Flood risk assessment is an important but difficult issue especially under the global change. This manuscript assessed the flood risk of economic loss and affected population in China to 1.5°C and 2°C of global warming. The topic is very interesting. However, there are some points that are not clear to me:

Response: We appreciate your critical comments and have incorporated your constructive points into our revision. We would like to outline our revision point by point in the following sections.

Data: the reference of SSP-RCP combination scenarios should be given.

Response: Thanks for the constructive comments made by the referee. To simulate climate change and assess its impact, mitigation and adaptation capabilities, IPCC provides corresponding information on RCPs and SSPs scenarios. Where, RCP8.5 scenario is generally comparable to the SSP3 or SSP4 scenarios; RCP6.0 scenario is generally comparable to the SSP2 scenario; and RCP4.5 scenario is generally comparable to the SSP1 scenario (Kriegler et al., 2010; Van Vuuren et al., 2012).

In the revised manuscript, Lines 76-77 has been revised to “The SSP1 and SSP3 scenarios were selected, which corresponding to RCP4.5 and RCP8.5 scenarios, respectively (Kriegler et al., 2010; Van Vuuren et al., 2012)”. References:


Methods: how the “I—environmental correction parameter” in Eq. 2 the "D—the destructive power" are calculated?

Response: Thanks for the constructive comments made by the referee. The construction process of “I—environmental correction parameter” and “D—the destructive power” have been added in Lines 109-113 and Lines 118-122 of the revised manuscript.

L111: Why 30 (35)? Any reason?

Response: Thanks for the constructive comments made by the referee. In the study, we
found that in a continuous rainfall process, the maximum accumulated 3-day precipitation that causes flood disasters is generally at least 30 mm, with a slight difference between north and south. In the south of the Yangtze River, more than 35 mm is generally required, while in the north of the Yangtze River, more than 30 mm is sufficient. In the revised manuscript, Lines 97-103 has been revised to “Generally, mild, moderate, and severe floods correspond to maximum accumulated 3-day precipitation values of 30(35)–150 mm, 150–250 mm, and ≥ 250 mm, respectively (Li et al., 2012). For flood disasters in the south of the Yangtze River, the maximum accumulated 3-day precipitation of more than 35 mm is generally required, whereas for flood disasters in the north of the Yangtze River, the maximum accumulated 3-day precipitation of more than 30 mm is sufficient. Therefore, for the classification of mild flood disasters, the maximum accumulated 3-day precipitation is at a minimum of 35 mm in the south of the Yangtze River and 30 mm in the north of the Yangtze River.”

Figure 2, the hazard of flood? I guess it is the probability of flood. Please make it clear. 
Response: Thanks for the constructive comments made by the referee. In this study, the hazard of flood was represented by the probability of the occurrence of the flood disaster, and we have amended the statement in the manuscript to avoid misinterpretation. In the revised manuscript, title of Figure 2 has been revised to “Spatial patterns of the probability of the severe (a-b), moderate (c-d), and mild (e-f) floods for 1.5°C (a, c, e) and 2°C (b, d, f) of global warming under RCP8.5 scenario”.

How Figure 7 is obtained? A combination of Figure 2 & Figure 4? Why the risks in the north part of Xinjiang are so high (here, the values in Figure 2 & Figure 4 are low), some explanations are needed. I strongly suggest to separating the affected population risk from the economic loss risk. 
Response: Thanks for the constructive comments made by the referee. The integrated flood risk is obtained by combining population and economic risks using the superposition analysis. Figure 7a is obtained by combining Figure S3a, c, e and Figure S5a, c, e. Figure 7b is obtained by combining Figure S3b, d, f and Figure S5b, d, f. Figure 7c is obtained by combining Figure 4a, c, e and Figure 6a, c, e. Figure 7d is obtained by combining Figure 4b, d, f and Figure 6b, d, f. We redrew the figures in the manuscript, fixing some errors and corresponding descriptions. It can be seen in Figures 2,4,6,7 and the Results section of the revised manuscript and Figures S1-6 of the Supplementary Material. In the Results section of the revised manuscript, we have separated population and economic risk into two parts. It can be seen in sections 3.2 and 3.3.

The writing should be further improved, e.g. “social and economic risks of the floods” is suggested to be changed to “the affected population and economic risks of the floods”, e.g. in L11, L107. 
Response: Thanks for the constructive comments made by the referee. In the revised manuscript, changes have been made in accordance with the comments of the referee.

“flood” should be “floods” in the title. 
Response: Thanks for the constructive comments made by the referee. Based on the opinions of reviewers and Accdon-LetPub editors, the title was revised to “Half a degree of warming may cause double the economic loss and increase the population affected by floods in China”.

Lines 9-19, correct some grammatical errors in Abstract, such as “analyze” should be “analyzed”. 
Response: Thanks for the constructive comments made by the referee. The manuscript has been edited by Accdon-LetPub to correct the errors.

Line129, “km2” should be “km²”. 
Response: Thanks for the constructive comments made by the referee. Similar errors in
the manuscript have been corrected.

The manuscript contains a few grammatical errors that require English editing services for language correction.
Response: Thanks for the constructive comments made by the referee. The manuscript has been edited by Accdon-LetPub, and we have corrected grammatical errors in the manuscript.