



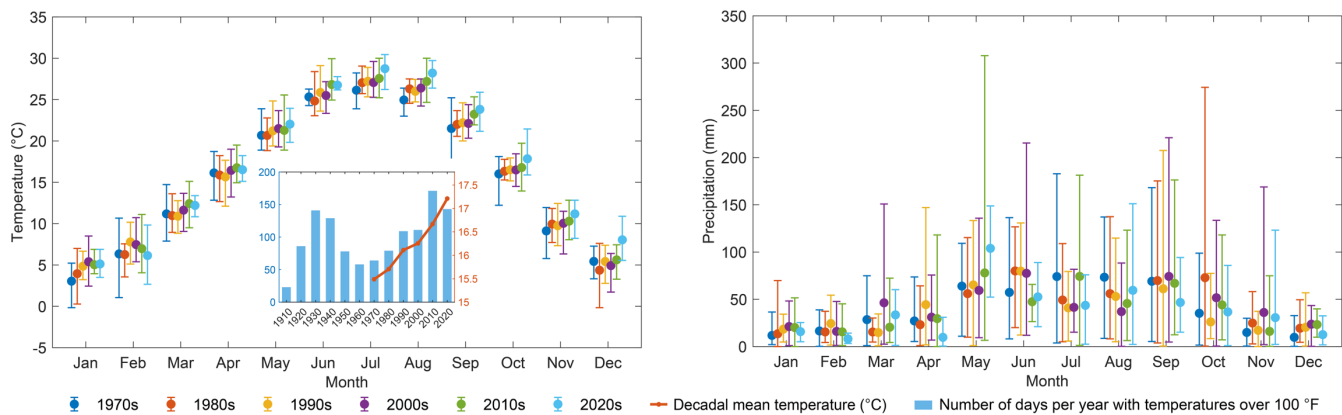
*Supplement of*

## **Urban heat forecasting in small cities: evaluation of a high-resolution operational numerical weather prediction model**

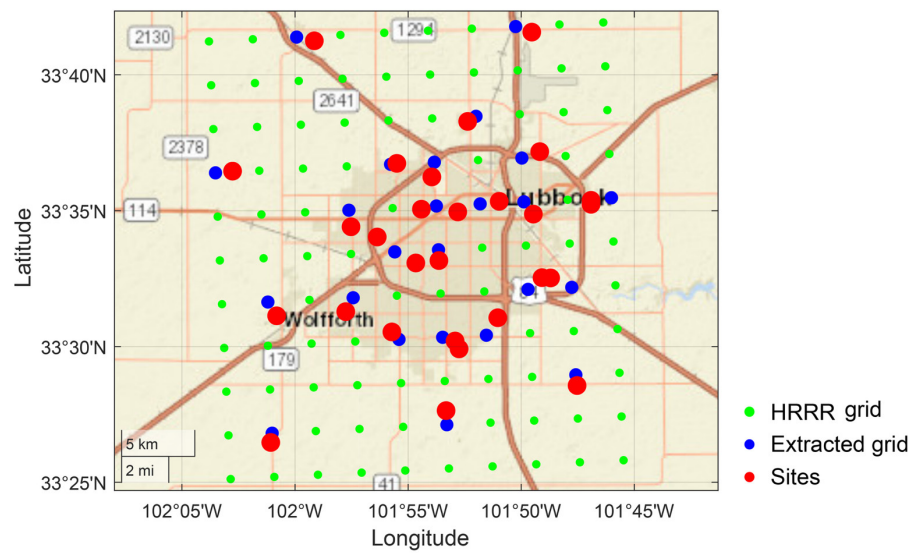
**Yuqi Huang et al.**

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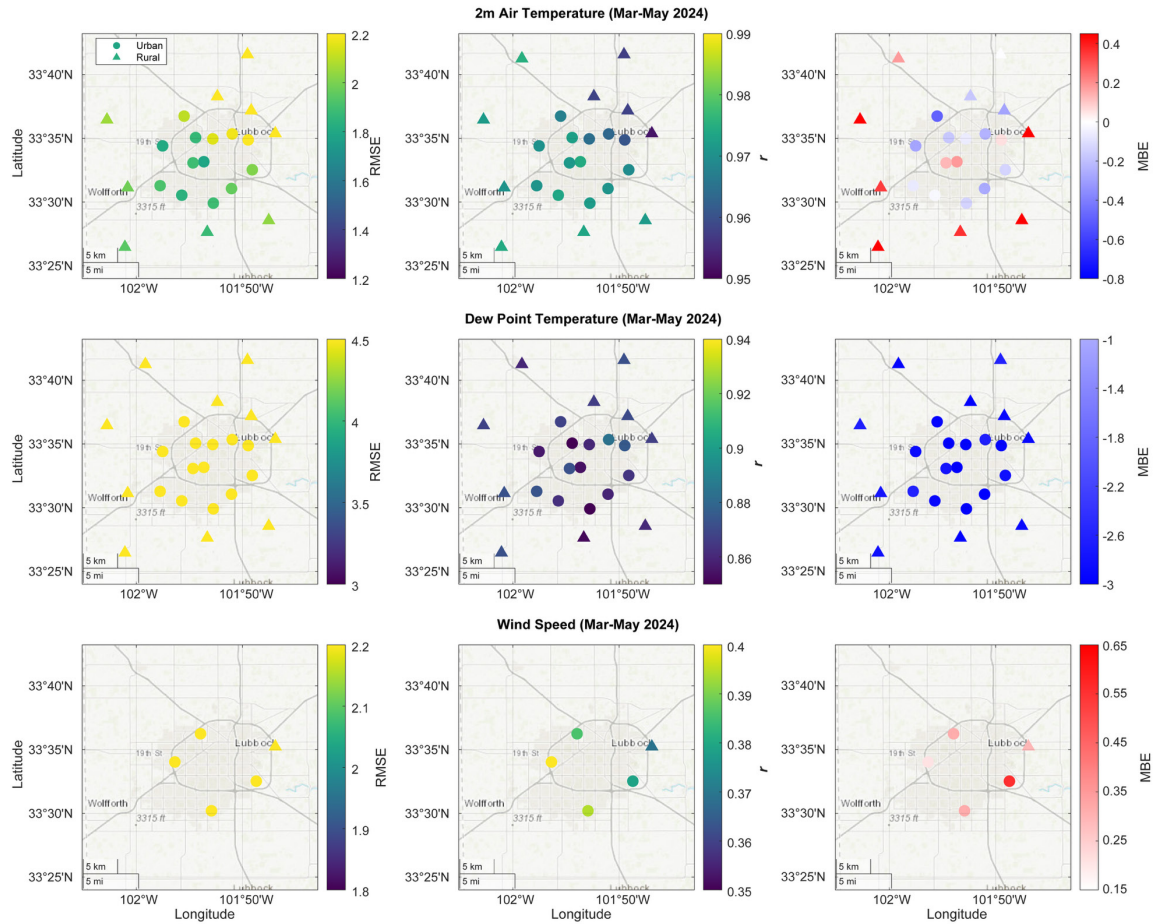
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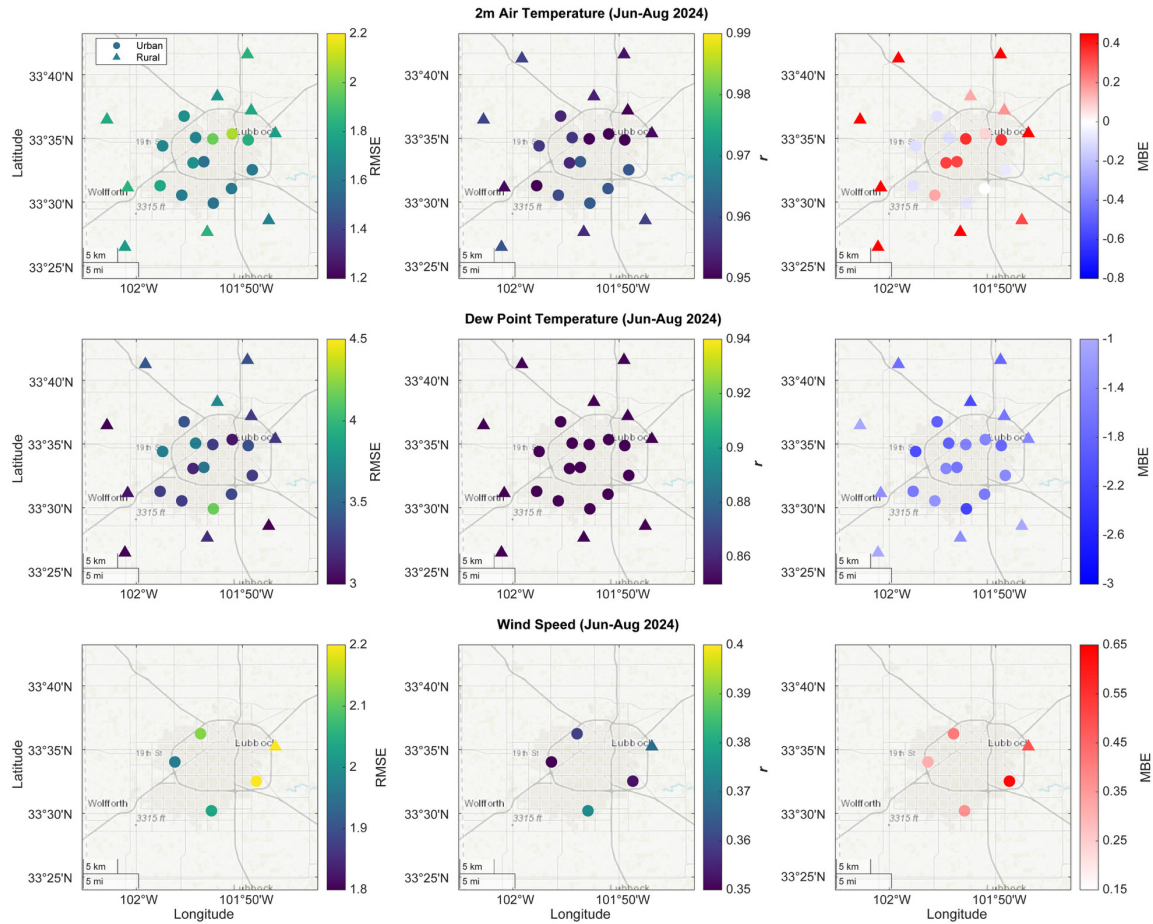
**Figure S1.** Local background climate characteristics of Lubbock, Texas: (a) Decadal average of monthly temperature variations, where error bars indicate the intra-decadal monthly maximum and minimum temperatures. The bar plot within the subplot denotes the total number of days per decade with maximum temperatures exceeding 37.78 °C (100°F), while the red line represents the decadal mean temperature. (b) Decadal average of monthly precipitation. Data source: NOAA Online Weather Data (<https://www.weather.gov/wrh/Climate?wfo=lub>).



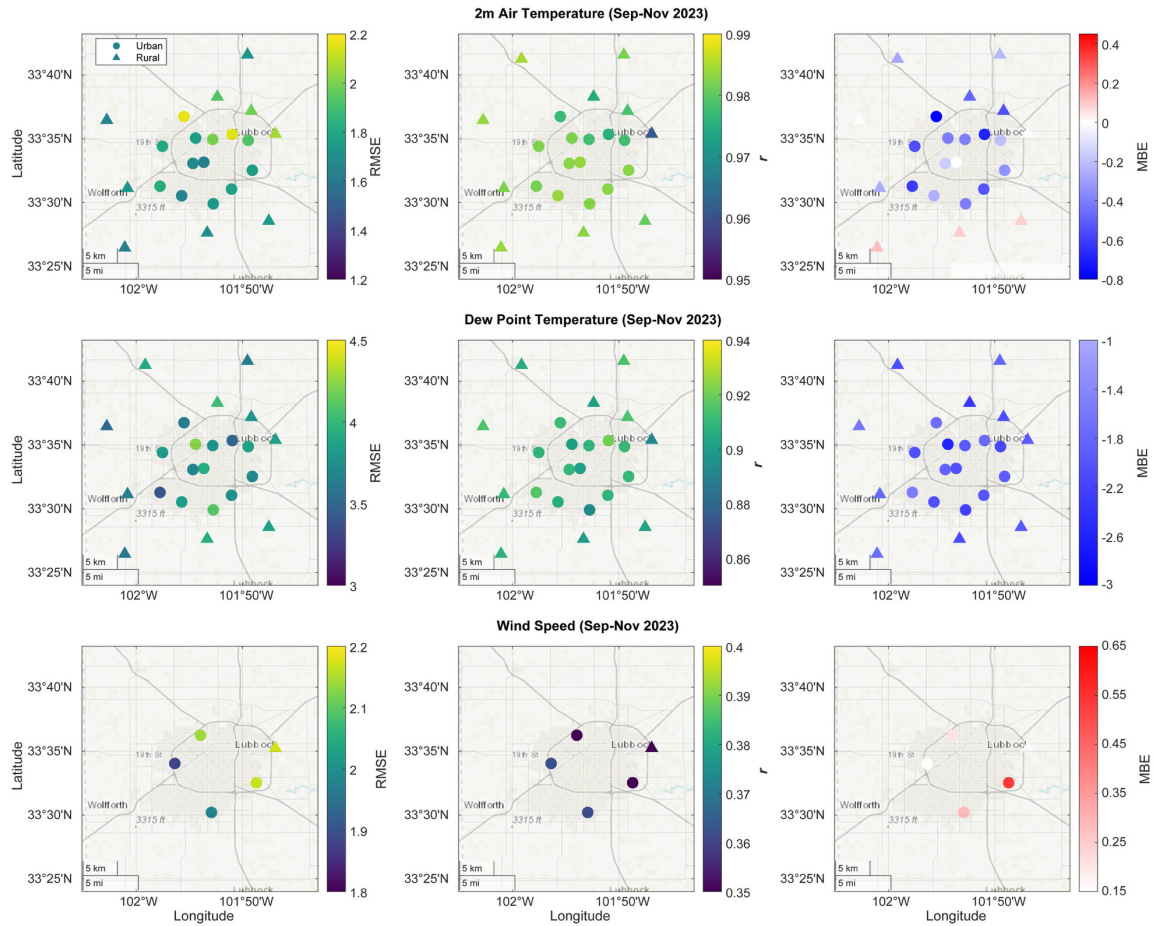
**Figure S2.** Locations of observation sites (red) and corresponding HRRR grid points (blue) used for model evaluation.



**Figure S3.** Site-specific evaluation of HRRR 18-h forecasts against in situ observations in and around Lubbock, Texas during spring (March 2024 to May 2024). Rows correspond to different variables: 2-m air temperature (top), 2-m dew point temperature (middle), and 10-m wind speed (bottom). Columns show spatial distributions of three statistical metrics: Root Mean Square Error (RMSE; left), correlation coefficient ( $r$ ; middle), and Mean Bias Error (MBE; right). Urban and rural sites are color-coded by metric value, with urban and rural sites marked by circles and triangles, respectively.

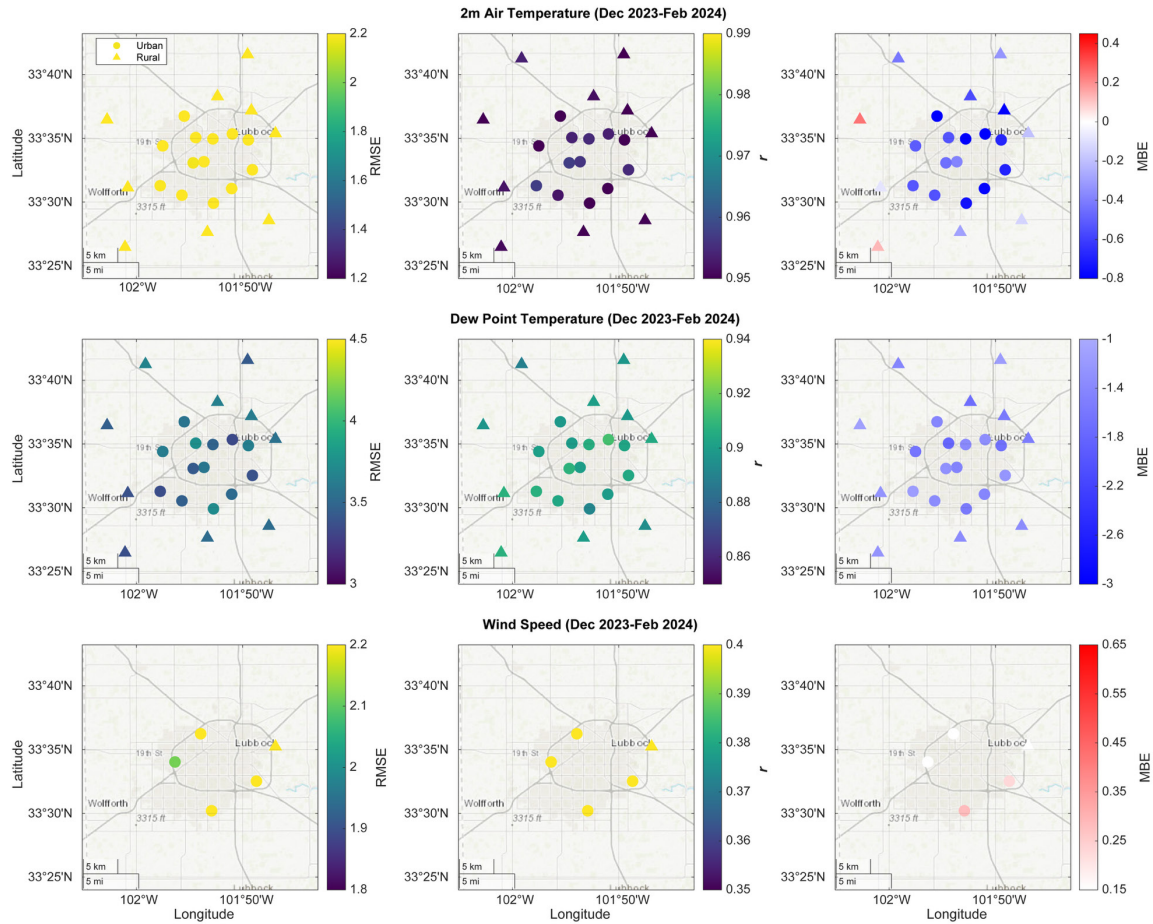


**Figure S4.** Site-specific evaluation of HRRR 18-h forecasts against in situ observations in and around Lubbock, Texas during summer (June 2024 to August 2024). Rows correspond to different variables: 2-m air temperature (top), 2-m dew point temperature (middle), and 10-m wind speed (bottom). Columns show spatial distributions of three statistical metrics: Root Mean Square Error (RMSE; left), correlation coefficient ( $r$ ; middle), and Mean Bias Error (MBE; right). Urban and rural sites are color-coded by metric value, with urban and rural sites marked by circles and triangles, respectively.

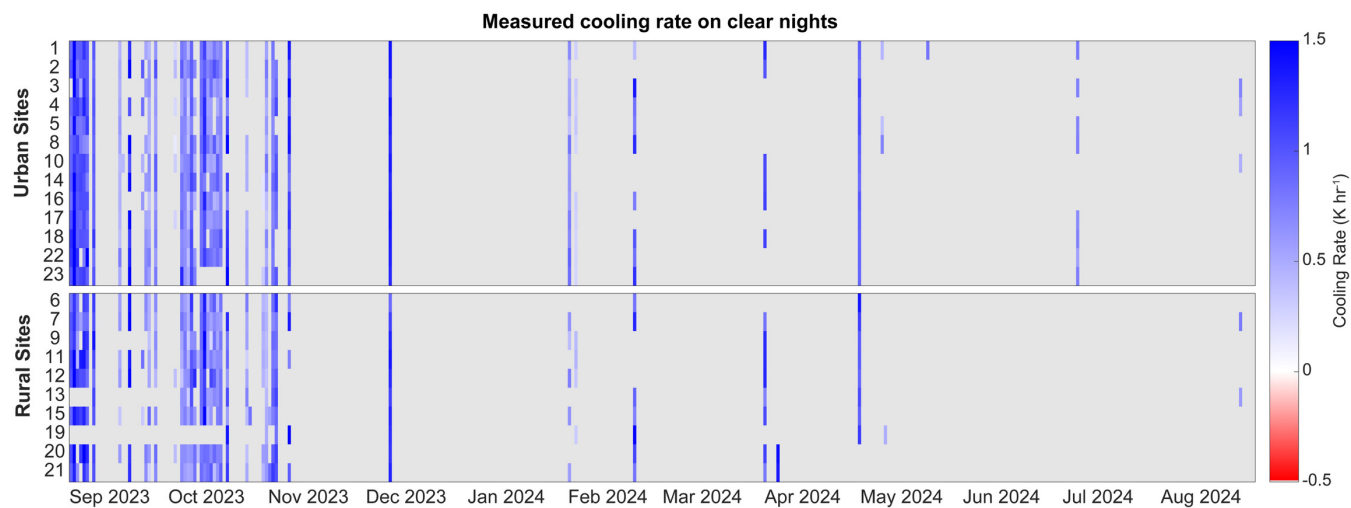


**Figure S5.** Site-specific evaluation of HRRR 18-h forecasts against in situ observations in and around Lubbock, Texas during fall (September 2023 to November 2023). Rows correspond to different variables: 2-m air temperature (top), 2-m dew point temperature (middle), and 10-m wind speed (bottom). Columns show spatial distributions of three statistical metrics: Root Mean Square Error (RMSE; left), correlation coefficient ( $r$ ; middle), and Mean Bias Error (MBE; right). Urban and rural sites are color-coded by metric value, with urban and rural sites marked by circles and triangles, respectively.



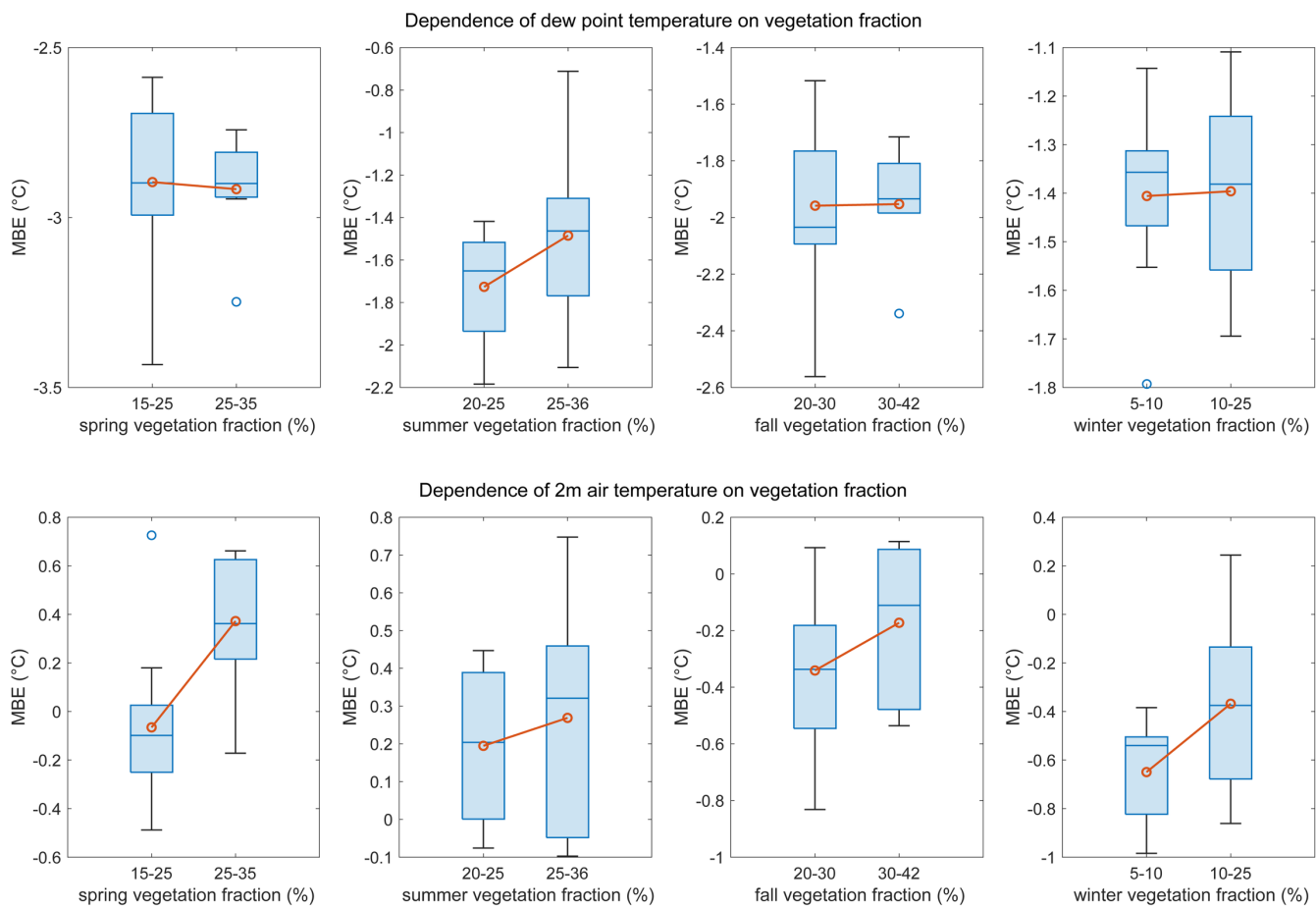


**Figure S6.** Site-specific evaluation of HRRR 18-h forecasts against in situ observations in and around Lubbock, Texas during winter (December 2023 to February 2024). Rows correspond to different variables: 2-m air temperature (top), 2-m dew point temperature (middle), and 10-m wind speed (bottom). Columns show spatial distributions of three statistical metrics: Root Mean Square Error (RMSE; left), correlation coefficient ( $r$ ; middle), and Mean Bias Error (MBE; right). Urban and rural sites are color-coded by metric value, with urban and rural sites marked by circles and triangles, respectively.

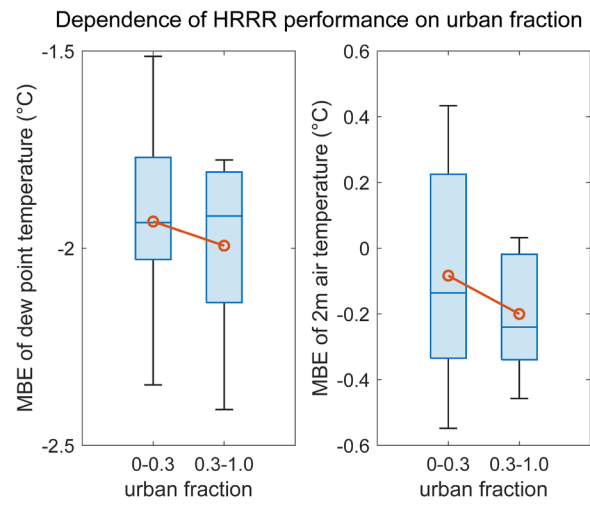


**Figure S7.** Observed nocturnal cooling rates (blue) on clear nights during the study period. Here, negative cooling rates (red) represent nocturnal warming. Clear nights are defined as having less than 25% cloud cover between 12:00 and 05:00 local time. Only statistically significant cooling rates ( $p < 0.05$ ) are shown. Station numbering is listed in Table S1.





**Figure S8.** Dependence of MBE on dynamic vegetation fraction for 18-hour 2-m dew point temperature (top) and air temperature (bottom) forecasts across seasons.



**Figure S9.** Dependence of MBE on urban fraction for 18-hour 2-m dew point temperature and air temperature forecasts.

**Table S1.** A summary of site locations, numbering as in Figure 6 and Figure S7, and their urban/rural classification

Number	Site name	Latitude	Longitude	Site type
1	Ed George	33.5528	-101.8940	urban
2	Satsang	33.5215	-101.9626	urban
3	Windmill Museum	33.5813	-101.8244	urban
4	Kaitlin Schueth	33.4986	-101.8791	urban
5	South Plains Food Bank	33.5423	-101.8180	urban
6	TAMU AgriLIFE	33.6928	-101.8256	rural
7	Stanford St house	33.6196	-101.8197	rural
8	Lubbock Civic Center	33.5891	-101.8495	urban
9	Llano Estacado Winery	33.4761	-101.7922	rural
10	Mark Conder	33.5090	-101.9286	urban
11	Charles Aldrich	33.4411	-102.0179	rural
12	Fenship HS	33.5189	-102.0136	rural
13	Jorge Salazar-Bravo	33.6381	-101.8728	rural
14	Robert Gentry	33.5735	-101.9587	urban
15	Justin Weaver	33.4607	-101.8887	rural
16	HTL	33.5177	-101.8506	urban
17	Covenant Church	33.5513	-101.9110	urban
18	Susanne Gillette	33.5843	-101.9069	urban
19	TTU Fiber research center	33.5897	-101.7819	rural
20	Reece Center	33.6076	-102.0460	rural
21	Bruce Haynie	33.6875	-101.9858	rural
22	MCOM	33.5826	-101.8801	urban
23	Sandip	33.6124	-101.9250	urban