

ocean_data_tools: A MATLAB toolbox for interacting with bulk freely-available oceanographic data

Laur Ferris¹

¹ Virginia Institute of Marine Science

DOI: [10.21105/joss.02497](https://doi.org/10.21105/joss.02497)

Software

- [Review](#) ↗
- [Repository](#) ↗
- [Archive](#) ↗

Editor: [Kristen Thyng](#) ↗

Reviewers:

- [@castelao](#)
- [@chadagreene](#)

Submitted: 03 July 2020

Published: 20 July 2020

License

Authors of papers retain copyright and release the work under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License ([CC BY 4.0](#)).

Summary

`ocean_data_tools` simplifies the process of extracting, formatting, and visualizing freely-available oceanographic data. A wealth of oceanographic data (from research cruises, autonomous floats, global ocean models, etc.) is accessible online. However, many oceanographers and environmental scientists (particularly those from subdisciplines not accustomed to working with large datasets) can be dissuaded from utilizing this data because of the overhead associated with determining how to batch download data and format it into easily-manipulable data structures. `ocean_data_tools` solves this problem by allowing the user to transform common oceanographic data sources into uniform structs, call general functions on these structs, perform custom calculations, and make graphics.

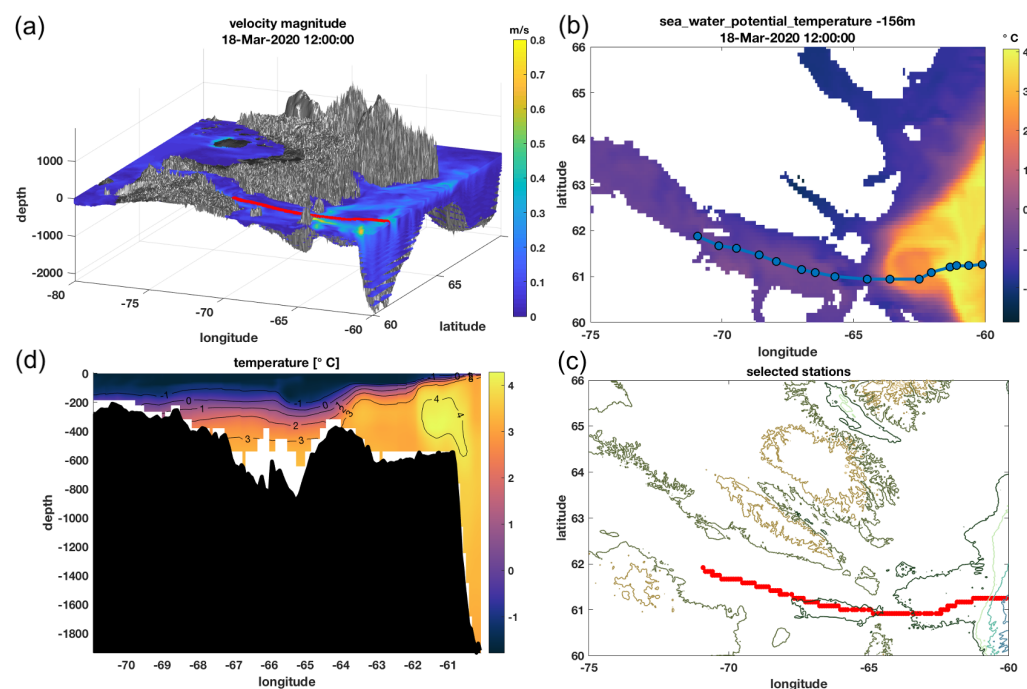


Figure 1: Building a virtual cruise from the Operational Mercator global ocean analysis and forecast system at 1/12 degree with 3D bathymetry (Smith & Sandwell, 1997). Showing (a) a 3D velocity plot created using `model_domain_plot`, (b) virtual cruise selection using `transect_select`, and `model_build_profiles`, (c) coordinates of the resulting uniform struct, and (d) a temperature section plotted using `general_section` with `bathymetry_section`. Three of the subplots use colormaps from `cmocean` (Thyng, Greene, Hetland, Zimmerle, & DiMarco, 2016).

The workflow of `ocean_data_tools` is to build uniform structs (e.g. `argo`, `cruise`, `hycom`, `mercator`, `woa`, `wod`) from raw datasets and call general functions on these structs to `map`, `subset`, or `plot`. Functions with the `_build` suffix load raw data into uniform structs. Structs are compatible with all `general_` functions, as well as functions in the commonly-used Gibbs-SeaWater (GSW) Oceanographic Toolbox (McDougall & Barker, 2011). One application of the `_build` feature is to create virtual cruises from model output [Figure 1](#). The user draws transects on a map (or passes coordinates as an argument) to build vertical profiles from model data. This may be used as a cruise planning tool or to facilitate comparison of observations (such as those from underwater glider surveys) with model output. Some `ocean_data_tools` functions employ `nctoolbox` (Schlining, Signell, & Crosby, 2009).

`ocean_data_tools` has already been used in scientific publications (Bemis, Tyler, Psomadakis, Ferris, & Kumar, 2020) and (Crear et al., 2020). This toolbox is built for extensibility; the plan is to continuously add support for additional datasets such as Remote Sensing Systems (<http://www.remss.com/>) products and European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF) products. The source code for `ocean_data_tools` has been archived to Zenodo with the linked DOI: (Ferris, 2020).

Acknowledgements

The Virginia Institute of Marine Science (VIMS) provided financial support for this project. I am grateful to Donglai Gong for ongoing mentorship. I thank the many organizations providing freely-available data to the oceanography community including (but not limited to) Argo, the HYCOM consortium, the Copernicus Programme, the International Global Ship-based Hydrographic Investigations Program (GO-SHIP), and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). This paper is VIMS Contribution No.xxxx.

References

- Bemis, K. E., Tyler, J. C., Psomadakis, P. N., Ferris, L. N., & Kumar, A. B. (2020). Review of the Indian Ocean spikefish genus *Mephisto* (Tetraodontiformes: Triacanthodidae). *Zootaxa*, 4802. doi:[10.11646/zootaxa.4802.1.5](https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.4802.1.5)
- Crear, D. P., Watkins, B. E., Saba, V. S., Graves, J. E., Jensen, D. R., Hobday, A. J., & Weng, K. C. (2020). Contemporary and future distributions of cobia, *Rachycentron canadum*. *Divers Distrib.*, 00. doi:[10.1111/ddi.13079](https://doi.org/10.1111/ddi.13079)
- Ferris, L. N. (2020). *Zenodo*. doi:[10.5281/zenodo.3928714](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3928714)
- McDougall, T. J., & Barker, P. M. (2011). Getting started with TEOS-10 and the Gibbs Seawater (GSW) Oceanographic Toolbox, SCOR/IAPSO WG127, ISBN 978-0-646-55621-5.
- Schlining, B., Signell, R., & Crosby, A. (2009). `nctoolbox`. *GitHub repository*. GitHub. Retrieved from <https://github.com/nctoolbox/nctoolbox>
- Smith, W. H., & Sandwell, D. T. (1997). Global sea floor topography from satellite altimetry and ship depth soundings. *Science*, 277. doi:[10.1126/science.277.5334.1956](https://doi.org/10.1126/science.277.5334.1956)
- Thyng, K. M., Greene, C. A., Hetland, R. D., Zimmerle, H. M., & DiMarco, S. F. (2016). True colors of oceanography. *Oceanography*, 29. doi:[10.5670/oceanog.2016.66](https://doi.org/10.5670/oceanog.2016.66)