

Interactive comment on “Effect of volcanic emissions on clouds during the 2008 and 2018 Kilauea degassing events” by Katherine H. Breen et al.

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In addition to the role of far greater SO₂ and aerosols in the 2018 Kilauea eruption compared to the 2008 eruption, the 2018 eruption involved a very substantial ocean entry (Neal et al 2019) - this is when lava pours into seawater on the coast. During the 2018 eruption, this ocean entry process created large H₂O clouds (and also included vaporized HCl and other "laze" plume components) (Kern et al 2020). These water-rich clouds often grew into cumulus rain-bearing cloud systems, that traveled to the WSW. Perhaps the effect of the additional water vaporization and cloud formation during this ocean entry should be better taken into account in the study.

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