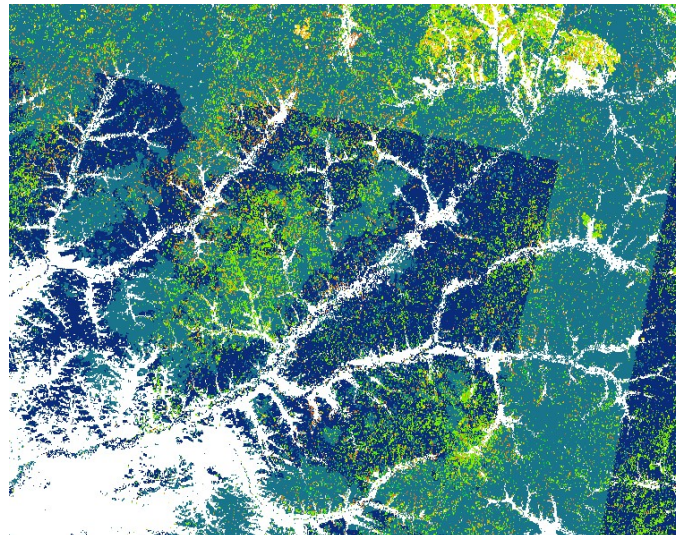
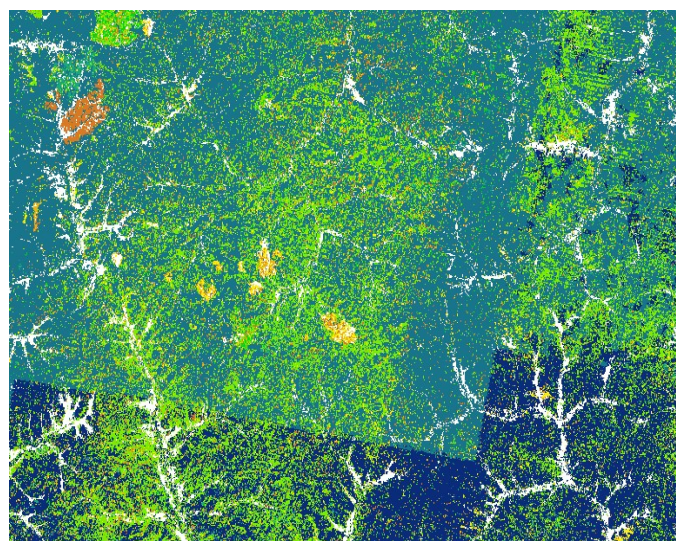


High-resolution forest age mapping is an important part of carbon cycle research and is one of the most significant research points. Based on the CCDC algorithm, this study maps the age of young forests in China with a resolution of 30 meters. This product are valuable for the calculation of the carbon cycle and carbon budget. As a user, I am very interested in your dataset, but I found some limitations in this dataset which may hinder its further applications.

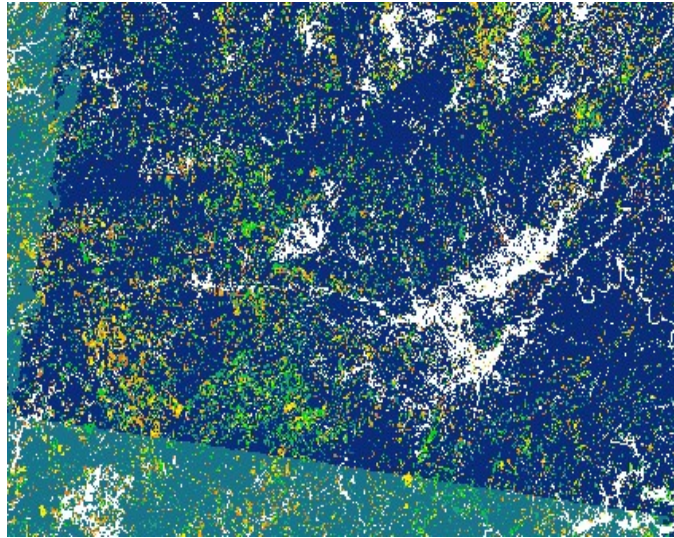
First, it is found that there are serious spatial discontinuity in this dataset, such as the following regions: R1 (121-122°E, 50-51°N), R2 (123-125°E, 51-52°N), R3 (117-119°E, 29-30°N), R4 (119-120°E, 28-29°N).



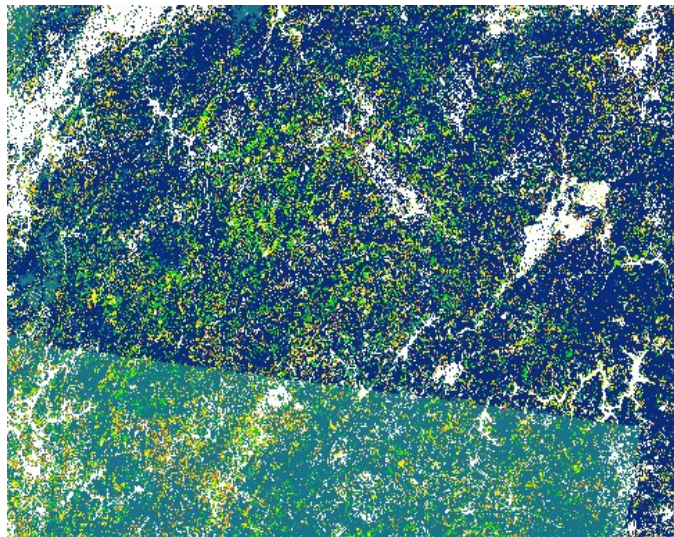
R1



R2



R3



R4

Second, the forest age mapping was carried out based on the CCDC algorithm, but it has been demonstrated that the CCDC algorithm had several limitations. (1) It did not consider the spatial differences between pixels (Ye et. al., 2023). (2) It did not consider the varied temporal consistency of the Landsat time series (Zhu et. al., 2020). (3) Large inconsistency of disturbance maps existed between the adjacent Landsat path overlap and non-overlap regions (Qiu et. al., 2022 Characterization of land disturbances based on Landsat time series). Why not use a better version of the CCDC-family algorithms such as COLD (Zhu et. al., 2020), Bi-CCD (Zheng et. al., 2021), S-

CCD (Ye et. al., 2021), NRT-MONITOR (Shang et. al., 2022), OB-COLD (Ye et. al., 2023)?

Last, it was reported that young forests under 31 years old account for 19% of China's total forest (Lines 400-401, page 16), which is quite different from the results of the ninth forest inventory in China. These differences should be clearly explained.