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## On using radon-222 and CO<sub>2</sub> to calculate regional-scale CO<sub>2</sub> fluxes

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**Abstract.** Because of its ubiquitous release on land and well-characterized atmospheric loss, radon-222 has been very useful for deducing fluxes of greenhouse gases such as CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub>, and N<sub>2</sub>O. It is shown here that the radon-tracer method, used in previous studies to calculate regional-scale greenhouse gas fluxes, returns a weighted-average flux (the flux field  $F$  weighted by the sensitivity of the measurements to that flux field,  $f$ ) rather than an evenly-weighted spatial average flux. A synthetic data study using a Lagrangian particle dispersion model and modeled CO<sub>2</sub> fluxes suggests that the discrepancy between the sensitivity-weighted average flux and evenly-weighted spatial average flux can be significant in the case of CO<sub>2</sub>, due to covariance between  $F$  and  $f$  for biospheric CO<sub>2</sub> fluxes during the growing season and also for anthropogenic CO<sub>2</sub> fluxes in general. A technique is presented to correct the radon-tracer derived fluxes to yield an estimate of evenly-weighted spatial average CO<sub>2</sub> fluxes. A new method is also introduced for correcting the CO<sub>2</sub> flux estimates for the effects of radon-222 radioactive decay in the radon-tracer method.

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