

Dear Dr. De Luca,

we thank you for your positive feedback on our work and interesting suggestion. We will mention it in the Discussion section. Here below you can find the text we will add in the revised manuscript:

*Up to now, we mainly focused on the exploitation of CML-based rainfall estimates with the purpose to test their impact on the hydrological simulations of river discharge, with respect to the use of RG data. However, still important hydrological issues could be addressed by dealing with CML data. One of this is definitely the modelling of Areal Reduction Factor (ARF), which represents the factor transforming a point rainfall, for a given duration and return period, into the areal average value, for the same duration and return period (Natural Environmental Research Council (NERC), 1975). In last decades, great efforts have been put for the modelling of the ARF, useful in the design of hydraulic and hydrologic infrastructures, for flood risk evaluations, and rainfall threshold estimations in early warning systems (e.g., De Michele et al. 2001, Kim et al., 2019, Biondi et al., 2021). As we dealt with a semi-distributed hydrological model, we needed to transform point (from RG) and linear (from CML) precipitation measurements into areal values, over the HRU areas. Therefore, from a different perspective, this work could be also seen as a first step in order to test the modelling of ARF by using a combination of conventional and unconventional sensors.*