Detailed comments

Abstract

Major: The abstract is based on a comparison – however no results from the second catchment are presented.

Abstract line 22. minor, delete “only”.

Page 11451, line 12-15, minor: support your statements about the hydrological behaviour of these soils/catchments and quantify the immense storage. If the catchment is wet, the response could be really fast; if it is dry it will respond slowly. Their behaviour (or the behaviour of the catchments in which they are located) could also be due to the type of rainfall i.e. no large events?

page 11453 line 178: minor: quantification of sensitivity -or resilience- to drought of the land cover and soil systems. This suggests that resilience is a kind of sensitivity. suggest to delete.

Page 11453, line 8, major, The notion hydrological drought is introduced but not defined and not used further. The use of a model is therefore not clearly motivated.

Page 11454, line 12, minor: gives – replace by defines

page 11455, line 10; hosts replace by ” can be characterized by”

page 11455 line 12: delete “as the... by... and replace by “from”

Page 11456, Line 21, major: In their description the authors refer to 6 TDR in each plot. This could be read as 6 plots of one TDR in each catchment, or it could be read as 1 plot with 6 TDR in each catchment. Could the authors clarify? I fear however that this number is not sufficient to discuss the selection of a representative soil moisture measurement site.

page11458, line 15 minor: will be constituted – delete and replce by will consist... of two kinds of flow

page 11461 – line 1: delete hereto, replace by to do so

page 11462- line 16: is a Nash-Sutcliffe efficiency a likelihood measure? This requires some explanation and a reference. this to me seems incorrect – to go for (maximum) likelihood estimation you would need some idea about the distribution of your measurement errors. I have seen Nash-Sutcliffe referred to as informal likelihood measure.

page 11642, line 23: scaling your moisture content allows for two types of prediction error – a constant offset, and a constant over- or underestimation. Is your conclusion really warranted?

supplemental material: Replace dotty plots by scatter plots. whereas dotty seems to be used in literature, I am more familiar with dotty meaning “demented”