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Interactive comment

Interactive comment on "What drives the latitudinal gradient in open ocean surface dissolved inorganic carbon concentration?" by Yingxu Wu et al.

Anonymous Referee #2

Received and published: 9 October 2018

Wu et al. present a detailed analysis of factors driving the surface ocean concentration of dissolved inorganic carbon (DIC). Their study is based on the recently released GLODAP v2 dataset. In order to compare DIC in a global perspective they use salinity normalized DIC (NDIC). The major conclusion of their study is that sea surface temperature (SST) is the major driver of DIC variability, followed by changes in alkalinity and Southern Ocean upwelling. Major comments: Since the study is based on the normalization of DIC I'm wondering about the used normalization. It was shown that an easy division by salinity is problematic especially in a global perspective. The authors should validate their approach or at least discuss its problems. The authors use the GLODAP v2 dataset for the surface ocean. During their calculations they convert data

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later. Please merge. 07/33: Do you mean equation 10? 08/07: Together with Eq. 9

it reduces to nDICsurf = nDICsupply – NCP – 0.5xALK*CaCO3 08/09: RC should be RC:P 08/11: reference to Figure 5b is 5c 08/12ff: Presenting all the values in a table might be easier to read. 08/28: the effect has the potential to lower seawater pCO2 below atmospheric values. 09/32: Why are you not using the nitrate values from GLO-DAP? 11/01: Is evaporation only happening in the Atlantic? 11/15: Why is nDICtemp the gas exchange effect? Can you explain? 17/17ff: CDIAC is no longer maintained.

Interactive comment on Biogeosciences Discuss., https://doi.org/10.5194/bg-2018-376, 2018.

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