Interactive comment on "Monitoring small reservoirs storage from satellite remote sensing in inaccessible areas" *by* Nicolas Avisse et al.

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I read with enthusiasm the paper by Nicolas Avisse et al on Monitoring small reservoirs storage from satellite remote sensing in inaccessible areas. The approach to use satellite data (Landsat imagery and Digital Elevation Models (DEM)) to retrieve information on storage variations in ungauged and inaccessible areas is welcome for improved water resource management. A question arises for the Fmask function for distinguishing land and water areas and producing a probability mask for clouds. What specific criteria was used to manually remove images that are almost entirely covered by clouds or with obvious large errors in water bodies detection?
</br> What specific quality control measures did the authors take to remain with 245 images per location?
</br> The authors can do justice by quantifying the uncertainty in the

Fmask method.
</br> In Section 2.1.3, how realistic is to define automatically the threshold for optimally distinguishing water bodies from clouds using the MNDWI technique?
</br> Authors can also justify the selection of Landsat 7 images over the more recent Landsat 8, which do not have stripes after all.
</br> Section 3.1 what do the authors mean by saying "...some of the differences between our estimates and measured data might then come from the inaccuracy regarding the data collection date."
</br> The authors need to improve on the equality of the maps by improving on some map fundamentals/basics such as north arrow, legend and scale.
</br> Why not validating the elevation-area relationships with some established/measured rating curves