

This study estimates the water yield for the Upper Ganga basin using variations of the Budyko model that relates aridity index (ratio of long term potential evapotranspiration to precipitation) to evaporation ratio (ratio of long term actual evapotranspiration to precipitation). Several versions of a parameterized form of the Budyko curve, developed over the past years, are used to estimate long term streamflow for the basin. It is also assessed whether the inclusion of spatial variability of basin properties improves predictive skill. Though the study does not make any new contributions, it has the potential to contribute to understanding hydrology of this particular basin. However, in its present form it has major drawbacks:

1. Literature review: The study overlooks a significant body of literature in streamflow modeling in the region. Studies are available both at the scale of entire India, the Ganga basin as well as finer scales. In addition, the premise of the study is poorly developed and developments related to Budyko's theory are improperly explained. In fact, the work by Donohue et al. (2012) is cited but equations from InVEST's online documentation are instead used. It is not straightforward to connect the equations in the manuscript with Donohue et al. (2012) formulations. Overall, the introduction needs connection to a wider literature base, along with better exposition of developments in Budyko theory.

Reply: The present study focuses on incorporation of spatial variability of various parameters involved in computing water yield using InVEST model. The work does not involve modelling of streamflow rather it attempts to compare the outcomes of spatially distributed water yield model and conventionally used lumped Zhang model. Authors agree that the literature on hydrological modelling of water balance components is available for Ganga basin and its sub-catchments (finer scale), however, the term 'finer scale' in the paper represents incorporation of spatial variations through pixel level estimation of parameters involved in InVEST model which are otherwise taken as lumped. Authors agree that the parameter 'w' in the equation involved in strategy "E" have been proposed by Donohue et al. (2012) which is also cited in online documentation of InVEST model, however, the final equation used for estimating water yield is from the InVEST model. Considering this fact, Donohue et al. (2012) has been cited in Strategy 'E'. If suggested by reviewer, the citation can be removed from the Strategy 'E'. Various advancements in the Budyko's theory have been addressed properly in revised manuscript.

2. Methods: The methods rely on previously developed relationships between Budyko parameter and observable catchment properties. However, some of these relationships, such as those in Donohue et al. 2012 were developed for Australia. Similarly, Xu et al. (2013) report that the global model could explain only 53% of observed variation of Budyko's parameter in their dataset. The large basin model worked well but is the Upper Ganga basin large enough in comparison to the 32 basins used in Xu et al. (2013)?

Reply: The Donohue et al. (2012) model was developed for Australia, however, the online documentation on InVEST model also states its application globally. Although, the Upper Ganga basin lies in large basin category as per the definition from Xu et al. (2013), but, the yield computed using global model is in good agreement with the observed data for the Upper Ganga basin.

3. Climate data: The resolution of climate data used to compute fine scale variables is of concern. The introduction stresses on a stronger control of precipitation (and potential evapotranspiration) on runoff estimates, as compared to Budyko's parameter, but the analysis works with coarse climatic data. Though precipitation and temperature data were downscaled to the resolution of land use data (by a statistical technique that is not described well.), the effect of elevation on these variables was neglected (for example lapse rate was not accounted for in temperature estimates). As the basin has significant elevation variations, this may lead to biases in water yield estimates.

Reply: The climate datasets used in the present study is at the finest resolution available so far for the study region. The precipitation and temperature data sets were downscaled to a resolution of land use data using Spline interpolation technique. The details regarding Spline interpolation technique has been added in the revised manuscript. Gridded datasets of temperature and precipitation used in the present study has been developed using quality controlled stations and well-proven interpolation technique. Further details about the datasets are given in Srivastava et al. (2009) and Pai et al. (2014).

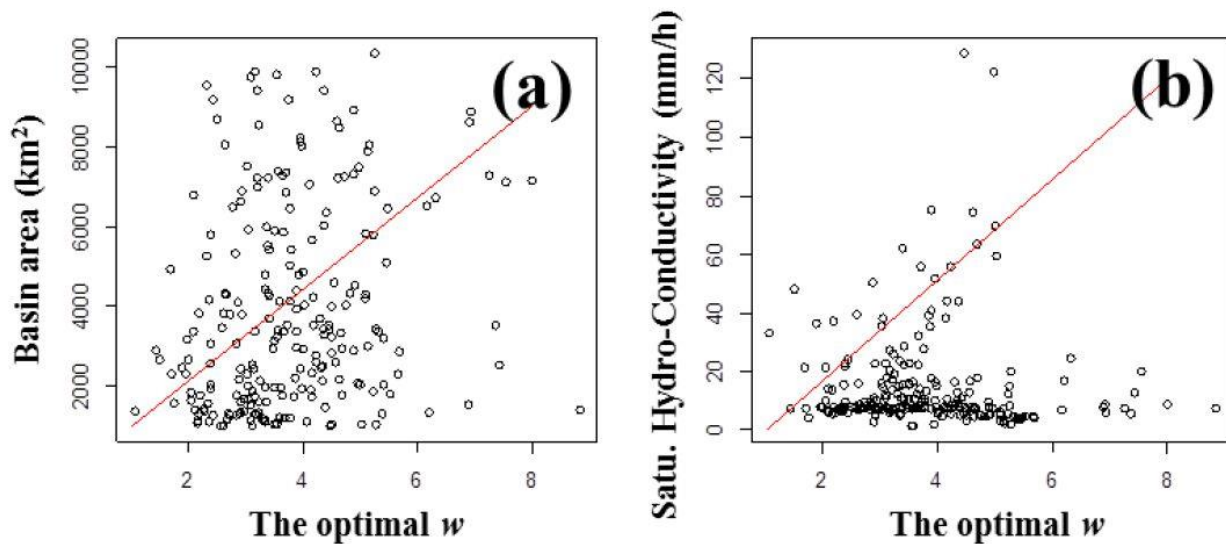
4. Validation: For the validation catchment, 32% of observed discharge is removed as it is assumed to be snowmelt. But snow melt still counts within the hydrological budget of the region as it is contributed by precipitation falling as snow, which is being used in the Budyko model. If the melt contribution was from long term glacier melts that contribute water to the region in addition to precipitation falling as rain or snow, one may remove it. Even that will be challenging at annual time scales if the basin has significant storage. Unless the distinction between glacier and snow melt is made, and some reasoning as to why Budyko's approach can be applied at annual time steps, it will be hard to justify this reduction. There is also the issue of claiming predictive skill over an entire basin by looking at performance at a single sub-basin in a single year. Note that most approaches based on the Budyko's curve must work with long term data as even at annual time scales, catchment's water storage changes may be significant and the Budyko model may be invalid (Donohue et al. 2007). The discussion should reflect the limitations of this approach.

Reply: Present work considers runoff from both precipitation as well as snowfall for the region, but 32% of the observed discharge has been removed as it is contributed by glacier ice melt to the streamflow for this catchment as explained by Maurya et al. (2011) for our study area. The above mentioned fraction of discharge had been quantified using isotope study which separates snow melt contribution from that of the glacier melt (Maurya et al. 2011). The present study attempts to quantify annual water yield at pixel level irrespective of the size of catchment. Therefore, the proposed methodology is expected to perform well for the catchment of any given size. Changes in catchment's water storage over time are required to be quantified in order to validate the applicability of Budyko's model to long term data for the catchment under study. This limitation of the proposed methodology has been added in the revised manuscript.

5. Interpretation of results: For some reason, as we move from strategy A to E, catchment water yield steadily increases, or, ET decreases. This indicates a systematic change in the Budyko parameter as we go from simpler to more complex relationships requiring more data. Why would the Budyko parameter scale in this manner? This also seems to be in

contradiction of the result by Choudhary (1999) who showed that as larger areas are used in a lumped form, Budyko's parameter changes such that actual evapotranspiration reduces. See also the discussion in Donohue et al. (2007). Given the limited data for validation, it is important to physically interpret the results instead of focusing on which method is the best.

Reply: Values of water yield estimated using strategy A to E are systematically increasing but are not steady in nature as water yield estimated using strategy A and B lies in range 650 – 750 mm whereas water yield from strategy C-E lies in range 1229 – 1231 mm for the year 1980 (see Table 1). Similar results are also evident for other years too. Also, water yield estimated using strategy C-E are more or less same for a given year as these strategies involve pixel based estimation of water yield considering spatial variation in Budyko parameters. Parameters involved in Budyko model such as 'w' are found to be dependent on various factors such as catchment characteristics, vegetation cover, etc. as well as climate seasonality (Li et al. 2013). Ahn and Merwade (2017) have analysed the relationship between basin characteristics and factor 'w' for 175 stations spread over the USA. Results are shown in Fig. 1 (Ahn and Merwade, 2017). As evident from figure, no precise conclusion can be drawn regarding relationship between basin characteristics and value of 'w' especially in case of basin area characteristics. In that case, rationalizing the relationship between basin size and value of Budyko model parameters as documented by Choudhary (1999) is not appropriate. Moreover, no straight forward relationship has yet been identified between basin characteristics and model parameters and it is a subject matter for further study. Authors again want to emphasize over the fact that study focuses on analyzing estimates of water yield computed considering spatial variation in Budyko model parameters at pixel level with water yield computed considering model parameters as lumped for the entire catchment. Authors agree that the data available for validation of parameters estimated at various levels are limited, however, estimated values of AET and PET used in computation of water yield are validated using satellite estimate of the variables for corresponding years (Table 1). From the comparison, both AET (GLDAS) and PET (CRU TS) values are found to in agreement with the satellite estimates. Necessary tables are added to the revised manuscript.



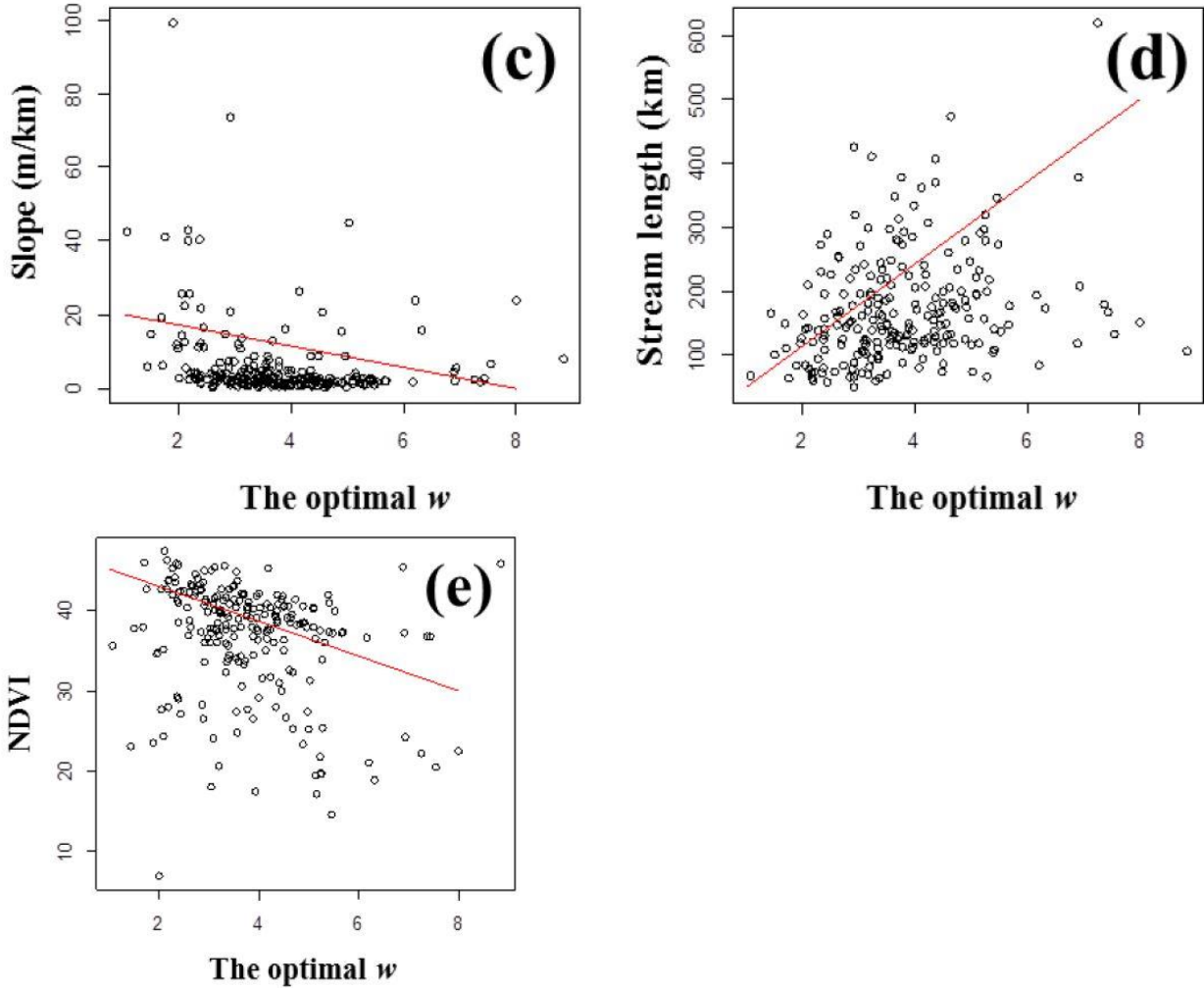


Figure 1: The relationship between basin characteristics and optimal w values (Source: Ahn and Merwade, 2017)

Table 1: Comparison of model estimated water yield with satellite estimates

Parameter	Year	Source 2 (GLDAS)	Source 2 (CRU)	InVEST model				
				Strategy A (Lumped Zhang Model)	Strategy B (Large Model)	Strategy C (Global model)	Strategy D (Xu et al. 2013)	Strategy E (Donohue et al. 2012)
AET	1980	555.0355		696.84	486.07	679.52	679.68	680.01
	1990	646.168		815.02	592.3	735.23	735.27	736.25
	2001	588.084		680.76	408.86	548.28	548.39	550.38
	2015	716.8316		900.11	625.41	743.48	743.52	744.34
PET	1980		1175.964	1376.64	1382.12	1382.12	1382.12	1382.12
	1990		1156.497	1456.16	1461.86	1461.86	1461.86	1461.86

	2001		1184.847	1457.08	1462.96	1462.96	1462.96	1462.96
	2015		1156.686	1544.20	1550.42	1550.42	1550.42	1550.42

Minor Comment

Structure: The paper can be re-structured to improve clarity. Sections 2 and 4 have overlapping items, while ‘data’ generally goes better with ‘Study area’.

Reply: Review suggestions regarding modification of structure of the paper are duly considered in the revised manuscript. Our endeavor will be that the revised paper is much better than the current version.

References:

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