

Dear editor/reviewer

Thank you for the decision and the final comments to correct. We have revised the manuscript according to the comments and changed a few minor errors. The associated change to the manuscript is described below each point and a marked-up version of the document follows.

1) *change “done” to “made” in Line#12.*

This is corrected.

2) *avoid the terms "climate" or "climatological". (The length of your records is well below the classical "threshold" (30 years) defined by the World Meteorological Organization. It is better to use "18-year reference period" than "18-year climatological period".)*

This has been changed everywhere in the manuscript.

3) *clarify the choice to present a (simple) time series instead of vertical wind profiles. (I don't understand why the authors did not produce a figure showing an example of wind profiles, which, in my opinion, can potentially represent the real "added-value" of the presented dataset.)*

We have decided to include an example of vertical wind profiles in a new figure and added text in line 296-302 and 324-327 to explain.

1 Meteorological observations in tall masts for mapping of atmospheric flow in Norwegian fjords

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8 **Abstract.** Since 2014, 11 tall meteorological masts have been erected in coastal areas of mid-Norway in order to provide
9 observational data for a detailed description of the wind conditions at several potential fjord crossing sites. The planned fjord
10 crossings are part of the Norwegian Public Roads Administration (NPRA) Coastal Highway E39-project. The meteorological
11 masts are 50 - 100 m high and located in complex terrain near the shoreline in Halsafjorden, Julsundet and Storfjorden in the
12 Møre og Romsdal county of Norway. Observations of the three-dimensional wind vector are **done** at 2-4 levels in each
13 mast, with a temporal frequency of 10 Hz. The dataset is corroborated with observed profiles of temperature at two masts, as
14 well as observations of precipitation, atmospheric pressure, relative humidity and dew point at one site. The first masts were
15 erected in 2014 and the measurement campaign will continue to at least 2024. The current paper describes the observational
16 setup and observations of key atmospheric parameters are presented and put in context with observations and climatological
17 data from a nearby reference weather station. The 10-minute and 10 Hz wind data as well as other meteorological
18 parameters are publicly available through Arctic Data Centre (DOI: 10.21343/z9n1-qw63; Furevik et al., 2019).

19 1 Introduction

20 In 2014, the Norwegian Public Roads Administration (NPRA) started an evaluation of the environmental conditions, i.e.
21 wind, atmospheric turbulence, waves and currents, pertaining to making the E39 road 'ferry-free' between Kristiansand and
22 Trondheim on the western coast of Norway. If realised, the project will include new crossings of eight of the largest fjords in
23 Norway. The fjords are typically surrounded by steep mountains going up to 500 m. Fjord widths are 2-7.5 km, and water
24 depths 200-1300 m. This requires a detailed understanding of the wind, wave and ocean current climate at the proposed
25 crossings which is achieved partly through a large atmospheric and oceanographic measurement programme.

26 In mid-Norway new fjord crossings are planned in Vartdalsfjorden, Sulafjorden and Halsafjorden, as well as near Julsundet.
27 The observational campaign started here in 2014, with a considerable increase in measurement effort in October 2016. The
28 observational programme will continue for at least 8 years, but may be extended to 12 years or more. The program includes
29 tall meteorological masts erected and operated by Kjeller Vindteknikk (KVT), equipped with sonic anemometers at several
30 elevations, observing with a temporal resolution of 10 Hz. The most recent masts are 70-100 m high while the masts erected
31 first have an elevation of ~50 m. A number of wave buoys with meteorological and oceanographic measurements have also
32 been installed. Similar measurement campaigns are carried out by the NPRA in other fjords, such as Bjørnafjorden, but these
33 data are not publicly available. The fjord measurement programme of the NPRA is unique in Norway, both in terms of
34 measurement density, parameters measured and the time frame. To the authors knowledge, there has been no other
35 dedicated measurement campaign, providing simultaneous and detailed measurements of both the ocean and the lower
36 atmospheric boundary layer in the complex coastal terrain of western Norway. Oceanographic and atmospheric
37 measurements have typically been carried out independently and during shorter periods, related to e.g. research programmes
38 or industry projects. Ongoing large observation programmes include the LoVE, Lofoten–Vesterålen Cabled Observatory of

39 the shelf marine ecosystem (Godø et al., 2014), the Integrated Carbon Observation System (ICOS)-Norway and Ocean
40 Thematic Centre (OTC) which is an international observation programme of greenhouse gasses (Steinhoff et al. 2019), and
41 the Nansen Legacy, a national research programme which includes extensive observations in the northern Barents Sea and
42 Arctic Ocean (Reigstad et al., 2019). The Norwegian Meteorological Institute (MET Norway) operates a national network of
43 meteorological stations (observational data typically freely available) in the region of the E39 campaign. The NPRA and the
44 National Coastal Administration (NCA) operate meteorological stations in connection with infrastructure and road
45 safety/operations, but wind measurements from these stations may be strongly affected by obstacles and local terrain
46 features. The Frøya meteorological mast recorded ocean wind conditions to form the basis for the NORSOK standard
47 (Andersen and Løvseth, 1995, 2006; Standard Norge, 2017).

48 From a scientific standpoint, the measurement campaign provides an excellent platform to study the multi-scale variability in
49 boundary-layer flow in complex terrain, and the variation of local flow with regard to the synoptic flow aloft, as previously
50 studied by Jonassen et al. (2011) for southern Norway. The current campaign has already provided unique observations of
51 extreme winds and storms in complex terrain, but here the relevant topographic forcing is typically at a smaller scale than
52 has been studied in many large field campaigns in and near the North Atlantic (e.g. the Norwegian IPY-Thorpex
53 (Kristjánsson et al., 2011) and the Greenland Flow Distortion Experiment (Renfrew et al., 2008)). The boundary layer flow
54 in this part of Norway is to a first order governed by a large scale orographic forcing on the mesoscale and synoptic flow, i.e.
55 due to the high mountains of southern and western Norway. The boundary layer flow may decouple from the flow aloft
56 while the local variability near the surface occurs on scales on the order of a few kilometres, as the flow is for example
57 accelerated along steep mountain slopes and narrow fjords, or stagnates in blocked flow in deep valleys, i.e. in terrain typical
58 for the locations of the masts in the campaign. From a more pragmatic and engineering point of view, the data collection is
59 important for describing the atmospheric forces, both climatic and short-term, pertaining to the technical design of large
60 structures in complex terrain. The data collection is unique in both the length as well as in the detail of the observed time
61 series at the available sites. The series are long enough so that they can be of use in constructing a description of the climatic
62 conditions at the sites, but they are also detailed enough to describe well single weather events of interest and capture some
63 of the complexity in the flow structure on either side of the planned crossings. The wind and turbulence data has already
64 highlighted that for such large structures as are planned, the spatial variability in the flow must be properly accounted for and
65 described.

66 The objective of the present paper is to provide documentation of the atmospheric part of the E39 dataset and the data
67 handling process for the mast data. The measurement programme is ongoing and the description given here is valid at the
68 time of publication. The paper is structured as follows. Section 2 describes the setup of the observation system, including
69 mast details, the data quality control and an overview of data availability. Access to the data is open, and handled through a
70 new procedure at MET Norway, which is described in section 3. Section 4 presents observations of selected variables to
71 illustrate available parameters and the data quality, and puts the data in context with the [long-term regional](#)
72 [climateconditions](#). A summary is given in section 5.

73 **2 Setup of the observation system**

74 As of December 2019, the observational dataset includes observations from 12 tall masts in three main regions of interest in
75 Møre and Romsdal county in western Norway (Fig. 1). All the masts are operational except two: one has been dismantled,
76 and other was discontinued and extended to twice the original height, becoming the 12th mast. Most masts are expected to be
77 operational for at least 8 years, with more details on their setup given below. The masts are located in a region characterized
78 with a relatively complex orography, e.g. narrow and deep fjords, surrounded by steep and high mountains. The conditions
79 are more challenging in the Storfjorden region (region S in Fig. 1), where the brunt of the campaign is focussed, than in the
80 Julsundet and Halsafjorden regions (J and H in Fig. 1). Further details on the setup and conditions at individual masts is
81 given below. Long-term reference surface weather stations, operated by MET Norway, are found within approx. 20 km of
82 each of the main region of interests. Two of these are located in flat terrain at airports, while the third is located on the
83 small island of Ona. The nearest upper air observations are made ~180 km to the northeast from Ona, at Ørlandet airport.

84 | The main focus of the measurement campaign is to collect ~~climatic~~ data ~~ondescribing~~ the atmospheric and oceanic
85 conditions at possible fjord crossings, pertaining to the dimensioning and design of long structures (suspension bridges and
86 floating bridges have been considered, as well as submerged tunnels). In this aspect, wind is the most important atmospheric
87 variable. The main parameters of relevance can be split into two sets: a) mean quantities which can be described by e.g. the
88 10-minute mean wind, i.e. the wind speed and direction distribution, return levels of extreme winds and the vertical wind
89 profile. b) turbulence quantities which must be described using observations with a high temporal frequency, e.g. turbulence
90 intensities, the spectral energy density and coherent variations of the turbulence at two locations separated by short distance.
91 Furthermore, the measurement campaign is corroborated by observations from buoys and LIDARs (not presented here), as
92 well long datasets with high-resolution simulations of weather with mesoscale numerical weather prediction and
93 computational fluid dynamics (CFD) models (not presented here).

94 2.1 Masts and instrumentation

95 A summary of the key parameters for the masts are presented in Table 1, including geographical position, measurement
96 period, base level height and measurement heights. The masts are built and operated by KVT for the NPRA. Observations
97 of wind are made at 2 - 4 levels in each of the masts, while additional atmospheric variables are observed at three sites.
98 Observations are ongoing at all masts, except at Midsund which was dismantled in March 2019, and at Åkvik which became
99 a new station (Åkvik2) in May 2020 with a lengthened mast. The masts are guyed lattice towers (Storfjorden) and tubular
100 masts (Julsundet and Halsafjorden), except at Kårsteinen, Langeneset and Nautneset which are self-supporting lattice masts.
101 Nautneset has previously been instrumented with an accelerometer to verify that the swinging motion of the self-supporting
102 masts has a negligible impact on the intended use of the wind measurements (Tallhaug, 2017).

103 The three wind components are recorded using three-axial ultrasonic anemometers (Gill WindMaster Pro) which is logging
104 at 20 Hz. The data is subsequently averaged to a temporal resolution of 10 Hz to reduce aliasing. The anemometers are
105 located on 2 - 6 m long horizontal booms, with the boom directions approximately perpendicular to the prevailing and most
106 relevant wind directions (derived a-priori from mesoscale simulations of wind). The true boom direction, as seen from the
107 mast, is presented in Table 1 (average for all levels). The lowermost sensors at the masts at Julbø, Halsaneset and Midsund
108 are located at ~13 m above ground level and have been found to be too strongly affected by their vicinity to the tree top
109 level. This is to some degree also the case for the lowermost sensor at Åkvik (17 magl). In July 2018 a software bug was
110 documented, affecting the vertical wind component of instrument produced before October 2015 (Gill Instruments, 2016).
111 This error has been accounted for and only corrected data are made available as a part of the current dataset. 10 Hz
112 temperature measurements were stored from some of the sonic anemometers, but are not part of the available dataset.

113 The 10-minute mean wind data is produced from the 10 Hz wind recordings and more than 99.95 % of the 10-minute
114 samples are based on a 50 % or better 10 Hz availability. A 90 % availability of 10 Hz data is found in 99 - 100 % of the 10-
115 minute samples, depending on station. If a 99 % 10 Hz availability is required then the numbers are 96 - 99 % for the 10-
116 minute means. The total uptime for 10-minute mean wind for all sensors and all masts is 98.9%. Instrument failures are
117 fixed at the earliest convenience, with highest priority given to having operational sensors at the top of the masts. An
118 intermittent reduction in 10 Hz data availability is typically associated with errors due to precipitation and other intermittent
119 external or technical disturbances. A malfunctioning instrument or logger will either lead to complete data loss or have
120 sustained periods with a availability far below 100 % for the 10 Hz observations.

121 The stations Kvitneset_Temp and KvitnesetKlima are located in the same masts as Kvitneset. Kvitneset_Temp has inter-
122 calibrated temperature sensors (PT100 from Campbell Scientific) at the same levels as the wind sensors, with a sampling rate
123 of 0.2 Hz. KvitnesetKlima has measurements (1 Hz sampling rate) of temperature, dew point temperature, relative humidity
124 and air pressure at 9 m above ground level (not corrected to mean sea level). Inter-calibrated temperature measurements at
125 0.2 Hz (similar as at Kvitneset_Temp) are also done at four levels in the Trælbodneset mast, i.e. at the three levels with wind
126 sensors as well as at 3 m above ground level (here named as Trælbodneset_temp). A Geonor T-200B precipitation gauge is

127 installed at Brandal (cf. Fig. 2).

128 **Storfjorden**

129 Storfjorden is the name of the fjord system, which is divided into Sulafjorden, Hjørundfjorden and Vartdalsfjorden in
130 addition to several other extensions further inland (Fig. 2). Sulafjorden is located approximately 10 km southwest from
131 Ålesund between the islands Hareidlandet in the west and Sula in the east. The fjord is aligned along a south-southeast north-
132 northwest axis, and it is ~12 km long from the mainland to the island Godøy and 3-6 km wide. Hareidlandet and Sula have
133 steep mountains and their upper levels have an elevation of 500 – 700 m asl. In the south, Sulafjorden connects to
134 Vartdalsfjorden, a long narrow fjord, which runs perpendicular to Sulafjorden, southwest to northeast. South of
135 Vartdalsfjorden is Ørsta municipality with Sunnmørsalpene, a high and steep mountain region reaching more than 1200
136 masl. In the northeast, the narrow Hjørundfjorden connects to Storfjorden, running in a southeast - northwest direction.
137 [FigureFig. 3](#) provides terrain profiles at all of the masts while Fig. 4 shows a photograph of Sulafjorden at the location of
138 Kvitneset and Trælbodneset. The largest effort in the measurement campaign of the Coastal Highway E39 project in mid-
139 Norway can be found here. An overview of the specific conditions at each mast is given below while details were presented
140 in Haslerud (2019) and references therein.

141 **Sulafjorden**

142 A precipitation station and four tall meteorological masts are located in Sulafjorden. The masts are located near both ends of
143 two possible fjord crossing locations. Kvitneset and Langeneset on the western side and Trælbodneset and Kårsteinen on the
144 eastern side.

145 The mast at Kvitneset is located on the headland Kvitneset on the northeast corner of Hareidlandet. The headland is a 300 m
146 wide and 200 m long relatively flat area just below steep mountains reaching up more than 500 m over a distance of 1 km in
147 the southwest. [FigureFig. 3](#) shows the terrain profile along a section through the locations at Kvitneset and Trælbodneset,
148 and serves to highlight the steepness and height of the surrounding mountains. The masts are located at 6 m asl, in a location
149 open to the Norwegian Sea in the sector west-northwest to north-northwest. The 10-minute wind data availability is near 100
150 % for all sensors. There was sporadic loss of 10 Hz data before July 2017 and in March 2019 due to technical issues. The
151 data availability for the other atmospheric variables is near 100% until December 2018 when it is 0.1-0.9% lower.

152 A precipitation station was put in operation in March 2018, in the village Brandal between Kvitneset and Langeneset. Due to
153 a fault, precipitation was not registered during the last 10 days of August 2018.

154 The Langeneset mast is located to the south in Sulafjorden (i.e. inward) from the mast at Kvitneset. It is mounted in a 100 m
155 wide industrial area, below a steep mountain side (cf. Fig. 3). The slope is partly covered with an open forest and there are
156 low buildings in the industrial area. Due to sporadic losses and mast downtime in the summer of 2017 data acquisition
157 during the first year was 94.6%. For 2018 and onwards the data availability is close to 100 %.

158 The mast at Trælbodneset is located at 12 m asl, on a small headland on the western side of the island Sula, with view to the
159 open sea towards the westnorthwest. Towards the east, a mountain rises 450 m over a distance of 1 km (Fig. 3). The
160 vegetation is relatively sparse at the mast and along the coast, while the mountainside has open forest. The 10-minute
161 availability is 99_-100% but the top sensor had a slightly later start than the other sensors (16 January 2018). The overall
162 availability of 10 Hz data is good, with a somewhat reduced availability during some winter months. The 10-minute
163 availability of the temperature sensors in the masts is near 100 % the first two years, then 92.1 and 97.2_% in 2019 and 2020.

164 The mast at Kårsteinen is also located on a small headland with a steep mountain rising to 660 m in the northeastern
165 quadrant (Fig. 2). The mast is located near the opening of Sulafjorden into Vartdalsfjorden. Due to defect hardware, the
166 availability was poor during the first few months of operation, but it is near 100% after February 2018. The availability of
167 10 Hz data is generally good, but relatively low in September 2018.

168 | **Vartdalsfjorden**

169 The mast at Rjåneset is located at the tip of a small peninsula, just west of the settlement at Grøvika, on the southeastern
170 shore of Vartdalsfjorden. There is a mountain rising to 1035 m a few kilometers to the east (Fig. 3), with steep mountainsides
171 in the sector from north - northeast to east, and some of them across the fjord. The headland has some trees and the
172 mountainside is forested. There are some low islands a couple of kilometres to the south and southeast. There are steep
173 mountains across the fjord to the north and west, while the fjord is more open to the southwest where it meets Rovdefjorden
174 and Voldsfjorden. The availability of 10-minute data from the top-most sensor is close to 100 % for the whole measurement
175 period, while due to hardware issues, some data were lost for all sensors during September - November 2018, and after April
176 2019. The availability of the 10 Hz raw data is generally good, with sporadic losses during summer and slightly increase in
177 the losses during late autumn for both years (2018 and 2019).

178 | **Hjørundfjorden**

179 The mast at Gjeveneset is relatively low compared to the other masts, and is located at a potential building site for the
180 components of a floating structure. The mast is situated at the inlet of Hjørundfjorden at 3 m asl just by the sea, southwest of
181 Hundeidvik, where the fjord opens up towards the north before meeting Storfjorden (Fig. 2). The mast is facing the fjord in
182 the sector south-southeast over west to north, and the land is fairly open towards northeast with spread buildings within a
183 few hundred metres. In the east, open terrain slopes gently up to 20 m over a distance of 200 m and then more steeply up to
184 above 600 m over a distance of 600 m. On both sides of the fjord, steep mountains raise up to more than 1000 m asl. The
185 headland has areas of trees and the mountain side is covered by forest. Data availability from the mast was just over 90% in
186 2019 due to a hardware failure in the spring. In 2018 and 2020 the availability was good (100%).

187 | **Julsundet**

188 Julsundet is the sound that connects Molde and Fræna municipality on the southeast side and the island municipalities
189 Midsund and Aukra on the northwest side. Julsundet is approximately 17 km long and runs in a north-south direction. On
190 the south side, the sound opens into Moldefjorden, and on the north side into Harøyfjorden. A bridge in the narrowmost part
191 of the sound has been considered, where the width is 2.5 km and mountains reach up to 500 – 600 m on both sides, as seen in
192 Fig. 5 and Fig. 6. Two masts, Midsund (dismantled in spring 2019) and Nautneset, are placed on the western side and one,
193 Julbø, on the eastern side of Julsundet (Fig. 5). The masts at Midsund and Nautneset are only separated by a horizontal
194 distance of ~100 m and have sensors at the same height over mean sea level as well as the same height over ground level.
195 More details are given in Eriksen (2019), and references therein.

196 Julbø mast is placed on a low headland reaching fairly far into the sound. The topography on the headland goes up to 8 m
197 while the mast is located at 4 masl. There are a few trees and a small cliff down to the sea on the southwest side. The
198 monthly 10-minute data availability is near 100% except during periods associated with technical failures in May, July,
199 November and December 2014, March and July 2017. The 10 hz data availability is generally good, with greater loss during
200 the previously mentioned months.

201 The Midsund mast was mounted on the west side of the sound, on the Nautneset headland. The headland is forest covered
202 and reaches roughly 300 m into the sound. The topography at the headland reaches up to 50 m with steep cliffs up from the
203 sea. To the west of the headland the terrain rises steeply to 600 m. The mast was mounted 100 m from the outer headland at
204 24 m asl. The monthly 10-minute data availability is 99 - 100% and the 10 Hz availability typically high, except during
205 periods associated with technical failures in March and August 2014, May and July 2017, as well as June 2018. The
206 Nautneset mast is placed on the harbour about 100 m east of the location of the Midsund mast. The mast has free sight from
207 north (360°) over east to south (180°). In the west the topography rises steeply to Midsund mast and further towards the
208 mountains. In November 2016 - January 2017 the two topmost sensors were out due to a lightning strike, but the lowermost

209 sensor operated normally, and in March 2019 a technical failure caused loss of data. Apart from this, the data availability has
210 been close to 100%.

211 **Halsafjorden**

212 The Halsafjorden fjord runs in a southeast - northwest direction from Todalen in the south, towards the island Tustna (Fig.
213 7). The fjord is roughly 2.5 km wide at the planned bridge location. The terrain reaches up to 200 – 500 m asl on both sides
214 and the sides are covered by forest (Fig. 7 and Fig. 8). A mast is placed at Halsaneset on the western side and another,
215 Åkvik, is placed on the eastern side of the fjord. More details are given in Eriksen (2019), and references therein.

216 Halsaneset mast is mounted 10 masl, at tip of the headland Halsaneset which reaches 500 m out into Halsafjorden. There are
217 two small, forested hills (15 and 40 m) on the headland, while the tip of the headland is more sparsely vegetated.

218 The Åkvik mast is mounted at 6 masl on the tip of a 200 m wide and 500 m long and forest covered headland, Orneset, on
219 the eastern side of Halsafjorden. The headland is about 80 m high at the farm Haugen and slopes gradually towards the tip
220 while the southern side of the headland is steep. The height of the mast at Åkvik was increased to 100 m in May 2020 and at
221 the same time the station got a new name, Åkvik2, and observations stopped at the original station. Due to the short
222 observation series at Åkvik2, no observations from the station are presented here. Both the Halsaneset and Åkvik masts have
223 a high annual data-availability of 99.8-100% for 2016-2020.

224 **3 Data handling and quality assurance**

225 Data from the sites is handled as follows. Observational data is transmitted in near-realtime to KVT, with a temporary
226 backup locally stored in the mast loggers. Data is processed and quality checked on an hourly basis at KVT. As the mast
227 measurements are ongoing and instruments may need replacing, the filtering process is monitored and improved when the
228 need arises. Furthermore, the operations of the mast observations are monitored in real-time by an automated system which
229 warns about delays in observations, malfunctioning instruments, missing data or unphysical observed values.

230 The operational filtering of the 10 Hz wind data made publicly available is threefold. Unphysical values exceeding the
231 specifications of anemometers are flagged. Noise and data spikes associated with unphysical jumps in the measurement
232 values are identified and removed from the dataset using a method similar to median filtering. Locked values, i.e. repeated
233 and identical measurement values for the three wind components, are removed. Further filtering of the available 10 Hz
234 dataset is not done, and it is left to the user of the data to employ more stringent filtering routines, as he sees fit and needed
235 for the intended use of the data. Suggestions on applicable filtering methodologies and additional quality assurance are e.g.
236 given in Hubbard et al. (2012), with more specific details given in in Capozzi et al. (2020) and Steinacker et al. (2011). After
237 filtering, the observed wind direction in the 10 Hz data is rotated towards true north, and 10-minute means are produced
238 from the 10 Hz wind data. There is no minimum on the amount of 10 Hz samples used in producing the 10-minute averages,
239 but the amount can be deduced by inspection of the available 10 Hz data. For other data than observations of wind, the raw-
240 data are made available as is, and only a first screening of the data is done, with no additional filtering performed.

241 Hourly data at the native sampling rate and with 10-minute sampling is written to files (netCDF4-format), and are sent to a
242 virtual server belonging to MET Norway via sftp, typically on a hourly or daily basis. MET Norway performs an additional
243 quality check on the data, to track any inconsistencies and delays in the data stream. Data from the masts are published as
244 open access on "<http://thredds.met.no>". THREDDS (Thematic Real-time Environmental Distributed Data Services) is
245 software solution run on web servers that provides metadata and data access for scientific datasets, using a variety of remote
246 data access protocols such as OPeNDAP (Open-source Project for a Network Data Access Protocol). Due to the high data

247 amount for the 10 Hz wind data, the 10-minute data are stored separately. Both type of files include wind speed, wind
248 direction and vertical wind speed. The 10-minute averages of the wind observations are based on 10 Hz data from the
249 interval preceding the time stamp (i.e. labelled right), while the interval is open on the left side and closed on the right side
250 (i.e. the end points only includes the observation concurrent with the time stamp).

251 4 Wind conditions and data overview during observation period

252 The long term automatic weather station Ona II (MET station number 62480) at the island Ona just off the coast (Fig. 1) is
253 used as a reference station for the wind and temperature measurements. Ona II is operated by MET Norway and data are
254 available from the open data API: "frost.met.no". Hourly observations of wind speed and direction are available since 2001
255 (approximately 18 years of data), and they are used to provide a description of the ~~current state of the~~ current state of the
256 long-term regional wind ~~climate conditions of data approximately 18 years, which is well described by~~. For this reference
257 period, the median wind speed at Ona is 6.6 ms^{-1} which varies from 5.1 ms^{-1} in August up to 8.7 ms^{-1} in January (Fig. 9).
258 Winds above 30 ms^{-1} have been observed in the autumn and early winter, i.e. from September to December. Since the fjord
259 crossings are separate projects with different timelines and since permits for mounting the masts are granted separately, all
260 the masts were erected at different times from 11 February 2014 in Julsundet to 14 March 2018 in Hjørundfjord. A 3-year
261 period from Ona II is chosen to represent the period with fjord measurements (Fig. 10 top left). When compared to the wind
262 speed distribution for the reference period of 18 years (Fig. 9) we see that the wind has been somewhat weaker during the the
263 chosen 3 years than during the reference period. The median and 75th percentiles of wind speed during February, July and
264 November are lower than for the whole full series and there have been no recordings of wind speed above 30 ms^{-1} .

265 At the 11 stations discussed here (Table 2), the lowest annual median wind speed is found in the inner part of Sulafjorden at
266 Langeneset (2.95 ms^{-1}) and Kårsteinen (2.39 ms^{-1}) while median wind speed above 5 ms^{-1} are recorded in Julbø (5.15 ms^{-1}),
267 Kvitneset (5.03 ms^{-1}), and Rjåneset (5.04 ms^{-1}). Strong winds are most frequent in Julsundet and at Kvitneset in Sulafjorden,
268 while the highest 99th percentiles are found in the inner part of the fjords (Gjeveneset and Rjåneset) in spite of their lower
269 measurement heights. This is presumably related to the local topography and how well the sites are exposed to direction
270 associated with strong winds. The 99th percentile for the, separately, upwards and downwards, oriented vertical winds,
271 indicates that the strong vertical gusts are often found at the stations in Sulafjorden as well as at Nautneset, compared to at
272 the other stations, especially those in Halsafjorden.

273 The wind speed shows a clear seasonal variation at the Ona reference station and most of the masts, except Trælbodneset,
274 Kårsteinen, Gjeveneset and Rjåneset (Fig. 9 and Fig. 10). Here, the time series are short, and the statistics are less reliable.

275 The wind roses for the Ona reference station (Fig. 9 and top left in Fig. 11) show that the directional distribution during the
276 3 year period is quite typical for the climate conditions during the last 18 years, as would be expected at a site where the low-
277 level flow is strongly affected by both the local terrain as well as the large scale orography of western Norway. They also
278 show that along the coast, the most frequent, as well as the strongest, winds are from the southwest and the northeast,
279 following the general orientation of the coast. The synoptic scale flow aloft has a large contribution from the south and the
280 east, as well as a component from the northwest, but the orographic forcing typically deflects such flow along the large scale
281 orography (see Barstad and Grønås, 2005, and references therein). The wind roses covering the full observation period until
282 april 2019 (Fig. 11) for the 11 stations indicate flow which is strongly affected by the local terrain. Southerly winds (winds
283 blowing towards the sea) are frequent at all stations, and dominant at Julsundet, Halsafjorden, Trælbodneset, Gjeveneset and
284 Rjåneset. The strongest winds are also typically associated with southerly flow. While northeasterly winds are frequent at
285 Ona, the local terrain forcing at many of the observation sites typically stagnates such larger-scale flow, or rotates it along
286 the main fjord axes. Furthermore, northeasterly flow at Ona is presumably a result of large scale synoptic flow from a wide
287 sector covering flow from the northwest to the northeast, and will hence be associated with different wind directions at each
288 site. The sites most exposed to northeasterly flow are Åkvik, Gjeveneset and Rjåneset, while frequent and strong northerly
289 flow is in fact found at most of the sites, e.g. in Julsundet. In order to facilitate a more direct comparison of the wind

290 conditions at the sites and the variation within the region, wind roses from Ona and the sites, based on data for 1 year, are
291 shown in Fig. 12. Only concurrent data is used for the roses in individual panels, i.e. short periods of downtime are removed
292 for all sites in the same fjord. The wind roses are overlaid on the topography and highlight in a qualitatively manner the
293 strong topographic forcing at low-levels in the fjords, as well as the large regional variations in the wind conditions for the
294 given year. The similarity of the wind roses for Ona in Figs. 9, 11 and 12 implies that the same spatial variations exist in the
295 regional wind climate regional long term wind conditions, as for the 1 year period used in Fig. 12.

296 Vertical wind shear may be extracted from concurrent measurements at several heights. An example from the four masts in
297 Sulafjorden over the 1-year period (1 March 2018 – 28 February 2019) is shown in Fig. 13 (left). To the right are the mean
298 profiles for wind speed above 10 m/s on the top sensors showing increased vertical shear. A meaningful interpretation of
299 mean flow quantities, such as the vertical wind shear in relation to the logarithmic wind profile, requires a more careful
300 analysis of the observational data to be used than typically required away from complex topography. That is, the structure of
301 the mean flow will be fundamentally different depending upon e.g. the general flow direction and speed, weather type and
302 synoptic situation.

303 The monthly temperature, observed at the top most sensor in the Kvitneset mast is shown in Fig. 1314, in addition to
304 temperature observations from the Ona II reference station. There are on average small differences between the monthly
305 temperature at both sites, with most notable difference being that the maximum temperature is typically 1-3°C higher at
306 Kvitneset than at Ona. The observed mean monthly temperatures are also quite similar to the climatological mean from the
307 18 year period. The most notable differences are that April, July and November 2018, as well as 2019 were 1-2°C warmer
308 than average, while March 2019 was ~2°C colder. To illustrate some of the details in the data, the temperature and wind at
309 Kvitneset during the early part of a warm day on 28 July 2018 are shown in Fig. 1415. At this time there was a high
310 pressure over the Kola peninsula and a low pressure system over the british isles, giving rise to the easterly advection of
311 warm air from the east which was ~20°C at 850 hPa (not shown). Skies were clear and there was presumably a large scale
312 subsidence in the lee of the mountains of west and mid Norway. The wind was southerly and weakening during the early
313 hours of 28 July 2018, and the lowest temperature was measured at 9 m a.g.l and the highest temperature at the top of the
314 mast. This is indicative of a very stable boundary layer, which is cooled from below by radiative cooling as well as the
315 sensible heat flux between the ocean surface and the surface layer. There are large oscillations in the temperature at upper
316 levels, especially between 6 UTC and 8:20. These are presumably associated with the advection of warm air, which is
317 detached from the colder air below. The top sensors are within this warm layer for long periods while the depth of the layer
318 varies such that the sensors at 44 m and 71 m are only located inside this layer for short periods of time. The wind speed
319 starts to increase and the vertical mixing increases between 7 and 8 UTC, and at 8:30 the colder surface air appears to be
320 mixed up to at least 100 m but the layer is however still stably stratified. Weak winds and a varying wind direction are
321 associated with the period of strongest solar heating from 9 until the early afternoon. There is a gradual warming of the
322 whole layer until 12 (noon) at which time the whole layer is well mixed or only weakly stably stratified, and the wind speed
323 has increased at many of the masts. Large variations in the vertical velocity at the top sensor appear to be associated with
324 periods of increased mechanical and convective mixing, in particular between 10 and 11 UTC. This weak-wind case
325 illustrates the complex interactions of air masses and topography on different scales with strong temporal and spatial
326 variations, both in the vertical as well as the horizontal. Situations of strong wind are likewise characterized by a complex
327 structure of the flow field, related to the proximity to the complex terrain (not shown).

328 Masts on both sides of the fjords allow for investigation of the simultaneous differences in the wind field on each side of the
329 fjord. An example is given for Halsafjorden (Fig. 1615). The mean wind speed is stronger at Åkvik than at Halsaneset for all
330 wind directions except for winds from the south. The strongest winds observed at the masts are observed at Halsaneset
331 during southerly winds, while winds are strongest at Åkvik during northwesterly flow. This is a result of the orographic
332 forcing as well as the orientation of the fjord main axis. The mountain south of the Åkvik mast presumably introduces some
333 sheltering while northwesterly flow may be accelerated somewhat along the terrain on the eastern side of the fjord.

334 As the full 3-dimensional wind vector is observed with a temporal frequency of 10 Hz, the turbulence spectral density can be
335 estimated. An arbitrary example of such an estimate is given in Fig. 1716, based on observations of a northerly storm at 50 m

336 in the Julbø mast. The analysis is based on observations from a 20-minute period starting at 13:40 UTC on 1 January 2019.
337 The horizontal wind vector is decomposed in components oriented along the mean wind direction, as well as perpendicular
338 to it. The wind speed data are linearly detrended to ensure the stationarity of the wind data and smoothed to reduce effects
339 from the sharp interval boundary. The spectral density is calculated using a fast Fourier transformation, implemented in a
340 periodogram-method in a standard signal processing package (scipy, 2020) in the python programming language. The blue
341 dots are the spectral energy density at individual frequencies while a 100 point running mean provides a smoother
342 representation of the results. The reduction in energy density with higher frequency has a similar slope as the $-5/3$ power law
343 for turbulence spectra, i.e. as indicated by the theoretical prediction of Kolmogorov (1941). This is as expected and typical
344 for turbulent flow at the site.

345 The meteorological station Ålesund (Nørve, no. 60945) has been operational since 2009 and is used as a reference for
346 precipitation. Brandal station located in Sulafjorden reveals much higher precipitation than what is recorded at Nørve, both
347 when comparing to the [average conditions during the last climatology-based on 10 years](#) but also within the same year (Fig.
348 [1847](#)). This may be related to the proximity to the steep and high mountains at Brandal, stronger forced uplift during
349 northerly flow and more spillover during southerly flow.

350 5 Data access

351 The data are available on the MET Norway API frost.met.no (precipitation measurements at Brandal II with station number
352 59570) and from Arctic Data Centre (ADC): "DOI: 10.21343/z9n1-qw63" (Furevik et al., 2019). They are registered as a
353 data collection, as it is a dynamic data set which is growing in time. The data is typically updated on a daily basis, but data
354 missing in the first dissemination to the server are typically available with a lag of 1 - 3 months.

355 The data on ADC are posted as a file for the raw data (10 Hz) and a file for the 10-minute mean wind speed, separately for
356 each mast and each month. Each file contains data from the different heights at the specific mast, including self-describing
357 metadata, such as geographical location and sensor heights. Temperature at different heights is also posted for each month
358 for two masts (Kvitneset and Trælbodneset, files of type temp_0p2hz). Additional meteorological data from the weather mast
359 at Kvitneset, i.e. tMetpack_1hz (temperature), prsMetpack_1hz (air pressure), dewpointMetpack_1hz (dew point
360 temperature), RHMetpack_1hz (relative humidity) are posted in files with KvitnesetKlima in the file name.

361 6 Summary

362 We have presented the atmospheric part of a unique, and large, atmospheric and oceanic dataset, which is presently being
363 built in connection with several planned fjord crossings in the Coastal Highway E39 - project of the NPRA. The atmospheric
364 part of this measurement programme includes wind observations in 12 tall masts in the three different fjord systems of Mid-
365 Norway, and it started in 2014 and is presently ongoing. The overall data return is 98.9 %. The data collection is described,
366 including a short summary of the geography at the sites. Examples of observed parameters are presented and put in context
367 with observations and [long-term conditions at climatology from](#) reference weather stations. The examples illustrate the
368 quality of the data, but also a strong influence of the steep terrain on the wind measurements from these land-based masts. In
369 addition to local design and planning of infrastructure, the data collection may be useful for investigation of boundary flow
370 in complex terrain, and for verification of numerical modelling. In combination with remote sensing and oceanographic data
371 from buoys deployed in the project, it offers a solid basis for the study of a fjord system over at least a decade. The data
372 collection may furthermore be useful for the industry or in other fields of research, where wind climate is of importance.

373 **Author contributions.** B. R. Furevik is responsible for publication of the data set and writing of the manuscript together
374 with H. Ágústson. H. Ágústson is responsible for the first line of quality control and a systematic analysis of the dataset, as
375 well as processing of files into netCDF-format and transfer to MET Norway. A. L. Borg is responsible for further quality
376 control of files, aggregation into monthly files and posting to the repository. B.R. Furevik, H. Ágústson and Z. Midjijawa

377 made the analyses presented in this paper. F. Nyhammer is responsible for the design, deployment and maintenance of the
378 masts and instrumentation. M. Gausen is in charge of the measurement campaign for the Coastal Highway E39 project in
379 Mid-Norway.

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383 design of the measurement campaign, and as is Nina Elisabeth Larsgård for her part in the planning of the precipitation site
384 at Brandal. Map layers (used in figures 1-3, 5-8 and 12) are obtained from the Norwegian Mapping Authority
385 (<https://kartverket.no/>). The Norwegian Mapping Authority's free products are licensed under Creative Commons
386 Attribution 4.0 International (CC BY 4.0).

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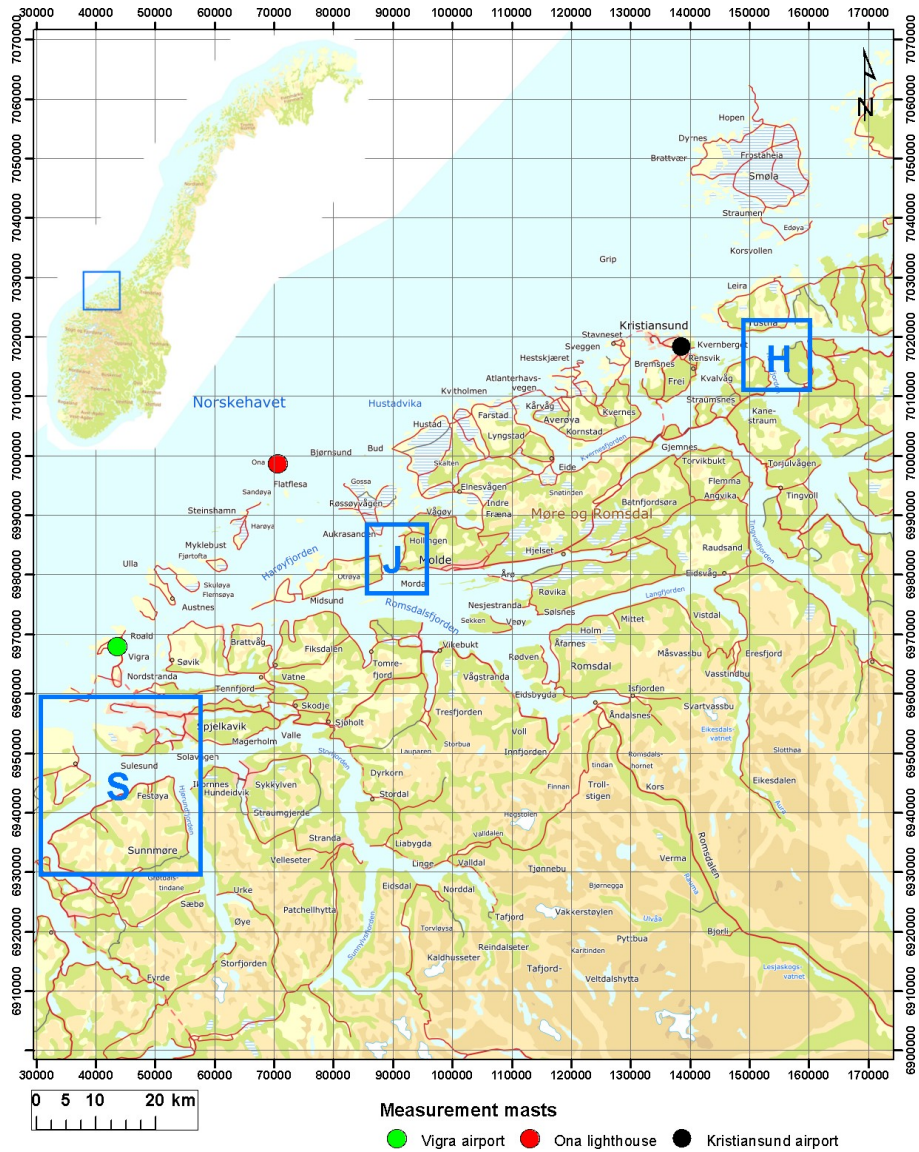
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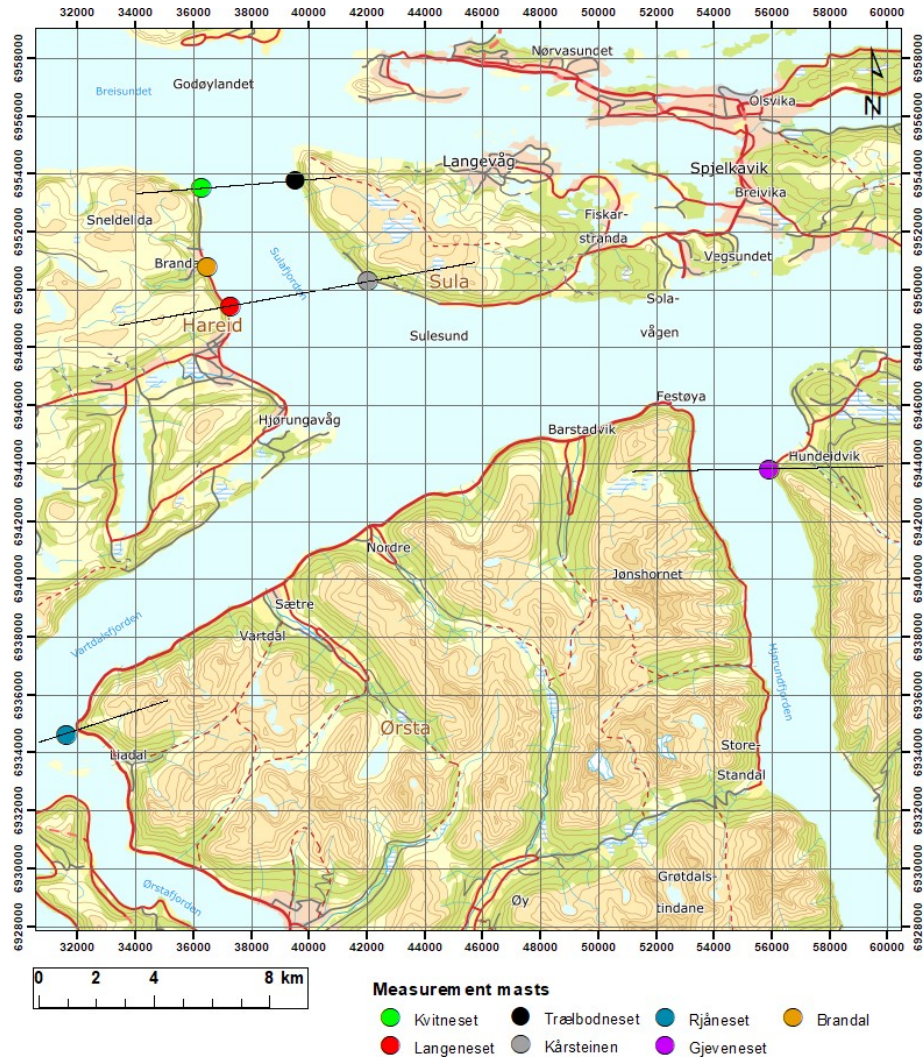
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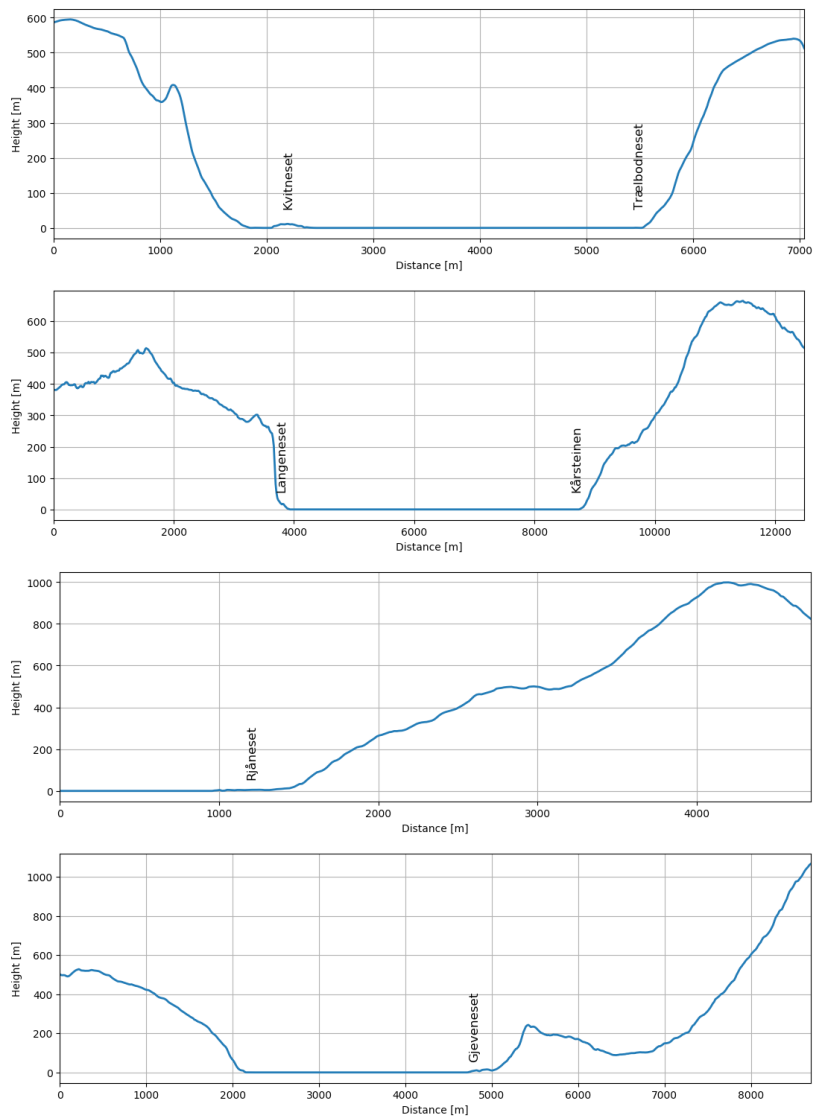
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443 Figure 1. Overview of a part of the Møre and Romsdal region (approximate location shown in the inset) and the
 444 location of the three areas where the meteorological masts are located (S, J and H). The locations of three national
 445 weather stations with long-term data available, are indicated with coloured circles. Map layers are © Kartverket and
 446 licensed under Creative commons version 4.



447 Figure 2. Map of Storfjorden fjord system with location of the seven observational sites and height profiles shown in
 448 Fig. 3. Map layers are © Kartverket and licensed under Creative commons version 4.



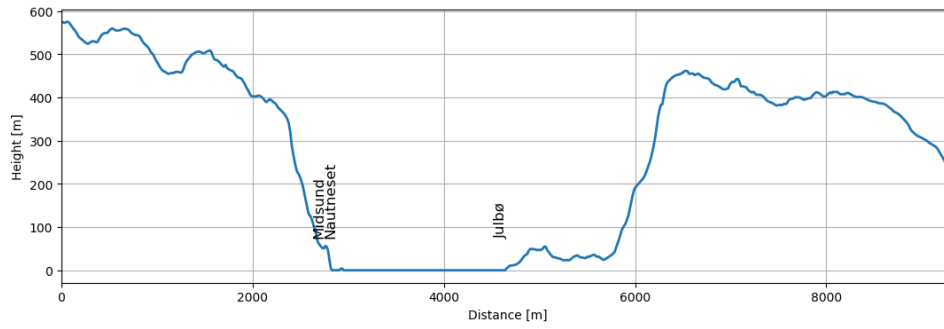
449 **Figure 3. Terrain profiles along the sections indicated in Fig. 2, with the locations of the masts indicated. Terrain data**
 450 **are © Kartverket and licensed under Creative commons version 4.**



451 **Figure 4. Sulafjorden with the islands Hareidlandet, Godøy and Sula from left to right. Between Hareidlandet and**
452 **Godøy is Breisundet, which is the main opening of the fjord system to the Norwegian Sea. Photograph taken on 13**
453 **October 2016.**



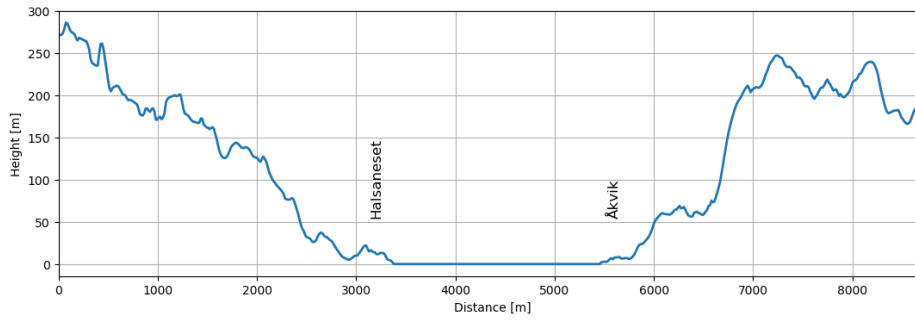
454 **Figure 5. Map of Julsundet with location of meteorological masts and the height profile shown in Fig. 6. Map layers**
 455 **are © Kartverket and licensed under Creative commons version 4.**



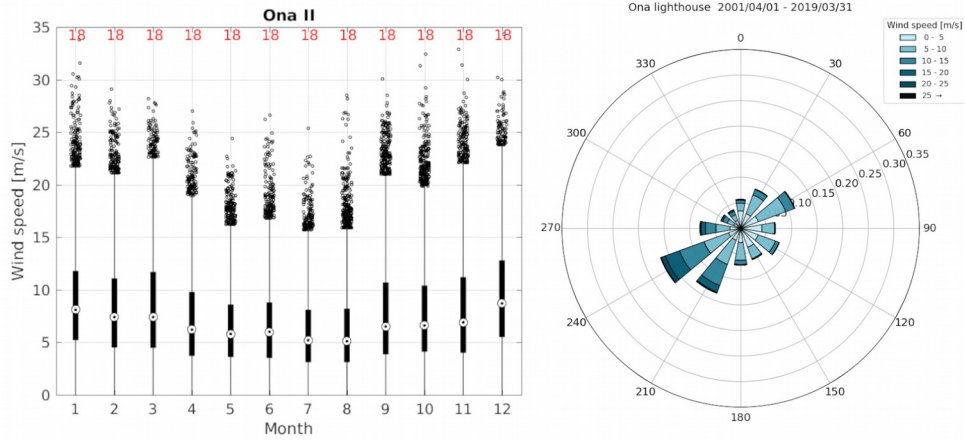
456 | **Figure 6.** Terrain profiles along the sections indicated in Fig. 5, with the locations of the masts indicated. Terrain data
 457 | are © Kartverket and licensed under Creative commons version 4.



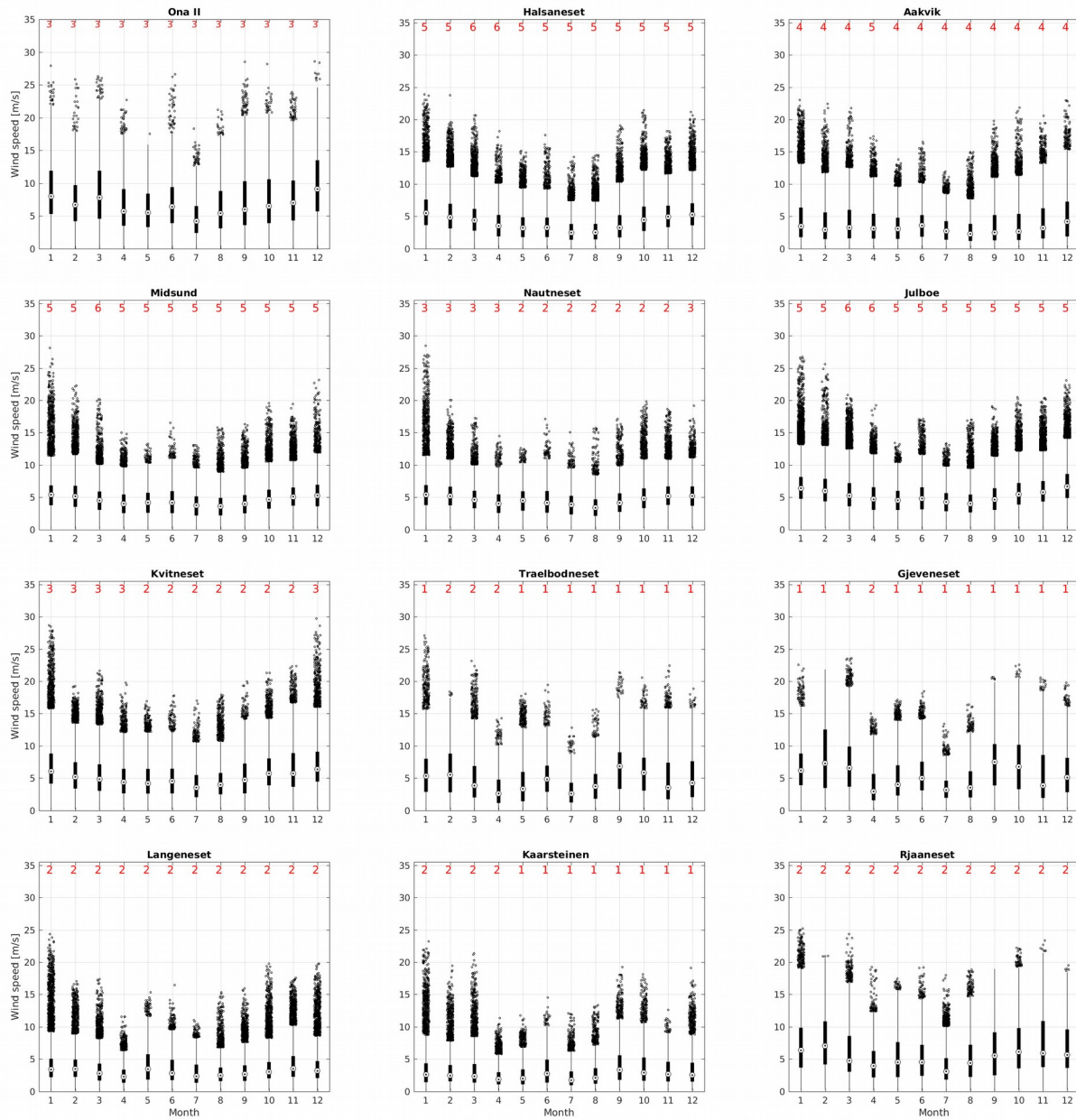
458 **Figure 7. Map of Halsafjorden with location of the meteorological masts, and the height profile shown in Fig. 8. The**
 459 **mast Åkvik2 is a continuation of Åkvik and located at the exact same location. Map layers are © Kartverket and**
 460 **licensed under Creative commons version 4.**



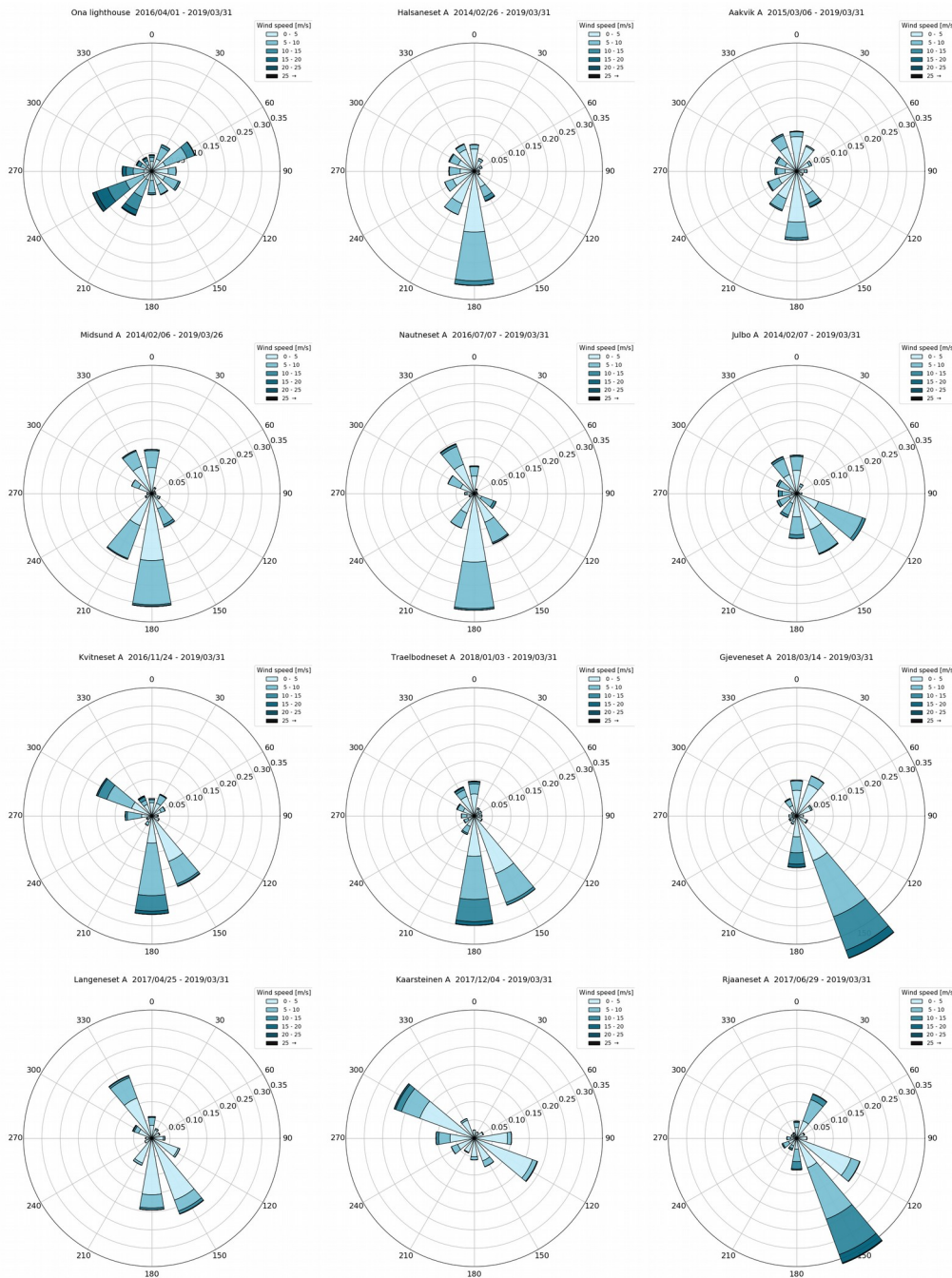
461 | **Figure 8.** Terrain profiles along the sections indicated in Fig. 7, with the locations of the masts indicated. Terrain data
462 | are © Kartverket and licensed under Creative commons version 4.



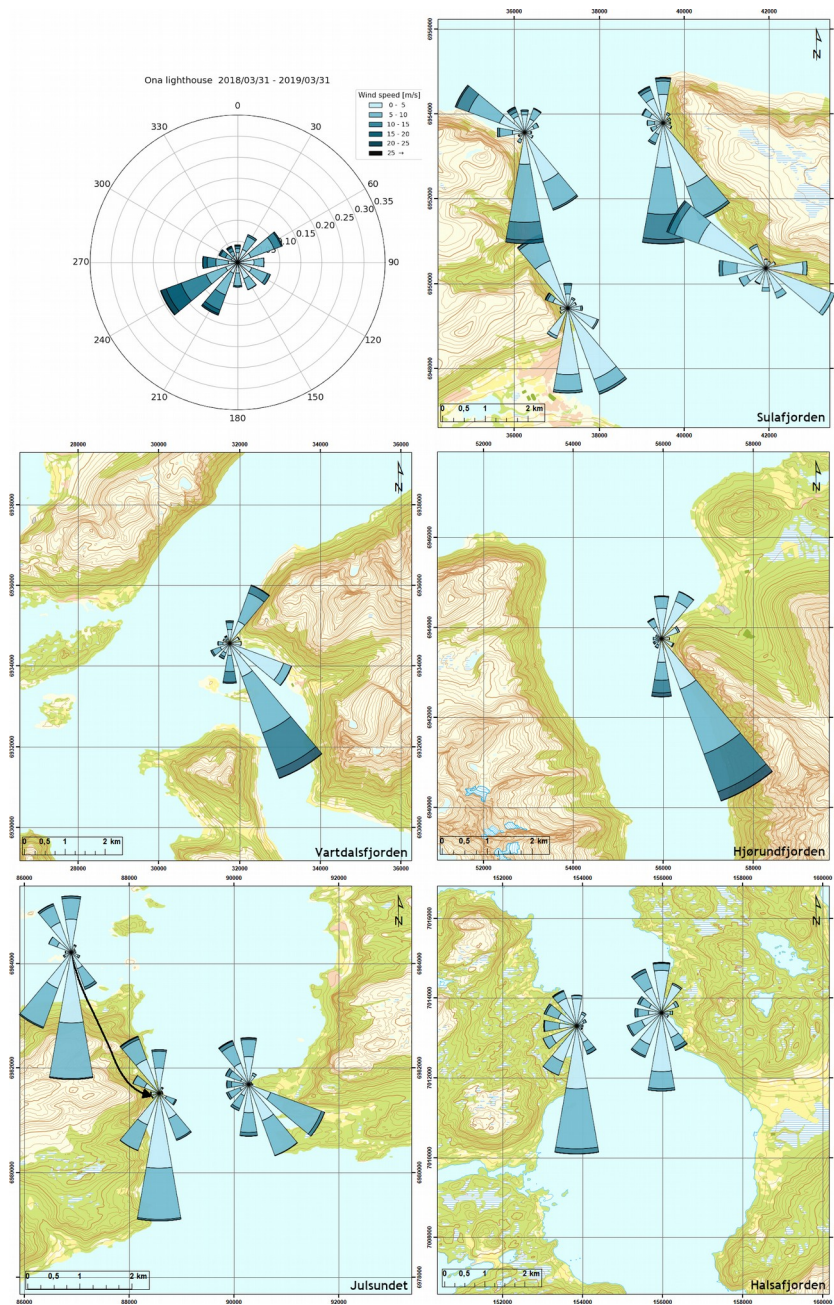
463 | Figure 9. Wind statistics for the 18 year climatological period at Ona II. Left: Box plot of wind speed per month of
 464 the year. The boxes in the plots shows the 25/75 percentiles with the median value as a circle inside. The lines above
 465 and below (the whiskers) represent 1.5 interquartile range from the box. Values beyond this are plotted as dots above
 466 each line. The red numbers above each month, show the number of full months used to produce each box. Right:
 467 Wind rose showing the wind speed and direction distribution. The length and direction of the bar shows the
 468 directional distribution of the wind speed while the colour scale shows the wind speed distribution.



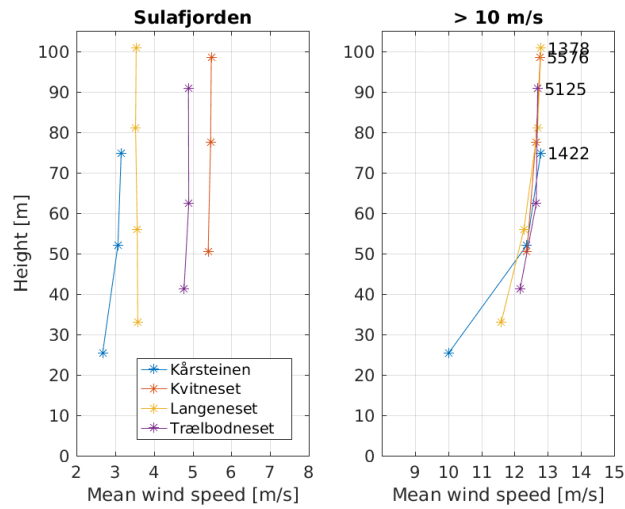
469 Figure 10. Box plots of wind speed per month of the year over three years from Ona II (reference station) and all
 470 available data the uppermost sensor at the sites. The time periods for each panel are found in the corresponding
 471 panel in Fig. 11.



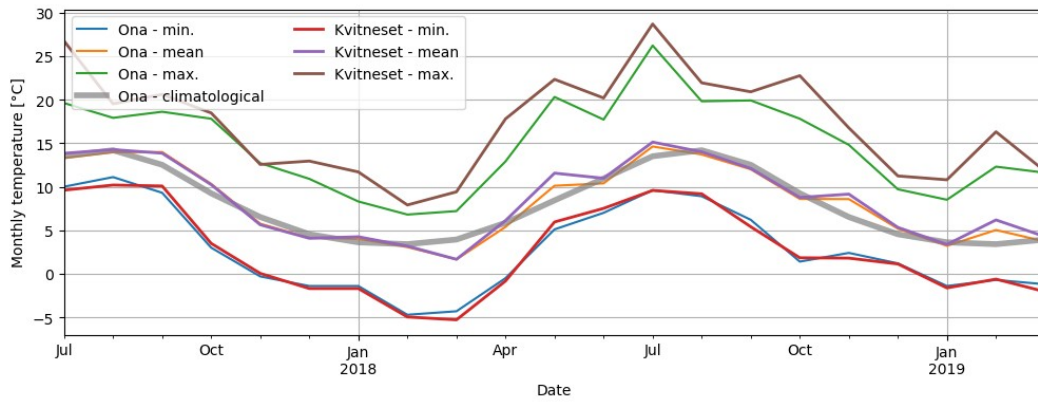
472 **Figure 11. Wind roses showing the wind speed and direction distribution over three years from Ona II (reference**
 473 **station) and all available data from the uppermost sensor at the sites.**



474 Figure 12. Wind roses from Ona and the top-sensor of at each site, overlaid on topographic maps. Only data from
 475 1 March 2018 - 28 February 2019, at all the sites, are used to produce the wind roses. All the roses are in the same
 476 scale as the Ona wind rose (top left). Map layers are © Kartverket and licensed under Creative commons version 4.



477 Figure 13. Mean vertical wind shear from the four masts in Sulafjorden (left). Only data from 1 March 2018 - 28
 478 February 2019 are used to produce the profiles. Height is the altitude of the sensor relative to the sea surface. Right:
 479 Mean vertical wind shear for situations with wind speed higher than 10 m/s at the top sensors. The number of profiles
 480 are indicated.

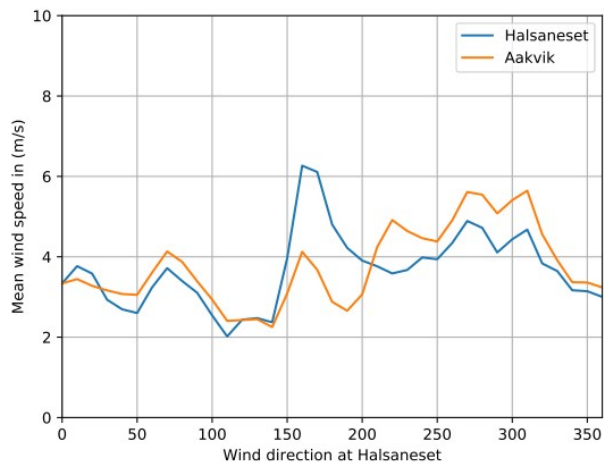


481 | **Figure 1413.** Monthly mean, maximum and minimum temperature at top of Kvitneset mast and at the Ona reference
 482 | meteorological station. Also shown is the mean temperature (thick gray line) at Ona, for a 18 year period.

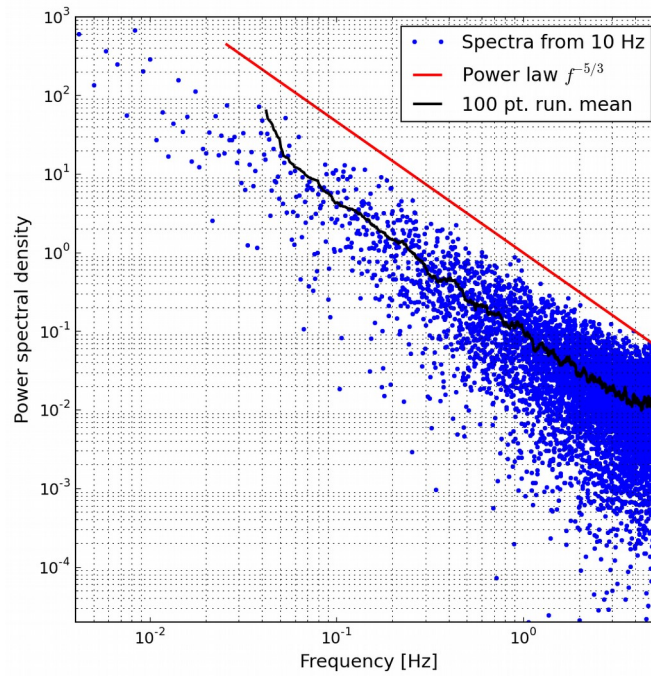
483 | **Figure 1514.** Time series of temperature, wind direction, horizontal and vertical wind speed at Kvitneset (panel 1, 2
484 | and



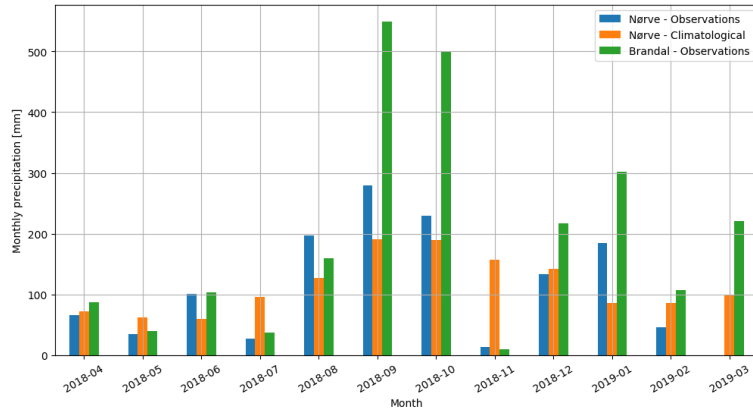
485 | 4 from top) and horizontal wind speed from the top sensor of all four masts in Sulafjorden (panel 3). Sensor heights
486 | at Kvitneset are given in the legends. The 10 Hz wind speed data are smoothed using a 30 s median filter.



487 | **Figure 1516.** Wind speed variation at Halsaneset and Åkvik in Halsafjorden, as a function of wind direction at
 488 **Halsaneset on the western side of the fjord. Based on 4 years of data (2016 - 2019).**



489 | **Figure 1617.** Example of turbulence spectra for the along wind component during a northerly storm with ~25 m/s
490 | mean wind at the top sensor of the Julbø mast. The spectra are analysed from the 20-minute period before 14:00
491 | UTC on 1 January 2019.



492 | **Figure 1718.** Monthly measured precipitation at Brandal (green), compared to the same period (blue) and a mean for
 493 2009 - 2019 (orange) at the reference station Nørve in Ålesund.

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Table 1: Overview of key parameters regarding the meteorological measurement sites, grouped by location. Boom direction is given as the true direction as seen from the mast, and can be used for all levels. An empty end date for the observation period implies that the observations are ongoing. Observed variables are wind speed (f) and direction (d), vertical wind speed (w), temperature (t), dew point (td), relative humidity (rh) and atmospheric pressure (prs).

Fjord	Mast	Mast height	Ground level	Coordinates (UTM 32 / WGS84 geographical)	Observation period	Sensor heights [m]	Boom dir.	Var.
Sula-fjorden	Kvitneset	100.5 m	6 m	6924741 N, 345142 E 62.421595° N, 6.00112° E	2016-11-24 -	92.5, 44.5, 71.5	72°	f, d, w
	Kvitneset temperature		6 m	6924741 N, 345142 E 62.421595° N, 6.00112° E		21.0, 44.0, 71.0, 92.0		t
	Kvitneset Klima		6 m	6924741 N, 345142 E 62.421595° N, 6.00112° E	2017-06-27 -	9.0		t, td, rh, prs
	Langeneset	97.0 m	6 m	6920740 N, 346520 E 62.386301° N, 6.031318° E	2017-04-26 -	27.0, 50.0, 75.0, 94.8	80°	f, d, w
	Trælbodneset	78.0 m	14 m	6925267 N, 348347 E 62.42763° N, 6.062626° E	2018-01-03 -	27.3, 48.3, 76.8	289°	f, d, w
	Trælbodneset temperature	78.0 m	14 m	62.42763° N, 6.062626° E		3.0, 30.0, 50.0, 78.0		t
	Kårsteinen	63 m	12 m	6922074 N, 351140 E 62.400201° N, 6.119176° E	2017-12-04 -	13.4, 40.0, 62.8	222°	f, d, w
	Brandal precipitation		27 m	6922033 N, 345589 E	2018-03-15 -	1.5		r
Hjørund-fjorden	Gjeveneset	30 m	3 m	6916898 N, 365563 E 62.359209° N, 6.402158° E	2018-03-14 -	18.5, 29.0	267°	f, d, w
Vartdals-fjorden	Rjåneset	72.0 m	8 m	6905511N, 342274 E 62.248022° N, 5.963142° E	2017-04-28 -	28.8, 51.4, 71.5	278°	f, d, w
Julsundet	Midsundet	50m	24m	6957381 N, 394530 E 62.731663° N, 6.936432° E	2014-02-11 - 2019-03-26	31.9, 12.7, 50.3	73°	f, d, w
	Julbø	50 m	4 m	6957730 N, 396210 E 62.735273° N, 6.969062° E	2014-02-14 -	12.7, 31.9, 50.3	233°	f, d, w
	Nautneset	68 m	2 m	6957381 N, 394634 E 62.731693° N, 6.938466° E	2016-11-10 -	32.7, 52.3, 68.3	238°	f, d, w
Halsafjorden	Halsaneset	50 m	4 m	6995095 N, 456472 E 63.082697° N, 8.138198° E	2014-02-26 -	12.7, 31.9, 50.3	104°	f, d, w

	Åkvik	50 m	6 m	6995697 N, 458519 E 63.08834° N, 8.178568° E	2015-03-06 2020-05-08	17.0, 31.9, 48.3	225°	f, d, w
	Åkvik2	100 m	6 m	6995697 N, 458519 E 63.08834° N, 8.178568° E	2020-05-09 -	48.3, 78.1, 97.2	225°	f, d, w

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Table 2: Main statistics of wind data set at top sensor, including mean, median, maximum wind speed and 99th percentile of wind speed, the maximum gust (3 s), as well as the 99th percentile of the up/down vertical wind gust [ms^{-1}].

Fjord	Mast	Height [m]	Mean wind speed	Median wind speed	Maximum wind speed	99th perc. of wind speed	Max. gust	99th perc. vert. gust
Sulafjorden	Kvitneset	92.5	5.64	5.03	29.70	16.52	37.0	-13.4 / 8.6
	Langeneset	94.8	3.59	2.95	24.34	13.26	37.3	-13.6 / 7.4
	Trælbodneset	76.8	5.01	4.24	27.04	15.97	46.1	-9.2 / 7.1
Hjørundfjorden	Kårsteinen	62.8	3.17	2.39	23.21	12.97	32.1	-8.6 / 6.3
	Gjeveneset	29.0	5.85	4.83	23.55	17.82	43.6	-6.3 / 5.7
	Rjåneset	71.5	6.04	5.04	25.18	17.34	41.2	-6.8 / 6.3
Vartdalsfjorden	Midsund	50.3	4.61	4.45	28.15	11.75	40.0	-7.4 / 6.2
	Julbø	50.3	5.47	5.15	26.74	14.14	39.6	-4.8 / 5.0
	Nautneset	68.3	4.80	4.59	28.46	12.83	41.9	-9.0 / 6.1
Halsafjorden	Halsaneset	50.3	4.30	3.91	23.87	12.62	35.1	-5.0 / 4.3
	Åkvik	48.3	3.80	3.03	23.00	12.94	34.4	-3.5 / 4.8