**Author’s response**

**to**

**#2017:09:20447:1:1: Satyanarayana et al.: Status of the undisturbed mangroves at Brunei Bay, East Malaysia: a preliminary assessment based on remote sensing and ground-truth observations.**

Once again our sincere gratitude to Prof. Budiman Minasny, Academic Editor of the PeerJ, for the given opportunity to improve this manuscript via MINOR revision. We have considered the Reviewer # 3 remarks and incorporated them as listed below:

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| **Reviewer #3** |
| 1 | Basic reportingTable 4: Please remove the black-background for the ‘total’ estimates. You can perhaps use font in bold for that row.Suggestion followed  |
|  | Figure 1: Scale needed for left hand inset; scale bar is not visible on the ALOS image.Scale bars are included for both left and right panels in the Fig. 1  |
|  | Figure 4: Should the title be “mean spectral reflectance…” or “average spectral reflectance…”Suggestion followed  |
| 2 | Experimental designI am not quite satisfied with the reason you provided justifying the use ALOS data. The time difference between ALOS data and field data collection is 4 years. For Sentinel-2, the time difference with field data would be 1 year only, which makes Senitnel-1 a better choice. Perhaps you can add this information in the section where you mention the possible issues with time gap.Thank you very much for this kind advice. Since Sentinel-1 is the SAR imaging data, we have stated that “the freely available moderate resolution satellite data (e.g. Sentinel) be a chance to correspond with the dates of ground inventory” (Page – 12: L – 263-265).  |
|  | I am also not fully convinced with the reason behind the selection of MLC over other non-parametric classifier. It is completely wrong to say that MLC is still considered as the benchmark for mangrove mapping related study based a single paper. You can cite the paper by Kuenzer et. al., 2011 (<http://www.mdpi.com/2072-4292/3/5/878>) to justify the choice of MLC. However, please remember that numerous studies in the last 6-7 years have used more advanced methods. Mangrove mapping is not an isolated problem of remote sensing image classification. While the majority of remote sensing community is moving towards a non-parametric image classification methods, it will unwise to not to adapt/test those methods for mapping mangroves.The citation of Kuenzer et. al. (2011) was included to support the MLC approach in the manuscript. We totally agree with methodological advancements in the remote sensing application for mangrove mapping. In fact, one of our recent manuscript - *Like a drone come true: comparison of satellite and drone imagery for mangrove mapping in Setiu wetland, Malaysia* (under REVIEW with PLoS ONE) tested various classification algorithms and their accuracies. We do follow the given advice and see our forthcoming publications can accomplish these recent trends.  |