

Dear editor,

we want to ask for a small correction to the manuscript „An 18-year climatology of derechos in Germany“. This affects the introduction to radar data in the methods section. In the current version, we explain the resolution of the two data sets. However, the data are also produced in slightly different ways. This is now included in the paragraph as can be seen below.

Thank you very much and kind regards,

Christoph Gatzen

Actual version:

We used data from the radar network of the German Weather Service, including radar displays in 15 min intervals, showing radar reflectivity of the lowest-elevation scans. These data were interpolated on a Cartesian grid with a horizontal grid spacing of 2 km, a vertical grid spacing of 1 km, and seven intensity thresholds (Schreiber, 2000). Starting in 2009, we used radar displays available at MeteoGroup with cell sizes of 1 km x 1° azimuth angle, time intervals of 5 min, and intensity classes in 2 dBZ steps (DWD, 1997).

Requested new version:

Because of a lack of consistent mosaic of German radar data for this study over the duration of the climatology, two different datasets were required when manually examining processed radar data for derecho identification. Before 1 January 2009, radar data were available in 15-min intervals, showing the bottom clutter-free value that is found in the column above if it is found below 6 km. These data were interpolated on a Cartesian grid with a horizontal grid spacing of 2 km, a vertical grid spacing of 1 km, time intervals of 15 min, and seven intensity thresholds to produce a radar mosaic over Germany (Schreiber, 2000). On and after 1 January 2009, we used a mosaic of the lowest elevation radar reflectivity at each location available at MeteoGroup. These data were interpolated onto a grid over Germany with cell sizes of 1 km x 1° azimuth angle, time intervals of 5 min, and intensity classes in 2 dBZ steps (DWD, 1997).