Dear Sara,

Thanks for raising an important question. We addressed the negative uptake by saltmarsh soil and revised the manuscript accordingly as following:

L281-289: The fluxes measured in the coastal wetlands of this study, -1191 to 10,970 mg $m^{-2}$ $d^{-1}$ for $CO_2$, -0.3 to 3.9 mg $m^{-2}$ $d^{-1}$ for $CH_4$, and -0.2 to 2.8 mg $m^{-2}$ $d^{-1}$ for $N_2O$, were within the range of those measured in other subtropical/tropical wetlands, worldwide (except for the negative $CO_2$ fluxes in saltmarsh soils, Table 3). For $CO_2$, fluxes can range between 44 and 11,328 mg $m^{-2}$ $d^{-1}$, for $CH_4$, from 0.03 to 1255 mg $m^{-2}$ $d^{-1}$ and for $N_2O$, from 0.1 to 279 mg $m^{-2}$ $d^{-1}$ (Table 3). Despite being in tropical regions, GHG fluxes from this study were lower compared to other climates (Table 3). Contrary to previous studies, $CO_2$ uptake by saltmarsh soil was likely to be linked with dark $CO_2$ fixation in wetland soils (Akinyede et al., 2020; Mar Lynn et al., 2017). Wetland soils exhibit autotrophic bacteria which contribute to dark $CO_2$ fixation at ~311 mg $m^{-2}$ $d^{-1}$ however these rates could vary depending upon abundance and diversity of microbial communities ((Akinyede et al., 2020). Further studies exploring presence and abundance of $CO_2$ fixing bacteria in saltmarsh soils is recommended.