

Interactive
Comment

***Interactive comment on* “Spatial and seasonal variability of heterotrophic and autotrophic soil respiration in a winter wheat stand” by N. Prolingheuer et al.**

Anonymous Referee #2

Received and published: 26 February 2011

General Notes:

The manuscript entitled “Spatial and seasonal variability of heterotrophic and autotrophic soil respiration in a winter wheat stand” by Prolingheuer et al. describes fluxes of soil respiration (R_s), with measured or calculated components, and an emphasis on temporal and spatial variability as is well described in the title. The paper is well written, with good spelling and mostly clear and appropriate grammar and phrasing. The objectives and methods are well described and cited. Citation in general is good.

The scientific significance of the work is limited but valid. The overall conclusion that

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion

Discussion Paper



autotrophic root respiration (R_a) is more variable in space and time compared to heterotrophic respiration (R_h) and thus drives the variability of R_s , is expected from the nature of soils and plants, where plant mass changes in time and has a defined spatial pattern. However, information on the specific ecosystem under study, including the relative contribution of fluxes and their variability, remains valuable. As described below, however, the analysis has some flaws, limiting the validity of the results. In addition, the spatial relations and ranges described within and between fluxes are not supported by additional explanatory data (e.g. root biomass, gradients in soil properties, etc).

Problems that should be addressed are:

Contribution of fluxes. Differences in moisture between treatments (deep and shallow collars) are mentioned, a result of water uptake by roots in normal conditions. Also, there is a significant relation shown between moisture and R_h . Consequently, the contribution of R_h to R_s expected for this field should be calculated only after R_h is corrected to the moisture level measured under “normal” soils conditions, using whatever moisture function is more suitable.

Temperature and moisture effects. The correlation of various explanatory variables with each other and the limited number of sampling dates, as mentioned in the paper (p 9149, l 25-28), result in difficulties when modelling or interpreting the models. It is thus misleading to suggest the results can be evidence of a lower or higher sensitivity to temperature as done for the low Q_{10} observed (p 9150 l 20-23); i.e. there is a high probability that a confounding effect with moisture is lowering the Q_{10} . The use of AIC is useful as far as the explanatory variables or mechanisms are unclear. The suggestion that temperature is not needed to explain R_h (p 9151 l 6-9) is only a result of the limited conditions for this site and period. There is little mention of the limitations of this modelling exercise for any generalization. The modelling exercise does not relate well with the variability analysis and conveys only limited information.

Flux calculation and variability. The main problem in the paper lies in the calculation

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

of the variance in R_a , and dependence on R_s . To explain the issue I'll define some values: R_H = measured heterotrophic respiration in 50 cm collar R_H' = not-measured heterotrophic respiration in 7 cm collar R_A = not-measured autotrophic respiration in 7 cm collar $R_S = R_H' + R_A$ (measured) $R_a = R_S - R_H$ = estimated autotrophic respiration = $R_S - R_H$ R_a is thus R_A plus the difference $R_H' - R_H$. If R_H is higher than R_H' , R_a will be lower than R_A and vice-versa. R_a thus includes the variance associated with R_A plus the variance associated with $R_H - R_H'$, i.e. the small scale variability of heterotrophic respiration. Not only does R_a have an added variability, but this variability is not independent of R_S : both R_a and R_S are modified by $(R_H' - R_H)$. To give an extreme example, if R_A had 0 variance and only R_H and R_H' showed small-scale (not large-scale) variability then R_a and not R_H would still correlate best with R_S . Thus a correlation analysis is not valid if the small scale variability of R_H is significant (which is likely the case). A more correct analysis could be done by using a 3rd independent collar to measure R_S and determine the small scale relation between R_S with R_a and R_S with R_H . The added variability on R_a compared to R_A , however, would still exist. Determining the small scale variability of R_H with independent collars would also be useful.

In section 3.3: - When relating the variance or CV of fluxes it is valid to look at the temporal, or seasonal contribution of R_a to R_s , because the mean of $R_H - R_H'$ for each day should be 0. However, the spatial relations are influenced by this unknown variable, as described above.

In section 3.4: - Spatial gradients in $R_H' - R_H$, influencing the variance in R_a , may produce spatial autocorrelations in R_a . i.e. in areas with smaller variance in R_H , R_a will vary less and will seem to be spatially correlated. - The average spacing in the study (4.61 m) is too large to detect autocorrelations at smaller scales where they may be expected reflecting root patterns. - The ranges of correlations given of up to 20 m are likely a result of soil and terrain differences proper to the site. But this is not explained. A generalization of the results to other sites is thus not possible. In section 4 Conclusions: as a consequence of the above, several conclusions are not valid, including: -

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

The high spatial variability in Ra - Attributing the variability of Ra to root development (this was not measured) - Spatial correlations and dependence of Rs on Ra

Conclusions: Although the quality of the work is good in some respects, the issues above as well as the limited use of many the conclusions are a problem. In addition I believe the study should avoid over-interpreting results or generalizing from this specific case. I believe the manuscript needs a major revision and simplification to show the most clear and robust results and conclusions. Most important is to consider the problem of non-independent measurements and added variance in estimations of Ra.

Interactive comment on Biogeosciences Discuss., 7, 9137, 2010.

BGD

7, C5170–C5173, 2011

Interactive
Comment

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion

Discussion Paper

C5173

