

## ***Interactive comment on “Flood trends in Europe: are changes in small and big floods different?” by Miriam Bertola et al.***

**Anonymous Referee #3**

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The article is very nice, and contains a lot of information and results. One thing which is not clear from is the catchment size. For example, the Rijn has a catchment size of 180.000 km<sup>2</sup>, and contains also smaller catchments. How is this handled in this paper? Can smaller catchments be part of larger catchments? This is important, because large catchments do show a negative trend. This is not explained, and maybe there is no explanation, but has to be investigated in the future, this, however, can be stated more explicitly. The following citation does NOT explain why the large catchments show different results: "Furthermore, in medium and large catchments the magnitude of the trends is in general smaller compared to the small catchments. This may be due to long-duration synoptic weather events, producing floods in medium and large catchments, in contrast to small catchments in western Europe where the largest peaks

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are often caused by summer convective events with high local intensities".

Does this suggest that "long-duration synoptic weather events" do show a negative trend?

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