

Interactive comment on “Distributed specific sediment yield estimations in Japan attributed to extreme-rainfall-induced slope failures under a changing climate” by K. Ono et al.

Anonymous Referee #1

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The GEV needs more than 21 years to be used (extreme precipitation usually occurs in a time interval that is larger than 21 years). However in the case of the authors it should be applied to the whole data set. In other words there is no meaning to have 1024 GEV distributions based on 21 years observation but it is meaningful to use the GEV for the whole data set (Stedinger et al., 1993; Hosking and Wallis, 1997). GEV has sense in a regionalization procedure. Authors should carry out the same calculation using the GEV for the whole dataset. For the same reason I suggest the authors change the extreme rainfall with significant rainfall or something else.

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Hosking, J. R. M. and J. R. Wallis, 1997: Regional frequency analysis. Cambridge University Press, 224 pp. Stedinger, J. R., R. M. Vogel and E. Foufoula-Georgiou, 1993: Frequency analysis of extreme events. Handbook of Applied Hydrology, cap. 18, Ed. D.A. Maidment, McGraw-Hill, New York

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