
SeaWiFS Postlaunch Technical Report Series

Stanford B. Hooker and Elaine R. Firestone, Editors

Volume 6, SeaWiFS Postlaunch Technical Report Series
Cumulative Index: Volumes 1–5

Elaine R. Firestone and Stanford B. Hooker

November 2000
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SeaWiFS Postlaunch Technical Report Series

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November 2000
The Sea-viewing Wide Field-of-view Sensor (SeaWiFS) is the follow-on ocean color instrument to the Coastal Zone Color Scanner (CZCS), which ceased operations in 1986, after an eight-year mission. SeaWiFS was launched on 1 August 1997, on the OrbView-2 satellite, built by Orbital Sciences Corporation (OSC). The SeaWiFS Project at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) Goddard Space Flight Center (GSFC), undertook the responsibility of documenting all aspects of this mission, which is critical to the ocean color and marine science communities. The start of this documentation was titled the SeaWiFS Technical Report Series, which ended after 43 volumes were published. A follow-on series was started, titled the SeaWiFS Postlaunch Technical Report Series. This particular volume serves as a reference, or guidebook, to the previous five volumes and consists of four sections including: an errata, an index to key words and phrases, a list of acronyms used, and a list of all references cited. The editors will publish a cumulative index of this type after every five volumes.

1. INTRODUCTION

This is the first in a series of indexes, published as a separate volume in the SeaWiFS Postlaunch Technical Report Series, and includes information found in the first five volumes of the series. The SeaWiFS Postlaunch Technical Report Series has been written under the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's (NASA) Technical Memorandum (TM) numbers 1998-206892, 1999-206892, and 2000-206892, with the year part of the TM number changing with each calendar year of its existence. The volume numbers, authors, and titles of the volumes covered in this index are:


This volume serves as a reference, or guidebook, to the preceding volumes of the so-called Postlaunch Series. It consists of three main sections: a cumulative index to key words and phrases, a glossary of acronyms, and a bibliography of all references cited in the series. In addition, an errata section has been added to address issues and needed corrections which have come to the editors' attention since the volumes were first published.

The nomenclature of the index is a familiar one, in the sense that it is a sequence of alphabetical entries, but it uses a unique format because multiple volumes are involved. Unless indicated otherwise, the index entries refer to some aspect of the SeaWiFS instrument or project. An index entry is composed of a keyword or phrase followed by an entry field that directs the reader to the possible locations where a discussion of the keyword can be found. The entry field is normally made up of a volume identifier shown in bold face, followed by a page identifier, which is always enclosed in parentheses:

keyword, volume(pages).

If an entry is the subject of an entire volume, the volume field is shown in slanted type without a page field:

keyword, Vol. #.

An entry can also be the subject of a complete chapter. In this instance, both the volume number and chapter number appear without a page field:

keyword, volume(ch. #).

Figures or tables that provide particularly important summary information are also indicated as separate entries in the page field (even if they fall within an already specified page range). In this case, the figure or table number is given with the page number on which it appears:

keyword, volume(Fig. # p. #).
or

keyword, volume(Table # p. #).

2. ERRATA

In Table 11 of Vol. 1, the value for $p_1$ for Channel 6 should read $1.12093 \times 10^{-3}$, not $1.12093 \times 10^{-4}$.
The authorship in the citation of Volume 4, listed on the last page of that volume should be "Johnson, B.C., E.A. Early, R.E. Eplee, Jr., R.A. Barnes, and R.T. Caffrey".

Note: Since the issuance of previous volumes, a number of the references cited have changed their publication status, e.g., they have gone from "submitted," "accepted," or "in press" to printed matter. In other instances, some part (or parts) of the citation, e.g., the title or year of publication, has changed or was printed incorrectly. Listed below are the references in question as they were cited in one or more of the first five volumes in the series, along with how they now appear in the references section of this volume.

Original Citation

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**GLOSSARY**

6S Not an acronym, but an atmospheric photochemical and radiative transfer model.

- **A** -
  - A/D Analog-to-Digital
  - AAOT *Acqua Alta* Oceanographic Tower
  - AC Alternating Current
  - ADCP Acoustic Doppler Current Profiler
  - AERONET Aerosol Robotic Network
  - AMT Atlantic Meridional Transect
  - AMT-5 The Fifth AMT (cruise)
  - AOT Aerosol Optical Thickness
  - ASCII American Standard Code for Information Interchange
  - ASTER Advanced Spaceborne Thermal Emission and Reflection Radiometer
  - ASTM American Society for Testing and Materials
  - ATAS Ambient Temperature Plate Assembly
  - ATSR Along-Track Scanning Radiometer
  - AU Astronomical Unit
  - AVHRR Advanced Very High Resolution Radiometer

- **B** -
  - BAS British Antarctic Survey
  - BCD Binary Coded Decimal
  - BNC Bayonet Nut Connector
  - BPA Back Plate Assembly
  - BRDF Bidirectional Reflectance Distribution Function
  - BSST Bulk Sea Surface Temperature

- **C** -
  - C-Falls Software package for logging SeaFALLS data.
  - C-mount Not an acronym, but a mounting system for camera lenses.
  - C-OPS Combined Operations
  - CANIGO Canary Islands, Azores, Gibraltar Observations
  - CC Cloud Cover
  - CCMR Colorado Center for Astrodynamics Research
  - CCD Charge-Coupled Device
  - CCMS Centre for Coastal and Marine Studies
  - CCN Cloud Condensation Nuclei
  - CCPO Center for Coastal Physical Oceanography
  - CDOM Colored Dissolved Organic Matter
  - CEC Commission of the European Communities
  - CERT Calibration Evaluation and Radiometric Testing
  - CHN Carbon-Hydrogen-Nitrogen
  - CNR *Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche* (National Research Council)
  - CoASTS Coastal Atmosphere and Sea Time Series
  - COTS Commercial Off-The-Shelf
  - CT Cylindrical Tube or Conductivity and Temperature, depending on usage.
  - CTD Conductivity, Temperature, and Depth

- **D** -
  - DalBOSS Dalhousie Buoyant Optical Surface Sensor
  - DalSAS Dalhousie SeaWiFS Aircraft Simulator
  - DARR-94 Data Analysis Round-Robin
  - DAS Data Acquisition Sequence
  - DATA Not an acronym, but a designator for the Satlantic, Inc., series of power and telemetry units.
  - DC Direct Current
  - DCM Deep Chlorophyll Maximum
  - DCP Data Collection Platform
  - DIO Digital Input-Output
  - DIR Not an acronym, but a designator for the Satlantic, Inc., series of directional units.
  - DMA Dimethylamine
  - DMM Digital Multimeter
  - DMS Dimethylsulfide
  - DMSP Dimethylsulphoniopropionate
  - DMSPd Dissolved DMSP
  - DMSPp DMSP within phytoplankton cells
  - DNA Deoxynucleic Acid
  - DOC Dissolved Organic Carbon
  - DPA Detector Plate Assembly
  - DUT Device Under Test
  - DVM Digital Voltmeter

- **E** -
  - East
  - EDTA Ethylenediaminetetraacetic Acid
  - EEZ Exclusive Economic Zone
  - e-mail Electronic Mail
  - EOS Earth Observing System
  - EP Entrance Pupil
  - ERS-2 The Second Earth Resources Satellite
  - EU European Union
  - EUC Equatorial Under Current

- **F** -
  - FASCAL Facility for Automated Spectroradiometric Calibrations (NIST)
  - FEL Not an acronym, but a lamp designator.
  - FET Field-Effect Transistor
  - FIGD-IC Flow Injection Gas-Diffusion Coupled to Ion Chromatography
  - F-mount Not an acronym, but a mounting system for camera lenses.
  - FRRF Fast Repetition Rate Fluorometer
  - FS Field Stop

- **G** -
  - GF/F Not an acronym, but a specific type of glass fiber filter manufactured by Whatman.
  - GMT Greenwich Mean Time
  - GOES-8 The Eighth Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellite
  - GPIB General Purpose Interface Bus
  - GSE Ground Support Equipment
  - GSFC Goddard Space Flight Center

- **H** -
  - HACR High-Accuracy Cryogenic Radiometer
  - HP Hewlett-Packard
  - HPLC High Performance Liquid Chromatography
  - HTCO High Temperature Catalytic Oxidation

- I -

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IAD</td>
<td>Ion-Assisted Beam Deposition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IC</td>
<td>Integrated Circuit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ID</td>
<td>Inside Diameter</td>
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<tr>
<td>IDL</td>
<td>Interactive Data Language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IESEE</td>
<td>Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IF</td>
<td>Interference Filter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ILX</td>
<td>Not an acronym.</td>
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<tr>
<td>IOP</td>
<td>Inherent Optical Property</td>
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<tr>
<td>IOS</td>
<td>(SOC) Institute of Oceanographic Sciences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISDGM</td>
<td>Istituto per lo Studio della Dinamica delle Grandi Masse (Italy)</td>
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<tr>
<td>ISIC</td>
<td>Integrating Sphere Irradiance Collector</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>JCR</td>
<td>(RRS) James Clark Ross</td>
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<td>JRC</td>
<td>Joint Research Centre</td>
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<tr>
<td>LANDSAT</td>
<td>Land Satellite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LLR</td>
<td>Low Level Radiance</td>
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<tr>
<td>LoCNESS</td>
<td>Low-Cost NASA Environmental Sampling System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LS</td>
<td>Light Stability</td>
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<tr>
<td>LSB</td>
<td>Least Significant Bit</td>
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<tr>
<td>LXR</td>
<td>LANDSAT Transfer Radiometer</td>
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<td>MA</td>
<td>Methylamine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>METEOSAT</td>
<td>Meteorological Satellite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MFR-6</td>
<td>Multi-Filter Rotating Shadow-Band Radiometer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>miniNESS</td>
<td>miniature NASA Environmental Sampling System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISR</td>
<td>Multigle Imaging Spectroradiometer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MMA</td>
<td>Mirror Mount Assembly or Monomethylamine, depending on usage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOBY</td>
<td>Marine Optical Buoy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MODIS</td>
<td>Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer</td>
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<tr>
<td>MODTRAN</td>
<td>Not an acronym, but an atmospheric photochemical and radiative transfer model.</td>
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<tr>
<td>MSB</td>
<td>Most Significant Bit</td>
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<tr>
<td>MVDS</td>
<td>Multichannel Visible Detector System</td>
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<td>N</td>
<td>North</td>
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<tr>
<td>NASA</td>
<td>National Aeronautics and Space Administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEC</td>
<td>Not an acronym, but the present name for the Nippon Electric Company (Japan)</td>
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<tr>
<td>NECC</td>
<td>North Equatorial Counter Current</td>
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<tr>
<td>NEUC</td>
<td>North Equatorial Undercurrent</td>
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<tr>
<td>NIR</td>
<td>Near-Infrared</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIST</td>
<td>National Institute of Standards and Technology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOAA</td>
<td>National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NRSR</td>
<td>Normalized Remote Sensing Reflectance</td>
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<td>Ocean Color Irradiance</td>
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<td>OCR</td>
<td>Ocean Color Radiance</td>
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<tr>
<td>OCTS</td>
<td>Ocean Color Temperature Scanner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OD</td>
<td>Outside Diameter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OPC</td>
<td>Optical Plankton Counter</td>
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<tr>
<td>OrbView-2</td>
<td>Not an acronym, but the current name for the SeaStar satellite.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSC</td>
<td>Orbital Sciences Corporation</td>
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<td>P-I</td>
<td>Photosynthesis-Irradiance</td>
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<tr>
<td>PAR</td>
<td>Photosynthetically Available Radiation</td>
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<tr>
<td>PC</td>
<td>Personal Computer</td>
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<tr>
<td>PCR</td>
<td>Polymerase Chain Reaction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PID</td>
<td>Proportional, Integral, Differential</td>
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<tr>
<td>PM</td>
<td>Particulate Matter</td>
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<tr>
<td>PML</td>
<td>Plymouth Marine Laboratory</td>
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<tr>
<td>POC</td>
<td>Particulate Organic Carbon</td>
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<tr>
<td>PRIME</td>
<td>Plankton Reactivity in the Marine Environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRT</td>
<td>Platinum Resistance Temperature (sensor)</td>
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<tr>
<td>PST</td>
<td>Pacific Standard Time</td>
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<tr>
<td>PSU</td>
<td>Practical Salinity Units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PTFE</td>
<td>Polyfluorotetraethylene</td>
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<tr>
<td>PVC</td>
<td>Polyvinylchloride</td>
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<tr>
<td>RAM</td>
<td>Random Access Memory</td>
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<tr>
<td>RE</td>
<td>Ramsden Eyepiece</td>
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<tr>
<td>RL</td>
<td>Relay Lens</td>
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<tr>
<td>RMSD</td>
<td>Root Mean Square Difference</td>
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<tr>
<td>ROSSA</td>
<td>Radiometric Observations of the Sea Surface and Atmosphere</td>
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<tr>
<td>RRS</td>
<td>Royal Research Ship</td>
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<tr>
<td>RSG</td>
<td>(PML) Remote Sensing Group</td>
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<tr>
<td>RSMAS</td>
<td>Rosenstiel School for Marine and Atmospheric Science</td>
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<tr>
<td>RSR</td>
<td>Relative Spectral Response</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RTV</td>
<td>Room Temperature Vulcanizing</td>
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<tr>
<td>RVS</td>
<td>(BAS) Research Vessel Services</td>
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<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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<td>South</td>
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<td>S/N</td>
<td>Serial Number</td>
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<tr>
<td>SACZ</td>
<td>Sub-Antarctic Convergence Zone</td>
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<td>SAII</td>
<td>Space Applications Institute</td>
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<tr>
<td>SBE</td>
<td>Sea-Bird Electronics</td>
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<tr>
<td>SBRC</td>
<td>Santa Barbara Research Center (Raytheon)</td>
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<tr>
<td>SBRS</td>
<td>Santa Barbara Remote Sensing</td>
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<tr>
<td>SBUV</td>
<td>Solar Backscatter Ultraviolet Radiometer</td>
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<td>SDY</td>
<td>Sequential Day of the Year</td>
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<tr>
<td>SeaACE</td>
<td>SeaWiFS Atlantic Characterization Experiment</td>
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<tr>
<td>SeaBASS</td>
<td>SeaWiFS Bio-Optical Archive and Storage System</td>
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<td>SeaBOARR</td>
<td>SeaWiFS Bio-Optical Algorithm Round-Robin</td>
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<tr>
<td>SeaBOARR-98</td>
<td>The First SeaBOARR (held in 1998)</td>
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<td>SeaBOSS</td>
<td>SeaWiFS Buoyant Optical Surface Sensor</td>
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<td>SeaFALLS</td>
<td>SeaWiFS Free-Falling Advanced Light Level Sensors</td>
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<tr>
<td>SeaOPS</td>
<td>SeaWiFS Optical Profiling System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SeaSAS</td>
<td>SeaWiFS Surface Acquisition System</td>
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</table>
SeaStar Not an acronym, but the former name of the satellite on which SeaWiFS was launched, now known as OrbView-2.
SeaSURF SeaWiFS Square Underwater Reference Frame
SeaWiFS Sea-viewing Wide Field-of-view Sensor
SEC South Equatorial Current
SEM Scanning Electronic Microscopy
SEUC South Equatorial Undercurrent
SIMBIOS Sensor Intercomparison and Merger for Biological and Interdisciplinary Oceanic Studies
SIRREX SeaWiFS Intercalibration Round-Robin Experiment
SIRREX-1 The First SIRREX (July 1992)
SIRREX-2 The Second SIRREX (June 1993)
SIRREX-3 The Third SIRREX (September 1994)
SIRREX-4 The Fourth SIRREX (May 1995)
SIRREX-5 The Fifth SIRREX (July 1996)
SIS Spherical Integrating Source
SMSR SeaWiFS Multichannel Surface Reference
SOC Southampton Oceanography Centre
SOMARE Sampling, Observations and Modelling of Atlantic Regional Ecosystems
SOOP SeaWiFS Ocean Optics Protocols
SOSSTR Ship of Opportunity Sea Surface Temperature Radiometer
SPMR SeaWiFS Profiling Multichannel Radiometer
SQM SeaWiFS Quality Monitor
SQM-II The Second Generation SQM
SS Sea State
SSE Size-of-Source Effect
SSH Sea Surface Height
SSM/I Special Sensor for Microwave/Imaging
SSST Sea Surface Skin Temperature
SXR SeaWiFS Transfer Radiometer

TMA Trimethylamine
TOC Total Organic Carbon
TOPEX Topography Experiment
TSG Thermosalinograph
TSM Total Suspended Matter
TTL Transistor–Transistor Logic

UIC Underway Instrumentation and Control
UK United Kingdom
UNC Unified Course
UOR Undulating Oceanographic Recorder
UPS Uninterruptable Power Supply

VAFB Vandenberg Air Force Base
VisSCF Visible Spectral Comparator Facility (NIST)
VXR Visible Transfer Radiometer

WETlabs Western Environmental Technology Laboratories (Inc.)
WiSPER Wire-Stabilized Profiling Environmental Radiometer
WM Spherical Mirror Wedge Section
WMO World Meteorological Organization
WOCE World Ocean Circulation Experiment
WS Wind Speed

XBT Expendable Bathythermograph
XOTD Expendable Optical, Temperature, and Depth

YB71 Not an acronym, but a type of paint for solar diffusers.
REFERENCES


E.R. Firestone and S.B. Hooker


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E.R. Firestone and S.B. Hooker

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THE SEAWIFS POSTLAUNCH
TECHNICAL REPORT SERIES

Vol. 1

Vol. 2

Vol. 3

Vol. 4

Vol. 5

Vol. 6
# REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE

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<tr>
<td>The Sea-viewing Wide Field-of-view Sensor (SeaWiFS) is the follow-on ocean color instrument to the Coastal Zone Color Scanner (CZCS), which ceased operations in 1986, after an eight-year mission. SeaWiFS was launched on 1 August 1997, on the OrbView-2 satellite, built by Orbital Sciences Corporation (OSC). The SeaWiFS Project at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) Goddard Space Flight Center (GSFC) undertook the responsibility of documenting all aspects of this mission, which is critical to the ocean color and marine science communities. The start of this documentation was titled the SeaWiFS Technical Report Series, which ended after 43 volumes were published. A follow-on series was started, titled the SeaWiFS Postlaunch Technical Report Series. This particular volume serves as a reference, or guidebook, to the previous five volumes and consists of four sections including: an errata, an index to key words and phrases, a list of acronyms used, and a list of all references cited. The editors will publish a cumulative index of this type after every five volumes.</td>
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