

Reviewer 3:

In general, BVOC flux observations are a rare commodity. Even the limited observational datasets are mostly limited to forest environments. Kaser et al. present a city scale BVOC emissions from managed vegetation. They compared differences in BVOC emissions such as isoprene, monoterpenes, and sesquiterpenes from two years illustrating substantial differences in isoprene emissions but not monoterpene and sesquiterpene emissions. They have presented a thorough discussion for the potential causes. The discussion is particularly insightful to further explore the roles of managed vegetations in urban environments in local air quality. In summary, this manuscript is well written and would contribute to expand our knowledge in the atmospheric chemistry community. However, I would like to suggest a further detailed discussion on the differences in flux footprints between 2015 and 2018 and their roles in differences in isoprene flux. In the 2015 footprint, a green space to the Southeast of the observational site (Figure 1) was exclusively included and its potential role to the differences in isoprene emission could be highly insightful.

Response: We thank reviewer 3 for this comment and clarified Figure 1. In the initial submission we showed only the 60% flux footprint for both years which could lead to the interpretation that the two years are quite different and the mentioned green space is only in one of the two years footprint. Figure 1 was now expanded to show all footprint density isolines from 30% to 90%. This clarifies that the two years footprints are not as different from each other and that the green space in the Southeast influences both years fluxes just to a somewhat different extent. We also extended the discussion on the footprint influence on the observed isoprene flux differences.

Change: Updated Figure 1 and text describing Figure 1 and footprint influence on isoprene fluxes.