

Q28c **MAGMA; The molecular cloud population of the Northern SMC**

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Using the Mopra Telescope in Australia, the “Mopra Magellanic Assessment” is a consortium dedicated to observing the $^{12}\text{CO}(1-0)$ transition throughout the Magellanic clouds, to a resolution of 35-40”. The project is nearing the completion of its observation phase, and so we present here some results of observations of the Molecular cloud population towards the north of the dust-poor and slowly-evolving SMC. The detected molecular cloud are weak and compact, with masses in the rane of $\sim 10^3$ - 10^4 solar masses, and radii of 8-16 pc. Despite the limited sensitivity, we can show that we have detected and measured the majority of the existing CO by comparing with the relatively more sensitive NANTEN CO survey. This comparison suggests that the northern clouds have no extended envelope, a finding consistent with studies of the 24-160 μm wavelength, and with recent observations of the $\text{CO}(2-1)$ line in the south of the SMC. These findings support the concept that a Universal X factor is not appropriate, and is dependent on the ambient conditions within the host galaxy and its opacity to UV radiation.