



Annual sea surface temperature difference from normal, 2000

Metadata

File Identifier

8756d48b-4a8b-b0d6-3abd-65ffb6993dab

Language

eng

Character Set

Character Set Code

utf8

Hierarchy Level

Scope Code

dataset

Hierarchy Level Name

dataset

Contact

Responsible Party

Organisation Name

Environmental Reporting, Ministry for the Environment and Statistics New Zealand

Position Name

Analyst

Contact Info

Contact

Address

Address

Delivery Point

23 Kate Sheppard Place, PO Box 10362

City

Wellington 6143

Country

New Zealand

Electronic Mail Address

Environmental.Reporting@mfe.govt.nz

Role

Role Code

distributor

Date Stamp

Date

2016-01-26

Metadata Standard Name

ANZLIC Metadata Profile: An Australian/New Zealand Profile of AS/NZS ISO 19115:2005, Geographic information - Metadata

Metadata Standard Version

1.1

Reference System Info**Reference System****Reference System Identifier****Identifier****Code**

2193

Identification Info**Data Identification****Citation****Citation****Title**

Annual sea surface temperature difference from normal, 2000

Date**Abstract**

"The ocean waters surrounding New Zealand vary in temperature from north to south. They interact with heat and moisture in the atmosphere and affect our weather. Long-term changes and short-term variability in sea-surface temperatures can affect marine processes, habitats, and species. Some species may find it hard to survive in changing environmental conditions. This layer shows annual sea-surface temperature difference from normal for 2000 as part of the data series for years 1993 to 2013. "Normal" is defined as the average sea-surface temperature for 1993–2013. NIWA's sea-surface temperature archive is derived from the Advanced Very High Resolution Radiometer (AVHRR) satellite data it receives from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. The archive provides high spatial (approximately 1km) and high temporal (approximately 6-hourly in cloud-free locations) resolution estimates of sea-surface temperatures over the New Zealand region, dating from January 1993. Uddstrom and Oien (1999) and Uddstrom (2003) describe the methods used to derive and validate the data. This dataset relates to the "Annual average sea-surface temperature" measure on the Environmental Indicators, Te taiao Aotearoa website. Geometry: grid Unit: percent Further information can be found in: Uddstrom, MJ (2003). Lessons from high-resolution satellite SSTs. Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society, 84(7), 896–897. Uddstrom, MJ, & Oien, NA (1999). On the use of high resolution satellite data to describe the spatial and temporal variability of sea surface temperatures in the New Zealand region. Journal of Geophysical Research (Oceans) 104, chapter 9, 20729–20751. "

Status**Progress Code**

completed

Point Of Contact**Responsible Party****Organisation Name**

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Position Name

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Role

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distributor

Resource Maintenance

Maintenance Information

Maintenance And Update Frequency

Maintenance Frequency Code

irregular

Resource Format

Format

Name

*.xml

Version

Unknown

Descriptive Keywords

Keywords

Keyword

New Zealand

Type

Keyword Type Code

theme

Thesaurus Name

Citation

Title

ANZLIC Jurisdictions

Date

Edition

Version 2.1

Edition Date

Date

2008-10-29

Identifier

Identifier

Code

<http://asdd.ga.gov.au/asdd/profileinfo/anzlic-jurisdic.xml#anzlic-jurisdic>

Cited Responsible Party
Responsible Party
Organisation Name
ANZLIC the Spatial Information Council

Role
Role Code
custodian

Descriptive Keywords

Keywords

Keyword

CLIMATE-AND-WEATHER

Keyword

CLIMATE-AND-WEATHER-Climate-change

Keyword

CLIMATE-AND-WEATHER-Temperature

Type

Keyword Type Code

theme

Thesaurus Name

Citation

Title

ANZLIC Search Words

Date

Edition

Version 2.1

Edition Date

Date

2008-05-16

Identifier

Identifier

Code

<http://asdd.ga.gov.au/asdd/profileinfo/anzlic-theme.xml#anzlic-theme>

Cited Responsible Party

Responsible Party

Organisation Name

ANZLIC the Spatial Information Council

Role

Role Code

custodian

Resource Constraints

Legal Constraints

Use Limitation

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Use Constraints
Restriction Code
license

Language
eng

Character Set
Character Set Code
utf8

Topic Category Code
environment

Extent
EX_ Extent
Geographic Element
EX_ Geographic Description
Identifier
Authority
Citation
Title
ANZMet Lite Country codelist
Date
Edition
Version 1.0
Edition Date
Date
2009-03-31
Identifier
Identifier
Code
<http://asdd.ga.gov.au/asdd/profileinfo/anzlic-country.xml#Country>
Cited Responsible Party
Responsible Party
Organisation Name
ANZLIC the Spatial Information Council

Role
Role Code
custodian

Code
nzl

Extent

EX_ Extent
Geographic Element
EX_ Geographic Bounding Box
155.07776855-168.24223145-52.8264482098-28.8664482098

Distribution Info

Distribution
Transfer Options
Digital Transfer Options
On Line
Online Resource
Linkage
URL
<https://data.mfe.govt.nz/layer/53170-annual-sea-surface-temperature-difference-from-normal-2000/>

Data Quality Info

DQ_ Data Quality
Scope
DQ_ Scope
Level
Scope Code
dataset
Level Description
Scope Description
Other
dataset

Lineage

LI_ Lineage
Statement
Source: National Institute for Water and Atmospheric Research Method: "The yearly average temperature at the surface of the ocean as inferred from satellite data. The NIWA sea surface temperature archive (NSA) is derived from NOAA satellite Advanced Very High Resolution Radiometer (AVHRR) data received by NIWA. It provides high spatial (approximately 1km) and high temporal (approximately 6 hourly in cloud free locations) resolution estimates of sea surface temperatures over the New Zealand region, dating from January 1993. The methods used to derive and validate the NSA are given in Uddstrom and Oien (1999), and Uddstrom (2003). The New Zealand region includes our exclusive economic zone (EEZ), the Chatham Rise, northern subtropical waters, sub Antarctic waters, and the Tasman Sea. It goes from around 30S to 55S, 160E-170W. This data set has been selected as it is representative of the New Zealand region, and the spatial variability of temperature around New Zealand's waters. Globally, oceans have absorbed 30 Units: percent of the warming caused by global greenhouse gas emissions. The accuracy of the data source is of high quality. The data was supplied as a point grid created in Lambert conformal projection and converted to a 0.02 degree raster. "

Metadata Constraints

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