Review 1

Line 12 and Figure 1: The magnitude in the text is Mw 7, and in Fig. 1 is Mw 7.1...

OK. We changed all magnitudes in the text into Mw 7.1.

Line48: "...,but the Haiti earthquake did not exhibit such as low thrust rupture". Please give a reference.

Mercier de Lépinay et al. (GRL 2011, now cited) estimate rupture velocity at 2.6 km/s, a normal, not particularly slow, rupture velocity.

Line 77: "... All finite-source models show that rupture occurred...": I would suggest the adding of a table of source parameters as well as 'beach balls' (fault plane solutions) in order to show the differences among the given models. This will also enable a better understanding of the various patterns of the coseismic seafloor deformation exhibited in Fig. 2.

Because of complex ruptures described by several authors, beach ball cannot be used to represent the earthquake easily.

Lines 98 – 99 and/or in the discussion: "... An offshore landslide comes to mind, as they are well known to trigger tsunamis even at large distances ..." (also line 147): It would be interesting to compare the Haiti 'earthquake-submarine landslide-tsunami' sequence with the M-D relationships proposed by Salamon and Di-Manna (2019).

Indeed, following the relation given by Salamon and Dimanna, $\log(Re) = -0.87 + 0.45\ Mw = 2.325$ and then Re=211 km which is much larger than the distance between the earthquake epicenter and the landslide (around 70 km). We added a comment in the text.

Lines 204-205: "It has been noted that tsunamis in strike-slip tectonic regimes were more frequent than expected...": This notion should be further elaborated, for that there are several modes of tsunami generation in strike-slip environments. For example, tsunamis due to: coseismic deformation (e.g. Imamura et al., 1995; Frucht et al., 2019); subaerial landslides; submarine landslides (e.g. Hoffmann et al., 2014); and all these three modes are relevant for both on-land and offshore sesimogenic sources.

OK. We made a distinction in the text.

Figures

Fig. 1: Should be Santo Domingo on the map? Geographical coordinates are not easy to recognize.

Santo Domingo is on the map of Figure 1 under the label "Santo Domingo tide gauge".

Fig. 2: Abbreviations mentioned in the caption do not appear on the maps....

OK. abbreviations have been added in figure 2 maps.

Fig. 5: Please note whether the white areas are land or sea (although intuitively it looks like unmapped seafloor areas). Left side map: The blue color is missing from the bathymetry scale. Right side map: Legend font size is too small.

Ok we now explain the white color signification in the legend. Figure 5 has been corrected.

Fig. 8: Please round the coordinates' numbers, none ed for four digits after the decimal point, one or two is enough.

OK. We replaced longitude and latitude by removing two digits.

Fig. 10: Please note which of the models is simulated here; The DART buoy is the upper diagram; Repeat explanation of the high amplitude signal of the DART buoy before~0.7 hour.

OK. We added a comment in the legend of Figure 10.

Fig. 11: Campbell and Bozorgnia state that their 2014 work supersedes their previous 2008 publication. Would this make any change in here? Is it important to note 'Mw 7.09' or Mw 7.1 is enough?

We used the original version of Campbell and Bozorgnia (2008) (not the updated version of 2014), as we wanted a brief order of the ground motion estimations for the given simple configurations.

OK. We modified the magnitude.

We added the mentioned references in the text.