

Interactive comment on “Characteristics of surface damage in China during the 25 April 2015 Nepal earthquake” by Zhonghai Wu et al.

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Thank you for your comments on our work. (1) The name of the intensity scale used in China is "the Chinese seismic intensity scale (GB/T 17742-2008)" which is a new revised national standard of seismic intensity in 2008. The intensity scale adopted the system of 12 degrees, and is revised from the earliest Chinese seismic intensity scale with reference to the Soviet Union Medvedev intensity which is the intensity vary from the Mercalli-Cancani intensity scale. The feeling area of the earthquake have been marked in figure 1 roughly, due to the vast and sparsely populated in Tibet, therefore, a more detailed scope is difficult to be accurately defined. (2) Although the specific relationship is not demonstrated clearly, the close geodynamic relationship between E-W deformation in southern Tibet and MHT is supported by seismic activity, deformation

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rate and many other evidence. For example, two $M_s \sim 5.0$ earthquake occurred along N-trending rifts, which was triggered by 2015 Nepal earthquake along the MHT. And, this seismic regular pattern also presented in paleo-earthquakes.

We have done some modification in terms of these two aspects in the revised version. Please see the supplement.

Please also note the supplement to this comment:

<https://www.nat-hazards-earth-syst-sci-discuss.net/nhess-2018-195/nhess-2018-195-AC3-supplement.pdf>

Interactive comment on Nat. Hazards Earth Syst. Sci. Discuss., <https://doi.org/10.5194/nhess-2018-195>, 2018.