

# ***Interactive comment on “The Mediterranean subsurface phytoplankton dynamics and their impact on Mediterranean bioregions” by Julien Palmiéri et al.***

**Julien Palmiéri et al.**

[julien.palmieri@noc.soton.ac.uk](mailto:julien.palmieri@noc.soton.ac.uk)

Received and published: 22 January 2019

The authors would like first to thank the Referee #2 for his/her effort in reviewing this study. The paper will very probably be rejected, but I would like to reply anyway to some of your comments. Working back on BGC-ARGO, to prepare the corrected version of the paper, I realised that the chlorophyll field needed corrections that were not included in the data-set I first used. The correction decreases the BGC-ARGO chlorophyll fields by a factor 2 as explained in Barbeau et al. (2018). This reduces the difference between observed and modelled chlorophyll concentration. The model Chl bias is then less important than said in the paper, but this has obviously no impact on

[Printer-friendly version](#)

[Discussion paper](#)



the phenologies, on the too deep modelled DCM, or on the model-satellite differences. About the satellite data, we know there are newer data-set. We tried to do the analysis with Volpe et al. (2007). Mediterranean satellite product, but for an obscure reason we got weird artefacts on the clusters derived from it. As I could not get rid of these artefacts, I finally worked with the Bosc et al. (2004) Mediterranean data-set. Although using a Mediterranean satellite data-set enable to improve the Chl concentration with a better estimate of the CDOM, it “seems” to not have a big impact on the phenology (for instance D'Ortenzio and Ribera d'Alcalà (2009) did their Mediterranean bioregion analysis using SeaWiFS – But the CDOM impact on phenology has not been shown as far as I know). About the model, we have to hear the critics, and accept the fact that it is not considered realistic enough for this study. We then have no other alternative than to find a better biogeochemical model and do the analysis again. But finding a more realistic model might not be obvious.

– References:

Barbieux, M., Uitz, J., Gentili, B., Pasqueron de Fommervault, O., Mignot, A., Poteau, A., Schmechtig, C., Taillandier, V., Leymarie, E., Penkerc'h, C., D'Ortenzio, F., Claustre, H., and Bricaud, A.: Bio-optical characterization of subsurface chlorophyll maxima in the Mediterranean Sea from a Biogeochemical-Argo float database, Biogeosciences Discuss., <https://doi.org/10.5194/bg-2018-367>, in review, 2018.

Bosc, E., Bricaud, A., and Antoine, D.: Seasonal and interannual variability in algal biomass and primary production in the Mediterranean Sea, as derived from 4 years of SeaWiFS observations, Global Biogeochemical Cycles, 18, GB1005, 2004.

D'Ortenzio, F. and Ribera d'Alcalà, M.: On the trophic regimes of the Mediterranean Sea: a satellite analysis, Biogeosciences, 6, 139–148, 2009.

Volpe, G., Santoleri, R., Vellucci, V., Ribera d'Alcalà, M., Marullo, S., & D'Ortenzio, F. The colour of the Mediterranean Sea: Global versus regional bio-optical algorithms evaluation and implication for satellite chlorophyll estimates. Remote Sensing of Envi-

Printer-friendly version

Discussion paper



ronment, 107, 625–638, 2007.

BGD

---

Interactive comment on Biogeosciences Discuss., <https://doi.org/10.5194/bg-2018-423>, 2018.

Interactive  
comment