

## ***Interactive comment on “Large drainages from short-lived glacial lakes in the Teskey Range, Tien Shan Mountains, Central Asia” by Chiyuki Narama et al.***

### **Anonymous Referee #1**

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line 95. ... in the interior ... Better "... in the inner Tien Shan ..."

line 145. ... decides. Better ... determines

line 159. Better 2005 and remains the same by 23 May 2006

line 167. ... volume of 163.000 m<sup>3</sup>

line 187-188. ... we observed 300 m long ice tunnel with ...

line 192-193 Karateke lake also was formed at an empty lake-basin depression, but without glacier contact.

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End of section 4.2. Dense debris flows could be quite mobile too. During the experiments in Kazakhstan in 1972-73 mean density of highly mobile debris flow reached 2200 kg/m<sup>3</sup> and water content was less than 10%

line 241 ... had no such barriers.

line 268. ... short-leaved water bodies (do not use "glacial lakes" twice in one phrase

line 269. ... revealed that water discharged ...

line 273-274 . ... or by deposition of ice and debris ...

line 294 and 534. may be Shatravin?

line 346-348. As these deposits have characteristics of both matrix support and clast support, we treat the flow as viscous.

line 365-366. ... because banks of the channels in the study area are composed of loose material.

line 386 Many lake-basin depressions are of stony type. It is unclear how they can retain lakes - stony banks and bottom must be permeable.

lines 402-403 - unclear statement.

Figure 4. What is 4/1, 5/1 ...month/day? better to indicate directly.

Figure 6. I do not see dashed region mentioned in the caption.

Figure 8. You indicate "lake-basin with large lake", But only its area is large while volume is small.

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