

Peer Review

Review of: "Isoprene and Evapotranspiration Time Series Provide Further Empirical Evidence for a Natural Global Atmospheric Temperature Control System"

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The study explores whether isoprene emissions and transpiration are active components of a hypothesized global-scale biotic control system regulating surface temperature. This paper offers a bold reinterpretation of the biosphere's role in climate regulation. There are some recommendations:

Authors admit that Granger causality infers prediction, not true causality. Their argument that it likely indicates real causality might benefit from more rigorous justification, perhaps through cross-validation with independent or lag-optimized datasets.

The proposed control system is going to be very complex. At the same time, the end-to-end depiction is attractive. Some links, especially those involving information "encoding" within the plant (e.g., PID+DD signal generation), will remain speculative due to no direct experimental validation.

Though the writers account for many other reasons using Granger and ARDL approaches, there are several confounders in the impact on global climate (for example, aerosols, ocean currents, and human-induced land use changes). Some more discussion about this or accounting for this could make it easier to understand.

Declarations

Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.