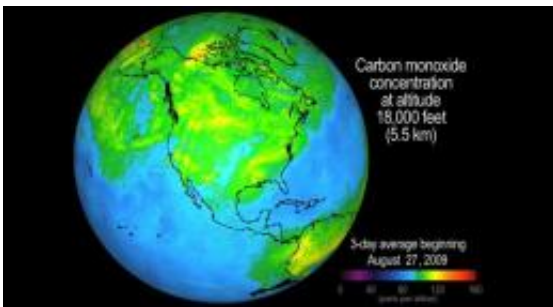


Pollution from California Wildfires Spreads Across the United States (w/ Video)

September 4 2009



Beginning August 26, 2009, and continuing into September 2009, a large wildfire in the Angeles National Forest north of Los Angeles known as the Station Fire burned more than 140,000 acres through September 3.

Carbon monoxide in the smoke from this large fire was lofted as high as 8.3 kilometers (27,000 feet) into the atmosphere, where it was observed by JPL's Atmospheric Infrared Sounder (AIRS) instrument onboard NASA's Aqua satellite.

This movie, created using continuously updated data from NASA's "Eyes on the Earth 3-D" feature on NASA's global [climate change](#) website, shows three-day running averages of daily AIRS retrievals of the abundance of [carbon monoxide](#) present at 5.5 kilometers (18,000 feet).

AIRS is most sensitive to carbon monoxide at this altitude, which is a region conducive to long-range transport of the smoke. As the carbon monoxide is lifted by the fire's heat and blows downwind, it appears in the August 30 AIRS map north and east of the fire as a yellow to red plume that stretches from Southern [California](#) across Nevada and Utah.

The plume is transported eastward on subsequent days, crossing Denver on August 31, southeastward to Texas on September 1, and reaching the Louisiana Gulf Coast on September 2. As the plume moves further east, mixing of carbon monoxide down to Earth's surface could adversely impact air quality, as it has already done in Salt Lake City and Denver. Previous studies using AIRS data have documented the impact of distant fires on [air quality](#) in Houston and other locations.

Provided by JPL/NASA ([news](#) : [web](#))

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