

# Review of: "Urban Green Infrastructure Planning for the Bangkok Metropolitan Region: An Empirical Study for Greenspace Expansion"

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Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

The manuscript presents a methodological proposal for the identification and planning of Green Infrastructure (GI) elements in a metropolitan area. Based on the application of methods of proven validity, such as MCDM-AHP, e.g., in my opinion, the authors' proposal is an interesting contribution to research in support of the planning of this type of infrastructure, in general, and of urban GI, in particular. From a more instrumental point of view, the proposal presented allows to advance in the solutions to spatially specify these types of infrastructures. Therefore, the topic is of high actuality and of interest to the readership of the Qeios journal.

The paper is overall well structured; the objectives are clearly defined; the methodology (for identifying and mapping elements that can be integrated into urban GI) is clearly presented and described; the discussion and conclusions are extensive and consistent, discussing the advantages of this methodology in comparison with other approaches; the quality of the figures, tables, and other graphic elements is mostly good.

In summary, I think the work presented is very meritorious; it makes an interesting methodological contribution in this field and, therefore, it's suitable for publication.

Nevertheless, I would like to make some suggestions for the possible improvement of the proposal and the manuscript:

- Introduction: The description of the advantages and benefits of IG could be summarized; 5 of the 8 paragraphs of this section are devoted to repeating the same ideas several times. These are sufficiently well-known issues and could be synthesized, with a view to reducing the length of the article, which, in my opinion, is somewhat extensive in terms of the number of pages.
- It would be advisable to indicate in the first paragraphs of the manuscript the meaning of the acronym BMA (I assume Bangkok Metropolitan Area); in other parts of the text, the acronym BMR (I assume Bangkok Metropolitan Region) is also used. Use one or the other throughout the text or indicate if there is any spatial and/or administrative difference between them.
- Some justification should be provided for the ranges or weights assigned to each of the variables used in the proficiency analysis (Tables 2 and 3).
- Figure 2: Reducing its size would not affect its correct visualization or the interpretation of the indices and variables represented in it. In addition, in the title of the figure, it would be convenient to identify each variable with the letter (a to

h) of the corresponding map.

- The proposal uses a total of 14 factors that are integrated through SLPs. Has a prior correlation analysis been considered to determine whether the information provided by all of them is really relevant or, on the contrary, redundant?
- Table 3: This type of matrix is usually symmetrical and, therefore, it is not necessary to complete both parts, those above and below the diagonal, whose value, logically, when comparing a variable with itself, will be 1.
- Page 21, repeated paragraph: "Notably, Land Use/Land Cover (LULC) and Normalized Difference Built-Up Index (NDBI) emerged ... surface elevation, and surface slope (refer to the table)".
- 4.3. Physical accessibility... : It should be made clear what is meant by physical accessibility. It is assumed that accessibility is not measured through the road network, but rather the general accessibility of any point in the territory.