

Interactive comment on “Early Morning Peaks in the Diurnal Cycle of Precipitation over the Northern Coast of West Java and Possible Influencing Factors” by Erma Yulihastin et al.

Anonymous Referee #1

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This manuscript investigated the diurnal cycle of precipitation over the northern coast of West Java with a focus on early morning precipitation and influence from SCS-CT and CENS. Well-chosen classification method has clarified the seasonally changing diurnal cycle pattern. Strong correlation between CENS and extreme EMP is also clarified, however, there is no clear link between SCS-CT and variation of diurnal cycle patterns. Therefore, the reviewer would suggest accepting the manuscript for publication after minor revisions.

P1, L20: “characterised by seaward (as well as landward) propagation” As is shown in P6, L10, landward propagating oceanic convection is major determinant of EMP in the

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northern coastal area, though seaward propagation in the inland area in the nighttime may have some linkage. There is a gap in this description and different from the fact in Figs 10 and 11.

P4, L24: $-4.5\text{m}^{-2} \rightarrow \text{m s}^{-1}$

P5, L7: “Figures 2c-f also show weak signals of land-to-sea propagation of precipitation over coastal region during the night-to-morning transition between 2300LT and 0300LT on the following day.” It is hard to recognize land-to-sea propagation in Figs 2e and 2f.

P5, L11: (see Fig. 1) \rightarrow Fig. 2a

P6, L36: In Figures 8b and 8c, \rightarrow In Figures 9b and 9c

P6, L37: “relatively closer towards the equator that indicates the strengthening of the SCS-CT when associated with morning precipitation over the northern coast of Java.” The difference between the three figures (9a-c) is indistinguishable.

P13, Figure 9: The red solid rectangle \rightarrow The dark-blue solid rectangle

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