Chesapeake Bay Maryland (CBM) **NERR Meteorological Metadata**
January 2017 – December 2017
Latest Update: October 30, 2018

I. Data Set and Research Descriptors

1) Principal investigator(s) and contact persons –

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2) Entry verification –

Data are uploaded from the CR1000 data logger to a Personal Computer (IBM compatible). Files are exported from or LoggerNet in a comma-delimited format and uploaded to the CDMO where they undergo automated primary QAQC and become part of the CDMO's online provisional database. During primary QAQC, data are flagged if they are missing or out of sensor range. The edited file is then returned to the Reserve where it is opened in Microsoft Excel and processed using the CDMO's NERRQAQC Excel macro. The macro inserts station codes, creates metadata

worksheets for flagged data and summary statistics, and graphs the data for review. It allows the user to apply QAQC flags and codes to the data, append files, and export the resulting data file to the CDMO for tertiary QAQC and assimilation into the CDMO's authoritative online database. For more information on QAQC flags and QAQC codes, see Sections 11 and 12. Processing, data verification, and data upload to the CDMO server was performed by Lauren Cunningham.

3) Research objectives –

The principal objectives are to record meteorological information for the Chesapeake Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve in Maryland in support of the National Estuarine Research Reserve's (NERR) System Wide Monitoring Program (SWMP). This information is available for the following: 1) to track and record atmospheric and meteorological conditions useful to help understand and explain additional data collected concurrently, 2) to create a database capable of detecting long-term changes in weather patterns, and 3) to record and identify the impact of storms, hurricanes, heavy rain and other episodic weather events capable of influencing other environmental conditions such as water quality (as monitored by the SWMP effort) and to collect ancillary data in support of other research efforts

4) Research methods –

Campbell Scientific data telemetry equipment was installed at the Chesapeake Bay Maryland NERR Jug Bay station August 2000 and transmits data to the NOAA GOES satellite, NESDIS ID #3B0071EA. The transmissions are scheduled hourly and contain four (4) data sets reflecting fifteen minute data sampling intervals. Upon receipt by the CDMO, the data undergoes the same automated primary QAQC process detailed in Section 2 above. The "real-time" telemetry data become part of the provisional dataset until undergoing secondary and tertiary QAQC and assimilation in the CDMO's authoritative online database. Provisional and authoritative data are available at http://cdmo.baruch.sc.edu.

The Campbell Scientific weather station samples every 5 seconds continuously throughout the year. Data are used by the CR1000 to produce 15 minutes averages, maximums, minimums, and totals. Data are manually downloaded on site, or is telemetered via cellular technology to a desktop PC at the MD DNR Annapolis Field Office. Typically, data are transferred or uploaded once monthly throughout the year. The reports, graphs and queries of meteorological data are reviewed and any errors or anomalous data are further investigated and the data are corrected, rejected (if necessary), or commented on and left unchanged. Data are collected in Eastern Standard Time (EST) for the entire year.

The 15 minute Data are collected in the following formats for the **CR1000**:

- Averages from 5-second data:
  - Air Temperature (°C), Relative Humidity (%), Barometric Pressure (mb), Wind Speed (m/s), Wind Direction (degrees), Battery Voltage (volts)
- Maximum and Minimum Air Temperature (°C) and their times from 5-second data (these data are available from the Reserve)
- Maximum Wind Speed (m/s) and time from 5-second data
- Wind Direction Standard Deviation (degrees)
- Totals:
  - Precipitation (mm), PAR (millimoles/m^2), and Cumulative Precipitation (mm) (Cumulative precipitation is no longer available via export from the CDMO. Please contact the Reserve or the CDMO for more information or to obtain these data.)

Recommended calibration frequency for the MET station sensors:
- Temperature/Humidity- yearly recalibration
- Rain Gauge- yearly recalibration
- Wind Speed/Direction- yearly or every 2 years (depending on the sensor)
- Barometric Pressure- every 2 years recalibration
- PAR- every 2 years recalibration
- CR1000-every 5 years (required beginning 2014, one year initial grace period)

A minimum of monthly maintenance is conducted on the sensors, probes, and weather station in accordance with NERR guidelines. At this time, sensors on the weather station are inspected for damage, debris, and or/fouling and cleaned as needed. Monthly maintenance log sheets are also completed and sensors are checked with a handheld Kestrel 4000 or a local National Weather Station to ensure comparative readings. Additional checks are often done bi-weekly specifically to check the rain gauge for fouling. The rain gauge frequently tends to collect debris and is, therefore, checked as often as possible, with suggested checks prior to onset of storm events. Simultaneous rain data are also recorded by the Jug Bay Wetlands Sanctuary daily, providing supplemental rain data. Old sensors are sent back to Campbell Scientific for calibration and are rotated every year or two years to maintain current calibration requirements.

5) Site location and character –

The Chesapeake Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve in Maryland consists of three components; Otter Point Creek on the Bush River along the upper western shore of the Chesapeake Bay, Jug Bay along the Patuxent River in the middle Bay, and Monie Bay on the lower eastern shore of the Chesapeake Bay. The weather station is located at the Jug Bay Component of the Reserve, specifically at the Jug Bay Wetlands Sanctuary. The station is situated on the north end of the Jug Bay marsh, along a tidal creek that feeds the Patuxent River. The weather station is situated at 38° 46' 50.76" N and 76° 42'29.52" W. The station is housed in a small bird blind situated at the end of a boardwalk in the Jug Bay marsh. The boardwalk extends about 50m from an elevated old railroad track out into the marsh. The CR1000 and BP sensor are in a weatherproof box situated on the inside of the building, while the other probes are fixed to the roof or side of the building so as not to be impacted by the structure. The probes are approximately 5m above mean water and are not shaded. The wind speed and direction sensor and PAR sensors are mounted directly to the roof of the blind. The temperature/relative humidity sensor is mounted directly below those sensors on the side of the building. The tipping rain gauge is mounted on the boardwalk railing, a few meters from the other sensors.

Sensor heights from the marsh surface (meters):
Temperature/humidity: 3.9
PAR: 5.2
Wind speed/direction: 5.4
Rain bucket: 3.9
BP: 3.4

Wind speed may be slightly altered at the site due to proximity of the historic railroad bridge that splits the marsh. The old railroad bridge is on an elevated berm that sits about 2-2.5m above mean water. The berm runs east to west and the boardwalk that houses the weather station runs perpendicular to the berm in the north/south direction. From 1995-2002, the weather station was also the site of a YSI datalogger that recorded water quality at the site. Due to problems with the shallow nature of the site, the water quality component was moved in 2003, approximately 500m westward, from the tidal creek to the mainstem of the Patuxent River.

SWMP Station Timeline

Station Code	SWMP Status	Station Name	Location	Active Dates	Reason Decommissioned	Notes
CBMJBMET	P	Jug Bay	38° 46' 50.76 N, 76° 42' 29.52 W	07/01/2003 – present	NA	NA

6) Data collection period –

Meteorological data have been collected at the Chesapeake Bay Maryland NERR Jug Bay site since August 2000. The current weather station has been operational since this time. Weather data at the JUG Bay site for 2017 was collected from 01/01/2017 00:00:00 to 12/31/2017 23:45:00.

Start and end date and times of 2017 raw data files submitted to the CDMO:
CBMJBMET010117.csv : 01/01/2017 00:00:00 – 01/31/2017 23:45:00
CBMJBMET020117.csv : 02/01/2017 00:00:00 – 03/09/2017 10:30:00
CBMJBMET030917.csv : 03/09/2017 10:45:00 – 03/31/2017 23:45:00
CBMJBMET040117.csv : 04/01/2017 00:00:00 – 04/30/2017 23:45:00
CBMJBMET050117.csv : 05/01/2017 00:00:00 – 05/31/2017 23:45:00
CBMJBMET060117.csv : 06/01/2017 00:00:00 – 06/08/2017 08:15:00
CBMJBMET060817.csv : 06/08/2017 08:45:00 – 07/18/2017 23:45:00
CBMJBMET071917.csv : 07/19/2017 00:00:00 – 08/16/2017 12:00:00
CBMJBMET081617.csv : 08/16/2017 12:15:00 – 10/12/2017 08:45:00
CBMJBMET101217.csv : 10/12/2017 09:00:00 – 10/20/2017 12:45:00
CBMJBMET102017.csv : 10/20/2017 13:00:00 – 11/02/2017 05:45:00
CBMJBMET110217.csv : 11/02/2017 06:00:00 – 11/06/2017 11:15:00
CBMJBMET110617.csv : 11/06/2017 12:00:00 – 11/30/2017 23:45:00
CBMJBMET120217.csv : 12/01/2017 00:00:00 – 01/24/2018 09:30:00 **Incorrectly named**

7) Distribution –

NOAA retains the right to analyze, synthesize and publish summaries of the NERRS System-wide Monitoring Program data. The NERRS retains the right to be fully credited for having collected and process the data. Following academic courtesy standards, the NERR site where the data were collected should be contacted and fully acknowledged in any subsequent publications in which any part of the data are used. The data set enclosed within this package/transmission is only as good as the quality assurance and quality control procedures outlined by the enclosed metadata reporting statement. The user bears all responsibility for its subsequent use/misuse in any further analyses or comparisons. The Federal government does not assume liability to the Recipient or third persons, nor will the Federal government reimburse or indemnify the Recipient for its liability due to any losses resulting in any way from the use of this data.

> Requested citation format:
> NOAA National Estuarine Research Reserve System (NERRS). System-wide Monitoring Program. Data accessed from the NOAA NERRS Centralized Data Management Office website: http://www.nerrsdata.org/; *accessed* 12 October 2017.

NERR meteorological data and metadata can be obtained from the Research Coordinator at the individual NERR site (please see Principal Investigators and Contact Persons), from the Data

Manager at the Centralized Data Management Office (please see personnel directory under the general information link on the CDMO home page) and online at the CDMO home page www.nerrsdata.org. Data are available in comma delimited format.

8) Associated researchers and projects –

As part of the SWMP long-term monitoring program, CBM NERR also monitors 15-minute water quality along with monthly grab samples and diel sampling for nutrient data which may be correlated with this meteorological dataset. These data are available at www.nerrsdata.org.

Meteorological data are most commonly used in support of the SWMP and to help explain the relationships between water quality, nutrients, and meteorological conditions. Three of the four CBM SWMP water quality sites are located at the Jug Bay component of the Reserve and, therefore, the collection of meteorological data provides additional information helpful for analyzing and detecting trends in water quality and nutrient data that are collected by the Reserve.

Additional research and data that are available at the Jug Bay component of the Reserve are sediment erosion data and water quality data collected by Jug Bay Wetlands Sanctuary staff. Various sediment erosion tables (SET) are installed and monitored at the site annually to track changes in sedimentation levels. These can be obtained through the Research Coordinator.

II. Physical Structure Descriptors

9) Sensor specifications –

Parameter: Temperature
Units: Celsius
Sensor type: Platinum resistance temperature detector (PRT)
Model #: HMP45C Temperature and Relative Humidity Probe
Operating Temperature: -40°C to +60°C
Range: -40°C to +60°C
Accuracy: ± 0.2 °C @ 20°C
Serial Number: Y1120038
Date of Calibration: 04/04/2013
Dates of Sensor Use: 06/25/2014 – 03/30/2017

Parameter: Temperature
Units: Celsius
Sensor type: Platinum resistance temperature detector (PRT)
Model #: HMP45C Temperature and Relative Humidity Probe
Operating Temperature: -40°C to +60°C
Range: -40°C to +60°C
Accuracy: ± 0.2 °C @ 20°C
Serial Number: Z4020126
Date of Calibration: 02/24/2017
Dates of Sensor Use: 03/30/2017 – current as of 12/31/2017

Parameter: Relative Humidity
Units: Percent
Sensor type: Vaisala HUMICAP© 180 capacitive relative humidity sensor
Model #: HMP45C Temperature and Relative Humidity Probe
Range: 0-100% non-condensing

Accuracy at 20°C: +/- 2% RH (0-90%) and +/- 3% (90-100%)
Temperature dependence of RH measurement: +/- 0.05% RH/°C
Serial Number: Y1120038
Date of Calibration: 04/04/2013
Dates of Sensor Use: 06/25/2014 – 03/30/2017

Parameter: Relative Humidity
Units: Percent
Sensor type: Vaisala HUMICAP© 180 capacitive relative humidity sensor
Model #: HMP45C Temperature and Relative Humidity Probe
Range: 0-100% non-condensing
Accuracy at 20°C: +/- 2% RH (0-90%) and +/- 3% (90-100%)
Temperature dependence of RH measurement: +/- 0.05% RH/°C
Serial Number: Z4020126
Date of Calibration: 02/24/2017
Dates of Sensor Use: 03/30/2017 – current as of 12/31/2017

Parameter: Barometric Pressure
Units: millibars (mb)
Sensor type: Vaisala Barocap © silicon capacitive pressure sensor
Model #: CS-105
Operating Range: Pressure: 600 to 1060 mb; Temperature: -40°C to +60°C;
Humidity: non-condensing
Accuracy: ± 0.5 mb @ 20°C; +/- 2 mb @ 0°C to 40°C; +/- 4 mb @ -20°C to 45°C; +/- 6 mb @ -40°C to 60°C
Stability: ± 0.1 mb per year
Serial Number: Y0820021
Date of Calibration: 04/16/2013
Dates of Sensor Use: 06/25/2014 – 06/08/2017

Parameter: Barometric Pressure
Units: millibars (mb)
Sensor type: Vaisala Barocap © silicon capacitive pressure sensor
Model #: CS-105
Operating Range: Pressure: 600 to 1060 mb; Temperature: -40°C to +60°C;
Humidity: non-condensing
Accuracy: ± 0.5 mb @ 20°C; +/- 2 mb @ 0°C to 40°C; +/- 4 mb @ -20°C to 45°C; +/- 6 mb @ -40°C to 60°C
Stability: ± 0.1 mb per year
Serial Number: P5050004
Date of Calibration: 05/11/2017
Dates of Sensor Use: 06/08/2017 – current as of 12/31/2017

Parameter: Wind speed
Units: meter per second (m/s)
Sensor type: 12 cm diameter cup wheel assembly, three 40 mm diameter hemispherical cups
Model #: R.M. Young 03101-5 Wind Monitor
Range: 0-50 m/s (112 mph); gust survival 60 m/s (134 mph)
Accuracy: +/- 0.5 m/s
Serial Number: 21908M3
Date of Calibration: 04/15/2015
Dates of Sensor Use: 04/23/2015 – 11/06/2017

Parameter: Wind speed
Units: meter per second (m/s)
Sensor type: 18 cm diameter 4-blade helicoids propeller molded of polypropylene
Model #: R.M. Young 05106 Wind Monitor
Range: 0-60 m/s (134 mph); gust survival 100 m/s (220 mph)
Accuracy: +/- 0.3 m/s
Serial Number: WM146507
Date of Calibration: 01/20/2016
Dates of Sensor Use: 11/06/2017 – current as of 12/31/2017

Parameter: Wind direction
Units: degrees
Sensor type: balanced vane, 16 cm turning radius
Model #: R.M. Young 03301-5 Wind Monitor
Range: 360° mechanical, 355° electrical (5° open)
Accuracy: +/- 5 degrees
Serial Number: 21908M3
Date of Calibration: 04/15/2015
Dates of Sensor Use: 04/23/2015 – 11/06/2017

Parameter: Wind direction
Units: degrees
Sensor type: balanced vane, 38 cm turning radius
Model #: R.M. Young 05106 Wind Monitor
Serial Number: WM146507
Date of Calibration: 01/20/2016
Dates of Sensor Use: 11/06/2017 – current as of 12/31/2017

Parameter: LI-COR Quantum Sensor
Units: mmoles m-2 (total flux)
Sensor type: High stability silicon photovoltaic detector (blue enhanced)
Model #: LI190SB
Light spectrum waveband: 400 to 700 nm
Temperature dependence: 0.15% per °C maximum
Stability: <±2% change over 1 yr
Operating Temperature: -40°C to 65°C; Humidity: 0 to 100%
Sensitivity: typically 5 μA per 1000 μmoles s-1 m-2
Multiplier: 1.40
Serial Number: Q22439
Date of Calibration: 11/13/2015
Dates of Sensor Use: 02/29/2016 – 06/08/2017

Parameter: Photosynthetically Active Radiation (PAR)
Units: mmoles m-2 (total flux)
Sensor type: anodized aluminum with cast acrylic diffuser
Model #SQ110 Apogee Quantum Sensor
Light spectrum waveband: 410 to 655 nm
Temperature dependence: 0.06+/-0.06% per °C
Stability: <±2% change over 1 yr
Operating Temperature: -40°C to 70°C; Humidity 0 to 100%
Cosine Response: 45° zenith angle: +/- 2%; 75° zenith angle: +/- 5%

Sensitivity: 0.2mV per µmol s-1 m-2
Multiplier: 0.025
Serial Number: SQ-110_20223
Date of Calibration: 09/19/2016
Dates of Sensor Use: 06/08/2017 – current as of 12/31/2017

Parameter: Precipitation (specify if heated rain gauge)
Units: millimeters (mm)
Sensor type: Tipping Bucket Rain Gauge
Model #: TE525
Rainfall per tip: 0.01 inch
Operating range: Temperature: 0° to 50°C; Humidity: 0 to 100%
Accuracy: +/- 1.0% up to 1 in./hr; +0, -3% from 1 to 2 in./hr; +0, -5% from 2 to 3 in./hr
Serial Number: N/A
Date of Calibration: 07/23/2014
Dates of Sensor Use: 07/23/2014 – 09/14/2016
Date of Calibration: 09/14/2016
Dates of Sensor Use: 09/14/2016 – current as of 12/31/2017

The CR1000 has 2 MB of Flash EEPROM that is used to store the Operating System. Another 128 K Flash is used to store configuration settings. A minimum of 2 MB SRAM is (4 MB optional upgrade) available for program storage (16K), operating system use, and data storage. Additional storage is available by using a compact flash card in the optional CFM100 Compact Flash Module.

Date CR1000 Installed: 02/11/2015
Date CR1000 Calibrated: 02/06/2015

CR1000 Firmware Version (s): Std. 22 Installed 11/04/2007
CR1000 Program Version(s): CBMJBMET_6.0.0_022916.CR1
CBMJBMET_6.0.0_060817.CR1
CBMJBMET_6.0.1_101617.CR1
CBMJBMET_6.0.2_110617.CR1

10) Coded variable definitions -

Sampling station:	Sampling site code:	Station code:
Jug Bay	JB	cbmjbmet

11) QAQC flag definitions –

QAQC flags provide documentation of the data and are applied to individual data points by insertion into the parameter's associated flag column (header preceded by an F_). During primary automated QAQC (performed by the CDMO), -5, -4, and -2 flags are applied automatically to indicate data that is above or below sensor range, or missing. All remaining data are then flagged 0, as passing initial QAQC checks. During secondary and tertiary QAQC 1, -3, and 5 flags may be used to note data as suspect, rejected due to QAQC, or corrected.

-5 Outside High Sensor Range
-4 Outside Low Sensor Range
-3 Data Rejected due to QAQC
-2 Missing Data

-1 Optional SWMP supported parameter
0 Passed Initial QAQC Checks
1 Suspect Data
2 *Open - reserved for later flag*
3 *Open - reserved for later flag*
4 Historical Data: Pre-Auto QAQC
5 Corrected Data

12) QAQC code definitions –

QAQC codes are used in conjunction with QAQC flags to provide further documentation of the data and are also applied by insertion into the associated flag column. There are three (3) different code categories, general, sensor, and comment. General errors document general problems with the CR1000, sensor errors are sensor specific, and comment codes are used to further document conditions or a problem with the data. Only one general or sensor error and one comment code can be applied to a particular data point, but some comment codes (marked with an * below) can be applied to the entire record in the F_Record column.

General Errors

GIM	Instrument malfunction
GIT	Instrument recording error, recovered telemetry data
GMC	No instrument deployed due to maintenance/calibration
GMT	Instrument maintenance
GPD	Power down
GPF	Power failure / Low battery
GPR	Program reload
GQR	Data rejected due to QA/QC checks
GSM	See metadata

Sensor Errors

SDG	Suspect due to sensor diagnostics
SIC	Incorrect calibration constant, multiplier or offset
SIW	Incorrect wiring
SMT	Sensor maintenance
SNV	Negative value
SOC	Out of calibration
SQR	Data rejected due to QAQC checks
SSD	Sensor drift
SSN	Not a number / unknown value
SSM	Sensor malfunction
SSR	Sensor removed

Comments

CAF	Acceptable calibration/accuracy error of sensor
CCU	Cause unknown
CDF	Data appear to fit conditions
CML	Snow melt from previous snowfall event
CRE*	Significant rain event
CSM*	See metadata
CVT*	Possible vandalism/tampering
CWE*	Significant weather event

13) Other remarks/notes –

Data are missing due to equipment or associated specific sensors not being deployed, equipment failure, time of maintenance or calibration of equipment, or repair/replacement of a sampling station platform. Any NANs in the dataset stand for "not a number" and are the result of low power, disconnected wires, or out of range readings. If additional information on missing data is needed, contact the Research Coordinator at the reserve submitting the data.

Relative Humidity data greater than 100 are within range of the sensor accuracy of +/-3% and are flagged and coded as suspect, <1> (CAF). Values greater than 103 are rejected <-3>.

The temperature/relative humidity sensor serial number Y1120038 installed on 06/25/2014 was considered out of calibration after 06/25/2016. All temperature and relative humidity data after 06/25/2016 is marked <1>[SOC](CSM) until the new sensor was installed on 03/30/2017.

A newly calibrated temperature/relative humidity sensor was installed at the station on 03/30/2017 at 12:10. All temperature and relative humidity data at 12:15 are rejected as it is not a full 15 minutes of data.

Air temperature data have been rejected for the following dates and times due to anomalous associated minimum temperature values. Since RH is dependent on air temperature, RH values were also rejected:

DateTimeStamp	RECORD	ATemp	F_ATemp	MinTemp	MinTempT
07/05/2017 09:15	2594	23.5	<-3> [SQR] (CSM)	-37.7	09:13
12/05/2017 10:45	2779	9.3	<-3> [SQR] (CSM)	-38.8	10:30

Data recorded for all parameters (with the exception of cumulative precipitation) at the midnight timestamp (00:00) are the 15 minute averages and totals for the 23:45-23:59 time period of the previous day. Cumulative precipitation data at the midnight timestamp (00:00) are the sum of raw (unrounded) precipitation data from 00:00 to 23:59 of the previous day. Summing each individual 15-minute total precipitation value from the same period will result in small differences from cumulative precipitation due to rounding. It is especially important to note how data at the midnight timestamp are recorded when using January 1st and December 31st data. **Note: Cumulative precipitation is no longer available via export from the CDMO. Please contact the Reserve or the CDMO for more information or to obtain these data.**

Total precipitation data for the following dates and times were corrected in the data. The associated cumulative precipitation data were also corrected through the end of the day but are not listed. Field personnel were cleaning the rain gauge at these times.

01/12/2017 09:15 0.254 mm corrected to 0 mm
03/01/2017 09:15 0.254 mm corrected to 0 mm
06/08/2017 07:45 0.254 mm corrected to 0 mm (cumulative corrected through 08:15)
06/20/2017 11:30 1.016 mm corrected to 0 mm
07/26/2017 11:00 1.016 mm corrected to 0 mm
09/05/2017 09:00 0.508 mm corrected to 0 mm
10/03/2017 09:00 0.762 mm corrected to 0 mm

Total precipitation data for the following date and time were corrected in the data. The associated cumulative precipitation data were also corrected but are not listed. During the routine check on 08/22/2017, field personnel noted that the rain funnel was clogged and water was present in the

funnel. The technician unclogged the funnel and allowed the collected water to run through. The last rain event in the area according to a nearby weather station was on 08/19/2017. The CBMJB station recorded rain on 08/19/2017, so water was running through the funnel at that time, though it is unsure if the funnel was somewhat clogged at that time. It cannot be determined when the rain water present in the funnel on 08/22/2017 was actually from so the data collected from letting the water run through after unclogging was corrected to zero instead of adding it to the cumulative precipitation for the previous rain event. All precipitation data from the 8/7/2017 10:00 station maintenance through the corrections on 8/22/2017 10:15 are coded as CSM to direct users to these remarks.

08/22/2017 10:30 4.064 mm corrected to 0 mm

Please note that the 3301 Wind Monitor has an offset of 0.2 and does not record values of 0.

The wind sensor (speed and direction) sensor serial number 21908M3 installed on 04/23/2015 was considered out of calibration after 04/23/2017. All wind sensor data 04/23/2017 00:15 until 11/06/2017 11:15 is marked <1>[SOC](CSM) when a newly calibrated wind sensor was installed.

The wind sensor (serial # 21908M3) was taken down from its proper position on 11/02/2017 at 07:55 in order to measure the mounting pole in preparation for installation of a new wind sensor. The wind sensor was remounted at 08:05. All wind sensor data from 08:00 and 08:15 are rejected as they are not full 15 minutes of data.

A newly calibrated wind sensor (serial # WM146507) was installed at the station on 11/06/2017 at 11:40. The old sensor was removed at 11:25. The switch was from an R.M. Young 03101-5 Wind Monitor to an R.M. Young 05106 Wind Monitor. A new program to address this switch was sent to the station at 11:49. No data were recorded to the CR1000 at 11:30 and 11:45 during maintenance. This was while one technician was directly connected and downloading all previous data, while another technician was installing the new wind sensor. Data for all parameters are rejected for 12:00 as they are not a full 15 minutes of data due to the program upload.

A newly calibrated barometric pressure sensor (serial # P5050004) was installed at the station on 06/08/2017 at 07:00. The barometric pressure data point from 07:15 is rejected as it is not a full 15 minutes of data.

Small negative PAR values are within range of the LI-COR sensor and are due to normal errors in the sensor and the CR1000 Datalogger. The Maximum signal noise error for the LI-COR sensor is +/- 2.214 mmoles/m2 over a 15 minute interval. These values are automatically flagged and coded as <1> (CAF).

Small negative PAR values and slightly elevated nighttime PAR values measured with the Apogee PAR sensor are flagged and coded as suspect, <1> CSM.

Occasional elevated nighttime PAR values were recorded during 2017. While an exact cause of these readings in unknown, it is believed that moisture intrusion into the sensor may be causing these elevated values. Nighttime PAR values over 0 were flagged and coded as <1> CSM. Values > 2.214 were rejected due to QAQC checks, <-3> SQR CSM. http://www.sunrisesunset.com/ was used to determine the times for sunrise and sunset.

A newly calibrated PAR sensor was installed at the station on 06/08/2017 at 07:15. The switch was from a LiCor quantum sensor to an Apogee quantum sensor. There was a slight increase in PAR values following the swap to the new sensor. A new program to address the sensor change

was sent to the station at 08:30. All PAR data from 07:30 – 08:15 is rejected. All parameters have missing data at 08:30 because of the program upload. Data for all parameters is rejected for 08:45 as it is not a full 15 minutes of data. All wind parameters are rejected at 07:30 as the sensor was blocked from the wind at times during the PAR sensor switch.

A new program with a change of commenting out the old PAR sensor from the sensor list was sent to the weather station on 10/20/2017 at 12:55. Data for all parameters is rejected for 13:00 as it is not a full 15 minutes of data.

Significant Weather Events of 2017 (some records marked in data as {CWE}{CSM} in the F_Record):

- The month of February 2017 was the warmest February on record for Maryland (no data coded).
- A late season winter storm of snow and sleet hit Maryland on 3/14/2017 ({CWE}{CSM} 3/14/2017 01:45 - 3/15/2017 00:00).
- A line of strong thunderstorms produced several tornados throughout the D.C. area on 4/6/2017 ({CWE}{CSM} 4/6/2017 08:00 - 4/7/2017 00:00 .
- Up to 7 inches of rain fell in parts of Maryland from 7/28/2017 – 7/29/2017, with the CBM reserve area receiving upwards of 5 inches ({CWE}{CSM) 7/28/2017 12:00 - 7/29/2017 09:45).