

Supplementary materials for the paper: A multivariate and
space-time stochastic weather generator using a latent Gaussian
framework

December 10, 2024

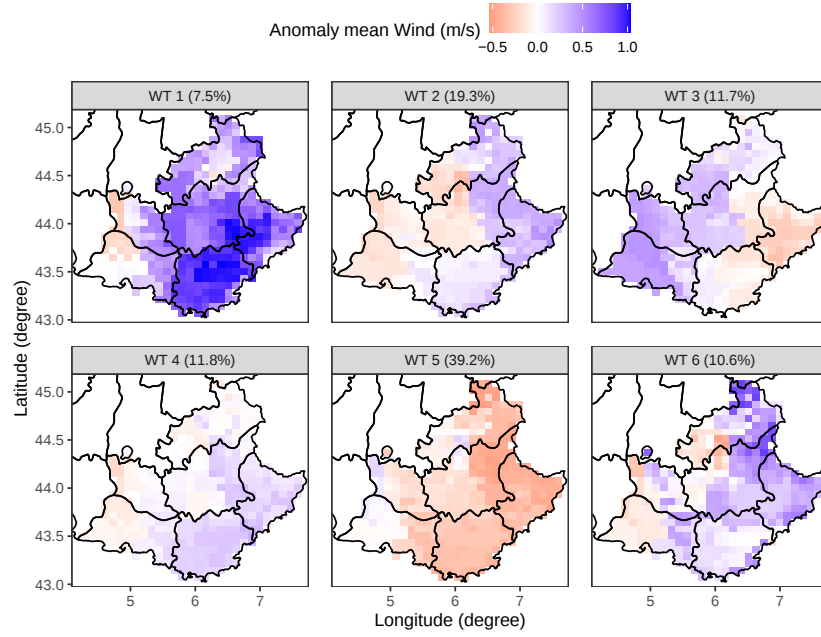


Figure S1: The anomaly mean of wind speed (mean of de-trended wind speed) for each weather type at each grid point during the winter season (DJF). The percentage in brackets corresponds to the percentage of each weather type

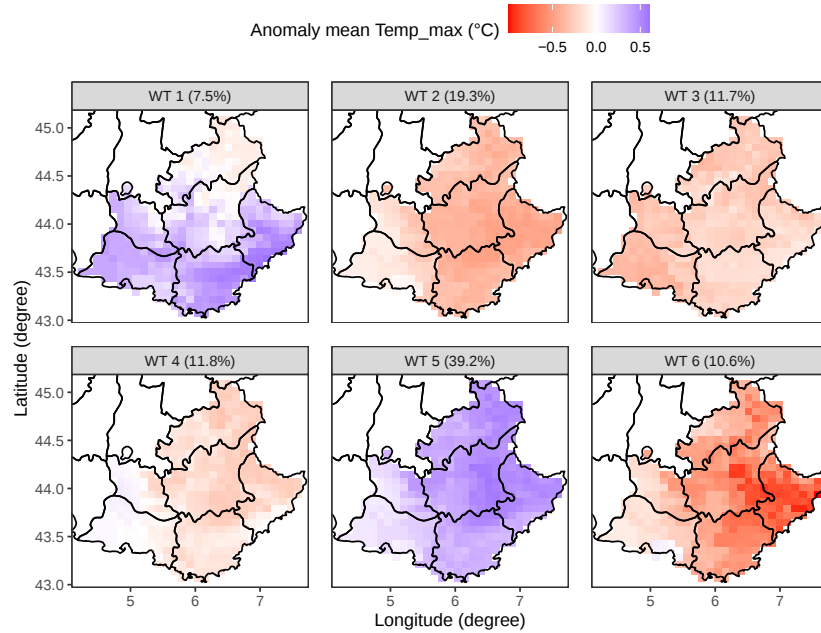


Figure S2: The anomaly mean of maximum temperature (mean of de-trended maximum temperature) for each weather type at each grid point during the winter season (DJF). The percentage in brackets corresponds to the percentage of each weather type

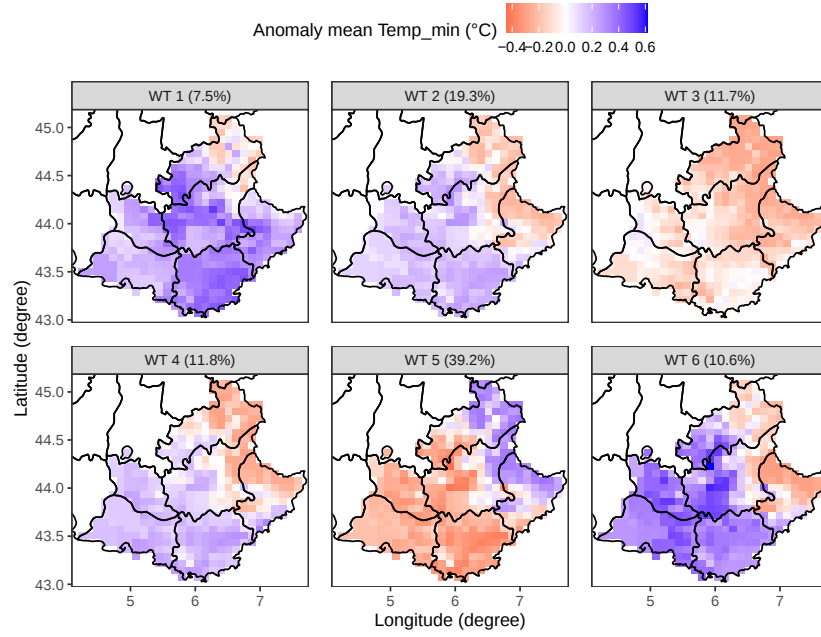


Figure S3: The anomaly mean of minimum temperature (mean of de-trended minimum temperature) for each weather type at each grid point during the winter season (DJF). The percentage in brackets corresponds to the percentage of each weather type

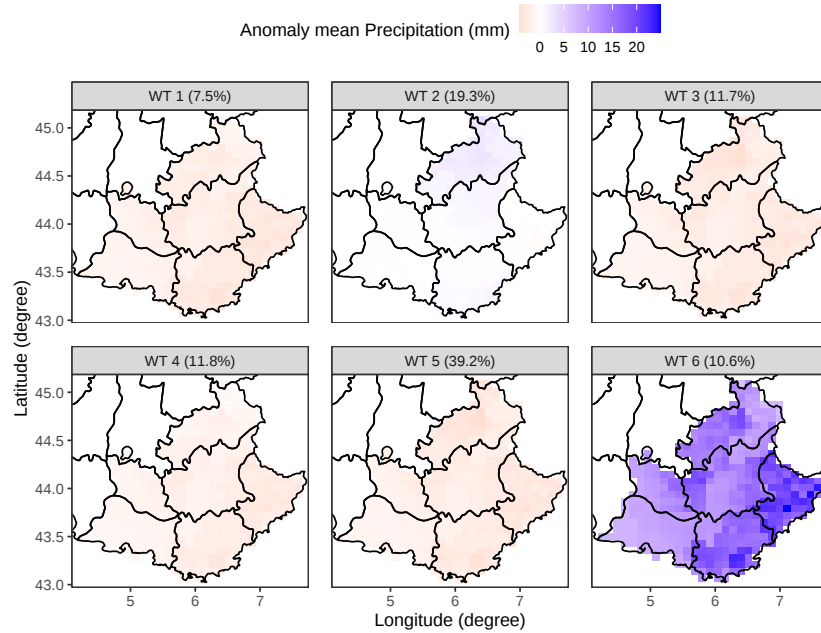


Figure S4: The anomaly mean of precipitation (mean of de-trended precipitation) for each weather type at each grid point during the winter season (DJF). The percentage in brackets corresponds to the percentage of each weather type

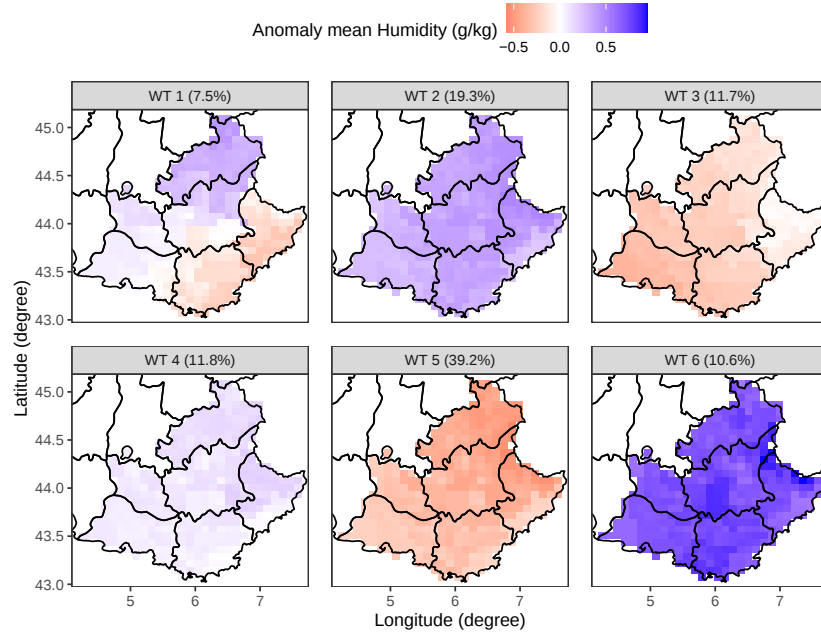


Figure S5: The anomaly mean of humidity (mean of de-trended humidity) for each weather type at each grid point during the winter season (DJF). The percentage in brackets corresponds to the percentage of each weather type

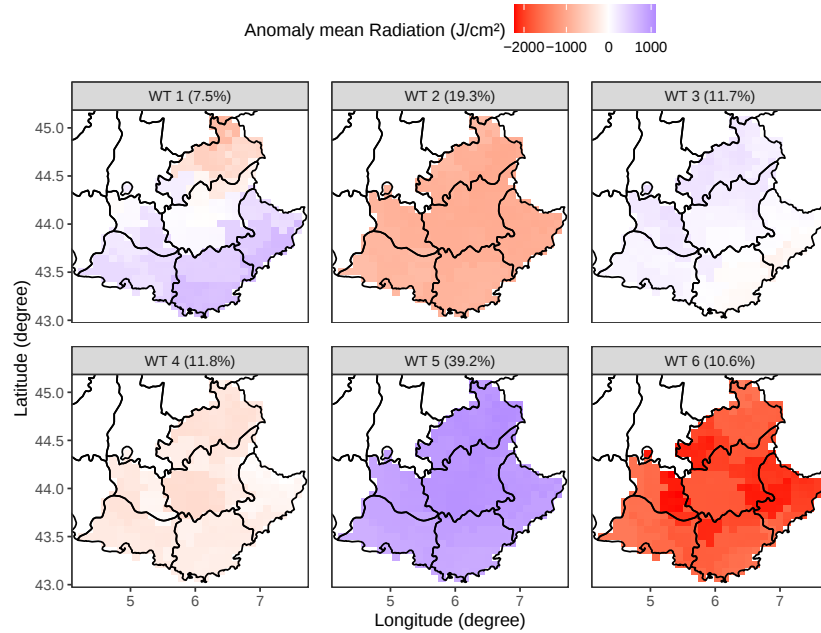


Figure S6: The anomaly mean of radiation (mean of de-trended radiation) for each weather type at each grid point during the winter season (DJF). The percentage in brackets corresponds to the percentage of each weather type

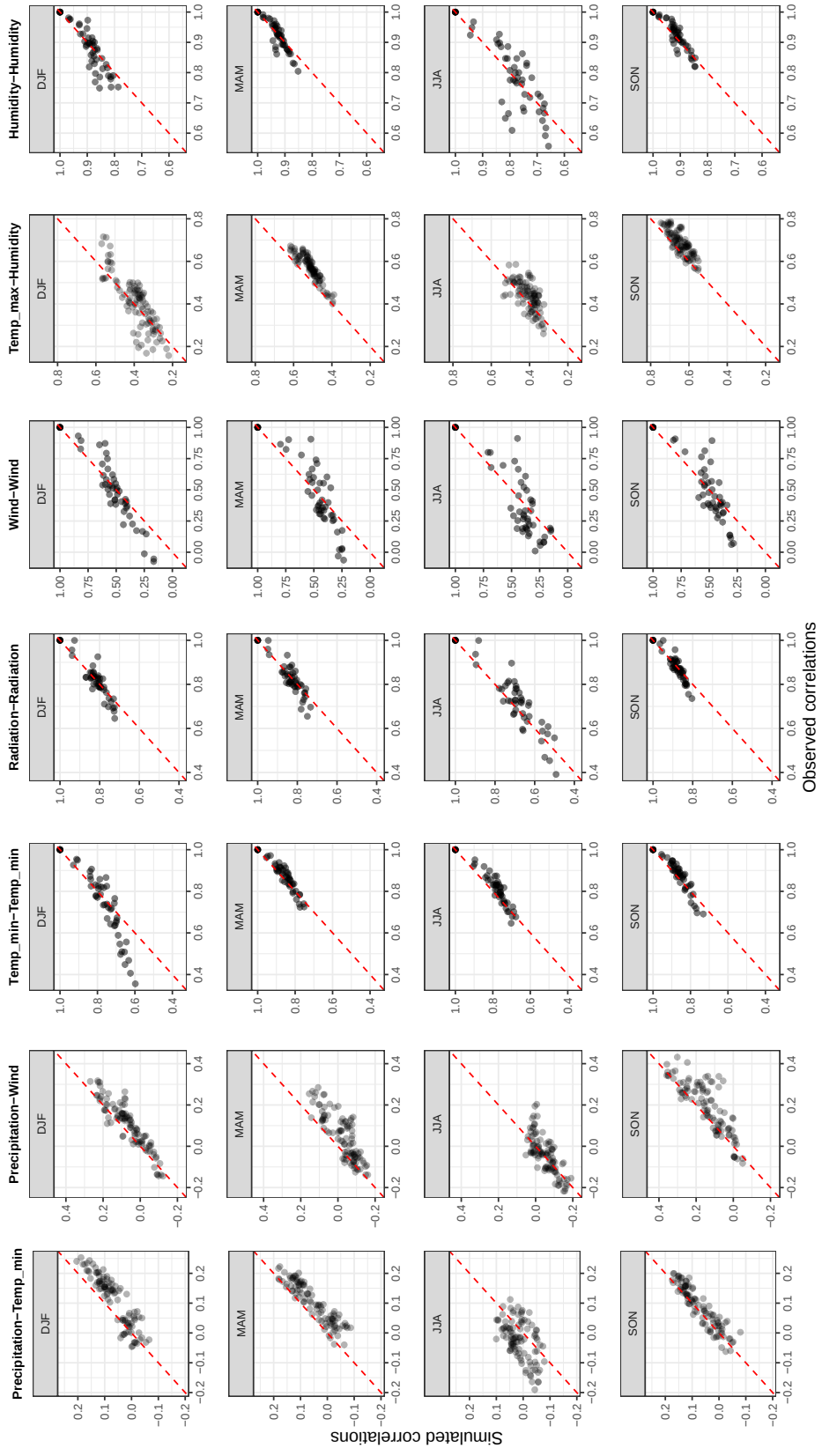


Figure S7: Bivariate correlations of observed and simulated variables evaluated for all possible pairs derived from a set of 10 randomly selected locations. From top to bottom: winter, spring, summer, and autumn. The red dashed line indicates a perfect correlation