Dear Prof. Llasat,

We would like to thank you for your positive assessment of version number 5 of our manuscript. Please, find below the replies to your latest comments.

The first one refers to line 18 where you say that 357 and 548 flood events have been recorded for the SIL and COSTA region in Galicia, respectively, during the period 1979-2010. These figures are so much high. If we understand flood event as a meteorological or hydrological event that has given place to one or more floods, they are unrealistic. Perhaps you refer to the number of claims made to insurance companies as a consequence of floods, or the addition of the total number of municipalities affected by each event. The catalogue made by Civil Protection only includes major events. Then it is not clear what do you understand as flood event and which is the source. I suggest you to include in the paper what do you understand as flood event, and to enlarge table 1 with two columns including the number of meteorological/hydrological events or/and the total number of days affected by FE.

We agree with the editor in that the paragraph is somewhat confusing and should be rewritten. With these figures we are talking about the total number of days encompassed by all considered flood events. In the period 1979-2010 there are 24 events (i.e. flooding episodes or floods) for the COSTA basin and 15 events for the SIL basin (Tables A2 and A3), but it must be taken into account that some flood episodes in each basin persist for several days, hence the higher numbers mentioned erroneously as flood events.

Therefore we propose to rewrite the paragraph:

"A total number of 754 AR events have been detected on the Galician coast throughout years 1979-2010. In the same period, 357 and 548 flood events were registered for the SIL and COSTA regions respectively . The seasonal distribution of FEs is provided in Table 1."

as

"The total number of days where an AR has been detected on the Galician coast during years 1979-2010 is 754. We note that the same AR event can extend for more than one day. In the same period, 24 and 15 flood events were registered for the SIL and COSTA regions respectively. Since each FE can also last for several days (see Table 1), the total number of days encompassed by all considered FEs is 357 for the SIL and 548 for the COSTA regions".

Additionally, "Table 1. Total number of FEs registered in Galicia throughout the period 1979-2010." has been rewritten as *"Table 1. Total number of days included in any of the flood events in Galicia throughout the period 1979-2010."*

Finally, for the sake of clarity, in tables A2 and A3, where used to read "Most important FEs..." now reads *"FEs included in the analysis, listed in ... (..)"*

Although I am reluctant to include in my reviewing or editing reports my own references, in this case I consider it is unavoidable to propose you to complete your discussion with the paper "Gilabert, J. and M.C. Llasat, 2017. Circulation weather types associated with extreme flood events in Northwestern Mediterranean. Int. J. Climatol. (2017) Published online in Wiley Online Library (wileyonlinelibrary.com) DOI: 10.1002/joc.5301)". In this paper WT obtained with your same methodology have been applied to the analysis of flood events in the NE part of the Iberian Peninsula. I think the comparison with the results obtained in this other paper for a near Mediterranean region placed at the same latitude will provide a major robustness to your paper.

We have carefully read the paper the editor is proposing for citation. Please, keep in mind that even when both studies use an adaptation of the Lamb methodology for the WT classification, the Flood databases are completely different (as they are the criteria to identify the events). Additionally, the regions analized differ strongly in terms of climate. While Galician floods are mostly associated to cyclonic WTs (Atlatic winds), which usually lead to the landfall of atmospheric rivers; Catalonian floods are mostly produced by Mediterranean air masses from the SE or advective flows from the N (jointly with a key role played by convection). Additionally, it is important to note that flood events are longer lasting in Galicia than in Catalonia. Despite this, Catalonian events tend to be much more devastating that the regular Galician events. Finally, we think that it is important to note that our manuscript has not been based in Gilabert and Llasat (2017), since both reviewing processes occurred simultaneously.

For all these reasons, we think that the citation to Gilabert and Llasat (2017) could fit in the Introduction, together with other previous works which have applied the WT methodology.