



## Using >60'000 crowd-sourced hail reports for the verification of radar based hail products

Hélène Barras (1,2,3), Alessandro Hering (4), Andrey Martynov (1,2), Pascal-Andreas Noti (5), Urs Germann (4), Olivia Martius (1,2,3)

(1) Institute of Geography, University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland (helene.barras@giub.unibe.ch), (2) Oeschger Centre for Climate Change Research, University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland, (3) Mobiliar Lab for Natural Risks, University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland, (4) Division for Satellite, Radar and Nowcasting, MeteoSwiss, Locarno-Monti, Switzerland, (5) Environmental Service, Canton of Valais, Sion, Switzerland

In hail research, crowdsourced reports bridge the gap between heuristically defined radar hail algorithms, which are automatic and spatially and temporally widespread, and hail sensors, which provide precise hail measurements at fewer locations. With the hail size reporting function in the app of the Swiss National Weather Service MeteoSwiss, app users can report the presence and size of hail by choosing a predefined size category. Since May 2015, the app has gathered >60'000 hail reports from the Swiss population. This is an unprecedented wealth of data on the presence and approximate size of hail on the ground. We filter the reports automatically for plausibility. The filters check for the proximity to thunderstorms using a neighborhood method, remove duplicate reports, obvious artificial patterns, and limit the temporal gap between event and submission time. Except for the largest size category, the filters seem to be successful. After rigorously filtering the reports, 48% of all reports remain, which we compared to hail size reports from the European Severe Weather Data Base (ESWD), hail sensor measurements and two operationally used radar hail detection and size estimation algorithms POH (probability of hail) and MESHS (maximum expected severe hail size). The comparison suggests that POH and MESHS are defined too restrictively and that parts of hail events are missed by the algorithms. Although there is significant variability between size categories, we found a positive correlation between the reported hail size and the radar-based size estimates. This comparison was first conducted with the reports submitted with the original size category scheme that existed until September 2017. Now, the data set of reports submitted with the current size category scheme has grown. In this contribution, we will present the reports and focus on the insights gained from comparing the reports that were submitted with the current size category scheme with the radar based hail products.