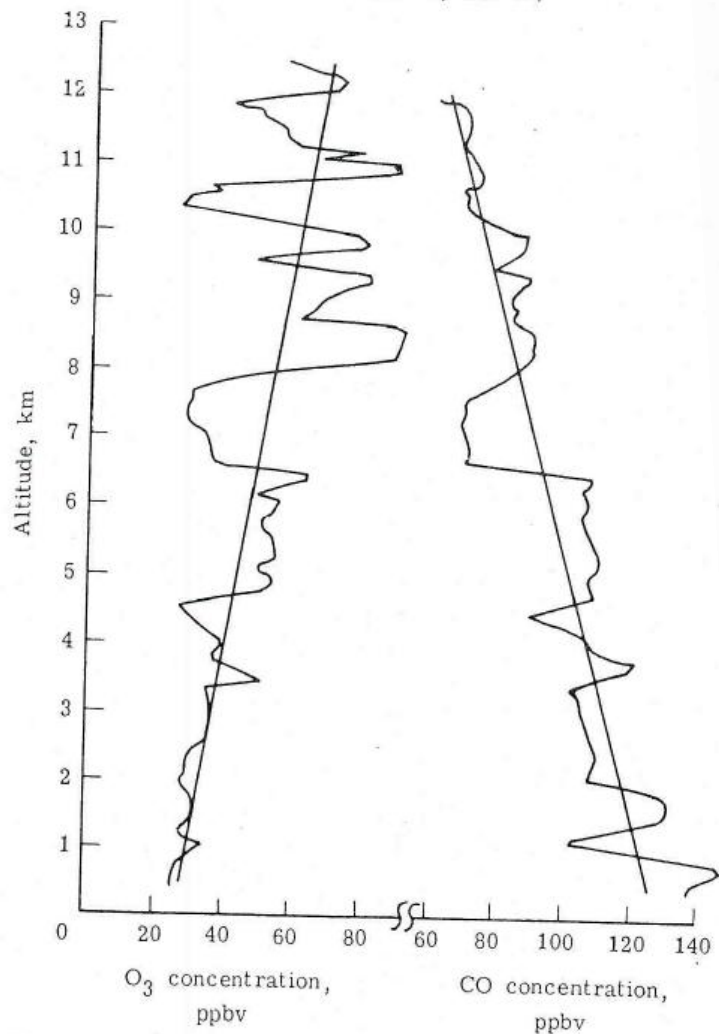


# Explore CO-03 relationship

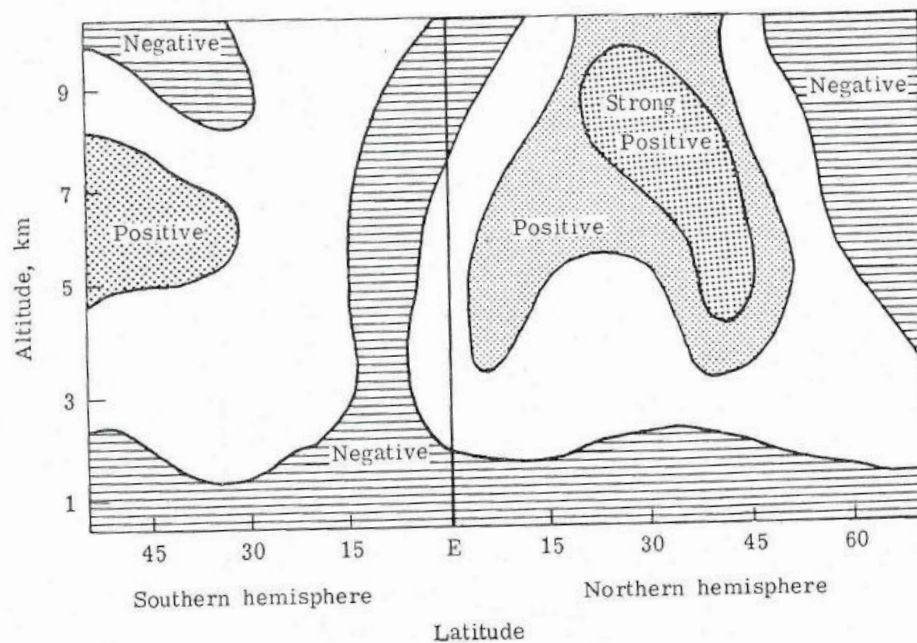
Laura Pan and ShownHonmichl  
And the TEAM

O<sub>3</sub> and CO profiles over the Pacific Ocean (41°N; 126°W)



FISHMAN AND SEILER: O<sub>3</sub>-CO CORRELATIONS AND O<sub>3</sub> BUDGET

Distribution of O<sub>3</sub> and CO correlations



The latitude-altitude depiction of the regions where O<sub>3</sub> and CO variability was positively and negatively correlated.

Fig. 1. O<sub>3</sub> and CO profiles measured over the Pacific Ocean off the California coast on July 27, 1974. The thin lines through each of the profiles indicate the best fit straight line through each profile.

## Relationships between ozone and carbon monoxide at surface sites in the North Atlantic region

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M. S. Warshawsky<sup>3</sup> and F. C. Fehsenfeld<sup>1</sup>

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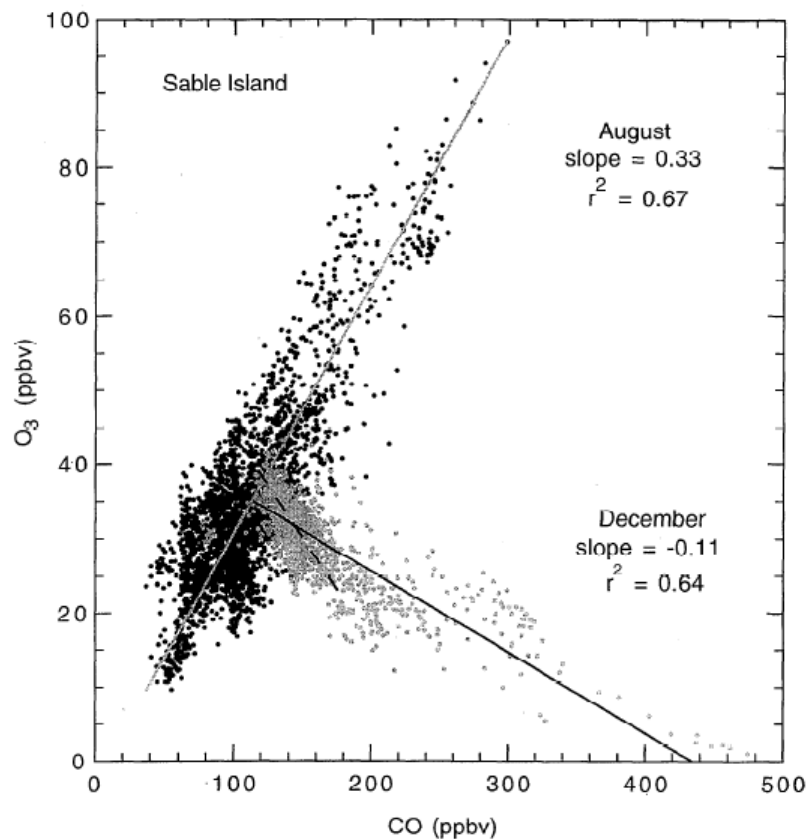
G. L. Forbes

Atmospheric Environment Service, Sable Island, Nova Scotia, Canada

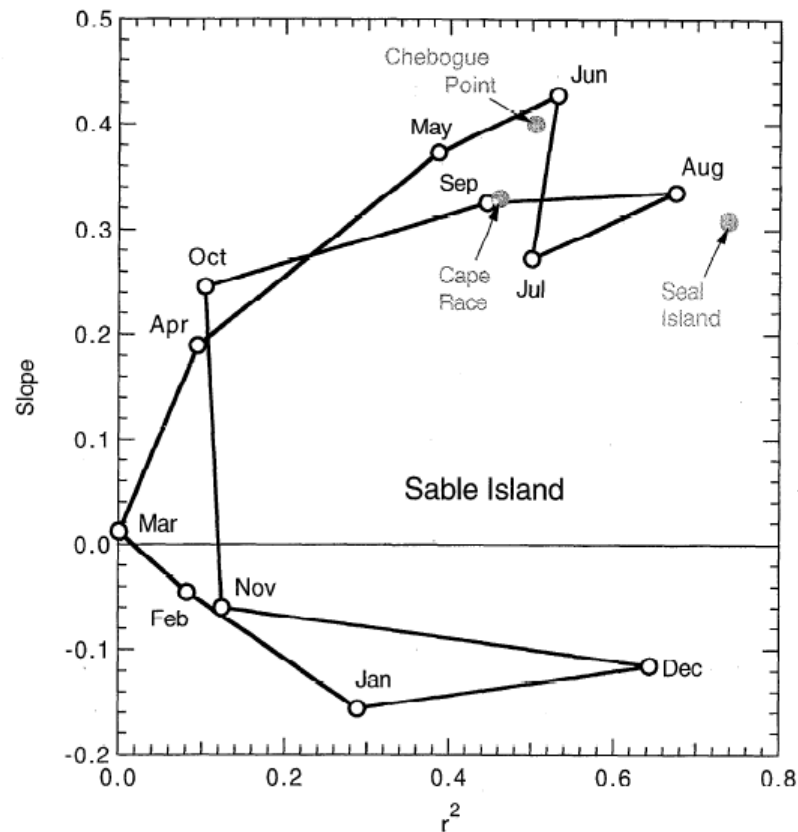
J. L. Moody

Department of Environmental Sciences, University of Virginia, Charlottesville

**Abstract.** As part of the North Atlantic Regional Experiment (NARE), measurements of O<sub>3</sub> and CO at five surface sites were made from July 1991 to January 1995. The investigation of the variabilities and correlation of O<sub>3</sub> and CO presented here indicates that the seasonal cycles of the medians and the means of O<sub>3</sub> and CO are qualitatively similar to the cycles observed at other northern midlatitude sites. The signature of O<sub>3</sub> produced from anthropogenic precursors is clearest in the spring at the Azores and in the summer at Sable Island. The influence of the natural stratospheric O<sub>3</sub> source is apparent at Sable Island, particularly in the spring. At all sites the variability of CO throughout the year is dominated by episodes of pollution transport. The slopes of the monthly O<sub>3</sub>-CO correlations in the summer in Atlantic Canada and the spring in the Azores are quite uniform at 0.3 to 0.4. However, individual pollution transport events often have larger ( $\leq 1.0$ ) slopes, which indicate significantly different net O<sub>3</sub> production efficiencies between episodes. The average slope of O<sub>3</sub> versus CO at Sable Island in the winter for moderate pollution transport events (CO  $\leq 180$  ppbv) is -0.28, which indicates that the titration of

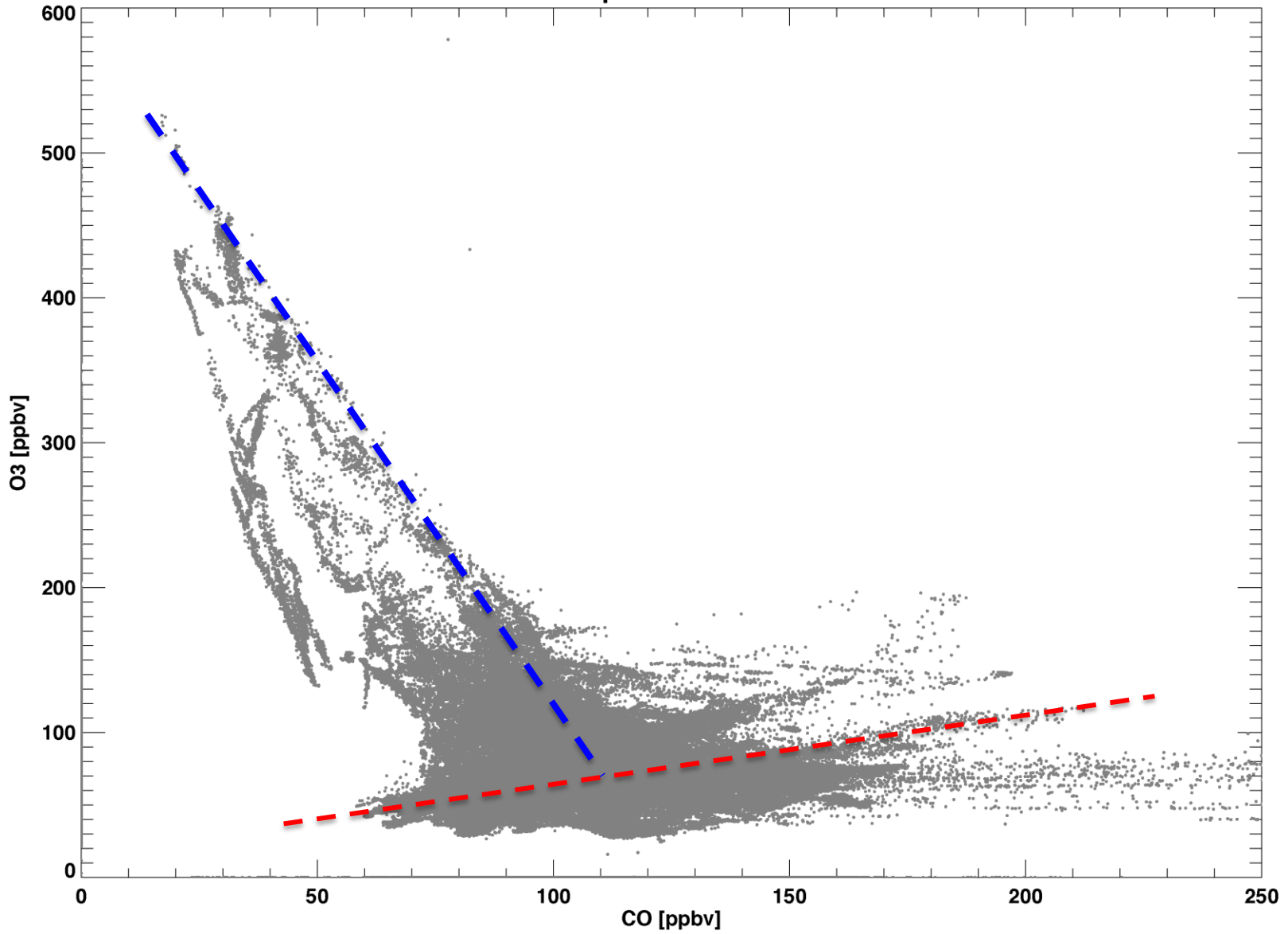


**Figure 4.** Correlation between O<sub>3</sub> and CO for August (dark symbols) and December (light symbols) at Sable Island. The data include all hourly averages from 1991-1994. For each month the values are given for the square of the correlation



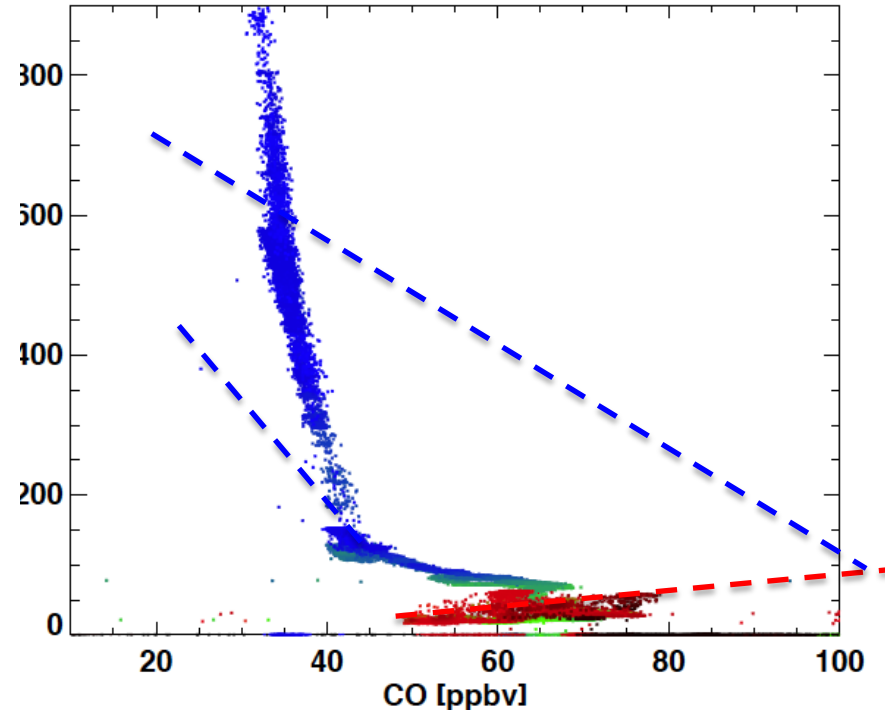
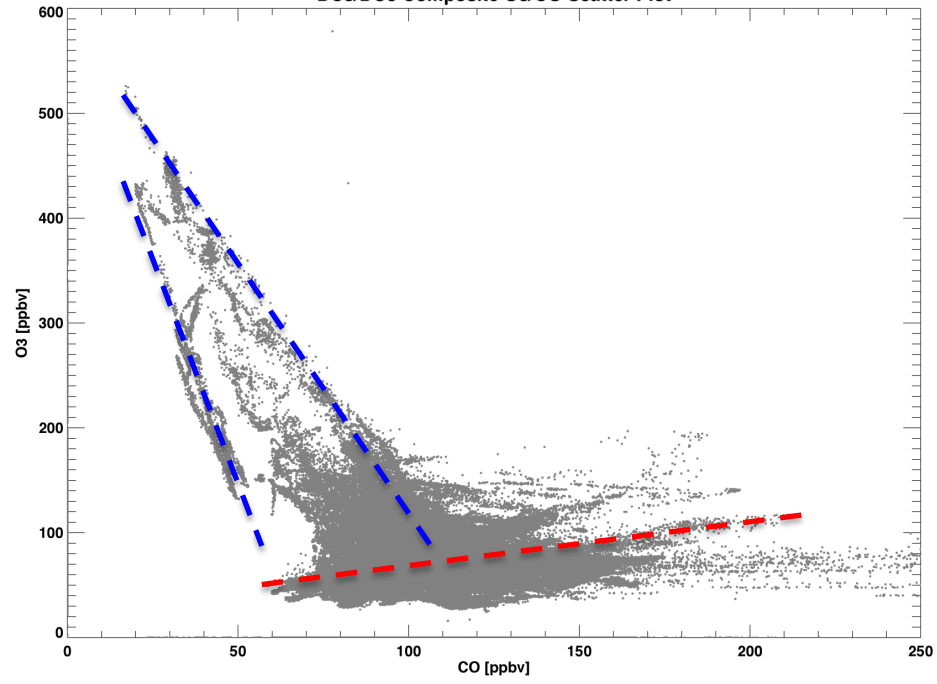
**Figure 5.** Relationship between the square of the correlation coefficient and the slope of the O<sub>3</sub>-CO correlations for the Atlantic Canada sites. The results are presented as a function of month for Sable Island (dark open circles); the other sites

DC3/DC8 Composite O3/CO Scatter Plot

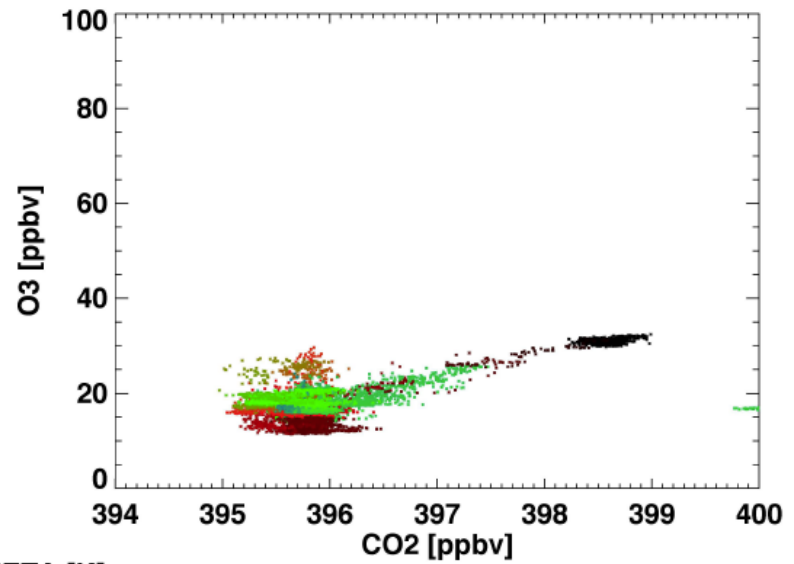
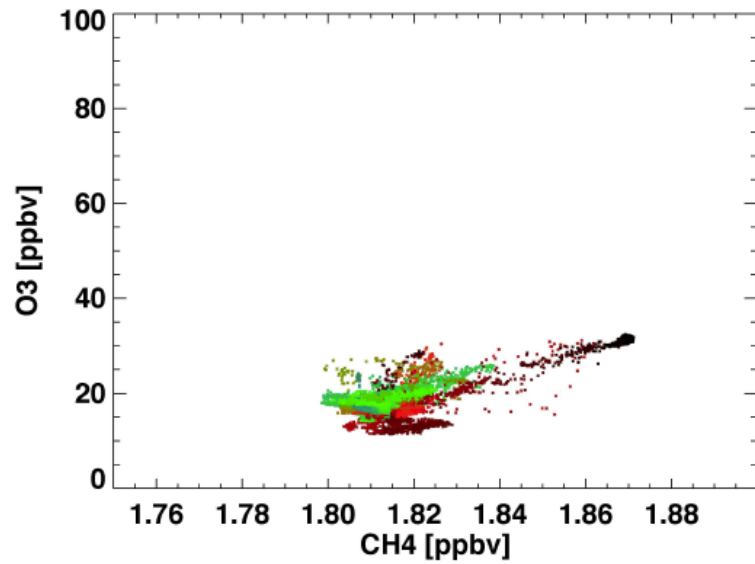
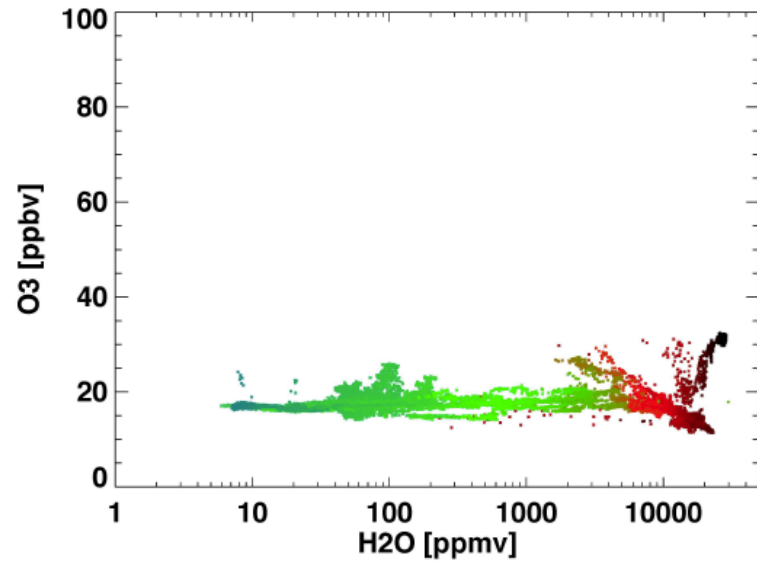
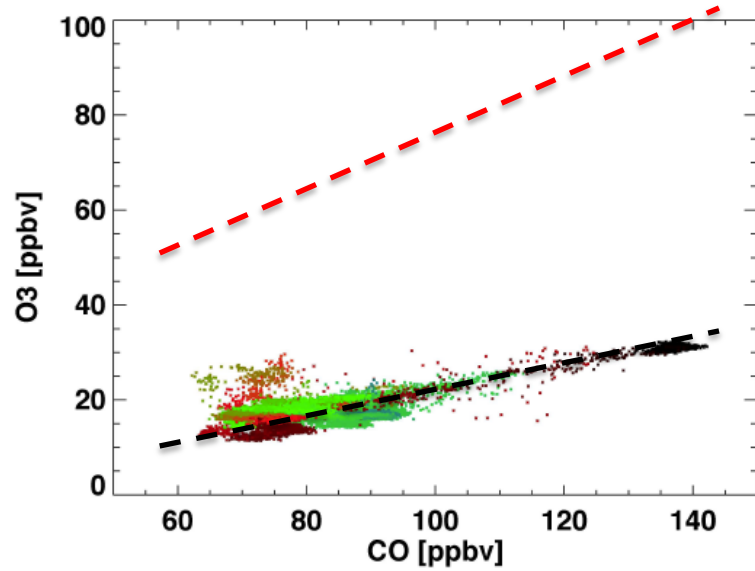


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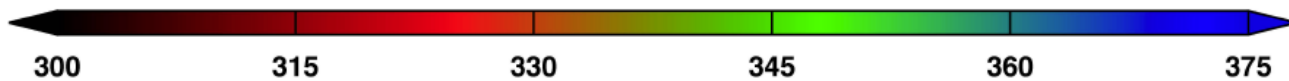
DC3/DC8 Composite O3/CO Scatter Plot



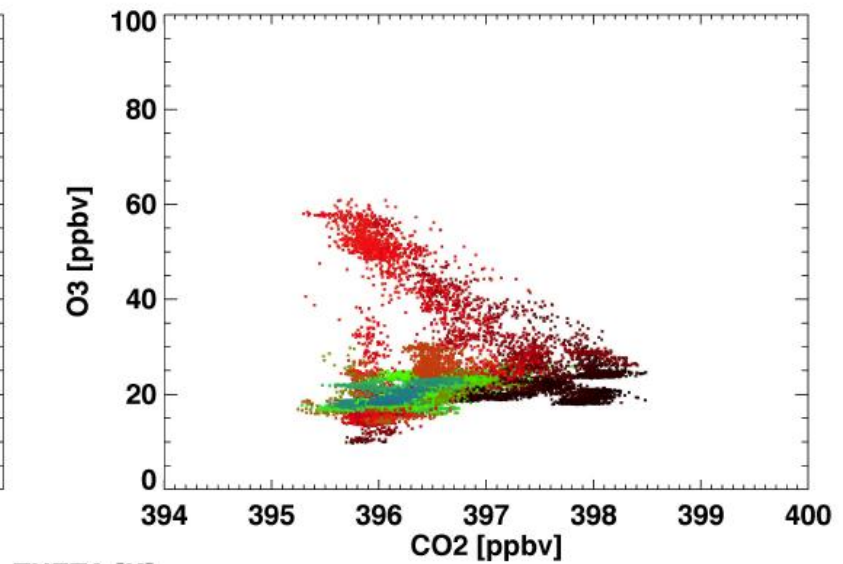
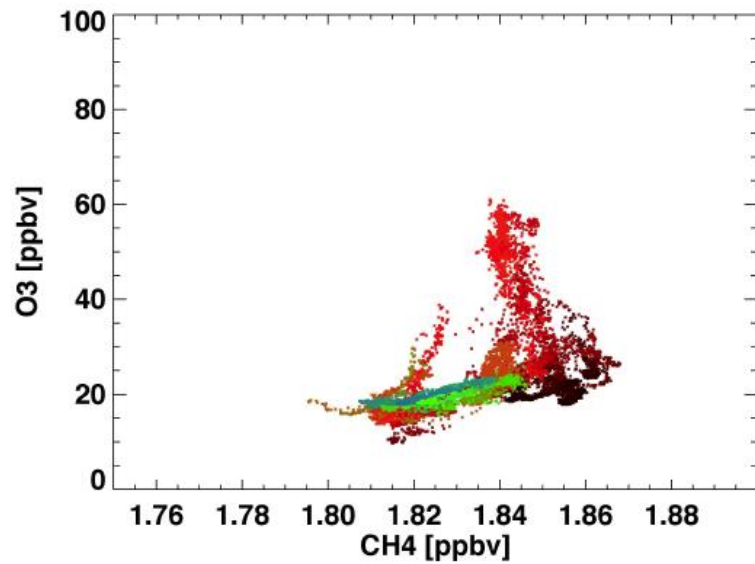
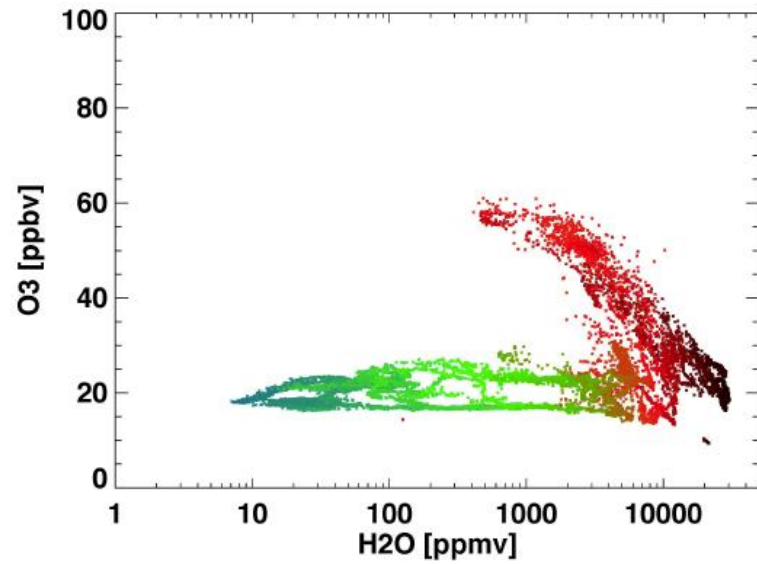
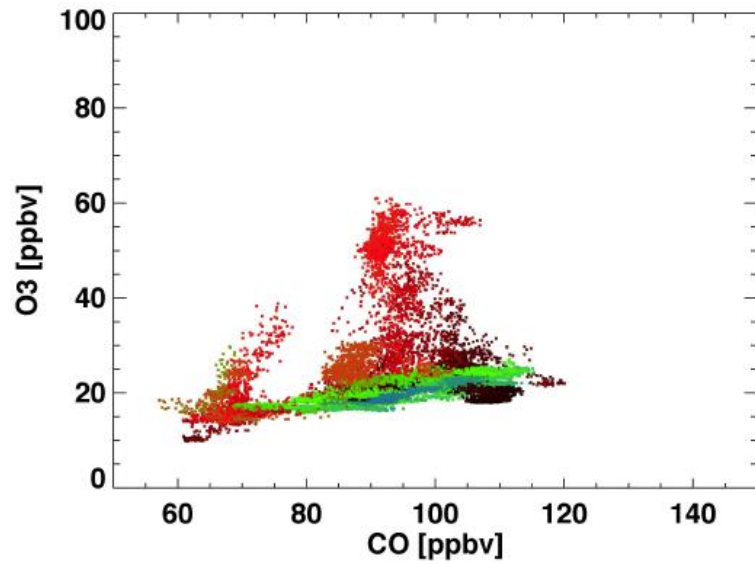
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