As of October 18, 2010

Count	Climate Record Variable Name	Essential Climate Variable		Algorithm Name	Collateral Products	Responsible Team Member	Source Data Sensors	Future Source Data Sensor	Spacecraft	Channels	Spatial Resolution	Temporal Resolution			Product Units	Projection	Output Format	Metadata Standard	Other Characteristics	Key publication reference	Existing User Groups	Expected User Groups	Outcome	Impact	Website URL (if available)
sequential i.d. number to count products, 1,2,3. -- Please list only one variable per row of the spreadsheet.	e.g. Level 1B radiance, albedo, cloud top height, SST, etc...	For Geophysical Variables (only, i.e., not for Level 1b). Please use the drop down menus in cells below to enter the ECV, you may also click on the above link and use pg 6 in the *Guideline for the Generation of Satellite-based Datasets and Products meeting GCOS Requirements* .pdf document as a reference.		If relevant, please include the name that may be recognizable in the Climate community, e.g. ISCCP, GPCP, GRHSST, PATMOS-x, etc...	List all in one cell. Collateral Products are those which are not proposed as CDRs and are not yet considered to be climate quality, but which are routinely generated as secondary/intermediate outputs from the algorithm. NOAA's CDR Program does not ensure or test the availability or reliability of Collateral Products. Users can contact the code developers for further information.	Please identify which member of your team is primarily responsible for development of this particular product.	List the sensors which provided the raw data from which your product(s) were generated. For in-situ products, please list both the sensor type (eg., albedometer, sun photometer) and the network(s) as relevant (e.g., AERONET, MOBY, etc.)	If **you** plan to provide climate record continuity from existing sensors to future sensors (e.g., from JPSS or other missions), please identify the mission and sensors to be used. NOTE: if you did not propose to address future sensors or data sets, please state "N/A"	Please list all spacecraft from which source data were used (e.g., NOAA-8, EOS Terra, SeaWiFS, GOES-14). Please follow the order used in the list of source data sensors. In situ products: Please state network(s) only.	Please identify all channels used for each type of source data sensor, as relevant	Please use a new row for each unique resolution (spatial or temporal) -- Please include the units of the resolution (e.g., mbars, km, degrees).	Please use a new row for each unique resolution (spatial or temporal) - please include the units of the resolution (e.g., mbars, km, degrees)	As applicable, e.g., • early morning • mid-morning • afternoon	Start of Record: Month/Year	End of Record: Month/Year please say "present" if it is ongoing. note any gaps if they exist (e.g., Feb. 2003)	e.g. Reflectance (unitless), degrees Kelvin, Radiance W/m^2/sr, etc...	If gridded, what is your projection?	e.g. NetCDF4, Binary, HDF4, HDF5 etc...	is your Metadata compliant with any standards or conventions? e.g., Climate Forecast (CF) Convention, FGDC Standards, ISO 19115-2, etc. If not adhering to a standard, please state "research"	e.g., Clear Sky only, latitudinal or longitudinal range, over oceans only, over land only, etc...	Please provide a full bibliographic reference for 1 or 2 (only) key publicly-available publications that describe your data set or process, if available.	Please state any existing users (either general communities, e.g., energy, health, climate modelling, or specific group (e.g., GFDL, GMAO, FAO, CDC...)). This will help us justify future funding.	List the user groups (not already listed previously) that would likely be interested in the CDR. Who/what is NOAA serving by investing in your work?	Results that stem from use of the outputs. Unlike output measures, outcomes refer to an event or condition that is external to the program and is of direct importance to the intended beneficiaries (e.g., scientists, agency managers, policy makers, other stakeholders). Examples of outcome metrics are the number of alternative refrigerants introduced to society to reduce the loss of stratospheric ozone and scientific outputs integrated into a new understanding of the causes of the Antarctic ozone hole.	The effect that an outcome has on something else. Impact metrics are outcomes that focus on long-term societal, economic, or environmental consequences. Examples of impact metrics include the recovery of stratospheric ozone resulting from implementation of the Montreal Protocol and related policies and the increase in public understanding of the causes and consequences of ozone loss.	if you have a website that describes the algorith and/or products, please provide the URL.
		Domain	Variable								Horizontal	Vertical	Orbits	Start Date	End Date										
1	sea ice concentration	Oceanic	Sea ice	NASA Team, Bootstrap		Walt Meier	SMMR, SSM/I, SSMIS	MIS	DMSP	19,22,37 GHz	25 km	N/A	Daily composites	1978	present	Concentration (0-100%)	Polar stereographic	binary	ISO 19115		Cavalieri, D. J., C. L. Parkinson, P. Gloersen, J. C. Comiso, and H. J. Zwally. 1999. Deriving long-term time series of sea ice cover from satellite passive-microwave multisensor data sets. *Journal of Geophysical Research* 104(7): 15,803-15,814. Comiso, J.C., and F. Nishio. 2008. Trends in the sea ice cover using enhanced and compatible AMSR-E, SSM/I, and SMMR data. Journal of Geophysical Research 113, C02507, doi:10.1029/2007JC0043257	sea ice researchers, climate modelers, operational ice centers, SST groups, biologists, educators, journalists, general public	sea ice researchers, climate modelers, operational ice centers, SST groups, biologists, educators, journalists, general public	Consistent, authoritative long-term climate record to assess impacts of Arctic sea ice decline and Antarctic sea ice variability on climate, biology, and human activities. Validation of and assimilation into GCM and regional climate models.		12/2008, San Francisco; another workshop to be held in the coming year to make final algorithm decisions.