Biogeosciences Discuss., 5, S1022–S1023, 2008 www.biogeosciences-discuss.net/5/S1022/2008/© Author(s) 2008. This work is distributed under the Creative Commons Attribute 3.0 License.



BGD

5, S1022-S1023, 2008

Interactive Comment

Interactive comment on "The CO₂ exchange of biological soil crusts in a semiarid grass-shrubland at the northern transition zone of the Negev desert, Israel" by B. Wilske et al.

Anonymous Referee #2

Received and published: 7 July 2008

The authors studied the effects of moisture on biological soil crust CO2 exchange. They found that the frequency of precipitation is important for crust to have a positive carbon balance. CO2 fixation (uptake) by crusts compensated for soil CO2 loss via respiration during the winter time when plants are not active. Rain was more important than dew for stimulating crust CO2 exchange. The study is interesting in that the authors examine the response of crusts to pulse frequency and the seasonal dynamics of crust physiological activity. I think it's also interesting that they explored the significance of dew for crust activity. They state that in situ field measurements are rare, but I disagree; I think there have been several studies that have conducted field measurements of crust physiological responses to rainfall. Nonetheless, crust studies

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion

Discussion Paper



are still fairly rare, so I support the publication of this paper in this journal. I only have a few comments (see below).

-The authors need to introduce what BSC are in the first line of the introduction. -Rather than using the terms "CO2 deposition", I think it's better to use "CO2 uptake". Deposition makes it sound like particulate matter is falling on the ground. -What is the "poikilohydric feature" specifically? -In situ field studies of crust response to precipitation have been done, so there needs to be better framing of the objectives. -The authors state that a lot of studies (in situ) are done on loose substrate but their site has a high sand content. -I'm not sure that the paired measurements of bare soil and crusted soil really capture the true crust CO2 flux. The crust will affect the soil beneath so the crust + soil flux from the crusted soil is likely crust + crust affected soil + soil CO2 flux. I suggest a statement about this caveat.

Interactive comment on Biogeosciences Discuss., 5, 1969, 2008.

BGD

5, S1022-S1023, 2008

Interactive Comment

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion

Discussion Paper

