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SeaWiFS Postlaunch Technical Report Series

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Volume 24, SeaWiFS Postlaunch Technical Report Series
Cumulative Index: Volumes 1–23

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ABSTRACT

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, onboard 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 of the so-called Postlaunch Series serves as a reference, or guidebook, to the previous 23 volumes and consists of 4 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 fourth in a series of indexes, published as a separate volume in the SeaWiFS Postlaunch Technical Report Series, and includes information found in the previous 23 volumes of the series. The SeaWiFS Postlaunch Technical Report Series has been written under National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) Technical Memorandum (TM) numbers 1998-206892, 1999-206892, and so on, up to the present numbering of 2003-206892, 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 the following:


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 keywords and phrases, a glossary of acronyms, and a bibliography of all references cited in the series. 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 section 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 Project or instrument. 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:

key word, volume(pages).

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

key word, Vol. #.

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key word, 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:

key word, volume(Fig. # p. #), or

key word, volume(Table # p. #).

Furthermore, because of the recursive nature of various topics, an index subentry may be repeated at the bottom of a main heading with the “see also” nomenclature. This directs the reader to a main entry elsewhere in the index for a more in-depth treatment of the topic.

2. ERRATA

Since the issuance of previous volumes, a number of the references cited have changed their publication status, e.g., they have gone from “submitted” to “accepted,” or “in press” to printed matter. In other instances, some part (or parts) of the citation, e.g., the title, authors, or year, has changed. Listed below are the references in question as they were cited in one or more of the first 23 volumes in the series, along with how they now appear in the references section of this volume. In addition, the definition of an acronym also appears differently in this volume than how it was originally published.

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SIRCUS: Spectral Irradiance and Radiance Calibrations with Uniform Standards.
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Unless otherwise indicated, the index entries that follow refer to some aspect of the SeaWiFS instrument or Project.

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GLOSSARY

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

-A-
A/D Analog-to-Digital
AAOT Aqua Alta Oceanographic Tower
AC Alternating Current
ACS Average Calibration Slope or Attitude Control System (depending on usage).
ADCP Acoustic Doppler Current Profiler
ADEOS Advanced Earth Observing Satellite
AERONET Aerosol Robotic Network
AJ Absorbing Aerosol Index
A19901 Atlantic–Indian Ocean Cruise, 1999
ALOA A Long-term Oligotrophic Habitat Assessment
AMJ April–May–June
AMT Atlantic Meridional Transect
AMT-1 The First AMT Cruise
AMT-2 The Second AMT Cruise
AMT-3 The Third AMT Cruise
AMT-5 The Fifth AMT Cruise
AMT-8 The Eighth AMT Cruise
AOP Apparent Optical Property
AOPs Apparent Optical Properties
AOT Aerosol Optical Thickness
APD Absolute Percent Difference
ARGOS Not an acronym, but the name given to the data collection and location system on the NOAA operational satellites.
ASCII American Standard Code for Information Interchange
ASD Analytical Spectral Devices
ASTER Advanced Spaceborne Thermal Emission and Reflection Radiometer
ASTM American Society for Testing and Materials
ATA Ambient Temperature Plate Assembly
ATSR Along-Track Scanning Radiometer
AU Astronomical Unit
AVHRR Advanced Very High Resolution Radiometer

-B-
BAS British Antarctic Survey
BATS Bermuda Atlantic Time-series Study
BOP Bermuda BioOptics Project
BCD Binary Coded Decimal
Ber95 Bering Sea Cruise, 1995
Ber96 Bering Sea Cruise, 1996
BNC Bayonet Nut Connector
BNL Brookhaven National Laboratory
BOPSII Bio-Optical Profiling System II (second generation)
BOUSSOLE Boxée pour l’acquisition de Séries Optiques à Long Terme (buoy for the acquisition of a long-term optical series).
BPA Back Plate Assembly
BRDF Bidirectional Reflectance Distribution Function
BSI Biospherical Instruments, Inc.
BSST Bulk Sea Surface Temperature
BTBM Bermuda Test Bed Mooring

-C-
C/CSC NOAA Coastal Services Center, Charleston, South Carolina
CeCoFI California Cooperative Fisheries Institute
CANIGO Canary Islands, Azores, Gibraltar Observations
CARIACO Carbon Retention in a Colored Ocean
CB-MAB Chesapeake Bay–Middle Atlantic Bight
CC Cloud Cover
CCAR Colorado Center for Astrodynamic 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
C-FALLS Combined (software package for logging) SeaFALLS data
CHN Carbon-Hydrogen-Nitrogen
CHORS Center for Hydro-Optics and Remote Sensing
C-mount Not an acronym, but a mounting system for camera lenses.
CNR Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche (the Italian National Research Council)
CNRS Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (the French National Institute of Scientific Research)
COARE Coupled Ocean Atmosphere Response Experiment
CoASTS Coastal Atmosphere and Sea Time Series
CoBOP Coastal Benthic Optical Properties (Bahamas)
COLORS Coastal Region Long-Term Measurements for Colour Remote Sensing Development and Validation
C-OPS Combined (software package for logging) SeaOPS data.
COSMIC Computer Software Management and Information Center
COTS Commercial Off-The-Shelf
CSC Coastal Service Center
CSH UNIX “C-shell” (script programming utility)
CT Cylindrical Tube or Conductivity and Temperature (depending on usage).
CTD Conductivity, Temperature, and Depth
CV Coefficient of Variation
CVE Calibration and Validation Element
CVT Calibration and Validation Team
CZCS Coastal Zone Color Scanner

-D-
DAAC Distributed Active Archive Center
DAD Diode Array Detector
DalBOSS Dalhousie Buoyant Optical Surface Sensor
DalBAS Dalhousie SeaWiFS Aircraft Simulator
DARR Data Analysis Round-Robin
DARR-94 The first DARR (1994)
DARR-00 The Second DARR (March 2000)
DAS Data Acquisition Sequence
DATA Not an acronym, but a designator for the Satlantic, Inc., series of power and telemetry units.
DATA-100 (Satlantic) Data (acquisition) Series 100 (unit)
dc Direct Current
E.R. Firestone and S.B. Hooker

DC Direct Current
DCC Dark Current Correction
DCM Deep Chlorophyll Maximum or Depth of the Chlorophyll Maximum (depending on usage).
DCP Data Collection Platform
DHI DHI Water and Environment Institute (Denmark)
DIN Deutsche Industrie-Normen (German industry standards)
DIO Digital Input-Output
DIR Not an acronym, but a designator for the Satellite, Inc., series of directional units.
DMA Dimethylamine
DMM Digital Multimeter
DMS Dimethylsulfide
DMSP Dimethylsulphoniopropionate
DMSPd Dissolved DMSP
DMSPp DMSP within phytoplankton cells
DNA Deoxyribonucleic Acid
DOC Dissolved Organic Carbon
DPA Detector Plate Assembly
DSS Digital Sun Sensor
DU Dobson Unit (of total ozone)
DUT Device Under Test
DVM Digital Voltmeter
DYF DYFAMED

DYFAMED Dynamique des Flux en Méditerranée (Dynamics of fluxes in the Mediterranean)

-- E --
E East
ECEF Earth-Centered Earth-Fixed
ECI Earth-Centered Inertial
EcoHAB Ecology of Harmful Algal Blooms
ECR Earth-Centered Rotating
EDTA Ethylenediaminetetraacetic Acid
EEZ Exclusive Economic Zone
e-mail Electronic Mail
EOF End-of-File
EOS Earth Observing System
EP Entrance Pupil
EqPac Equatorial Pacific
ERS-2 The Second Earth Resources Satellite
ET Eutrophic
ETOPO2 Earth Topography 2 min grid
ETOPO5 Earth Topography 5 min grid
EU European Union
EUC Equatorial Under Current

-- F --
FAFOV Full-Angle Field of View
FARCAL Facility for Advanced Radiometric Calibrations
FASCAL Facility for Automated Spectroradiometric Calibrations
FEL Not an acronym, but a lamp designator.
FET Field-Effect Transistor
FF Free-Fall
FFT Fast Fourier Transform
FIGD-IC Flow Injection Gas-Diffusion Coupled to Ion Chromatography
FL-Cuba Florida-Cuba (cruise)
F-mount Not an acronym, but a mounting system for camera lenses.

FORTRAN Formula Translation (computer language)
FOV Field of View
FRRF Fast Repetition Rate Fluorometer
FS Field Stop
FWHM Full-Width at Half-Maximum

-- G --
GAC Global Area Coverage
GF Glass Fiber (Filter)
GF/F Not an acronym, but a specific type of glass fiber filter manufactured by Whatman.
GLOBEC Global Ocean System Eco-Dynamics
GMT Greenwich Mean Time
GoA97 Gulf of Alaska 1997 (cruise)
GoCal Gulf of California
GOES-8 The Eighth Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellite
GOM Gulf of Maine
GPIB General Purpose Interface Bus
GPS Global Positioning System
GS GSFC and Atlantic (comparison)
GSE Ground Support Equipment
GSFC Goddard Space Flight Center
GUI Graphical User Interface

-- H --
HACR High-Accuracy Cryogenic Radiometer
HDF Hierarchical Data Format
HDS Horizontal Deployment System
HEPA High Efficiency Particle Arrester
HMS Her Majesty’s Ship
HOBI Hydro-Optics, Biology, and Instrumentation (Laboratories)
HOT Hawaii Optical Time-series
HP Hewlett-Packard
HPL Horn Point Laboratory
HPLC High Performance Liquid Chromatography
HRPT High Resolution Picture Transmission
HS Horizon Scanner
HTCO High Temperature Catalytic Oxidation

-- I --
IAD Ion-Assisted Beam Deposition
IC Integrated Circuit
ICCESS Institute for Computational Earth System Science
ID Identification or Inside Diameter (depending on usage).
IDL International Date Line or Interactive Data Language (depending on usage).
IEEE Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers
IES Institute for Environment Sustainability
IF Interference Filter
ILX Not an acronym, but part of the name of ILX Lightwave Corporation of Bozeman, Montana.
IMSL International Mathematical and Statistical Libraries
INSU Institut National des Sciences de l’Univers (the French National Institute of the Science of the Universe)
SeaWiFS Postlaunch Technical Report Series Cumulative Index: Volumes 1-23

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IOCCG</td>
<td>International Ocean Colour Coordinating Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IOP</td>
<td>Inherent Optical Property</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IOPs</td>
<td>Inherent Optical Properties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IOS (SOC)</td>
<td>Institute of Oceanographic Sciences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IQR</td>
<td>Interquartile Range</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IS</td>
<td>Internal Standard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISDGM</td>
<td>Istituto per lo Studio della Dinamica delle Grandi Masse (Institute for the Study of Dynamics of Large Masses)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISIC</td>
<td>Integrating Sphere Irradiance Collector</td>
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<tr>
<td>JAS</td>
<td>July–August–September</td>
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<tr>
<td>JCR (RRS)</td>
<td>James Clark Ross</td>
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<tr>
<td>JES9906</td>
<td>Japan East Sea Cruise, 1999-06</td>
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<td>JFM</td>
<td>January–February–March</td>
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<tr>
<td>JG</td>
<td>JRC and GSFC (comparison)</td>
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<tr>
<td>JGOFS</td>
<td>Joint Global Ocean Flux Study</td>
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<tr>
<td>JRC</td>
<td>Joint Research Centre</td>
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<td>J9</td>
<td>JRC and Satlantic (comparison)</td>
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<tr>
<td>KMR</td>
<td>K from Multiresolution (wavelet analysis)</td>
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<tr>
<td>L1</td>
<td>Level-1 SeaWiFS data product</td>
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<tr>
<td>L1A</td>
<td>Level-1a SeaWiFS data product with navigation information</td>
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<td>L2</td>
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<td>L3</td>
<td>Level-3 SeaWiFS data product</td>
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<td>Lab98</td>
<td>Labrador Sea Cruise, 1998</td>
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<tr>
<td>LAC</td>
<td>Local Area Coverage</td>
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<tr>
<td>LANDSAT</td>
<td>Land Satellite</td>
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<tr>
<td>LLR</td>
<td>Low Level Radiance</td>
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<tr>
<td>LN</td>
<td>LoCNESS</td>
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<tr>
<td>LoCNESS</td>
<td>Low-Cost NASA Environmental Sampling System</td>
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<tr>
<td>LOV</td>
<td>Laboratoire d’Océanographie de Villefranche (Oceanographic Laboratory of Villefranche)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LPCM</td>
<td>Laboratoire de Physique et Chimie Marines (Laboratory of Marine Physics and Chemistry)</td>
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<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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<td>LTER</td>
<td>Long Term Ecological Research</td>
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<td>Look-Up Table</td>
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<td>LXR</td>
<td>LANDSAT Transfer Radiometer</td>
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<tr>
<td>MA</td>
<td>Methylamine</td>
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<tr>
<td>MBARI</td>
<td>Monterey Bay Aquarium Research Institute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MBR</td>
<td>Maximum Band Ratio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MCM</td>
<td>Marine and Coastal Management (South Africa)</td>
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<td>MCP</td>
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<td>MER</td>
<td>Marine Environmental Radiometer</td>
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<td>MERS</td>
<td>Medium Resolution Imaging Spectrometer</td>
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<td>METEOSAT</td>
<td>Meteorological Satellite</td>
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<td>MFR-6</td>
<td>Multi-Filter Rotating Shadow-Band Radiometer</td>
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<td>microNESS</td>
<td>micro NASA Environmental Sampling System</td>
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<tr>
<td>microSAS</td>
<td>micro Surface Acquisition System</td>
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<tr>
<td>miniNESS</td>
<td>miniature NASA Environmental Sampling System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIO</td>
<td>Mer Ionienne (Ionian Sea)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISR</td>
<td>Multispectral Imaging Spectroradiometer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MLD</td>
<td>Mixed Layer Depth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MLML</td>
<td>Moss Landing Marine Laboratory</td>
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<tr>
<td>MMA</td>
<td>Mirror Mount Assembly or Monomethylamine (depending on usage)</td>
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<td>MN</td>
<td>miniNESS</td>
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<tr>
<td>MOBY</td>
<td>Marine Optical Buoy</td>
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<tr>
<td>MOCE</td>
<td>Marine Optical Characterization Experiment</td>
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<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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<td>MOS</td>
<td>Modular Optoelectronic Scanner (spaceborne sensor) or Marine Optical Spectroradiometer (depending on usage)</td>
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<td>Maison de la Recherche en Environnement Naturel</td>
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<tr>
<td>MSB</td>
<td>Most Significant Bit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MT</td>
<td>Mesotrophic</td>
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<tr>
<td>MVDS</td>
<td>Multichannel Visible Detector System</td>
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<tr>
<td>N</td>
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<td>NAd</td>
<td>North Adriatic (Current)</td>
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<td>National Aeronautics and Space Administration</td>
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<td>NASDA</td>
<td>National Space Development Agency (Japan)</td>
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<tr>
<td>NCEP</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCSPA</td>
<td>National Center for Supercomputing Applications</td>
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<td>NDVI</td>
<td>Normalized Difference Vegetation Index</td>
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<tr>
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<td>NEUC</td>
<td>North Equatorial Undercurrent</td>
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<tr>
<td>NIR</td>
<td>Near-Infrared</td>
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<tr>
<td>NIST</td>
<td>National Institute of Standards and Technology</td>
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<tr>
<td>NOAA</td>
<td>National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration</td>
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<tr>
<td>NR</td>
<td>Not Resolved</td>
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<tr>
<td>NRSR</td>
<td>Normalized Remote Sensing Reflectance</td>
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<td>NSD</td>
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<tr>
<td>OC</td>
<td>Ocean Color</td>
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<tr>
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<td>OC2 version 2</td>
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<tr>
<td>OC2v4</td>
<td>Ocean Chlorophyll 2 (algorithm) version 4</td>
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<td>Definition</td>
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<td>OC4 version 2</td>
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<tr>
<td>OC4v3</td>
<td>OC4 version 3</td>
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<td>OC4v4</td>
<td>OC4 version 4</td>
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<tr>
<td>OCI</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>OCP</td>
<td>Ocean Color Profiler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OCR</td>
<td>Ocean Color Radiance (sensor)</td>
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<td>Ocean Color Radiance series 200 (sensor)</td>
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<td>OCR series-507 (seven-channel, digital sensor)</td>
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<td>Ocean Color Temperature Scanner</td>
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<tr>
<td>OD</td>
<td>Outside Diameter</td>
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<tr>
<td>OL</td>
<td>Optronic Laboratories, Inc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OLI</td>
<td>One-Percent Light Level</td>
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<tr>
<td>OMD</td>
<td>October-November-December</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OPC</td>
<td>Optical Plankton Counter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OrbView-2</td>
<td>Not an acronym, but the current name for the SeaStar satellite.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ORINOCO</td>
<td>Orinoco River Plume</td>
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<tr>
<td>OSC</td>
<td>Orbital Sciences Corporation</td>
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<tr>
<td>OT</td>
<td>Oligotrophic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OV2</td>
<td>OrbView-2</td>
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<tr>
<td>PAR</td>
<td>Photosynthetically Available Radiation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PC</td>
<td>Personal Computer or Percent Contribution Ratio (depending on usage).</td>
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<tr>
<td>PCR</td>
<td>Polymerase Chain Reaction</td>
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<tr>
<td>PD</td>
<td>Percent Difference</td>
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<td>PI</td>
<td>Principal Investigator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-I</td>
<td>Photosynthesis-Irradiance</td>
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<tr>
<td>PID</td>
<td>Proportional, Integral, Differential</td>
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<td>PlyMBODY</td>
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<td>PM</td>
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<td>POC</td>
<td>Particulate Organic Carbon</td>
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<tr>
<td>POLDER</td>
<td>Polarization Detecting Environmental Radiometer</td>
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<tr>
<td>PRIME</td>
<td>Plankton Reactivity in the Marine Environment</td>
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<tr>
<td>PROSOPE</td>
<td>Productivité des Systèmes Océaniques Pélagiques (Productivity of Pelagic Oceanic Systems)</td>
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<tr>
<td>PRR</td>
<td>Profiling Reflectance Radiometer</td>
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<td>PRT</td>
<td>Platinum Resistance Temperature (sensor)</td>
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<td>PS</td>
<td>Power Supply</td>
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<td>PSD</td>
<td>Particle Size Distribution</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>
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<tr>
<td>PTFE</td>
<td>Polytetrafluoroethylene</td>
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<tr>
<td>PVC</td>
<td>Polyvinylchloride</td>
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<th>Definition</th>
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<td>S</td>
<td>South</td>
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<tr>
<td>S/N</td>
<td>Serial Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S/CSC</td>
<td>Stennis (Space Center) Coastal Services Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S/NRL</td>
<td>Stennis Space Center, Naval Research Laboratory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SACZ</td>
<td>Sub-Antarctic Convergence Zone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAI</td>
<td>Space Applications Institute</td>
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<tr>
<td>SAS</td>
<td>Surface Acquisition System</td>
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<tr>
<td>SAS-II</td>
<td>Satlantic Airborne Sensor</td>
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<tr>
<td>SAT</td>
<td>Short Along-Track (station)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SatView</td>
<td>The Satlantic data acquisition and visualization software package.</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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<td>SBRSS</td>
<td>Santa Barbara Remote Sensing (Hughes)</td>
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<tr>
<td>SBUV</td>
<td>Solar Backscatter Ultraviolet Radiometer</td>
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<tr>
<td>SC</td>
<td>Shallow Coastal</td>
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<td>SCOR</td>
<td>Scientific Committee on Oceanographic Research</td>
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<tr>
<td>SDSU</td>
<td>San Diego State University</td>
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<tr>
<td>SDY</td>
<td>Sequential Day of the Year</td>
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<td>SeaACE</td>
<td>SeaWiFS Atlantic Characterization Experiment</td>
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<tr>
<td>SeaARCS</td>
<td>SeaWiFS Advanced Radiometer Control System</td>
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<tr>
<td>SeaBAM</td>
<td>SeaWiFS Bio-optical Algorithm Mini-workshop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SeaBASS</td>
<td>SeaWiFS Bio-Optical Archive and Storage System</td>
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<tr>
<td>SeaBOARR</td>
<td>SeaWiFS Bio-Optical Algorithm Round-Robin</td>
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<tr>
<td>SeaBOARR-98</td>
<td>The First SeaBOARR (1998)</td>
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<td>SeaBOARR-99</td>
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<td>SeaBOARR-00</td>
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<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
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<td>SeaBOARR-02</td>
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<tr>
<td>SeaBOSS</td>
<td>SeaWiFS Buoyant Optical Surface Sensor</td>
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<tr>
<td>SeaDAS</td>
<td>SeaWiFS Data Analysis System</td>
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<tr>
<td>SeaFALLS</td>
<td>SeaWiFS Free-Falling Advanced Light Level Sensors</td>
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<tr>
<td>SeaHARRE</td>
<td>SeaWiFS HPLC Analysis Round-Robin Experiment</td>
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<td>SeaHARRE-1</td>
<td>The First SeaWiFS HPLC Analysis Round-Robin Experiment</td>
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<tr>
<td>SeaLaMP</td>
<td>SeaWiFS Lamp Monitoring and Performance</td>
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<tr>
<td>SeaOPS</td>
<td>SeaWiFS Optical Profiling System</td>
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<tr>
<td>SeaPRISM</td>
<td>SeaWiFS Photometer Revision for Incident Surface Measurement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SeaSAS</td>
<td>SeaWiFS Surface Acquisition System</td>
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<tr>
<td>SeaSHADE</td>
<td>SeaWiFS Shadow Band (radiometer)</td>
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<td>SeaStar</td>
<td>Not an acronym, but the former name of the satellite on which SeaWiFS was launched, now known as OrbView-2.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SeaSURF</td>
<td>SeaWiFS Square Underwater Reference Frame</td>
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<tr>
<td>SeaWiFS</td>
<td>Sea-viewing Wide Field-of-view Sensor</td>
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<tr>
<td>SEC</td>
<td>South Equatorial Current</td>
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<tr>
<td>SEC</td>
<td>Scanning Electronic Microscopy</td>
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<tr>
<td>SEUC</td>
<td>South Equatorial Undercurrent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIA</td>
<td>Societa Italiana Apparecchi di Precisione</td>
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<tr>
<td>SIFS</td>
<td>Satlantic Instrument Files Standard</td>
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<tr>
<td>SIMBAD</td>
<td>Satellite Validation for Marine Biology and Aerosol Determination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIMBIOS</td>
<td>Sensor Intercomparison and Merger for Biological and Interdisciplinary Oceanic Studies</td>
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<tr>
<td>SIO</td>
<td>Scripps Institution of Oceanography</td>
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<td>SIRCUS</td>
<td>Spectral Irradiance and Radiance Calibrations with Uniform Standards</td>
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<td>SIS</td>
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<td>SABM</td>
<td>Southern Mid-Atlantic Bight</td>
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<tr>
<td>SMSR</td>
<td>SeaWiFS Multichannel Surface Reference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNR</td>
<td>Signal-to-Noise Ratio</td>
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<tr>
<td>SO</td>
<td>SeaOPS</td>
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<td>SOC</td>
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<td>SOMARE</td>
<td>Sampling, Observations and Modelling of Atlantic Regional Ecosystems</td>
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<tr>
<td>SOOP</td>
<td>SeaWiFS Ocean Optics Protocols</td>
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<tr>
<td>SOSSTR</td>
<td>Ship of Opportunity Sea Surface Temperature Radiometer</td>
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<tr>
<td>SPMR</td>
<td>SeaWiFS Profiling Multichannel Radiometer</td>
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<tr>
<td>SPO</td>
<td>SeaWiFS Project Office</td>
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<td>SQM</td>
<td>SeaWiFS Quality Monitor</td>
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<tr>
<td>SQM-II</td>
<td>The Second Generation SQM</td>
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<tr>
<td>SRF</td>
<td>Spectral Response Function</td>
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<tr>
<td>SS</td>
<td>Sea State</td>
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<tr>
<td>SSE</td>
<td>Size-of-Source Effect</td>
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<td>SSH</td>
<td>Sea Surface Height</td>
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<td>SSM/1</td>
<td>Special Sensor for Microwave/Imaging</td>
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<td>SSST</td>
<td>Sea Surface Skin Temperature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SunSAS</td>
<td>SeaWiFS Underway Surface Acquisition System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SXR</td>
<td>SeaWiFS Transfer Radiometer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- T -

- T Transmission method for spectrophotometric analysis. |
- T/N Temporary (identification) Number |
- TAO Tropical Atmosphere-Ocean |
- TBAA Tetrabutyl Ammonium Acetate |
- TEC Thermoelectric Cooler |
- THOR Three-Headed Optical Recorder |
- TIR SIRREX (July 1992) |
- TIR SIRREX (June 1993) |
- TIR SIRREX (September 1994) |
- TIR SIRREX (May 1995) |
- TIR SIRREX (July 1996) |
- TIR SIRREX (August–December 1997) |
- TIR SIRREX (March 1999) |
- TIR SIRREX (September–December 2001) |
- SIS Spherical Integrating Source |
- SMAB Southern Mid-Atlantic Bight |
- SMSR SeaWiFS Multichannel Surface Reference |
- SNR Signal-to-Noise Ratio |
- SO SeaOPS |
- 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 |
- SPO SeaWiFS Project Office |
- SQM SeaWiFS Quality Monitor |
- SQM-II The Second Generation SQM |
- SRF Spectral Response Function |
- SS Sea State |
- SSE Size-of-Source Effect |
- SSH Sea Surface Height |
- SSM/1 Special Sensor for Microwave/Imaging |

- U -

- UA University of Arizona |
- UCSB University of California, Santa Barbara |
- UIC Underway Instrumentation and Control |
- UK United Kingdom |
- ULCO Université du Littoral Côte d’Opale |
- UM University of Miami |
- UMCES University of Maryland Center for Environmental Science |
- UNC Unified Course |
- UNESCO United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization |
- UOR Undulating Oceanographic Recorder |
- UPD Unbiased Percent Difference |
- UPS Uninterruptable Power Supply |
- UPW Upwelling |
- URL Universal Resource Locator |
- USF University of South Florida |
- USGS United States Geological Survey |
- USN United States Navy |
- UTC Coordinated Universal Time (definition reflects actual usage instead of following the letters of the acronym). |
- UVR Ultraviolet |
- UVA Ultraviolet-A |

- V -

- V1 Version 1 |
- V2 Version 2 |
- V3 Version 3 |
- V4 Version 4 |
- V5 Version 5 |
- VAFB Vandenberg Air Force Base |
E.R. Firestone and S.B. Hooker

VisSCF Visible Spectral Comparator Facility (NIST)
VKI VKI Institute for Water Environment (Denmark)
VXR Visible Transfer Radiometer

- W -
W West
WC Winch and Crane
WETLabs Western Environmental Technology Laboratories (Inc.)
WG Working Group
WiSPER Wire-Stabilized Profiling Environmental Radiometer
WM Spherical Mirror Wedge Section
WMO World Meteorological Organization

WOCE World Ocean Circulation Experiment
WP WiSPER
WS Wind Speed
WSSC Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission

- X -
XBT Expendable Bathythermograph
XOTD Expendable Optical, Temperature, and Depth

- Y, Z -
YB71 Not an acronym, but a type of paint for solar diffusers.
YBOM Yamato Bank Optical Mooring (Japan)
YES Yankee Environmental Systems (Inc.)
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Elaine R. Firestone and Stanford B. Hooker
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SeaWiFS, Oceanography, Cumulative, Index, Glossary, References, Postlaunch

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 board 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 of the so-called Postlaunch Series serves as a reference, or guidebook, to the previous 23 volumes and consists of 4 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.