

JCOMM
Expert Team on Sea Ice

Electronic Chart Systems
Ice Objects Catalogue
Version 5.2

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Approved by the JCOMM Expert Team on Sea Ice at its 5th Meeting

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RECORD OF CHANGES

Version 4.0 Initial version approved 30 March 2007

Version 4.1 Approved 05 March 2010

- S-57 Marine Ice Object (MOI) numeric codes have been assigned to all sea ice objects and attributes
- Amended definition of Code 91 for ICEACT and ICEAPC to include “9+/10” ice concentration
- Added Brash Ice Code 70 to Ice Objects ICESOD and ICESLO
- Added Ice Attribute ICEBRS
- Minor typographical and formatting errors fixed
- Amended references to more accurate citations
- “Remarks” updated for most ice features to indicate specific changes from Version 4.0

Version 5.0 Approved 05 March 2010

- New Objects and Attributes added
- Various code tables amended for greater internal consistency
- Some attribute types changed from floating point to integer

Version 5.1 Approved March 2014

- Removed object I_FAST; replaced with additional enumeration for form of ice in attributes ICEFLZ, IA_SFA, IA_SFB, IA_SFC, IA_FFA, IA_FFB, IA_FFC
- Removed object I_FLOE
- Object ICEBRG re-defined to indicate either a single iceberg or multiple icebergs around a point
- Removed attributes IA_RCN, IA_FCN, IA_CST, IA_AVT, IA_MAX, IA_MIN, IA_RMH, IA_RXH, IA_DVW as being duplicates for ICERCN, ICEFCN, etc.
- Moved attributes NOBJNM and OBJNAM to subset B
- I_CRAC typo corrected
- Attributes SYMINS and SMINSR replaced by newly defined attributes ICESYM and ICNSYM
- Updated Introduction and Background and standardized formatting

Version 5.2 Approved March 2014

- Updated Introduction and Background and standardized formatting
- Codes for ICEACT, ICEAPC, ICEFTY, ICESCN and ICEDOS revised to match SIGRID-3
- New attribute IA_LOC defined for compatibility with SIGRID-3 Version 3 Table 6a; permitted attribute for line objects ICELNE, BRGLNE, OPNLNE and LKILNE to describe where the ice lies relative to the line
- Removed attribute IA_DVW as being duplicate for ICELWD
- Removed attribute ICEDVW from the feature ICEFRA – it was not defined and not used
- Revised definition of ICELWD to allow use to describe width of any ice feature including leads, cracks, fractures and jammed brash barriers
- Added ICEBRS as a permitted attribute for objects SEAICE and LACICE
- Code 91 added to allow 9+/10 in ICESPC

- Attributes ICEDDR, ICEDSP, IA_OBN, ICESYM and ICNSYM added to object BRGARE
- Attribute ICEFTY added to object ICEFRA
- Added new codes to attribute ICEMLT to provide snow melt information needed in Antarctic
- Expected input for IA_MLT changed to remove option to use 3-point scale
- Changed enumerations for attributes ICEDDR and ICELOR to be consistent with the enumerations for other direction attributes (ICEDOS, IA_LOC)
- JMDBRR changed from a point feature to a line feature and attributes ICEBRS and ICELWD added
- Definitions of ICETCK, ICEMAX and ICEMIN revised to clarify that they refer to the thickness of level (undeformed) ice
- Removed attribute ICECST and replaced by new attributes ICECRT and ICEPRS to distinguish between the rate of change of ice concentration and the force of compression
- Definition of IA_HLG revised for clarification
- Several typos corrected

ENC Ice Objects Catalogue

1. INTRODUCTION

Many Arctic and Baltic nations maintain Ice Services and issue ice charts on a regular basis when marine activities are occurring in the vicinity of sea ice and icebergs. These ice charts are used on ships as an aid to navigation in ice infested waters. Electronic Navigation Charts (ENC) and Electronic Chart Display and Information Systems (ECDIS) are becoming widely available on ships navigating in icy waters and it is necessary to provide ice data in a form that can be used in these systems.

The ENC Ice Objects Catalogue has developed slowly since the mid-1990's. Initially, several ad-hoc workshops were held involving experts from national ice services, national hydrographic organizations and private companies involved in the manufacture of electronic charts and display systems.

The International Hydrographic Association (IHO) established an on-line "registry" of ENC chart features. This registry contains several thematic "registers", one of which is for ice objects. The information in the register derives directly from the ENC Ice Objects Catalogue, which provides additional explanation and rationale that is not contained in the register. In 2005, the IHO recognized the JCOMM Expert Team on Sea Ice (ETSI) as the manager of the ICE Register. At its meeting in March 2007, the ETSI established an ENC Ice Objects Task Group (TG ENCIO) and approved Terms of Reference governing the activities of the group and outlining the mechanism for further revision to the Ice Objects Catalogue. ETSI Members from Canada, Germany, Russia and the United States were nominated to the TG ENCIO.

At that same meeting in 2007, the Version 4.0 of the Catalogue was approved by the ETSI, the first version to be reviewed and approved by the entire team. Version 4.0 was the also the first version to explicitly attempt to harmonize the Ice Objects Catalogue with the:

- "WMO Sea-Ice Nomenclature and International System of Sea-Ice Symbols", WMO Publication No. 259, Suppl. No. 5, 1989 which includes:
 - Sea-Ice Nomenclature, Suppl. No. 5; and,
 - International System of Sea Ice Symbols, Suppl. No. 4; and,
- "SIGRID-3: A Vector Archive Format for Sea Ice Charts", JCOMM Technical Report No. 23, 2004.

The next major update to the Catalogue, Version 5.0, was approved at the ETSI-IV meeting in March 2010. This revision introduced many new objects proposed by the Arctic and Antarctic Research Institute to support work it had done with Transas, an ECDIS manufacturer.

During 2011-2012, software was developed to transform SIGRID-3 files into S-57 format. This capability was demonstrated at the JCOMM-4 meeting in May 2012. At the International Ice Charting Working Group (IICWG) meeting held later that year in October, it was agreed that SIGRID should remain as the "parent" standard because of its wide use and the new capability to transform SIGRID into S-57/S-10x. As a result, some changes have been made to the Ice Objects in order to be compatible with SIGRID. Version 5.1 was prepared in March 2013 and distributed for

review. This version was not approved because the ETSI did not meet. Subsequent revisions were incorporated into this Version 5.2.

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.

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.

S-100 came into force on 1 January 2010. S-100 is the document that explains how the IHO will use and extend the ISO 1900 series of geographic standards for hydrographic, maritime and related issues. S-100 extends the scope of the existing S-57 Hydrographic Transfer standard. Unlike S-57, S-100 is inherently more flexible and makes provision for such things as the use of imagery and gridded data types, enhanced metadata and multiple encoding formats. It also provides a more flexible and dynamic maintenance regime via a dedicated on-line registry.

Within the S-100 family, Sea Ice has been denoted S-411 by the IHO. A working group led by Jürgen Holfort of the German Hydrographic Service is developing an S-411 Product Specification and based on this Ice Objects Catalogue.

3. NOTES TO VERSION 5.2

Cumulative changes from the previously approved version 5.0 are noted for each object and attribute. These include changes introduced in the draft Version 5.1.

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.

For each feature object class there are three attribute categories:

Attribute subset A: used to define the individual characteristics of an object

Attribute subset B: used to provide information for presentation or for an information system

Attribute subset C: used to define administrative information about the object

Some fields in this structure are absent due to different causes:

- Field **ATTV** is absent because we have no any attributes for vector data of ice charts
- Field **SG3D** is absent because we have only planar graph
- Field **FOID** is absent because we don't use a long name and there are no any relationships between the Feature records
- Field **NATF** is absent because we don't use any special attributes
- Field **FFPT** is absent because we have no necessity to define relationships between the Feature records

4.1. ICE OBJECT SUMMARY

Ice Object Class	Acronym	Code
Polygon		
Sea Ice	SEAICE	30 300
Lake Ice	LACICE	30 301
Iceberg Area	BRGARE	30 302
Polyline		
Ice Edge	ICELNE	30 320
Iceberg Limit	BRGLNE	30 321
Limit of Open Water	OPNLNE	30 322
Limit of All Known Ice	LKILNE	30 323
Line of Ice Ridge	I_RIDG	30 324
Line of Ice Lead	I_LEAD	30 325
Line of Ice Fracture	I_FRAL	30 326
Line of Ice Crack	I_CRAC	30 327
Jammed Brash Barrier	JMDBRR	30 362
Point		
Ice Compacting	ICECOM	30 350
Ice Lead	ICELEA	30 351
Iceberg	ICEBRG	30 352
Floeberg	FLOBRG	30 353
Ice Thickness	ICETHK	30 354
Ice Shear	ICESHR	30 355
Ice Divergence	ICEDIV	30 356
Ice Ridge/Hummock	ICERDG	30 357
Ice Keel/Bummock	ICEKEL	30 358
Ice Drift	ICEDFT	30 359
Ice Fracture	ICEFRA	30 360
Ice Rafting	ICERFT	30 361
Stage of Melt	STGMLT	30 363
Snow Cover	SNWCVR	30 364
Strips and Patches	STRPTC	30 365
Grounded Hummock	I_GRHM	30 366

Ice Object Class:	Sea Ice
Acronym:	SEAICE
Code:	30300
subset 'Attribute_A':	ICEACT; ICEAPC; ICESOD; ICEFLZ; ICESPC; ICELVL; ICECRT; ICEPRS; 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; IA_SFA; IA_SFB; IA_SFC; IA_FFA; IA_FFB; IA_FFC; IA_SNG; IA_MLT; IA_PLG; IA_HLG; IA_DUG; ICEBRS
subset 'Attribute_B':	NOBJNM; OBJNAM; INFORM; NINFOM; SCAMIN; SCAMAX; TXTDSC; NTXTDS; PICREP; ICESYM; ICNSYM
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:	<p>"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.</p> <p>"WMO Sea-Ice Nomenclature and International System of Sea-Ice Symbols", WMO Publication No. 259, Suppl. No. 5, 1989</p> <p>"SIGRID-3: A Vector Archive Format for Sea Ice Charts", JCOMM Technical Report No. 23, 2004</p>
Distinction:	LACICE
Remarks:	
Change from Version 5.0:	Attributes ICEBRS, ICESYM, ICNSYM, ICECRT, ICEPRS added; Attributes OBJNAM and NOBJNM moved to subset B

Ice Object Class:	Lake Ice
Acronym:	LACICE
Code:	30301
subset 'Attribute_A':	ICEACT; ICEAPC; ICELSO; ICEFLZ, ICESPC; ICELVL; ICECRT; ICEPRS; 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; ICEBRS
subset 'Attribute_B':	NOBJNM; OBJNAM; 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 th edition, June, 2005
Distinction:	SEAICE
Remarks:	
Change from Version 5.0:	Attribute ICEBRS, ICECRT and ICEPRS added; attributes OBJNAM and NOBJNM moved to subset B

Ice Object Class:	Iceberg Area
Acronym:	BRGARE
Code:	30302
subset 'Attribute_A':	ICEBNM; ICEBSZ; ICEDDR; ICEDSP; IA_OBN; IA_BCN; IA_BFM; IA_BUH
subset 'Attribute_B':	NOBJNM; OBJNAM; INFORM; NINFOM; SCAMIN; SCAMAX; TXTDSC; NTXTDS; PICREP; ICESYM; ICNSYM
subset 'Attribute_C':	RECDAT; RECIND; SORDAT; SORIND;
Geometric Primitive:	Area
References:	<p>"Workshop on International Standards for Ice Information in ECDIS," June 27-29, 1995, Canada/Germany/United States.</p> <p>"Ice in ECDIS Workshop," June 3, 4, 2000, St. John's, Canada.</p> <p>"Canadian Ice Service MANICE", 9th edition, June, 2005</p>
Definition:	An Iceberg Area is an area at sea in which icebergs, bergy bits, or growlers are present.
Distinction:	
Remarks:	
Change from Version 5.0:	Attributes ICEDDR, ICEDSP, IA_OBN, ICESYM and ICNSYM added; Attributes OBJNAM and NOBJNM moved to subset B

Ice Object Class:	Ice Edge
Acronym:	ICELNE
Code:	30320
subset 'Attribute_A':	IA_LOC
subset 'Attribute_B':	NOBJNM; OBJNAM 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 the open sea and sea ice of any kind and in any concentration, whether fast or drifting.
References:	<p>“WMO Sea-Ice Nomenclature and International System of Sea-Ice Symbols”, WMO Publication No. 259, Suppl. No. 5, 1989</p> <p>"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.</p> <p>“Canadian Ice Service MANICE”, 9th edition, June, 2005</p>
Distinction:	BRGLNE, OPNLNE, LKILNE
Remarks:	Note the distinction from OPNLNE
Change from Version 5.0:	Attribute IA_LOC added; Attributes OBJNAM and NOBJNM moved to subset B

Ice Object Class:	Iceberg Limit
Acronym:	BRGLNE
Code:	30321
subset 'Attribute_A':	IA_LOC
subset 'Attribute_B':	NOBJNM; OBJNAM; INFORM; NINFOM; SCAMIN; SCAMAX; TXTDSC; NTXTDS; PICREP;
subset 'Attribute_C':	RECDAT; RECIND; SORDAT; SORIND;
References:	"Canadian Ice Service MANICE", 9 th edition, June, 2005.
Geometric Primitive:	Line
Distinction:	ICELNE, OPNLNE, LKILNE
Definition:	Limit of all known Icebergs
Remarks:	
Change from Version 5.0:	Attribute IA_LOC added; Attributes OBJNAM and NOBJNM moved to subset B

Ice Object Class:	Limit of Open Water
Acronym:	OPNLNE
Code:	30322
subset 'Attribute_A':	IA_LOC
subset 'Attribute_B':	NOBJNM; OBJNAM; 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 th edition, June, 2005.
Distinction:	ICELNE, BRGLNE, LKILNE
Remarks:	Note the distinction from ICELNE
Change from Version 5.0:	Attribute IA_LOC added; Attributes OBJNAM and NOBJNM moved to subset B

Ice Object Class:	Limit of All Known Ice
Acronym:	LKILNE
Code:	30323
subset 'Attribute_A':	IA_LOC
subset 'Attribute_B':	NOBJNM; OBJNAM; INFORM; NINFOM; SCAMIN; SCAMAX; TXTDSC; NTXTDS; PICREP:
subset Attribute_C':	RECDAT; RECIND; SORDAT; SORIND;
Geometric Primitive:	Line
Definition:	The limit of all known ice, including both sea ice of any kind and icebergs.
References:	"Canadian Ice Service MANICE", 9 th edition, June, 2005.
Distinction:	ICELNE, BRGLNE, OPNLNE
Remarks:	This line is a key product of the International Ice Patrol (IIP), to support safe navigation in the Northwest Atlantic under the UN Convention on Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS).
Change from Version 5.0:	Attribute IA_LOC added; Attributes OBJNAM and NOBJNM moved to subset

Ice Object Class:	Line of Ice Ridge
Acronym:	I_RIDG
Code:	30324
subset 'Attribute_A':	ICERDV; ICERMH; ICERXH
subset 'Attribute_B':	NOBJNM; OBJNAM; INFORM; NINFOM; SCAMIN; SCAMAX; TXTDSC; NTXTDS; PICREP:
subset Attribute_C':	RECDAT; RECIND; SORDAT; SORIND;
Geometric Primitive:	Line
Definition:	Line of Ice Ridge is a line or wall of broken ice forced up by pressure processes.
References:	“WMO Sea-Ice Nomenclature and International System of Sea-Ice Symbols”, WMO Publication No. 259, Suppl. No. 5, 1989
Distinction:	
Remarks:	
Change from Version 5.0:	Attributes OBJNAM and NOBJNM moved to subset B

Ice Object Class:	Line of Ice Lead
Acronym:	I_LEAD
Code:	30325
subset 'Attribute_A':	ICESOD;IA_OBN; ICELWD; IA_DMW; IA_DXW
subset 'Attribute_B':	NOBJNM; OBJNAM; INFORM; NINFOM; SCAMIN; SCAMAX; TXTDSC; NTXTDS; PICREP:
subset Attribute_C':	RECDAT; RECIND; SORDAT; SORIND;
Geometric Primitive:	Line
Definition:	Line of Ice Lead identifies any passage-way(s) through ice which is (are) navigable by surface vessels.
References:	“WMO Sea-Ice Nomenclature and International System of Sea-Ice Symbols”, WMO Publication No. 259, Suppl. No. 5, 1989
Distinction:	
Remarks:	
Change from Version 5.0:	Attributes OBJNAM and NOBJNM moved to subset B; IA_DVW replaced by ICELWD

Ice Object Class:	Line of Ice Fracture
Acronym:	I_FRAL
Code:	30326
subset 'Attribute_A':	ICESOD;IA_OBN; ICELWD; IA_DMW; IA_DXW
subset 'Attribute_B':	NOBJNM; OBJNAM; INFORM; NINFOM; SCAMIN; SCAMAX; TXTDSC; NTXTDS; PICREP:
subset Attribute_C':	RECDAT; RECIND; SORDAT; SORIND;
Geometric Primitive:	Line
Definition:	Any break or rupture through the ice cover, or through the single floe, resulting from deformation processes. Length may vary from a few meters to a few kilometers.
References:	“WMO Sea-Ice Nomenclature and International System of Sea-Ice Symbols”, WMO Publication No. 259, Suppl. No. 5, 1989
Distinction:	
Remarks:	
Change from Version 5.0:	Attributes OBJNAM and NOBJNM moved to subset B; IA_DVW replaced by ICELWD

Ice Object Class:	Line of Ice Crack
Acronym:	I_CRAC
Code:	30327
subset 'Attribute_A':	ICESOD;IA_OBN; ICELWD; IA_DMW; IA_DXW
subset 'Attribute_B':	NOBJNM; OBJNAM; INFORM; NINFOM; SCAMIN; SCAMAX; TXTDSC; NTXTDS; PICREP;
subset Attribute_C':	RECDAT; RECIND; SORDAT; SORIND;
Geometric Primitive:	Line
Definition:	Line of Ice Crack identifies any ice breakup, but no passage-way(s) for surface vessels.
References:	“WMO Sea-Ice Nomenclature and International System of Sea-Ice Symbols”, WMO Publication No. 259, Suppl. No. 5, 1989
Distinction:	
Remarks:	
Change from Version 5.0:	Typo in acronym corrected; Attributes OBJNAM and NOBJNM moved to subset B; IA_DVW replaced by ICELWD

Ice Object Class:	Jammed Brash Barrier
Acronym:	JMDBRR
Code:	30362
subset 'Attribute_A':	ICEBRS; ICELWD
subset 'Attribute_B':	NOBJNM; OBJNAM; INFORM; NINFOM; SCAMIN; SCAMAX; TXTDSC; NTXTDS; PICREP;
subset 'Attribute_C':	RECDAT; RECIND; SORDAT; SORIND;
Geometric Primitive:	Line
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:	“WMO Sea-Ice Nomenclature and International System of Sea-Ice Symbols”, WMO Publication No. 259, Suppl. No. 5, 1989
Distinction:	
Remarks:	JMDBRR can be used to delineate brash ice barriers found in the Baltic Sea as well as jammed brash found in rivers such as the St. Lawrence
Change from Version 5.0:	Changed from a point feature to a line feature; Attributes ICEBRS and ICELWD added; Attributes OBJNAM and NOBJNM moved to subset B

Ice Object Class:	Ice Compacting
Acronym:	ICECOM
Code:	30350
subset "Attribute_A":	ICECRT, ICEPRS
subset 'Attribute_B':	NOBJNM; OBJNAM; 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
Distinction:	ICESHR, ICEDFT, ICEDIV
References:	"International System of Sea-Ice Symbols, WMO No. 259, TP. 145, Supplement No. 4, 1970."
Remarks:	
Change from Version 5.0:	Removed attribute ICECST; New attributes ICECRT and ICEPRS added; Attributes OBJNAM and NOBJNM moved to subset B

Ice Object Class:	Ice Lead
Acronym:	ICELEA
Code:	30351
subset 'Attribute_A':	ICELOC; ICELST; ICELWD
subset 'Attribute_B':	NOBJNM; OBJNAM; 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. "WMO Sea-Ice Nomenclature and International System of Sea-Ice Symbols", WMO Publication No. 259, Suppl. No. 5, 1989
Distinction:	ICEFRA
Remarks:	
Change from Version 5.0:	Attributes OBJNAM and NOBJNM moved to subset B

Ice Object Class:	Iceberg
Acronym:	ICEBRG
Code:	30352
subset 'Attribute_A':	ICEBSZ; ICEDSP; ICEDDR; IA_OBN; IA_BFM; IA_BUH
subset 'Attribute_B':	NOBJNM; OBJNAM; 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. ICEBRG can indicate the location of a single iceberg or, if the attribute IA_OBN is specified and is greater than 1, multiple icebergs in the vicinity of a point.
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. "WMO Sea-Ice Nomenclature and International System of Sea-Ice Symbols", WMO Publication No. 259, Suppl. No. 5, 1989
Distinction:	FLOBRG
Remarks:	
Change from Version 5.0:	Attribute ICEBNM replaced by attribute IA_OBN; definition revised to allow multiple icebergs around a point; Attributes OBJNAM and NOBJNM moved to subset B

Ice Object Class:	Floeberg
Acronym:	FLOBRG
Code:	30353
subset 'Attribute_A':	ICEDSP; ICEDDR
subset 'Attribute_B':	NOBJNM; OBJNAM; 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. "WMO Sea-Ice Nomenclature and International System of Sea-Ice Symbols", WMO Publication No. 259, Suppl. No. 5, 1989
Distinction:	ICEBRG
Remarks:	
Change from Version 5.0:	Attributes OBJNAM and NOBJNM moved to subset B

Ice Object Class:	Ice Thickness
Acronym:	ICETHK
Code:	30354
subset 'Attribute_A':	ICETCK; ICEMAX; ICEMIN; ICETTY
subset 'Attribute_B':	NOBJNM; OBJNAM; 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.
	"WMO Sea-Ice Nomenclature and International System of Sea-Ice Symbols", WMO Publication No. 259, Suppl. No. 5, 1989
Distinction:	
Remarks:	
Change from Version 5.0:	Attributes OBJNAM and NOBJNM moved to subset B

Ice Object Class:	Ice Shear
Acronym:	ICESHR
Code:	30355
subset 'Attribute_A':	
subset 'Attribute_B':	NOBJNM; OBJNAM; 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:	“WMO Sea-Ice Nomenclature and International System of Sea-Ice Symbols”, WMO Publication No. 259, Suppl. No. 5, 1989
Distinction:	ICEDFT, ICEDIV, ICECOM
Remarks:	
Change from Version 5.0:	Attributes OBJNAM and NOBJNM moved to subset B

Ice Object Class:	Ice Divergence
Acronym:	ICEDIV
Code:	30356
subset 'Attribute_A':	ICECRT
subset 'Attribute_B':	NOBJNM; OBJNAM; 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:	“WMO Sea-Ice Nomenclature and International System of Sea-Ice Symbols”, WMO Publication No. 259, Suppl. No. 5, 1989
Distinction:	ICEDFT, ICESHR, ICECOM
Remarks:	
Change from Version 5.0:	Attribute ICECRT added; Attributes OBJNAM and NOBJNM moved to subset B

Ice Object Class:	Ice Ridge/Hummock
Acronym:	ICERDG
Code:	30357
subset 'Attribute_A':	ICERCN; ICERFQ; ICERMH; ICERXH, ICERDV
subset 'Attribute_B':	NOBJNM; OBJNAM; INFORM; NINFOM; SCAMIN; SCAMAX; TXTDSC; NTXTDS; PICREP;
subset 'Attribute_C':	RECDAT; RECIND; SORDAT; SORIND;
Geometric Primitive:	Point
Definition:	<p>An Ice Ridge is a line or wall of broken ice forced up by pressure.</p> <p>A Hummock is a hillock of broken ice which has been forced upward by pressure.</p>
References:	<p>"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</p> <p>"WMO Sea-Ice Nomenclature and International System of Sea-Ice Symbols", WMO Publication No. 259, Suppl. No. 5, 1989</p>
Distinction:	ICEKEL, ICERFT
Remarks:	
Change from Version 5.0:	Attributes OBJNAM and NOBJNM moved to subset B

Ice Object Class:	Ice Keel/Bummock
Acronym:	ICEKEL
Code:	30358
subset 'Attribute_A':	ICEKCN; ICEKFQ; ICEKMD; ICEKXD
subset 'Attribute_B':	NOBJNM; OBJNAM; INFORM; NINFOM; SCAMIN; SCAMAX; TXTDSC; NTXTDS; PICREP;
subset 'Attribute_C':	RECDAT; RECIND; SORDAT; SORIND;
Geometric Primitive:	Point
Definition:	From a submariner's 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 and International System of Sea-Ice Symbols", WMO Publication No. 259, Suppl. No. 5, 1989
Distinction:	ICERDG, ICERFT
Remarks:	
Change from Version 5.0:	Attributes OBJNAM and NOBJNM moved to subset B

Ice Object Class:	Ice Drift
Acronym:	ICEDFT
Code:	30359
subset 'Attribute_A':	ICEDSP; ICEDDR
subset 'Attribute_B':	NOBJNM; OBJNAM; 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:	“WMO Sea-Ice Nomenclature and International System of Sea-Ice Symbols”, WMO Publication No. 259, Suppl. No. 5, 1989
Distinction:	ICESHR, ICEDIV, ICECOM
Remarks:	
Change from Version 5.0:	Attributes OBJNAM and NOBJNM moved to subset B

Ice Object Class:	Ice Fracture
Acronym:	ICEFRA
Code:	30360
subset 'Attribute_A':	ICELWD; ICEFTY, ICELOC; IA_OBN; ICESOD; IA_DMW; IA_DXW
subset 'Attribute_B':	NOBJNM; OBJNAM; 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 and International System of Sea-Ice Symbols", WMO Publication No. 259, Suppl. No. 5, 1989
Distinction:	ICELEA
Remarks:	
Change from Version 5.0:	IA_DVW replaced by ICELWD; ICEFTY added; ICEDVW removed; Attributes OBJNAM and NOBJNM moved to subset B

Ice Object Class:	Ice Rafting
Acronym:	ICERFT
Code:	30361
subset 'Attribute_A':	ICEFCN
subset 'Attribute_B':	NOBJNM; OBJNAM; 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:	“WMO Sea-Ice Nomenclature and International System of Sea-Ice Symbols”, WMO Publication No. 259, Suppl. No. 5, 1989
Distinction:	ICERDG, ICEKEL
Remarks:	
Change from Version 5.0:	Attributes OBJNAM and NOBJNM moved to subset B

Ice Object Class:	Stage of Melt
Acronym:	STGMLT
Code:	30363
subset 'Attribute_A':	ICEMLT
subset 'Attribute_B':	NOBJNM; OBJNAM; 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:	“WMO Sea-Ice Nomenclature and International System of Sea-Ice Symbols”, WMO Publication No. 259, Suppl. No. 5, 1989
Distinction:	
Remarks:	
Change from Version 5.0:	Attributes OBJNAM and NOBJNM moved to subset B

Ice Object Class:	Snow Cover
Acronym:	SNWCVR
Code:	30364
subset 'Attribute_A':	ICESCN; ICESCT; ICEDOS
subset 'Attribute_B':	NOBJNM; OBJNAM; 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:	“WMO Sea-Ice Nomenclature and International System of Sea-Ice Symbols”, WMO Publication No. 259, Suppl. No. 5, 1989
Distinction:	
Remarks:	
Change from Version 5.0:	Attributes OBJNAM and NOBJNM moved to subset B

Ice Object Class:	Strips and Patches
Acronym:	STRPTC
Code:	30365
subset 'Attribute_A':	ICESPC
subset 'Attribute_B':	NOBJNM; OBJNAM; 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:	“WMO Sea-Ice Nomenclature and International System of Sea-Ice Symbols”, WMO Publication No. 259, Suppl. No. 5, 1989”
Distinction:	
Remarks:	
Change from Version 5.0:	Attributes OBJNAM and NOBJNM moved to subset B

Ice Object Class:	Grounded Hummock
Acronym:	I_GRHM
Code:	30366
subset 'Attribute_A':	IA_BUH
subset 'Attribute_B':	NOBJNM; OBJNAM; INFORM; NINFOM; SCAMIN; SCAMAX; TXTDSC; NTXTDS; PICREP;
subset 'Attribute_C':	RECDAT; RECIND; SORDAT; SORIND;
Geometric Primitive:	Point
Definition:	Grounded Hummock identifies a hummock formation which is stranded.
References:	“WMO Sea-Ice Nomenclature and International System of Sea-Ice Symbols”, WMO Publication No. 259, Suppl. No. 5, 1989”
Distinction:	
Remarks:	
Change from Version 5.0:	Attributes OBJNAM and NOBJNM moved to subset B

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”.

4.2. ICE FEATURE ATTRIBUTE SUMMARY:

Ice Feature Attribute	Acronym	Code
Total Concentration	ICEACT	30 300
Partial Concentration	ICEAPC	30 301
Ice Stage of Development	ICESOD	30 302
Lake Ice Stage of Development	ICELSO	30 303
Floe Sizes	ICEFLZ	30 304
Melt Stage	ICEMLT	30 305
Concentration of Strips and Patches	ICESPC	30 306
Number of Icebergs in Area	ICEBNM	30 307
Level Ice	ICELVL	30 308
Compacting Rate	ICECRT	30 309
Ice Fracture Type	ICEFTY	30 310
Ice Lead Status	ICELST	30 311
Frequency of Leads or Fractures	ICELFQ	30 312
Orientation of Leads or Fractures	ICELOR	30 313
Width of Ice Feature (such as Lead, Fracture, Crack or Brash Barrier)	ICELWD	30 314
Ice Location Information	ICELOC	30 315
Iceberg Size	ICEBSZ	30 316
Ice Drift Direction	ICEDDR	30 317
Ice Drift Speed	ICEDSP	30 318
Ice Average Thickness	ICETCK	30 319
Maximum Ice Thickness	ICEMAX	30 320
Minimum Ice Thickness	ICEMIN	30 321
Ice Thickness Type	ICETTY	30 322
Snow Depth	ICESCT	30 323

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Ice Feature Attribute	Acronym	Code
Snow Cover Concentration	ICESCN	30 324
Direction Of Sastrugi	ICEDOS	30 325
Ice Ridge Concentration	ICERCN	30 326
Ice Ridge Classification	ICERDV	30 327
Ice Ridge Mean Height	ICERMH	30 328
Ice Ridge Frequency	ICERFQ	30 329
Ice Ridge Maximum Height	ICERXH	30 330
Ice Keel Concentration	ICEKCN	30 331
Ice Keel Frequency	ICEKFQ	30 332
Ice Keel Mean Depth	ICEKMD	30 333
Ice Keel Maximum Depth	ICEKXD	30 334
Ice Rafting Concentration	ICEFCN	30 335
Ice Stage of Development and Floe Size for the 1 st p.c.	IA_SFA	30 336
Ice Stage of Development and Floe Size for the 2 nd p.c.	IA_SFB	30 337
Ice Stage of Development and Floe Size for the 3 rd p.c.	IA_SFC	30 338
Ice Breccia for the 1 st partial concentration	IA_FFA	30 339
Ice Breccia for the 2 nd partial concentration	IA_FFB	30 340
Ice Breccia for the 3 rd partial concentration	IA_FFC	30 341
Snow concentration	IA_SNG	30 344
Stage of melting	IA_MLT	30 345
Contamination	IA_PLG	30 346
Hillocks concentration	IA_HLG	30 347
Fractures concentration	IA_DUG	30 349
Icebergs concentration	IA_BCN	30 353
Prevailing iceberg form	IA_BFM	30 354
Max. height of the above-water part (iceberg / grounded hummock)	IA_BUH	30 355
Number of ice objects	IA_OBN	30 358
Ice Location (relative to a line)	IA_LOC	30 359
Max. width of ice lead (or fracture or crack)	IA_DXW	30 360
Min. width of ice lead (or fracture or crack)	IA_DMW	30 361
Brash Ice	ICEBRS	30 362
Ice Pressure	ICEPRS	30 363
The international coloring	ICESYM	30 390

Ice Feature Attribute	Acronym	Code
The national coloring	ICNSYM	30 391

Ice Attribute:	Total Concentration
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Acronym:	ICEACT
Code:	30300
Attribute Type:	Enumerated
Expected Input:	
ID	Meaning
98	Ice Free
01	Open Water (< 1/10 ice)
02	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 or 9+/10 ice
92	10/10 ice
99	Undetermined/Unknown

Definition:	ICEACT specifies the total concentration of ice in an area. It represents the ratio expressed in tenths describing the total area of the water surface covered by ice as a fraction of the whole area.
References:	"Workshop on International Standards for Ice Information in ECDIS," June 27-29, 1995, Canada/Germany/United States. "WMO Sea-Ice Nomenclature and International System of Sea-Ice Symbols", WMO Publication No. 259, Suppl. No. 5, 1989" "SIGRID-3: A Vector Archive Format for Sea Ice Charts", JCOMM Technical Report No. 23, 2004 "Proposed Changes to Harmonize the WMO Sea Ice Nomenclature and Symbology, the SIGRID-3 Coding Standard and the ENC Ice Objects Catalogue"; JCOMM Expert Team on Sea Ice Meeting IV, Document 2.6.1; March 2010.
Remarks:	Corresponds to "C" in International System of Sea Ice Symbols Corresponds to "CT" in SIGRID-3
Changes from Version 5.0:	Codes for "Ice Free", "Open Water" and "Bergy Water" changed to match Table 1 in SIGRID-3

Ice Attribute:	Partial Concentration
Acronym:	ICEAPC
Code:	30301
Attribute Type:	List
Expected Input:	
ID	Meaning
98	Ice Free
01	Open Water (< 1/10 ice)
02	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 or 9+/10 ice
92	10/10 ice
99	Undetermined/Unknown

Definition:	ICEAPC specifies the partial concentrations of ice in an area. ('C _a , C _b and C _c ').
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. "WMO Sea-Ice Nomenclature and International System of Sea-Ice Symbols", WMO Publication No. 259, Suppl. No. 5, 1989 "SIGRID-3: A Vector Archive Format for Sea Ice Charts", JCOMM Technical Report No. 23, 2004 "Proposed Changes to Harmonize the WMO Sea Ice Nomenclature and Symbology, the SIGRID-3 Coding Standard and the ENC Ice Objects Catalogue"; JCOMM Expert Team on Sea Ice Meeting IV, Document 2.6.1; March 2010.
Remarks:	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. Corresponds to "C _a , C _b , C _c " in International System of Sea Ice Symbols. Corresponds to "CA, CB, CC" in SIGRID-3
Changes from Version 5.0:	Codes for "Ice Free", "Open Water" and "Bergy Water" changed to match Table 1 in SIGRID-3

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

Code: 30302

Attribute Type: List

Expected Input:

ID	Meaning
01	Ice Free
70	Brash Ice
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	Code not currently assigned
91	Medium First Year Ice (70 to 120 cm)
92	Code not currently assigned
93	Thick First Year Ice (>120 cm)
94	Residual Ice
95	Old Ice
96	Second Year Ice
97	Multi-Year Ice
98	Glacier Ice (Icebergs)
99	Undetermined/Unknown

Definition: Ice Stage of Development describes the ages and thicknesses of the ice ('S_o, S_a, S_b, S_c and S_d').

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.

"WMO Sea-Ice Nomenclature and International System of Sea-Ice Symbols", WMO Publication No. 259, Suppl. No. 5, 1989

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

“Proposed Changes to Harmonize the WMO Sea Ice Nomenclature and Symbology, the SIGRID-3 Coding Standard and the ENC Ice Objects Catalogue”; JCOMM Expert Team on Sea Ice Meeting IV, Document 2.6.1; March 2010.

Distinction:

IA_SFA, IA_SFB, IA_SFC, IA_FFA, IA_FFB, IA_FFC

Remarks:

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.

Corresponds to “S_o, S_a, S_b, S_c, S_d” in International System of Sea Ice Symbols.

Corresponds to “SO, SA, SB, SC, SD” in SIGRID-3

In conformity with the International System of Sea Ice Symbols, Stage of Development is reported in order from the thickest to the thinnest. The following categories are defined:

S_o - Stage of Development of ice thicker than S_a but having a concentration of less than 1/10.

S_a - Thickest/oldest; Stage of Development of partial concentration C_a.

S_b - Second thickest/oldest; Stage of Development of partial concentration C_b.

S_c - Third thickest/oldest; Stage of Development of partial concentration C_c.

S_d – 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.

Changes from Version 5.0:

Ice Attribute:	Lake Ice Stage of Development
Acronym:	ICELSO
Code:	30303
Attribute Type:	List
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)
70	Brash Ice
99	Undetermined/Unknown
Definition:	Lake Ice Stages of Development describe the ages and thicknesses of lake ice. ('S _o , S _a , S _b , S _c and S _d ')
References:	<p>"Workshop on International Standards for Ice Information in ECDIS," June 27-29, 1995, Canada/Germany/United States.</p> <p>"Ice in ECDIS Workshop," June 3-4, 2000, St. John's, Canada.</p> <p>"Canadian Ice Service MANICE", 9th edition, June, 2005.</p> <p>"SIGRID-3: A Vector Archive Format for Sea Ice Charts", JCOMM Technical Report No. 23, 2004.</p> <p>"Proposed Changes to Harmonize the WMO Sea Ice Nomenclature and Symbology, the SIGRID-3 Coding Standard and the ENC Ice Objects Catalogue"; JCOMM Expert Team on Sea Ice Meeting IV, Document 2.6.1; March 2010.</p>
Distinction:	IA_SFA, IA_SFB, IA_SFC, IA_FFA, IA_FFB, IA_FFC
Remarks:	<p>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.</p> <p>Corresponds to "S_o, S_a, S_b, S_c, S_d" in International System of Sea Ice Symbols.</p> <p>Corresponds to "SO, SA, SB, SC, SD" in SIGRID-3</p> <p>Stage of Development is reported in order from the thickest to the thinnest. The following categories are defined:</p>

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

S_a - Thickest/oldest; Stage of Development of partial concentration C_a.

S_b - Second thickest/oldest; Stage of Development of partial concentration C_b.

S_c - Third thickest/oldest; Stage of Development of partial concentration C_c.

S_d – 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.

Changes from Version 5.0:

Ice Attribute:	Floe Sizes
Acronym:	ICEFLZ
Code:	30304
Attribute Type:	List
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 (F _a , F _b and F _c) corresponding to the ice Stages of Development S _a , S _b and S _c respectively.
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.
	"WMO Sea-Ice Nomenclature and International System of Sea-Ice Symbols", WMO Publication No. 259, Suppl. No. 5, 1989
	"SIGRID-3: A Vector Archive Format for Sea Ice Charts", JCOMM Technical Report No. 23, 2004
Distinction:	IA_SFA, IA_SFB, IA_SFC, IA_FFA, IA_FFB, IA_FFC
Remarks:	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.
	Corresponds to "F _a , F _b , F _c " in International System of Sea Ice Symbols.
	Corresponds to "FA, FB, FC" in SIGRID-3

ENC Ice Objects Catalogue Version 5.3, p.45

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

Changes from Version 5.0:

Ice Attribute:	Melt Stage
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Acronym: **ICEMLT**

Attribute Type: Enumerated

Code: 30305

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
15	New melting snow (wet new snow)
16	Old melting snow
17	Glaze
18	Melt slush
19	Melt puddles
20	Saturated snow (waves)
98	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.
- "WMO Sea-Ice Nomenclature and International System of Sea-Ice Symbols", WMO Publication No. 259, Suppl. No. 5, 1989
- "SIGRID-3: A Vector Archive Format for Sea Ice Charts", JCOMM Technical Report No. 23, 2004
- "ASPeCt Ice Observations Codes" available at http://aspect.antarctica.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0008/59129/icecodes.pdf
- Remarks: Codes 15-20 are identical with the ASPeCt "Snow Type" codes 5-10.
- Changes from Version 5.0: Code for "No Melt" changed to match Table 11 in SIGRID-3; Codes 15-20 added for compatibility with ASPeCt.

Ice Attribute:	Concentration of Strips and Patches
Acronym:	ICESPC
Attribute Type:	Enumerated
Code:	30306
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)
91	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
	“WMO Sea-Ice Nomenclature and International System of Sea-Ice Symbols”, WMO Publication No. 259, Suppl. No. 5, 1989
Remarks:	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.
Changes from Version 5.0:	Code 91 added to allow 9+/10 to be expressed

Ice Attribute:	Number of Icebergs in Area
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Acronym:	ICEBNM
Attribute Type:	Integer
Code:	30307
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.
Distinction:	IA_BCN
References:	"Workshop on International Standards for Ice Information in ECDIS," June 27-29, 1995, Canada/Germany/United States. "Canadian Ice Service MANICE", 9 th 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.

Changes from Version 5.0:

Ice Attribute:	Level Ice
Acronym:	ICELVL
Code:	30308
Attribute Type:	Enumerated
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:	“WMO Sea-Ice Nomenclature and International System of Sea-Ice Symbols”, WMO Publication No. 259, Suppl. No. 5, 1989
Remarks:	Use of this Attribute is a regional practice in the Baltic Sea.
Changes from Version 5.0:	

Ice Attribute:	Convergence or Divergence Rate
Acronym:	ICECRT
Attribute Type:	Enumerated
Code:	30309
Expected Input:	
ID	Meaning
01	Little convergence or divergence
10	Slight convergence / divergence
12	Slight to moderate convergence / divergence
20	Moderate convergence / divergence
23	Moderate to strong convergence / divergence
30	Strong convergence / divergence
98	Convergence / divergence of unknown strength
99	Undetermined / Unknown
Definition:	ICECRT is an indication of the rate of convergence or divergence of the ice.
Distinction:	ICEPRS
References:	“WMO Sea-Ice Nomenclature and International System of Sea-Ice Symbols”, WMO Publication No. 259, Suppl. No. 5, 1989
Remarks:	
Changes from Version 5.0:	New attribute to replace ICECST

Ice Attribute:	Ice Fracture Type
Acronym:	ICEFTY
Attribute Type:	Enumerated
Code:	30310
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 and International System of Sea-Ice Symbols”, WMO Publication No. 259, Suppl. No. 5, 1989
Remarks:	
Changes from Version 5.0:	

Ice Attribute:	Ice Lead Status
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Acronym: **ICELST**

Code: 30311

Attribute Type: Enumerated

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.

"WMO Sea-Ice Nomenclature and International System of Sea-Ice
Symbols", WMO Publication No. 259, Suppl. No. 5, 1989

Remarks:

Changes from Version 5.0:

Ice Attribute:	Frequency of Leads or Fractures
Acronym:	ICELFQ
Code:	30312
Attribute Type:	Integer
Expected Input:	The number of leads or fractures per nautical mile
Definition:	ICELFQ indicates the frequency of leads or fractures in number per nautical mile.
References:	"WMO Sea-Ice Nomenclature and International System of Sea-Ice Symbols", WMO Publication No. 259, Suppl. No. 5, 1989
Remarks:	
Changes from Version 5.0:	

Ice Attribute:	Orientation of Leads or Fractures
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Acronym:	ICELOR
Code:	30313
Attribute Type:	Enumerated
Expected Input:	
ID	Meaning
01	NE
02	E
03	SE
04	S
05	SW
06	W
07	NW
08	N
97	Variable
98	No Leads or Fractures
99	Undetermined/Unknown
Definition:	ICELOR indicates the predominant orientation of leads and fractures.
References:	"WMO Sea-Ice Nomenclature and International System of Sea-Ice Symbols", WMO Publication No. 259, Suppl. No. 5, 1989
Remarks:	
Changes from Version 5.0:	Expected input re-defined to be consistent with other direction enumerations (ICEDOS, IA_LOC, ICEDDR)

Ice Attribute:	Width of Ice Feature (such as Lead, Fracture, Crack or Brash Barrier)
Acronym:	ICELWD
Code:	30314
Attribute Type:	Integer
Expected Input:	Numeric value of the width expressed in metres
Definition:	ICELWD indicates the width of an ice feature such as a lead or fracture or crack or brash barrier in metres.
References:	“WMO Sea-Ice Nomenclature and International System of Sea-Ice Symbols”, WMO Publication No. 259, Suppl. No. 5, 1989
Remarks:	
Changes from Version 5.0:	Definition revised, specifically to allow use for jammed brash barrier in addition to leads and cracks, but also to allow use for other potential “width” features.

Ice Attribute:	Ice Location Information
Acronym:	ICELOC
Code:	30315
Attribute Type:	Enumerated
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:	“WMO Sea-Ice Nomenclature and International System of Sea-Ice Symbols”, WMO Publication No. 259, Suppl. No. 5, 1989
Remarks:	
Changes from Version 5.0:	

Ice Attribute:	Iceberg Size
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Acronym:	ICEBSZ
Code:	30316
Attribute Type:	Enumerated
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 "WMO Sea-Ice Nomenclature and International System of Sea-Ice Symbols", WMO Publication No. 259, Suppl. No. 5, 1989
Remarks:	
Changes from Version 5.0:	

Ice Attribute:	Ice Drift Direction
Acronym:	ICEDDR
Attribute Type:	Enumerated
Code:	30317
Expected Input:	
ID	Meaning
01	Ice Drift to NE
02	Ice Drift to E
03	Ice Drift to SE
04	Ice Drift to S
05	Ice Drift to SW
06	Ice Drift to W
07	Ice Drift to NW
08	Ice Drift to N
97	Variable Ice Drift
98	No Ice Motion
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.
	"WMO Sea-Ice Nomenclature and International System of Sea-Ice Symbols", WMO Publication No. 259, Suppl. No. 5, 1989
Remarks:	
Changes from Version 5.0:	Expected input re-defined to be consistent with other direction enumerations (ICEDOS, IA_LOC, ICELOR)

Ice Attribute:	Ice Drift Speed
Acronym:	ICEDSP
Attribute Type:	Floating
Code:	30318
Expected Input:	A numeric value of the speed of an ice mass expressed in knots.
Definitions:	ICEDSP describes the speed in knots 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. "WMO Sea-Ice Nomenclature and International System of Sea-Ice Symbols", WMO Publication No. 259, Suppl. No. 5, 1989
Remarks:	
Changes from Version 5.0:	

Ice Attribute:	Ice Average Thickness
Acronym:	ICETCK
Attribute Type:	Integer
Code:	30319
Expected Input:	A numeric value indicating the average thickness of the ice in centimeters.
Definitions:	Ice Average Thickness defines the average thickness of level (undeformed) ice.
References:	"Workshop on International Standards for Ice Information in ECDIS," June 27-29, 1995, Canada/Germany/United States.
	"WMO Sea-Ice Nomenclature and International System of Sea-Ice Symbols", WMO Publication No. 259, Suppl. No. 5, 1989
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).
Changes from Version 5.0:	Definition changed to clarify that this describes the average thickness of <i>undeformed</i> ice

Ice Attribute:	Maximum Ice Thickness
Acronym:	ICEMAX
Code:	30320
Attribute Type:	Integer
Expected Input:	A numeric value indicating the maximum thickness of level (undeformed) 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
	"WMO Sea-Ice Nomenclature and International System of Sea-Ice Symbols", WMO Publication No. 259, Suppl. No. 5, 1989
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).
Changes from Version 5.0:	Definition changed to clarify that this describes the maximum thickness of undeformed ice

Ice Attribute:	Minimum Ice Thickness
Acronym:	ICEMIN
Code:	30321
Attribute Type:	Integer
Expected Input:	A numeric value indicating the minimum thickness of the ice in centimeters.
Definition:	ICEMIN specifies the minimum thickness of level (undeformed) ice.
References:	“Ice in ECDIS Workshop,” June 3,4, 2000, St. John’s, Canada
	"WMO Sea-Ice Nomenclature and International System of Sea-Ice Symbols", WMO Publication No. 259, Suppl. No. 5, 1989
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).
Changes from Version 5.0:	Definition changed to clarify that this describes the minimum thickness of undeformed ice

Ice Attribute:	Ice Thickness Type
Acronym:	ICETTY
Code:	30322
Attribute Type:	Enumerated
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:	"WMO Sea-Ice Nomenclature and International System of Sea-Ice Symbols", WMO Publication No. 259, Suppl. No. 5, 1989
Remarks:	
Changes from Version 5.0:	

Ice Attribute:	Snow Depth
Acronym:	ICESCT
Code:	30323
Attribute Type:	Integer
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.
	"WMO Sea-Ice Nomenclature and International System of Sea-Ice Symbols", WMO Publication No. 259, Suppl. No. 5, 1989
Remarks:	A range of values can be used if the Snow Cover varies, or the precise value is uncertain.
Changes from Version 5.0:	Attribute type changed to integer

Ice Attribute:	Snow Cover Concentration
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Acronym: **ICESCN**

Code: 30324

Attribute Type: Enumerated

Expected Input:

ID	Meaning
01	0/10 – 1/10
10	1/10
12	1/10 – 2/10
20	2/10
23	2/10 – 3/10
30	3/10
34	3/10 – 4/10
40	4/10
45	4/10 – 5/10
50	5/10
56	5/10 – 6/10
60	6/10
67	6/10 – 7/10
70	7/10
78	7/10 – 8/10
80	8/10
89	8/10 – 9/10
90	9/10
91	9/10 – 10/10
92	10/10
98	No Snow Cover
99	Undetermined/Unknown

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

References: "WMO Sea-Ice Nomenclature and International System of Sea-Ice Symbols", WMO Publication No. 259, Suppl. No. 5, 1989

Remarks:

Changes from Version 5.0: Expected input values changed to match the general concentration Table 1 in SIGRID-3.

Ice Attribute:	Direction of Sastrugi
Acronym:	ICEDOS
Code:	30325
Attribute Type:	Enumerated
Expected Input:	
ID	Meaning
01	NE
02	E
03	SE
04	S
06	W
07	NW
08	N
97	Variable
98	No Sastrugi
99	Undetermined/Unknown
Definitions:	ICEDOS indicates the bearing of a sastrugi. Sastrugi are 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 "WMO Sea-Ice Nomenclature and International System of Sea-Ice Symbols", WMO Publication No. 259, Suppl. No. 5, 1989
Remarks:	
Changes from Version 5.0:	Expected input values changed to match SIGRID Table 6a

Ice Attribute:	Ice Ridge Concentration
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Acronym: **ICERCN**

Code: 30326

Attribute Type: List

Expected Input:

ID	Meaning
01	0/10 – 1/10
10	1/10
12	1/10 – 2/10
20	2/10
23	2/10 – 3/10
30	3/10
34	3/10 – 4/10
40	4/10
45	4/10 – 5/10
50	5/10
56	5/10 – 6/10
60	6/10
67	6/10 – 7/10
70	7/10
78	7/10 – 8/10
80	8/10
89	8/10 – 9/10
90	9/10
91	9/10 – 10/10
92	10/10
98	No Ridging
99	Undetermined/Unknown

Definitions: ICERCN describes the concentration of hummocked ice in an ice area. Up to three values may be given in the list to correspond to the partial concentrations in ICEAPC.

References: "WMO Sea-Ice Nomenclature and International System of Sea-Ice Symbols", WMO Publication No. 259, Suppl. No. 5, 1989

Remarks: Possible versions of encoding for the 1st, 2nd and 3rd partial concentration:
XX
XX , XX

XX , XX , XX

Changes from Version 5.0:

Ice Attribute:	Ice Ridge Classification
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Acronym:	ICERDV
Code:	30327
Attribute Type:	Enumerated
Expected Input:	
ID	Meaning
01	New Ridge
02	Weathered Ridge
03	Very Weathered Ridge
04	Aged Ridge
05	Consolidated Ridge
06	Ridge
07	Ridged Ice Zone
08	Ridge Barrier
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.
	"WMO Sea-Ice Nomenclature and International System of Sea-Ice Symbols", WMO Publication No. 259, Suppl. No. 5, 1989
Remarks:	
Changes from Version 5.0:	

Ice Attribute:	Ice Ridge Mean Height
Acronym:	ICERMH
Code:	30328
Attribute Type:	Integer
Expected Input:	A numeric value indicating the mean height of the ridge(s).
Definitions:	ICERMH indicates the mean height of ice ridge(s) in decimetres.
References:	<p>"Workshop on International Standards for Ice Information in ECDIS," June 27-29, 1995, Canada/Germany/United States.</p> <p>"WMO Sea-Ice Nomenclature and International System of Sea-Ice Symbols", WMO Publication No. 259, Suppl. No. 5, 1989</p>
Remarks:	
Changes from Version 5.0:	

Ice Attribute:	Ice Ridge Frequency
Acronym:	ICERFQ
Code:	30329
Attribute Type:	Integer
Expected Input:	The number of ice ridges per nautical mile
Definitions:	ICERFQ indicates the frequency of ice ridges in number per nautical mile
References:	"WMO Sea-Ice Nomenclature and International System of Sea-Ice Symbols", WMO Publication No. 259, Suppl. No. 5, 1989
Remarks:	
Changes from Version 5.0:	

Ice Attribute:	Ice Ridge Maximum Height
Acronym:	ICERXH
Code:	30330
Attribute Type:	Integer
Expected Input:	A numeric value indicating the maximum height of the ice ridge(s).
Definitions:	ICERXH indicates the maximum height of ice ridge(s) in decimetres.
References:	“WMO Sea-Ice Nomenclature and International System of Sea-Ice Symbols”, WMO Publication No. 259, Suppl. No. 5, 1989
Remarks:	
Changes from Version 5.0:	

Ice Attribute:	Ice Keel Concentration
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Acronym: **ICEKCN**

Code: 30331

Attribute Type: Enumerated

Expected Input:

ID	Meaning
01	0/10 – 1/10
10	1/10
12	1/10 – 2/10
20	2/10
23	2/10 – 3/10
30	3/10
34	3/10 – 4/10
40	4/10
45	4/10 – 5/10
50	5/10
56	5/10 – 6/10
60	6/10
67	6/10 – 7/10
70	7/10
78	7/10 – 8/10
80	8/10
89	8/10 – 9/10
90	9/10
91	9/10 – 10/10
92	10/10
98	No Keels
99	Undetermined/Unknown

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

References: "WMO Sea-Ice Nomenclature and International System of Sea-Ice Symbols", WMO Publication No. 259, Suppl. No. 5, 1989.

Remarks:

Changes from Version 5.0:

Ice Attribute:	Ice Keel Frequency
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Acronym: **ICEKFQ**

Code: 30332

Attribute Type: Integer

Expected Input: The number of ice keels per nautical mile

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

References: "WMO Sea-Ice Nomenclature and International System of Sea-Ice Symbols", WMO Publication No. 259, Suppl. No. 5, 1989

Remarks:

Changes from Version 5.0:

Ice Attribute:	Ice Keel Mean Depth
Acronym:	ICEKMD
Code:	30333
Attribute Type:	Integer
Expected Input:	A numeric value indicating the mean depth of the ice keels.
Definitions:	ICEKMD indicates the mean depth of ice keels in decimetres.
References:	"WMO Sea-Ice Nomenclature and International System of Sea-Ice Symbols", WMO Publication No. 259, Suppl. No. 5, 1989
Remarks:	
Changes from Version 5.0:	Attribute type changed to integer

Ice Attribute:	Ice Keel Maximum Depth
Acronym:	ICEKXD
Code:	30334
Attribute Type:	Integer
Expected Input:	A numeric value indicating the maximum depth of the ice keels.
Definitions:	ICEKXD indicates the maximum depth of ice keels in decimetres.
References:	"WMO Sea-Ice Nomenclature and International System of Sea-Ice Symbols", WMO Publication No. 259, Suppl. No. 5, 1989
Remarks:	
Changes from Version 5.0:	Attribute type changed to integer

Ice Attribute:	Ice Rafting Concentration
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Acronym: **ICEFCN**

Code: 30335

Attribute Type: Enumerated

Expected Input:

ID	Meaning
01	0/10 – 1/10
10	1/10
12	1/10 – 2/10
20	2/10
23	2/10 – 3/10
30	3/10
34	3/10 – 4/10
40	4/10
45	4/10 – 5/10
50	5/10
56	5/10 – 6/10
60	6/10
67	6/10 – 7/10
70	7/10
78	7/10 – 8/10
80	8/10
89	8/10 – 9/10
90	9/10
91	9/10 – 10/10
92	10/10
98	No Rafting
99	Undetermined/Unknown

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

References: “WMO Sea-Ice Nomenclature and International System of Sea-Ice Symbols”, WMO Publication No. 259, Suppl. No. 5, 1989

Remarks:

Changes from Version 5.0:

Ice Attribute:	Combination Ice Stage of Development and Floe Size for the 1st partial concentration
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Acronym: **IA_SFA**

Code: 30336

Attribute Type: List

Expected Input:

ID	Meaning
Floe Size (FF)	
01	Pancake Ice (30 cm – 3 m)
02	Shuga/Small Ice Cake; Brash Ice (<2 m)
03	Ice Cake (<20 m)
04	Small Floe (20 – 100 m)
05	Medium Floe (100-500 m)
06	Big Floe (500 – 2000 m)
07	Vast Floe (2 – 10 km)
08	Giant Floe (>10 km)
09	Fast Ice
Ice Stage of Development (SS)	
80	No stage of development
81	New Ice (<5 cm)
82	Nilas Ice (<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	Code not currently assigned
91	Medium First Year Ice (70 to 120 cm)
92	Code not currently assigned
93	Thick First Year Ice (>120 cm)
94	Residual Ice
95	Old Ice
96	Second Year Ice
97	Multi-Year Ice
99	Undetermined/Unknown

Definitions: IA_SFA describes combination(s) of Ice Stage of Development and Floe Size for the first partial concentration in an ice area. Up to three (stage of development / form of ice) combinations are allowed to describe the ice in the first partial concentration group.

References:

Distinction: ICESOD, ICEFLZ, IA_FFA

Remarks: IA_SFA, IA_SFB and IA_SFC present an alternative encoding to ICESOD and ICEFLZ under the following rules:

Major stages of development (old, first-year, young, new) shall be delineated by different partial concentrations in ICEAPC

Stages of development belonging to the same major stage may be encoded inside using both single or different partial concentrations

Up to three forms of ice are allowed for each partial concentration group

SS / FF

SS / FF, SS / FF

SS / FF, SS / FF, SS / FF

Example A: total concentration: 9/10

3/10 of thick first year, 5/10 of grey-white and 1/10 of new ice;

thick first year ice has some vast floes, some big floes and some small floes;

grey-white ice has some medium floes and some small floes;

new ice is all in the form of shuga:

ICEACT: [90]

ICEAPC: [30, 50, 10]

IA_SFA: [93/07, 93/06, 93/04]

IA_SFB: [85/05, 85/04]

IA_SFC: [81/02]

Example B: total concentration: 10/10

7-8/10 of old ice, 2 of some thick and some medium first-year and 0-1/10 of some grey and some grey-white young ice;

old ice has some medium and big floes;

thick and medium have medium floes;

grey and grey-white have small floes:

ICEACT: [92]

ICEAPC: [78, 20, 02]

IA_SFA: [95/06, 95/05]
IA_SFB: [93/05, 91/05]
IA_SFC: [85/04, 84/04]

Changes from Version 5.0: Added code 09 for Fast Ice.

Ice Attribute:	Combination Ice Stage of Development and Floe Size for the 2nd partial concentration
-----------------------	--

Acronym: **IA_SFB**

Code: 30337

Attribute Type: List

Expected Input:

ID	Meaning
Floe Size (FF)	
01	Pancake Ice (30 cm – 3 m)
02	Shuga/Small Ice Cake; Brash Ice (<2 m)
03	Ice Cake (<20 m)
04	Small Floe (20 – 100 m)
05	Medium Floe (100-500 m)
06	Big Floe (500 – 2000 m)
07	Vast Floe (2 – 10 km)
08	Giant Floe (>10 km)
09	Fast Ice
Ice Stage of Development (SS)	
80	No stage of development
81	New Ice (<5 cm)
82	Nilas Ice (<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	Code not currently assigned
91	Medium First Year Ice (70 to 120 cm)
92	Code not currently assigned
93	Thick First Year Ice (>120 cm)
94	Residual Ice
95	Old Ice
96	Second Year Ice
97	Multi-Year Ice
99	Undetermined/Unknown

Definitions: IA_SFB describes combination(s) of Ice Stage of Development and Floe Size for the second partial concentration in an ice area. Up to three (stage of development / form of ice) combinations are allowed to describe the ice in the second partial concentration group.

References:

Distinction: ICESOD, ICEFLZ, IA_FFB

Remarks: IA_SFA, IA_SFB and IA_SFC present an alternative encoding to ICESOD and ICEFLZ under the following rules:

Major stages of development (old, first-year, young, new) shall be delineated by different partial concentrations in ICEAPC

Stages of development belonging to the same major stage may be encoded inside using either single or different partial concentrations

Up to three stages of development / form of ice combinations are allowed for each partial concentration group

SS / FF

SS / FF, SS / FF

SS / FF, SS / FF, SS / FF

Example A:

total concentration: 9/10

3/10 of thick first year, 5/10 of grey-white and 1/10 of new ice;

thick first year ice has some vast floes, some big floes and some small floes;

grey-white ice has some medium floes and some small floes;

new ice is all in the form of shuga:

ICEACT: [90]

ICEAPC: [30, 50, 10]

IA_SFA: [93/07, 93/06, 93/04]

IA_SFB: [85/05, 85/04]

IA_SFC: [81/02]

Example B:

total concentration: 10/10

7-8/10 of old ice, 2 of some thick and some medium first-year and 0-1/10 of some grey and some grey-white young ice;

old ice has some medium and big floes;

thick and medium have medium floes;

grey and grey-white have small floes:

ICEACT: [92]

ENC Ice Objects Catalogue Version 5.3, p.84

ICEAPC: [78, 20, 02]
IA_SFA: [95/06, 95/05]
IA_SFB: [93/05, 91/05]
IA_SFC: [85/04, 84/04]

Changes from Version 5.0: Added code 09 for Fast Ice.

Ice Attribute:	Combination Ice Stage of Development and Floe Size for the 3rd partial concentration
-----------------------	--

Acronym: **IA_SFC**

Code: 30338

Attribute Type: List

Expected Input:

ID	Meaning
Floe Size (FF)	
01	Pancake Ice (30 cm – 3 m)
02	Shuga/Small Ice Cake; Brash Ice (<2 m)
03	Ice Cake (<20 m)
04	Small Floe (20 – 100 m)
05	Medium Floe (100-500 m)
06	Big Floe (500 – 2000 m)
07	Vast Floe (2 – 10 km)
08	Giant Floe (>10 km)
09	Fast Ice
Ice Stage of Development (SS)	
80	No stage of development
81	New Ice (<5 cm)
82	Nilas Ice (<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	Code not currently assigned
91	Medium First Year Ice (70 to 120 cm)
92	Code not currently assigned
93	Thick First Year Ice (>120 cm)
94	Residual Ice
95	Old Ice
96	Second Year Ice
97	Multi-Year Ice
99	Undetermined/Unknown

Definitions: IA_SFC describes combination(s) of Ice Stage of Development and Floe Size for the first partial concentration in an ice area. Up to three (stage of development / form of ice) combinations are allowed to describe the ice in the third partial concentration group.

References:

Distinction: ICESOD, ICEFLZ, IA_FFC

Remarks: IA_SFA, IA_SFB and IA_SFC present an alternative encoding to ICESOD and ICEFLZ under the following rules:

Major stages of development (old, first-year, young, new) shall be delineated by different partial concentrations in ICEAPC

Stages of development belonging to the same major stage may be encoded inside using both single or different partial concentrations

Up to three forms of ice are allowed for each partial concentration group

SS / FF

SS / FF, SS / FF

SS / FF, SS / FF, SS / FF

Example A: total concentration: 9/10

3/10 of thick first year, 5/10 of grey-white and 1/10 of new ice;

thick first year ice has some vast floes, some big floes and some small floes;

grey-white ice has some medium floes and some small floes;

new ice is all in the form of shuga:

ICEACT: [90]

ICEAPC: [30, 50, 10]

IA_SFA: [93/07, 93/06, 93/04]

IA_SFB: [85/05, 85/04]

IA_SFC: [81/02]

Example B: total concentration: 10/10

7-8/10 of old ice, 2 of some thick and some medium first-year and 0-1/10 of some grey and some grey-white young ice;

old ice has some medium and big floes;

thick and medium have medium floes;

grey and grey-white have small floes:

ICEACT: [92]

ICEAPC: [78, 20, 02]

IA_SFA: [95/06, 95/05]
IA_SFB: [93/05, 91/05]
IA_SFC: [85/04, 84/04]

Changes from Version 5.0: Added code 09 for Fast Ice.

Ice Attribute:	Ice Breccia for the first partial concentration
-----------------------	--

Acronym: **IA_FFA**

Code: 30339

Attribute Type: List

Expected Input:

ID	Meaning
Floe Size (FF)	
01	Pancake Ice (30 cm – 3 m)
02	Shuga/Small Ice Cake; Brash Ice (<2 m)
03	Ice Cake (<20 m)
04	Small Floe (20 – 100 m)
05	Medium Floe (100-500 m)
06	Big Floe (500 – 2000 m)
07	Vast Floe (2 – 10 km)
08	Giant Floe (>10 km)
09	Fast Ice
Ice Stage of Development (SS)	
80	No stage of development
81	New Ice (<5 cm)
82	Nilas Ice (<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	Code not currently assigned
91	Medium First Year Ice (70 to 120 cm)
92	Code not currently assigned
93	Thick First Year Ice (>120 cm)
94	Residual Ice
95	Old Ice
96	Second Year Ice
97	Multi-Year Ice
99	Undetermined/Unknown

Definitions:	Ice breccia is pieces of ice of different ages frozen together. IA_FFA describes the combination(s) of Ice Stage of Development and Floe Size for the first partial concentration in an ice area. Up to three (stage of development / form of ice) combinations plus the age of the younger ice consolidating the main pieces are allowed to describe the ice in the first partial concentration group.
References:	
Distinction:	ICESOD, ICEFLZ, IA_SFA
Remarks:	<p>IA_FFA, IA_FFB and IA_FFC present an alternative encoding to ICESOD and ICEFLZ under the following rules:</p> <p>Major stages of development (old, first-year, young, new) shall be delineated by different partial concentrations in ICEAPC</p> <p>Stages of development belonging to the same major stage may be encoded inside using both single or different partial concentrations</p> <p>Up to three forms of ice are allowed for each partial concentration group SS / FF, SS₁ SS / FF, SS / FF, SS₁ SS / FF, SS / FF, SS / FF, SS₁</p> <p>Where SS₁ is the stage of development of the younger ice consolidating the main pieces</p>
Changes from Version 5.0:	Added code 09 for Fast Ice.

Ice Attribute:	Ice Breccia for the second partial concentration
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Acronym: **IA_FFB**

Code: 30340

Attribute Type: List

Expected Input:

ID	Meaning
Floe Size (FF)	
01	Pancake Ice (30 cm – 3 m)
02	Shuga/Small Ice Cake; Brash Ice (<2 m)
03	Ice Cake (<20 m)
04	Small Floe (20 – 100 m)
05	Medium Floe (100-500 m)
06	Big Floe (500 – 2000 m)
07	Vast Floe (2 – 10 km)
08	Giant Floe (>10 km)
09	Fast Ice
Ice Stage of Development (SS)	
80	No stage of development
81	New Ice (<5 cm)
82	Nilas Ice (<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	Code not currently assigned
91	Medium First Year Ice (70 to 120 cm)
92	Code not currently assigned
93	Thick First Year Ice (>120 cm)
94	Residual Ice
95	Old Ice
96	Second Year Ice
97	Multi-Year Ice
99	Undetermined/Unknown

Definitions:	Ice breccia is pieces of ice of different ages frozen together. IA_FFB describes the combination(s) of Ice Stage of Development and Floe Size for the second partial concentration in an ice area. Up to three (stage of development / form of ice) combinations plus the age of the younger ice consolidating the main pieces are allowed to describe the ice in the second partial concentration group.
References:	
Distinction:	ICESOD, ICEFLZ, IA_SFB
Remarks:	<p>IA_FFA, IA_FFB and IA_FFC present an alternative encoding to ICESOD and ICEFLZ under the following rules:</p> <p>Major stages of development (old, first-year, young, new) shall be delineated by different partial concentrations in ICEAPC</p> <p>Stages of development belonging to the same major stage may be encoded inside using either single or different partial concentrations</p> <p>Up to three forms of ice are allowed for each partial concentration group</p> <p>SS / FF, SS₁ SS / FF, SS / FF, SS₁ SS / FF, SS / FF, SS / FF, SS₁</p> <p>Where SS₁ is the stage of development of the younger ice consolidating the main pieces</p>
Changes from Version 5.0:	Added code 09 for Fast Ice.

Ice Attribute:	Ice Breccia for the third partial concentration
-----------------------	--

Acronym: **IA_FFC**

Code: 30341

Attribute Type: List

Expected Input:

ID	Meaning
Floe Size (FF)	
01	Pancake Ice (30 cm – 3 m)
02	Shuga/Small Ice Cake; Brash Ice (<2 m)
03	Ice Cake (<20 m)
04	Small Floe (20 – 100 m)
05	Medium Floe (100-500 m)
06	Big Floe (500 – 2000 m)
07	Vast Floe (2 – 10 km)
08	Giant Floe (>10 km)
09	Fast Ice
Ice Stage of Development (SS)	
80	No stage of development
81	New Ice (<5 cm)
82	Nilas Ice (<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	Code not currently assigned
91	Medium First Year Ice (70 to 120 cm)
92	Code not currently assigned
93	Thick First Year Ice (>120 cm)
94	Residual Ice
95	Old Ice
96	Second Year Ice
97	Multi-Year Ice
99	Undetermined/Unknown

Definitions:	Ice breccia is pieces of ice of different ages frozen together. IA_FFA describes the combination(s) of Ice Stage of Development and Floe Size for the third partial concentration in an ice area. Up to three (stage of development / form of ice) combinations plus the age of the younger ice consolidating the main pieces are allowed to describe the ice in the third partial concentration group.
References:	
Distinction:	ICESOD, ICEFLZ, IA_SFC
Remarks:	<p>IA_FFA, IA_FFB and IA_FFC present an alternative encoding to ICESOD and ICEFLZ under the following rules:</p> <p>Major stages of development (old, first-year, young, new) shall be delineated by different partial concentrations in ICEAPC</p> <p>Stages of development belonging to the same major stage may be encoded inside using either single or different partial concentrations</p> <p>Up to three forms of ice are allowed for each partial concentration group</p> <p>SS / FF, SS₁ SS / FF, SS / FF, SS₁ SS / FF, SS / FF, SS / FF, SS₁</p> <p>Where SS₁ is the stage of development of the younger ice consolidating the main pieces</p>
Changes from Version 5.0:	Added code 09 for Fast Ice.

Ice Attribute:	Snow cover
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Acronym: IA_SNG

Code: 30344

Attribute Type: Enumerated

Expected Input:

ID	Meaning
01	Little snow cover
10	Thin snow cover (<5 cm)
12	<20 cm
20	Medium snow cover (5-20 cm)
23	>5 cm
30	Thick snow cover (>20 cm)
98	No snow cover
99	Undetermined/Unknown

Definitions: IA_SNG describes the degree of snow cover in an ice area.

References: "Manual on conducting ice air reconnaissance"

Remarks:

Changes from Version 5.0:

Ice Attribute:	Stage of Melting
Acronym:	IA_MLT
Code:	30345
Attribute Type:	Enumerated
Expected Input:	
ID	Meaning
01	0-2
10	1
12	1-2
20	2
23	2-3
30	3
34	3-4
40	4
45	4-5
50	5
98	No Melting
99	Undetermined/Unknown
Definitions:	IA_MLT describes the stage of melting according to the 5-point Russian national scale
References:	“Manual on conducting ice air reconnaissance”
Remarks:	
Changes from Version 5.0:	Removed option to use 3-point scale; removed “/5” for clarification (not “fifths”)

Ice Attribute:	Contamination
Acronym:	IA_PLG
Code:	30346
Attribute Type:	Enumerated
Expected Input:	
ID	Meaning
01	No or insignificant Contamination
10	<1/3 of area
12	<2/3 of area
20	1/3 – 2/3 of area
23	>1/3 area
30	>2/3 area
98	No Contamination
99	Undetermined / Unknown
Definitions:	IA_PLG describes the degree of contamination (aerial coverage) in thirds based on the Russian national 3-point scale.
References:	“Manual on conducting ice air reconnaissance”
Changes from Version 5.0:	typo corrected

Ice Attribute:	Hillocks Concentration
Acronym:	IA_HLG
Code:	30347
Attribute Type:	Enumerated
Expected Input:	
ID	Meaning
01	Few hillocks
10	Slight concentration of hillocks
12	Slight to moderate concentration of hillocks
20	Moderate concentration of hillocks
23	Moderate to heavy concentration of hillocks
30	Heavy concentration of hillocks
98	No hillocks
99	Undetermined / Unknown
Definitions:	IA_HLG describes topography of the multi-year ice as a degree of smoothed hillocks and undulations in an ice area.
References:	“Russian Manual on conducting ice air reconnaissance”
	“WMO Sea-Ice Nomenclature and International System of Sea-Ice Symbols”, WMO Publication No. 259, Suppl. No. 5, 1989
Remarks:	
Changes from Version 5.0:	Name and definition changed for clarification

Ice Attribute:	Fractures Concentration
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Acronym:	IA_DUG
Code:	30349
Attribute Type:	Enumerated
Expected Input:	
ID	Meaning
10	Frequency of Cracks and Leads seldom in 10 km on Route
20	Frequency of Cracks and Leads in 5 – 10 km on Route
30	Frequency of Cracks and Leads in 3 – 5 km on Route
40	Frequency of Cracks and Leads in 2 – 3 km on Route
50	Frequency of Cracks and Leads often in 2 km on Route
60	Small and Medium Floes – 1/10-3/10; Big Floes – 7/10-10/10 Conc.
70	Small and Medium Floes – 4/10-6/10; Big Floes – 4/10-6/10 Conc.
80	Small and Medium Floes – 7/10-10/10; Big Floes – 1/10-3/10 Conc.
90	Small and Medium Floes Only
92	Small Floes Only
98	No Fractures
99	Undetermined / Unknown
Definitions:	IA_DUG describes the degree of disunity in an ice area.
References:	“Russian Manual on conducting ice air reconnaissance”
Remarks:	
Changes from Version 5.0:	

Ice Attribute:	Iceberg Concentration
Acronym:	IA_BCN
Code:	30353
Attribute Type:	Enumerated
Expected Input:	
ID	Meaning
10	>45 nm between bergs
12	>15 nm between bergs
20	15 - 44 nm between bergs
23	10 - 44 nm between bergs
30	10 - 14 nm between bergs
34	7 - 14 nm between bergs
40	7 - 10 nm between bergs
45	5 - 10 nm between bergs
50	5 - 6 nm between bergs
56	3 - 6 nm between bergs
60	3 - 4 nm between bergs
67	1 - 4 nm between bergs
70	1 - 2 nm between bergs
78	0.5 - 2.0 nm between bergs
80	0.5 - 1.0 nm between bergs
89	<1.0 nm between bergs
90	<0.5 nm between bergs
98	No Icebergs
99	Undetermined/Unknown
Definitions:	IA_BCN specifies the total concentration of icebergs in an area.
References:	“Manual on conducting ice air reconnaissance”
Distinction:	ICEBNM
Remarks:	An alternative to ICEBNM
Changes from Version 5.0:	

Ice Attribute:	Prevailing Iceberg Form
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Acronym: **IA_BFM**

Code: 30354

Attribute Type: Enumerated

Expected Input:

ID	Meaning
01	Domed
02	Tabular
03	Sloping
04	Pinnacled
05	Dry-dock
06	Glacier (irregular)
07	Blocky
08	Weathered
99	Undetermined/Unknown

Definitions: IA_BFM specifies the prevailing form of icebergs in an area.

References:

Remarks:

Changes from Version 5.0:

Ice Attribute:	Maximum Height of Above Water Part (iceberg/grounded hummock)
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Acronym: **IA_BUH**

Code: 30355

Attribute Type: Integer

Expected Input: A numeric value indicating the maximum height of the iceberg in meters.

Definitions: IA_BUH specifies the maximum height of an iceberg above the waterline in meters.

References:

Remarks:

Changes from Version 5.0:

Ice Attribute:	Number of Ice Objects
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Acronym: **IA_OBN**

Code: 30358

Attribute Type: Integer

Expected Input: A numeric value indicating the number of ice objects.

Definitions: IA_OBN defines the number of ice objects (cracks, leads, fractures, icebergs).

References:

Remarks:

Changes from Version 5.0:

Ice Attribute:	Ice Location
Acronym:	IA_LOC
Code:	30359
Attribute Type:	Enumerated
Expected Input:	
ID	Meaning
01	Northeast
02	East
03	Southeast
04	South
05	Southwest
06	West
07	Northwest
08	North
09	North and East
10	North and West
11	South and East
12	South and West
13	Within
97	Variable
98	No Feature
99	Undetermined / Unknown
Definitions:	IA_LOC defines the location of the ice relative to a line feature (e.g. on which side of the ice edge line feature does the ice lie)
References:	SIGRID-3
Remarks:	This attribute has been added for compatibility with SIGRID-3 Table 6a
Changes from Version 5.0:	New attribute

Ice Attribute:	Maximum Width of Ice Lead (or Fracture or Crack)
Acronym:	IA_DXW
Code:	30360
Attribute Type:	Integer
Expected Input:	A numeric value indicating the maximum width of an ice lead or fracture or crack in meters.
Definitions:	IA_DXW defines the maximum width of the lead or fracture or crack.
References:	
Remarks:	
Changes from Version 5.0:	

Ice Attribute:	Minimum Width of Ice Lead (or Fracture or Crack)
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Acronym: **IA_DMW**

Code: 30361

Attribute Type: Integer

Expected Input: A numeric value indicating the minimum width of an ice lead or fracture or crack in meters.

Definitions: IA_DMW defines the minimum width of the lead or fracture or crack.

References:

Remarks:

Changes from Version 5.0:

Ice Attribute:	Brash Ice
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Acronym: **ICEBRS**

Code: 30362

Attribute Type: List

Expected Input: List of 4 IDs from below representing, in order from first to last, the concentrations of Very Thick Brash, Thick Brash, Medium Brash and Thin Brash Ice.

ID	Meaning
01	0/10 – 1/10
10	1/10
12	1/10 – 2/10
20	2/10
23	2/10 – 3/10
30	3/10
34	3/10 – 4/10
40	4/10
45	4/10 – 5/10
50	5/10
56	5/10 – 6/10
60	6/10
67	6/10 – 7/10
70	7/10
78	7/10 – 8/10
80	8/10
89	8/10 – 9/10
90	9/10
91	9/10 – 10/10
92	10/10
98	No Brash ice
99	Undetermined/Unknown

Definition: ICEBRS specifies the concentrations of very thick brash (“AV”), thick brash (“AK”), medium brash (“AM”) and thin brash ice (“AT”).

Very Thick Brash Ice >4 m
 Thick Brash Ice >2 - 4 m
 Medium Brash Ice 1 – 2 m

Thin Brash Ice <1 m

Example:

ICEBRS: [30, 20, 50, 01]

represents 3/10 of Very Thick Brash, 2/10 of Thick Brash, 4/10 of Medium Brash and no Thin Brash in an area.

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

"Proposed Changes to Harmonize the WMO Sea Ice Nomenclature and Symbology, the SIGRID-3 Coding Standard and the ENC Ice Objects Catalogue"; JCOMM Expert Team on Sea Ice Meeting IV, Document 2.6.1; March 2010.

Remarks:

Ice Attribute ICEBRS is only used when Code 70 is reported in Ice Attribute ICESOD or ICELSO

Changes from Version 5.0:

Ice Attribute:	Ice Pressure
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Acronym: **ICEPRS**

Attribute Type: Enumerated

Code: 30363

Expected Input:

ID	Meaning
10	Slight pressure
12	Slight to moderate pressure
20	Moderate pressure
23	Moderate to strong pressure
30	Strong pressure
98	No pressure
99	Undetermined / Unknown

Definition: ICEPRS is an indication of the dynamic force of compression of the ice.

Distinction: ICECRT

References: JCOMM Expert Team on Sea Ice Meeting V, presentation by Antti Kangas, FMI); March 2014

Remarks: Scale follows ice compression scale used by Swedish and Finnish icebreakers:

Mild (slight) compression	Vessel has proceeded over 0.5 nm before the channel closes	Towing assistance not required
Moderate compression	Vessel has proceeded less than 0.5 nm before the channel closes	Weaker/smaller vessels must be towed
Hard (strong) compression	Channel closes immediately	All vessels must be towed
Severe compression	Even icebreakers have difficulties	Traffic interrupted / must be interrupted

Changes from Version 5.0: New attribute to replace ICECST

Ice Attribute:	International Ice Symbol Presentation Library
Acronym:	ICESYM
Code:	30390
Attribute Type:	Enumerated
Expected Input:	TBD
Definitions:	This specifies the S-52 Presentation Library symbol instruction to be adopted in ECDIS for any ice area object (as specified in the S-52 Symbol Library – Addendum to S-52 Presentation Library).
References:	“Proposed Changes to Harmonize the WMO Sea Ice Nomenclature and Symbology, the SIGRID-3 Coding Standard and the ENC Ice Objects Catalogue”; JCOMM Expert Team on Sea Ice Meeting IV, Document 2.6.1; March 2010.
Remarks:	With the impending change to S-100, the mechanism by which the presentation library will be specified is yet to be determined
Change from Version 5.0:	This is a new attribute replacing SYMINS (removed).

Ice Attribute:	National Ice Symbol Presentation Library
Acronym:	ICNSYM
Code:	30391
Attribute Type:	Enumerated
Expected Input:	TBD
Definitions:	This specifies the S-52 Presentation Library symbol instruction to be adopted in ECDIS for any ice area object (as specified in the S-52 Symbol Library – Addendum to S-52 Presentation Library).
References:	“Proposed Changes to Harmonize the WMO Sea Ice Nomenclature and Symbology, the SIGRID-3 Coding Standard and the ENC Ice Objects Catalogue”; JCOMM Expert Team on Sea Ice Meeting IV, Document 2.6.1; March 2010.
Remarks:	With the impending change to S-100, the mechanism by which the presentation library will be specified is yet to be determined
Change from Version 5.0:	This is a new attribute replacing SMINSR (removed).

REFERENCES

“SIGRID-3: A Vector Archive Format for Sea Ice Georeferenced Information and Data – Version 3.0”; JCOMM Technical Report No. 23; May 2014.

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“ECDIS Ice Objects”, Version 3.0, Canadian Ice Service, March, 2001

“IHO Transfer Standard for Digital Hydrographic Data”, Special Publication No. 57, International Hydrographic Organization, Monaco, Edition 3.1 – November 2000.

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

Report: “Workshop on the Use of ECDIS in Ice Navigation,” May 1996, Hamburg, Germany.

“Proposal for Ice Objects for use in S57”, Canadian Hydrographic Service, September 1996.

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“MANICE – Manual of Standards Procedures for Observing and Reporting Ice Conditions”, 8th Edition, 1984, Canadian Ice Centre, Ottawa, Canada.

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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:

Enumerated ('E'): The expected input is a number selected from a list of pre-defined attribute values. Exactly one value must be chosen.

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.

Floating ('F'): The expected input is a floating-point numeric value with defined range, resolution, units, and format.

Integer ('I'): The expected input is an integer numeric value with defined range, units, and format.

Coded string ('A'): The expected input is a string of ASCII characters in a predefined format. (refer to S57 Appendix A, Annex A).

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: None

Attribute Set B:

NOBJNM: The individual name of an object in the national language

OBJNAM: The individual name of an object in English

INFORM: Information – Textual information about an object

NINFORM: Information – Textual information about an object in the national language

SCAMIN: Scale Minimum - The minimum scale at which the object may be used; e.g. for ECDIS presentation.

SCAMAX: Scale Maximum - The Maximum scale at which the object may be used; e.g. for ECDIS presentation.

TXTDSC: Textual Description - A string encoding the file name of an external text file that contains the text in English.

NTXTDS: Textual Description - A string encoding the file name of an external text file that contains the text in the national language.

PICREP: Pictorial Representation - A string encoding the file name of an external graphic file (pixel or vector).

Attribute Set C:

RECDAT: Recording Date - The date when the object was captured, edited or deleted.

RECIND: Recording Indication – The procedure used for the encoding and entering of data.

SORDAT: Source Date – The production data of the source, i.e. the date of measurement.

SORIND: Source Indication – Information about the source of the object.