

of

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NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION  
NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE  
NATIONAL METEOROLOGICAL CENTER

OFFICE NOTE 227

Skill of Medium Range Forecast Group

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This is an unreviewed manuscript, primarily  
intended for informal exchange of information  
among NMC staff members.

Purpose

This paper depicts in a graphical manner the skill of the Medium Range (3-10 day) Forecast Group (MRFG) man and machine (numerical model guidance) forecasts. It will be updated each February in order to present the latest calendar year versus long term mean score in each forecast category. Only scores with at least a 5 year period of record will be presented. Hence, this paper contains only the standardized and unstandardized mean sea level pressure correlation, the Gilman precipitation skill, the Hughes precipitation skill and the minimum/maximum absolute error temperature scores for days 3, 4, and 5. Subsequent updates to this note also will include the experimental precipitation scores for days 3, 4, and 5, the mean temperature and precipitation skill scores for the 6 to 10 day forecast, and the mean 500mb correlation score for the 6 to 10 day forecast.

Numerical Model Guidance (Past to Present)

## 1. Acronyms

a. Baro - Reed Barotropic Advection Model

b. 6L PE - 6-Layer Primitive Equation Model

c. CM - Course Mesh 380km

d. FM - Fine Mesh 190km

e. SMH2C - Spectral Model Hemispheric

24 modes 12-layers

f. SMG3C - Spectral Model Global 30 modes 12-layers

g. SMG26 - Spectral Model Global 24 modes 6-layers

## 2. 00Z Guidance

## a. To 84-hours

(1) From 1970 through 1977: 6L PE CM

(2) From 1978 through 1979: 7L PE FM

(3) From January 1980 to August 15, 1980: 7L PE FM to 60-hours then  
7L PE CM with Fourth Order Differencing to 84-hours.(4) From August 15, 1980, through December 31, 1980: SMG3C to 48-hours  
then SMH2C to 84-hours.(5) From April 15, 1981, through December 31, 1981: SMG3C to 48-hours  
then SMG2C to 84-hours.

## b. Greater than 84-hours to 144-hours

(1) From 1970 through 1979: Baro (Mesh 1977-1979)

(2) From January 1980 to August 15, 1980: 7L PE CM with Fourth Order  
Differencing.

(3) From August 15, 1980, to April 15, 1981: SMH2C

(4) From April 15, 1981, through December 31, 1981: SMG26

3. 12Z Guidance

a. To 60-hours

(1) From 1970 through 1977: 6L PE CM

b. Greater than 60-hours to 96-hours (500mb only):

(1) From 1970 through 1977: Baro (Mesh in 1977)

c. To 48 hours

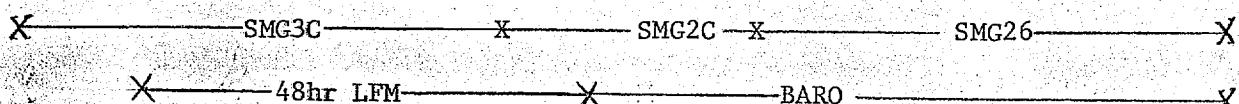
(1) From October 1971 through August 1977: 7L PE FM (old LFM)

(2) From September 1977, through 1981: 7L PE LFM (127km)

d. Greater than 48-hours to 120-hours (500mb only)

(1) From 1978 through 1981: Baro run from the 48-hour LFM inserted into the 60-hour SMG2C from 00Z.

Forecast Day	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5
12Z	12Z	12Z	12Z	12Z	12Z
12hrs.	36hrs.	60hrs.	84 hrs.	108 hrs.	132 hrs.
00Z	00Z	00Z	00Z	00Z	00Z



Figures

Figure 1 depicts the North American (130 grid points) and the United States (86 grid points) mean sea level pressure correlation verification areas.

Figures 2 through 4 are plots of the North American calendar year 1981 and 14 year average (1968 through 1981) monthly mean standardized mean sea level pressure correlation scores for the man forecasts verifying on days 3, 4, and 5 after forecast day. (See Appendix A for an explanation of this score).

Figures 5 through 7 are similar to Figures 2 through 4 except that the forecasts are machine made and are for a 12 year average (1970 through 1981).

Figures 8 through 10 are similar to Figures 2 through 4 except the average is for the 6 years (1976 through 1981) and the area is the United States.

Figures 11 through 13 are similar to Figures 8 through 10 except that the forecasts are machine made.

Figures 14 through 16 are plots of the North American calendar year 1981 and 5 year (1977 through 1981) monthly mean unstandardized mean sea level pressure correlation scores for the man forecasts verifying on days 3, 4, and 5 after forecast day. (See Appendix A for an explanation of this score.)

Figures 17 through 19 are similar to Figures 14 through 16 except that the forecasts are machine made.

Figures 20 through 22 are similar to Figures 14 through 16 except that the area is the United States.

Figures 23 through 25 are similar to Figures 20 through 22 except that the forecasts are machine made.

Figures 26 through 29 are plots of the man and machine North American seasonal mean sea level pressure correlation scores ((standardized + unstandardized)  $\div 2$ ) for the man and machine for the years 1977 through 1981.

Figure 30 is a plot of the machine ((North American + United States)  $\div 2$ ) 500mb standardized correlation scores for the years 1979 through 1981.

Figure 31 is a plot of the United States December 1981 mean sea level correlation score for the machine for days 1 through 7.

Figure 32 is similar to Figure 31 except that the level is 500mb.

Figures 33, 43, 53, and 63 are average SMG mean sea level pressure errors for January, April, July, and October respectively.

Figures 34, 44, 54, and 64 are average SMG mean sea level pressure positive errors for January, April, July, and October respectively.

Figures 35, 45, 55, and 65 are the total number of times an SMG positive error occurred during January, April, July and October respectively.

Figures 36, 46, 56, and 66 are average SMG mean sea level pressure negative errors for January, April, July, and October respectively.

Figures 37, 47, 57, and 67 are the total number of times an SMG negative error occurred during January, April, July, and October respectively.

Figures 38, 48, 58, and 68 are similar to Figures 32, 42, 52, and 62 except that the level is 500mb.

Figures 39, 49, 59, and 69 are similar to Figures 33, 43, 53, and 63 except that the level is 500mb.

Figures 40, 50, 60, and 70 are similar to Figures 34, 44, 54, and 64 except that the level is 500mb.

Figures 41, 51, 61, and 71 are similar to Figures 35, 45, 55, and 65 except that the level is 500mb.

Figures 42, 52, 62, and 72 are similar to Figures 36, 46, 56, and 66 except that the level is 500mb.

Figures 73 depicts the 100 stations in the United States where the precipitation forecasts are verified.

Figure 74 is an example of a day 3, 4, or 5 precipitation forecast. The dashed lines are the 24-hour departure from normal probability of precipitation (DN POP) forecast for January 3. The solid lines are the 24-hour climatological (normal) probability of precipitation (NPOP) for the first 15 days of January.

A total of  $(\text{DN POP} + \text{NPOP}) \geq 30$  is considered a yes forecast of precipitation ( $> .01$  inch). All stations with an  $(\text{NPOP}) \geq 30$  are considered as a yes climatological forecast of precipitation.

Figures 75 through 77 are plots of the calendar year 1981 and 12-year average monthly mean Gilman precipitation skill scores for the man forecasts verifying on days 3, 4, and 5 after forecast day. See Appendix B for an explanation of this score.

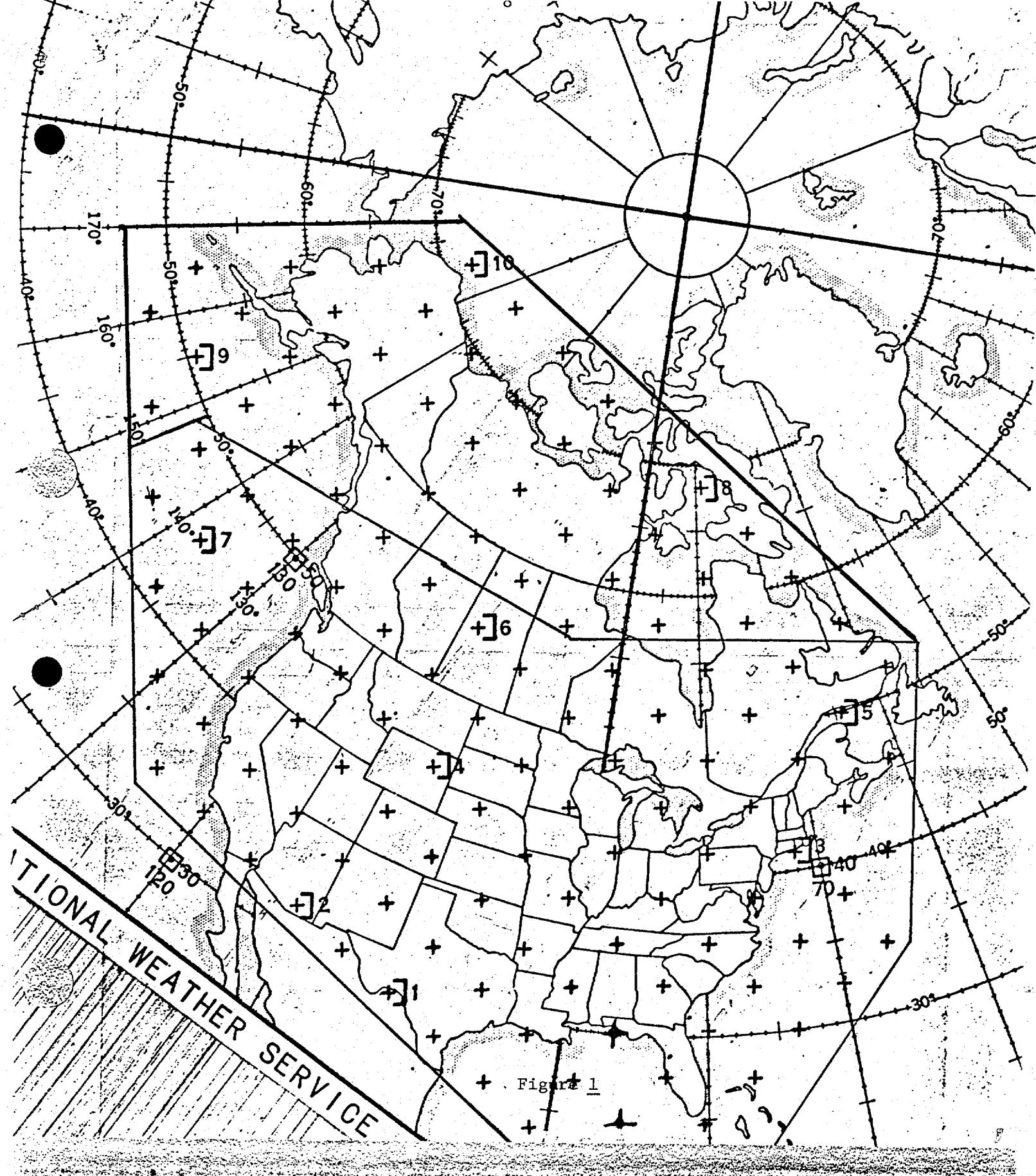
Figures 78 through 80 are plots of the calendar year 1981 and 5-year average monthly mean Hughes precipitation skill scores for the man forecasts verifying on days 3, 4, and 5 after forecast day. See Appendix C for an explanation of this score.

Figure 81 depicts the 41 stations used to verify the days 3, 4, and 5 minimum/maximum departures from normal temperature forecasts.

Figures 82 through 87 are plots of the calendar year 1980, 10-year average (1972 through 1981), and normal (climat) monthly mean minimum/maximum departure from normal temperature absolute error for the man forecasts verifying on days 3, 4, and 5 after forecast day.

Figures 88 through 93 are similar to Figures 82 through 87 except that the forecasts are machine (Klein-Lewis (KL) regression) made.

Figure 94 is a plot of the average combined days 3, 4, and 5 minimum/maximum departure from normal temperature absolute errors for the man, machine (KL) and climat for the years 1972 through 1981.



## DAY 3 MAN NA MSLP STANDARDIZED CORRELATION SCORES

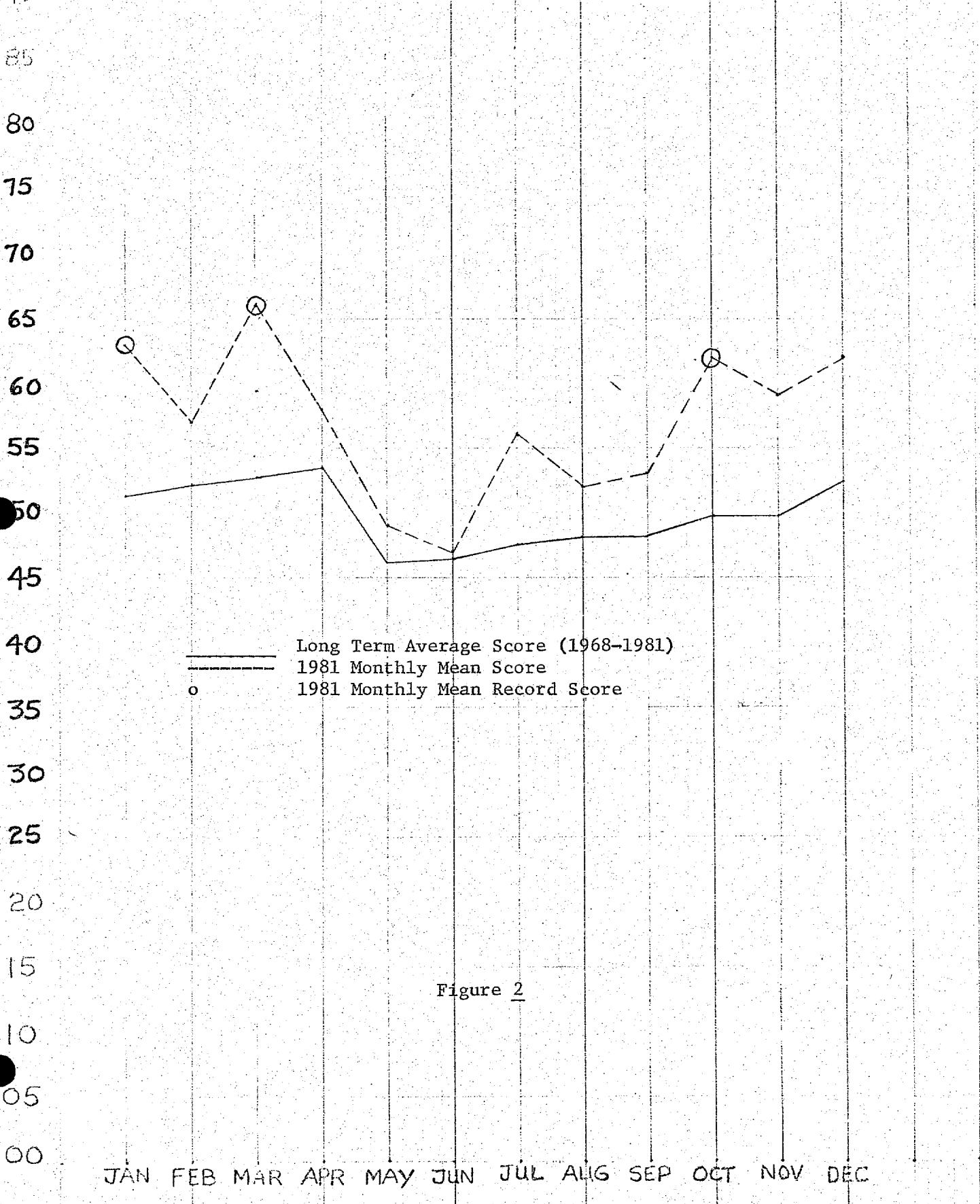
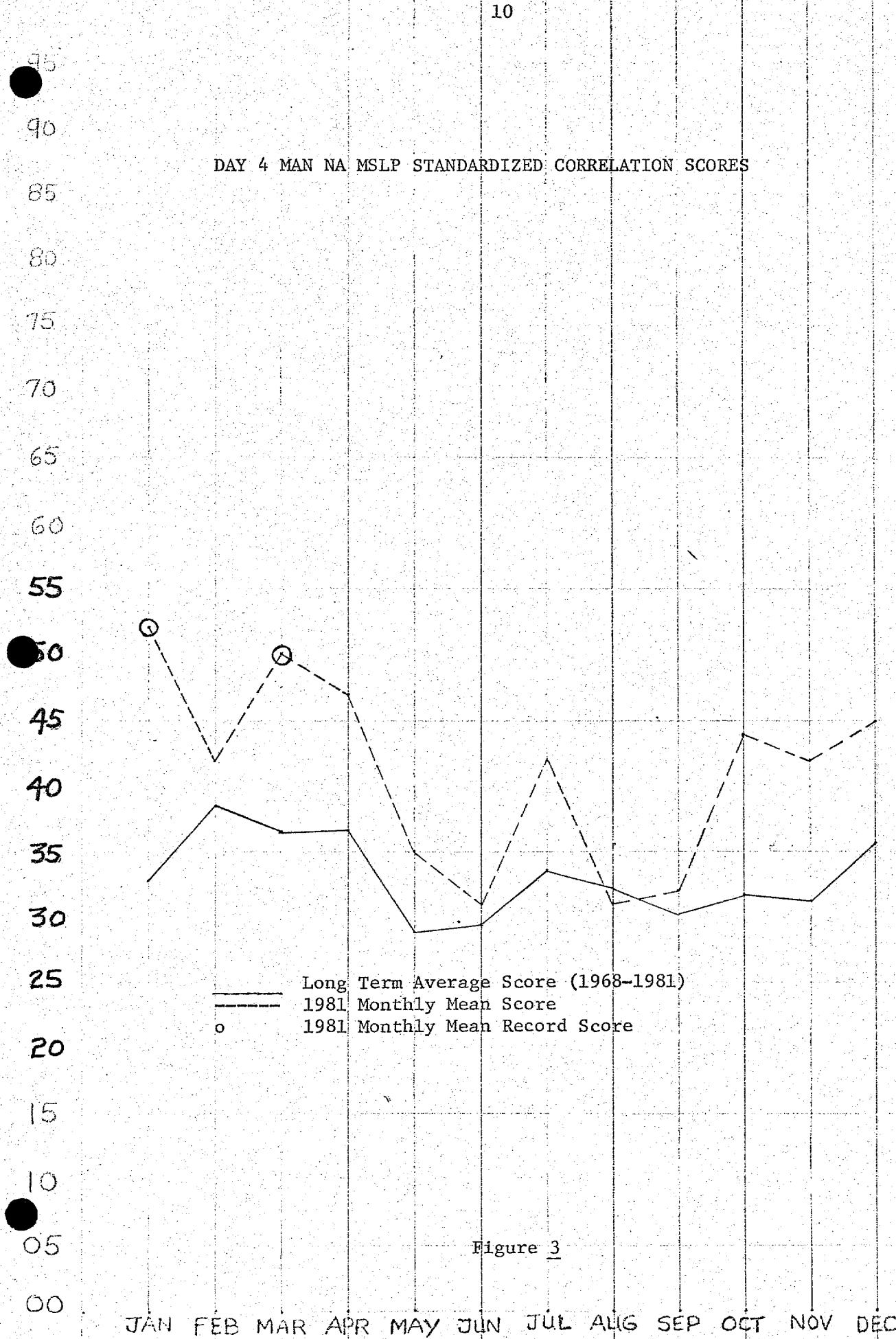


Figure 2

10

## DAY 4 MAN NA MSLP STANDARDIZED CORRELATION SCORES



11

100

95

90

85

80

75

70

65

60

55

50

45

40

35

30

25

20

15

10

05

00

## DAY 5 MAN NA MSLP STANDARDIZED CORRELATION SCORES

Long Term Average Score (1968-1981)  
1981 Monthly Mean Score  
1981 Monthly Mean Record Score

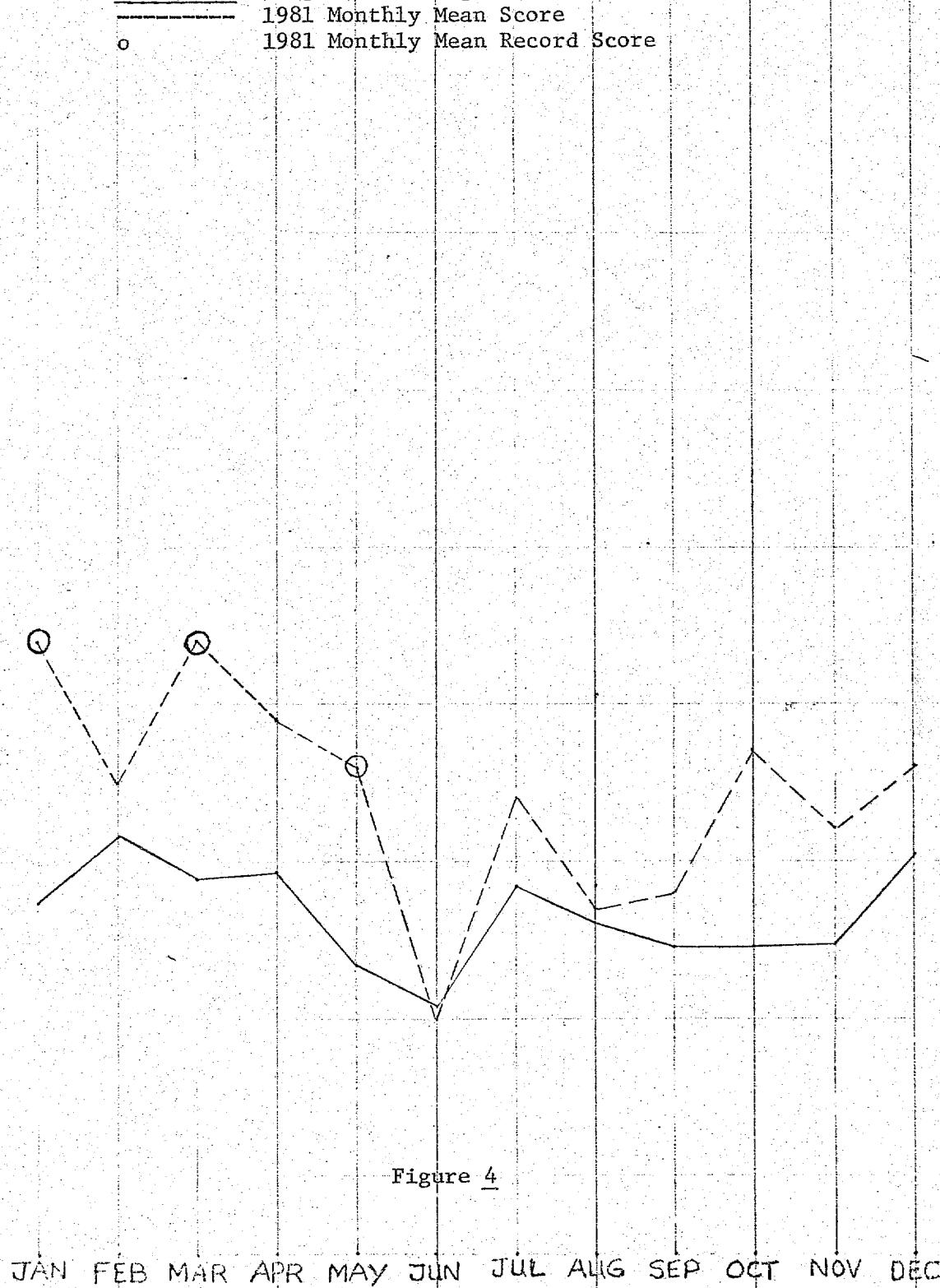


Figure 4

12

## DAY 3 SMG2C NA MSLP STANDARDIZED CORRELATION SCORES

100

75

90

85

80

75

70

65

60

55

60

45

40

35

30

25

20

15

10

05

00

Long Term Average Score (1970-1981)  
1981 Monthly Mean Score  
o 1981 Monthly Mean Record Score

Figure 5

JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC

13

## DAY 4 SMG26 NA MSLP STANDARDIZED CORRELATION SCORES

100

95

90

85

80

75

70

65

60

55

50

45

40

35

30

25

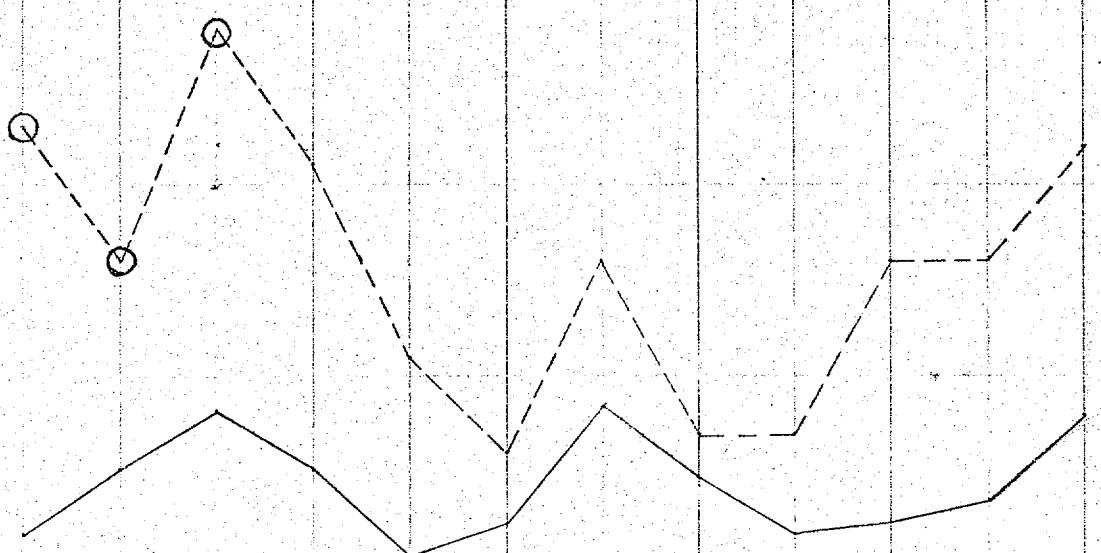
20

15

10

5

00



— Long Term Average Score (1970-1981)  
- - - 1981 Monthly Mean Score  
o 1981 Monthly Mean Record Score

Figure 6

JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC

14

## DAY 5 SMG26 NA MSLP STANDARDIZED CORRELATION SCORES

Long Term Average Score (1970-1981)  
1981 Monthly Mean Score  
1981 Monthly Mean Record Score

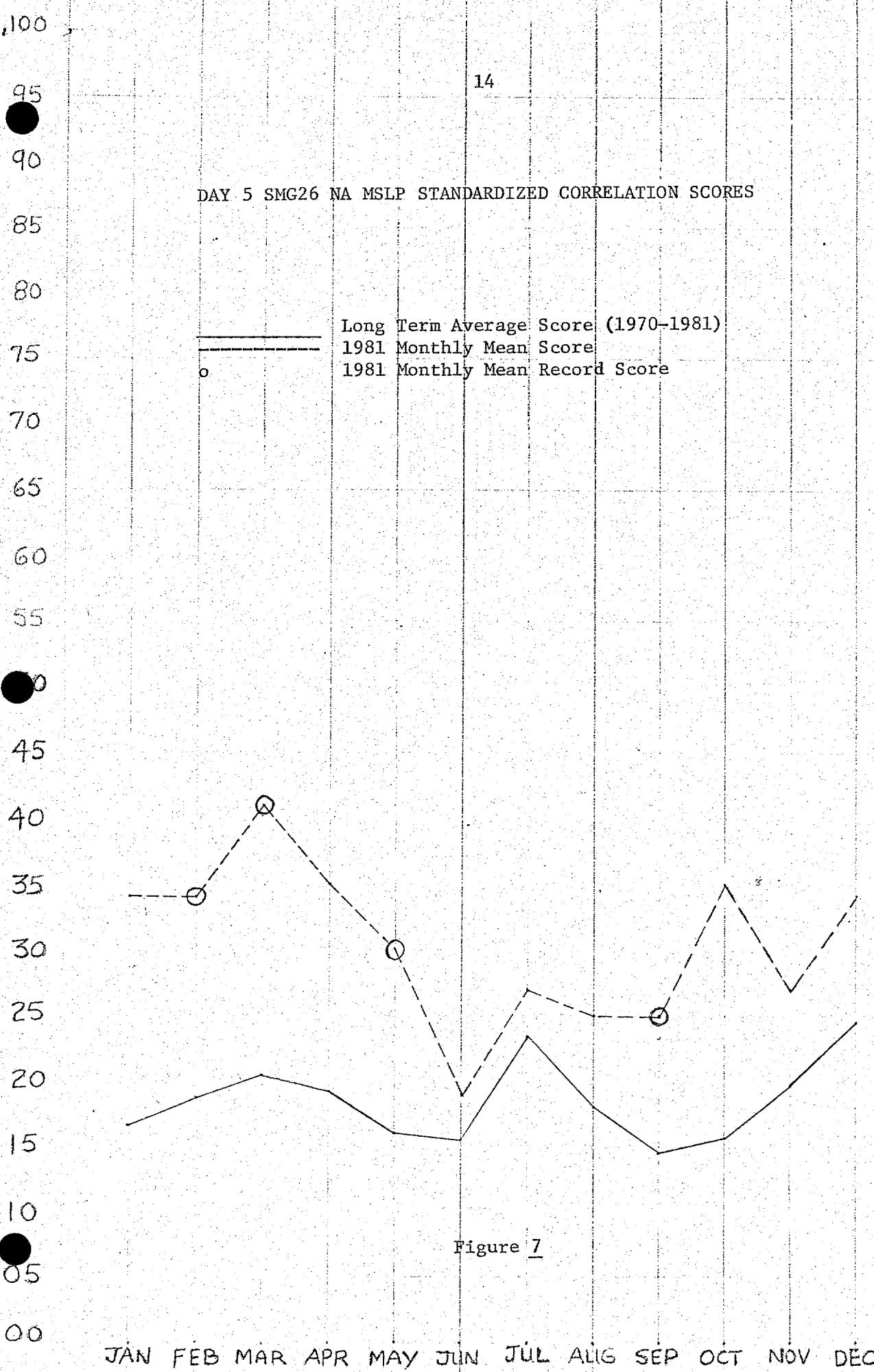
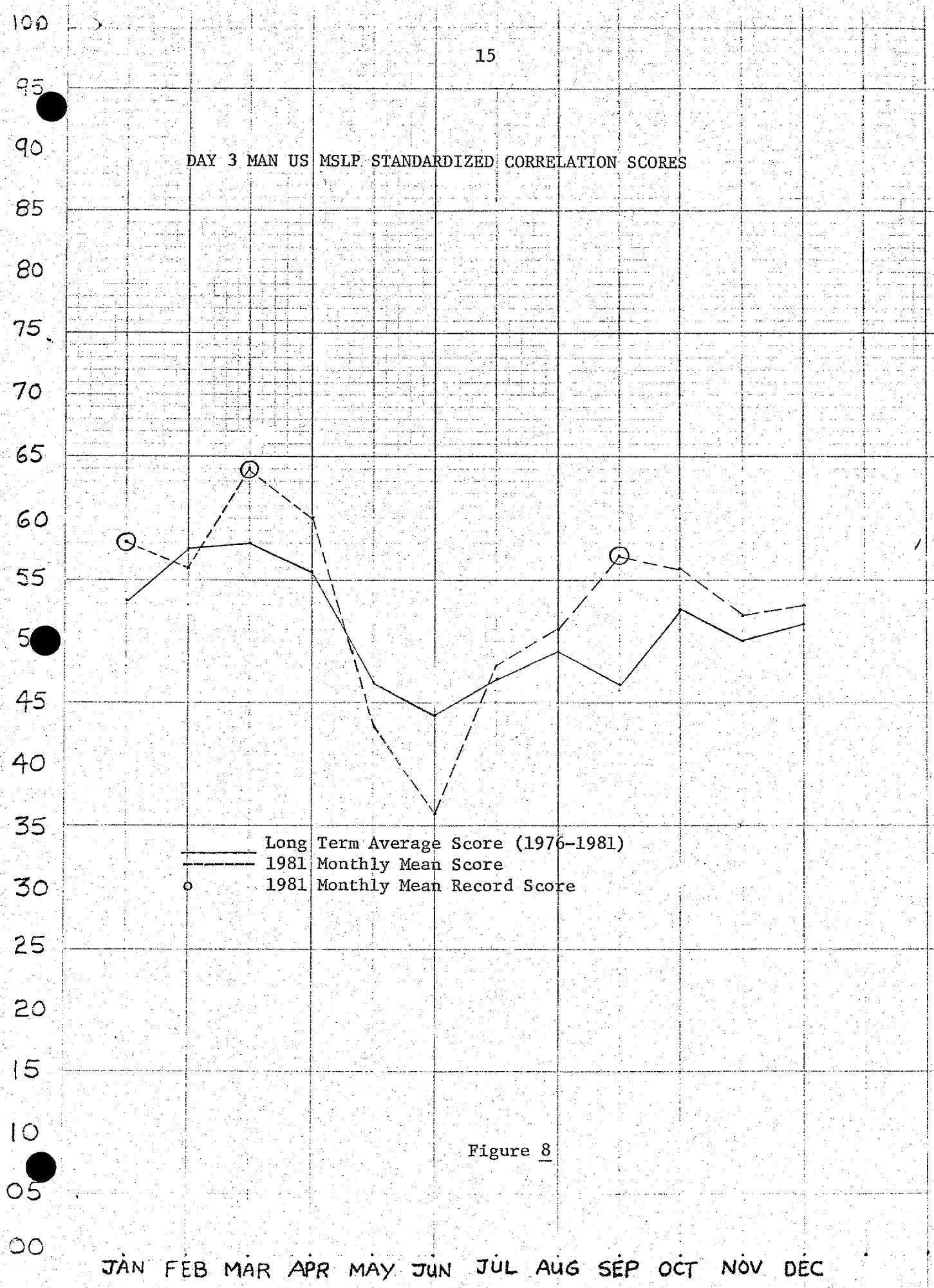


Figure 7

## DAY 3 MAN US MSLP STANDARDIZED CORRELATION SCORES



## DAY 4 MAN US MSLP STANDARDIZED CORRELATION SCORES

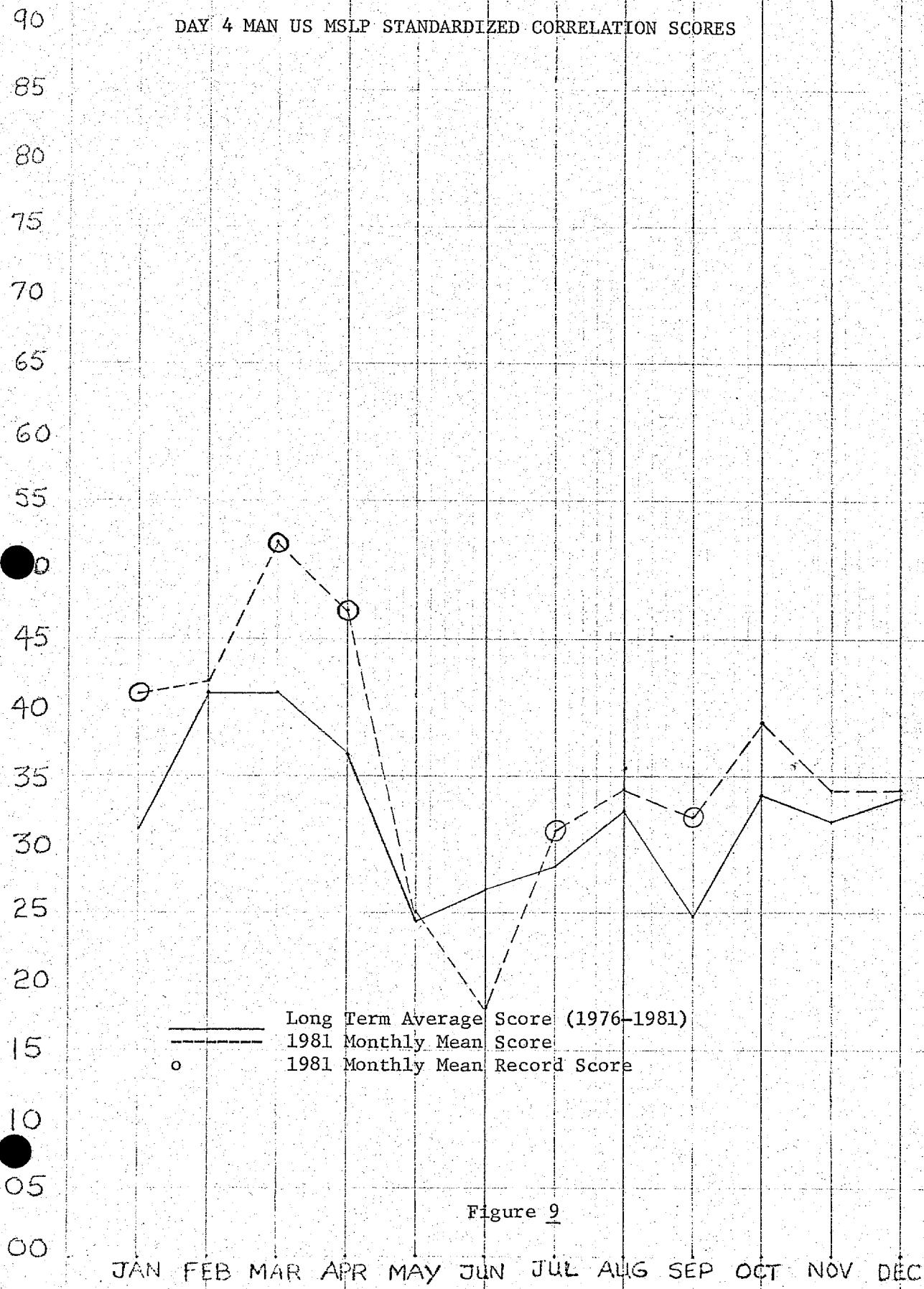


Figure 9

## DAY 5 MAN US MSLP STANDARDIZED CORRELATION SCORES

85

80

75

70

65

60

55

50

45

40

35

30

25

20

15

10

05

00

Long Term Average Score (1976-1981)  
1981 Monthly Mean Score  
o 1981 Monthly Mean Record Score

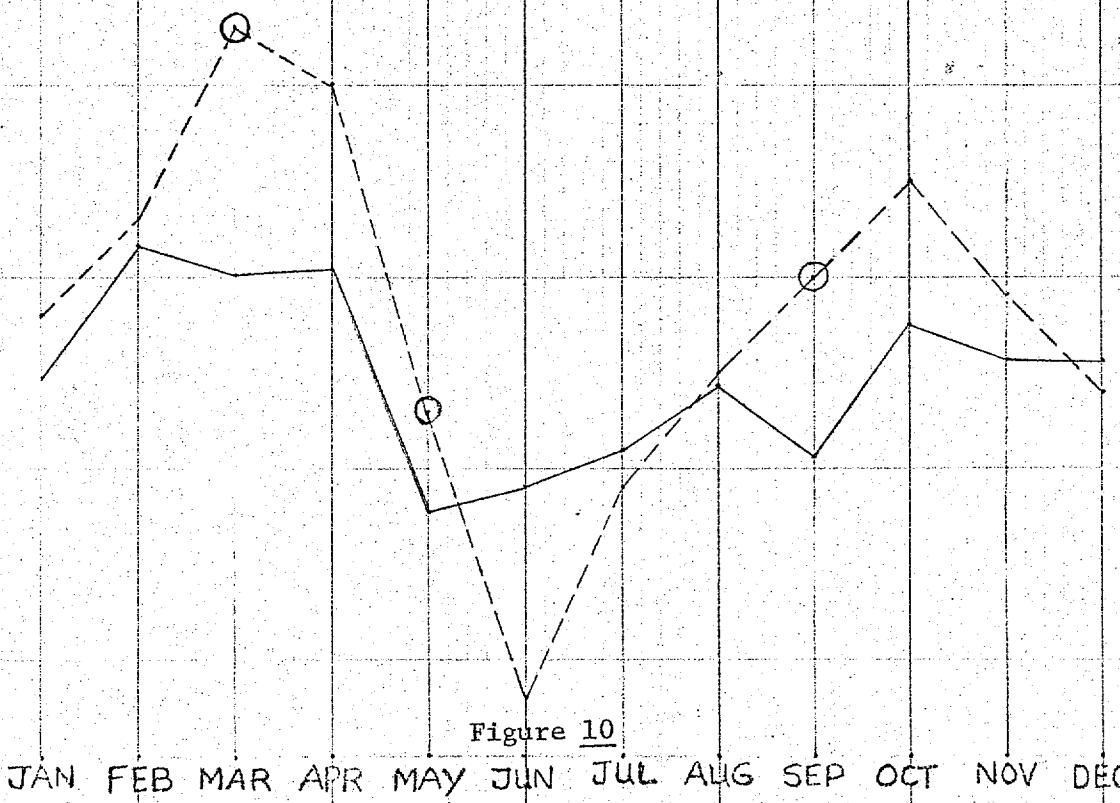
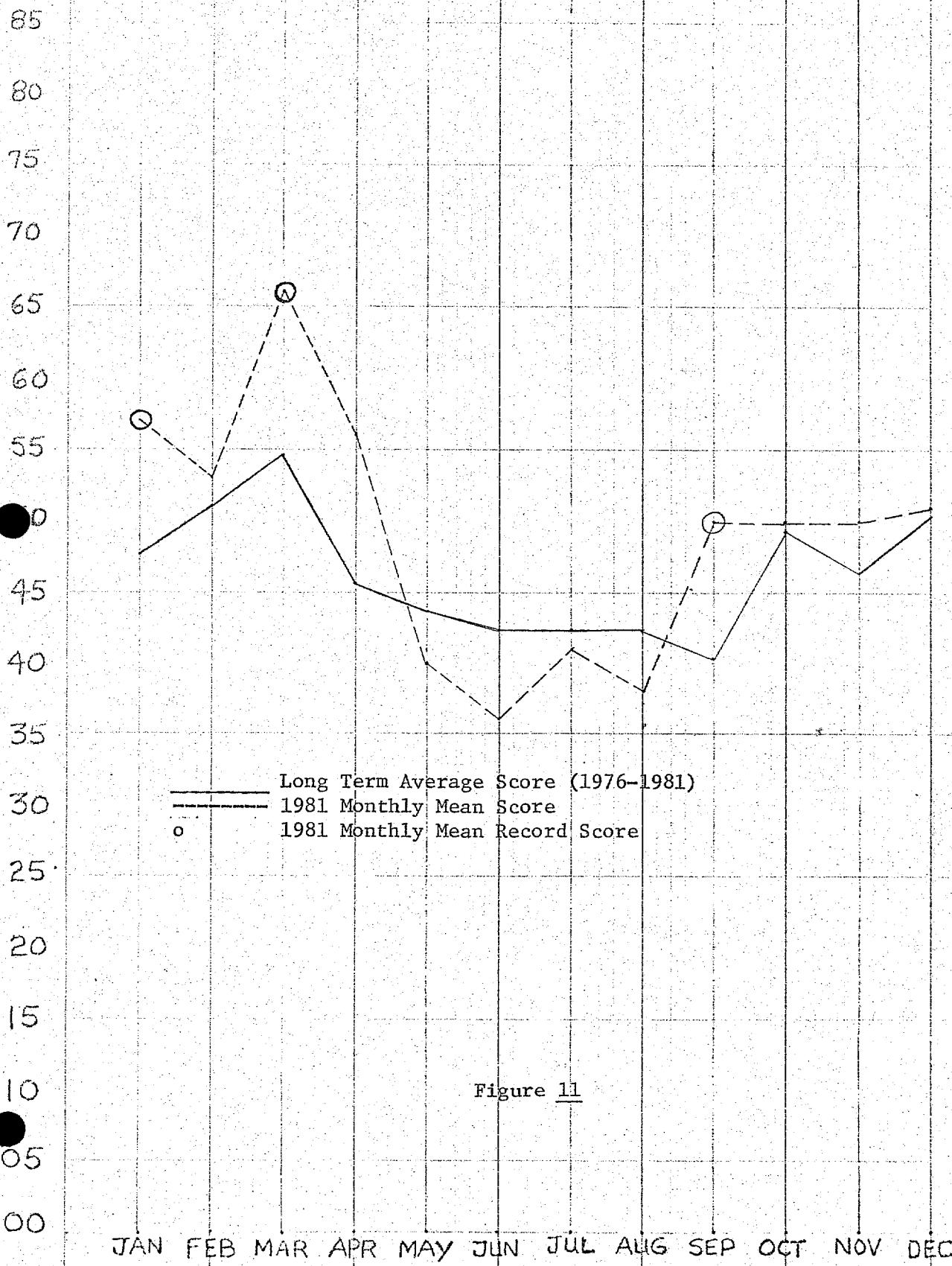


Figure 10

JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC

## DAY 3 SMG2C US MSLP STANDARDIZED CORRELATION SCORES



## DAY 4 SMG26 US MSLP STANDARDIZED CORRELATION SCORES

100  
95  
90  
85  
80  
75  
70  
65  
60  
55  
50  
45  
40  
35  
30  
25  
20  
15  
10  
05  
00

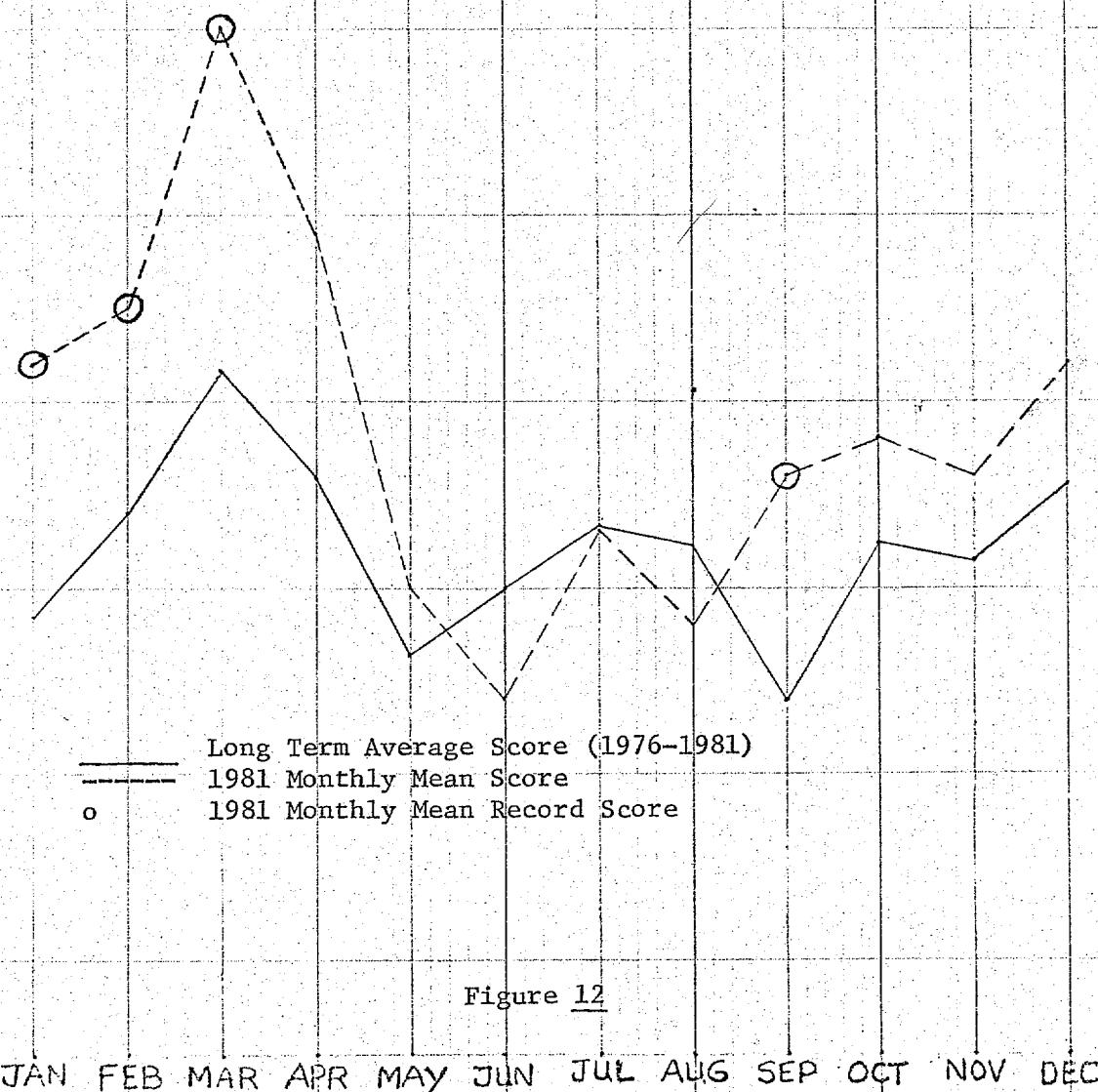


Figure 12

DAY 5 SMG26 US MSLP STANDARDIZED CORRELATION SCORES

Long Term Average Score (1976-1981)  
1981 Monthly Mean Score  
o 1981 Monthly Mean Record Score

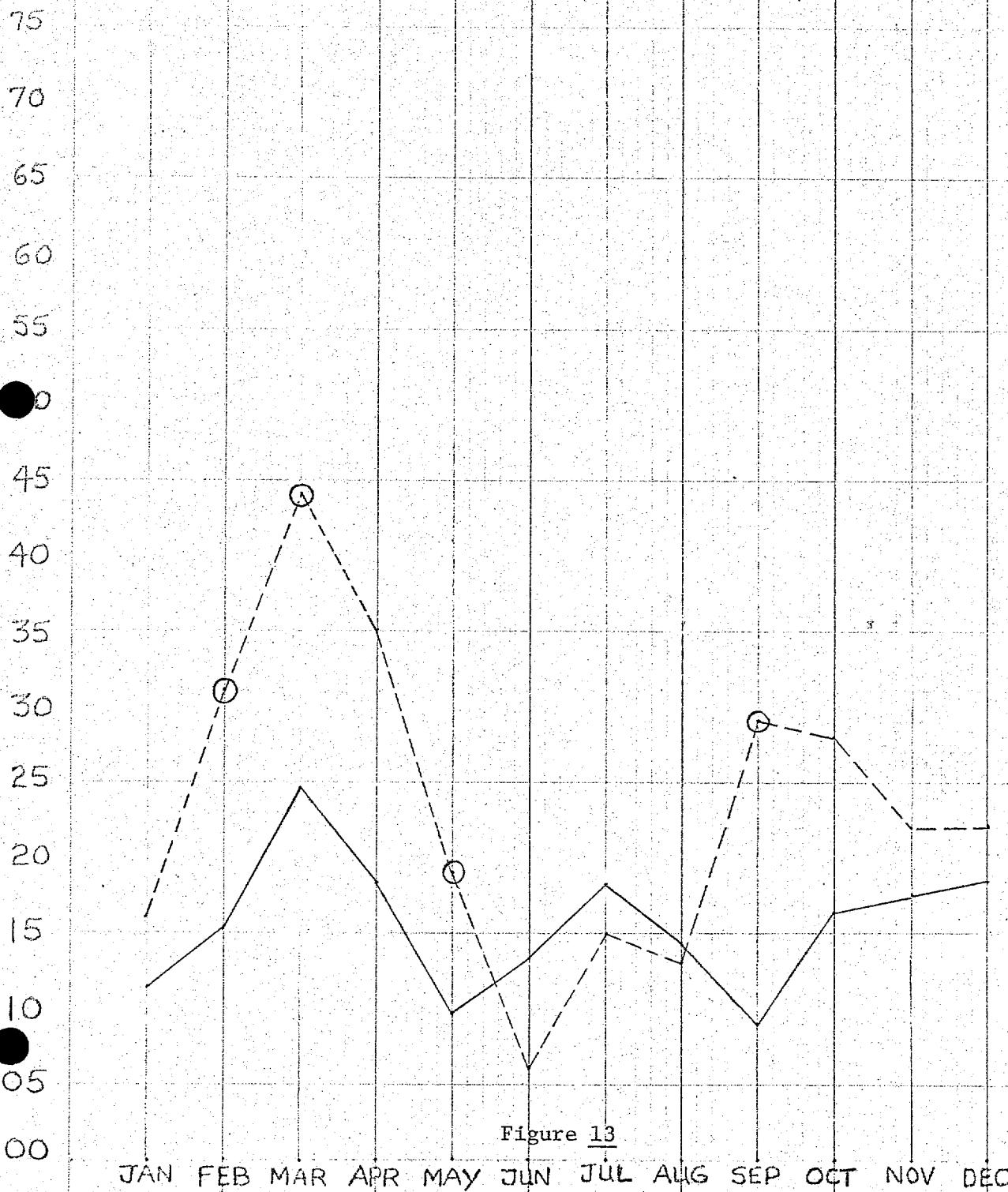


Figure 13

## DAY 3 MAN NA MSLP UNSTANDARDIZED CORRELATION SCORES

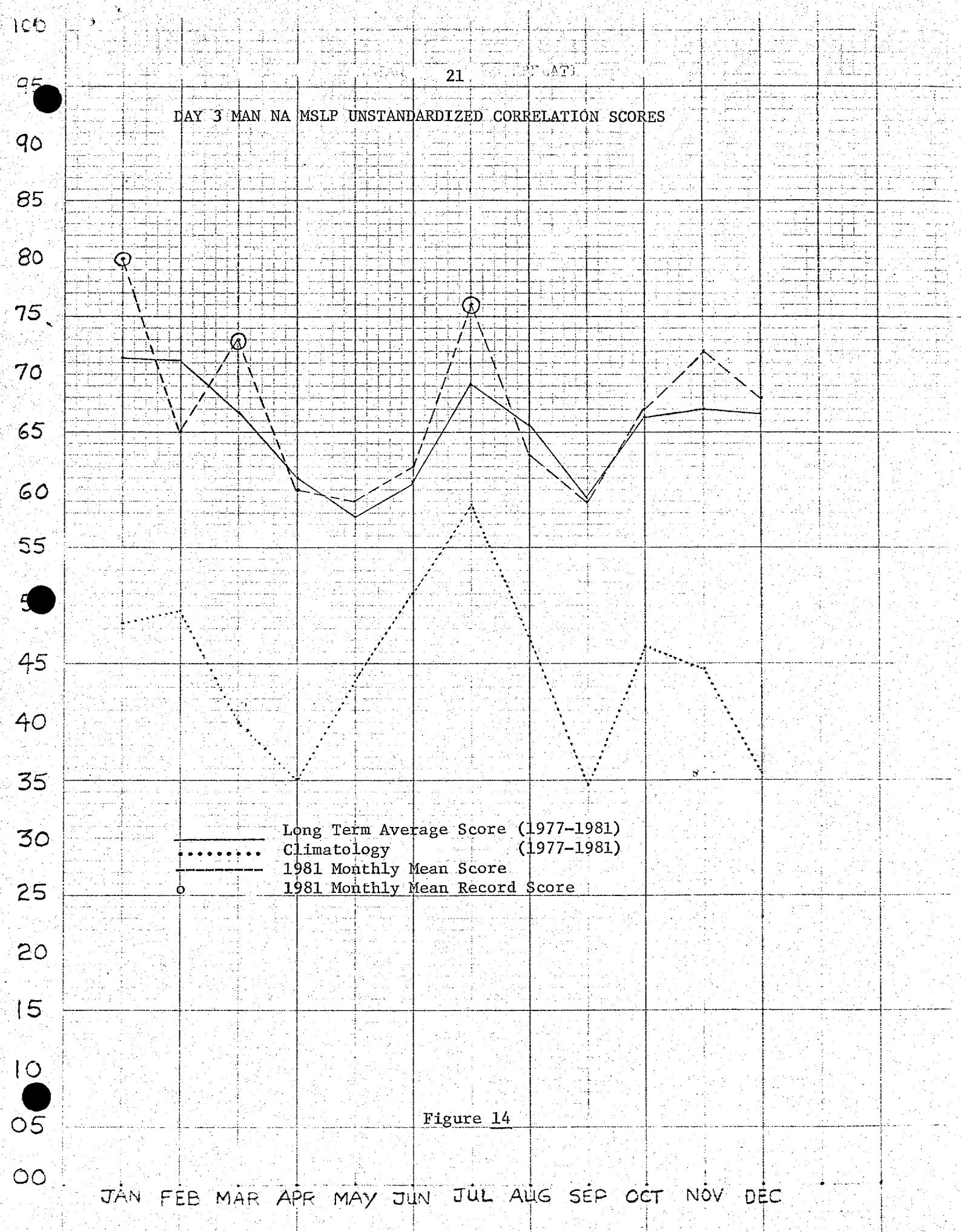
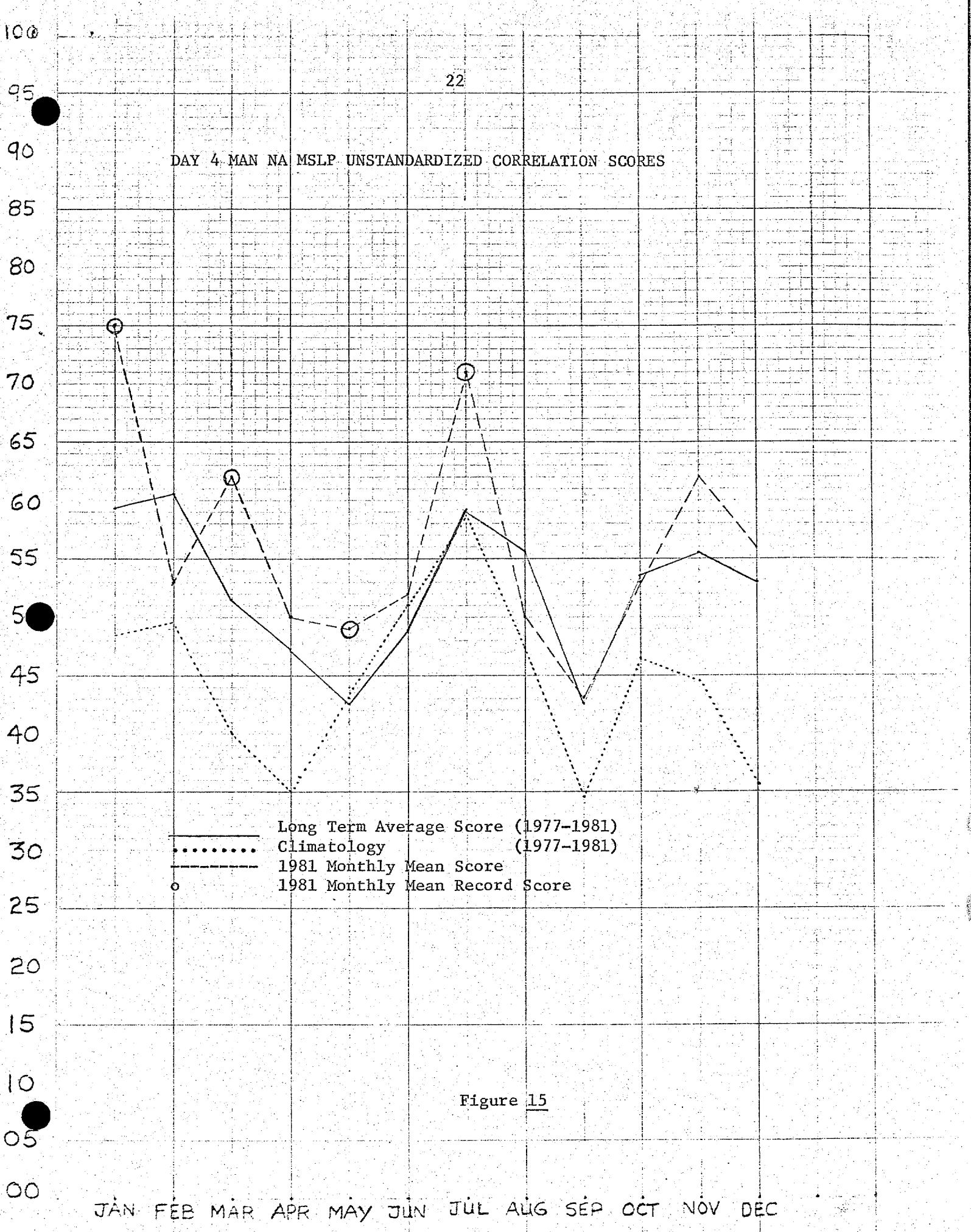
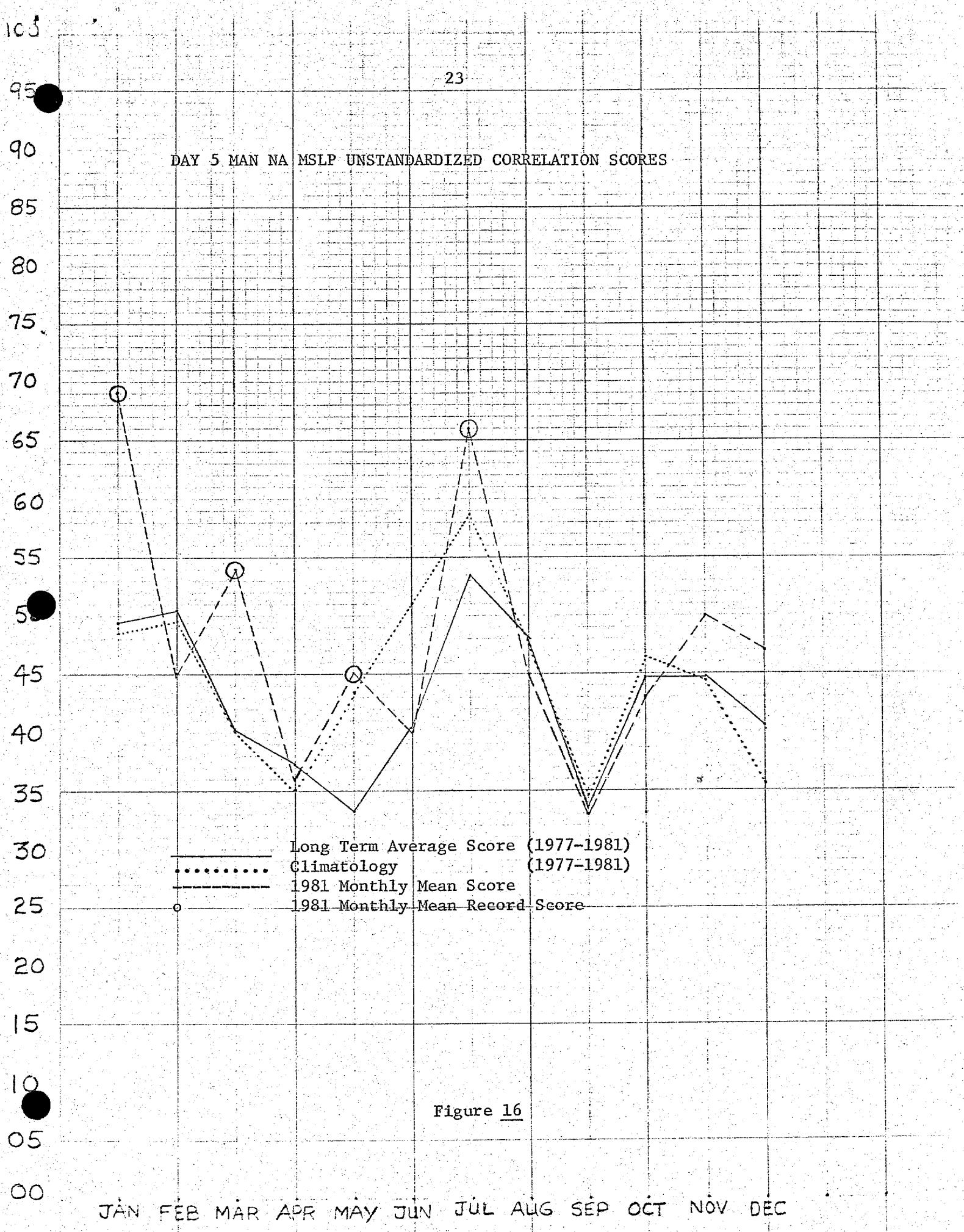


Figure 14

## DAY 4 MAN NA MSLP UNSTANDARDIZED CORRELATION SCORES



## DAY 5 MAN NA MSLP UNSTANDARDIZED CORRELATION SCORES



## DAY 3 SMG2C NA MSLP UNSTANDARDIZED CORRELATION SCORES

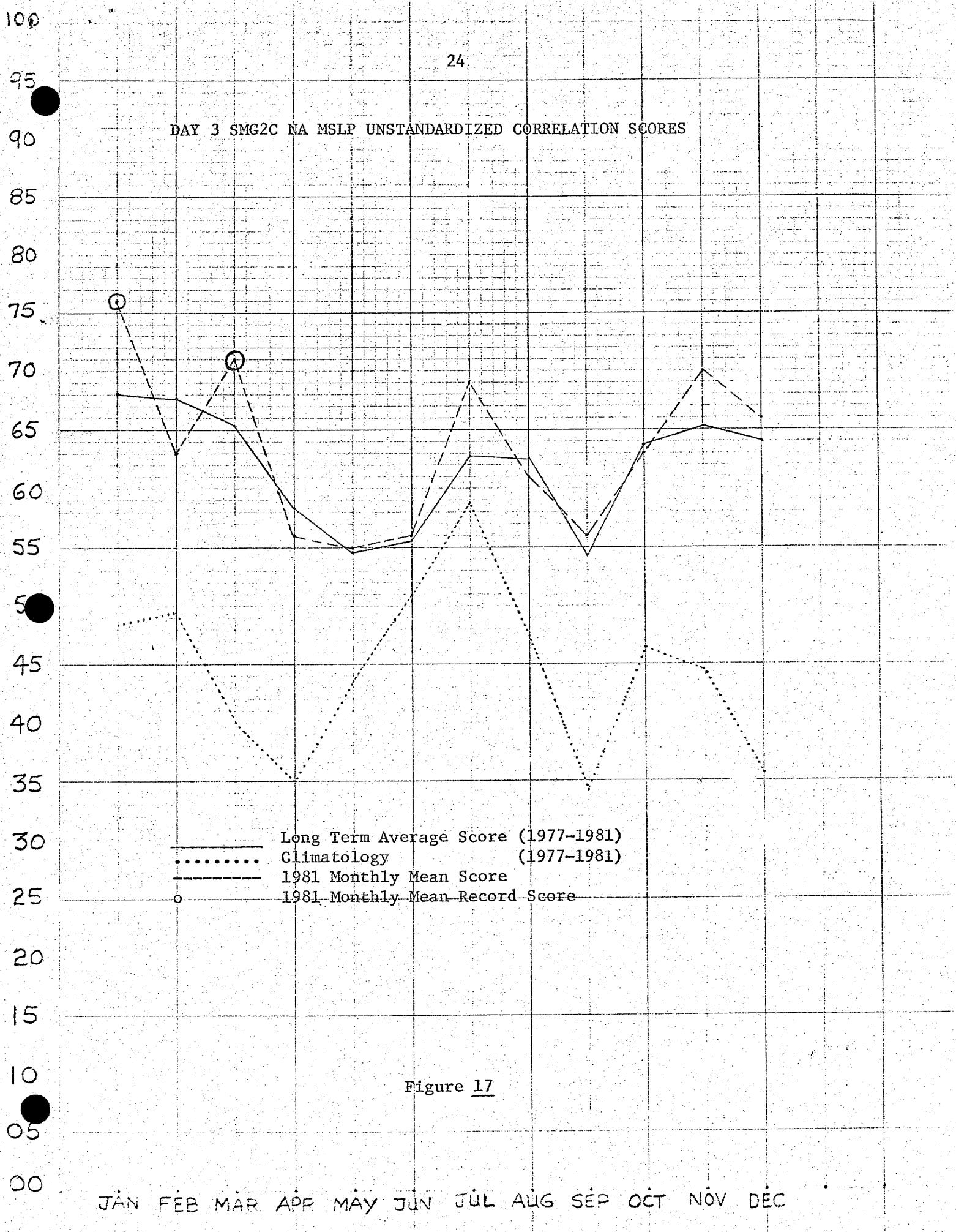
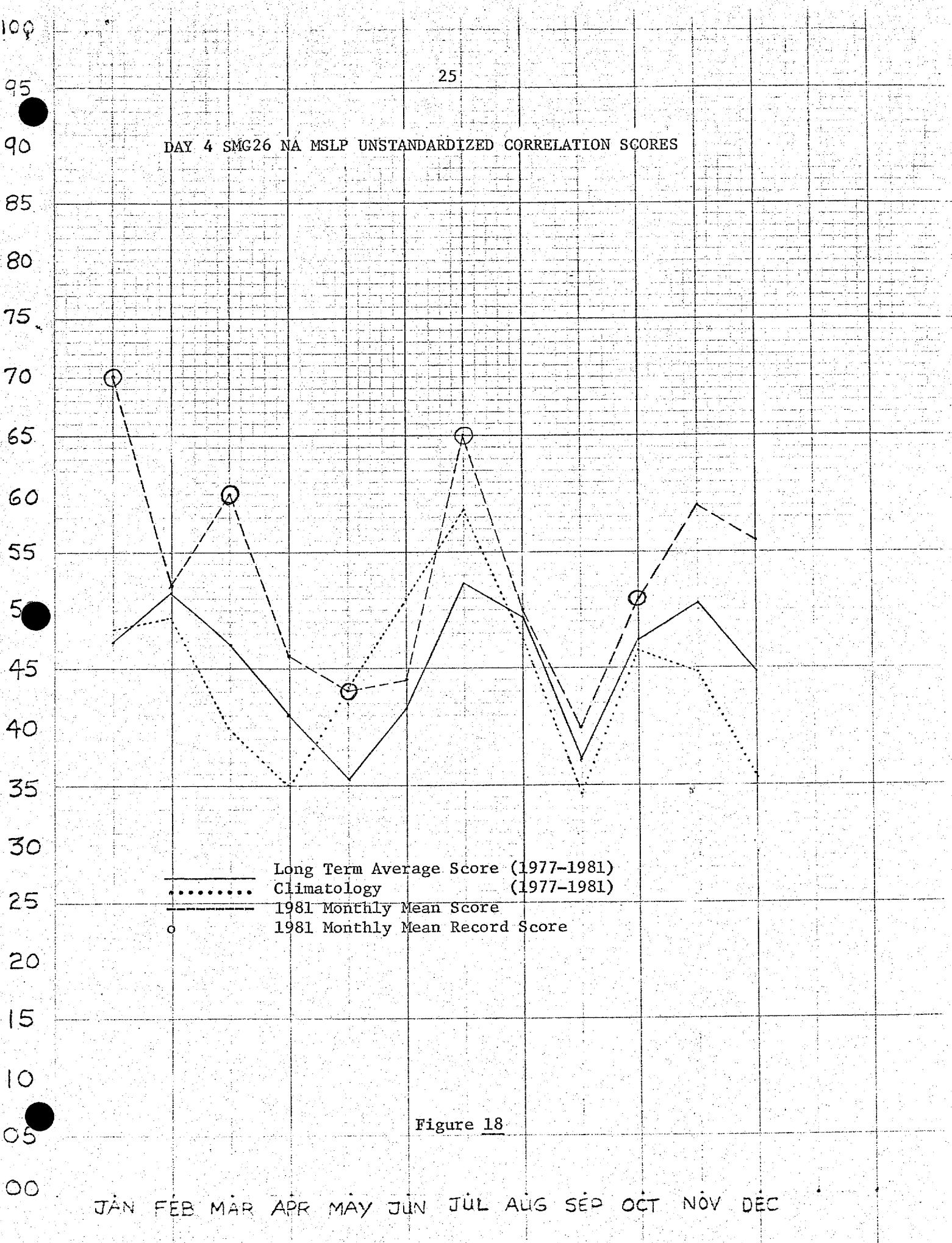
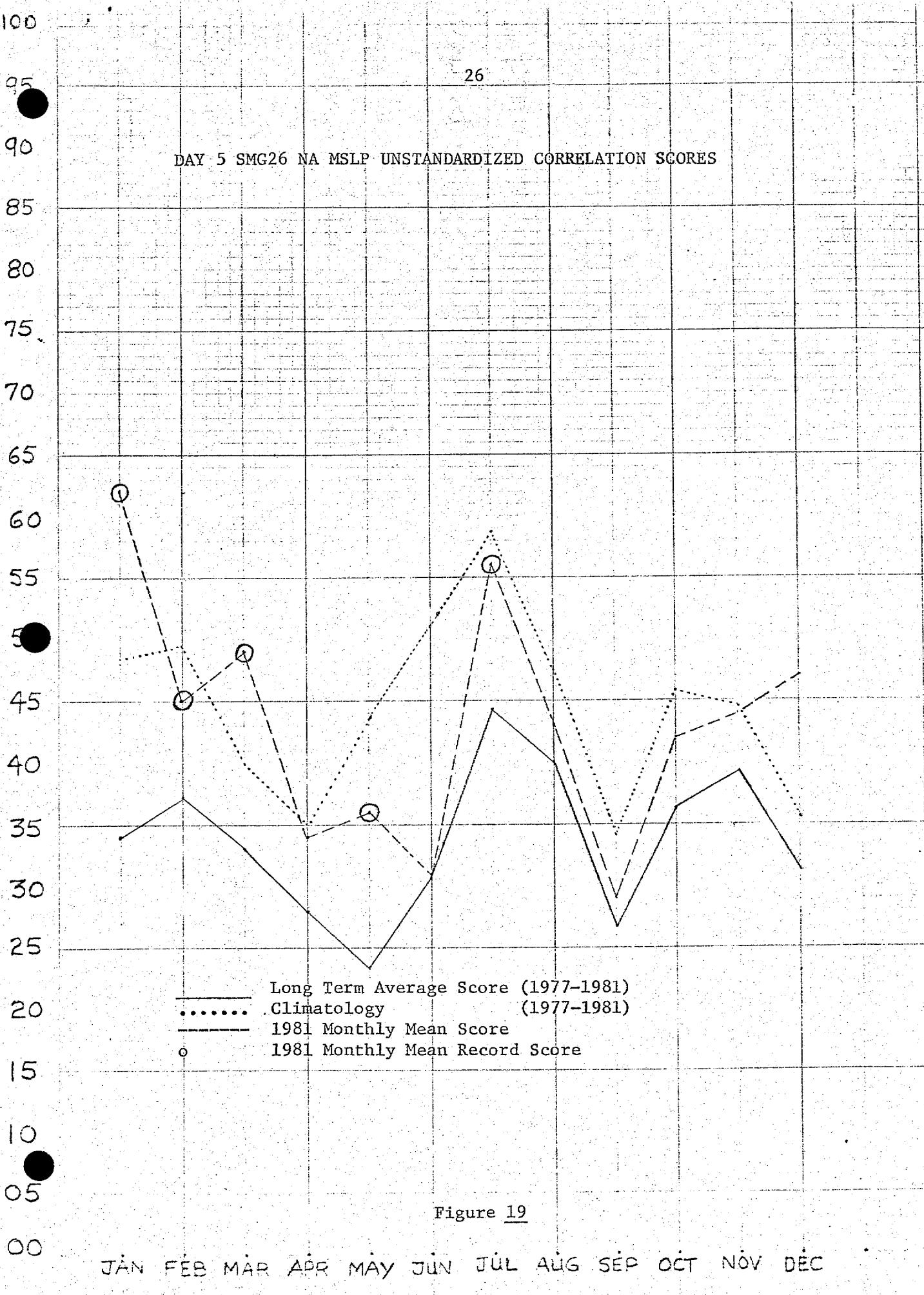


Figure 17

## DAY 4 SMG26 NA MSLP UNSTANDARDIZED CORRELATION SCORES



## DAY 5 SMG26 NA MSLP UNSTANDARDIZED CORRELATION SCORES



## DAY 3 MAN US MSLP UNSTANDARDIZED CORRELATION SCORES

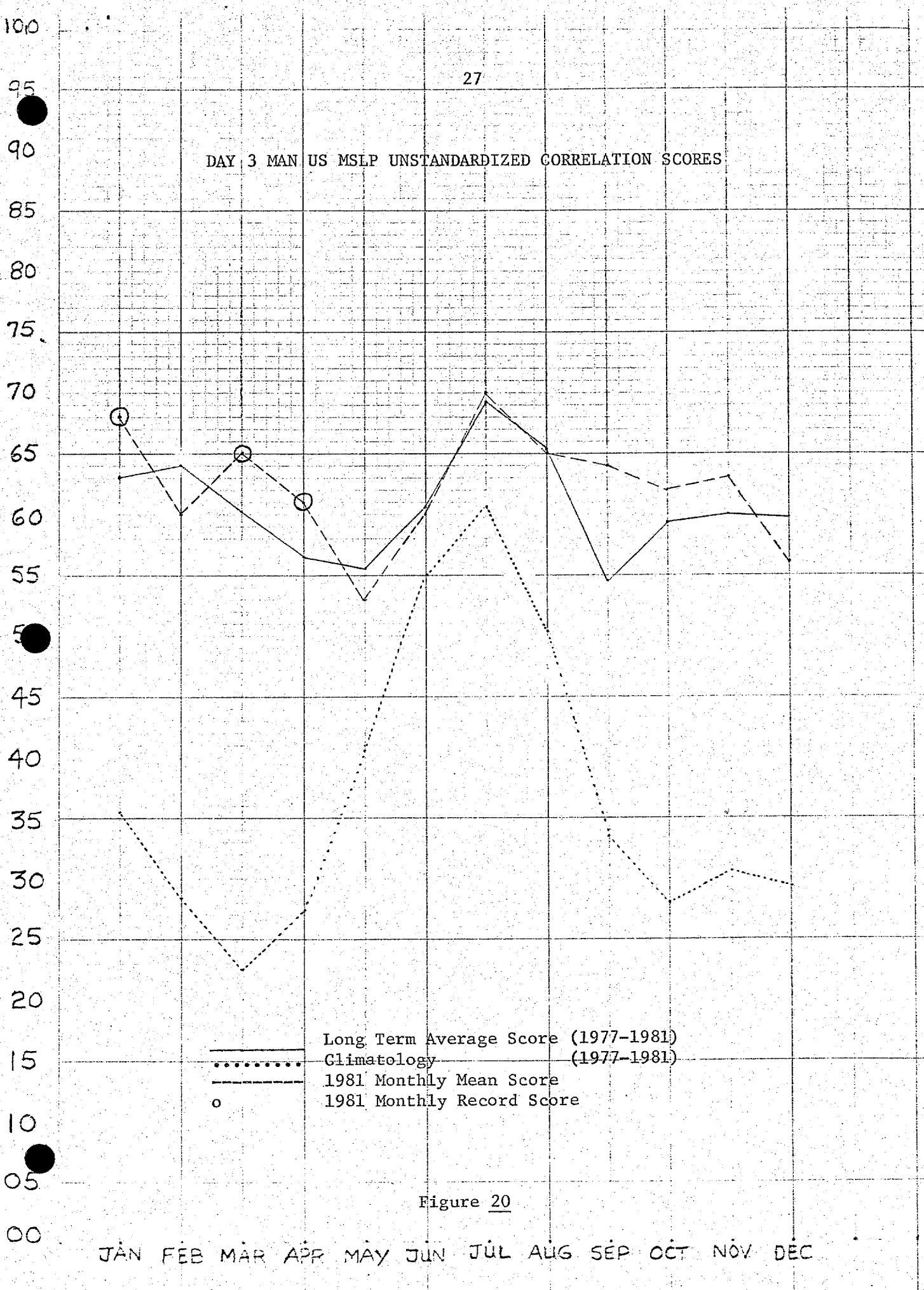
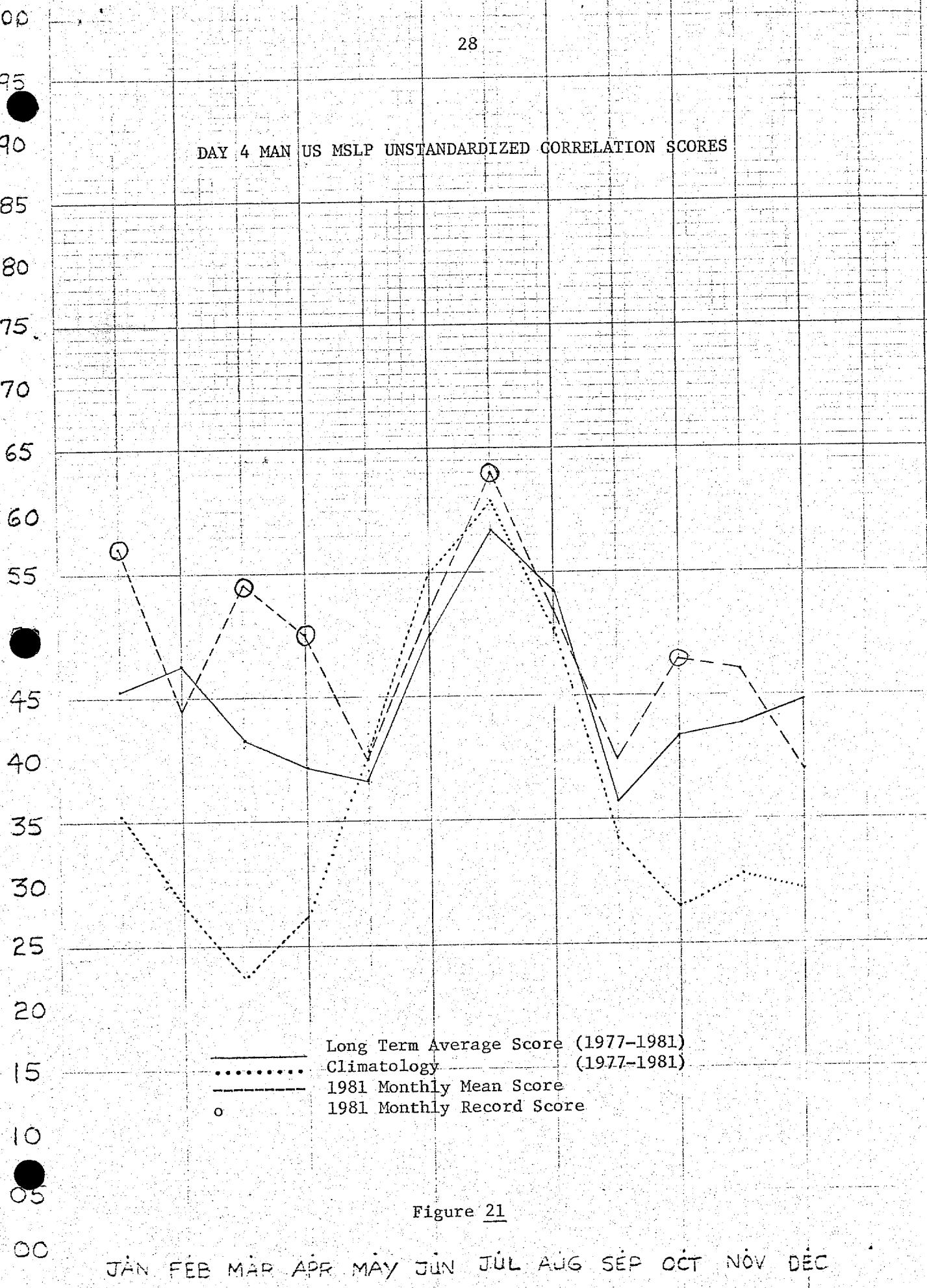


Figure 20

## DAY 4 MAN US MSLP UNSTANDARDIZED CORRELATION SCORES



## DAY 5 MAN US MSLP UNSTANDARDIZED CORRELATION SCORES

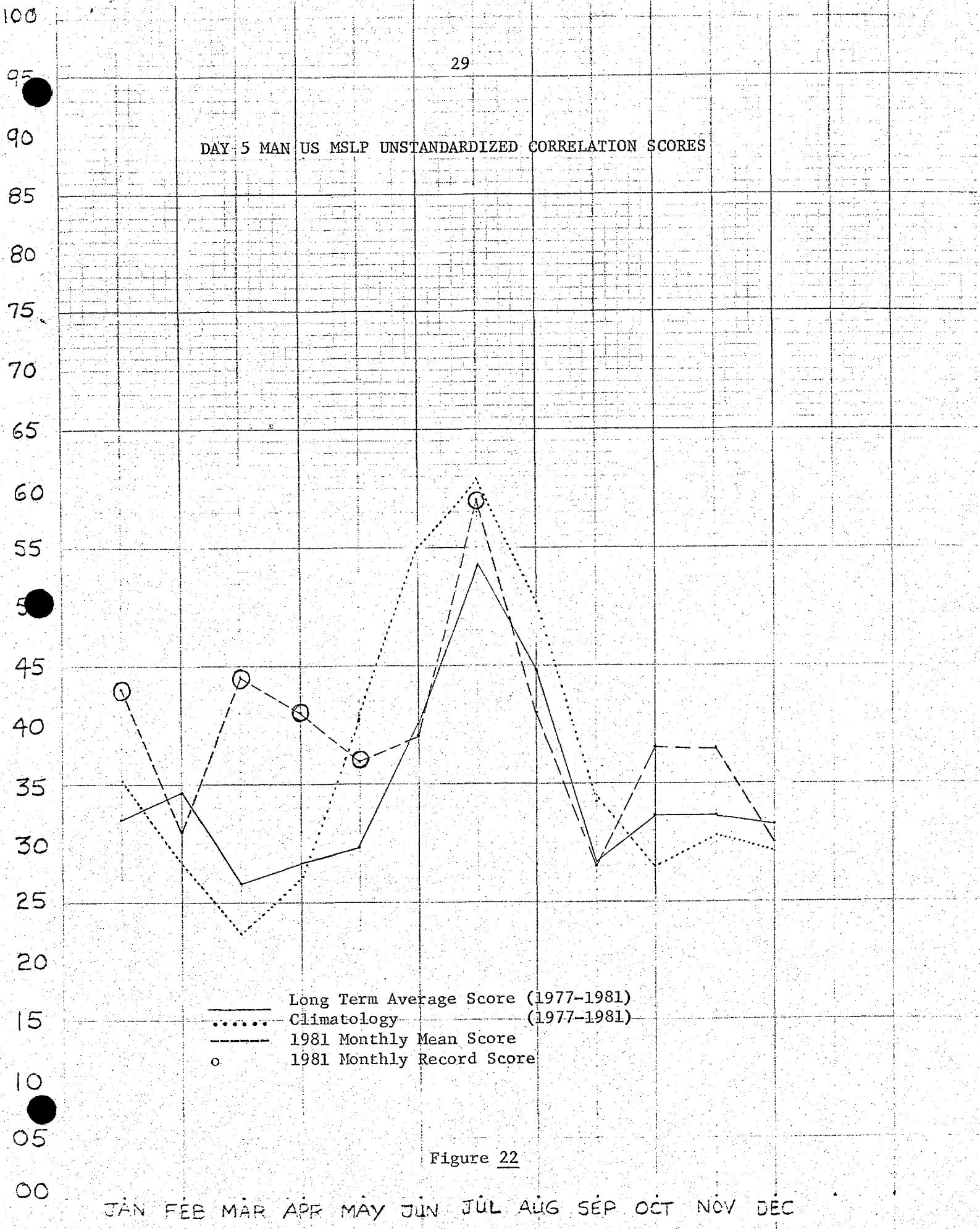


Figure 22

30

100

75

90

85

80

75

70

65

60

55

50

45

40

35

30

25

20

15

10

05

00

## DAY 3 SMG2C US MSLP UNSTANDARDIZED CORRELATION SCORES

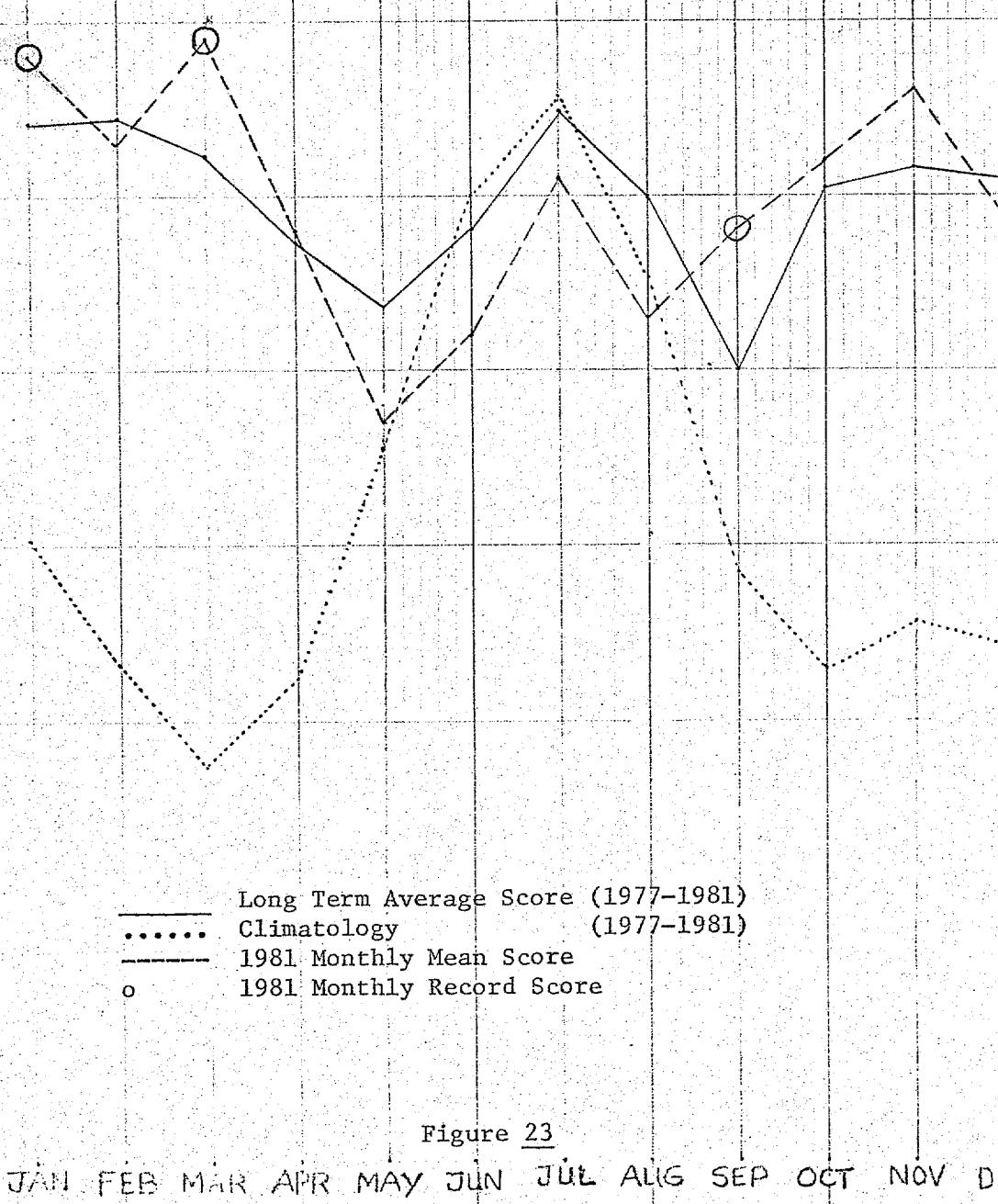


Figure 23

JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC

## DAY 4 SMG26 US MSLP UNSTANDARDIZED CORRELATION SCORES

100

95

90

85

80

75

70

65

60

55

50

45

40

35

30

25

20

15

10

05

00

JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC

Long Term Average Score (1977-1981)  
 Climatology (1977-1981)

1981 Monthly Mean Score

1981 Monthly Record Score

Figure 24

## DAY 5 SMG26 US MSLP UNSTANDARDIZED CORRELATION SCORES

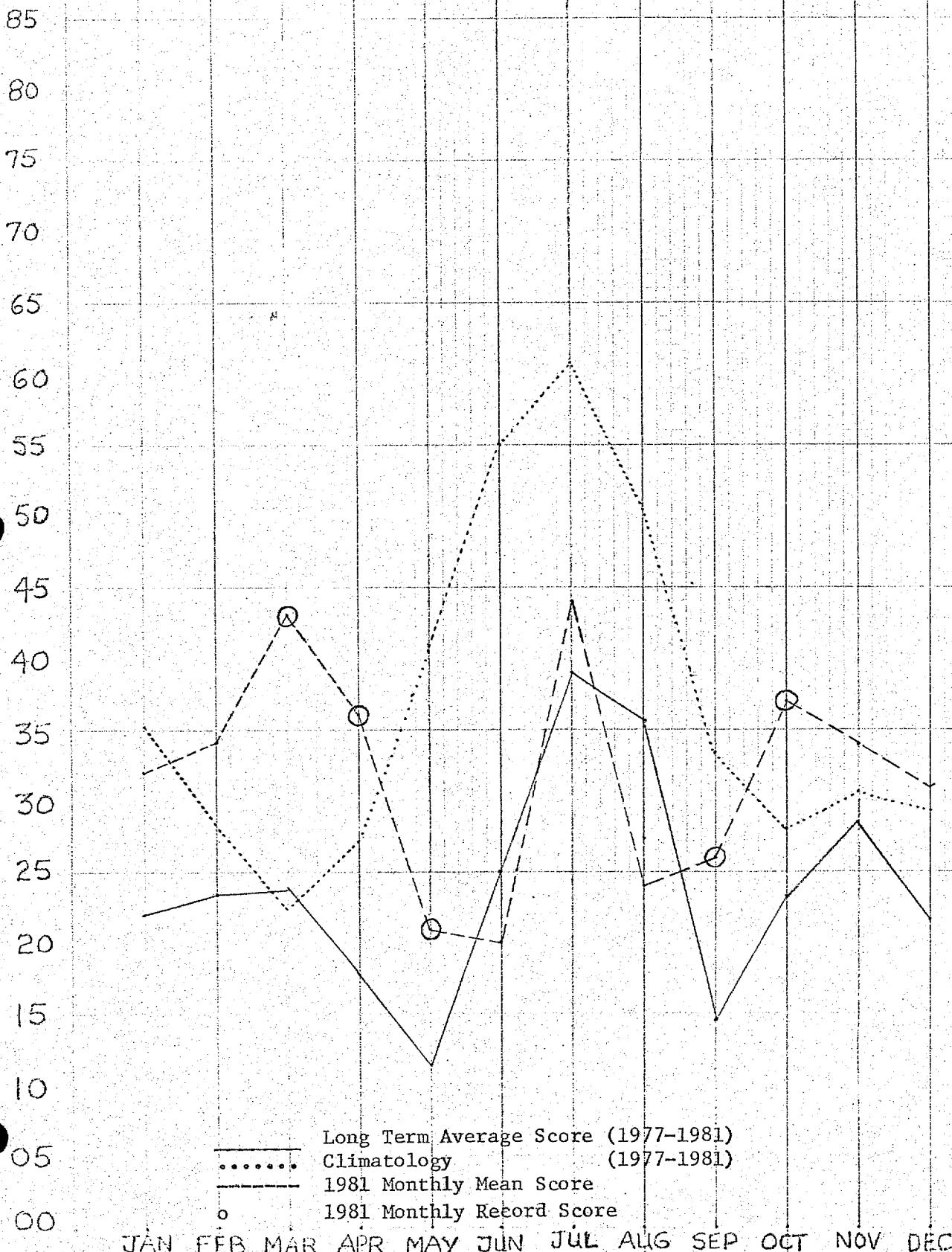


Figure 25

WINTER

DAYS 3, 4, 5 NORTH AMERICAN MEAN SEA LEVEL PRESSURE CORRELATION SCORES FOR DEC + JAN + FEB

3

Correlation Score =  $100 \times (\text{Unstandardized Score} + \text{Standardized Score})$ 

2

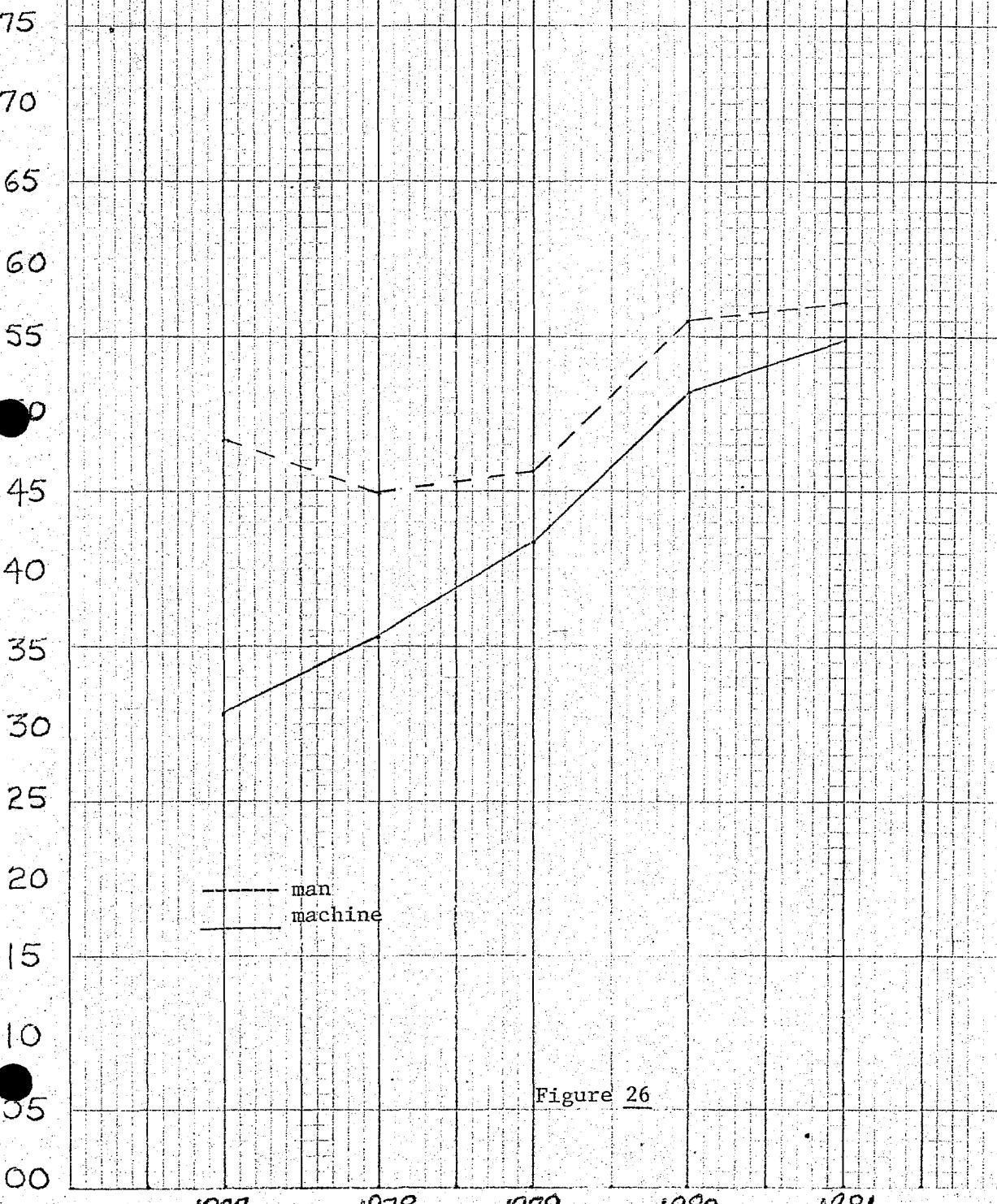


Figure 26

SPRING

DAYS 3, 4, 5 NORTH AMERICAN MEAN SEA LEVEL PRESSURE CORRELATION SCORES FOR (MAR + APR + MAY)

3

Correlation Score =  $100 \times (\text{Unstandardized Score} + \text{Standardized Score})$ 

2

100  
95  
90  
85  
80  
75  
70  
65  
60  
55  
50  
45  
40  
35  
30  
25  
20  
15  
10  
5  
00

— man  
— machine

1977

1978

1979

1980

1981

Figure 27

SUMMER

DAYS 3, 4, 5 NORTH AMERICAN MEAN SEA LEVEL PRESSURE CORRELATION SCORES FOR (JUN + JUL + AUG)

3

Correlation Score =  $100 \cdot \frac{x}{2} (\text{Unstandardized Score} + \text{Standardized Score})$ 

2

80

75

70

65

60

55

50

45

40

35

30

25

20

15

10

5

00

1977

1978

1979

1980

1981

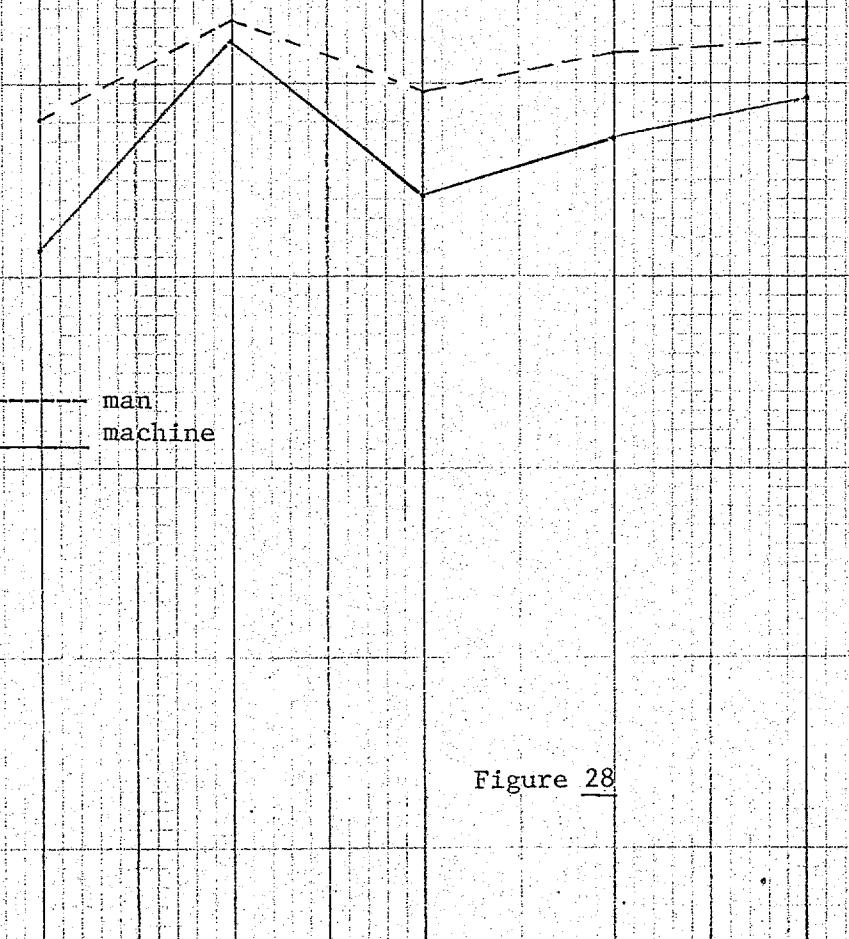


Figure 28

FALL

DAYS 3, 4, 5 NORTH AMERICAN MEAN SEA LEVEL PRESSURE CORRELATION SCORES FOR (SEP + OCT + NOV)

3

Correlation Score =  $100 \times (\text{Unstandardized Score} + \text{Standardized Score})$ 

2

100

95

90

85

80

75

70

65

60

55

50

45

40

35

30

25

20

15

10

5

0

man  
machine

1977

1978

1979

1980

1981

Figure 29

100

95

90

85

80

75

70

65

60

55

50

45

40

35

30

25

20

15

10

05

00

37  
DAYS 3, 4, AND 5 (NA + US) 500MB STANDARDIZED CORRELATION SCORES.

2

1979

1980

1981

Figure 30

## MSLP STANDARDIZED CORRELATION SCORES FOR DECEMBER 1981

100

95

90

85

80

75

70

65

60

55

50

45

40

35

30

25

20

15

10

00

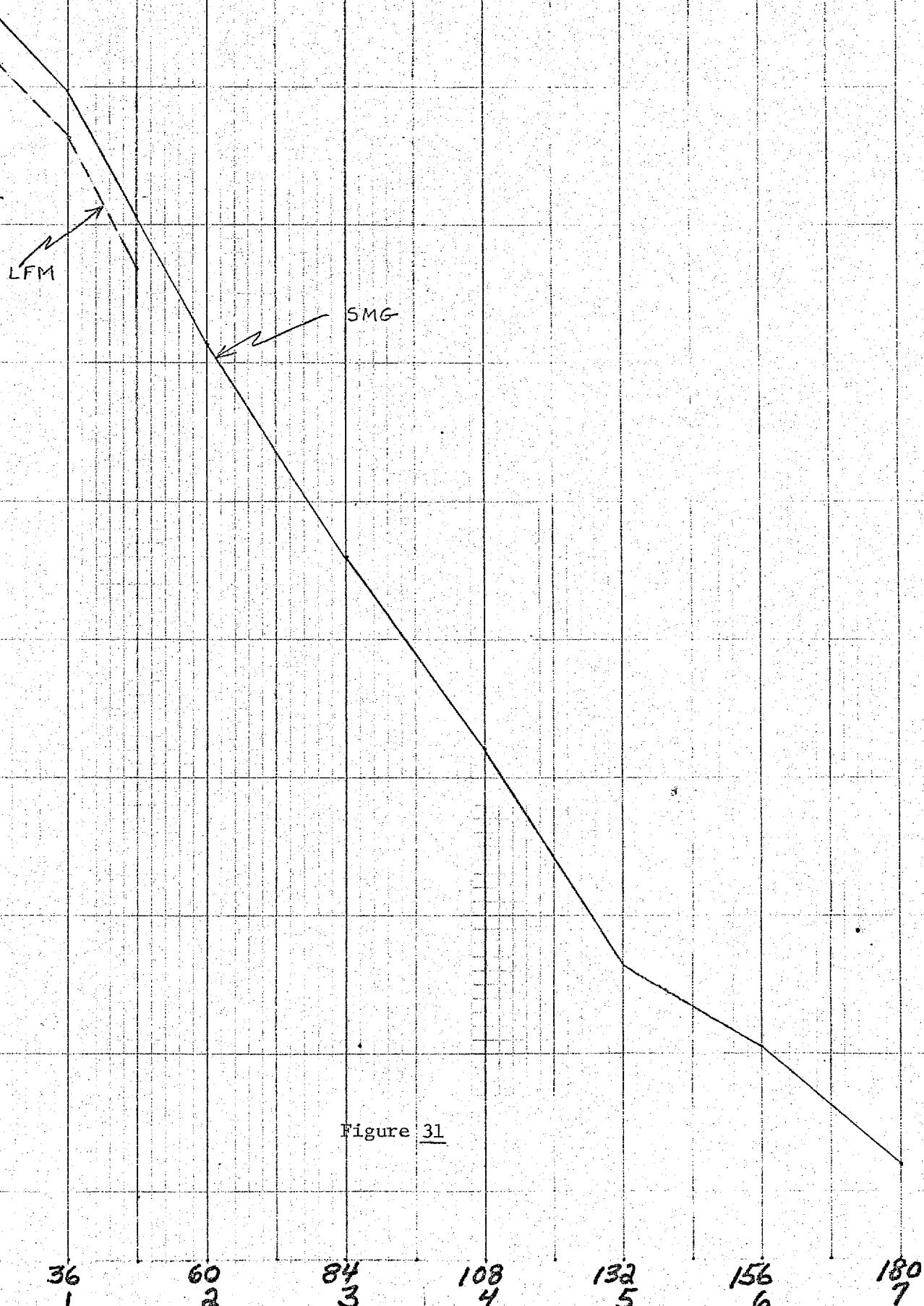


Figure 31

HOUR  
DAY36  
160  
284  
3108  
4132  
5156  
6180  
7

## SMC 500MB STANDARDIZED CORRELATION SCORES FOR DECEMBER 1981

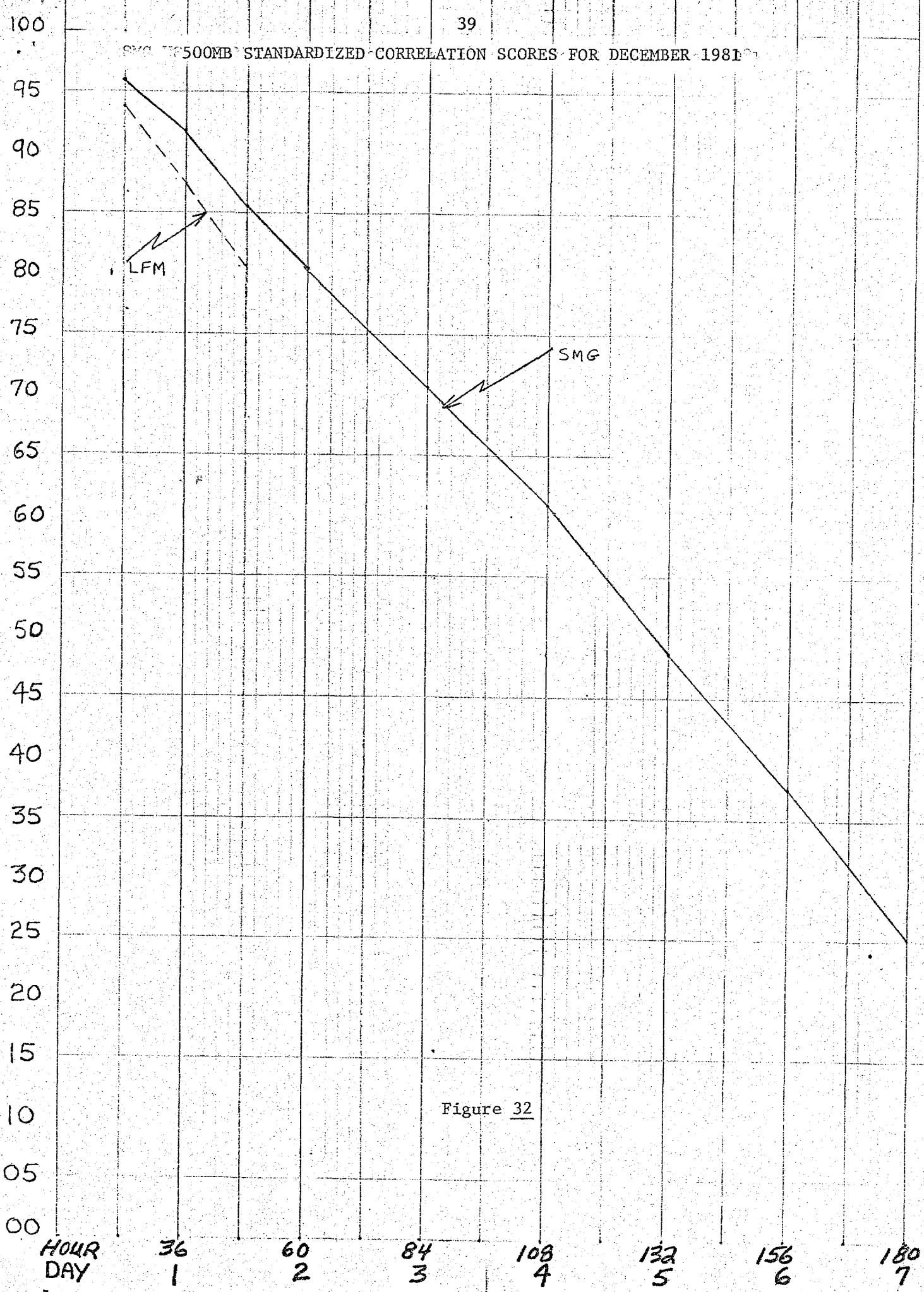
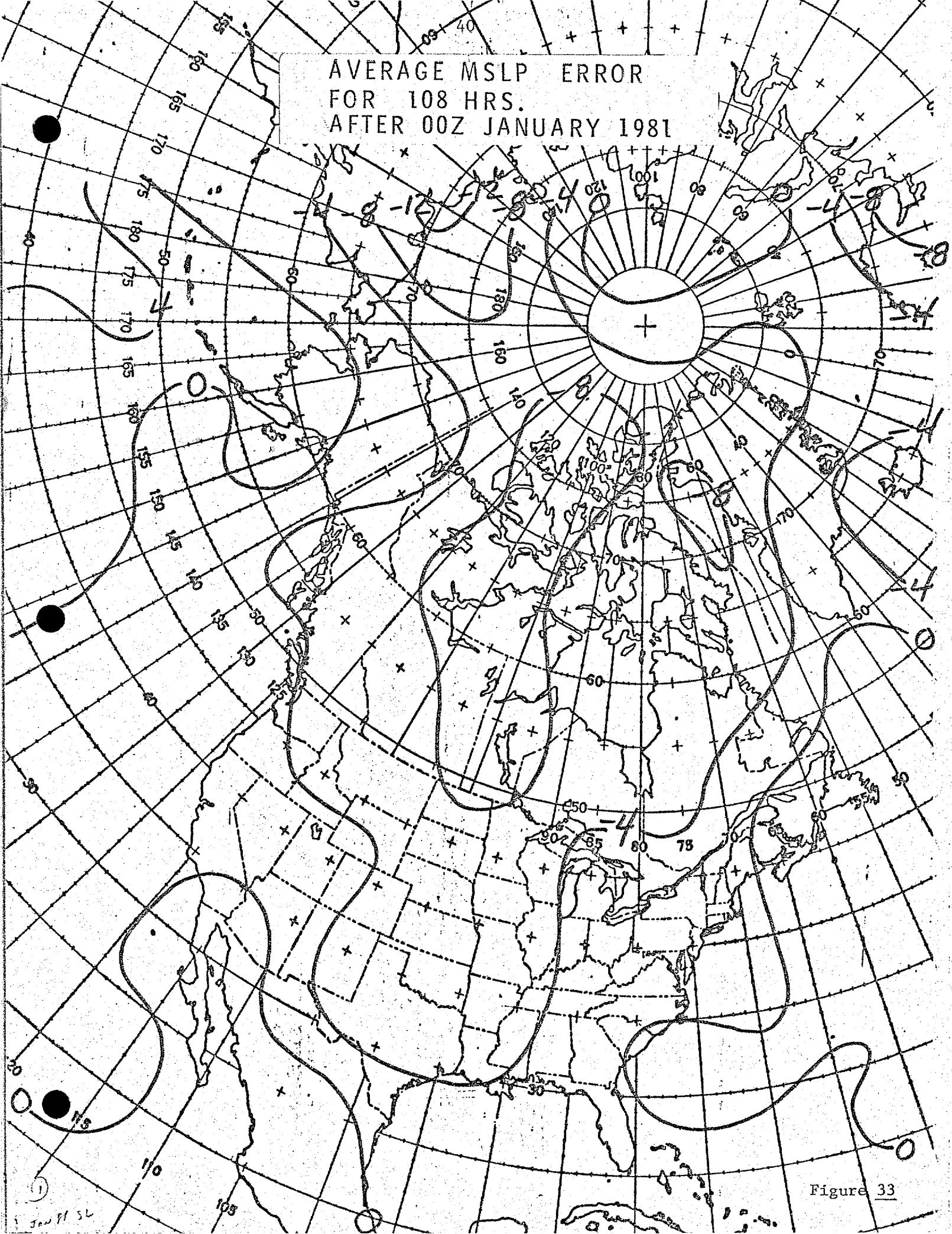


Figure 32



AVERAGE MSLP ERROR  
FOR 108 HRS.  
AFTER 00Z JANUARY 1981

Figure 33

AVERAGE POSITIVE  
MSLP ERROR  
FOR 108 HRS.  
AFTER 00Z JANUARY 1981

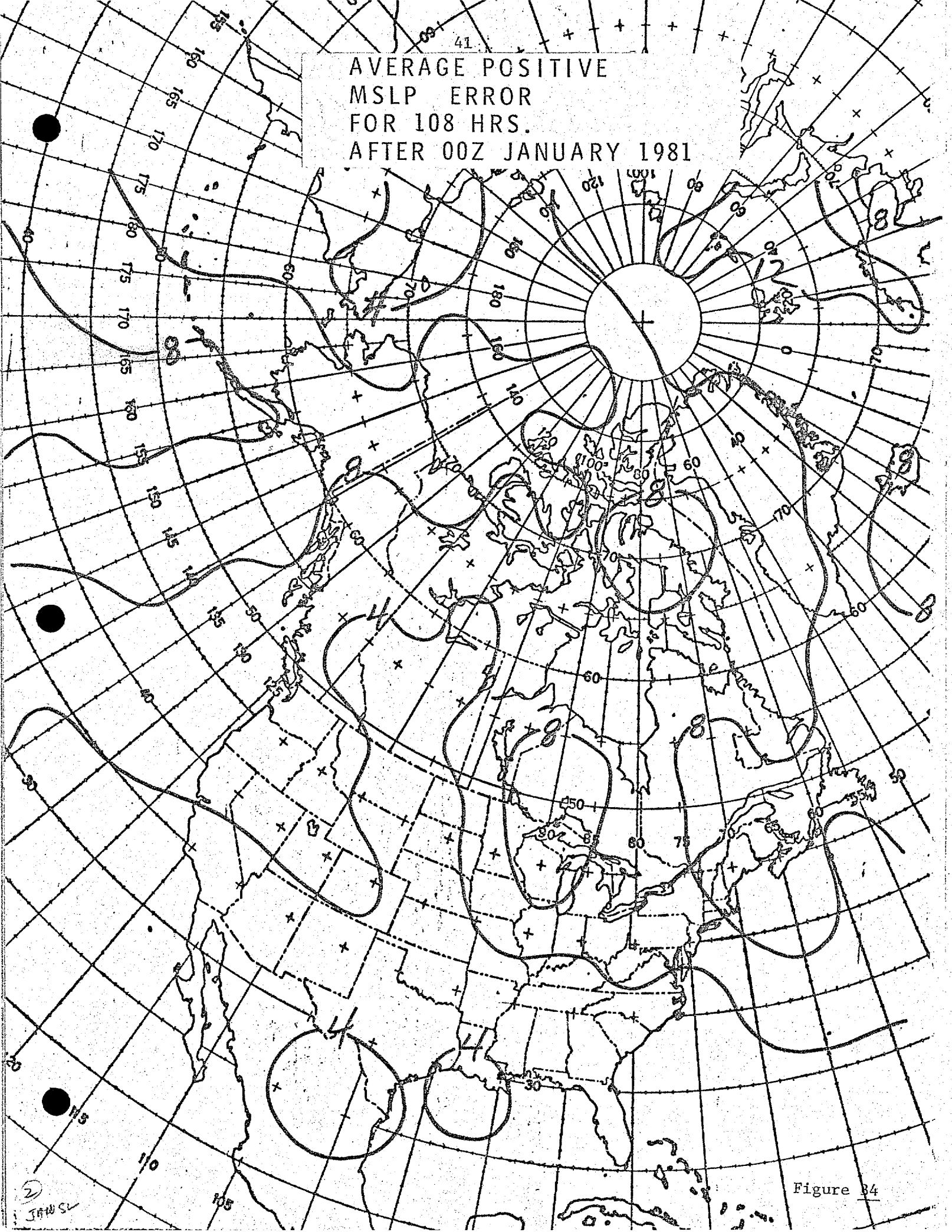


Figure 84

AVERAGE POSITIVE NUMBER  
MSLP ERROR  
FOR 108 HRS.  
AFTER 00Z JANUARY 1981

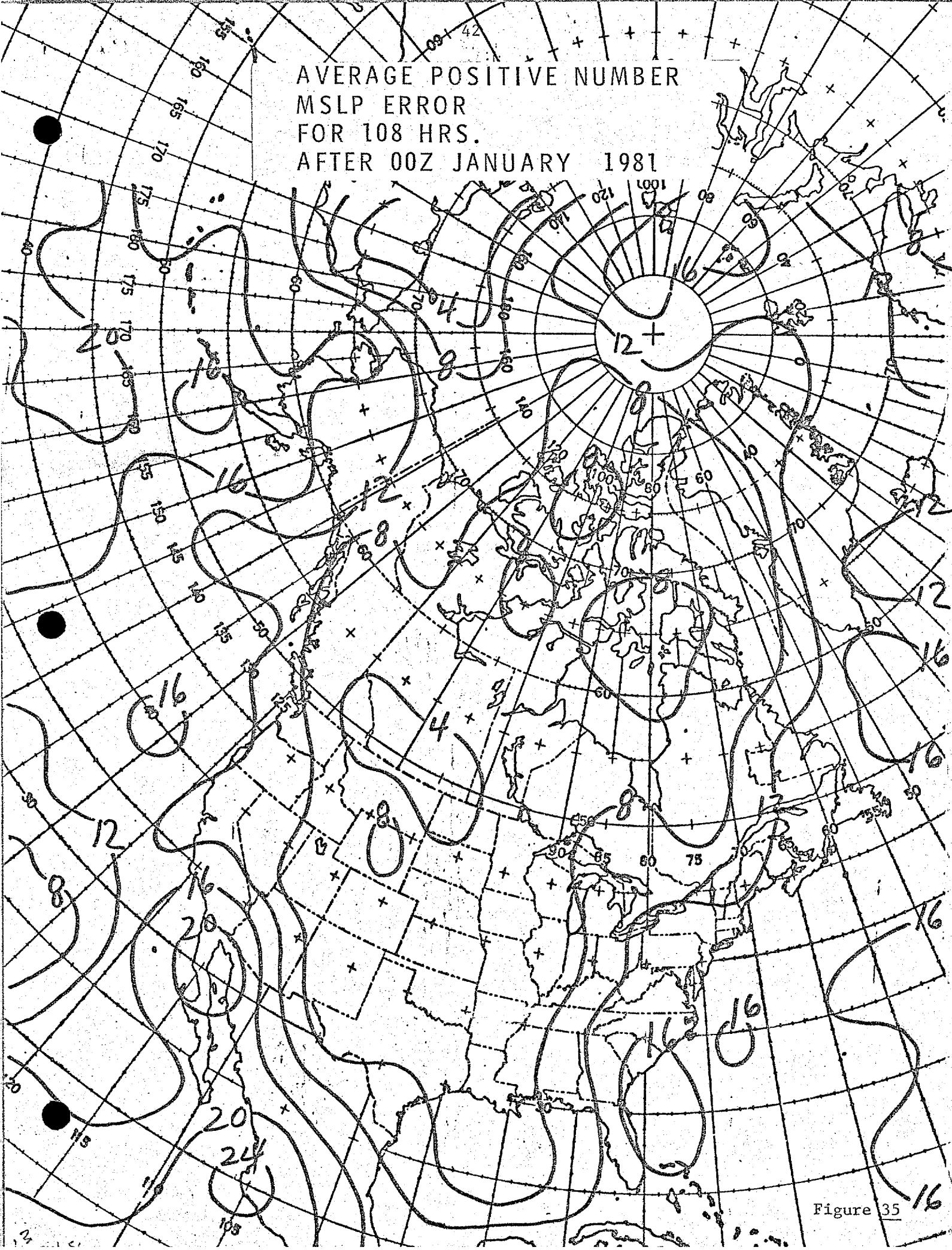


Figure 35

AVERAGE NEGATIVE  
MSLP ERROR  
FOR 108 HRS.

AFTER 00Z JANUARY 1981

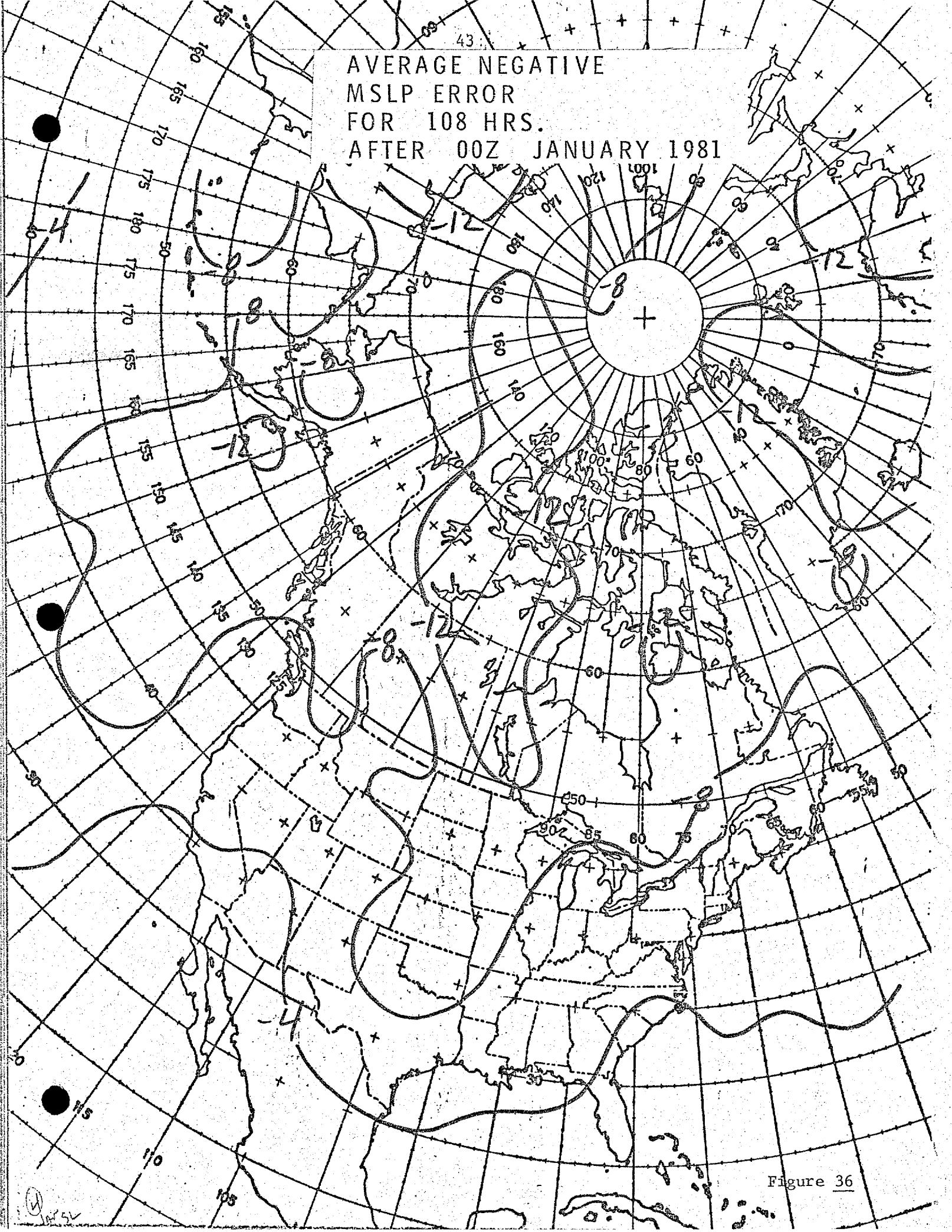


Figure 36

AVERAGE NEGATIVE NUMBER  
MSLP ERROR  
FOR 108 HRS.  
AFTER 00Z JANUARY 1981

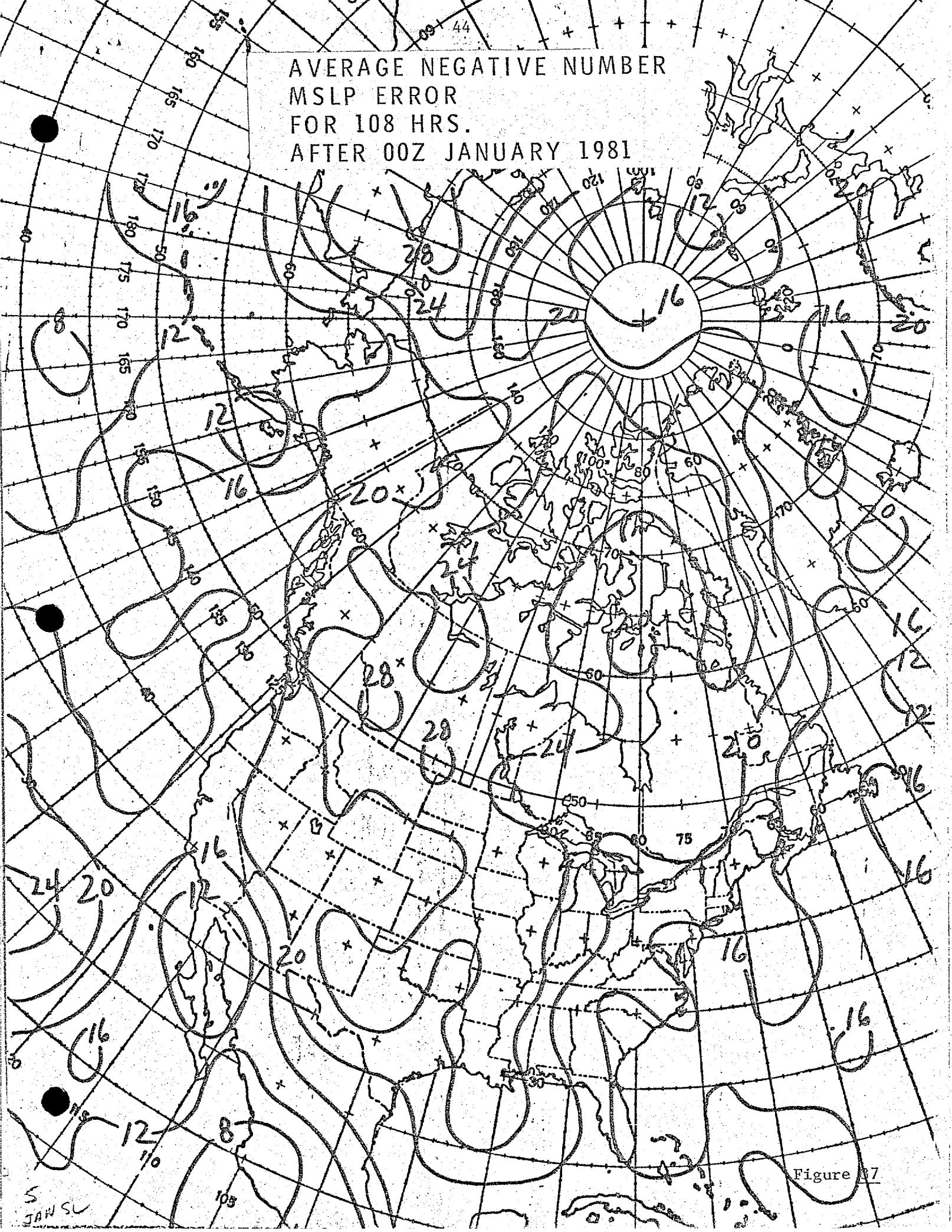


Figure 87

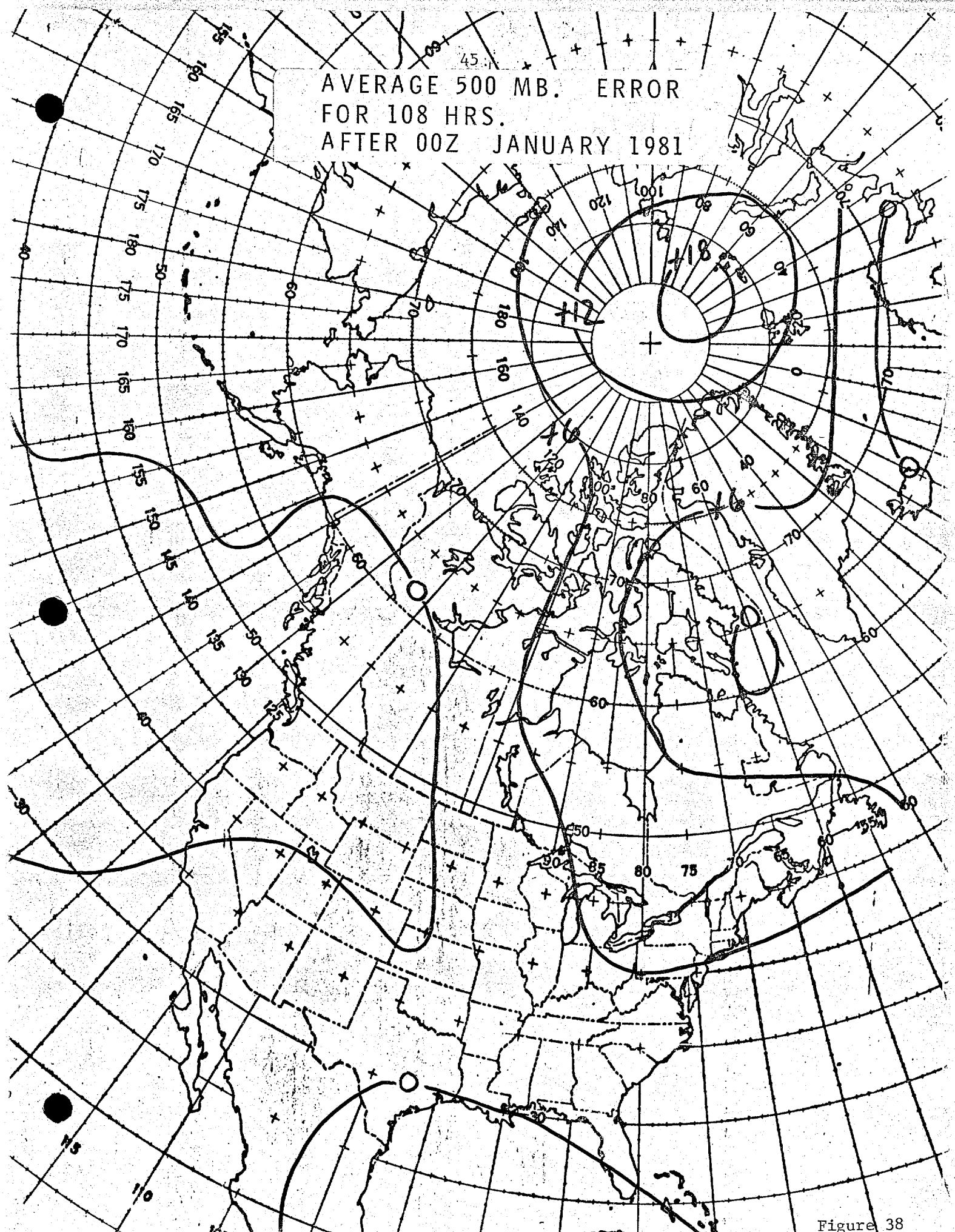


Figure 38

AVERAGE POSITIVE  
500 MB. ERROR  
FOR 108 HRS.  
AFTER 00Z JANUARY 1981

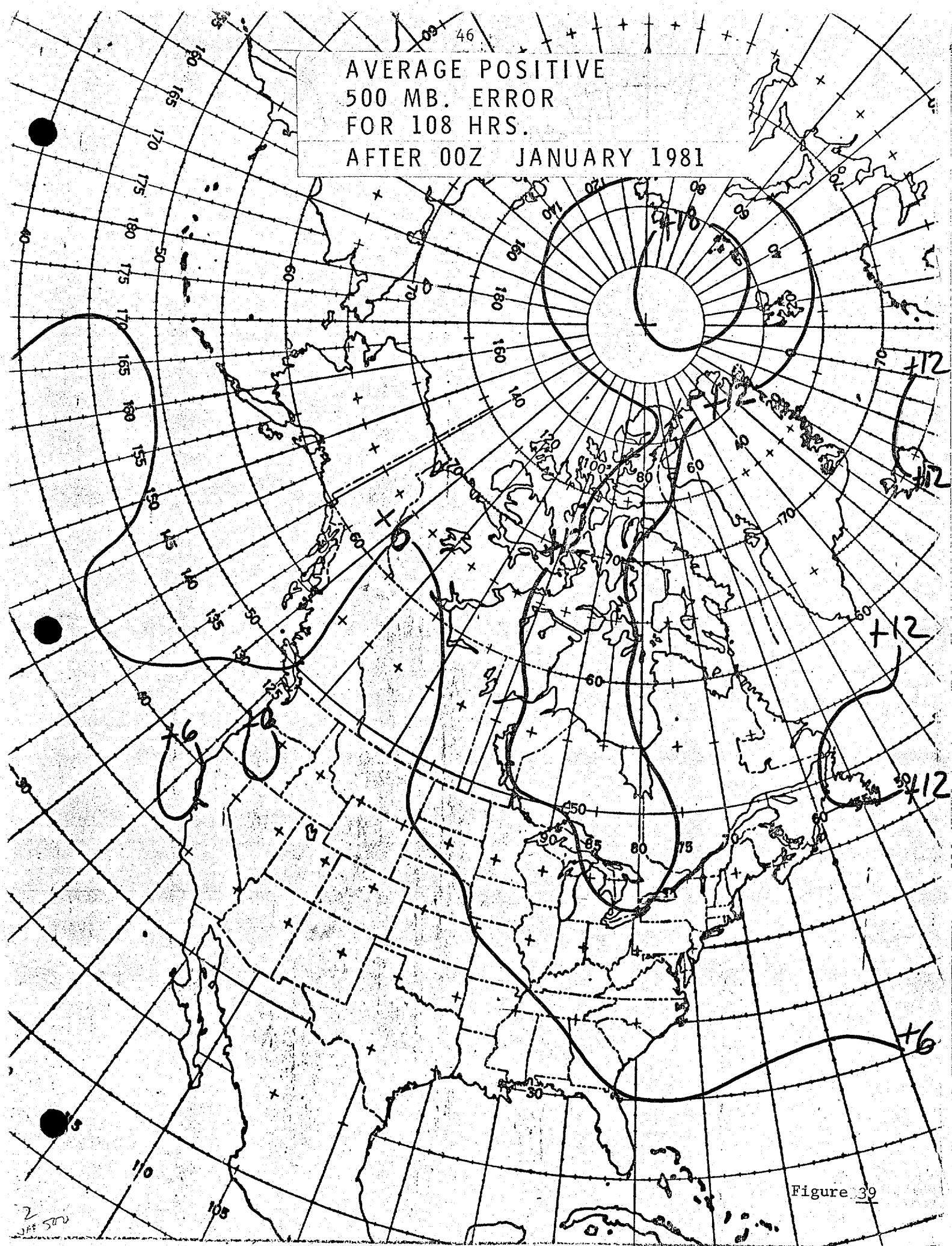


Figure 39

AVERAGE POSITIVE NUMBER  
500 MB. ERROR  
FOR 108 HRS.  
AFTER 00Z JANUARY 1981

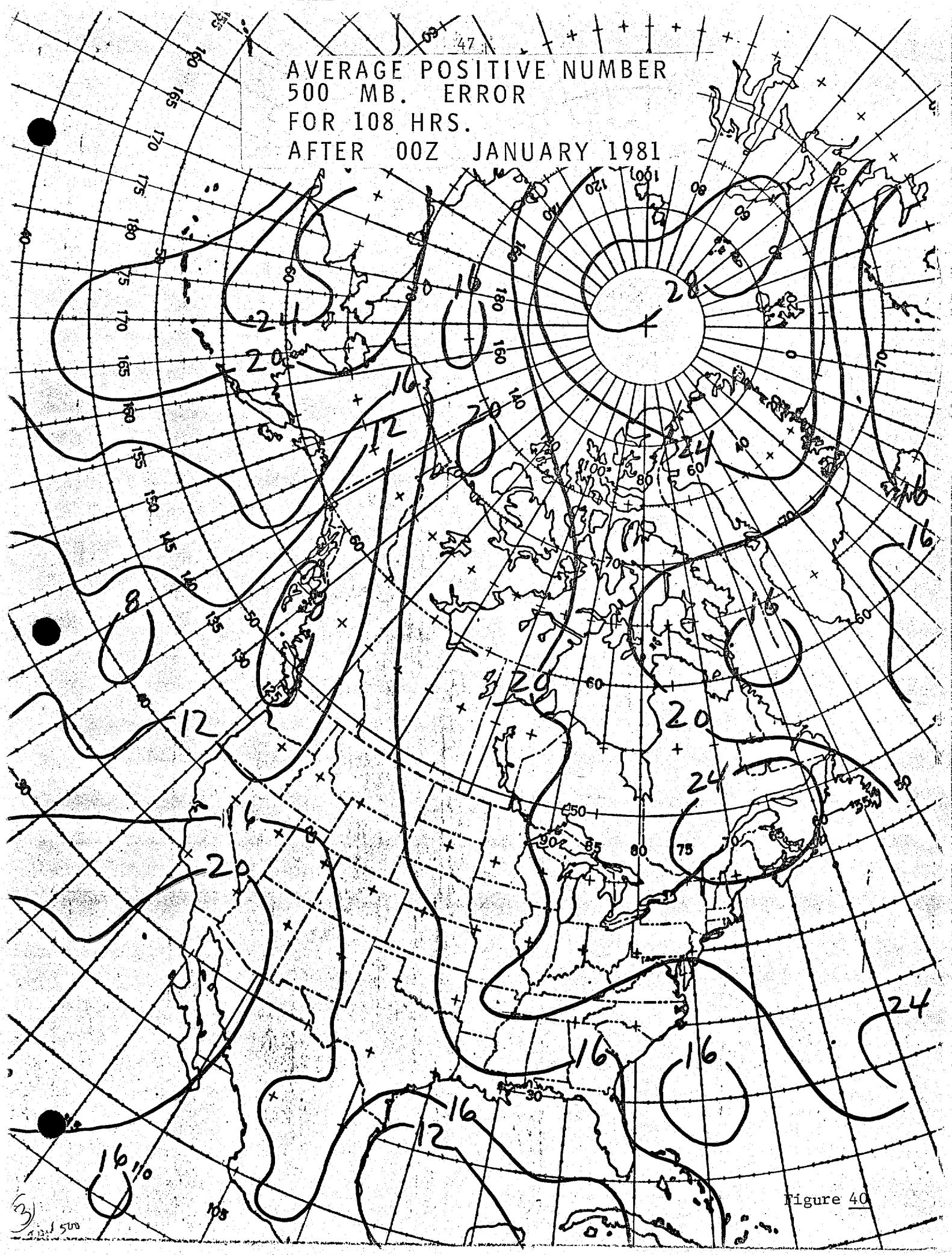


Figure 40

AVERAGE NEGATIVE  
500 MB. ERROR  
FOR 108 HRS.  
AFTER 00Z JANUARY 1981

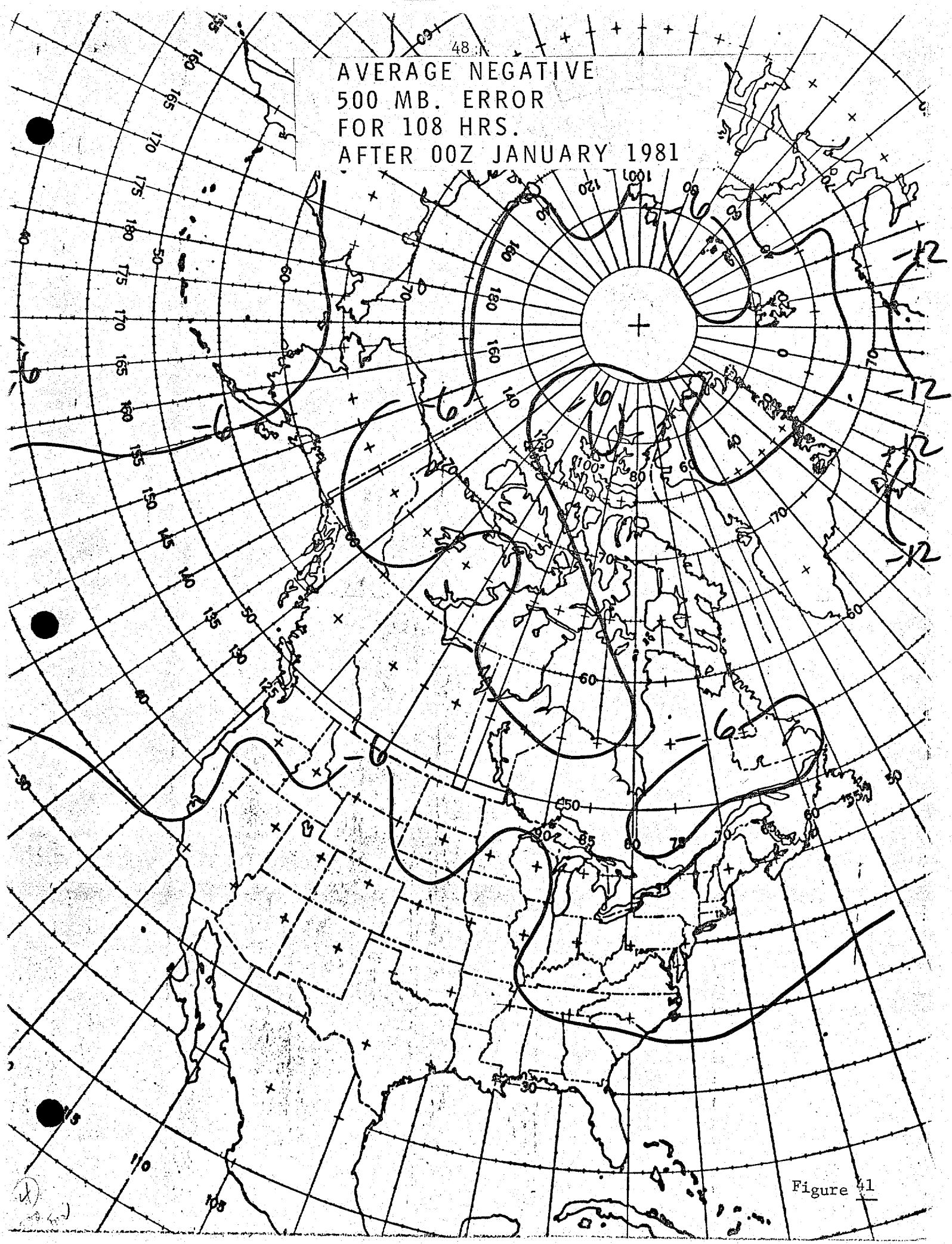


Figure 41

AVERAGE NEGATIVE NUMBER  
500 MB ERROR  
FOR 108 HRS.  
AFTER 00Z JANUARY 1981

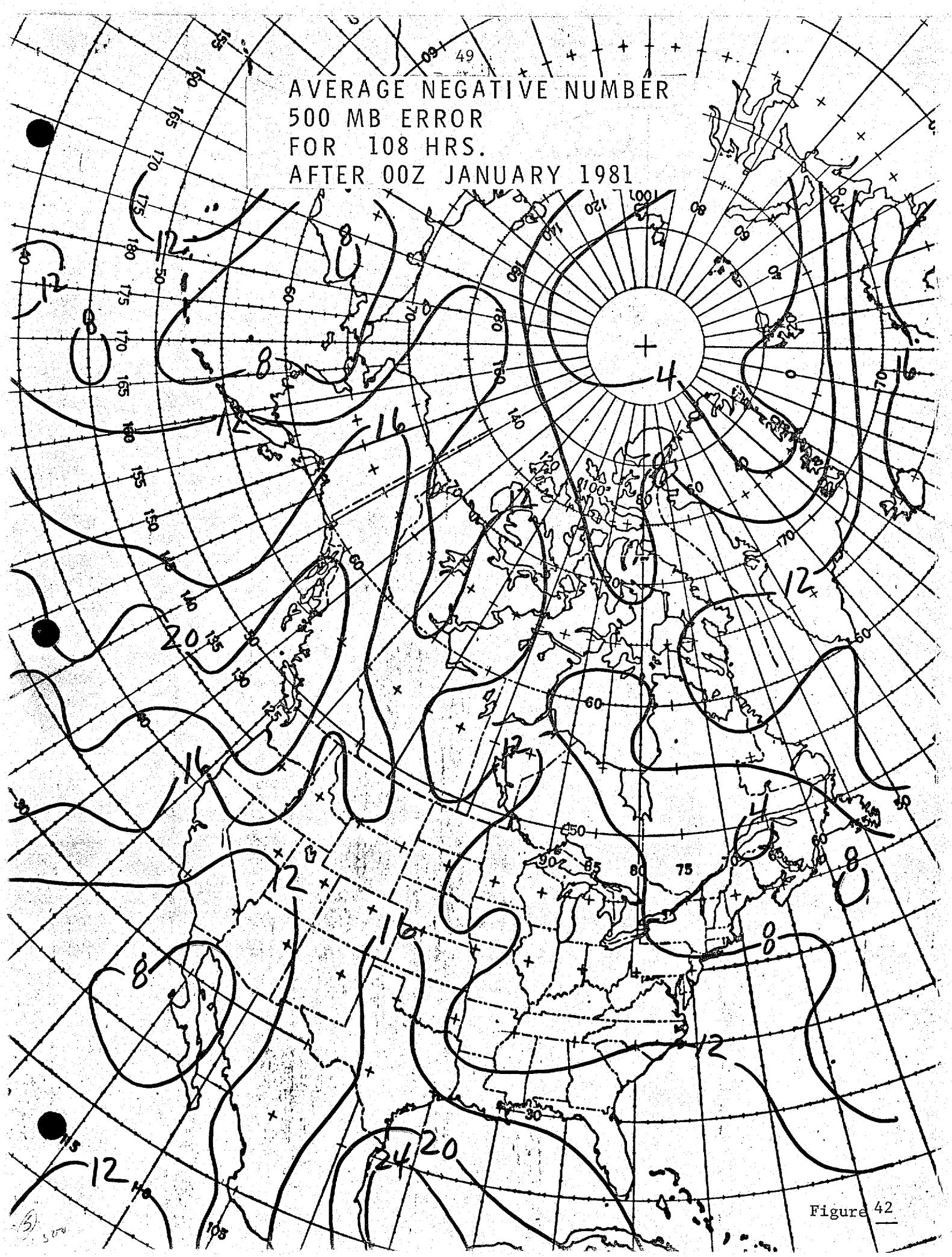


Figure 42

AVERAGE MSLP ERROR  
FOR 108 HRS.  
AFTER 00Z APRIL 1981

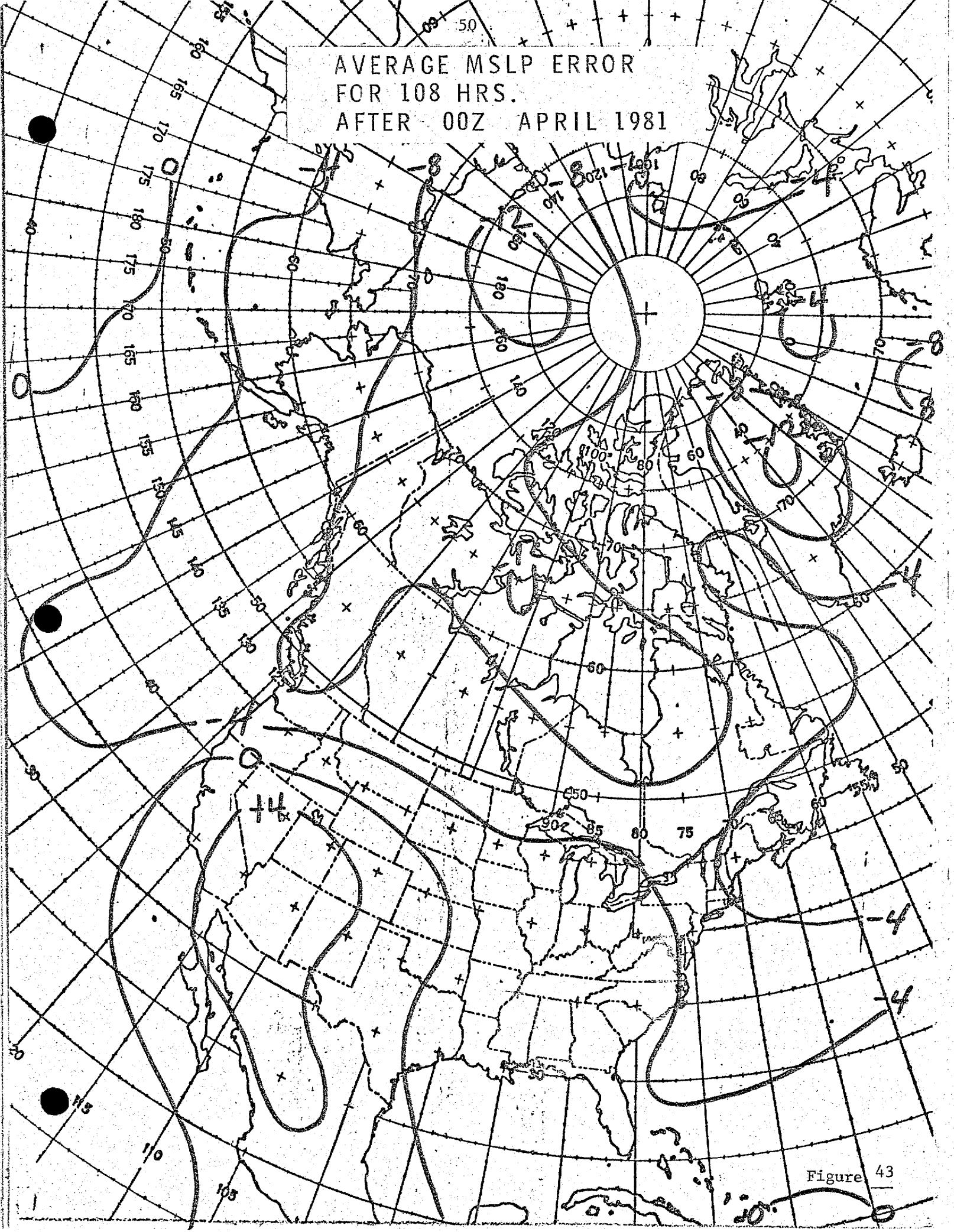


Figure 43

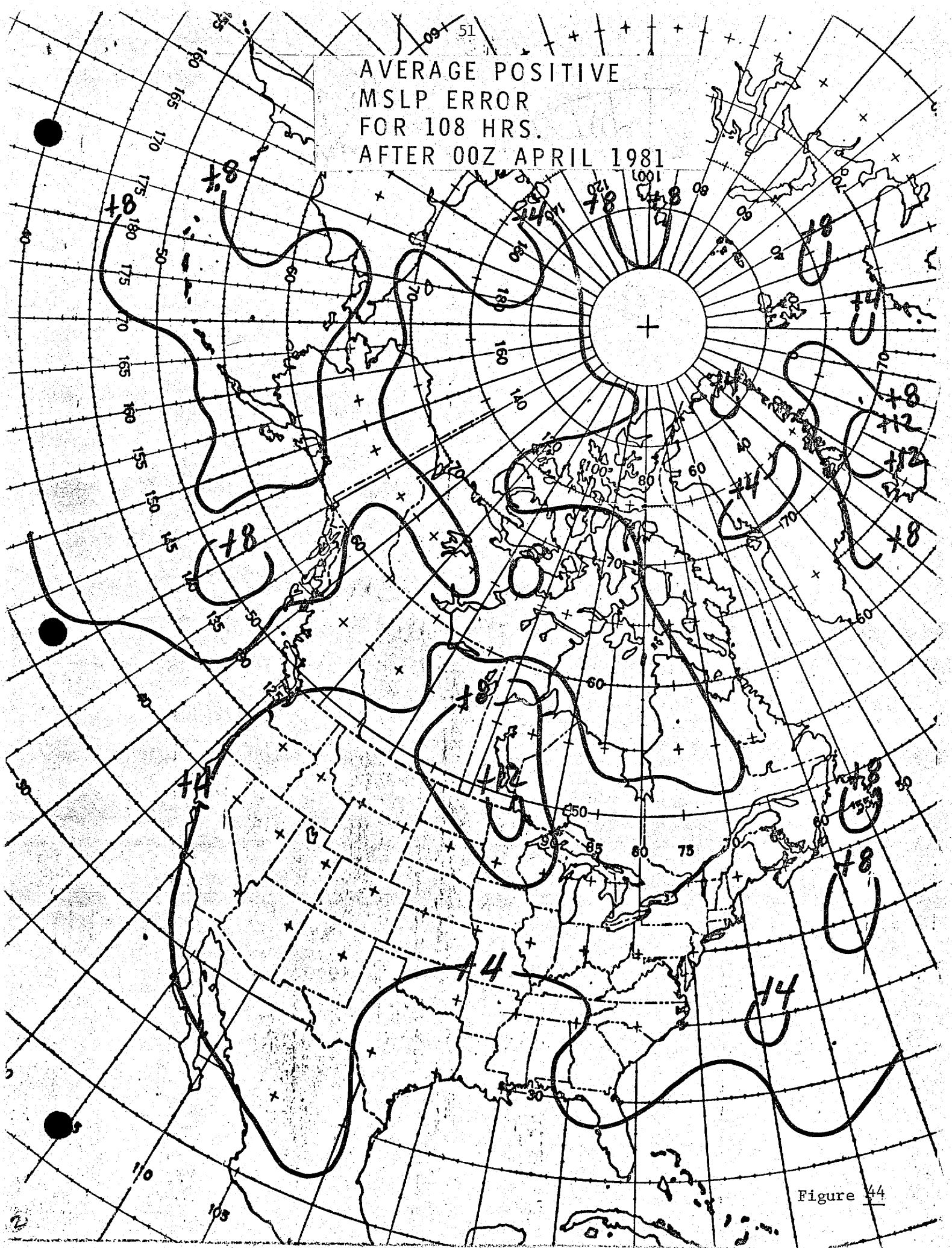


Figure 44

AVERAGE PCSITIVE NUMBER  
MSLP ERROR  
FOR 108 HRS.  
AFTER 00Z APRIL 1981

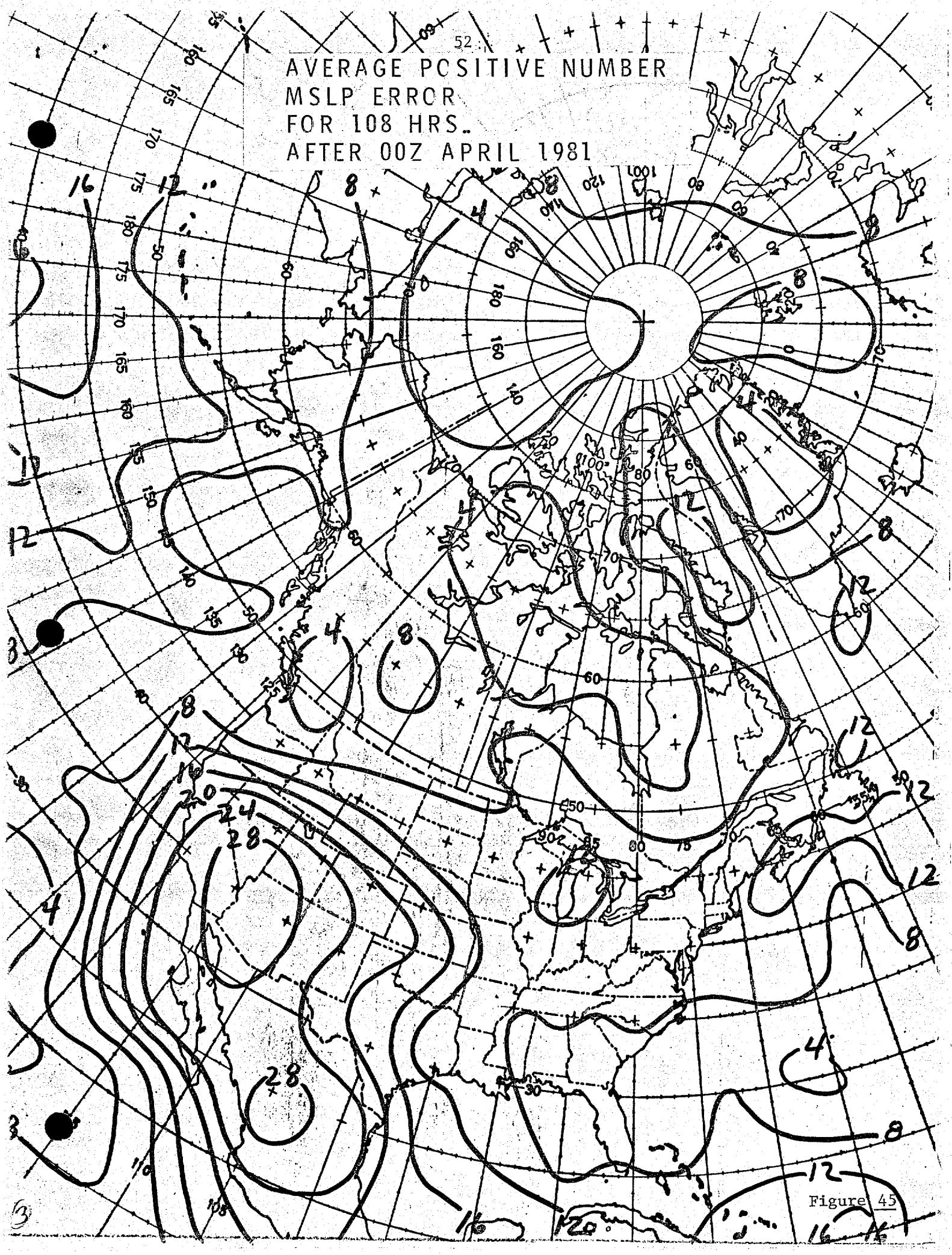


Figure 45

AVERAGE NEGATIVE  
MSLP ERROR  
FOR 108 HRS.  
AFTER 00Z APRIL 1981

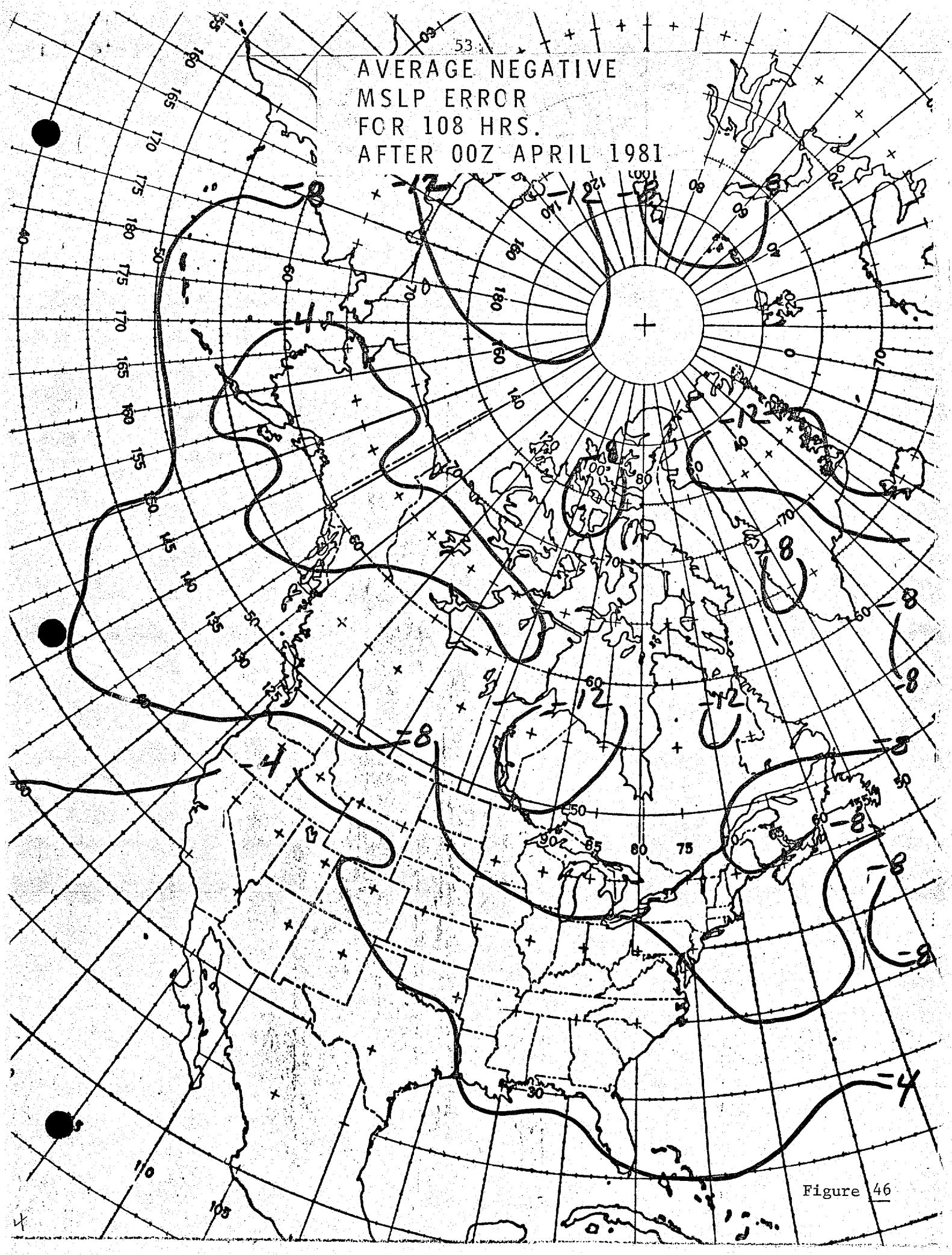


Figure 46

AVERAGE NEGATIVE NUMBER  
MSLP ERROR  
FOR 108 HRS.  
AFTER 00Z APRIL 1981

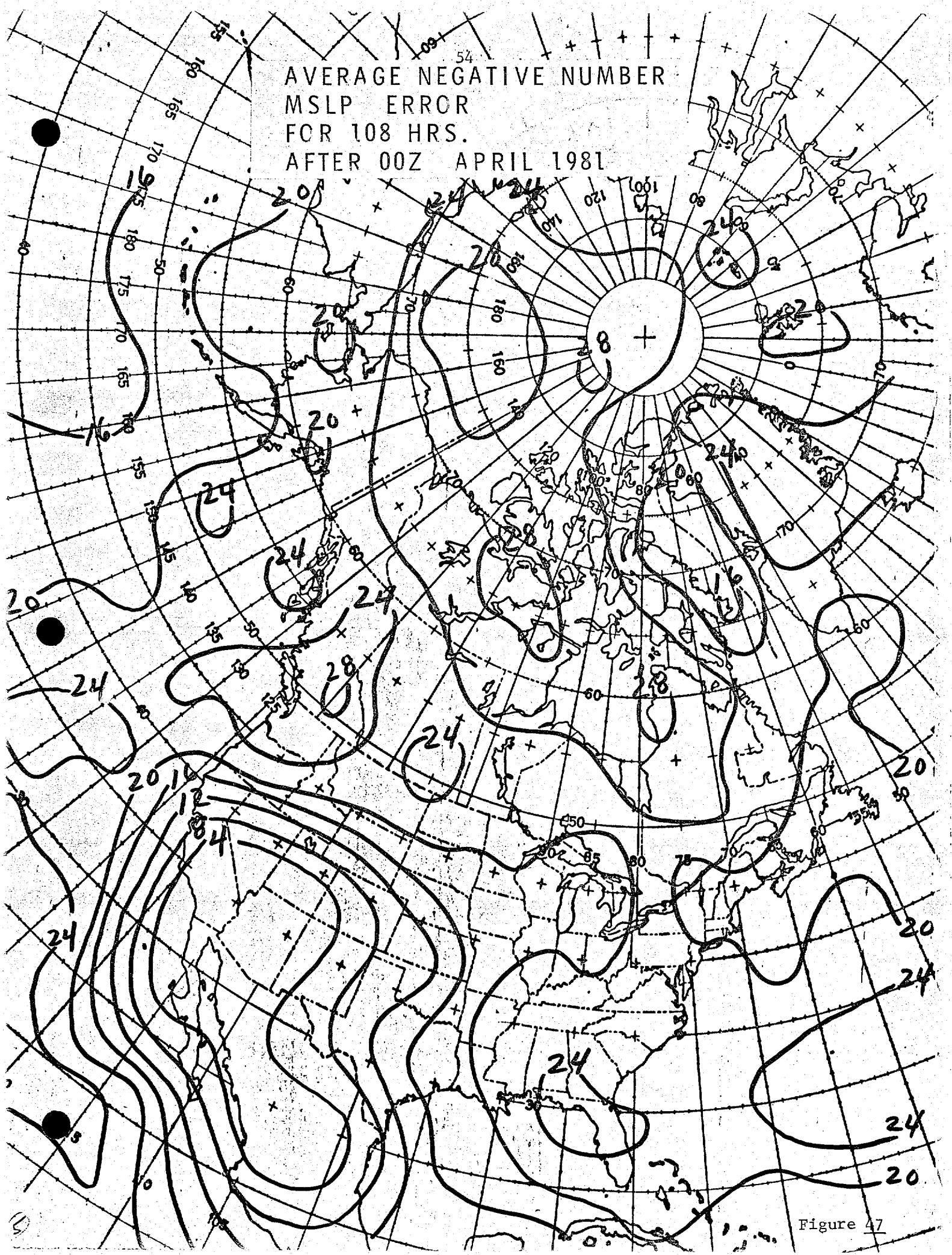


Figure 47

AVERAGE 500 MB. ERROR  
FOR 108 HRS.  
AFTER 00Z APRIL 1981

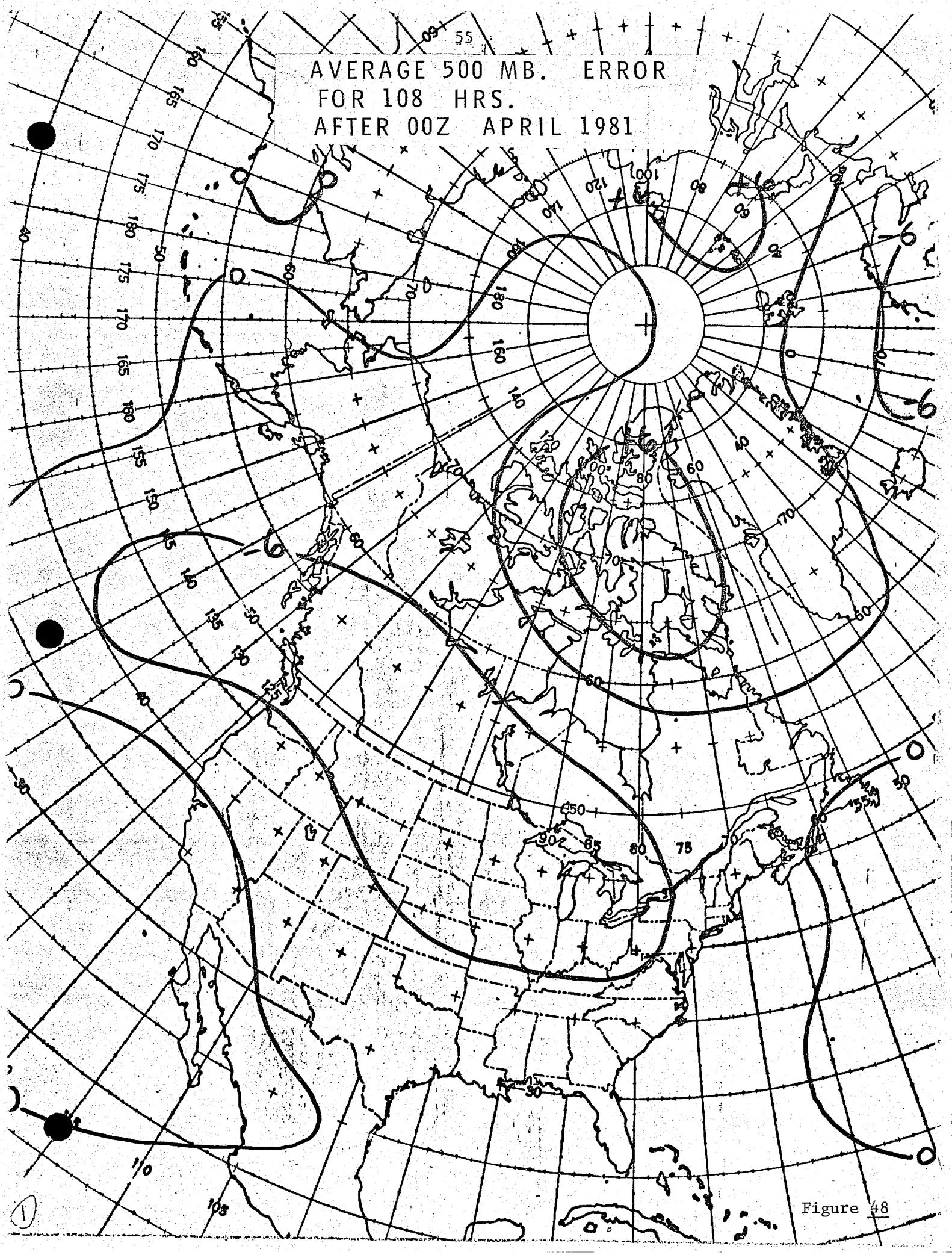


Figure 48

AVERAGE POSITIVE  
500 MB. ERROR  
FOR 108 HRS.  
AFTER 00Z APRIL 1981

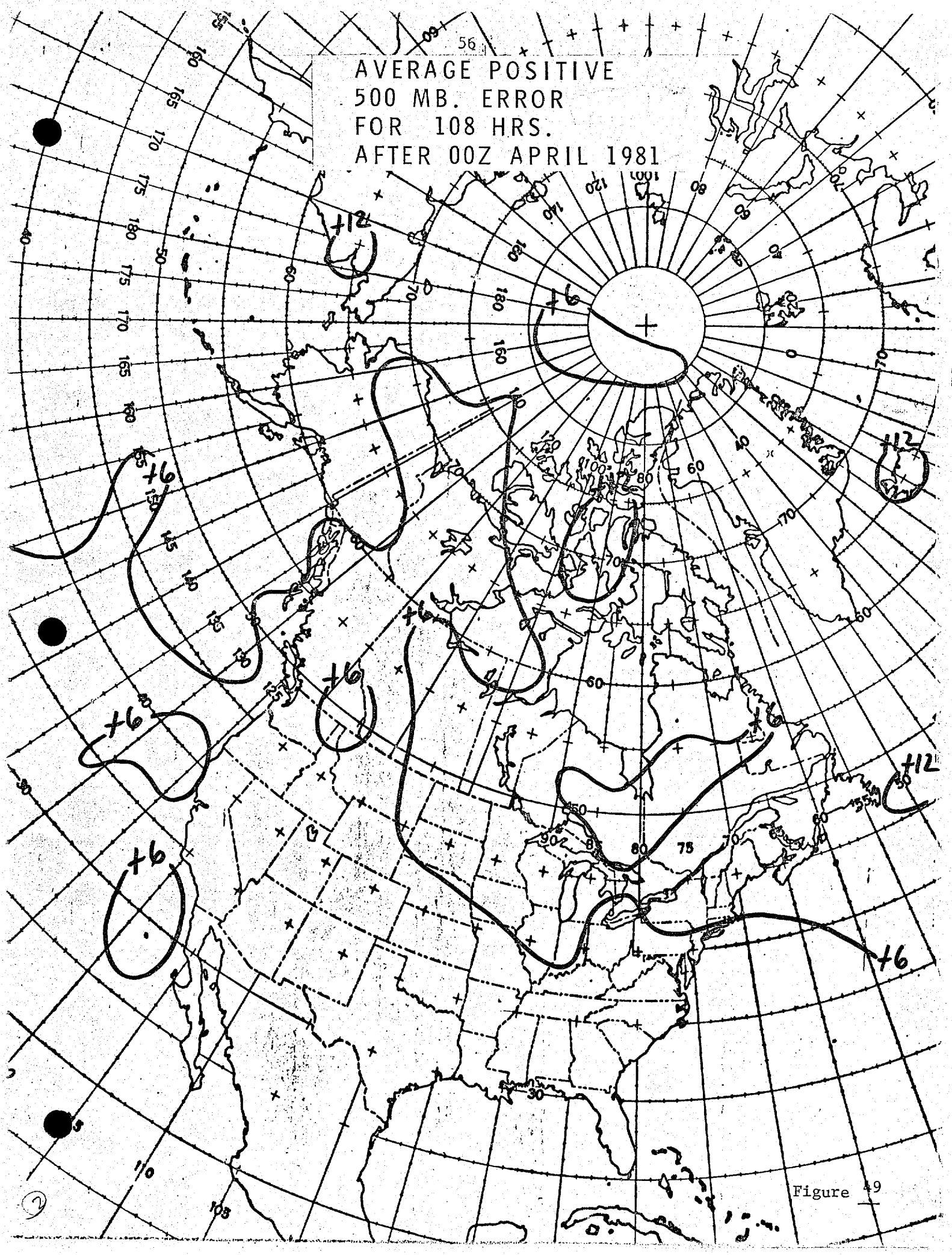


Figure 49

AVERAGE POSITIVE NUMBER  
500 MB. ERROR  
FOR 108 HRS.  
AFTER 00Z APRIL 1981

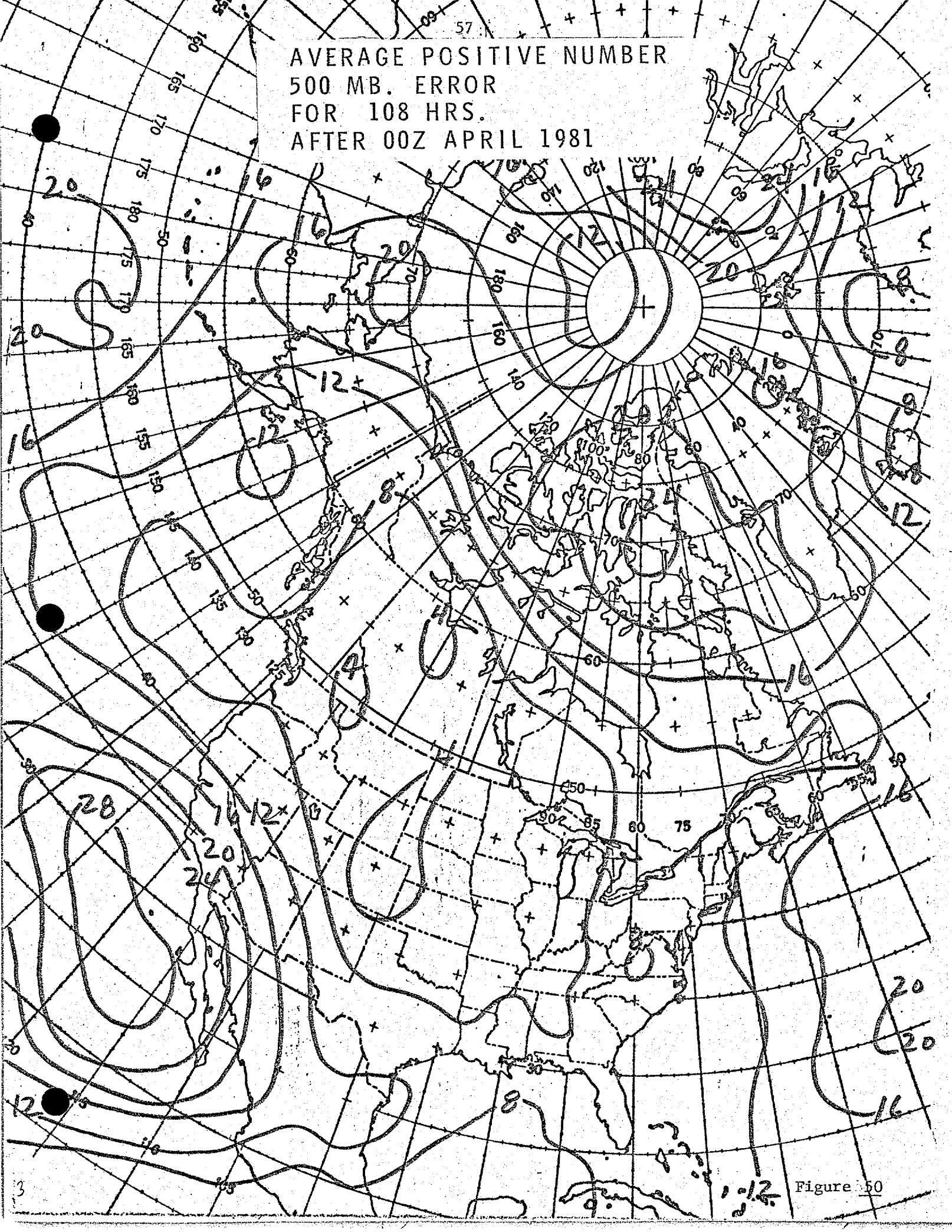


Figure 50



AVERAGE NEGATIVE NUMBER  
500 MB. ERROR  
FOR 108 HRS.  
AFTER 00Z APRIL 1981

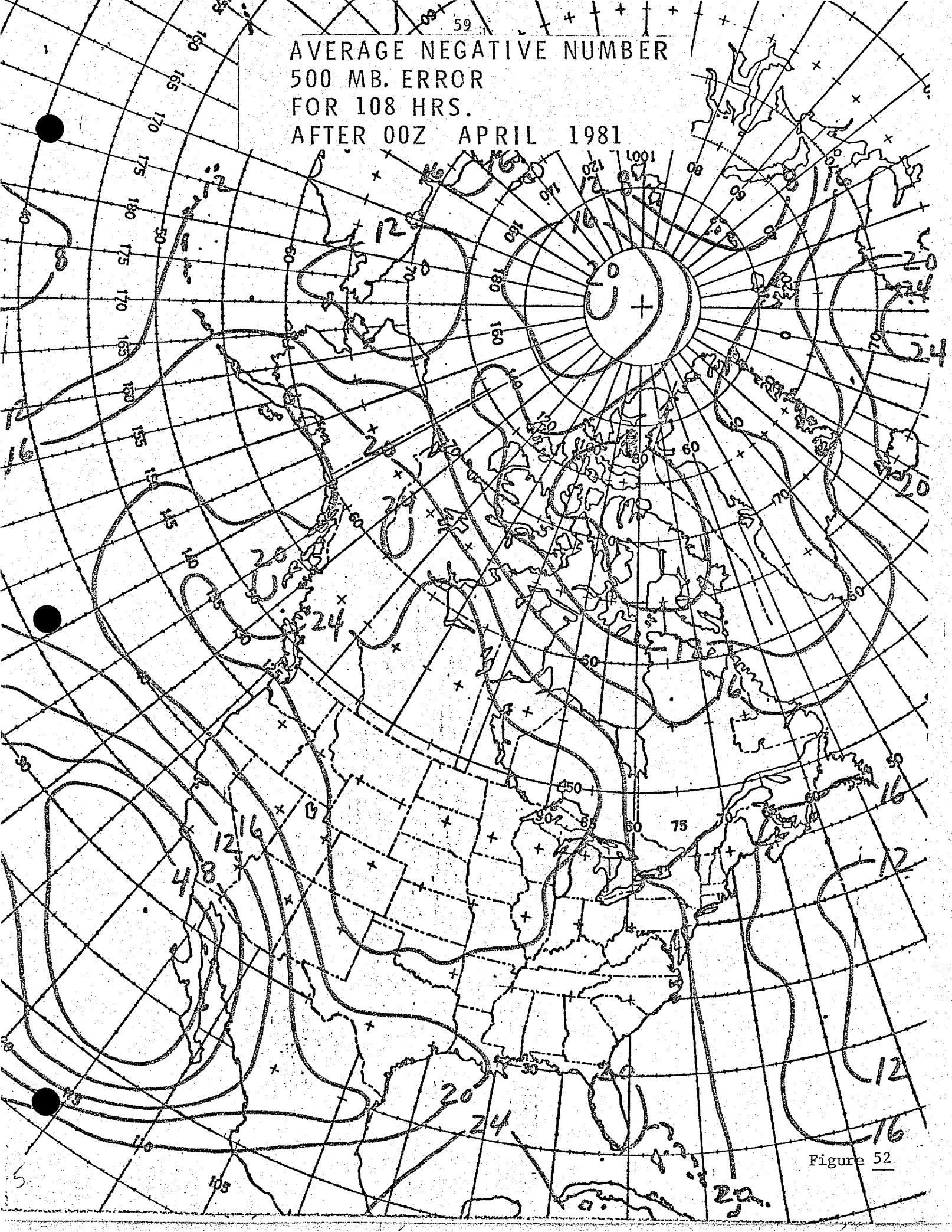


Figure 52

AVERAGE MSLP ERROR  
FOR 108 HRS.  
AFTER 00Z JULY 1981

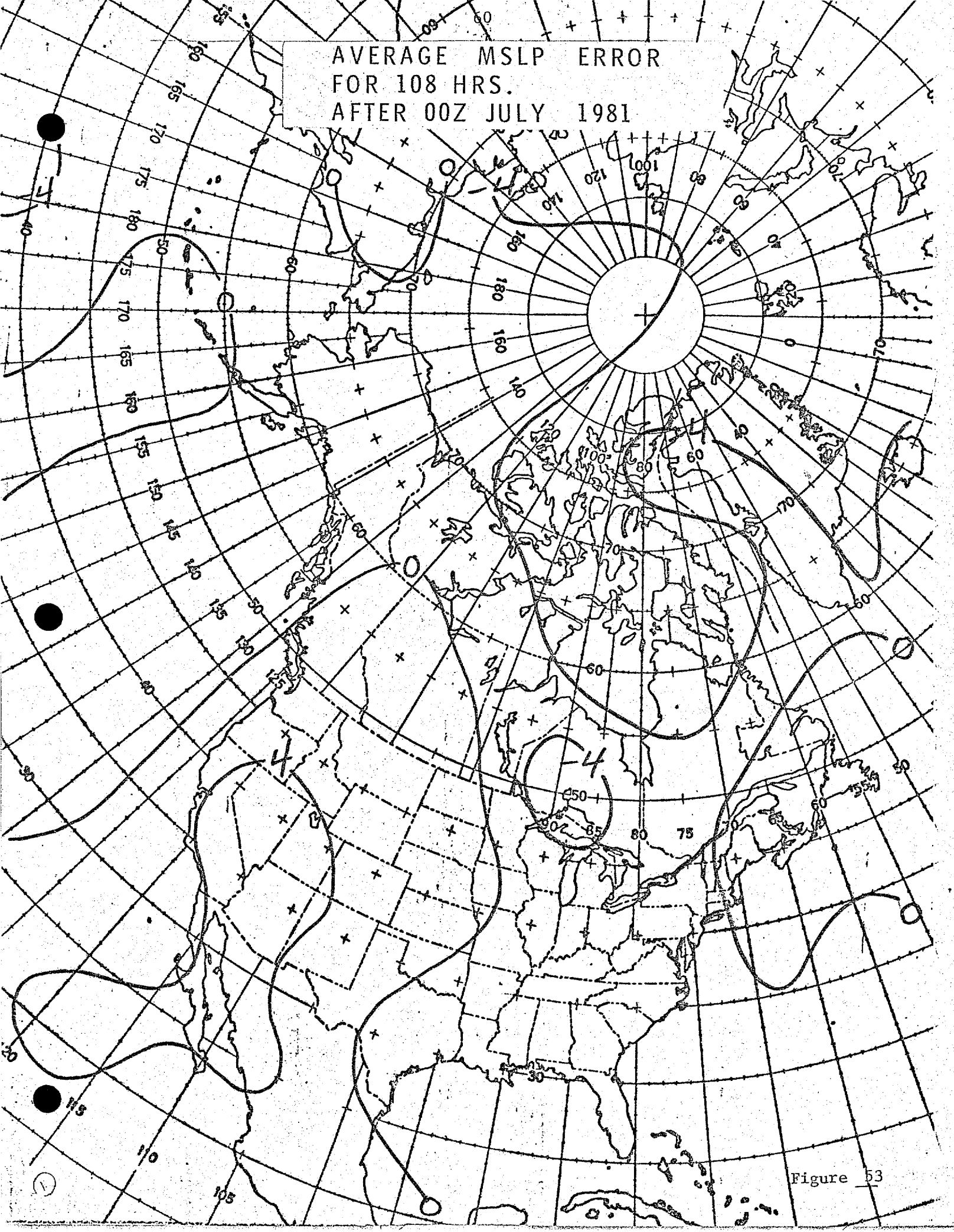


Figure 53

AVERAGE POSITIVE  
MSLP ERROR  
FOR 108 HRS.  
AFTER 00Z JULY 1981

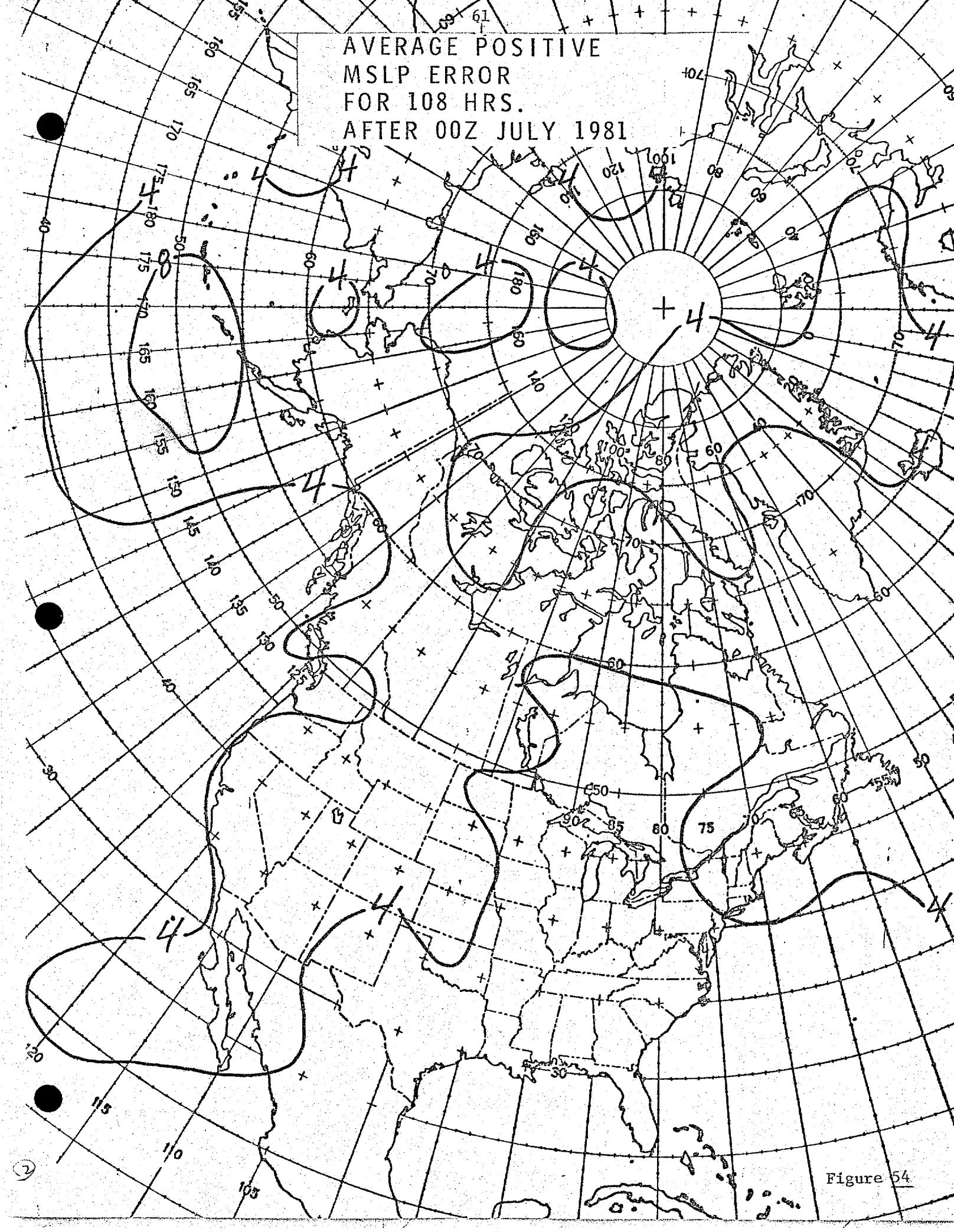


Figure 54

AVERAGE POSITIVE NUMBER  
MSLP ERROR  
FOR 108 HRS.  
AFTER 00Z JULY 1981

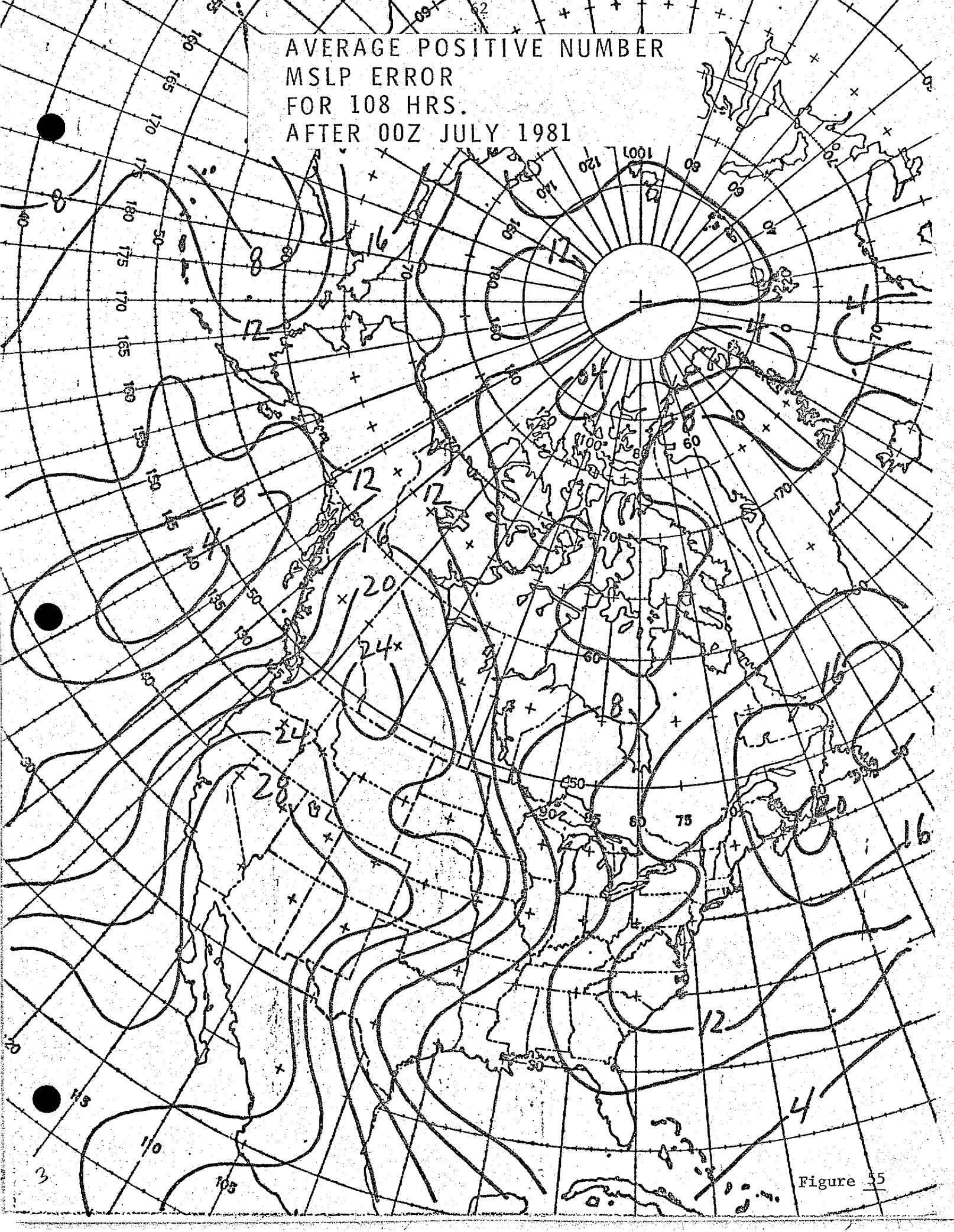


Figure 55

AVERAGE NEGATIVE  
MSLP ERROR  
FOR 108 HRS.  
AFTER 00Z JULY 1981

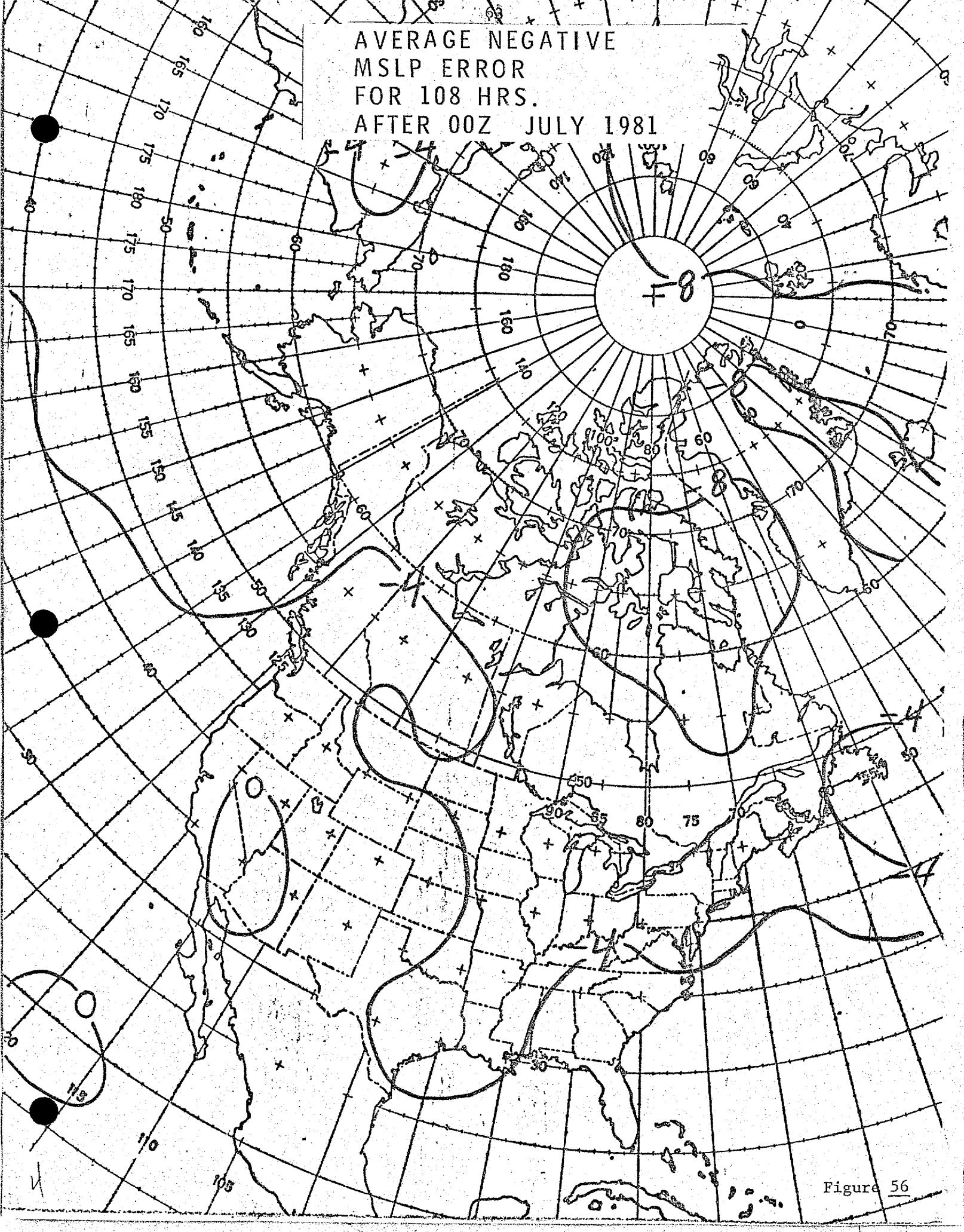


Figure 56

AVERAGE NEGATIVE NUMBER  
MSLP ERROR  
FOR 108 HRS.  
AFTER 00Z JULY 1981

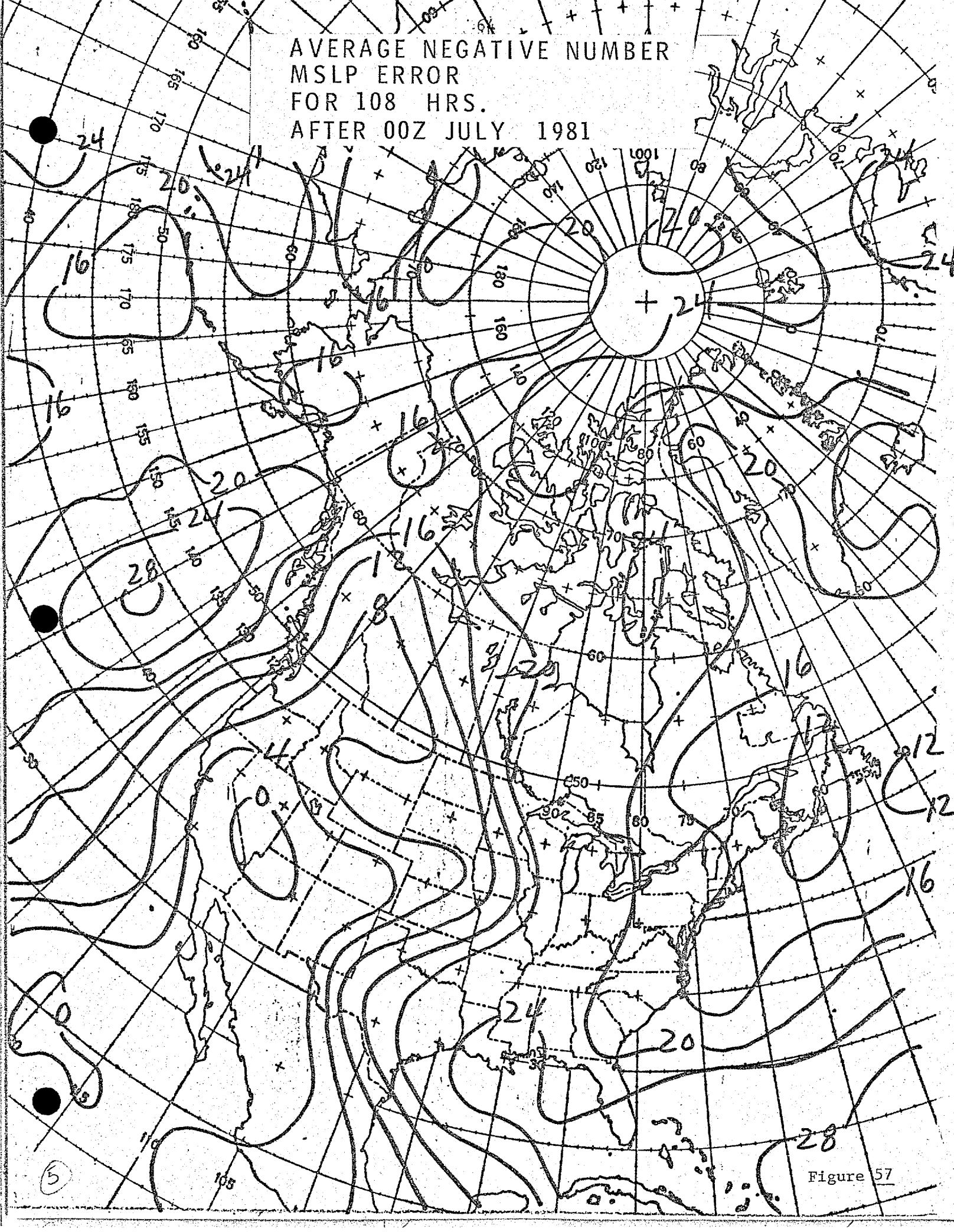


Figure 57

AVERAGE 500 MB. ERROR  
FOR 108 HRS.  
AFTER 00Z JULY 1981

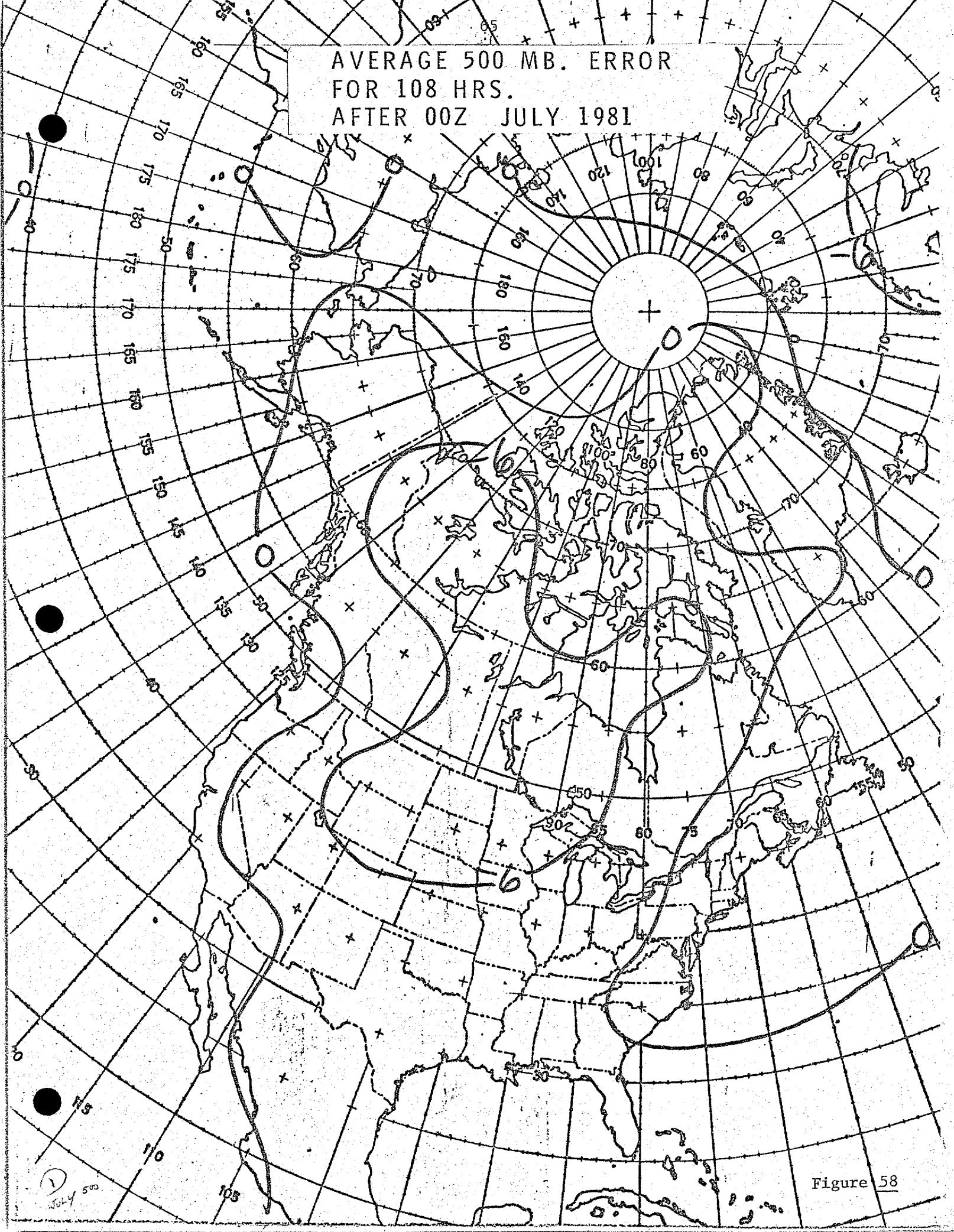
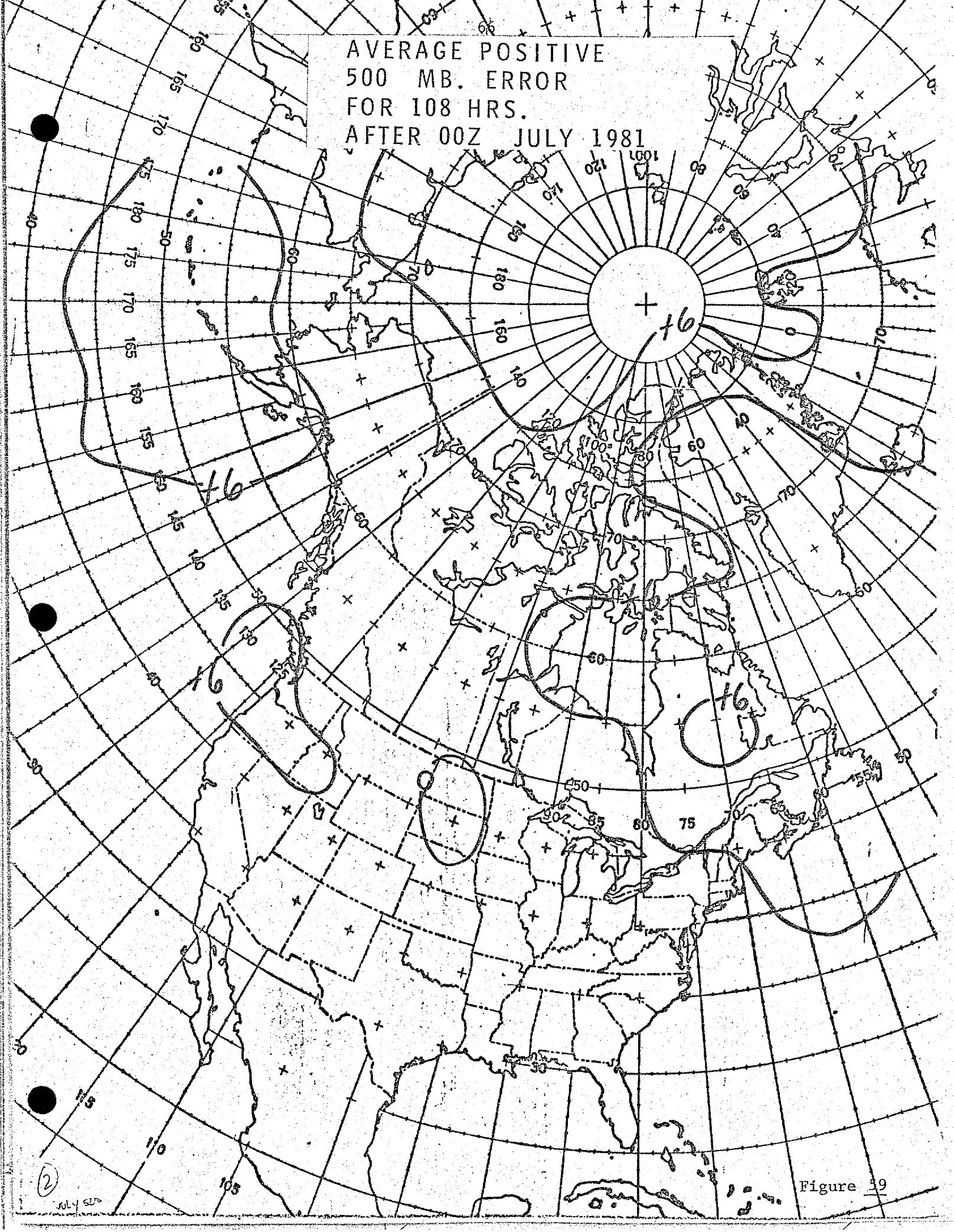


Figure 58

AVERAGE POSITIVE  
500 MB. ERROR  
FOR 108 HRS.  
AFTER 00Z JULY 1981



AVERAGE POSITIVE NUMBER  
500 MB. ERROR  
FOR 108 HRS.  
AFTER 00Z JULY 1981

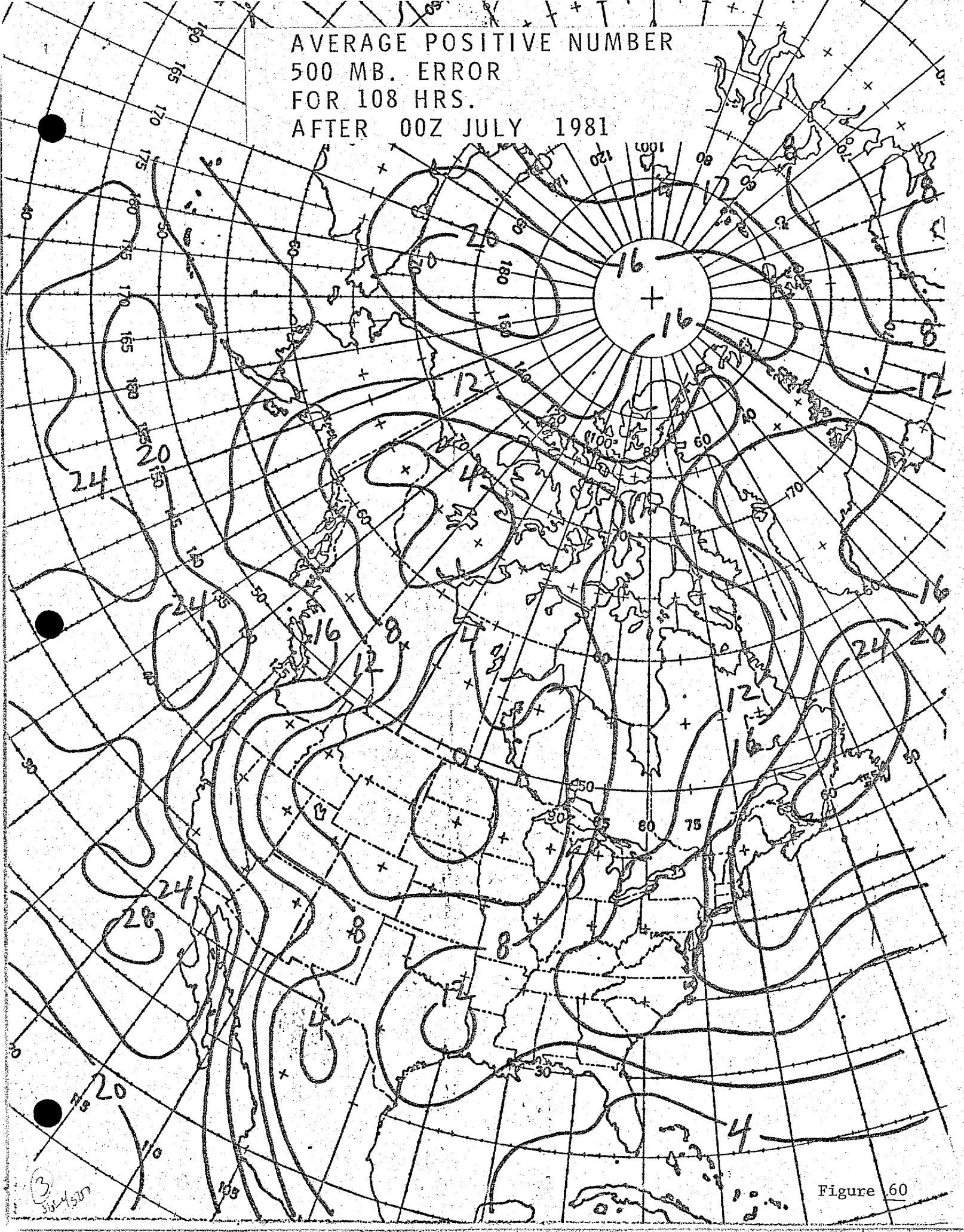
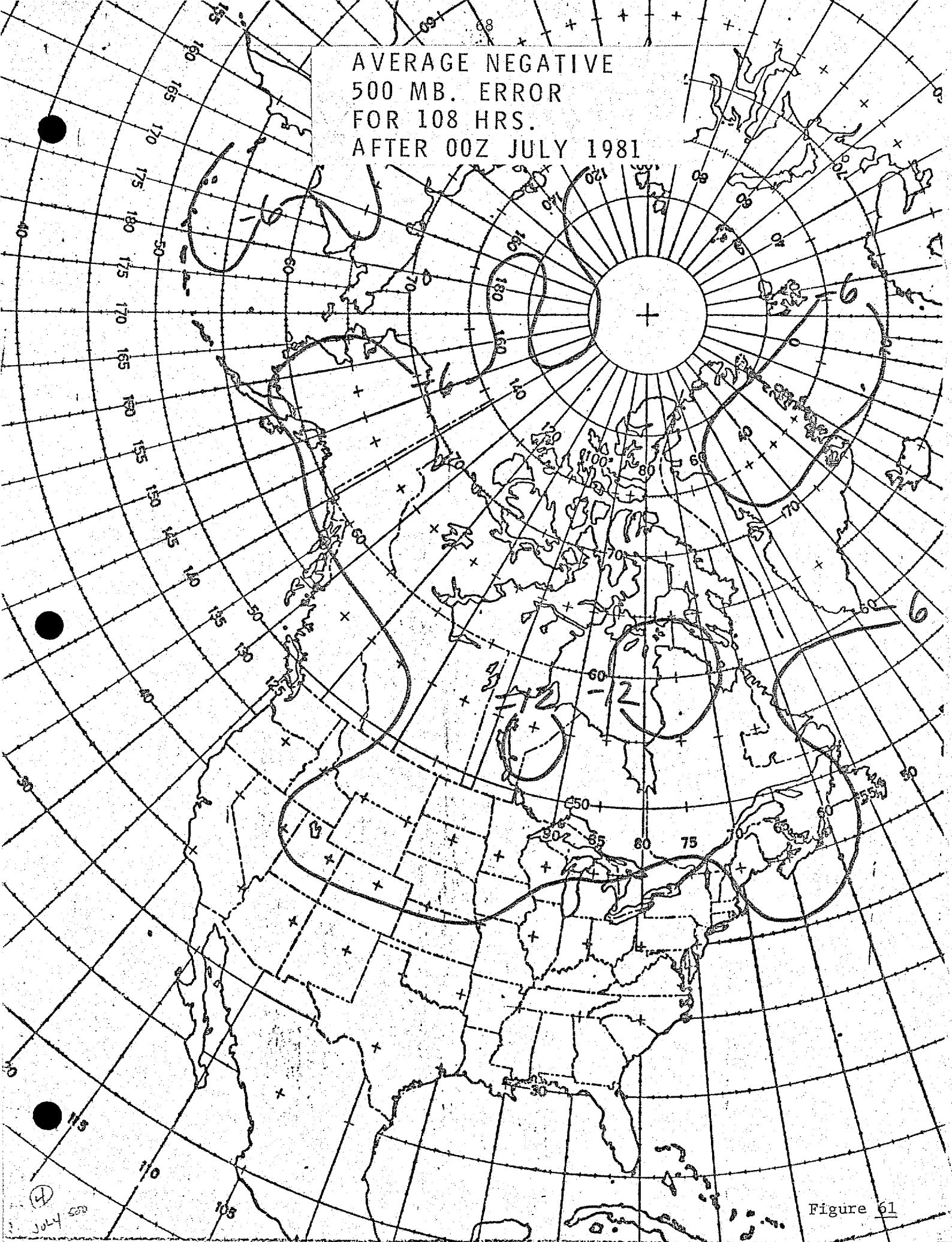


Figure 60



AVERAGE NEGATIVE  
500 MB. ERROR  
FOR 108 HRS.  
AFTER 00Z JULY 1981

Figure 61

AVERAGE NEGATIVE NUMBER  
500 MB. ERROR  
FOR 108 HRS.  
AFTER 00Z JULY 1981

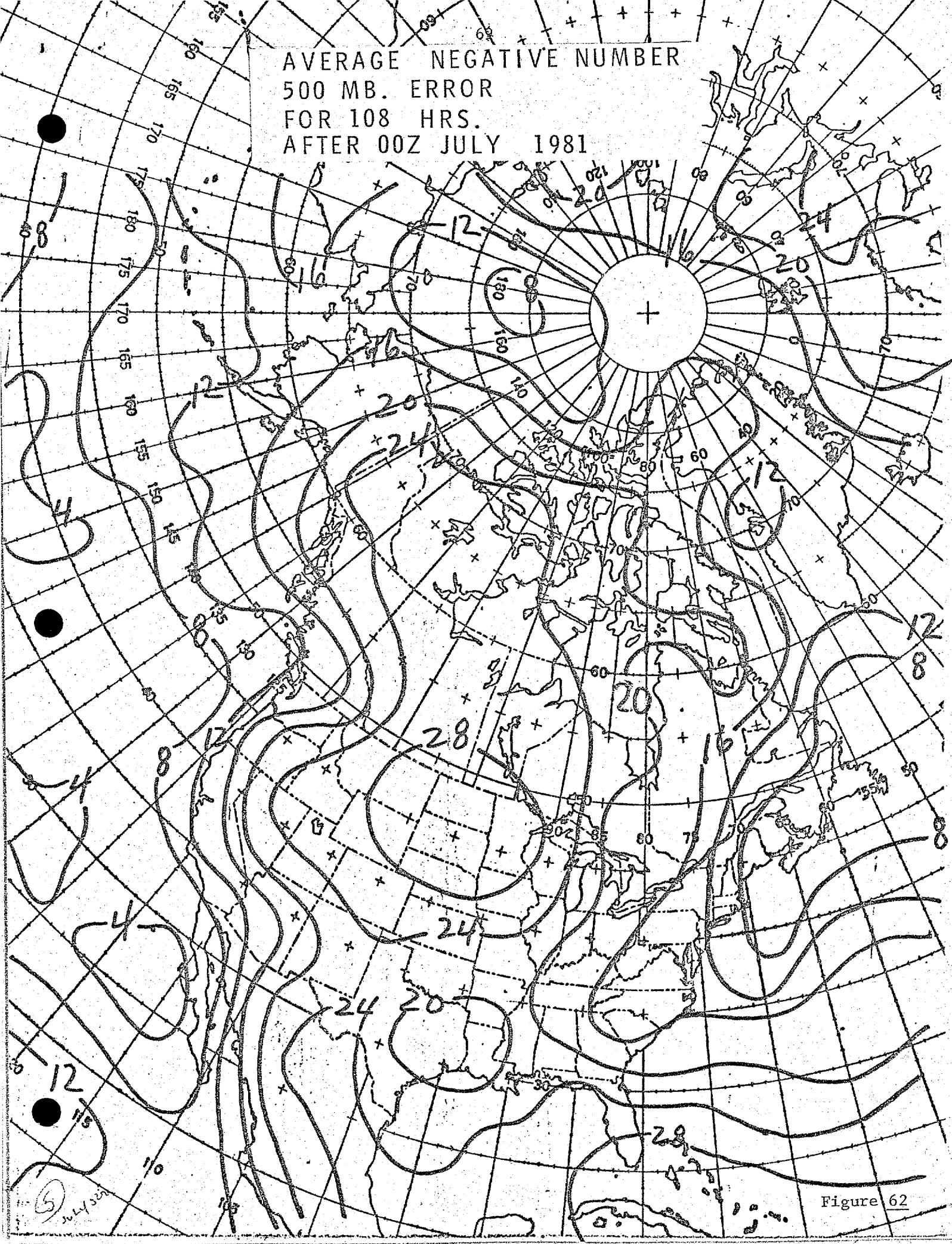
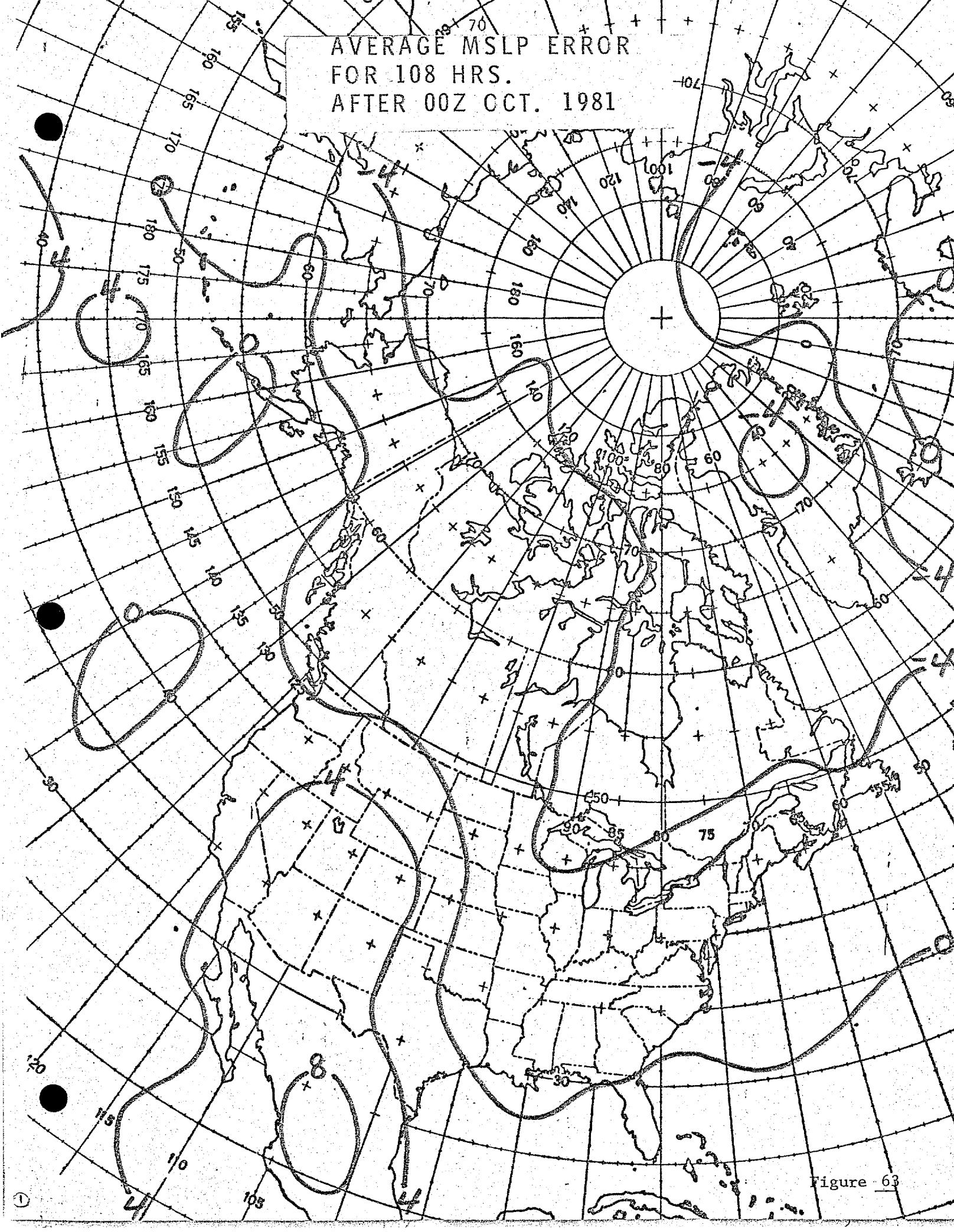
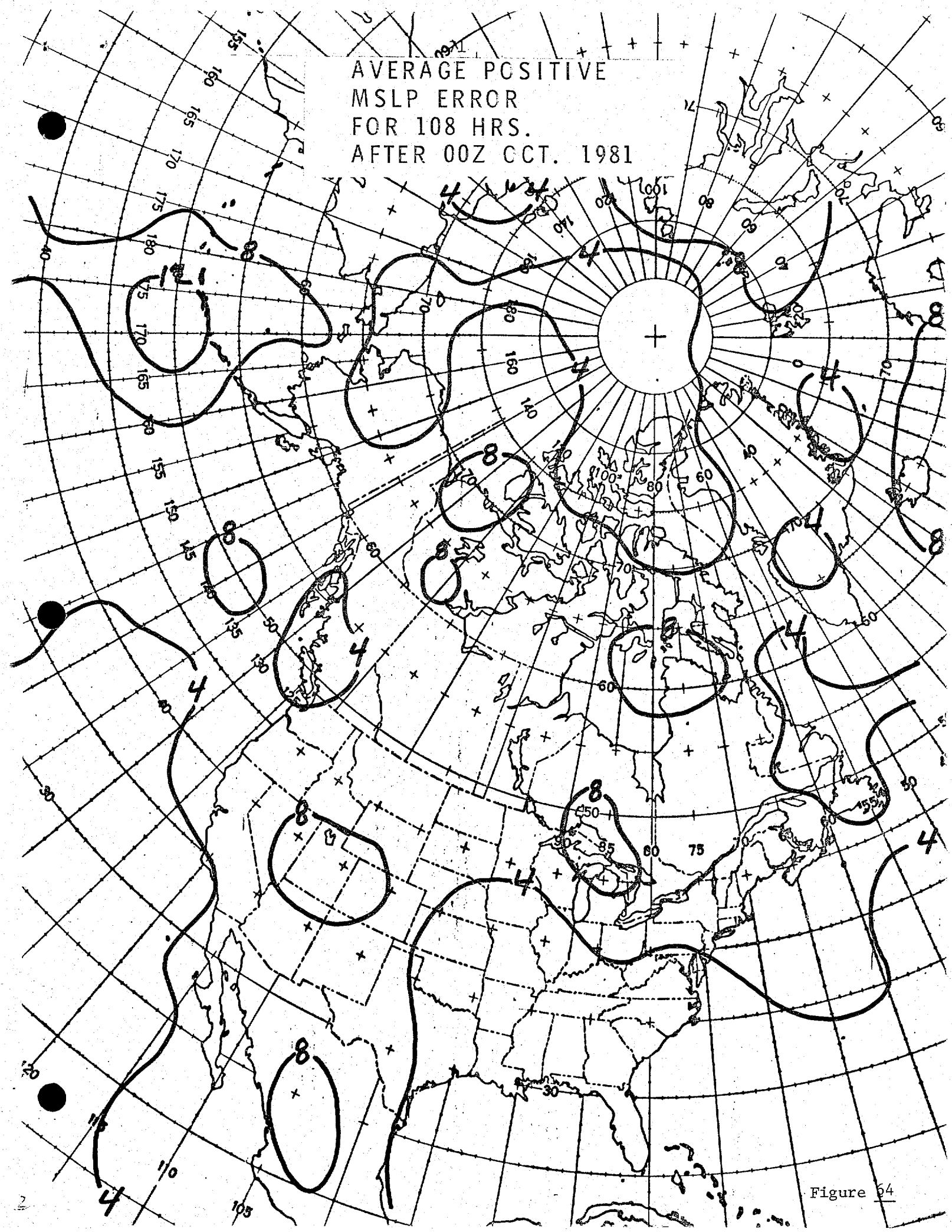


Figure 62

AVERAGE MSLP ERROR  
FOR 108 HRS.  
AFTER 00Z OCT. 1981



AVERAGE POSITIVE  
MSLP ERROR  
FOR 108 HRS.  
AFTER 00Z CCT. 1981



AVERAGE POSITIVE NUMBER  
MSLP ERROR  
FOR 108 HRS.  
AFTER COZ OCT. 1981

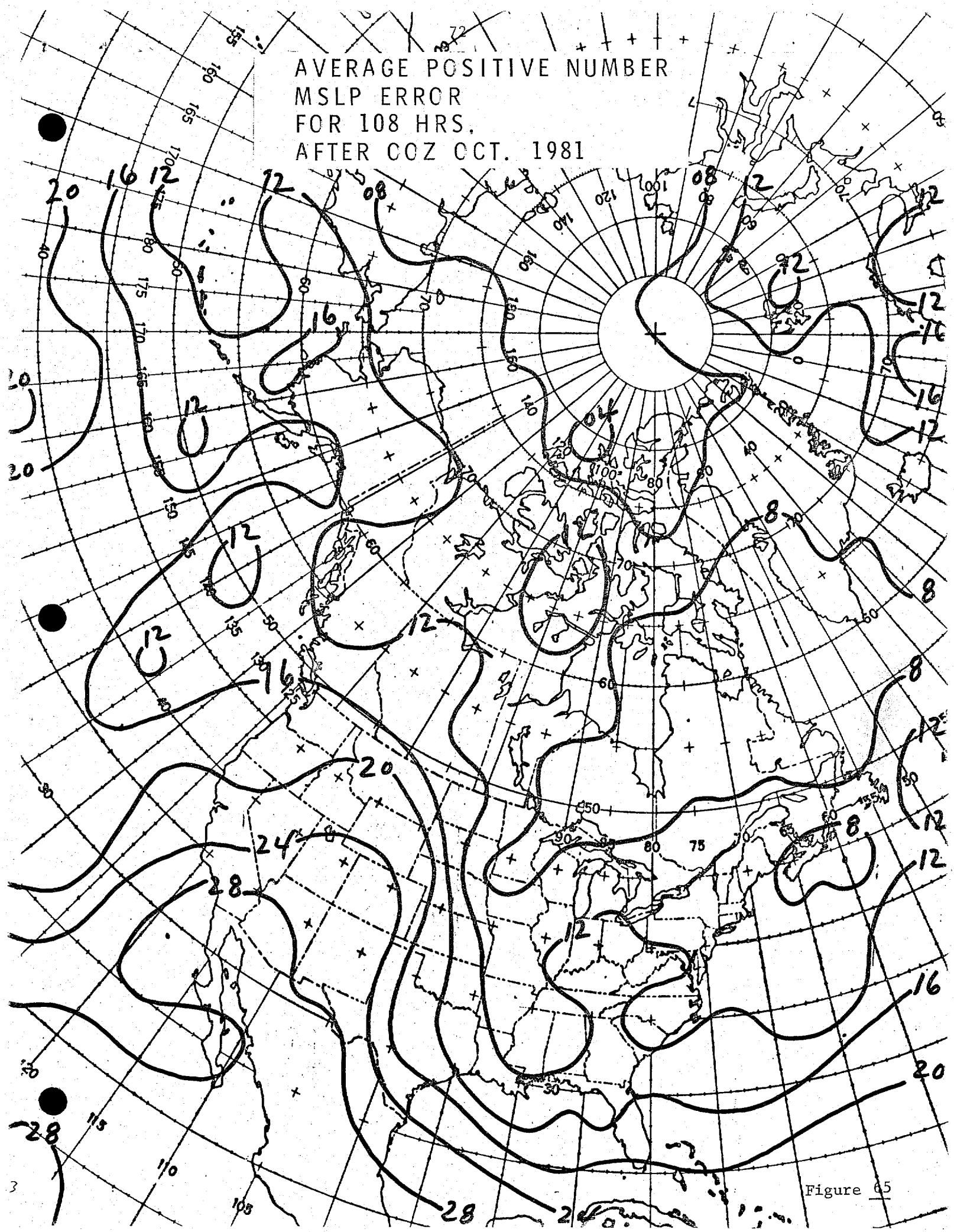


Figure 65

AVERAGE NEGATIVE  
MSLP ERROR  
FOR 108 HRS.  
AFTER COZ OCT. 1981

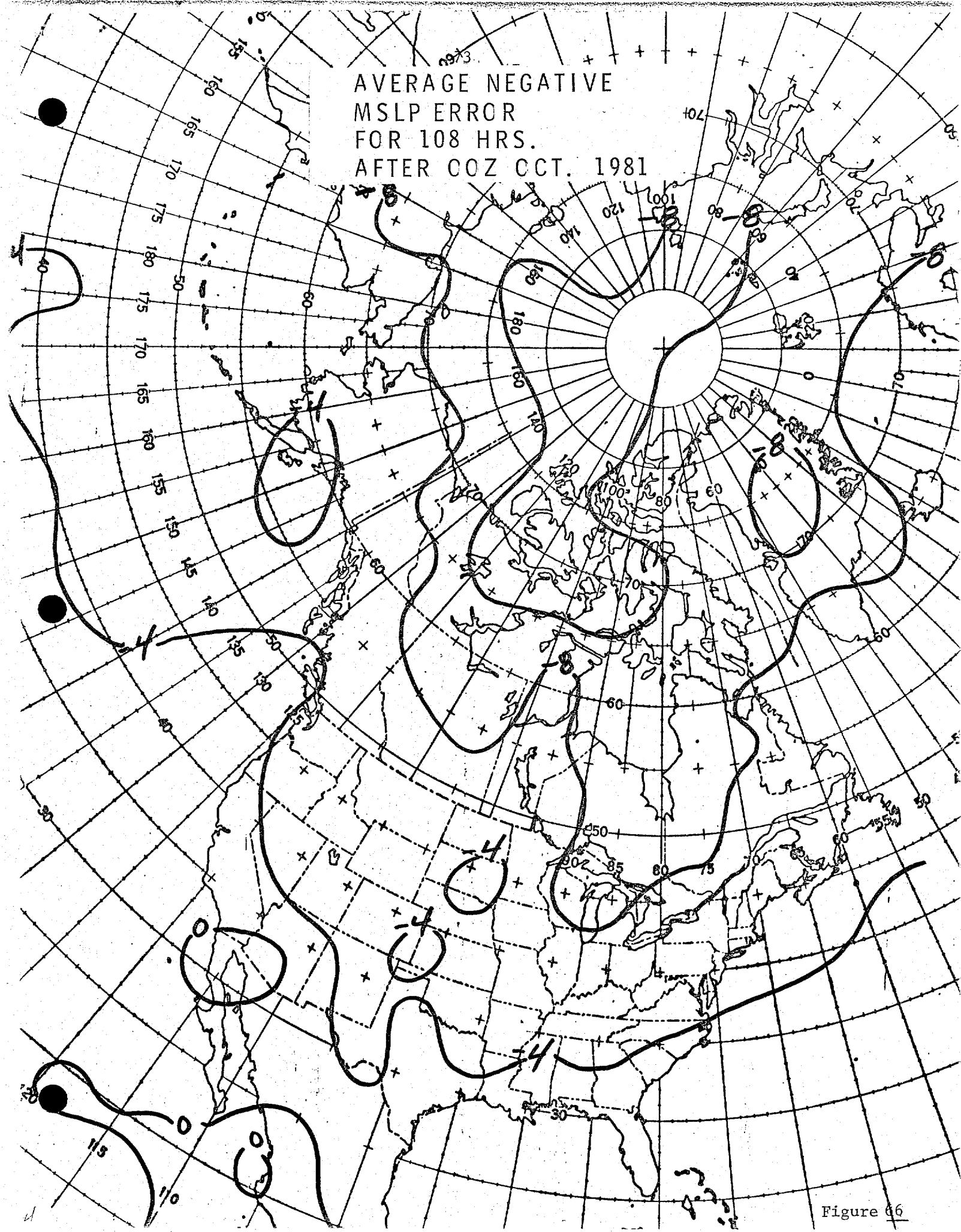


Figure 66

AVERAGE NEGATIVE NUMBER  
MSLP ERROR  
FCR 108 HRS.  
AFTER COZ OCT. 1981

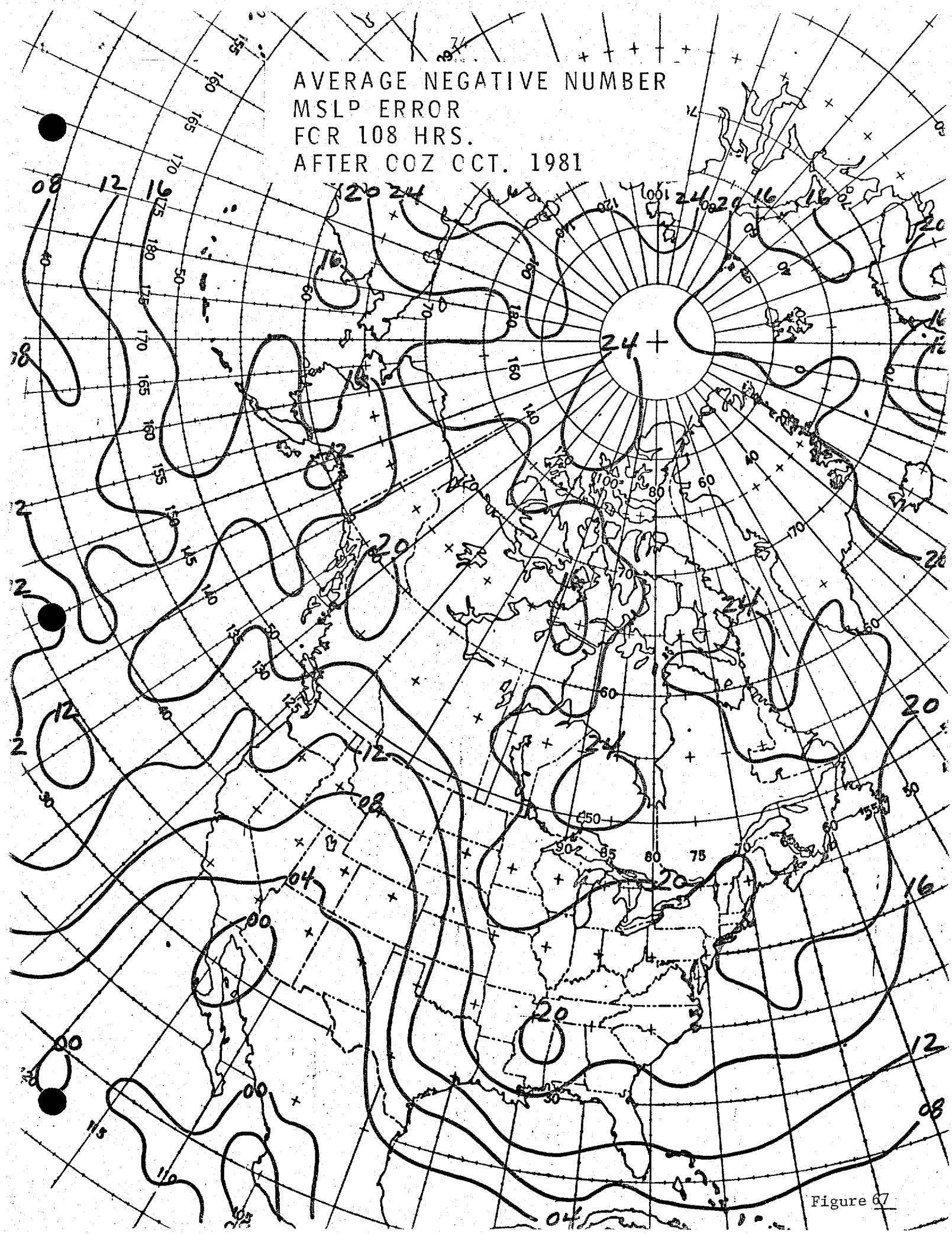
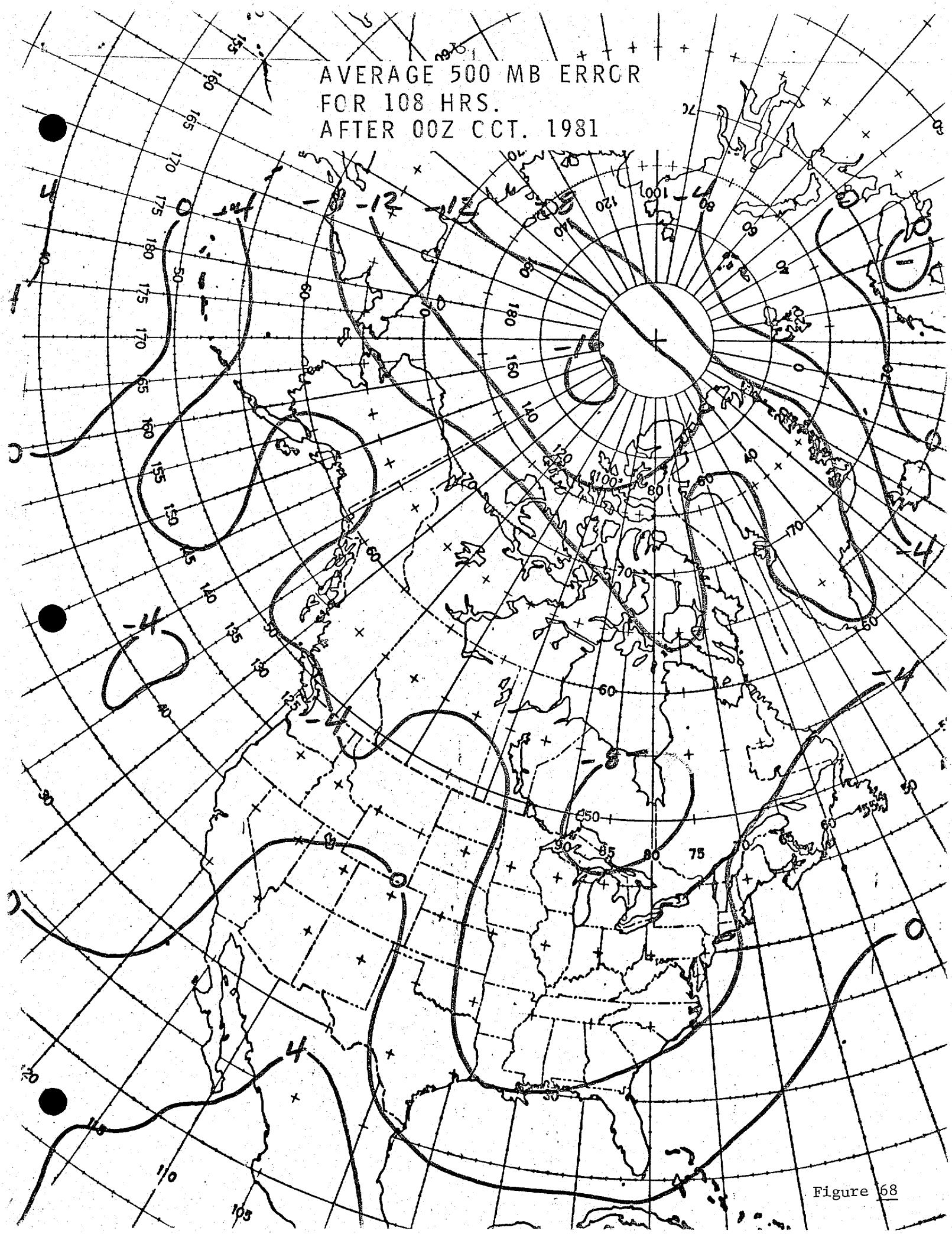


Figure 67

AVERAGE 500 MB ERRCR  
FOR 108 HRS.  
AFTER 00Z CCT. 1981



AVERAGE POSITIVE  
500 MB ERROR  
FOR 108 HRS.  
AFTER 00Z OCT. 1981

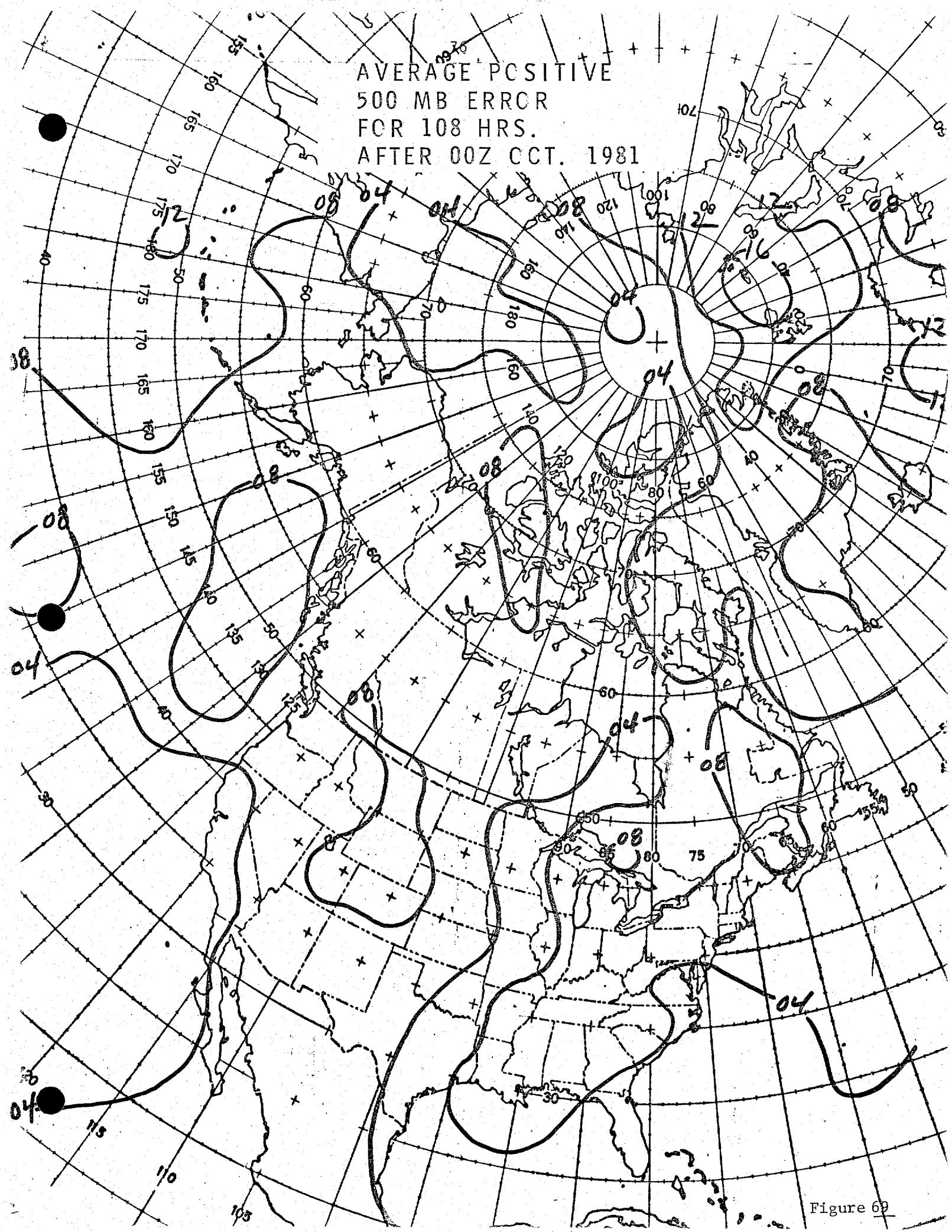


Figure 69

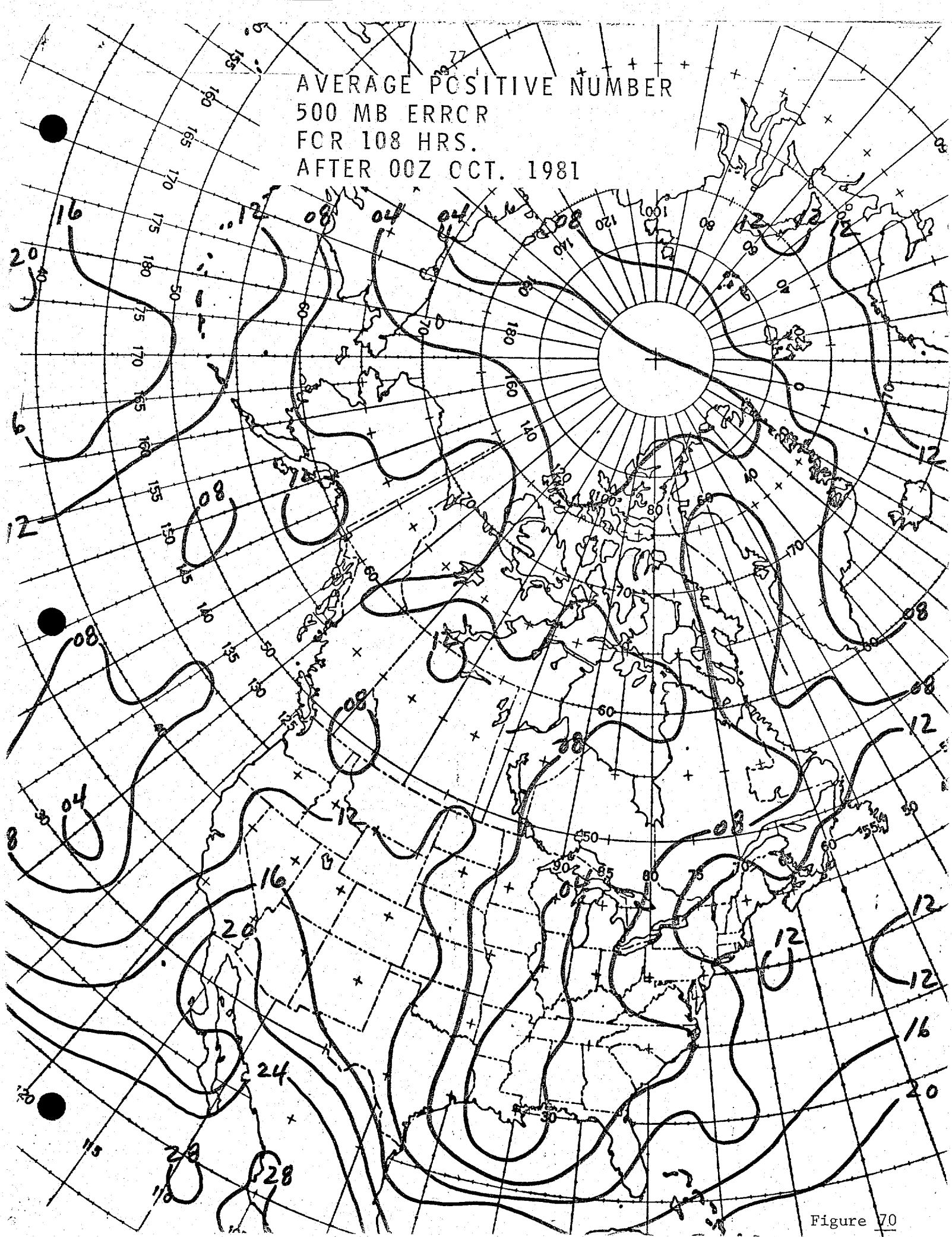


Figure 7.0

AVERAGE NEGATIVE  
500 MB ERROR  
FOR 108 HRS.  
AFTER 00Z OCT. 1981

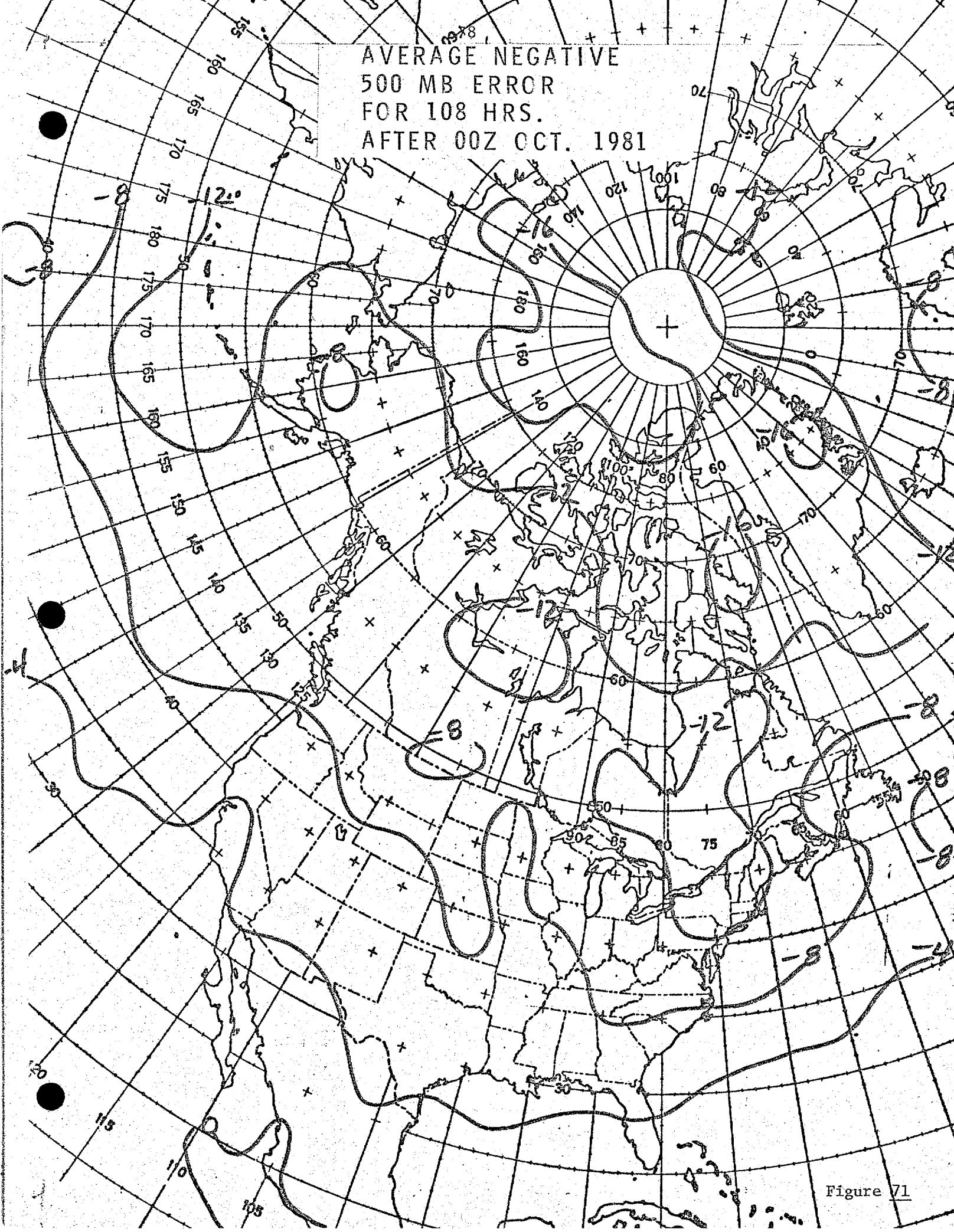


Figure 71

AVERAGE NEGATIVE NUMBER  
500 MB ERROR  
FOR 108 HRS.  
AFTER 00Z OCT. 1981

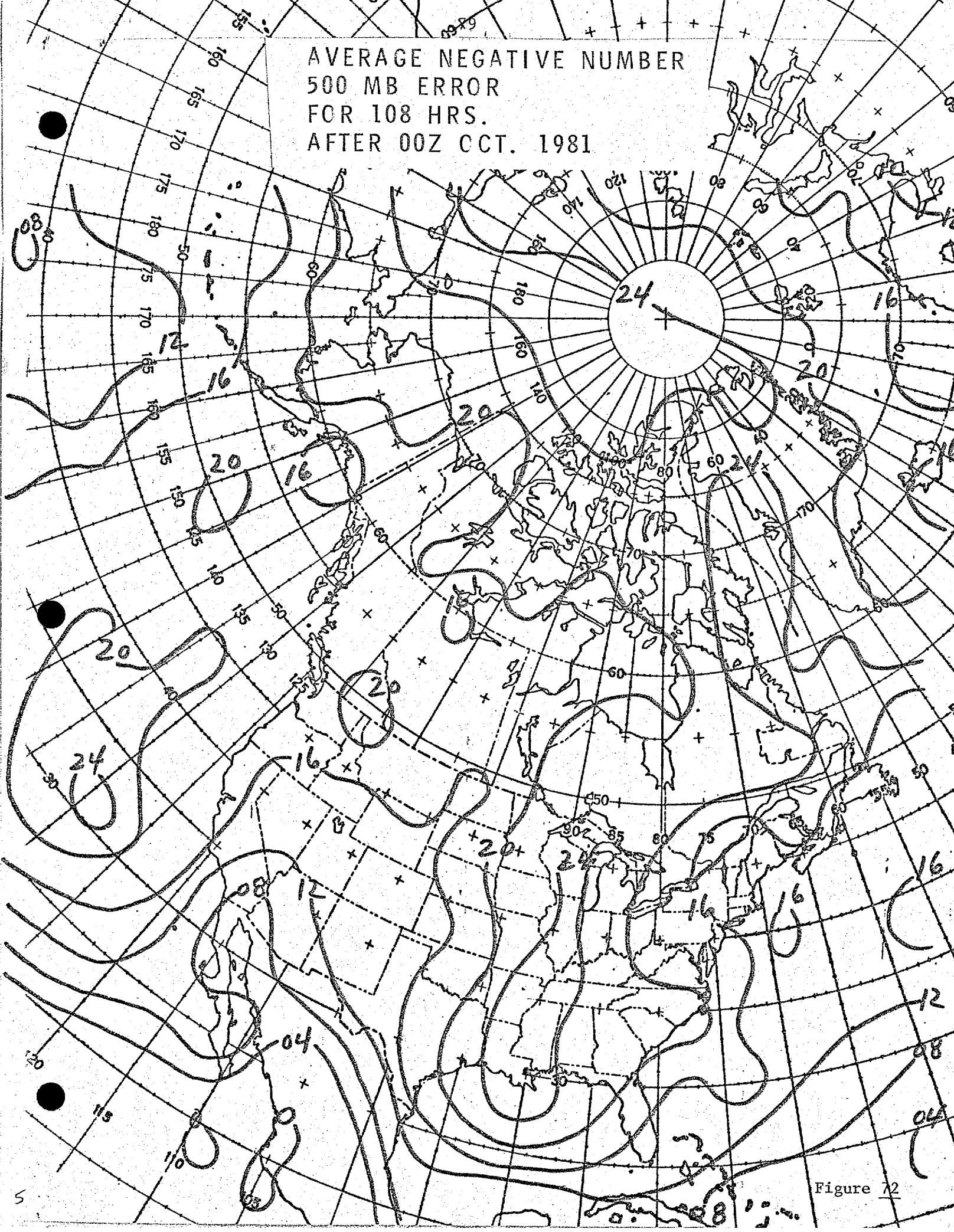
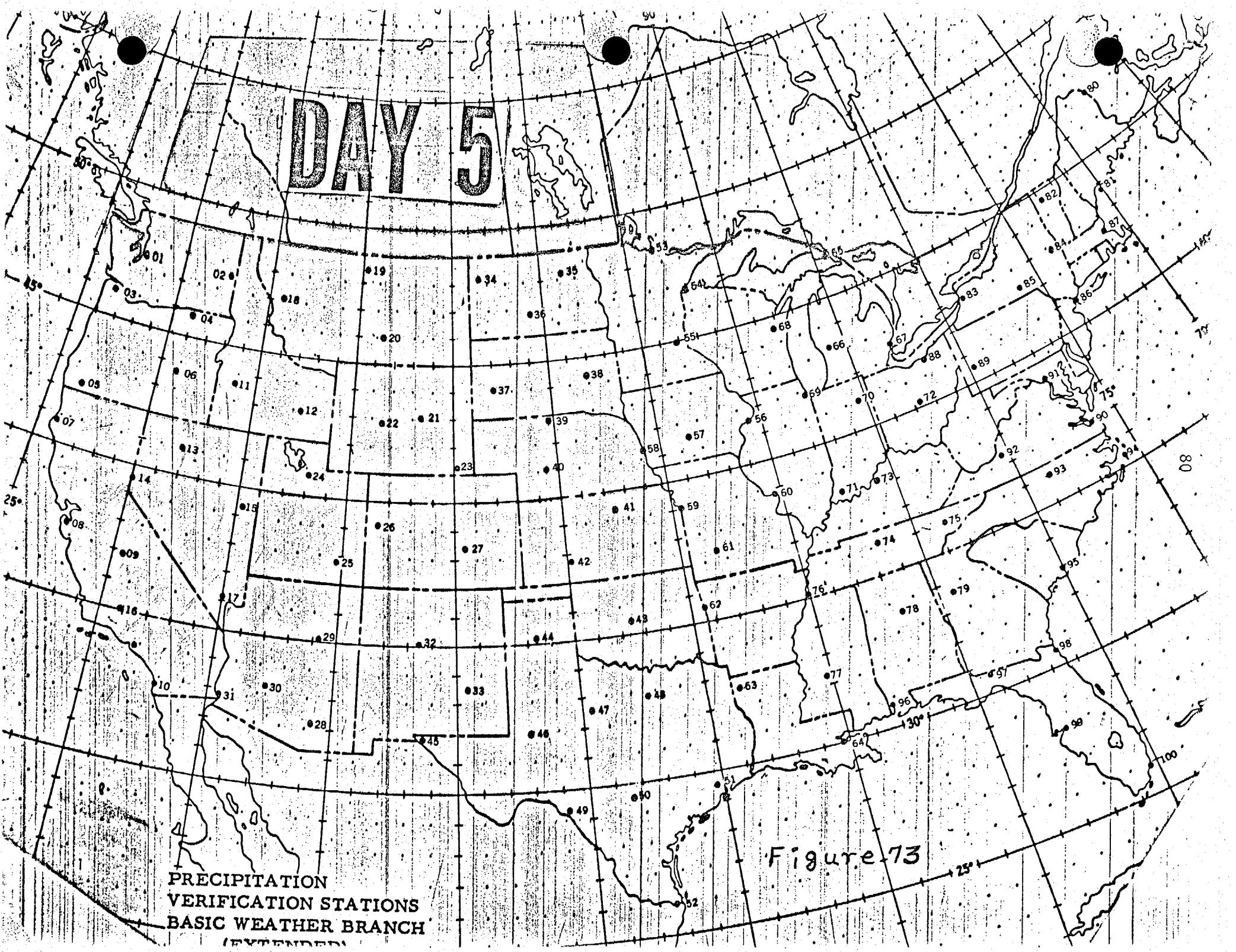


Figure 12

# DAY 5

PRECIPITATION  
VERIFICATION STATIONS  
BASIC WEATHER BRANCH  
(EXTENDED)

Figure 73



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
WEATHER BUREAU

TRUE SCALE 1:22,500,000 AT LAT. 60° N.  
POLAR STEREOGRAPHIC PROJECTION

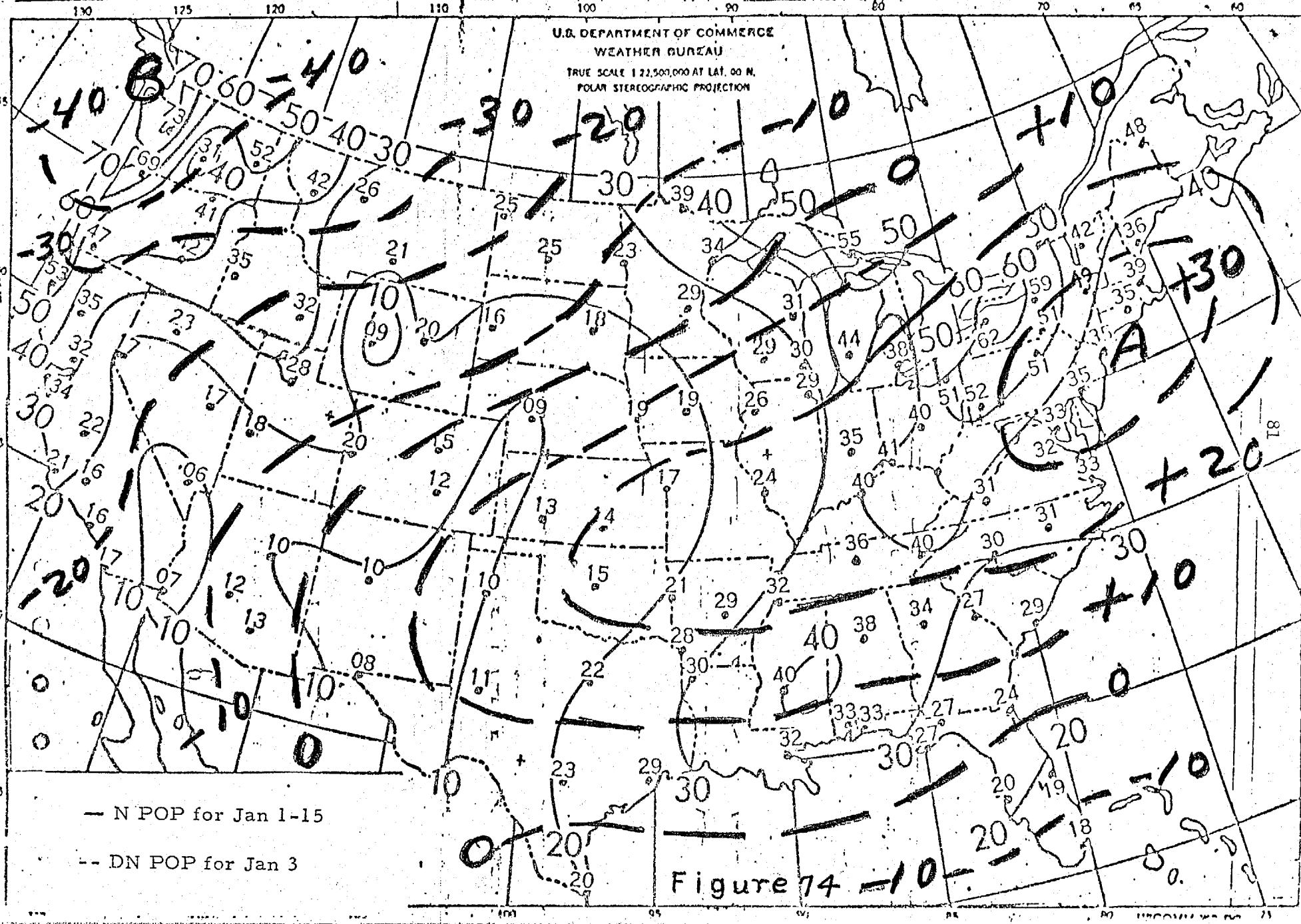


Figure 74 -10-

## DAY 3 GILMAN PRECIPITATION SKILL SCORE

35

30

25

20

15

10

05

00

35

- Long Term Average Score (1970-1981)
- Climatology
- 1981 Monthly Mean Score
- 1981 Monthly Mean Record Score

Figure 75

JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC

40

35

30

25

20

15

10

05

00

## DAY 4 GILMAN PRECIPITATION SKILL SCORE

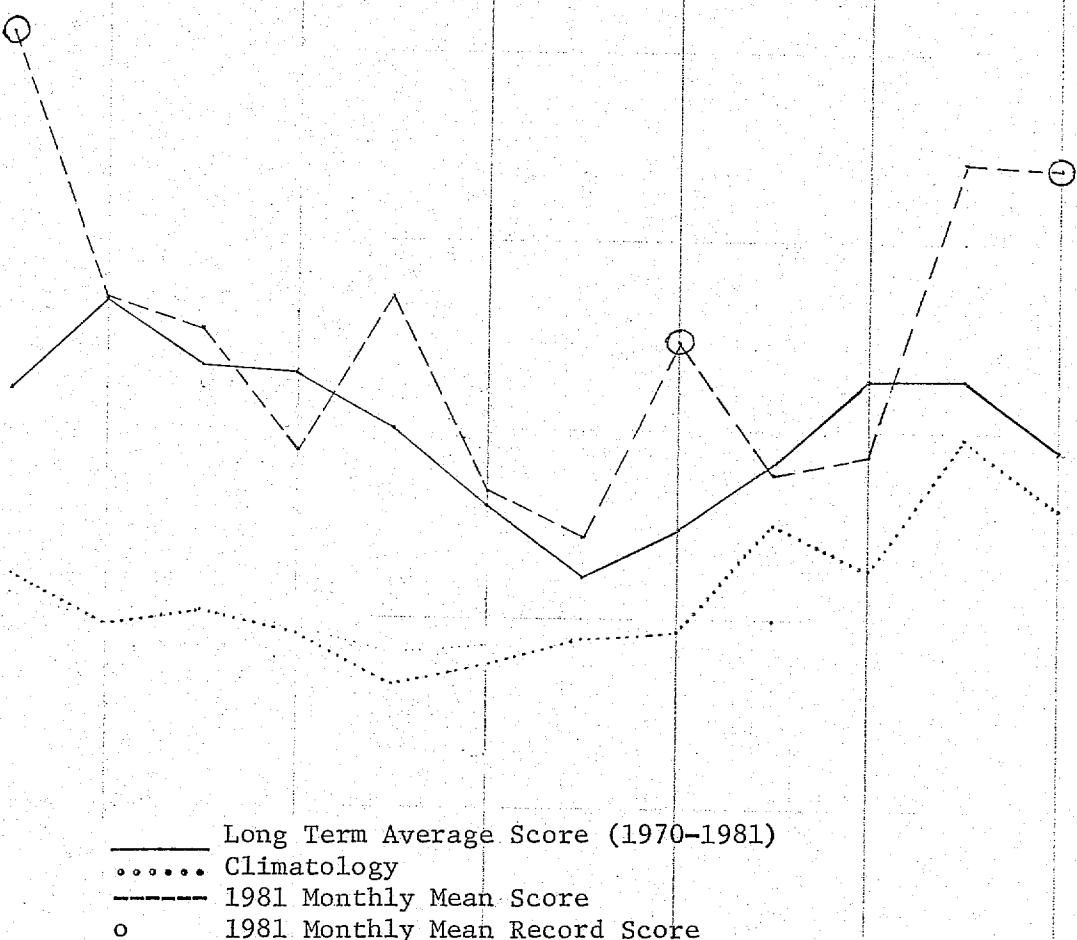


Figure 76

JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC

40

35

30

25

20

15

10

05

00

05

## DAY 5 GILMAN PRECIPITATION SKILL SCORE

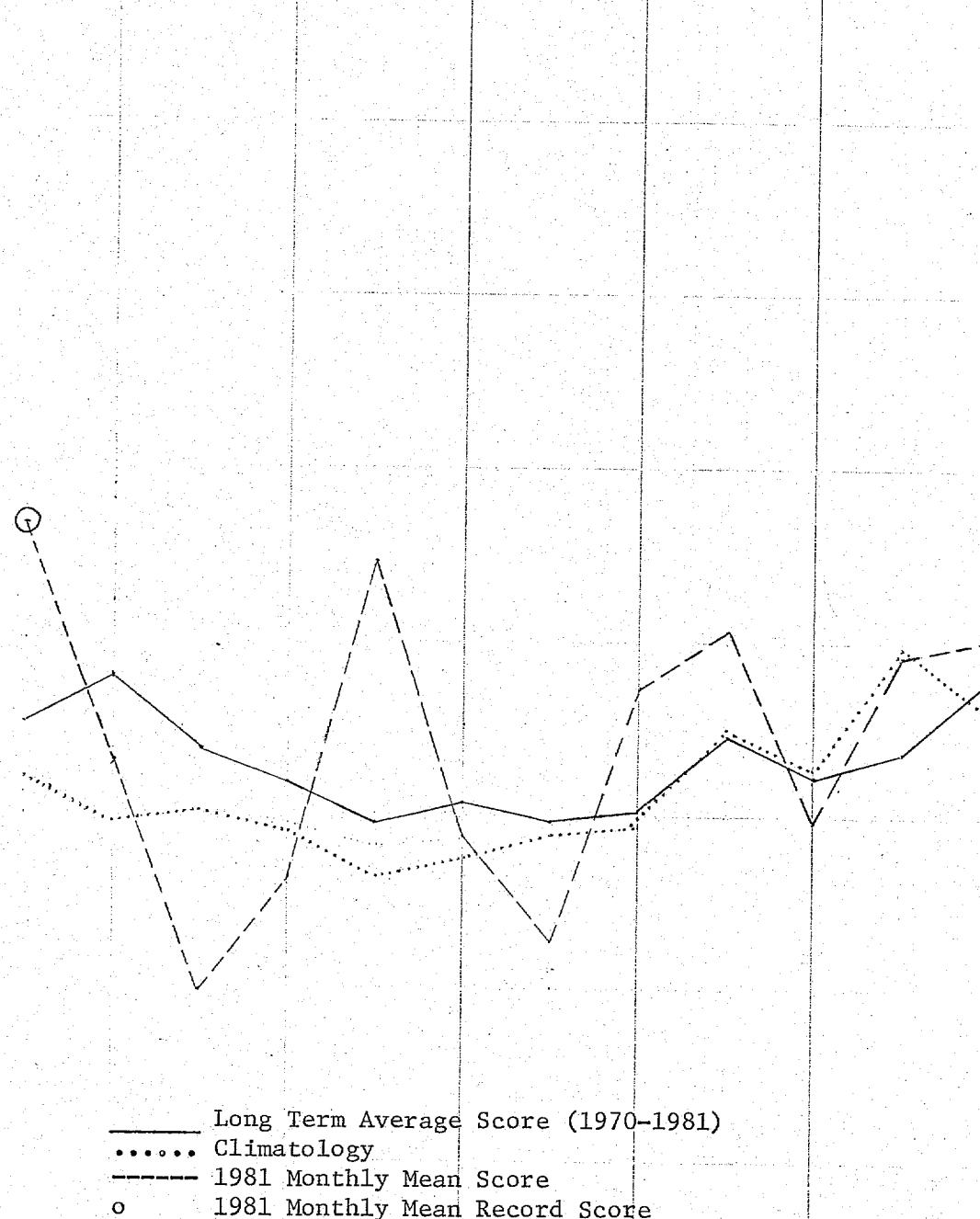
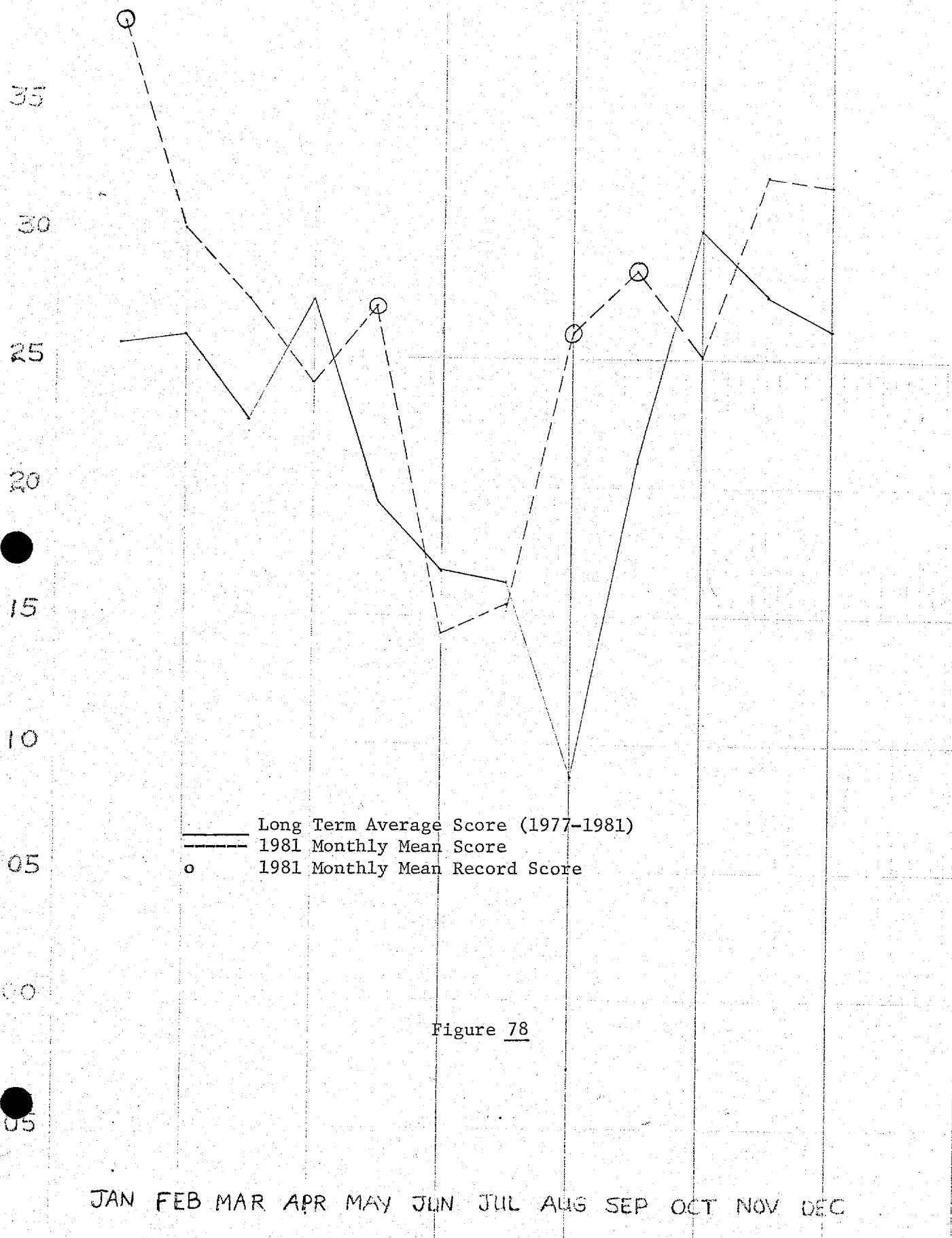


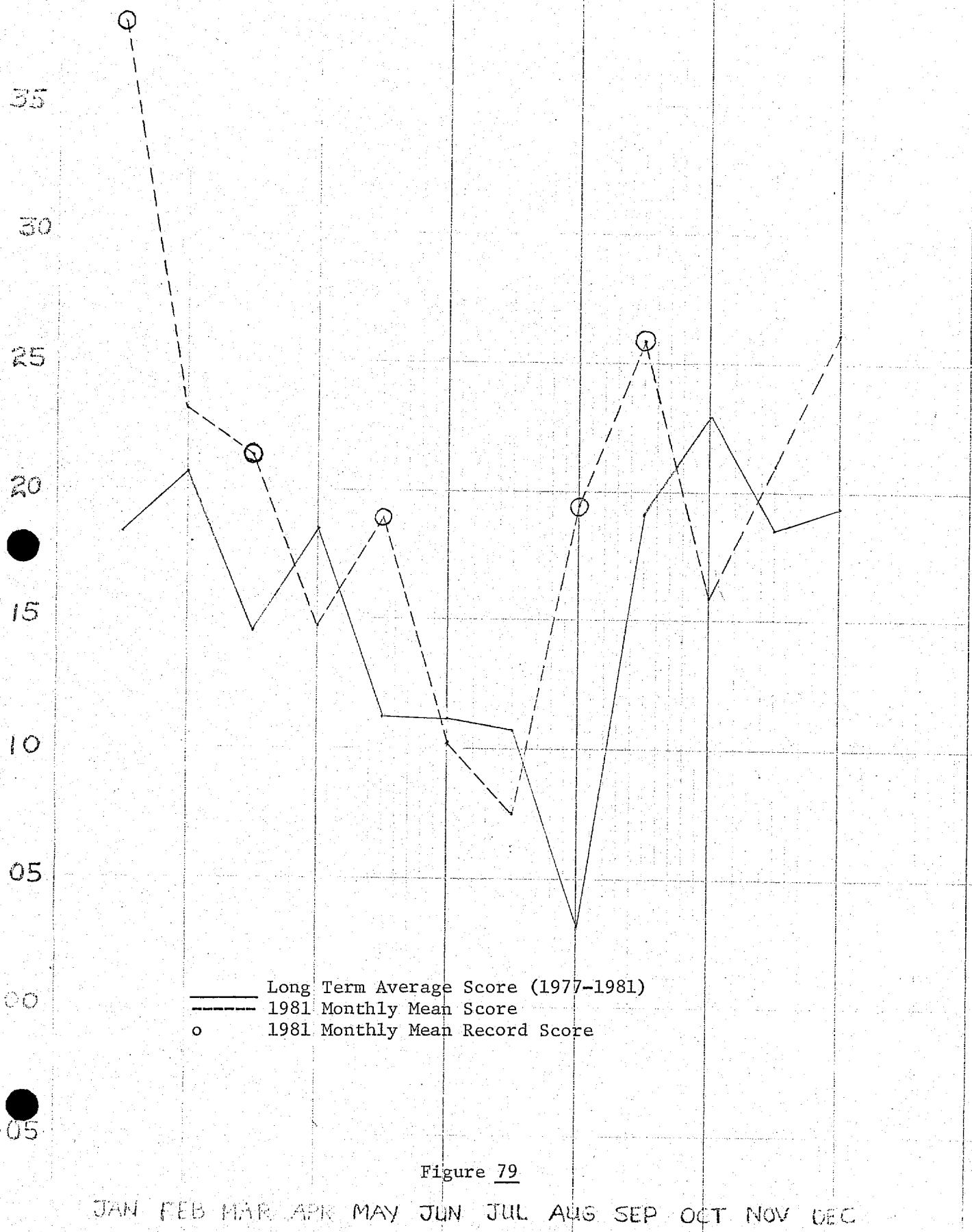
Figure 77

JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC

## DAY 3 HUGHES PRECIPITATION SKILL SCORE



## DAY 4 HUGHES PRECIPITATION SKILL SCORE



40

35

30

25

20

15

10

05

00

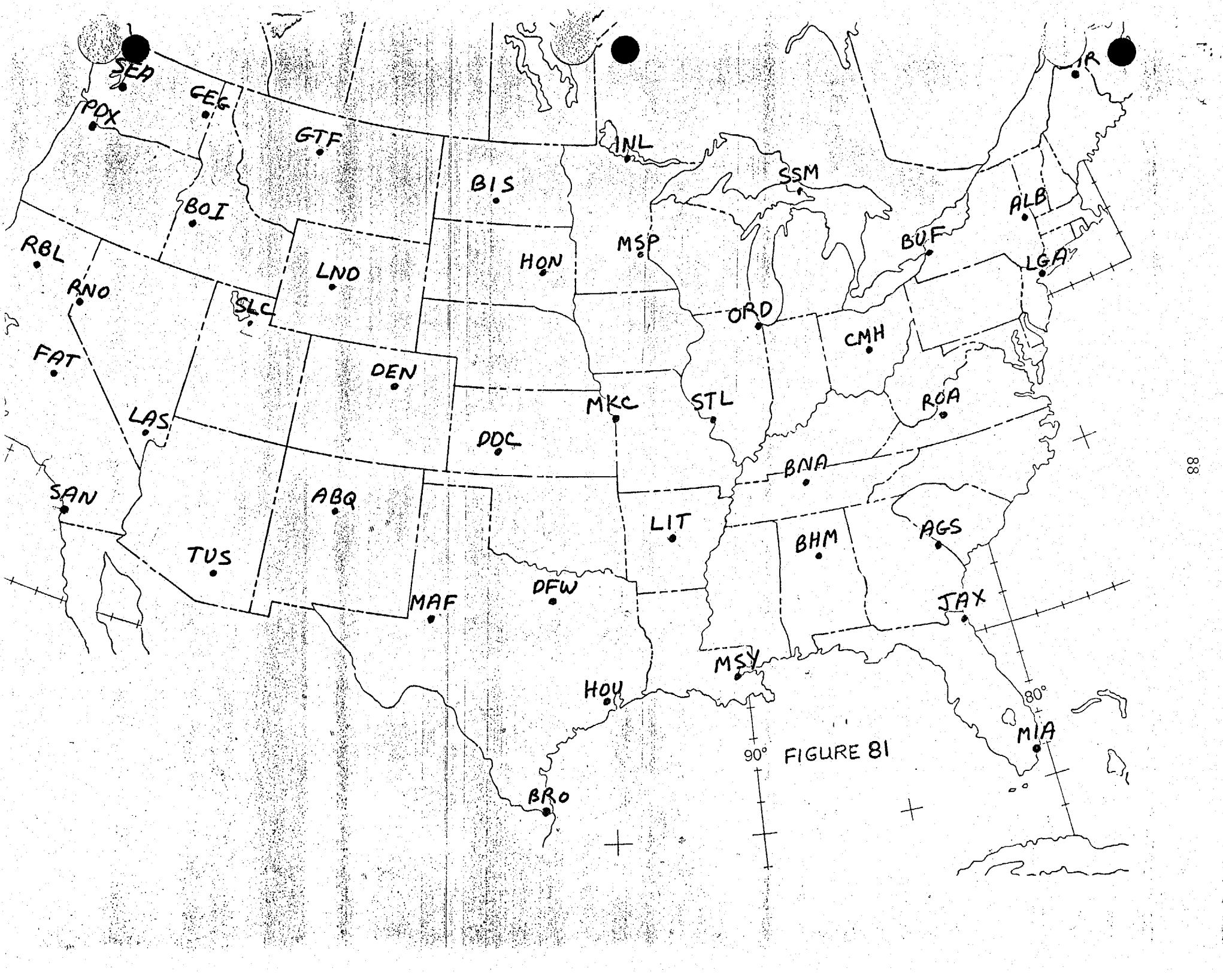
05

## DAY 5 HUGHES PRECIPITATION SKILL SCORE

— Long Term Average Score (1977-1981)  
 - - - 1981 Monthly Mean Score  
 o 1981 Monthly Mean Record Score

Figure 80

JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC



## DAY 3 MAN MINIMUM TEMPERATURE ABSOLUTE ERROR SCORE

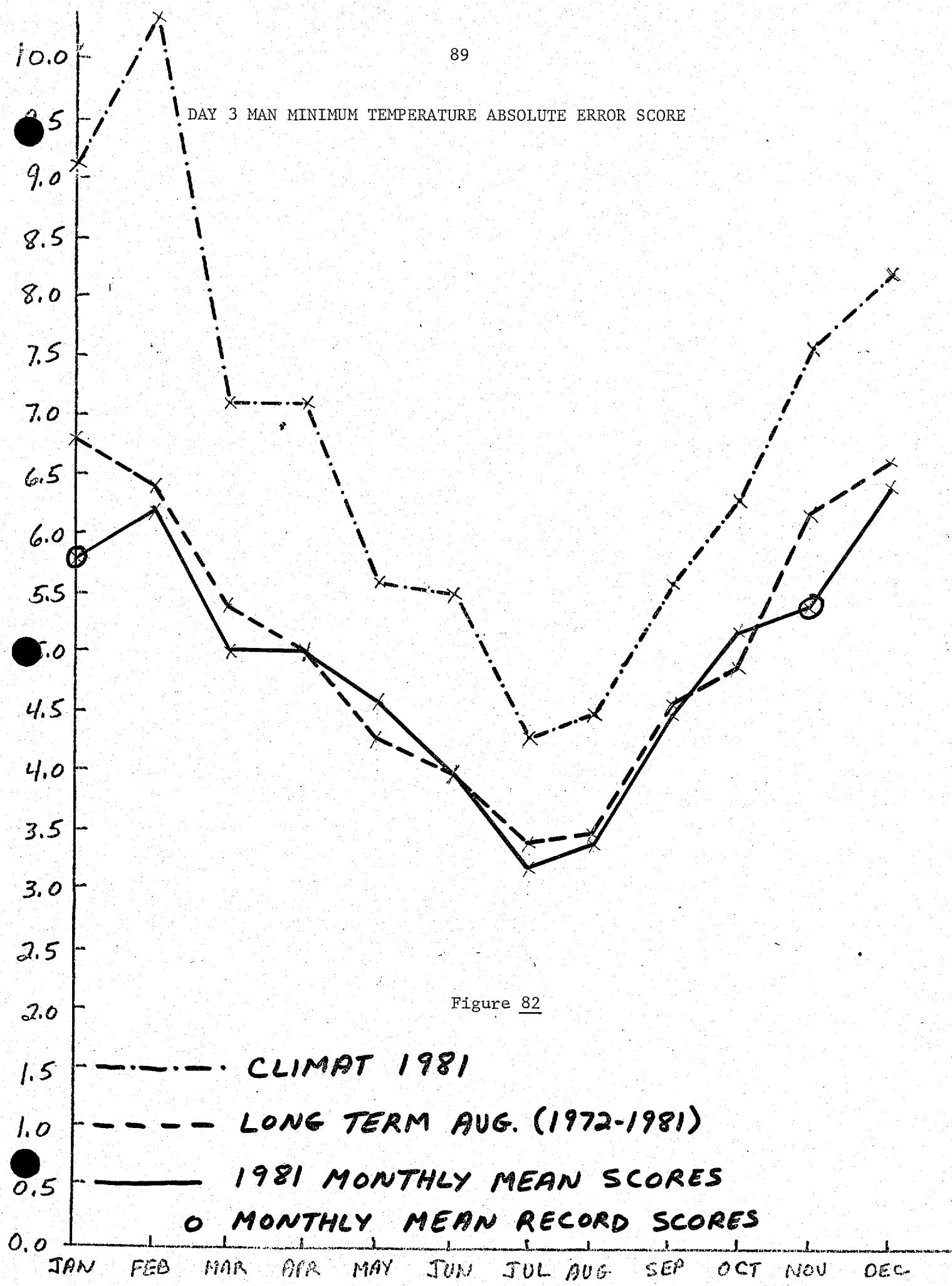
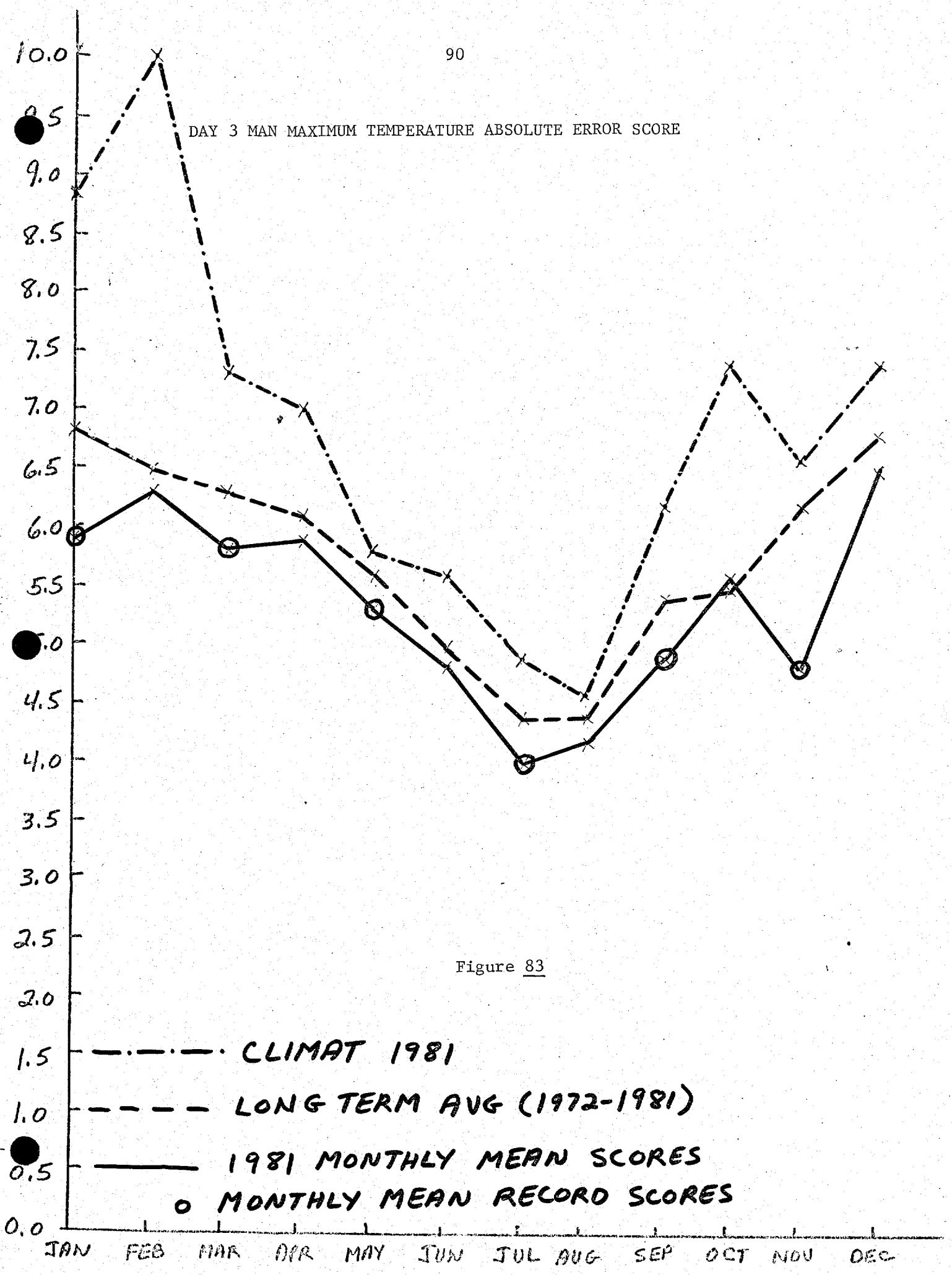


Figure 82



## DAY 4 MAN MINIMUM TEMPERATURE ABSOLUTE ERROR SCORE

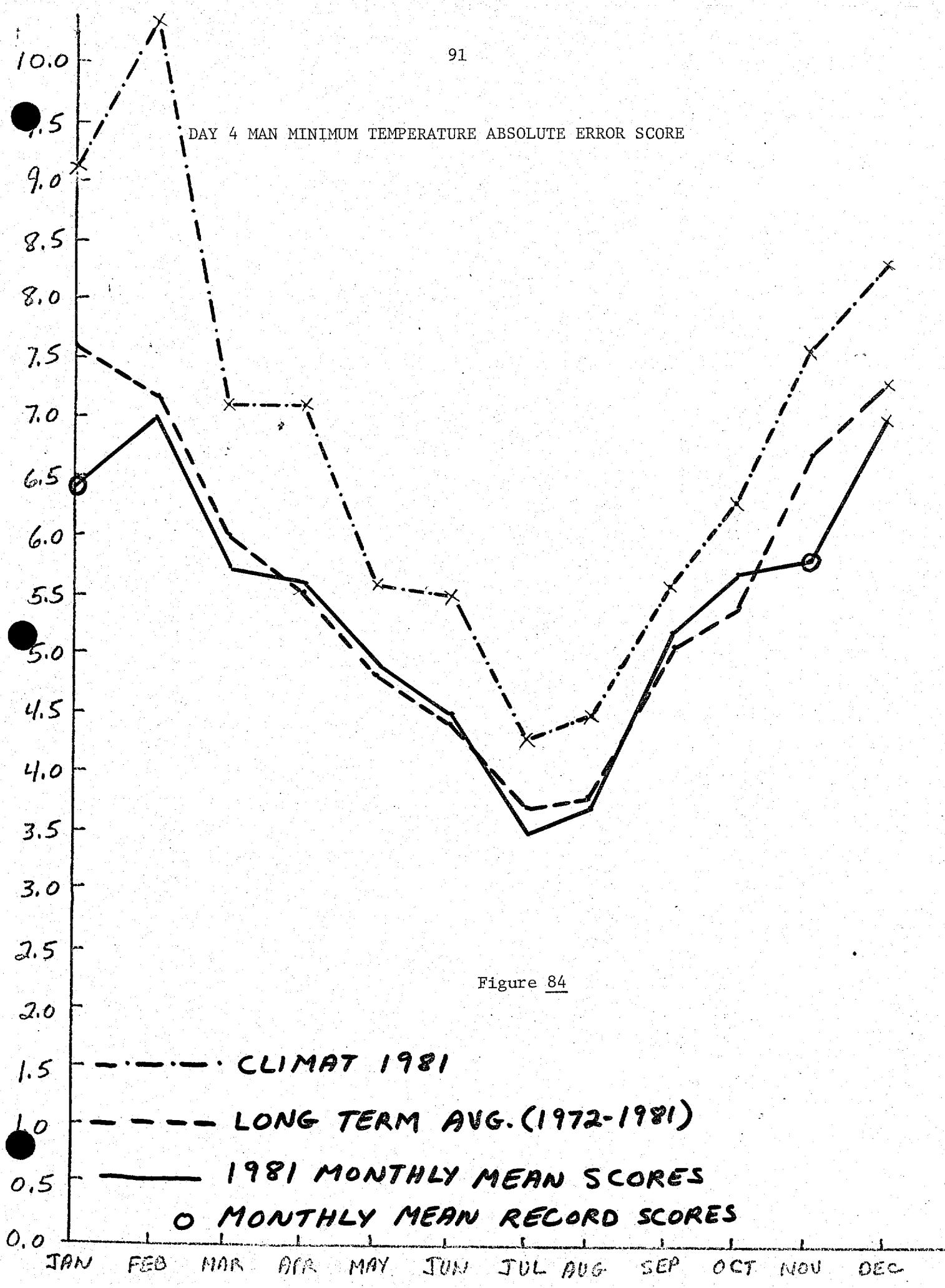


Figure 84

DAY 4 MAN MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE ABSOLUTE ERROR SCORE

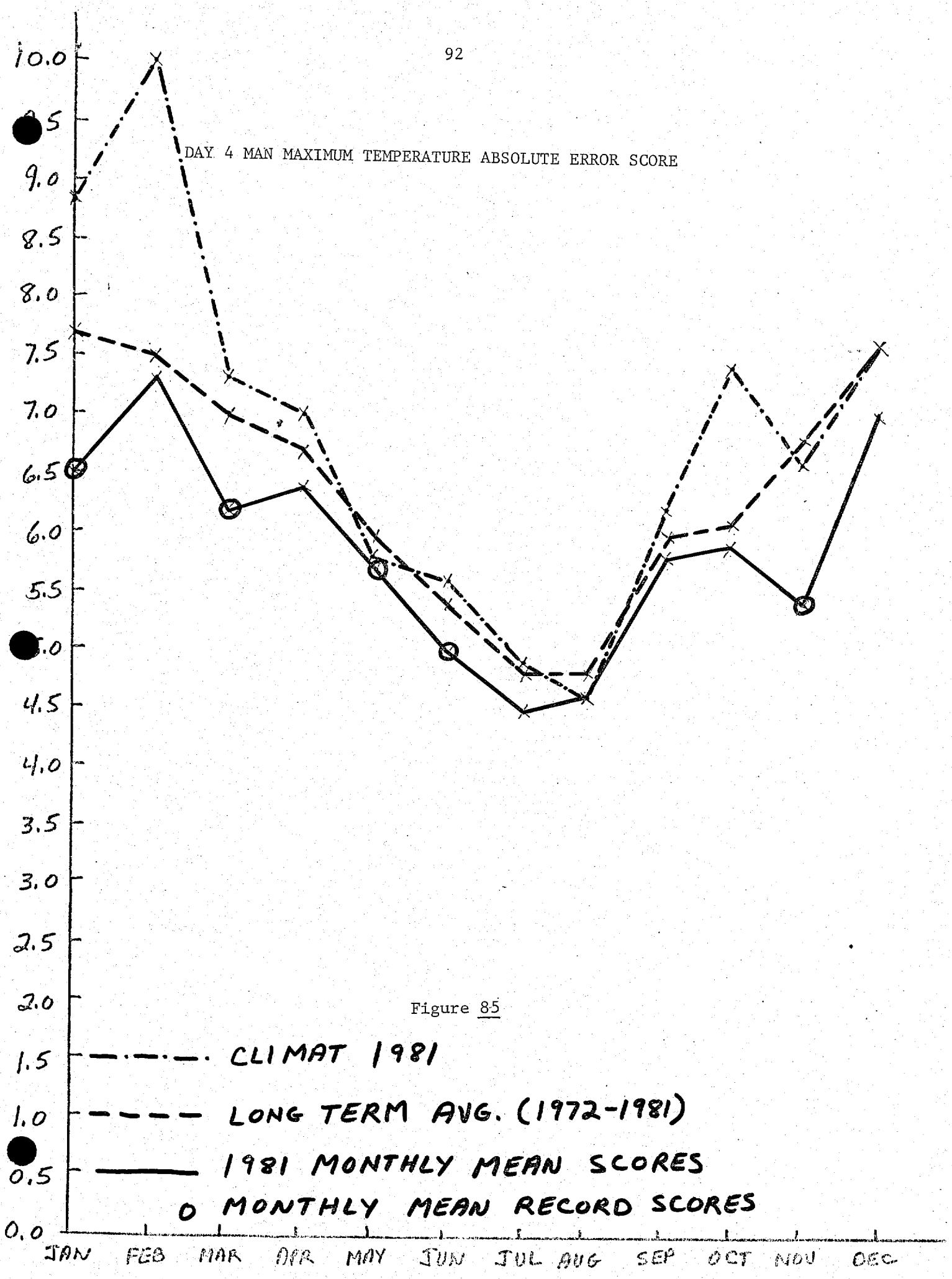
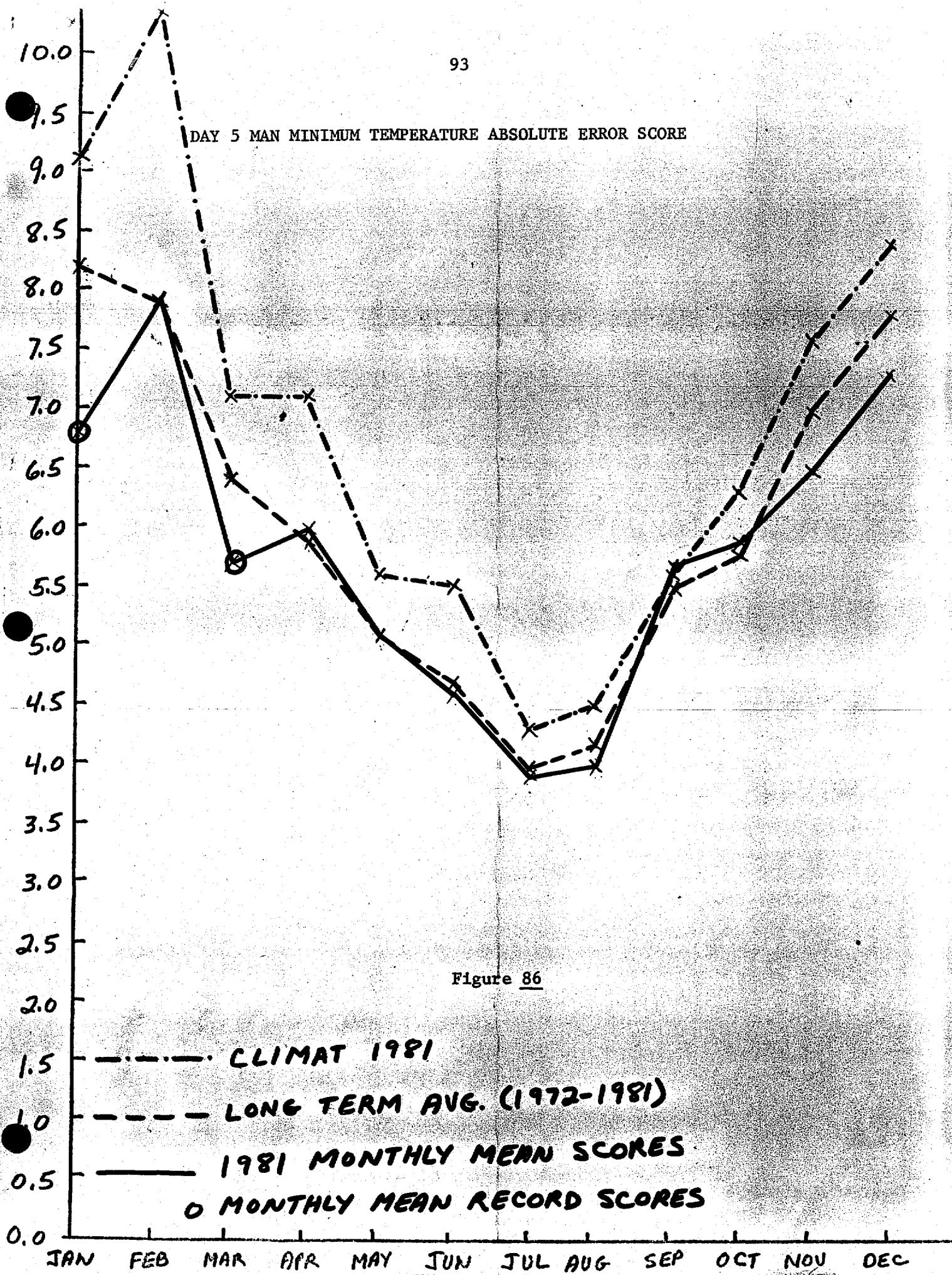


Figure 85

DAY 5 MAN MINIMUM TEMPERATURE ABSOLUTE ERROR SCORE



## DAY 5 MAN MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE ABSOLUTE ERROR SCORE

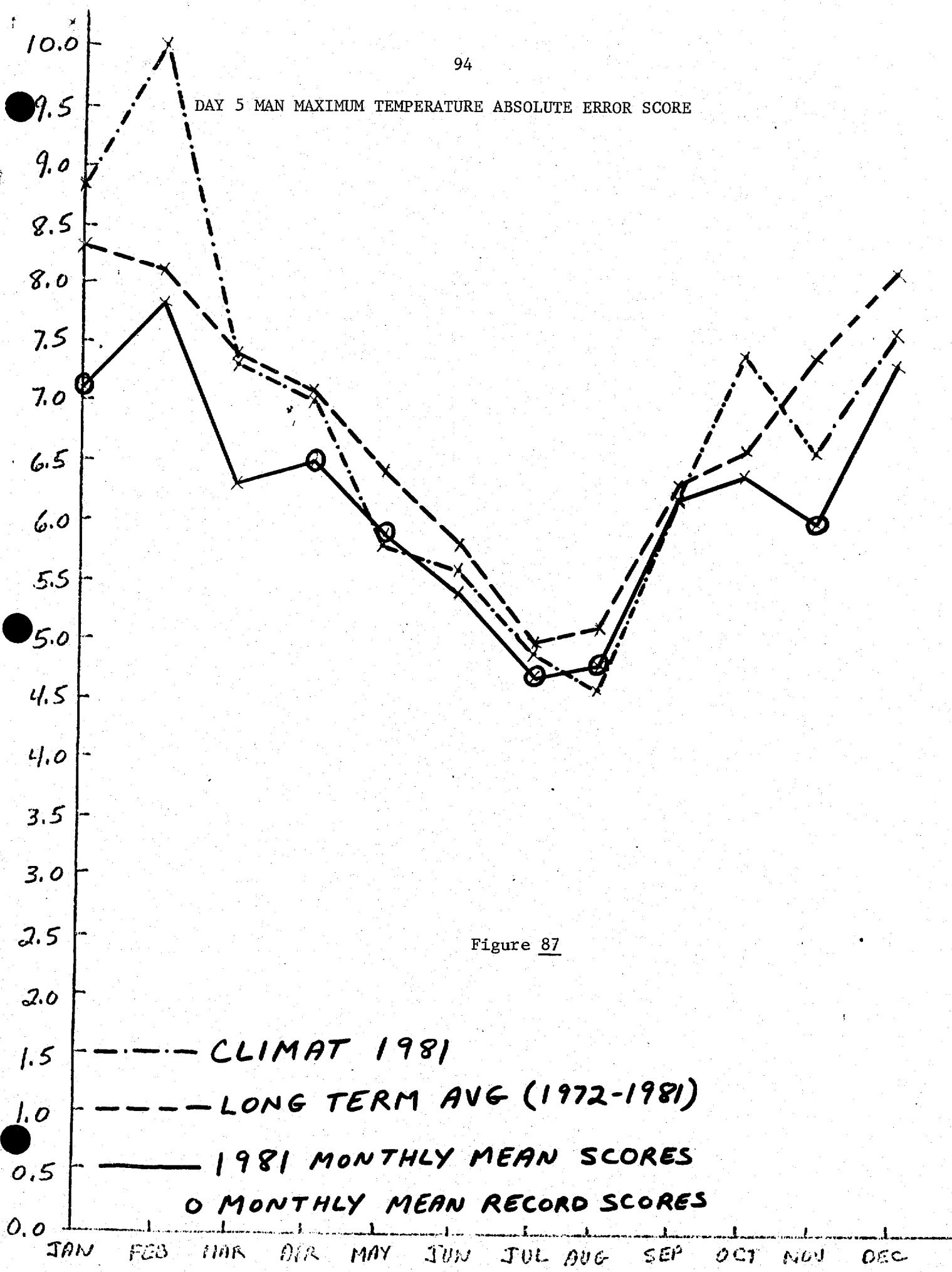
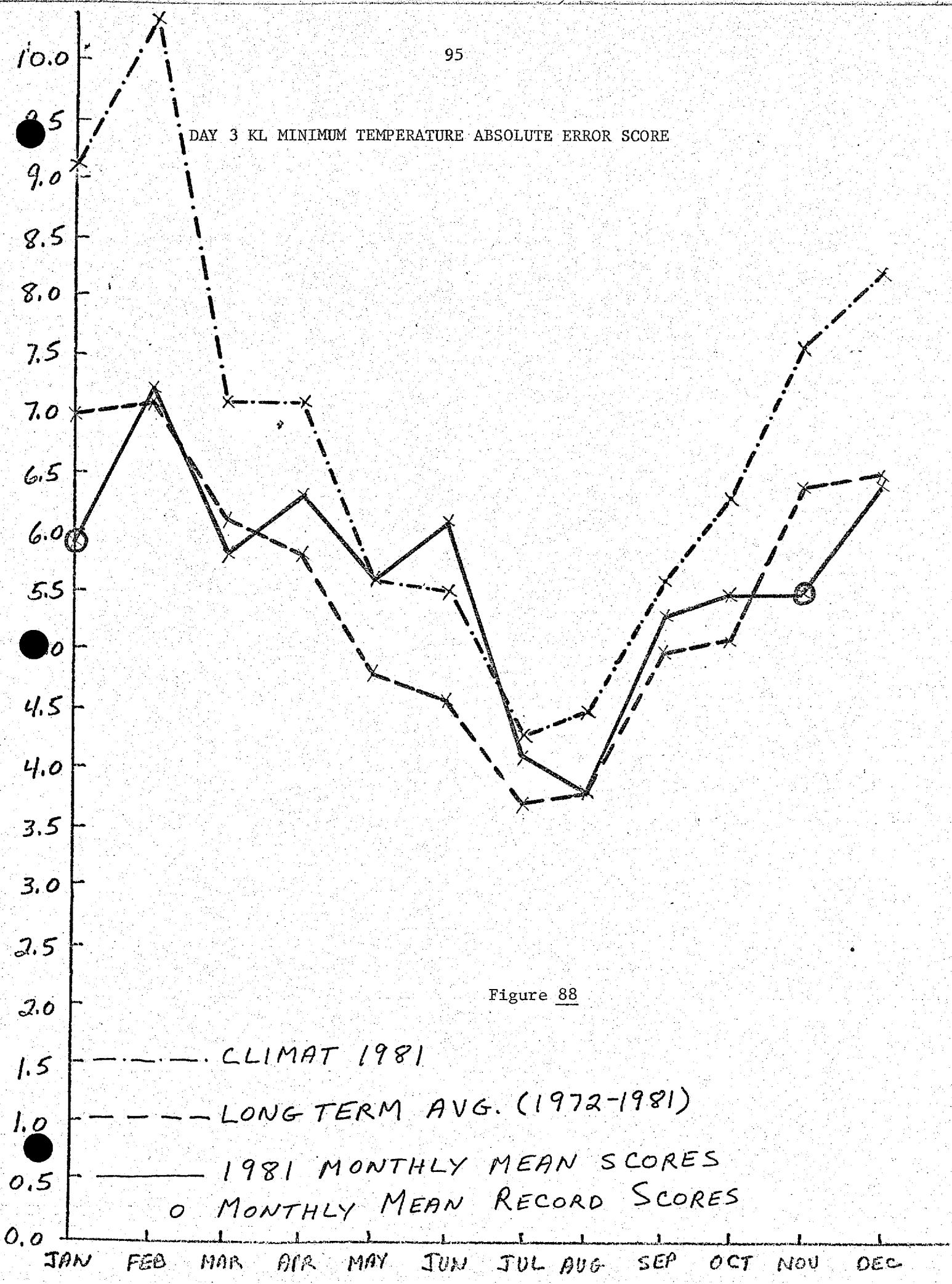
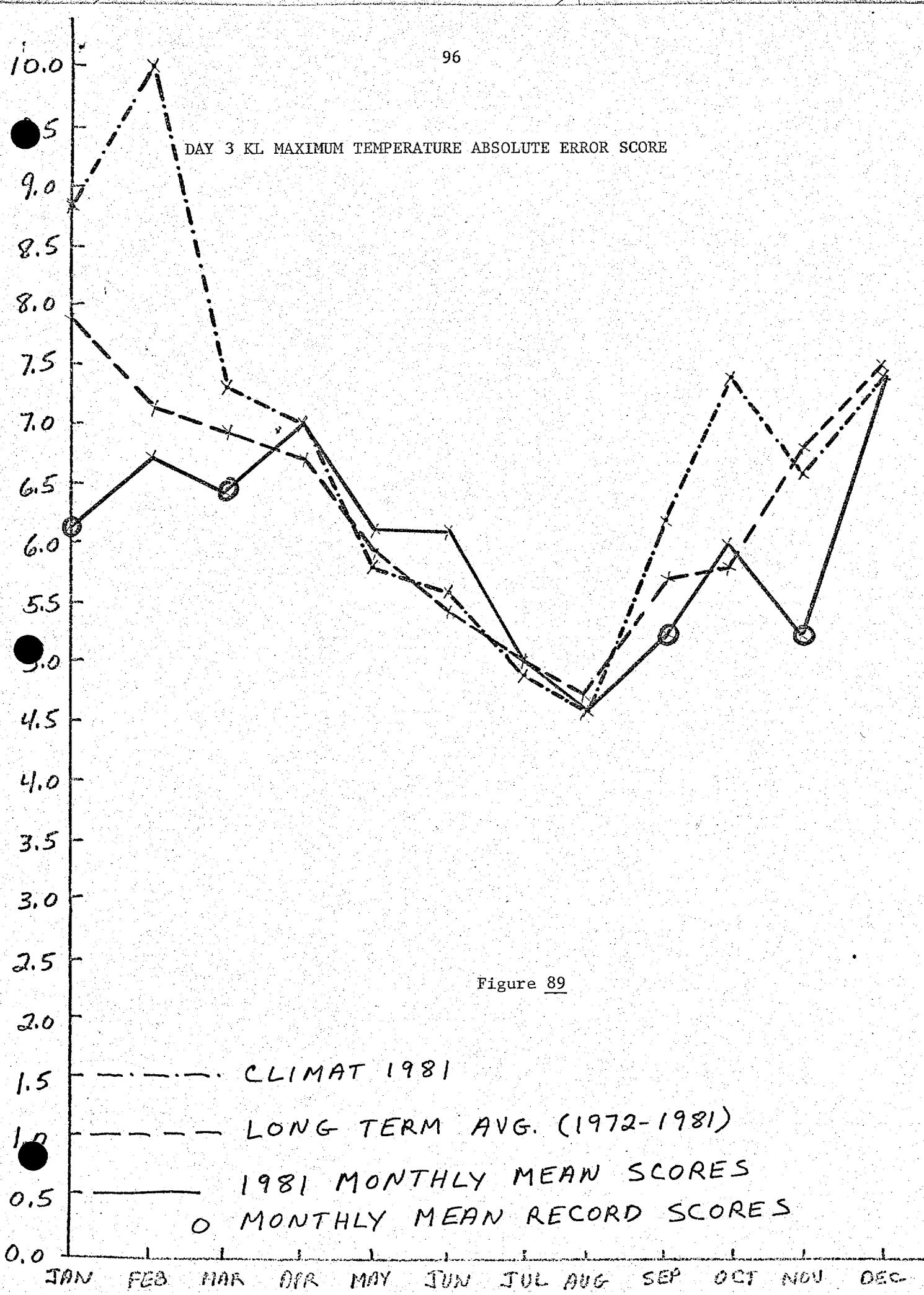


Figure 87

DAY 3 KL MINIMUM TEMPERATURE ABSOLUTE ERROR SCORE



DAY 3 KL MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE ABSOLUTE ERROR SCORE



## DAY 4 KL MINIMUM TEMPERATURE ABSOLUTE ERROR SCORE

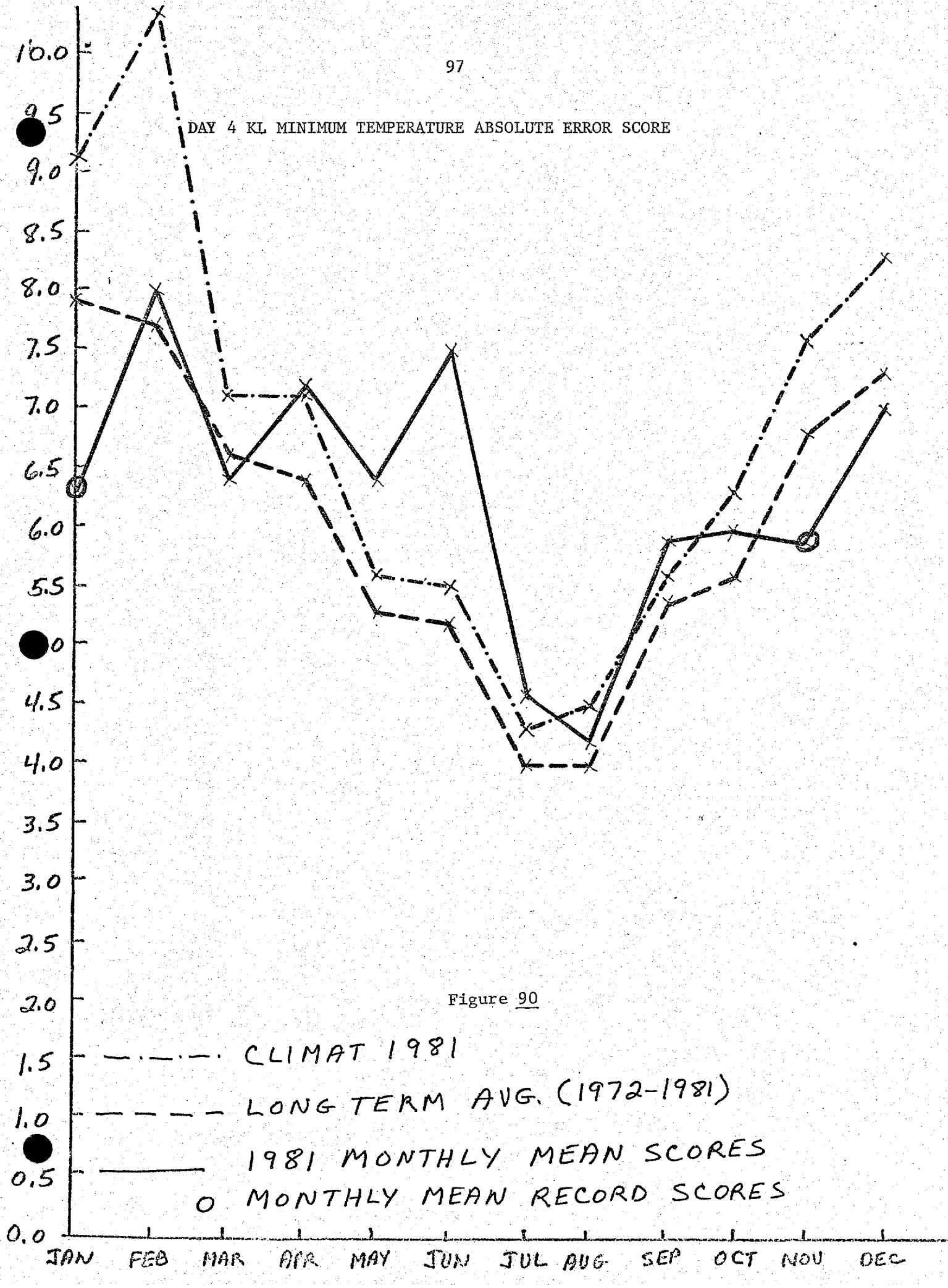


Figure 90

## DAY 4 KL MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE ABSOLUTE ERROR SCORE

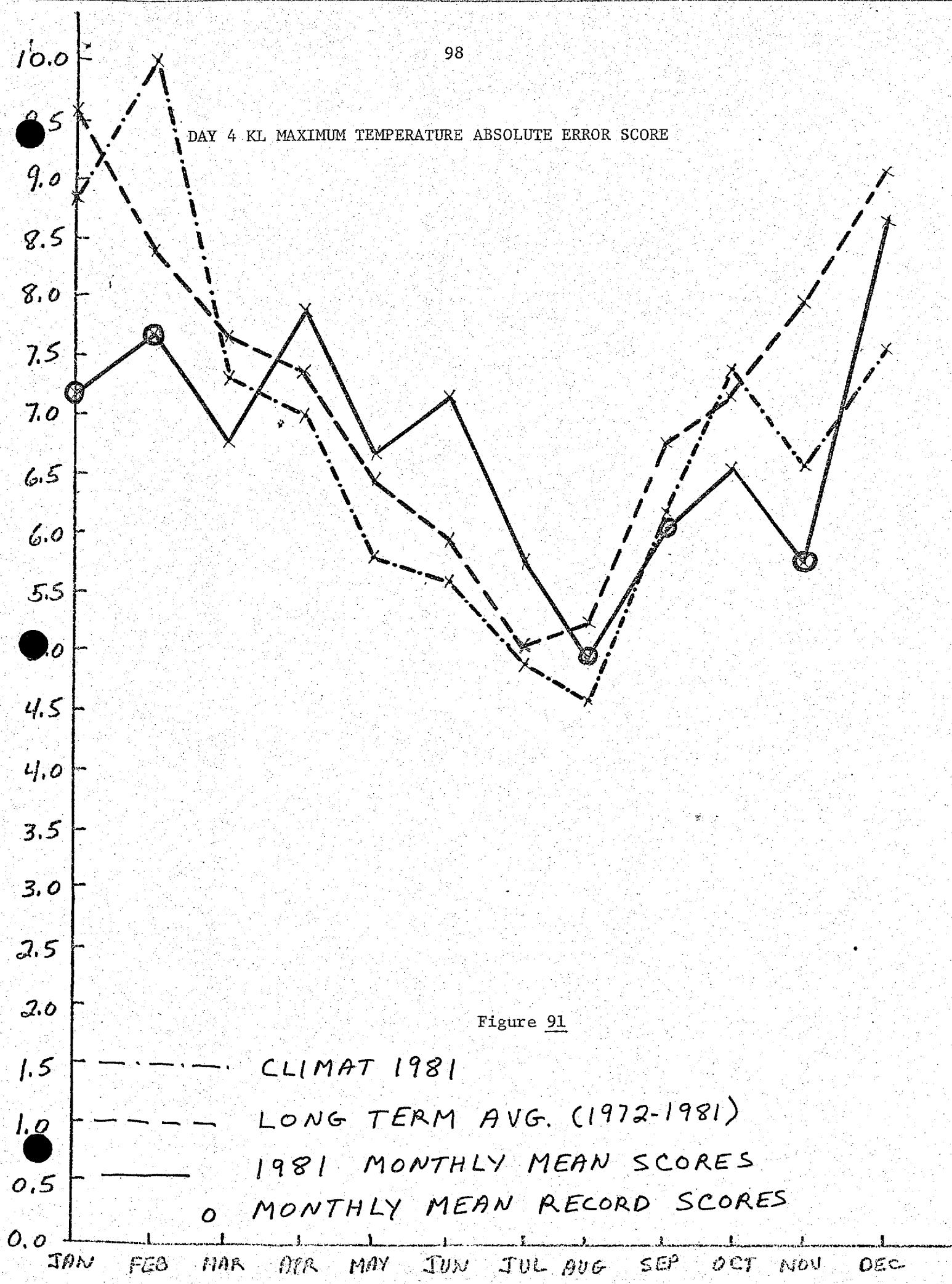


Figure 91

## DAY 5 KL MINIMUM TEMPERATURE ABSOLUTE ERROR SCORE

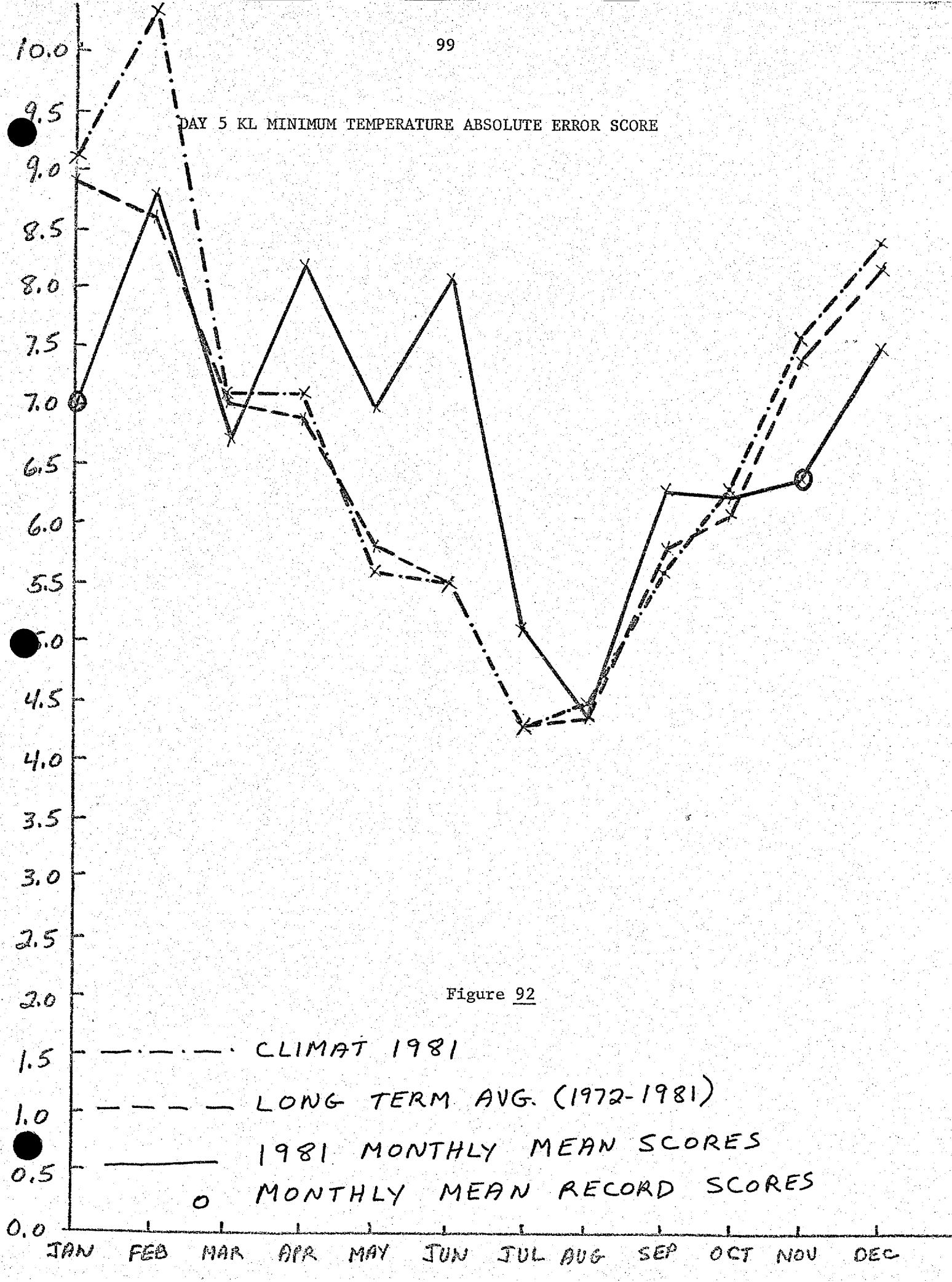


Figure 92

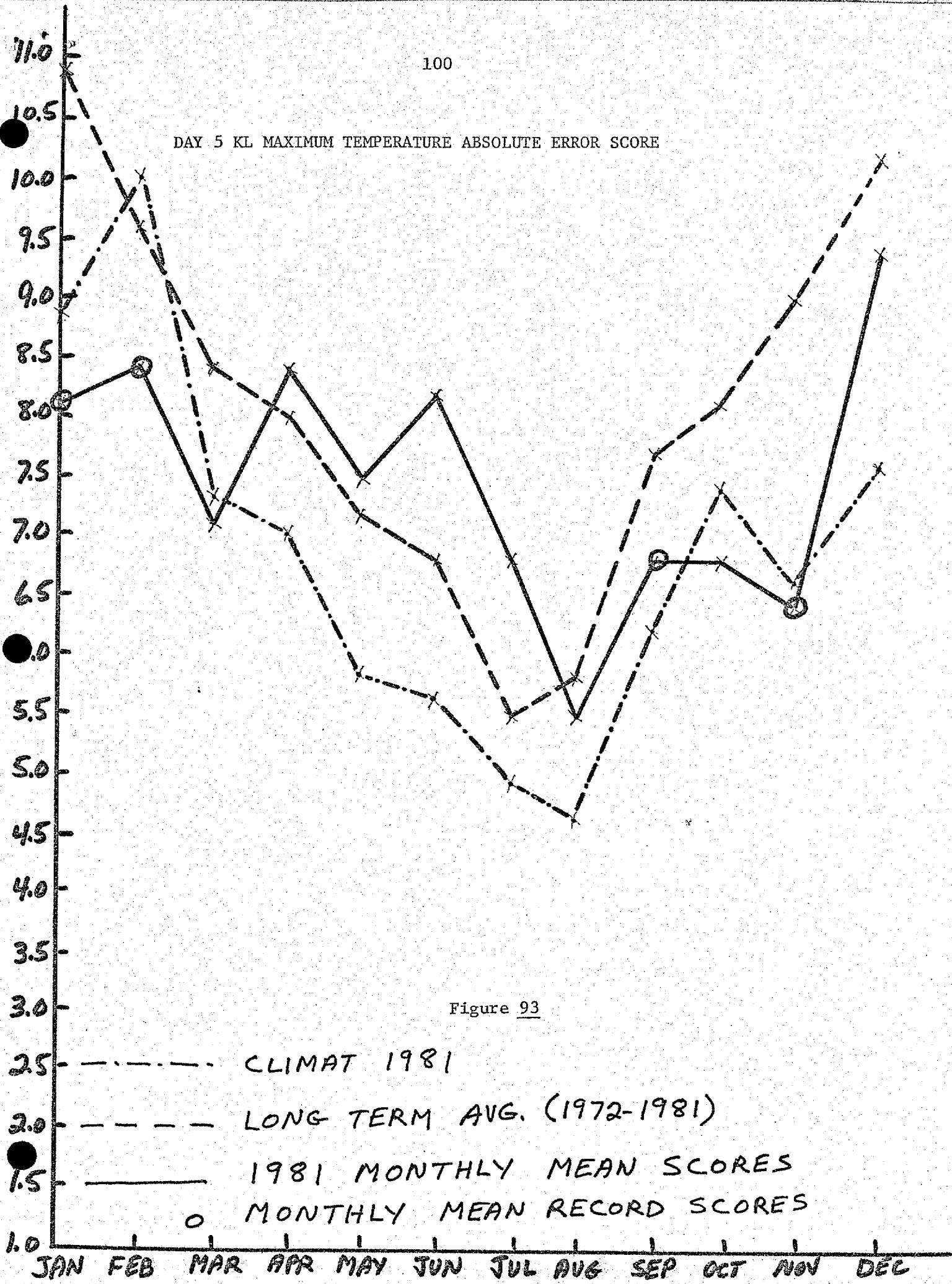


Figure 93

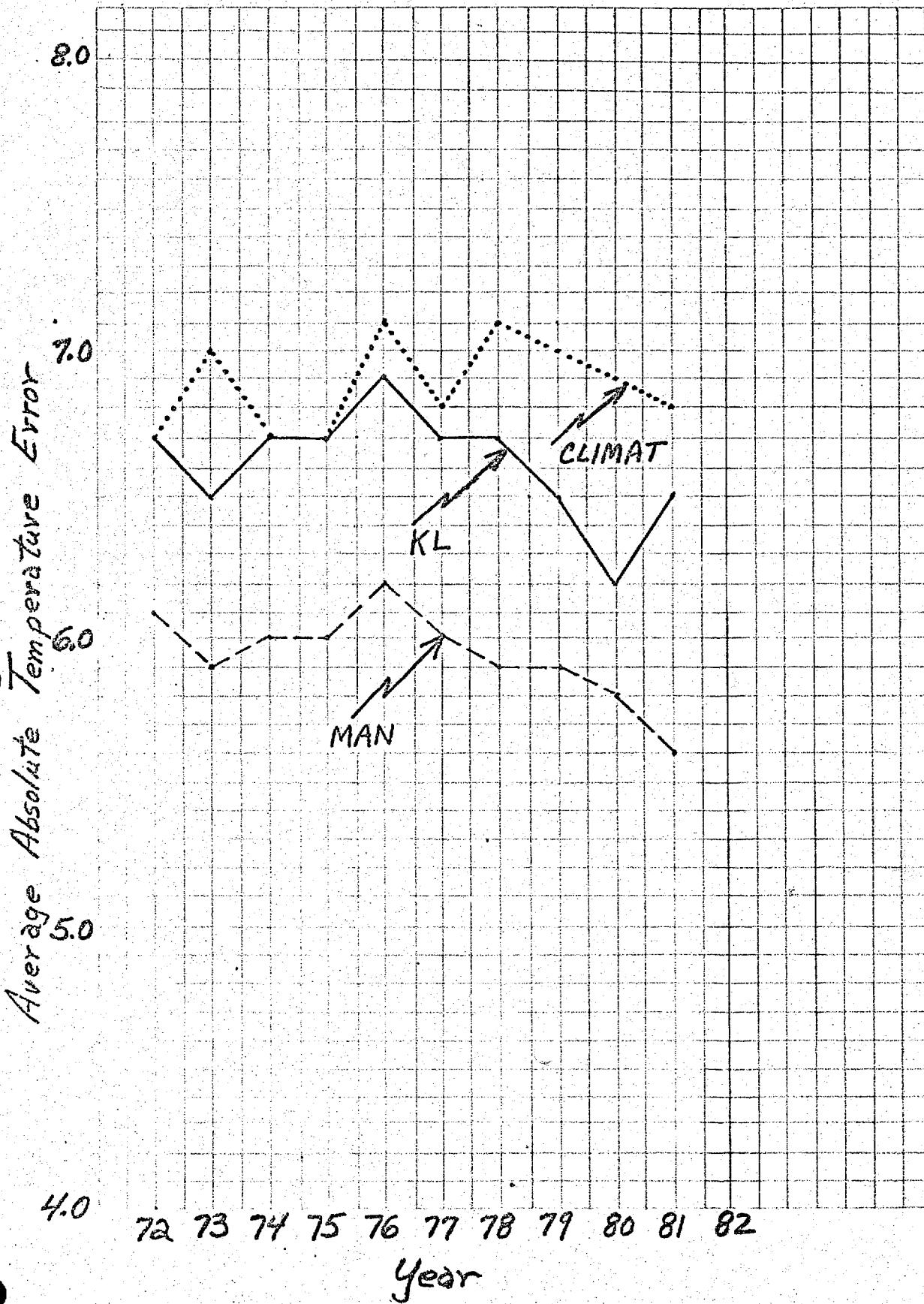


Figure 94

Comments

It is quite obvious that the skill of the days 3, 4, and 5 forecasts of the MRFG was quite good in calendar year 1981. The days 3, 4, and 5 mean sea level pressure correlation and precipitation skill scores generally were better than the long term average and several new monthly mean record scores were established.

With regard to the MSLP the improvement over the long term average was most pronounced during the cooler months of the year though this, for the most part, reflected the better than average guidance received during these months.

However, to get an appreciation of the increase in the MSLP skill of the man over the machine compare figures 20 through 22 to figures 23 through 25.

Perhaps the big story of the year is with regard to the days 3, 4, and 5 temperature forecasts. In general, the KL objective temperature forecasts were not as good as last year. However, the KL did have several good months in which it set 19 new monthly mean records out of a possible 72 chances. Unfortunately, poor forecasts made during April through July and in December outweighed the good ones. In spite of the decrease in skill of the KL guidance the man forecasts set 23 new monthly mean records. The man also had the lowest ever annual average absolute error temperature scores for the 96, 108, 120, 132 and 144-hour forecasts (i.e., day 3 max; day 4 min and max; day 5 min and max) and tied the 84-hour (day 3 min) score from last year which was a record.

Appendix A

The standardized mean sea level pressure correlation score is used to determine the skill of the man and machine days 3, 4 and 5 mean sea level pressure forecasts. The correlation score is employed because the phasing instead of the intensity of systems primarily determines how well the various weather parameters can be forecast. The standardizing procedure prevents the contribution of the high variability (higher latitude) grid points from overwhelming the low variability grid points (lower latitude).

$f$  = forecast mean sea level pressure at a grid point

$o$  = observed mean sea level pressure at a grid point

$\sigma$  = standard deviation at a grid point

$n$  = normal mean sea level pressure at a grid point

$$F = \frac{f-n}{\sigma}$$

$$O = \frac{o-n}{\sigma}$$

$\bar{F}$  = average standardized forecast across  $n$  grid points

$\bar{O}$  = average standardized observed across  $n$  grid points

$$\text{RMS } F = \sqrt{\bar{F}^2}$$

$$\text{RMS } O = \sqrt{\bar{O}^2}$$

$$\text{RMS Error} = \sqrt{(F-O)^2}$$

$$\text{Average Absolute Error} = |F-O|$$

$$\text{Correlation} = \frac{FO - \bar{F}\bar{O}}{\sqrt{(\bar{F}^2 - \bar{F}^2)(\bar{O}^2 - \bar{O}^2)}} \times 100$$

Since the normal mean sea level pressure is subtracted from the forecast/observed pressure at each grid point, it is assumed that the correlation of the normal to the observed is always zero. Therefore, any positive score is considered

to have skill over the normal. Some doubts have been raised about this assumption, however, and for the past 5 years the unstandardized correlation score also has been calculated. This procedure allows a correlation score to be computed for the normal. This score then is simply the correlation of the forecast to the observed mean sea level pressure.

Appendix B

The Gilman skill score is a generalization of the Heidke skill score where the expected values are derived from a randomized version of the precipitation forecast.

$$\text{Heidke Skill} = \frac{C-E}{N-E}$$

C = total correct (hits)

N = total number of forecasts (100)

E = expected number of hits

However, for a randomized forecast allowance must be made for stations having far different precipitation climate (N POP) across the United States. Therefore, to compute and score an expected chance forecast, climatology must be considered.

The procedure for this is as follows:

First, the actual number of forecasts of precipitation are distributed randomly taking into account station climatology. The expected number of chance hits is then given by:

$$E = \sum_i^N (p_i r_i + (1 - p_i)(1 - r_i)) \text{ or}$$

$$E = 2 \sum_i^N p_i r_i + N - \sum_i^N p_i - \sum_i^N r_i \quad (a)$$

where  $r_i = 1$  for precipitation ( $\geq 0.01$  inch) and 0 for no precipitation ( $< 0.01$  inch).

Now an expression for  $p_i$ , which is the probability that after the forecast precipitation events are redistributed randomly a forecast precipitation event will fall at point "i" is given approximately by  $p_i \approx \frac{F a_i}{\sum a_i}$  (b). Here F = total number of forecasted precipitation events and  $a_i$  = climatic precipitation probability (N POP). This approximate value for  $p_i$  is most valid for small values of F and ( $a_i / \sum a_i$ ) and is unstable at times. Because of this instability the less sophisticated but more stable Hughes skill score was developed.

Substituting the expression (b) into (a) gives  $E = \frac{2F \sum a_i r_i}{\sum a_i} + N - F - R$ , where  
 $E$  = the approximate expected value of a randomized forecast,  $R$  = total precipitation cases, and  $N$  = total number of stations. If the climatic probabilities are uniform ( $a_i = a_j = a$ ), then the approximate value of E reduces to the standard Heidke value given by:  $E = \frac{(N-F)(N-R)+FR}{N}$ .

Appendix C

The Hughes skill score is a generalization of the Heidke skill score where the expected values are derived from the observed precipitation:

$$\text{Heidke Skill} = \frac{C-E}{N-E}$$

C = total correct (hits)  
N = total number of forecasts (100)  
E = expected number of hits

If the average precipitation climate (NPOP) of 12 stations having precipitation is 25, then the expected (precipitation) is simply  $12 \times .25$  or 3 stations.

If the average NPOP of the (100-12) stations not having precipitation is also 25 then the expected (no precipitation) is simply  $88 \times (1.0-.25)$  or 66 stations.

The total expected (E) then is 69 stations. If the forecaster hit (C) 75 stations correctly, his skill score then is  $(75-69)/(100-69) \times 100$  or 19.