Table 1: H_2O production calculated from several H_2O and CH_4 instruments.

Correlation [a]	Fit with 1 s.d. uncertainties (ppm)	Num. Pnts.	r^2
WAS H_2O vs WAS CH_4 [b]	$H_2O = (-1.04 \pm 0.07)\ CH_4 + (5.84 \pm 0.08)$	339	0.416
AL H_2O vs ACATS CH_4 [c,f]	$H_2O = (-0.8 \pm 0.2)\ CH_4 + (5.5 \pm 0.2)$	218	0.0804
CMDL H_2O vs ACATS CH_4 [d,f]	$H_2O = (-0.5 \pm 0.4)\ CH_4 + (4.3 \pm 0.6)$	16	0.0788
Harvard H_2O vs ACATS CH_4 [e,f]	$H_2O = (-1.4 \pm 0.2)\ CH_4 + (6.9 \pm 0.2)$	233	0.255
AL H_2O vs ALIAS CH_4 [c,g]	$H_2O = (-1.37 \pm 0.03)\ CH_4 + (6.11 \pm 0.04)$	5330	0.261
CMDL H_2O vs ALIAS CH_4 [d,g]	$H_2O = (-0 \pm 0)\ CH_4 + (0 \pm 0)$	20	0
Harvard H_2O vs ALIAS CH_4 [e,g]	$H_2O = (-2.06 \pm 0.03)\ CH_4 + (7.66 \pm 0.04)$	7500	0.425

[a] All correlations are from the SPADE campaign except the WAS correlation which is from the AASE-II mission.
[b] Whole Air Sampler (WAS) from AASE-II, *Schauffler et al.* [1993]
[c] NOAA Aeronomy Laboratory (AL), Lyman-α hygrometer, *Kelly et al.* [1989]
[d] NOAA Climate Monitoring and Diagnostics Laboratory (CMDL), frost point hygrometer, *Oltmans* [1985]
[e] Harvard University, Lyman-α hygrometer, *Hintsa et al*. [1994]
[f] NOAA/CMDL, Airborne Chromatograph for Atmospheric Trace Species (ACATS) methane measurement
[g] Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Aircraft Laser Infrared Absorption Spectrometer (ALIAS), *Webster et al.*, [1994]