

The final statement of the paper sounds a bit arrogant (and the last statement is somewhat trivial, it is for others to judge):

Overall, our study provides a better understanding of the highly variable groundwater dynamics in mountainous karst catchments, which can be highly vulnerable under future changing climate conditions. Additionally, this work presents a novel holistic modeling approach, which can be transferred to similar karst systems for studying the impact of climate change on local karst water resources with consideration of their individual hydrogeological complexity and hydraulic heterogeneity.

Instead, you may wish to state something like:

Overall, our study highlights the fast dynamics of mountainous karst catchments, which makes them highly vulnerable to future changing climate conditions.

You may also wish to qualify your statements on page 11

Yet, our quantification of recharge is still associated with uncertainties.

Possible reasons include: 1) the interpolation of precipitation is uncertain. Most weather stations used for interpolation are located outside the study area, at lower elevations. Uncertainty depends on the density of observation points and the interpolation method (e.g. Ohmer et al., 2017). **Increase of precipitation with elevation should also be taken into account.** 2) Discharge quantities during very high flow conditions are also uncertain. Water stages were continuously measured at all gauging stations, and numerous flow measurements (salt-dilution method) were performed to establish rating curves, which were used to obtain continuous hydrographs for all system outlets. However, most flow measurements were done during low to moderately high flow conditions, and the rating curves had to be extrapolated for very high flows. Therefore, substantial uncertainties have to be expected for very high flow conditions (e.g. Baldassarre & Montanari, 2009; Coxon et al., 2015). 3) Another source of uncertainty is that **sublimation** from snow was not taken into account in the current model. However, some studies suggest that snow evaporation can be significant in some high elevated catchments (e.g. Leydecker & Melack, 2000).