



**SDI Review Form 1.6**

Journal Name:	<a href="#">International Journal of Environment and Climate Change</a>
Manuscript Number:	Ms_IJECC_50047
Title of the Manuscript:	BOUNDARY LAYER STABILITY REGIME AT DACCIWA SITE USING GRADIENT RICHARDSON NUMBER
Type of the Article	

**General guideline for Peer Review process:**

This journal's peer review policy states that **NO** manuscript should be rejected only on the basis of '**lack of Novelty**', provided the manuscript is scientifically robust and technically sound. To know the complete guideline for Peer Review process, reviewers are requested to visit this link:

(<http://www.sciencedomain.org/page/sdi-general-editorial-policy>)



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**PART 1: Review Comments**

	Reviewer's comment	Author's comment (if agreed with reviewer, correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)
<b>Compulsory</b> REVISION comments	<p>I believe this effort needs to perform additional investigations. See the comments below and you need to identify what stability Really means. Is it good weather or bad?</p> <p><b>Introduction... was there any unusual reason for the time used during this selection? Was it stormy or an average day.</b></p> <p><b>were shown in Table 1 and plotted in figures 1 – 8. The profiles were classified as unstable, neutral, and stable using the Richardson number estimated within the heights of 1.44 m and 12.1 m. In the U.S. there are Cat I to Cat V environments from hot to freezing weather. This is based upon a boundary layer on the Earth that is about 7 feet high. There is no mention of this except at the above. This is needed to understand and make a typical comparison. I would have determined Ri as a function of height as well to understand if it changes as well as how it would change.</b></p> <p><b>The tables should identify that these are Ri values. Bottomline is stability occurs during the daytime and instability during night. What does this mean?</b></p> <p><b>The graphs show some of this is consistent as a function of time per day. However, there may be other than a diurnal cycle but one with the time of month. All results tend to show a disturbance at one specific day. Was this during a storm or rain shower? How does stability change during a rain storm where the boundary layer should be suppressed?</b></p> <p><b>The month of July falls within the peak of rainy season with unusual fluctuation in weather parameters most especially during the day with atmosphere mostly overcast and resulting in light showers lasting not more than 30 minutes falling intermittently. This answers some of these questions and should have been mentioned beforehand. The question is how this impact does on stability and what does stability really mean?</b></p> <p><b>The impact of rain should have been mentioned in the abstract...</b></p>	The manuscript has been modified
<b>Minor</b> REVISION comments		
<b>Optional/General</b> comments		