In operational forecasting, it has been used mainly by practitioners, notably hydropower companies or flood forecasting services. They need to anticipate water yields or to issue early flood warnings several days in advance. The classical forecasting chain consists in using limited area models (e.g. AROME, or COSMO) forced by global NWP (numerical weather prediction) models with a lower resolution. However, their use require very important processing capacities, and the resulting forecast still present large uncertainties and biases. Although these outputs are essential, they can be supplemented by other sources of forecasts providing useful information. In contrast to local NWP models, AMs can transform at low cost the synoptic-scale information provided by the global NWP into precipitation forecasts, by using the natural local behavior in response to synoptic-scale influence stored in the archive of observed precipitation. Running an AM approach is so quick that it can search for analogues for every day up to 10 days ahead, eventually for the different traces of an ensemble forecast and/or issued by different NWP models (e.g. NOAA-GFS or ECMWF-IFS), in a matter of minutes.