

The authors would like to thank the reviewer for their comments and feedback. Our answers are presented below in blue. The check mark indicates that the suggested modification was implemented.

After reading this nice analysis on snow grain size behavior adjacent to Dumont D'Urville station, it is clear that I do not have sufficient expertise in this topic area to provide useful scientific input. On page 22, the authors conclude that snow drift impacts at D17 prevent significant changes to snow grain size due to competing effects. That is, there is relative stability to the surface albedo.

Here are some small items:

1. Lines 37-39: This sentence seems to be saying contradictory things. Higher precipitation should probably be associated with higher albedo.
We propose the following rephrasing of the sentence: "For instance, Picard et al. (2012) observed an albedo higher than average by 0.03 throughout the summer season for years with higher summer precipitation at Dome C, on the Antarctic Plateau."
2. Line 41: Drop "operated". ✓
3. Line 77: Automatic rather than Automated. ✓
4. Line 113: Rephrase to "buried in the snow to provide temperature stability for the electronics".
We propose the following rephrasing of the sentence: "...are buried in the snow to ensure the stability of their temperature, thus of the measured signal accuracy".
5. Line 211: "obstructing" rather than "obturating" would be better as much more frequent usage and less jarring. ✓
6. Figure 9: Caption says "The shaded gray area marks $d_{opt} > 0.64$ mm". The gray shading along the top of each panel is continuously gray and does not coincide with $d_{opt} > 0.64$ mm in most locations.
The gray shading in Figure 9 is modified and present only for days with $d_{opt} > 0.64$ mm. The same modification is applied to Figure 13.
7. Line 543: Complete the reference for Colbeck 1973. ✓