

Response to Referee 1

The authors present the results of eddy-permitting ocean-only simulations to shed light on the development of a proto-ACC around the Eocene-Oligocene Transition. In contrast to most earlier work, they provide a substantial increase in model resolution and a more realistic set of model configurations to represent the effects of a gradual gateway opening. A very detailed analysis is made of the momentum balance and the overall results are of great value to understand the role of Southern Ocean Gateways in much of the Cenozoic climate. Regardless, the manuscript still needs work to clearly present/explain the scientific set-up of the experiments, their motivation, the results and their implications.

The manuscript is generally well written and mostly free of errors, especially the figures should be adjusted to improve readability and clarity.

We thank Michiel Baatsen for his many constructive comments and for highlighting the important contributions of our paper. We will carefully consider all his comments and suggestions to improve the manuscript. Our response is given below in bold and italic.

Main comments:

- I am missing additional background, motivation and some explanation of the choices for wind stress profiles/latitudes (other than referencing to Scher et al 2015).

Response: As shown in Figure 1 of our paper, the Tasman Gateway (TG) rapidly widened and its paleolatitude moved northward from ~58°S (38 Ma) to ~53°S (28 Ma). Meanwhile, the northward movement of Drake Passage (DP) is relatively slow, as its paleolatitude only moved northward by 1-2 degrees from 38 Ma (about 63°S) to 28 Ma (about 61°S). The northward movement of the gateways relative to the wind stress can be expected to impact the Eocene Southern Ocean and proto-ACC. However, changing the paleobathymetric reconstruction in our model is a costly and time-consuming process. In contrast, adjusting the wind stress' paleolatitudes is simple and much quicker, allowing us to test the hypothesis that the alignment of the wind with the gateways is a key part of the proto-ACC's development.

In the classical theory of wind-driven gyres, wind stress and continental barriers sustain the large-scale gyres in the oceanic basins (Munk, 1950). The latitudinal position of gyres boundaries is aligned with the position of zero wind stress gradient, which is also typically the position of maximum wind stress (Sverdrup, 1947). The southward movements of wind stress can narrow the spatial scale of subpolar gyres under the restriction of the Antarctic continent, while northward wind shifts extend the subpolar gyres'

spatial scale. Focusing on the Southern Ocean, the shifted wind stress could influence the position of gyres boundaries and the pathway of the proto-ACC. Some studies have indicated that the latitude of maximum wind stress can have a large influence on the position of the ACC. For example, Allison et al. (2010) used an idealized model to show that the circumpolar current adjusts its position to align with the shifted wind jet, except when the current is forced to turn poleward to penetrate Drake Passage.

Motivated by this, our study uses a smoothed version of the zonal average wind stress from Sauermilch et al. 2021 to highlight the position of the peak wind stress. From Figure 1, we know that the TG had ~5° northward movement during the E-O transition. As such, we select a 5° shift as the perturbation for our wind stress. In addition, we conduct experiments with a southward 5° shift and a southward 10° shift as further perturbation experiments. These experiments are intended to simulate the changes of relative positions between wind stress and ocean gateway.

The applied bathymetry in this study is reconstructed to 38 Ma, the latitudinal positions of Southern Ocean gateways (TG and DP) are shown in Figure 1. We do not change the latitudinal position of TG and DP in this study, but we manually adjust the gateways depths (TG and DP) in the paleobathymetry grids, with the depth values referring to the shallowest part of each gateway. We only chose 300 m and 1500 m for TG depth, 1000 m for DP depth to simulate the impact of TG deepening.

We will ensure that this background and motivation is clearly highlighted in our revisions. To do so we will revise the Introduction and the Methods sections. We will aim to remove any ambiguity over the changing bathymetry vs. moving wind stress.

(Allison, L.C., Johnson, H.L., Marshall, D.P. and Munday, D.R., 2010. Where do winds drive the Antarctic Circumpolar Current?. Geophysical Research Letters, 37(12).)

- It is not always clear which questions are asked, what the hypotheses are and how they are answered.

There is an extensive introduction and study of the different components in the momentum balance, but it is tough to see the role these play in the larger picture. Especially the part on bottom form stresses is rather tedious to read and does not seem to answer many questions. In general, the manuscript is quite lengthy and lacking some clear structure/connections to see the overall story. It may therefore be better to focus on some specific topics, rather than treating all aspects in such detail.

Response: The introduction aims to introduce two drivers that would influence the onset and strengthening of the proto-ACC; Southern Ocean gateways deepening and shifts in wind stress position/strength. Our paper is then aimed at addressing whether shifted wind stress in position/strength, in the context of ocean gateway opening, have an impact on the early Cenozoic Southern Ocean and proto-ACC.

Understanding the zonal momentum balance is an important step in understanding the dynamics of the proto-ACC. In the zonal momentum balance of the modern Southern Ocean, bottom form stress is known to be the primary sink for momentum input via zonal wind stress. However, bottom form stress has not been widely considered in palaeoceanography, where changing continental configurations and bathymetry may impact the prevailing momentum balance.

We aim to consider the balance between wind stress and bottom form stress in the late Eocene Southern Ocean and how this balance is associated with the proto-ACC transport. As such, we feel that a thorough introduction to this momentum balance is required in the paper. However, we recognise that this may be too much detail in the introduction to the paper as a whole. As such, we will alter the layout and move much of this material into the main body of the paper itself. We will also provide additional subheadings and additional linking sentences between different subsections in the revised manuscript. In revising the Introduction, we will ensure that our research questions are clear and use our Discussion/Conclusions section to provide clear answers.

- Using an ocean-only model is a big limitation, especially regarding the feedback between temperatures and wind stress as well as missing the atmospheric component of meridional heat transports. As they are restored to fixed distributions (of which the treatment and implementation could use some more explaining), sea surface temperature and salinity fields are challenging to interpret and one should be careful drawing conclusions from these.

Response: We agree that the use of an ocean-only model is indeed a limitation, which we will further discuss in the revised text. However, coupled atmosphere-ocean models usually have low resolution ocean components. This limits their representation of ocean circulation/dynamics and also impacts their ability to accurately represent the detail of the sea floor. These are all essential ingredients in modern Southern Ocean dynamics. We have chosen to restrict ourselves to an ocean-only model in order to use a higher resolution model that can more accurately model the Southern Ocean. This compromise does

remove key feedbacks, which we will acknowledge in our revision. The Supplementary Information of Sauermilch et al. (2021) shows that changing resolution or bathymetry has a large impact on the model results, which we will highlight in our revision. We will also include more information regarding the surface restoring conditions, which is implemented as a form of Haney (1971) relaxation to a surface air temperature.

(Haney, R. L., 1971: Surface thermal boundary condition for ocean circulation models. J. Phys. Oceanogr., 1, 241–248.)

- Decreasing SSTs in the Southern Ocean are said to be an indicator of the thermal isolation of Antarctica.

I am missing a clear explanation how those SSTs would be representative of temperatures on the Antarctic continent. Apart from a single figure showing SSTs, I am missing an assessment of meridional heat transports and how these would be linked to Antarctic temperatures altogether. What happens in the ocean is no doubt interesting and relevant, but statements regarding Antarctic temperatures as a whole are not well supported by the results presented here.

Response: We agree that SST is not a reliable indicator of Antarctic temperature and will amend such statements to “cooling of the Eocene Southern Ocean”. We will also add a figure and discussion of the model’s meridional heat transport in the revised manuscript. This indicates substantial changes in heat transport due to wind stress shifts and changing TG depth.

- I am missing a section on the geographical configurations used, as shown in Figure 1, motivating the different time intervals and explaining the different Gateway configurations. This makes it hard to interpret many of the results.

Response: In our experiments, we have only applied 38 Ma bathymetry and we apologise for any confusion arising from Figure 1. Figure 1 shows the evolution of paleo continents in different periods (38 Ma, 30 Ma, 28 Ma), which is intended to help readers understand that Southern Ocean gateways were undergoing northward movement or widening during late Eocene to early Oligocene. So the moving oceanic gateways probably aligned with the peak wind stress to influence the Southern Ocean current pattern. As mentioned in the above response, simulating different paleobathymetric conditions is difficult and expensive. As we seek to test the impact of relative positions between gateways and peak wind stress conditions, we restrict ourselves to one paleobathymetry whilst applying different wind stress conditions.

Specific comments:

- L53: maybe trivial, but good to specify that this is for the present configuration

Response: We will modify this to read “The present Southern Ocean ...”

- L57: are there any more recent observational-based estimates of ACC strength?

Response: We will modify this sentence to read “...the strongest ocean current, with a full depth transport of 137 ± 7 Sv (1 Sv=106 m³s⁻¹) at DP (Meredith et al et al., 2011). It is further estimated with a full depth baroclinic transport of 127.7 ± 1.0 Sv (Chidichimo et al., 2014) and full depth total transport of 173.3 ± 10.7 Sv (Donohue et al., 2016).

(Chidichimo, M.P., Donohue, K.A., Watts, D.R. and Tracey, K.L., 2014. Baroclinic transport time series of the Antarctic Circumpolar Current measured in Drake Passage. Journal of Physical Oceanography, 44(7), pp.1829-1853.)

(Donohue, K.A., Tracey, K.L., Watts, D.R., Chidichimo, M.P. and Chereskin, T.K., 2016. Mean antarctic circumpolar current transport measured in drake passage. Geophysical Research Letters, 43(22), pp.11-760.)

- L60: I see you refer to figure 1 here, but this is mainly showing the applied wind stress forcing. I don't mind this reference, but it seems more intuitive to move this figure further down.

Response: We will move this figure to the Methods section to aid clarity.

- L100: This was already greatly improved in more recent model efforts, see e.g. Hutchinson et al. 2018, Kennedy-Asser et al. 2020, Baatsen et al. 2020. The latter shows a comparison to the Huber et al 2004 results, with subtropical waters reaching much of East Antarctica in the newer CESM simulations.

Response: Thanks for highlighting these papers, we will add these additional references: “Huber et al. (2004) reconstruct ... Thus, Huber et al. (2004) propose that insufficient warm water from the subtropics reaches high latitudes to keep Antarctica warm prior to E-O transition. However, this hypothesis is at odds with some recent modelling efforts (Hutchinson et al. 2018, Baatsen et al. 2020, Sauermilch et al., 2021)”

- L116: This is a very nice paper, you could also consider referring to Viebahn et al. (2016) who did a similar experiment (although using PD bathymetry) comparing HR/LR simulations.

Response: Thanks for the suggestion. We will include this reference in the revised paper; “These new results contrast with Huber et al. (2004)’s results by showing that substantial heat transport from the subtropics to Antarctica is enabled by the subpolar gyres (Sauermilch et al., 2021), which is also consistent with the subpolar gyres-driven warming around Antarctica in the model study of Viebahn et al. (2016) although using present-day bathymetry.”

- L129: Baatsen et al. 2020 already find a ~45Sv Tasmanian Gateway Transport with relatively shallow (500-1000) TG and DP, see supp. Figure 3.

Response: Thanks for the suggestion. We will include this reference in the revised paper; “the strength of the proto-ACC is only about 15-18% of the modern ACC’s net transport (Sauermilch et al., 2021). Hill et al. (2013) simulates a 44 Sv volume transport across DP at 32 Ma and a strong proto-ACC (transport of >90 Sv) is established after 26 Ma, although Baatsen et al. (2020) simulate a 45Sv TG throughflow transport with 38 Ma geography reconstruction and shallow TG. Hence, the tectonically...”

- L145: I would expect westerly winds to be aligned with the polar front, do the authors refer to the oceanic (i.e. SST) front? Does this infer a mismatch between atmospheric/oceanic polar fronts?

Response: The polar front in the Scher et al., (2015) refers to the boundary between the polar easterly and mid-latitude westerly winds during the Oligocene, rather than the oceanic polar front. Scher et al., (2015) intended to test the alignment between the northern margin of the Tasmanian Gateway and north of the Oligocene atmospheric polar front. This may well cause a mismatch between atmosphere and ocean; we will clarify this in the revised paper.

- L162: It is unclear to me from the text what exactly is meant by eddy-saturation and what it results to.

Response: According to Marshall et al., (2017), eddy saturation is the phenomenon where the ACC volume transport is relatively insensitive to changing surface wind forcing in high resolution models. This is due to the (partial) resolution of ocean eddies, leading to increased power input increasing the eddy energy, instead of the mean flow. Our model is eddy-permitting and we should consider the occurrence of eddy saturation in our estimated transport of the proto-ACC. We will clarify this section of the introduction during revision of the paper.

(Marshall, D.P., Ambaum, M.H., Maddison, J.R., Munday, D.R. and Novak, L., 2017. Eddy saturation and frictional control of the Antarctic Circumpolar Current. *Geophysical research letters*, 44(1), pp.286-292.)

- L174: Does 0.2N/m^2 agree with observed wind stress across the Southern Ocean? If so, is there an explanation for the underestimation of ACC strength in these idealised simulations?

Response: Yes, 0.2N/m^2 agrees with observed peak wind stress across the Southern Ocean according to Lin et al. (2020). Although the wind stress of the Southern Ocean is notoriously hard to observe. The underestimation of ACC strength in this case may be due to a variety of reasons related to the model domain. For example, Munday et al. (2015) use a channel model with a depth of 3000m and enhanced diapycnal diffusivity near the northern boundary. The first of these reduces the cross-sectional area of the model, reducing the transport due to near-bottom flow. The second influences the stratification throughout the domain, and so directly influences the transport.

(Lin, X., Zhai, X., Wang, Z., & Munday, D. R. (2020). Southern Ocean Wind Stress in CMIP5 Models: Role of Wind Fluctuations, *Journal of Climate*, 33(4), 1209-1226)

- L200: I expect this also depends on the depth of the bathymetry ridge?

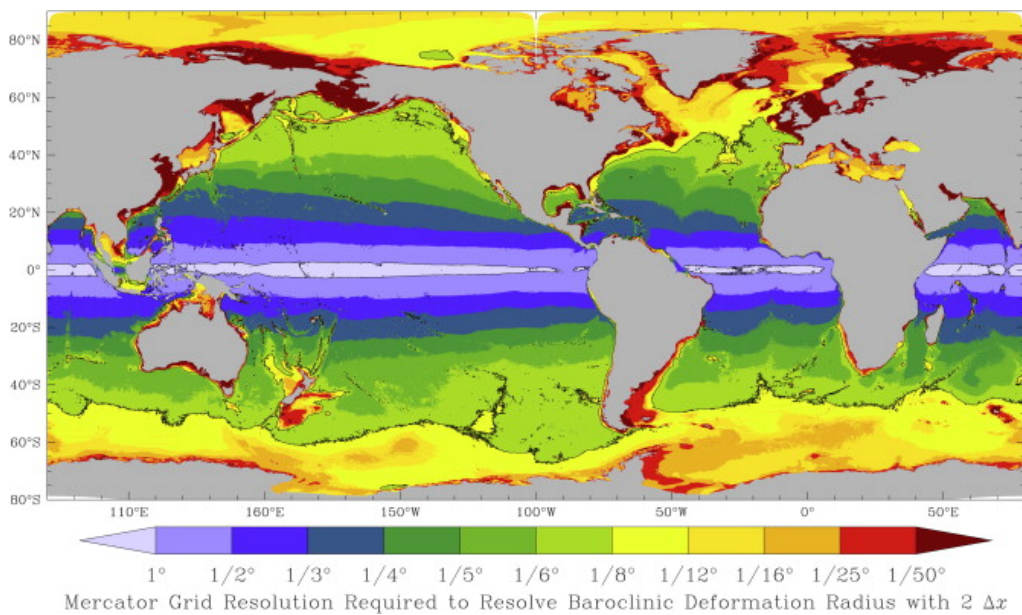
Response: Yes, different ridge depths can influence the bottom form stress, causing the insensitivity of zonal volume transport, which is also a part of our study. In addition, ocean currents are strongly constrained by f/H contours. The submerged topography can block f/H contour, which steers the current to maintain conservation of potential vorticity. The blocking of f/H contours reduces the velocity below the bathymetric level and allows the transport due to thermal wind shear to dominate the ocean current transport. Different ridge depths can decide the dominance of thermal wind transport, which also influences the sensitivity of zonal volume transport.

- L225: Is 0.25° resolution sufficient to be eddy-permitting across the region of interest? For this, I would like to see a comparison of e.g. the local Rossby radius of deformation and model resolution.

Response: There is no precise definition of eddy-permitting vs. eddy resolving, in part due to different models representing models in different ways. Typically, the literature considers $1/4^\circ$ to be eddy-permitting and $1/10^\circ$ - $1/12^\circ$ to be eddy resolving. The key difference being that, for the modern ocean, $1/4^\circ$ has about half the eddy kinetic energy of the ocean as measured

by satellite altimetry and $1/12^\circ$ reaches parity, see, for example, Delworth et al. (2012). The eddy activity of our model can be seen in our figures of streamfunction and temperature, indicating that there is a reasonably strong eddy field.

Given concerns regarding the length and conciseness of the paper, as raised by reviewer 2, we would prefer not to include this suggested figure in the paper. However, we include Figure 1 of Hallberg (2013) below. This shows the model grid spacing required to resolve the deformation radius with two grid boxes, i.e. what could be considered eddy resolving. This shows that at high southern latitudes, $1/4^\circ$ is too coarse to fully resolve the eddy field, and so is best thought of as eddy-permitting.



See e.g. LaCasce and Groekamp 2020, who show a first surface mode deformation scale of 10-20km at 60°S in the present-day ocean.

At our model resolution, the grid spacing at 60°S is ~12.5km. Given that eddies are typically several multiples of the deformation radius, when fully mature, we believe this puts our model firmly in the eddy-permitting category. If anything, we would expect weaker stratification, and therefore larger deformation radii, due to reduced temperature gradients in the Eocene ocean. This would imply a slightly better resolution of the eddy field than in the modern ocean.

(Delworth, T. L. et al. (2012). Simulated climate and climate change in the GFDL CM2.5 high-resolution coupled climate model, Journal of Climate, 25, 2755-2781.)

(Hallberg, R., (2013). Using a resolution function to regulate parameterizations of oceanic mesoscale eddy effects, Ocean Modelling, 72, 93-103.)

- L238: a visual representation of the model domain, resolution and boundary conditions would be very helpful here.

Response: Figure A3 in the appendix shows the model domain and bathymetry. We will add two more panels showing the bathymetry of a 300m and 1500m TG, whilst ensuring this figure is properly referred to earlier in the paper.

- L265: Does this mean the authors use a continental slope from paleogeographic reconstructions, or present-day observations? Especially the East-Antarctic margin (both extent and slope) has changed significantly since the Eocene

Response: Yes, we use paleogeographic reconstructions. There is a more detailed description on the calculation of continental slope reconstruction in Hochmuth et al. 2020. We apply McKenzie (1978)'s subsidence model for the extended continental crust.

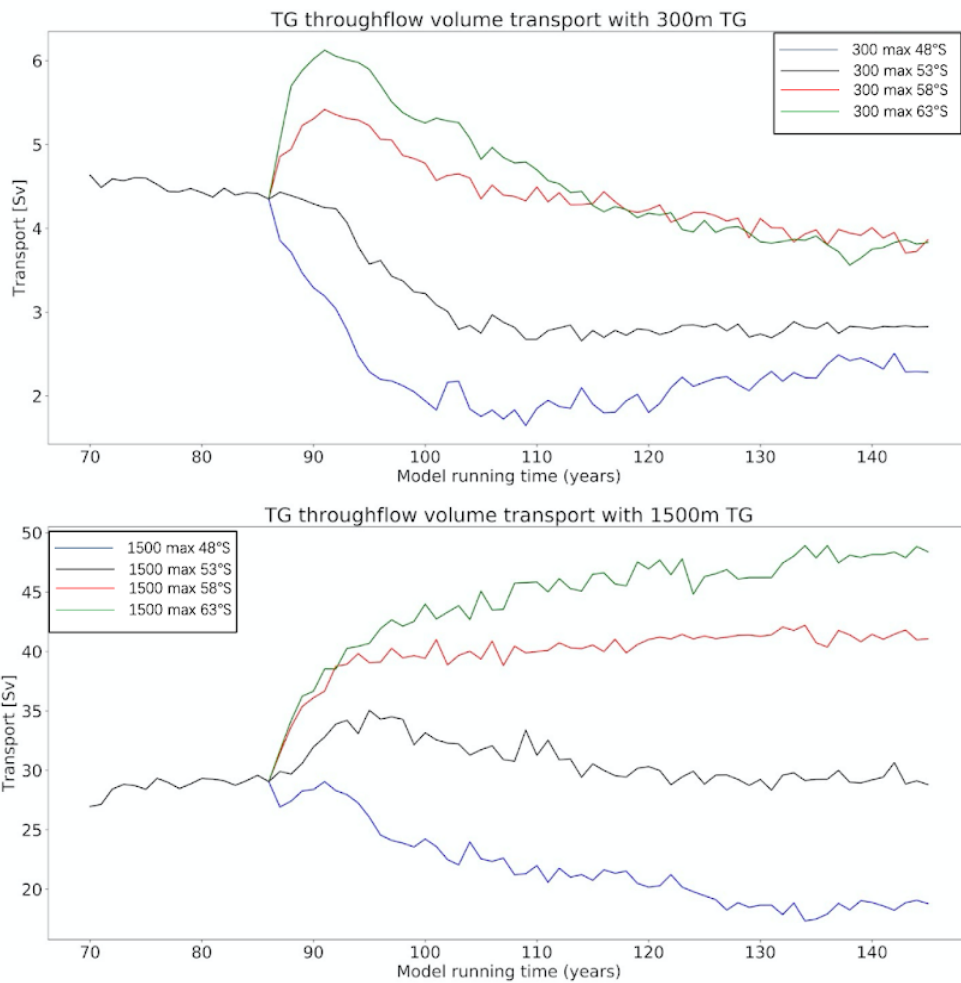
(McKenzie, Dan. "Some remarks on the development of sedimentary basins." Earth and Planetary science letters 40.1 (1978): 25-32)

- L288: I believe this is a very nice overview of possibilities, but I am struggling to find the motivation for these choices. Are there any simulations or theoretical considerations that motivate the applied shifts in max wind stress latitude?

Response: We have given a related response to the first main comments.

- L295: I am missing some information here on how well equilibrated the simulations are after 45 years, especially regarding the zonal transports and isopycnal slopes through TG/DP

Response: The model was spun-up for 85 years by Sauermilch et al. (2021). After changing to our revised wind stress, we ran our experiments for an additional 60 years to adjust to the wind stress conditions. In terms of circumpolar transport, our simulations are well equilibrated. We will add the following figure of a time series of zonal transports to the Appendix of the revised paper. This shows a good degree of equilibration, according to this metric, for most of our experiments.



- L329: Does this mean $v=0$ is applied at the northern boundary of the domain? This would imply the complete absence of a meridional overturning cell extending beyond the model domain.

Response: Yes, we apply zero meridional velocities at the northern boundary to maintain volume conservation in our model domain. The restoring condition at the northern boundary allows water to change temperature/salinity and upwell or downwell. This allows the model to represent water mass conversion taking place to the north of the model domain, also representing the meridional overturning. This prevents the model from collapsing to a condition of zero residual mean overturning. This technique has been applied in the modern case and does a good job of allowing small model domains to reproduce the local overturning of the Southern Ocean (Abernathey et al., 2011).

(Abernathey, R., J. Marshall, and D. Ferreira, 2011. The dependence of Southern Ocean overturning on wind stress, Journal of Physical

Oceanography, 41, 2261-2278/)

- L379: Also here, there are quite a few more recent simulations showing this

Response: We agree and will correct this omission with additional references in the revised paper; "...anti-clockwise for the subtropical gyres, and clockwise for the subpolar gyres (Huber et al., 2004; Huber and Nof, 2006; Hill et al., 2013, Hutchinson et al. 2018, Baatsen et al. 2020, Sauermilch et al. 2021)"

- L409: 'higher/lower' is a bit ambiguous, especially on the Southern Hemisphere, consider using 'equatorward/poleward' instead.

Response: Thank you for highlighting this ambiguity., We will resolve this in the suggested way, e.g., "...the northernmost latitude of the subpolar gyres has been restricted to higher latitudes, poleward larger than 63°S".

- L460: At 300m, the relative strengthening of TG transport is larger with the more southerly wind stress max. This is reversed and much less sensitive to wind stress latitude at 1500m, can you explain why?

Response: At 300m cases, the TG transport is small and its change due to doubled wind stress is also small in an absolute sense. As a result, these percentages may be misleading, which we will highlight in the revised paper.

However, we can still give a broad explanation. From Figure 3, we can see that when the TG is at 300m, the 53°S peak wind stress condition allows both counterclockwise and clockwise gyres to cross TG. The doubled wind stress increases the strength of both gyres. However, because the net transport is a small residual of westward and eastward flow in a gyre, the absolute change in TG transport is small. The 63°S peak wind stress condition leads to a large weakening of the clockwise gyre driving net transport through TG. The doubled wind stress is able to reverse this weakening to a larger degree and so causes a larger relative increase in net transport through TG. In the 1500m TG case, the clockwise gyre for both 53°S and 63°S peak wind stress cases is weakened and the ocean is entering a regime that is more like the modern Southern Ocean. The net transport through TG is now a result of a true circumpolar flow, instead of the net transport of two strongly compensated flows of a gyre. As a result, the flow responds to changes in wind stress in a more eddy saturated regime and the transport becomes less sensitive.

- L484: Is there also a formal definition of what you refer to as 'nearly homogeneous'? Why does this separate the thermal wind component from the bottom slope

contribution? A non-uniform bottom slope would imply zonal flow throughout the column.

Response: There isn't really a formal definition of 'nearly homogenous'. Here we mean that the gradients of density (temperature/salinity) should be weak. Since the thermal wind component of the zonal flow requires a strong meridional gradient of density, this allows us to cleanly separate the flow into bottom flow and thermal wind flow. The bottom flow is, broadly speaking, that due to the barotropic response to forcing, although this is not a strict barotropic/baroclinic decomposition. We do interpret the bottom flow as taking place throughout the water column, but it is not due to the bottom slope itself.

We will seek to clarify this in the revised paper, to ensure that the decomposition and its application is clear. For example; "we select a model level for both TG and DP below which the current velocities have little vertical and meridional gradient (shear), and above which the velocities show strong horizontal and vertical gradients. This allows a clean separation into the flow that is due to thermal wind shear and that which is not."

- L508: The DP transport is substantially weaker than the TG one (this is also the case in Baatsen et al. 2020, using a similar paleobathymetry). What does this imply for a possible proto-ACC?

Response: It is not unreasonable to expect that a deeper gateway would allow for a stronger transport. In part this would be due to the potential for bottom flow to take place over more of the water column. In this case, some of the transport through TG is flowing northwards along the coast of Australia and recirculating as part of the subtropical gyre. This prevents it from having to flow through DP and may allow for a stronger connection between TG waters and the East Pacific than in the modern Southern Ocean.

- L527: I would re-phrase this sentence and not refer to specific colours shown in a Figure quite a ways back at this point.

Response: Thank you for highlighting this issue. We will modify this sentence in the revised paper; "the total topographic form stress and total pressure gradient are almost equal as the of blue and red curves in the Figure B2 are almost coincident".

- L540: Could you also suggest how?

Response: Masich et al., (2015) divide the total topographic form stress (TFS) for the whole basin into two parts, using 3700m as the boundary between

these regions. From the surface to 3700m, the shallower TFS signals are mostly provided by continents and bathymetric features within ACC latitudes. Such shallower TFS signals can balance the surface wind stress. From 3700m to the seafloor, the lower TFS signals are generated by large-scale rough seafloor so that the lower TFS signals spread over the basin, with positive signals in some regions and negative signals in the rest. If conducting a zonal integral of the lower TFS, the deeper positive and negative contributions tend to cancel. As a result the lower TFS signals balance themselves zonally, leaving the shallower TFS to balance the wind stress.

- L665-689: This part seems fit better in the introduction rather than discussion?

Response: We agree, and as part of the revision will reorganise this material.

- L707: If I understand correctly, the bathymetry used here changes both depth and latitude of the gateways at the same time.

It may therefore be also the latitude offset between TG vs DP that may be just as important as their depth. I am missing this in the discussion.

Response: As explained above, our experiments only change the wind stress position and the depth of TG. This is due to the difficulty and complexity of producing different paleobathymetric reconstructions to simulate the northward movement of ocean gateways. We apologise for this confusion and will ensure that we resolve the ambiguity in the revision, as laid out above.

We agree that the latitudinal offset of TG and DP could indeed play an important role. In the parlance of Munday et al. (2015), this could be due to a shift in the momentum balance, with bottom form stress and continental form stress influencing the sensitivity of the transport. This is an unfortunate omission that we thank the reviewer for highlighting. In our revision we will add this point to the discussion in the context of potential future work.

- L750: There are some very important nuances and limitations listed here, which would deserve more attention in the discussion but also up front.

Response: We agree and as part of our revision will move these important points to the first subsection of the discussion.

- L780: you already explain the concept of eddy saturation in the introduction. Most of the remaining part of this paragraph is a repetition of what is said earlier.

Response: As part of our revision, we will remove any repeated material and aim to make this section more concise.

Figures:

- Fig1: the contrast between title and axes font size is quite large, it would seem right to adjust those somewhat.

Although rather straightforward, the axes are missing labels/units as well. The figure now has a rather extensive caption, this could be shortened considerably by putting some of this information into legends/labels

Response: Thank you for highlighting this. We will adjust the title and axes font size and also add the axis labels and units.

- Fig2: overall font size is very small in these figures, consider increasing these. The choice of colours is also not optimal, especially to people coping with mild colour blindness.

Response: Thank you for pointing this out. We will adjust the font sizes and line colours. In aiming to make the revised paper more concise, this figure will be transferred to an Appendix, along with some other technical material on the zonal momentum balance.

Could you explain why the wind stress patterns deviate from those shown in figure 1, is this due to land/sea distribution?

Response: Yes, Figure 1 shows the applied zonal mean wind stress. Figure 2 shows the integral of the momentum input from wind stress on the ocean, which masks land with zeroes.

- Fig3: this is a nice overview of the different stream function patterns. As the figure mostly shows the extent/strength of the different gyres, I would redefine the reference value of the stream function.

As shown now, especially the cases with stronger zonal flow are hard to compare as the entire stream function simply becomes more negative. Since you already define the ST/SP gyre boundary, why not use the zonally averaged BSF value as 0 reference?

Response: The streamfunction is calculated by integrating from a 0 value on the southern boundary. This reference value could be redefined as the reviewer suggests, since it is effectively an arbitrary constant and any value could be selected. This would maintain the facility that contours of streamfunction that are closer together/further apart indicate faster/slower

depth-integrated flow. However, it would break many other useful features of the streamfunction. For example, with a zero reference, the transport of a gyre can be identified by picking out the maximum value, whilst the transport through TG and DP can be found by looking for the value on the northern boundary of the choke point. To do this with a non-zero reference value would require knowing what that value is for each panel and correctly taking the difference. Whilst this is fairly simple in itself, it does prevent a quicker and simpler quantification.

We have considered using a non-linear colour scale. This would allow for more colours to be used at extreme values. However, it also breaks the perception that equal colour intervals correspond to equal streamfunction intervals. As a result, we decided to retain a linear colour scale.

During revision, we will experiment with some other options. For example, the use of white contours and contour labels at extreme negative values of streamfunction may resolve the issue the reviewer raises.

- Fig4: The quality of this figure needs to be improved, especially the arrows are unclear and missing a reference. Like figure 4, the entire figure seems to be squeezed vertically, so I would suggest to change the original aspect ratio.

Response: We will remove the arrows and add contours to improve the clarity of this figure.

- Fig5: It is interesting to see that the bottom flow component is small, especially with the deeper gateway configurations.

To interpret this, it would be very helpful to show the zonally averaged depth profile of these gateways as used in the model.

Response: In general, if there is an obstacle large enough to block contours of f/h (Coriolis frequency/depth) by directing them into a continent, then we would expect low bottom velocities as a result of the zero flow condition at the continent. In this case, even deep gateways still fulfill this condition, given the latitude and overall depth of the ocean. We have not introduced this point into the current version of the paper, since it would rely on further dynamical development and increase the length of the paper. The depths used to describe the gateways, e.g., 300m, etc, are already a good indication of their overall depth. We are wary of adding additional figures that would unduly increase the length of the revised paper.

- Fig7: this figure is very hard to read due to font and panel sizes, consider e.g. putting 3 cases in a single panel instead.

Response: We will adjust the structure of this figure as recommended.

- Fig8: same remarks as for Figure 2.

Response: We will make similar revisions as for Figure 2.

Technical comments/typo's:

- L105: pre-Eocene; do the authors mean the Paleocene or is this a typo?

Response: We will modify this in the revised manuscript; "...keep Antarctica warm prior to E-O transition."

- L357: Is the atmospheric pressure (gradient?) zero, or is it negligible compared to the pressure gradients in the ocean?

Response: We do not apply an atmospheric pressure at the ocean surface as part of our forcing. We will revise this sentence to make this clear.

- L405: 'Here our'

Response: We will delete "Here".

- L421: southward?

Response: Yes.

- L766: double bracket not needed?

Response: Yes, we will delete the exterior bracket.

- L778: 'due to as'

Response: We will delete "as".