

# Appendix II

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## Insolation

Light limitation of new production is parameterized in a similar manner to *Bacastow and Maier-Reimer* [1990], based on a normalized incident light factor, calculated from estimated solar elevation summed over each day [*Holtslag and van Ulden*, 1983]. However, no account is taken of the reduction of radiation incident at the ocean surface with increasing solar elevation due to reflectance at the air-sea interface.

Incoming solar radiation at the ocean surface assuming clear sky conditions, is given by

$$K = a_1 \cdot \sin \phi + a_2 \quad (\text{II-1})$$

where  $\phi$  is the solar elevation, and  $a_1$  and  $a_2$  are empirical coefficients, taking values of 1041 and -69  $\text{W m}^{-2}$ , respectively [*Holtslag and van Ulden*, 1983]. Solar elevation follows *Holtslag and van Ulden* [1983];

$$\sin \phi = \sin \delta \cdot \sin \psi + \cos \delta \cdot \cos \psi \cdot \cos h \quad (\text{II-2})$$

where  $\psi$  is the latitude of the location (radians),  $\delta$  the solar declination

$$\delta = \arcsin(0.398 \cdot \sin(SL)) \quad (\text{II-3})$$

where  $SL$  is the solar longitude

$$SL = 4.871 + 0.0175 \cdot d + 0.033 \cdot \sin(0.0175 \cdot d) \quad (\text{II-4})$$

with  $d$ , is the day number. Finally,  $h$ , the hour angle is described by

$$h = -\lambda_w + 0.043 \cdot \sin(2 \cdot SL) - 0.033 \cdot \sin(0.0175 \cdot d) + 0.262 \cdot t - \pi \quad (\text{II-5})$$

where  $\lambda_w$  is the western longitude (radians) of the location and  $t$  is the universal time (hours).

For each time step in the biological scheme ( $\Delta t$ ), the reduction in new production due to sub-optimal insolation is calculated by

$$I_{t,lat} = \sum_{t-\Delta t/2}^{t+\Delta t/2} H(K_{t,lat}) \quad (\text{II-6})$$

where the mean hourly insolation is summed over the length of the new production time step at the mean latitude of each grid point, and  $H$  is the Heavyside function.  $I$  is then normalized to a value of unity at the time and location of maximum calculated insolation on Earth to give  $\mu_{(t)}$ . No account is taken of past variations in the Earth's orbital parameters.

