

Interactive comment on “Primary productivity and its variability in the equatorial South China Sea during the northeast monsoon” by S. H. Ooi et al.

S. H. Ooi et al.

axl419@yahoo.com

Received and published: 18 December 2013

1. General Comments:

This paper conducted a good study with cross-fields data. It analyzed data in multi-fields of meteorology, oceanography, and marine biology and discussed the impacts of various scales of meteorological and oceanic parameters on primary productivity.

The data set and analysis methods of this study were well described in written. However, the figures which representing the data set are not easy to be viewed. This defect hampers readers to be convinced with visual presentations (figures). Therefore, improvements in technical aspect are required. The suggestions of technical improvements are listed in Sec. 3.

C10180

Besides, there a few scientific problems must be clarified or addressed before this paper is accepted. The comments or questions are stated in Sec. 2.

- Thank you.

2. Specific Comments:

2.1. p21580, ln4 & p21597 (Fig. 2) ... The near surface winds show a maximum (20-30 knots) off the Vietnam coast aligned in the northeast-southwest direction... Q: Don't see such large wind (20-30 knots) in the figures.

- The figures were redone and shaded only for mslp > 1016 hPa. The (20-30 knots) wind can now be seen but not very clearly due to size constraint (see revised Fig. 2).

2.2. p21579, ln21 ~ p21580, ln20 (Sec. 3.1) Comment: Suggest adding mslp/wind figures of December and February to demonstrate and support the discussions in this section.

- Thank you and done (see revised Fig. 2).

2.3. p21583, ln2 ~ ln3 ... November is the month of maximum tropical depression/storm frequency in the South China Sea between 8–18°N and 107–115°E... Q: Is there any reference to support this statement?

- Yes. Added in the text and references. [References: Yi Bingqi and Zhang Qinghong : Near-equatorial Typhoon Development : Climatology and Numerical Simulation. Advances in Atmospheric Sciences, Vol. 27, No. 5, 1014-1024, 2010. Lim Joo Tick and Azizan Abu Samah : Weather and Climate of Malaysia. University of Malaya Press, 2004. Ooi See Hai : Impacts of ENSO on Monsoons over Malaysia. ESCAP/WMO Typhoon Committee Annual Review 1998. World Meteorological Organization, Geneva, pp. 153 – 173, 1999.]

2.4. p21583, ln2 ~ ln4 ... November is the month of maximum tropical depression/storm frequency in the South China Sea between 8–18°N and 107–115°E The

C10181

associated wind flow has thus contributed to the development of the cyclonic counter current. ... Comment: Even most tropical depressions/storms occur in this area during monsoon season, the weather systems are moving while the cyclonic current looks stationary at position around (7°N, 109°E) in whole season. Therefore, the relationship of wind associated weather systems and cyclonic current proposed here is questionable. Suggest considering if there is any possibility that it is affected the seafloor topography (Figure 1) of Sunda Shelf.

- The disturbances in the equatorial South China Sea are mainly quasi-stationary due to the geographical land-sea contrast with eastern Peninsular Malaysia and Borneo 'bracketing' this part of the SCS. In addition, the current data is only available as 5-day mean.

2.5. p21586, ln1 ~ ln4 ... Our preliminary analysis using the recent 30 yr base period of ERA-interim wind data (1981–2010) reveals that there is an average of 4 to 5 "cold surges" in each winter monsoon season over the SCS and 1 or 2 of them can be classified as strong cases (not shown). ... Comment: Here states number of cold surges (and strong cold surges) but there is no clear definition of cold surge in this paper. Please describe your definition quantitatively (e.g. surface northerly wind exceeds X m/s); or list the references you adopted to define it.

- We added the definition by Chang et al (2005).

2.6. p21586, ln4 ~ ln6 ... In general, strong cold surges are associated with La Niña while weak surges are linked with El Niño. However, in El Niño years, the total number of Borneo vortex occurrences can be higher due to more easterly "surges". Comment: If these conclusions are obtained based on author's study, please describe more detailed or use a diagram to show it. If they are cited from other researches, please point out the references (e.g. Zhang, et al., 1997)

- Following Chan (2005), cold air from the Siberian High moves southwards and eastwards. In El Niño years, there are more occasions of eastward flow. This results in the

C10182

initiating or strengthening of easterly winds or easterly "surges" in the South China Sea and the western North Pacific. [Reference: Chan, J.C.L.: The Asian Winter-Australian Summer Monsoon : A Review of the East Asian Winter Monsoon. Tech. Docu. 1266, World Meteorological Organization, 139-155,2005]

2.7. p21587, ln25 ~ p21588, ln2 ... Years in this period can be classified based on the Southern Oscillation Index (SOI) (refer http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/analysis_monitoring/ensocycle/soi.shtml). The years 2004 and 2006 were weak El Niño years and 2002 was a moderate one. For La Niña years, 2000 was weak in intensity and in 2007 a moderate event was observed. ... Comment: Please demonstrate by figures, precisely define or list references to present "weak" and "moderate" EL Niño/La Niña years.

- This is obtained from the NOAA Oceanic Niño Index with base years from 1971 to 2000.

2.8. p21588, ln3 ~ Comment: In this section, please indicate what levels of El Niño/La Niña years were counted. Modulated only or both modulated and weak years?

- same as above.

2.9. p21588, ln9 & p21603 (Figure 8) Figure 8a shows that the axis tilt of the positive mslp anomaly in the SCS during El Niño years changes to southeast in December from northeast in November. ... Comment: If Fig. 8a is December MSLP anomaly of El Niño years then no information can support the changes from November to December. If the changes are desired to be examined, the MSLP difference (like 6a shown) in El Niño years should be taken rather than anomaly in December. Same as in La Niña years (p21589, ln2~ln3 and p21605, fig 10b)

- Our emphasis is on the outcome of the resultant wind due to anomaly at a specific month. To support the change, we add in the November anomaly as red dashed contours (see revised Fig. 8). Difference merely shows increase/decrease in the current

C10183

month as compared to the preceding month.

2.10. p21589, ln8 ~ ln9 & p21606 (Figure 11) . . .An increase can be seen in December (Fig. 11b), which. . . Comment: Fig. 11b does not support this statement except at coastal area of Sabah. Please double check it.

- Yes, you are right and correction has been made in the text.

3. Technical Corrections:

3.1. p21577, ln13 . . .are available at 6 hourly intervals. . . => . . .are available at 6-hour intervals. . .

- changed.

3.2. p21578, ln3 . . .clusters are fully developed due to cloud top radiational cooling (Gray, 1977) and the interaction of. . . => . . .clusters are fully developed due to cloud top radiational cooling (Gray and Jacobson, 1977) and the interaction of. . .

- inserted.

3.3. p21582, ln18 . . .the SCS through the Bashi Strait. . . => . . .the SCS through the Bashi Channel. . . (or is it actually meant "Luzon Strait"?)

- Yes, we changed it to Luzon Strait.

3.4. p21582, ln26 . . .is channeled into the Straits of Malacca and one other is swinging back. . . => . . .is channeled into the Strait of Malacca and the other is swinging back. . .

- corrected.

3.5. Please consistently use either "Ocean Color" or "Ocean Colour" throughout the paper. (e.g. p21576, ln26; p21577, ln20; p21594, ln16)

- amended

3.6. p21587, ln 26 . . .on the Southern Oscillation Index (SOI) (refer

C10184

http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/analysis_monitoring/ensocycle/soi.shtml...
=> . . .on the Southern Oscillation Index (SOI) (refer to
http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/analysis_monitoring/ensocycle/soi.shtml)...

- done

3.7. p21596 (Fig. 1) Apply boarder on the color bar may make the white color visible. It is essential since white color area in the seafloor topography figure (Fig. 1) is important and meaningful. For example:

- done (see revised Fig. 1).

3.8. The colors in grayscale-like figures, e.g. Fig. 4, left; Fig. 12 (b), etc., are ambiguous. For example, in Fig. 4 (left), colors of value 6-8 and value > 10 are similar while the color of 8-10 is lighter. This kind of color setting makes shaded contours ambiguous. Better use dark to light (or light to dark) color settings.

- We changed the colours to rainbow type so as to make the figures less ambiguous. (see revised Fig. 12)

3.9. Generally, the figures are hard to be read, especially in the print out version. Suggest enlarging the figures and their labels to make them more readable.

- Yes. We changed as advised. Hope these figures are more readable now .

Interactive comment on Atmos. Chem. Phys. Discuss., 13, 21573, 2013.

C10185

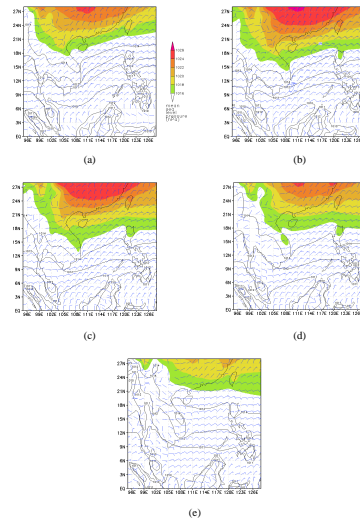


Figure 2. Climatological mean sea level pressure (contours; shaded for > 1016 hPa) superimposed with surface wind (in barbs with contoured magnitude at 20 knots and more) at 00 UTC for (a) November, (b) December, (c) January, (d) February and (e) March.

Fig. 1.

C10186

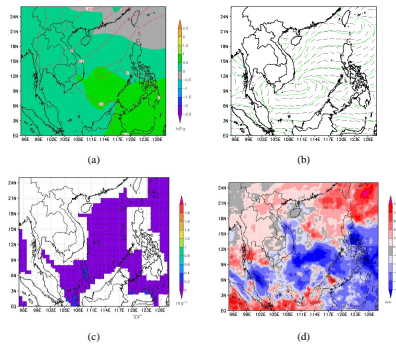


Figure 8. Anomalies during El Niño years of (a) mean sea level pressure (shaded while that in November is in red dashed contours), (b) sea surface wind, (c) sea surface current and (d) precipitation in December.

Fig. 2.

C10187

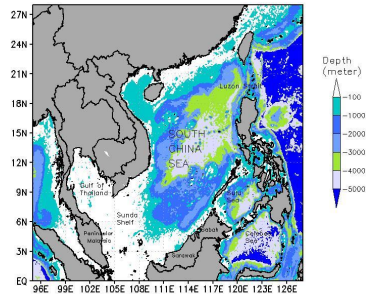


Figure 1. The geography and bathymetry of the South China Sea (Data source: Smith and Sandwell).

Fig. 3.

C10188

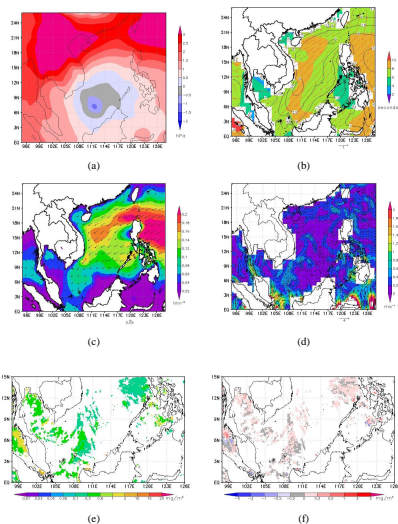


Figure 12. (a) Anomaly of mean sea level pressure (hPa), (b) average surface wave (vector with period (sec) shaded and height/swell (m) contoured), (c) average sea surface wind stress (Nm^{-2}), (d) average sea surface current ($m s^{-1}$), (e) average and (f) anomaly of chlorophyll-a concentration ($mg m^{-3}$) during the period 16 – 20 January 2010.

Fig. 4.

C10189