

Summary

The author appreciates the detailed comments and suggestions, which have been adopted in the revised manuscript. Changes to the manuscript include the rewriting of sentences to make them less terse, a more detailed discussion about the data sets used in this study, and the inclusion of a supplementary file. More specific changes are outlined below. Reviewer comments are in bold and the author's responses are in plain text.

Reviewer 1

General summary The authors have attempted to develop new statistical significance test for wavelet analysis. This is an important contribution as there are many studies involving wavelet analysis and it is important to differentiate between spurious and significant patterns. In addition, a package is developed in R which could be used for testing the proposed statistical method. I am opinion such a study is of great significance, given the growing application of Wavelet analysis. The theoretical background of conventional point-wise significance testing and the more recent cumulative area-wise method is sound. It provides the reader with an insight into the advantages and drawback of the point-wise method.

Below are few comments that would make the proposed analysis more robust and enhance the overall quality of the manuscript:

Major suggestion The authors have attempted to compare the results with the previously published results concerning Indian rainfall. I feel that in order to prove the efficacy of the new method, the author has to apply to many other case studies. Further, it is to be noted that the results (Figure 3) obtained using the arc wise and point wise are comparatively similar and moreover, the latter method is more sensitive to the singularity, the author should provide more evidence for his claim.

Although the author agrees that the including more cases would better illustrate the efficacy of the statistical tests, the inclusion of more case studies would drastically lengthen the paper. However, many other case studies are included in a new supplementary file for readers to explore. The new case studies provide other scenarios that will further illustrate the efficacy of the methods. For example, a scenario in which a time series is purely noise except for a single large singularity is included. This example has the additional benefit of emphasizing the difference between the point-wise and arc-wise tests. Although the author feels that the arc-wise test results are different from those of the point-wise test, it is agreed that the results are similar enough to make differences hard to discern. As such, the text was reworded to say that the arc-wise test should be preferred to only the cumulative area-wise and geometric tests.

Data and reproducibility The authors do not give the complete information on the source and the resolution of the Indian rainfall data. The link of the website (<http://www.tropmet.res.in>) does not direct to the data page. Authors should provide a complete link of the source of the data, and mention the same in the text to make the work reproducible.

A direct link to the webpage from which the data were obtained is now provided.

Statement (P13/L11) "To understand the temporal behaviour and spatial variability of India rainfall, monthly rainfall data for 5 homogenous regions (Parthasarathy et al. 1995a) extracted from Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology website (<http://www.tropmet.res.in>) were analyzed" does not

provide detailed insights about the selection of the data. For example, statement doesn't make it clear whether all stations lying inside the five homogeneous regions were selected, if not then what? Average of all stations lying inside homogeneous regions? Kindly modify the statement appropriately. I again have a serious concern if mean timeseries of all existing stations within the homogeneous regions has been used. This would result the smoothing of high peaks and might reduce the variability of the rainfall data significantly. Could author comment on the same?

The author agrees that more details about the data sets are needed. The details have been incorporated on Page 16. It is now mentioned that the homogenous region rainfall time series are calculated by averaging data corresponding to meteorological sub-divisions after assigning weight to each sub-division based on the area of the sub-divisions. The sub-divisional time series themselves are calculated by averaging the data associated with representative rainfall stations. To the author's understanding, there are about 306 representative stations, the number of such stations differing after 1990. On a similar note, the all-India time series is also created by averaging the sub-divisional data and thus it is based on the approximately 306 representative rainfall stations.

Text and referencing Although the authors mention that an R package is written, however, the documentation provided in the link (<http://justinschulte.com/wavelets/wavenew.html>) mentions about the codes in MATLAB only. It would be useful if the authors can provide a direct link of the developed package in R.

The link has been changed to (<http://justinschulte.com/wavelets/advbiwavelet.html>)

Page 1/line 33: wavelet has been applied to broad range of topics. . . I recently witnessed the drastic use of wavelet in network analysis (for e.g. climate network analysis). Citing and mentioning will link this article to recent study and ultimately I feel it would increase the readability and application of the article.

The referral to climate network analysis is appreciated. Three references are included on Page 2 Line 6.

It would be worth citing few studies based on the same Indian precipitation dataset and wavelet.

Unfortunately, the author could not find any additional studies using the data sets and wavelet analysis after a thorough search.