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, FAQ, 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													
1	SST	Oceanic	Sea-surface temperature	n/a	n/a	Peter Minnett	Ship-based instruments: M-AERI, ISAR	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1995	present	Kelvin	n/a	ASCII	research	ship-based measurements; global ocean	Minnett, P. J., R. O. Knuteson, et al. (2001). "The Marine-Atmospheric Emitted Radiance Interferometer (M-AERI), a high-accuracy, sea-going infrared spectroradiometer." Journal of Atmospheric and Oceanic Technology 18(6): 994-1013. Donlon, C., I. S. Robinson, et al. (2008). "An Infrared Sea Surface Temperature Autonomous Radiometer (ISAR) for Deployment aboard Volunteer Observing Ships (VOS)." Journal of Atmospheric and Oceanic Technology 25(1): 93-113.	GHRSST, Users of MODIS and (A)ATSR SSTs	Users of AVHRR, SEVIRI, AMSR-E, VIIRS SSTs	The use of ship-based infrered radiometers and spectro-radiometers with calibration traceable to NIST standards provides the path to generating SST CDRs from satellite data.	Confidence in multi-satellite SSTs for generating a climate data record, with estimates of uncertainties. Climate research, modelling and monitoring benefit from accurate satellite-derived SSTs	n/a