

## ***Interactive comment on “Characterizing the origin of excess dissolved organic carbon in coastal seawater using stable carbon isotope and light absorption characteristics” by Heejun Han et al.***

### **Anonymous Referee #1**

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This is, nothing really novel, but a simple and clear study. The authors used combined concentration, stable carbon isotope and fluorescence measurements to characterize the sources of dissolved organic carbon (DOC) in a small coastal bay, the Sihwa Lake in South Korea. The manuscript is well written and the results were clearly described and discussed. I support its publication and wish the following suggestions can be considered.

1. The studied Sihwa Lake is a very shallow (<8 m) coastal bay and it appears that the freshwater influence from the few streams to the bay is insignificant from the salinity and DOC- $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  distributions, only in the land-ocean interface. Therefore, the sedi-

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ment resuspension could be an important factor influence the DOC concentrations in the bay. The high DOC (or excess DOC) observed in the bottom water in the nearshore stations (only 2-3 meters deep) in 2017 could be influenced by the sediment resuspension or disturbance of the surface sediment, resulting in high sediment porewater DOC fluxed into the bottom water. Usually, the concentrations of porewater DOC in the coastal sediments are much higher than that of the water column. I think the authors mentioned this but more discussion will be good. 2. Line 61-62, “The total volume of the Sihwa Lake water is  $\sim 3.3 \times 10^8 \text{ m}^3 \text{ y}^{-1}$  and the discharge rate is approximately  $3.4 \times 10^8 \text{ m}^3 \text{ y}^{-1}$  (Lee et al., 2014)”. Please check on the unit of the total volume. 3. For Figure 4 and 5, if these lines are linear regression of the date, the regression parameters should be given. 4. In all figure captions, Lake should be added after Sihwa.

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