

Reply to SC1:

Line 87: In the Regional setting or Data sections it would be worthwhile stating why the boundaries of the study site were selected. I presume this was due to the overlapping extent of predictor variables listed in Table 1. However, it is unusual that the focus does not cover the complete extent of any of the countries EEZ presented in this study (Table 2), because had it done so this would improve the impact of the current piece of work. As the discussion encourages further research of this kind (Section 6.4 and the publishing of R scripts), it would be worth clarifying whether similar predictor data are available, or whether these too would need to be generated first. If on the other hand it was due to available sample data or how far the authors felt they could extrapolate the models then this would also be of interest to future scientists doing similar work.

Reply: Different options exist how a study site might be defined. We focussed our work on a sea basin, i.e., the North Sea and Skagerrak as defined by IHO (1953). It was not our aim to present OC stocks and accumulation rates of a specific EEZ or other management unit. It will likely be necessary to gather suitable predictor variable layers for other studies that wish to utilise our code.

Line 190: There appears to be an error in the calculation of VE and r^2 . While r^2 is also termed the coefficient of determination, it is my understanding that the VE and r^2 are the same metric. Therefore, I was surprised to see such different results reported in Line 226 and 233. Looking at the R Markdown code to understand how these two values have been calculated I see that calculation of VE contains the test predictions within the denominator in:

```
validation[i, 3] <- 1-(mse(df$test.SedRate, df$test.pred)/var(df$test.SedRate, df$test.pred))
```

As VE is calculated as the unexplained variation over the total variation its not clear to me why the denominator in your calculation has the test set predictions. Suggest checking your formulas to ensure the values presented are correct. Its also not clear to me whether both metrics are required or tell a story that is not captured by r^2 . So you may wish to present r^2 only.

Reply: We acknowledge that the above R code line is indeed erroneous. We also agree that it is sufficient to use either r^2 or variance explained. The code was corrected, and relevant text (methods and results) updated accordingly.

Line 253: Starting the discussion by referring to the R Markdown code and seemed a little out of place. As the results of this study are a valuable contribution to the field of Blue Carbon which is rapidly gaining interest to develop policies in various European governments, this focus on encouraging use of the scripts may be less interesting to the reader. Authors may consider moving this to section '6.4 Suggestions for future research' and instead focussing on the main findings of the study.

Reply: We agree that the beginning of the discussion could be improved. The first paragraph of the discussion now reads:

We have presented estimates of OC stocks and accumulation rates and their associated spatially explicit uncertainties that were derived with the same modelling framework. *Our results show that a substantial amount of OC, 231 Tg within the upper 0.1 m of seabed sediment, is stored in surface sediments of the North Sea and Skagerrak. OC accumulation is effectively restricted to the Norwegian Trough, which accumulates 1.3 Tg C annually. In the following we discuss the relevance of our results*

by comparing them with other estimates of OC stored in shelf sea sediments, coastal vegetated habitats, and terrestrial soils, which have been highlighted as significant OC stores. We further discuss zones of OC processing at the seafloor based on our regionalisation, potential implications for marine management and suggestions for future research.

Line 259: Similar to above comment. Section '6.1 Relevance' starts with a recap of other research and not the findings of this current study. Authors should consider whether to lead with what this study has shown and then put that into context of other work to show the relevance.

Reply: This section has been revised in the meantime. It now reads:

The surface sediments of the North Sea and Skagerrak store 230.5 ± 134.5 Tg of OC. This compares with 9.6 to 25.0 Pg C stored globally in bioturbated Holocene shelf sediments (0 – 10 cm) as estimated by LaRowe et al. (2020). Hence, sediments in the North Sea and Skagerrak store approximately 0.9 – 2.4 % of the global stock in an area that accounts for ≈ 1.7 % of the global shelf.

Line 260: Does Harris et al 2014 need to be referenced here? Suggest deleting. Also, Lee et al. (2019) present maps of uncertainty for their estimates of OC. Relative to the assumptions presented in line 263-265 (total stocks vary between 12.1-24.2 Pg C), should the Lee et al. uncertainty be accounted for in this estimation, or are they at a much smaller magnitude? As the uncertainty map in Lee et al does seem to show that uncertainty is also concentrated around the continental shelf.

Reply: No longer relevant due to changes made as outlined in previous reply.

Line 264: 'between 0% and 100%'. I am struggling to follow what is being said in this sentence. Are you simply stating that the OC in 5-10cm does not exceed that in 0-5cm? As that was already stated in the previous two sentences. Unless i am missing some subtle difference.

Reply: No longer relevant, as section has been simplified (see above).

Line 284: Is this sentences stating that the shelf sediments of the European Continental Shelf are an order of magnitude greater than coastal habitats, based solely on the calculations for the North Sea/Skagerrak? Or that is the reference to 'smaller area' comparing the area covered by the North Sea/Skagerrak relative to the area covered by coastal habitats? I assume the first as no area figures have been presented for comparison of the latter. Consider rephrasing for clarity.

Reply: The sentence was rephrased:

This indicates that shelf sediment stocks (230.5 Tg) are approximately an order of magnitude larger despite lower OC densities of 1.1 to 13.6 kg m⁻³.

References

International Hydrographic Organization: Limits of oceans and seas, IHO Spec. Publ., 28, 39, 1953.

LaRowe, D. E., Arndt, S., Bradley, J. A., Burwicz, E., Dale, A. W. and Amend, J. P.: Organic carbon and

microbial activity in marine sediments on a global scale throughout the Quaternary, *Geochim. Cosmochim. Acta*, 286, 227–247, doi:<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gca.2020.07.017>, 2020.