

General comments:

1. There is a need for verification of the IHM against surface rain measurements, at least from part of the sampled days. Rainfall data is available at least from Israel.
2. There is a need to specify how many individual samples that occurred in rain days are included in the study. This is essential for the statistical significance of the results.
3. There is a need to address the possibility that over land the sensors underestimate the rain rate. This can also explain the drop of rain rate across the coastline, in spite of the sharp orography, at least in Lebanon
4. The IHM maximum you attributed to orography seems to be, at least partly, a coast-line effect. You should mention that in the "results" section.
5. There is a need for further improvement of the language, especially in the last section (see several specific comments)

Specific comments

Page	Line	Subject	Comment
15662	4	"i. e./ conditional instability"	Omit. This it is not the definition for lower level inversion
15663	3-6	Items <i>i</i> and <i>ii</i>	Add at least one reference
15663	15-16	Fig. 1	Additional image from later on the same day, showing decay of the cloudiness, would help
15663	26	Java	It is not in the SE Pacific. Please, correct
15664	7	"cold air above"	Change to "cold air to its north". The upper cold air does not imply baroclinic instability
15664	12	95%	This has not been found by Goldreich (2003). I suggest you should quote Saaroni et al. (2010)*, who really examine the contribution of Cyprus lows to Israel rainfall
15667	10-17	Sampling	You should specify how many individual samples of rain days are included. This is essential for the statistical significance of the results
15670	17	"The wind average increases during the winter"	Such a statement should not based on long term mean data, but only on the average for the sampled rain days
15672	21	" -9 ± 7 (37)"	Since the std is written (37), what does ± 7 mean?
15673	1	"decoupled"	Replace by "separated"
15673	4-17	The rapid drop of IHM downwind the mountain	It seems suspicious. You should address the possibility that over land (or over mountains) the sensors underestimate the

			rain rate (this may explains also the drop of rain rate across the coastline, in spite of the sharp orography, at least in Lebanon
15673	18	"before"	Replace by "downwind"
15674	5	"and consistent"	Change to "and is consistent"
15674	24	"extent"	Change to "distance"
15674	25-29	The orographic effect	The gap between the location of the IHM peak and the ridge suggests that the coast-line (roughness contrast) contributes there. I suggest you refer to it here
15675	21	"before"	Change to "upwind"
15675	21-22	"height gradients"	Change to "slope"
15677	13	"before"	Change to "upwind"
15677	17	"to"	Change to "of"
15677	21	"means"	Change to "maxima" or "peaks"
15678	16	"11Km"	Where? Offshore?
15678	21	"by"	Change to "as"
15679	12	"stronger winds in Lebanon (closer to the low pressure vortex)"	This is problematic, since within the cyclone core (~500Km from the center for Cyprus lows) the winds decrease toward the center down to zero, and Lebanon is rather close to the cyclones centers
15680	5-7	Precipitable water	I suggest to use values rather than partly values and partly percents

* Saaroni, H., N. Halfon, B. Ziv, P. Alpert and H. Kutiel, 2010: Links between the rainfall regime in Israel and location and intensity of Cyprus lows, 2009, *Int. J. Clim.*, 30: 1014–1025