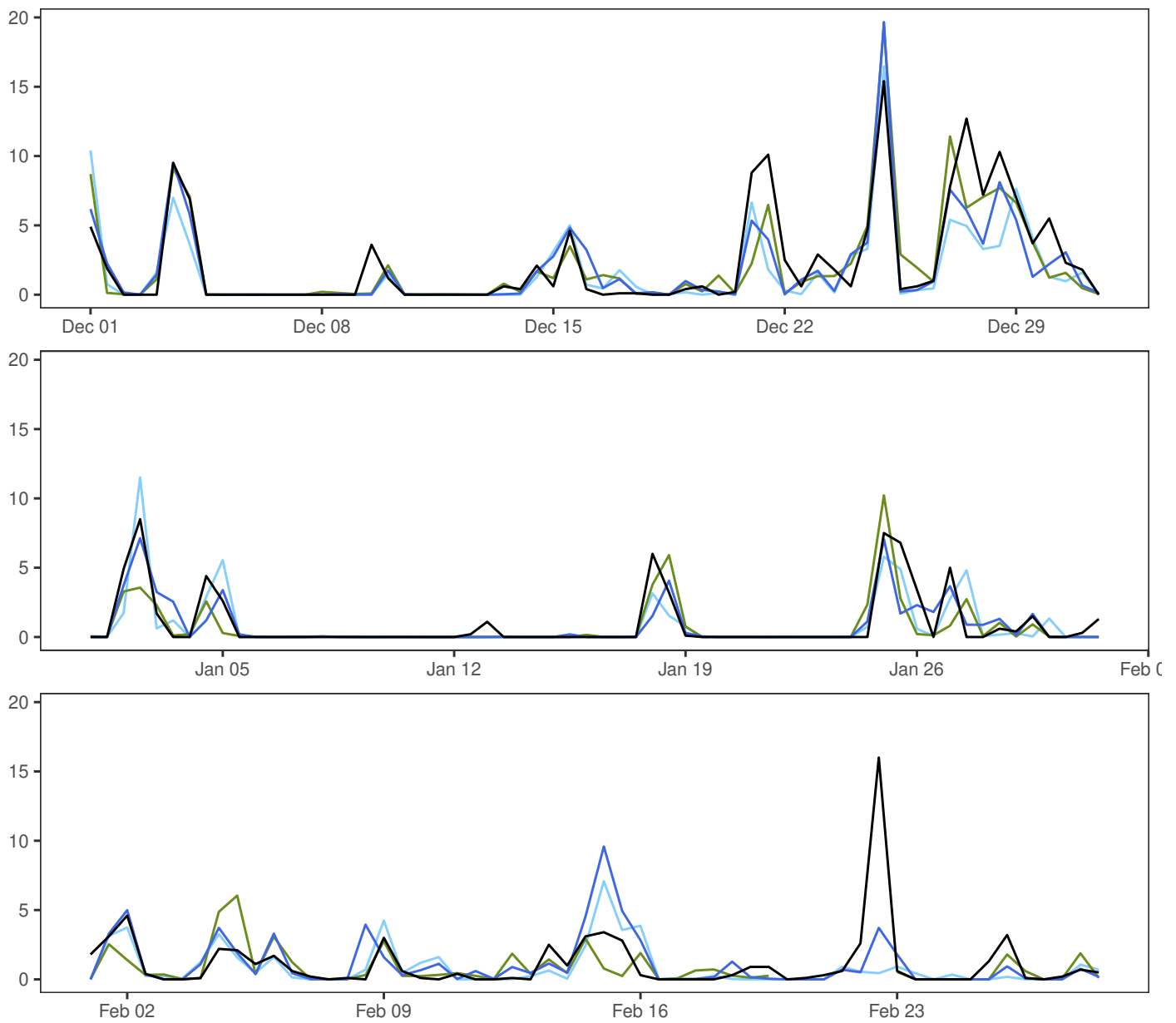
BJØRNØYA



	Min	Mean	Max	Std	N
— synop: 06,18	0.0	0.4	6.5	1.0	179
— MEPSctrl: 12+18h,+30h	0.0	0.8	15.7	1.9	180
— AA25: 12+18h,+30h	0.0	0.9	12.7	1.9	180
— IFS: 12+18h,+30h	0.0	0.8	12.2	1.5	174

	ME	SDE	RMSE	MAE	Max.abs.err	N
MEPSctrl – synop	0.3	1.5	1.5	0.6	10.7	173
AA25 – synop	0.5	1.5	1.6	0.7	9.1	173
IFS – synop	0.3	1.1	1.1	0.5	7.2	173

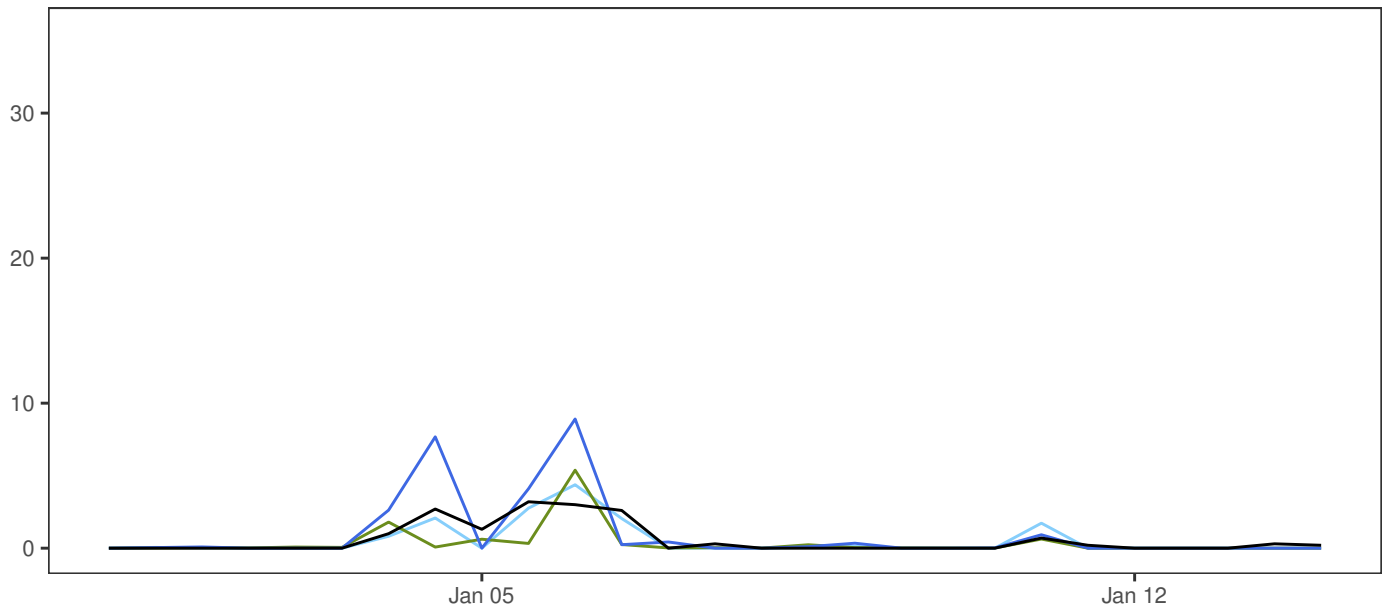
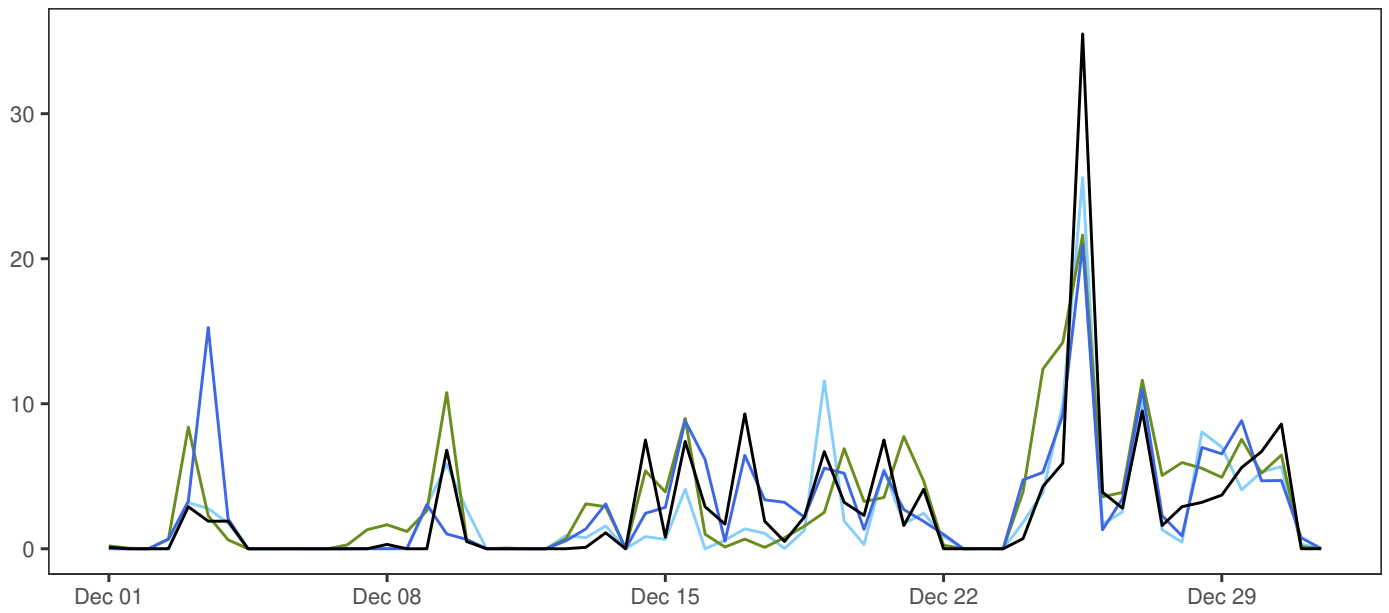
TROMSØ



	Min	Mean	Max	Std	N
— synop: 06,18	0.0	1.5	16.0	2.8	180
— MEPSctrl: 12+18h,+30h	0.0	1.3	19.7	2.4	180
— AA25: 12+18h,+30h	0.0	1.1	16.5	2.3	180
— IFS: 12+18h,+30h	0.0	1.3	19.3	2.5	174

	ME	SDE	RMSE	MAE	Max.abs.err	N
MEPSctrl – synop	-0.1	1.5	1.5	0.8	6.6	174
AA25 – synop	-0.3	1.6	1.6	0.9	8.3	174
IFS – synop	-0.2	1.5	1.5	0.8	6.6	174

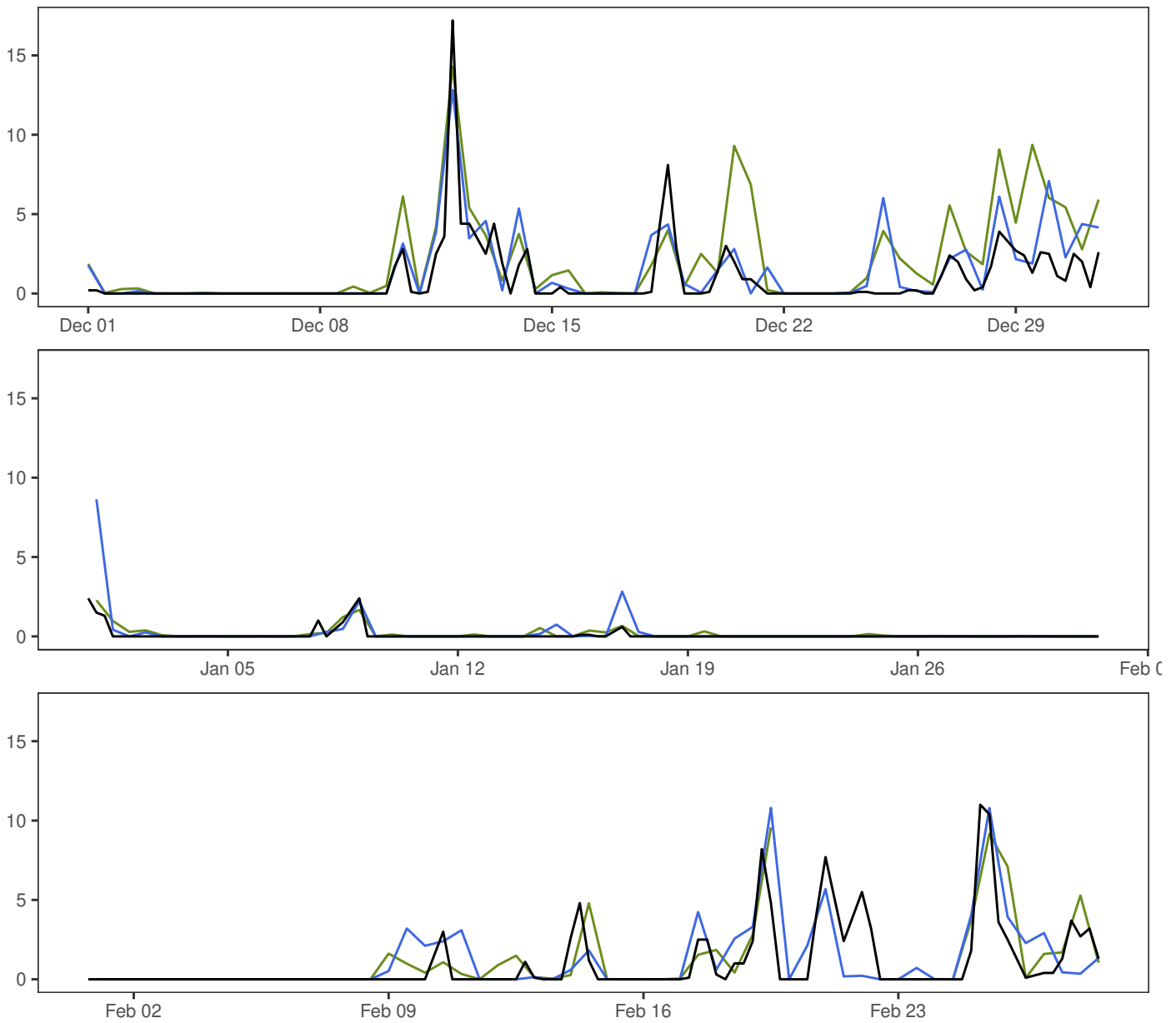
REIPÅ



	Min	Mean	Max	Std	N
— synop: 06,18	0.0	2.1	35.5	4.4	89
— MEPSctrl: 12+18h,+30h	0.0	2.3	21.0	3.7	89
— AA25: 12+18h,+30h	0.0	1.8	25.6	3.6	89
— IFS: 12+18h,+30h	0.0	2.4	21.6	3.8	89

	ME	SDE	RMSE	MAE	Max.abs.err	N
MEPSctrl – synop	0.2	2.8	2.8	1.4	14.5	89
AA25 – synop	-0.3	2.0	2.0	1.0	9.9	89
IFS – synop	0.3	2.7	2.7	1.5	13.9	89

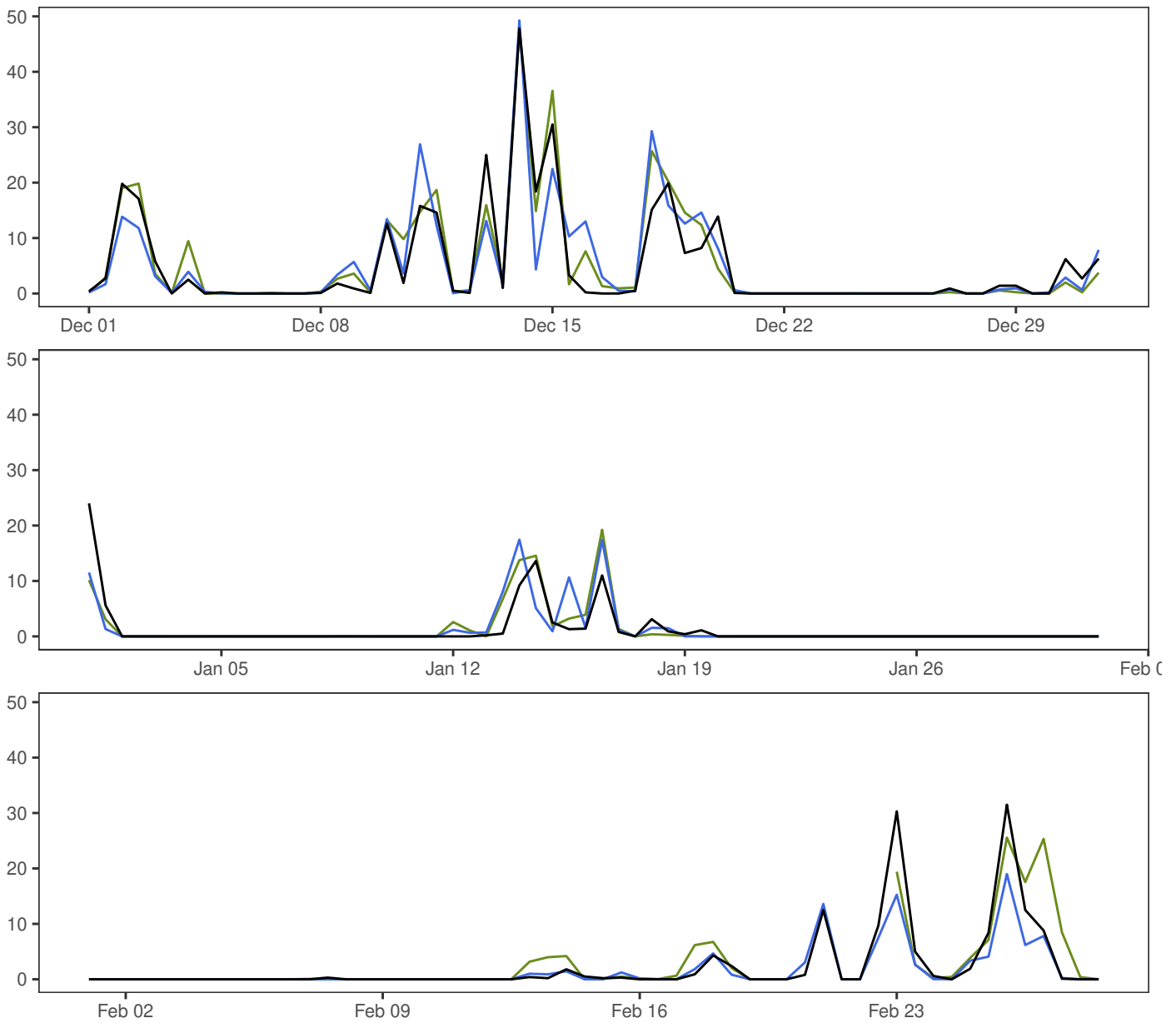
ØRLAND III



	Min	Mean	Max	Std	N
— synop: 00,06,12,18	0.0	0.7	17.2	1.7	344
— MEPSctrl: 12+18h,+30h	0.0	1.0	12.8	2.1	180
— IFS: 12+18h,+30h	0.0	1.2	14.3	2.3	174

	ME	SDE	RMSE	MAE	Max.abs.err	N
MEPSctrl – synop	0.3	1.3	1.3	0.6	7.1	174
IFS – synop	0.5	1.5	1.6	0.7	8.1	174

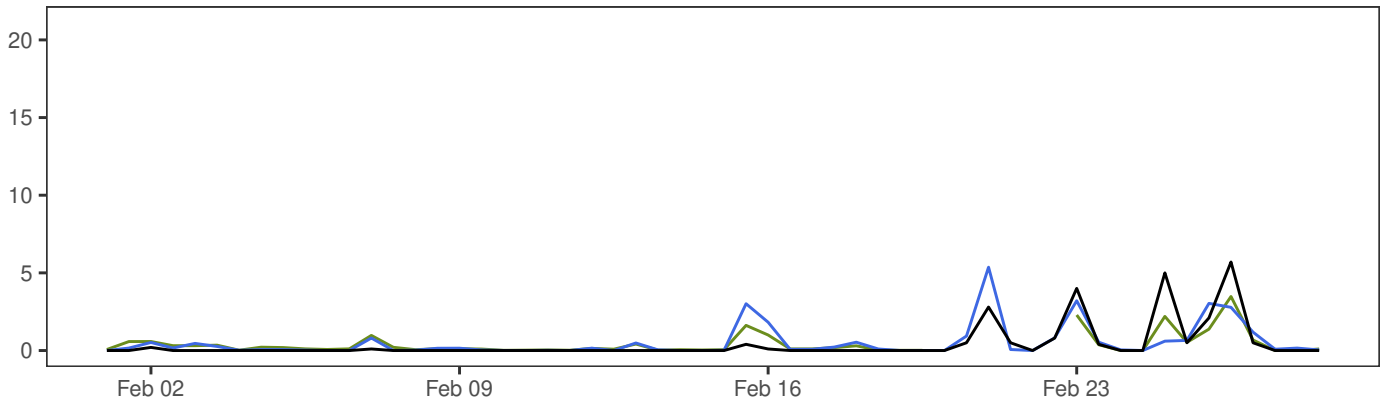
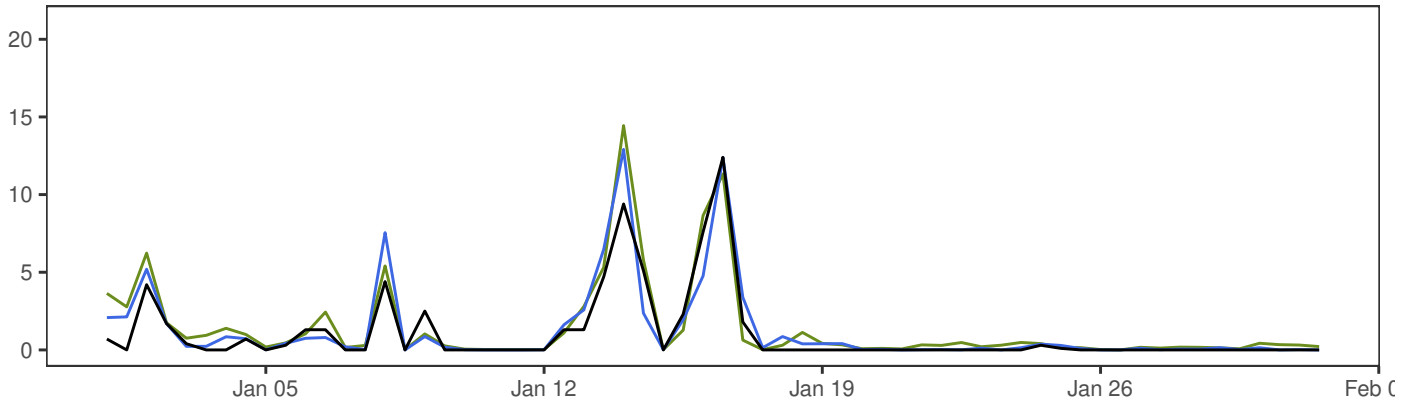
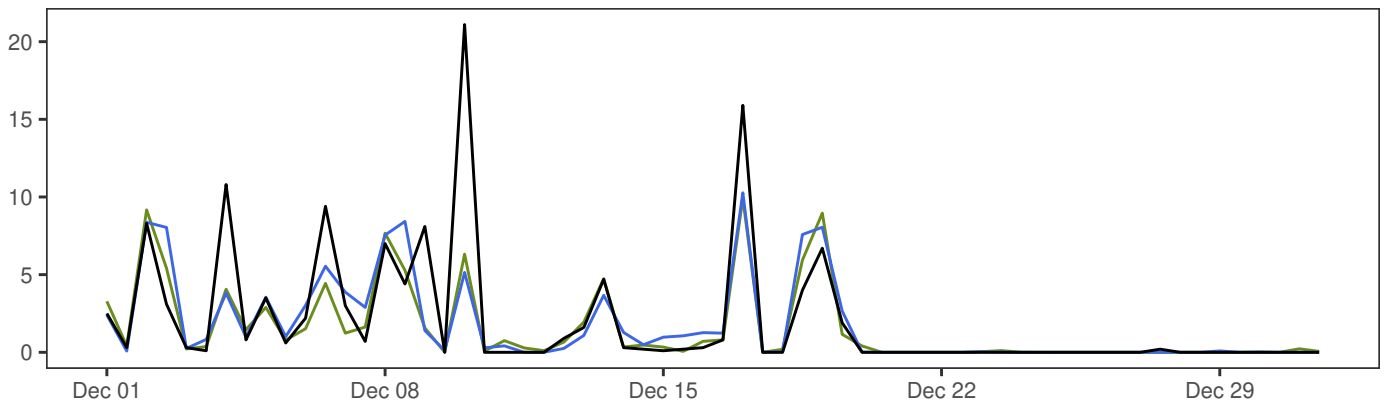
BERGEN – FLORIDA



	Min	Mean	Max	Std	N
— synop: 06,18	0.0	2.9	47.8	7.0	180
— MEPSctrl: 12+18h,+30h	0.0	2.7	49.3	6.3	180
— IFS: 12+18h,+30h	0.0	3.2	47.9	7.1	174

	ME	SDE	RMSE	MAE	Max.abs.err	N
MEPSctrl – synop	-0.2	3.5	3.5	1.5	15.0	174
IFS – synop	0.4	3.0	3.0	1.3	16.5	174

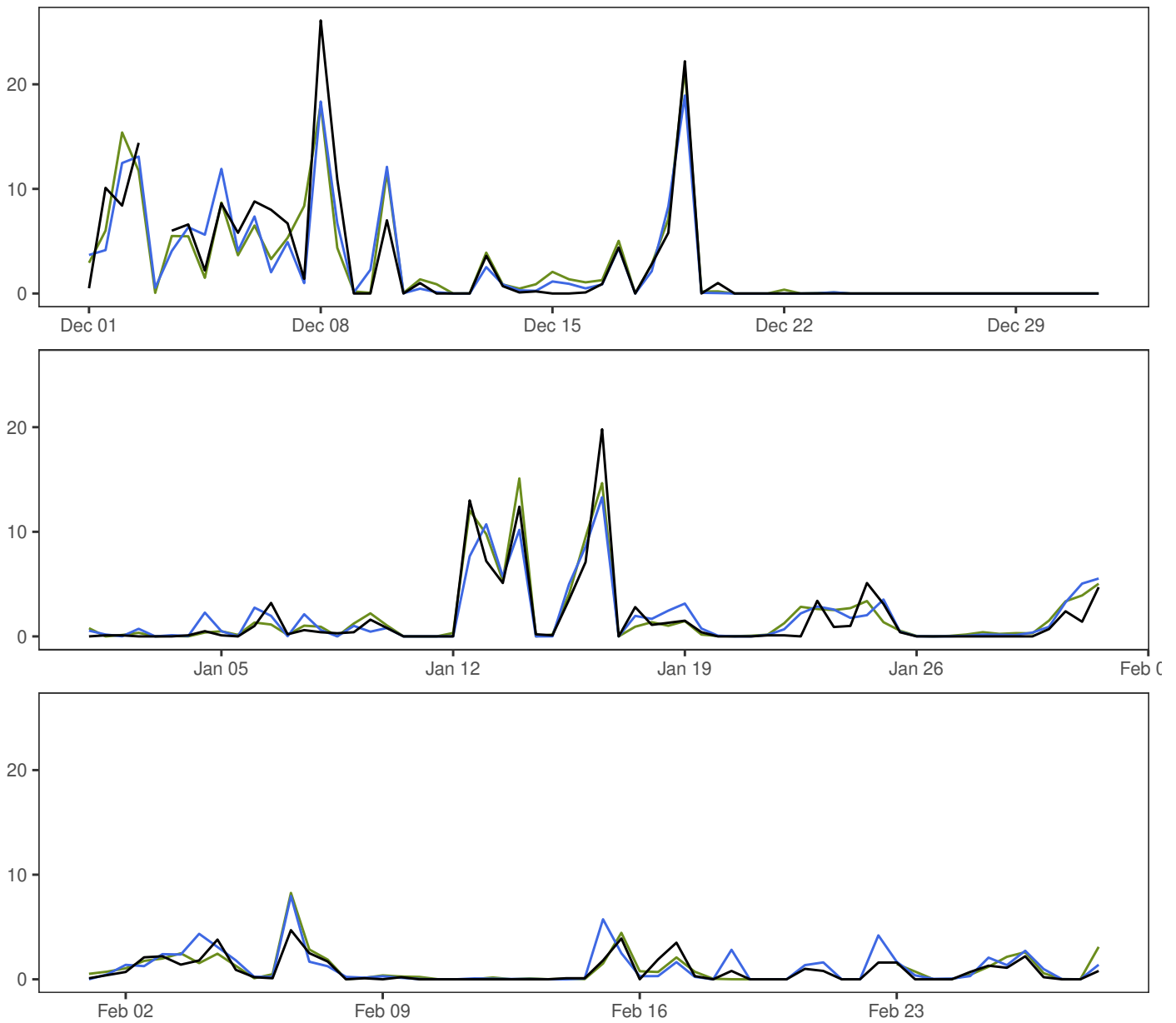
GARDERMOEN



	Min	Mean	Max	Std	N
— synop: 06,18	0.0	1.2	21.1	2.9	180
— MEPSctrl: 12+18h,+30h	0.0	1.2	12.9	2.3	180
— IFS: 12+18h,+30h	0.0	1.2	14.4	2.3	174

	ME	SDE	RMSE	MAE	Max.abs.err	N
MEPSctrl – synop	0.0	1.8	1.8	0.7	16.0	174
IFS – synop	0.0	1.7	1.7	0.6	14.8	174

NELAUG



	Min	Mean	Max	Std	N
— synop: 06,18	0.0	1.8	26.1	3.9	179
— MEPSctrl: 12+18h,+30h	0.0	1.9	18.9	3.3	180
— IFS: 12+18h,+30h	0.0	2.0	21.5	3.6	174

	ME	SDE	RMSE	MAE	Max.abs.err	N
MEPSctrl – synop	0.0	1.6	1.6	0.8	7.7	173
IFS – synop	0.1	1.6	1.6	0.8	8.0	173