Referee comment on "Wave attenuation potential, sediment properties and mangrove growth dynamics data over Guyana’s intertidal mudflats: assessing the potential of mangrove restoration works" by Üwe S. N. Best et al., Earth Syst. Sci. Data Discuss., https://doi.org/10.5194/essd-2022-20-RC1, 2022

My comments are minor and essentially concern better referencing with due attention to previous works that have been forerunners on the theme developed within the dataset:

Line 55-58: the significant removal of mangroves on the Guyana coastline and the potential deleterious effects on coastal risks and stability were treated by Anthony and Gratiot (2012)* who noted in particular the potential difficulties and pitfalls of mangrove restoration following removal. In a similar vein, the large-scale removal of mangroves in French Guiana, which lies on the mud-bank belt updrift of Guyana, has been shown to result in a considerable reduction in the capacity of mud banks to become attached to the coast (Brunier et al., 2019)*, a process important in attenuation of wave energy, thus further strengthening the rationale for this dataset paper.

*Anthony, E.J., Gratiot, N., 2012. Coastal engineering and large-scale mangrove


Other minor points:

Line 173: Satellite coverage is not the only alternative remotes-sensing method for monitoring bed level elevation within mangroves in the Guianas. Proisy et al. (2009)* used dense clouds of data points generated by LiDAR to monitor bed topography under mangroves in neighbouring French Guiana.


Lines 181, Lines 303-310: Sediment samples (instead of soil samples, and mud substrate instead of soil). The study does not have a pedological objective.