

| Metric | Measure | P | O | Description | C | T | E |
|------------------------|----------------|----------|----------|---|----------|----------|----------|
| mean | Bias (% for P) | ✓ | ✓ | Mean value | ✓ | | |
| var | Bias (%) | ✓ | ✓ | Quasi-variance | ✓ | | |
| Upper- MaxSpell | bias | | ✓ | Median of the upper-tail spell maxima (maximum number of consecutive days with value > 90th percentile) | | ✓ | ✓ |
| DryAnnual- MaxSpell | bias (days) | ✓ | | Median of the annual dry spell maxima (maximum number of consecutive days with precipitation < 1mm) | | ✓ | ✓ |
| P98 | bias (%) | | ✓ | 98th percentile (of precipitation amount on wet days for precip) | | | ✓ |
| P98Wet | | ✓ | | 98th percentile (of precipitation amount on wet days for precip) | | | ✓ |
| VarY | bias (%) | ✓ | ✓ | Relative amplitude of the annual cycle (range of the monthly mean values divided by the annual mean) | ✓ | ✓ | |
| Interannual- Var | bias (%) | ✓ | ✓ | Interannual variability (std of the annual time series) | ✓ | ✓ | |
| TGx | bias | | ✓ | Yearly maximum of mean daily temperatures | | | ✓ |
| TGn | bias | | ✓ | Yearly minimum of mean daily temperatures | | | ✓ |
| Rx1day | bias (%) | ✓ | | Highest 1-day precipitation amount | | | ✓ |

Second and third columns indicate whether the metrics are applied for validating precipitation (**P**) or other (**O**) variables, respectively. The last three columns indicate whether the indices analyze central tendency or variability (**C**), temporal (**T**) or extreme (**E**) aspects, respectively. Note that spells have been defined as at least two consecutive days fulfilling the particular condition. Adapted from Maraun et al. (2019).