

Interactive comment on “SEHR-ECHO v1.0: a Spatially-Explicit Hydrologic Response model for ecohydrologic applications” by B. Schaefli et al.

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Received and published: 12 May 2014

This paper presents a hydrological model designed by the authors for simulation of catchment scale hydrological processes. It is a fairly standard semi-distributed model, with water balance routines for each subcatchment simulating snow and soil processes, surface and fast/slow subsurface run-off; run-off is then routed to the catchment outlet. Novel features of this model are the attempts to define relationships between parameters in different subcatchments based on physical and scaling relationships; and the use of dispersion and travel time formulae in the routing algorithm.

I believe the paper is suitable for GMD as it provides a thorough description of this

C514

model which is in use by the research group. I have several minor comments for the authors:

Title: the case for eco-hydrologic applications is not made clear in the paper.

P1867, L18: the Clark et al model has a separate parameterisation of subcatchment travel time before water reaches the defined channels; it is not considered negligible.

P1868, L3: It is not clear how this term "spatially explicit hydrological response model" is different from the standard term "distributed model".

P1869, L 14: Are wind, radiation etc also used in the energy balance?

Figure 1: It could also be useful to add the flux/state symbols.

P1870, L 6: Does "important vegetation cover" mean trees?

P1870: What happens to the non-evaporated water I_c ? It may be better to reformulate this store as dlc/dt as with the other stores

P 1874, L19: Should be "slow" in the subscript

P1875: How do you account for the fact that water flows more quickly at higher stage (i.e. the kinematic assumption)?

P1876, L 17: Is explicit time stepping good enough for the fast component?

P 1879, L 24: What are the units or values of rD ?

P1881, L 22: Please state how many individual parameters were you estimating, given that many were jointly estimated using scalings between subcatchments.

P1882, L1: The splitting between different speed processes was partly imposed by setting minimum residence times.

P 1884, L 27: The "unique transferability across timescales" was not shown – I expect other models can also achieve this.

C515

P1885, L5: "the presented model can easily be extended to transport processes" – this is rather a bold statement, especially since the area-based scaling may no longer be valid when considering the transport of water/contaminant particles (e.g. Hrachowitz, M., C. Soulsby, D. Tetzlaff, J. J. C. Dawson, and I. A. Malcolm (2009b), Regionalization of transit time estimates in montane catchments by integrating landscape controls, *Water Resour. Res.*, 45, W05421, doi:10.1029/2008WR007496)

Interactive comment on *Geosci. Model Dev. Discuss.*, 7, 1865, 2014.