

Interactive
Comment

Interactive comment on “No-tillage lessens soil CO₂ emissions the most under arid and sandy soil conditions: results from a meta-analysis” by K. Abdalla et al.

K. Abdalla et al.

chaplot@ird.fr

Received and published: 21 December 2015

please see attached file

Interactive comment on Biogeosciences Discuss., 12, 15495, 2015.

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion

Discussion Paper



Response to reviewers' comments

Anonymous Referee #1

Received and published: 13 October 2015

I think the paper is a good piece of work and can be useful in improving our understanding of factors driving soil CO₂ emissions. However, there are many typo-grammatical errors that require significant attention. A few of the discussion points, e.g. around crop rotations and nitrogen fertilizer application, also need to be explored further.

- Thanks very much. Corrections have been performed as requested with a special attention on the discussion part. Please see comments below on this same page.

Anonymous Referee #1

Received and published: 14 October 2015

1. General comments While the paper is about an exciting and important subject, there are significant grammatical errors that require serious attention. It is understandable that many authors are not native speakers of the English language, but effort should be taken to have manuscripts edited by people with a good grasp of the language. There is also a lack of consistence in the style or structure of the discussion section. The author started off with short discussions under attribute based sub-topics and drifted to one long discussion where a number of attributes were lumped together. The danger in adopting the approach of the short discussions under specific sub-topics based on attributes is the interactions between/among the attributes e.g. the impact of most of the attributes analysed depend on length of time under adoption, climate, soil texture etc. It is often difficult to treat these factors independently in a discussion. Some results are poorly discussed e.g. the impact of (i) crop rotations, and (ii) nitrogen fertilizer application on SOC_c and CO₂ emission. There is no depth in the discussions and one wonders if the efforts in analysing the impact of these attributes were worthwhile.

- We fully agree about the difficulty to treat the factors independently in a discussion. However what we intended here was to investigate the extent to which each of them impacted the till vs no-till differences for CO₂ emissions.

In this new version of the manuscript a greater emphasis was given to the discussion of crop rotation and fertilization impacts with a series of new research studies cited to explain the observed trends (underlined text as new adds):

4.5. Crop types, residues management and crop rotation

The no-tillage versus tillage variations of CO₂ emission and SOC_c amongst the crop types (Fig. 4a-b) are related to variability in the quantity and quality of crop residue. Both quantity and quality of crop residues, are important factors for soil carbon sequestration and CO₂ emissions, and are highly dependent on crop type. Reicosky et al. (1995), reported that maize returns nearly twice as much residue than soybean, but soybean residues decompose faster because of their lower C:N ratio. Thus, maize residues result in higher soil organic matter than soybean. Al-Kaisi and Yin (2005) also reported reduced soil CO₂ emissions and improved soil carbon sequestration in maize-soybean rotations due to better residue retention. Reicosky (1997) summarized that a maximizing residue retention results in carbon sequestration with subsequent decrease in CO₂ emissions. However, several recent studies pointed to the lack of impact of residue management on soil carbon, with Lemke et al. (2010)

Fig. 1.

[Full Screen / Esc](#)[Printer-friendly Version](#)[Interactive Discussion](#)[Discussion Paper](#)

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion

Discussion Paper



- 1 **No-tillage lessens soil CO₂ emissions the most under arid and sandy soil conditions: results from a meta-analysis**
2 **Khatab Abdalla ^{a,b}, Pauline Chivenge ^{a,c}, Philippe Ciais ^d and Vincent Chaplot ^{a,e}**
3 ^aSchool of Agricultural, Earth & Environmental Sciences, CWRR, Rabie Saunders Building, University of KwaZulu-Natal,
4 Scottsville, 3209, South Africa
5 ^bEnvironment and Natural Recourses and Desertification Research Institute, National Centre for Research, P.O. Box 6096,
6 Khartoum, Sudan.
7 ^cICRISAT, Matopos Research Station, P.O. Box 776, Bulawayo, Zimbabwe.
8 ^dIPSL – LSCE, CEA CNRS UVSQ, Centre d'Etudes Orme des Merisiers, 91191 Gif-sur-Yvette, France
9 ^eInstitut de Recherche pour le Développement (IRD), Laboratoire d'Océanographie et du Climat (LOCEAN), UMR 6159
10 CNRS/IRD/UPMC/MNHN, 4, place Jussieu 75252 Paris Cedex 05, France.