

Authors have satisfyingly responded most of my questions and concerns and the manuscript is almost on the sufficient level for publishing. However, I am totally satisfied the methods how different elevations of model grid cell and observational site are taken into account. Typically in the atmosphere temperature decreases upward and the lapse rate correction $6.5\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{km}$ perhaps mostly leads a reasonable correction. However, in the polar region especially in winter, temperature inversions are common and therefore temperature often increases upwards. Occurrence of inversions also amplify the effect of local topography on near surface temperature as the coldest airmass pour in the valleys and near surface temperature are often remarkably higher on slopes and tops of hills or mountains than on valleys.

Overall, it is challenging to compare model products directly with observation because they represent different things. Model product represents average over the whole grid cell and observation might be representative only near observational site. Complex surface topography and frequently occurring temperature inversion makes direct comparison between observations and model product even more difficult.

My suggestion is at least add some discussion about effects of stratification on elevation correction or calculate correction coefficient utilizing specific lapse rate for seasons. You may use observed temperatures to estimate specific lapse rate correction for the area and each season as the observational site are located in different elevation but horizontally relatively close to each other. However, small scale surface topography can still cause large differences between observed and modelled temperatures.

Overall, in my opinion, the manuscript can be published after adding thorough thinking of the effects of stratification and local surface topography on differences between observations and model fields in the manuscript.