Saya telah meninjau makalah berjudul "Topographic control on soil organic carbon spatial variability in high- and lowgradient agricultural landscapes" oleh

. Pada dasarnya, penelitian ini bermakna bagi manajemen SOC pada tanah pertanian dalam skala Watershed di United Stated of Amerika. Bahasanya luar biasa bagus sekali. Namun, makalah ini masih memiliki banyak kekurangan yang perlu diperbaiki.

Komentar utama lihat di bawah:

1.INTROUCTION

MATERIAL AND METHOD

3. To see the horizontal distribution of SOC, it is absolutely correct to take soil samples with an auger at a depth of 0-5 cm and 5-10 cm. However, it is also very important to take soil samples with the auger vertically in the top and valley positions at a depth of 0-5 cm, 5-10 cn, 10-20 cm, 20-40 cm, 40-60cm, 60-80 cm, 80-100. cm. Why is this not done? Because it is important to see that there is accumulation SOC due to the influence of topography

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

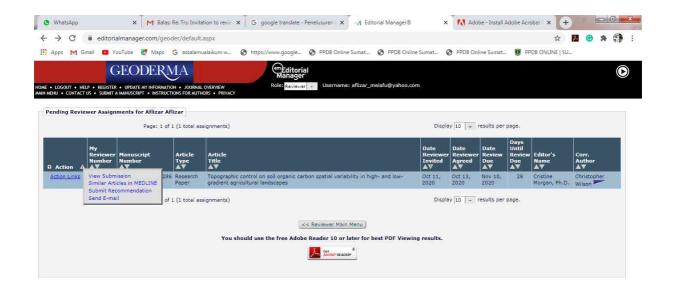
- 4. Table 1. Topography controls the SOC, Correct and correct Topography is represented by% slope and slope length (LS Factor USLE model). It would be better if the USLE LS factor value was also calculated from the slope% and slope length data. So it can be seen clearly the role of topography on SOC with regression and PCA.
- 5. Figure 3. The method of measuring SOC with VIS-NIR works similar to the radar concept in mapping. Very sophisticated. Therefore, it is very important to validate the SOC analysis by comparing it with the SOC on the same sample analyzed by the WET Combustion method, namely the Walkley and Black method or the Dry Combution method with the NC analyzer. It's important to explain. Figure 3 and Figure 6
- 6 .Mapping SOC using Inverse distance Interpolation method. Effective when it has a large number of samples and the sample is randomly distributed. And it is necessary to validate the value measured in labor with the estimated value on the map at the same sample point. Can use validation with Mean Error (ME), Mean Absolute Error (MAE), and RMSE. Should be done to validate the SOC map in this paper. 7. The soil sample distribution map for SOC should be overlaid with the soil type distribution map (Mollisol and Alfisol) because the watershed area is large and the% SOC distribution is also influenced by soil type. So that it can be sure that the high SOC is because of the topography or soil type.

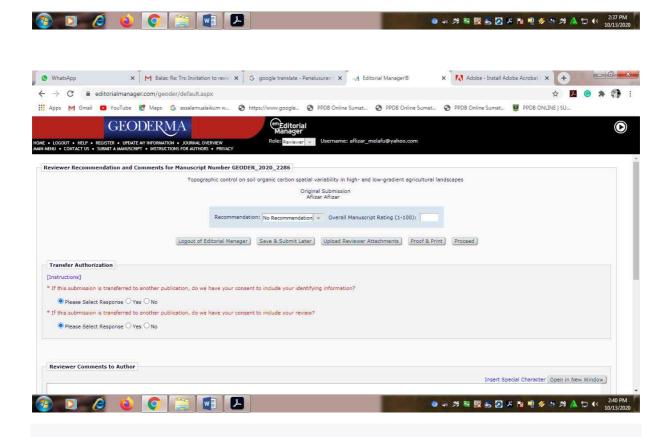
8. It has been measured% SOC with BD at each sample point. This data is very useful for calculating SOC in kg / ha. But it hasn't been done. This data is very important to get a detailed picture of SOC in the soil at a certain depth. Better done. For example. 1 ha of soil at a depth of 5 cm with a SOC of 10%, namely the weight of 1 ha of soil as deep as 5 cm x BD = 2×10^{6} 6 dm2 x 0.5 dm x 10% = 10×10^{6} fm.

9.Conclusion states that % SOC is high in basin basins due to hill erosion carrying SOC and deposition of it. This needs to be strengthened with evidence showing the estimated erosion in tonnes / ha / year along with the horizontal distribution of soil erosion. This is followed by data on the vertical distribution of SOC according to soil depth



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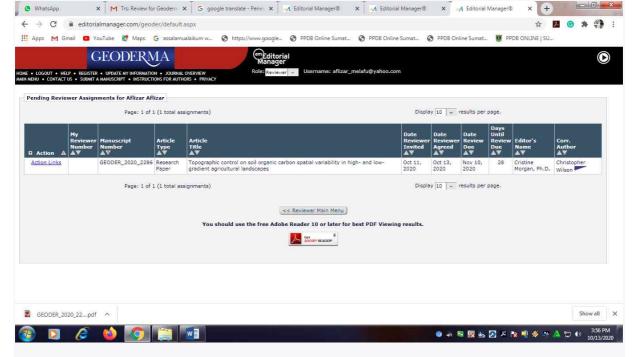
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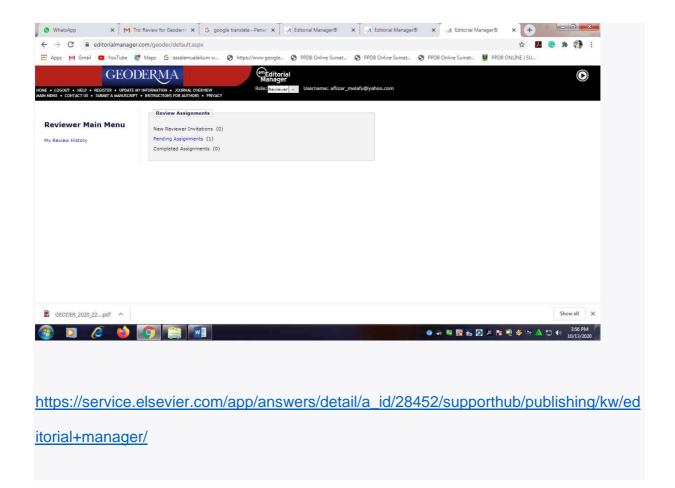
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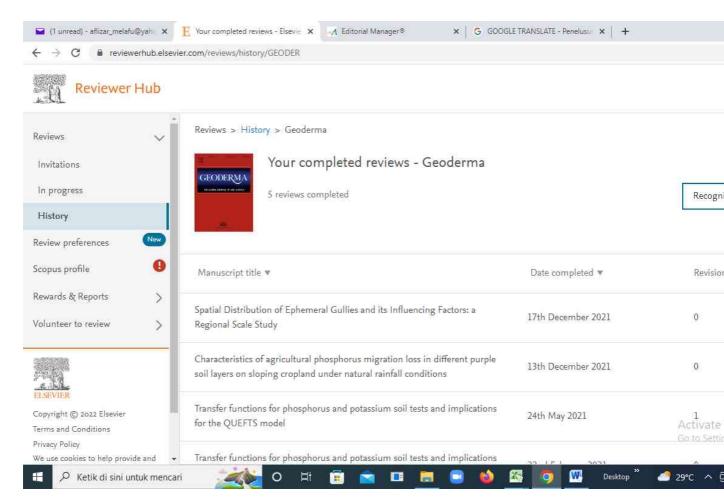
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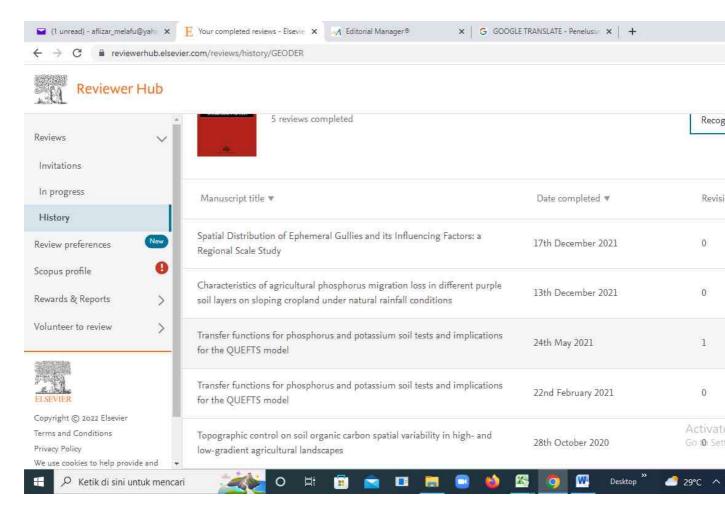


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