

Dear Reviewer 1,

Thank you for reviewing our manuscript and for providing useful comments. Below, we have outlined the replies to your comments. Also, we revised our manuscript based on your comments.

(1) The authors described the lithology and groundwater wells in Jeju Island, but no information is provided about aquifer and the well structure of these wells. I suggest that a cross-section of the hydrogeology setting with location of these wells would be insightful.

### 1) Reply

- We agree with your comments. Accordingly, we added Fig. 2 (Geologic logs of the monitoring wells). As described in the revised manuscript (the lines 4 - 9 on the page 3), based on the geological logs of the monitoring wells that are mostly drilled to UF (Unconsolidated Formation), porous lava flows of repeatedly accumulated layers cover the basement rocks. Especially, in the higher altitude area, more abundant lava flows appear with the existence of many volcanic units (including clinker, scoria, sediments, pyroclastites, and hyaloclastites etc.) between the lava flows. Consequently, groundwater moves along complicated flow paths under the influence of numerous hydraulic parameters.

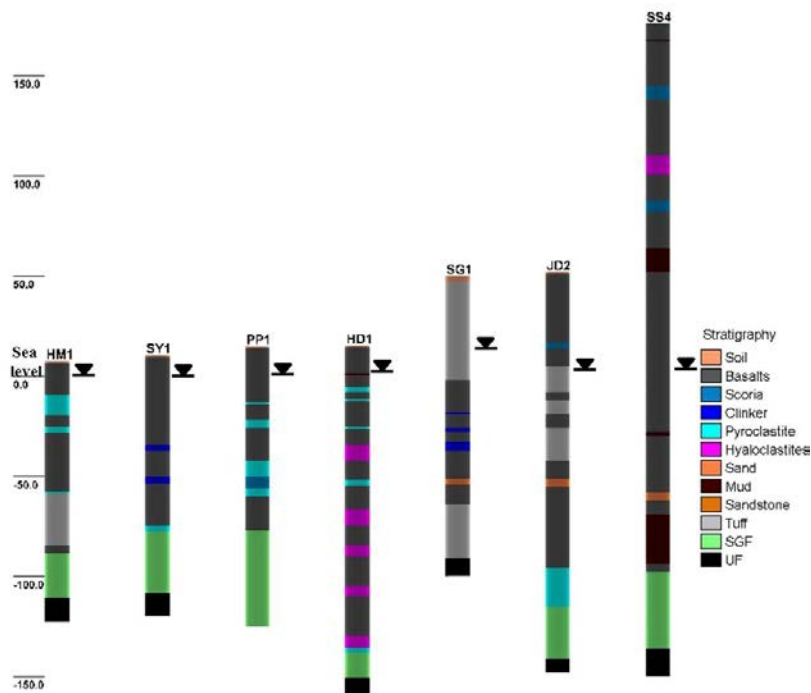
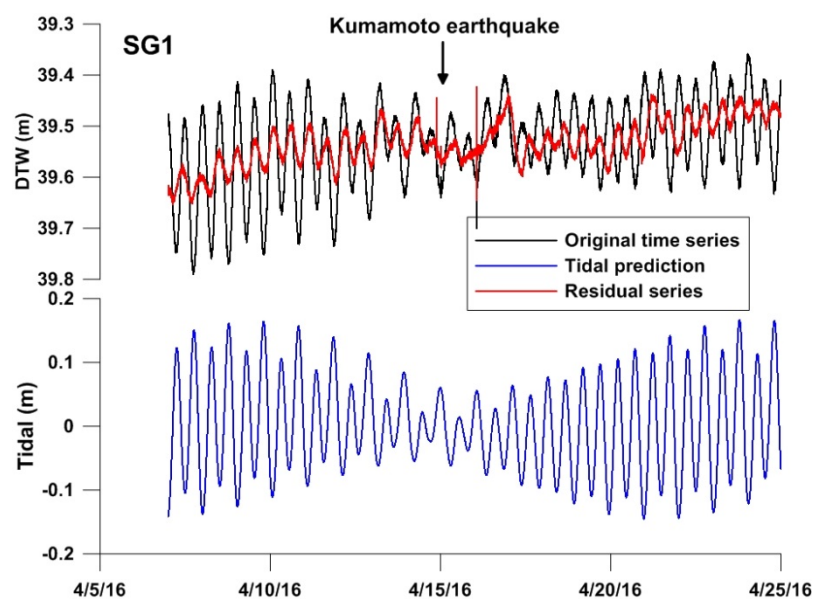


Fig. Geologic logs of the monitoring wells.

(2) Equation 1, the authors use the moving average method to filter the relative low frequency ocean tide. However, in my understanding, the ocean tide has different frequencies (ranges from low to high frequencies). What's more, I think if you want to filter the low frequency signals, why don't you use the high-pass filtering? I am doubting about the result by moving average method in filtering the low frequency data. The ocean tide can be calculated and removed by several existed programs such as Spotl, Baytap.

## 2) Reply

- We agree with your comments. Tidal effect was eliminated from the measured groundwater level time series, by considering ocean tidal prediction and using T\_TIDE MATLAB code (Pawlowicz et al., 2002) that was available from the server (<http://www.iamg.org/CG-Editor/index.htm> or <http://www.ocgy.ubc.ca/~rich>). (See the figure below).



(3) The authors argued that the groundwater level caused by M 5.4 foreshock was less than the M 5.4 aftershock, and attributed this difference to the effects of M 7.0 main shock. Although the aftershock has lower amplitude than the foreshock, there are three wells have coseismic water level response following aftershock, but only two wells show response following the foreshock. The authors may need to explain this phenomenon.

## 3) Reply

- Average groundwater level changes of 1.4 cm with response at two wells for the M 5.4 foreshock and 0.7 cm with three wells for the M 5.4 aftershock can be explained by the difference of focuses of

the M5.4 foreshock (10.0 km) and M5.4 aftershock (4.4 km) because the deeper is the focus, the farther is transmitted the seismic energy.

(4) Page 4, “35”. What’s four geological columns at the SG1, SY1, HD1 and PP well, and what’s the leaky confined aquifer model refer to? The authors should provide much more details about them. There are seven wells in the study, why the author only use the four well’s response data to show the relation between hydraulic conductivity and water level response.

4) Reply

- Based on the geological columns of the seven monitoring wells (Fig. 2) and the groundwater level change vs. hydraulic conductivity (Fig. 9), we identified a positive proportionality between groundwater level change and hydraulic conductivity. In addition, the wells of greater groundwater level change displayed oscillation type with higher transmissivity.

(5) The author said  $X_t$  is the raw groundwater level corrected for atmospheric pressure, but they didn’t show what method was used in the correction.

5) Reply

- The raw groundwater level was corrected for barometric pressure effect, by simultaneous atmospheric pressure measurement with the groundwater level measurement. Please refer Fig. 3.

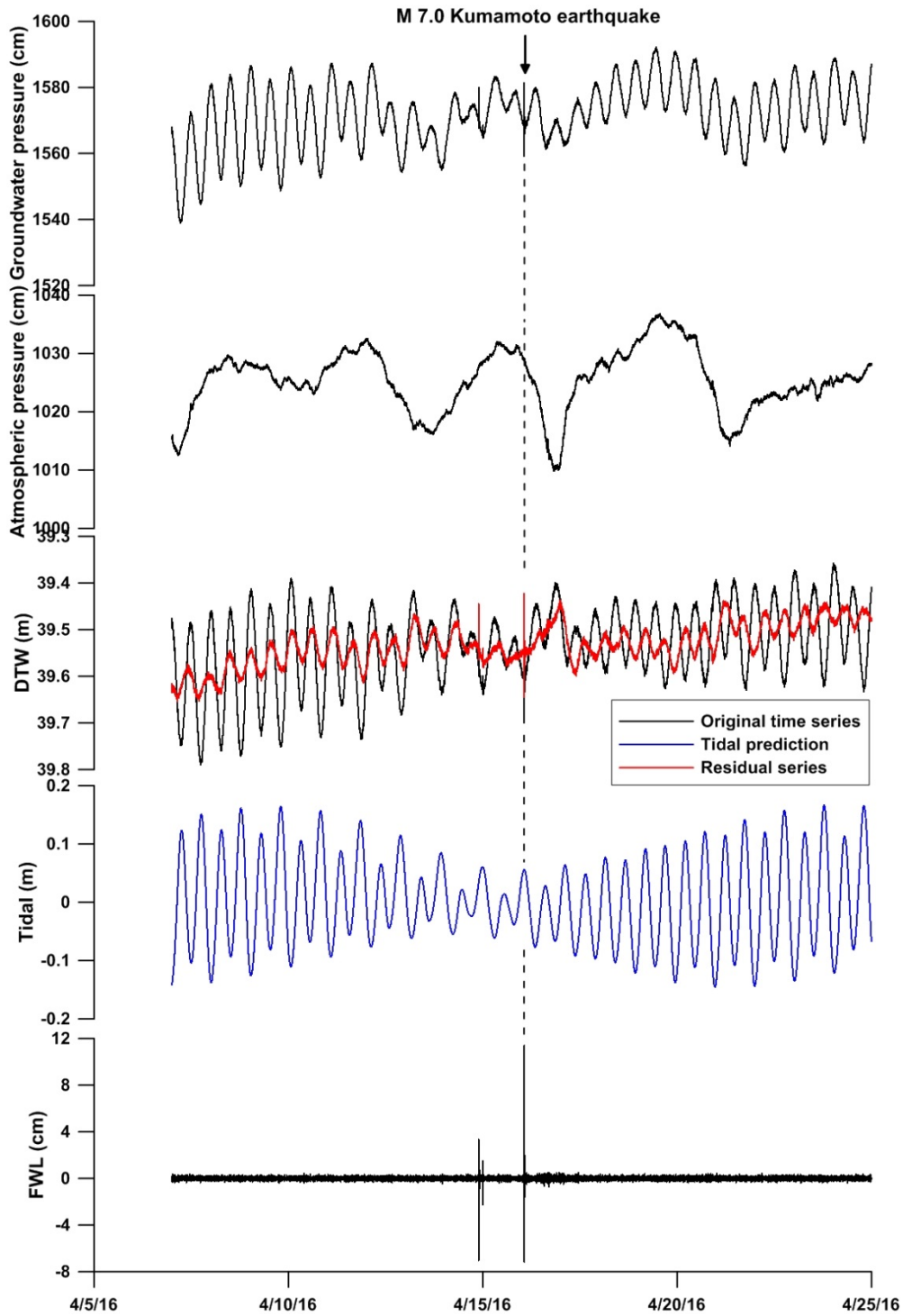


Fig 3. Changes of groundwater level related to the successive Kumamoto earthquakes at well SG1 from 7 to 24 April, 2016. The DTW (depth-to-water) means the corrected groundwater level for the atmospheric pressure. The residual groundwater level series mean the result by having removed the tidal effect. The FWL (filtered water level) means the level having removed long term tendency by the modified moving average method.

(6) In Discussion section, the author argued that the larger response following Gyeongju earthquake than foreshock and after shock (M5.4) is caused by the extension of the Yangsan fault. However, from the Figure 1, I cannot see any parts of the Yangsan fault across the Jeju Island. Thus I think it is not justified to say that the energy of the Yangsan earthquake may have been effectively transmitted along the fault plane. The authors need to provide additional evidence to support their speculation. In fact, this phenomenon is more likely caused by the hydraulic properties changes after the M7.0 earthquake. Because large earthquake will lead to the changes of aquifer properties and even the disruption of aquifer system (Brodsky, 2003; Wang et al., 2004; Elkhoury et al., 2006; Manga et al., 2012; Xue et al., 2013; Wang et al., 2016), the aquifer properties might have changed after the M7.0 earthquake, thus the different aquifer properties in the Kumamoto M5.4 and Gyeongju M5.4 lead to the different amplitudes of water level changes. Quantitative calculation of the aquifer properties is needed in order to further discuss the mechanism.

#### 6) Reply

- Based on tectonics, several fault fold zones including Tsushima-Goto fault of NNE-SSW direction lies between Jeju Island and Kumamoto and greatly attenuated the energy by the Kumamoto M 5.4 earthquake. By contrast, the energy by the Gyeongju earthquake was effectively transmitted due to the parallel extended Yangsan fault west Tsushima-Goto fault that elongates to the east of Jeju Island (Kim et al., 2016). We also agree with you about that the possibility of the different aquifer responses may affect the different water level changes by the Kumamoto M5.4 and Gyeongju M5.4. Nevertheless, it is thought that the tectonics between the Korean peninsula, Jeju Island, and Kumamoto is a major factor of the groundwater level change by the Kumamoto and Gyeongju earthquakes. (Refer the lines 18-23, page 5.)

#### Reference

Pawlowicz, R., Beardsley, B., and Lentz, S.: Classical tidal harmonic analysis including error estimates in MATLAB using T\_TIDE, *Computers & Geosciences*, 28, 929-937, 2002.