

National Oceanographic Data Center Internal Report 23



# **WORLD OCEAN DATABASE 2013 TUTORIAL**

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Silver Spring, Maryland  
December 24, 2013

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**  
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration  
National Environmental Satellite Data and Information Service

## National Oceanographic Data Center

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**For updates on data, documentation, and additional information about the WOD13 please refer to:**

[http://www.nodc.noaa.gov/OC5/WOD/wod\\_updates.html](http://www.nodc.noaa.gov/OC5/WOD/wod_updates.html)

**This document should be cited as:**

Johnson, D.R., H.E. Garcia, and T.P. Boyer, 2013. *World Ocean Database 2013 Tutorial*. Sydney Levitus, Ed.; Alexey Mishonov, Technical Ed.; NODC Internal Report 23, NOAA Printing Office, Silver Spring, MD, 25 pp.  
Available at <http://www.nodc.noaa.gov/OC5/WOD13/docwod13.html>.

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## I. Introduction

The purpose of this informal tutorial is to introduce new users to the *World Ocean Database 2013* (WOD13), outline the WOD13 environment, and to provide step-by-step examples of: 1) how to select WOD13 online data by location (geographically sorted by World Meteorological Organization squares); 2) use programs (wodFOR.f and wodASC.f) to read and output ASCII data; and 3) decompress data files and read data using the [Ocean Data View](#) (ODV) software. For more detailed information on [WOD13](#) see Boyer *et al.*, 2013 and Johnson *et al.*, 2013 available the [NODC Publications](#) webpage.

It is important to mention an alternative way of obtaining data, namely using the [WODselect](#), which is not described in this tutorial.

The WOD13 data are available in the [Data Sets & Products](#) on the NODC OCL Products webpage.

Finally, this tutorial has been written for the Microsoft Windows® XP and Microsoft Windows® 7 environments.

## II. Examples of Extracting and Reading WOD Data

This tutorial provides examples of several ways to use WOD13 data. Since the time-sorted selection process is similar to the geographically sorted, we provide an example of extracting geographically sorted data only.

**Geographically Sorted Data:** The geographically sorted data are organized by ten-degree latitude-longitude squares following the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) ten-degree square numbering scheme ([Figure 1](#)). This geographical location option allows the user to select data within the desired WMO square and download data at observed (O) or interpolated to standard (S) depths. [Table 1](#) shows the standard levels and their depths. After selecting observed or standard depths, the user can select the dataset (*i.e.* instrument type) of interest ([Figure 2](#)).

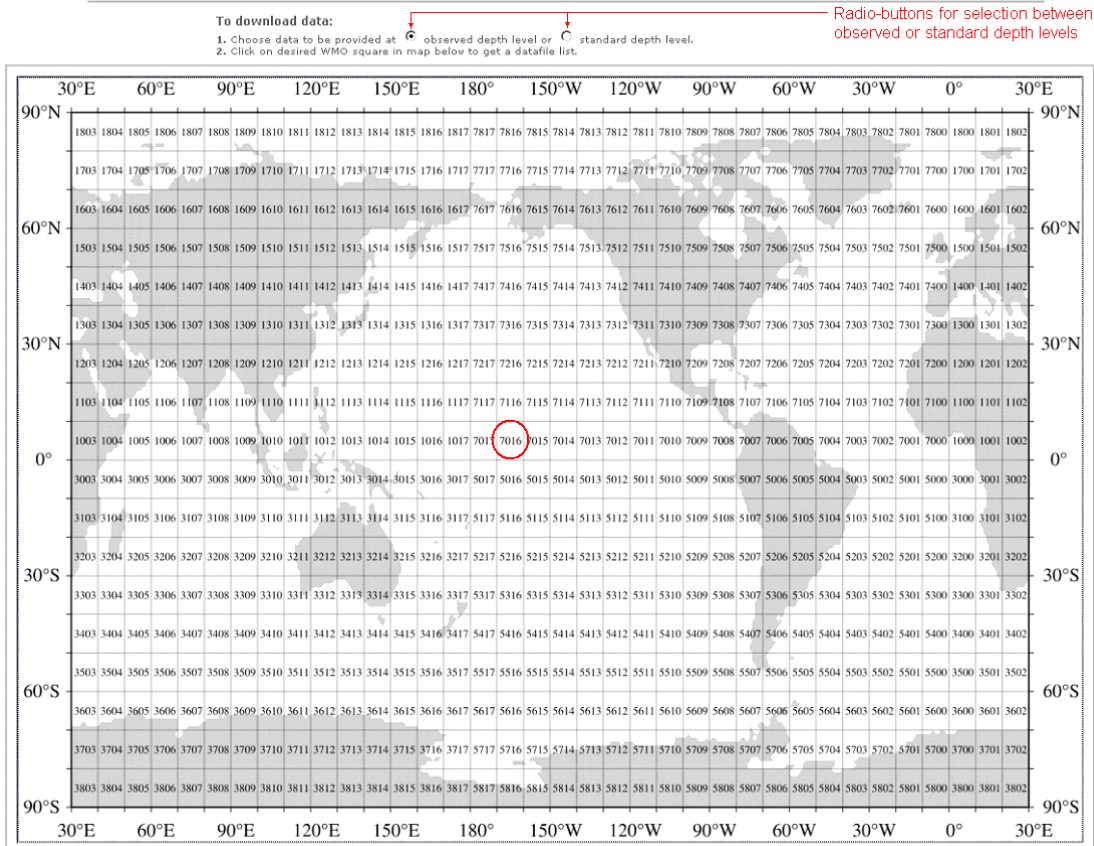
### **Example 1: *Selecting and extracting Ocean Station Data***

Select and extract the Ocean Station Data (OSD) at observed depths with geographic coordinates between the 0°-10°N and between 160°-170°W. Note the radio-buttons for selection among observed or standard depths are located above the WMO map (see [Figure 1](#)).

The region of interest is located in WMO square number 7016 (North Pacific) as shown in [Figure 1](#). Click square 7016, or any square, to download data for a specific geographical region.

#### Access to World Ocean Database Geographically Sorted Data

Data are organized by World Meteorological Organization (WMO) 10 degree squares. Within each WMO square, data are separated by dataset and depth. Please see [instructions](#) on downloading and reading data, see [WOD Introduction](#) (6.7 MB) for information on datasets and measured variables.



**Figure 1. [WOD13 Geographical Selection from WMO ten-degree squares.](#)**

Selecting data by dataset type: On the data page for each ten-degree WMO square the data are organized by dataset. The file with the desired data is OSD07016.gz ([Figure 2](#)). The file-naming convention is as follows: OSD denotes instrument type; O denotes observed depth levels; 7016 denotes the WMO square number; filename extension .gz indicates that data file is compressed by gzip utility.

Select and save OSD07016.gz to your work directory. You have the option of uncompressing the file or not. ODV will import the uncompressed file.

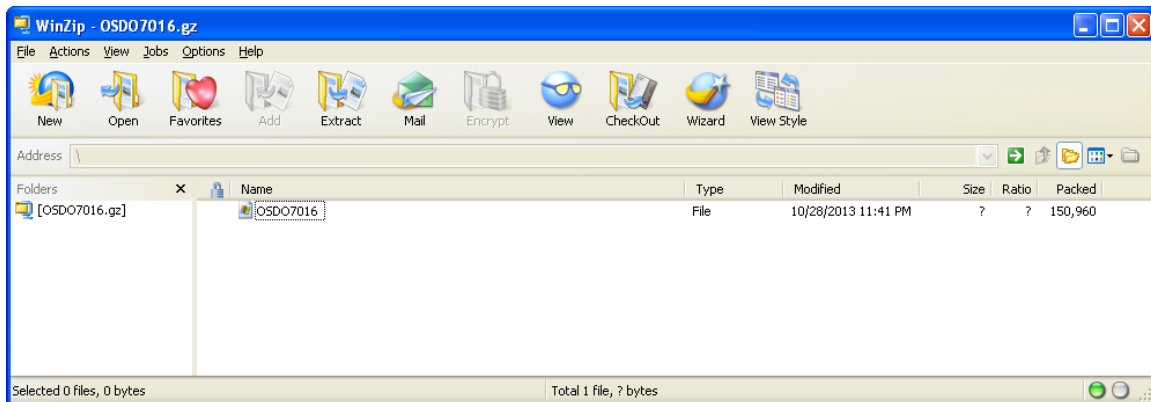
## WMO 7016 - Observed Depth Data

Please see [information](#) on downloading and reading data

Dataset		File Name (size)
OSD	Bottle, low resolution CTD and XCTD, and plankton data	<a href="#">OSDO7016.gz</a> (0.1 MB)
MBT	MBT, DBT, and Micro BT data	<a href="#">MBTO7016.gz</a> (0.5 MB)
CTD	High resolution CTD data	<a href="#">CTDO7016.gz</a> (2.5 MB)
XBT	Expendable bathythermograph data	<a href="#">XBTO7016.gz</a> (8.9 MB)
PFL	Profiling float data	<a href="#">PFLO7016.gz</a> (6.2 MB)
MRB	Moored buoy data	<a href="#">MRBO7016.gz</a> (0.3 MB)
DRB	Drifting buoy data	no data in selected WMO
APB	Autonomous Pinniped Bathythermograph data	no data in selected WMO
UOR	Undulating Oceanographic Recorder data	no data in selected WMO
GLD	Glider data	no data in selected WMO
SUR	Surface data are not geographically sorted. The entire dataset is available in a single file	<a href="#">SURF_ALL.gz</a> (21.6 MB)

**Figure 2.** WOD13 Download screen of WMO square 7016 observed data.

If you have WinZip installed on your machine, the *WinZip* dialog box will appear ([Figure 3](#)) which allows decompression of OSD07016.gz. To decompress OSD07016.gz highlight the file, click **Extract** and select the desired location for the data file. Close the *WinZip* dialog after decompression.



**Figure 3.** WinZip dialog box used for file extraction.

**Decompressing data:** An alternative to WinZip is gzip. This is freeware that we have provided on the [utilities](#) page. The **utilities** page contains utilities used for decompressing data for DOS and UNIX environments. To decompress OSD07016.gz, use the following command: `gzip -nd OSD07016.gz`. (Refer to the **utilities** page or the [gzip](#) web site.) The data are now ready for use.

### **Example 2: Using WOD programs**

The [programs](#) page contains sample programs written in FORTRAN and C for reading the WOD13 data.

The below FORTRAN program wodFOR.f shows how to read select WOD13 data from a file. This program is interactive in the sense that it prompts the user for the incoming file name (*e.g.*, OSDO7016) and number of stations to be displayed. The program can read data from any dataset at observed or standard depths. First, copy wodFOR.f to your working directory and make (compile) an executable or use the existing complied wodFOR.exe. It is assumed that the user is familiar with compiling FORTRAN programs (*e.g.*, UNIX environment: `g77 -o <executable_file> <program_file.f>`). The data should be decompressed by either WinZip, gzip, or other compression utility prior to running wodFOR.exe.

Suppose that the name of the executable is wodFOR.exe (or any other name). To execute wodFOR.exe, type: wodFOR.exe. The program prompts the user for the data file name as input. Enter the file name: **OSDO7016**. The next prompt is to enter the number of desired casts. For Example 2, since the casts are displayed on your screen, enter the number **5**. The program displays the user-selected number of casts in the OSDO7016 data file. [Table 2](#) shows the first cast in OSDO7016.

Each dataset contains different variables. For example, OSD datasets (files) include chemical, physical, and biological variables ([Table 3](#)). The sample output from wodFOR.exe shows that the WOD13 cast number 159608 contains six variables (1=temperature, 2=salinity, 3=oxygen, 4=phosphate, 6=silicate, and 9=pH) as a function of depth (refer to [Table 3](#) for codes). Each cast includes variable-specific and secondary header codes denoting meteorological data, originator's methods and instruments, ship and cruise name, *etc.* Refer to NODC WOD13 [codes table](#) page.

A note on other sample programs: Any of the FORTRAN or C programs can read WOD13 data from any dataset shown in [Figure 2](#). The FORTRAN program wodASC.f reads the WOD13 data from a user-selected file and outputs a user-selected variable as a function of depth in either tab-separated or comma-separated format. The output from wodC.c is the same as wodFOR.f. The user can modify these programs according to specific needs.

### **Example 3: Reading data using Ocean Data View**

ODV is used for visualization and analysis of oceanographic data by allowing the user to generate property-property plots, maps, and sections (transects). The software can be downloaded from the [ODV](#) web site; click on software. ODV will read (import) selected WOD13 data files in both gzip compressed or decompressed format. Example 3 illustrates how to open a new collection and import single and/or multiple data files into ODV.

To use this tutorial, ODV version 4.5.7 or higher must be installed. This document is not a substitute for the [ODV User's Guide](#). Please refer to the [ODV User's Guide](#) for more information. If you use ODV for your scientific work, you must reference it in your publication as follows:

Schlitzer, R., *Ocean Data View*, <http://odv.awi.de>, 2013.

Commercial use of ODV: If you plan to use Ocean Data View or any of its components for commercial applications and products, you need to obtain a software license. Please contact the address below for further information:

© 1990 – 2013 Reiner Schlitzer, Alfred Wegener Institute  
Columbusstrasse 27568 Bremerhaven, Germany  
E-mail: [Reiner.Schlitzer@awi.de](mailto:Reiner.Schlitzer@awi.de)

#### **Example 4: Creating a new data collection and importing a file**

Example 4 walks you through creating a new data collection and importing a single WOD13 data file (**OSDO7016**) into ODV.

**Opening a new data collection:** Start the ODV software by double clicking the ODV icon. In the ODV menu bar, click the **File** tab to open the file menu. Click **New** to create a New\_ODV\_Collection in your working directory (otherwise, any existing collection can be used if available). ODV will then request a name for the new collection. Enter **demo1s** (as for “demo 1 single file”, or any other meaningful file name) in the File name window. Click **Save**. This will create the collection named **demo1s.odv**.

In the “**Creating collection ...**” window, ([Figure 4](#)) select “**World Ocean Database variables**” from the list of “**Definition of collection variables**” and click **OK**.

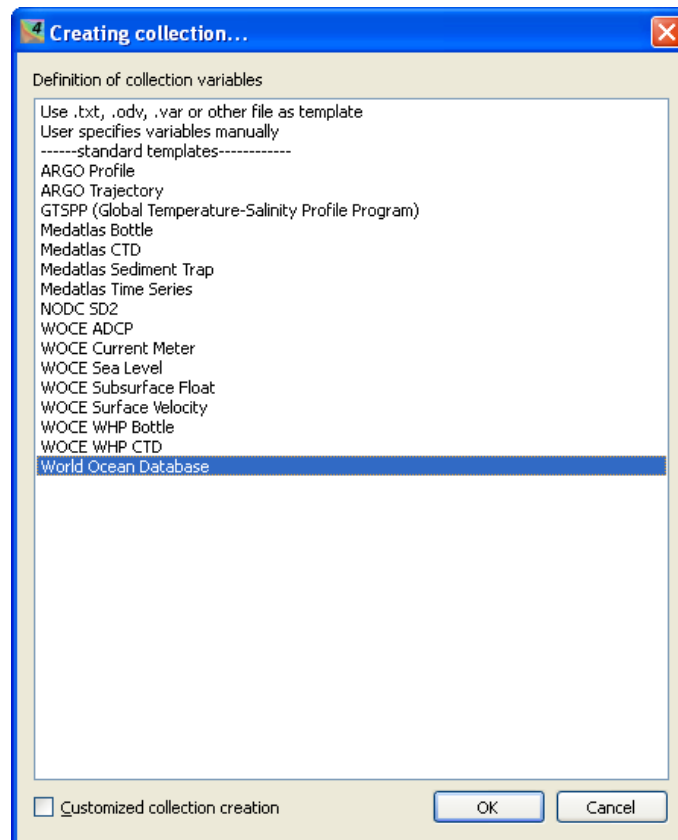
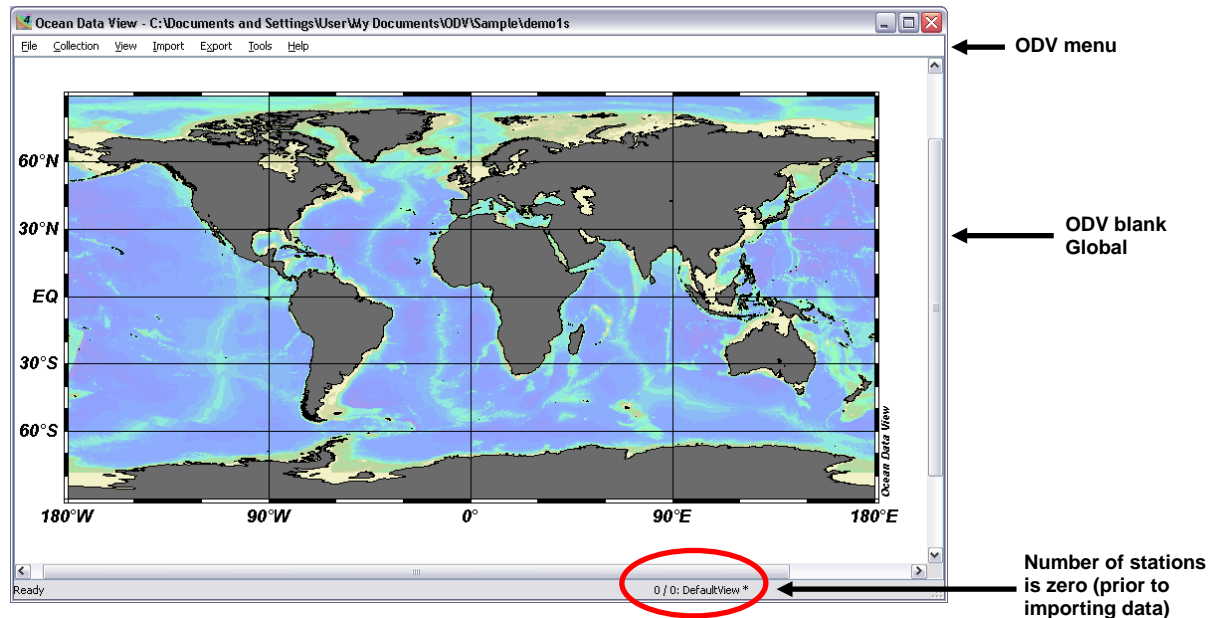


Figure 4. Creating a new ODV collection (New\_ODV\_Collection.odv).



The next window displayed is the Global Map (Figure 5). Since this is a “new” collection, just created and prior to importing data, no data are displayed in the map. Since no data have been imported yet, the ODV internal number of stations is zero, shown in the bottom of the window as **0/0: DefaultView\*** circled in red.



**Figure 5.** ODV screen after creating a new collection and prior to importing data.

Importing a single data file into the collection: The next step is to import data (OSDO7016.gz). In the ODV File Menu select **Import > NODC Formats > World Ocean Database**. In the browser window point to the folder where you have placed the OSD07016.gz file.

Using the *Import Options* dialog box (Figure 6) you can associate the variables of the imported data with the variables already defined in the collection. Now look at the bottom portion of the box that shows window called Variable Association. All of the variables defined as the WOD13 data are preceded by asterisks. To keep this exercise simple, we will not make any changes to the *Source File* or *Target Collection*. Please refer to the ODV manual for detailed information about advanced ODV features. Highlight OSD07016.gz so that it shows in the File name window and select **Open** to continue.

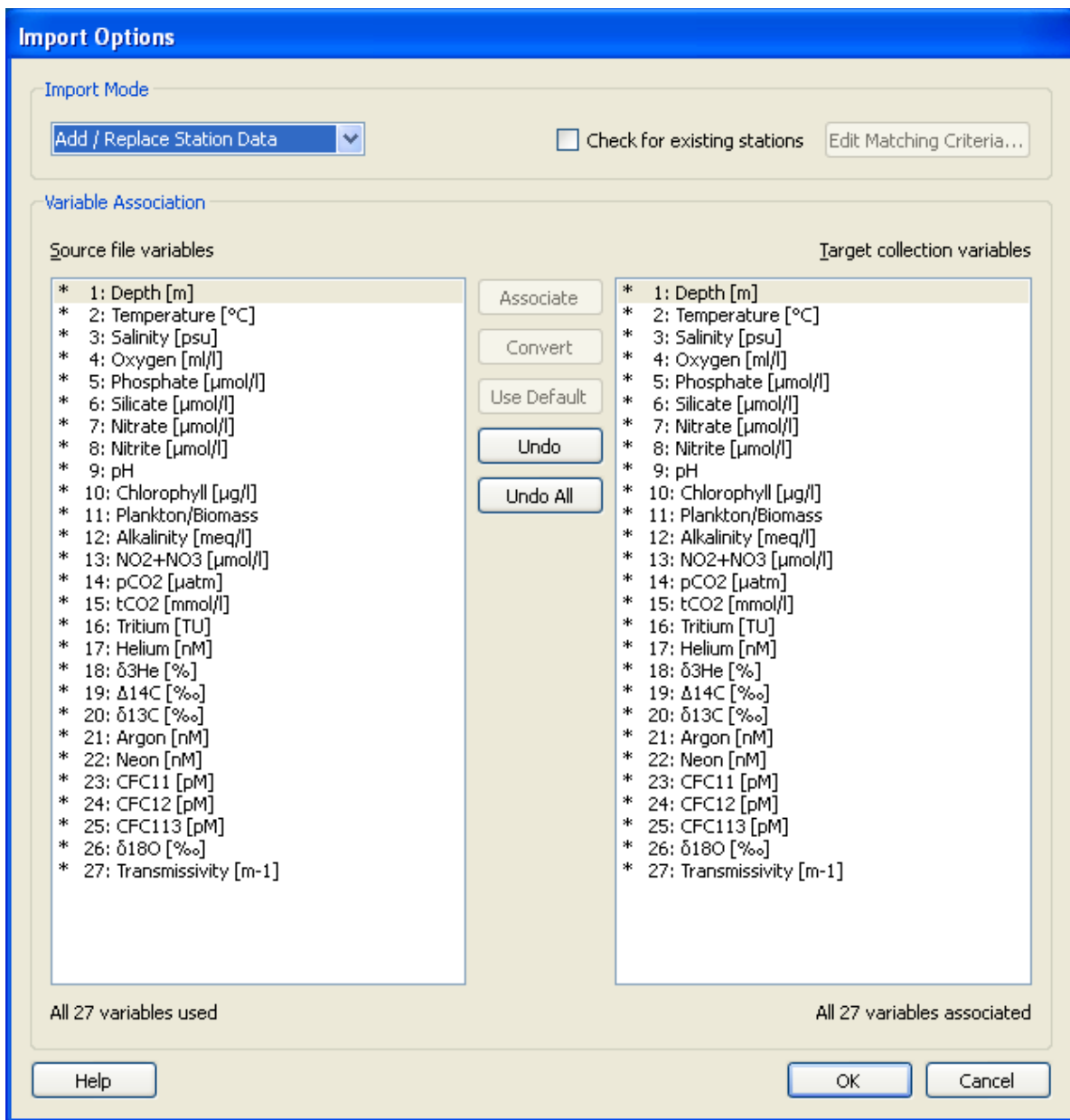


Figure 6. ODV Import Options.

A small dialog box (Figure 7) displays the total number of stations (**508 stations**) imported from OSD07016 into the ODV Global Map. Click **OK** to continue.

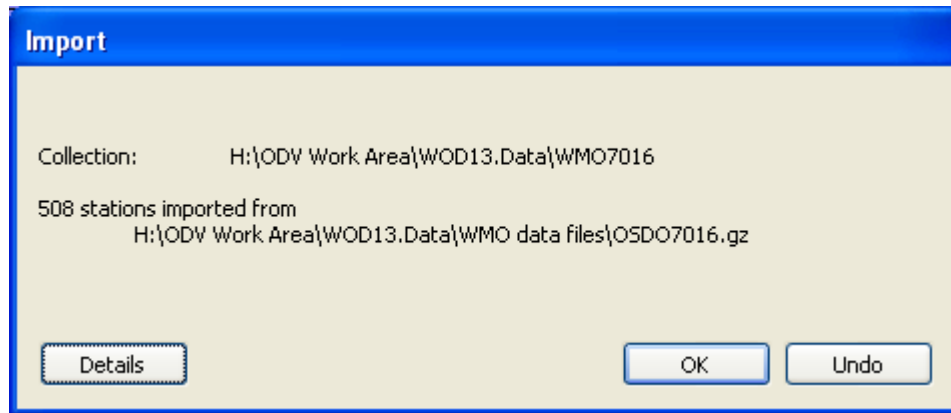


Figure 7. ODV Import Completion Dialog Box.

The next dialog box (Figure 8) allows you to improve sorting and condensing performance on the data just imported. Refer to the ODV User's Guide for detailed information on this option. To keep this exercise simply, Click **No** to continue.

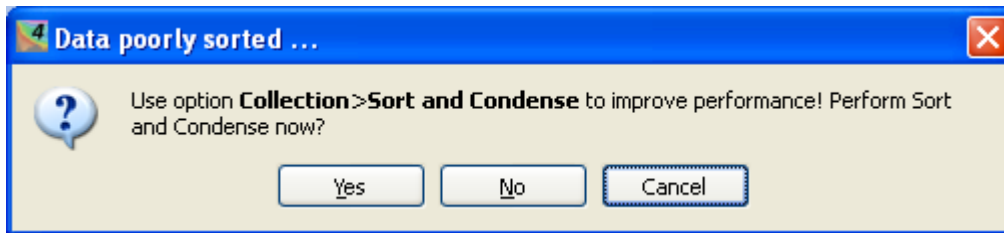


Figure 8. ODV Sort and Condense Dialog Box.

When the user selects **World Ocean Database** format, distribution of the imported data will appear in the Global Map. To the right of the Global Map, is a display of all depth-dependent variables in WOD13 (see [Table 3](#)) and their values. A zoom of the information displayed is shown in [Figure 9](#). The station information changes accordingly, as you click a station in the distribution map. All the information corresponds to the WOD13 format unless specified otherwise. Some cast information such as profile bottom depth might not exist in all casts. Note that once a collection has been created, it is possible to import additional data files into the same collection.

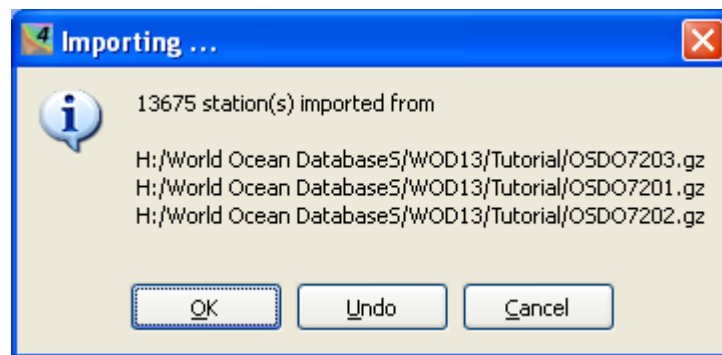
Station ID: 1	
Cruise	WOD13_99
Station	11335559 (B)
Position	162.47°W / 6.8°N
Date	18 July 1969
Time	12:00
Depth Range [m]	[0 - 200]
Bot. Depth [m]	3800
Originator's Cruise	
Originator's Station	
Sample: 1 / 9	
1: Depth [m]	0 0
2: Temperature [°C]	28.52 0
3: Salinity [psu]	34.520 0
4: Oxygen [ml/l]	
5: Phosphate [ $\mu\text{mol/l}$ ]	
6: Silicate [ $\mu\text{mol/l}$ ]	
7: Nitrate [ $\mu\text{mol/l}$ ]	
8: Nitrite [ $\mu\text{mol/l}$ ]	
9: pH	
10: Chlorophyll [ $\mu\text{g/l}$ ]	
11: Plankton/Biomass	
12: Alkalinity [meq/l]	
13: NO <sub>2</sub> +NO <sub>3</sub> [ $\mu\text{mol/l}$ ]	
14: pCO <sub>2</sub> [ $\mu\text{atm}$ ]	
15: tCO <sub>2</sub> [mmol/l]	
16: Tritium [TU]	
17: Helium [nM]	
18: $\delta^3\text{He}$ [‰]	
19: $\delta^{14}\text{C}$ [‰]	
20: $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ [‰]	
21: Argon [nM]	
22: Neon [nM]	
23: CFC11 [pM]	
24: CFC12 [pM]	
25: CFC113 [pM]	
26: $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ [‰]	
27: Transmissivity [m <sup>-1</sup> ]	
Isosurface Values	
Longitude	-162.470
Latitude	6.800
Time [yr]	1969.544
Day of Year	199
Temperature [°C] @ Depth [m]=first	28.52
Salinity [psu] @ Depth [m]=first	34.520
Oxygen [ml/l] @ Depth [m]=first	
Phosphate [ $\mu\text{mol/l}$ ] @ Depth [m]=f...	

Figure 9. WOD13 cast information and profile data as displayed by ODV.

**Example 5: Open a new collection and import several OSD data files into ODV**

Opening a new data collection: In the ODV menu bar click the **File** tab to open the File Menu. Click **New** to create a New\_ODV\_Collection in your working directory (or you can open any existing collection if one is available). ODV will then request a name for the new collection under File Name. Enter demo2m (*i.e.* demo 2 multiple files; or any other file name) in the File Name box and click **Save**. This will create the collection file named demo2m.odv.

Importing multiple data files into the collection: In the ODV File Menu bar select **Import > U.S. NODC Formats > World Ocean Database**. In the browser window, select the folder where you have placed the files to import. Hold down the shift key to select all files in the folder, or hold down the control key to select certain files. Click **Open** to continue. When importing is completed, data distribution will appear on the Global Map. The **Importing ...** dialog box will show the number of imported stations. For this exercise, 13,675 stations were imported from files: OSD07201.gz, OSD07202.gz, and OSD07203.gz, see dialog box shown in [Figure 10](#).



**Figure 10.** ODV Importing stations from multiple files.

Mapping of WOD variable quality flags: When a user creates a WOD collection using the WOD variables, ODV imports the original WOD quality flags and automatically maps these flags in the imported files to the ODV collection. The WOD variable quality flags are shown in [Table 4](#). The WOD variables that received full quality control are: temperature, salinity, oxygen, phosphate, silicate, and nitrate. Other WOD variables received limited quality control such as basin data ranges for: pH, Chlorophyll, Alkalinity, Partial pressure of carbon dioxide, Dissolved Inorganic carbon, Tritium, Helium, Delta Helium-3, Delta Carbon-14, Delta Carbon-13, Argon, Neon, Chlorofluorocarbon 11, Chlorofluorocarbon 12, Chlorofluorocarbon 113, and Delta Oxygen-18.

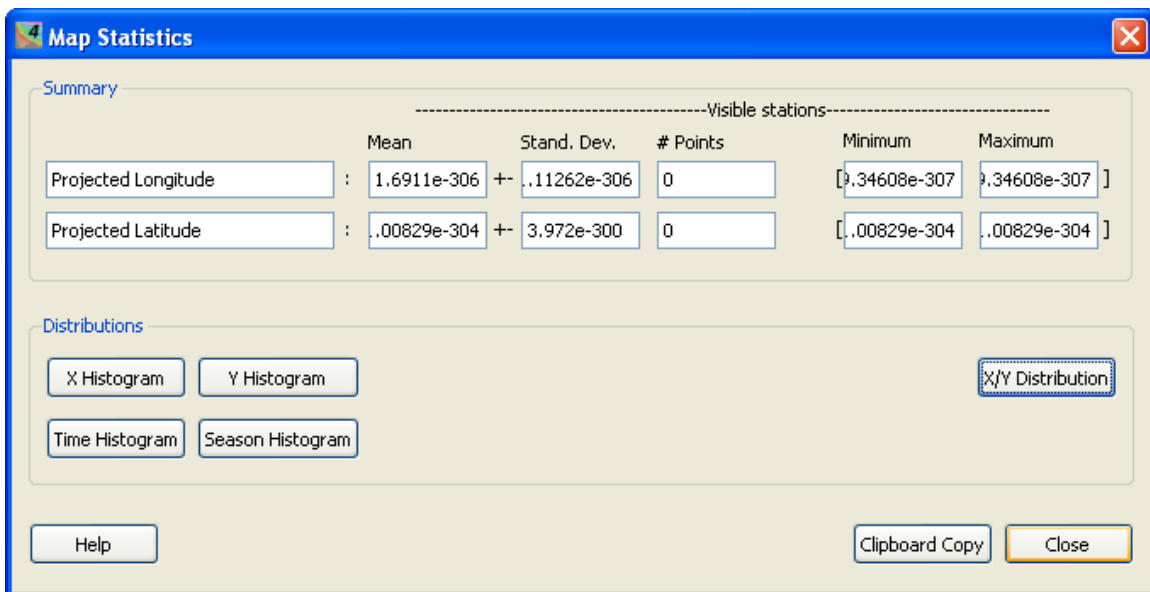
### III. ODV Function (F) Keys

What follows are a few function keys used as shortcut keys for ODV layouts. For more detailed information on the functions keys, please refer to the ODV User's Guide.

**F1 – Opens ODV User's Guide in a browser**

**F4 – Shows data statistics of the window containing the mouse**

The dialog box for data statistics is shown in [Figure 11](#).

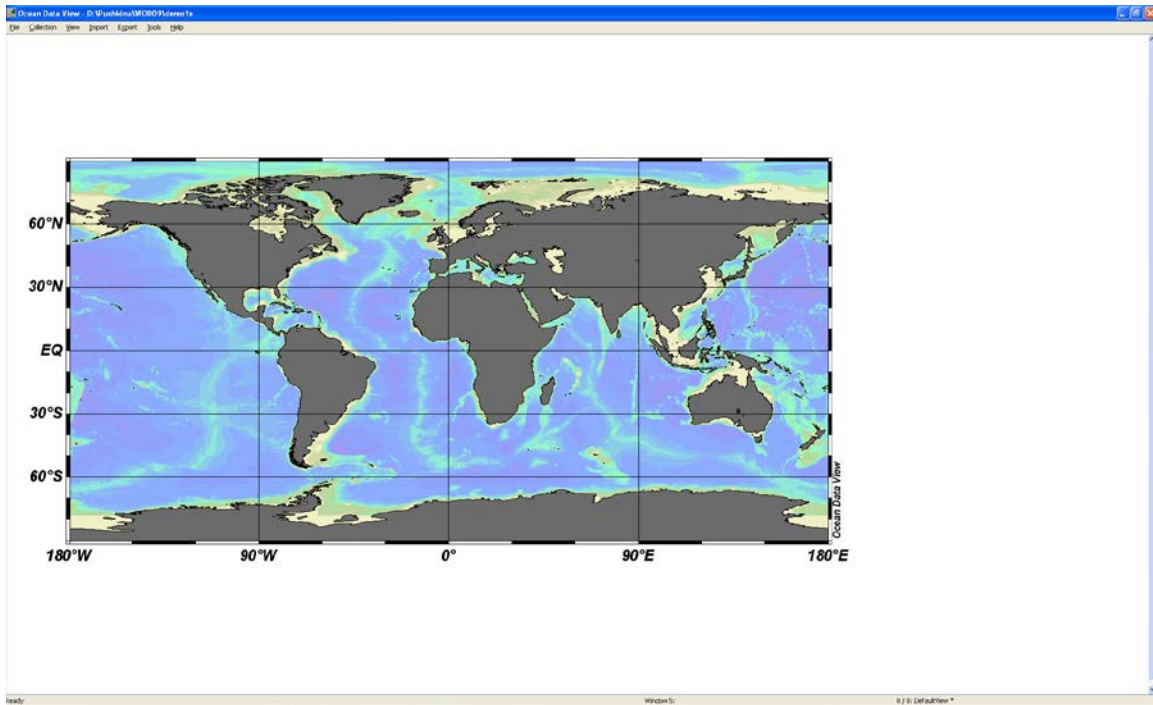


**Figure 11.** ODV Data Statistics.

**F5 – Redraws the entire canvas or the window containing the mouse**

**F8 – Switches to full-screen map layout**

The dialog box shown in [Figure 12](#) is the ODV Glob Map in full-screen layout.



**Figure 12.** ODV full-screen layout.

### **F9 – Switches to six STATION window layout**

The dialog box in [Figure 13](#) shows the six station window layout. The user can delete and/or move any desired station window from the layout.

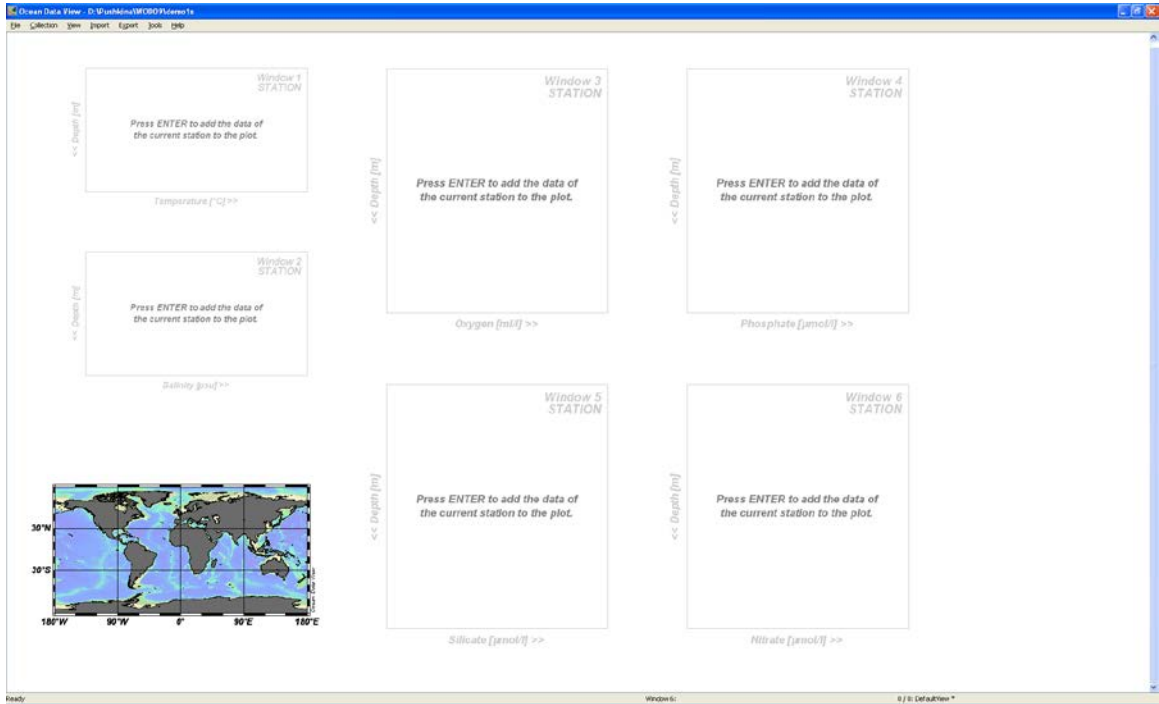


Figure 13. ODV six station window layout.



## F10 – Switches to two SCATTER window layout

The dialog box in [Figure 14](#) shows salinity (top left) and temperature (right) scatter plots. Also shown in [Figure 14](#) are the data distribution in the global map (bottom) and the cruise metadata (far right) of the dialog box.

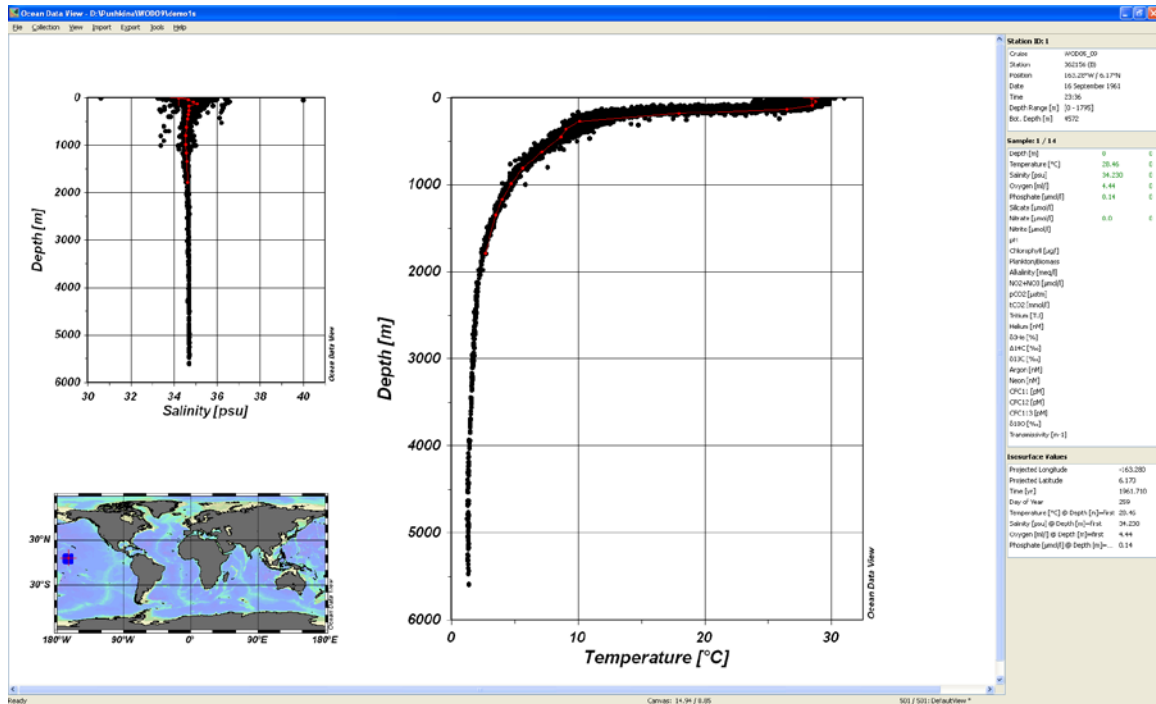


Figure 14. ODV salinity and temperature scatter plots.



## F12 – Switches to one SURFACE window layout

The dialog box in [Figure 16](#) shows the appearance of the data in surface layout mode (right image).

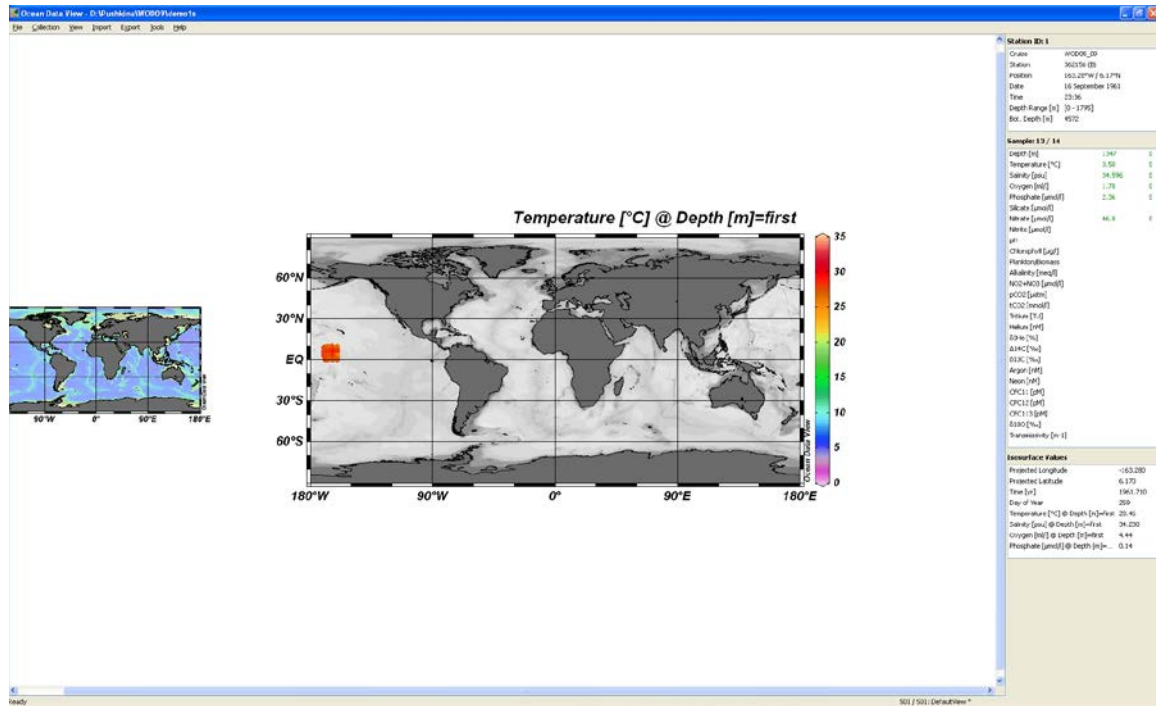


Figure 16. ODV surface window layout.

## **IV. Reporting Data Problems, Suggestions and Comments about WOD13**

If any errors are found in WOD13, please contact the Ocean Climate Laboratory (OCL) at [OCL.help@noaa.gov](mailto:OCL.help@noaa.gov) and the problems will be corrected. Comments or suggestions for improving WOD13 would be greatly appreciated. Updates to programs and changes to WOD13 will be posted on the [National Oceanographic Data Center/OCL](#) web site.

## V. References

- Boyer, T. P., J. I. Antonov , O. K. Baranova, C. Coleman, H. E. Garcia, A. Grodsky, D. R. Johnson, R. A. Locarnini, A. V. Mishonov, T. D. O'Brien, C. R. Paver, J. R. Reagan, D. Seidov, I. V. Smolyar, M. M. Zweng, 2013, *World Ocean Database 2013*. S. Levitus, Ed., A. Mishonov Technical Editor, NOAA Atlas NESDIS 72.
- Johnson, D.R., T.P. Boyer, H.E. Garcia, R.A. Locarnini, O.K. Baranova, and M.M. Zweng, 2013. *World Ocean Database 2013 User's Manual*. Sydney Levitus, Ed.; Alexey Mishonov, Technical Ed.; NODC Internal Report 22, NOAA Printing Office, Silver Spring, MD, 172 pp. Available at <http://www.nodc.noaa.gov/OC5/WOD13/>.
- Schlitzer, R., 2013. Ocean Data View, <http://odv.awi.de>, 2013.

**Table 1. Standard levels and their depths.**

Depth	Level #	Depth	Level #	Depth	Level #	Depth	Level #
0	1	475	36	2400	71	5900	106
5	2	500	37	2500	72	6000	107
10	3	550	38	2600	73	6100	108
15	4	600	39	2700	74	6200	109
20	5	650	40	2800	75	6300	110
25	6	700	41	2900	76	6400	111
30	7	750	42	3000	77	6500	112
35	8	800	43	3100	78	6600	113
40	9	850	44	3200	79	6700	114
45	10	900	45	3300	80	6800	115
50	11	950	46	3400	81	6900	116
55	12	1000	47	3500	82	7000	117
60	13	1050	48	3600	83	7100	118
65	14	1100	49	3700	84	7200	119
70	15	1150	50	3800	85	7300	120
75	16	1200	51	3900	86	7400	121
80	17	1250	52	4000	87	7500	122
85	18	1300	53	4100	88	7600	123
90	19	1350	54	4200	89	7700	124
95	20	1400	55	4300	90	7800	125
100	21	1450	56	4400	91	7900	126
125	22	1500	57	4500	92	8000	127
150	23	1550	58	4600	93	8100	128
175	24	1600	59	4700	94	8200	129
200	25	1650	60	4800	95	8300	130
225	26	1700	61	4900	96	8400	131
250	27	1750	62	5000	97	8500	132
275	28	1800	63	5100	98	8600	133
300	29	1850	64	5200	99	8700	134
325	30	1900	65	5300	100	8800	135
350	31	1950	66	5400	101	8900	136
375	32	2000	67	5500	102	9000	137
400	33	2100	68	5600	103		
425	34	2200	69	5700	104		
450	35	2300	70	5800	105		

**Table 2. Sample data output (Cast No. 159608) from the OSD07016 using wodFOR.f**

The output shows six variables as a function of depth; quality flags; and secondary header codes. Letters “f” and “o” denote

WOD13 and originator's quality flags, respectively; numbers in parenthesis indicate significant digits;

“VarFlag” indicates whole

profile quality flag; missing values are denoted as -999.990.

Input File Name:

Enter number of casts to view (0=view entire file)

-----  
Output from ASCII file, cast# 159608  
-----

CC cruise Latitude Longitude YYYY MM DD Time Cast #levels  
77 1232 8.670 -169.470 1947 12 20 22.00 159608 13

Number of variables in this cast: 6

Originators Cruise Code: 77470418

z	fo 1	fo 2	fo 3	fo 4	fo 6	fo 9	fo
0.0 00	27.500 (4) 00	34.270 (4) 00	4.830 (3) 00	0.290 (2) 00	5.000 (1) 00	8.130 (3) 00	
24.0 00	27.510 (4) 00	-999.990 (0) 00	-999.990 (0) 00	-999.990 (0) 00	-999.990 (0) 00	-999.990 (0) 00	-999.990 (0) 00
48.0 00	27.490 (4) 00	34.350 (4) 00	4.810 (3) 00	0.260 (2) 00	6.000 (1) 00	8.140 (3) 00	
72.0 00	26.330 (4) 00	35.010 (4) 00	4.430 (3) 00	0.420 (2) 00	9.000 (1) 00	8.110 (3) 00	
96.0 00	21.160 (4) 00	34.880 (4) 00	3.810 (3) 00	0.650 (2) 00	9.000 (1) 00	8.050 (3) 00	
144.0 00	13.990 (4) 00	34.560 (4) 00	2.780 (3) 00	1.550 (3) 00	21.000 (2) 00	7.910 (3) 00	
194.0 00	11.100 (4) 00	34.650 (4) 00	0.750 (2) 00	2.520 (3) 00	32.000 (2) 00	7.730 (3) 00	
293.0 00	9.720 (3) 00	34.700 (4) 00	0.570 (2) 00	2.520 (3) 00	41.000 (2) 00	7.710 (3) 00	
392.0 00	8.960 (3) 00	34.660 (4) 00	0.540 (2) 00	2.810 (3) 00	49.000 (2) 00	7.660 (3) 00	
491.0 00	8.140 (3) 00	34.620 (4) 00	0.630 (2) 00	2.900 (3) 00	56.000 (2) 00	7.670 (3) 00	
587.0 00	6.310 (3) 00	34.560 (4) 00	0.450 (2) 00	3.120 (3) 00	68.000 (2) 00	7.640 (3) 00	
779.0 00	5.460 (3) 00	34.560 (4) 00	0.960 (2) 00	3.040 (3) 00	86.000 (2) 00	7.630 (3) 00	
971.0 00	4.590 (3) 00	34.580 (4) 00	1.470 (3) 00	3.060 (3) 00	98.000 (2) 00	7.710 (3) 00	

VarFlag:           0       4       0       3       3       0  
Secondary header # 1   126. (3)  
Secondary header # 3   6185. (4)  
Secondary header # 7   130. (3)  
Secondary header # 10  5450. (4)  
Secondary header # 18   3. (1)  
Secondary header # 19   9. (1)  
Secondary header # 21   4. (1)  
Secondary header # 29   7. (1)  
Secondary header # 99  2006124. (7)

**Table 3. Depth-dependent variables in WOD13.**

Code	Parameter (nominal abbreviations)	WOD13 standard unit or scale (nominal abbreviation)	Dataset(s) where variable(s) is/are stored
1	Temperature	Degrees Celsius (°C)	OSD, CTD, MBT, XBT, SUR, APB, MRB, PFL, UOR, DRB, GLD
2	Salinity	Dimensionless (unitless)	OSD,CTD, SUR, MRB, PFL, UOR, DRB, GLD
3	Oxygen [O <sub>2</sub> ]	Milliliter per liter (ml l <sup>-1</sup> )	OSD, CTD, PFL, UOR
4	Phosphate [HPO <sub>4</sub> <sup>-2</sup> ]	Micromole per liter (µM)	OSD
6	Silicate [Si(OH) <sub>4</sub> ]	Micromole per liter (µM)	OSD
8	Nitrate [NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> ] and Nitrate+Nitrite	Micromole per liter (µM)	OSD
9	pH	Dimensionless	OSD, SUR
11	Total Chlorophyll [Chl] unless specified	Microgram per liter (µg l <sup>-1</sup> )	OSD, CTD, SUR, UOR
17	Alkalinity [TALK] unless specified	Milliequivalent per liter (meq l <sup>-1</sup> )	OSD, SUR
20	Partial pressure of carbon dioxide [pCO <sub>2</sub> ]	Microatmosphere (µatm)	OSD, SUR
21	Dissolved Inorganic carbon [DIC]	Millimole per liter (mM)	OSD
24	Transmissivity (BAC) <sup>1</sup>	Per meter (m <sup>-1</sup> )	CTD
25	Pressure	Decibar	OSD, CTD, UOR, GLD, PFL
26	Air temperature	Degree Celsius (°C)	SUR
27	CO <sub>2</sub> warming	Degree Celsius (°C)	SUR
28	xCO <sub>2</sub> atmosphere	Parts per million (ppm)	SUR
29	Air pressure	Millibar (mbar)	SUR
30	Latitude <sup>3</sup>	Degrees	SUR, APB, UOR
31	Longitude <sup>3</sup>	Degrees	SUR, APB, UOR
32	Julian year-day <sup>2,3</sup>	Day	SUR, APB, UOR
33	Tritium [ <sup>3</sup> H]	Tritium Unit (TU)	OSD
34	Helium [He]	Nanomol per liter (nM)	OSD
35	Delta Helium-3 [Δ <sup>3</sup> He]	Percent (%)	OSD
36	Delta Carbon-14 [Δ <sup>14</sup> C]	Per mille (‰)	OSD
37	Delta Carbon-13 [Δ <sup>13</sup> C]	Per mille (‰)	OSD
38	Argon [Ar]	Nanomol per liter (nM)	OSD
39	Neon [Ne]	Nanomol per liter (nM)	OSD
40	Chlorofluorocarbon 11 (CFC 11)	Picomole per liter (pM)	OSD
41	Chlorofluorocarbon 12 (CFC 12)	Picomole per liter (pM)	OSD
42	Chlorofluorocarbon 113 (CFC113)	Picomole per liter (pM)	OSD
43	Delta Oxygen-18 [Δ <sup>18</sup> O]	Per mille (‰)	OSD

<sup>1</sup> Beam Attenuation Coefficient

<sup>2</sup> Julian year-day is the decimal day for the year in which the observations were made (see Section I. F7)

<sup>3</sup> Codes: 30, 31, and 32 (latitude, longitude, and Julian year-day respectively) are not depth-dependent variables and are not in WODselect.



**Table 4. Definition of WOD13 Quality Flags**

<b>(1) FLAGS FOR ENTIRE CAST (AS A FUNCTION OF VARIABLE)</b>	
0	accepted cast
1	failed annual standard deviation check
2	two or more density inversions ( Levitus, 1982 criteria )
3	flagged cruise
4	failed seasonal standard deviation check
5	failed monthly standard deviation check
6	failed annual and seasonal standard deviation check
7	bullseye from standard level data or failed annual and monthly standard deviation check
8	failed seasonal and monthly standard deviation check
9	failed annual, seasonal and monthly standard deviation check
<b>(2) FLAGS ON INDIVIDUAL OBSERVATIONS</b>	
<b>(a) Depth Flags</b>	
0	accepted value
1	duplicates or inversions in recorded depth ( same or less than previous depth )
2	density inversion
<b>(b) Observed Level Flags</b>	
0	accepted value
1	range outlier ( outside of broad range check )
2	failed inversion check
3	failed gradient check
4	observed level "bullseye" flag and zero gradient check
5	combined gradient and inversion checks
6	failed range and inversion checks
7	failed range and gradient checks
8	failed range and questionable data checks
9	failed range and combined gradient and inversion checks
<b>(c) Standard Level Flags</b>	
0	accepted value
1	bullseye marker
2	density inversion
3	failed annual standard deviation check
4	failed seasonal standard deviation check
5	failed monthly standard deviation check
6	failed annual and seasonal standard deviation check
7	failed annual and monthly standard deviation check
8	failed seasonal and monthly standard deviation check
9	failed annual, seasonal and monthly standard deviation check
<b>(d) Biological data flags (applied only to Comparable Biological Value - CBV Taxa code 27)</b>	
0	accepted value
1	range outlier ( outside of broad range check )
2	questionable value ("bullseye flag" )
3	group was not reviewed
4	failed annual standard deviation check