

# **JCOMM Expert Team on Sea Ice**

## **Electronic Chart Systems Ice Objects Catalogue**

**Version 4.0**

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# ECDIS Ice Objects

## 1. INTRODUCTION

A number of northern nations, particularly, Canada, the United States, Germany and those bordering on the Baltic Sea, maintain Ice Services, and issue ice charts on a regular basis during winter months. These ice charts are used on ships as an aid to navigation in ice infested waters, and as ECDIS becomes more widely available on ships navigating these northern waters, it will be important to provide ice data in a form that can be used in those systems.

Several workshops have been held in order to investigate how ice objects should be handled for ECDIS. An initial meeting held in Ottawa on June 26-29, 1995, addressed many of the potential issues. For that first meeting, a report was prepared by SevenC's, a German ECDIS company, which proposed a potential set of new S-57 compliant ice objects. A second report was subsequently prepared by IDON Corporation, which included a review of the level of ice object support in the existing S-57 version 2, and the DIGEST Standard Feature and Attribute Catalogue (FACC), Version 1.2. This report was reviewed by the ice experts from those nations present at the initial meeting (Germany, the United States and Canada), following which IDON Corporation formatted the ice objects into the form required for S-57 and produced Version 1.0 of the Ice Object Catalogue.

A second workshop held in Hamburg, May 21-23, 1996 included participation of ice experts from most of the Baltic nations as well as the US, Canada, and Argentina. This group reviewed and approved the Ice Object Catalogue with minor changes that were incorporated into Version 2.0 of the specifications.

SevenC's proposed further modifications to the ice objects at a third workshop held in St. John's, Newfoundland, June 5, 6<sup>th</sup>, 2000. Terraqueous Technologies and IDON Technologies integrated these recommendations into Version 3.0.

Little work has been done on the Ice Objects Catalogue itself since the release of Version 3.0 in June, 2000. However, Dr. Paul Birkel, of the MITRE Corporation in the U.S., performed an analysis of the catalogue and identified specific issues and internal consistencies that should be addressed. Additionally, within the International Hydrographic Organization (IHO), the Digital Geospatial Information Working Group (DGIWG) has set up an ice register within the Feature and Attributes (FAD) Registry. The Expert Team on Sea Ice (ETSI) of JCOMM/WMO has been named "register owner".

The Ice Register was presented to the 2005 meeting in Ottawa of the International Ice Charting Working Group (IICWG). At that meeting, it was recommended that a review by ice experts was needed to ensure harmonization with present ice community standards, including WMO Nomenclature and Symbolology, and SIGRID-3 data transfer format. The U.S. National Ice Center took that action. The NIC presented the results of that review to the 2006 meeting of the IICWG in Helsinki, Finland. At the Helsinki meeting, an action was taken to prepare a new draft of the ECDIS Ice Objects for submission to the WMO and the IICWG. The Canadian Ice Service (CIS)

took on this review, which has resulted in this updated Ice Object Catalogue – Version 4. Version 4 will be presented to the next meeting of ETSI in March, 2007.

## 2. ECDIS/ENC BACKGROUND

An Electronic Navigational Chart (ENC) provides the data component of an Electronic Chart Display Information System (ECDIS), which is under review in many countries as an approved aid to navigation, and as the legal equivalent of a paper chart. However, a paper chart is not the only aid to navigation and in ice infested waters, Ice Charts are also used. It is therefore a natural extension to the ECDIS to incorporate ice data.

The presentation of ice data on an ECDIS is not necessarily a simple matter. One major difficulty is the potential clutter that the addition of ice data could cause on an ECDIS display. It may be that a chart display system can only operate as a true ECDIS without the ice information, and that the inclusion of an additional thematic group (layer) of ice information would downgrade an ECDIS to the lower status of an Electronic Chart System (ECS). However, it is still important for ice information to be fully compatible with an ECDIS system, because in certain waters it is vital for safety to be able to see the ice conditions integrated with the navigational chart data. This is an issue that requires further discussion by the ECDIS Colours and Symbols Working Group.

The second issue is the management of the frequent updates required for ice data. However, in order to begin to understand the scope of the problem, it is necessary to identify what are the potential ice objects and how they would be expressed in the S-57 standard.

The International Hydrographic Organization (IHO) has approved version 3.0 of the S-57 exchange standard for hydrographic information, with a minor upgrade to version 3.1 in November, 2000. This exchange standard consists of three primary parts. The first is the IHO S-57 Catalogue of Objects and Attributes. The second component is the specification of the S57 Exchange Format, and the third component is the Product Specification for Electronic Navigational Charts (ENCs). These three components, together with a mechanism for dynamic update, define an Electronic Navigational Chart Product. By designing the ice objects in a manner compatible with S-57, it should be possible to make use of the update mechanism designed for ECDIS for ice information.

The International Hydrographic Organization (IHO) and the Digital Geographic Information Working Group DGIWG, have worked on the harmonization of the DIGEST standard and the S-57 standard, and although the specification of ice objects is also of interest to the DGIWG the DIGEST Feature and Attribute Catalogue Committee (FACC) felt that the subject of ice objects was outside of their scope of interest.

The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) Technical Committee on Geographic Information and Geomatics is also examining object/feature coding. This standard (ISO 19110) is now at the draft international standard (DIS) stage. It establishes the method of describing an object catalogue such as the S-57 Object Catalogue in a universal manner. The IHO Transfer Standard Maintenance and Application Development Working Group (TSMADWG) is considering following this standard in future revisions of the IHO S-57 standard.

Finally, TSMADWG is presently developing the next IHO digital data transfer standard, to be called Special Publication S-100. Since this new standard is not yet finalized, the Features and Attributes described in this document are based upon S-57 Version 3.1.

### 3. APPROACH TO HARMONIZATION

The Features and Attributes described in this document have, to the extent possible, been harmonized with the following ice community standards:

- WMO/OMM/BMO – No. 259. TP. 145
  - i. WMO Sea-Ice Nomenclature, Suppl. No. 5, 1989
  - ii. WMO International System of Sea Ice Symbols, Suppl. No. 4, 1970
- “SIGRID-3: A Vector Archive Format for Sea Ice Charts”, JCOMM Technical Report No. 23, 2004

WMO standards are quite outdated, and are internally inconsistent. The Nomenclature provides descriptive definitions designed to aid in visual observation of ice information. The System of Sea Ice Symbols was designed to standardize symbology that appears on ice charts which, at the time of publication, were primarily produced in hardcopy. The main element of the WMO symbolization for ice information is the "Egg Code". Attributes are described in the form of an egg-shaped (oval) symbol that contains four horizontal rows to express up to 12 numerical values for different ice parameters. Other symbols are also included, to represent ice parameters at a particular location, either precisely or in the near vicinity.

SIGRID-3 is becoming the vector data exchange format for operational ice information among International Ice Centres, and with the Global Data Banks for archival information. Polygons and associated attribute codes are supported, but line and point information is not. Thus, SIGRID-3 equates well to S-57 “area” Feature Objects, but not to “line” and “point” Feature Objects. However, since SIGRID-3 is a more recently developed standard than WMO, its attribute codes better represent the ice information (e.g.: ranges of concentrations, strips and patches) within the “Egg Code” used on International ice charts.

Thus, the harmonization of the Ice Objects Catalogue with WMO and SIGRID-3 standards, which resulted in this document, used the following approach:

- For the most part, WMO Symbology was used as a basis to develop S-57 Ice Feature Objects. This will enable Internationally-accepted symbology to be used for any ECDIS/ENC-displayed ice products.
- Because of internal inconsistencies within WMO ice symbol tables, and in order to support “Strips and Patches”, SIGRID-3 attribute codes are used as a basis for those Attributes related to the standard “Egg Code”.
- Since SIGRID-3 attribute codes do not support them, this version of the Ice Objects Catalogue does not support the “Double-Egg” sub-attributes which would be required with the Attribute “Strips and Patches” within the SEAICE and LACICE “area” Objects.
- For simplicity, Ice Feature Objects are defined as “area”, “point” or “line” only. For those point symbols in WMO Symbology that relate to either a “Specific Location”, or a “Presence in the Area”, a new “Ice Location” Attribute is defined.
- Neither WMO nor SIGRID-3 support line-type Objects. Additionally, there is no support for Iceberg information products produced by IIP or CIS, or for “Stage

of Development” Attributes for Lake Ice (LACICE). These particular Ice Feature Objects have thus been harmonized with “*MANICE – Manual of Standards Procedures for Observing and Reporting Ice Conditions*”, 8<sup>th</sup> Edition, 1984, Canadian Ice Centre, Ottawa, Canada.

- Ice Feature Objects and Attributes that have no symbology support within the WMO, SIGRID-3 or MANICE documents referenced, have been dropped from this version of the Ice Objects Catalogue. This is because new symbols would have to be created, accepted by the International ice community, and incorporated into the referenced documents – before S-57 products could be defined for these Objects. This is deemed “out of scope” for the development of this version.
- During this harmonization process, some of the Attributes have been moved up to become Ice Feature Objects, so that the associated WMO attributes can be better accommodated without having to define “sub-attributes”. These include: Ice Fracture, Ice Compacting, Snow Cover, Stage of Melt, etc.
- Many of the Attributes associated with “point” Ice Feature Objects, have also been added as Attributes to the SEAICE and LACICE “area” Feature Objects. This is done to provide S-57 support to future map-type/polygon-based ice information products, such as an ice lead product, ice drift products, etc.
- The following "regional" item has been included: "ICELVL (Level ice)" as an attribute to the SEAICE and LACICE objects. This is supported by WMO Symbology for use in the Baltic, for hatching or colouring of ice charts.
- Through discussion with Dr. Paul Birkel of The MITRE Corporation, and with Paul Seymour of NIC, Dr. Birkel’s comments from his analysis of October, 2003, have been included into this version of the Ice Objects Catalogue.

#### 4. ICE OBJECT CLASSES

The proposed Ice Feature Object Classes are described in accordance with the format specified in:

- “IHO Transfer Standard for Digital Hydrographic Data”, Special Publication No. 57, International Hydrographic Organization, Monaco, Edition 3.1 – Appendix A, *IHO Object Catalogue*, November 2000.

All Objects are of type “*geo*”, meaning “carries the descriptive characteristics of a real world entity.

#### ICE OBJECT SUMMARY:

<u>Ice Object Class</u>	<u>Acronym</u>
Sea Ice	SEAICE
Lake Ice	LACICE
Iceberg Area	BRGARE
Ice Edge	ICELNE
Iceberg Limit	BRGLNE
Limit of Open Water	OPNLNE
Limit of All Known Ice	LKILNE
Ice Compacting	ICECOM
Ice Lead	ICELEA
Iceberg	ICEBRG
Floeberg	FLOBRG
Ice Thickness	ICETHK
Ice Shear	ICESHR
Ice Divergence	ICEDIV
Ice Ridge/Hummock	ICERDG
Ice Keel/Bummock	ICEKEL
Ice Drift	ICEDFT
Ice Fracture	ICEFRA
Ice Rafting	ICERFT
Jammed Brash Barrier	JMDBRR
Stage of Melt	STGMLT
Snow Cover	SNWCVR
Strips and Patches	STRPTC



**Ice Object Class:****Sea Ice**

Acronym:	<b>SEAICE</b>
Code:	
subset 'Attribute_A':	NOBJNM; OBJNAM; ICEACT; ICEAPC; ICESOD; ICEFLZ; ICESPC; ICELVL; ICECST; ICEFTY; ICEDSP; ICEDDR; ICERCN; ICERFQ; ICERMH; ICERXH; ICERDV; ICEKCN, ICEKFQ, ICEKMD, ICEKXD, ICEFCN; ICETCK; ICEMAX; ICEMIN; ICETTY; ICEMLT; ICESCN; ICESCT; ICEDOS; ICELST; ICELFQ; ICELOR; ICELWD
subset 'Attribute_B':	INFORM; NINFOM; SCAMIN; SCAMAX; TXTDSC; NTXTDS; PICREP;
subset 'Attribute_C':	RECDAT; RECIND; SORDAT; SORIND;
Geometric Primitive:	Area
Definition:	Sea Ice is an area at sea that is covered, in whole or in part, with ice.
References:	"Workshop on International Standards for Ice Information in ECDIS," June 27-29, 1995, Canada/Germany/United States. "Ice in ECDIS Workshop," June 3-4, 2000, St. John's, Canada.  "International System of Sea-Ice Symbols", WMO No. 259, TP. 145, Supplement No. 4, 1970.  "SIGRID-3: A Vector Archive Format for Sea Ice Charts", JCOMM Technical Report No. 23, 2004
Remarks:	New – attributes added to support potential new map-based products. Attributes themselves realigned to support SIGRID-3 tables of values.  Egg codes, including Strips and Patches can be supported, as well as colour schemes, cross-hatching and potential new map-based products.
Distinction:	LACICE

**Ice Object Class:****Lake Ice**

Acronym:	<b>LACICE</b>
Code:	
subset 'Attribute_A':	NOBJNM; OBJNAM; ICEACT; ICEAPC; ICELSO; ICEFLZ, ICESPC; ICELVL; ICECST; ICEFTY; ICEDSP; ICEDDR; ICERCN; ICERFQ; ICERMH; ICERXH; ICERDV; ICEKCN, ICEKFQ, ICEKMD, ICEKXD, ICEFCN; ICETCK; ICEMAX; ICEMIN; ICETTY; ICEMLT; ICESCN; ICESCT; ICEDOS; ICELST; ICELFQ; ICELOR; ICELWD
subset 'Attribute_B':	INFORM; NINFOM; SCAMIN; SCAMAX; TXTDSC; NTXTDS; PICREP;
subset 'Attribute_C':	RECDAT; RECIND; SORDAT; SORIND;
Geometric Primitive:	Area
Definition:	Lake Ice is an area on a lake that is covered, in whole or in part, with ice.
References:	"Workshop on International Standards for Ice Information in ECDIS," June 27-29, 1995, Canada/Germany/United States. "Ice in ECDIS Workshop," June 3, 4, 2000, St. John's, Canada.  "Canadian Ice Service MANICE", 9 <sup>th</sup> edition, June, 2005
Remarks:	New – attributes added to support potential new map-based products. Attributes themselves realigned to support SIGRID-3 tables of values.  Lake Ice Stages of Development are not supported by WMO Symbology. The values for this attribute are taken from the "Canadian Ice Service MANICE, 9 <sup>th</sup> edition, June, 2005".  Egg codes, including Strips and Patches can be supported, as well as colour schemes, cross-hatching and potential new map-based products
Distinction:	SEAICE

**Ice Object Class:**

**Iceberg Area**

Acronym:

**BRGARE**

Code:

subset 'Attribute\_A':

NOBJNM; OBJNAM; ICEBNM

subset 'Attribute\_B':

INFORM; NINFOM; SCAMIN; SCAMAX; TXTDSC; NTXTDS;  
PICREP;

subset 'Attribute\_C':

RECDAT; RECIND; SORDAT; SORIND;

Geometric Primitive:

Area

References:

"Workshop on International Standards for Ice Information in ECDIS," June 27-29, 1995, Canada/Germany/United States.  
"Ice in ECDIS Workshop," June 3, 4, 2000, St. John's, Canada.

"Canadian Ice Service MANICE", 9<sup>th</sup> edition, June, 2005

Definition:

An Iceberg Area is an area at sea in which icebergs, bergy bits, or growlers are present.

Remarks:

Since a "Floeberg" is, by WMO definition, composed of sea ice and not glacial ice, floebergs have been exclude from the above definition of "Iceberg Area". Floebergs are not included in the associated IIP or CIS area product.

Distinction:

**Ice Object Class:****Ice Edge**

Acronym:	<b>ICELNE</b>
Code:	
subset 'Attribute_A':	NOBJNM; OBJNAM
subset 'Attribute_B':	INFORM; NINFOM; SCAMIN; SCAMAX; TXTDSC; NTXTDS; PICREP;
subset 'Attribute_C':	RECDAT; RECIND; SORDAT; SORIND;
Geometric Primitive:	Line
References:	"WMO Sea-Ice Nomenclature", Suppl. No. 5, 1989  "Workshop on International Standards for Ice Information in ECDIS," June 27-29, 1995, Canada/Germany/United States. "Ice in ECDIS Workshop," June 3-4, 2000, St. John's, Canada.  "Canadian Ice Service MANICE", 9 <sup>th</sup> edition, June, 2005
Definition:	The demarcation at any given time between the open sea and sea ice of any kind and in any concentration, whether fast or drifting.
Remarks:	New – intent of this Object is now strictly to support a line feature delineating the demarcation between the open sea, and sea ice of any kind and in any concentration.
Distinction:	BRGLNE, OPNLNE, LKILNE

**Ice Object Class:****Iceberg Limit**

Acronym:	<b>BRGLNE</b>
Code:	
subset 'Attribute_A':	NOBJNM; OBJNAM;
subset 'Attribute_B':	INFORM; NINFOM; SCAMIN; SCAMAX; TXTDSC; NTXTDS; PICREP;
subset 'Attribute_C':	RECDAT; RECIND; SORDAT; SORIND;
References:	“Canadian Ice Service MANICE”, 9 <sup>th</sup> edition, June, 2005.
Geometric Primitive:	Line
Definition:	Limit of all known Icebergs
Remarks:	New – intent of this Object is strictly to support a line feature delineating the limit of all Icebergs.
Distinction:	ICELNE, OPNLNE, LKILNE

**Ice Object Class:****Limit of Open Water**

Acronym:	<b>OPNLNE</b>
Code:	
subset 'Attribute_A':	NOBJNM; OBJNAM
subset 'Attribute_B':	INFORM; NINFOM; SCAMIN; SCAMAX; TXTDSC; NTXTDS; PICREP:
subset Attribute_C':	RECDAT; RECIND; SORDAT; SORIND;
Geometric Primitive:	Line
Definition:	The demarcation at any given time between sea ice and freely navigable water, in which sea ice is present in concentrations less than 1/10.
References:	“Canadian Ice Service MANICE”, 9 <sup>th</sup> edition, June, 2005.
Remarks:	New – intent of this Object is strictly to support a line feature delineating the limit of sea ice with concentrations of less than 1/10th.
Distinction:	ICELNE, BRGLNE, LKILNE

**Ice Object Class:****Limit of All Known Ice**

Acronym:	<b>LKILNE</b>
Code:	
subset 'Attribute_A':	NOBJNM; OBJNAM
subset 'Attribute_B':	INFORM; NINFOM; SCAMIN; SCAMAX; TXTDSC; NTXTDS; PICREP:
subset Attribute_C':	RECDAT; RECIND; SORDAT; SORIND;
Geometric Primitive:	Line
Definition:	The limit of all know ice, including both sea ice of any kind and icebergs.
References:	"Canadian Ice Service MANICE", 9 <sup>th</sup> edition, June, 2005.
Remarks:	New – intent of this Object is strictly to support a line feature delineating the limit of all known ice, including both sea ice and icebergs.  This line is a key product of the International Ice Patrol (IIP), to support safe navigation in the Northwest Atlantic.
Distinction:	ICELNE, BRGLNE, OPNLNE

**Ice Object Class:****Ice Compacting**

Acronym:	<b>ICECOM</b>
Code:	
subset "Attribute_A":	NOBJNM; OBJNAM; ICECST
subset 'Attribute_B':	INFORM; NINFOM; SCAMIN; SCAMAX; TXTDSC; NTXTDS; PICREP;
subset Attribute_C':	RECDAT; RECIND; SORDAT; SORIND;
Geometric Primitive:	Point
Definition:	Pieces of ice are said to be compacting when they are subjected to a converging motion, which increases ice concentration and/or produces stresses which may result in ice deformation.
References:	"International System of Sea-Ice Symbols, WMO No. 259, TP. 145, Supplement No. 4, 1970."
Remarks:	New Object – to support WMO Symbology.
Distinction:	ICESHR, ICEDFT, ICEDIV



**Ice Object Class:****Ice Lead**

Acronym:	<b>ICELEA</b>
Code:	
subset 'Attribute_A':	NOBJNM; OBJNAM; ICELOC; ICELST; ICELWD
subset 'Attribute_B':	INFORM; NINFOM; SCAMIN; SCAMAX; TXTDSC; NTXTDS; PICREP;
subset 'Attribute_C':	RECDAT; RECIND; SORDAT; SORIND;
Geometric Primitive:	Point
Definition:	Ice Lead identifies any fracture(s) or passage-way(s) through ice which is (are) navigable by surface vessels.
References:	"Workshop on International Standards for Ice Information in ECDIS," June 27-29, 1995, Canada/Germany/United States. "Ice in ECDIS Workshop," June 3, 4, 2000, St. John's, Canada.  "International System of Sea-Ice Symbols", WMO No. 259, TP. 145, Supplement No. 4, 1970.
Remarks:	New Object – to support WMO Symbology.
Distinction:	ICEFRA

**Ice Object Class:****Iceberg****Acronym:** ICEBRG**Code:**

subset 'Attribute\_A': NOBJNM; OBJNAM; ICEBSZ; ICEDSP; ICEDDR

subset 'Attribute\_B': INFORM; NINFOM; SCAMIN; SCAMAX; TXTDSC; NTXTDS, PICREP

subset 'Attribute\_C': RECDAT; RECIND; SORDAT; SORIND;

**Geometric Primitive:** Point**Definition:** An Iceberg is a massive piece of ice, greatly varying in shape and showing more than 5 meters above the sea surface which has broken away from a glacier, and which may be afloat or grounded. This Object Class also includes smaller forms of glacial ice, known as "Bergy Bits" and "Growlers", which are defined by their size Attribute.**References:** "Workshop on International Standards for Ice Information in ECDIS," June 27-29, 1995, Canada/Germany/United States.  
"Ice in ECDIS Workshop," June 3-4, 2000, St. John's, Canada.  
"International System of Sea-Ice Symbols", WMO No. 259, TP. 145, Supplement No. 4, 1970.**Remarks:** This object has been revised to represent the location of an individual berg, as per WMO Symbology. Other Objects are now available to represent bergs in an area, or the limit of known bergs.  
  
Presently, large tabular Antarctic icebergs are not well supported by WMO Symbology. Any future changes to WMO Symbology in this regard should be reflected in subsequent changes to the Ice Objects Catalogue in order to ensure compatibility.**Distinction:** FLOEBRG

**Ice Object Class:****Floeberg**

Acronym:	<b>FLOBRG</b>
Code:	
subset 'Attribute_A':	NOBJNM; OBJNAM; ICEDSP; ICEDDR
subset 'Attribute_B':	INFORM; NINFOM; SCAMIN; SCAMAX; TXTDSC; NTXTDS; PICREP;
subset Attribute_C':	RECDAT; RECIND; SORDAT; SORIND;
Geometric Primitive:	Point
Definition:	A Floeberg is a massive piece of sea ice composed of a hummock or a group of hummocks, frozen together and separated from any ice surroundings. They typically protrude up to 5 meters above the sea surface.
References:	"Workshop on International Standards for Ice Information in ECDIS," June 27-29, 1995, Canada/Germany/United States. "Ice in ECDIS Workshop," June 3-4, 2000, St. John's, Canada.  "International System of Sea-Ice Symbols", WMO No. 259, TP. 145, Supplement No. 4, 1970.
Remarks:	Note: The convention used by the "Manual of Standard Procedures for Observing and Reporting Ice Conditions" April 1994 concerning the spelling of "Floe" instead of "Flow" has been adopted.
Distinction:	ICEBRG

**Ice Object Class:****Ice Thickness**

Acronym:	<b>ICETHK</b>
Code:	
subset 'Attribute_A':	NOBJNM; OBJNAM; ICETCK; ICEMAX; ICEMIN; ICETTY
subset 'Attribute_B':	INFORM; NINFOM; SCAMIN; SCAMAX; TXTDSC; NTXTDS; PICREP;
subset 'Attribute_C':	RECDAT; RECIND; SORDAT; SORIND;
Geometric Primitive:	Point
Definition:	Ice Thickness provides a measure or estimate of ice thickness.
References:	"Workshop on International Standards for Ice Information in ECDIS," June 27-29, 1995, Canada/Germany/United States. "Ice in ECDIS Workshop," June 3, 4, 2000, St. John's, Canada.  "International System of Sea-Ice Symbols", WMO No. 259, TP. 145, Supplement No. 4, 1970.
Remarks:	This Object represents ice thickness only. Revised to conform to WMO Symbology.
Distinction:	

**Ice Object Class:****Ice Shear**

Acronym:	<b>ICESHR</b>
Code:	
subset 'Attribute_A':	NOBJNM; OBJNAM
subset 'Attribute_B':	INFORM; NINFOM; SCAMIN; SCAMAX; TXTDSC; NTXTDS; PICREP;
subset 'Attribute_C':	RECDAT; RECIND; SORDAT; SORIND;
Geometric Primitive:	Point
Definition:	An area of drift ice is subject to shear when the ice motion varies significantly in the direction normal to the motion, subjecting the ice to rotational forces
References:	“International System of Sea-Ice Symbols”, WMO No. 259, TP. 145, Supplement No. 4, 1970.
Remarks:	New Object – to support WMO Symbology.
Distinction:	ICEDFT, ICEDIV, ICECOM

**Ice Object Class:****Ice Divergence**

Acronym:	<b>ICEDIV</b>
Code:	
subset 'Attribute_A':	NOBJNM; OBJNAM
subset 'Attribute_B':	INFORM; NINFOM; SCAMIN; SCAMAX; TXTDSC; NTXTDS; PICREP;
subset 'Attribute_C':	RECDAT; RECIND; SORDAT; SORIND;
Geometric Primitive:	Point
Definition:	Ice fields or floes in an area are subject to diverging or dispersive motion, thus reducing ice concentration and/or relieving stresses in the ice.
References:	“International System of Sea-Ice Symbols”, WMO No. 259, TP. 145, Supplement No. 4, 1970.
Remarks:	Revised Object – to support WMO Symbology.
Distinction:	ICEDFT, ICESHR, ICECOM

**Ice Object Class:****Ice Ridge/Hummock**

Acronym:	<b>ICERDG</b>
Code:	
subset 'Attribute_A':	NOBJNM; OBJNAM; ICERCN; ICERFQ; ICERMH; ICERXH, ICERDV
subset 'Attribute_B':	INFORM; NINFOM; SCAMIN; SCAMAX; TXTDSC; NTXTDS; PICREP;
subset 'Attribute_C':	RECDAT; RECIND; SORDAT; SORIND;
Geometric Primitive:	Point
Definition:	An Ice Ridge is a line or wall of broken ice forced up by pressure. A Hummock is a hillock of broken ice which has been forced upward by pressure.
References:	"Workshop on International Standards for Ice Information in ECDIS," June 27-29, 1995, Canada/Germany/United States. "Ice in ECDIS Workshop," June 3-4, 2000, St. John's, Canada  "International System of Sea-Ice Symbols", WMO No. 259, TP. 145, Supplement No. 4, 1970.
Remarks:	The Attributes have been revised to conform to WMO Symbology.
Distinction:	ICEKEL, ICERFT

**Ice Object Class:****Ice Keel/Bummock**

Acronym: **ICEKEL**

Code:

subset 'Attribute\_A': NOBJNM; OBJNAM; ICEKCN; ICEKFQ; ICEKMD; ICEKXD

subset 'Attribute\_B': INFORM; NINFOM; SCAMIN; SCAMAX; TXTDSC; NTXTDS;  
PICREP;

subset 'Attribute\_C': RECDAT; RECIND; SORDAT; SORIND;

Geometric Primitive: Point

Definition: From a submariners point of view, a Keel is a downward projecting ridge on the underside of the ice canopy - the counterpart of a Ridge. A Bummock is the counterpart of a hummock on the underside of the ice canopy.

References: "WMO Sea-Ice Nomenclature", Suppl. No. 5, 1989

Remarks: Note that there is no established WMO symbol to depict "Keel/Bummock". It is recommended that the WMO symbol for Ridges/Hummocks be inverted, so the straight line representing the water surface is at the top - and used for Keels/Bummocks. This discrepancy can be corrected in a future revised edition of the referenced WMO documents.

Distinction: ICERDG, ICERFT



**Ice Object Class:****Ice Drift**

Acronym:	<b>ICEDFT</b>
Code:	
subset 'Attribute_A':	NOBJNM; OBJNAM; ICEDSP; ICEDDR
subset 'Attribute_B':	INFORM; NINFOM; SCAMIN; SCAMAX; TXTDSC; NTXTDS; PICREP;
subset 'Attribute_C':	RECDAT; RECIND; SORDAT; SORIND;
Geometric Primitive:	Point
Definition:	Motion of an ice field or floe as a result of forces such as wind and currents.
References:	“International System of Sea-Ice Symbols”, WMO No. 259, TP. 145, Supplement No. 4, 1970.
Remarks:	New Object – to support WMO Symbology.
Distinction:	ICESHR, ICEDIV, ICECOM

**Ice Object Class:****Ice Fracture**

Acronym:	ICEFRA
Code:	
subset 'Attribute_A':	NOBJNM; OBJNAM; ICEFTY, ICELOC
subset 'Attribute_B':	INFORM; NINFOM; SCAMIN; SCAMAX; TXTDSC; NTXTDS; PICREP;
subset 'Attribute_C':	RECDAT; RECIND; SORDAT; SORIND;
Geometric Primitive:	Point
Definition:	Any break or rupture through the ice pack, or a single floe, resulting from deformation processes. Length may vary from a few metres to many kilometres.
References:	“WMO Sea-Ice Nomenclature”, Suppl. No. 5, 1989
Remarks:	Note that there is no established WMO symbol to depict “Fracture”. It is recommended that the symbol for “Crack” be used in the interim, until this discrepancy is corrected in a future revised edition of the referenced WMO documents.
Distinction:	ICELEA

**Ice Object Class:****Ice Rafting**

Acronym:	<b>ICERFT</b>
Code:	
subset 'Attribute_A':	NOBJNM; OBJNAM; ICEFCN
subset 'Attribute_B':	INFORM; NINFOM; SCAMIN; SCAMAX; TXTDSC; NTXTDS; PICREP;
subset 'Attribute_C':	RECDAT; RECIND; SORDAT; SORIND;
Geometric Primitive:	Point
Definition:	Pressure processes whereby one piece of ice overrides another.
References:	“International System of Sea-Ice Symbols”, WMO No. 259, TP. 145, Supplement No. 4, 1970.
Remarks:	New Object – to support WMO Symbology.
Distinction:	ICERDG, ICEKEL

**Ice Object Class:****Jammed Brash Barrier**

Acronym:	<b>JMDBRR</b>
Code:	
subset 'Attribute_A':	NOBJNM; OBJNAM
subset 'Attribute_B':	INFORM; NINFOM; SCAMIN; SCAMAX; TXTDSC; NTXTDS; PICREP;
subset 'Attribute_C':	RECDAT; RECIND; SORDAT; SORIND;
Geometric Primitive:	Point
Definition:	A strip or narrow belt of new, young or brash ice (usually 100-500 metres wide) formed at the edge of either drift or fast ice.
References:	“International System of Sea-Ice Symbols”, WMO No. 259, TP. 145, Supplement No. 4, 1970.
Remarks:	New Object – to support WMO Symbology.
Distinction:	

Ice Object Class:	Stage of Melt
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Acronym:	<b>STGMLT</b>
Code:	
subset 'Attribute_A':	NOBJNM; OBJNAM; ICEMLT
subset 'Attribute_B':	INFORM; NINFOM; SCAMIN; SCAMAX; TXTDSC; NTXTDS; PICREP;
subset 'Attribute_C':	RECDAT; RECIND; SORDAT; SORIND;
Geometric Primitive:	Point
Definition:	A description of the stage of melt of the ice; i.e. whether it has formed puddles on the surface and whether these have frozen.
References:	“International System of Sea-Ice Symbols”, WMO No. 259, TP. 145, Supplement No. 4, 1970.
Remarks:	New Object – to support WMO Symbology.
Distinction:	

**Ice Object Class:****Snow Cover**

Acronym:	<b>SNWCVR</b>
Code:	
subset 'Attribute_A':	NOBJNM; OBJNAM; ICESCN; ICESCT; ICEDOS
subset 'Attribute_B':	INFORM; NINFOM; SCAMIN; SCAMAX; TXTDSC; NTXTDS; PICREP;
subset 'Attribute_C':	RECDAT; RECIND; SORDAT; SORIND;
Geometric Primitive:	Point
Definition:	A description of the amount of snow covering the ice.
References:	“International System of Sea-Ice Symbols”, WMO No. 259, TP. 145, Supplement No. 4, 1970.
Remarks:	New Object – to support WMO Symbology.
Distinction:	

**Ice Object Class:****Strips and Patches**

Acronym:	<b>STRPTC</b>
Code:	
subset 'Attribute_A':	NOBJNM; OBJNAM; ICESPC
subset' Attribute_B':	INFORM; NINFOM; SCAMIN; SCAMAX; TXTDSC; NTXTDS; PICREP;
subset 'Attribute_C':	RECDAT; RECIND; SORDAT; SORIND;
Geometric Primitive:	Point
Definition:	A strip is a long narrow area of floating ice, about 1 kilometre or less in width, usually composed of small fragments detached from the main mass of ice, and run together under the influence of wind, swell or current. If the area of ice becomes more rounded in shape, it is referred to as a patch.
References:	“International System of Sea-Ice Symbols”, WMO No. 259, TP. 145, Supplement No. 4, 1970.”
Remarks:	New Object – to support WMO Symbology.
Distinction:	

## 5. FEATURE ATTRIBUTES FOR ICE OBJECTS:

The proposed Attributes for Ice Objects are described in accordance with the format specified in:

- “IHO Transfer Standard for Digital Hydrographic Data”, Special Publication No. 57, International Hydrographic Organization, Monaco, Edition 3.1 – Appendix A, Chapter 2 - *Attributes*, November 2000.

All Attributes are intended to be of type “*feature*”, meaning “carries the description characteristics of a feature”.

### ICE FEATURE ATTRIBUTE SUMMARY:

<u>Ice Feature Attribute</u>	<u>Code</u>
Ice Attribute Total Concentration	ICEACT
Ice Attribute Partial Concentration	ICEAPC
Ice Stage of Development	ICESOD
Lake Ice Stage of Development	ICELSO
Floe Sizes	ICEFLZ
Melt Stage	ICEMLT
Concentration of Strips and Patches	ICESPC
Number of Icebergs in Area	ICEBNM
Level Ice	ICELVL
Compacting Strength	ICECST
Ice Fracture Type	ICEFTY
Ice Lead Status	ICELST
Frequency of Leads or Fractures	ICELFQ
Orientation of Leads or Fractures	ICELOR
Ice Lead or Fracture Width	ICELWD
Ice Location Information	ICELOC
Iceberg Size	ICEBSZ
Ice Drift Direction	ICEDDR
Ice Drift Speed	ICEDSP
Ice Average Thickness	ICETCK
Maximum Ice Thickness	ICEMAX
Minimum Ice Thickness	ICEMIN
Ice Thickness Type	ICETTY
Snow Depth	ICESCT
Snow Cover Concentration	ICESCN
Direction Of Sastrugi	ICEDOS
Ice Ridge Concentration	ICERCN
Ice Ridge Classification	ICERDV
Ice Ridge Mean Height	ICERMH
Ice Ridge Frequency	ICERFQ
Ice Ridge Maximum Height	ICERXH
Ice Keel Concentration	ICEKCN
Ice Keel Frequency	ICEKFQ
Ice Keel Mean Depth	ICEKMD
Ice Keel Maximum Depth	ICEKXD
Ice Rafting Concentration	ICEFCN



**Ice Attribute:**

**Ice Attribute Total Concentration**

Acronym: **ICEACT**

Attribute Type: E

Expected Input:

ID	Meaning
01	Ice Free
02	Open Water (< 1/10 ice)
03	Bergy Water
10	1/10 ice
12	1/10 to 2/10 ice
13	1/10 to 3/10 ice
20	2/10 ice
23	2/10 to 3/10 ice
24	2/10 to 4/10 ice
30	3/10 ice
34	3/10 to 4/10 ice
35	3/10 to 5/10 ice
40	4/10 ice
45	4/10 to 5/10 ice
46	4/10 to 6/10 ice
50	5/10 ice
56	5/10 to 6/10 ice
57	5/10 to 7/10 ice
60	6/10 ice
67	6/10 to 7/10 ice
68	6/10 to 8/10 ice
70	7/10 ice
78	7/10 to 8/10 ice
79	7/10 to 9/10 ice
80	8/10 ice
81	8/10 to 10/10 ice
89	8/10 to 9/10 ice
90	9/10 ice
91	9/10 to 10/10 ice
92	10/10 ice
99	Undetermined/Unknown

Definition: ICEACT specifies the total concentration of ice in an area ('Ct').

References: "Workshop on International Standards for Ice Information in ECDIS," June 27-29, 1995, Canada/Germany/United States.

"SIGRID-3: A Vector Archive Format for Sea Ice Charts", JCOMM Technical Report No. 23, 2004

Remarks: New – expected input values based upon JCOMM Technical Report No. 23, "SIGRID-3: A Vector Archive Format for Sea Ice Charts", 2004, Code Table 4.1

This attribute represents the ratio expressed in tenths describing the total area of the water surface covered by ice as a fraction of the whole area.

The codes above are not fully in alignment with JCOMM SIGRID-3 codes. In order to achieve full alignment, it is recommended to update the JCOMM SIGRID-3 Code Table 4.1 as follows:

- in order to avoid a "00" code value, change the code of "Ice Free" to "01"; "open water" to "02" and Bergy Water" to "03".
- at present, neither code set supports the Canadian use of "9+". Recommended to amend the concentration definition of code "91" to include both "9/10-10/10 and "9+/10" in both code sets.
- change the definition of code value "99" from "unknown" to "unknown/undetermined".

**Ice Attribute:****Ice Attribute Partial Concentration**Acronym: **ICEAPC**

Attribute Type: L

Expected Input:

ID	Meaning
01	Ice Free
02	Open Water (< 1/10 ice)
03	Bergy Water
10	1/10 ice
12	1/10 to 2/10 ice
13	1/10 to 3/10 ice
20	2/10 ice
23	2/10 to 3/10 ice
24	2/10 to 4/10 ice
30	3/10 ice
34	3/10 to 4/10 ice
35	3/10 to 5/10 ice
40	4/10 ice
45	4/10 to 5/10 ice
46	4/10 to 6/10 ice
50	5/10 ice
56	5/10 to 6/10 ice
57	5/10 to 7/10 ice
60	6/10 ice
67	6/10 to 7/10 ice
68	6/10 to 8/10 ice
70	7/10 ice
78	7/10 to 8/10 ice
79	7/10 to 9/10 ice
80	8/10 ice
81	8/10 to 10/10 ice
89	8/10 to 9/10 ice
90	9/10 ice
91	9/10 to 10/10 ice
92	10/10 ice
99	Undetermined/Unknown

Definition: ICEAPC specifies the partial concentrations of ice in an area ('Ca, Cb and Cc').

References: "Workshop on International Standards for Ice Information in ECDIS," June 27-29, 1995, Canada/Germany/United States.

"Ice in ECDIS Workshop," June 3-4, 2000, St. John's, Canada.

"SIGRID-3: A Vector Archive Format for Sea Ice Charts", JCOMM Technical Report No. 23, 2004

Remarks: New – expected input values based upon "SIGRID-3: A Vector Archive Format for Sea Ice Charts", JCOMM Technical Report No. 23, 2004, Code Table 4.1.

Partial concentrations of ice are reported in order of decreasing thickness and are represented as an S-57 List (or repeating) attribute. Values are separated by a comma.

When only one ice type is present the partial concentration shall not be indicated.

Missing values are represented by the absence of any value of the attribute, which in ISO 8211 encoding of S57, would be adjacent commas.

The codes above are not fully in alignment with JCOMM SIGRID-3 codes. In order to achieve full alignment, it is recommended to update the JCOMM SIGRID-3 Table 4.1 as follows:

- in order to avoid a "00" code value, change the code of "Ice Free" to "01"; "open water" to "02" and Bergy Water" to "03".
- at present, neither code set supports the Canadian use of "9+". Recommended to amend the concentration definition of code "91" to include both "9/10-10/10 and "9+/10" in both code sets.
- change the definition of code value "99" from "unknown" to "unknown/undetermined".

**Ice Attribute:****Ice Stage of Development**Acronym: **ICESOD**

Attribute Type: L

Expected Input:

ID	Meaning
01	Ice Free
80	No stage of development
81	New Ice (<10 cm)
82	Nilas Ice Rind (<10 cm)
83	Young Ice (10 to <30 cm)
84	Grey Ice (10 to <15 cm)
85	Grey – White Ice (15 to <30 cm)
86	First Year Ice (30 to 200 cm)
87	Thin First Year Ice (30 to <70 cm)
88	Thin First Year Ice Stage 1 (30 to <50 cm)
89	Thin First Year Ice Stage 2 (50 to <70 cm)
90	<i>Code not currently assigned</i>
91	Medium First Year Ice (70 to 120 cm)
92	<i>Code not currently assigned</i>
93	Thick First Year Ice (>120 cm)
94	<i>Code not currently assigned</i>
95	Old Ice
96	Second Year Ice
97	Multi-Year Ice
98	Glacier Ice (Icebergs)
99	Undetermined/Unknown

Definition: Ice Stage of Development describe the ages and thicknesses of the ice ('So,Sa,Sb,Sc and Sd').

References: "Workshop on International Standards for Ice Information in ECDIS," June 27-29, 1995, Canada/Germany/United States.

"Ice in ECDIS Workshop," June 3-4, 2000, St. John's, Canada.

"SIGRID-3: A Vector Archive Format for Sea Ice Charts", JCOMM Technical Report No. 23, 2004

Remarks: New – expected input values based upon "SIGRID-3: A Vector Archive Format for Sea Ice Charts", JCOMM Technical Report No. 23, 2004, Code Table 4.2.

Ice Stages of Development may be reported as a single enumerated value or as a set of values of thicknesses. The set of values is represented as an S-57 List (or repeating) attribute.

Partial concentration Stage of Development is reported in order from the thickest to the thinnest. The following categories are defined:

So – Stage of Development of ice thicker than  $S_a$  but having a concentration of less than 1/10.

Sa - Thickest/oldest; Stage of Development of ice concentration  $C_a$ .

Sb - Second thickest/oldest; Stage of Development of ice concentration  $C_b$ .

Sc - Third thickest/oldest; Stage of Development of ice concentration  $C_c$ .

Sd – Stage of Development of any other remaining class.

Missing values are represented by the absence of any value of the attribute, which in ISO 8211 encoding of S57, would be adjacent commas.

The codes above are not fully in alignment with JCOMM SIGRID-3 codes. In order to achieve full alignment, it is recommended to update the JCOMM SIGRID-3 Code Table 4.2 as follows:

- in order to avoid a “00” code value, change the code of “ice free” to “01”.
- In order to remove ambiguities in range values, add “<” and “>” symbols as appropriate to conform to the definitions above.
- “Brash” is not supported. Amendments to SIGRID-3 Code Proposal 2007-4 will be tabled at an upcoming ETSI meeting in Geneva. If this is accepted, recommend reviewing the above codes to ensure full alignment.

**Ice Attribute:****Lake Ice Stage of Development**Acronym: **ICELSO**

Attribute Type: L

Expected Input:

ID	Meaning
01	New Lake Ice (<5cms)
02	Thin Lake Ice (5-<15cms)
03	Medium Lake Ice (15-<30cms)
04	Thick Lake Ice (30-70cms)
05	Very Thick Lake Ice (>70cms)
99	Undetermined/Unknown

Definition: Lake Ice Stages of Development describe the ages and thicknesses of lake ice ('So,Sa,Sb,Sc and Sd').

References: "Workshop on International Standards for Ice Information in ECDIS," June 27-29, 1995, Canada/Germany/United States.

"Ice in ECDIS Workshop," June 3-4, 2000, St. John's, Canada

"Canadian Ice Service MANICE", 9<sup>th</sup> edition, June, 2005

Remarks: Lake Ice Stages of Development may be reported as a single enumerated value or as a set of values of thicknesses. The set of values is represented as an S-57 List (or repeating) attribute.

Partial concentration Stage of Development is reported in order from the thickest to the thinnest. The following categories are defined:

S<sub>o</sub> – Stage of Development of ice thicker than S<sub>a</sub> but having a concentration of less than 1/10.

S<sub>a</sub> - Thickest/oldest; Stage of Development of ice concentration C<sub>a</sub>.

S<sub>b</sub> - Second thickest/oldest; Stage of Development of ice concentration C<sub>b</sub>.

S<sub>c</sub> - Third thickest/oldest; Stage of Development of ice concentration C<sub>c</sub>.

S<sub>d</sub> – Stage of Development of any other remaining class.

Missing values are represented by the absence of any value of the attribute that in ISO 8211 encoding of S57 would be adjacent commas.

“Brash” is not supported. Amendments to SIGRID-3 Code Proposal 2007-4 will be tabled at an upcoming ETSI meeting in Geneva. If this is accepted, recommend reviewing the above codes to ensure full alignment.



**Ice Attribute:****Floe Sizes**Acronym: **ICEFLZ**

Attribute Type: L

Expected Input:

ID	Meaning
01	Pancake Ice (30 cm to 3m across)
02	Shuga/Small Ice Cake; Brash Ice (<2m across)
03	Ice Cake (<20m across)
04	Small Floe (20 to <100m across)
05	Medium Floe (100 to 500m)
06	Big Floe (500 to <2000m across)
07	Vast Floe (2000 to 10000m across)
08	Giant Floe (>10000m across)
09	Fast Ice
10	Growlers, Floebergs or Floebits
11	Icebergs
99	Undetermined/Unknown

**Definition:** Floe Sizes describe the predominate forms of ice floe sizes ('Fa, Fb and Fc) corresponding to the ice Stages of Development Sa, Sb and Sc respectively. Optionally, predominant (Fp) and secondary (Fs) floe size can be reported independently from Sa, Sb, and Sc.

**References:** "Workshop on International Standards for Ice Information in ECDIS," June 27-29, 1995, Canada/Germany/United States." Ice in ECDIS Workshop," June 3,4, 2000, St. John's, Canada.

"SIGRID-3: A Vector Archive Format for Sea Ice Charts", JCOMM Technical Report No. 23, 2004

**Remarks:** New – expected input values based upon "SIGRID-3: A Vector Archive Format for Sea Ice Charts", JCOMM Technical Report No. 23, 2004, Code Table 4.3.

The "Floe Sizes" Attribute indicates the floe size corresponding to the respective stage identified in the Stages of Development Attribute and reported as a single enumerated value or as a set of values represented as an S-57 List (or repeating) attribute.

Missing values are represented by the absence of any value of the attribute that in ISO 8211 encoding of S57 would be adjacent commas.

The optional use predominant (Fp) and secondary (Fs) floe size, independent from Sa, Sb, and Sc, creates coding and interpretation confusion for the user. In this context, it is recommended to review and possibly update the definitions for “Form of Ice” presently contained in: “WMO International System of Sea Ice Symbols”, Suppl. No. 4, 1970

The codes above are not fully in alignment with JCOMM SIGRID-3 codes. In order to achieve full alignment, it is recommended to update the JCOMM SIGRID-3 Code Table 4.3 as follows:

- in order to avoid a “00” code value, change the code of “Pancake ice” to “01”, and sequence up all the codes by 1 numeral, up to and including “Icebergs”
- In order to remove ambiguities in range values, add “<” and “>” symbols as appropriate to conform to the definitions above.

**Ice Attribute:****Melt Stage**

Acronym: **ICEMLT**

Attribute Type: E

Expected Input:

ID	Meaning
01	Few Puddles
02	Many Puddles
03	Flooded Ice
04	Few Thaw Holes
05	Many Thaw Holes
06	Dried Ice
07	Rotten Ice
08	Few Frozen Puddles
09	All Puddles Frozen
10	No Melt
99	Undetermined/Unknown

Definitions: The Stage of Melt describes the stages of the melting ice.

Puddle:	An accumulation of water on ice, mainly due to the melting of snow, but in some more advanced stages also the melting of ice.
Thaw Hole:	Vertical holes formed in ice when surface puddles melt through to the underlying water.
Dried Ice:	Ice-surface from which water has disappeared after the formation of cracks and thaw holes. During the process of drying the surface whitens.
Rotten Ice:	Ice which has become honey-combed and is in an advanced state of disintegration.
Flooded Ice:	Ice which has been flooded and is heavily loaded by water or water and wet snow.
Frozen Puddle:	A puddle which has frozen over.

References: "Workshop on International Standards for Ice Information in ECDIS," June 27-29, 1995, Canada/Germany/United States.

"International System of Sea-Ice Symbols", WMO No. 259, TP. 145, Supplement No. 4, 1970.

"SIGRID-3: A Vector Archive Format for Sea Ice Charts", JCOMM Technical Report No. 23, 2004

Remarks: New – expected input values based upon “SIGRID-3: A Vector Archive Format for Sea Ice Charts”, JCOMM Technical Report No. 23, 2004 code table 4.11.

The codes above are not fully in alignment with JCOMM SIGRID-3 codes. In order to achieve full alignment, it is recommended to update the JCOMM SIGRID-3 codes, Table 4.11 as follows:

- in order to avoid a “00” code value, change the code of “ice free” to “01”.
- An additional code for code “02”: “many puddles” should be added.

**Ice Attribute:****Concentration of Strips and Patches**Acronym: **ICESPC**

Attribute Type: E

Expected Input:

ID	Meaning
11	Strips and Patches (concentrations 1/10)
12	Strips and Patches (concentrations 2/10)
13	Strips and Patches (concentrations 3/10)
14	Strips and Patches (concentrations 4/10)
15	Strips and Patches (concentrations 5/10)
16	Strips and Patches (concentrations 6/10)
17	Strips and Patches (concentrations 7/10)
18	Strips and Patches (concentrations 8/10)
19	Strips and Patches (concentrations 9/10)
20	Strips and Patches (concentrations 10/10)
99	Undetermined/Unknown

**Definition:** A strip is a long narrow area of floating ice, about 1 kilometre or less in width, usually composed of small fragments detached from the main mass of ice, and run together under the influence of wind, swell or current. If the area of ice becomes more rounded in shape, it is referred to as a patch. ICESPC indicates the concentration in tenths within the area of Strips and Patches.

**References:** “SIGRID-3: A Vector Archive Format for Sea Ice Charts”, JCOMM Technical Report No. 23, 2004

**Remarks:** New – expected input values based upon “SIGRID-3: A Vector Archive Format for Sea Ice Charts”, JCOMM Technical Report No. 23, 2004, Code Table 4.3.

The concentration of Strips and Patches are provided exclusive of Floe Size values. When a Strips and Patches value is supplied, Floe Size values are null.

At present, neither the above code set nor the JCOMM SIGRID-3 Code Table 4.3 supports the Canadian use of “9+”. Recommended to add code “91” to SIGRID-3 Code Table 4.3. The form would be “Strips and Patches”. The Size/Concentration would be “9+/10”.

<b>Ice Attribute:</b>	<b>Number of Icebergs in Area</b>
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Acronym: **ICEBNM**

Attribute Type: **I**

Expected Input: The number of icebergs in an area expressed by a density measurement on the basis of a grid.

Definitions: ICEBNM indicates the number of Icebergs within a specified area.

References: "Workshop on International Standards for Ice Information in ECDIS," June 27-29, 1995, Canada/Germany/United States.

"Canadian Ice Service MANICE", 9<sup>th</sup> edition, June, 2005.

Remarks: The area is defined by the dimensions of one degree latitude by one degree longitude and the attribute will be limited to 80 degrees North or South due to distortion at the poles.

Although measurements are not taken, areas that contain icebergs also usually contain bergy bits, and growlers.

**Ice Attribute:****Level Ice**

Acronym: **ICELVL**

Attribute Type: E

Expected Input:

ID	Meaning
01	Level (undeformed)
02	Deformed
99	Undetermined/Unknown

Definition: ICELVL is an indication as to whether or not the ice has been affected by deformation

References: “International System of Sea-Ice Symbols”, WMO No. 259, TP. 145, Supplement No. 4, 1970.

Remarks: New - the use of this Attribute is a regional practice for use in the Baltic Sea, and is supported by WMO Symbology.

**Ice Attribute:**

**Compacting Strength**

Acronym: **ICECST**

Attribute Type: E

Expected Input:

ID	Meaning
01	Slight Compacting
02	Considerable Compacting
03	Strong Compacting
99	Undetermined/Unknown

Definition: ICECST is an indication of strength of the compacting of the ice.

References: “International System of Sea-Ice Symbols”, WMO No. 259, TP. 145, Supplement No. 4, 1970.

Remarks: New – supported by WMO Symbology



**Ice Attribute:****Ice Fracture Type**

Acronym: **ICEFTY**

Attribute Type: E

Expected Input:

ID	Meaning
01	Crack (0 to 1m wide)
02	Very Small Fracture (>1m to 50m wide)
03	Small Fracture (>50m to 200m wide)
04	Medium Fracture (>200m to 500m wide)
05	Large Fracture (>500m wide)

Definition: ICEFTY indicates the type of fracture, based upon width.

References: "WMO Sea-Ice Nomenclature", Suppl. No. 5, 1989

Remarks: Type of Fracture is based upon width.

**Ice Attribute:****Ice Lead Status**

Acronym: **ICELST**

Attribute Type: E

Expected Input:

ID	Meaning
01	Open Lead
02	Frozen Lead
99	Undetermined/Unknown

Definition: The Ice Lead Status indicates the surface nature of the lead.

References: "Workshop on International Standards for Ice Information in ECDIS," June 27-29, 1995, Canada/Germany/United States.

"International System of Sea-Ice Symbols", WMO No. 259, TP. 145, Supplement No. 4, 1970.

Remarks:

**Ice Attribute:****Frequency of Leads or Fractures**

Acronym: **ICELFQ**

Attribute Type: **I**

Expected Input: The number of leads or fractures per nautical mile

Definition: ICERFQ indicates the frequency of leads or fractures in number per nautical mile.

References: International System of Sea-Ice Symbols, WMO No. 259, TP. 145, Supplement No. 4, 1970.

Remarks: New - Added to support possible new Lead/Fracture map products.

**Ice Attribute:****Orientation of Leads or Fractures**

Acronym: **ICELOR**

Attribute Type: E

Expected Input:

ID	Meaning
01	No Leads or Fractures
02	NE
03	E
04	SE
05	S
06	SW
07	W
08	NW
09	N
10	Variable
99	Undetermined/Unknown

Definition: ICELOR indicates the predominant orientation of leads and fractures.

References: International System of Sea-Ice Symbols, WMO No. 259, TP. 145, Supplement No. 4, 1970.

Remarks: New - Added to support possible new Lead/Fracture map products.

**Ice Attribute:****Ice Lead or Fracture Width**

Acronym: **ICELWD**

References: New - International System of Sea-Ice Symbols, WMO No. 259, TP. 145, Supplement No. 4, 1970.

Attribute Type: F

Expected Input: Numeric value of the width expressed in metres

Definition: ICELWD indicates the width of a lead or fracture in metres.

References: “International System of Sea-Ice Symbols”, WMO No. 259, TP. 145, Supplement No. 4, 1970.

Remarks: New – supported by WMO Symbology.

**Ice Attribute:****Ice Location Information**

Acronym: **ICELOC**

Attribute Type: E

Expected Input:

ID	Meaning
01	Specific Location
02	Presence In Area

Definitions: ICELOC indicates whether the break is at a specific location, or whether there is a presence in the area.

References: “International System of Sea-Ice Symbols”, WMO No. 259, TP. 145, Supplement No. 4, 1970.

Remarks: New – supported by WMO Symbology.

**Ice Attribute:****Iceberg Size**Acronym: **ICEBSZ**

Attribute Type: E

Expected Input:

ID	Meaning
01	Growler (<1m asl)
02	Bergy Bit (1-<5m asl; 5-<15m length)
03	Small Iceberg (5-15m asl; 15-60m length)
04	Medium Iceberg (16-45m asl; 61-120m length)
05	Large Iceberg (46-75m asl; 121-200m length)
06	Very Large Iceberg (>75m asl; >200m length)
07	Ice Island Fragment
08	Ice Island (in the Northern Hemisphere) or Very Large Tabular Berg (in the Southern Ocean)
09	Radar Target
99	Undetermined/Unknown

Definitions: The "Iceberg Size" categorizes the size of an iceberg.

References: "Workshop on International Standards for Ice Information in ECDIS," June 27-29, 1995, Canada/Germany/United States.

"Ice in ECDIS Workshop," June 3-4, 2000, St. John's, Canada

"International System of Sea-Ice Symbols", WMO No. 259, TP. 145, Supplement No. 4, 1970.

Remarks: Expected inputs based upon Iceberg Coding Tables 4.2 from "MANICE – Manual of Standards Procedures for Observing and Reporting Ice Conditions", 8<sup>th</sup> Edition, 1984, Canadian Ice Service (CIS), Ottawa, Canada. At present, there are minor discrepancies between the International Ice Patrol (IIP) and the CIS published height and length definitions for several iceberg categories. This is presently being addressed by the two organizations, and any subsequent changes to the CIS definitions should be reflected in the ICEBSZ code table.

Presently, this attribute does not adequately support very large tabular Antarctic icebergs. Any future changes to WMO symbology and/or code tables in this regard should be reflected in subsequent changes to this ice attribute in order to ensure compatibility.

**Ice Attribute:****Ice Drift Direction**

Acronym: **ICEDDR**

Attribute Type: E

Expected Input:

ID	Meaning
01	No Ice Motion
02	Ice Drift to NE
03	Ice Drift to E
04	Ice Drift to SE
05	Ice Drift to S
06	Ice Drift to SW
07	Ice Drift to W
08	Ice Drift to NW
09	Ice Drift to N
10	Variable
99	Undetermined/Unknown

Definition: ICEDDR indicates the direction in which an ice mass is drifting.

References: "Workshop on International Standards for Ice Information in ECDIS," June 27-29, 1995, Canada/Germany/United States.

"Ice in ECDIS Workshop," June 3-4, 2000, St. John's, Canada.

"International System of Sea-Ice Symbols", WMO No. 259, TP. 145, Supplement No. 4, 1970.

Remarks: New - minor change to name and Acronym to make attribute more generic.



**Ice Attribute:**

**Ice Drift Speed**

**Acronym:** ICEDSP

**Attribute Type:** F

**Expected Input:** A numeric value of the speed of an ice mass expressed in knots.

**Definitions:** ICEDSP describes the speed at which an ice mass is traveling.

**References:** "Workshop on International Standards for Ice Information in ECDIS," June 27-29, 1995, Canada/Germany/United States.

"Ice in ECDIS Workshop," June 3-4, 2000, St. John's, Canada.

"International System of Sea-Ice Symbols", WMO No. 259, TP. 145, Supplement No. 4, 1970.

**Remarks:** New - minor change to name/Acronym to make attribute more generic.

Note: Speed is determined in knots.

**Ice Attribute:****Ice Average Thickness**

Acronym: **ICETCK**

Attribute Type: F

Expected Input: A numeric value indicating the average thickness of the ice in centimeters.

Definitions: Ice Average Thickness defines the average thickness of the ice.

References: "Workshop on International Standards for Ice Information in ECDIS," June 27-29, 1995, Canada/Germany/United States.

"International System of Sea-Ice Symbols", WMO No. 259, TP. 145, Supplement No. 4, 1970

Remarks: Revised – minor change to name and definition based upon WMO Symbology.

The accuracy of this Attribute value is approximately 10% (i.e. within 5 cm for the first 30 cm of thickness and within 10 cm for measurements up to 1.5 m).

**Ice Attribute:**

**Maximum Ice Thickness**

Acronym: **ICEMAX**

Attribute Type: F

Expected Input: A numeric value indicating the maximum thickness of the ice in centimeters.

Definition: ICEMAX specifies the maximum thickness of the ice.

References: “Ice in ECDIS Workshop,” June 3-4, 2000, St. John’s, Canada

“International System of Sea-Ice Symbols”, WMO No. 259, TP. 145, Supplement No. 4, 1970

Remarks: The accuracy of this Attribute value is approximately 10% (i.e. within 5 cm for the first 30 cm of thickness and within 10 cm for measurements up to 1.5 m).

**Ice Attribute:**

**Minimum Ice Thickness**

Acronym: **ICEMIN**

Attribute Type: F

Expected Input: A numeric value indicating the minimum thickness of the ice in centimeters.

Definition: ICEMIN specifies the minimum thickness of the ice.

References: “Ice in ECDIS Workshop,” June 3,4, 2000, St. John’s, Canada

“International System of Sea-Ice Symbols”, WMO No. 259, TP. 145, Supplement No. 4, 1970

Remarks: The accuracy of this Attribute value is approximately 10% (i.e. within 5 cm for the first 30 cm of thickness and within 10 cm for measurements up to 1.5 m).

**Ice Attribute:**

**Ice Thickness Type**

Acronym: **ICETTY**

Attribute Type: E

Expected Input:

ID	Meaning
01	Measured
02	Estimated
99	Undetermined/Unknown

Definition: ICETTY indicated whether the thickness of the ice was measured or estimated.

References: “International System of Sea-Ice Symbols, WMO No. 259, TP. 145, Supplement No. 4, 1970.

Remarks: New – supported by WMO Symbology.

**Ice Attribute:****Snow Depth**

Acronym: **ICESCT**

Attribute Type: F

Expected Input: A numeric value indicating the depth of the snow cover in centimeters.

Definitions: ICESCT specifies the depth of snow cover on the ice.

References: "Workshop on International Standards for Ice Information in ECDIS," June 27-29, 1995, Canada/Germany/United States.

"International System of Sea-Ice Symbols", WMO No. 259, TP. 145, Supplement No. 4, 1970.

Remarks: Revised – minor change in name based upon WMO Symbology.

A range of values can be used if the Snow Cover varies, or the precise value is uncertain.

**Ice Attribute:**

**Snow Cover Concentration**

**Acronym:** ICESCN

**Attribute Type:** E

Expected Input:

ID	Meaning
01	1/10
02	2/10
03	3/10
04	4/10
05	5/10
06	6/10
07	7/10
08	8/10
09	9/10
10	10/10
11	<1/10
12	No Snow Cover
99	Undetermined/Unknown

**Definitions:** ICESCN indicates the concentration (aerial coverage) of snow in tenths.

**References:** International System of Sea-Ice Symbols, WMO No. 259, TP. 145, Supplement No. 4, 1970.

**Remarks:** New – supported by WMO Symbology.

**Ice Attribute:**

**Direction of Sastrugi**

Acronym: **ICEDOS**

Attribute Type: E

Expected Input:

ID	Meaning
01	No Sastrugi
02	NE
03	E
04	SE
05	S
06	SW
07	W
08	NW
09	N
10	Variable
99	Undetermined/Unknown

Definitions: ICEDOS indicates the bearing of a sastrugi.

Sastrugi: Sharp, irregular ridges formed on a snow surface by wind erosion and deposition. On mobile floating ice the ridges are parallel to the direction of the wind at the time they were formed.

References: "Ice in ECDIS Workshop," June 3-4, 2000, St. John's, Canada

International System of Sea-Ice Symbols, WMO No. 259, TP. 145, Supplement No. 4, 1970.

Remarks:



**Ice Attribute:**

**Ice Ridge Concentration**

Acronym: **ICERCN**

Attribute Type: E

Expected Input:

ID	Meaning
01	1/10
02	2/10
03	3/10
04	4/10
05	5/10
06	6/10
07	7/10
08	8/10
09	9/10
10	10/10
11	<1/10
12	No Ridging
99	Undetermined/Unknown

Definitions: ICERCN describes the concentration of ice ridges in an ice area.

References: International System of Sea-Ice Symbols, WMO No. 259, TP. 145, Supplement No. 4, 1970.

Remarks:

**Ice Attribute:****Ice Ridge Classification**

Acronym: **ICERDV**

Attribute Type: E

Expected Input:

ID	Meaning
01	New Ridge
02	Weathered Ridge
03	Very Weathered Ridge
04	Aged Ridge
05	Consolidated Ridge
99	Undetermined/Unknown

Definitions: ICERDV describes the predominant type of ice ridge(s) present.

References: "Workshop on International Standards for Ice Information in ECDIS," June 27-29, 1995, Canada/Germany/United States.

"Ice in ECDIS Workshop," June 3-4, 2000, St. John's, Canada.

"International System of Sea-Ice Symbols", WMO No. 259, TP. 145, Supplement No. 4, 1970.

Remarks: Revised – minor name change based upon WMO Symbology.

**Ice Attribute:****Ice Ridge Mean Height**

Acronym: **ICERMH**

Attribute Type: F

Expected Input: A numeric value indicating the mean height of the ridge(s).

Definitions: ICERMH indicates the mean height of ice ridge(s).

References: "Workshop on International Standards for Ice Information in ECDIS," June 27-29, 1995, Canada/Germany/United States.

"International System of Sea-Ice Symbols", WMO No. 259, TP. 145, Supplement No. 4, 1970.

Remarks: Revised – minor name and definition change based upon WMO Symbology.

The standard unit for Ice Ridge Mean Height is decimeters.

**Ice Attribute:**

**Ice Ridge Frequency**

Acronym: **ICERFQ**

Attribute Type: **I**

Expected Input: The number of ice ridges per nautical mile

Definitions: ICERFQ indicates the frequency of ice ridges in number per nautical mile

References: International System of Sea-Ice Symbols, WMO No. 259, TP. 145, Supplement No. 4, 1970.

Remarks: Attribute originally suggested for Ridge Frequency by Germany, June, 2000.

**Ice Attribute:**

**Ice Ridge Maximum Height**

Acronym: **ICERXH**

Attribute Type: F

Expected Input: A numeric value indicating the maximum height of the ice ridge(s).

Definitions: ICERMT indicates the maximum height of ice ridge(s).

References: “International System of Sea-Ice Symbols”, WMO No. 259, TP. 145, Supplement No. 4, 1970.

Remarks: New – supported by WMO Symbology.

The standard unit for Ice Ridge Maximum Height is decimeters.

**Ice Attribute:**

**Ice Keel Concentration**

Acronym: **ICEKCN**

Attribute Type: E

Expected Input:

ID	Meaning
01	1/10
02	2/10
03	3/10
04	4/10
05	5/10
06	6/10
07	7/10
08	8/10
09	9/10
10	10/10
11	<1/10
12	No Keels
99	Undetermined/Unknown

Definitions: ICEKCN describes the concentration of ice keels beneath an ice area.

References:

Remarks: New - Attribute is a copied equivalent to that used for ice ridge concentration, and supported by "WMO Sea-Ice Nomenclature", Suppl. No. 5, 1989.

**Ice Attribute:**

**Ice Keel Frequency**

Acronym: **ICEKFQ**

Attribute Type: **I**

Expected Input: The number of ice keels per nautical mile

Definitions: ICERFQ indicates the frequency of ice keels in number per nautical mile

References:

Remarks: New - Attribute is a copied equivalent to that used for ice ridge frequency, and supported by “WMO Sea-Ice Nomenclature”, Suppl. No. 5, 1989.

**Ice Attribute:**

**Ice Keel Mean Depth**

Acronym: **ICEKMD**

Attribute Type: F

Expected Input: A numeric value indicating the mean depth of the ice keels.

Definitions: ICERMT indicates the mean depth of ice keels.

References:

Remarks: New - Attribute is a copied equivalent to that used for ice ridge mean height, and supported by “WMO Sea-Ice Nomenclature”, Suppl. No. 5, 1989.

The standard unit for Ice Keel Mean Depth is decimeters.



**Ice Attribute:**

**Ice Keel Maximum Depth**

Acronym: **ICEKXD**

Attribute Type: F

Expected Input: A numeric value indicating the maximum depth of the ice keels.

Definitions: ICERMT indicates the maximum depth of ice keels.

References:

Remarks: New - Attribute is a copied equivalent to that used for ice ridge maximum height, and supported by “WMO Sea-Ice Nomenclature”, Suppl. No. 5, 1989.

The standard unit for Ice Ridge Maximum Height is decimeters.

**Ice Attribute:**

**Ice Rafting Concentration**

Acronym: **ICEFCN**

Attribute Type: E

Expected Input:

ID	Meaning
01	1/10
02	2/10
03	3/10
04	4/10
05	5/10
06	6/10
07	7/10
08	8/10
09	9/10
10	10/10
11	<1/10
12	No Rafting
99	Undetermined/Unknown

Definitions: ICEFCN describes the concentration of ice rafting in an ice area.

References: “International System of Sea-Ice Symbols”, WMO No. 259, TP. 145, Supplement No. 4, 1970.

Remarks: New – supported by WMO Symbology.

## 6. REFERENCES

1. Report: "Workshop on International Standards for Ice Information in ECDIS," June 27-29, 1995, Ottawa, Canada.
2. Report: "Workshop on the Use of ECDIS in Ice Navigation," May 1996, Hamburg, Germany.
3. "Proposal for Ice Objects for use in S57", Canadian Hydrographic Service, September 1996.
4. Report: "Ice in ECDIS Workshop," June 3-4, 2000, St. John's, Canada.
5. "MANICE – Manual of Standards Procedures for Observing and Reporting Ice Conditions", 8<sup>th</sup> Edition, 1984, Canadian Ice Centre, Ottawa, Canada.
6. "IHO Transfer Standard for Digital Hydrographic Data", Special Publication No. 57, International Hydrographic Organization, Monaco, Edition 3.1 – November 2000.
7. WMO/OMM/BMO – No. 259. TP. 145
  - "WMO Sea-Ice Nomenclature", Suppl. No. 5, 1989
  - "WMO International System of Sea Ice Symbols", Suppl. No. 4, 1970
8. "SIGRID-3: A Vector Archive Format for Sea Ice Charts", JCOMM Technical Report No. 23, 2004
9. "ECDIS Ice Objects", Version 3.0, Canadian Ice Service, March, 2001

# Appendix A

## Attribute Types

For more detailed information see S57 IHO Transfer Standard for Hydrographic Data, Appendix A, Chapter 2,– Introduction: Section 2.1, International Hydrographic Organization, Monaco, 18 November 1996.

Each Attribute is assigned to one of six types:

1. Enumerated ('E'): The expected input is a number selected from a list of pre-defined attribute values. Exactly one value must be chosen.
2. List ('L'): The expected input is a number selected from a list of pre-defined attribute values. Where more than one value is used they must normally be separated but in special cases slashes ('/') may be used.
3. Floating ('F'): The expected input is a floating-point numeric value with defined range, resolution, units, and format.
4. Integer ('I'): The expected input is an integer numeric value with defined range, units, and format.
5. Coded string ('A'): The expected input is a string of ASCII characters in a predefined format. (refer to S57 Appendix A, Annex A).
6. Free Text ('S'): The expected input is a free-format alphanumeric string. It may be a file name that points to a text or graphic file.

Depending on the attribute type, the expected input is defined in the following ways:

For 'E' and 'L' type attributes a list of ID-numbers with associated, defined meanings is given.

For 'A', 'F', 'I' and 'S' type attributes the expected input is indicated in accordance with the type (see above).

In certain circumstances, it may be necessary to indicate to the recipient of a data set that the value of a certain attribute for an instance of an object class is not included. A zero length attribute value sub-field encodes this fact.

# Appendix B

## List of Non-ice S57 Attributes Referred to by Ice Objects

For more detailed information see S57 IHO Transfer Standard for Hydrographic Data, Appendix A, Chapter 2,– Attributes: Section 2.2, International Hydrographic Organization, Monaco, 18 November 1996.

### Attribute Set A:

1. NOBJNM: The individual name of an object in the national language
2. OBJNAM: The individual name of an object in English

### Attribute Set B:

3. INFORM: Information – Textual information about an object
4. NINFORM: Information – Textual information about an object in the national language
5. SCAMIN: Scale Minimum - The minimum scale at which the object may be used; e.g. for ECDIS presentation.
6. SCAMAX: Scale Maximum - The Maximum scale at which the object may be used; e.g. for ECDIS presentation.
7. TXTDSC: Textual Description - A string encoding the file name of an external text file that contains the text in English.
8. NTXTDS: Textual Description - A string encoding the file name of an external text file that contains the text in the national language.
9. PICREP: Pictorial Representation - A string encoding the file name of an external graphic file (pixel or vector).

### Attribute Set C:

10. RECDAT: Recording Date - The date when the object was captured, edited or deleted.
11. RECIND: Recording Indication – The procedure used for the encoding and entering of data.
12. SORDAT: Source Date – The production data of the source, i.e. the date of measurement.
13. SORIND: Source Indication – Information about the source of the object.