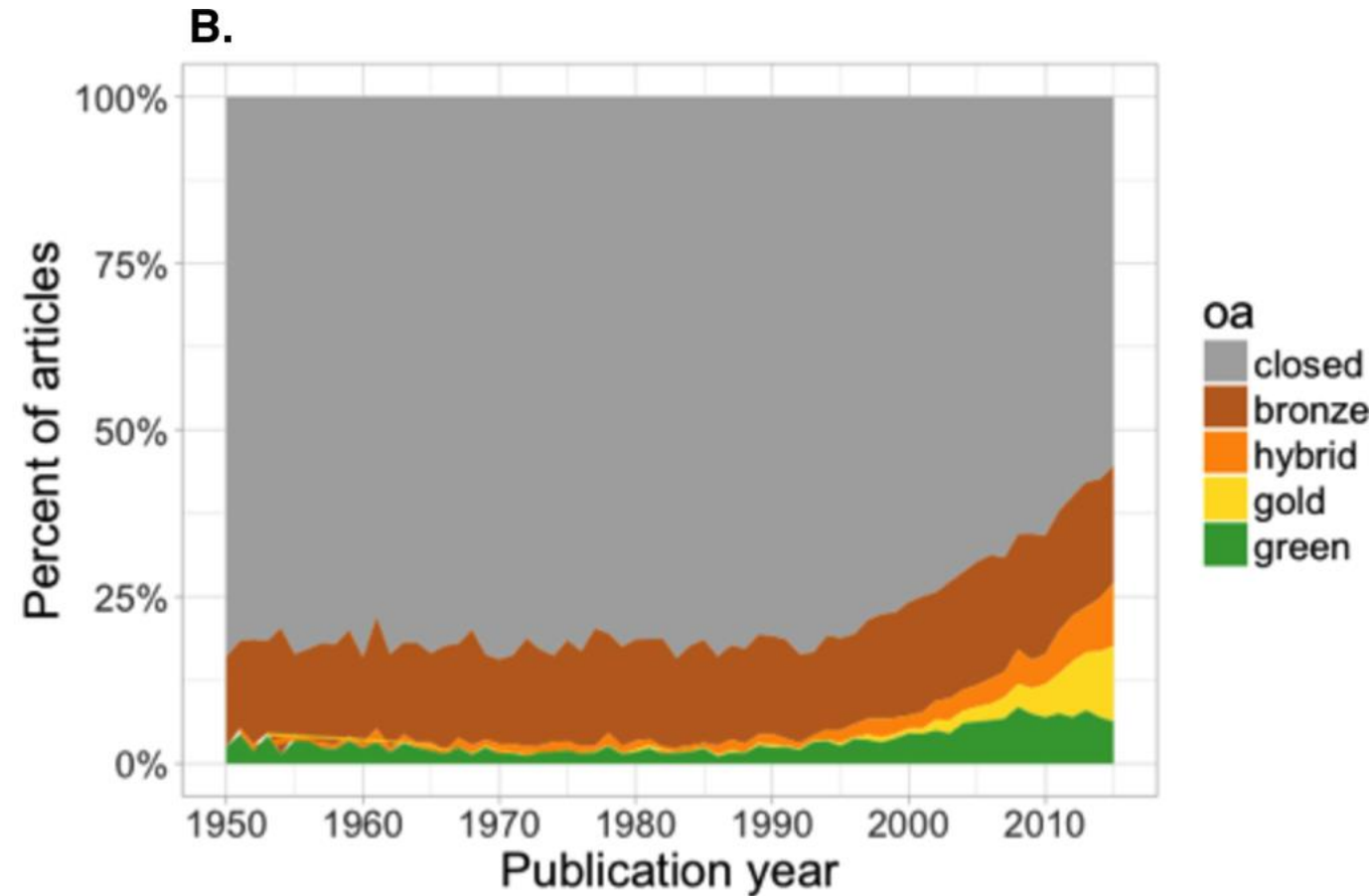
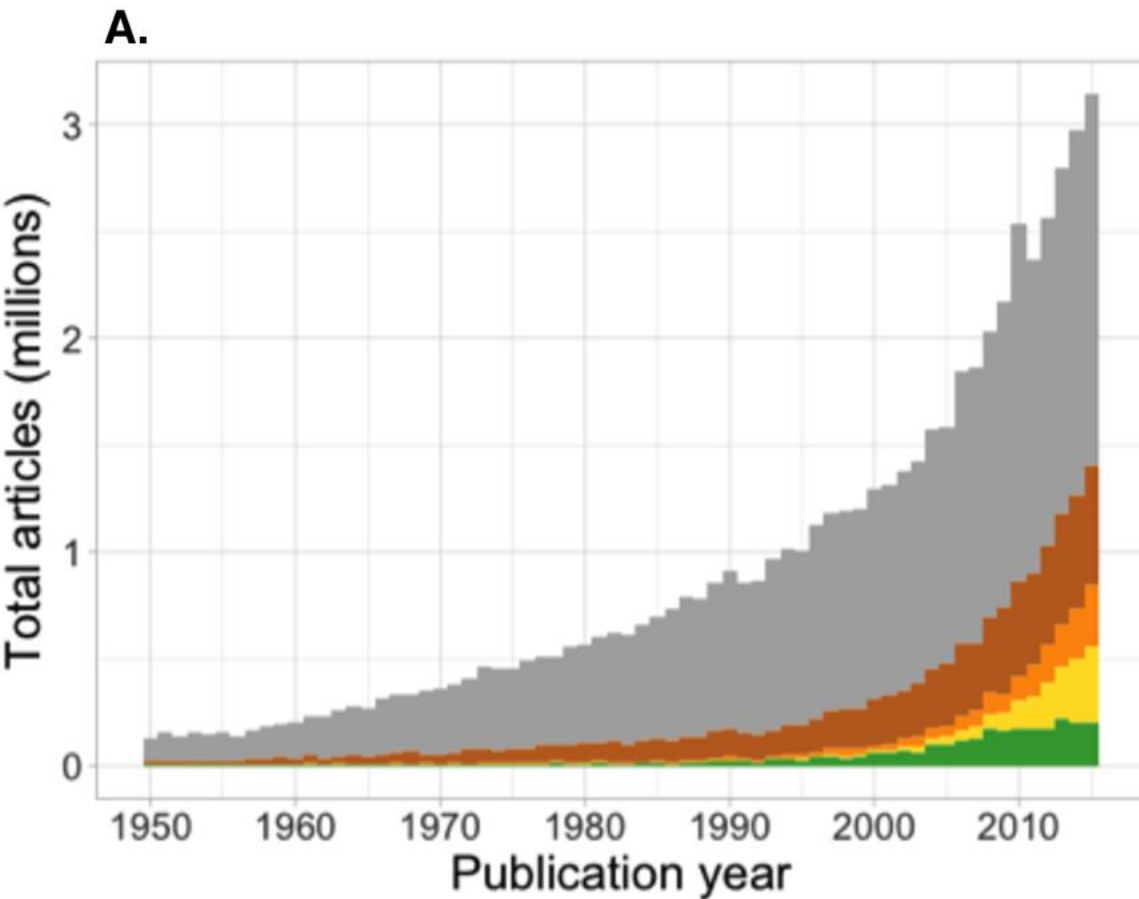




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Sandra Arndt, BGeosys, DGES
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An editor's & (co-) author's perspective



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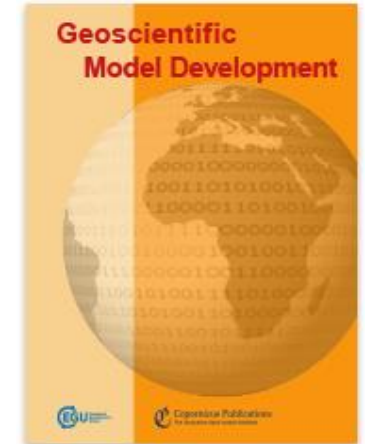
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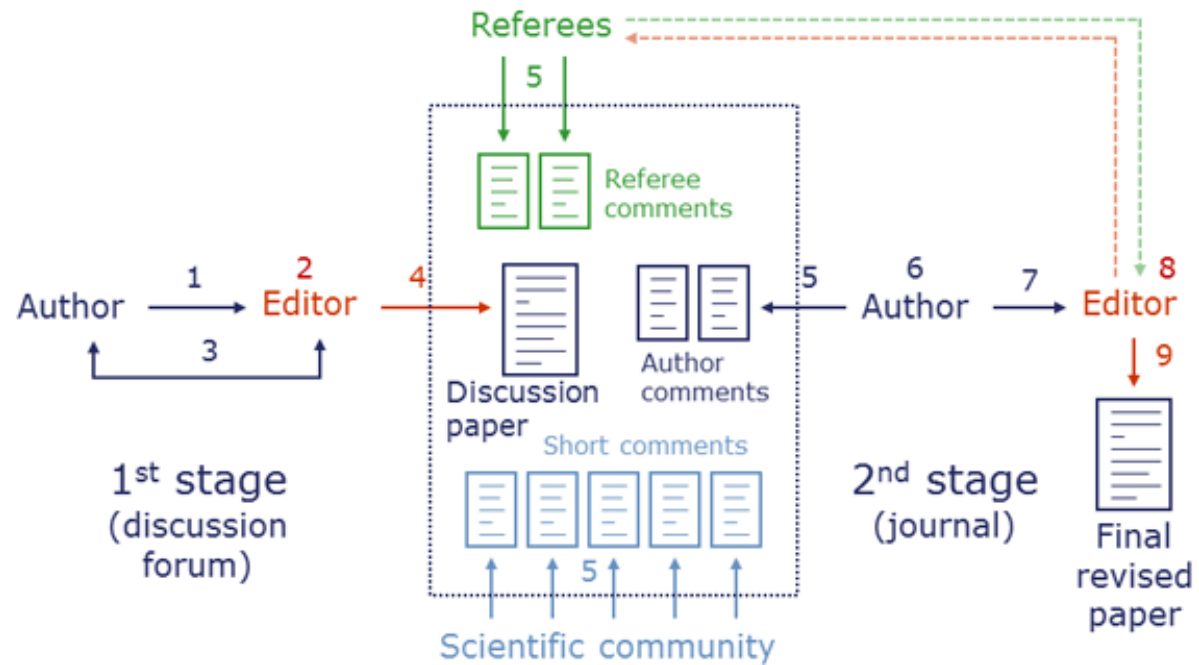
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Geosci. Model Dev., 12, 3707–3723, 2019
https://doi.org/10.5194/gmd-12-3707-2019
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Model evaluation paper

Validation of lake surface state in the HIRLAM v.7.4 numerical weather prediction model against in situ measurements in Finland

Laura Rontu et al.

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- Final revised paper (published on 23 Aug 2019)
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SC1: 'Executive Editor comment on gmd-2018-270', Astrid Kerkweg, 07 Nov 2018

AC1: 'Reply', Laura Rontu, 20 Feb 2019

RC1: 'Referee comment', Anonymous Referee #1, 12 Dec 2018

AC2: 'Reply to three reviewers', Laura Rontu, 20 Feb 2019

AC1: 'Reply', Laura Rontu, 20 Feb 2019

AC4: 'Updated reply to three reviewers', Laura Rontu, 20 May 2019

RC2: 'Modelling of lakes in NWP and climate models', Anonymous Referee #2, 12 Jan 2019

AC2: 'Reply to three reviewers', Laura Rontu, 20 Feb 2019

AC5: 'Updated reply to the three reviewers', Laura Rontu, 20 May 2019

RC3: 'Referee comment', Anonymous Referee #3, 26 Jan 2019

AC2: 'Reply to three reviewers', Laura Rontu, 20 Feb 2019

AC6: 'Updated reply to the three reviewers', Laura Rontu, 20 May 2019

EC1: 'Concerns over the Quality of the Hirlam data', Jason Williams, 21 Feb 2019

AC3: 'Reply to the editor', Laura Rontu, 21 Mar 2019

EC2: 'Reply to authors comments', Jason Williams, 22 Mar 2019

Peer review completion

AR: Author's response | RR: Referee report | ED: Editor decision

AR by Anna Wenzel on behalf of the Authors (22 Feb 2019) [Author's response](#)

ED: Reconsider after major revisions (22 Feb 2019) by Jason Williams

ED: Referee Nomination & Report Request started (22 Mar 2019) by Jason Williams

RR by Anonymous Referee #2 (07 Apr 2019)

RR by Anonymous Referee #4 (11 Jun 2019)

AR by Svenja Lange on behalf of the Authors (20 May 2019) [Author's response](#)

ED: Publish subject to minor revisions (review by editor) (27 Jun 2019) by Jason Williams

AR by Laura Rontu on behalf of the Authors (05 Jul 2019) [Author's response](#) [Manuscript](#)

ED: Publish as is (16 Jul 2019) by Jason Williams

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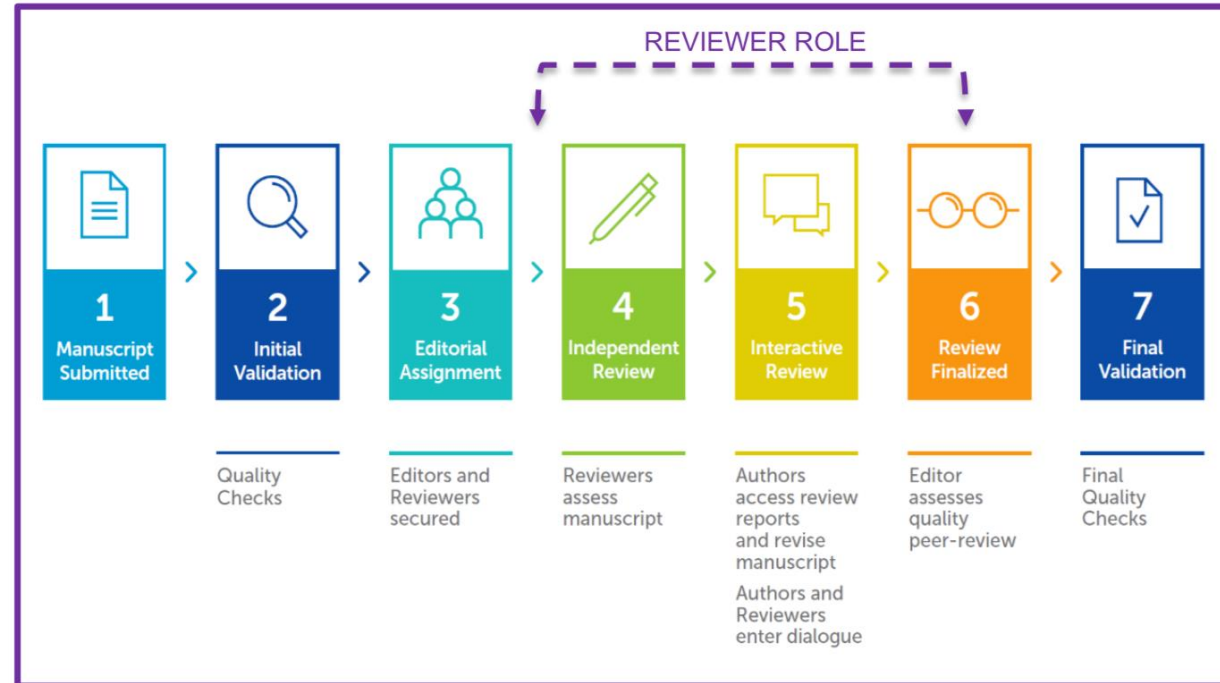
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Front. Earth Sci., 26 October 2015 | <https://doi.org/10.3389/feart.2015.00063>

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Abstract

Introduction

Methods

Results

Discussion

Conclusions

Author Contributions

Conflict of Interest Statement

Acknowledgments

Supplementary Material

References

Aron Stubbins¹, Robert G. M. Spencer², Paul J. Mann³, R. Max Holmes⁴, James W. McClelland⁵, Jutta Niggemann⁶ and Thorsten Dittmar⁶¹Department of Marine Sciences, Skidaway Institute of Oceanography, University of Georgia, Savannah, GA, USA²Department of Earth, Ocean and Atmospheric Science, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL, USA³Department of Geography, Northumbria University, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, UK⁴Woods Hole Research Center, Falmouth, MA, USA⁵University of Texas Marine Science Institute, Port Aransas, TX, USA⁶Research Group for Marine Geochemistry, Institute for Chemistry and Biology of the Marine Environment, University of Oldenburg, Oldenburg, Germany

Wildfires have produced black carbon (BC) since land plants emerged. Condensed aromatic compounds, a form of BC, have accumulated to become a major component of the soil carbon pool. Condensed aromatics leach from soils into rivers, where they are termed dissolved black carbon (DBC). The transport of DBC by rivers to the sea is a major term in the global carbon and BC cycles. To estimate Arctic river DBC export, 25 samples collected from the six largest Arctic rivers (Kolyma, Lena, Mackenzie, Ob', Yenisey, and Yukon) were analyzed for dissolved organic carbon (DOC), colored dissolved organic matter (CDOM), and DBC. A simple, linear regression between DOC and DBC indicated that DBC accounted for $8.9 \pm 0.3\%$ of DOC exported by Arctic rivers. To improve upon this estimate, an optical proxy for DBC was developed based upon the linear correlation between DBC concentrations and CDOM light absorption coefficients at 254 nm (a_{254}). Relatively easy to measure a_{254} values were determined for 410 Arctic river samples between 2004 and 2010. Each of these a_{254} values was converted to a DBC concentration based upon the linear correlation, providing an extended record of DBC concentration. The extended DBC record was coupled with daily discharge data from the six rivers to estimate riverine DBC loads using the LOADEST modeling program. The six rivers studied cover 53% of the pan-Arctic watershed and exported 1.5 ± 0.1 million tons of DBC per year. Scaling up to the full area of the pan-Arctic watershed, we estimate that Arctic rivers carry 2.8 ± 0.3 million tons of DBC from land to the Arctic Ocean each year. This equates to ~8% of Arctic river DOC export, slightly less than indicated by the simpler DBC vs. DOC correlation-based estimate. Riverine discharge is predicted to increase in a warmer Arctic. DBC export was positively correlated with river runoff, suggesting that the export of soil BC to the Arctic Ocean is likely to increase as the Arctic warms.

Introduction

Fire occurs in nearly all terrestrial ecosystems (Bowman et al., 2009) and is on the increase in the Arctic (Higuera et al., 2008; Hu et al., 2010). Black carbon (BC) refers to thermally altered organic material and it comes in many forms (Forbes et al., 2006), ranging in chemistry from minimally charred biomolecules (Myers-Pigg et al., 2015) to condensed aromatics formed at high temperatures (Dittmar, 2008). Once formed, condensed aromatics are ultra-refractory within soils, being preferentially preserved for hundreds to thousands of years (Schmidt et al., 2011). This stability, together with the ubiquity of fire, has resulted in condensed aromatics being distributed throughout the world's soils (Forbes et al., 2006; Guggenberger et al., 2008), where they have accumulated to represent approximately 10% of the global soil carbon store (Mitra et al., 2008). Wildfires and land use change have increased the amount of BC entering the oceans (Mann et al., 2008). With increasing fire activity, the amount of BC entering the oceans is likely to increase (Mann et al., 2008). The amount of BC entering the oceans is likely to increase as the Arctic warms.



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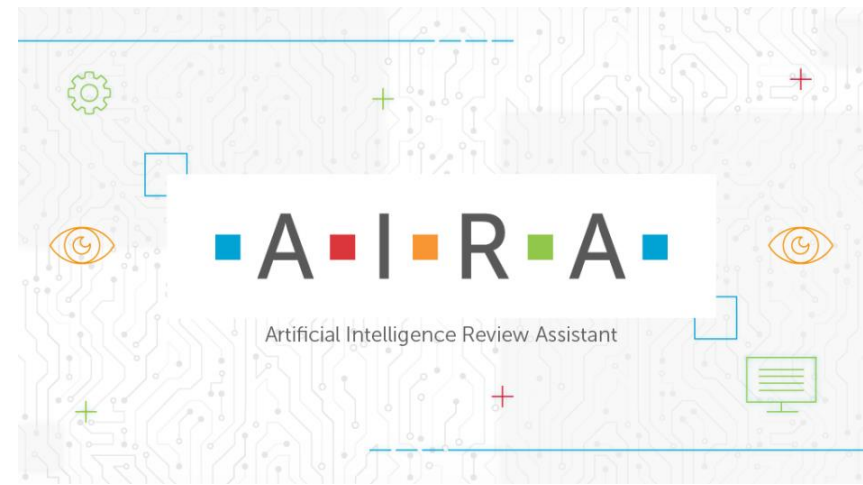
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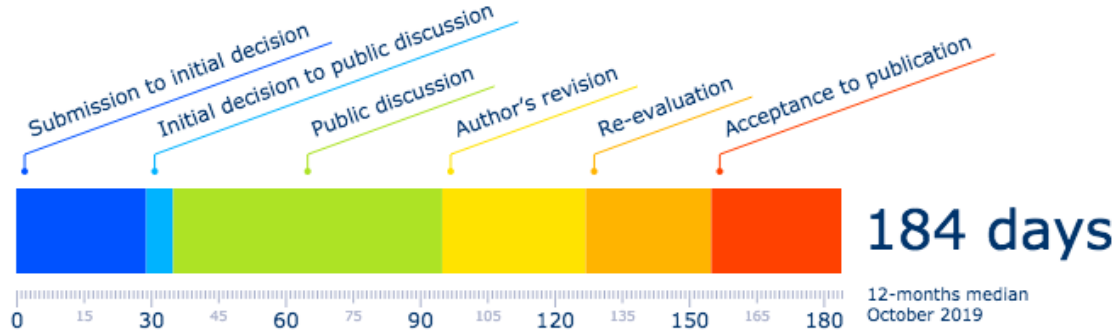
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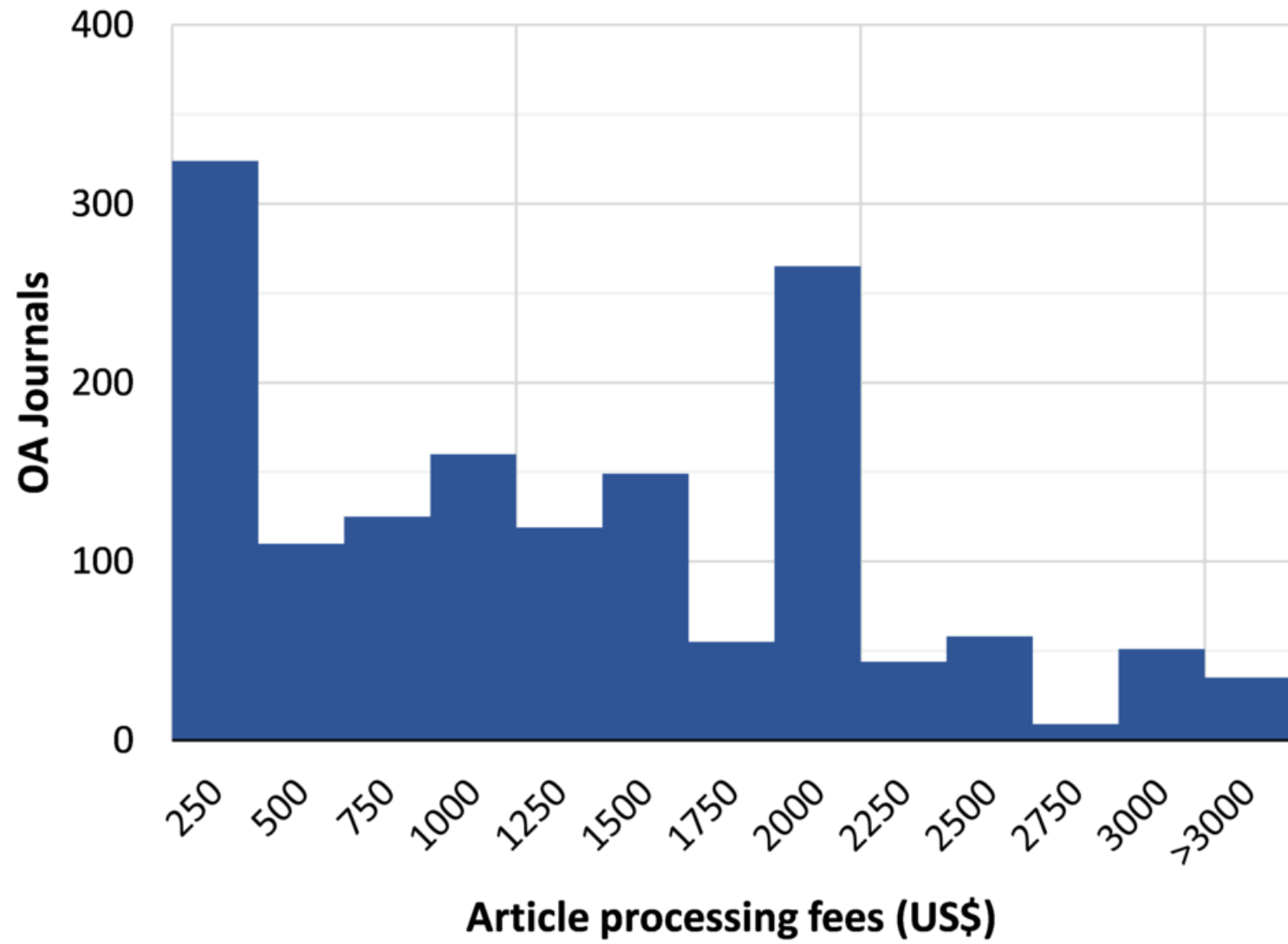
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