

We appreciate Reviewer 2's comments and have changed the text accordingly.

1. With regards to describing Florence's path earlier in the manuscript, we've replaced the following text on page 3:

Florence turned northward and became a post—tropical cyclone. The last National Hurricane Center report located its center at 42.6N and 71.9W at 1500 UTC September 18. During Florence's passage through the study area wind speeds diminished from hurricane force in the south to tropical storm force in the north.

with

During Florence's passage through the study area wind speeds diminished from hurricane force in the south to tropical storm force in the north (Fig. 2b). Florence then turned northward and became a post—tropical cyclone. The last NHC report located its center at 42.6N and 71.9W (near Boston, MA) at 1500 UTC September 18. The storm was elongated so at this time south-easterly winds were observed in the northern portion of the study area.

2. With regards to the choice of variogram we've replaced the following text on page 4-5:

The data can then be modelled statistically with a family of functions. After some experimentation and visual inspection we decided to use the stable variogram function ... where C_0 is the sill of the variogram, s is the shape parameter, a is the range, and b is the nugget.

with

The data can then be modelled statistically with a family of functions. The most appropriate fitted semivariogram for our data was provided by the stable model: ... where C_0 is the sill of the semivariogram, s is the shape parameter, a is the range, and b is the nugget. We experimented with other functions, but it was discovered that over half produced unphysical results, while the others yielded the same basic results as the stable model. An added advantage of the stable model is the shape parameter, s , which transforms the function to be more like an exponential or spherical model when $s \leq 2$ and more like a Gaussian model when $s > 2$.