* **~~Page 1~~** ~~– I don’t think we should include code as supplementary material. Without the context of data and with multiple files I don’t think it’s very helpful. I can clean it up and put it on Github though?~~
  + ~~Github is great.~~
* **~~Page 3, Line 41~~** ~~– I’m not actually sure what the practical reasons to get the dense measurements are, other than just having more data. Can you give me an example?~~
  + ~~Nipun, this is the motivation for your PhD thesis! I recommend reviewing a great article by Gunawardena et al. 2018 … Numerous reasons including:~~
    - ~~Understanding the physics and providing localized nowcasting (and potentially forecasting) of spatially heterogeneous parameters in complex terrain where phenomena such as frost or fog formation depend on small temperature and humidity differences (REF) that are not well-predicted by a single point measurement. With distributed network model, we can get this information without having to continuously maintain a full fleet of towers.~~
    - ~~Spatially variable wind speed and wind direction can be used to greatly improve dispersion models.~~
* **~~Page 4, Line 55~~** ~~– I don’t understand the part “…that inherently violate many of the meteorological assumptions usually invoked in models and analysis”, I don’t think I added that sentence. Is this saying that the simplifications we make to meteorological models are not valid in complex terrain?~~ 
  + **~~Yes!~~**
* **~~Page 9, Line 180~~** ~~– You say that this is a key sentence that is buried, should I bold it?~~
  + ~~Yes or italics~~
* **~~Page 16~~** ~~– I don’t actually know why these statistics were chosen, I first used them when I made some plots for your EGU presentation. I assumed they were used because it’s a decent way to summarize several different time series, is that correct?~~
  + ~~Yes, in particular the spread of the data~~
  + ~~Note: Don’t forget that we need add model bias as a statistic to the tables, which gives a general measure of over or under prediction. See the Kochanski paper again for the equation.~~
* **~~Page 20/21~~** ~~– You’ve circled the word “prediction” and said to “describe the physical meaning of the statistics and why they were selected”. Which statistic are you talking about exactly, and why are we describing it here? Shouldn’t we describe it on page 16 when they are first introduced?~~
  + ~~Page 16 is fine, but also describe it in the figure caption. The issue is that it is not super intuitive.~~
* **~~Page 21, line 462~~** ~~– Why is the word “range” underlined?~~
  + ~~I think you need an of or something there. E.g., sorted in order of smallest to greatest range of RMSE.~~
* **~~Page 22, line 476~~** ~~– I don’t think I understand your question, can you elaborate?~~
  + ~~I am wondering if non-physical values such as negative potential temperature values or even those outside those values observed on earth (less than about -40 C and great than about 50 C) showed up. If so, these would be easy to discard.~~
* **~~Page 22/23~~** ~~– We need to discuss the diurnal cycle stuff. Basically, I agree with what you said. When I said that specific humidity and virtual potential temp are easier to predict because they have strong diurnal cycles, I think I meant that the diurnal cycle overcomes small fluctuations that might be present. In wind measurements, these small fluctuations are easily seen, especially on non-synoptic days.~~
  + ~~I agree~~