

Interactive comment on “Coastal hypoxia responses to remediation” by W. M. Kemp et al.

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Additional Literature: Baird, D., R.R. Christian, C.H. Peterson, G.A. Johnson. 2004. Consequences of hypoxia on estuarine ecosystem function: Energy diversion from consumers to microbes. *Ecol. Appl.* 14:805-822.

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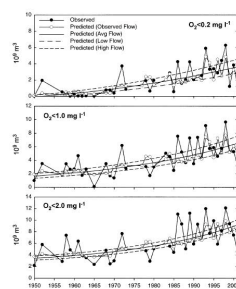


FIG. 5. Calculated summertime hypoxic volumes for Chesapeake Bay during 1950–2001 as reported in Table 5 and corresponding model predictions calculating using observed river flow (Fig. 1). Trend lines indicate model-predicted (e.g., 1) hypoxic volumes assuming low winter-spring average Susquehanna River flow ($1,300 \text{ m}^3 \text{ s}^{-1}$), average flow ($1,700 \text{ m}^3 \text{ s}^{-1}$), and high flow ($2,100 \text{ m}^3 \text{ s}^{-1}$). Note the differences in y-axis scales.

Figure B. From Hagy et al. 2004.

Fig. 1. Figure B for Kemp et al. review

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