We thank the reviewer for this last minor comment, which is addressed below:

L326-347. For the low-density particles, there is a residual onshore transport, which may be due to Stokes drift in the offshore zone and also wave asymmetry in the shoaling zone, but in the breaking zone this transport is primarily due to the undertow profile. This should be clarified in the text of the manuscript.

We have modified the text to clarify this point as (L341-348):

"Low-density sheets and fibers had higher vertical mobility (Fig. 2.c and Fig. 2.e) and were therefore influenced by different transport mechanisms. In surface layer, the driving mechanisms for a residual onshore transport are the same that affected low-density particles described before. When spreading throughout the water column due buoyancy-driven settling and vertical turbulent mixing, the particles are exposed to a offshore-directed return current, i.e. the classical undertow, which compensates for the wave-induced surface mass flux (Fig. 1.b-c). This undertow-driven transport is expected to be particularly effective in the breaking zone. As discussed by Forsberg et al. (2020), the sensitivity of the position of these particles along their trajectory can be compared with the uncertainty observed in deterministic chaos systems, which results in a broader spatial dispersion of particles."