

The **?ECOMS UDG** provides access to a reduced number of variables for the available [datasets?](#). The following list of variables has been identified (and is periodically updated) according to the user's needs, receiving feedback from EUPORIAS WP22 (climate information indices, CIIs), WP23 (impact models), WP21 (calibration and downscaling) and SPECS WP61 (pilot applications) and WP52 (calibration and downscaling). See the section on the [assessment of user's needs](#) for more details.

Note that the **R names** below correspond to the vocabulary names used in the [R data access package](#), which may not correspond to the different vocabularies of each particular dataset. These names have been used for homogenization purposes to build the [vocabulary?](#) of the [R package for data access](#). Note that, **data homogenization and aggregation (i.e. daily means from 6h data) is only provided through the [R data access package](#)**.

In order to specify the particular **temporal frequency/aggregation** available for the variables in the different datasets, the following codes are used in the table below: **6h** (6-hourly instantaneous data). **12h** (12-hourly instantaneous data). **24h** (24-hourly instantaneous data). **DM** (daily mean value). **DX** (daily maximum value). **DN** (daily minimum value). **DA** (daily accumulated data). **DAr** (accumulated since the initialization time `?runtime`). **fx** (static field)

In the table below, boldface codes (e.g. **6h**) indicate variables already available through the ECOMS UDG. **Italics** are used for work in progress (variables to be included in the next update). **e** indicates that a variable exists in the original dataset but it is not planned to be included yet in ECOMS-UDG; **blanks** indicate that the variables do not exist in the original dataset. Codes ended by (*) indicate variables which do NOT exist in the dataset, but are derived/approximated from other available ones through the [R data access package](#). More information on the particular approximations used are given in the [?variables-datasets mapping](#). Variables ended by **(#)** indicate daily aggregated values obtained from the corresponding original 3-hourly data.

R name	Variable description	Observations:	Reanalysis:	Seasonal forecasting models:				
		?WFDEI_daily	?NCEP Reanalysis1	?System4 seasonal_15	?System4 seasonal_51	?System4 annual_15	?CFSv2 seasonal_16	?SPECS-ESGF
tas	Near-Surface air temperature	DM	6h	6h/DM	DM		DM	e
tasmax	Daily Maximum Near-Surface Air Temperature	DX(#)	6h	DX	DX	DX	DX	e
tasmin	Daily Minimum Near-Surface Air Temperature	DN(#)	6h	DN	DN	DN	DN	e
tp	Total precipitation amount	DA	6hA	DAr	DAr	DAr	DA	e
psl	Sea Level Pressure		6h	6h	6h	12h	e	e
ps	Surface air pressure	DM		6h(*)			e	
wss	Wind speed (at 10m)	DM		6h(*)	e	e	e	
tdps	2m Dewpoint Temperature			6h	e			e
huss	Surface (2m) specific humidity	DM	6h	6h(*)			e	
rsds	Surface Downwelling Shortwave Radiation	DA	6hA	DA	e		e	e
rls	Net Longwave Surface Radiation	DA	6hA	DA	e		e	e
sst	Sea surface temperature			e	e	e		
uas	Eastward Near-Surface Wind		6h	6h	e	e	e	e
vas	Northward Near-Surface Wind		6h	6h	e	e	e	e
wesmax	Wind speed (at 10m)	DX(#)		e	e	e	e	
wgust	Wind gust			e	e			
mrs0	Total Soil Moisture Content						e	e
mros	Surface runoff flux			e	e		e	
mro	Total Runoff			e	e			e
ssro	Sub-surface runoff rate			e	e			
wcsl	Water Content of Soil Layer			e	e			
prsn	Snowfall amount	DA		e	e			e
sd	Snow Depth			24h	e		e	
3D vars @ isobaric surface levels								
U	Eastward Wind		6h @ 17 levels	12h @ 925,850 mb	e	e	e	
V	Northward Wind		6h @ 17 levels	12h @ 925,850 mb	e	e	e	
Z	Geopotential height		6h @ 17 levels	12h @ 1000,700 mb	e	e	e	
T	Air temperature		6h @ 17 levels	e	e	e	e	
Q	Specific humidity		6h @ 17 levels	e	e	e	e	
Static fields								
zslc	Orography			fx	e		e	

Data Homogeneization: The different nature of the datasets, and the idiosyncratic naming and storage conventions often applied by the modelling centres, makes necessary an homogeneization across datasets in order to implement a truly user-friendly toolbox for data access. To this aim, the [R package for data access](#) has been developed. Data homogeneization is achieved through the creation of a common vocabulary. The particular variables of each dataset are then translated -and transformed if necessary- into the common vocabulary by means of a *dictionary*. Both features -vocabulary and dictionary- are described [here?](#).