* Here, I have shown an example where there is excellent data, decent data, and only just acceptable data. The main difference is the number of observations taken – the abundance of “zeros” (point) shows a considerable amount of missing data or lack of observations. Anything below the acceptable standard was excluded.
* Having done that, here are the locations of stations with good, acceptable, and unacceptable data on a map – green being decent to excellent, blue being acceptable, and red being unacceptable.

## First 3 weeks

* In the first three weeks, I only used the stations with the best data to plot the overall mean diurnal cycle of onshore wind for each MJO phase, and thereafter the mean diurnal cycle of sea breeze strength. (Show the all stations ones for onshore and sea breeze)
* ***So, for the results here are some plots of the mean and median diurnal cycle for onshore wind by MJO phase, along with the mean and median sea breeze at 1400 local standard time (LST) by MJO phase for ALL stations***

*Conclusions – these are repeated so don’t need to restate!*

* Wind components: For the diurnal cycle of onshore wind, it is shown that wind speeds are highest in phases 1, and 6-8 – i.e. the dry phases, and lowest in the wet phases. This agrees with the Birch et al 2016 figure on the right
* Regarding the sea breeze by MJO phase, trends are similar, but the RCM 12 and RCM 4.5 model data are seen to underestimate the magnitude of troughs and peaks of sea breeze strength as compared to observations. But there is agreement in the dry phases.
* Finally for temperature, daytime temperature by MJO phase is lower in wet phases and higher in dry and the converse is true for overnight temperatures. In summary, diurnal cycle temperature contrasts are lower in wet and greater in dry phases. Cloud cover is the key

***(Anything else?)***