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| TODO |
| Figure 1: location of NZ with inset showing the topography |

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| Figure 2: OLR anomalies associated with MJO phases over 20N – 20S |

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| Figure 3: Rainfall anomalies (mm/day) in NZ from the VCSN dataset associated with each MJO phase (only days where the MJO amplitude exceeds 1 std. have been included). |

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| Figure 4: figure showing the location of the 2 regional rainfall indices: western flank of the South Island (region 1), Coromandel / bay of plenty (region 2) |

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| Figure 5: composite rainfall anomalies (box and whiskers ?) as a function of the MJO phases for region 1 and 2 |

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| Figure 6: composite circulation (hgt700) and vector wind anomalies over the NZ region (NCEP/NCAR). HGT 700 anomalies significant at the 90 % confidence level (Student t-test) are shaded. Only vector wind anomalies significant at the same level (Hotelling test) are displayed. |

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| Figure 7: Kidson types archetypes and characteristics | |

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| Figure 8: Kidson types distribution, persistence, preferred transition etc | |

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| Figure 9: Changes in Kidson type frequency as a function of the MJO phase. |

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| Figure 10: rainfall anomalies associated with some types (chosen) |

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| Figure 11: Composite anomalies of the SAM index as a function of the MJO phase. |

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| Figure 12: SAM composite as a function of the MJO phase AND amplitude. Color shadings are only shown for values significant at the 90% level according to a Monte-Carlo resampling test. |

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| Figure 13: delayed SAM response to the onset (initiation) of strong MJO phases. |