

Verification of the EURO-CORDEX RCM Historical Run Results over the Pannonian Basin for the Summer Season

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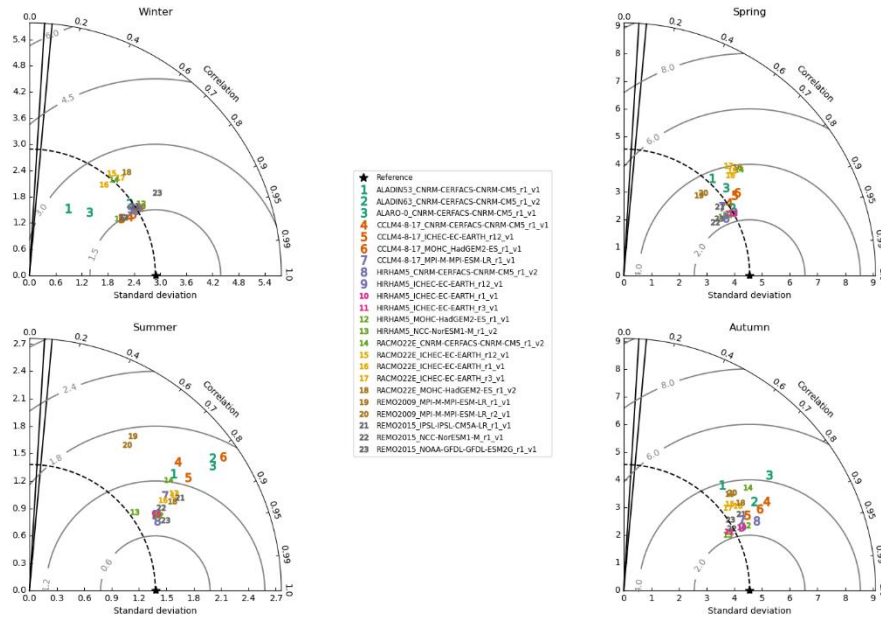


Figure S1. Taylor diagrams of seasonal (1951–1980) mean near surface air temperature showing standard deviation (°C), centered RMSE (°C), and spatial correlation for each EURO-CORDEX GCM-RCM simulation versus E-OBS observations across the Pannonian Basin. The four panels refer to the four seasons defined as winter (DJF), spring (MAM), summer (JJA), and autumn (SON). The observed field is labeled with a star symbol. The dotted line depicts the contour of the reference standard deviation (the observed field). The RMSE contours are grayed out. The 95th and 99th significance levels are represented by the correlation rays on the left and right, respectively.

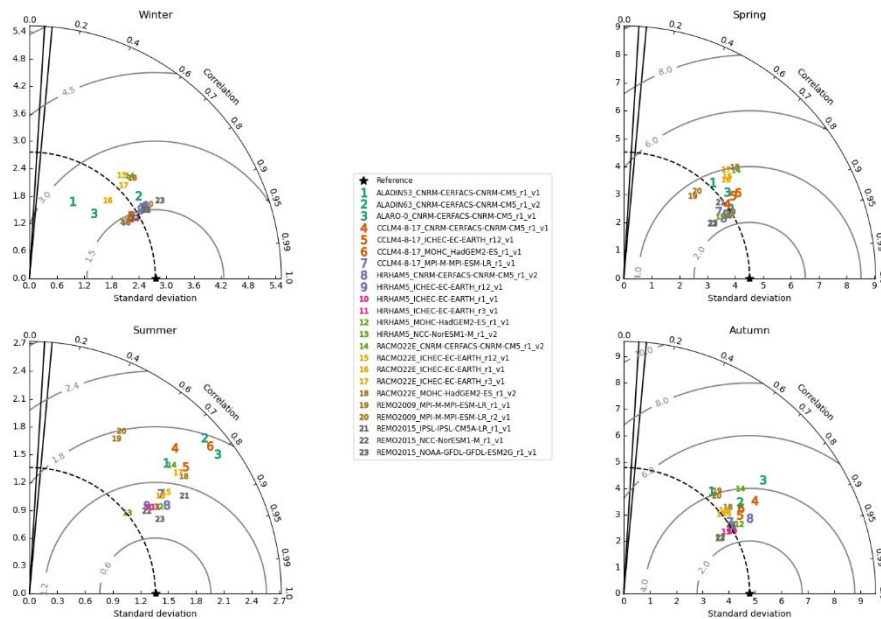


Figure S2. Taylor diagrams of seasonal (1961–1990) mean near surface air temperature showing standard deviation (°C), centered RMSE (°C), and spatial correlation for each EURO-CORDEX GCM-RCM simulation versus E-OBS observations across the Pannonian Basin. The four panels refer to the four seasons defined as winter (DJF), spring (MAM), summer

(JJA), and autumn (SON). The observed field is labeled with a star symbol. The dotted line depicts the contour of the reference standard deviation (the observed field). The RMSE contours are grayed out. The 95th and 99th significance levels are represented by the correlation rays on the left and right, respectively.

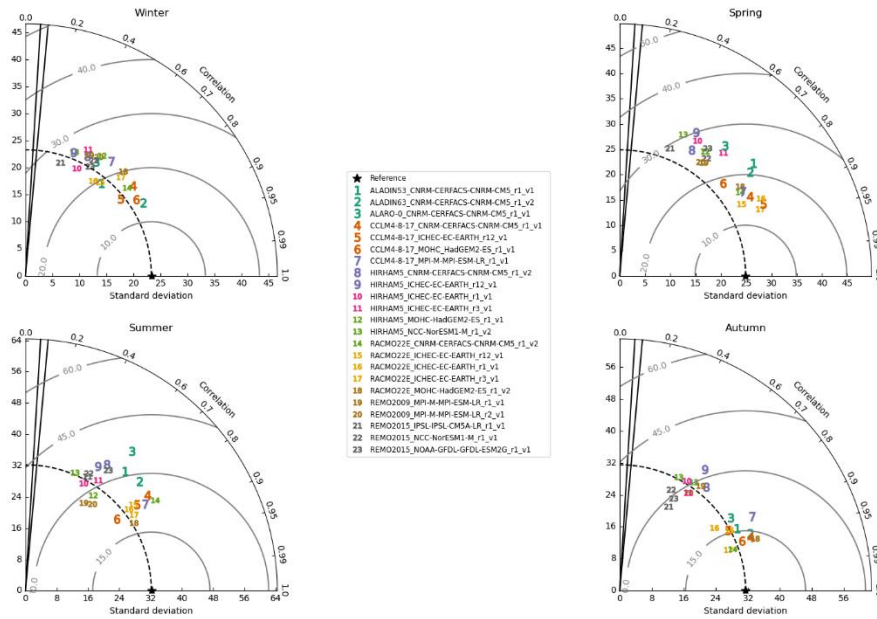


Figure S3. Taylor diagrams of seasonal (1951–1980) precipitation showing standard deviation (mm/season), centered RMSE (mm/season), and spatial correlation for each EURO-CORDEX GCM-RCM simulation versus E-OBS observations across the Pannonian Basin. The four panels refer to the four seasons defined as winter (DJF), spring (MAM), summer (JJA), and autumn (SON). The observed field is labeled with a star symbol. The dotted line depicts the contour of the reference standard deviation (the observed field). The RMSE contours are grayed out. The 95th and 99th significance levels are represented by the correlation rays on the left and right, respectively.

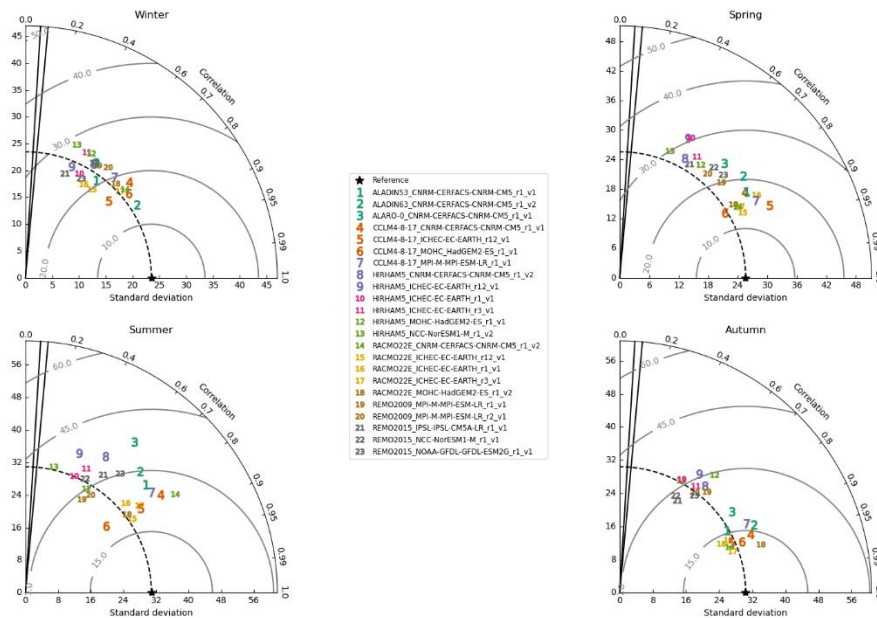


Figure S4. Taylor diagrams of seasonal (1961–1990) precipitation showing standard deviation (mm/season), centered RMSE (mm/season), and spatial correlation for each EURO-CORDEX GCM-RCM simulation versus E-OBS observations across the Pannonian Basin. The four panels refer to the four seasons defined as winter (DJF), spring (MAM), summer (JJA), and autumn (SON). The observed field is labeled with a star symbol. The dotted line depicts the contour of the reference standard deviation (the observed field). The RMSE contours are grayed out. The 95th and 99th significance levels are represented by the correlation rays on the left and right, respectively.