

Chesapeake Bay Maryland (CBM) NERR Meteorological Metadata
January 2020 – December 2020
Latest Update: November 15, 2021

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 with a Windows 7 or newer operating system. Files are exported from 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 in 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/m²), 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
- Precipitation Gauge- yearly recalibration
- Wind Speed/Direction- every 2 years recalibration
- 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° 46.846 N and 76° 42.492 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°46.846 N 76°42.492 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 2020 was collected from 01/01/2020 00:00:00 to 12/31/2020 23:45:00.

Start and end date and times of 2020 raw data files submitted to the CDMO:

CBMJBMET120519.csv : 12/05/2019 10:45:00 – 01/23/2020 09:45:00
CBMJBMET010120.csv : 01/01/2020 00:00:00 – 07/09/2020 23:45:00
CBMJBMET022220.csv : 02/22/2020 08:45:00 – 05/28/2020 07:15:00
CBMJBMET052820.csv : 05/28/2020 07:30:00 – 06/11/2020 07:30:00
CBMJBMET061120.csv : 06/11/2020 07:45:00 – 07/29/2020 07:45:00
CBMJBMET072920.csv : 07/29/2020 08:00:00 – 10/21/2020 07:30:00
CBMJBMET102020.csv : 10/21/2020 00:00:00 – 10/21/2020 23:45:00**
CBMJBMET102120.csv : 10/21/2020 11:00:00 – 01/25/2021 09:30:00

**CBMJBMET102020.csv is a raw file put together from recovered telemetry data. Raw file named as 10/20/20 despite data starting on 10/21/20 because raw file CBMJBMET102120 was already submitted to CDMO.

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.nerrdata.org/>; accessed 12 October 2020.

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.nerrdata.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.nerrdata.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 is available at the Jug Bay component of the Reserve is 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: 09/17/2018

Dates of Sensor Use: 10/17/2018 – current as of 12/31/2020

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: $\pm 2\%$ RH (0-90%) and $\pm 3\%$ (90-100%)

Temperature dependence of RH measurement: $\pm 0.05\%$ RH/°C

Serial Number: Y1120038

Date of Calibration: 09/17/2018

Dates of Sensor Use: 10/17/2018 – current as of 12/31/2020

Parameter: Barometric Pressure

Units: millibars (mb)

Sensor type: Vaisala Barocap © silicon capacitive pressure sensor

Model #: CS-106

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: R0440840

Date of Calibration: 01/24/2019

Dates of Sensor Use: 10/18/2019 – current as of 12/31/2020

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 12/31/2020

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 12/31/2020

Parameter: Photosynthetically Active Radiation (PAR)
Units: mmol 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_22476
Date of Calibration: 09/27/2019
Dates of Sensor Use: 10/18/2019 - current as 12/31/2020

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: 09/14/2016
Dates of Sensor Use: 09/14/2016 – 09/06/2018
Date of Calibration: 09/06/2018
Dates of Sensor Use: 09/06/2018 – current as of 12/31/2020

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: 10/31/2006
Date CR1000 Calibrated: unknown

Serial Number: 5080
Date CR1000 Installed: 02/11/2015
Date CR1000 Calibrated: 02/06/2015
Dates CR1000 in use: 02/11/2015 – current as of 12/31/2020

CR1000 Firmware Version (s): Std. 22 Installed 11/04/2007

10) Coded variable definitions -

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

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 $\pm 3\%$. Values greater than 103 are rejected $<-3>$. Values greater than 100 but less than 103, typically coded suspect, $<1>$ (CAF) are not coded differently in the file and are included in the out of calibration flagging and coding from the CR1000.

Small negative PAR values and slightly elevated nighttime PAR values measured with the Apogee PAR sensor are flagged and coded as suspect, $<1>$ CSM, except those occurring after the CR1000 is considered out of calibration. Elevated nighttime PAR values occurring after the CR1000 is out of calibration are not coded differently and are included in the out of calibration flagging and coding from the CR1000.

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.**

All temperature and relative humidity data is rejected beginning on 01/01/2020 at 00:00 until 01/24/2020 at 10:45 due to a sensor malfunction $<-3>$ [SSM](CSM). While at the field office viewing data that was collected on 1/23/2020, it was found that the T/RH sensor was malfunctioning. A technician revisited the station on 1/24/2020 and found that the T/RH sensor was slightly pulled out of the base, with the pins not making a complete connection. The problem was corrected on 1/24/2020 at 10:35.

No data was recorded by the station to the CR1000 between 1/23/2020 at 10:00:00 and 2/22/2020 at 08:30:00. The cause is unknown. The malfunction began after technicians downloaded data during a site visit on 1/23/2020 at 09:45:00. The station had been functioning properly up until that time stamp. All data from during the malfunction was retrieved from the telemetry file and is marked as suspect <1>[GIT](CSM), unless otherwise noted. Cumulative precipitation is not available in telemetry files and is flagged and coded as <-2>[GIT](CSM). Data collected with an out of calibration CR1000 are included in the suspect telemetry data flagging and coding.

The CR1000 was considered out of calibration beginning on 2/11/2020 and continues through the remainder of the year, as indicated by the record comment {CSM}. All parameters are also flagged and coded out of calibration, <1>[SOC], except for the time periods when telemetry data had to be used. This flagging of all parameters begins on 2/22/2020 at 08:45, after the flagging and coding of the data retrieved from the telemetry file ends at 08:30.

The following individual sensors are considered out of calibration beginning on the following dates. These out of calibration sensors are not coded differently and are included in the out of calibration flagging and coding from the CR1000.

- Temperature / Relative humidity: out of calibration beginning on 10/17/2020
- Wind speed / wind direction: out of calibration beginning on 11/06/2020
- Precipitation: out of calibration beginning on 9/06/2020

No data was recorded by the station to the CR1000 on 10/21/2020 between 07:45:00 and 10:45:00. The cause is unknown; however, the station clock was reset just prior to this. The malfunction began after technicians downloaded data during a site visit on 10/21/2020 at 07:35:00. The station had been functioning properly up until that time stamp. All data from during the malfunction was retrieved from the telemetry file and is marked as suspect <1>[GIT](CSM), unless otherwise noted. Data collected with an out of calibration CR1000 are included in the suspect telemetry data flagging and coding. Cumulative precipitation is not available in telemetry files and is flagged as <-2>[GIT](CSM).

All data is missing from the CR1000, as well as from the retrieved telemetry file, for the following time stamps and is flagged as <-2>(CSM). The cause of the missing data is unknown:

- 02/14/2020 14:45 – 15:30
- 02/19/2020 17:45 – 19:30
- 02/19/2020 20:45 – 21:30
- 02/20/2020 02:45 – 05:30
- 10/21/2020 07:45 – 08:30

Air temperature and relative humidity are rejected on 6/25/2020 at 08:15 due to sensor maintenance <-3>[SMT](CSM). The MinTemp value at 08:15 is -37.8 degrees Celsius, indicating the probe must have been temporarily pulled out of the base while technicians were on site performing a check on the sensor.

Field personnel wiped off the PAR sensor sometime between 09:45 and 10:00 on 1/23/2020. PAR value rejected at 10:00 <-3>[SMT](CSM).

Field personnel wiped off the PAR sensor at 07:59 on 07/29/2020. PAR value rejected at 08:00 <-3>[SMT](CSM).

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

07/21/2020 08:00 0.254 mm corrected to 0 mm
07/29/2020 08:15 0.254 mm corrected to 0 mm
09/01/2020 09:15 0.254 mm corrected to 0 mm
09/29/2020 08:30 0.254 mm corrected to 0 mm and 08:45 2.54 mm corrected to 0 mm
10/13/2020 08:00 0.508 mm corrected to 0 mm
11/24/2020 10:45 1.27 mm corrected to 0 mm