Reply to review 2.

To suppress the numerical instability at spectral tail, the author employed a _ltration term which only applies to high wavenumbers. In my opinion, an alternative method to dissipate energy at high wavenumbers might be to include the induced breaking of short waves by long waves. The _eld study by Young and Babanin (2006) found the dominant wave breaking can induce the dissipation of wave components at high frequencies. The latest spectral wave models use a wave breaking term S_{ds} consisting of two components: a) inherent breaking when waves are too steep, b) induced breaking due to the modulation of long waves. It's interesting to see how this induced breaking mechanism can be applied in the author's direct model in the future. At this stage, the author may just discuss about this briefly in the manuscript if possible.

It is interesting suggestion. I am not satisfied with current scheme of high-frequency dissipation. However, I believe that mechanism descibed is already included in models, since the model is phase resolving one and interaction of long and short waves is simulated directly. Long waves produce the modulations of short waves and approach them to breaking which is simulated by current algorithm. In spectral model such interaction between long and short waves is absent, so this dissipation should be included by hands.
Anyway, it worth to think about this process and methods of special processing for evaluating of importance f this sort of dissipation.

The amendment made in Lns. 992-998

All technical comments have been taken into account.