The authors addressed all comments carefully which led to a great improvement of the manuscript. Good job!

We thank the reviewer for taking the time to review the revised manuscript and provide this final set of comments. We believe that all the queries are now resolved, and the manuscript is suitable for publication.

Although the authors described the classification scheme of NVC system, I am still concerned about the accuracy of vegetation mapping, since it is related to later organic carbon storage estimates.

The standard methodology for vegetation survey was used in this study which matches that used by Haynes, 2016)

To provide greater clarity the text has been updated to with more detail on the methodology used.

Line 97 - These saltmarshes were last surveyed in 2011 (Haynes, 2016) following the National Vegetation Classification (NVC) scheme approach (Rodwell, 2000).

Line 132 - Along each transect several 1 m^2 quadrats were placed approximately every 10 m or at abrupt changes in vegetation.

Line 135 - At each quadrat, the vegetation plant species were identified, and their percentage coverage was estimated by eye following standard NVC methodology (Rodwell, 2000) as used by Haynes. (2016). Additionally, the mean (n = 5) and maximum (n = 1) vegetation heights were determined with the quadrat following Stewart et al. (2001).

Line 159 - Post-processing followed the processes outlined in Fig. 3. Vegetation data was processed into the NVC scheme (Rodwell, 2000) using Modular Analysis of Vegetation Information System (MAVIS). This method uses a United Kingdom reference database for vegetation communities and, using multivariate statistical methods, assigns survey data to an established community based on the community composition (Table 1). Some communities may be classified as a mosaic, being comprised of one or more sub-community, but where this occurs the dominant community is used. Where the prefix “SM” occurs in front of a numerical value, this denotes a saltmarsh vegetation community classified using the NVC approach.

In this manuscript we estimate the OC stocks as illustration of the importance of having accurate up to date areal extent data. Therefore, for the purposes of this manuscript we do not use individual plant community to upscale. Rather for the purposes of this manuscript we calculate the stock based on total marsh extent calculated from Haynes, 2016 vs the areal extent calculated from the UAV approaches.

Line 74, the sentence in the bracket, I don’t think it is a good idea to put this sentence here. This could be discussed more and clarified the advantage of method you proposed in the discussion section.

We agree that this should not be the introduction. Section 4.4 discusses this in more detail.

Figure 3, The layout of three quadrat sampling locations seems not good. Could you show the overall study area in the left, and by side show three specific study areas?

We have now combined Figure 3 with Figure 1. For space reasons, we have opted to position the three orthomosaics below the full study area. All other Figures and in-text Figure references have been updated accordingly.

Table 1-5, at least the bottom frame line should be added.

Lines have been added to tables 1 to 5.