



The comparison of Gringorten's and LEPS scores for extreme events forecasts

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Gringorten in 1965 proposed a score based on comparison of cumulative climatic frequencies of forecasted and observed meteorological element. Nearly thirty years later Ward and Folland presented similar measure known as LEPS (linear error in probability space). Both scores give greater reward to correct forecasts of extreme events than for events near to climatological mean. Similarly, scores give greater penalty to errors near to peaks of probability density function than to errors in the region of low probability density. Although these scores were originally developed for forecasts of continuous variable, this paper will present their use for categorical forecasts, and discuss some differences between these two scores.