Summary

I have performed an earlier review of the initial manuscript, and will therefore limit myself to remaining questions based on author feedback and additional comments based on the latest version of the manuscript.

Overall, the current version of the manuscript has improved from a content point of view, even though I still have some remaining questions listed below. However, from a data point of view, I still see the same issues I raised before. I will give some examples below which for me still hamper the use of the published data.

Therefore, I recommend (major) revisions, especially to the data provision.

Manuscript comments:

L23: terminology of these datasets has changed. LPIS only contains the parcel geometries. GSAA contains the crop type declarations which is what was used here (ref: https://wikis.ec.europa.eu/download/attachments/86968605/JRC133145_lpisgsa_v05_finalb.pdf?version=1&modificationDate=1691571477191&api=v2). I suggest to update throughout the manuscript to be in line with official terminology.

L104-105: please explain why the nearest neighbor method is preferred over another resampling method that would be closer to the aggregated effect of several Sentinel-2 pixels embedded in one Landsat pixel

L114: similar question: why nearest neighbor resampling?

L135-151: sampling from CDL and LPIS/GSAA is only done for cropland. How can the method be validated for commission errors in other non-crop land covers?

L171-172: why not shrubland or wetland?

L324: coming back to my earlier comment in the first review, I remain reluctant to accept that computing area statistics from pixel counting is a good approach here. Such area statistics are biased (see Olofsson et al., 2014). Please comment on this.

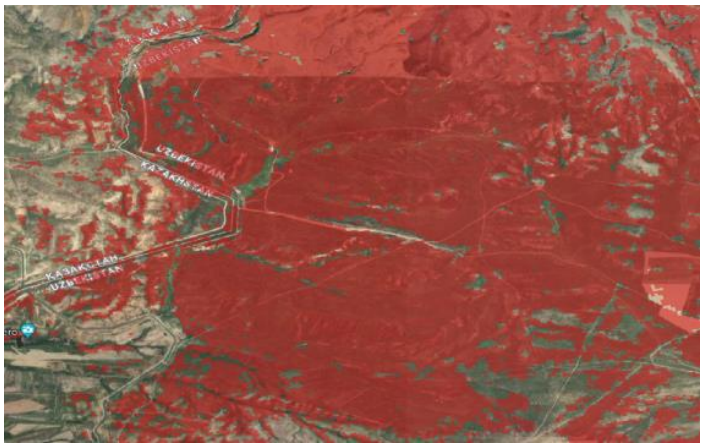
Data comments:

In general, I still have issues with understanding the projection of the individual files. In case standardized projection information is encoded in the files, visualizing them in software such as QGIS should be straightforward. However, for some files I checked this is still not the case. Files like the Belgian and France ones are still offsetting by default when being imported in QGIS. How does a user correctly visualize these?

Some other comments after checking some files:

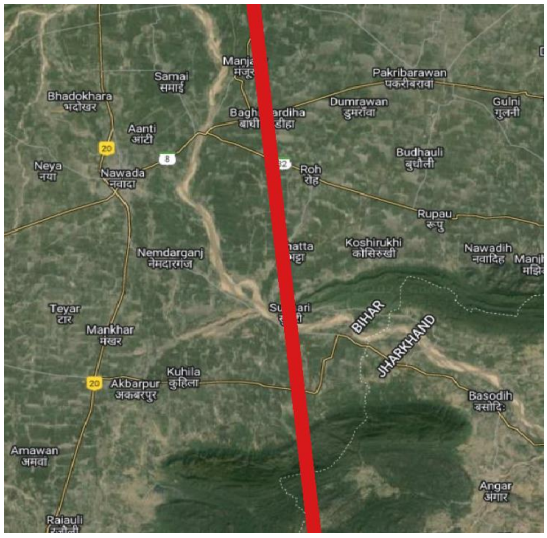
Uzbekistan_2017

The method seems to be triggered in certain plantations (first picture) and also larger regions that seem not to be related to winter triticeae. What is causing this?



India_West_Bengal_2021

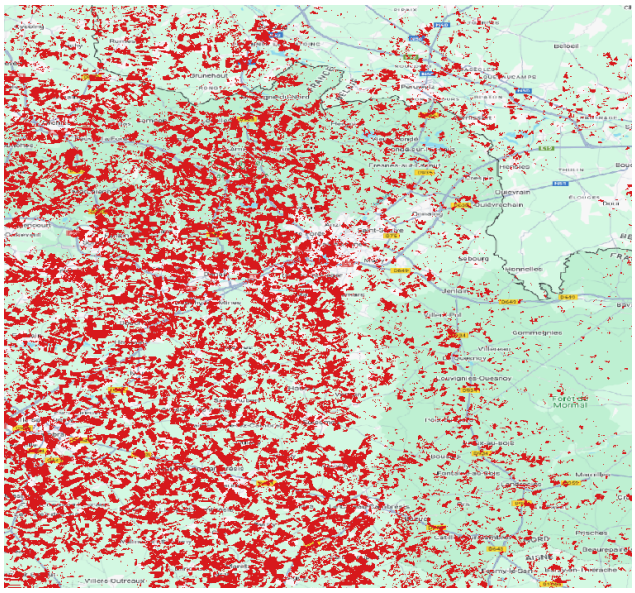
When checking this file, I stumbled upon an artefact on the west side of the product which contains a stripe of 1 (winter triticeae) values which is clearly an artefact.



France_2021

Example of the projection issue that I still encounter:

In previous review round I mentioned a strong artefact which the authors replied to be related to the projection issue I was facing. I'm not convinced by this however. There seems to be another reason which really causes this difference and artefact. Please investigate and explain.



Technical corrections:

L120: great -> greater