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Verification of Operational Weather Prediction Models June to August 2026

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Burfjorddalen, Troms. Photo: Bjørn Gilje Lillegraven

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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 (MET Norway) 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 Integrated Forecasting System (IFS). 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.

Integrated Forecasting System (IFS)

Operational forecasts from the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF) are produced with the Integrated Forecasting System (IFS), which is a global model with horizontal resolution of about 9 km. Cycle 50r1 since 12 May 2026. MET Norway always uses the latest available operational cycle. IFS is available about 5 hours later than models run at MET Norway.

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 2.5×2.5 km² grid. Cycle 43h2.1 since 23 March 2021. MEPS is run in cooperation with Swedish Meteorological and Hydrological Institute (SMHI), Finnish Meteorological Institute (FMI), Estonian Environment Agency (ESTE) and Latvian Environment, Geology and Meteorology Centre (LVGMC).

AROME-Arctic (AA25)

HARMONIE with AROME physics, horizontal resolution defined by a 2.5×2.5 km² grid. Cycle 46 since 23 September 2025.

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 (which MEPSctrl is based on) is available on internal webpages: <https://metcoop.smhi.se/dokuwiki/nwp/metcoop/changelog/start>

A similar change log for AA25 is found on github: <https://github.com/metno/NWPdocs/wiki/AROME-Arctic-dataset#arome-arctic-changelog>

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 ensemble runs. 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. IFS 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 IFS model at approximately 9 km resolution, and has currently 65 vertical levels. None of the HARMONIE configurations at MET Norway 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	a	b
	no	c	d

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 IFS in general forecasts 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 underestimates the temperature for all the different groups of stations. MEPSctrl and AA25 also shows a small underestimation, but to a lesser degree than IFS. Still, the errors are small, indicating that the timing of the temperature changes is generally good. The temperature forecast from MEPSctrl 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 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. AA25 performs about as well as IFS for the Svalbard stations. While AA25 has a no clear bias in the wind speed, IFS shows a tendency to underestimate it. For the North Norwegian stations MEPSctrl and AA25 show a slightly better skill than IFS, at least for shorter lead times. The threshold scores indicate that wind speed is better forecast for lower than for higher wind speeds for all models. The post-processing of wind speed shows a small effect in the mean error and mean absolute error, while the other scores show almost identical results for MEPSctrl and YrPP.

Precipitation also shows varying results, depending on the amount and location. On average IFS has slightly more precipitation than MEPSctrl. Both models have more errors for both very small and very high amounts, than for 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 undercatchment 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 undercatchment 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 models with AROME physics and a horizontal resolution defined by a 2.5×2.5 km² grid.

Case studies by forecasters

Case 1. Convection in Southern Norway

Yellow weather warnings were issued for the evening of June 26th, forecasting flash floods and frequent lightning across parts of southern Norway. A convective system originating over Scotland was moving northwestward and was expected to have a significant impact, particularly in the Rogaland and Agder regions, where lightning activity and rainfall exceeding 20 mm/hour were anticipated. The lightning forecast also extended to southeastern Norway later in the evening and night as the system progressed.

The first major convective cell crossed the North Sea during the morning, bringing intense lightning activity and heavy showers. As it made landfall around 08 UTC, frequent lightning strikes were observed alongside precipitation rates of 1–3 mm/hour in Rogaland, with a peak of 5 mm/hour recorded at Gulangen Skisenter at 10 UTC. However, forecasting models had primarily predicted precipitation further north (figure 1).

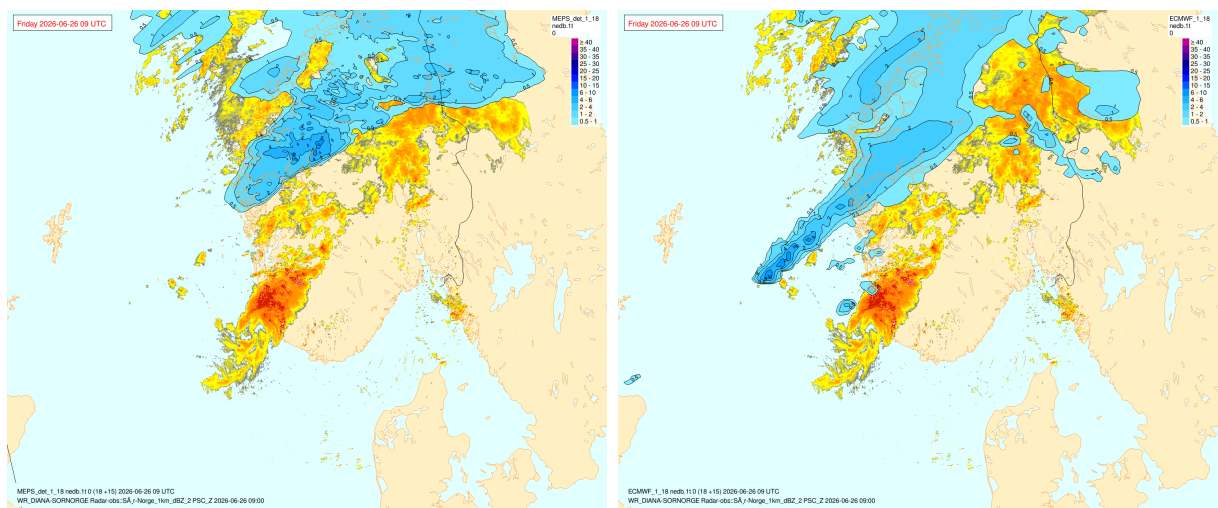


Figure 1: 1-hour precipitation from MEPSctrl and IFS at 09 UTC June 26th on top of radar imagery from the same time.

A second cell followed, crossing the North Sea with frequent lightning and intense rainfall around 12 UTC. This development led to the yellow weather warning being activated earlier than planned - at 13:45 UTC instead of the initial 18:00 UTC. MEPSctrl forecast little to no precipitation over the ocean during this time, but the thunder index did well in locating the areas of frequent lightning over the sea (figure 2). Despite this adjustment, lightning activity had largely diminished by the time the cell approached Rogaland at 15 UTC. Rainfall over land was modest, reaching only 2–3 mm/hour at most, with minimal lightning strikes recorded.

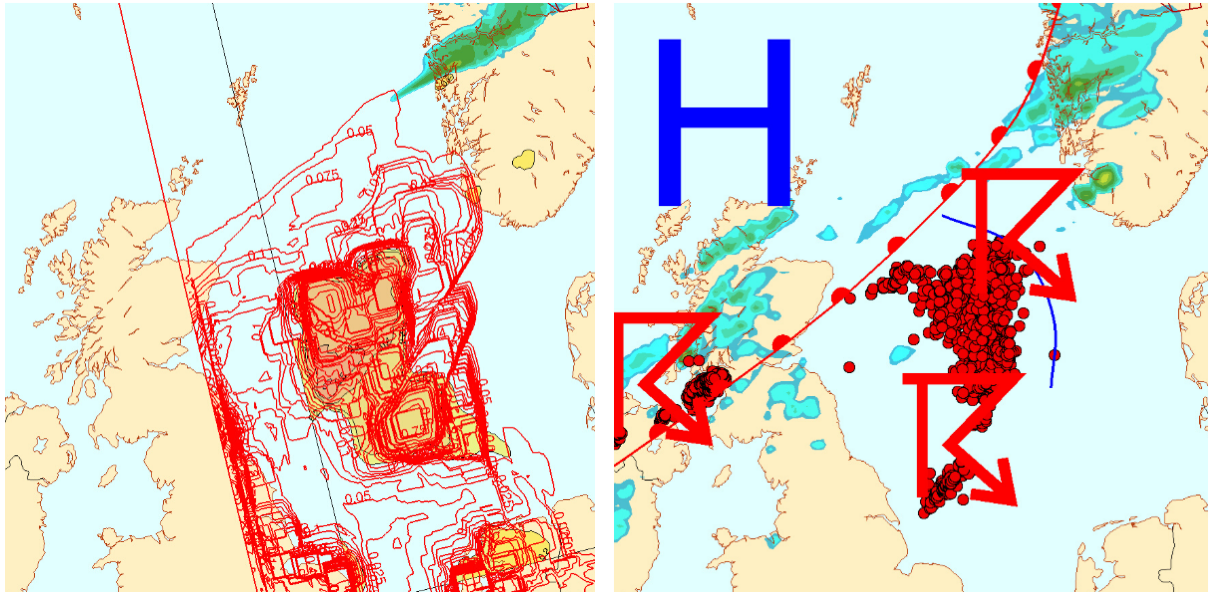


Figure 2: Thunder index and precipitation from MEPSctrl (left), observed lightning strikes and precipitation from IFS (right) at 12 UTC June 26th.

Later, two additional cells formed over Scotland around 15 UTC. These appeared to be significant and were tracking toward southern Norway, aligning with the original yellow warning timeline. The forecasts predicted lightning activity and substantial rainfall in western Norway during the evening. However, this scenario did not materialize, and all warnings were subsequently canceled. The MEPSctrl model continued to predict heavy rainfall and frequent lightning in western Norway as late as in its 12 UTC run, while IFS had little precipitation in its 12 UTC run. At the same time the MEPSctrl model struggled to capture the precipitation that occurred in southeastern Norway later that evening and night, while IFS was more accurate (figure 3).

This case highlights the inherent challenges in forecasting convective precipitation and lightning, particularly in terms of timing and spatial accuracy. In this instance, the lower levels of the atmosphere were stable, while instability developed at higher altitudes. This led to elevated convection and a relatively high cloud base, which often results in precipitation partially evaporating before reaching the ground. This could be the reason for some of the misplaced precipitation when comparing the model precipitation fields to the radar imagery.

Case 2. Wind and Temperature in Complex Terrain

The MEPSctrl and AA25 models are generally regarded as highly accurate across most parameters. However, they consistently struggle to capture wind and temperature patterns in areas with complex terrain. This limitation stems from its current resolution of 2.5 km, which is insufficient to fully resolve the intricate topography of the coastal and mountainous regions in Norway and Sweden. The IFS model, with its coarser horizontal resolution of 9 km, encounters even greater difficulties with these parameters in the same areas.

Wind and gust analyses repeatedly reveal a negative bias in wind speed predictions for higher-altitude terrain near the coast (figure 4). This bias arises because the model's smoothed representation of the terrain underestimates actual altitudes. For instance, at Kistefjell (982 masl), the model assumes an altitude of only 533 m, resulting in significantly lower wind speed forecasts compared to observations. A similar issue occurs at Sømna-Kvaløvfjellet in Nordland, where the actual altitude of 302 masl is modeled at just 60 m, leading to a persistent negative wind bias. Conversely, in low-altitude areas such as Skibotn (20 masl), inaccuracies are reversed. Skibotn, situated in a valley flanked by mountains approximately 1,200 m high, is modeled at 140 m, which causes the model to overestimate wind speeds. For comparison, Brønnøysund in Nordland (10 masl) is located on relatively flat, well-resolved terrain, where the model performs more accurately in predicting wind speeds.

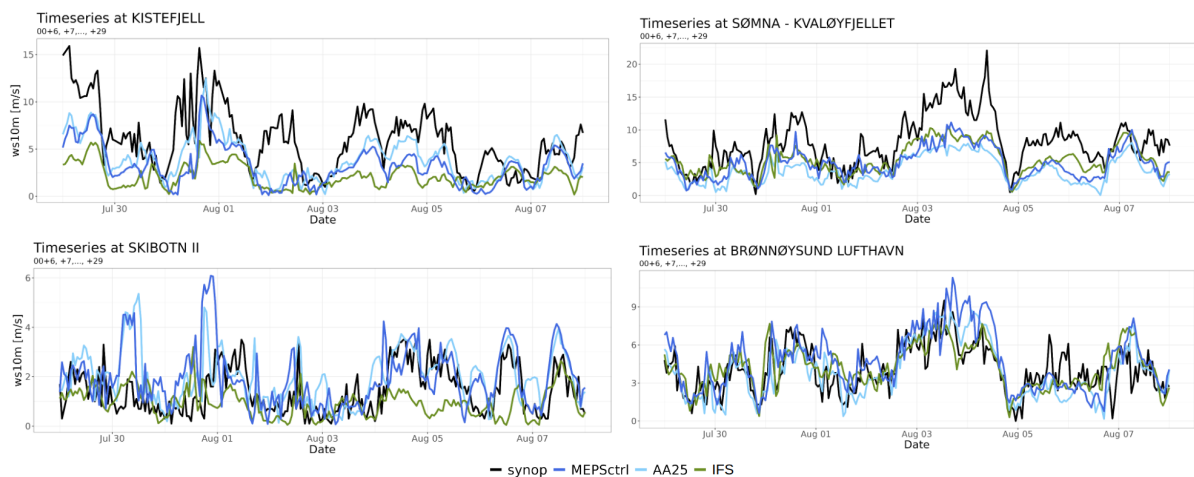


Figure 4: 10-meter wind speed at selected stations July 29th - August 7th.

Similar resolution-related issues affect temperature forecasts (figure 5). High-altitude stations are typically forecasted with a positive temperature bias, while low-altitude locations surrounded by mountains, such as Skibotn, tend to experience temperatures higher than the model predicts. Once again, Brønnøysund demonstrates comparatively better temperature forecasts due to a closer match between the model's terrain height and the actual topography.

These examples underscore the importance of considering higher model resolution as a critical avenue for improving forecast quality.

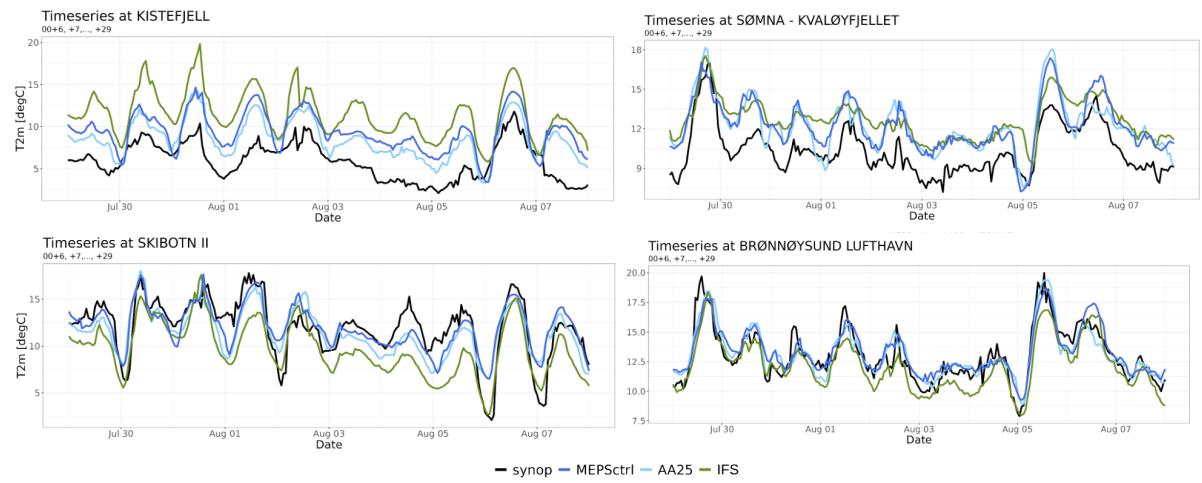


Figure 5: 2-meter temperature at selected stations July 29th - August 7th.

Case 3. Model fog over the North Sea

On August 18th, MEPSctrl indicated the formation of fog along the western coast of Norway in the morning, which was forecast to advect westward over the North Sea during the following 24 hours (figure 6). However, this patch of fog did not materialize and was not visible on satellite imagery or in surface observations.

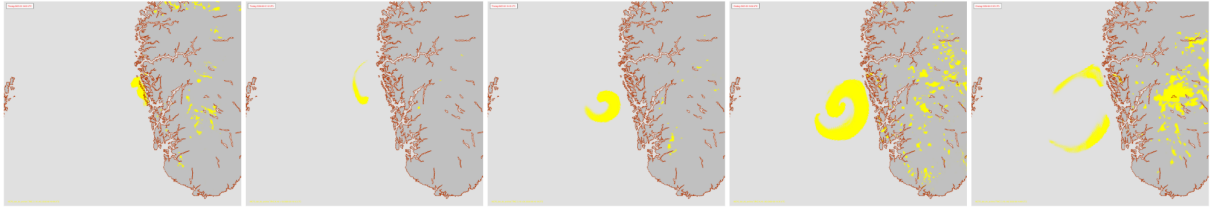


Figure 6: Model fog in MEPSctrl (yellow) between 06 UTC August 18th and 06 UTC 19th August (6 hour intervals). From the model run 18 UTC August 17th.

The cause of this fog forecast appears to be a combination of excessively low 2-meter temperature (T2m) and overly high 2-meter dew point temperature (Td2m) in the MEPSctrl model. This combination resulted in the model predicting a near-surface cloud layer, which led to the forecasted fog. Although observational data over the sea is sparse, the available observations reveal significant discrepancies when compared to the MEPSctrl output (figures 7 and 8). While the T2m and Td2m values outside the forecasted fog area align reasonably well with observations, the values within the fog zone deviate considerably (most notably at 00 UTC August 19th).

All MEPSctrl runs leading up to the event exhibited similar characteristics, consistently generating a swirl of fog off the west coast of Norway. The forecast fog area corresponded closely with regions where T2m and Td2m were nearly identical, indicating 100% saturation. Prognostic soundings from the region revealed a saturated layer extending from the surface up to approximately 1,000 feet. Despite these model outputs, the satellite imagery in figure showed no evidence of fog. Instead, it depicted stratus, stratocumulus, and some high-level cirrus clouds.

This type of model behavior, where fog is forecast but not observed, occurred multiple times during the summer and has been reported in the past. It is particularly noteworthy how the model consistently produces clear signals of fog in cases where none is observed.

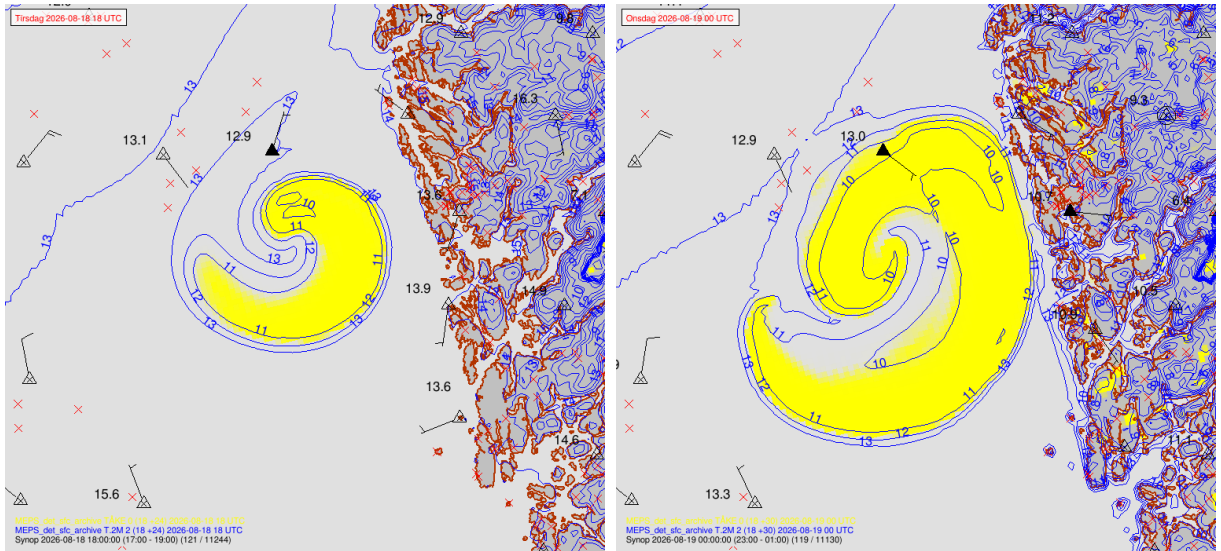


Figure 7: T2m (in °C) from MEPSctrl (blue contour lines) alongside fog from MEPSctrl (yellow) at 18 UTC August 18th (left) and 00 UTC August 19th (right). Surface observations in black. Same MEPSctrl run as in figure 6.

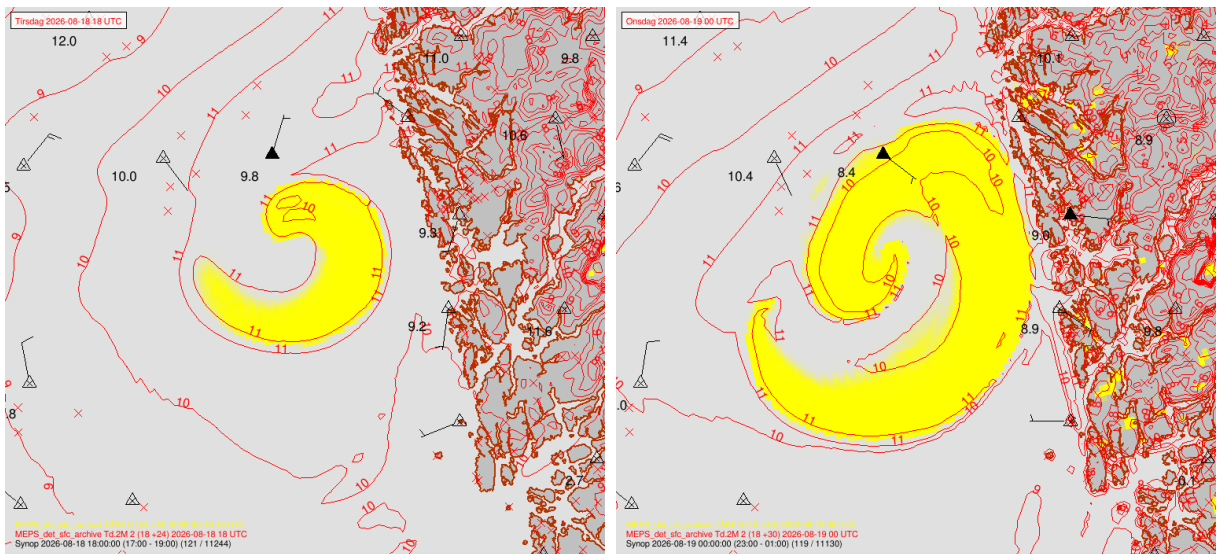


Figure 8: Td2m (in °C) from MEPSctrl (red contour lines) alongside fog from MEPSctrl (yellow) at 18 UTC August 18th (left) and 00 UTC August 19th (right). Surface observations in black. Same MEPSctrl run as in figure 6.

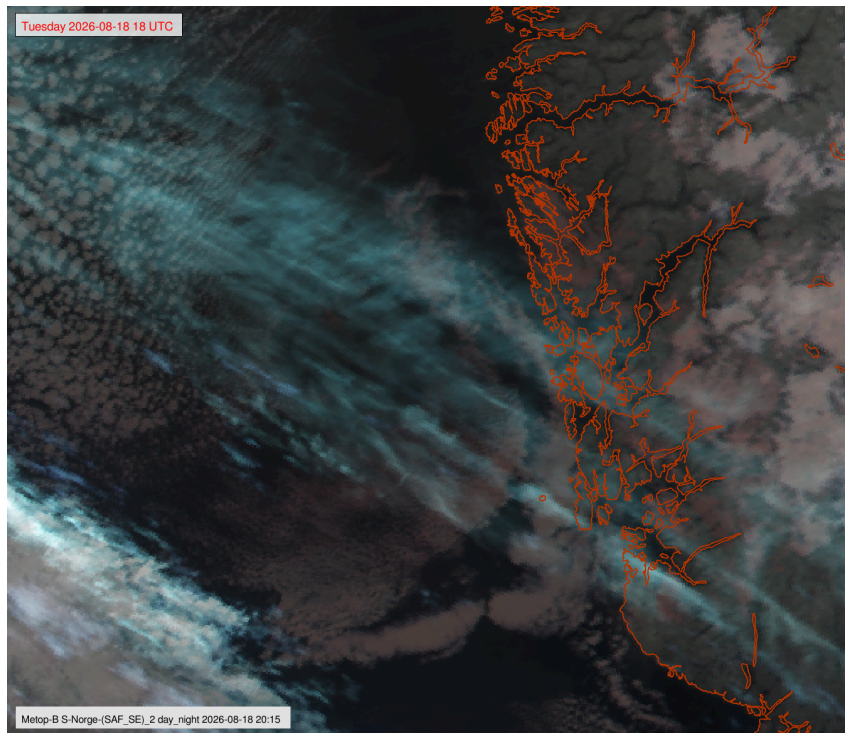
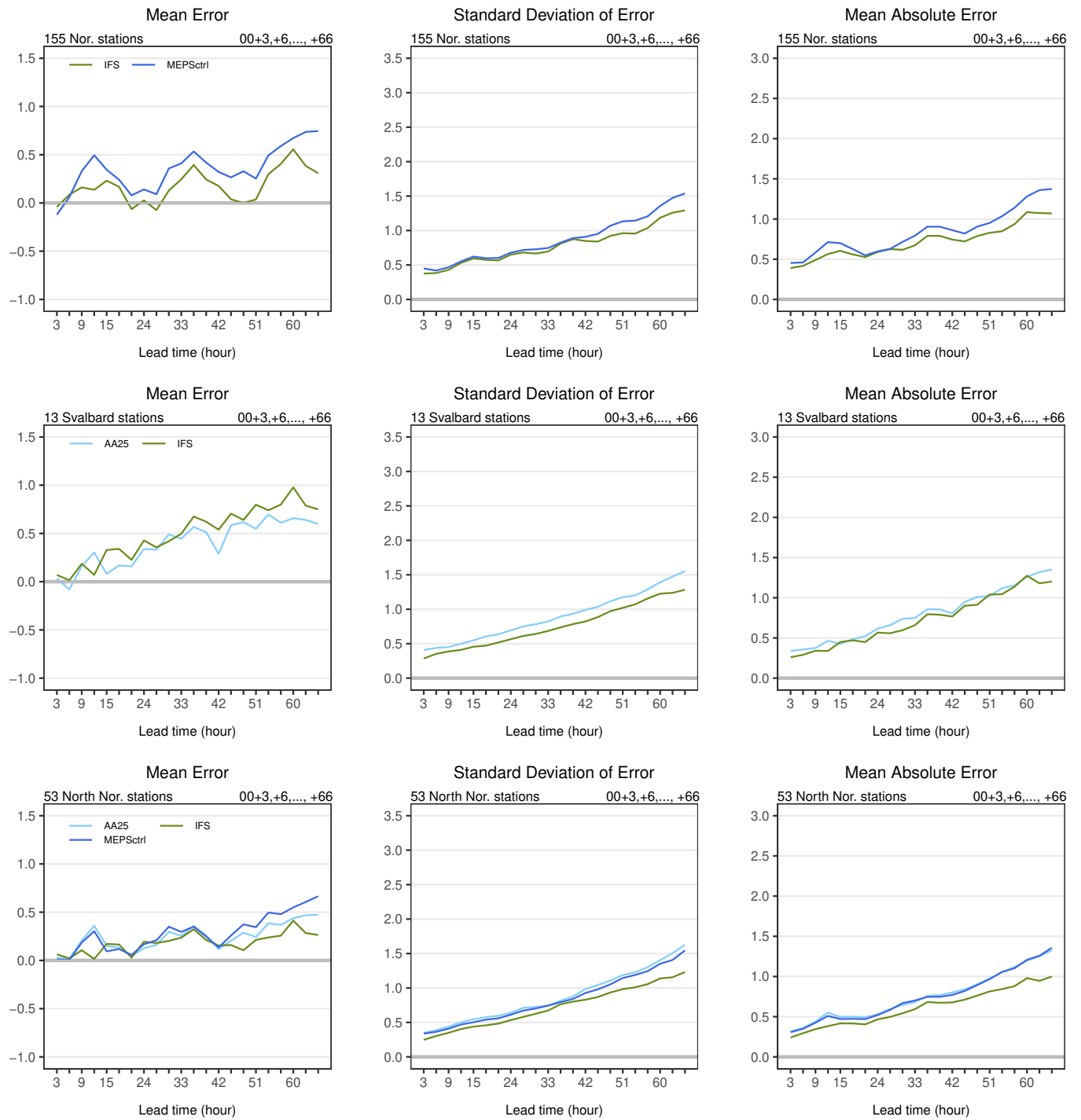
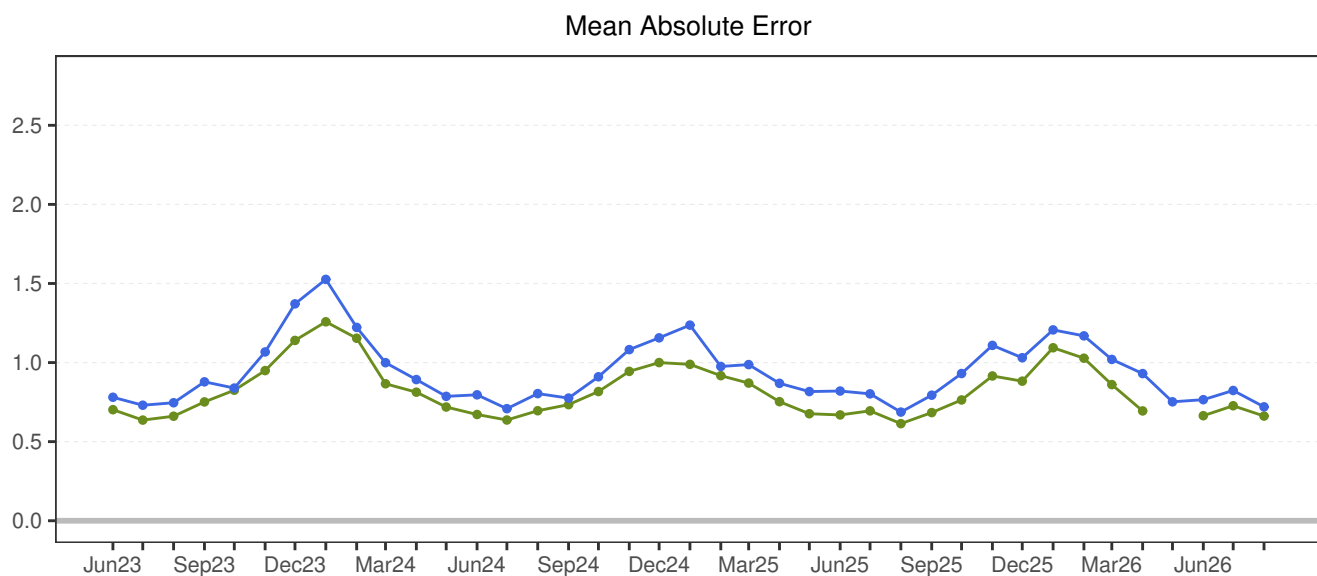
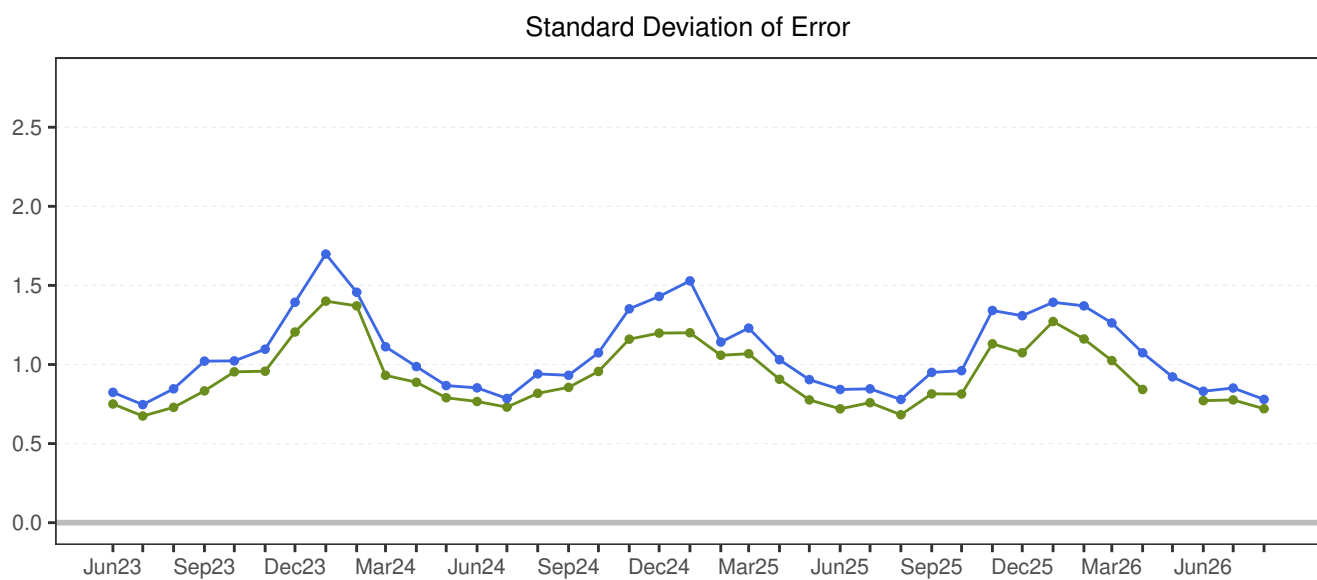
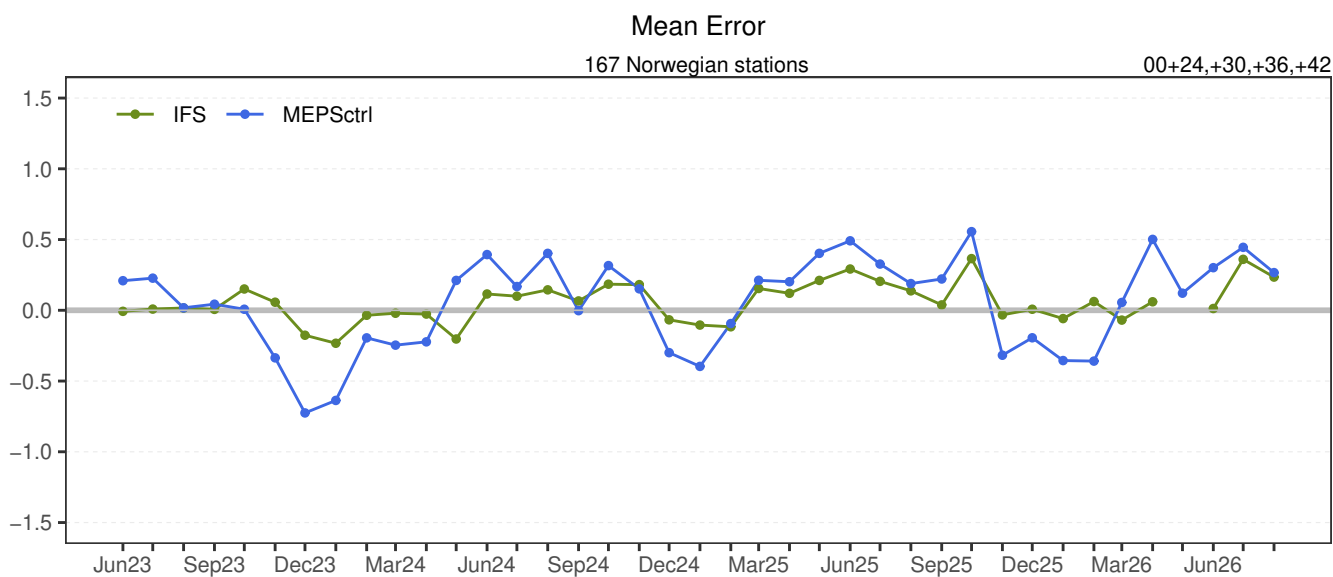
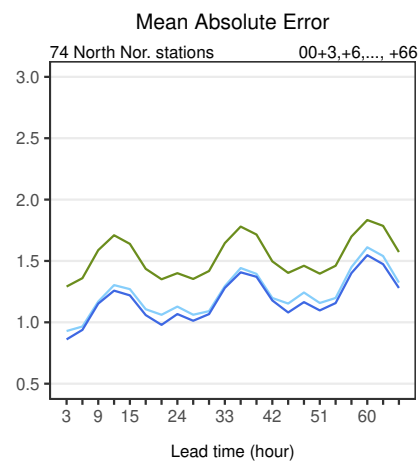
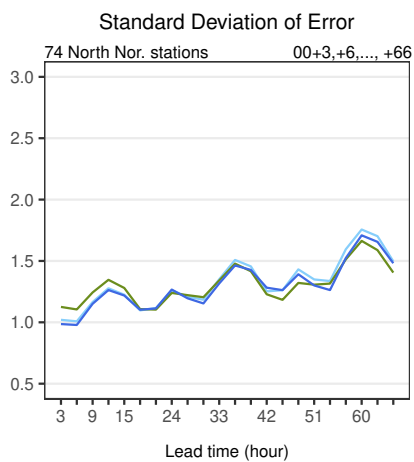
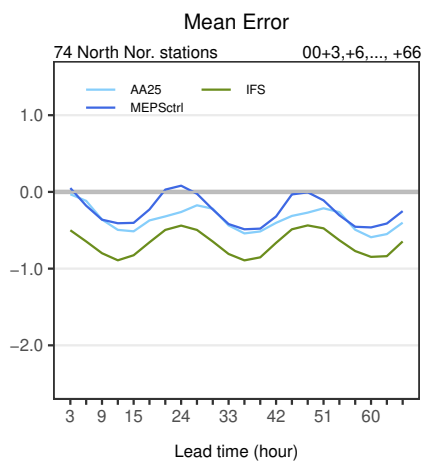
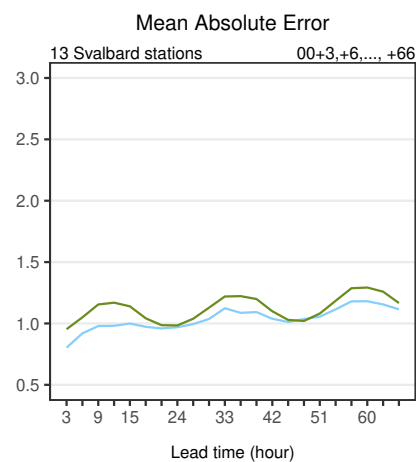
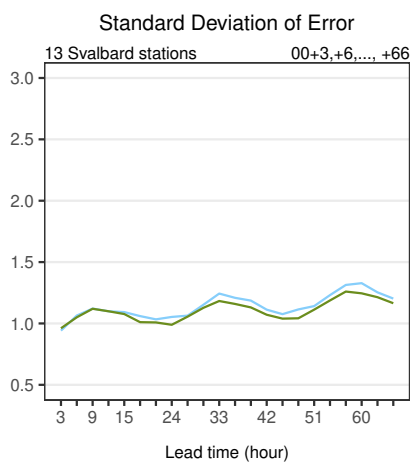
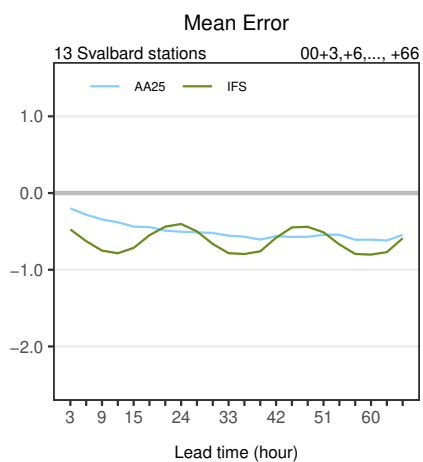
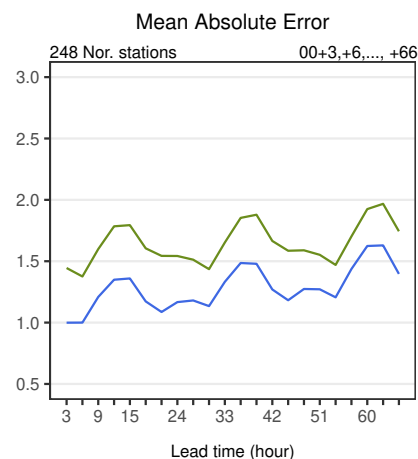
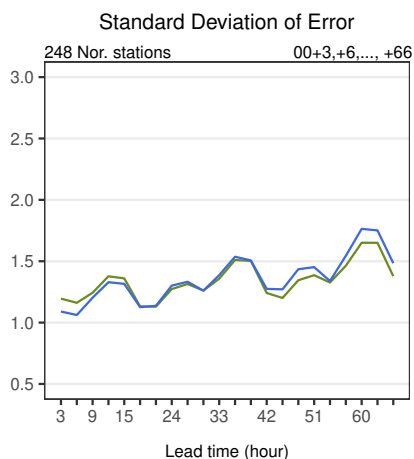
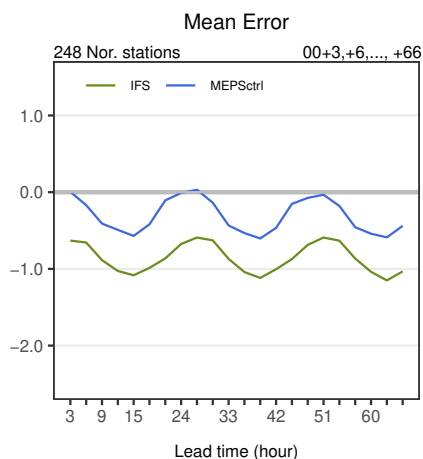


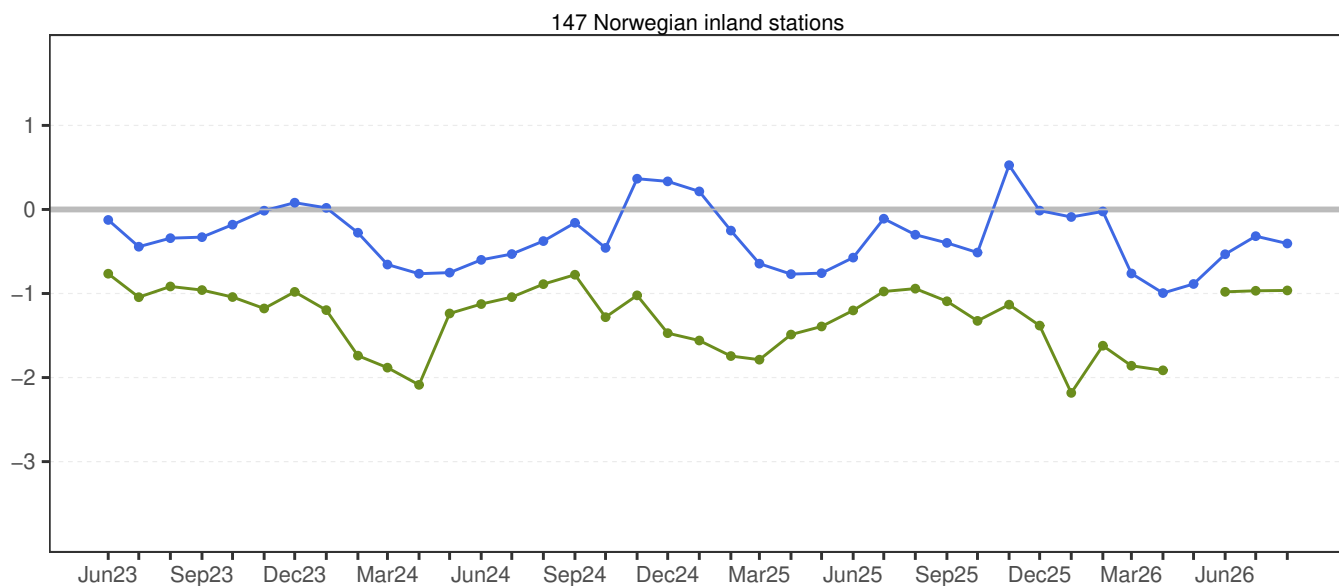
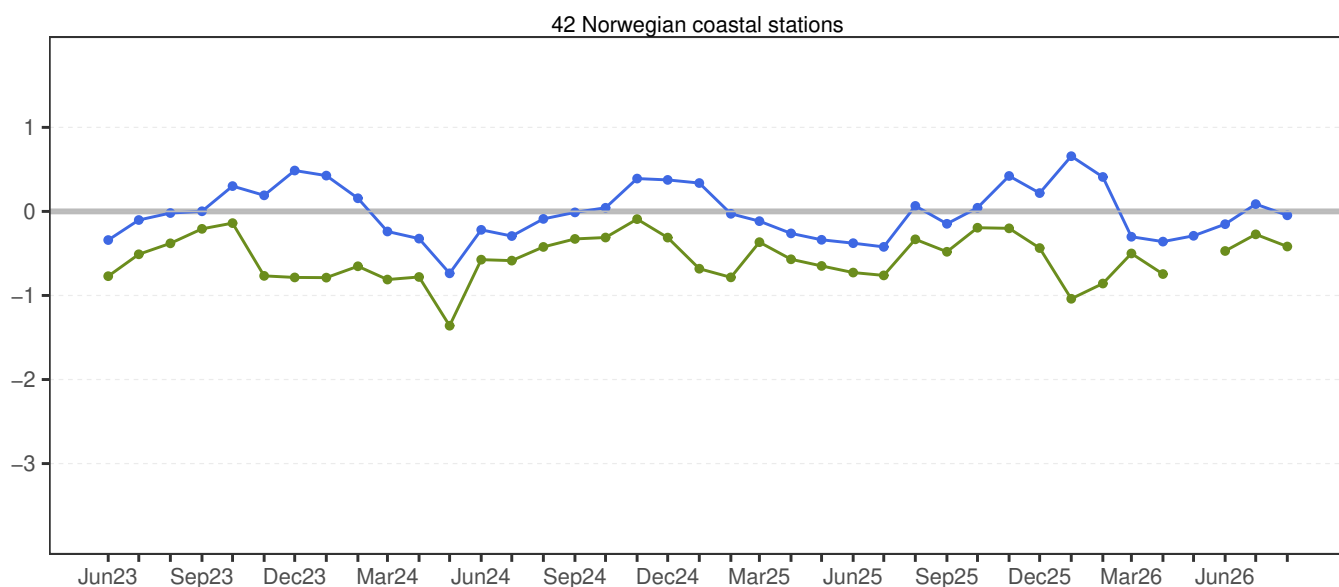
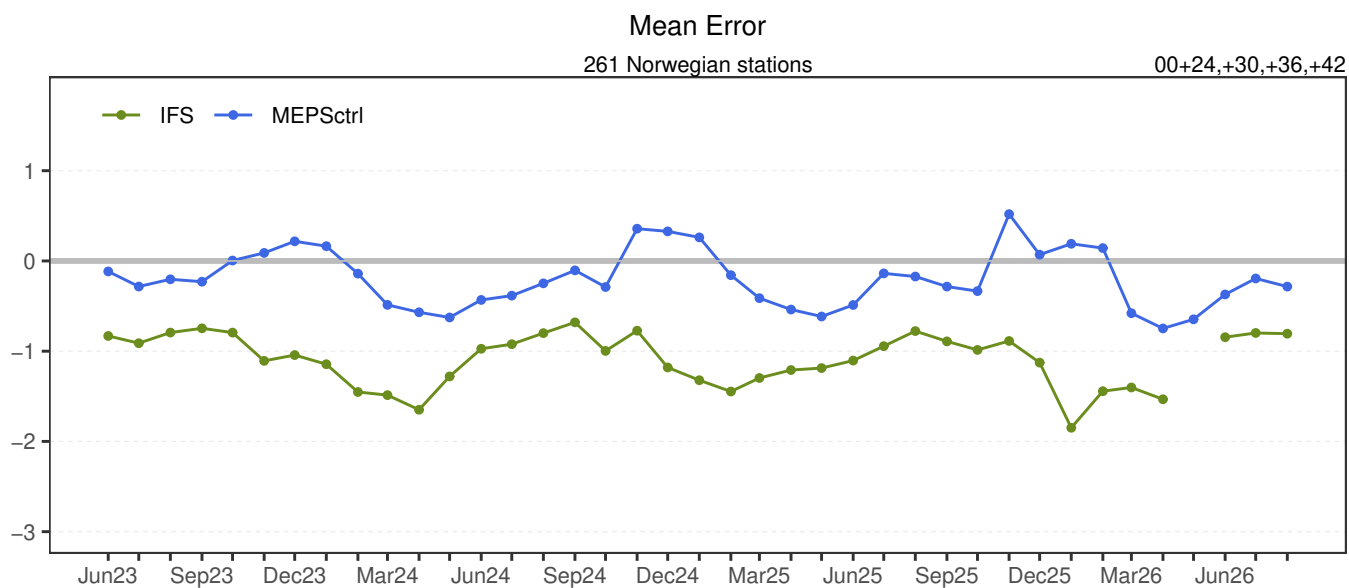
Figure 9: Satellite image of the Norwegian coast and the North Sea at 20 UTC August 18th.

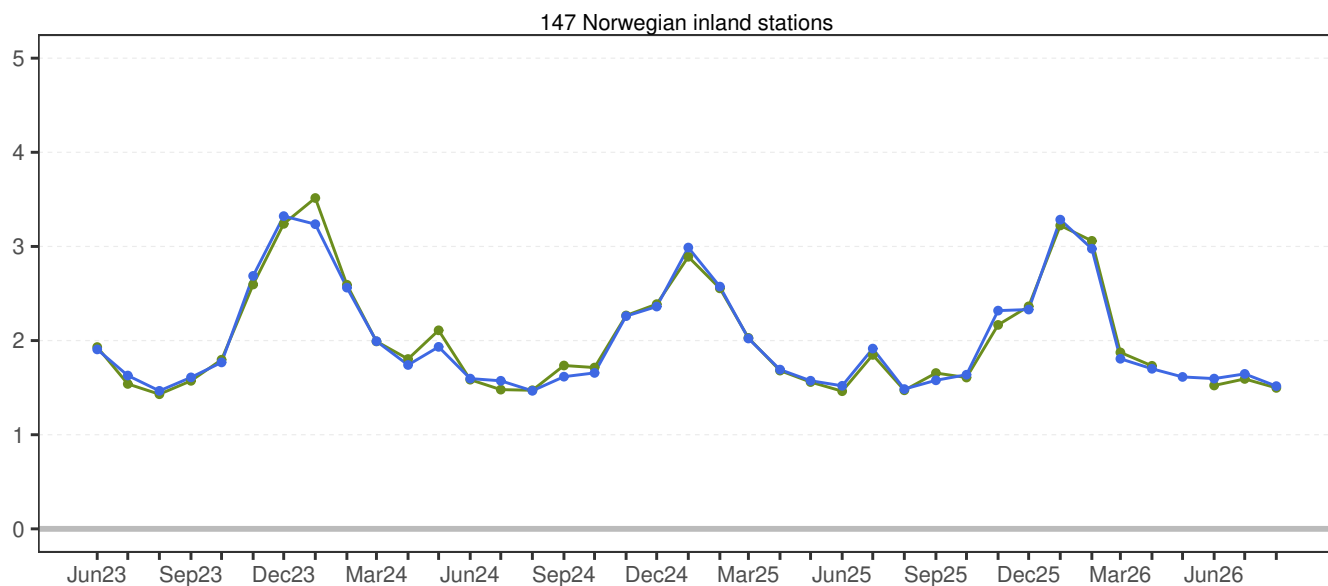
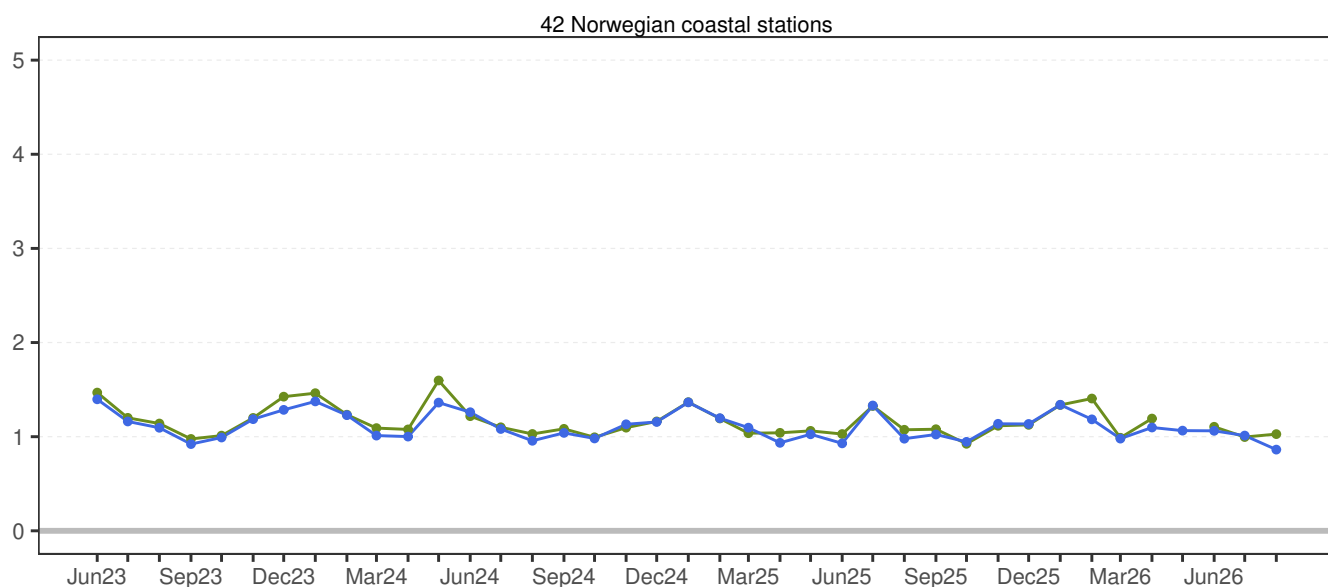
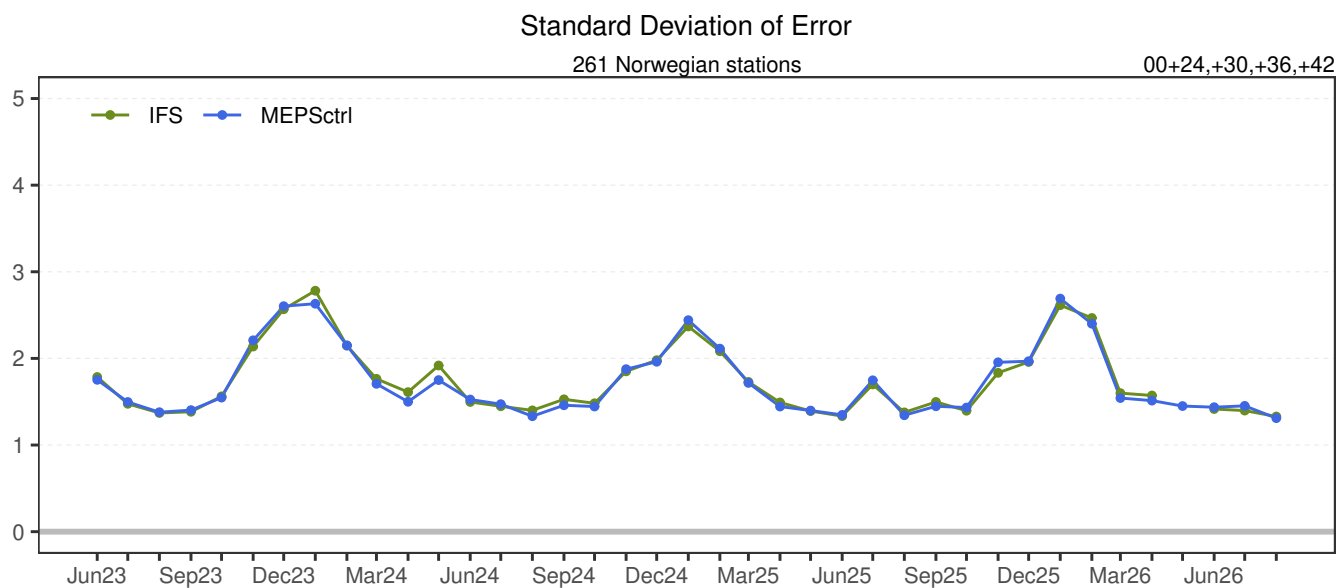
Summarized statistics

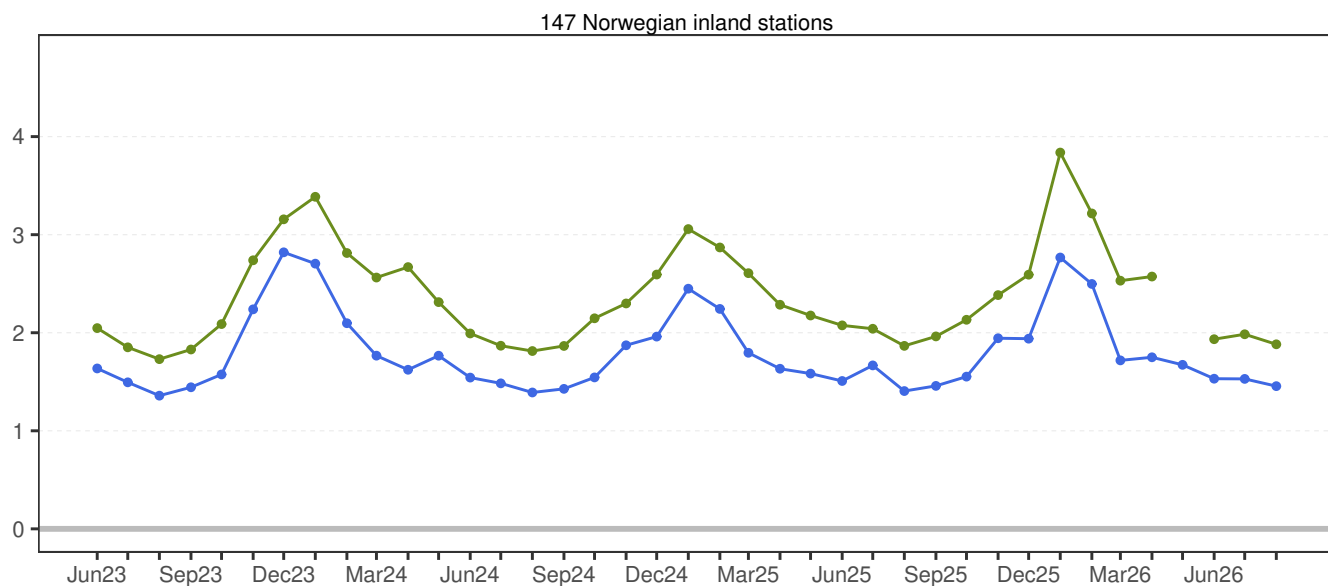
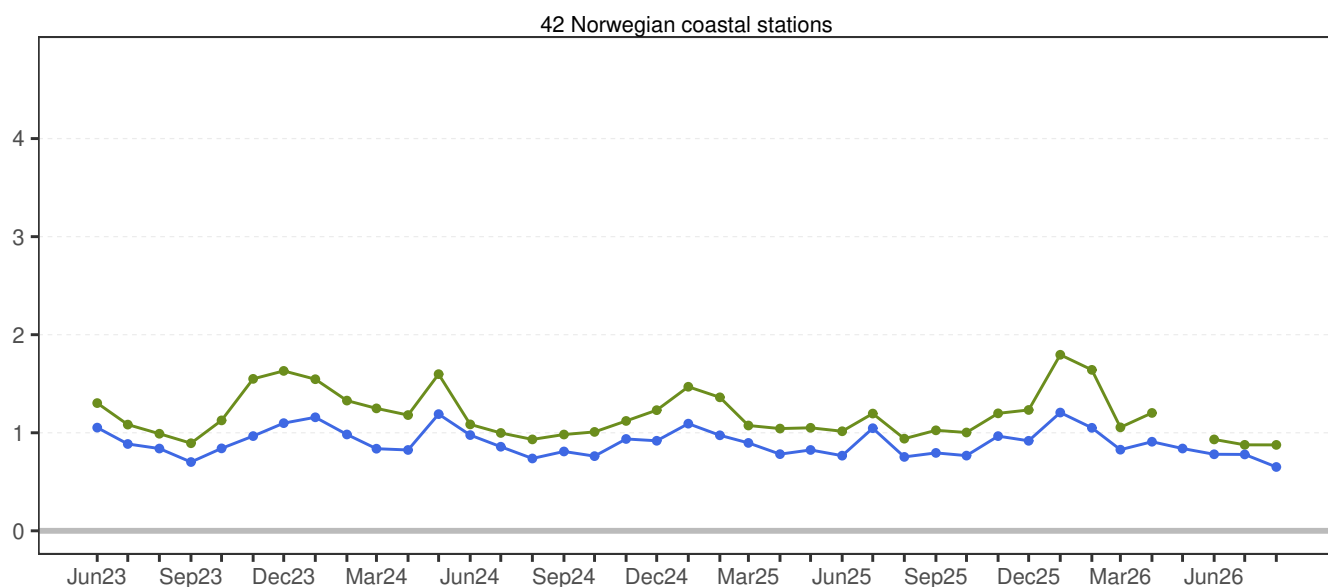
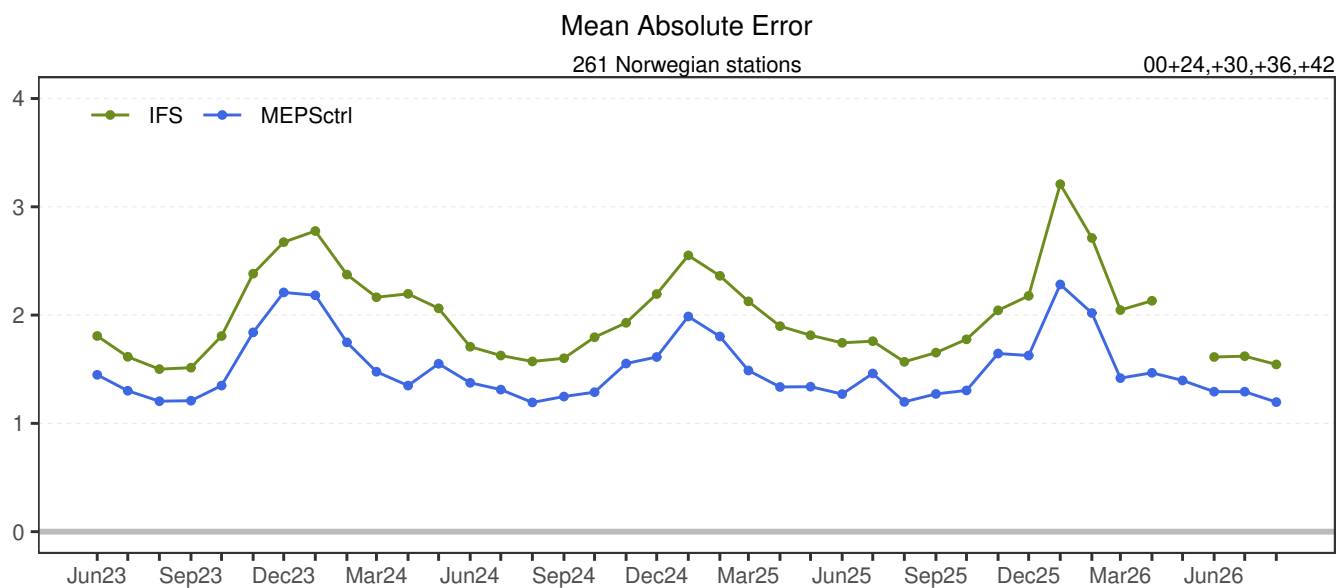






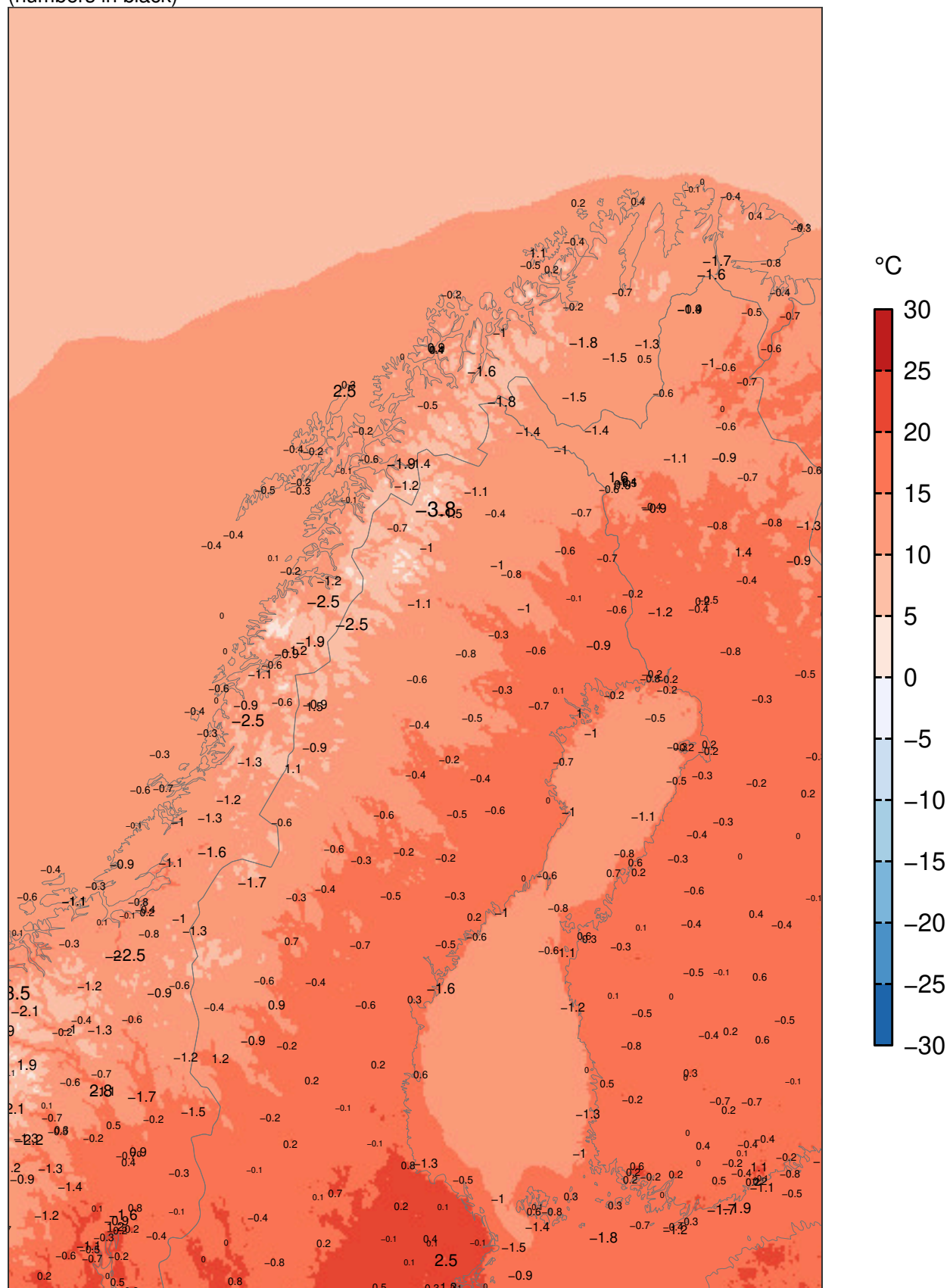






MEPSctrl 00+12

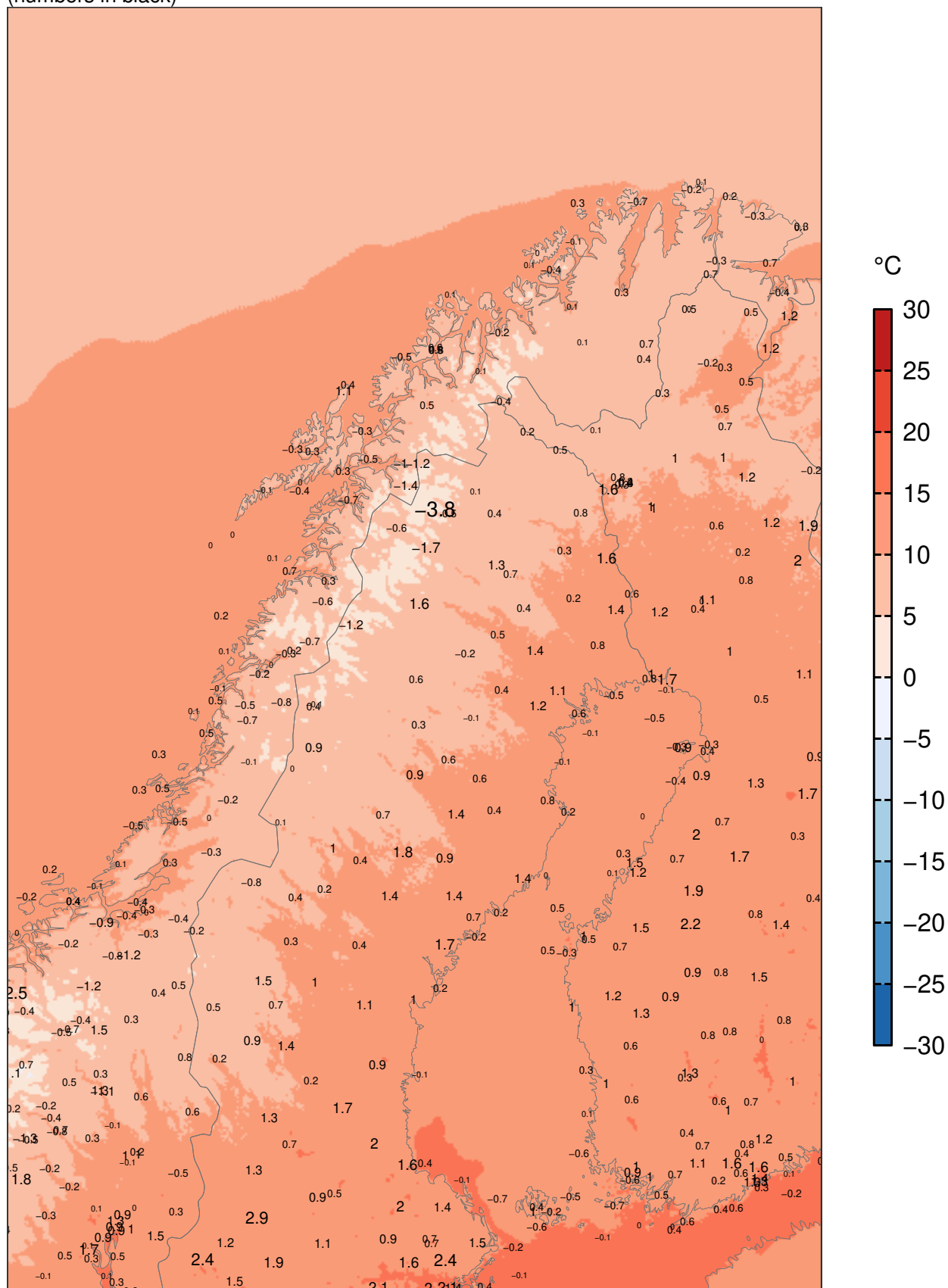
ME at observing sites
(numbers in black)



Model "climatology" 01.06.2026–31.08.2026

MEPSctrl 00+24

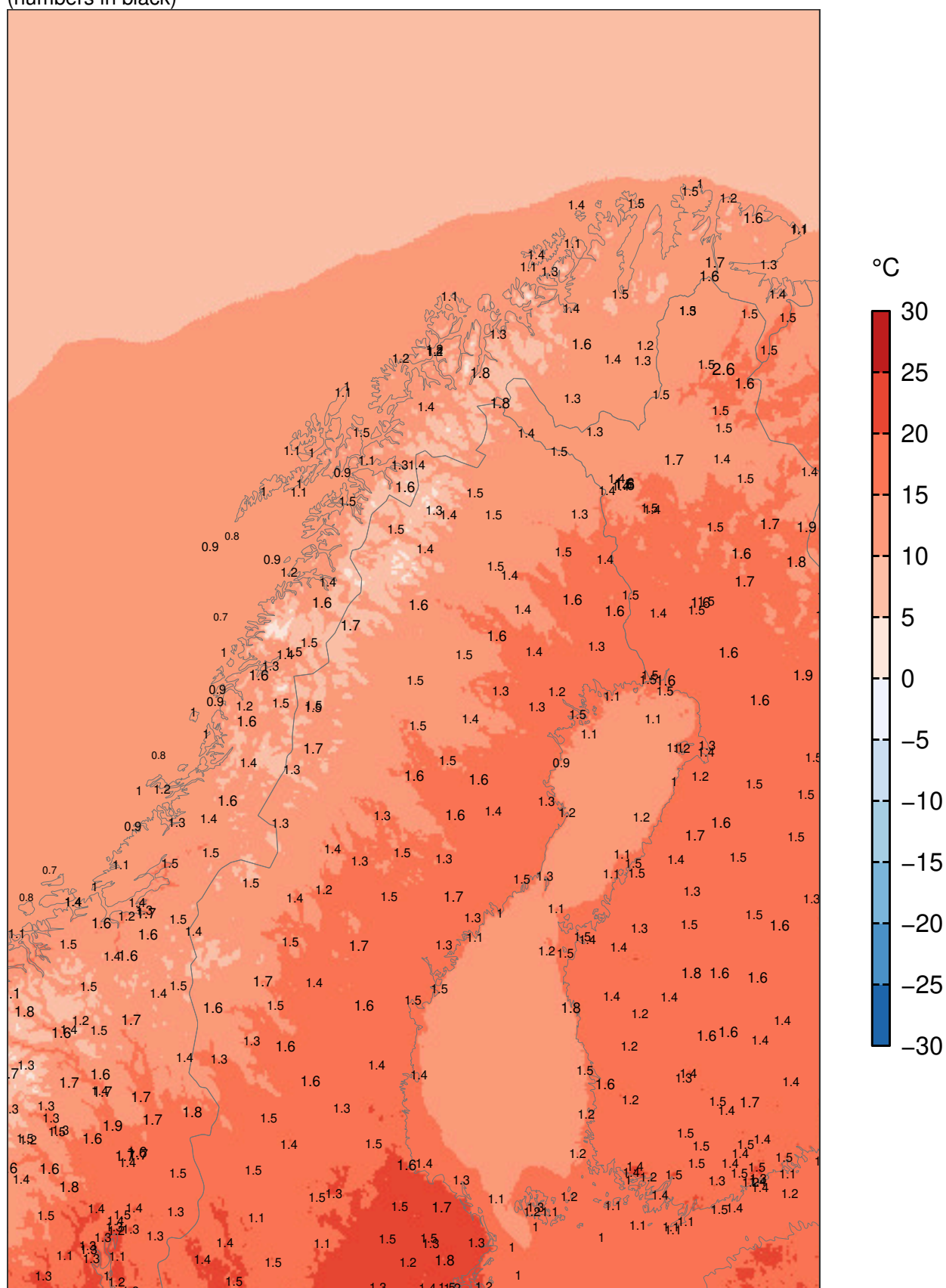
ME at observing sites
(numbers in black)



Model "climatology" 01.06.2026–31.08.2026

MEPSctrl 00+12

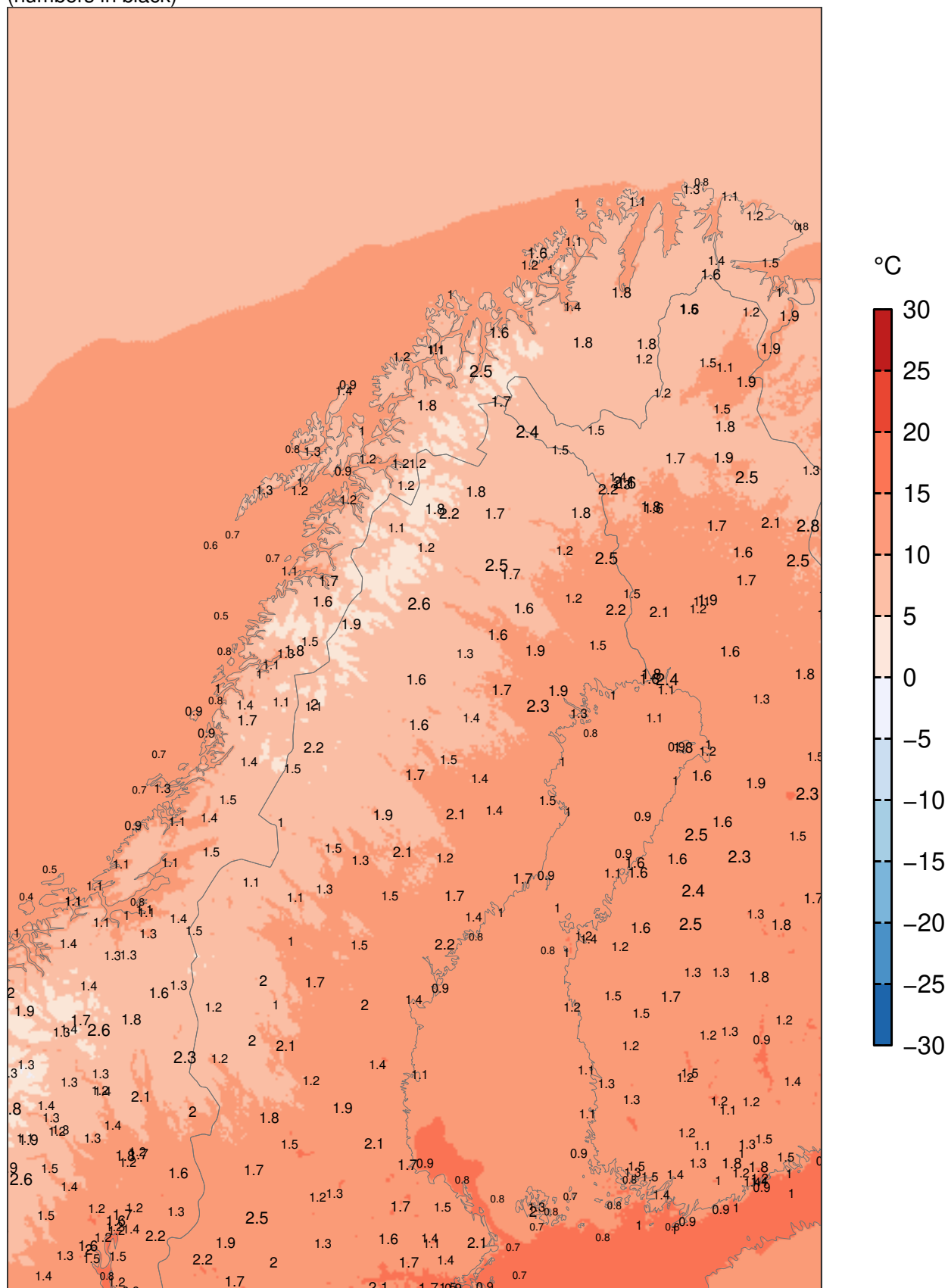
SDE at observing sites
(numbers in black)



Model "climatology" 01.06.2026–31.08.2026

MEPSctrl 00+24

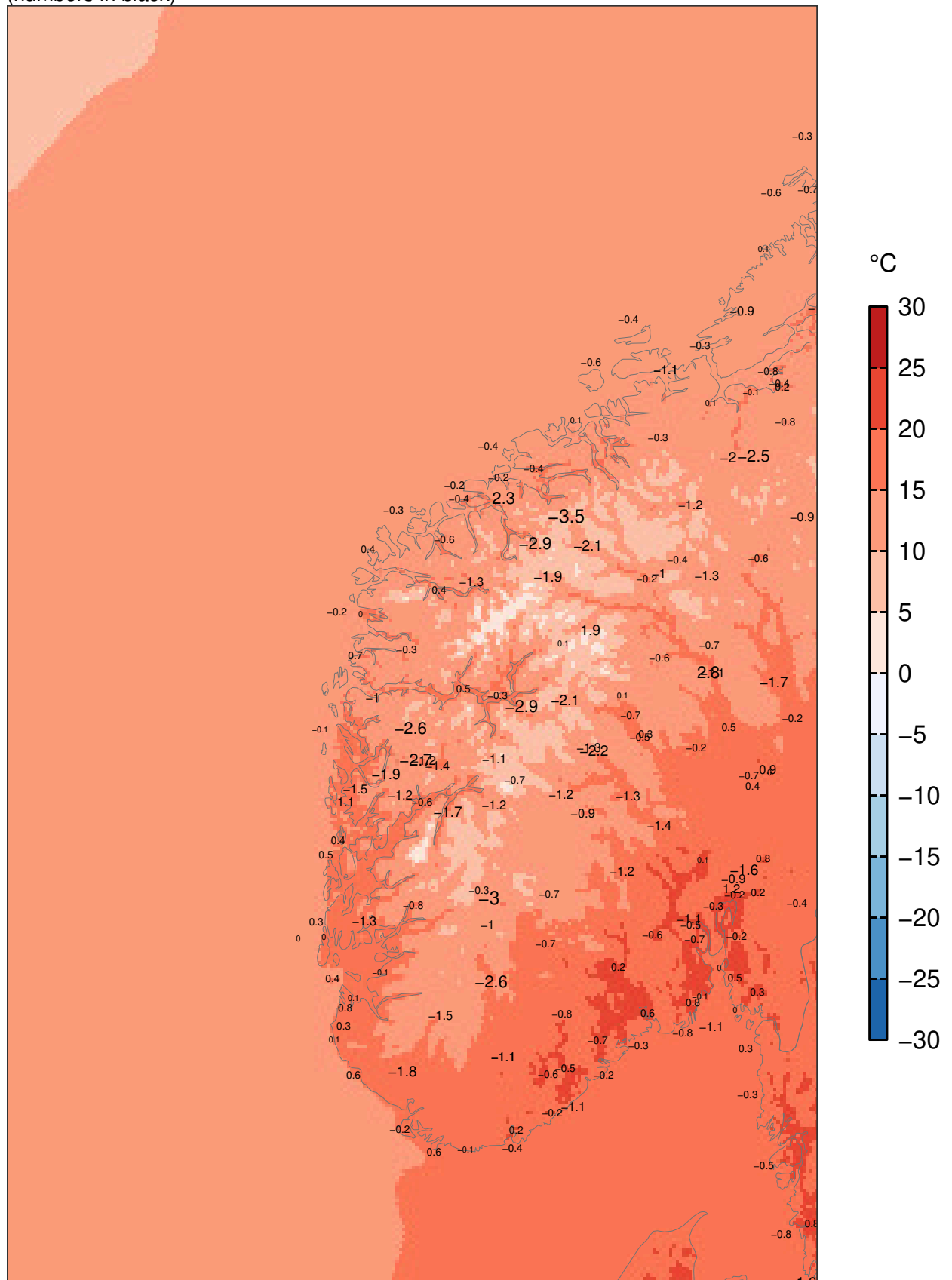
SDE at observing sites
(numbers in black)



Model "climatology" 01.06.2026–31.08.2026

MEPSctrl 00+12

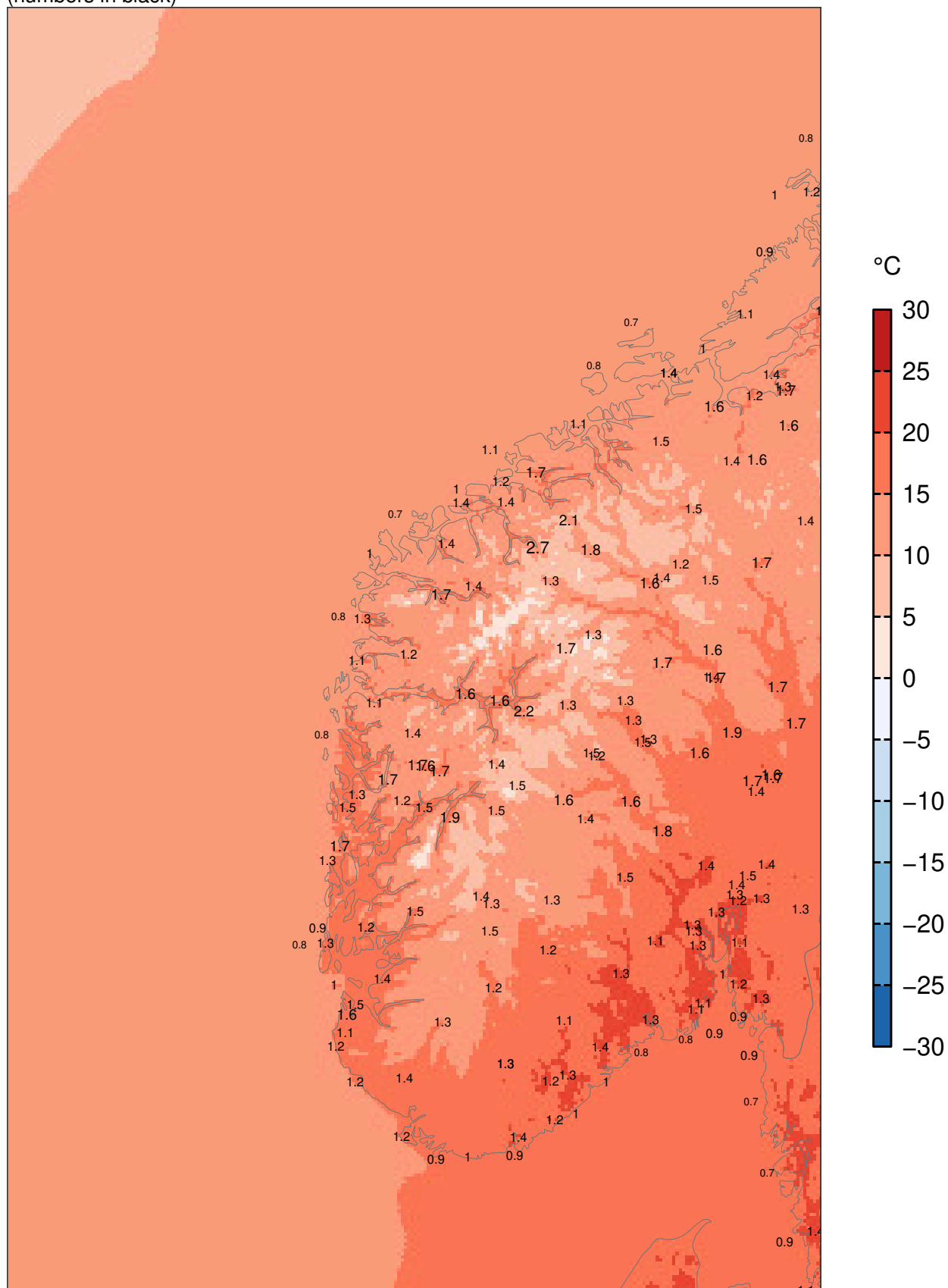
ME at observing sites
(numbers in black)



Model "climatology" 01.06.2026–31.08.2026

MEPSctrl 00+12

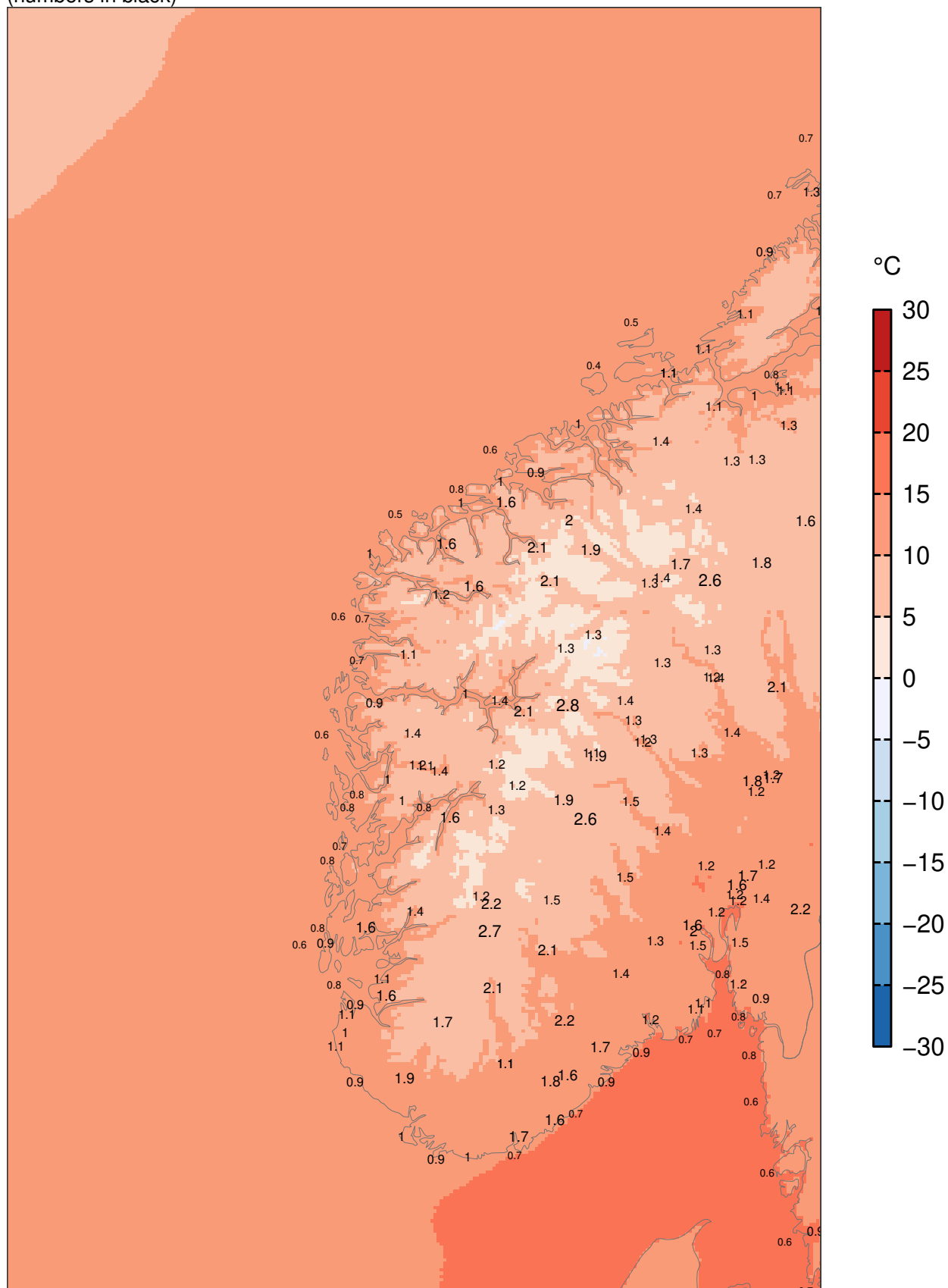
SDE at observing sites
(numbers in black)



Model "climatology" 01.06.2026–31.08.2026

MEPSctrl 00+24

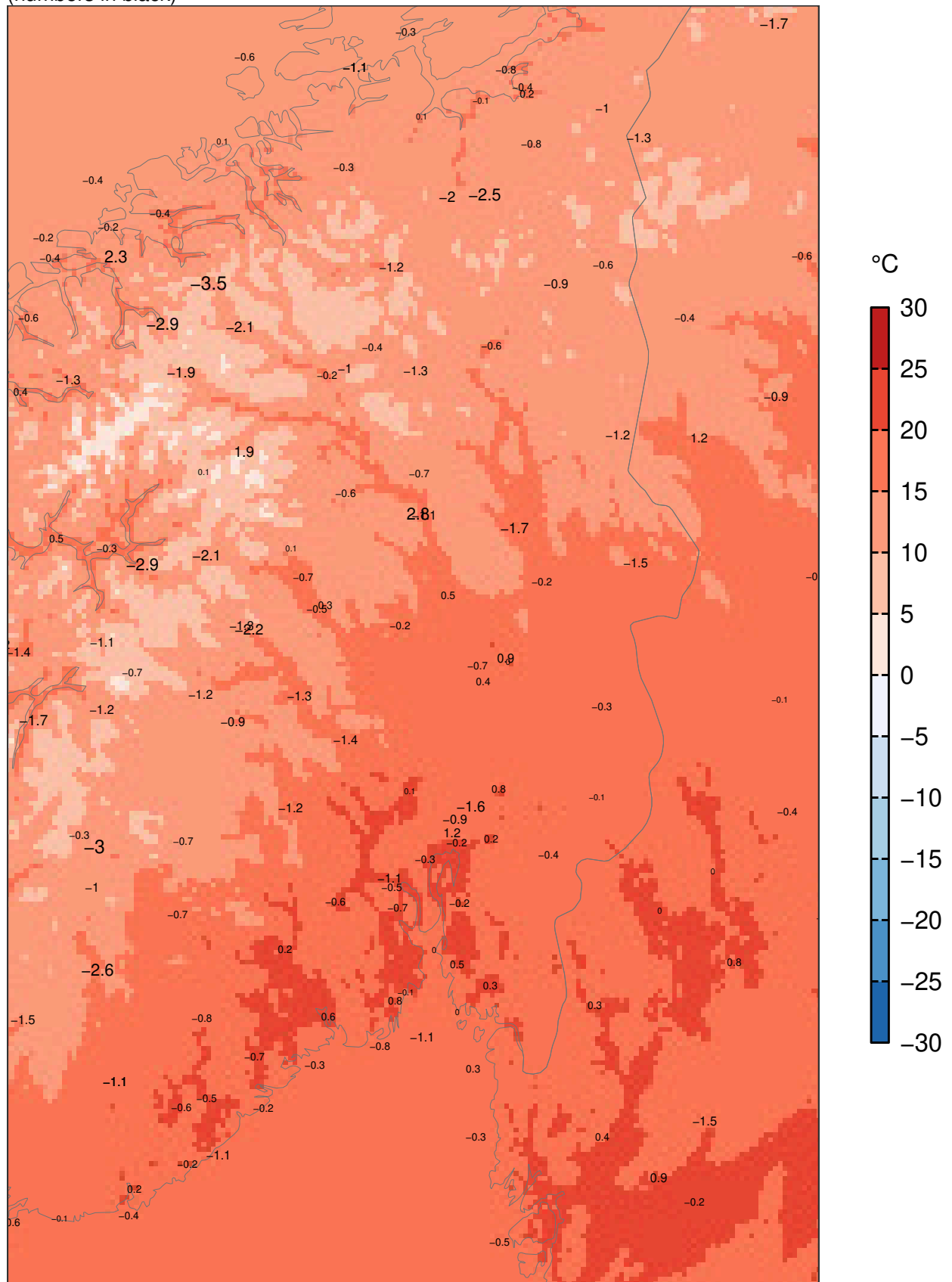
SDE at observing sites
(numbers in black)



Model "climatology" 01.06.2026–31.08.2026

MEPSctrl 00+12

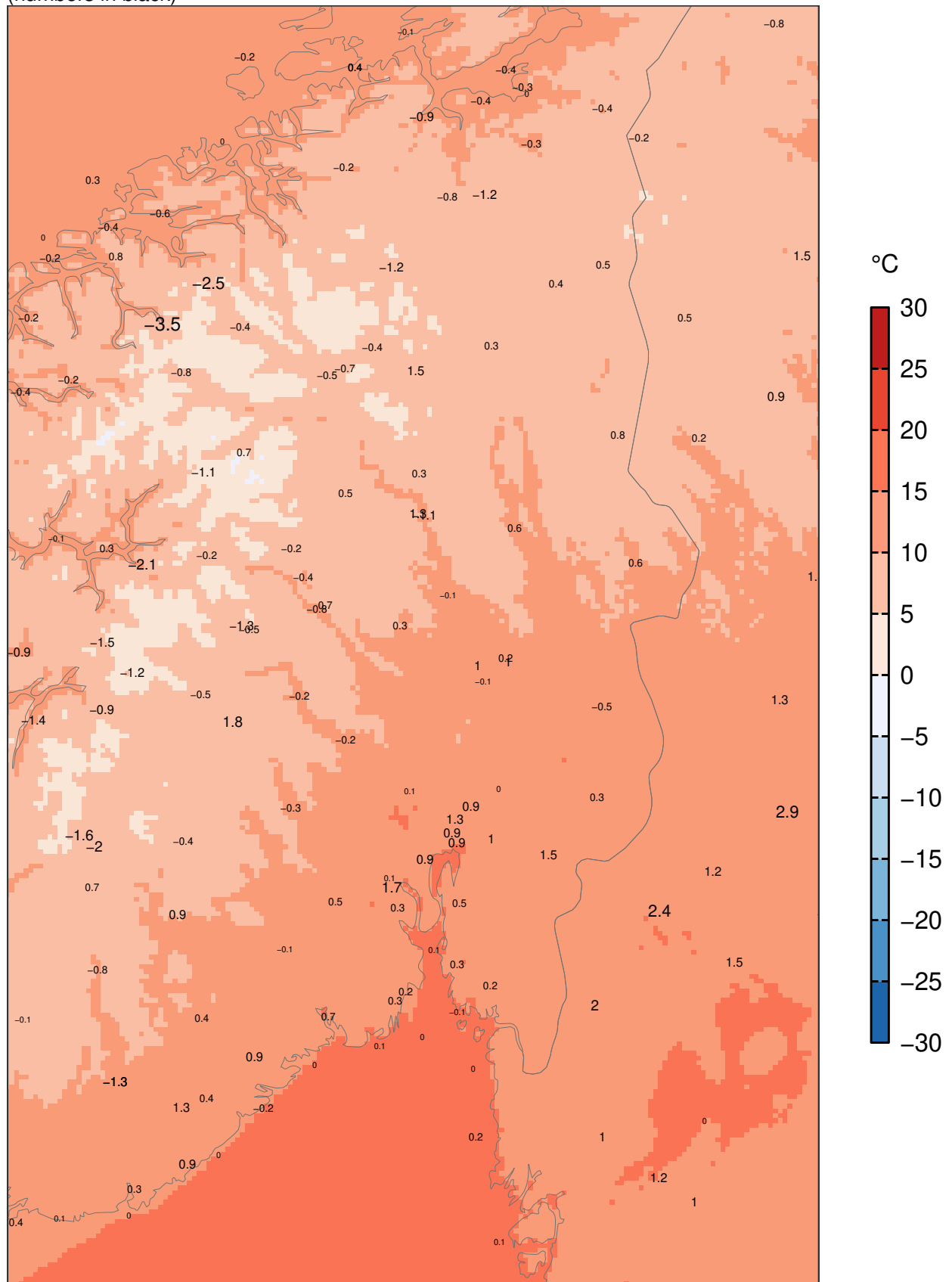
ME at observing sites
(numbers in black)



Model "climatology" 01.06.2026–31.08.2026

MEPSctrl 00+24

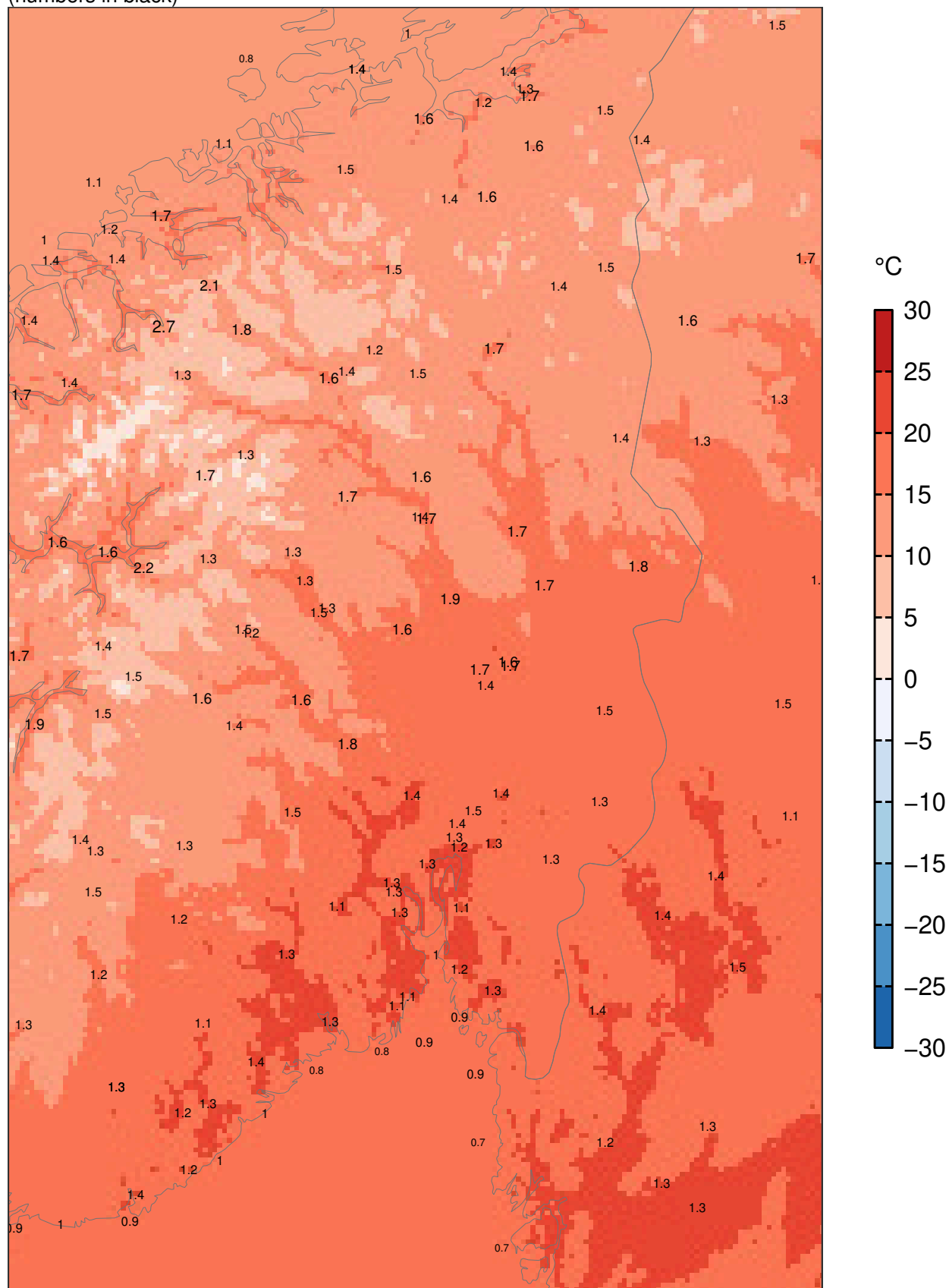
ME at observing sites
(numbers in black)



Model "climatology" 01.06.2026–31.08.2026

MEPSctrl 00+12

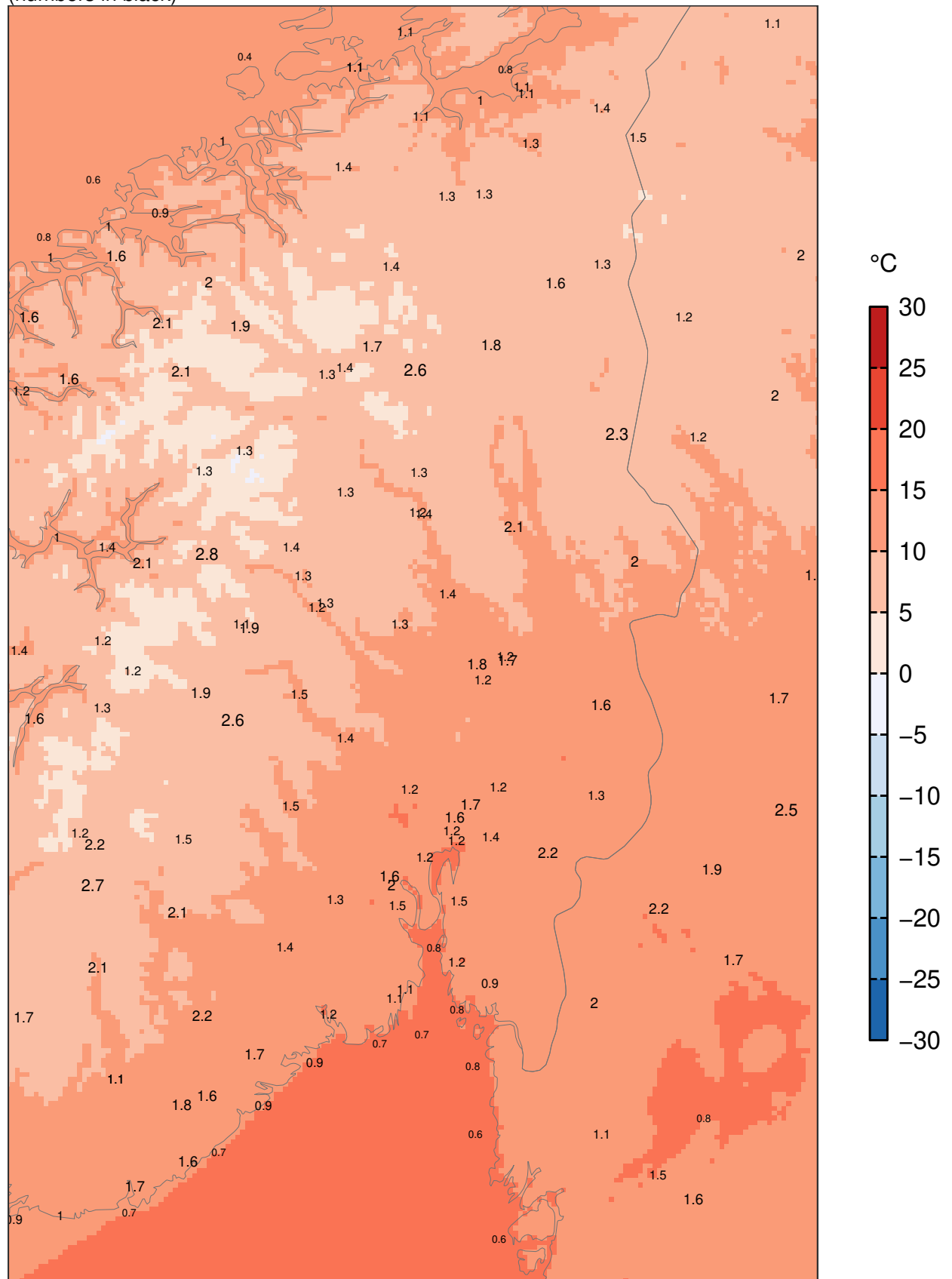
SDE at observing sites
(numbers in black)



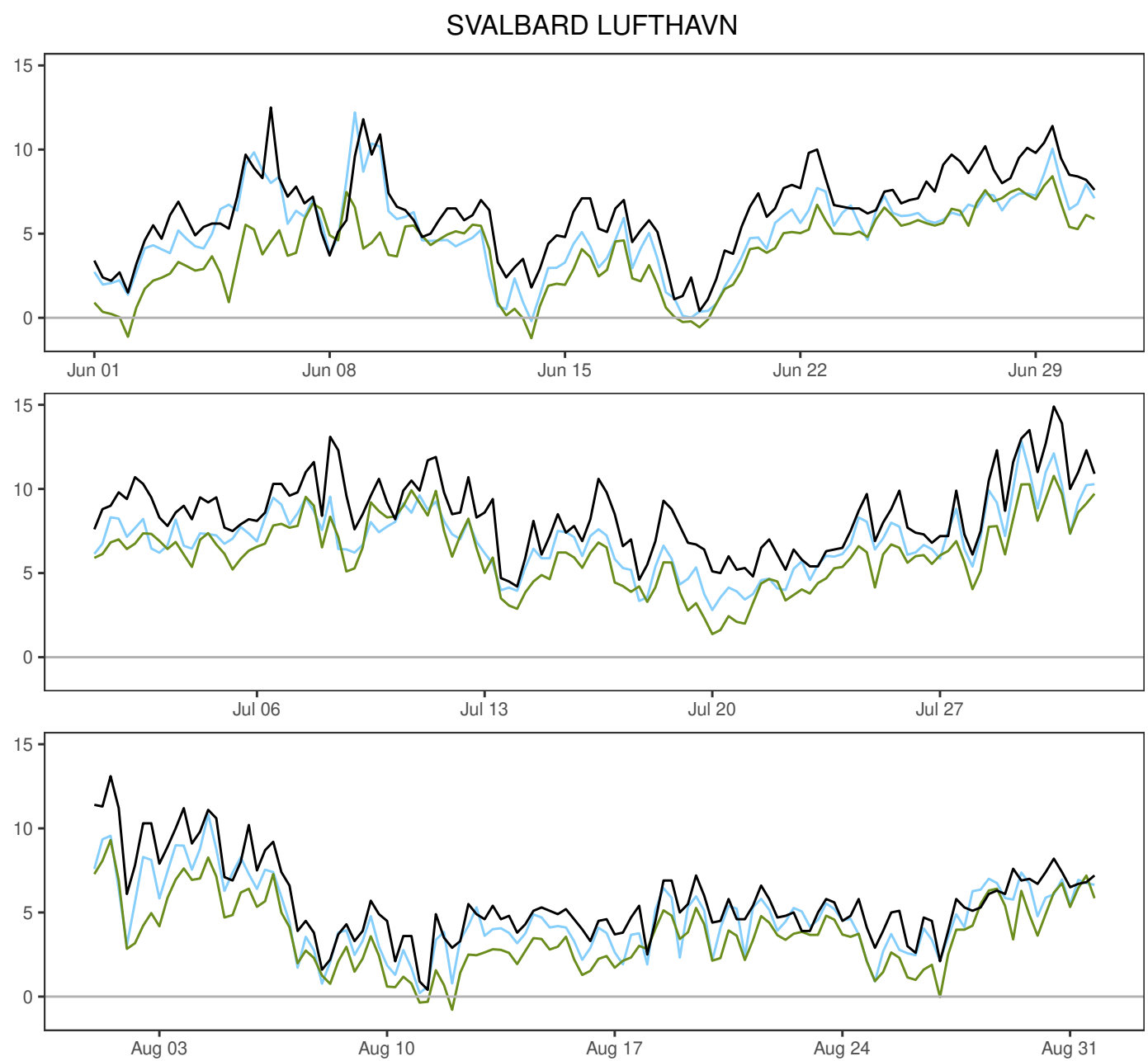
Model "climatology" 01.06.2026–31.08.2026

MEPSctrl 00+24

SDE at observing sites
(numbers in black)



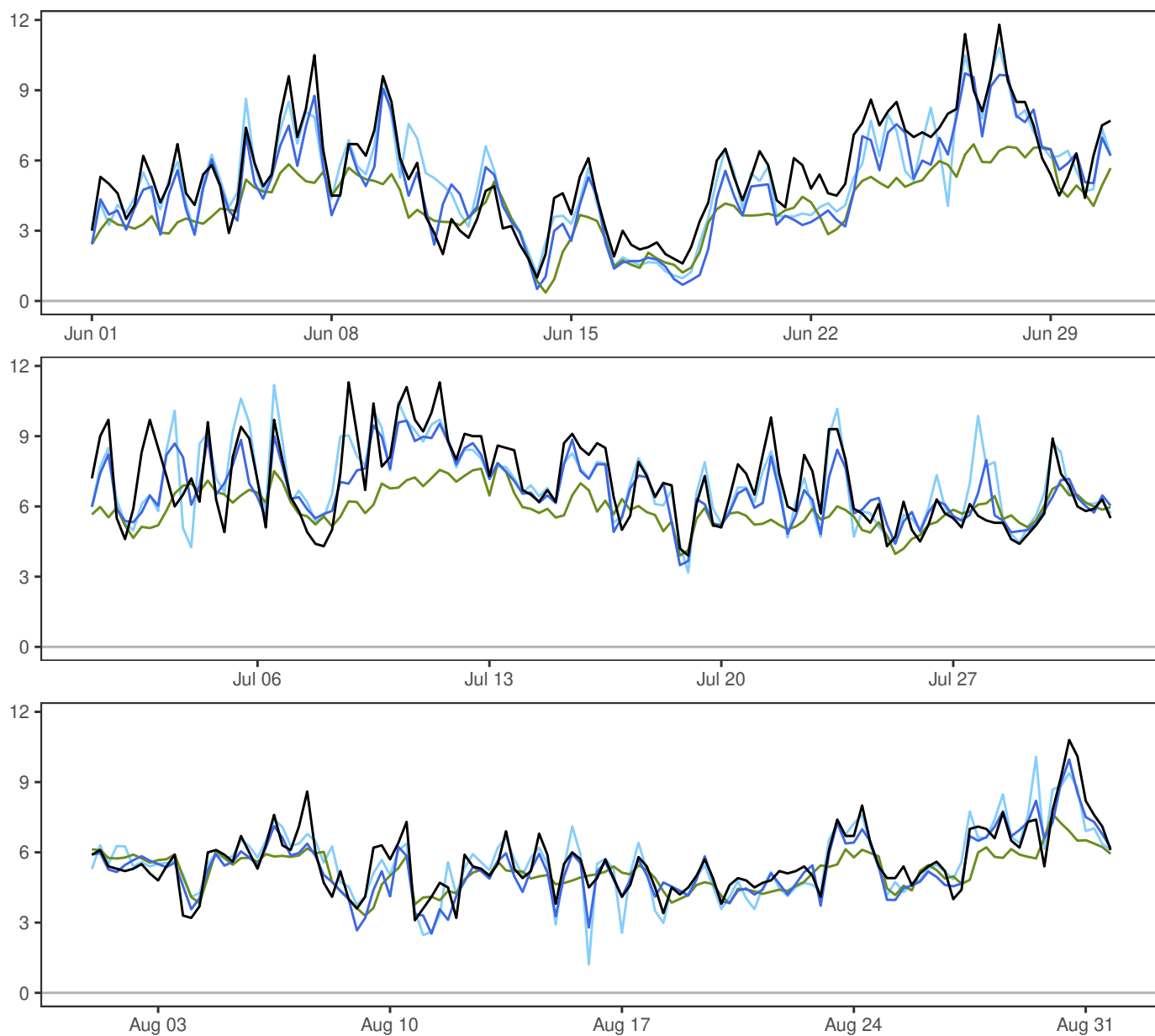
Model "climatology" 01.06.2026–31.08.2026



	Min	Mean	Max	Std	N
— synop: 00,06,12,18	0.4	6.9	14.9	2.6	368
— AA25: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h	−0.2	5.6	12.8	2.4	368
— IFS: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h	−1.2	4.6	10.8	2.4	368

	ME	SDE	RMSE	MAE	Max.abs.err	N
AA25 – synop	−1.3	1.1	1.7	1.4	5.9	368
IFS – synop	−2.3	1.2	2.6	2.3	8.0	368

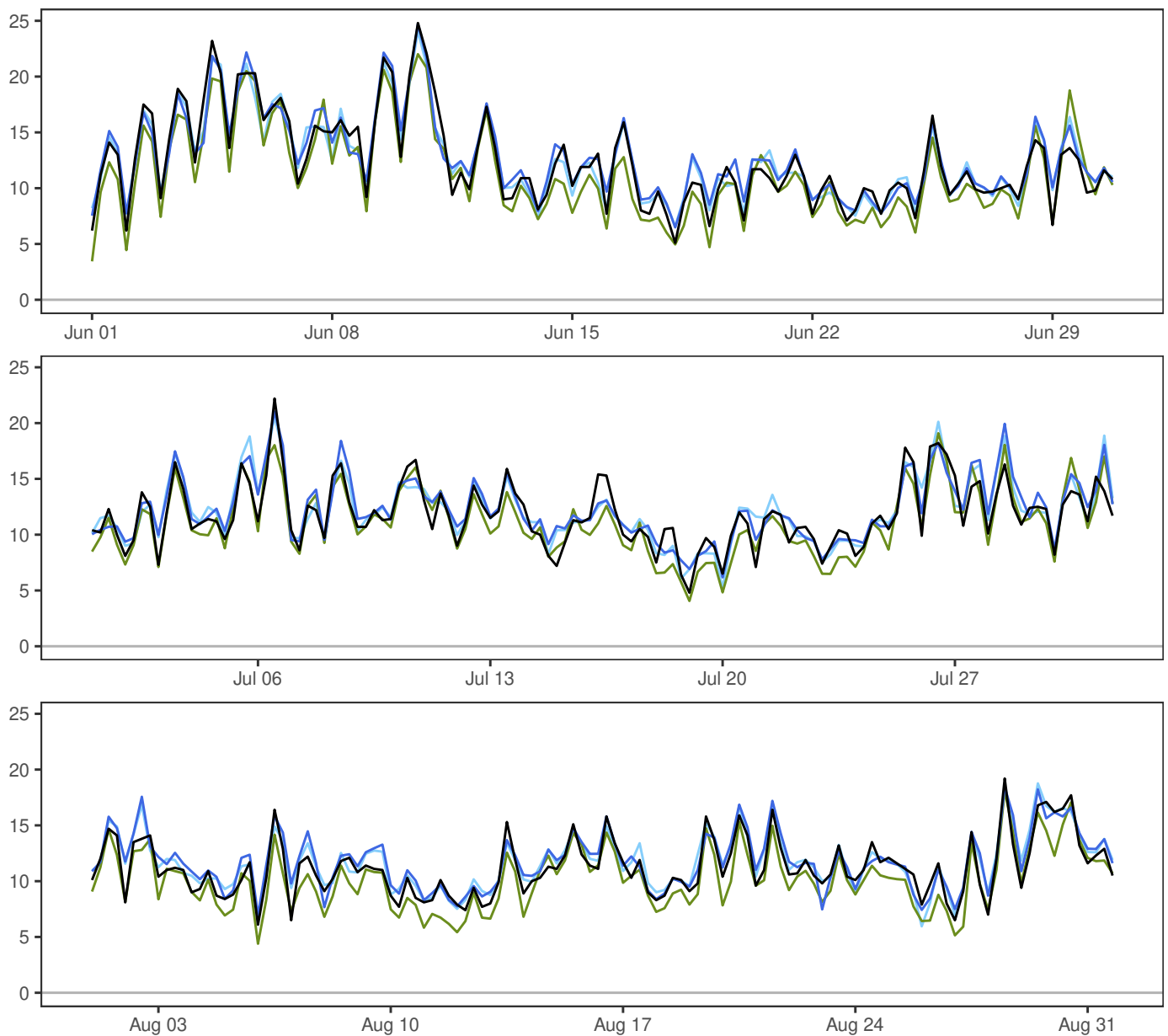
BJØRNØYA



	Min	Mean	Max	Std	N
— synop: 00,06,12,18	1.0	6.0	11.8	1.9	368
— MEPSctrl: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h	0.5	5.6	10.0	1.8	368
— AA25: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h	1.0	5.9	11.2	1.9	368
— IFS: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h	0.4	5.1	7.8	1.3	368

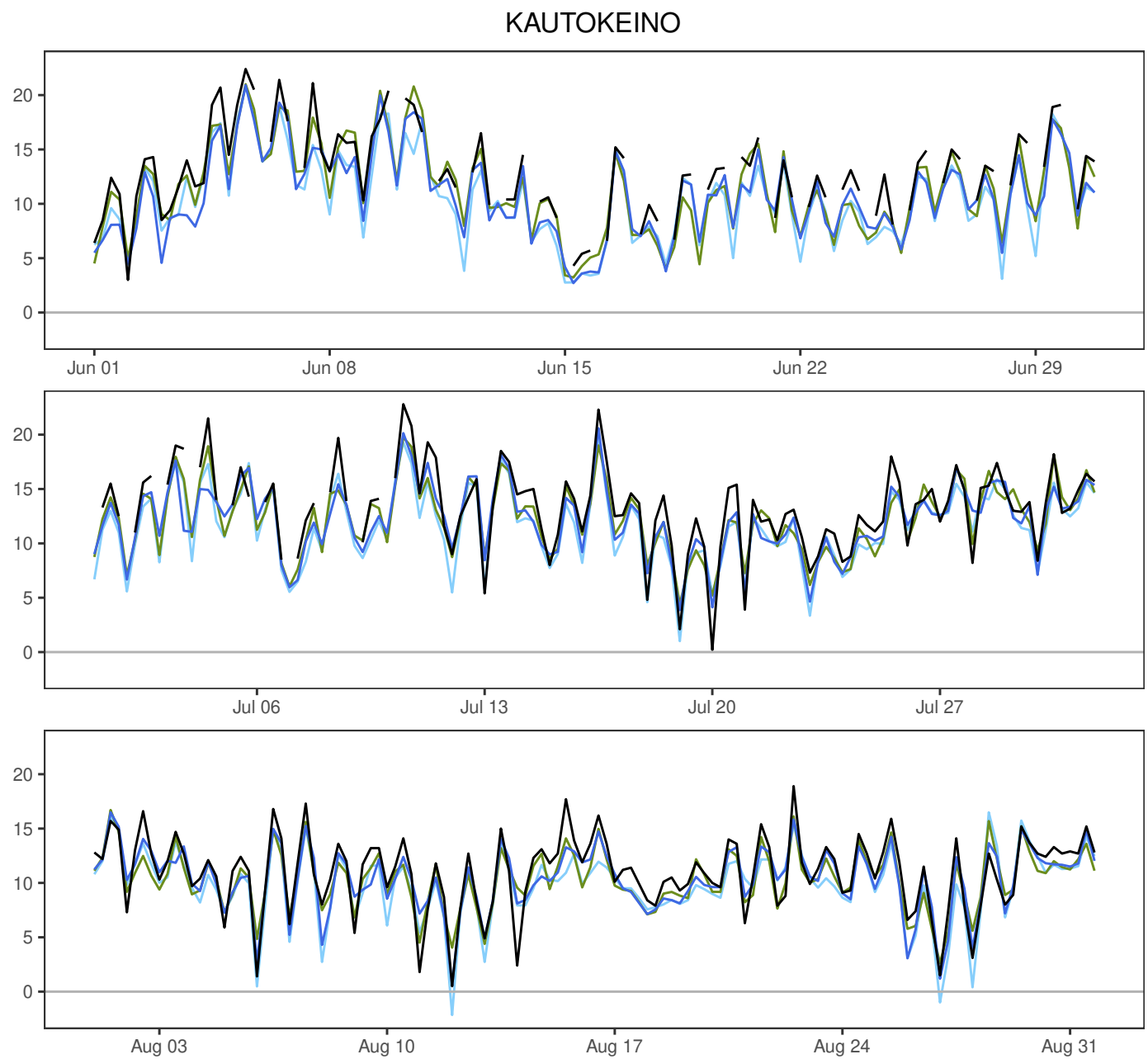
	ME	SDE	RMSE	MAE	Max.abs.err	N
MEPSctrl – synop	–0.4	0.9	1.0	0.7	4.3	368
AA25 – synop	–0.1	1.0	1.0	0.8	4.3	368
IFS – synop	–1.0	1.3	1.6	1.2	5.5	368

TROMSØ



	Min	Mean	Max	Std	N
— synop: 00,06,12,18	4.8	11.8	24.8	3.2	368
— MEPSctrl: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h	6.2	12.3	24.7	3.0	368
— AA25: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h	5.2	12.1	24.1	3.0	368
— IFS: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h	3.4	10.9	22.0	3.3	368

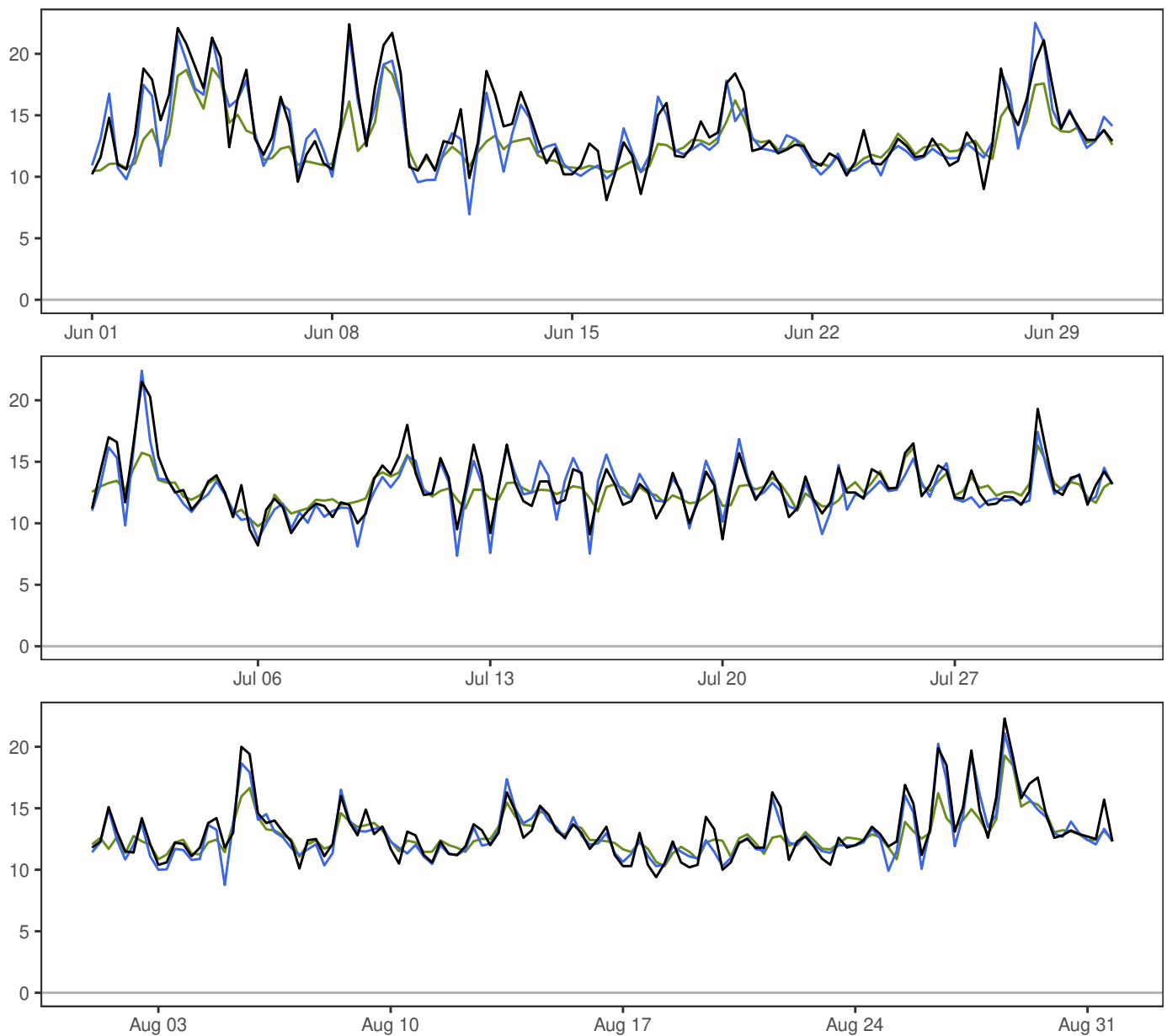
	ME	SDE	RMSE	MAE	Max.abs.err	N
MEPSctrl – synop	0.5	1.2	1.3	1.0	4.1	368
AA25 – synop	0.3	1.2	1.3	1.0	5.0	368
IFS – synop	−0.9	1.2	1.5	1.2	5.2	368



	Min	Mean	Max	Std	N
synop: 00,06,12,18	0.2	12.4	22.8	3.9	335
MEPSctrl: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h	0.6	11.1	20.9	3.4	368
AA25: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h	-2.1	10.6	20.8	3.6	368
IFS: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h	2.6	11.3	21.0	3.4	368

	ME	SDE	RMSE	MAE	Max.abs.err	N
MEPSctrl – synop	-1.0	1.6	1.9	1.5	7.5	335
AA25 – synop	-1.5	1.6	2.1	1.8	6.8	335
IFS – synop	-0.8	1.5	1.7	1.3	7.2	335

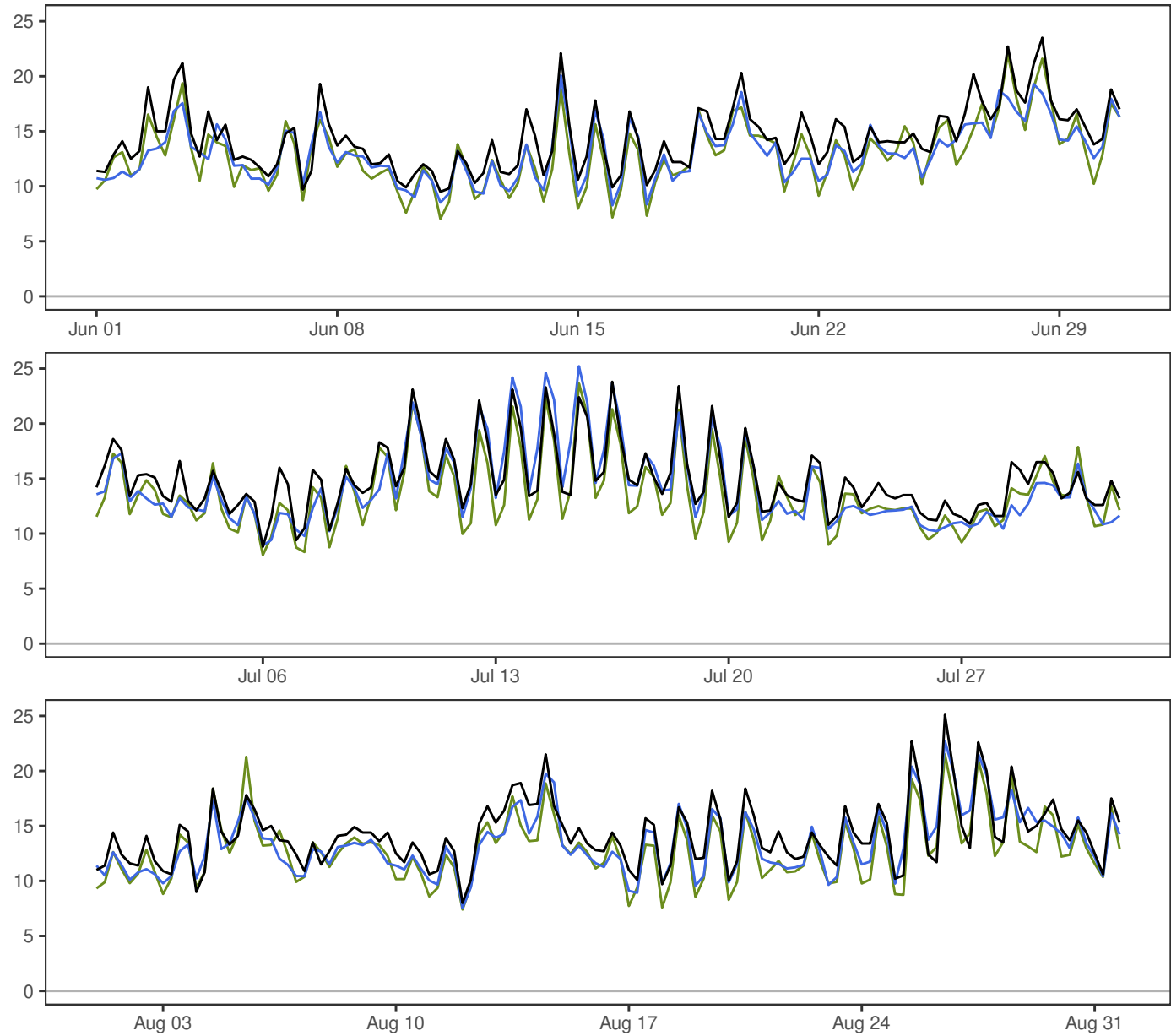
ØRLAND III



	Min	Mean	Max	Std	N
— synop: 00,06,12,18	8.1	13.3	22.4	2.6	368
— MEPSctrl: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h	7.0	13.0	22.5	2.5	368
— IFS: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h	9.8	12.8	19.3	1.6	368

	ME	SDE	RMSE	MAE	Max.abs.err	N
MEPSctrl – synop	−0.3	1.0	1.1	0.8	3.9	368
IFS – synop	−0.5	1.5	1.6	1.1	6.3	368

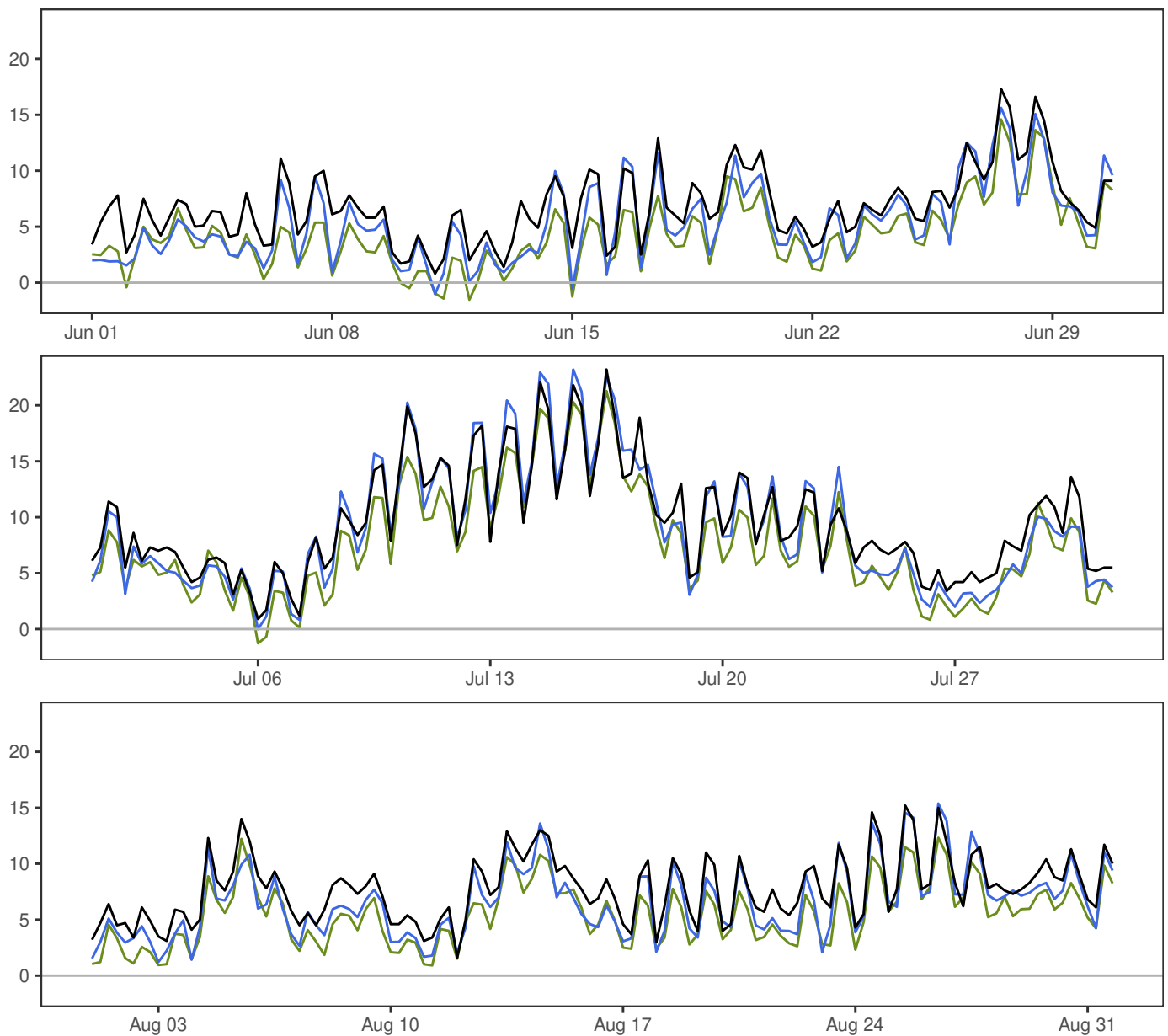
BERGEN – FLORIDA



	Min	Mean	Max	Std	N
synop: 00,06,12,18	8.0	14.5	25.1	3.0	368
MEPSctrl: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h	7.5	13.6	25.2	3.0	368
IFS: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h	7.0	13.1	23.6	3.0	368

	ME	SDE	RMSE	MAE	Max.abs.err	N
MEPSctrl – synop	−0.9	1.3	1.6	1.3	5.8	368
IFS – synop	−1.4	1.1	1.7	1.5	5.0	368

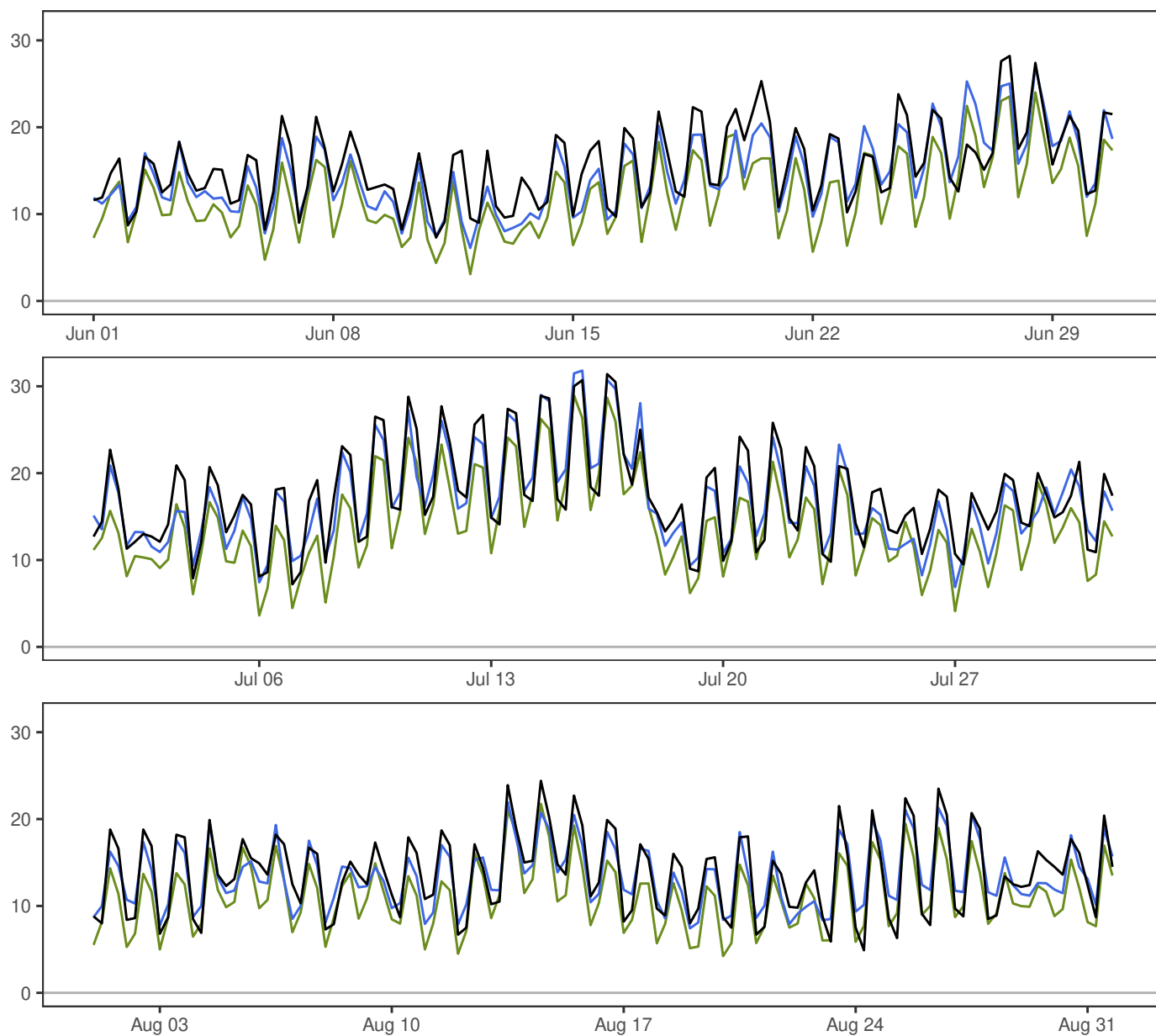
FINSEVATN



	Min	Mean	Max	Std	N
— synop: 00,06,12,18	0.8	8.1	23.2	3.9	368
— MEPSctrl: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h	-1.0	7.0	23.2	4.5	368
— IFS: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h	-1.5	5.8	21.3	4.0	368

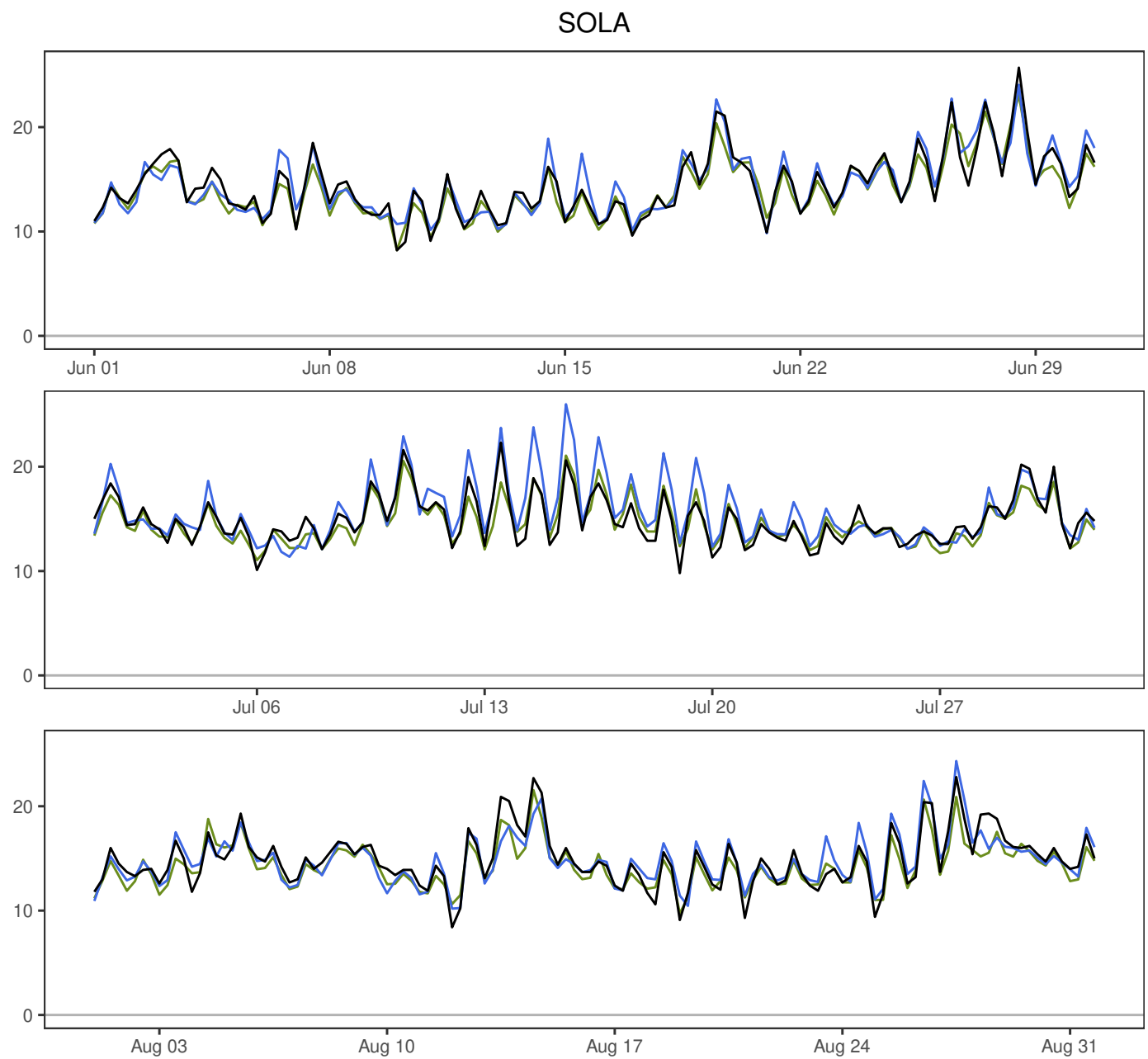
	ME	SDE	RMSE	MAE	Max.abs.err	N
MEPSctrl – synop	-1.1	1.3	1.7	1.4	5.9	368
IFS – synop	-2.2	1.2	2.5	2.3	6.1	368

NESBYEN – TODOKK



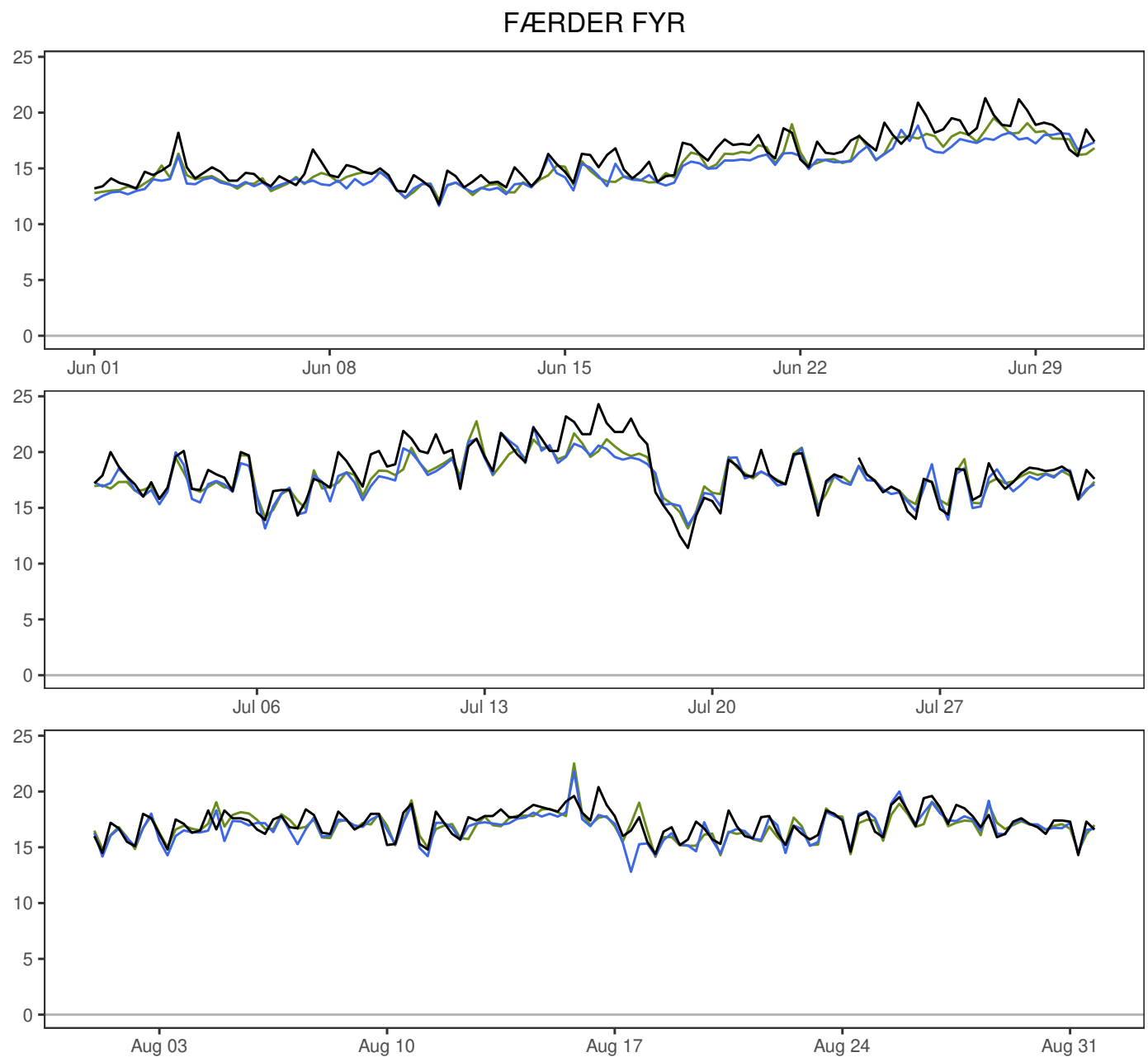
	Min	Mean	Max	Std	N
— synop: 00,06,12,18	4.9	15.6	31.4	5.2	368
— MEPSctrl: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h	6.1	14.9	31.8	4.8	368
— IFS: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h	3.1	12.4	28.9	4.7	368

	ME	SDE	RMSE	MAE	Max.abs.err	N
MEPSctrl – synop	−0.7	2.1	2.2	1.8	8.2	368
IFS – synop	−3.1	2.0	3.7	3.3	9.1	368



	Min	Mean	Max	Std	N
synop: 00,06,12,18	8.2	14.7	25.7	2.7	368
MEPSctrl: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h	9.8	15.0	26.0	2.8	368
IFS: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h	8.2	14.3	23.1	2.3	368

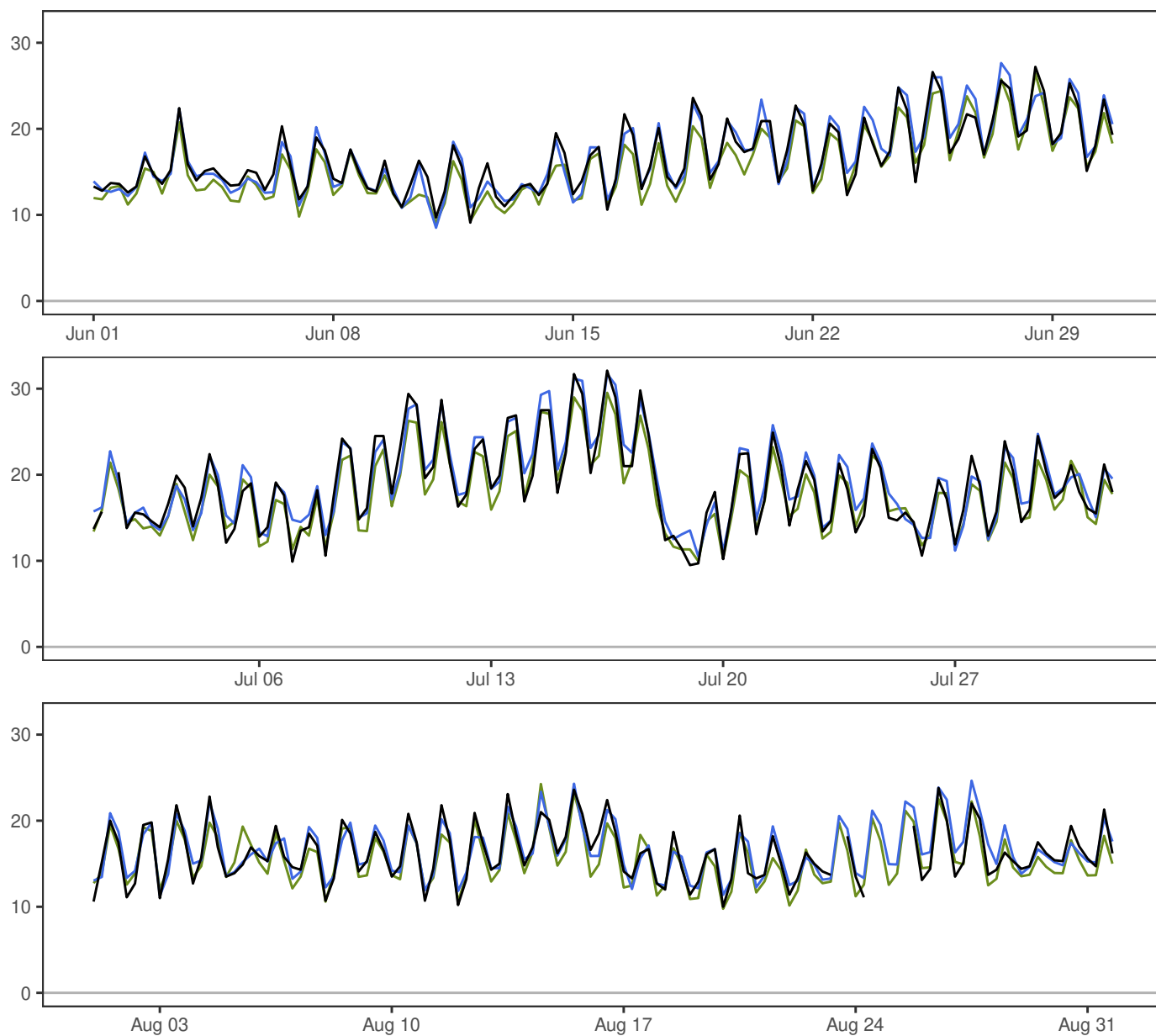
	ME	SDE	RMSE	MAE	Max.abs.err	N
MEPSctrl – synop	0.3	1.3	1.3	1.0	5.4	368
IFS – synop	−0.4	1.0	1.0	0.8	4.0	368



	Min	Mean	Max	Std	N
synop: 00,06,12,18	11.4	17.1	24.3	2.2	367
MEPSctrl: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h	11.6	16.5	22.3	2.0	368
IFS: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h	12.2	16.6	22.8	1.9	368

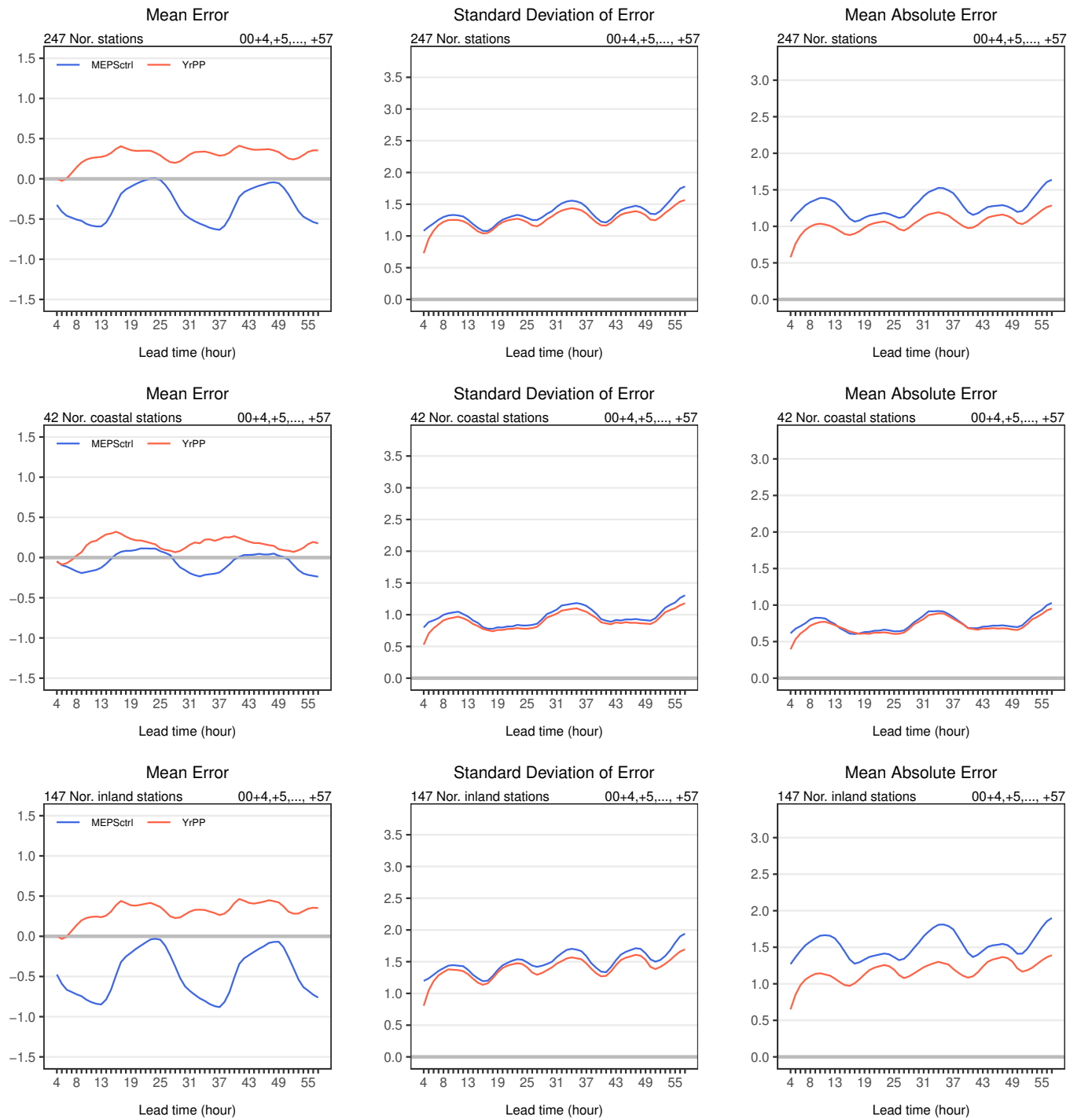
	ME	SDE	RMSE	MAE	Max.abs.err	N
MEPSctrl – synop	−0.6	1.0	1.2	0.9	3.7	367
IFS – synop	−0.5	1.0	1.1	0.8	4.2	367

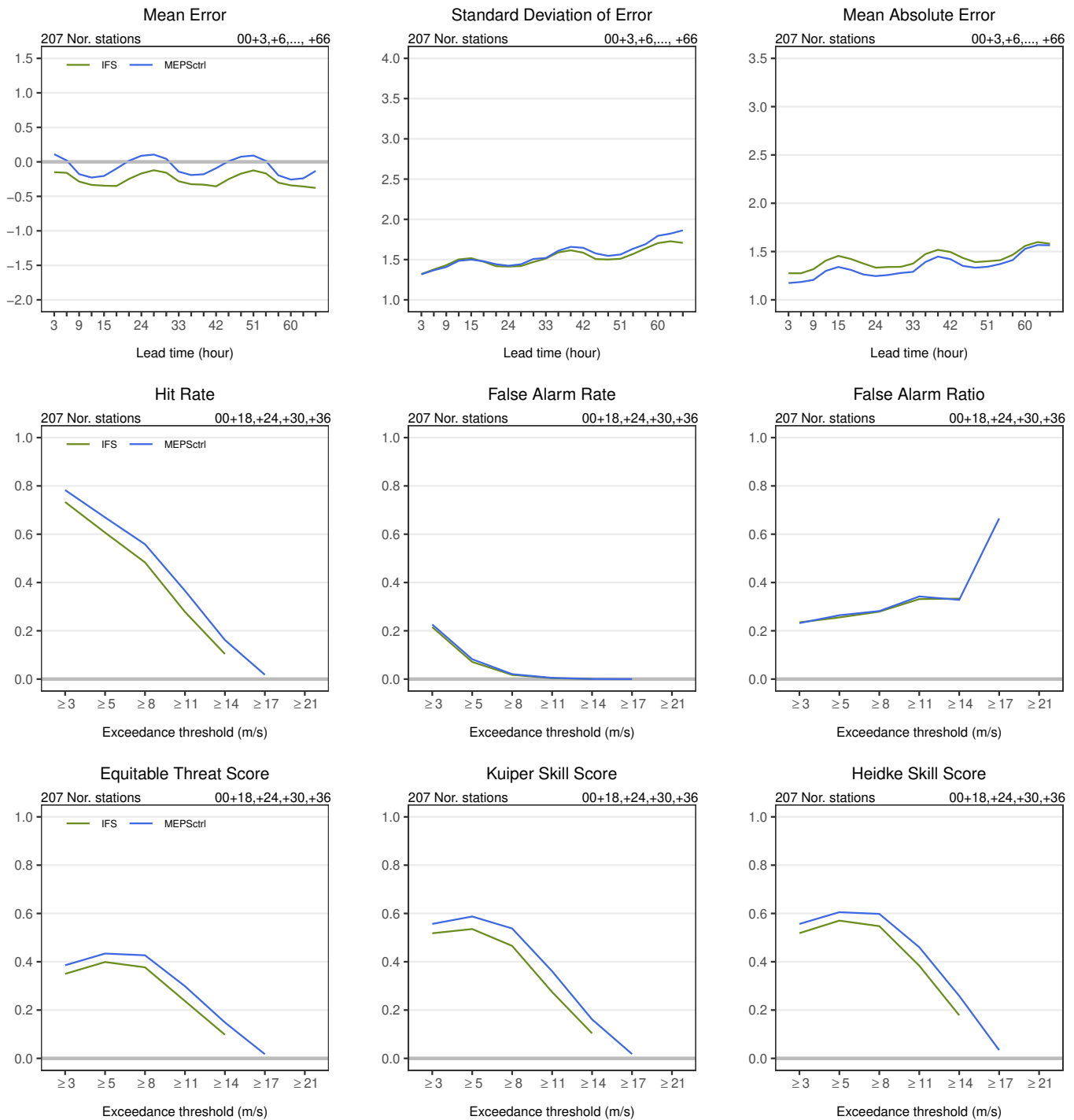
OSLO – BLINDERN

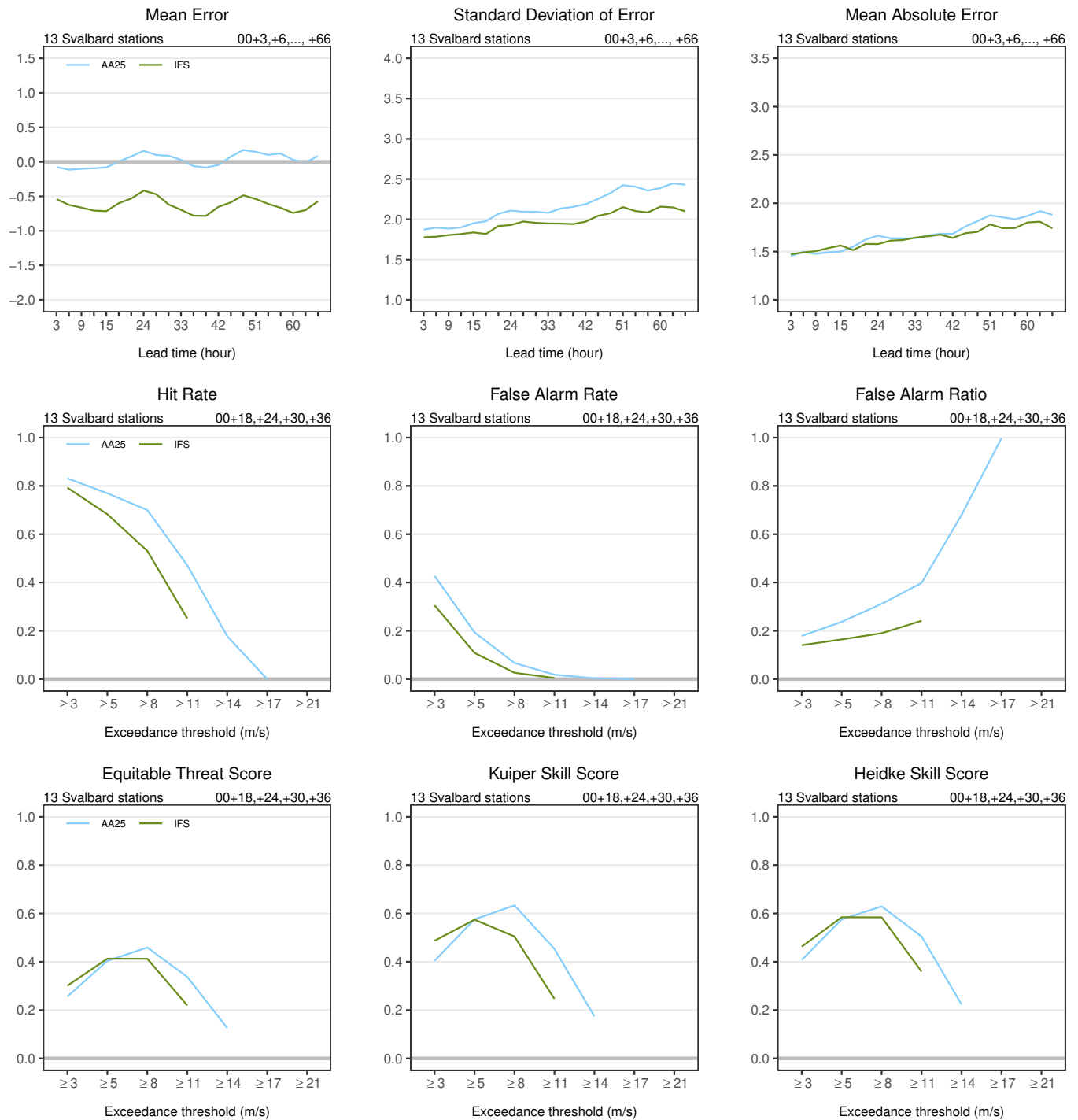


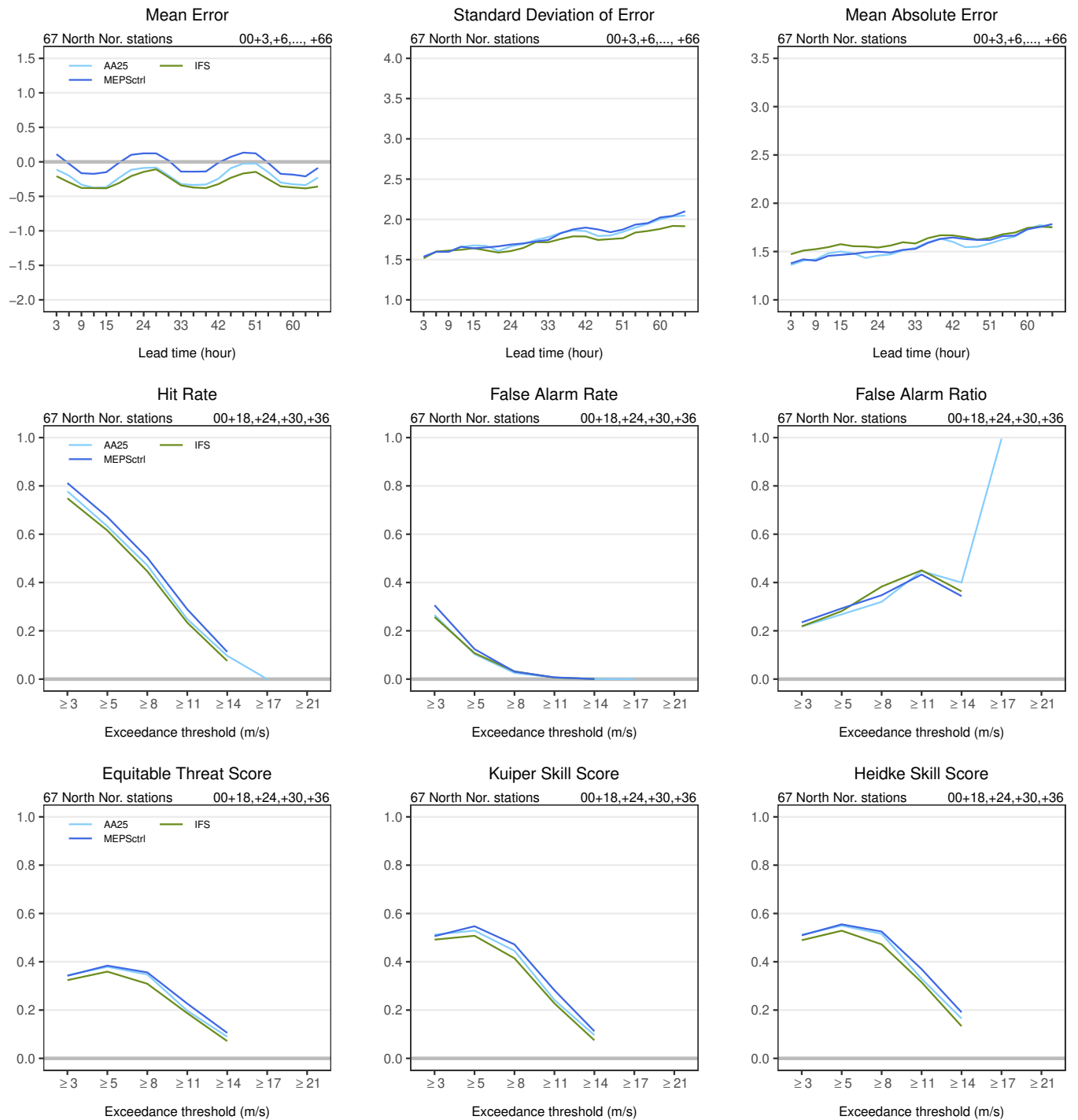
	Min	Mean	Max	Std	N
— synop: 00,06,12,18	9.1	17.2	32.1	4.3	361
— MEPSctrl: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h	8.5	17.6	31.7	4.3	368
— IFS: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h	9.0	16.4	29.5	4.0	368

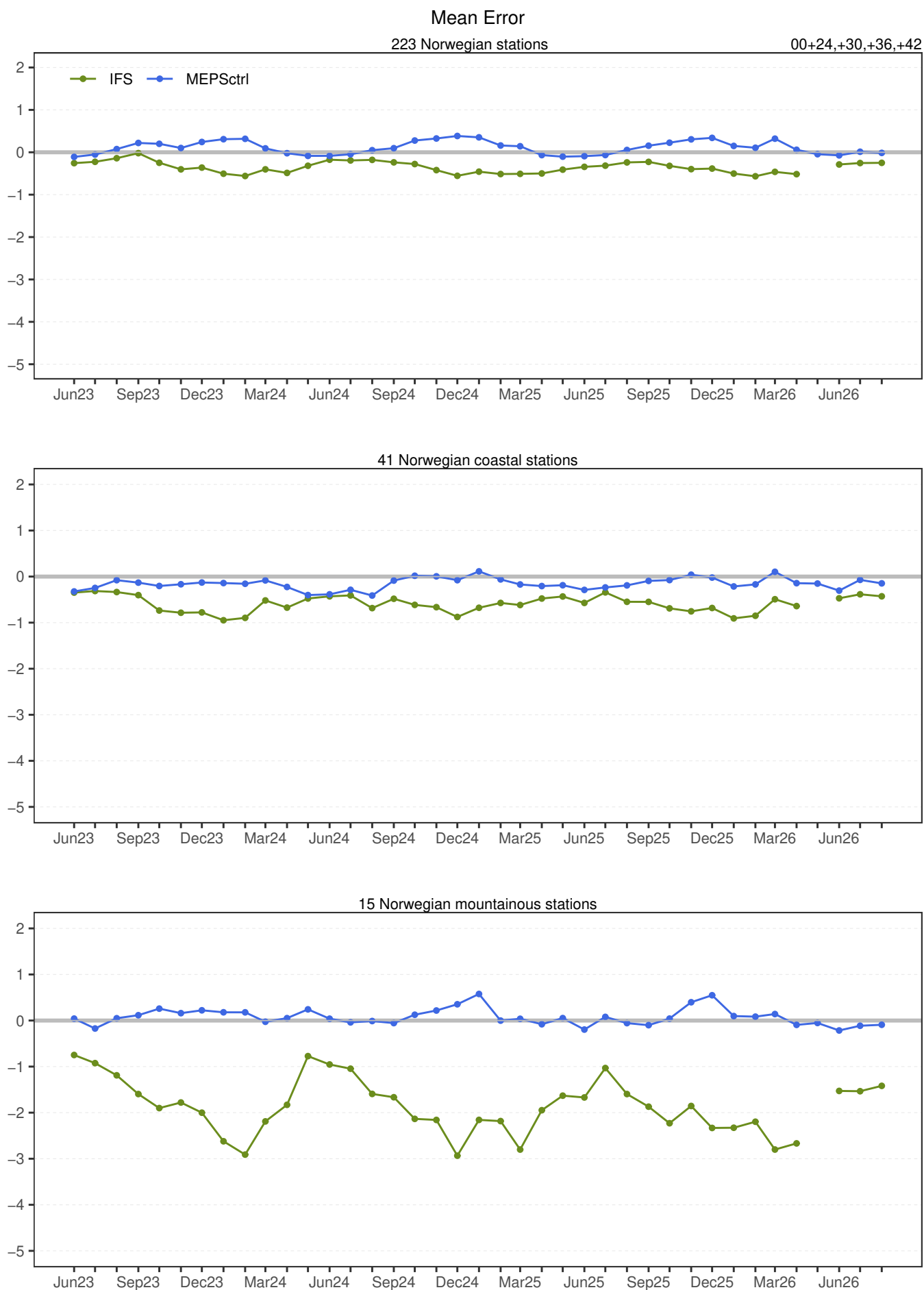
	ME	SDE	RMSE	MAE	Max.abs.err	N
MEPSctrl – synop	0.3	1.3	1.4	1.1	4.9	361
IFS – synop	−0.9	1.3	1.5	1.3	4.4	361



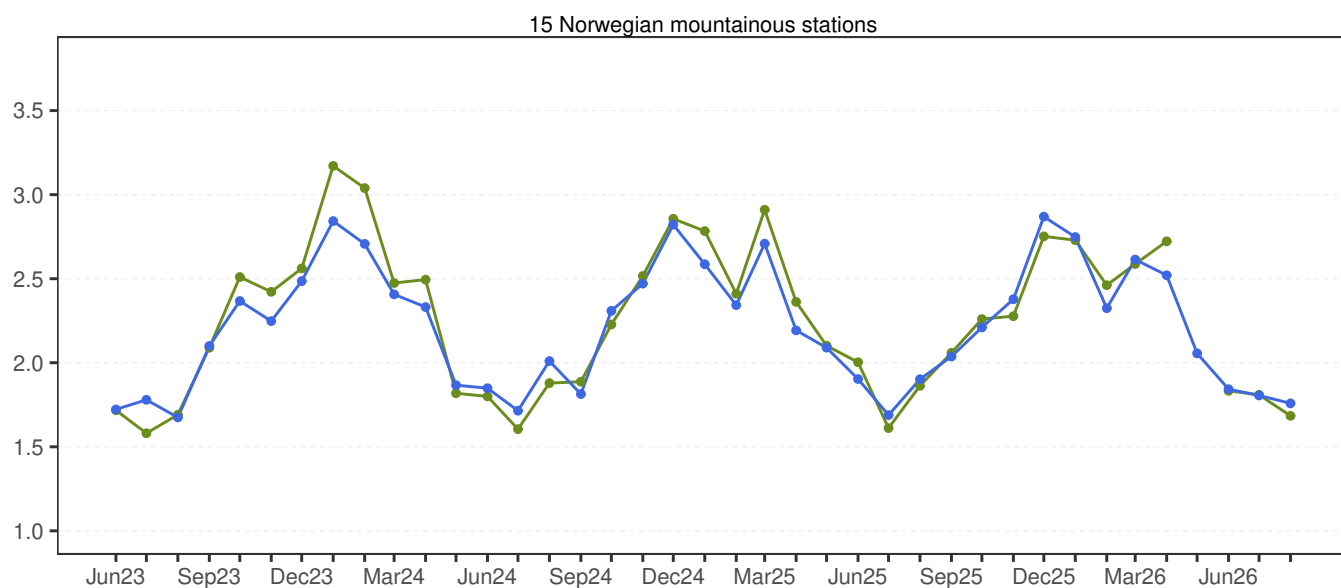
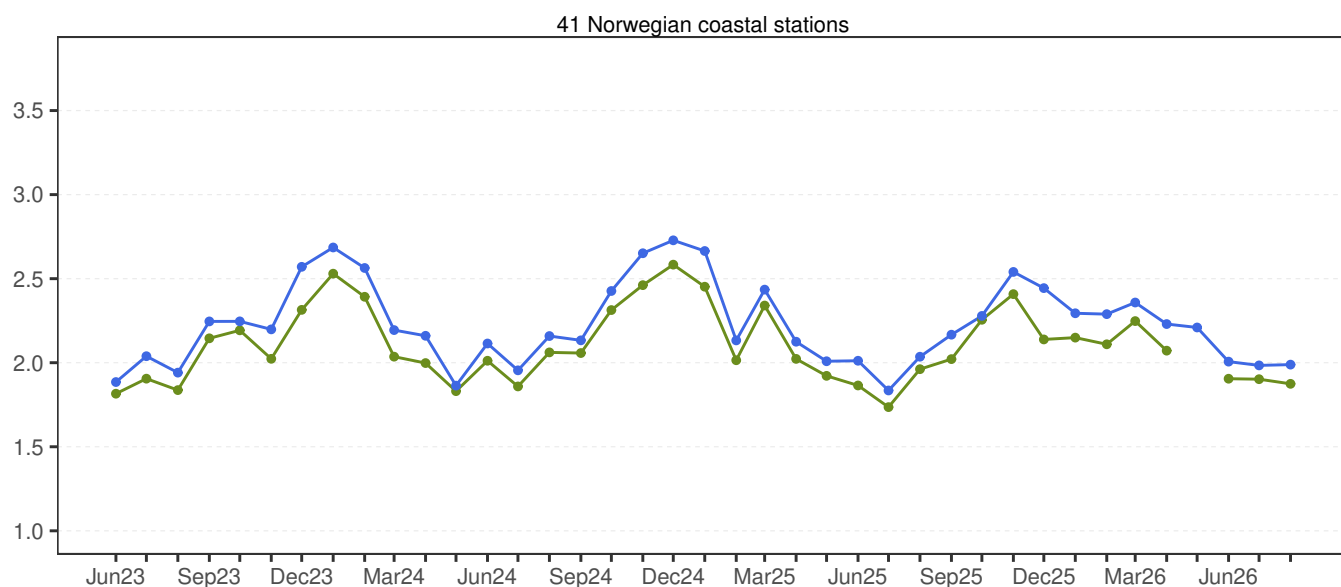
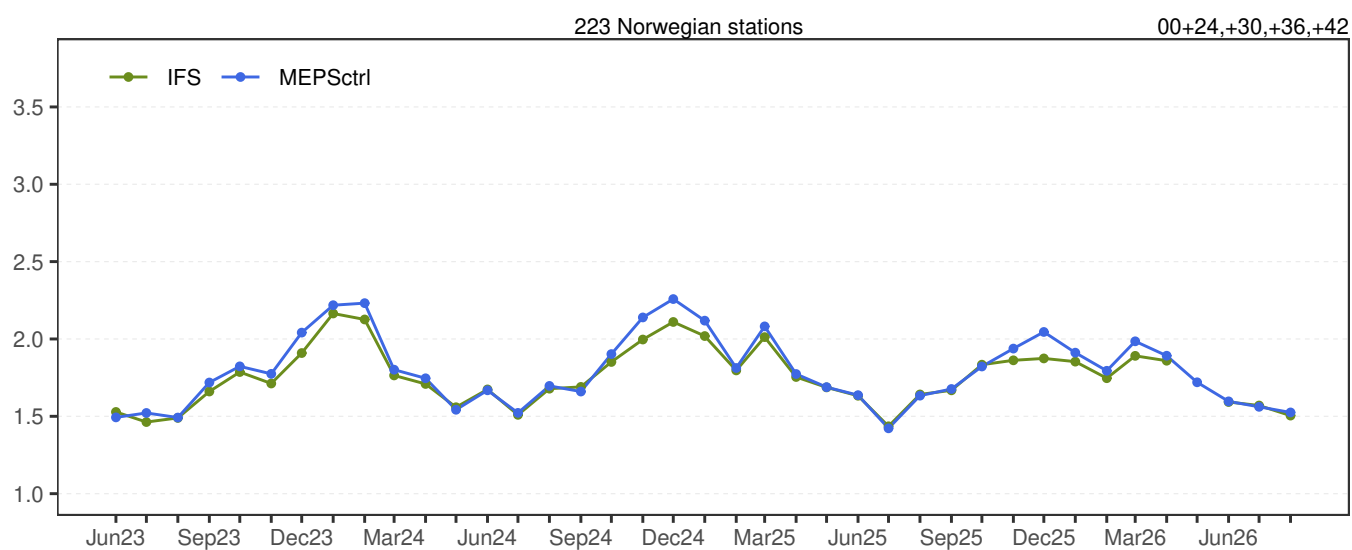


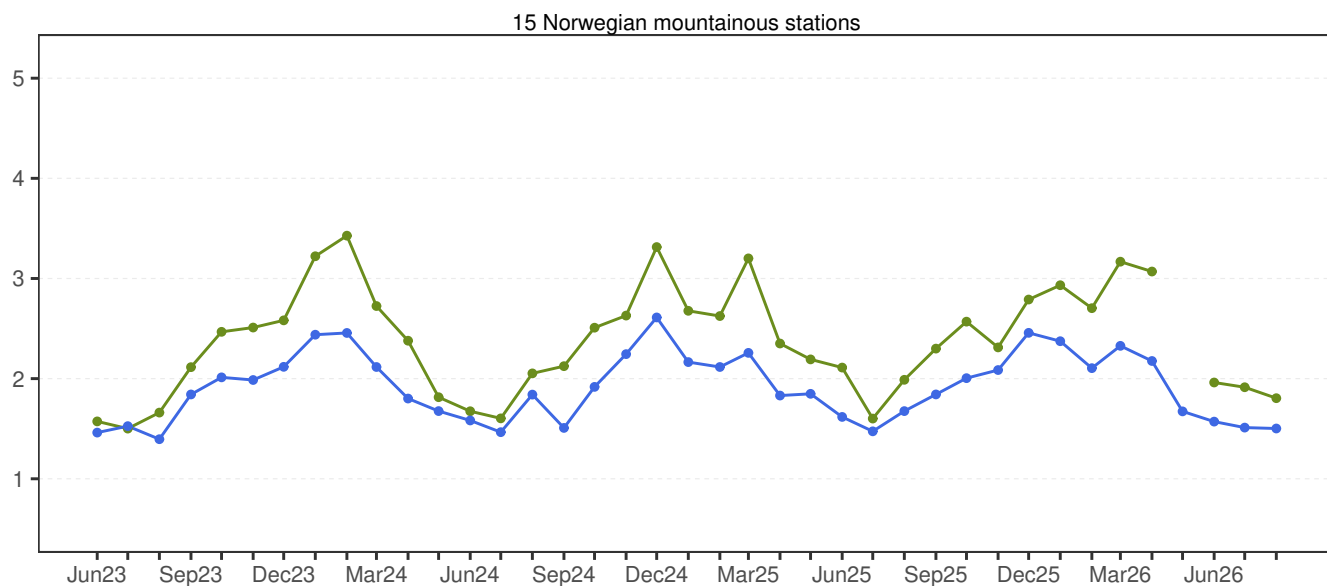
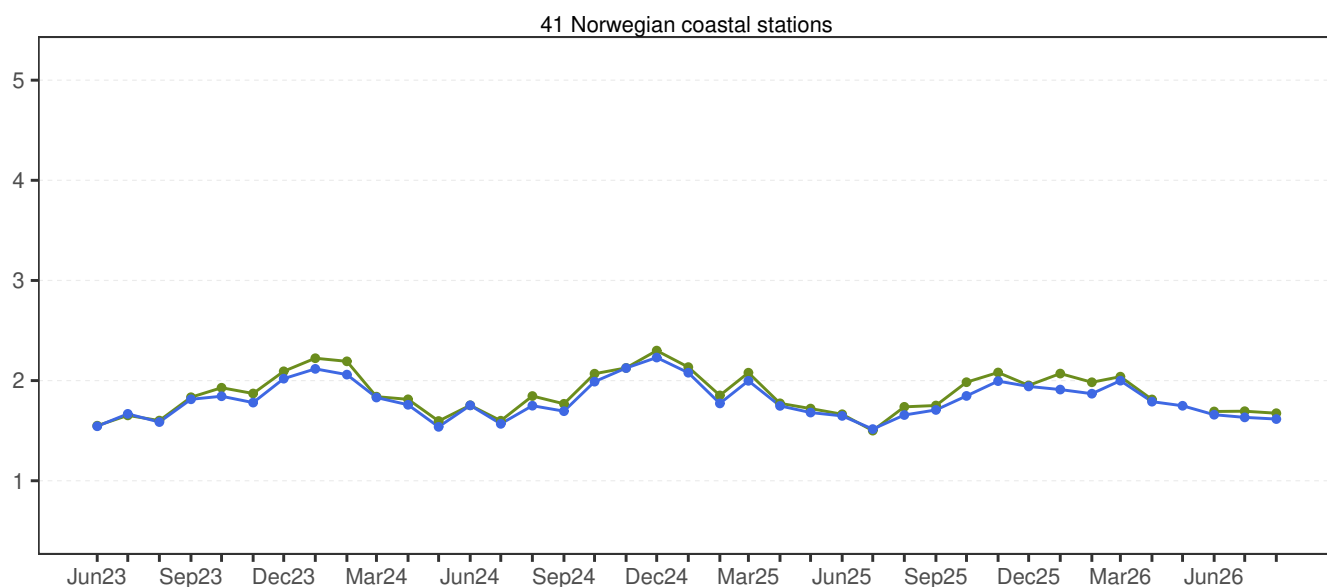
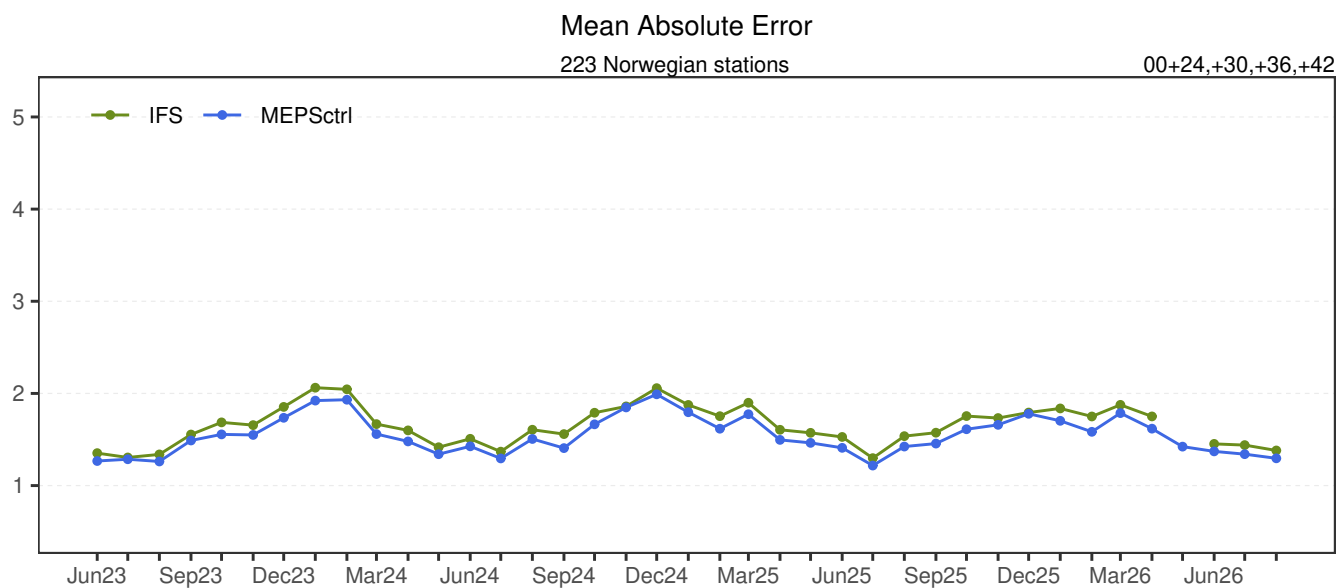




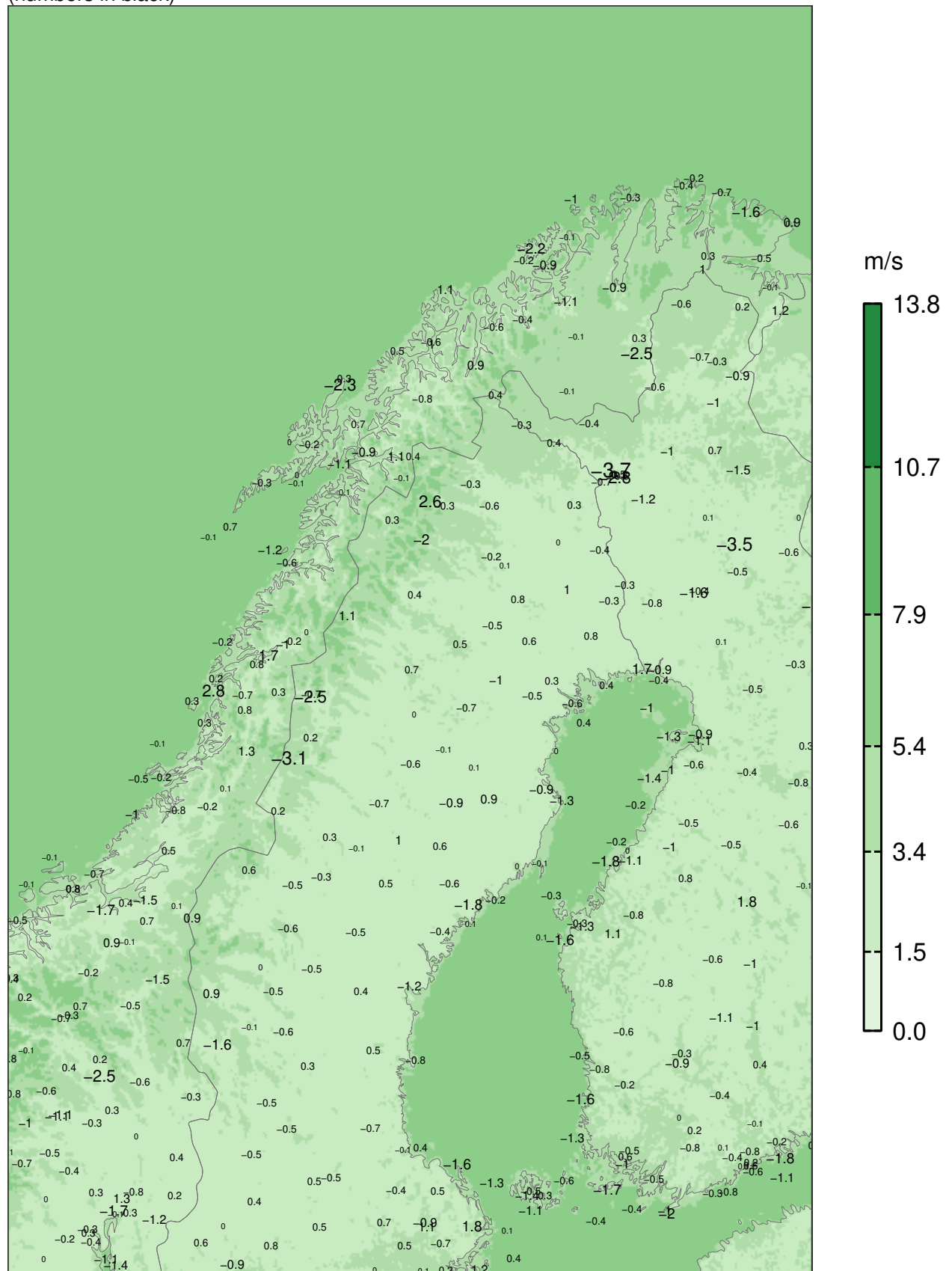


Standard Deviation of Error





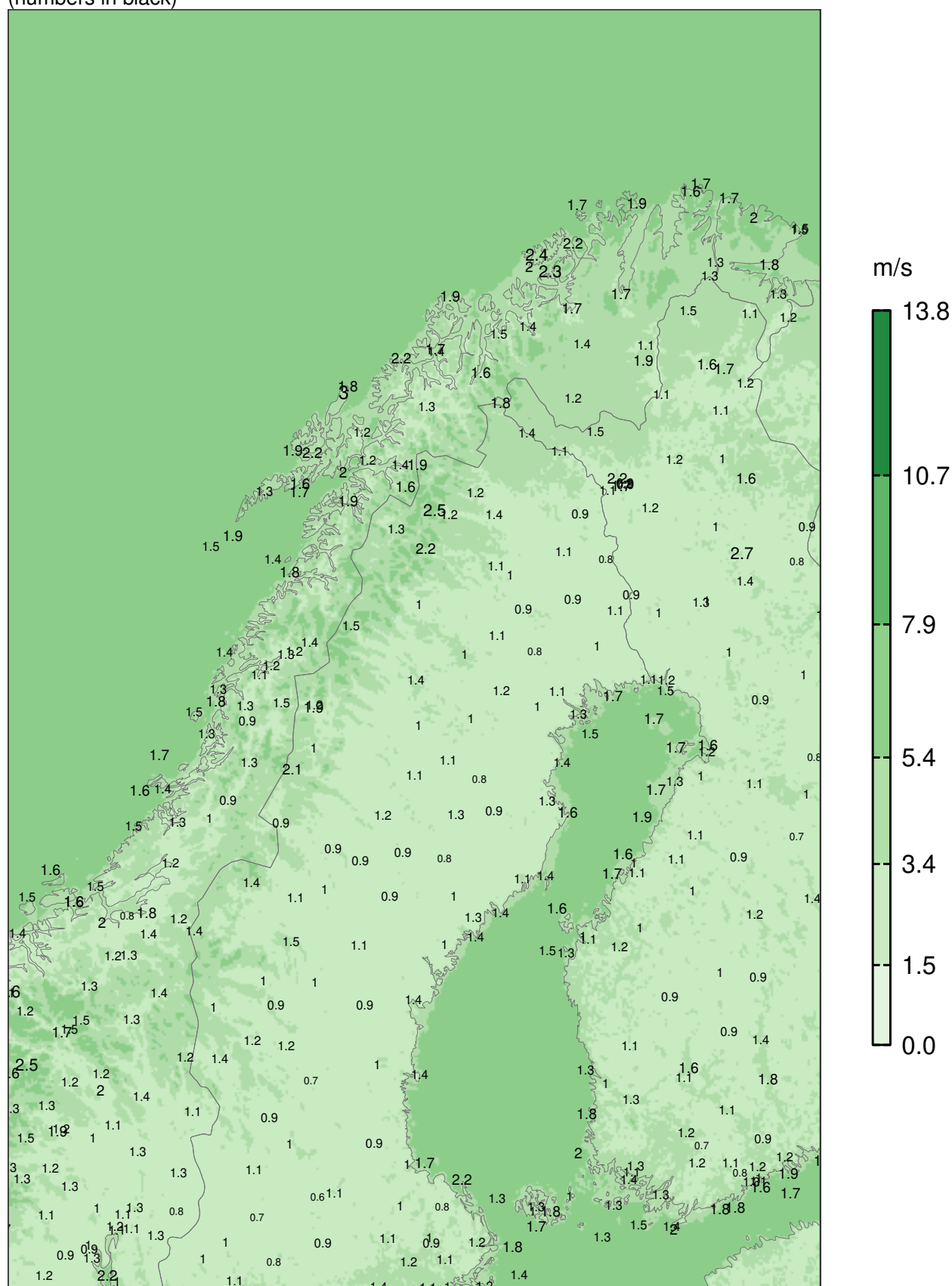
ME at observing sites
(numbers in black)



57

MEPSctrl 00+12

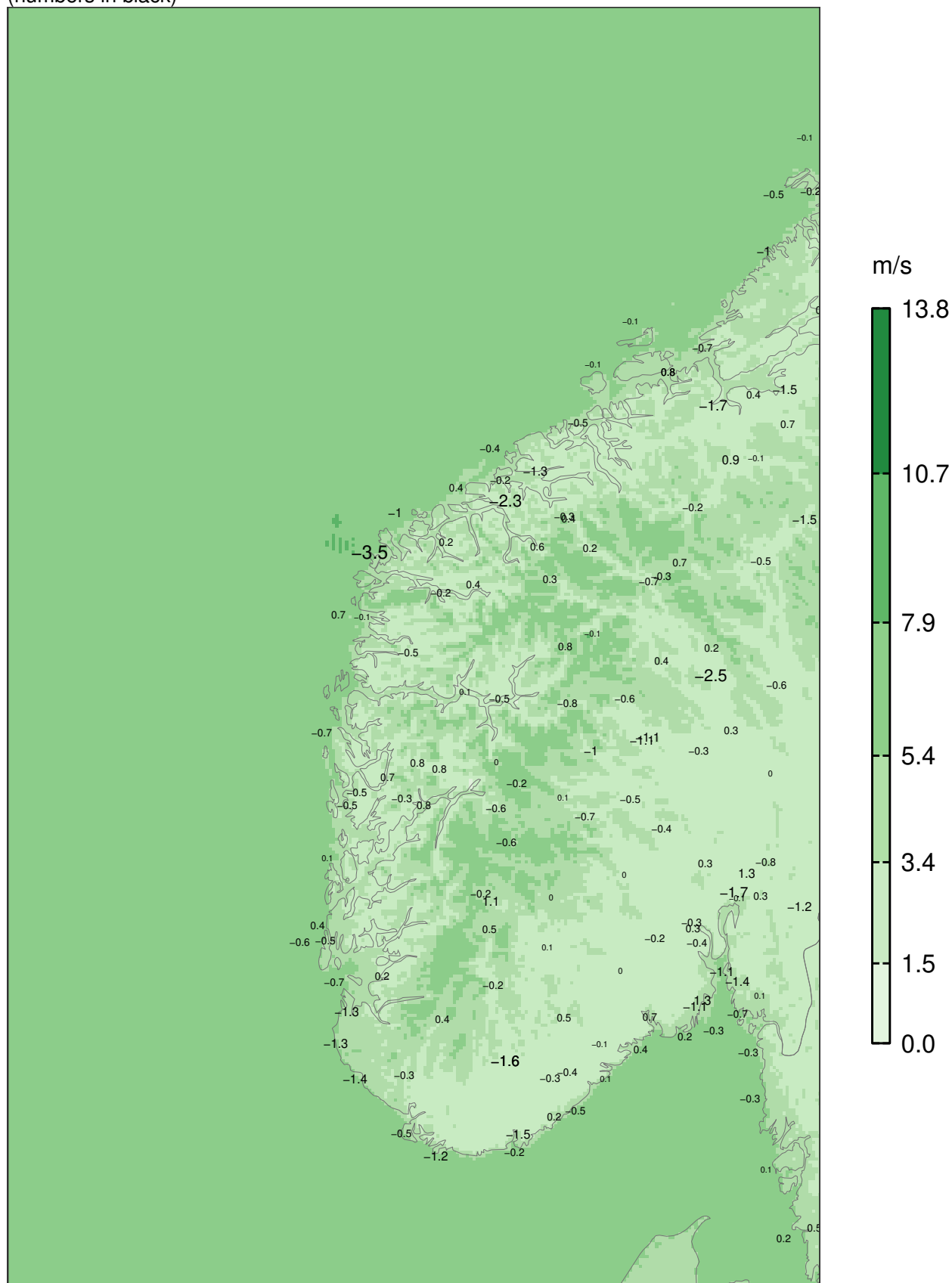
SDE at observing sites
(numbers in black)



Model "climatology" 01.06.2026–31.08.2026

MEPSctrl 00+12

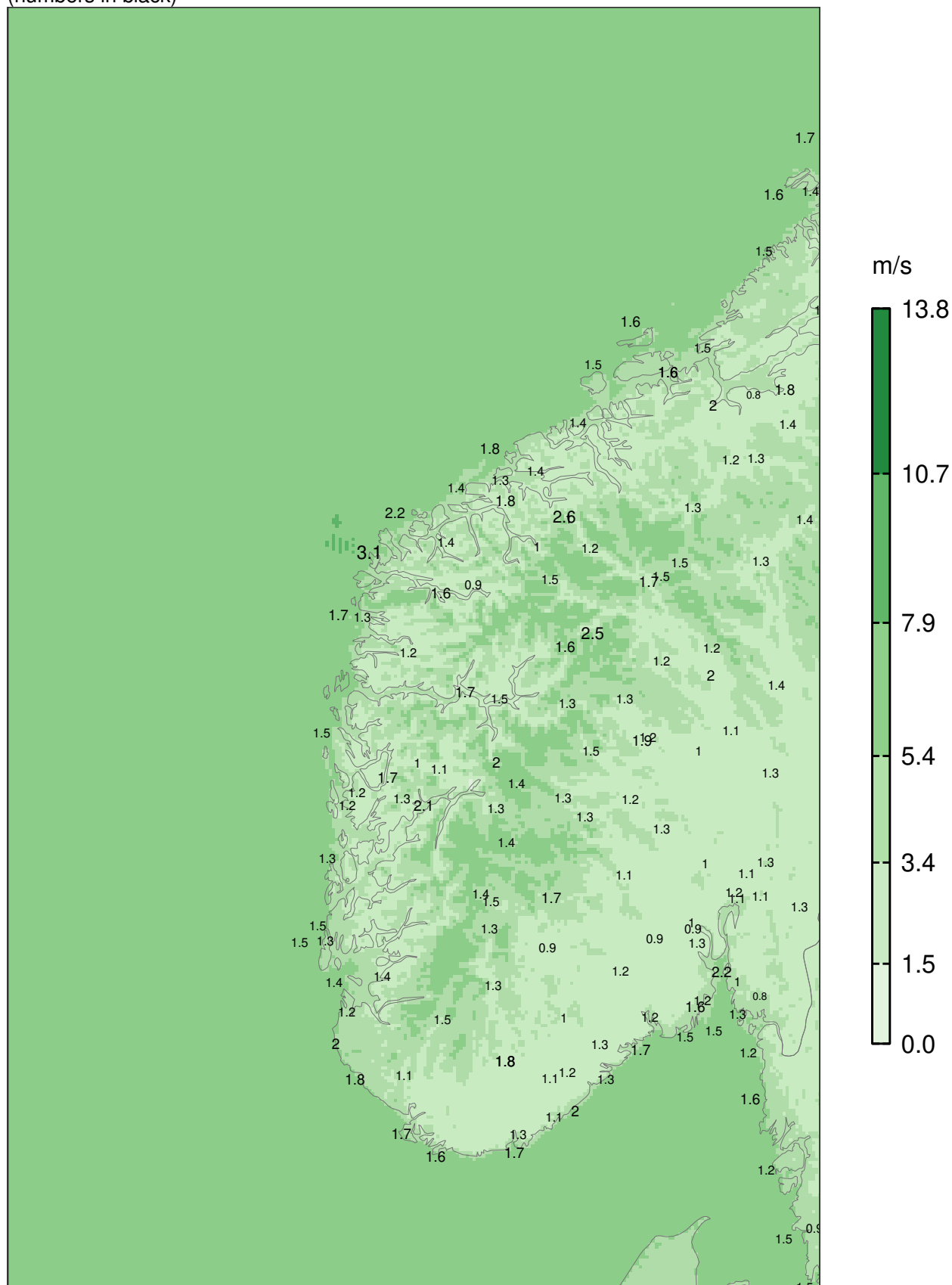
ME at observing sites
(numbers in black)



Model "climatology" 01.06.2026-31.08.2026

MEPSctrl 00+12

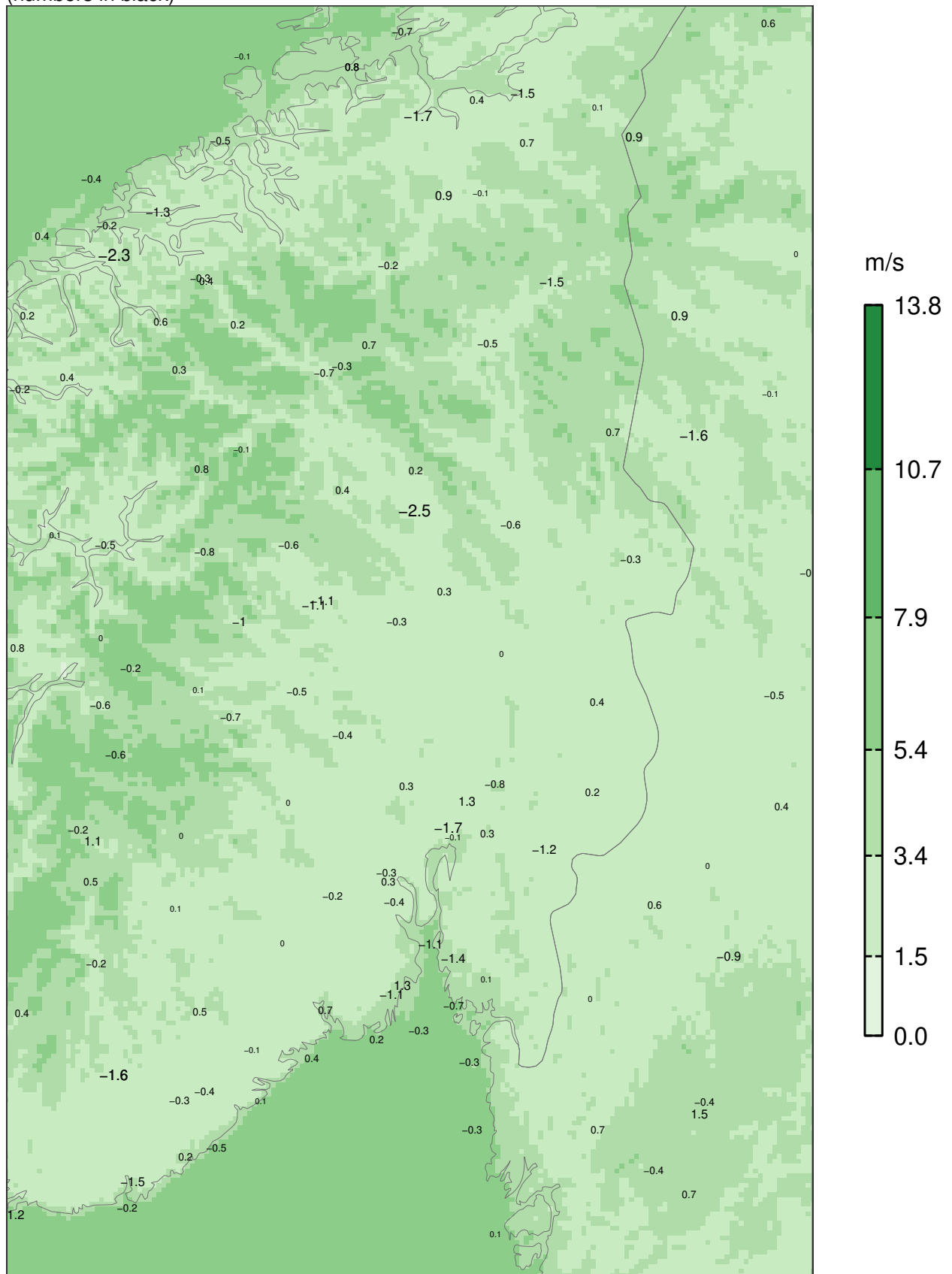
SDE at observing sites
(numbers in black)



Model "climatology" 01.06.2026–31.08.2026

MEPSctrl 00+12

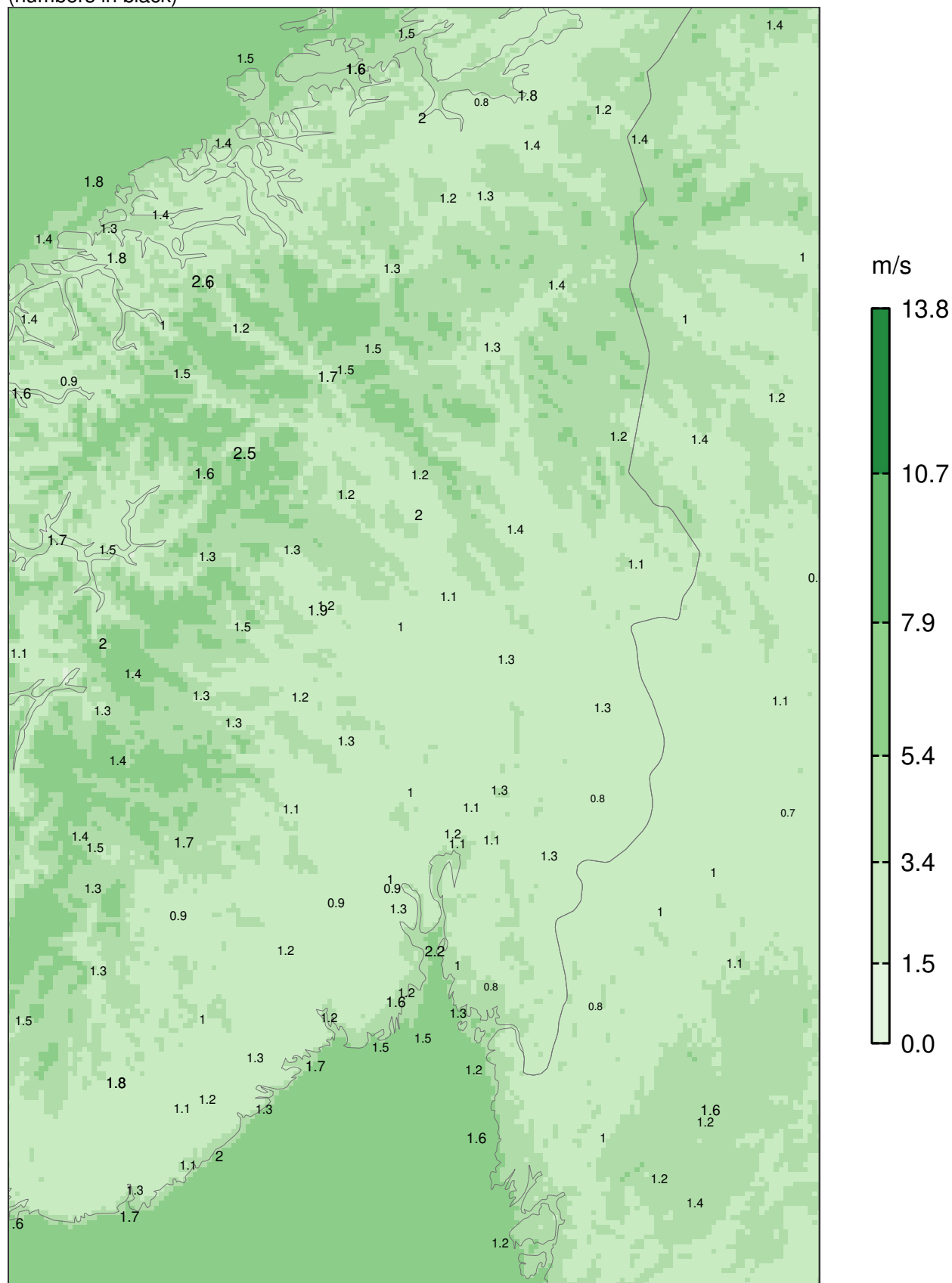
ME at observing sites
(numbers in black)



Model "climatology" 01.06.2026–31.08.2026

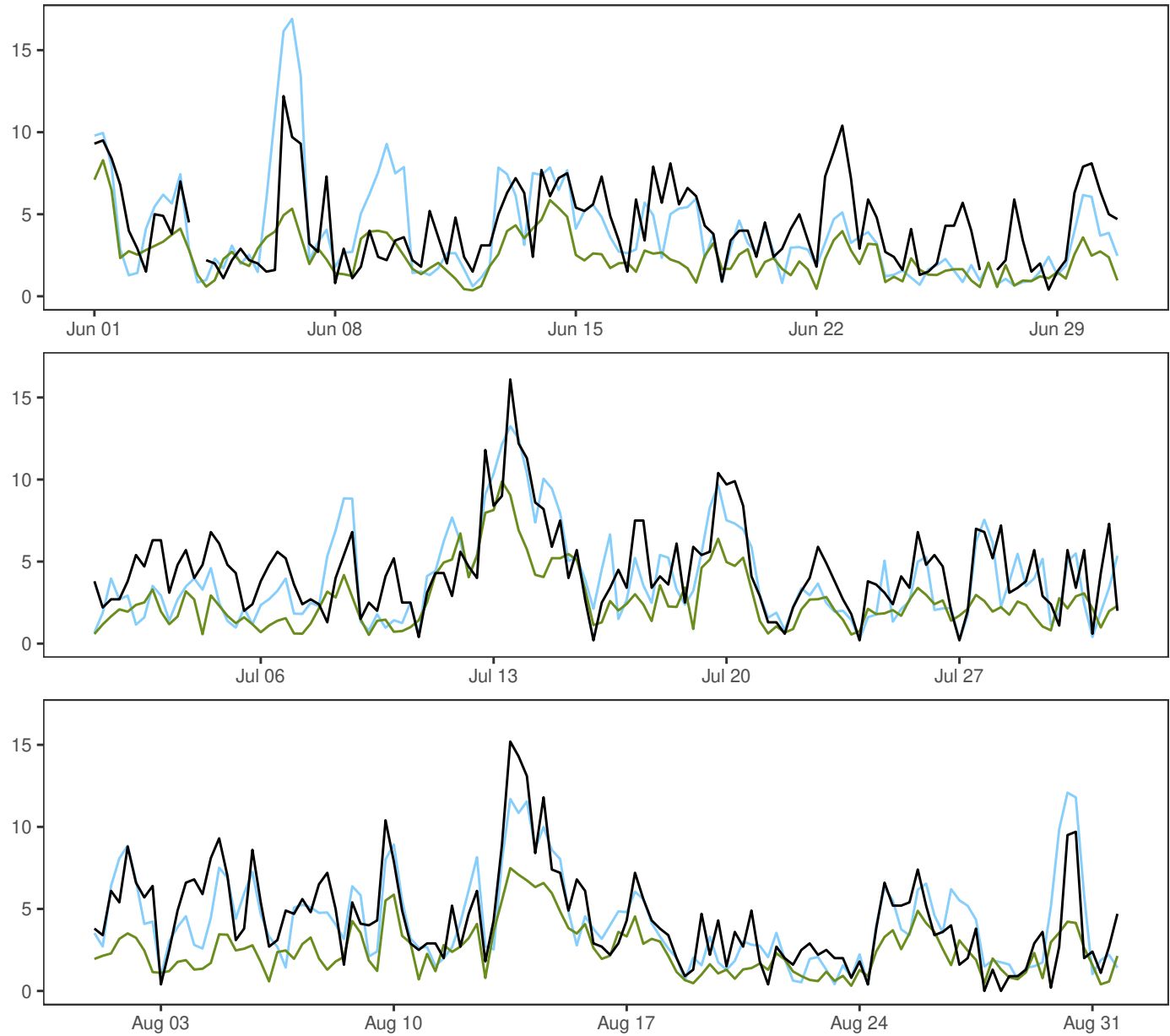
MEPSctrl 00+12

SDE at observing sites
(numbers in black)



Model "climatology" 01.06.2026–31.08.2026

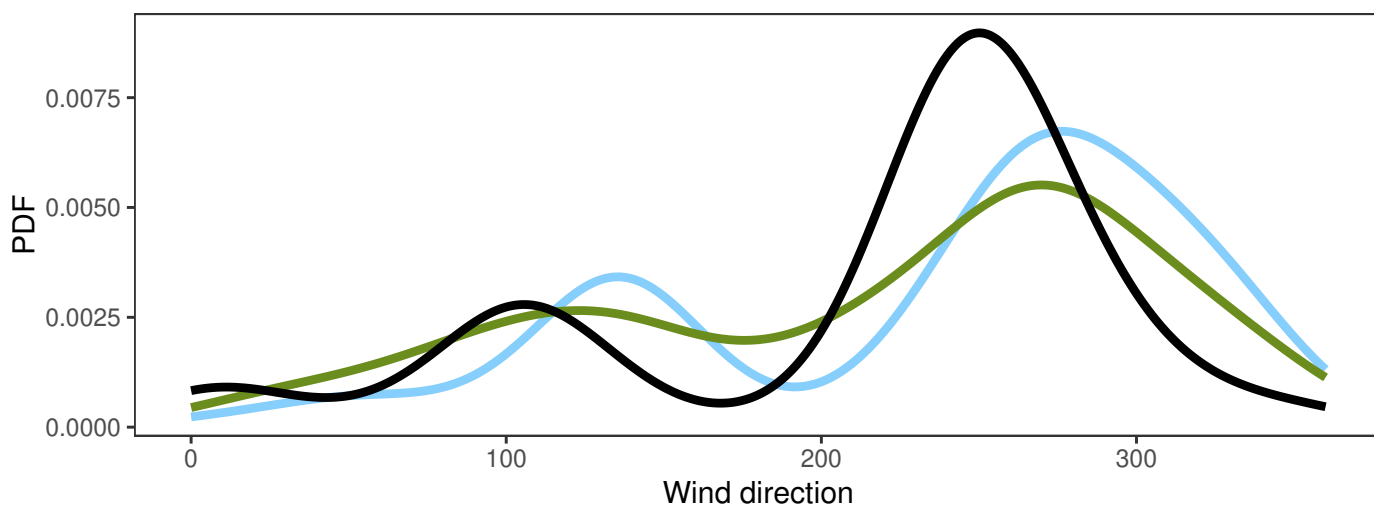
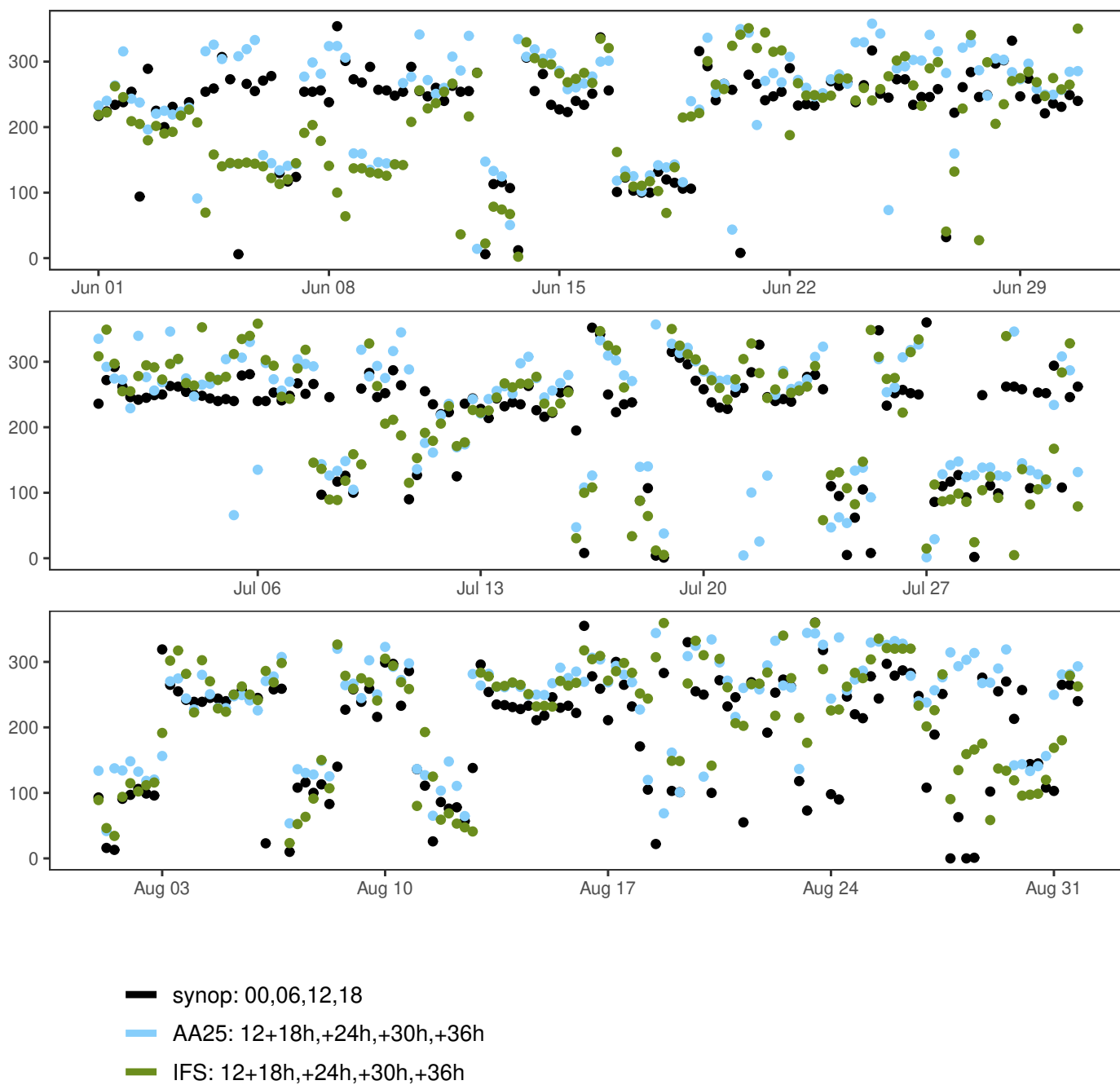
SVALBARD LUFTHAVN



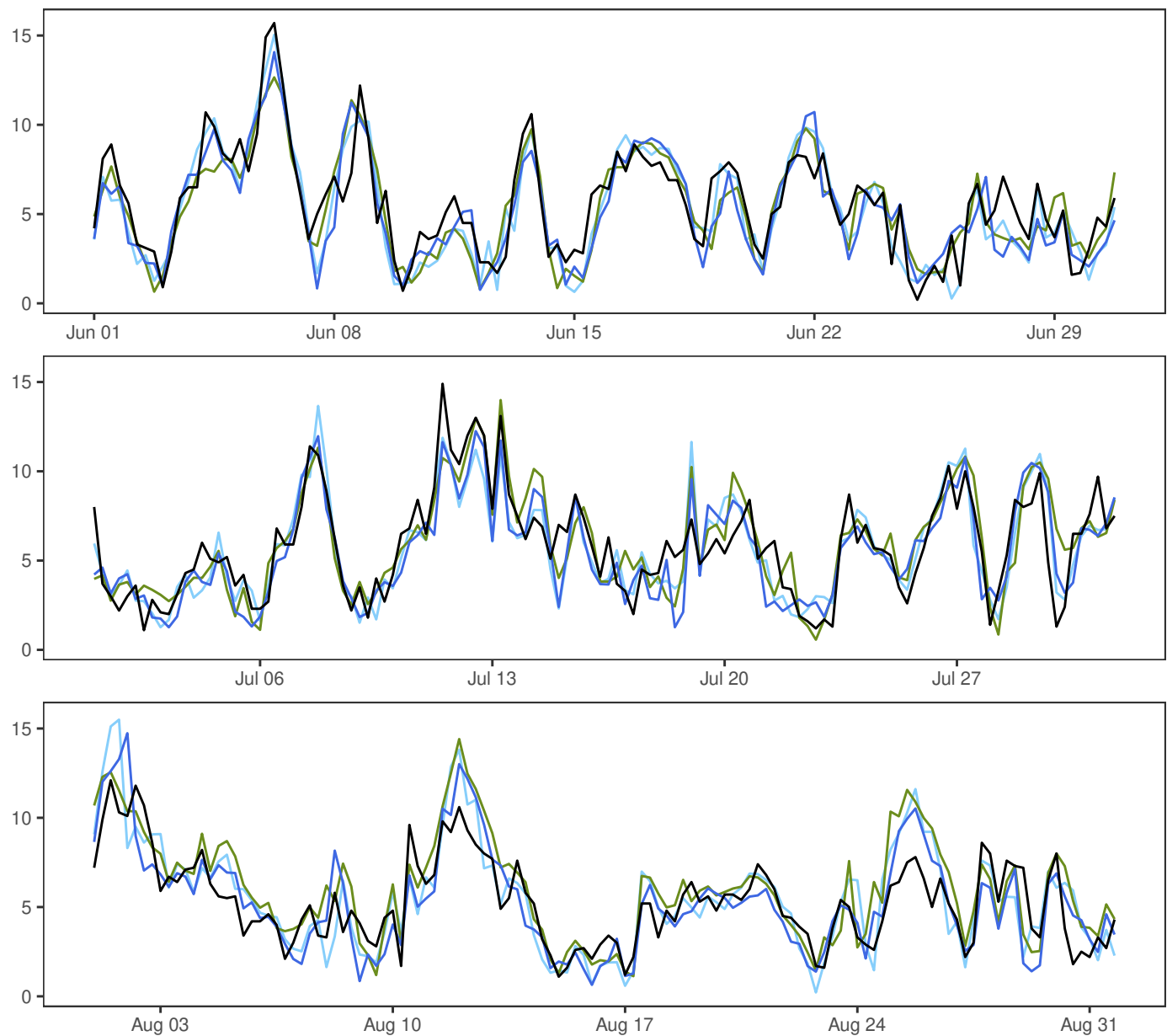
	Min	Mean	Max	Std	N
— synop: 00,06,12,18	0.0	4.4	16.1	2.7	366
— AA25: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h	0.2	4.0	16.9	2.8	368
— IFS: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h	0.3	2.5	9.9	1.6	368

	ME	SDE	RMSE	MAE	Max.abs.err	N
AA25 – synop	−0.4	2.1	2.1	1.6	9.5	366
IFS – synop	−1.9	1.9	2.7	2.1	7.7	366

SVALBARD LUFTHAVN

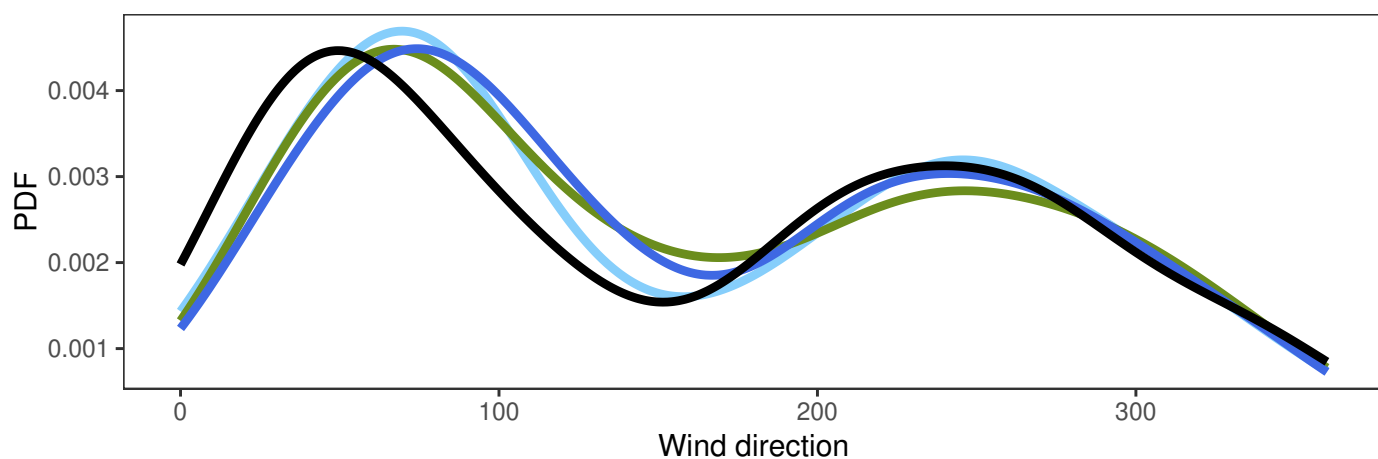
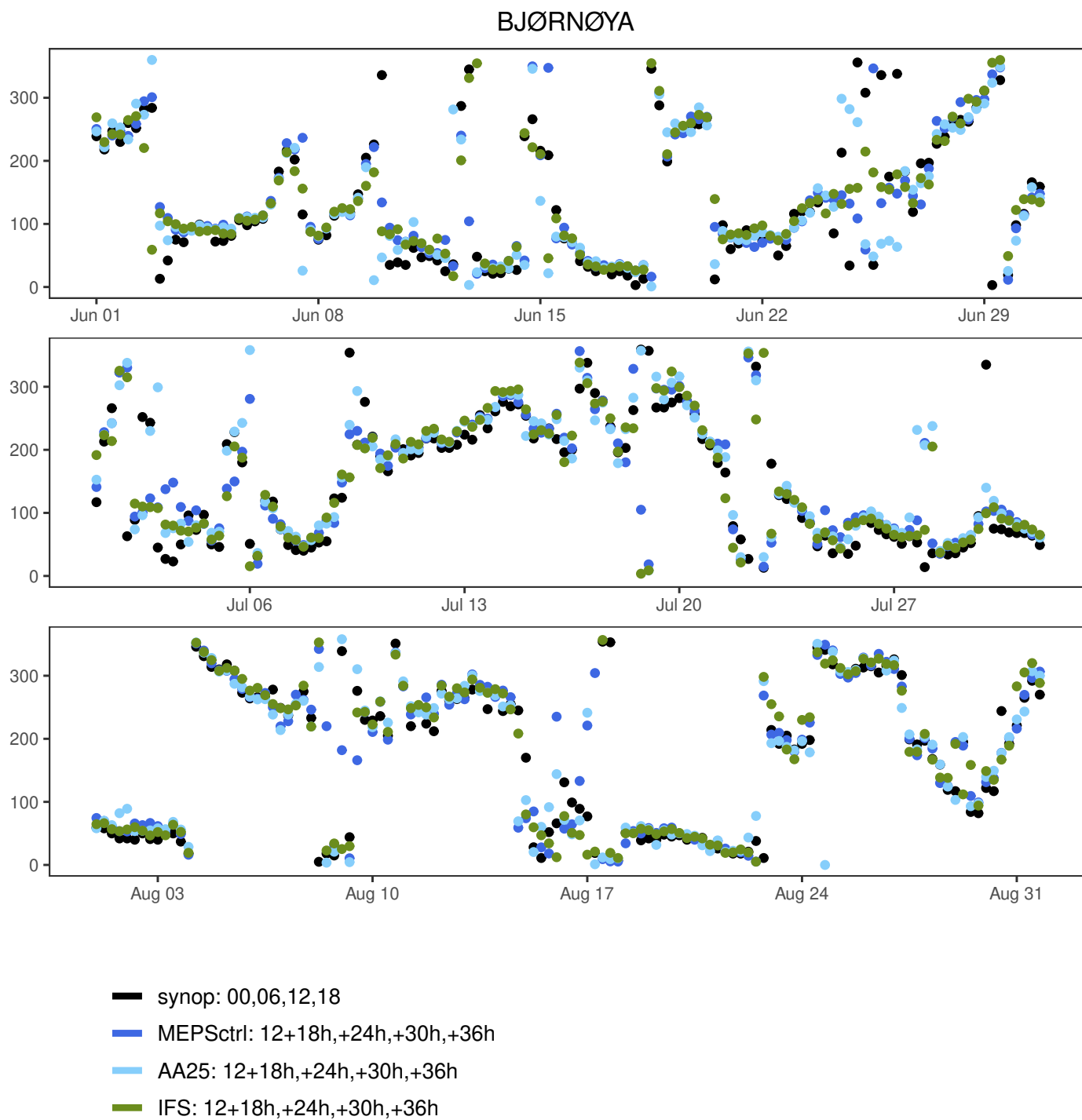


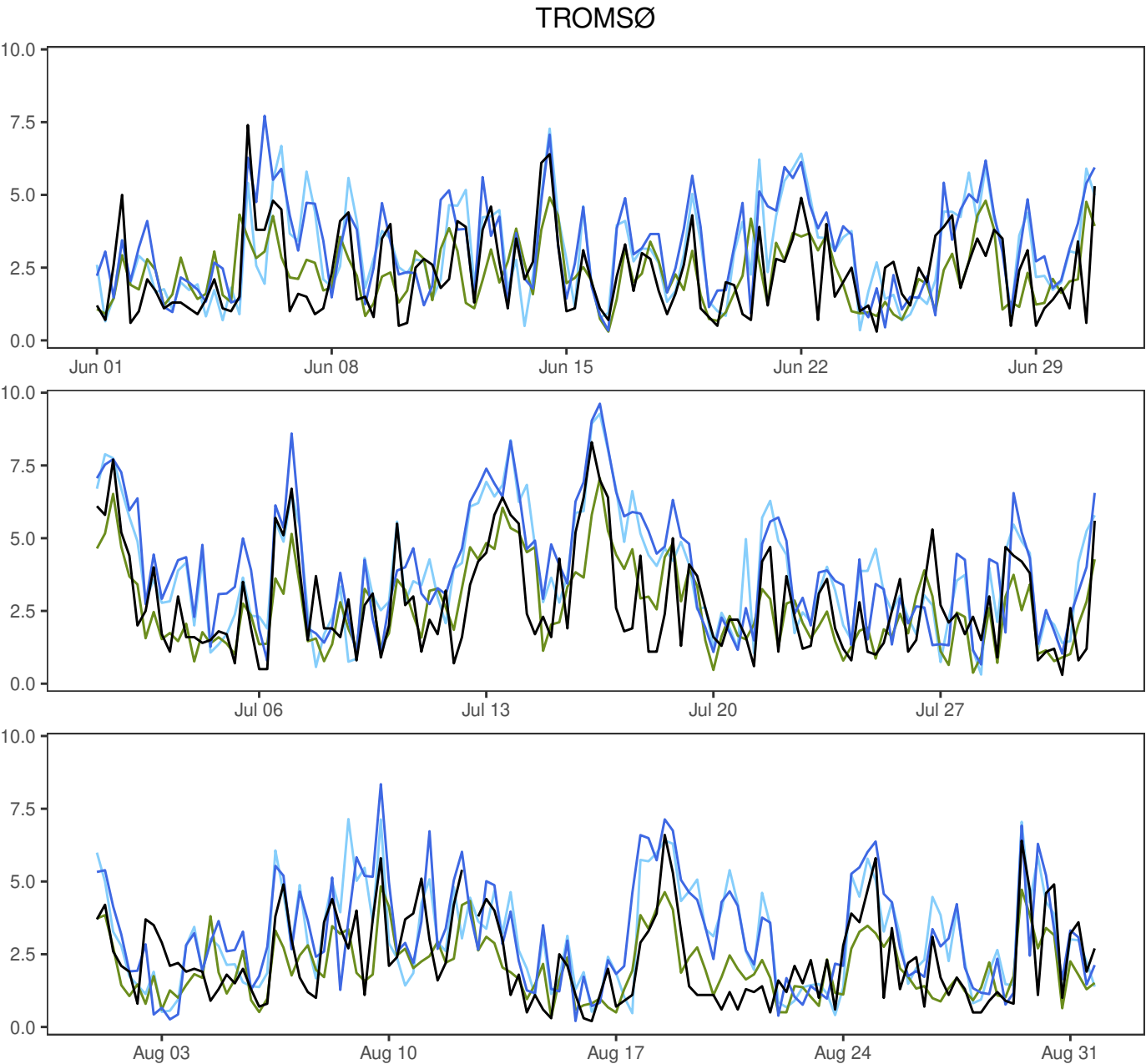
BJØRNØYA



	Min	Mean	Max	Std	N
— synop: 00,06,12,18	0.2	5.6	15.7	2.7	368
— MEPSctrl: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h	0.6	5.3	14.7	2.8	368
— AA25: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h	0.2	5.5	15.5	3.0	368
— IFS: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h	0.6	5.8	14.4	2.8	368

	ME	SDE	RMSE	MAE	Max.abs.err	N
MEPSctrl – synop	−0.3	1.6	1.6	1.3	5.3	368
AA25 – synop	−0.1	1.6	1.6	1.3	5.2	368
IFS – synop	0.2	1.6	1.6	1.3	5.5	368

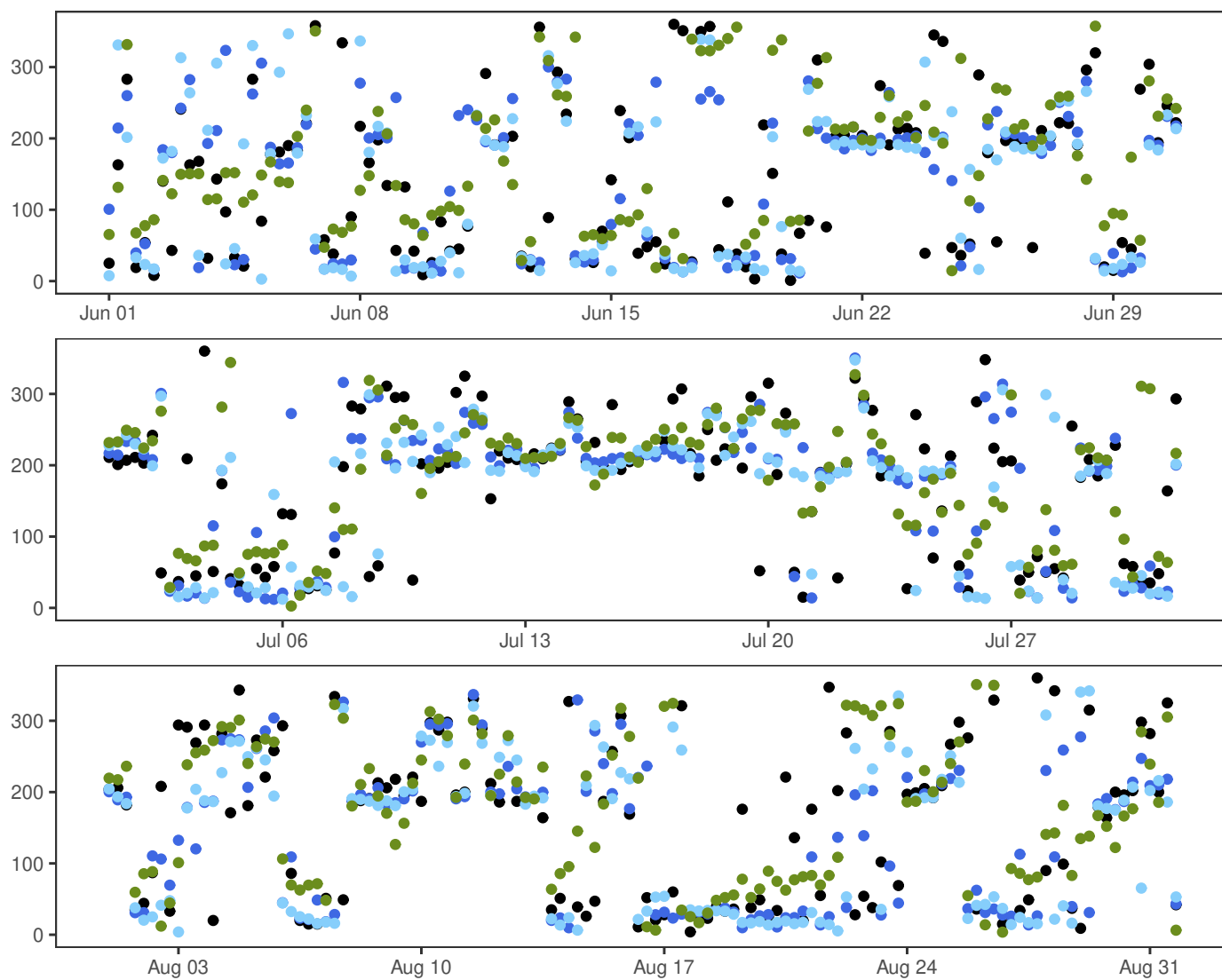




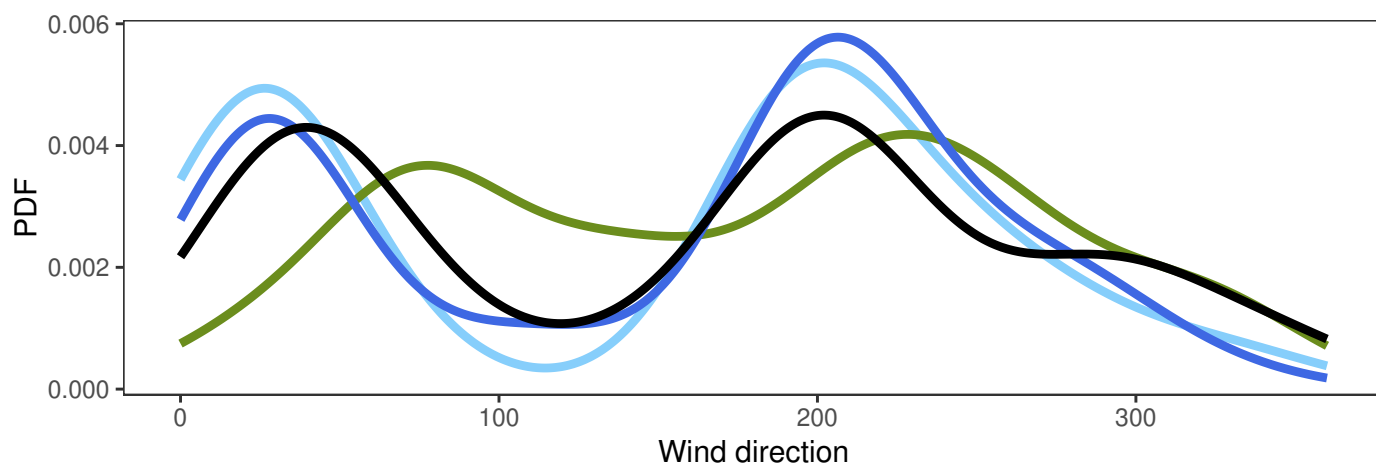
	Min	Mean	Max	Std	N
— synop: 00,06,12,18	0.2	2.5	8.3	1.6	367
— MEPSctrl: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h	0.2	3.5	9.6	1.9	368
— AA25: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h	0.3	3.3	9.3	1.8	368
— IFS: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h	0.3	2.3	7.1	1.2	368

	ME	SDE	RMSE	MAE	Max.abs.err	N
MEPSctrl – synop	1.0	1.5	1.8	1.4	5.2	367
AA25 – synop	0.8	1.4	1.6	1.3	5.3	367
IFS – synop	−0.2	1.2	1.2	0.9	4.2	367

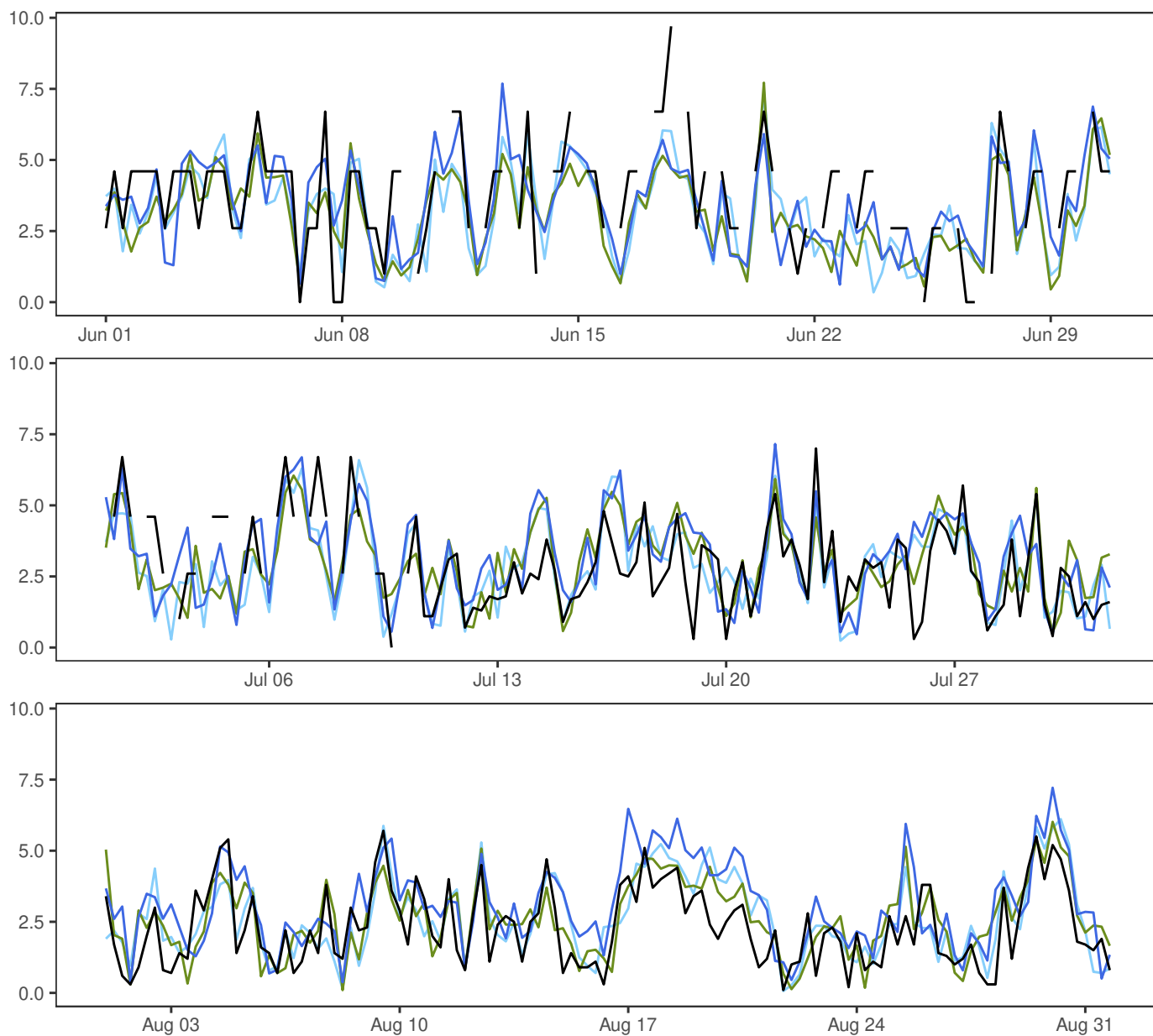
TROMSØ



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



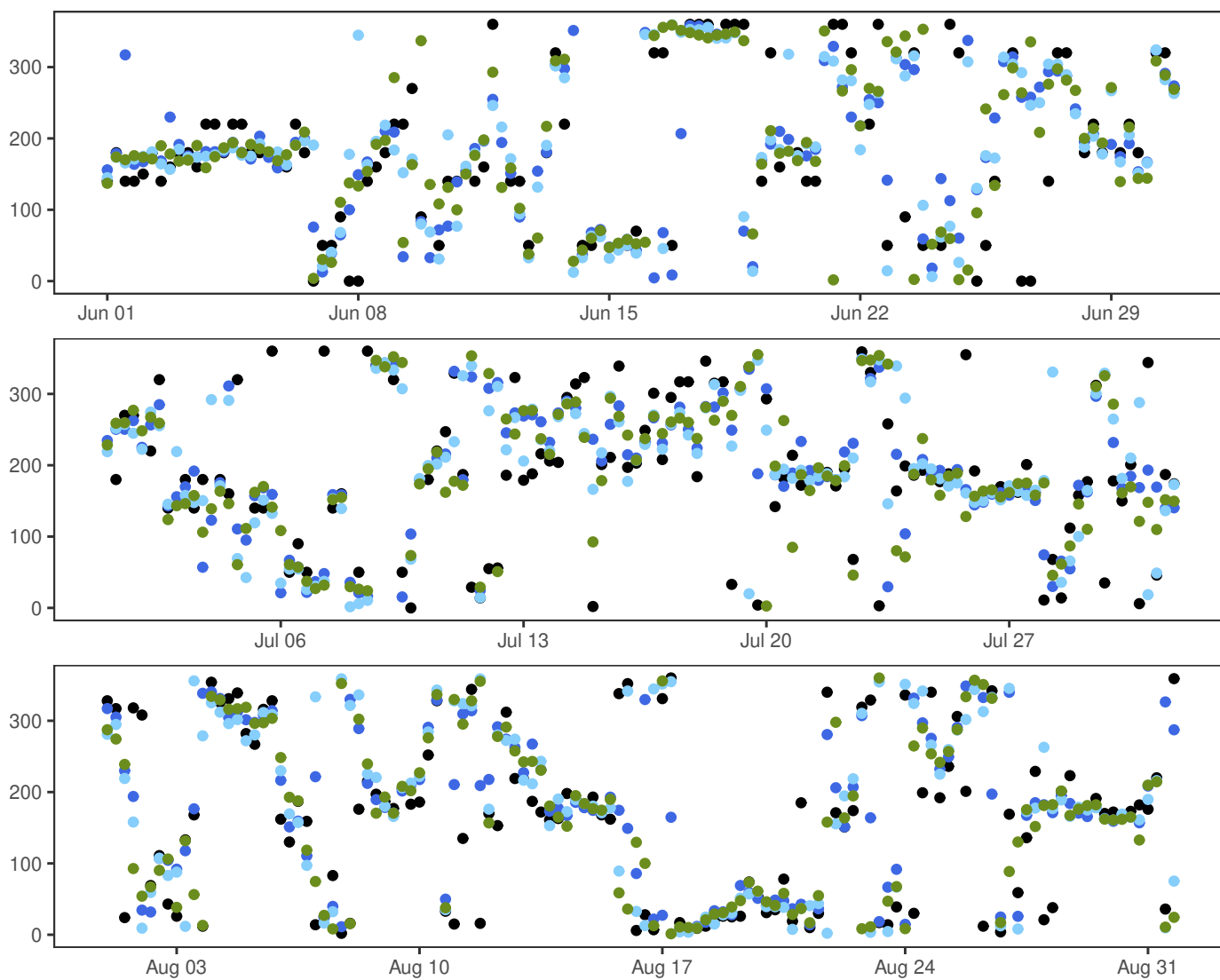
KAUTOKEINO



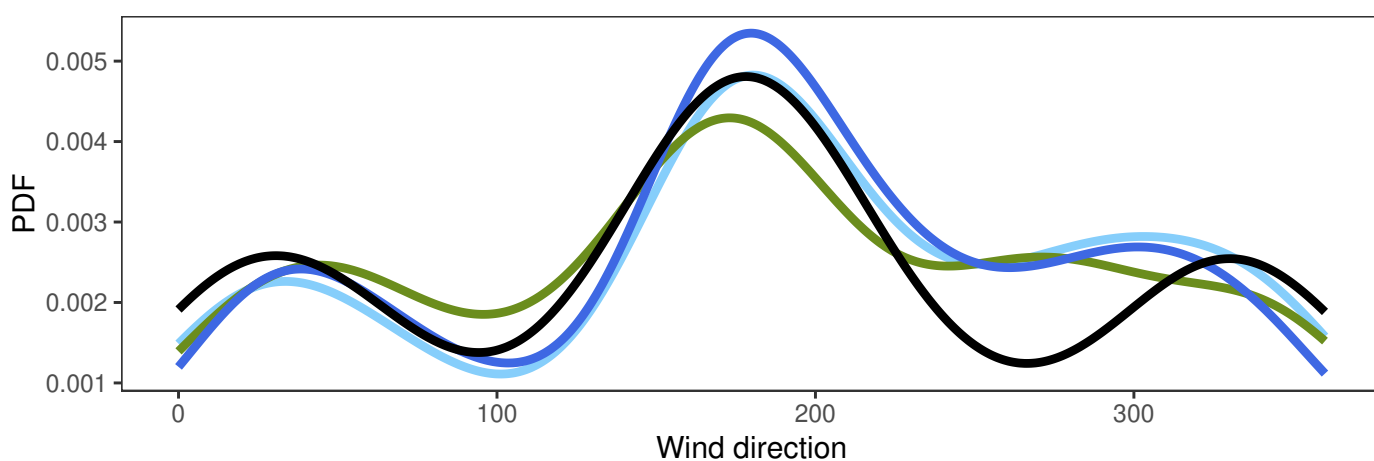
	Min	Mean	Max	Std	N
— synop: 00,06,12,18	0.0	3.0	9.7	1.7	337
— MEPSctrl: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h	0.4	3.2	7.7	1.5	368
— AA25: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h	0.1	2.9	7.4	1.5	368
— IFS: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h	0.1	2.9	7.7	1.4	368

	ME	SDE	RMSE	MAE	Max.abs.err	N
MEPSctrl – synop	0.3	1.4	1.5	1.1	5.0	337
AA25 – synop	0.0	1.3	1.3	1.0	5.3	337
IFS – synop	0.0	1.3	1.3	1.0	5.0	337

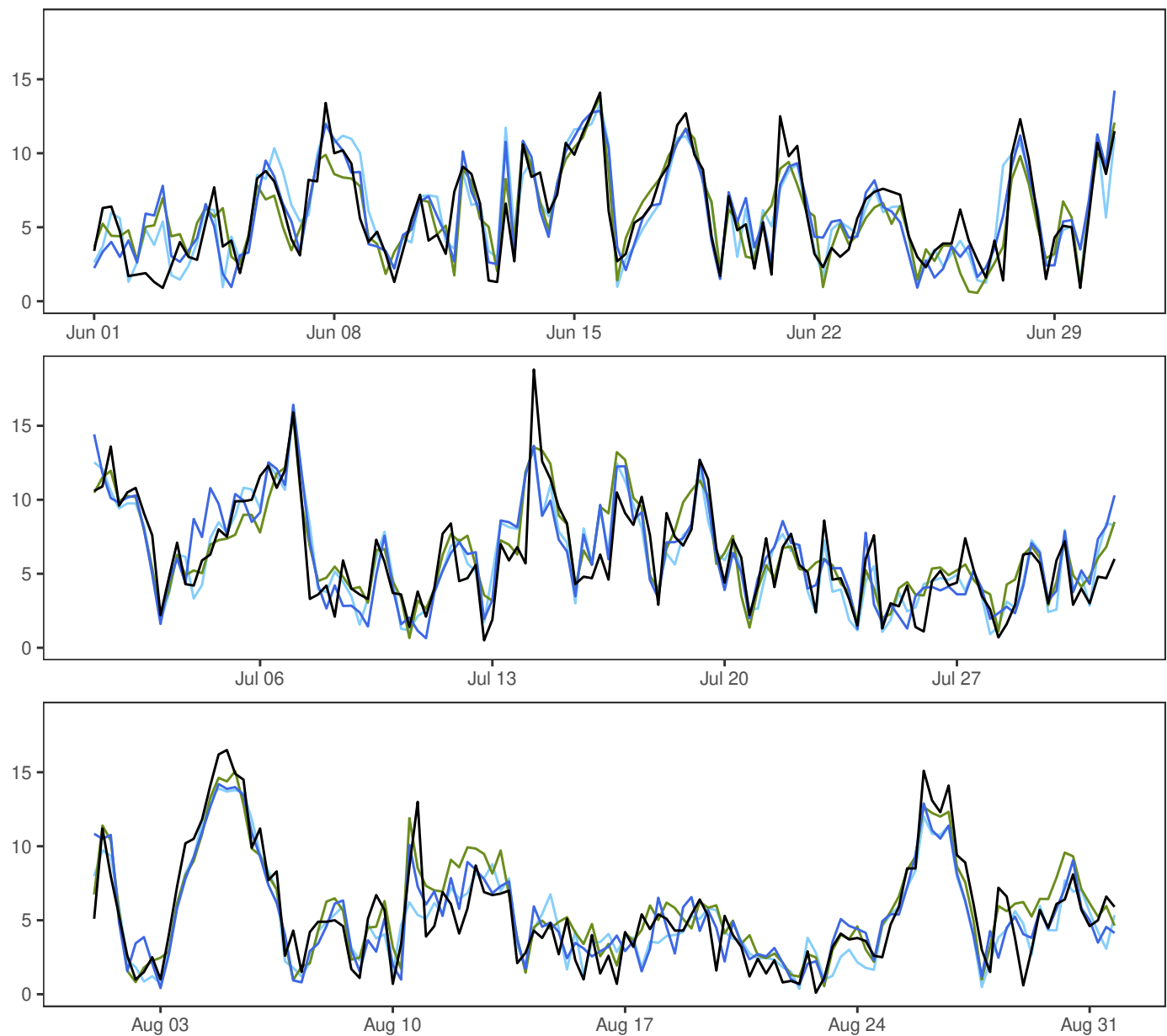
KAUTOKEINO



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



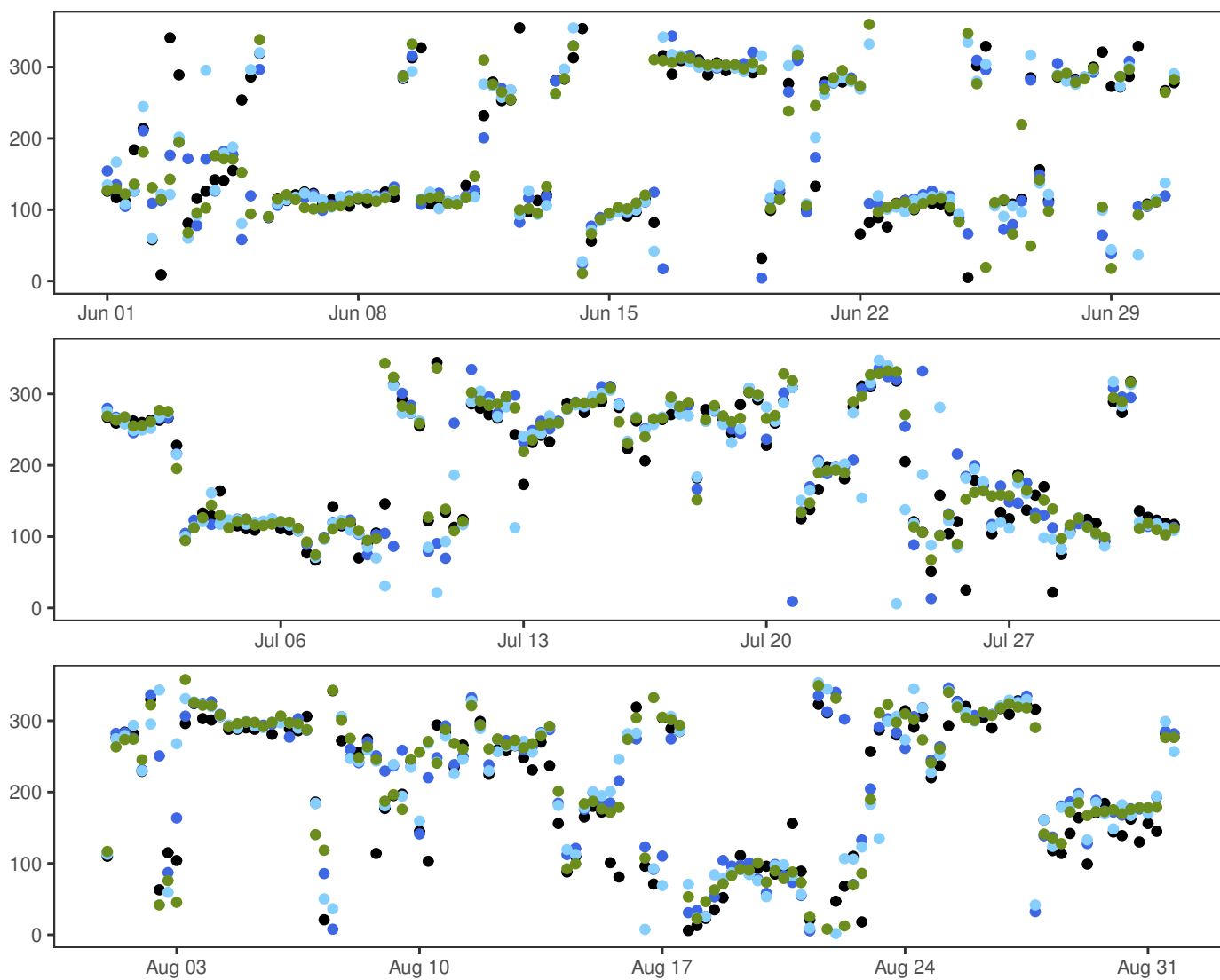
SLETTNES FYR



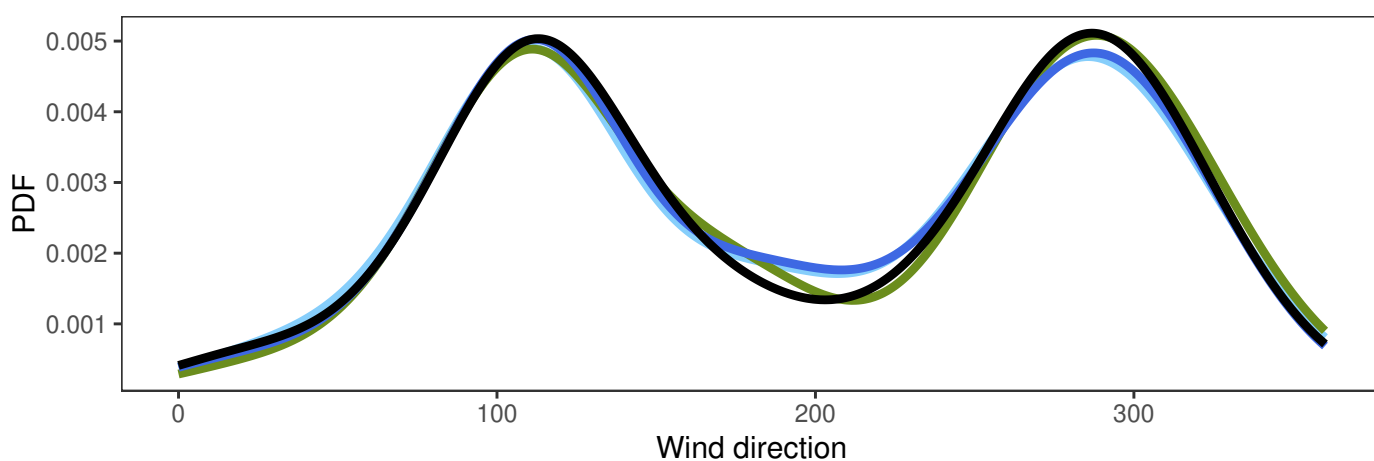
	Min	Mean	Max	Std	N
— synop: 00,06,12,18	0.1	5.8	18.8	3.4	368
— MEPSctrl: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h	0.4	5.9	16.4	3.2	368
— AA25: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h	0.4	5.8	16.2	3.2	368
— IFS: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h	0.5	6.1	15.6	3.1	368

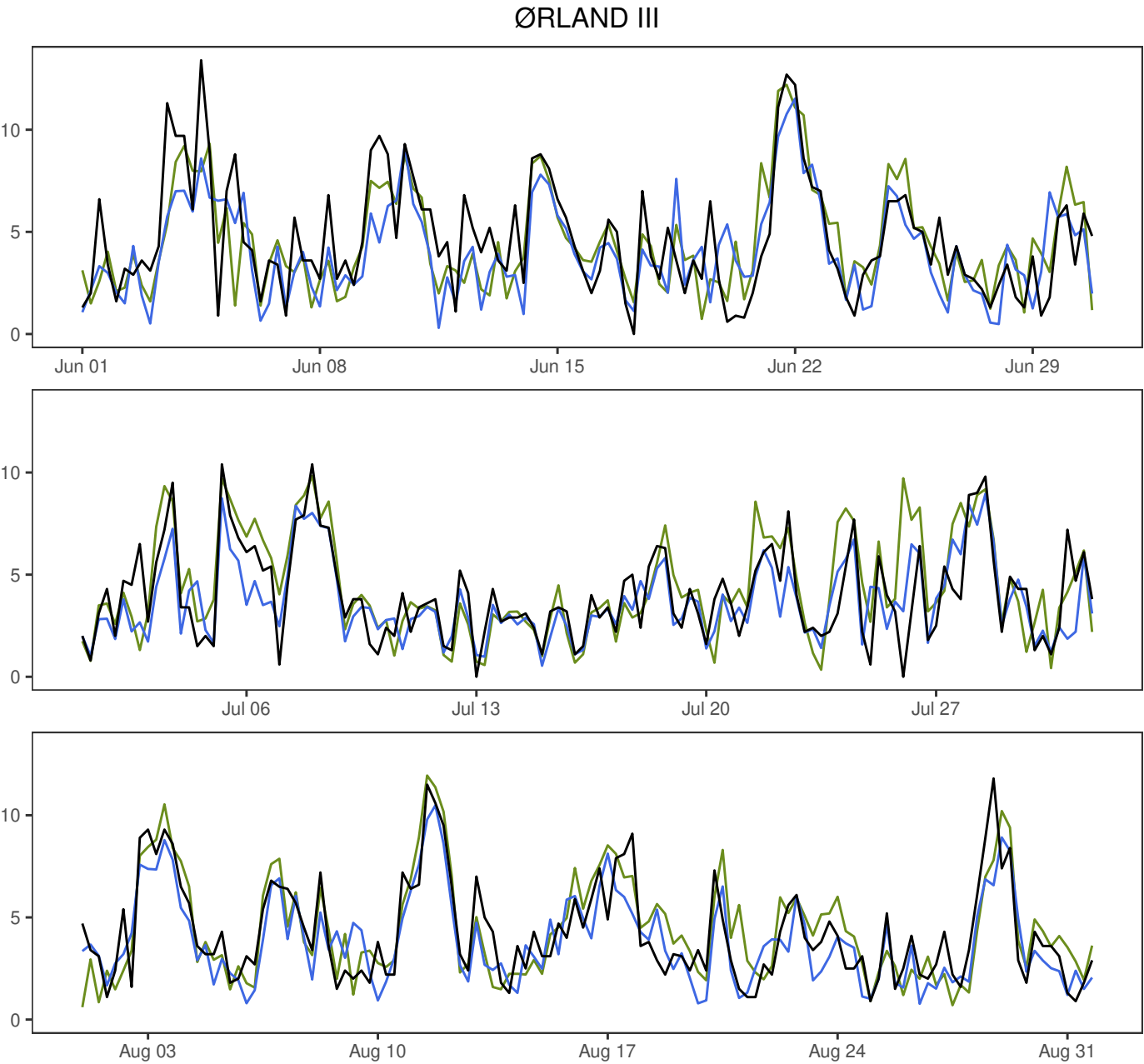
	ME	SDE	RMSE	MAE	Max.abs.err	N
MEPSctrl – synop	0.0	1.9	1.9	1.5	6.9	368
AA25 – synop	−0.1	1.8	1.8	1.4	7.8	368
IFS – synop	0.2	1.7	1.7	1.3	6.2	368

SLETTNES FYR



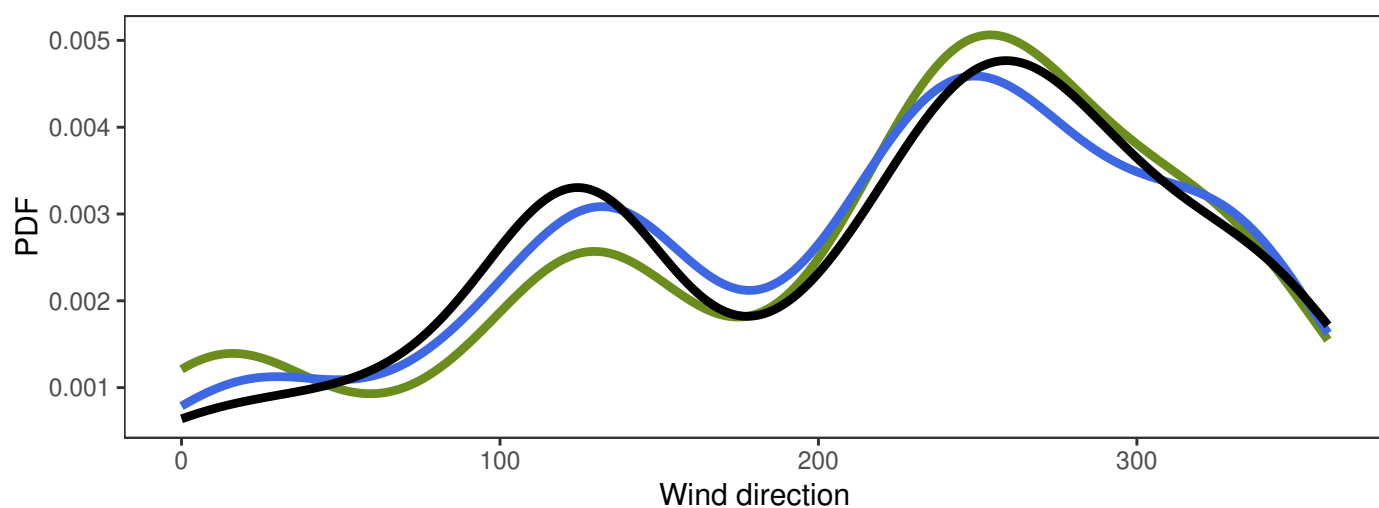
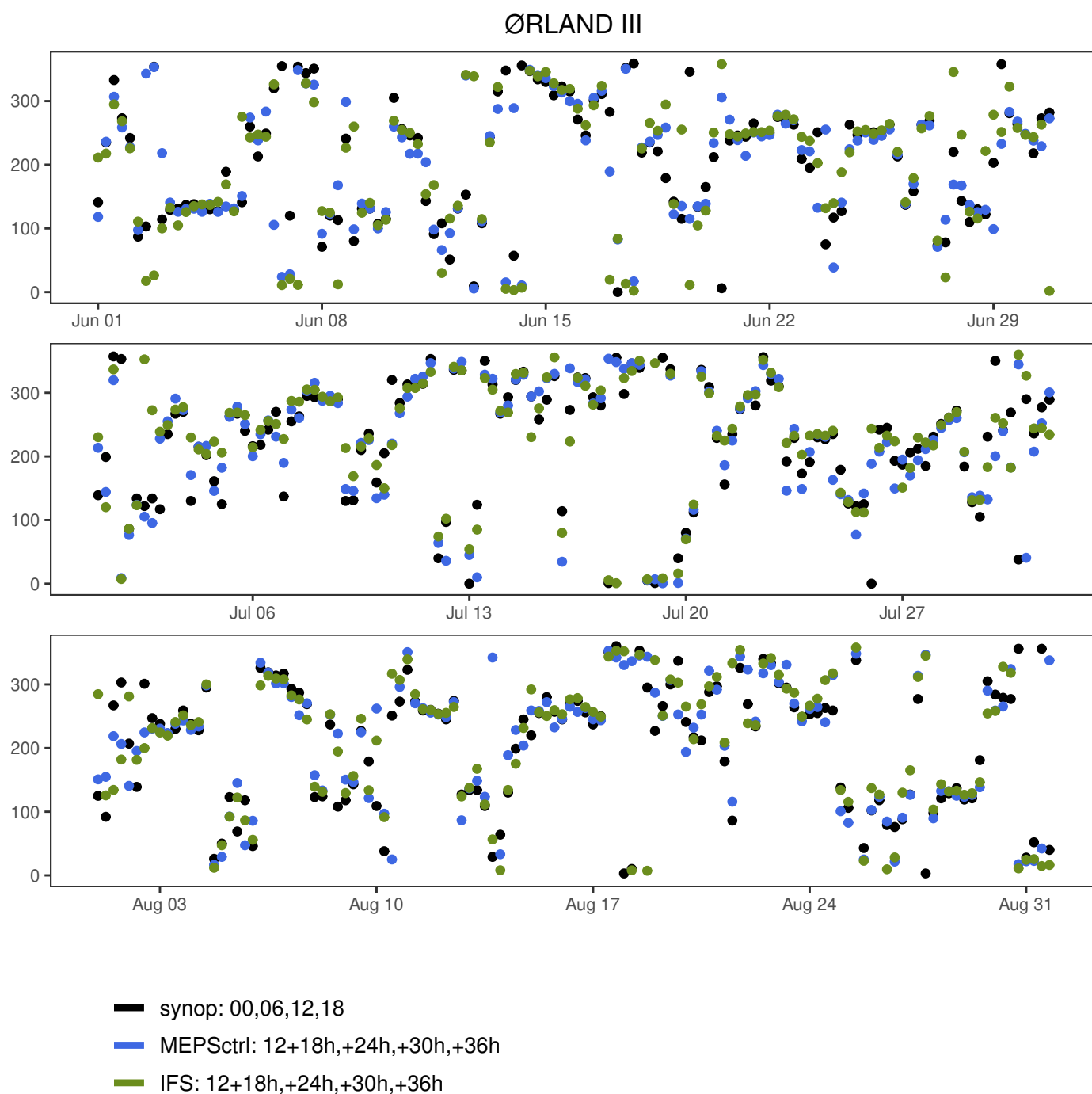
- synop: 00,06,12,18
- MEPSctrl: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h
- AA25: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h
- IFS: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h

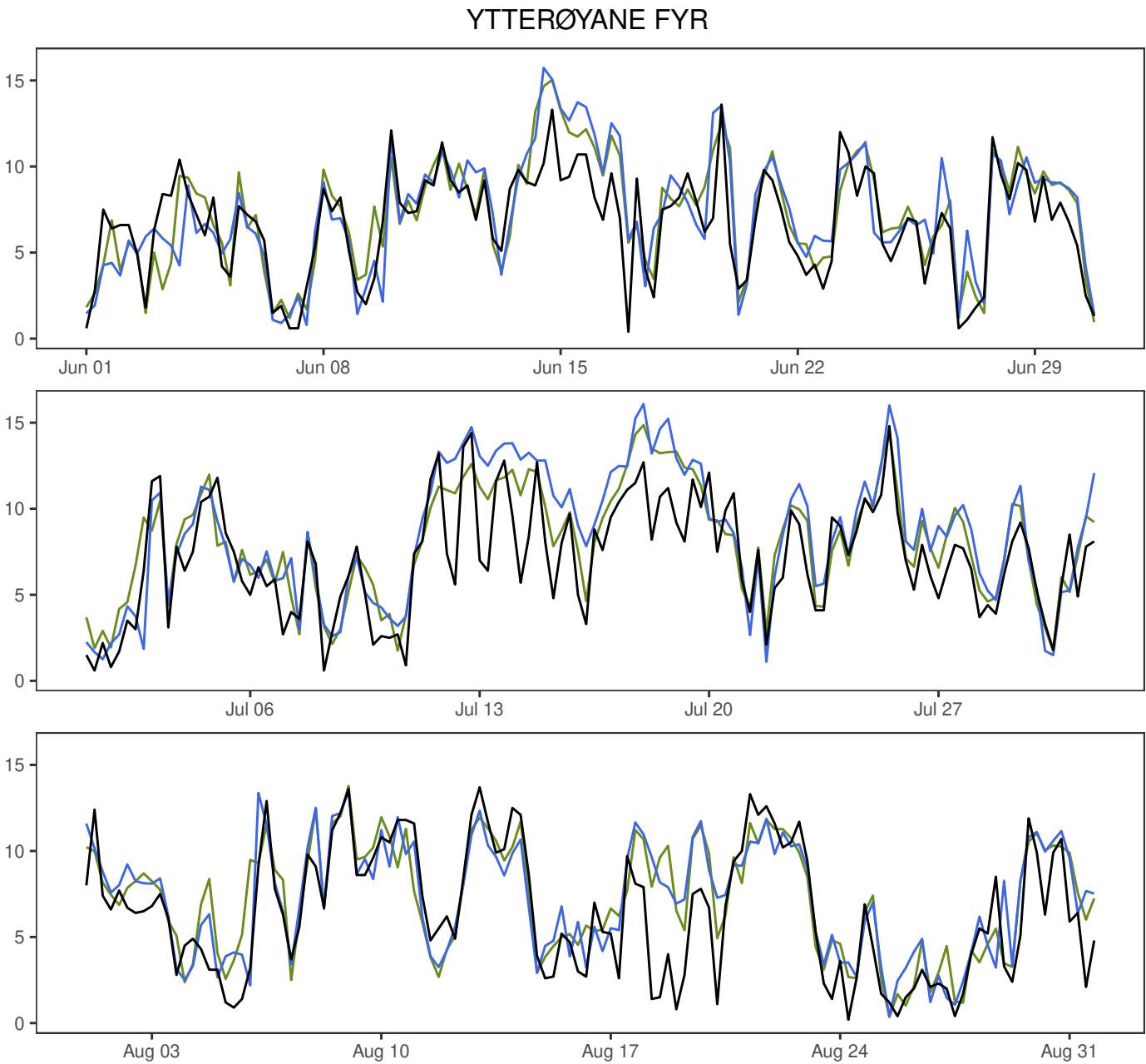




	Min	Mean	Max	Std	N
— synop: 00,06,12,18	0.0	4.3	13.4	2.5	368
— MEPSctrl: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h	0.3	3.9	11.5	2.1	368
— IFS: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h	0.3	4.5	12.2	2.5	368

	ME	SDE	RMSE	MAE	Max.abs.err	N
MEPSctrl – synop	−0.5	1.6	1.7	1.2	5.6	368
IFS – synop	0.1	1.7	1.7	1.3	9.7	368

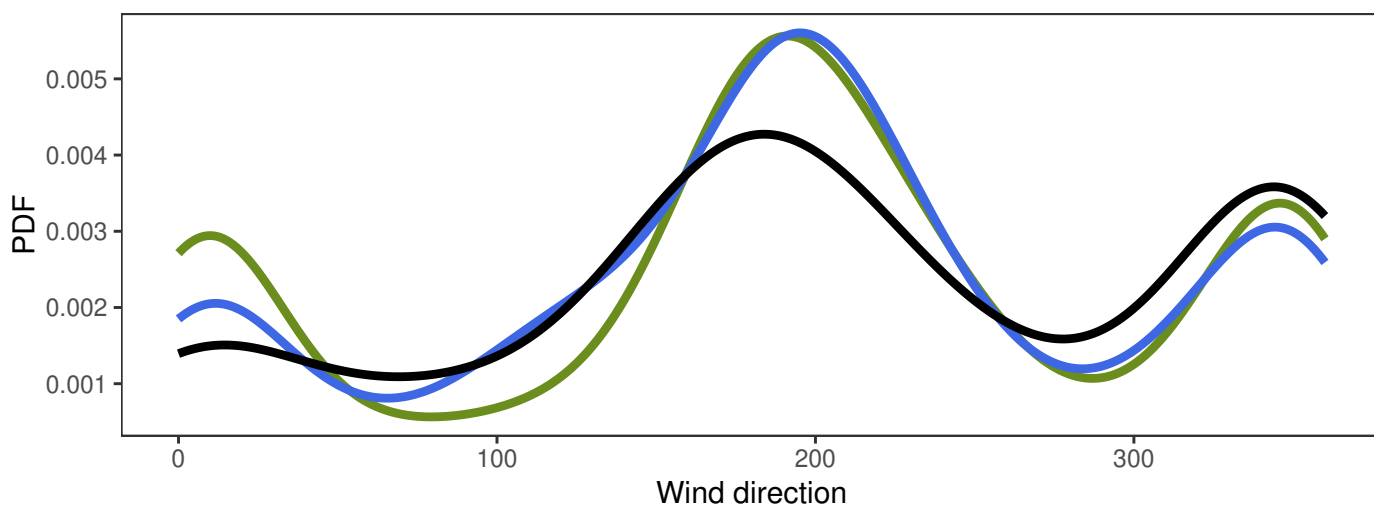
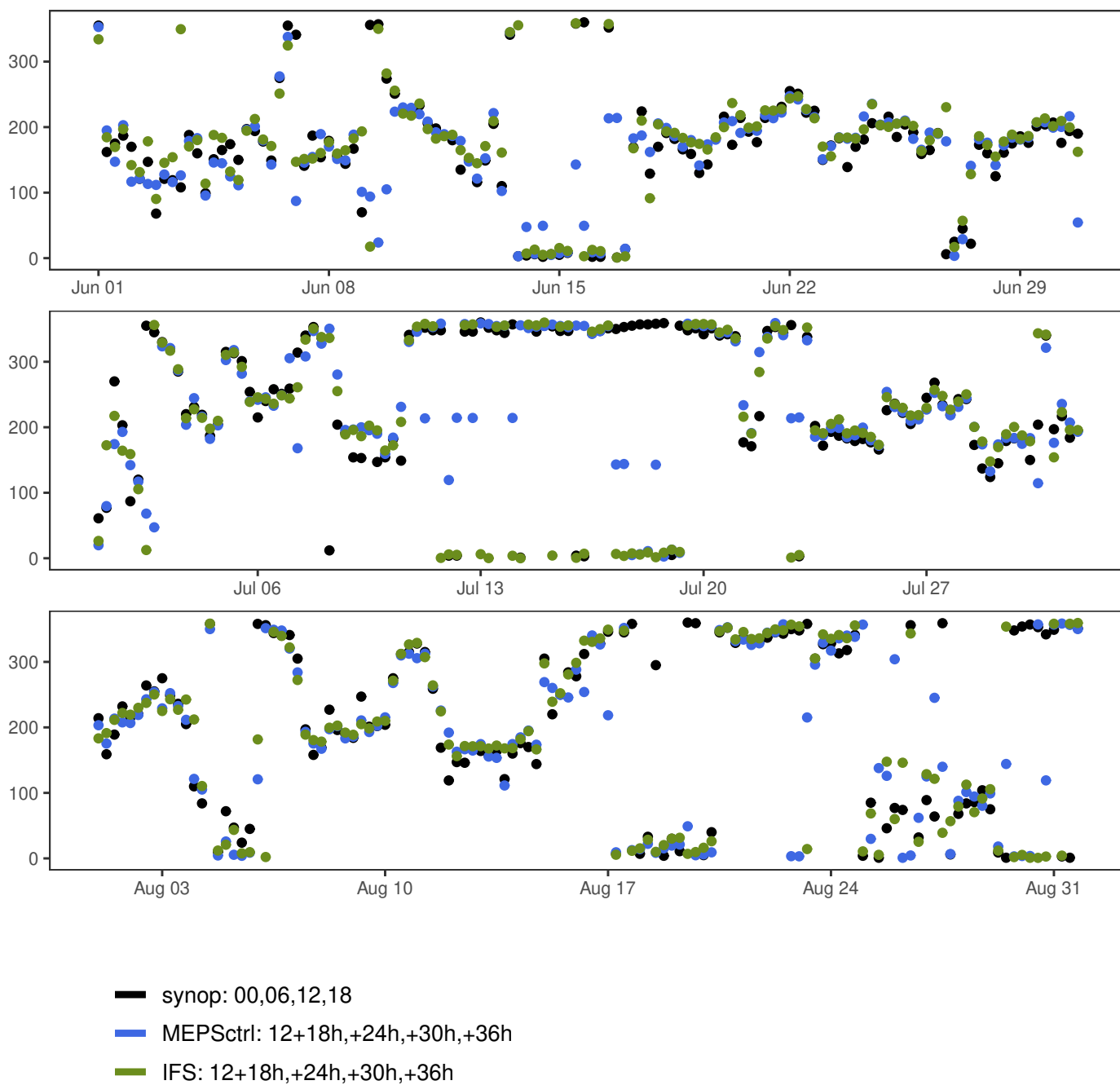




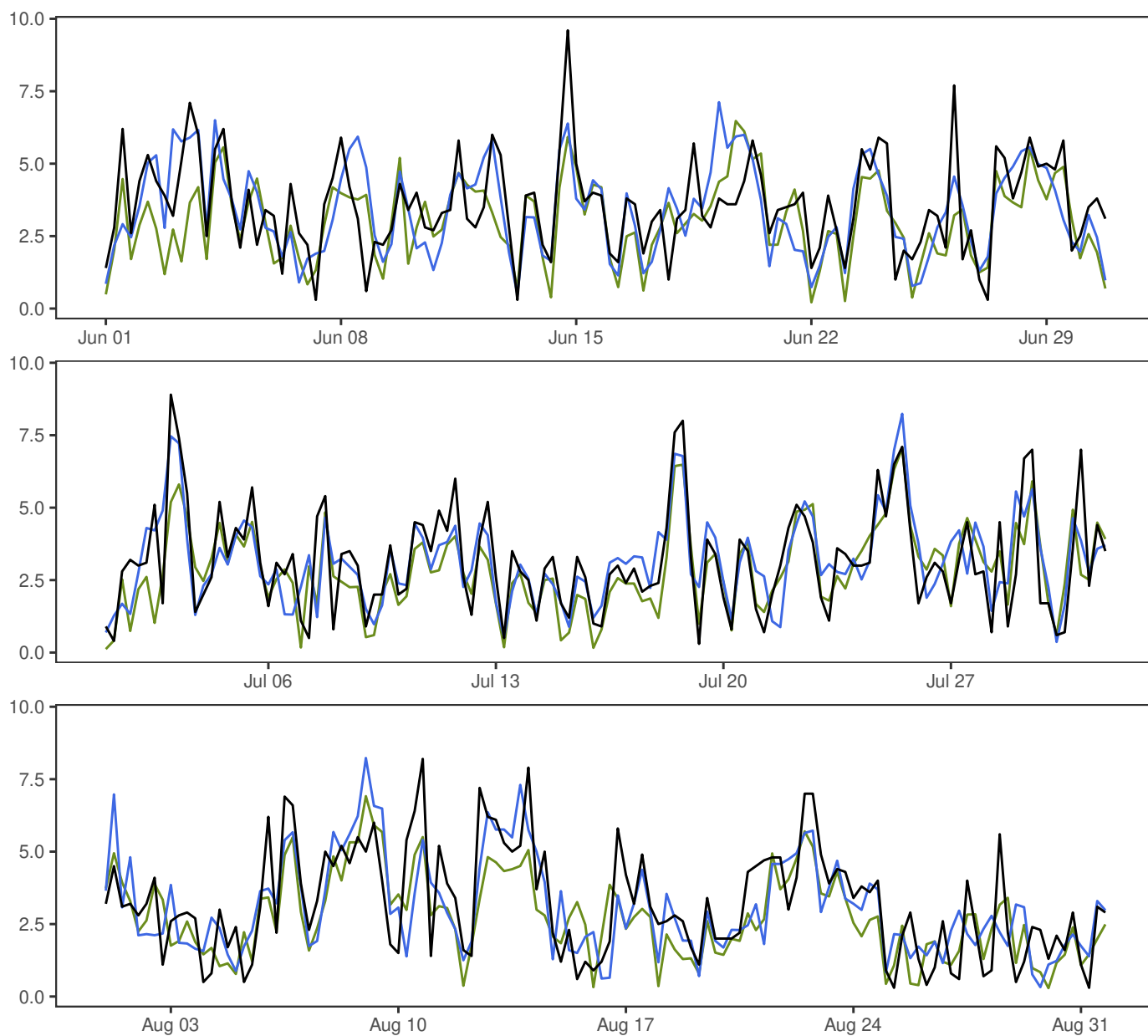
	Min	Mean	Max	Std	N
— synop: 00,06,12,18	0.2	6.8	14.8	3.4	368
— MEPSctrl: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h	0.4	7.7	16.1	3.5	368
— IFS: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h	0.3	7.5	15.0	3.2	368

	ME	SDE	RMSE	MAE	Max.abs.err	N
MEPSctrl – synop	0.9	2.2	2.3	1.8	8.2	368
IFS – synop	0.7	1.9	2.1	1.6	8.1	368

YTTERØYANE FYR



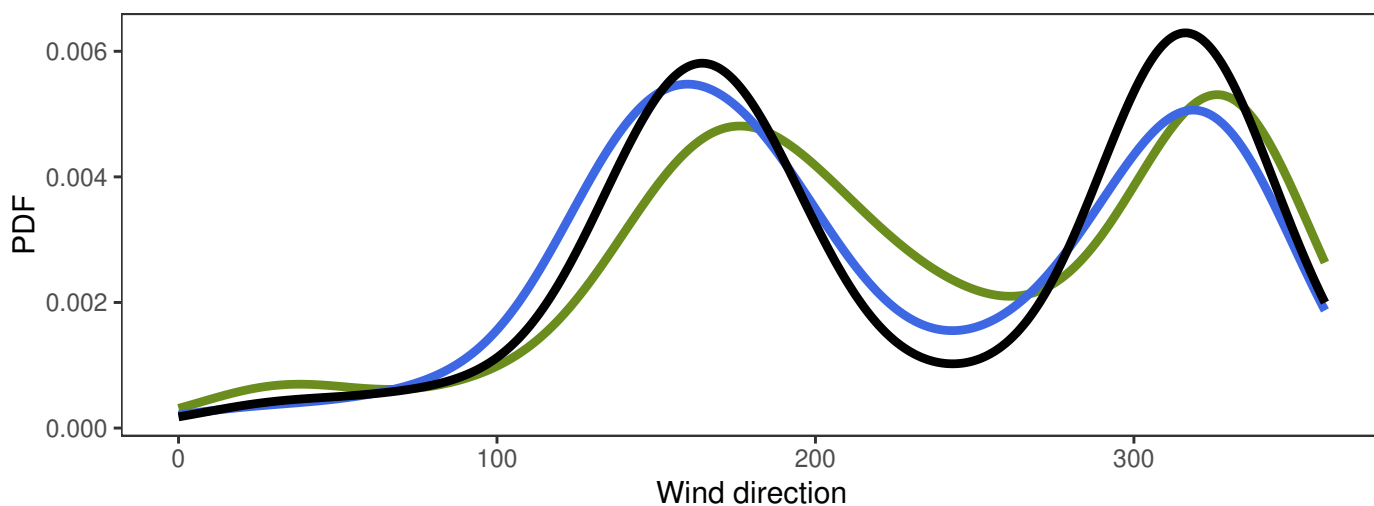
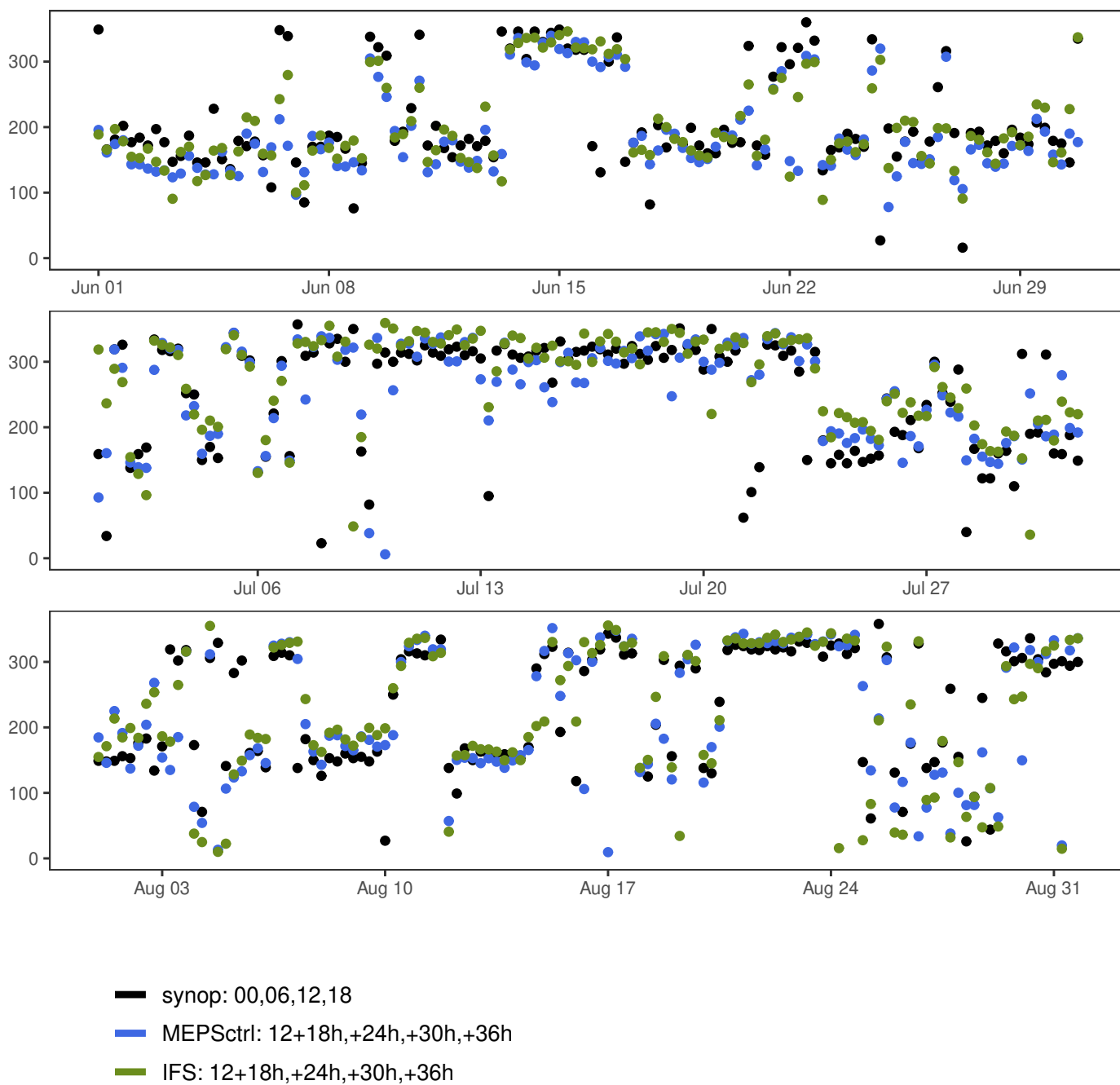
BERGEN – FLORIDA



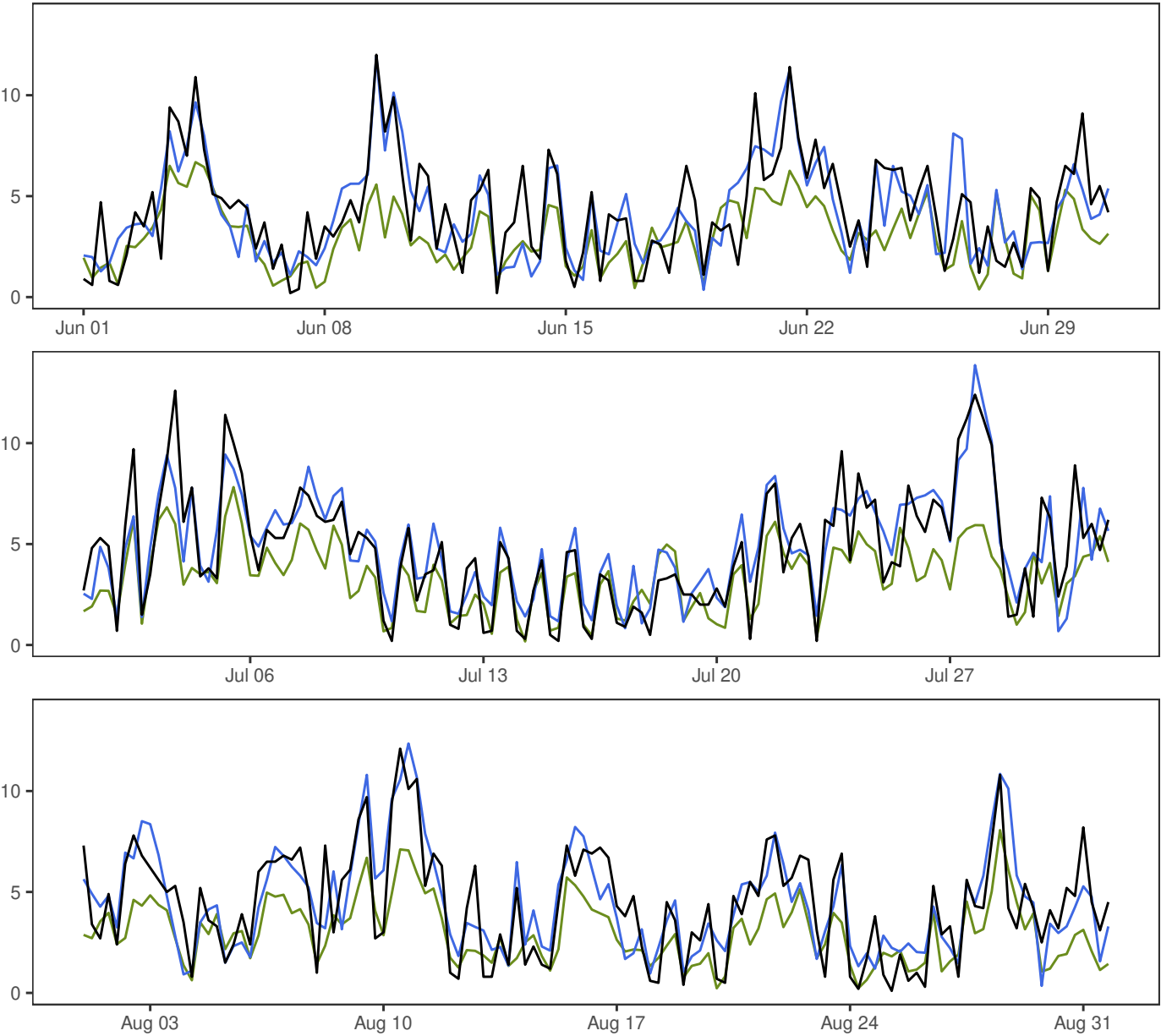
	Min	Mean	Max	Std	N
— synop: 00,06,12,18	0.3	3.3	9.6	1.8	368
— MEPSctrl: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h	0.3	3.2	8.2	1.6	368
— IFS: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h	0.1	2.9	7.0	1.4	368

	ME	SDE	RMSE	MAE	Max.abs.err	N
MEPSctrl – synop	−0.1	1.3	1.3	1.0	4.3	368
IFS – synop	−0.4	1.2	1.3	1.0	4.5	368

BERGEN – FLORIDA

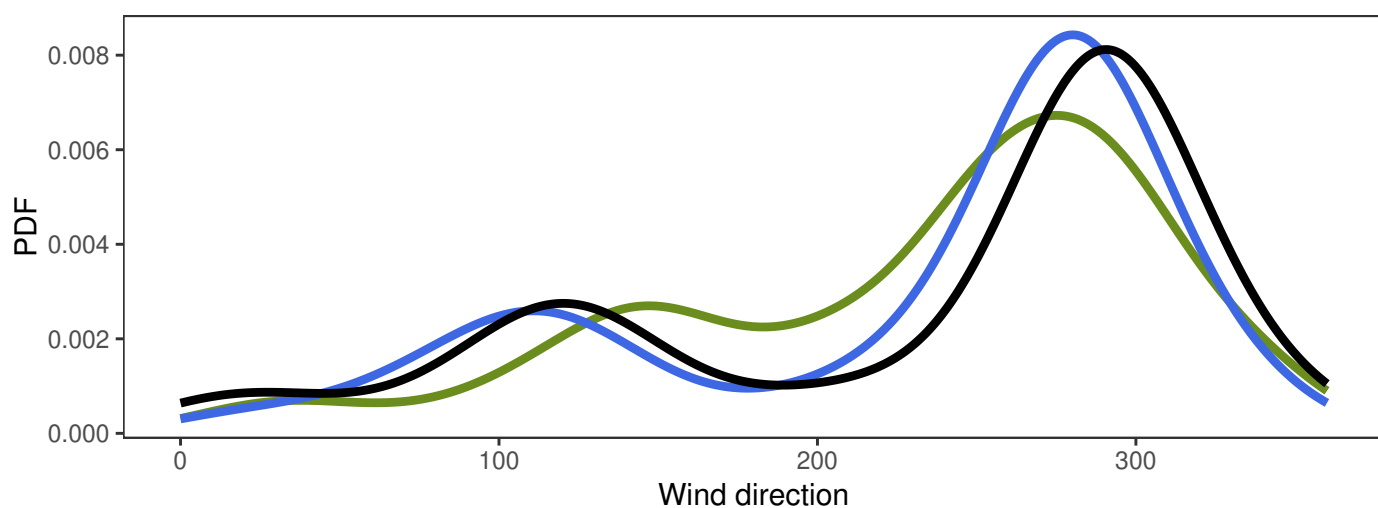
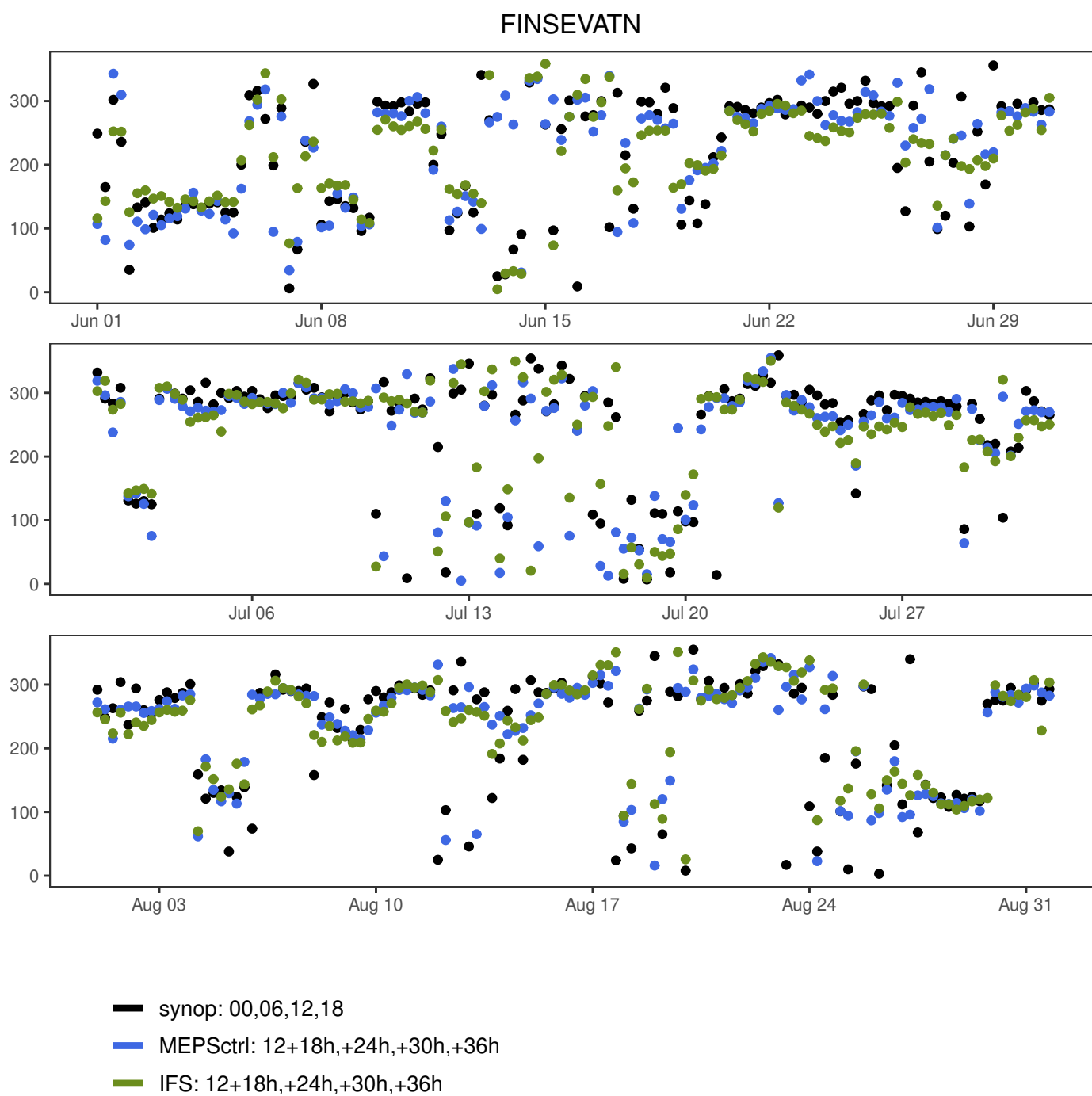


FINSEVATN

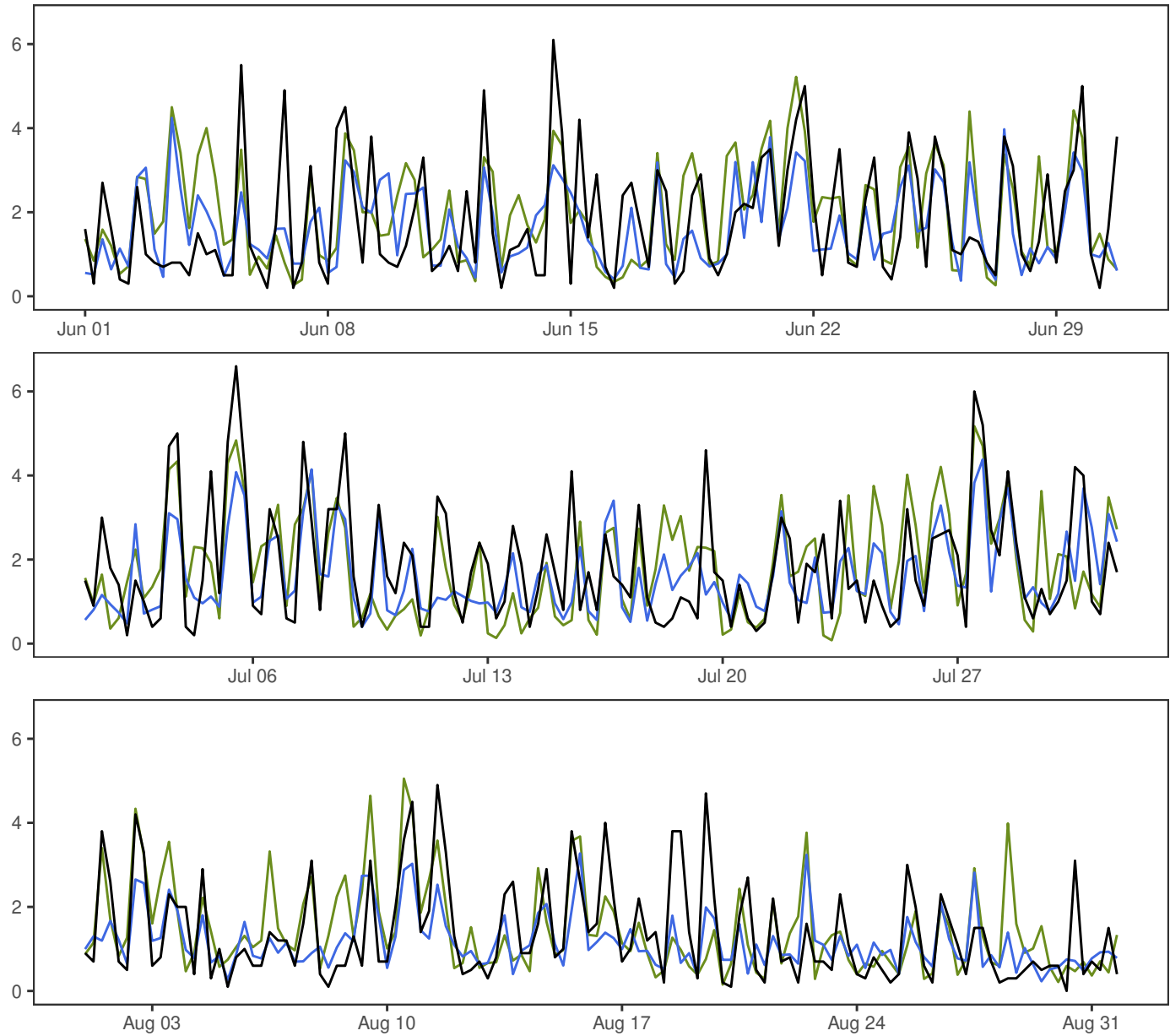


	Min	Mean	Max	Std	N
— synop: 00,06,12,18	0.1	4.5	12.6	2.7	368
— MEPSctrl: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h	0.3	4.5	13.9	2.5	368
— IFS: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h	0.2	3.1	8.1	1.6	368

	ME	SDE	RMSE	MAE	Max.abs.err	N
MEPSctrl – synop	0.1	1.6	1.6	1.2	5.9	368
IFS – synop	-1.3	1.7	2.2	1.7	6.6	368



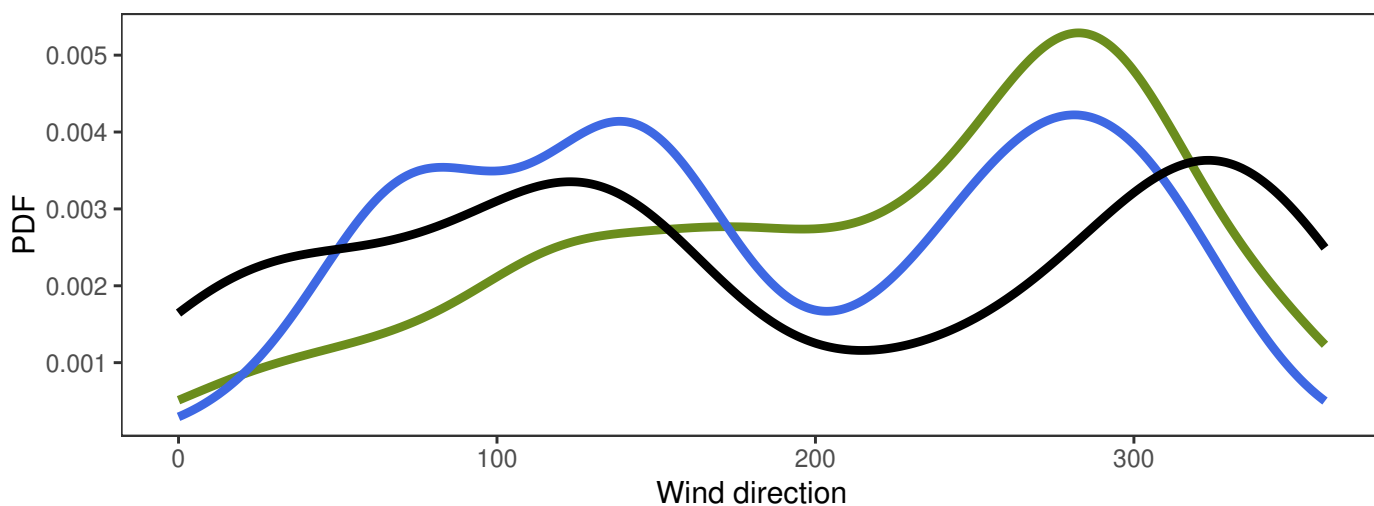
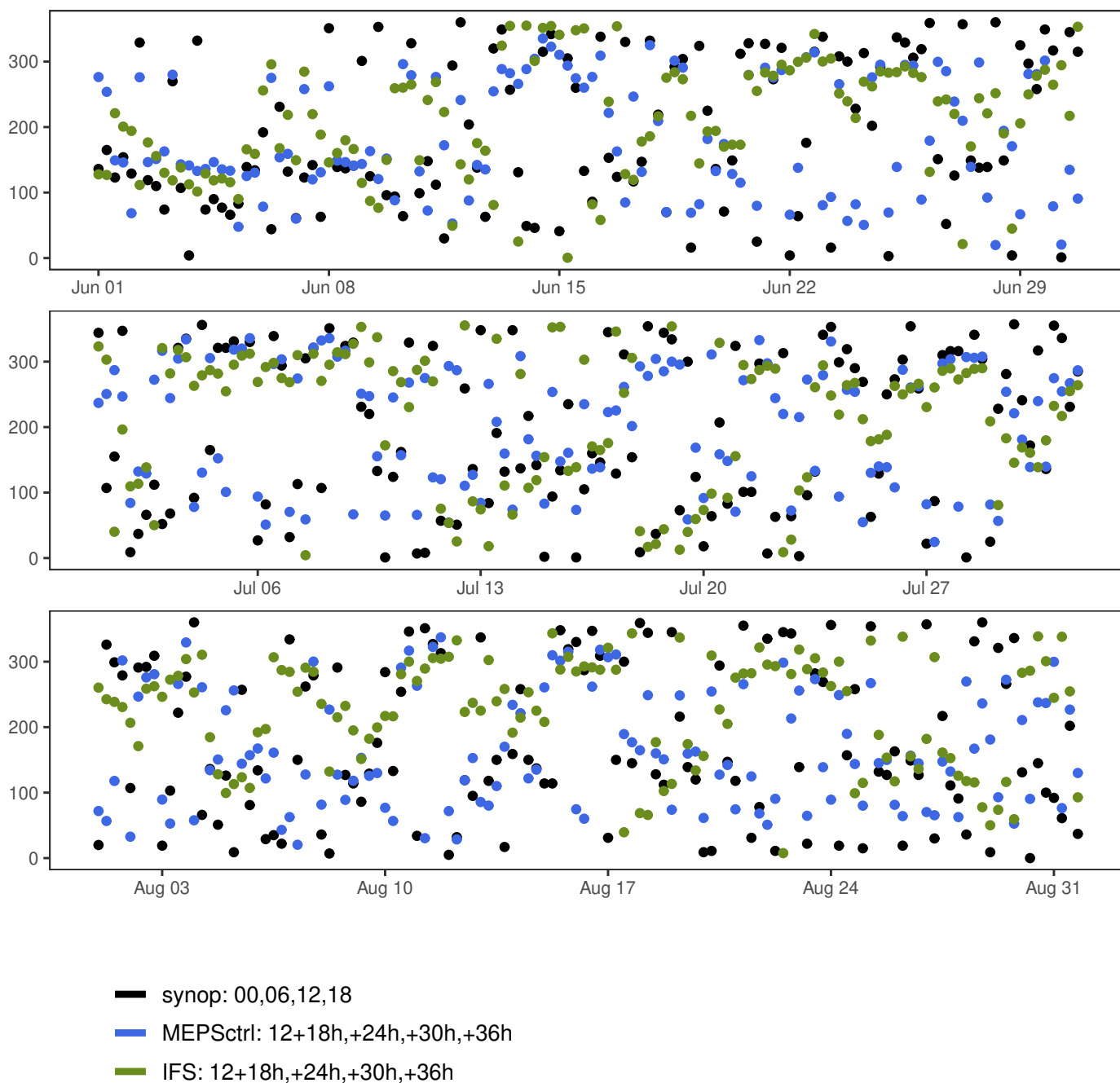
NESBYEN – TODOKK



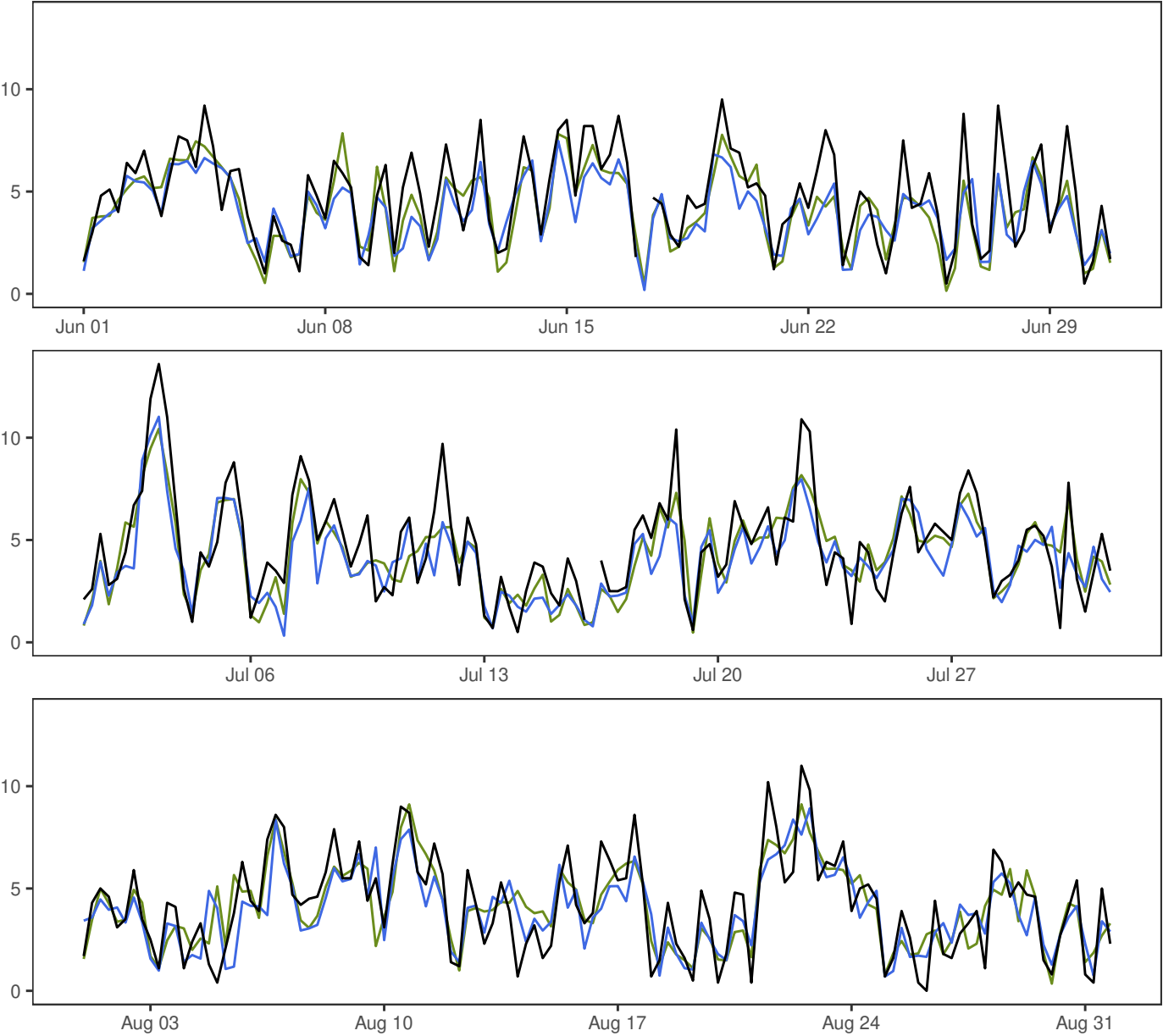
	Min	Mean	Max	Std	N
— synop: 00,06,12,18	0.0	1.7	6.6	1.3	368
— MEPSctrl: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h	0.2	1.5	4.4	0.9	368
— IFS: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h	0.1	1.7	5.2	1.2	368

	ME	SDE	RMSE	MAE	Max.abs.err	N
MEPSctrl – synop	−0.2	1.1	1.1	0.8	3.4	368
IFS – synop	0.1	1.2	1.2	0.9	4.1	368

NESBYEN – TODOKK

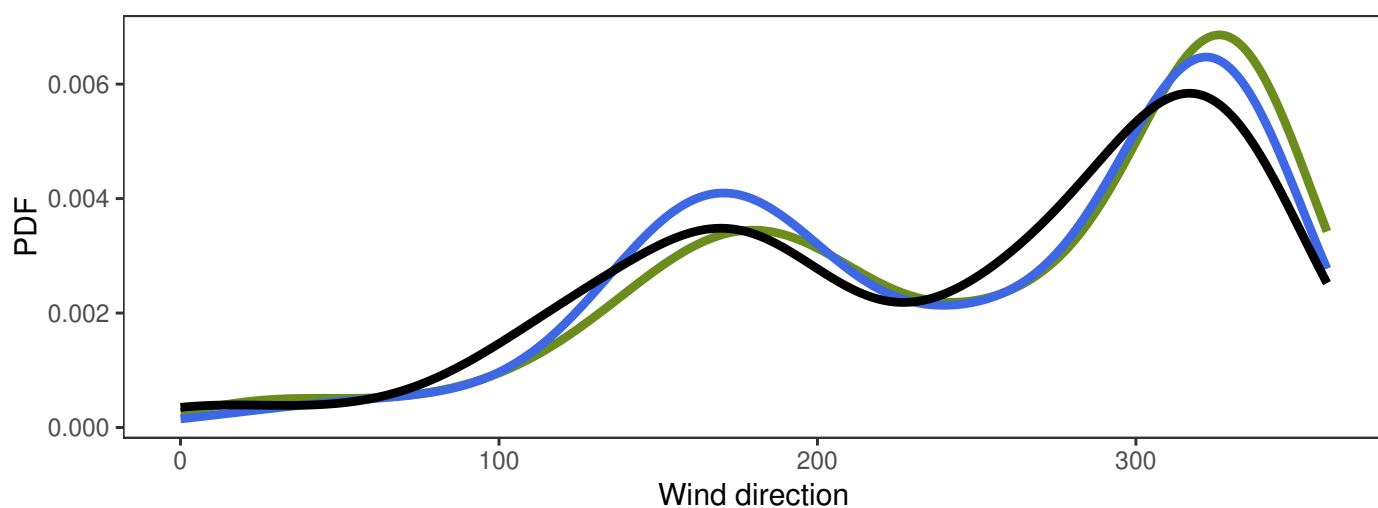
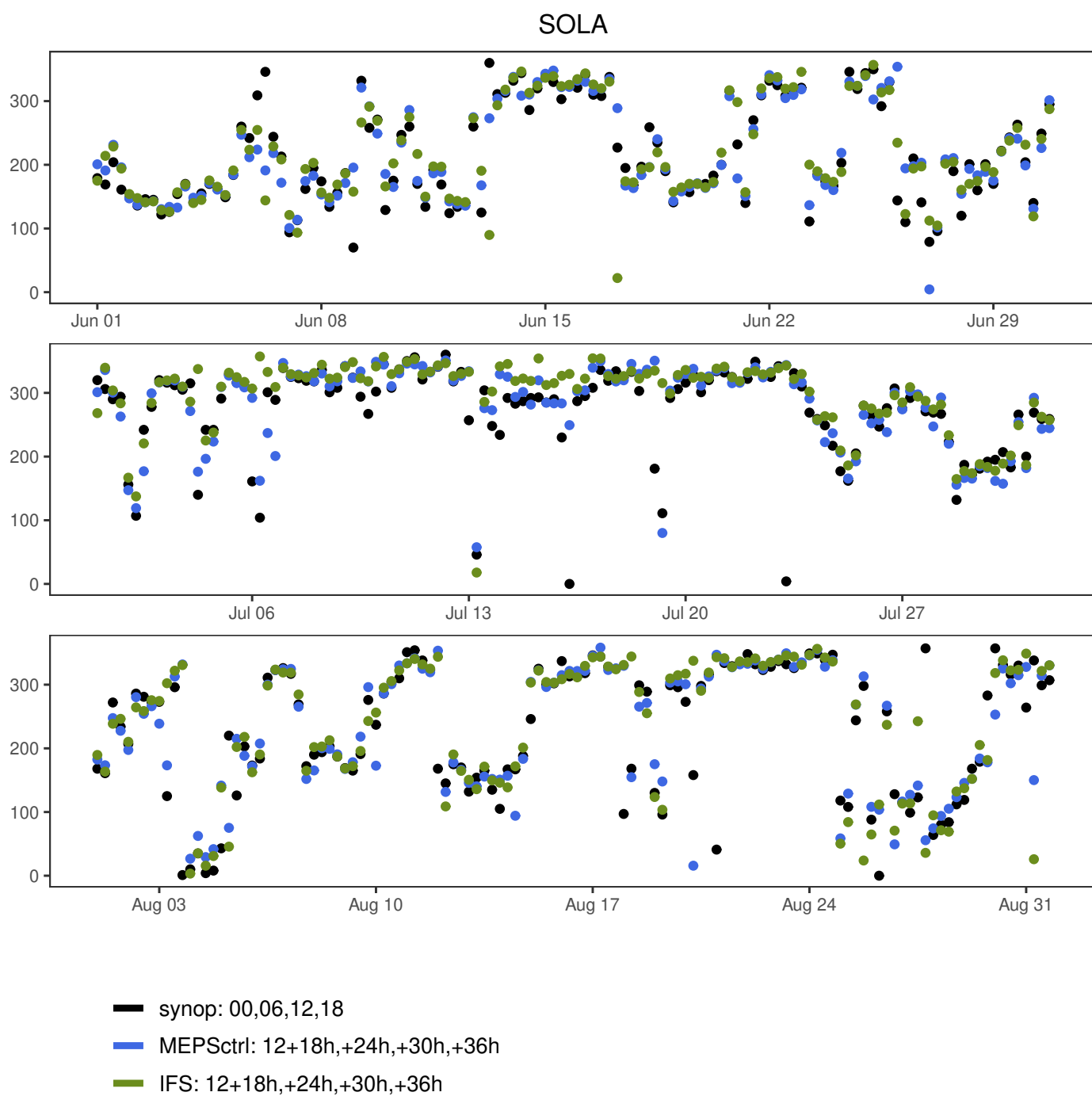


SOLA

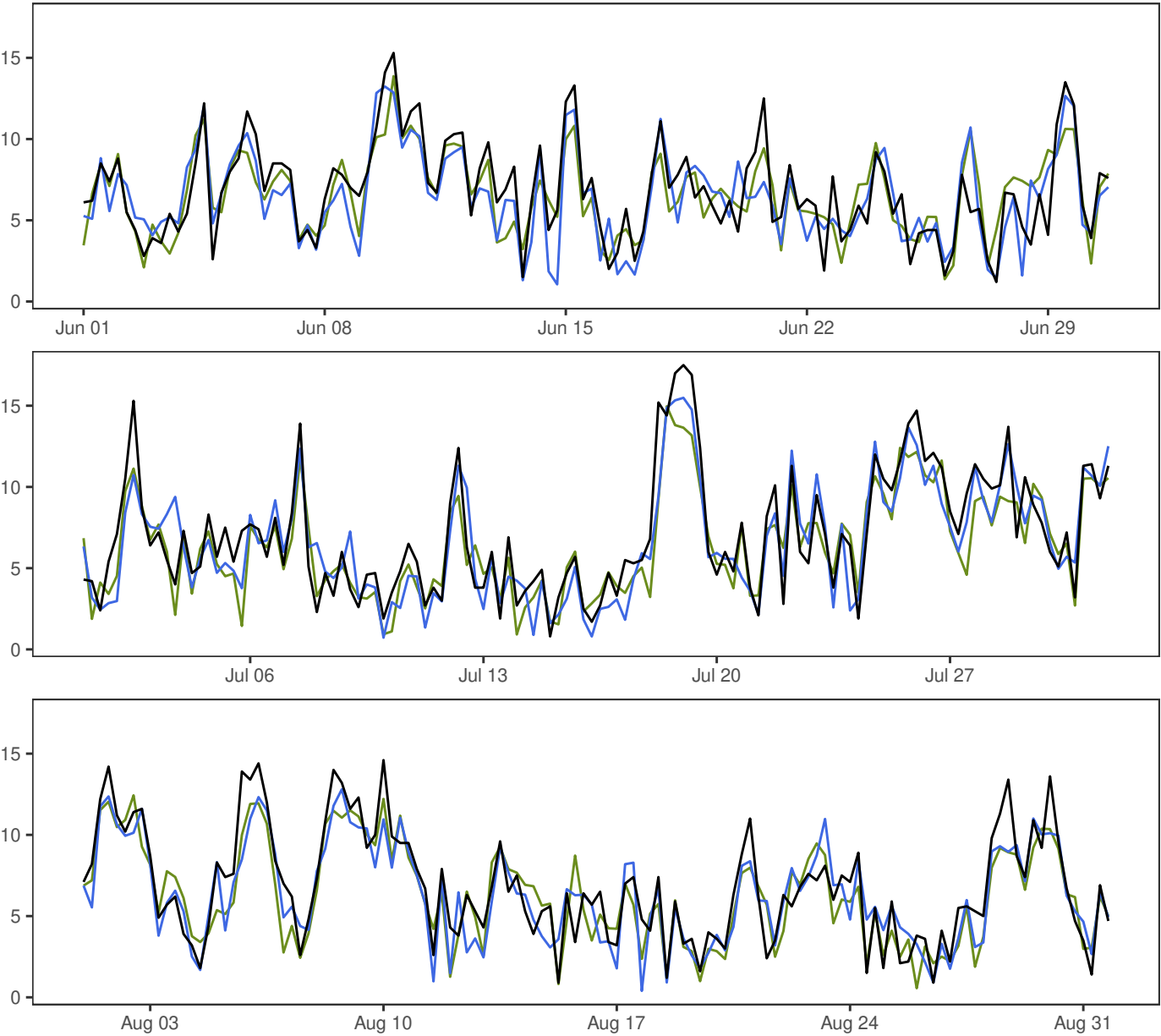


	Min	Mean	Max	Std	N
— synop: 00,06,12,18	0.0	4.6	13.6	2.4	366
— MEPSctrl: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h	0.2	4.0	11.0	1.8	368
— IFS: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h	0.1	4.2	10.4	1.9	368

	ME	SDE	RMSE	MAE	Max.abs.err	N
MEPSctrl – synop	−0.5	1.4	1.5	1.1	4.6	366
IFS – synop	−0.4	1.3	1.4	1.1	4.7	366



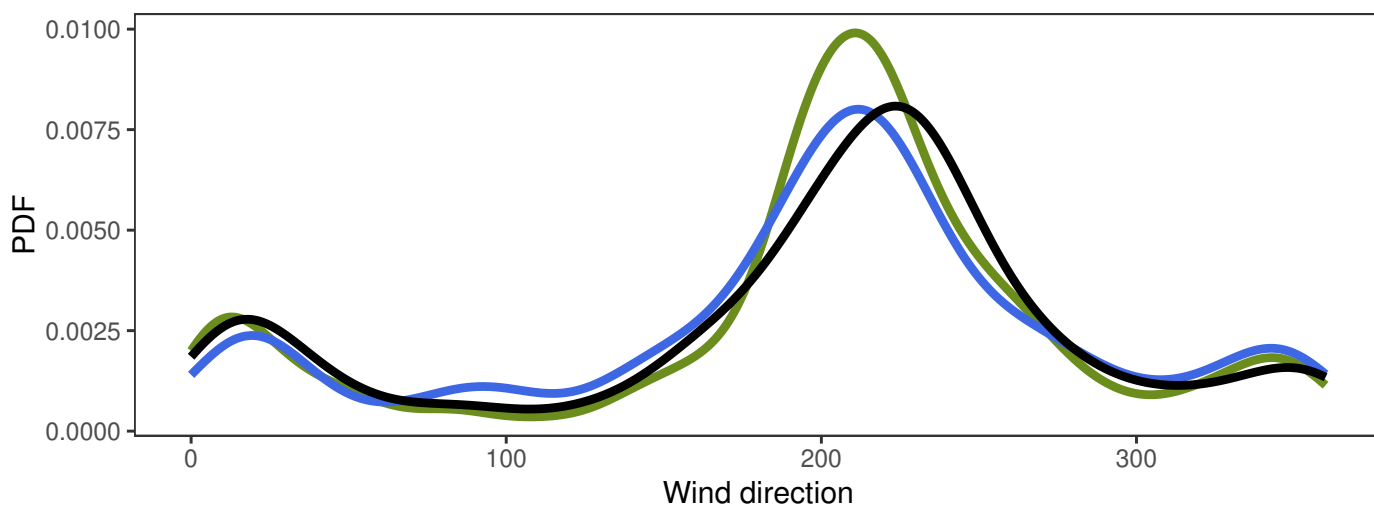
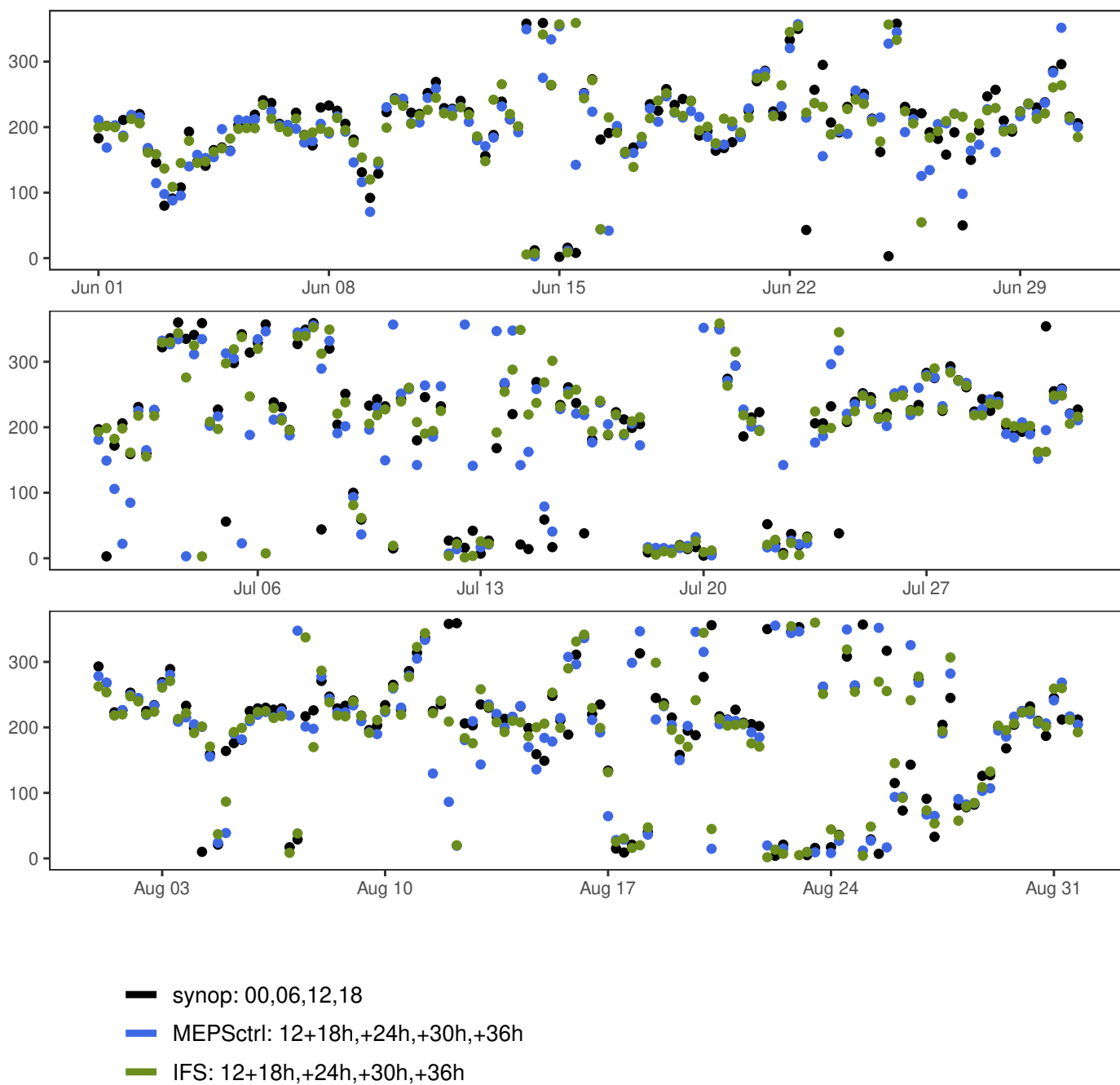
FÆRDER FYR

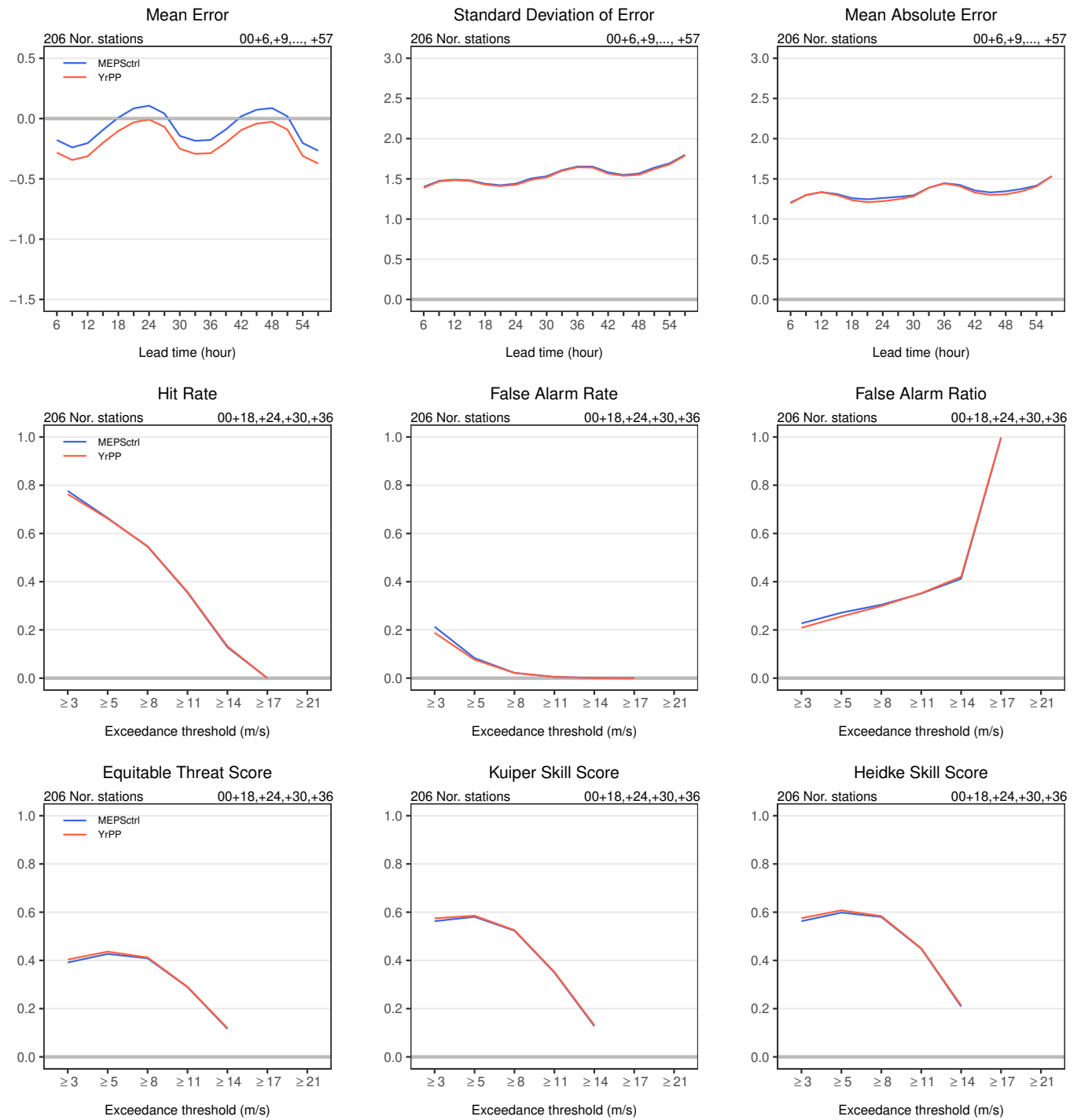


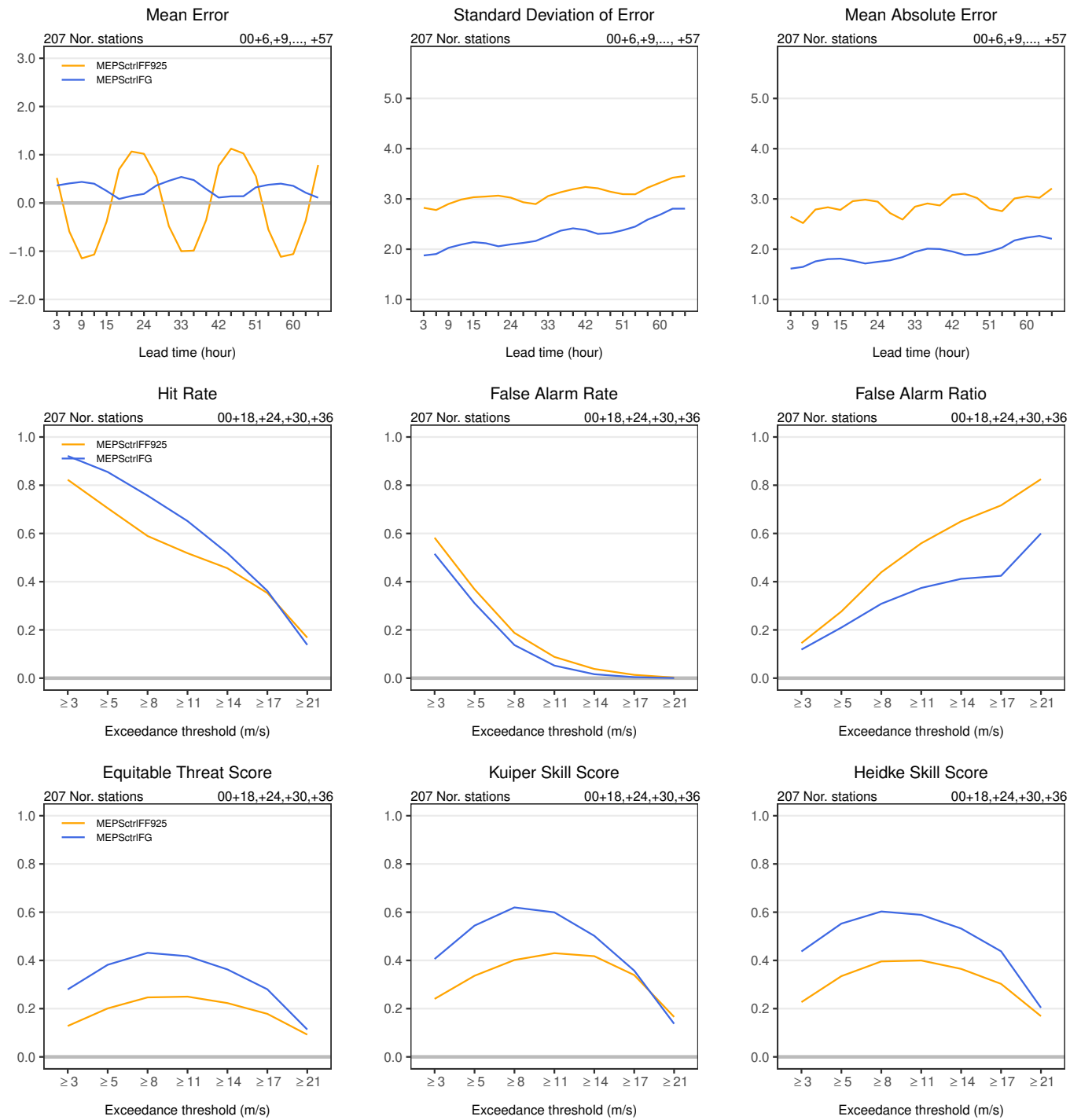
	Min	Mean	Max	Std	N
synop: 00,06,12,18	0.8	6.9	17.5	3.4	368
MEPSctrl: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h	0.4	6.5	15.5	3.1	368
IFS: 12+18h,+24h,+30h,+36h	0.6	6.4	15.0	2.9	368

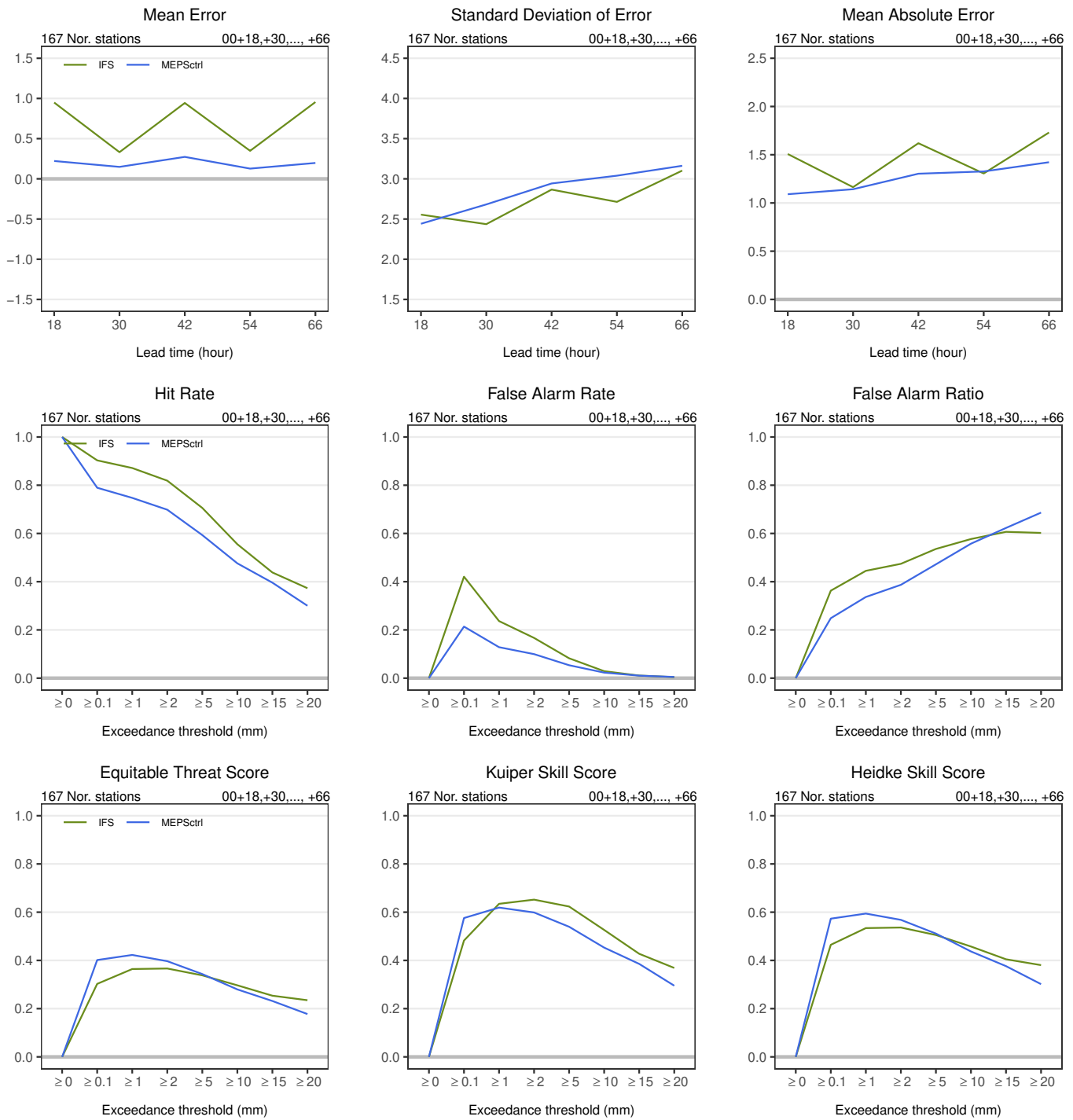
	ME	SDE	RMSE	MAE	Max.abs.err	N
MEPSctrl – synop	−0.4	1.7	1.7	1.3	5.8	368
IFS – synop	−0.5	1.7	1.7	1.4	6.0	368

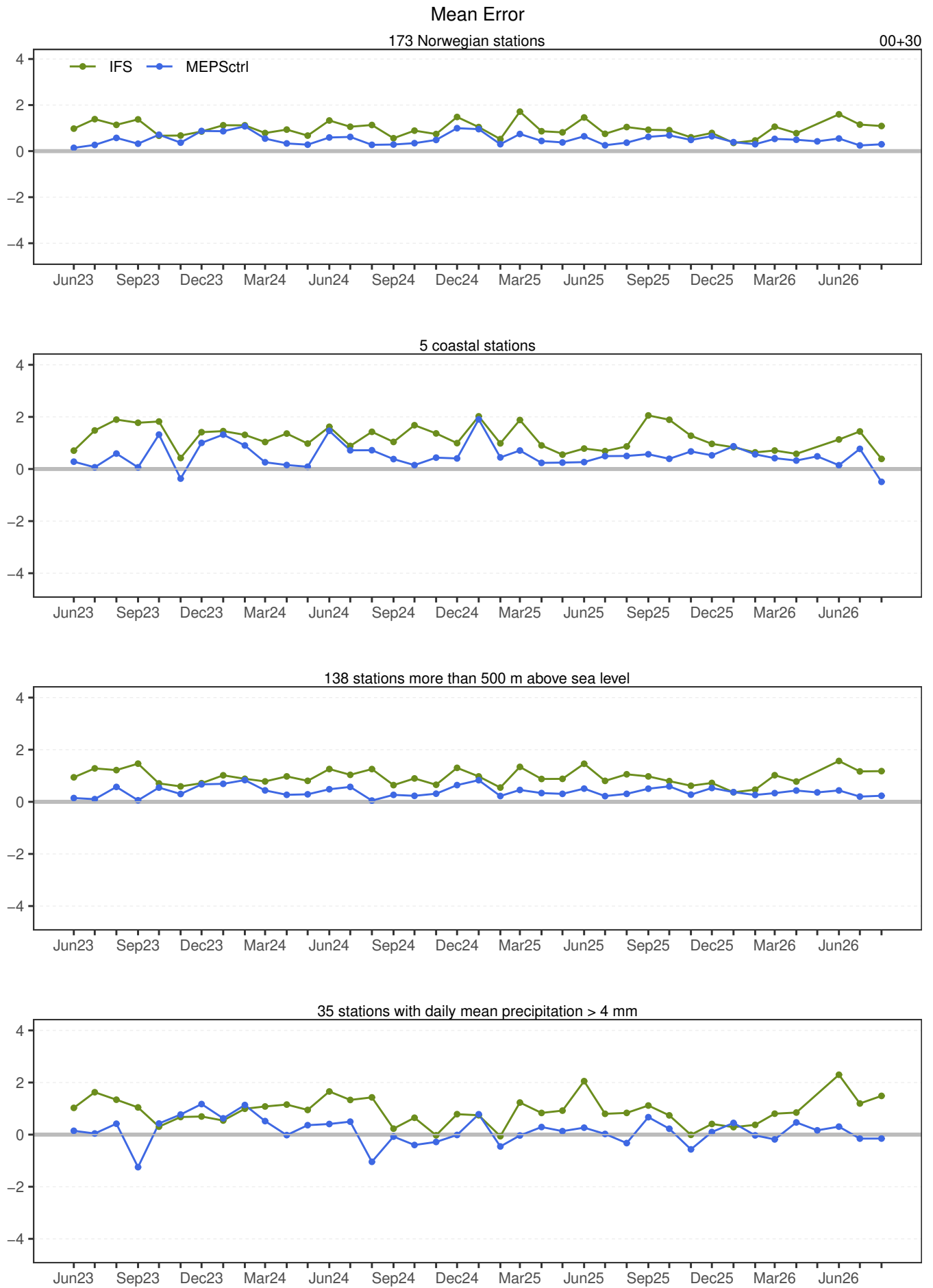
FÆRDER FYR

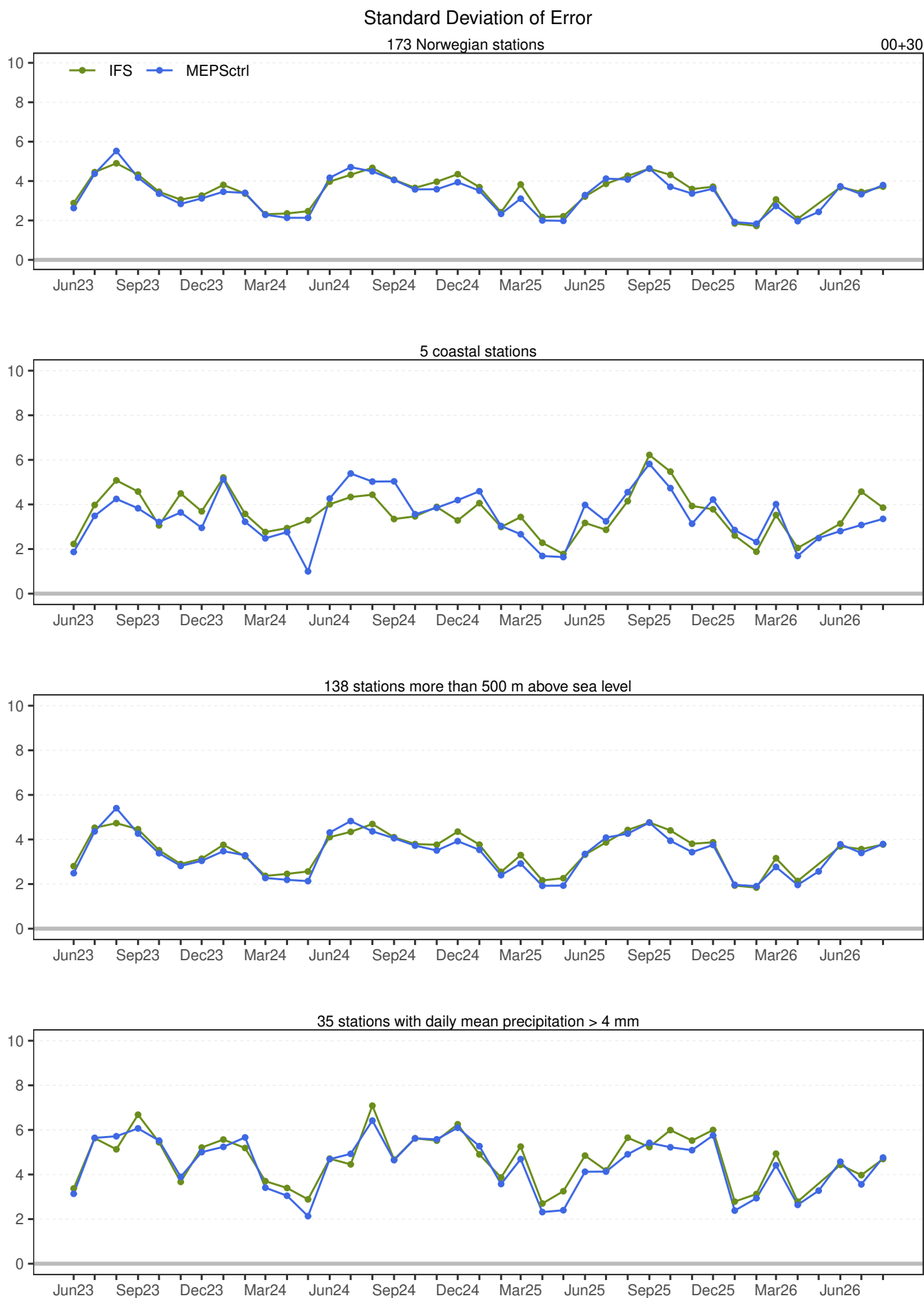


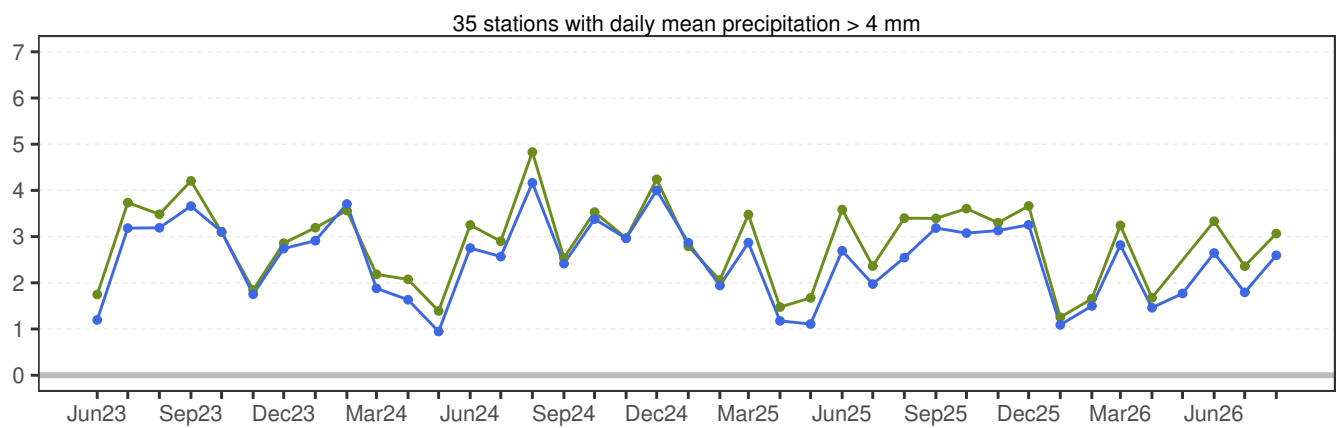
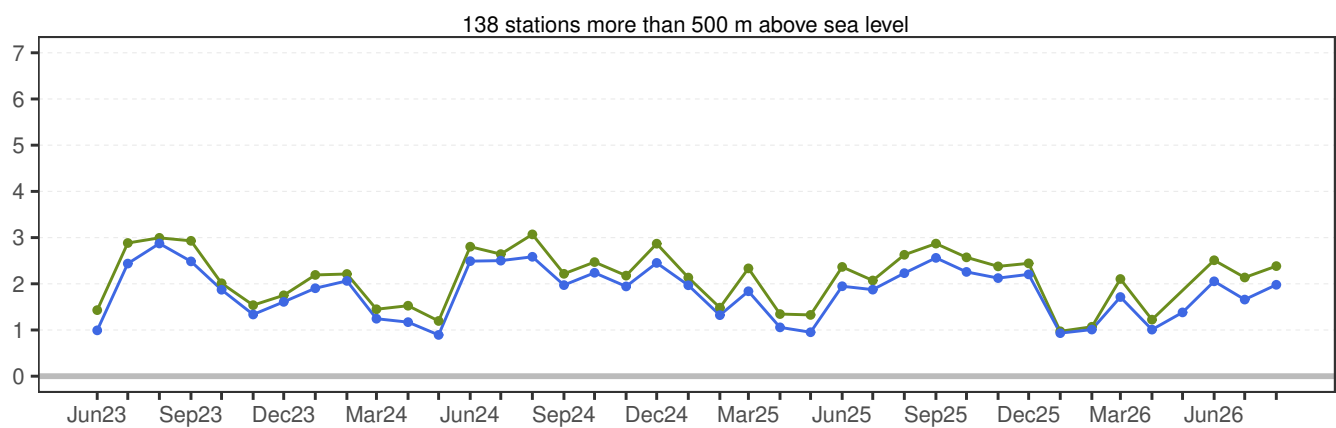
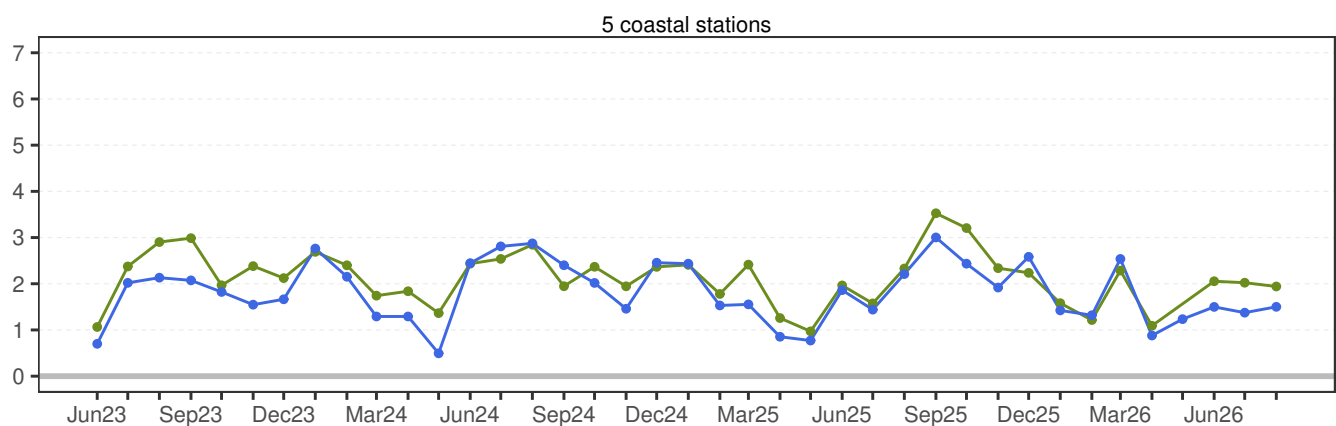
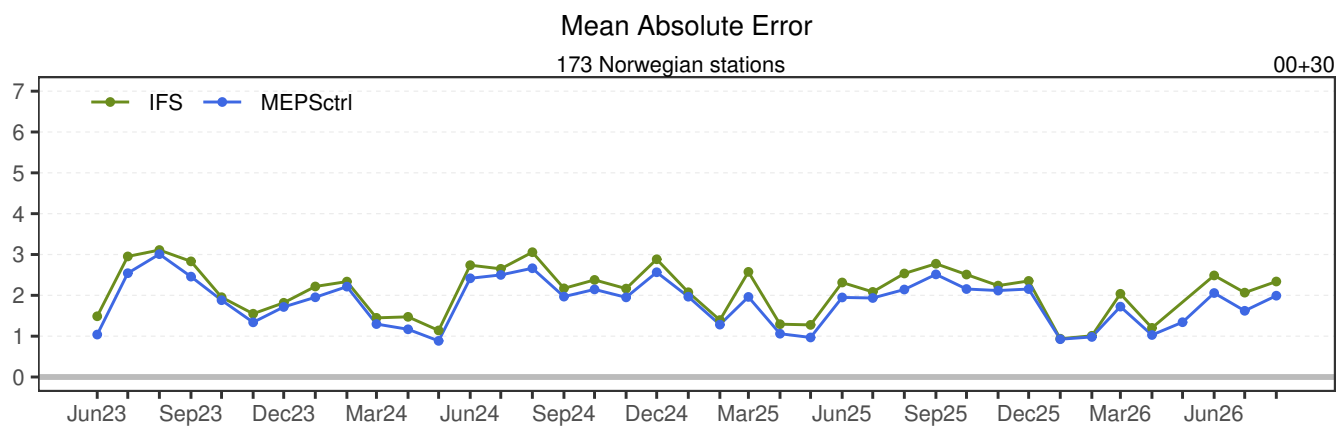






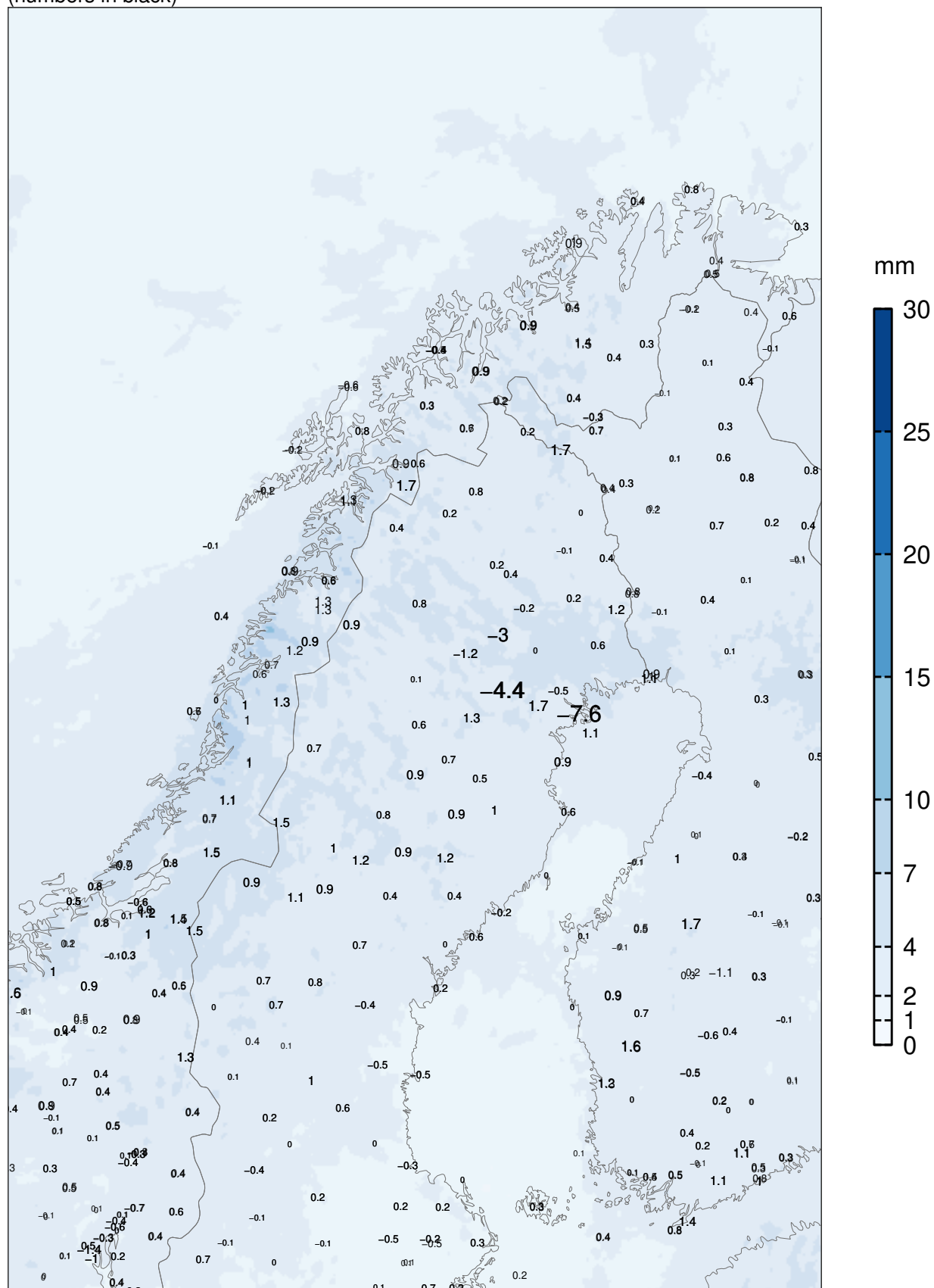






MEPSctrl 00+30

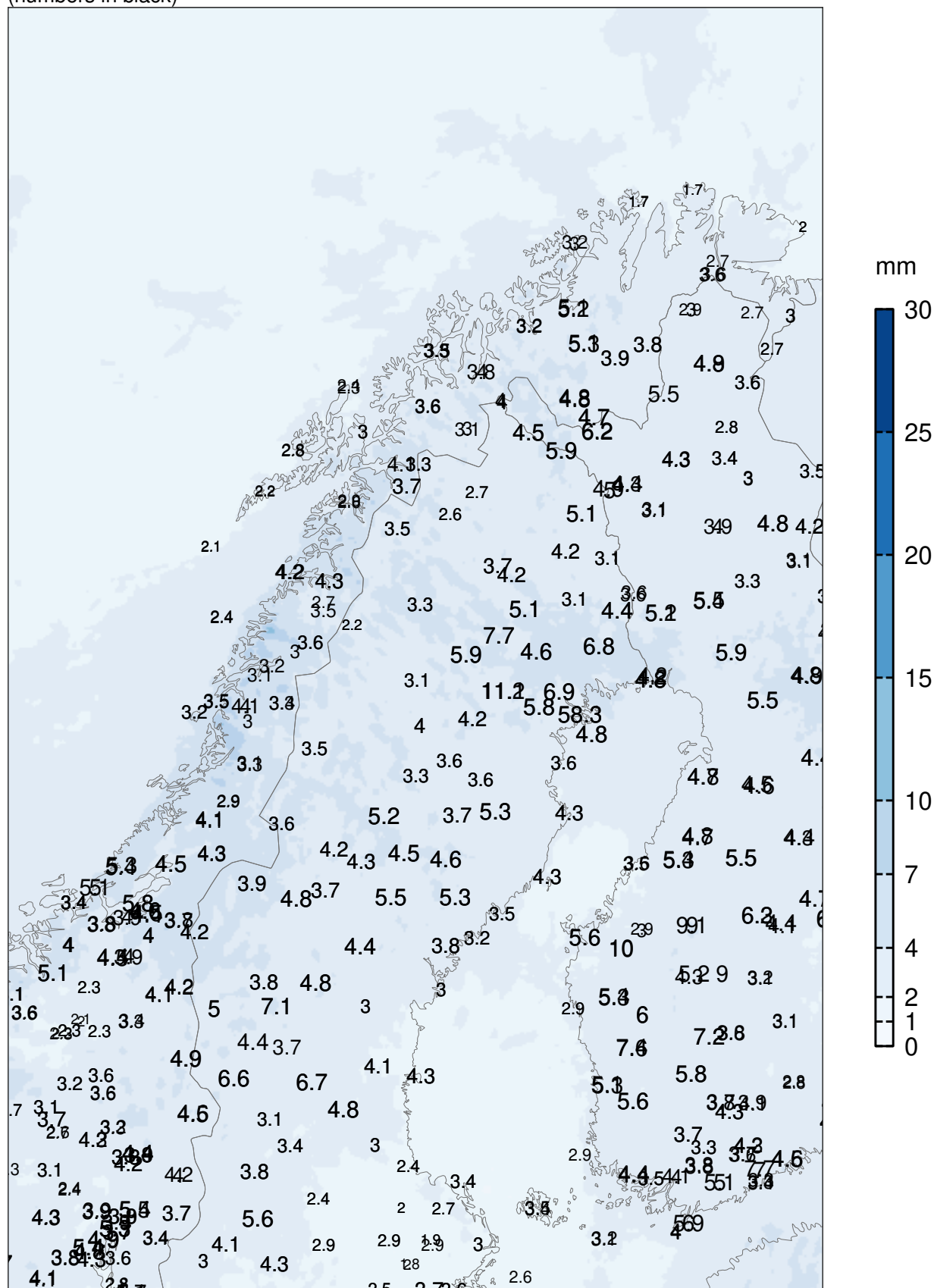
ME at observing sites
(numbers in black)



Model "climatology" 01.06.2026–31.08.2026

MEPSctrl 00+30

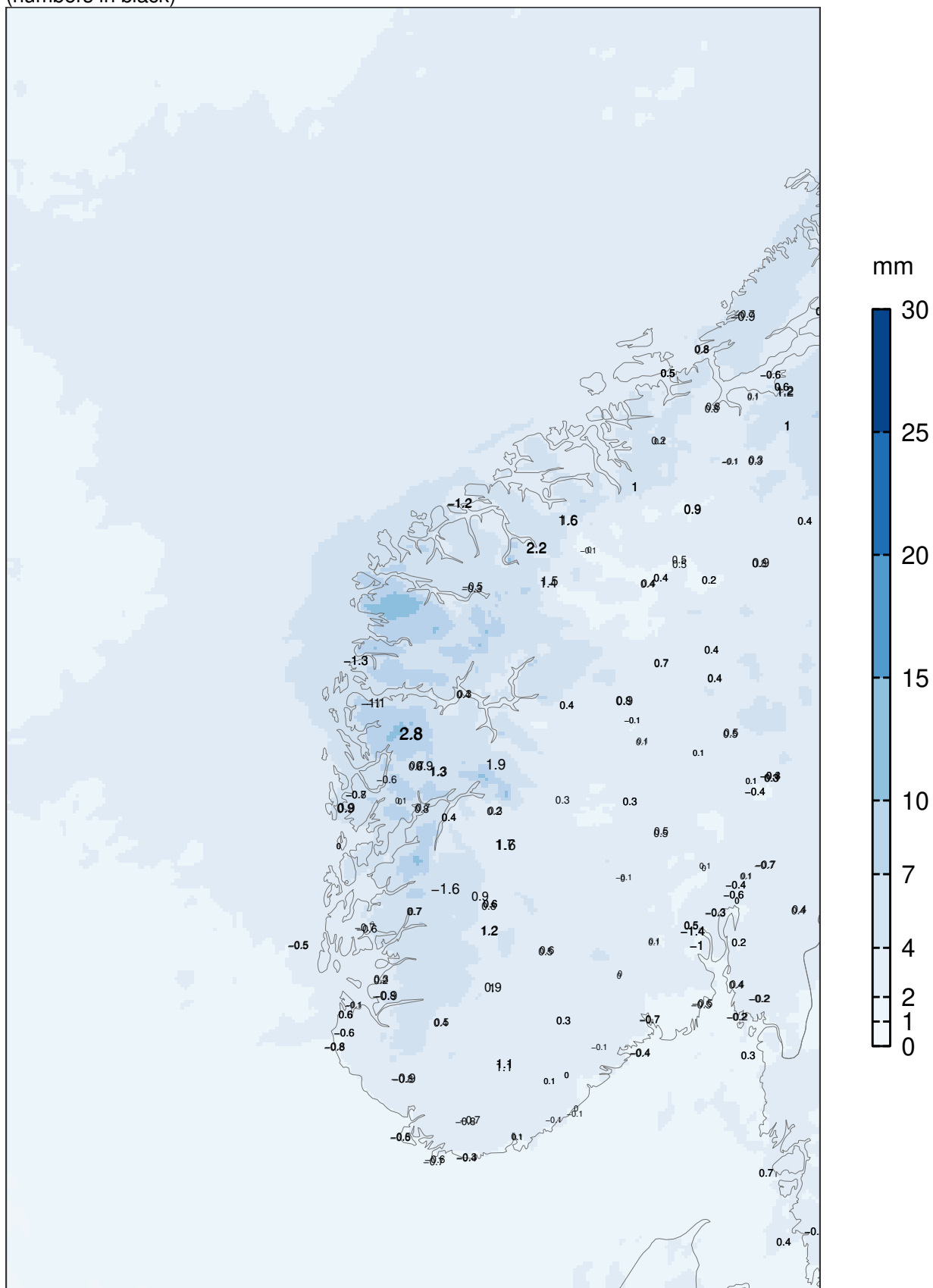
SDE at observing sites
(numbers in black)



Model "climatology" 01.06.2026–31.08.2026

MEPSctrl 00+30

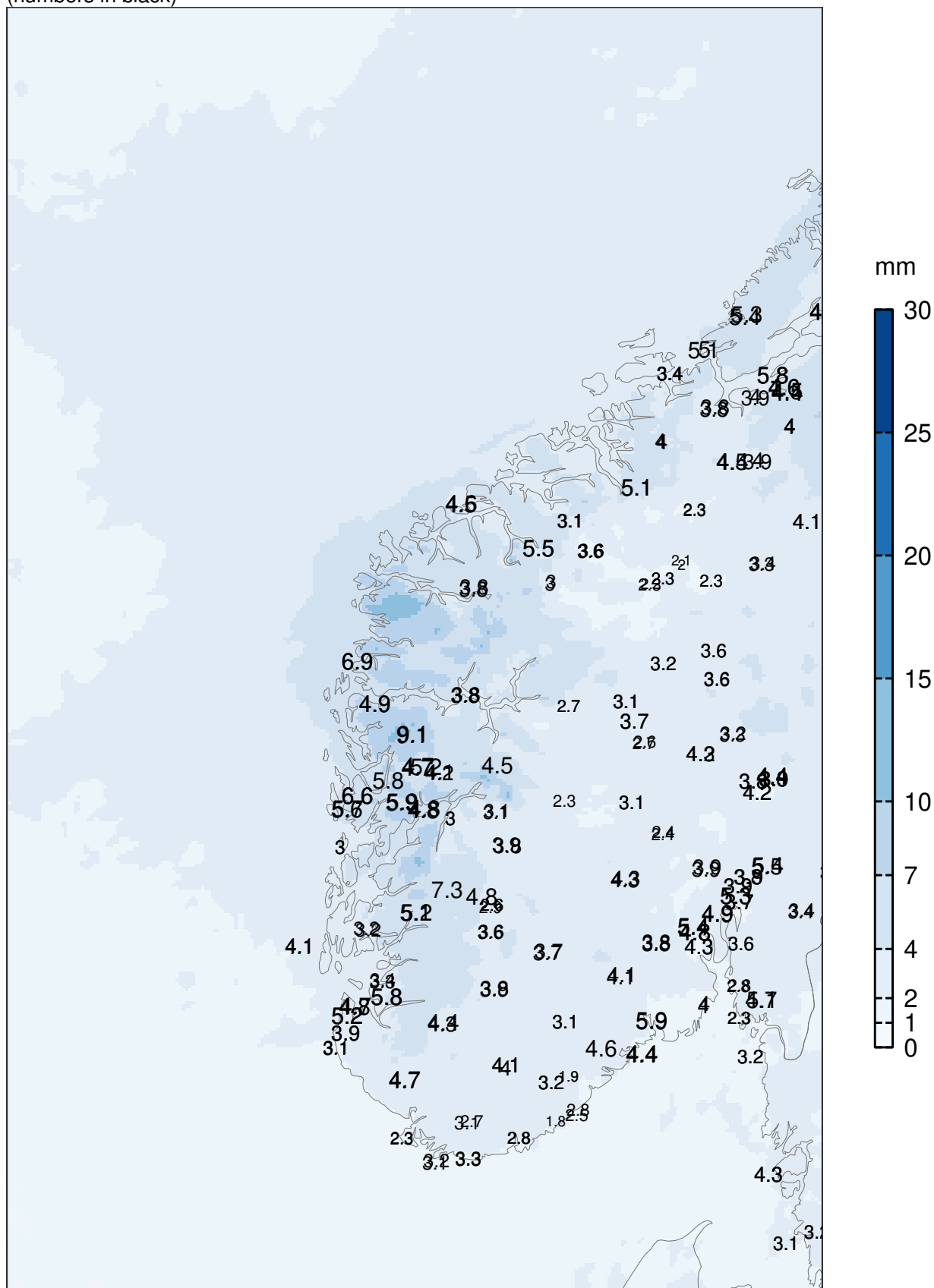
ME at observing sites
(numbers in black)



Model "climatology" 01.06.2026–31.08.2026

MEPSctrl 00+30

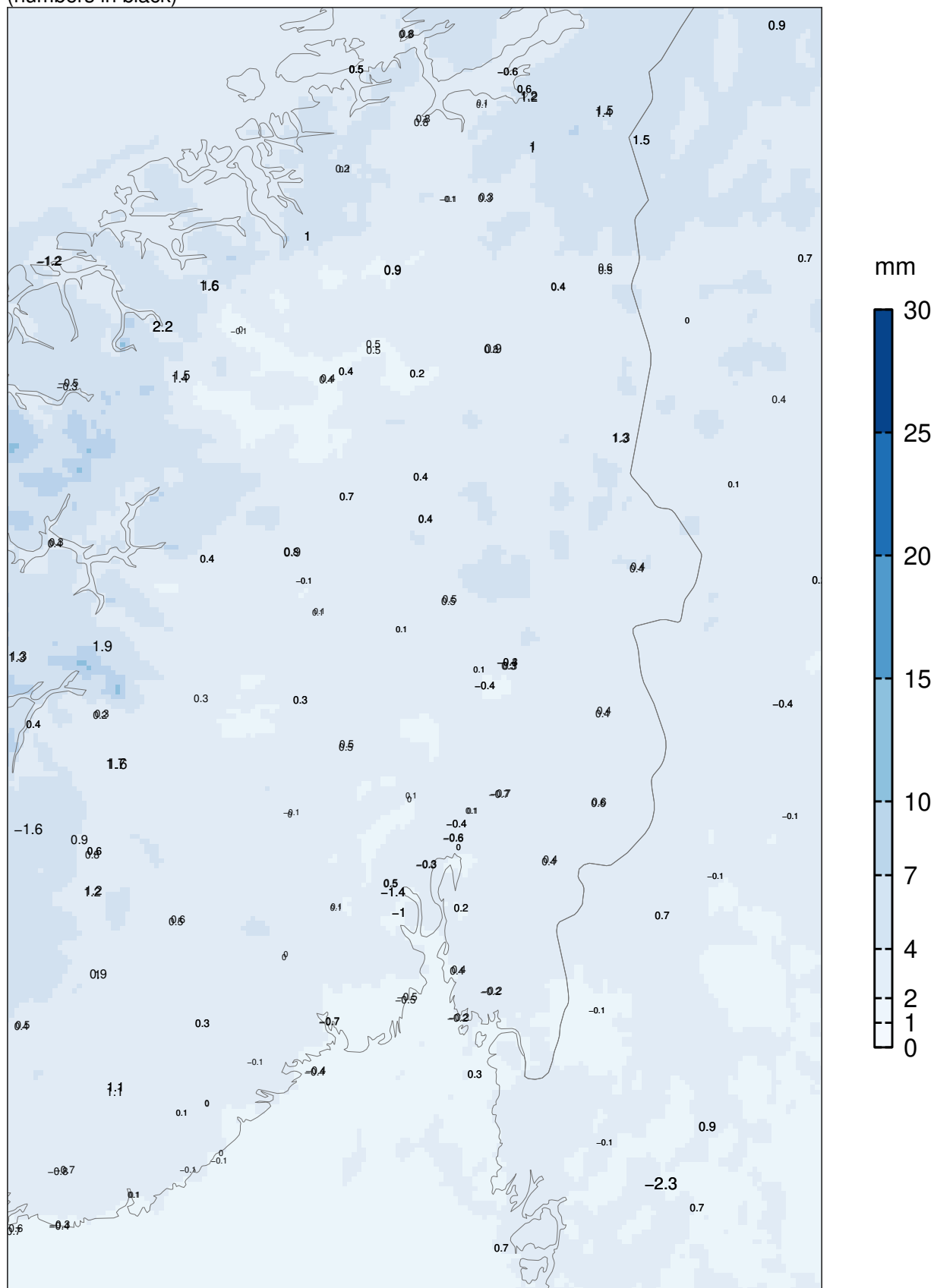
SDE at observing sites
(numbers in black)



Model "climatology" 01.06.2026–31.08.2026

MEPSctrl 00+30

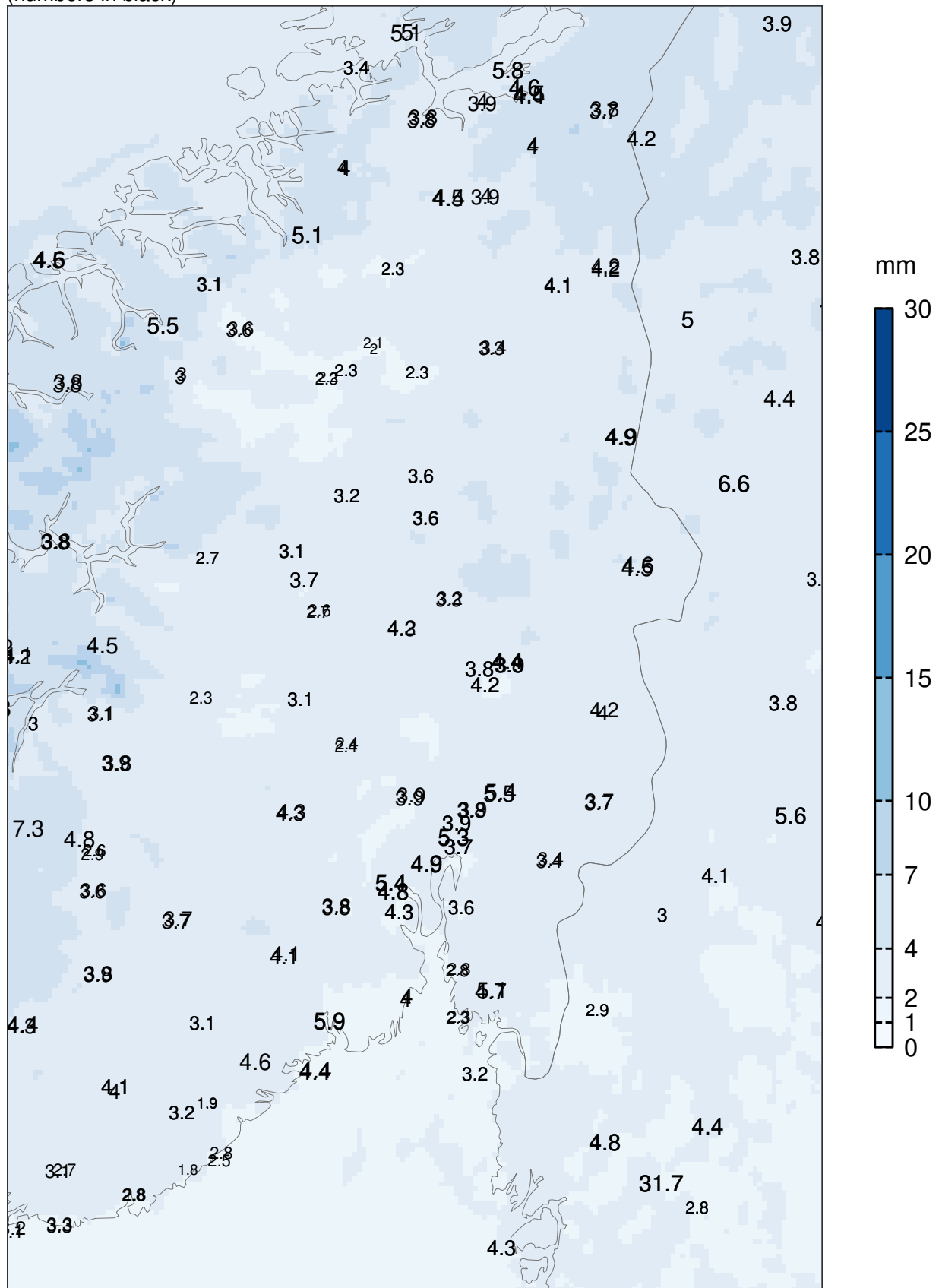
ME at observing sites
(numbers in black)



Model "climatology" 01.06.2026–31.08.2026

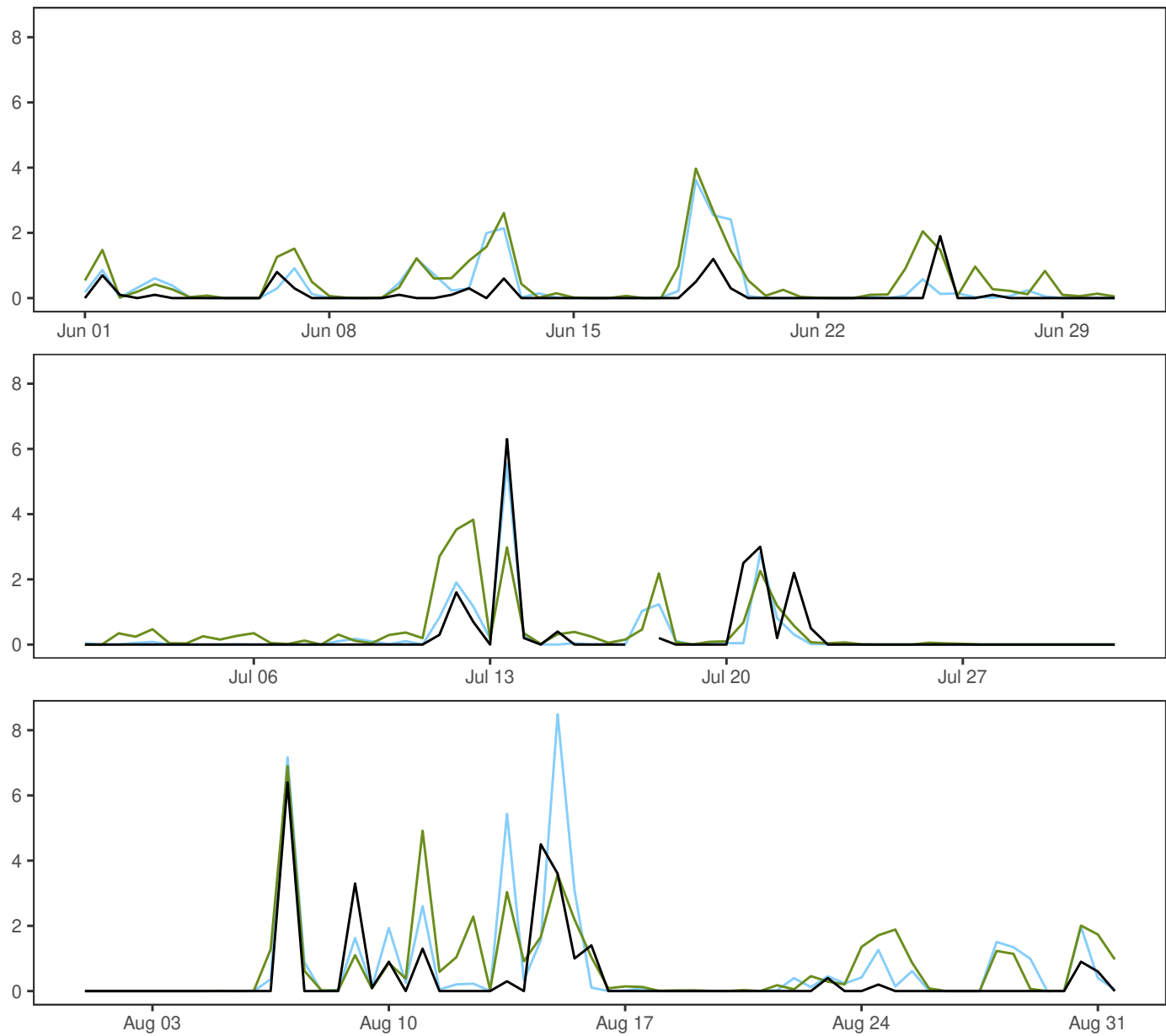
MEPSctrl 00+30

SDE at observing sites
(numbers in black)



Model "climatology" 01.06.2026–31.08.2026

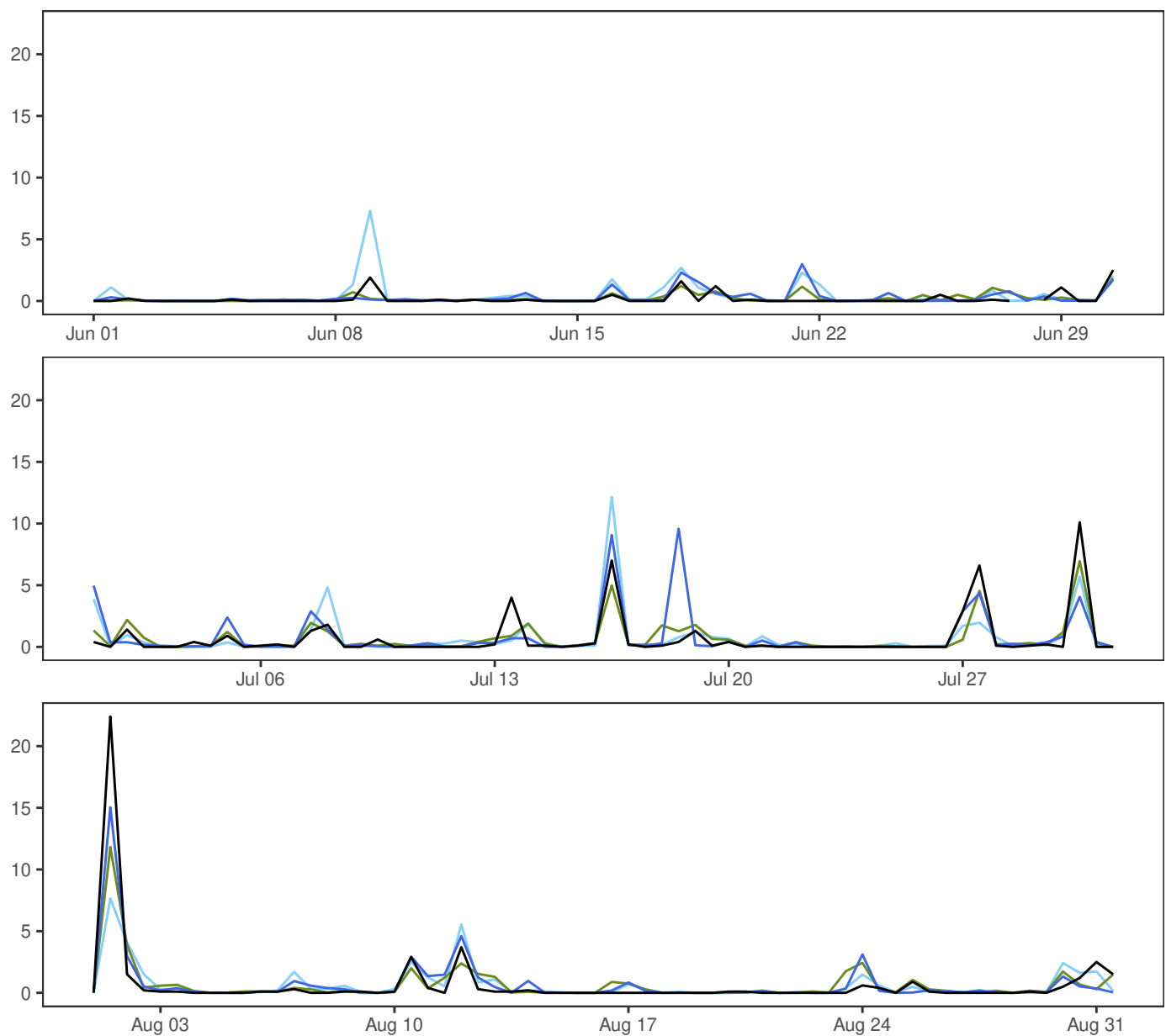
SVALBARD LUFTHAVN



	Min	Mean	Max	Std	N
synop: 06,18	0.0	0.3	6.4	0.9	183
AA25: 12+18h,+30h	0.0	0.4	8.5	1.1	184
IFS: 12+18h,+30h	0.0	0.6	6.9	1.0	184

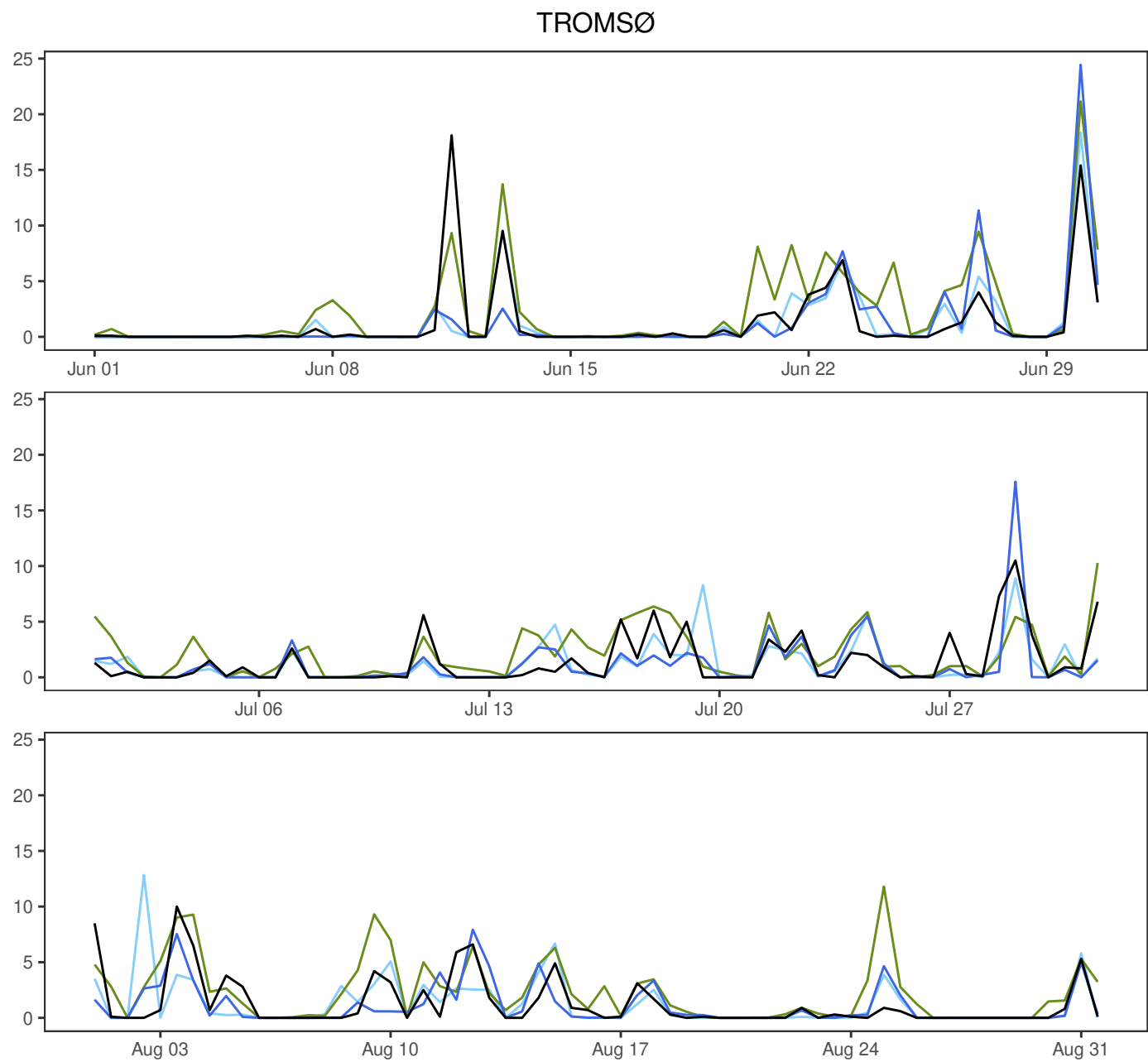
	ME	SDE	RMSE	MAE	Max.abs.err	N
AA25 – synop	0.2	0.8	0.8	0.3	5.1	183
IFS – synop	0.3	0.8	0.9	0.5	3.6	183

BJØRNØYA



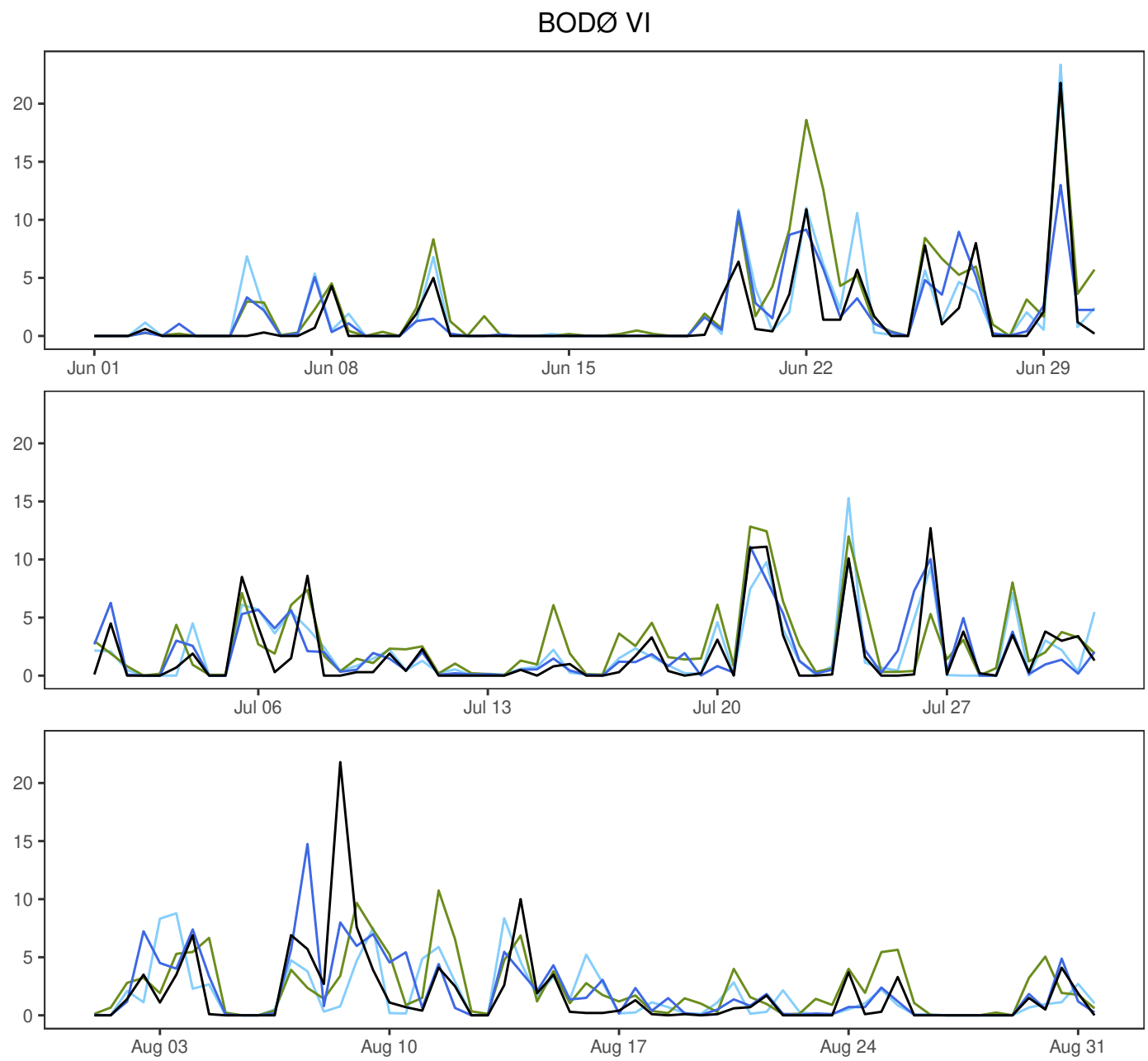
	Min	Mean	Max	Std	N
— synop: 06,18	0.0	0.5	22.4	2.0	183
— MEPSctrl: 12+18h,+30h	0.0	0.6	15.0	1.7	184
— AA25: 12+18h,+30h	0.0	0.6	12.2	1.5	184
— IFS: 12+18h,+30h	0.0	0.5	11.8	1.2	184

	ME	SDE	RMSE	MAE	Max.abs.err	N
MEPSctrl – synop	0.1	1.2	1.2	0.5	9.2	183
AA25 – synop	0.1	1.5	1.5	0.5	14.8	183
IFS – synop	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.4	10.6	183



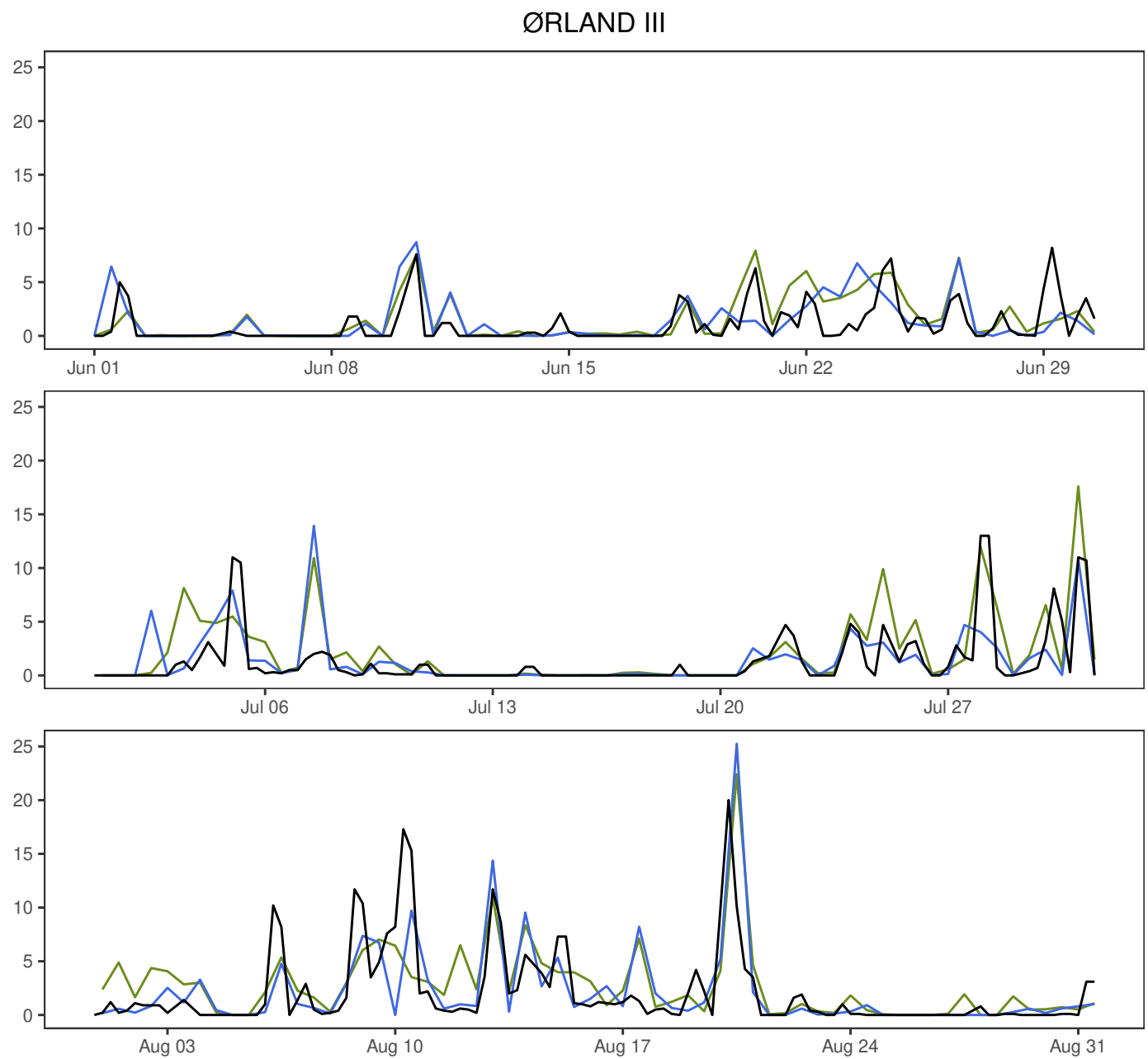
	Min	Mean	Max	Std	N
— synop: 06,18	0.0	1.3	18.1	2.7	184
— MEPSctrl: 12+18h,+30h	0.0	1.2	24.4	2.7	184
— AA25: 12+18h,+30h	0.0	1.2	18.4	2.4	184
— IFS: 12+18h,+30h	0.0	2.3	21.1	3.1	184

	ME	SDE	RMSE	MAE	Max.abs.err	N
MEPSctrl – synop	–0.1	2.2	2.2	1.0	16.5	184
AA25 – synop	–0.1	2.3	2.2	1.0	17.6	184
IFS – synop	0.9	2.1	2.3	1.4	10.9	184



	Min	Mean	Max	Std	N
synop: 06,18	0.0	1.8	21.8	3.3	184
MEPSctrl: 12+18h,+30h	0.0	2.0	14.8	2.8	184
AA25: 12+18h,+30h	0.0	2.0	23.4	3.1	184
IFS: 12+18h,+30h	0.0	2.6	21.5	3.4	184

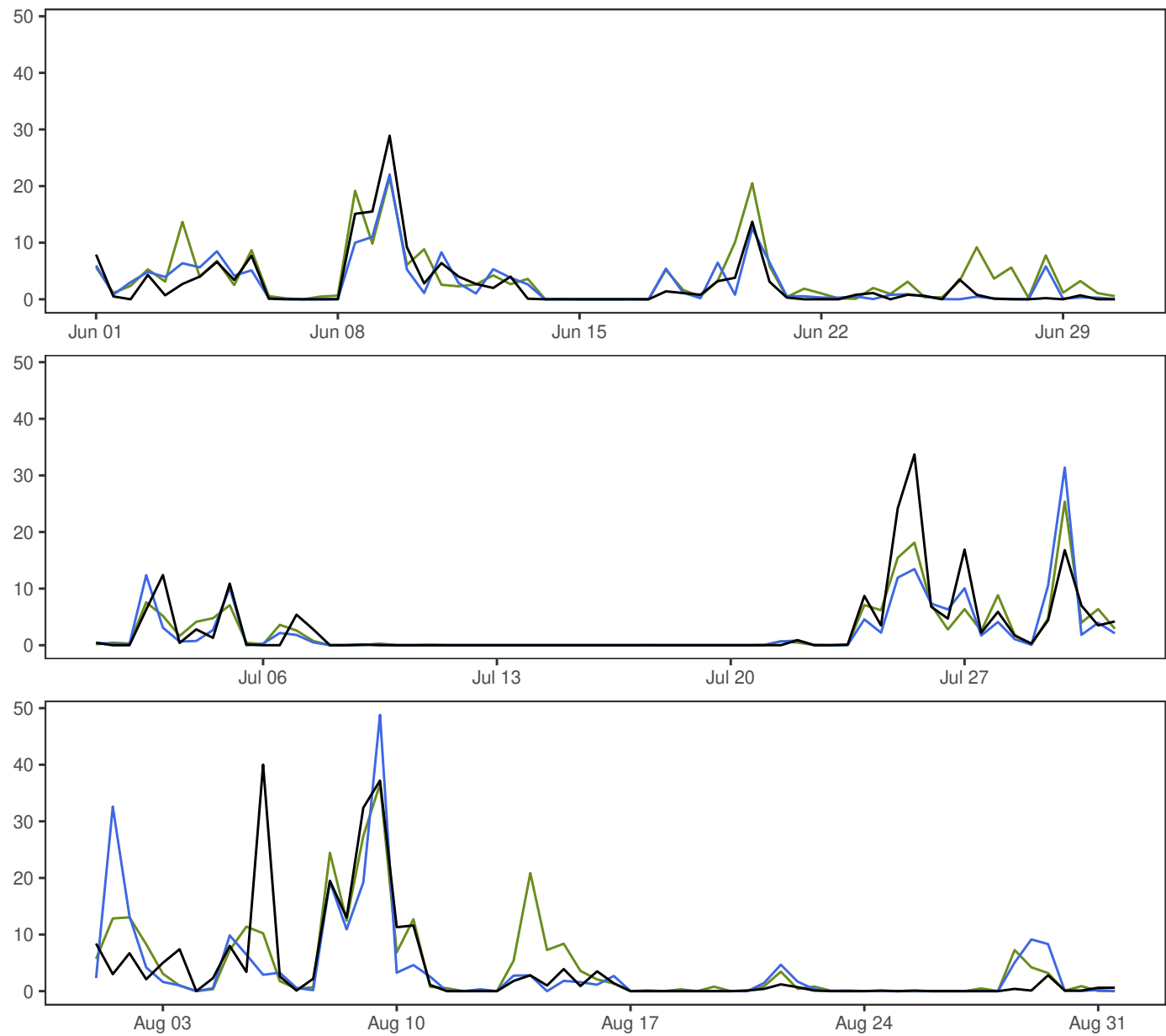
	ME	SDE	RMSE	MAE	Max.abs.err	N
MEPSctrl – synop	0.2	2.3	2.3	1.3	13.8	184
AA25 – synop	0.2	2.6	2.6	1.4	21.0	184
IFS – synop	0.8	2.5	2.6	1.5	18.4	184



	Min	Mean	Max	Std	N
synop: 00,06,12,18	0.0	1.6	20.0	2.9	349
MEPSctrl: 12+18h,+30h	0.0	1.7	25.3	3.1	184
IFS: 12+18h,+30h	0.0	2.2	22.4	3.1	184

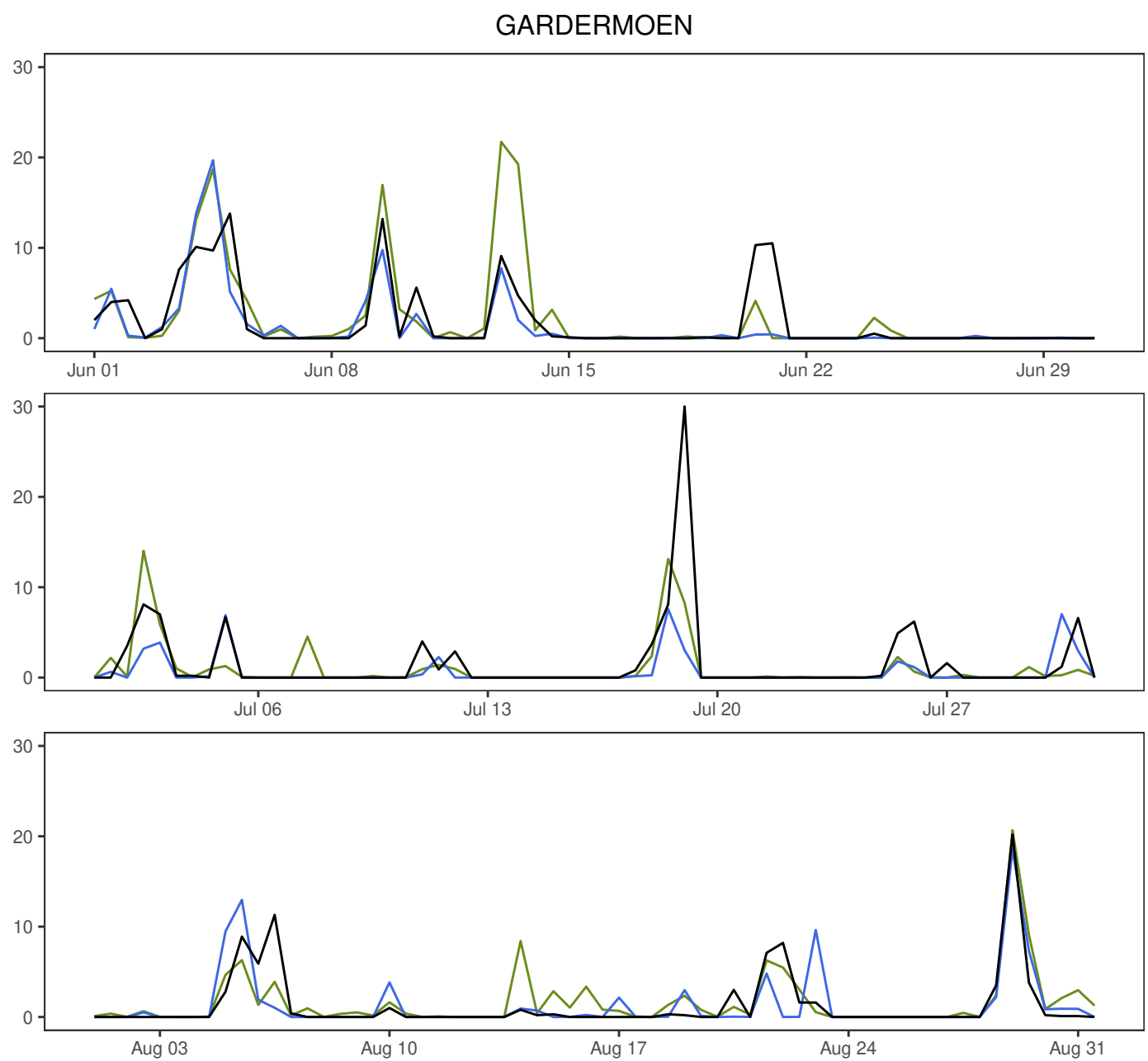
	ME	SDE	RMSE	MAE	Max.abs.err	N
MEPSctrl – synop	0.2	2.4	2.4	1.2	15.2	184
IFS – synop	0.7	2.3	2.4	1.4	12.3	184

BERGEN – FLORIDA



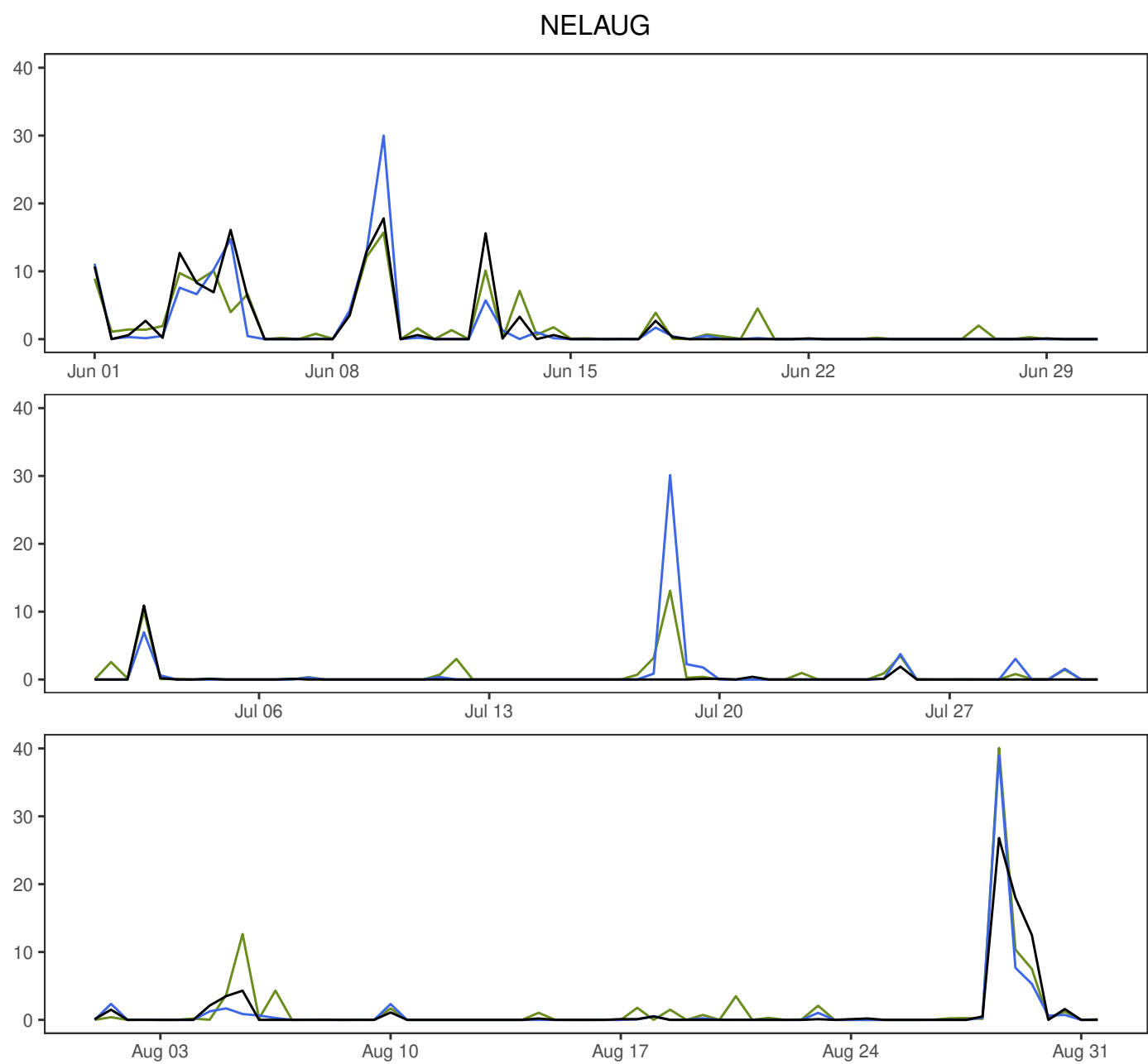
	Min	Mean	Max	Std	N
synop: 06,18	0.0	3.2	40.0	6.7	184
MEPSctrl: 12+18h,+30h	0.0	3.0	48.8	6.1	184
IFS: 12+18h,+30h	0.0	3.6	36.6	5.8	184

	ME	SDE	RMSE	MAE	Max.abs.err	N
MEPSctrl – synop	−0.2	4.9	4.9	2.0	37.1	184
IFS – synop	0.4	4.0	4.1	2.0	29.8	184



	Min	Mean	Max	Std	N
synop: 06,18	0.0	1.6	30.0	3.8	184
MEPSctrl: 12+18h,+30h	0.0	1.1	19.7	3.0	184
IFS: 12+18h,+30h	0.0	1.6	21.7	3.8	184

	ME	SDE	RMSE	MAE	Max.abs.err	N
MEPSctrl – synop	−0.5	3.0	3.1	1.1	27.0	184
IFS – synop	0.1	3.0	3.0	1.3	21.7	184



	Min	Mean	Max	Std	N
synop: 06,18	0.0	1.1	26.8	3.8	184
MEPSctrl: 12+18h,+30h	0.0	1.2	39.0	4.7	184
IFS: 12+18h,+30h	0.0	1.4	40.1	4.0	184

	ME	SDE	RMSE	MAE	Max.abs.err	N
MEPSctrl – synop	0.1	3.0	3.0	0.8	30.1	184
IFS – synop	0.3	2.1	2.1	0.8	13.3	184