



Supplement of

The impact of biomass burning on upper tropospheric carbon monoxide: a study using MOCAGE global model and IAGOS airborne data

Martin Cussac et al.

Correspondence to: Martin Cussac (martin.cussac@meteo.fr)

The copyright of individual parts of the supplement might differ from the CC BY 4.0 License.



Figure S1. Comparison between IAGOS (in black) and MOCAGE INJH (in red) seasonal mean vertical CO profiles at the NAwest, USlake, Germany, Japan, USeast and France airport clusters defined in the manuscript. The shaded grey and red areas represent respectively the standard deviation around the IAGOS and the MOCAGE mean. The number of data points used for each each pressure level mean is indicated on the right side of each profile. Only profiles for which a significant mean could be calculated are displayed (more than 10 flight per season).



Figure S2. Same as Fig. S1, but for MidEast, ChinaSE, AfrW, Windhoek, IndiaS and AsiaSE airport clusters.



Figure S3. Comparison between IAGOS (in black) and MOCAGE INJH (in red) 2013 mean vertical CO profiles in the two geographical areas EurNAt and cAsia defined in in the manuscript. Pressure is relative to the dynamical tropopause, defined as the 2 PVU iso-surface. The shaded grey and red areas represent respectively the standard deviation around the IAGOS and the MOCAGE mean. The number of datapoints used for each pressure level mean is indicated on the right side of each profile.