

General comments

Filter procedures for lysimeter data are necessary tools to process the data records. The AWAT filter can be used as a useful / timesaving tool for data preparation.

In my understanding, a filter must find only improper, incorrect, or faulty data in order to correct these errors in the next step. Within very narrow limits, an evaluation of the data is necessary to classify their sense and correctness. However, an interpretation of the data is strictly to avoid.

Specific comments

In your introduction: beside P and ET you should mention the importance of the seepage water because of the importance for the water balance. P2 L 4-5: here I miss also the seepage water or drainage!! P 5 L 18 "a time with no fluxes was compared". - It is hard to believe that there is no flux (= no ET) in July?

You did not discuss or reflect to any data noise induced by wind events. Are you sure to have no wind effects?

For further filter tests, a combination of different, changing scenarios would be desirable, e.g. a mixed scenario of rain – ET – rain?

Why no synthetic data were used, because for this case very specific data mistakes can be inserted? While real lysimeter data always an interpretation must be carried out to define the true values.

Technical corrections

I will list only errors that have not been criticized by the former reviewer.

P 8 L 23: What is a simple heuristic selection criterion?

P 11 Fig 1: the legend of the x-axis and date below are showing different years 2012 / 2014 than in the description?

P 13 Fig 3: this figure is not a really good graphic to compare results, my suggestion: compare it as differences

P 14 Fig 4: see above!