| | Reference | Oceanic region | Region | Maximum cells L^{-1} | Environmental conditions |
|--|----------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|--|
| Iberian Margin | This study | Portuguese Margin | CALIBERIA (outer-shelf) | 3×10^5 | Summer regime, colder and more nutrient waters |
| | This study | Portuguese Margin | RAIA (inner shelf) | 2×10^5 | Summer regime, warmer and oligotrophic waters |
| | Cachão et al. (2000) | Portuguese Margin | Northwest (Oporto) | 2.7×10^5 | Winter regime, upwelling conditions, and local runoff |
| | Silva et al. (2008) | Portuguese Margin | Central West Lisbon Bay | 2×10^3 | Declining phase of the upwelling event |
| | Guerreiro et al. (2013) | Portuguese Margin | Central West (Cape Carvoeiro) | 1.5×10^{5} | Winter regime, upwelling conditions but decreasing nutrient content, river discharge |
| | Abrantes and Moita (1999) | Portuguese Margin | Southwest (Cape Saint Vincent) | 3×10^4 | Summer regime, warmer waters |
| | Cachão et al. (2000) | Portuguese Margin | Southwest (Cape Saint Vincent) | 8.4×10^{4} | Winter regime, upwelling conditions |
| Other major upwelling areas in the Atlantic Ocean | Abrantes et al. (2002) | North Atlantic | NW Africa | 5×10^3 | Local upwelling |
| | Kinkel et al. (2000) | Equatorial Atlantic | Equatorial upwelling | 3×10^{6} | Upwelling conditions |
| | Giraudeau et al. (1993) | South Atlantic | Benguela | 4.6×10^{5} | Low turbulence and low nutrient content |
| | Mitchell-Innes and Winter (1987) | South Atlantic | South Africa (Cape Peninsula) | 2×10^6 | Declining phase of the upwelling event |