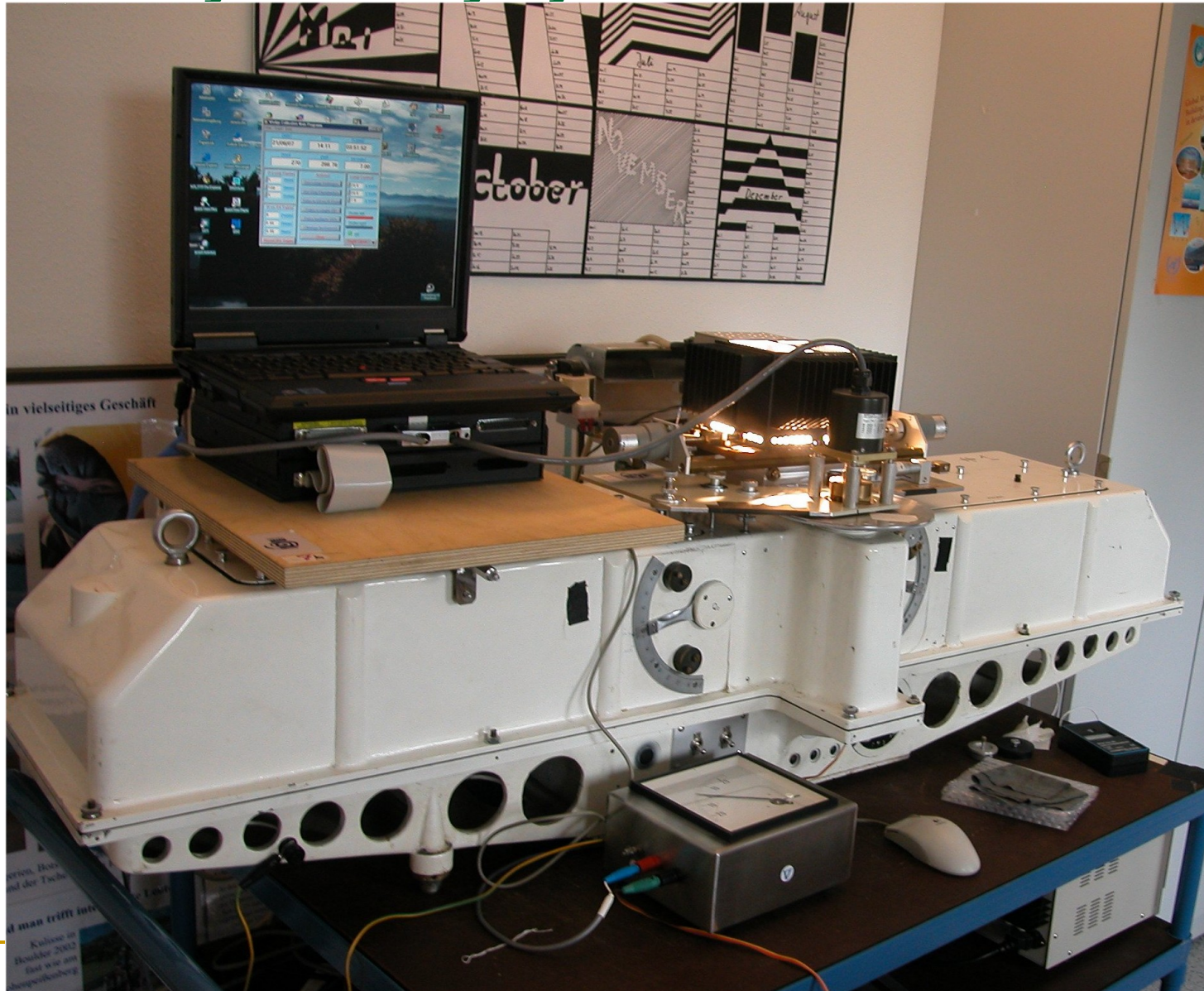
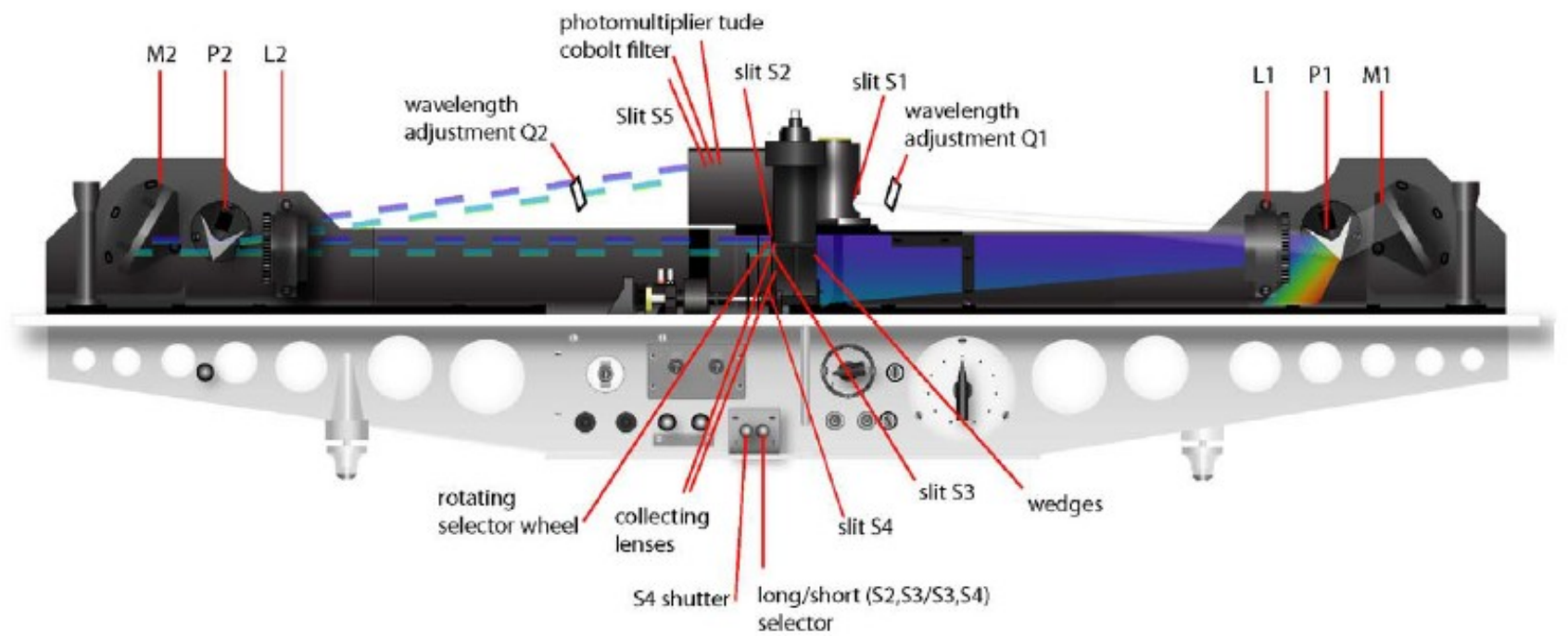
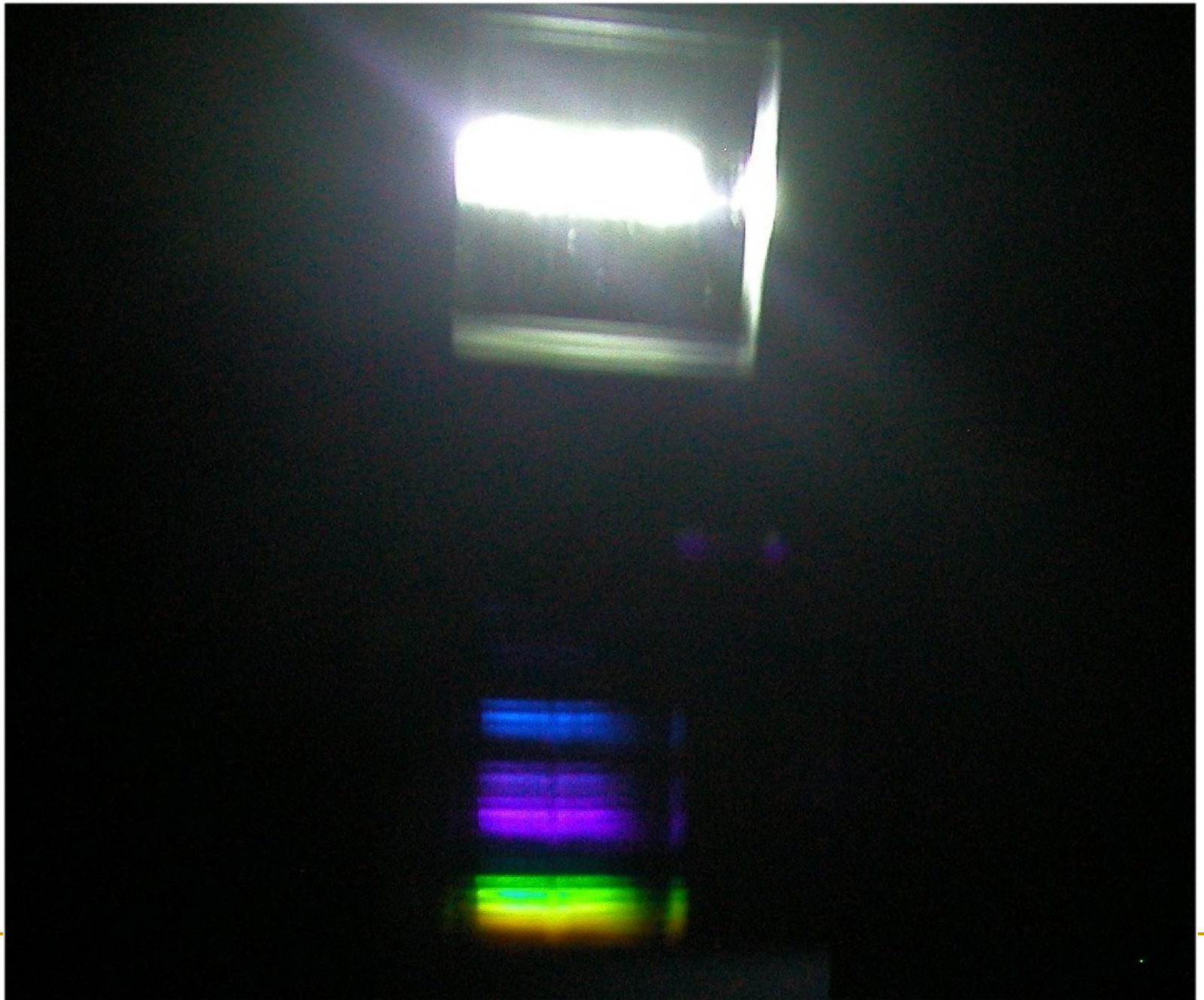


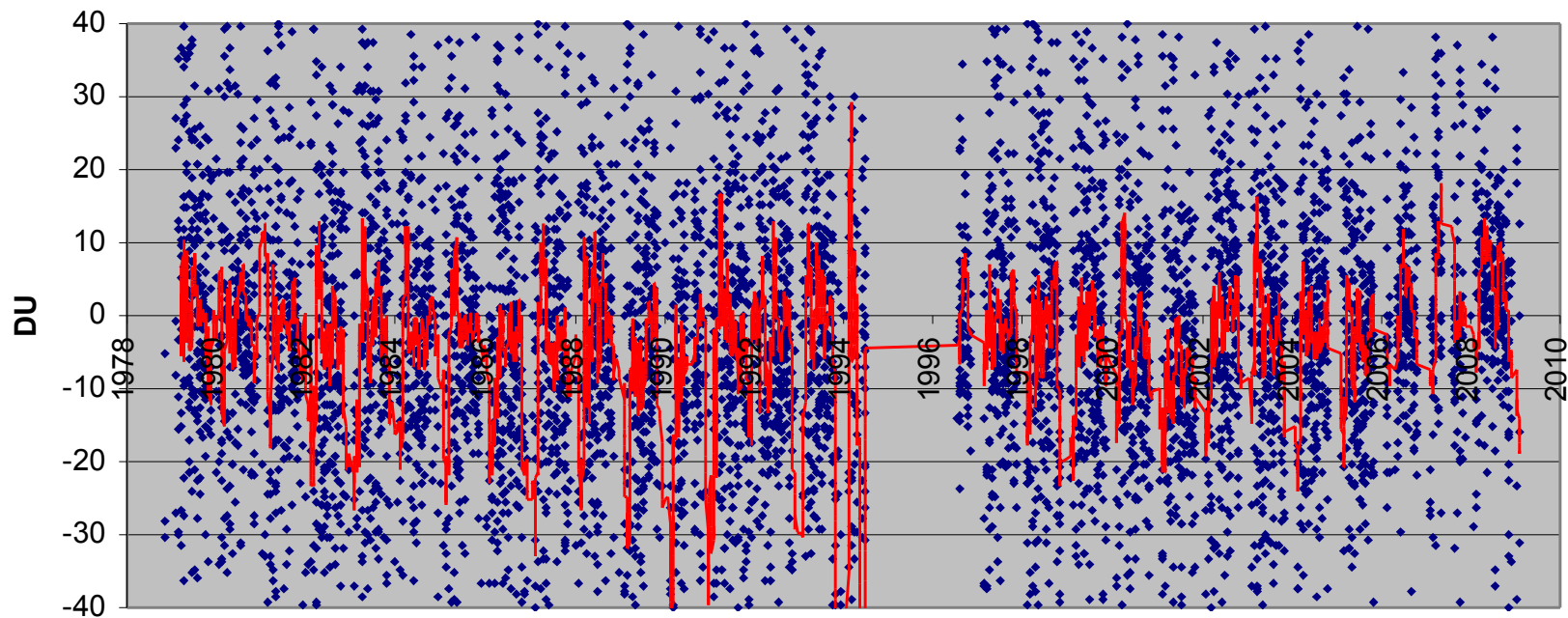
# Óson yfir Reykjavík 1957-2009

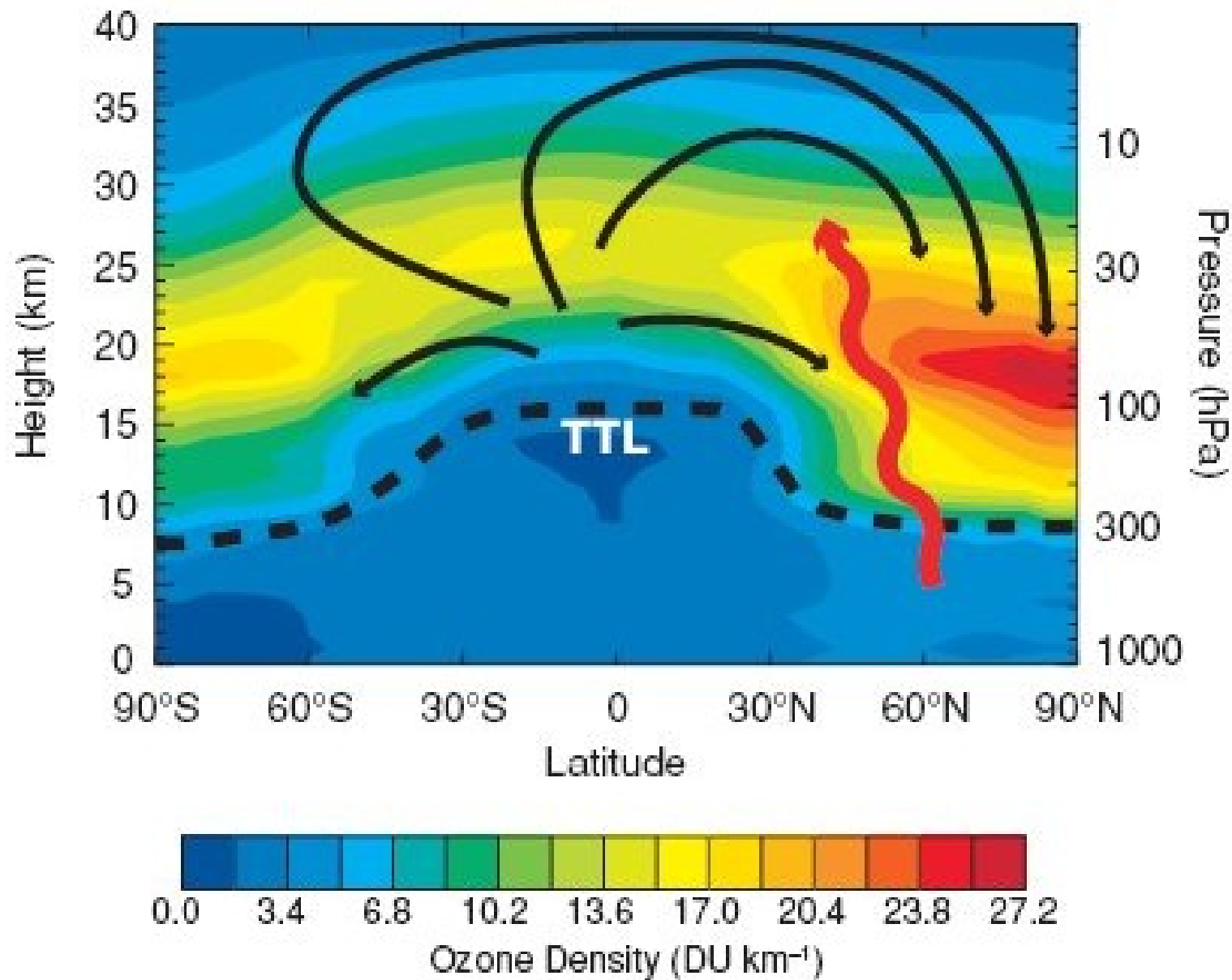




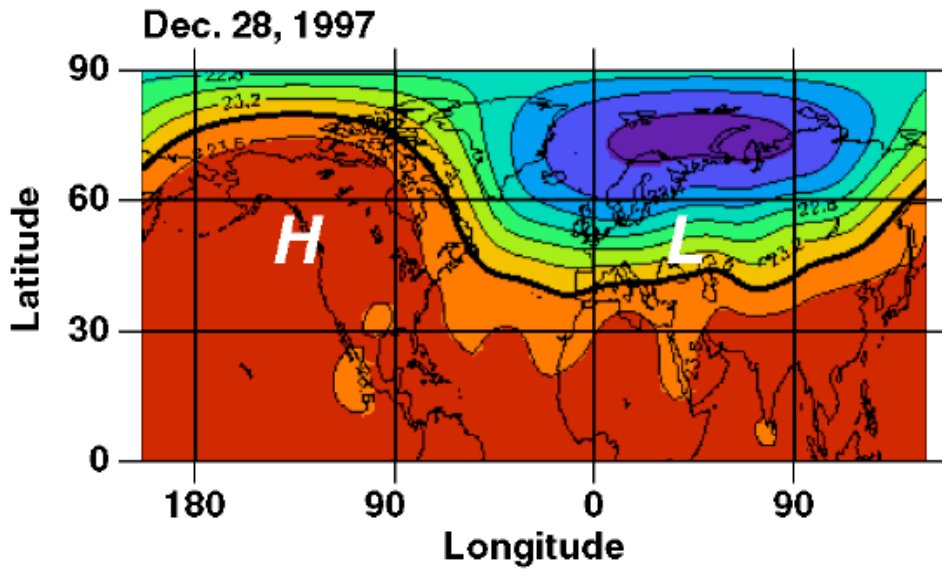


### Mismunur Dobson og gerfitungla mæligilda (dagleg og 30 daga raðmeðalt.)

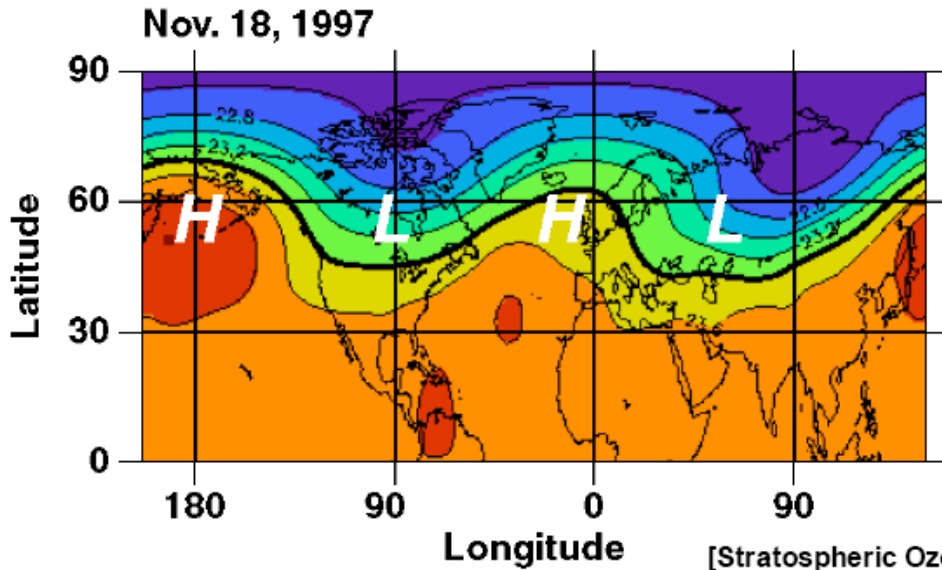




# Stratospheric Waves (30 mb)

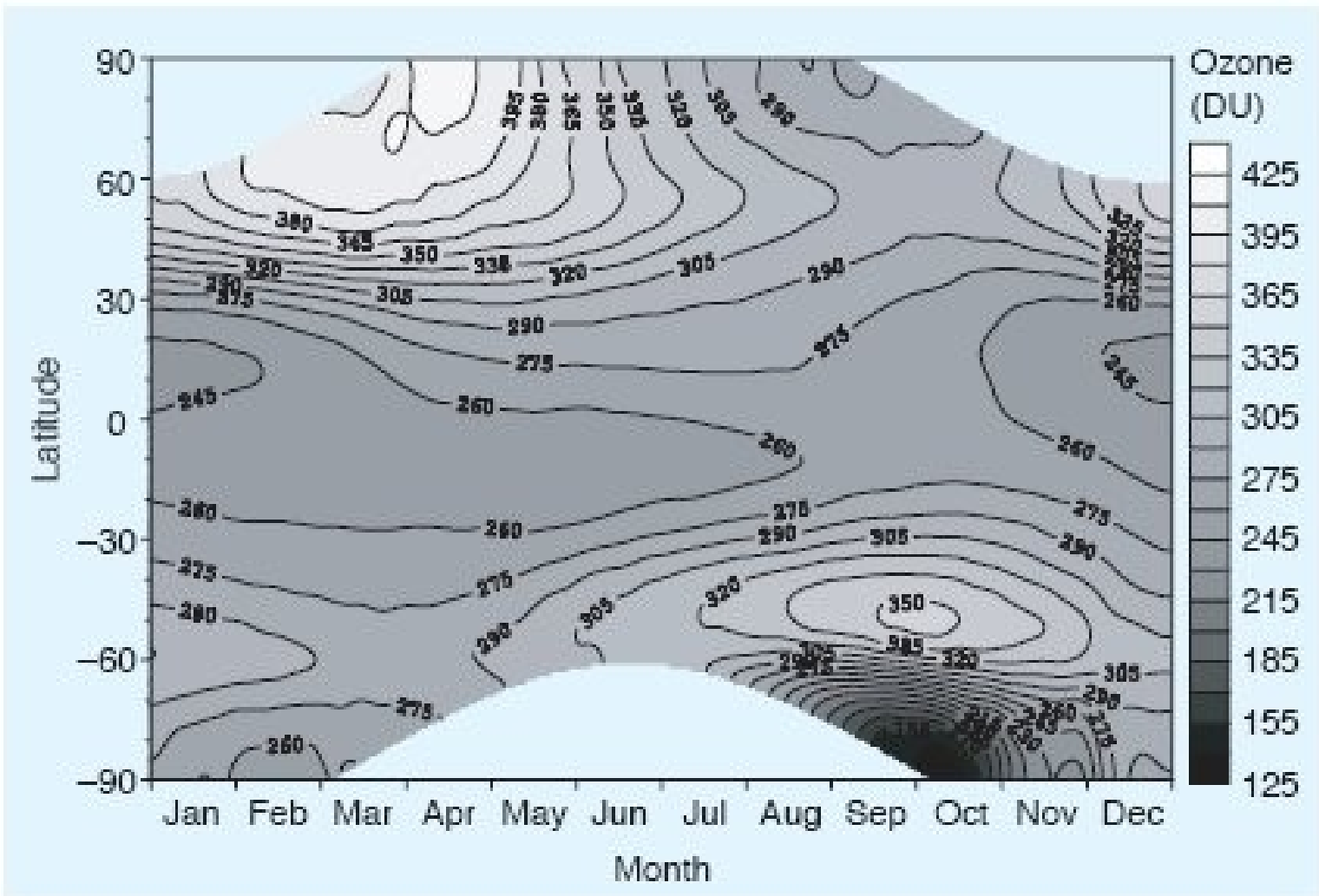


High-Low  
Wave 1  
pattern



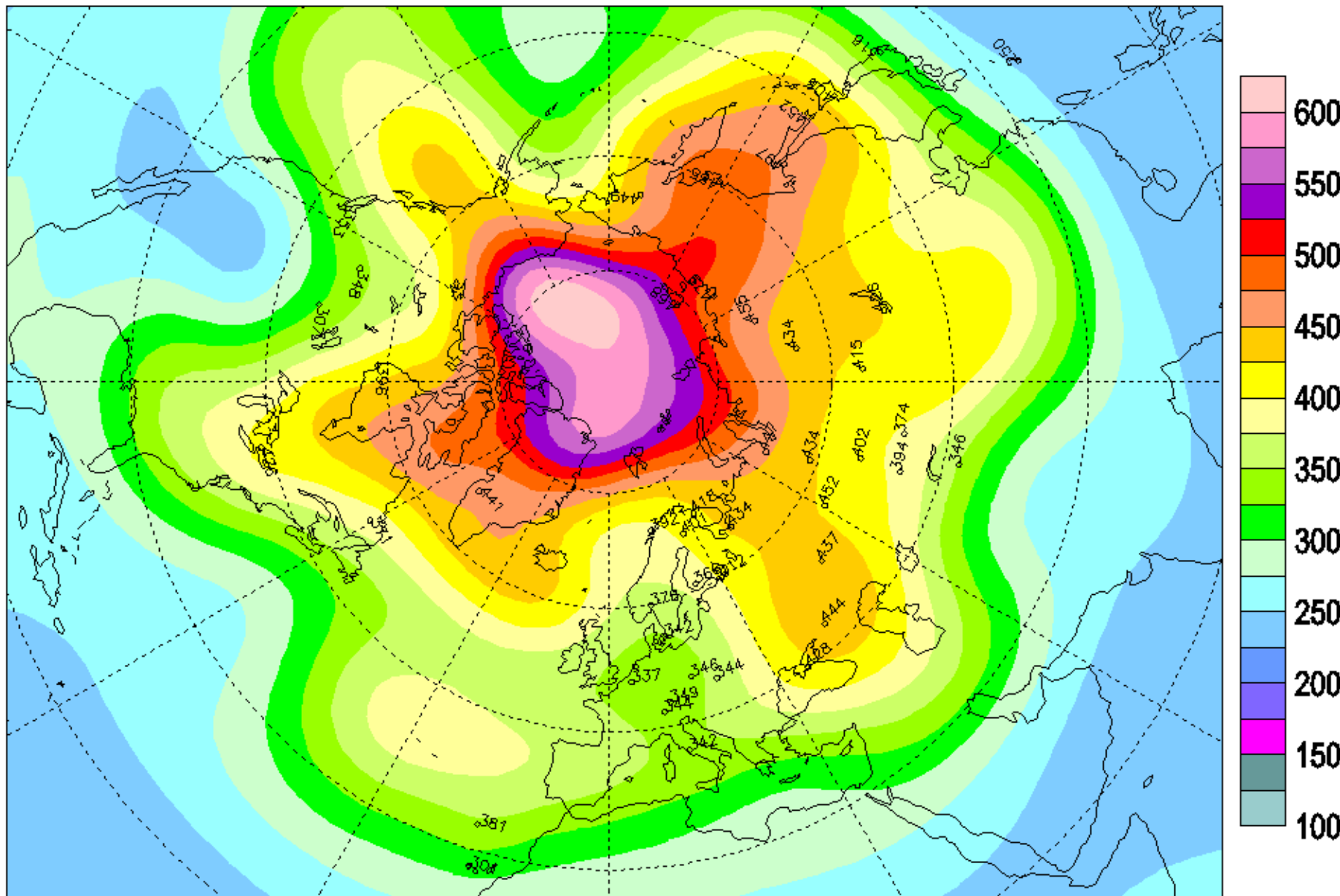
Wave 2  
pattern

[Stratospheric Ozone Electronic Textbook]

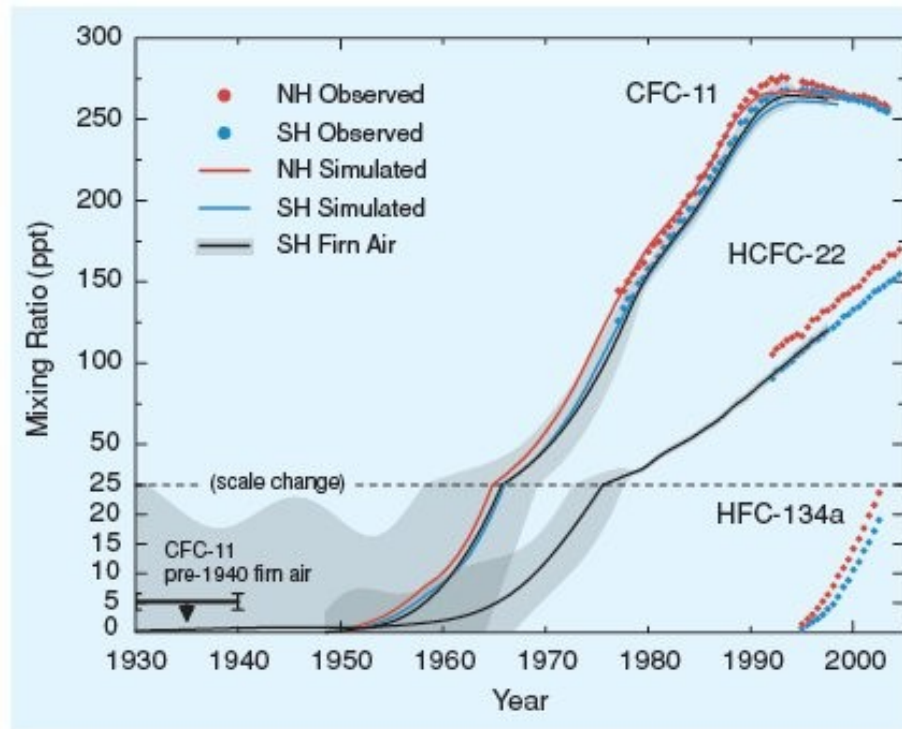


**Figure 1.2.** A climatology of total column ozone plotted as a function of latitude and month. Version 8 Total Ozone Mapping Spectrometer (TOMS) data were used together with version 3.1 Global Ozone Monitoring Experiment (GOME) data over the period 1994 to 2003. Updated from Bodeker *et al.* (2001).

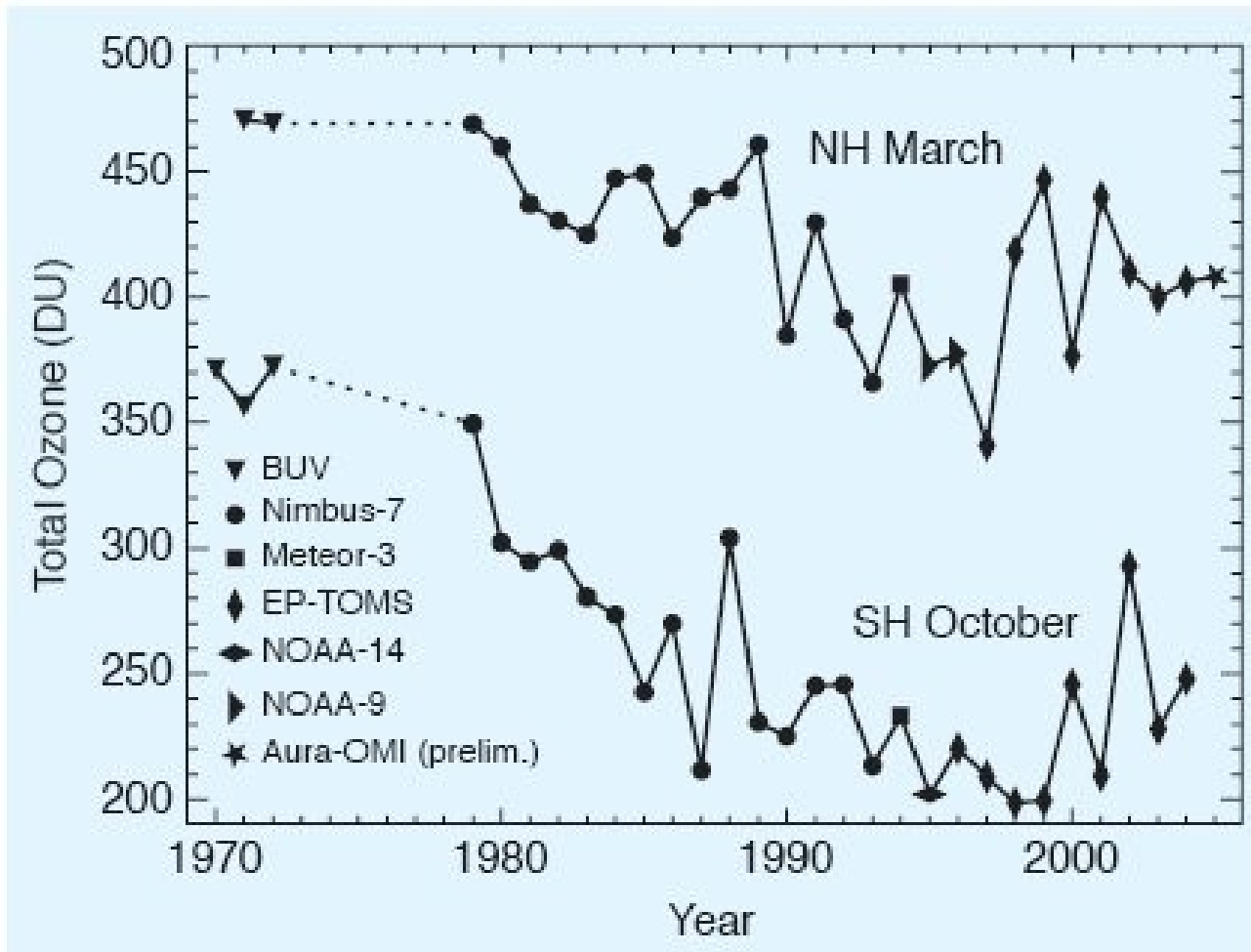
# Total ozone (DU) / Ozone total (UD), 2009/03/02





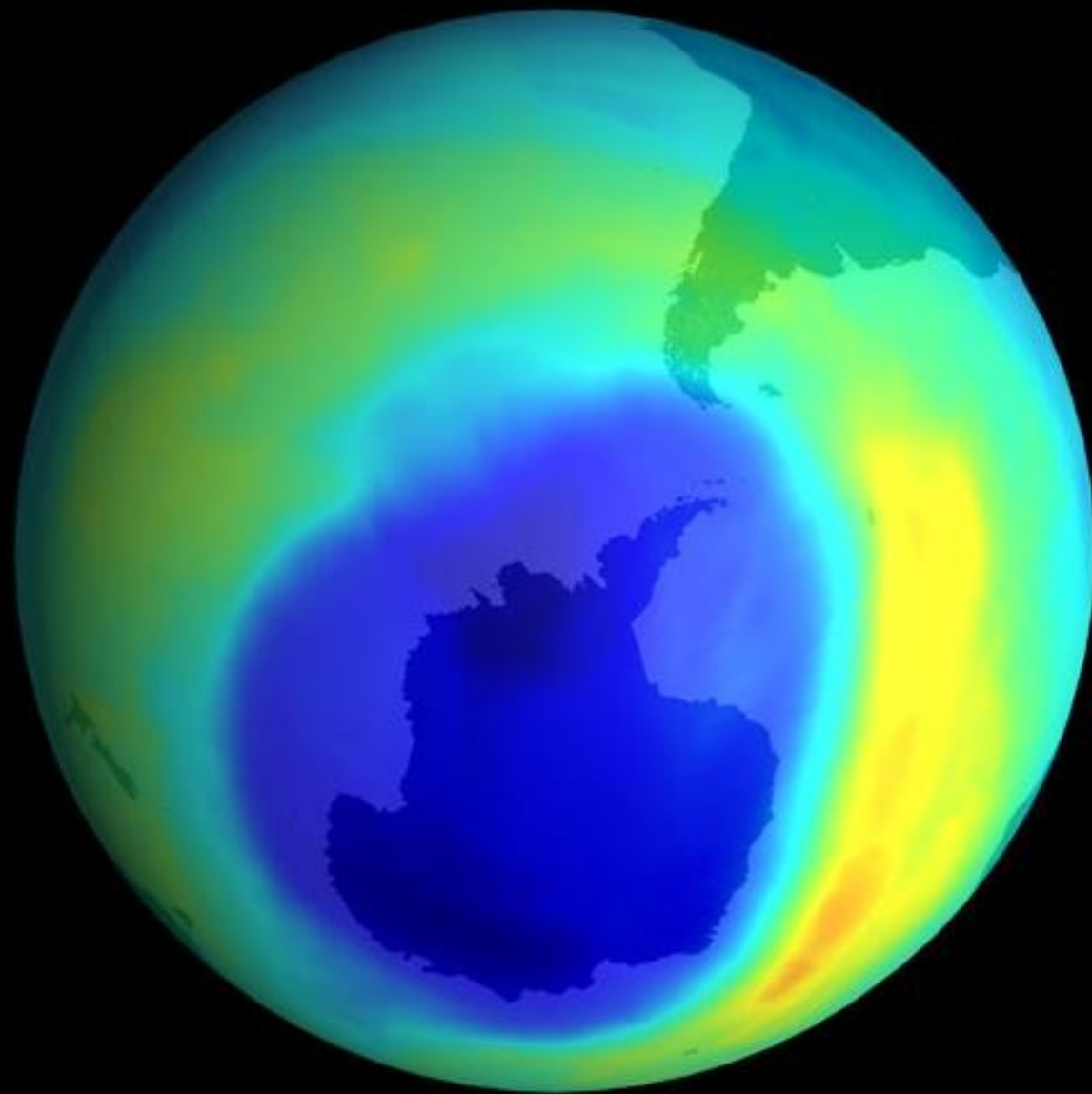


**Figure 1.8.** Estimated global atmospheric mixing ratios (in ppt) of CFC-11, HCFC-22 and HFC-134a, shown separately for the NH (red) and SH (blue). Circles show measurements from the AGAGE (Advanced Global Atmospheric Gases Experiment) and CMDL (Climate Monitoring and Diagnostics Laboratory) networks, while colour lines show simulated CFC-11 concentrations based on estimates of emissions and atmospheric lifetimes (updated from Walker *et al.*, 2000). The black lines and the shaded areas show estimates and uncertainty bands, respectively, for CFC-11 and HCFC-22 that were derived by synthesis inversion of Antarctic firm air measurements and *in situ* Cape Grim atmospheric measurements (Sturrock *et al.*, 2002). The thick black horizontal line with an arrow and an error bar shows a separate upper-bound estimate of pre-1940 CFC-11 concentrations based on South Pole firm air measurements (see Battle and Butler, ‘Determining the atmospheric mixing ratio of CFC-11 from firm air samples’, which is available at <ftp://ftp.cmdl.noaa.gov/hats/firnair/> and is based on the analysis of Butler *et al.*, 1999).



**Figure 1.6.** Average column ozone poleward of  $63^\circ$  latitude in the springtime of each hemisphere (March for the NH and October for the SH), in Dobson units, based on data from various satellite instruments as indicated. The data point from the Ozone Monitoring Instrument (OMI) is preliminary. Updated from Newman *et al.* (1997), courtesy of NIVR (Netherlands), KNMI (Netherlands), FMI (Finland), and NASA (USA).

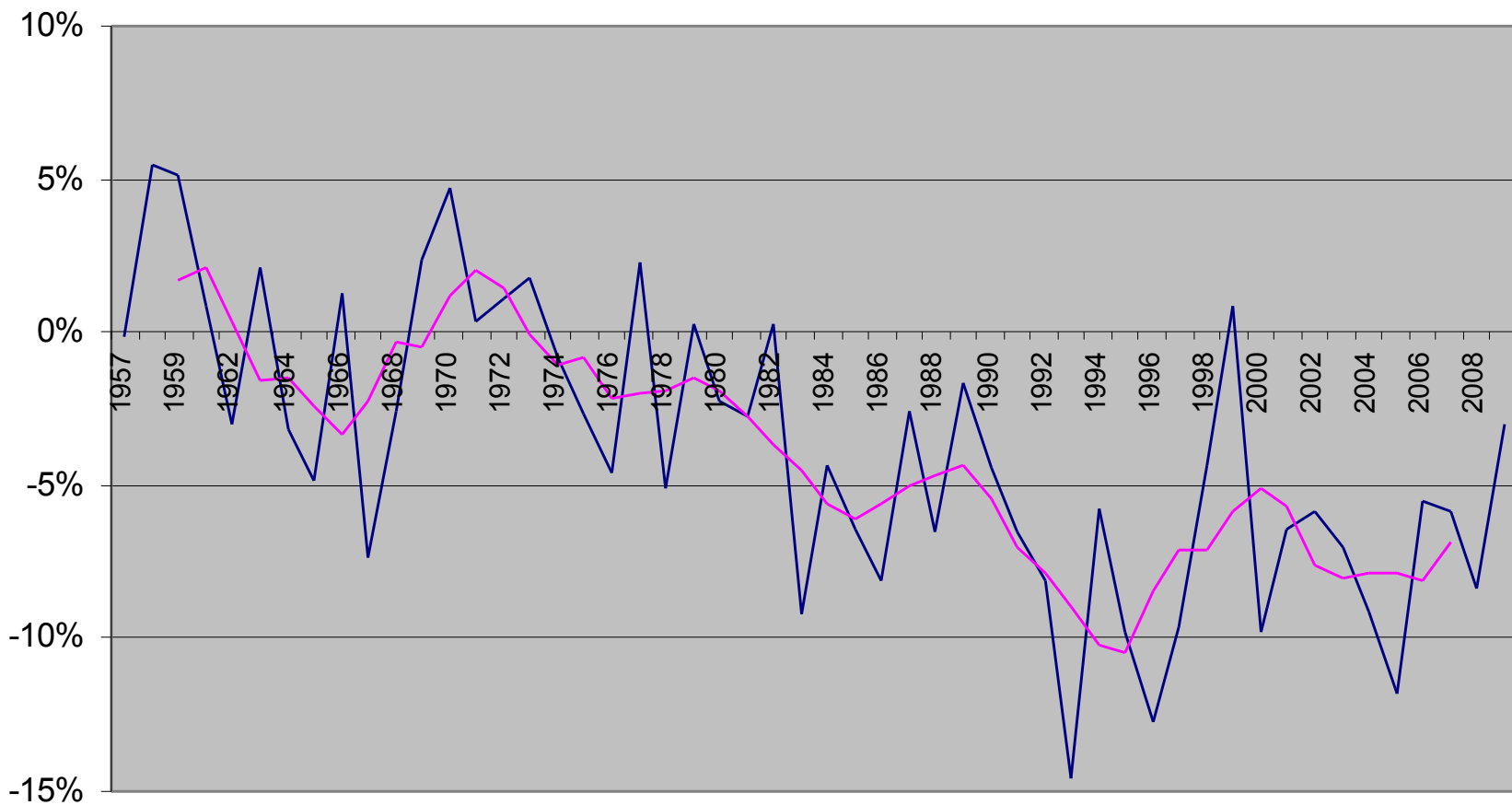
Ozone • September 6, 2000 • Total Ozone Mapping Spectrometer (TOMS)

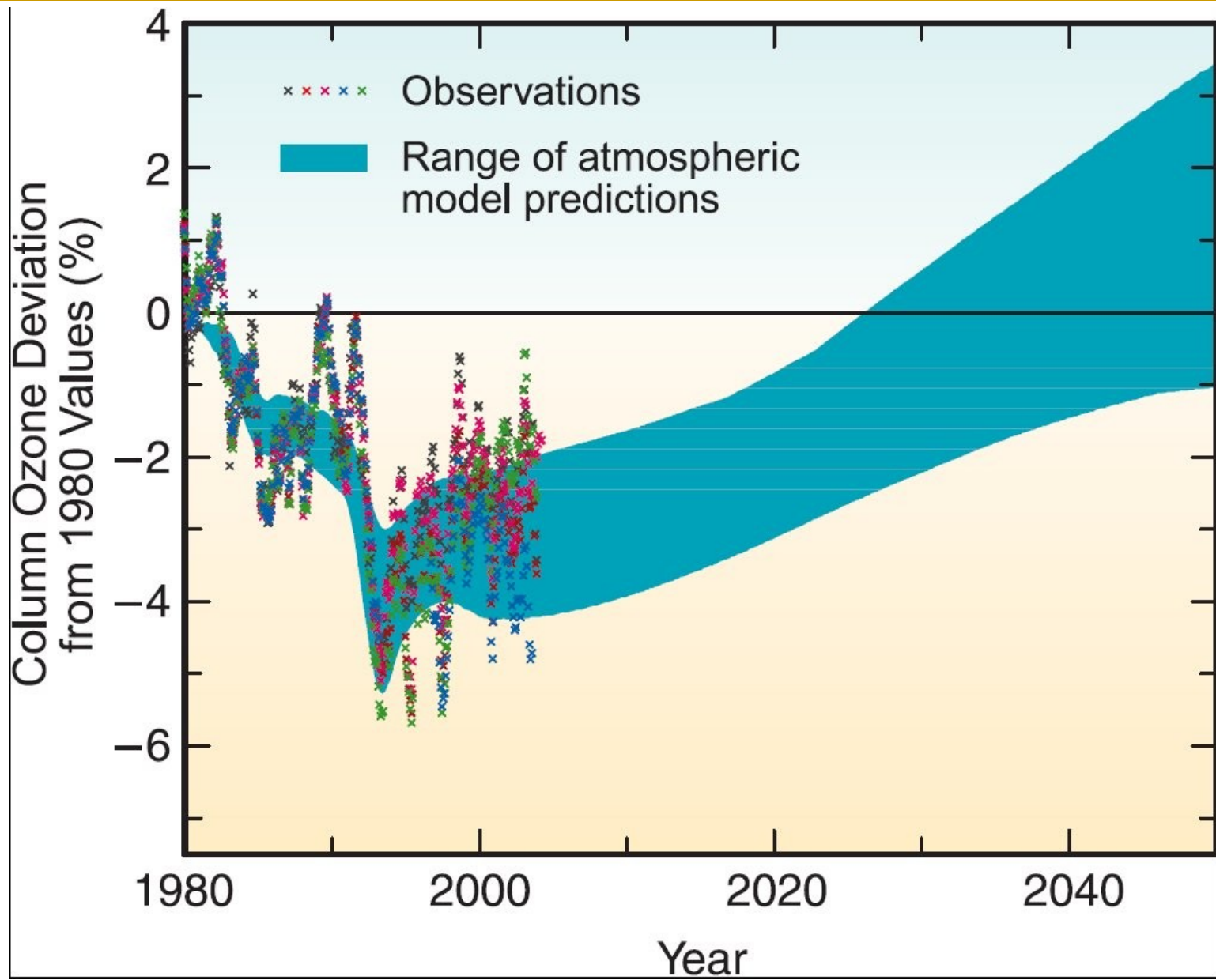


Dobson Units

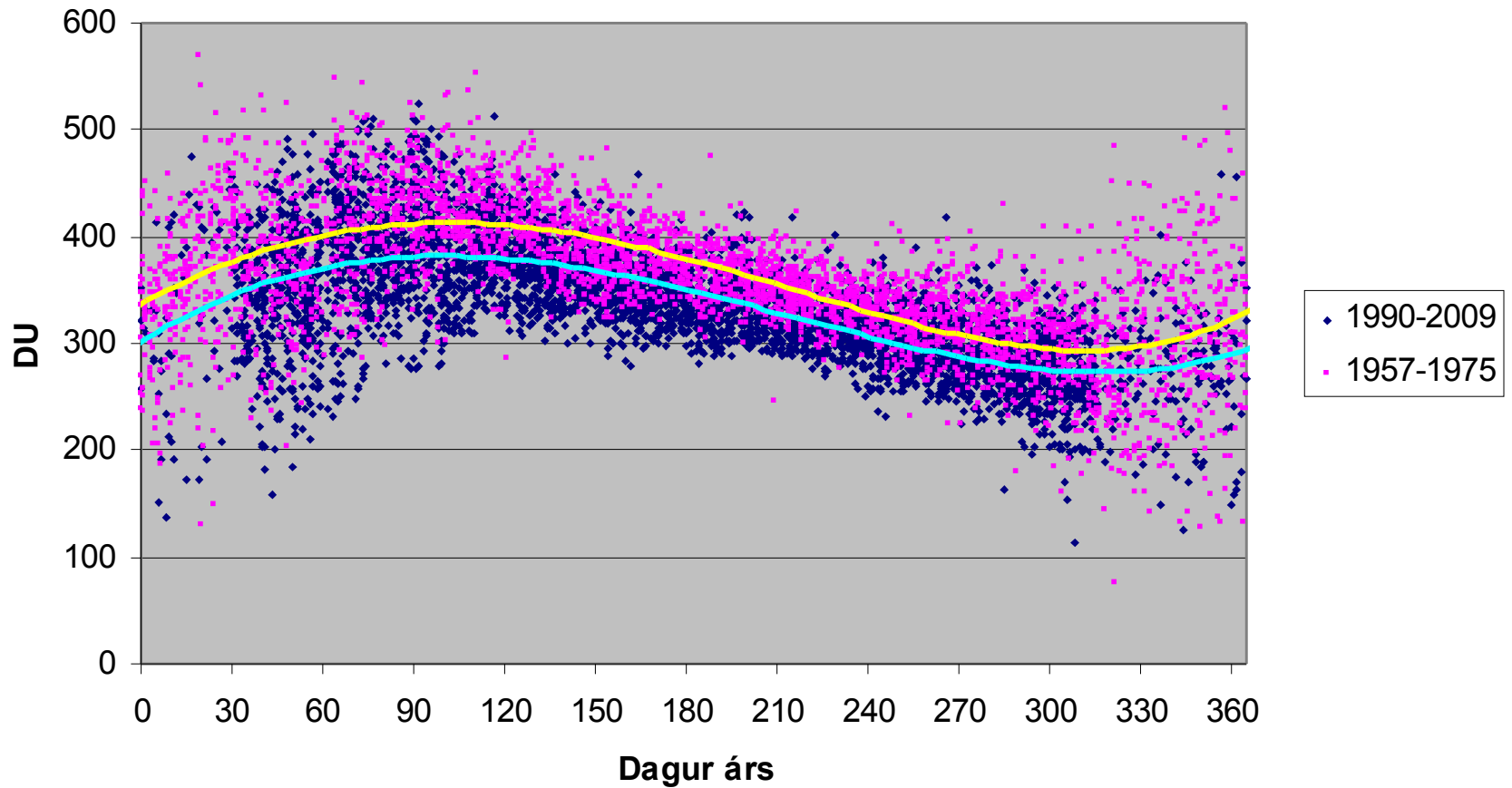


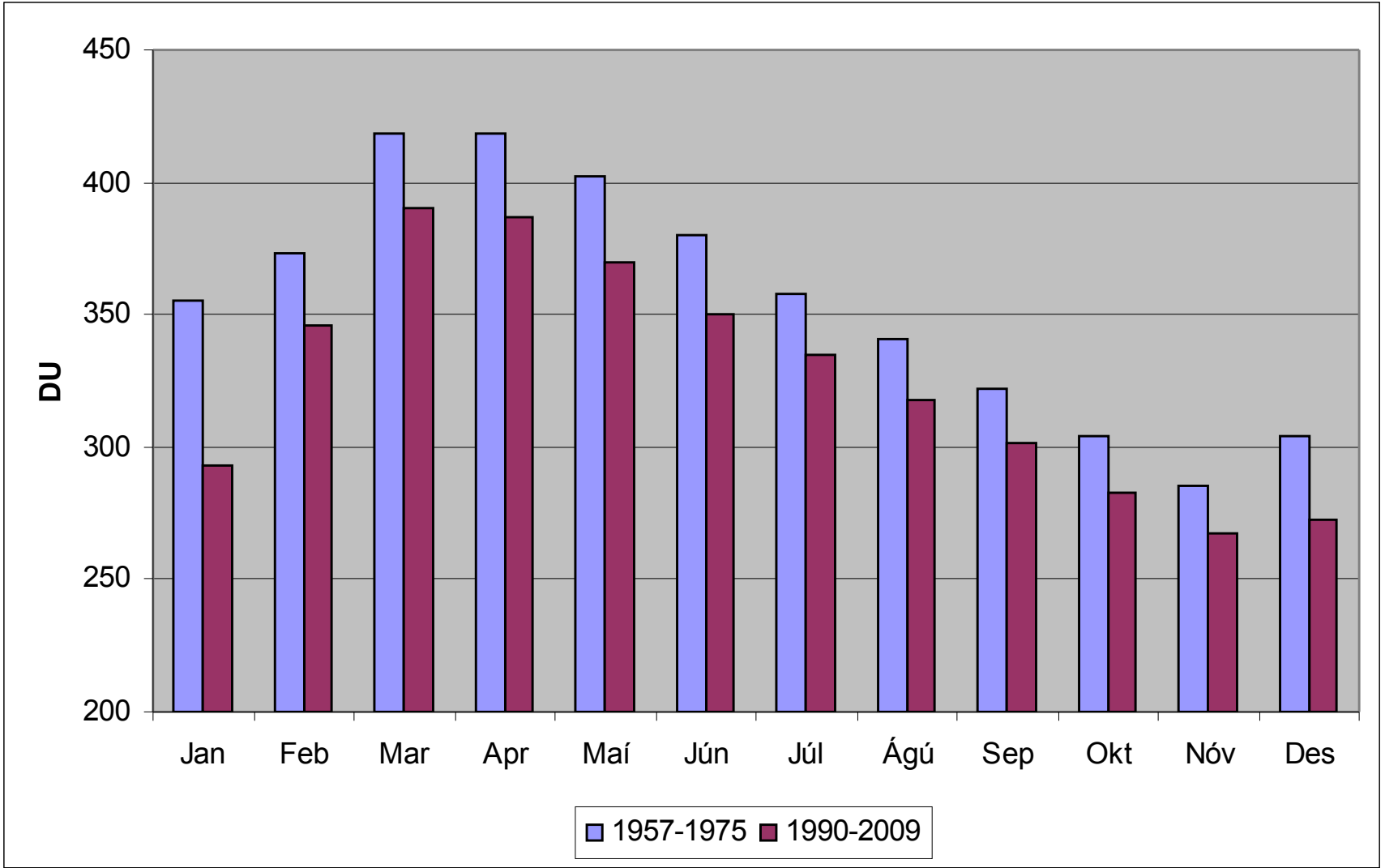
## Þróun ósons yfir Reykjavík frá meðaltali 1957-1975



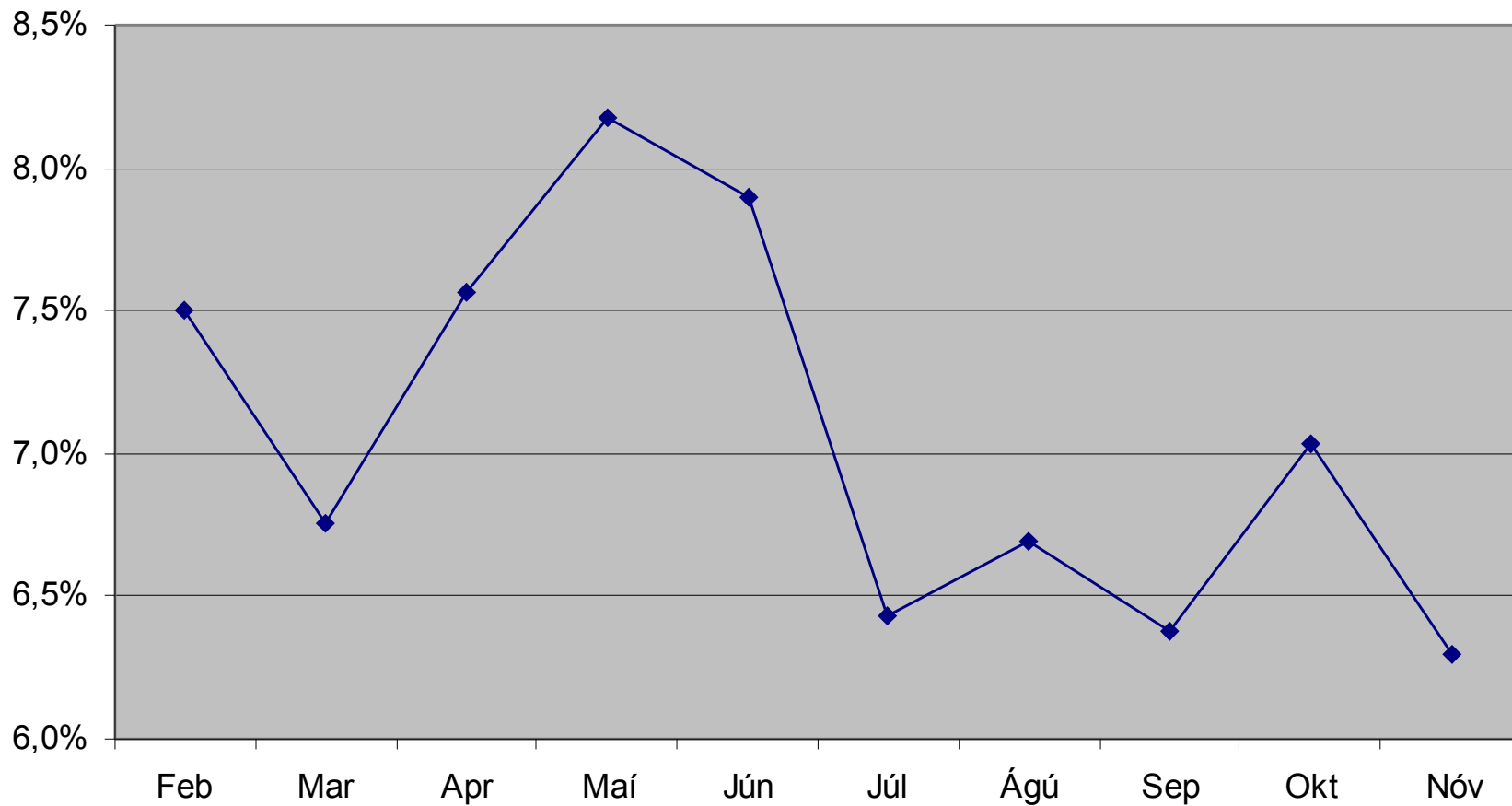


# Óson í Reykjavík 1957-2009



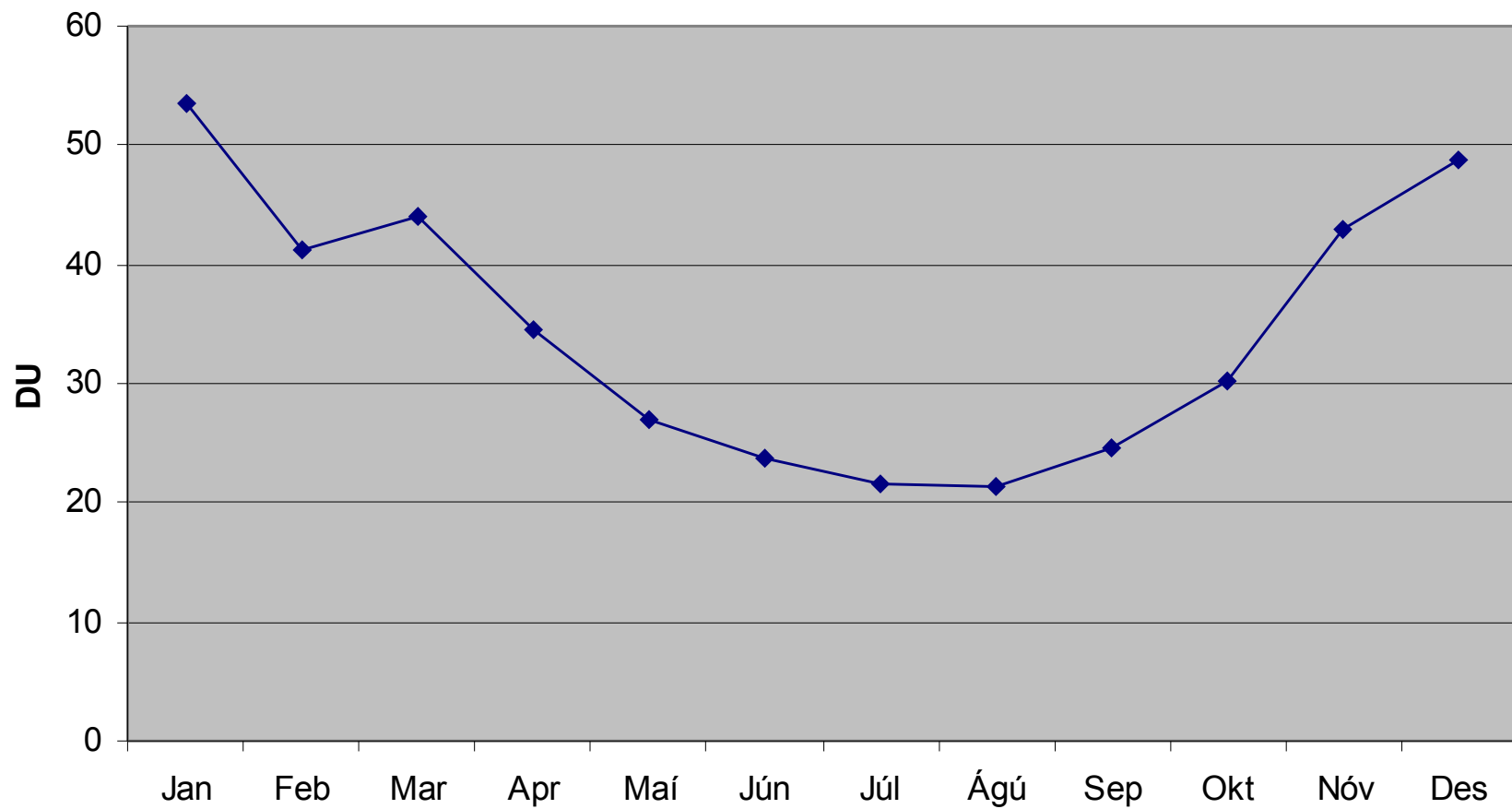


### Minnkun frá 57-75 til 90-09

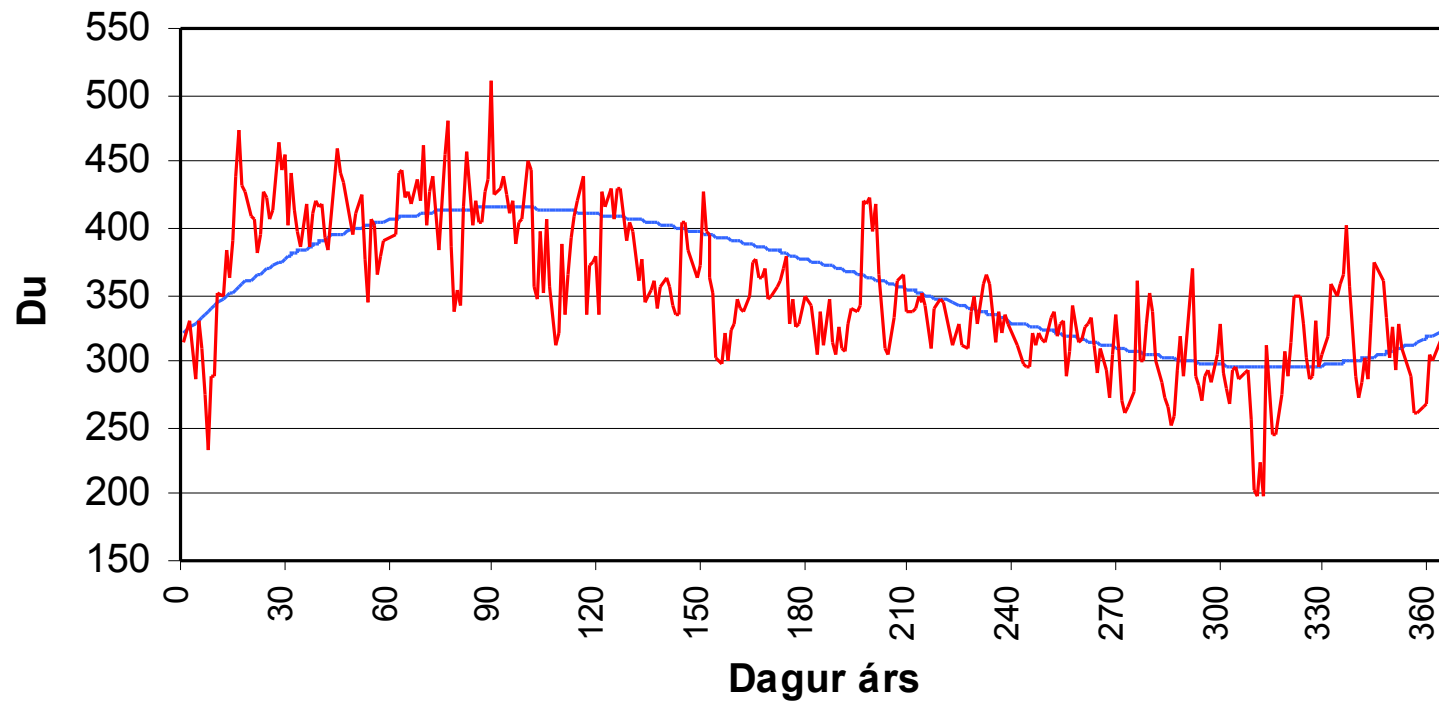




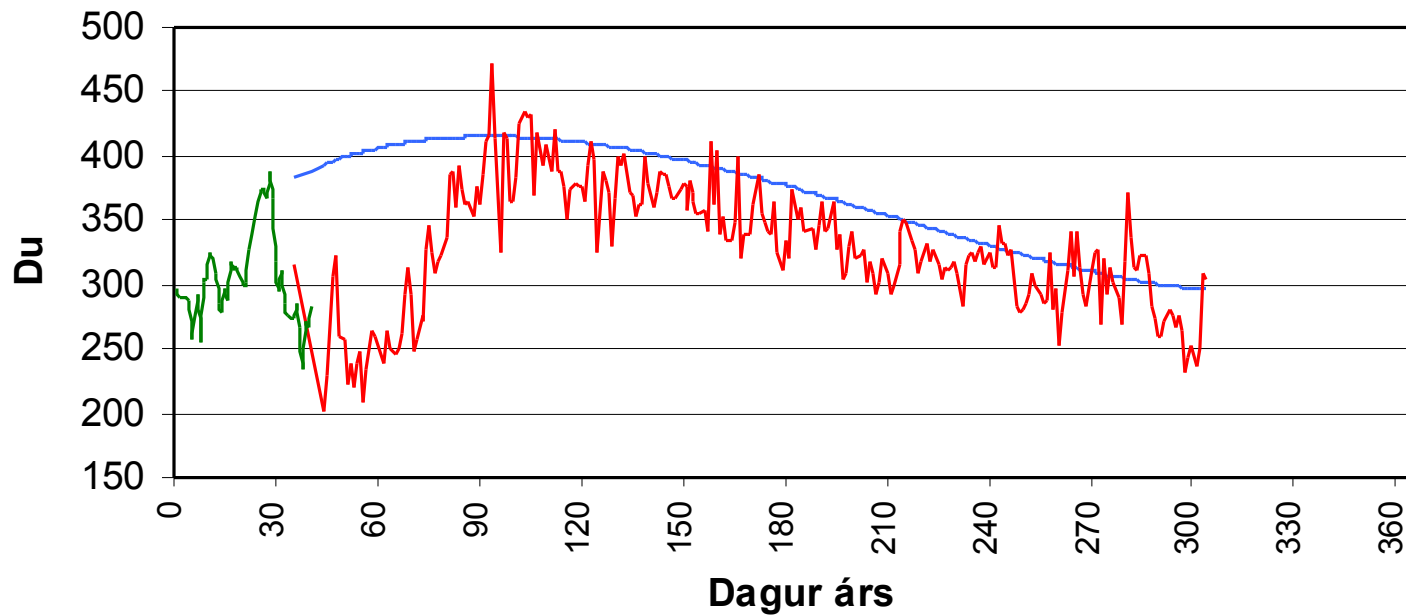
## Meðal mánaðarlegt staðalfrávik ósongilda



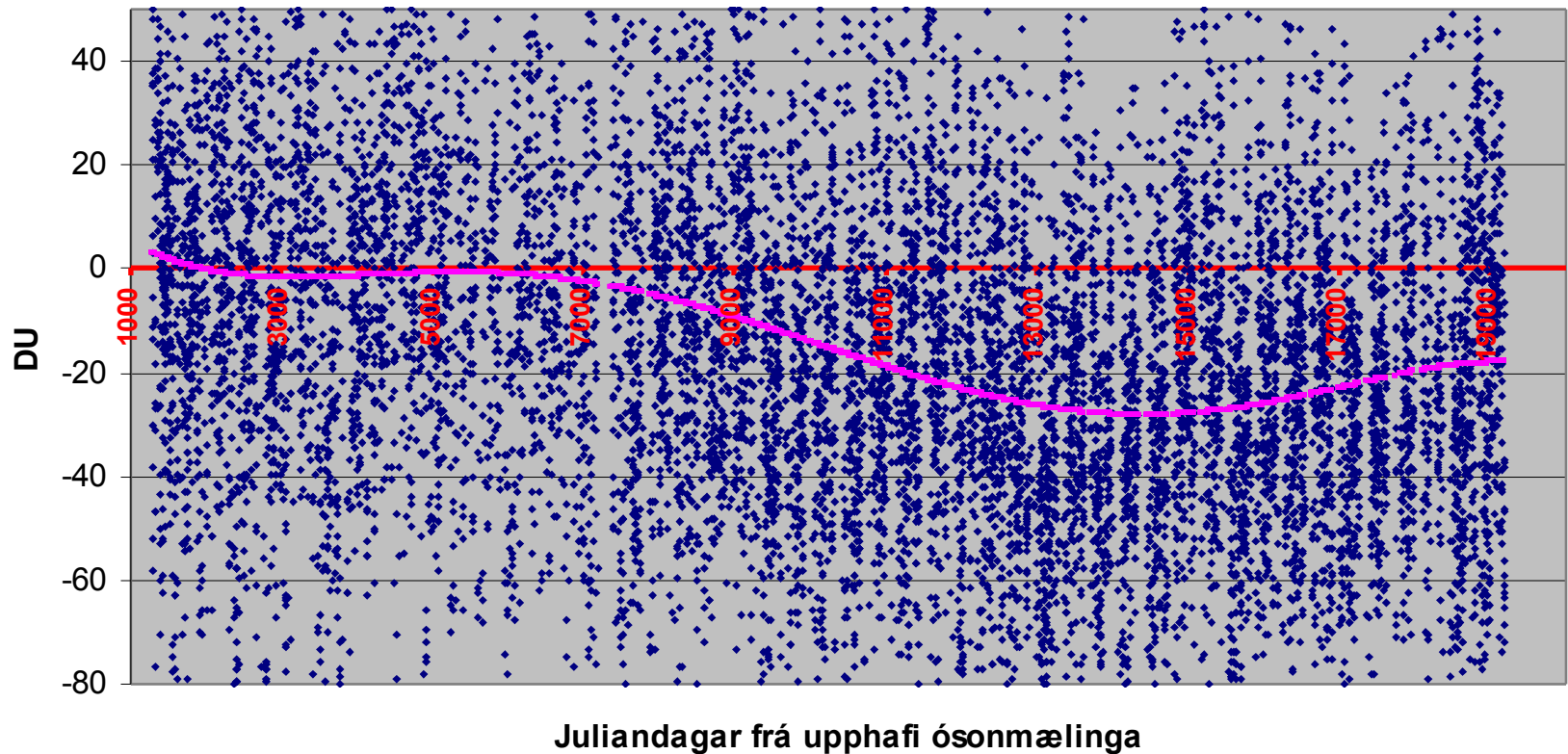
## Óson í Reykjavík 2009



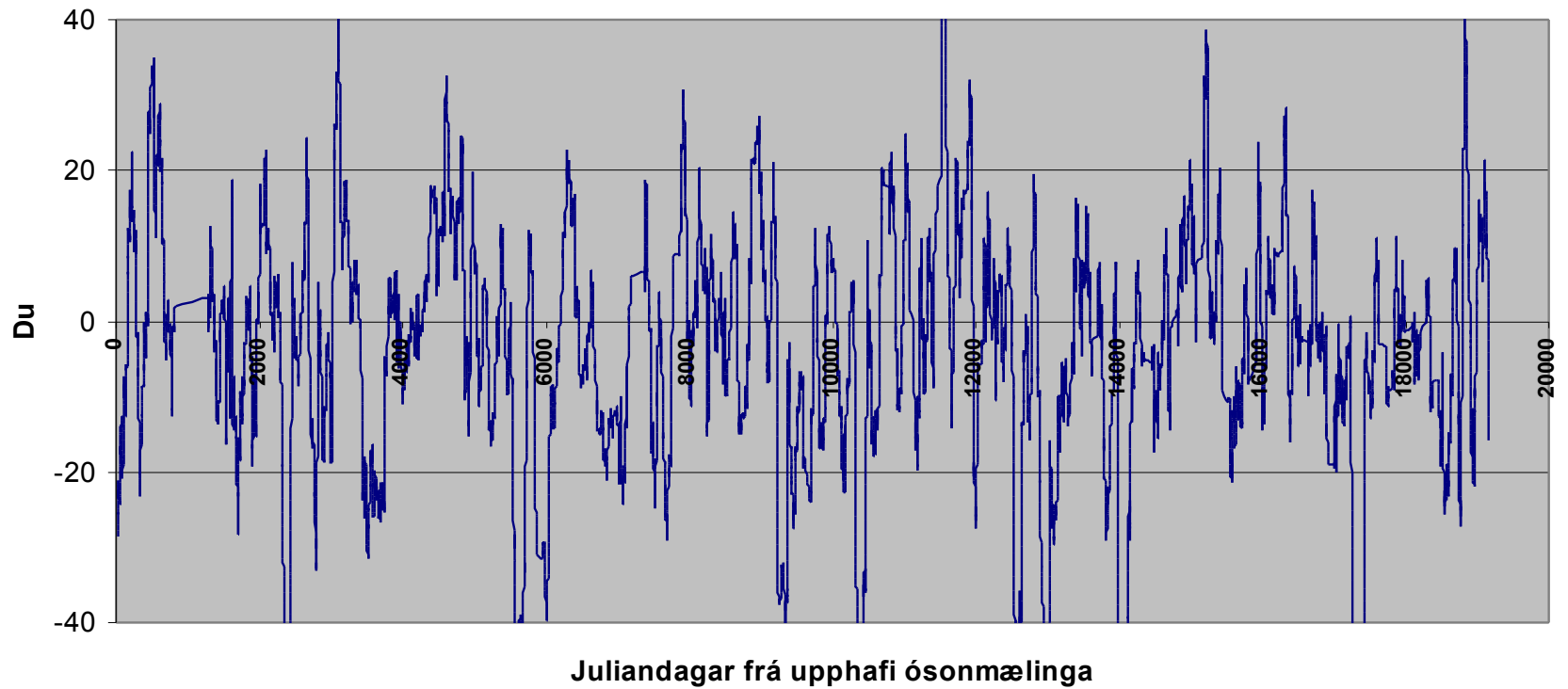
## Óson í Reykjavík 2005 og það sem af er 2010



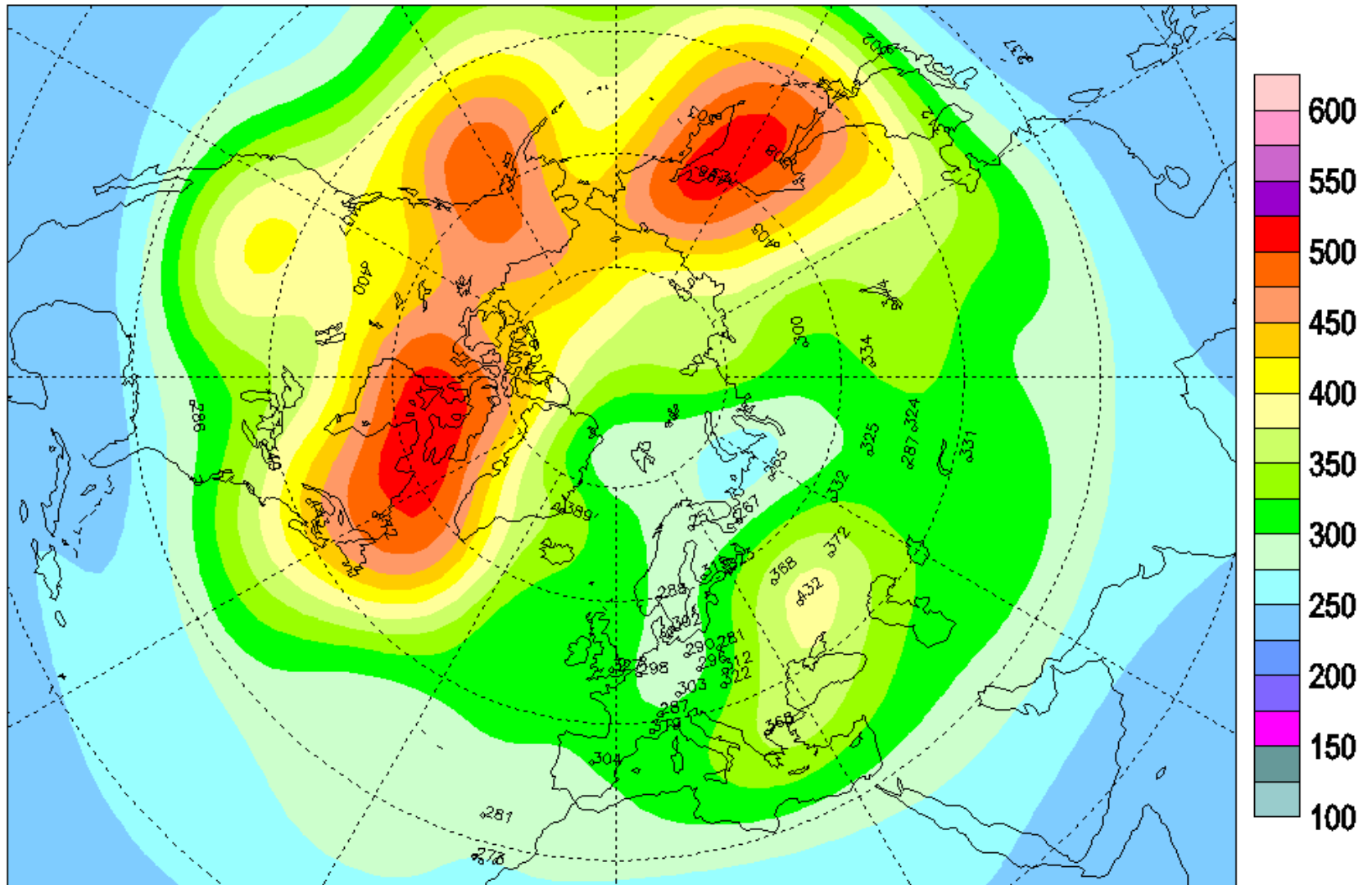
## Gögn leiðrétt fyrir árstíðasveiflu 57-75 og besta 5. gráðu marglliða



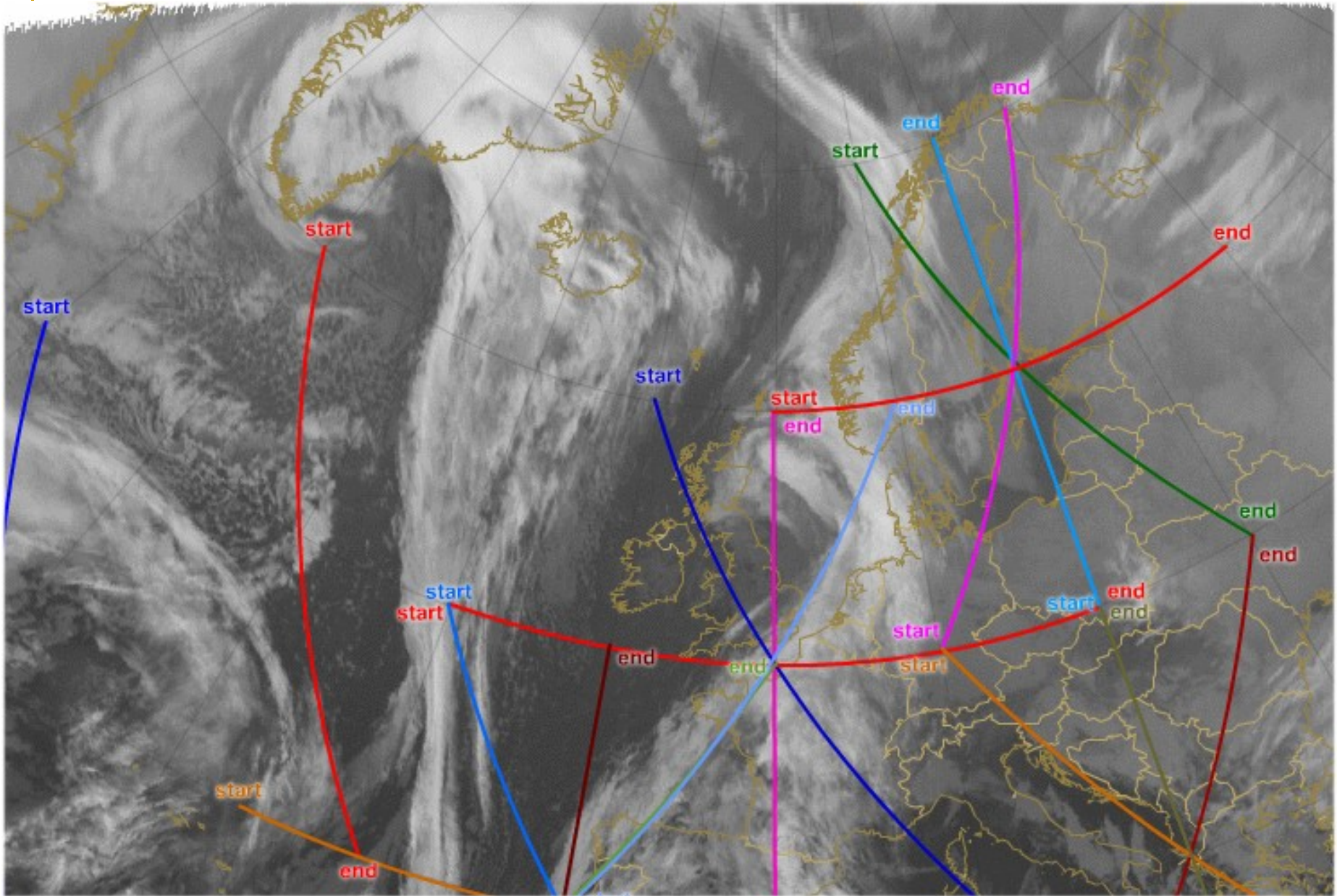
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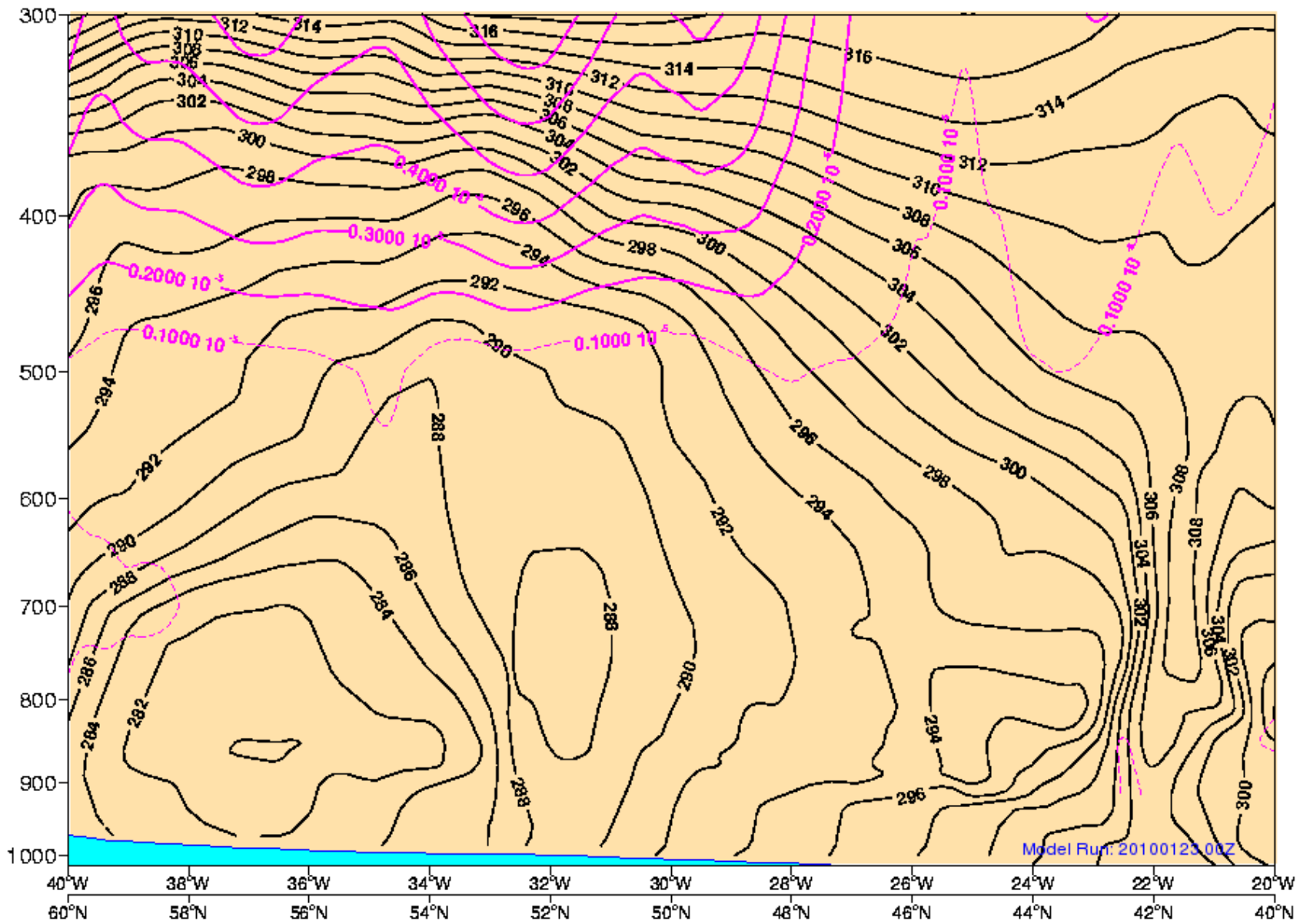


# Total ozone (DU) / Ozone total (UD), 2010/01/23

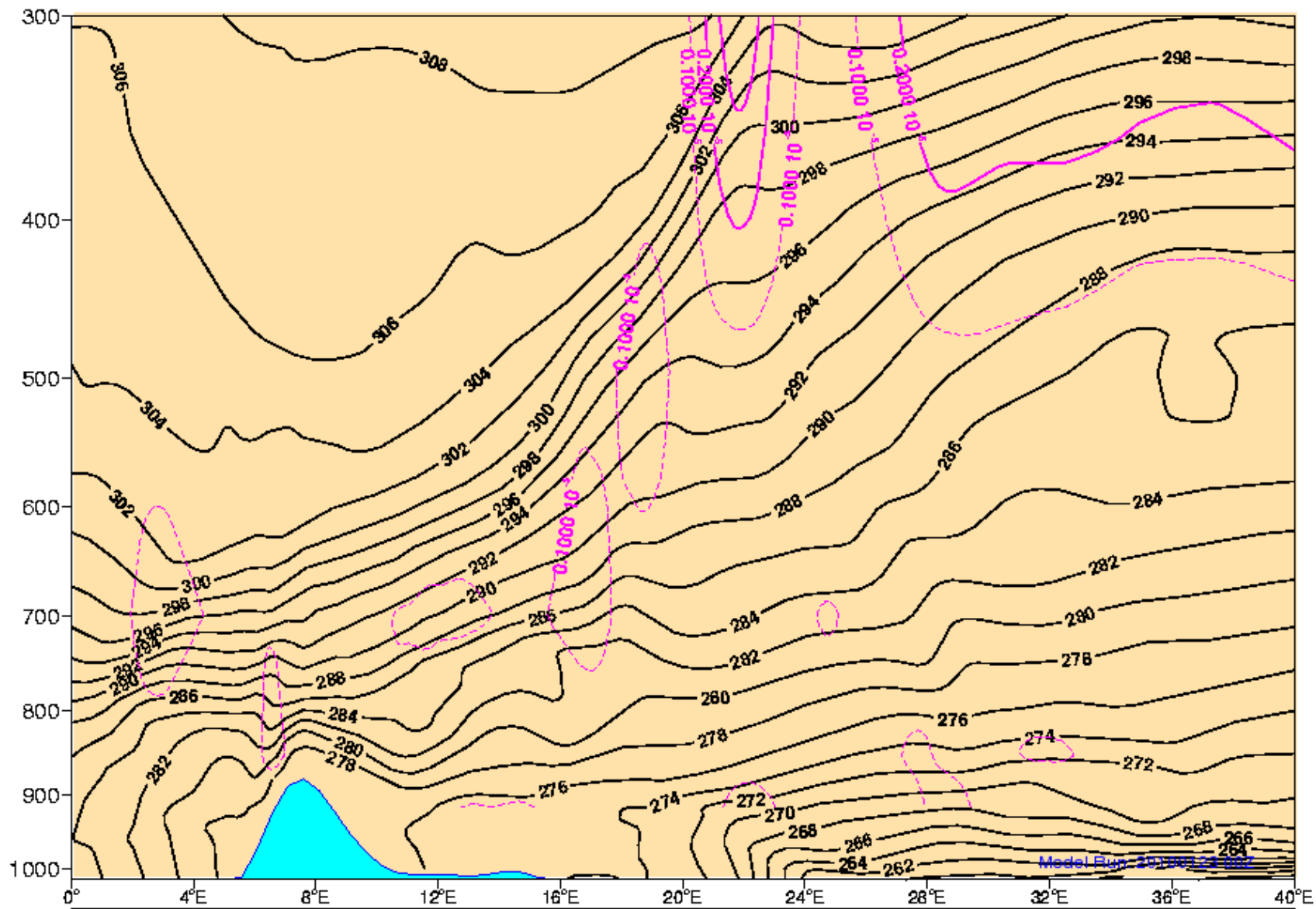


23.1.2010 kl. 12:00









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