

Dear Executive Editor Juan A. Añel,

Thank you for your guidance on this matter. To resolve the remaining issue, we have permanently archived the Daymet meteorological forcings and the historical reservoir operations data required to run our model and reproduce our results in a new Zenodo repository, openly available at <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.19334272> (Yu et al., 2026a). Given that the raw Daymet dataset exceeds 500 GB, we provide the processed, catchment-averaged forcings (precipitation and temperature) used as model inputs, which are sufficient for full reproducibility.

The updated “Code and data availability” section is provided below.

Code and data availability

The reservoir operation dataset (Chen et al., 2025) and the processed meteorological forcings derived from Daymet (Thornton et al., 2022) used in this study have been permanently archived on Zenodo at <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.19334272> (Yu et al., 2026a). Static reservoir attributes were obtained from the Global Dam Watch (GDW) database, available via Figshare at <https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.25988293> (Lehner et al., 2024). The Global Aridity Index dataset is available from Figshare at <https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.7504448> (Zomer et al., 2022). Catchment delineation relied on MERIT-Hydro raster data (Yamazaki et al., 2019), and MERIT-Basins vector data (Lin et al., 2019). The time-series surface area dynamics for the evaluated reservoirs were provided by the Global Reservoir Surface Area Dataset (GRSAD; Zhao & Gao, 2018). To ensure reproducibility and compliance with long-term archiving requirements, the specific subsets of raster, vector, and surface area data used for the evaluated reservoirs have been bundled and permanently archived on Zenodo at <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.19284811> (Yu et al., 2026b).

Catchment delineation was performed using the delineator package, available at <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7314286> (Heberger, 2023). The model training and evaluation framework was built using the open-source NeuralHydrology Python library, available at <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7063258> (Kratzert et al., 2022). The PLSTM-Reg v1.0 model used in this study is archived at <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18265198> (Yu, 2026).

Thank you again for your time and guidance.

Best regards,

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