

Interactive comment on “Spatial variations of nitrogen trace gas emissions from tropical mountain forests in Nyungwe, Rwanda” by N. Gharahi Ghehi et al.

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This study addresses an urgent need to understand the conditions under which N₂O is emitted in African tropical rain forests, as well as reduce the uncertainty around the magnitude of the N₂O fluxes from African tropical rain forests. It is indicated that the data presented in this study may assist the development of baseline information required for REDD activities. Currently, N₂O fluxes from tropical forests are largely ignored during the GHG accounting of REDD projects. For the purpose of understanding the impact of including N₂O in the GHG accounting of REDD projects, it would be very informative to know the change in N₂O flux if a tropical rain forest is converted into a

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likely new land use, such as small-scale agriculture. The paper focuses mostly on soil properties as explaining parameters of N₂O and NO fluxes. However, to what extent does the fact that the samples were taken from a forest system impact the measured N₂O emissions. In addition, the experimental design allows to understand the relative impact of different parameters on N₂O fluxes, but how representative are the absolute emissions from lab incubations to actual emissions in the forest given the seasonal patterns in rainfall, temperature and nutrient availability.

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