

Field

`Field` objects hold the data of the hydrodynamic fields, stored as 4-dimensional (lon, lat, depth, time) dask or numpy arrays.

`.from_netcdf()`

`FieldSet.from_netcdf` is the method used to read hydrodynamic fields in NetCDF data using info of `Fields` in dictionaries.

`.from_xarray()`

`FieldSet.from_xarray` can directly parse `xarray` objects into `Parcels`.

`.from_list()`

`ParticleSet.from_list` is one of the methods used to define the starting positions of `Particles`.

Particle

`Particle` objects contain the position and other variables of each particle in the `ParticleSet`.

FieldSet

`FieldSet` objects are collections of `Fields` or `FieldLists`. At least a `U` and `V` `Field` are required for `Parcels` to work.

ParticleSet

`ParticleSet` objects are the main objects in `Parcels`. They contain a `FieldSet` and a list of `Particles`. The `.from_list`, `.execute` and `.show` are the most important methods defined on `ParticleSets`.

`.execute()`

`ParticleSet.execute` is the method used to actually compute the evolution of particles by executing `Kernel` objects.

`.show()`

`ParticleSet.show` is the method used to plot particle positions, optionally overlayed on a `Field`.

Kernel

Kernels are little snippets of code that get run when a `ParticleSet` is executed. `Parcels` comes with some built-in kernels like 4th order Runge-Kutta advection, but it is very easy to create custom kernels. Multiple kernels can be concatenated with the `+` operator.