

We are grateful to the Editor for the additional comments intended to improve the manuscript and ensure its suitability for final publication.

COMMENT 1: Please, provide the link to AEMET website, 2025 (line 88)

Based on our understanding of the Journal Guidelines, we consider that the link to the AEMET website should be included in the Reference list rather than in the main text.

▪ **Webpages**

- Author(s), if applicable
- Title, if applicable
- URL
- Access date
- Year (if not the same as access date)

Copernicus Publications: <https://publications.copernicus.org/>, last access: 25 October 2018.

Consistently with this approach, in a paper previously published within the context of OSR-8, we cited the ECCLIPSE website (2024) directly in the manuscript body.

Recent initiatives like ECCLIPSE (assEssment of CLi-
mate change in Ports of Southwest Europe) Interreg Su-
doe project (ECCLIPSE website, 2024) have focused on
analysing the impact of climate change on seaports. Al-

State Planet, 4-osr8, 19, 2024

And then, the complete bibliographic information was subsequently included in the Reference list:

access: 1 March 2024), 2023.
ECCLIPSE website: Homepage, <https://ecclipse.eu/>, last access:
11 January 2024.
Emery, W. J. and Thompson, R. E.: Data Analysis Methods in Phys-
ical Oceanography, Elsevier Science, Amsterdam, 654 pp., ISBN
9780080477008, 2001.
EU Copernicus Marine Service Product: Atlantic Iberian Bis-

Accordingly, in the present revision the link has not been included in line 88, as kindly suggested by the Editor. We remain open to incorporating it should our interpretation prove to be incorrect.

COMMENT 2: With respect to the response to the comment “Briefly compare Storm Louis with notable historical storms such as Storm Gloria (2020) to contextualise its magnitude.”, I agree that the analysis based on local percentiles is adequate. However, I do agree with the reviewer that an indication of the magnitude of former exceptional events can be useful. I suggest adding a reference to the magnitude of Storm Gloria (or others) in the introduction, to be compared with the magnitude of the case study.

Following the suggestion of Anonymous Reviewer 2, we have added a paragraph in Section 4.1 (“Results and Discussion”) rather than in the Introduction:

“To place the magnitude of Storm Louis in context, these values can be compared with those reported for the exceptional Storm Gloria in January 2020 (Álvarez-Fanjul et al., 2022). During Gloria, wind speeds also exceeded $18 \text{ m}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$, while SWH and MWP ranged between 4.5–7.6 m and 7–9 s, respectively (Lorente et al., 2021). The similarity in wind forcing and SWH values suggests that Storm Louis may be considered an event of comparable meteo-oceanic impact”

In this context, we have also added the following reference (where the magnitude of Storm Gloria is characterized in Table 2):

Lorente, P., Lin-Ye, J., García-León, M., Reyes, E., Fernandes, M., Sotillo, M. G., Espino, M., Ruiz, M. I., Gracia, V., Pérez, S., Aznar, R., Alonso-Martirena, A., and Álvarez-Fanjul, E.: On the Performance of High Frequency Radar in the Western Mediterranean During the Record-Breaking Storm Gloria, *Front. Mar. Sci.*, 8, 645762, doi:10.3389/fmars.2021.645762, 2021.