Please see further comments directly in the submission form. Additionally, please see tracked changes below to be considered as one strategy to reduce the word count in the abstract. As submitted in the revised version of the manuscript, the abstract contained ~370 words, which is still well above the 250 word limit suggested by the journal. I have made changes below that streamline the text somewhat, without significantly altering the meaning. It now stands at 269 words, and so is only minimally above the suggested limit. Please review and accept the changes below, if you agree that the meaning is not changed. Whether through these or separate changes, please keep the word limit to below or near the 250 word limit https://www.atmospheric-chemistry-and-physics.net/policies/guidelines_for_authors.html

The BIO-MAÏDO (Bio-physicochemistry of tropical clouds at Maïdo ~~(Réunion Island)~~: processes and impacts on secondary organic aerosols formation) campaign was conducted from ~~the~~ 13~~th of~~ March to ~~the~~ 4~~th of~~ April 2019 on the tropical Réunion Island ~~and implied several scientific teams and state-of-the-art instrumentation~~. ~~The campaign was part of the BIO-MAÏDO project with t~~The main objective of the project was~~is~~ to improve ~~our~~ understanding of cloud impacts on the formation of secondary organic aerosols (SOA) from biogenic volatile organic compound~~s~~ (BVOC~~s~~) precursors in a tropical environment. Instruments were deployed at five sites: ~~a~~ receptor site, ~~the~~ Maïdo observatory (MO) at 2165 m asl~~,~~ and four sites along the slope of the Maïdo mountain. ~~The obtained dataset~~ Observations include~~s~~ measurements ~~of the gas-phase mixing ratio~~ of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and~~, the~~ characterization of the physical, chemical, and biological (bacterial diversity and culture-based approaches) properties of aerosols and cloud water.~~the characterization of the physical, chemical and biological (identification of viable bacteria through culture-based approaches) properties of the cloud water. In addition, the t~~Turbulent parameters of the boundary layer, radiative fluxes, and emissions fluxes of BVOCs from the surrounding vegetation were measured to help ~~with the~~ interpret ~~ation of the~~ observed chemical concentrations in the different phases. Dynamical analyses show two preferred trajectories routes for air masses arriving at MO during the daytime. ~~b~~Both trajectories correspond~~ing~~ to ~~the~~ return branches of the trade winds associated with ~~the~~ up-slope~~s~~ thermal breezes, where ~~. These a~~air masses ~~arriving at MO during daytime~~ likely encountered cloud-processing ~~during transport along the slope~~. The highest mixing ratio of oxygenated VOCs (OVOCs) were measured above the site located in the endemic forest and the highest contribution of OVOCs to total VOCs at MO. Chemical composition of particles during ~~the~~ daytime showed~~s~~ ~~a~~ higher concentrations of oxalic acid, a ~~known~~ tracer of cloud processing and photochemical age, and a more oxidized organic aerosol at MO than at other sites along ~~the slope~~. ~~This is a signature of photochemical aerosols aging along the slope potentially influenced by cloud processing. The in-depth analysis of organic compounds in cloud water allowed to characterize around~~Approximately 20% ~~on average~~ of the dissolved organic compounds were analyzed.~~; a~~ Additional analys~~e~~is by ultra-high resolution mass spectrometry will ~~allow to~~ explore the complexity of the missing cloud organic matter.