Responses to Reviewer's Comments and Suggestions (The answers are shown in blue)

Referee comment:

The authors of the manuscript have done a lot of work on mapping the thermal state of the permafrost in the Northern Hemisphere: the average annual soil temperature (MAGT) at a depth of zero annual amplitude (ZAA) and the thickness of the active layer (ALT), zoning of permafrost based on hydrothermal conditions with a resolution of 1 km per period 2000-2016 The results obtained undoubtedly enrich the previously obtained data of previous researchers and have been successfully mapped on a global scale (the entire northern hemisphere), they can also be mapped at the local (regional) level, as the most demanded in practice.

Technical Notes (Corrections):

- In fig. 2 contours of the "lake" are missing.? They are present in the following figures. This error should be eliminated;

Response: Thank you. The "lake" will be added in the revised manuscript.

- In Fig. 3, the MAGT (oC) color selection is unsuccessful (-15 - -14; -14 - -13 and -2 - -1; -1 - 0). They almost do not differ in color. Also, the color of the "lake" repeats the color "-10...-9; -9 - -8". You should choose a different color for the "lake";

Response: We will adjust the color scheme to improve the discrimination.

- In fig. 4 remark is similar as in fig. 3. Choose a different shade for the color of the "lake".

Response: We will adjust the color of the "lake".

In my opinion, the gradations of average annual temperatures should be chosen according to generally accepted classifications of types of seasonal freezing and thawing of rocks: transitional (-1 - 0), semi-transitional (-2 - 1), long-term stable (-5 - 2), stable (-10 - 5), arctic (-15 - 10) and polar (-20 - 15). I do not insist on following my advice, leaving the choice to the authors of the manuscript.

Response: Thank you for your suggestion. This legend is mainly to show the distribution of MAGT in detail, so a detailed classification interval is used here. We will optimize the color configuration to improve its discrimination.