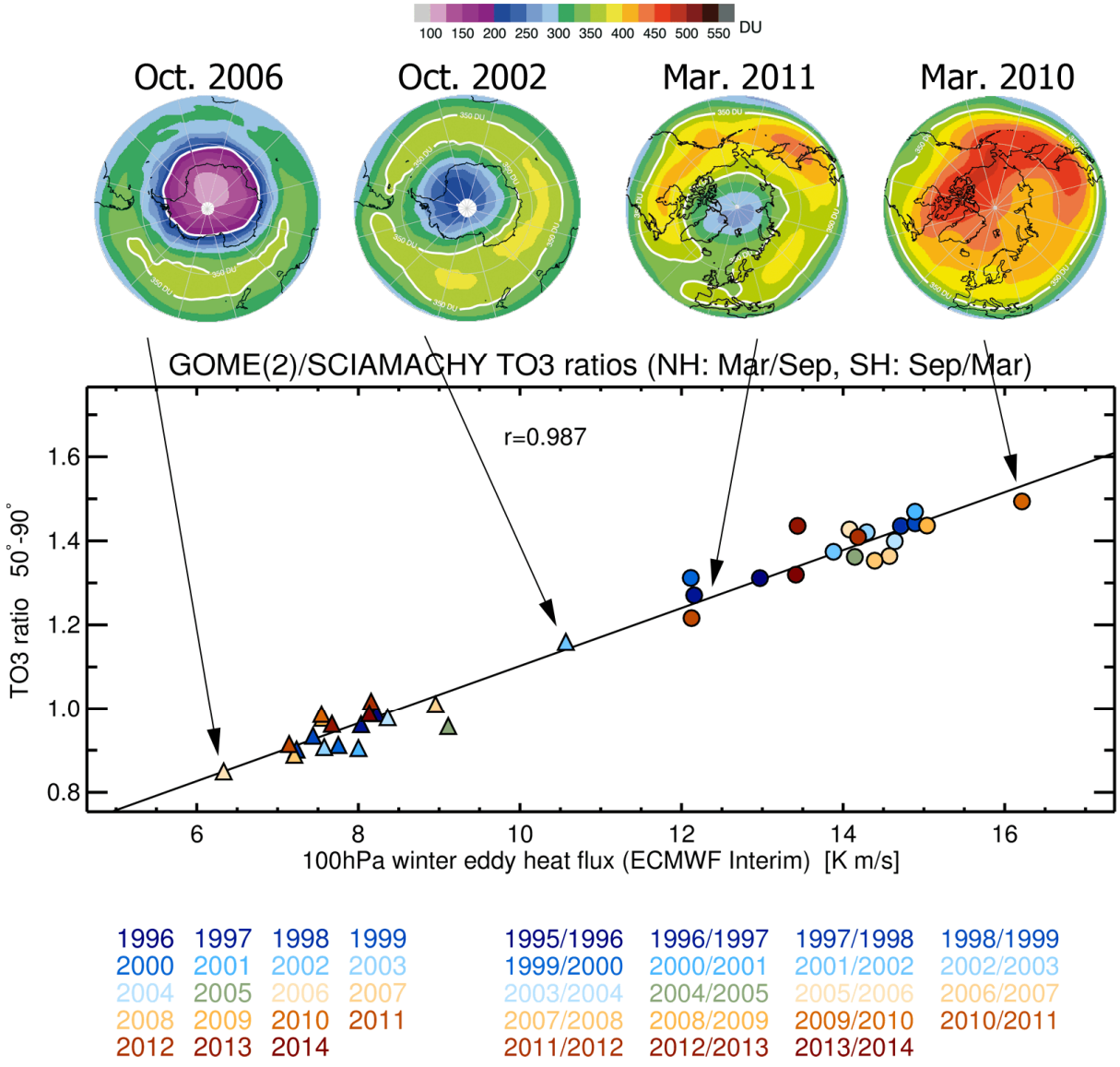

Spring-to-fall ratio of observed polar cap total ozone (>50°) as a function of the absolute extratropical winter mean eddy heat flux (September to March in the Northern Hemisphere and March to September in the Southern Hemisphere). Data from the Southern Hemisphere are shown as triangles (September over March ozone ratios) and from the Northern Hemisphere as solid circles (March over September ratios). Selected polar total ozone distributions for selected years are shown at the top. The eddy heat flux is a measure of the stratospheric circulation and the poleward transport of lower stratospheric ozone. High winter eddy heat flux values indicate strong winter transport from low latitudes (ozone production) into high latitudes and little polar chemical ozone loss while low values relate to weak transport and, due to lower polar stratospheric temperatures, enhanced chemical ozone losses. Update from Weber et al. (2011) and WMO (2014)