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Interactive comment on "Early Morning Peaksin the Diurnal Cycle of Precipitation over the Northern Coast of West Java and Possible Influencing Factors" *by* Erma Yulihastin et al.

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Dear Reviewer 1,

The authors thank the Reviewer 1 for the insightful comments. To adequately address the concerns raised by Reviewer 1 regarding the original manuscript, we have made the following changes in figures as attached below. We have also already submitted the detail explanation in separate reply about Author Response for Anonymous Referee #1.

Figure 2. (a) Climatology of area-averaged (see Figure 1) diurnal precipitation over the

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northern coast of West Java, depicted as line plots of 24-hour composite time series in different colours for the months of November (solid black), December (dashed black), January (solid red), February (solid blue), and March (dashed-dotted black) analysed from TRMM MPA-RT dataset of 2000–2016 period. Other panels show the corresponding time-latitude cross sections (Hovmöller diagrams) of the diurnal composites for the months of: (b) November; (c) December; (d) January; (e) February; and (f) March. Dashed vertical black lines in Fig. 2(b-f) denote the latitudes of northern coastal area of West Java. Averaged precipitation rates in mm h-1 are shown as shaded contours.

Figure 5. Hovmöller diagrams of composite diurnal precipitation; similar to Figure 2 except data are classified by the phase or the timing of peak precipitation (as in Fig. 3): (a) AEP, (b) EMP, and (c) LMP. The black dashed line indicates boundary of coastal area. The white solid arrow represents direction of propagation (following Mori et al., 2004), with seaward propagation is symbolized asïĂăïĂĺïĄąïĂĺïĂăand landward prop-agation is written asïĂăïĂĺïĄćïĂĺïĂő

Figure 6. Hovmöller diagrams, same as Fig. 5, except averaged data are the 99th percentile (P99) values of the gridded hourly precipitation.

Figure 9. Same as Figure 8, but for SST (black solid line contour) and SST anomaly rel-ative to SCS-CT threshold of ãĂŰ26.4ãĂŮˆo C (shaded). The dark-blue solid rectangle represents the SCS-CT index area (following Koseki et al., 2012).

Figure 10. Same as Figure 9, but for composite of EMP samples: a) SCS-CT without CENS, b) SCS-CT with CENS.
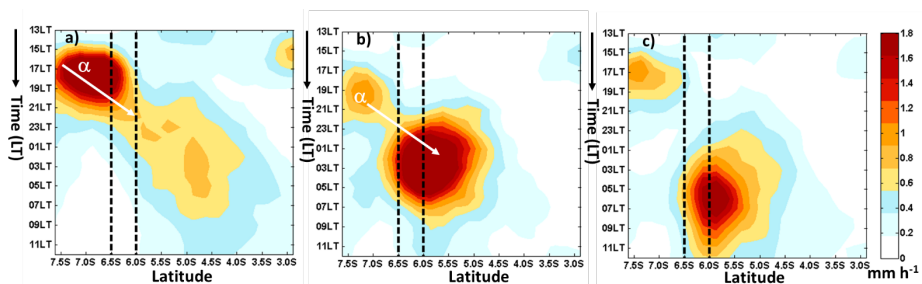

Interactive comment on Ann. Geophys. Discuss., https://doi.org/10.5194/angeo-2019-107, 2019.
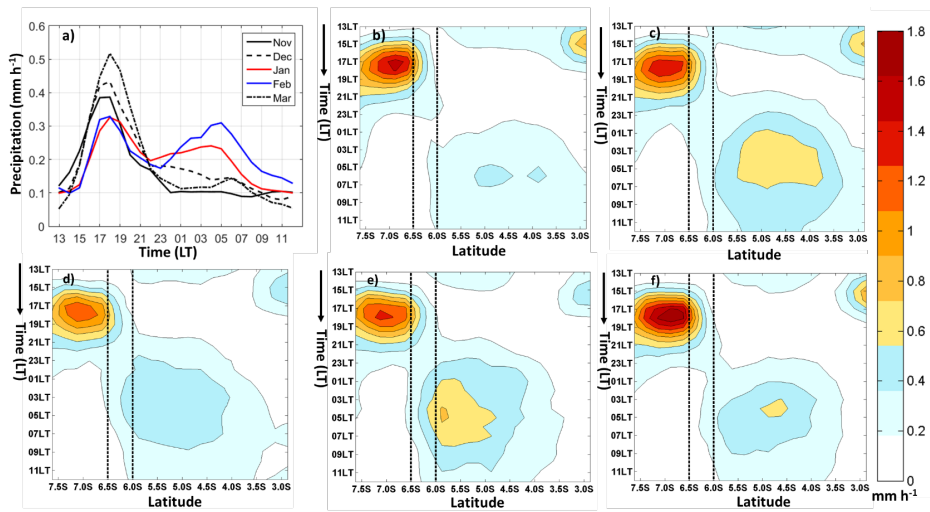
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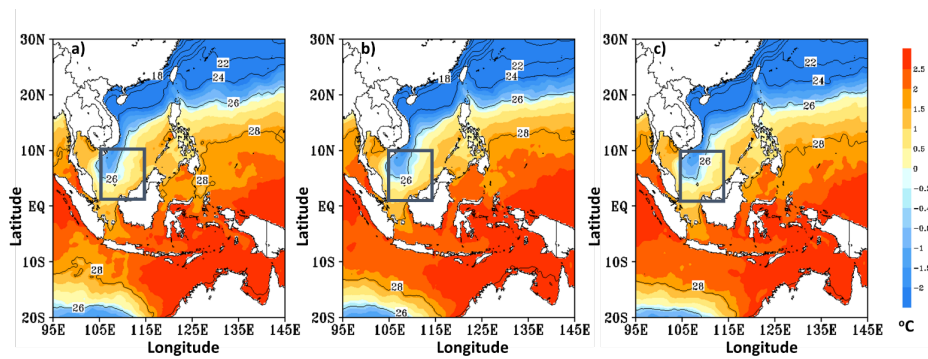
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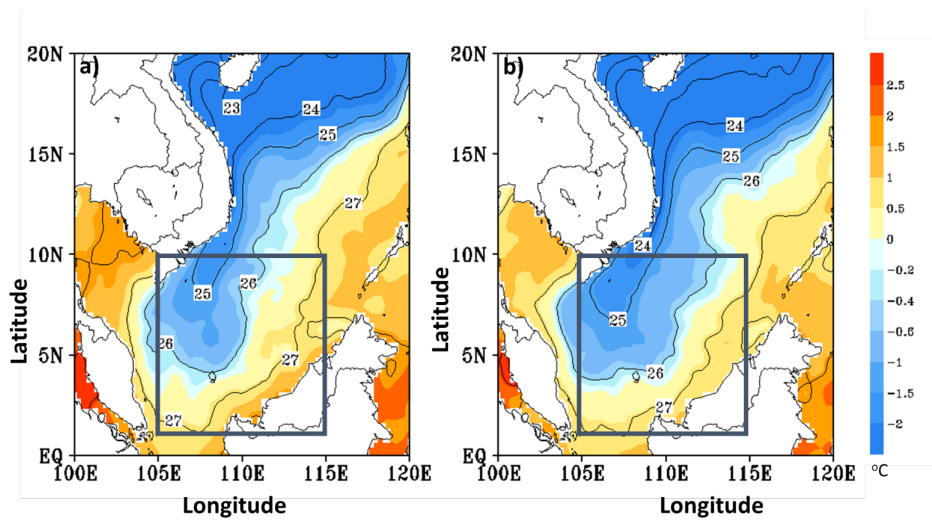
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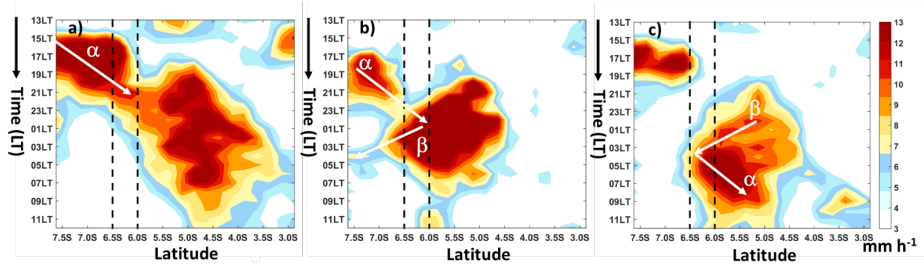
Fig. 3. Figure 6. Hovmöller diagrams, same as Fig. 5, except averaged data are the 99th percentile (P99) values of the gridded hourly precipitation.

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Fig. 4. Figure 9. Same as Figure 8, but for SST (black solid line contour) and SST anomaly relative to SCS-CT threshold of ãĂŰ26.4ãĂŮ̂o C (shaded). The dark-blue solid rectangle represents the SCS-CT index area

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Fig. 5. Figure 10. Same as Figure 9, but for composite of EMP samples: a) SCS-CT without CENS, b) SCS-CT with CENS.

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