

Interactive comment on “Operational retrieval of Asian sand and dust storm from FY-2C geostationary meteorological satellite and its application to real time forecast in Asia” by X. Q. Hu et al.

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Dust storm detection using geostationary satellite data is of important practical use, and can be applied to numerical forecast model. This paper mainly describes the dust detecting methods and products operated in NSMC, CMA in China. It is a well-done job, though still remains some defects in paper writing. Some suggestions are listed below for consideration. 1. In part 2, the description of other people’s method may be shortened and summarized clearly, and the author’s method practically used should be focused on. 2. Cloud mask is an important step in dust detection. The

specific method should be described with some details. 3. The important thresholds or threshold ranges of individual dust detection methods, such as BTD[11,12], IDDI, BTD[3.7,11], RAT[3.7,0.65], should be given. 4. The dynamic thresholds construction should be described with more details, such as the information about the images used, and the resolution or other related information about the time, geometry, underlying type, surface temperature (?) related thresholds. 5. How the individual dust detection methods are combined in the practical use should be described.

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