Dear Editor,

Thank you for your careful assessment and helpful additional comments. We have revised the manuscript as outlined below.

1. AMP size ranges in the Methods

We have expanded Sect. 2.3 to specify the operational size criteria and the observed dimensions of the AMP population. Non-fibrous particles were included when their maximum dimension was ≤5 mm, while elongated fibres were retained up to 15 mm when their length-to-width ratio exceeded 3. The AMPs represented in the reported concentrations had measured lengths of approximately 32–6920 µm and widths of 6–410 µm. We also clarify that the reported concentrations depend on the sampling and analytical workflow.

Corrected AMP sizes desctription.

For airborne samples, TSMP denotes the particle population collected on the glass slides and detected during microscopic inspection. AMPs comprise the subset classified as plastic using the optical-screening and spectroscopic procedures described here and in Sect. 2.4. Operationally, non-fibrous particles were included as MPs when their maximum dimension was ≤5 mm; elongated fibres were retained up to a length of 15 mm when their length-to-width ratio exceeded 3. The AMP population represented in the reported concentrations had measured lengths of approximately 32–6920 µm and widths of 6–410 µm. Concentrations and AMP contributions to TSMP are specific to this sampling and analytical workflow and may be affected by size-dependent collection, visual detection and material identification.

2. Figure 7 caption

The caption has been expanded to explain the plotted information. It now describes how angular position, radial distance, circle size, and colour represent wind direction, wind speed, and AMP concentration. It also identifies the turquoise and bluish irregular features as reefs and shallow coastal or lagoon waters in the satellite basemap, which provides geographical context.

Corrected figure 7 caption:

Airborne microplastic (AMP) concentrations plotted against wind conditions during the corresponding Deposition Box sampling exposures. Angular position indicates the prevailing wind direction, with north at 0° and east at 90°, while radial distance from the plot centre represents wind speed in m s^{-1}. Circle size and colour encode AMP concentration in MP m^{-3}. The satellite basemap shows Hanimaadhoo and neighbouring Maldivian islands and atolls; the turquoise and bluish irregular features represent reefs and shallow coastal or lagoon waters. The satellite basemap provides geographical context. Circle positions represent wind conditions during sampling. Satellite-image attribution is provided within the figure.

3. Figures B1 and B2 quality

Figures B1 and B2 has been reconstructed using the best available source images. We have improved images visibility and added clear, consistent panel labels and readable scale bars. Brightness adjustments were applied uniformly across the images, preserving the observed particle features.

4. **Overall figure presentation**

We have reviewed the figures and improved the legibility of axis labels, panel annotations, and layout where needed. These revisions include larger fonts and markers, clearer spacing, and more consistent formatting. Updated versions of Figures 3 have also been incorporated.

We acknowledge the reference-verification report and will complete any remaining DOI or stable-URL additions at the stage indicated in your message.

Thank you for your guidance in improving the clarity and presentation of the manuscript.

Kind regards,
Piotr Markuszewski
On behalf of all authors