The objectives of the study were: i) to examine how cutting frequency affected NPP, SOC and soil carbon to nitrogen ratio (C:N), and ii) to disclose involved mechanisms causing differences in SOC between the two management regimes.

We added (8 times)

Correct.

We changed that and added also the p value (p=0.1).

Fig. 5: p value was added

Fig. 6: I tried to correlate NPP and SOC using the individual datapoints. On that level, there is no correlation! I have done that analysis, because one of the editors’ comments for the last version was to compare not only treatments, but also NPP and SOC across sites (to expand the results section, I guess, because this was a reviewer comment). Since I was not absolutely sure what I could add there, I derived this correlation. However, when looking more closely to the data, it is quite obvious that the high SOC in Gothenburg was driven by a site that had the lowest NPP...So that correlation does not hold. I now deleted the figure and also the text concerning this “correlation” in the result section. I instead added two sentences, which explain why we do not trust too much in the weak clay correlation found:

“This correlation is however strongly driven by the sites in Uppsala, which showed the highest increase in both NPP and SOC. Thus, also local management differences, which are however not available in detail, might have influenced the observed treatment effect on SOC to some degree.”