Title: A synthesis dataset of permafrost thermal state for the Qinghai-Tibet (Xizang) Plateau, China

Dear Editor,

Thank you very much for your great efforts dealing with the manuscript, and we appreciate the editors very much for their constructive comments and suggestions. We have replied the editor's comments carefully. The manuscript has been revised to the best with our knowledge according to the suggestions.

Review1:

The permafrost is a very important component on the QXP, and these datasets are also important for the permafrost community. The manuscript construction is well, although the English writing should be improved. My main concerns are about your datasets and their descriptions.

General comment:

1. Question

Line130: Table 1 is a summary on all observations:

(1) The number of active layer sites is 8 (in text) or 10 (in table)? I checked the dataset files which show 8 sites.

Response:

Thanks a lot. We have checked the dataset, and the active layer sites is 12. We have revised it in Table 1. **Line 96.**

Table 1 The observation instruments and items for meteorological data, ground temperature and soil water content

Observation site type	Available sites	Observation item	Instrument	Accuracy	Height/Depth	Frequencies
Meteorological Stations	6	Upward/downward short-wave radiation	CM3, Kipp & Zonen, Holland	±10%	2 m	1/2 hour
		Upward/downward long-wave radiation	CM3, Kipp & Zonen, Holland	±10%	2 m	
		Air temperature	HMP45C, Vaisala Finland	±0.5 ℃	2，5，10 m	
		Air humidity		±3% RH	2，5，10 m	
		Wind velocity	05103_L/RM, Campbell, USA	±0.3 m/s	2，5，10 m	
		Precipitation	T-200B Precipitation Gauge	±0.1 mm	5 m away	
Active Layer	12	Soil temperature	105T/109 Thermocouple temperature sensor	±0.1 ℃ ±0.2 ℃	0.5 m,1.0 m,2 m, >2 m	1/2 hour
		Soil moisture content	CS616/ Hydra Soil moisture sensor	±2.5%		
Borehole (automatic)	15	Ground Temperature	Thermistor, SKLFSE, CHINA	±0.05 ℃	3, 6, 10, 20 m	1 hour

Borehole (manual)	69	Ground Temperature	Thermistor, SKLFSE, CHINA	±0.05 ℃	10, 20 m	1 year

(2) The boreholes were measured in two kinds, automatic and manual, which should have different sampling time intervals. There are 77 boreholes (in text Line 97), but 40 sites (in table's second column). Authors should provide the numbers of these two kinds of measures correctly.

Response:

There are 84 boreholes, automatic and manual were 15 and 69. We have provided the numbers in Table 1. **Line 96.**

Table 1 The observation instruments and items for meteorological data, ground temperature and soil water content

Observation site type	Available sites	Observation item	Instrument	Accuracy	Height/Depth	Frequencies
Meteorological Stations	6	Upward/downward short-wave radiation	CM3, Kipp & Zonen, Holland	±10%	2 m	1/2 hour
		Upward/downward long-wave radiation	CM3, Kipp & Zonen, Holland	±10%	2 m	
		Air temperature	HMP45C, Vaisala Finland	±0.5 ℃	2，5，10 m	
		Air humidity		±3% RH	2，5，10 m	
		Wind velocity	05103_L/RM, Campbell, USA	±0.3 m/s	2，5，10 m	
		Precipitation	T-200B Precipitation Gauge	±0.1 mm	5 m away	
Active Layer	12	Soil temperature	105T/109 Thermocouple temperature sensor	±0.1 ℃ ±0.2 ℃	0.5 m,1.0 m,2 m, >2 m	1/2 hour
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Borehole (automatic)	15	Ground Temperature	Thermistor, SKLFSE, CHINA	±0.05 ℃	3, 6, 10, 20 m	1 hour
Borehole (manual)	69	Ground Temperature	Thermistor, SKLFSE, CHINA	±0.05 ℃	10, 20 m	1 year

(3) The observation frequencies should be provided in the table.

Response:

We have provided the observation frequencies in Table 1.

Table 1 The observation instruments and items for meteorological data, ground temperature and soil water content

Observation site type	Available sites	Observation item	Instrument	Accuracy	Height/Depth	Frequencies
Meteorological Stations	6	Upward/downward short-wave radiation	CM3, Kipp & Zonen, Holland	±10%	2 m	1/2 hour

		Upward/downward long-wave radiation	CM3, Kipp & Zonen, Holland	±10%	2 m	
		Air temperature	HMP45C, Vaisala Finland	±0.5 ℃	2，5，10 m	
		Air humidity		±3% RH	2，5，10 m	
		Wind velocity	05103_L/RM, Campbell, USA	±0.3 m/s	2，5，10 m	
		Precipitation	T-200B Precipitation Gauge	±0.1 mm	5 m away	
Active Layer	12	Soil temperature	105T/109 Thermocouple temperature sensor	±0.1 ℃ ±0.2 ℃	0.5 m,1.0 m,2 m, >2 m	1/2 hour
		Soil moisture content	CS616/ Hydra Soil moisture sensor	±2.5%		
Borehole (automatic)	15	Ground Temperature	Thermistor, SKLFSE, CHINA	±0.05 ℃	3, 6, 10, 20 m	1 hour
Borehole (manual)	69	Ground Temperature	Thermistor, SKLFSE, CHINA	±0.05 ℃	10, 20 m	1 year

2. Question

Section 2 Monitoring data:

(1) You mentioned there are active layer (ground temperature and soil water content) and borehole observation in meteorological sites (Line 105-108). However, I did not find these data in the meteorological dataset file. Please mention it and keep the same name of site if these data were provided in the active layer data file and borehole data file.

Response:

Thanks for the review. We are sorry that due to the site naming rules, the names of different observation systems at the same site are not completely consistent. The latitude and longitude can be used to determine whether the stations are consistent. Furthermore, due to data integrity issues, not all active layers and borehole data of all weather stations are complete. We have provided the available data in the dataset, the site name of meteorological stations, active layer and borehole corresponds to following table:

Table The name of the same sites for meteorological stations, active layer and borehole

Meteorological Stations	Active Layer	Borehole
XDT	QT09	XDTGT
ZNH	ZHHAL	ZNHGT
AYK	AYKAL	AYKGT
TSH	TSHAL	TSHGT
TGL	QT04	TGLGT
LDH	Ch04	QTB18

We changed the related description to “The active layer observation system and GT borehole were set up simultaneously to record the permafrost, climate, vegetation, soil indices in different regions of the QTP.”. **Line 106-108.**

(2) Figure 3 b and c, authors should provide the depth of each layer.

Response:

Thanks for the review. We have added the depth and changed Figure 3 b and c as follows:

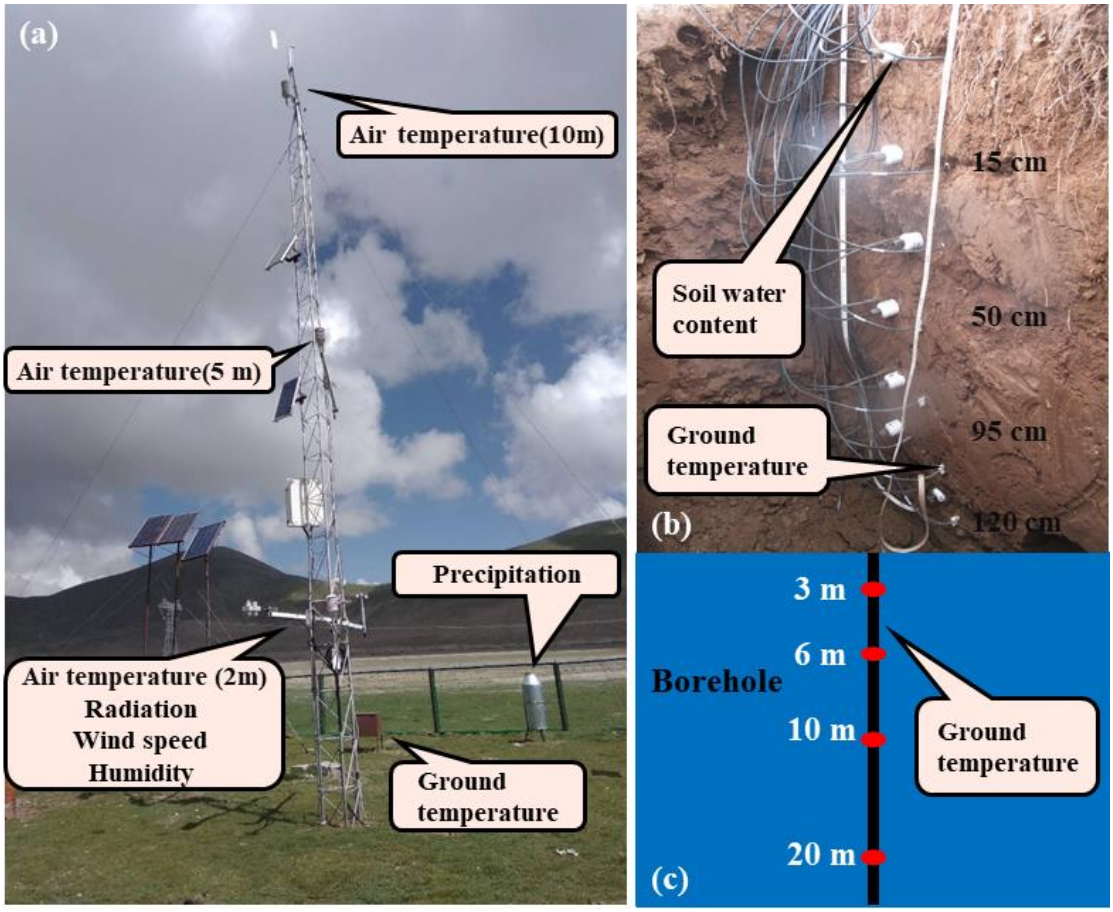


Figure 3. The comprehensive observation system: (a) meteorological observation, (b) ground temperature and soil water content in the active layer and (c) ground temperature observation for permafrost.

It must be noted that the observed depth of active layer is different from site to site, and we only given the data with the same observation depth in the article.

(3) Line 147-152: What is the depth and layers for the ground temperature in the borehole. These data were provided in the borehole file? If yes, please separated into different sheets so that users can understand these data better.

Response:

We have clarified it to "…, which were downloaded to the depths of 3 m, 6 m, 10 m and 20 m depths within a steel pipe in the boreholes. All the borehole GTs along the QXH and located at the same sites with AMSs were measured at 15 minutes. The averaged value for each hour was automatically recorded by data loggers (CR1000/ CR3000, Campbell Scientific Company, Logan, UT, USA).". **Line 148-151.**

3. Question

Section 2.2 data processing workflow: There are three levels (raw data, daily, annual mean) in

Figure 4, however you mentioned that the monthly means air and ground temperatures, and other variables (Line 159). Anyway, it will be better if authors can provide the data in each lever.

Response:

The monthly and annual means air and ground temperatures were used to analysis from some sites, and our datasets hope to provide the raw daily data. We have revised it to "The monthly and annual mean air and GTs, radiation, wind speed, relative humidity and soil water content were also analyzed.". **Line 162-163.**

4. Question

Active layer dataset:

(1) I would suggest that Section 3.2, Section 3.3.1 and Section 3.3 soil moisture should be combined in one section. Section 3.2 active layer thickness should be read as Section 3.2 active layer data, which will be consistent with Table 1.

Response:

Thanks for the review. According to the comments, Section 3.2, Section 3.3.1 and Section 3.3 were reorganized as Section 3.2, including: Section 3.2.1 variation of active layer thickness, Section 3.2.2 Temperature in the active layer, Section 3.2.3 soil moisture in the active layer. Corresponding chart, table and text were corrected. **Line 220-318.**

5. Question

Boreholes dataset:

(1) 3.3.2 should be read 3.3 Ground temperature from boreholes.

Response:

Thanks. According to the comment, boreholes temperature part was organized as one section, Section 3.3 Permafrost temperature, Corresponding chart and text were corrected. **Line 319-367.**

(2) I checked the borehole data file and found many missing data, which should be mentioned in the data evaluation. How these missing data can influence on results in Figure 9?

Response:

Thanks. Most of them are not missing data in Figure 9 (c) and (d), because the observation sites in Figure 9 (c) and (d) have been established since 2010. All of them were located in the hinterland of the Plateau far away from roads or in no man's areas, and the data were collected almost annually once a year. However, due to the bad natural environment or the influence of nature reserve policy, some sites can observe by every two years or longer time. Therefore, it could cause some missing values. The data is very precious, we analyzed them to revealed the ground temperature variation trend in different permafrost region, and has given the confidence interval. In fact, it can be seen that the variation trends of ground temperature at 10 m or 20 m depths were relative stable, especially at 20 m depth, and the missing data can little affect on the warming trend.

Review2:

General comments:

The authors of the manuscript released a synthesis field dataset that include meteorological data at 6 stations, soil temperature and moisture in the active layer at 10 sites, and ground temperature measurement at 40 (or 77?) boreholes over the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau. The dataset is very valuable for geoscience community in Third pole. However, the readability of the manuscript needs to be greatly improved before it is accepted in ESSD.

Response:

Thanks. The permafrost monitoring network include 6 automatic meteorological stations, 12 active layer sites and, 84 boreholes. **Line 95-96.**

Major comment:

1. Question

For data file, some basic information, such as geographical coordinate, landscape, soil type for each station, site or borehole, needs to be replenished. Active layer thickness data used in your analysis should be released also.

Response:

Thanks for the review. We have provided the geographical coordinate, landscape, soil type for each station, site or borehole in Table S1.

Table S1 The location information of observation sites

Observation items	Sites Name	Latitude (°N)	Longitude (°E)	Vegetation	Soil type
Meteorological Stations	XDT	35.72	94.13	Alpine meadow	Aridisols
	TGL	33.07	91.94	Alpine meadow	Gelisols
	LDH	31.82	91.74	Alpine wet meadow	Entisols
	ZNH	35.49	91.96	Alpine desert	Entisols
	AYK	37.54	88.8	Alpine desert	Inceptisols
	TSH	35.36	79.55	Alpine desert	Gelisols
Active Layer Observation Stations	Ch01	34.73	92.89	Alpine meadow	Aridisols
	Ch04 (LDH)	31.82	91.74	Alpine wet meadow	Entisols
	Ch06	35.62	94.06	Alpine steppe	Inceptisols
	QT01	35.14	93.04	Alpine meadow	Gelisols
	QT03	34.82	92.92	Alpine meadow	Gelisols
	QT05	33.96	92.34	Alpine meadow	Gelisols
	QT08	35.22	93.08	Alpine dessert	Aridisols
	QT09 (XDT)	35.72	94.13	Alpine meadow	Aridisols
	ZNH	35.49	91.96	Alpine desert	Entisols
	AYK	37.54	88.8	Alpine dessert	Inceptisols
	TSH	35.36	79.55	Alpine dessert	Gelisols
	QT04 (TGL)	33.07	91.94	Alpine meadow	Gelisols
	TSHGT	35.36	79.55	Alpine desert	Gelisols

	FCKGT	37.46	88.57	Alpine desert	Aridisols
	TGLGT	33.07	91.94	Alpine meadow	Gelisols
	AYKGT	37.52	88.61	Alpine desert steppe	Inceptisols
	ZNHGT	35.49	91.96	Alpine desert	Entisols
	QTB01	35.72	94.08	Alpine steppe	Aridisols
	QTB02	35.63	94.06	Alpine steppe	Aridisols
	QTB03	35.52	93.78	Alpine desert steppe	Gelisols
	QTB05	35.36	93.45	Alpine steppe	Gelisols
	QTB06	35.29	93.27	Alpine steppe	Gelisols
	QTB08	35.22	93.08	Alpine dessert	Aridisols
	QTB09	35.13	93.03	Alpine meadow	Gelisols
	QTB15	33.1	91.9	Alpine meadow	Aridisols
	QTB18 (LDH)	31.82	91.74	Alpine wet meadow	Entisols
	XDTGT	35.72	94.13	Alpine meadow	Aridisols
	QTB11	34.39	92.66	Alpine meadow	Aridisols
	WQ01	35.36	99.13	Alpine steppe	Inceptisols
	WQ04	35.26	99.22	Alpine steppe	Inceptisols
	WQ07	35.39	99.3	Alpine steppe	Inceptisols
	WQ12	35.48	99.4	Alpine steppe	Aridisols
	WQ19	35.48	99.5	Alpine wet meadow	Aridisols
Boreholes	ZK001	35.69	79.49	Alpine desert steppe	Gelisols
Observation Stations	ZK002	35.73	79.46	Alpine desert steppe	Gelisols
	ZK003	35.72	79.46	Alpine desert steppe	Gelisols
	ZK004	35.79	79.42	Alpine desert steppe	Gelisols
	ZK005	35.72	79.37	Alpine desert steppe	Gelisols
	ZK006	35.76	79.38	Alpine desert steppe	Gelisols
	ZK007	35.77	79.4	Alpine steppe	Gelisols
	ZK009	35.86	79.39	Alpine desert steppe	Gelisols
	ZK016	34.54	80.42	Alpine steppe	Gelisols
	ZK017	34.62	80.64	Alpine steppe	Inceptisols
	ZK018	34.62	80.62	Alpine steppe	Entisols
	ZK020	34.59	80.32	Alpine steppe	Entisols
	ZK022	34.57	80.4	Alpine desert steppe	Gelisols
	ZK024	34.63	80.39	Alpine steppe	Entisols
	ZK025	34.64	80.39	Alpine steppe	Entisols
	ZK026	34.56	80.39	Alpine steppe	Gelisols
	ZK027	34.57	80.39	Alpine steppe	Gelisols
	k308+860	36.43	77.58	Alpine desert	Entisols
	k514+950	35.84	79.4	Alpine desert steppe	Gelisols
	k520+050	35.8	79.41	Alpine desert steppe	Gelisols
	k529+100	35.73	79.45	Alpine desert steppe	Gelisols
	k572+000	35.4	79.55	Alpine desert	Gelisols
	k582+000	35.32	79.54	Alpine desert steppe	Gelisols

	ZK036	33.05	84.16	Alpine steppe	Entisols
	ZK044	33.18	85.31	Alpine meadow	Aridisols
	ZK045	33.21	85.35	Alpine steppe	Aridisols
	ZK046	33.39	85.63	Alpine steppe	Aridisols
	ZK048	33.39	85.63	Alpine wet meadow	Aridisols
	ZK049	33.39	85.63	Alpine steppe	Aridisols
	ZK050	33.35	85.65	Alpine steppe	Gelisols
	ZK052	33.8	85.13	Alpine steppe	Gelisols
	ZK053	33.39	85.63	Alpine steppe	Aridisols
	AYK02	37.52	88.61	Alpine desert steppe	Inceptisols
	AYK03	37.51	88.7	Alpine desert steppe	Inceptisols
	AYK04	37.54	88.79	Alpine desert steppe	Entisols
	AYK05	37.54	88.83	Alpine desert steppe	Inceptisols
	STG	37.57	88.6	Alpine steppe	Gelisols
	STGK	37.58	88.6	Alpine steppe	Gelisols
	FZB	37.61	88.59	Alpine steppe	Gelisols
	HT02	37.66	88.68	Alpine steppe	Aridisols
	ZNH01	35.5	91.96	Alpine desert	Entisols
	ZNH02	35.5	91.96	Alpine desert steppe	Entisols
	ZNH03	35.5	91.96	Alpine desert steppe	Entisols
	ZNH04	35.5	91.96	Alpine desert steppe	Entisols
	ZNHX	35.49	91.86	Alpine meadow	Inceptisols
	KXL01	35.53	92.28	Alpine wet meadow	Inceptisols
	KXL03	35.48	92.96	Alpine wet meadow	Inceptisols
	KXL04	35.39	93.22	Alpine wet meadow	Gelisols
	HT01	37.75	88.72	Alpine steppe	Entisols
	ZK008	35.86	79.37	Alpine steppe	Aridisols
	ZK012	35.8	79.03	Alpine desert	Aridisols
	ZK013	35.8	79.03	Alpine desert	Aridisols
	ZK019	34.64	80.39	Alpine steppe	Entisols
	ZK032	32.95	84.04	Alpine steppe	Inceptisols
	ZK033	32.91	84.07	Alpine steppe	Entisols
	ZK034	33.07	84.15	Alpine steppe	Entisols
	ZK035	33.07	84.15	Alpine steppe	Entisols
	ZK042	33.03	84.03	Alpine meadow	Inceptisols
	ZK043	33.16	85.29	Alpine meadow	Inceptisols
	ZK051	33.45	85.77	Alpine steppe	Aridisols
	AYK06	37.54	88.87	Alpine steppe	Inceptisols
	WQ10	35.4	99.33	Alpine steppe	Inceptisols
	ZK015	35.36	79.55	Alpine desert	Gelisols

We have released the active layer thickness data in Table 3.

Table. 3 The mean active layer thickness, ground temperature at depth of 10 cm and permafrost table

Sites Name	ALT/cm	10cm_GT/℃	ALT_Base_GT/℃

QT09	137	-1.3	-1.34
Ch06	146	-2.86	-2.68
QT08	228	-1.64	-1.45
QT01	176	-1	-1.7
QT03	241	0.03	-1.29
Ch01	180	-1.35	-2.47
QT05	308	1.12	-0.17
Ch04	120	1.25	-0.51

2. Question

Name of station, active layer site, and key place name used in text should be shown in Figure 1. The permafrost types you mentioned in text should be indicated in the figure also. Figure 3 is not informative or redundant.

Response:

Thanks for the review. Figure 1 has redrawn and added the name of station, active layer site, and key place name. Based on the continuity, the permafrost can be classified to four types: continuous (90%), discontinuous (50-90%), sporadic (10-50%), and isolated (0-10%) permafrost (Brown et al., 1997).

In this study, the permafrost type of site was defined by field survey and expert knowledge. The regional distribution of permafrost was from the reference of Zou et al. (2017), however the p ermafrost continuity has not compiled yet. So, only the permafrost type information of site was de scribed in the text.

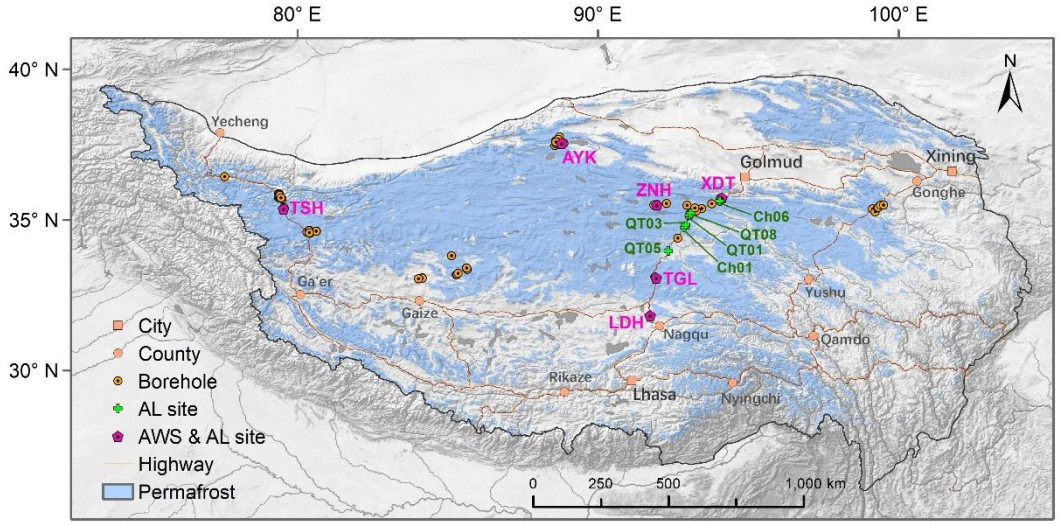


Figure 1. The permafrost monitoring networks on the QXP. AL: active layer; AWS: automatic meteorological station

We have added the depth and changed Figure 3 b and c as follows:

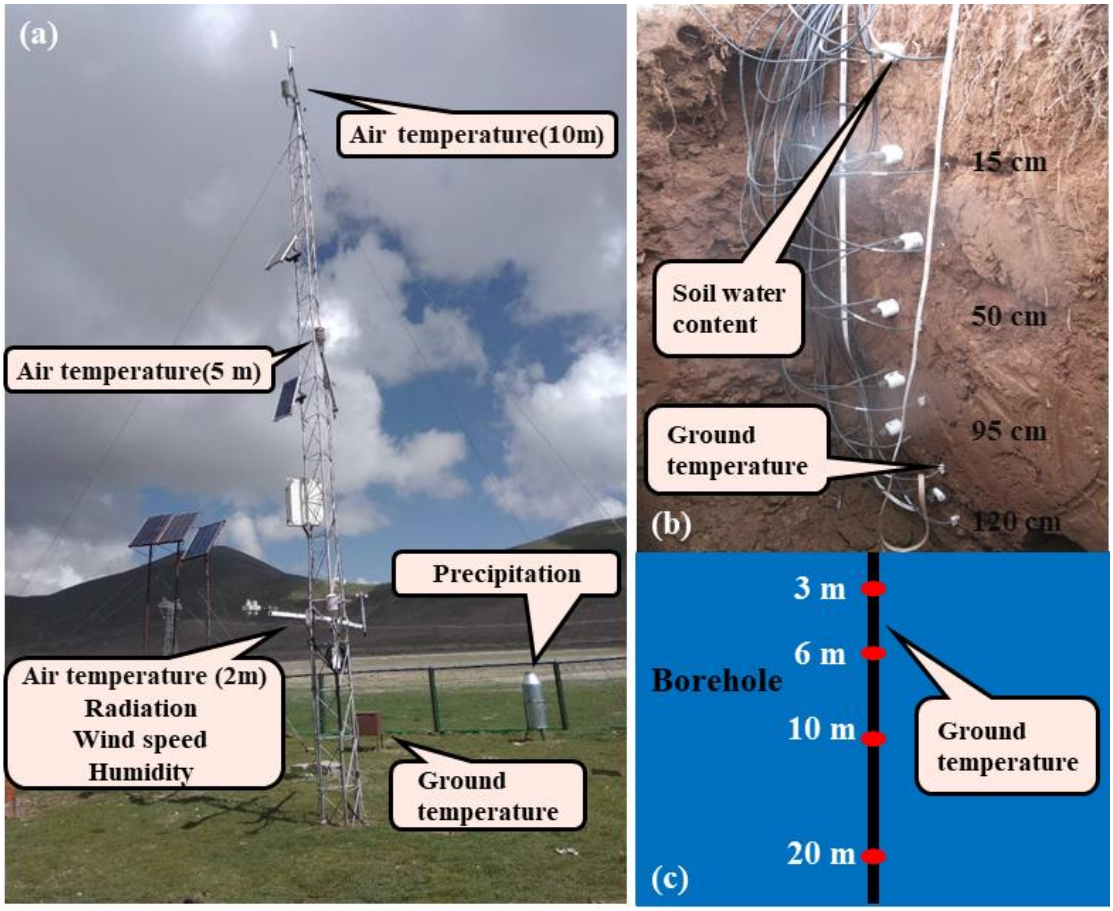


Figure 3. The comprehensive observation system: (a) meteorological observation, (b) ground temperature and soil water content in the active layer and (c) ground temperature observation for permafrost.

3. Question

English needs to be greatly improved.

Response:

Thanks. We have checked and revised the English.

Specific comments:

1. Question

Line 20: Qinghai-Tibet Plateau is formal and should be used to replace the Qinghai-Xizang (Tibet) Plateau.

Response:

We have revised “Qinghai-Xizang (Tibet) Plateau” to “Qinghai-Tibet Plateau (QTP)”. **Line 19-20.**

2. Question

Line 81: in very high, high what, elevation?

Response:

Here is elevation, and we have revised it to "…and its environmental factors in high-elevation and cold-climate regions of the QTP." **Line 81-82.**

3. Question

Line 97: 40 boreholes in table 1 but here is 77

Response:

The boreholes were 84. We have checked and revised it throughout the revised version.

4. Question

Line 102: this sentence can be moved to introduction section.

Response:

Thanks. We have moved it. **Line 67-69.**

5. Question

Line 108: What is LDH? Give the full name for the first time?

Response:

It was Liangdaohe (LDH) site. We have given the full name. **Line 108.**

6. Question

Figure 2, the abbreviation of stations name in the text should consistent with the figure.

Response:

Thanks. We have revised it as follow:

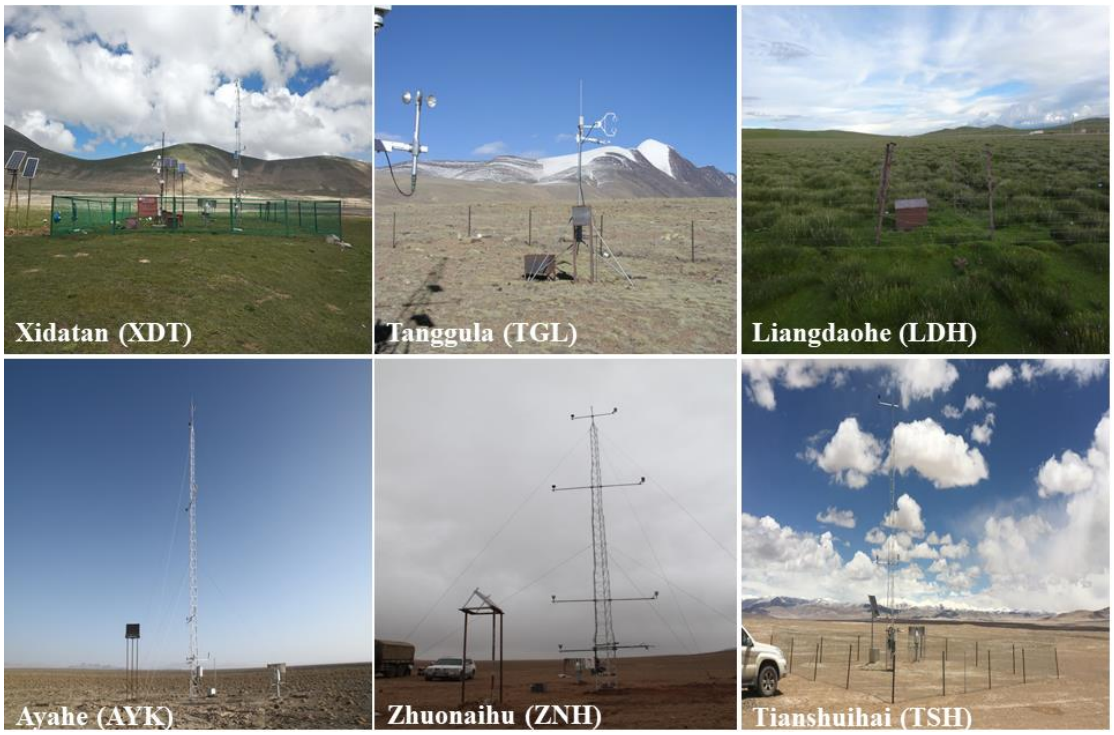


Figure 2. The six comprehensive meteorological stations

7. Question

Section 2.3: The quality control process, including sensor calibration, may need to be supplemented.

Response:

We have clarified it to "The instruments at meteorological stations are calibrated every few years by comparing observations with standard instruments for about one week." **Line 159-160.**

8. Question

Line 157: Here you're mentioned ALT but data file is missing.

Response:

Here we only describe how the active layer thickness can be obtained from soil temperature observations, and the ALT data was provided in Table 3.

Table. 3 The mean active layer thickness, ground temperature at depth of 10 cm and permafrost table

Sites Name	ALT/cm	10cm_GT/℃	ALT_Base_GT/℃
QT09	137	-1.3	-1.34
Ch06	146	-2.86	-2.68
QT08	228	-1.64	-1.45
QT01	176	-1	-1.7
QT03	241	0.03	-1.29
Ch01	180	-1.35	-2.47
QT05	308	1.12	-0.17
Ch04	120	1.25	-0.51

9. Question

Line 210: What meaning of the significance here?

Response:

The sentence ", and has a good significance" has no meaning here and has been deleted. **Line 211.**

10. Question

Line 228: The deepest active layer located at Wudaoliang and the deepest active layer appeared at QT05 in line 222 are very confusing, please clear it. Is it meaningful to distinguish continuous permafrost and sporadic island permafrost here?

Response:

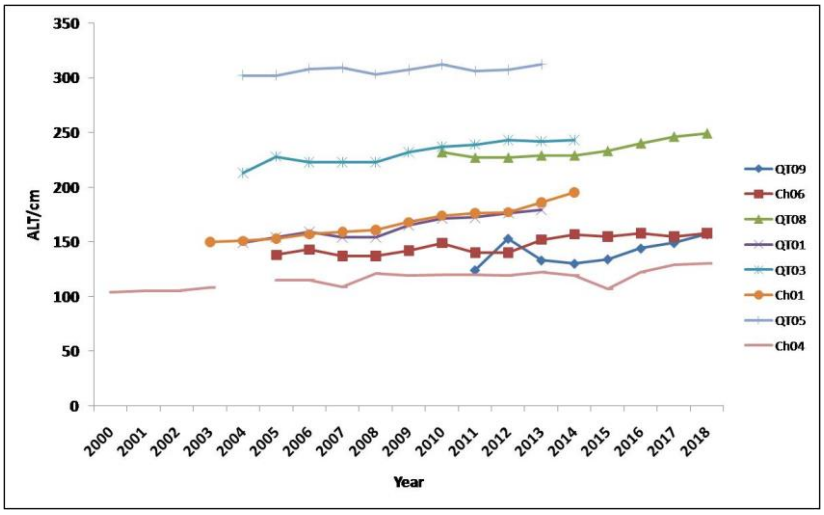
Thanks. At QT05, the average thickness was 307cm, which was apparently deeper than QT08 (235cm). The main reason for this phenomenon is that ground surface temperature (10 cm depth) at QT05 was very high, about 1.16 ℃. While at QT08, the ground surface temperature was -1 ℃. It can't be considered a meaningful sign of sporadic island permafrost distribution at QT05. In fact, there is large area of permafrost distribution at this site.

11. Question

Figure 7, a line plot may be better.

Response:

Thanks. The line plot for Figure7 was shown as follow, but it was not better than the original figure for showing the interannual variation of active layer thicknesses at different sites. So the Figure 7 was not changed.



12. Question

Line 281: Where is the Fig.3.2-2b?

Response:

This is a text error. It was Fig.8b, and was corrected in the revision. **Line 282.**

13. Question

Line 299: the section title is confusing with section 3.3.1, using “permafrost temperature”?

Response:

Thanks. We have revised it. **Line 319.**

14. Question

Line 302: Where is the Table L1?

Response:

It was ground temperature dataset, and we have deleted it.

15. Question

Line 318: More discussions are needed to clear this found.

Response:

The next paragraph is actually a further discussion of this found. In the revised draft, we put this sentence at the beginning of the next paragraph for better logic. **Line 339-351.**

16. Question

Line 320: Figure 9 is not cited in text.

Response:

It has been modified and figure 9 has been cited in the text. **Line 331.**

17. Question

Line 324 to 325: Why? This needed to more discussion.

Response:

Thanks. For now, this is only an observed phenomenon because of the lack of adequate sites. Judging from the location and topography of existing sites, regional climate and local topography may be the main reasons for this phenomenon. More detailed discussion was added to the revised text.

The warming rate of permafrost seems to have a strong relationship with the temperature of permafrost itself. Fig. 11a shows that the change rate of GT at two shallow depths (10 cm and the depth near top of permafrost). They show an increasing trend first and then decreasing as the temperature near the bottom of the active layer rises. Both colder and warmer sites have a relatively lower variation rate of GT. The sites with GTs between -2 ℃ and -1 ℃ have the greatest ground warming rate. The warming of the active layer in permafrost regions may be mainly related to regional climate and local topography. Because most sites (QT1，QT3，QT8) with the largest warming rates are located on the high plain in the interior of the QTP, and they are geographically relatively close to each other. The two sites (CN1，CN6) with the lowest GT are located in the mountain areas (respectively belong to Fenghuo Mountain and Kunlun Mountain). At the same time, the other two sites (CN4, QT5) with the highest GT are located in the regions with the warmest climatic conditions, although the underlying surfaces are substantially different. Further study is necessary because the current number of sites is far from enough. **Line 348-351.**

18. Question

Line 336: Where is the Table L2?

Response:

It was ground temperature dataset, and we have deleted it.

19. Question

Line 340: A figure and more discussions are needed to clear the elevation-dependent warming of ground temperature.

Response:

Thanks. In the original manuscript, this sentence refers to the change of ground temperature with elevation, rather than the relationship between warming rate of permafrost and elevation.

20. Question

Line 358: How do you do this conversion?

Response:

The total soil water depth was calculated through soil water content (VWC) multiply active layer thickness (ALT).

We would like to express our great appreciation to you for comments on our paper.
Looking forward to hearing from you.
Thank you and best regards.

Yours sincerely,
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