

We thank all three reviewers for their thorough and thoughtful assessment of our manuscript, and for the constructive comments and suggestions they have provided. We found the feedback extremely helpful, and it has allowed us to clarify our aims, strengthen the presentation, and improve the manuscript considerably. We have carefully considered each point and revised the manuscript accordingly; our detailed, point-by-point responses are set out below, with reviewer comments shown in black and our replies beneath each in blue.

Responses to R3

This paper documents work to catalogue potential sources of historical weather observations in Southeast Asia. While a somewhat unusual paper given its lack of data analysis, the archive it describes will provide a valuable base for future work and I recommend publication of the paper subject to generally minor revisions.

Major comments

The exact geographic scope of the study is a little unclear. At L138-141, the wording here suggests that the geographic scope of the inventory is narrower than suggested by Figure 1 (which includes Cambodia, Vietnam, Laos and Myanmar – noting that the first three are covered by Thomas (2025)). May need some clarification.

Modified the wording to describe the geographical extent from sub-Himalayas in the Northern Myanmar through the Indonesian archipelago to the Philippines together with the maritime corridors

I do note that Figure 5 includes reference to stations in Vietnam, Laos and Myanmar, with none in Cambodia (or Timor-Leste), although Cambodia is included in Table 3. (There do not seem to be any sources specific to the former French colonies in Table 1 – presumably this means that the material you are getting for those countries is coming from region-wide sources such as ASEAN?).

Good point. Table 3 does contain all stations in the current version of inventory, however, previous version of Figure 5 showed only top 8 (arbitrary) countries by number. I can see it , both Table 3 and Figure 5 cannot be reconciliated even though they represent same data. Now changed Figure 5 to reflect data in Table 3.

If the intention here is not to duplicate Thomas (2025), I think it would be worth saying that that study complements the work here.

Also, true that this inventory does not try to replicate what is done in Thomas (2025), the data generated by Thomas (2025) is embargoed till 2029 anyway. I have included a statement to that effect in the MS. Thank you.

(As an aside, I saw the impressively large Vietnamese meteorological service archive of printed volumes – which our hosts said was evacuated to the countryside during the Vietnam War – on a visit to Hanoi in 2007).

Yes, we would like to make contacts with Regional NMS in SE Asia, we are working towards a regional reanalysis for SE Asia. Vietnamese data would be greatly appreciated; please share any leads you may have.

Minor comments

L64-72 – as I understand it, some parts of the region (e.g. Malaysia) also have restrictive policies for access to historical data held by the national meteorological service – is this an issue for the time period considered in this paper?

Yes, Met Malaysia does have some restrictions on data sharing. However, the sources like FMS Agriculture Bulletins and Malaya DiD rainfall records are archived at NLB Singapore, so these sources can be freely shared and data rescued.

L70 – 'turbulent post-war and decolonisation periods' – some parts of the region experienced significant armed conflict at times during this period (perhaps not so much the subset of the region that is the primary focus of the paper – it would presumably have been a major issue in Cambodia, in particular). Worth mentioning?

Yes, we are aware of armed conflicts especially post-Independence in many SE Asian countries. Such periods really create a gap in the observation records which unfortunately cannot be completely filled. As initial focus of this inventory is period before mid-20th Century, those armed conflicts do not cause many gaps. However, disruption due to WW2 is something we must contend with.

L114-122 – a significant constraint on long-term assessments of the Indian Ocean Dipole is a lack of SST observations in the eastern IOD node (west of Sumatra and Java) pre-1960. Do these projects address that gap at all?

The inventory does contain many marine data-sources potentially have large (millions) observations for the sea in Maritime corridor pre-1960s. Our inventory can help locate and prioritize data-rescue effort to answer a specific scientific question e.g. long-term IOD time-series reconstruction. We don't ha

Section 3.1 – while the searches described here are broad-ranging, presumably the potential exists for further material to emerge (I imagine documents in languages other than English would be especially challenging to locate). Is this worth acknowledging in the text?

Yes, its challenging to locate and catalogue sources when they are in regional languages. We'll mention that.

There are some minor English language issues and typos in the text – a further proofread would be useful.

Will do thank you!