

In Romania, the Blizzard is well studied. From the classical specialists of old (e.g.: Ștefan Herpites) to the modern ones (e.g.: Ion Drăghici) who explained very well the synoptic and physical processes that occur during the Blizzard situation. In general, for Romania and the Balkan Peninsula there are two main types of Blizzard:

I. ) when the Cyclone-Anticyclone coupling is between a Mediterranean Cyclone (or Black Sea) and the East-European Anticyclone. This type of Blizzard is also called by specialists as "Eastern Blizzard" because the advection of cold air is made from the Eastern sector (from the East and Northeast). During the Blizzard, the air temperature is usually not very low but the wind intensification accentuates the feeling of cold, etc. Such a Blizzard is always followed by an intense cooling of the weather (cold wave or frost wave). It is the most common type of Blizzard.

II. ) When the Cyclone-Anticyclone coupling is made between a Mediterranean Cyclone and an Atlantic Anticyclone or the ridge of such an anticyclone which can be Azoric or the ridge of a Greenland anticyclone and sometimes even Scandinavian, etc. (I will not go into details.) In this situation, the snowfalls are quantitatively important in the rear sector of the cyclone, and their diminution or cessation is made quite quickly. Such a Blizzard is also called by specialists as "Western Blizzard" because the advection of the cold air mass is made from the Western sector (West or frequently Northwest). It is known that generally after snowfalls, the weather cools down. It is also known that western blizzards are less frequent and the cooling that follows after the cessation or decrease of snowfall is not intense (due to the influence of the Atlantic Ocean). (I will not go into details.). In addition to these two main types, there are other blizzard situations without major importance.

Therefore, the cooling that followed the Blizzard was moderate and the forecast prepared by the ANM (Romania's elite institution) did not have any reference to an intense cooling of the weather or the appearance of a cold wave. The lowest thermal minimums were recorded on the morning of 19.II.2026 and from these I quote (excluding the mountain area): -13.0°C in Bacău (in Moldova), -9.6 °C in Ploiești in Muntenia), -5.0°C in Băneasa (in the Capital area), etc. The following day (20.II.2026) the minimums increased.

Although the scientific work of the authors Monica Ionita, Bogdan Antonescu, and Viorica Nagavciuc (The Cold Spell That Never Happened: Climatological Assessment of the Winter 2025/26 Cold and Snowfall Episodes in Bucharest and Their Disproportionate Media Representation) does not aim to provide a synoptic analysis of this winter's blizzard but only the amplifications made by the media, I added this comment to highlight that often various non-specialists are invited by television stations to make some comments that are usually amplifications of past, present or future atmospheric phenomena and processes. Most of the time, real specialists in the field of meteorology are not asked anything, as if they did not exist.

Additionally, in the last 25 years, the political factor has infiltrated climate science and as a result almost no one does science anymore but only politics (usually of the globalist type).

If politics enters science, the latter disappears and everyone does politics with the scent of science! To have science persevere, free of political commitment, it has to be based on true fundamental logic (binary mathematical logic, the true and correct one).

It is important to protect and save man, because "the planet saves us and not the other way around".

I note again that the publication of this work is welcome.

We thank the reviewer for the detailed comment and for noting that the publication of this study is welcome. The distinction between eastern and western blizzard configurations provides useful context for the February 2026 event. Our study, however, assesses the observed cold and snowfall episodes in Bucharest against the climatological record and examines how they were represented in the media; it does not seek to diagnose the event's synoptic evolution. We have therefore kept the analysis within its stated scope. But this could be a potential separate study. We also share the reviewer's view that public discussion of weather extremes benefits from input by meteorological specialists.