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Protocol

Between the 11th and 12th September, continuous measurements (6 Hz) of absorption \([a(l)\]) and attenuation \([c(l)\]) coefficients were conducted at nine wavelengths \((412, 440, 488, 510, 532, 555, 630, 676, 715 \text{ nm})\), on Moroccan upwelling, using a flow-through \textit{in situ} absorbance-attenuance meter (AC9, WETLabs) connected to the seawater inlet. As the measurements are referenced to pure (Milli-Q) water, the obtained absorption and attenuation coefficients exclude the contribution of water. Data were acquired using the WETview (WETLabs) software and averaged over 15-second intervals. Correction for \textit{in situ} temperature and salinity effects on the optical properties of water is applied following the algorithm given by . Correction for incomplete recovery of scattered light in the ac9's absorption tube (for the ac9 without filter) was performed by subtracting the absorption coefficient at a reference wavelength (715 nm) from all other wavelengths ()

Data

Column 1: Date/Hour
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column 2: Latitude</th>
<th>Column 3: Longitude</th>
<th>Column 4 - 12: Absorption coefficient (9 wavelengths) (m$^{-1}$)</th>
<th>Column 13 - 21: Attenuation coefficient (9 wavelengths) (m$^{-1}$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**References:**

