

Interactive comment on “Technical note: Pitfalls in using log-transformed flows within the KGE criterion” by Léonard Santos et al.

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On Table 1: A fifth transformation of the low flow

A combination of the first two transformations, the square root and the inverse, leads back in time to the 1960s to a RoSR (reciprocal of the square root) transformation of the dry weather flow.

This physics-based double transformation was arrived at independently by Chapman (1964) in Australia, Ishihara and Tagaki (1965) in Japan, and this writer, Ding (1966) in Canada. All this, along with the fourth statistical one, the 1-parameter Box-Cox (1964) transformation, appeared in a 3-year time span from 1964 to 1966.

I'll be interested in the authors' view on this parametric-free RoSR transformation.

C1

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