

98. Dark side of the moon typically refers to the unseen portion of the moon, not the part that is lit by Earthshine. **Revised to read “Photometric measurements are made of sunlight reflected from Earth to the dark portion of the crescent Moon and back to ground-based telescopes”**

Fig 7. Would suggest to keep the you axis scale the same throughout the panels to facilitate easier inter comparison between the brightness at the different times of year. **Done**

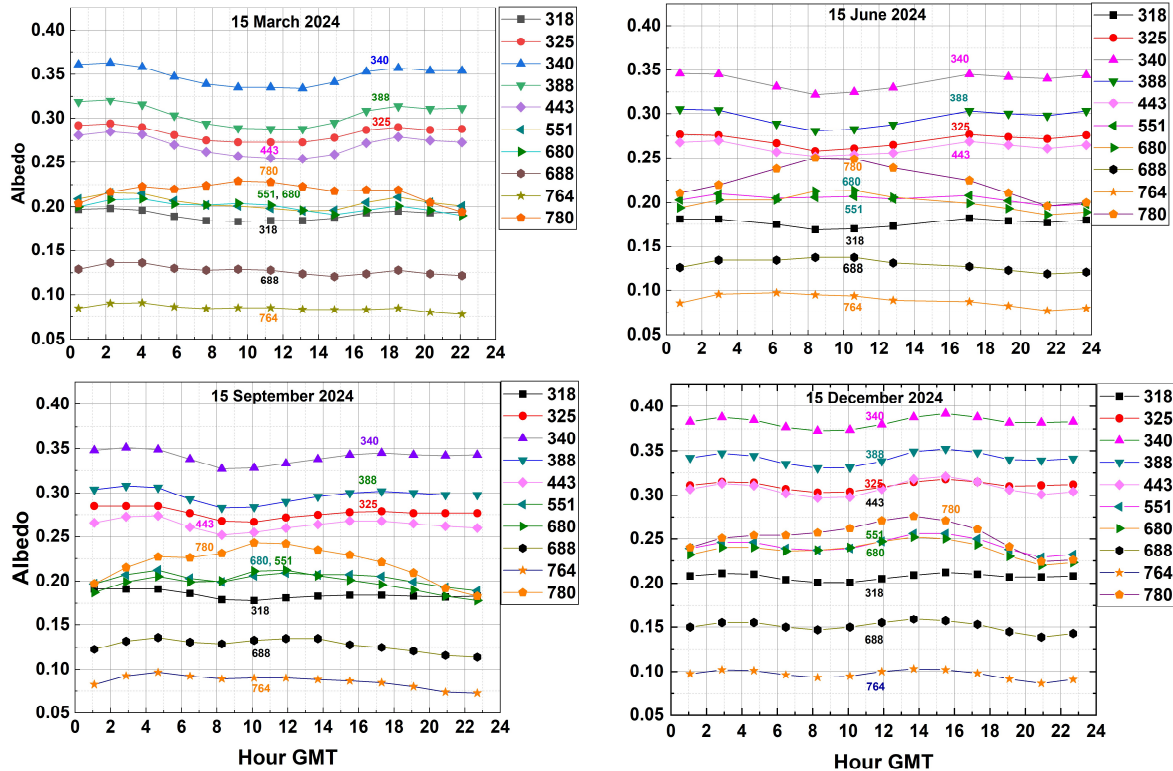


Fig 08. Maybe relevant to confirm these are from the scaled solar flux due to Sun-Earth distance. Same in lines 245 and on.

Sentence added: The EPIC measured Earth albedo includes the changing Sun-Earth distance.

302. Could you elaborate a bit on why the albedo between CERES and EPIC are different? Is this mostly due to different viewing orientations or lower reflectivity in the near-to-mid infrared?

There are several differences in the two measurements that lead to different absolute albedo magnitudes. First, CERES albedo is measured in broadband from 300 to 5000

nm, while EPIC albedo is a sampling of 8 narrow band channels from 317.5 nm to 780 nm. The Earth albedo is dominated by the wavelengths corresponding to green (EPIC's 551nm) and red (EPIC's 680 nm). Second, CERES uses bi-directional reflectivity functions to stitch together diverse scenes. EPIC measures the total number of photons reaching the detector and assumes a Lambertian reflectivity. This paper does not address the absolute magnitude of the albedo needed for radiative balance calculations, but only the shape of the albedo time series.