Chesapeake Bay Maryland (CBM) NERR Water Quality Metadata January - December 2013

Latest Update: November 30, 2018

Note: This is a provisional metadata document; it has not been authenticated as of its download date. Contents of this document are subject to change throughout the QAQC process and it should not be considered a final record of data documentation until that process is complete. Contact the CDMO (cdmosupport@belle.baruch.sc.edu) or Reserve with any additional questions.

I. Data Set and Research Descriptors

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2) Entry verification

Deployment data are uploaded from the YSI data logger to a Personal Computer (IBM compatible). Files are exported from EcoWatch in a comma-delimited format (CDF) and uploaded to the CDMO where they undergo automated primary QAQC; automated depth/level corrections for changes in barometric pressure (cDepth or cLevel parameters); and become part of the CDMO's online provisional database. All pre- and post-deployment data are

removed from the file prior to upload. A reserve may opt to include additional non-required data during primary upload, such as chlorophyll/fluorescence data. CBM NERR does collect and upload chlorophyll fluorescence data (see section 4 for additional chlorophyll methodology information). During primary QAQC, data are flagged if they are missing or out of sensor range. The edited file is then returned to the Reserve for secondary QAQC 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, remove any overlapping deployment data, append files, and export the resulting data file for upload to the CDMO. CBM NERR applies codes to data that are out of water due to low water depth, data obtained from sensors that malfunctioned/broke/post-calibrated out of range, data skewed by heavy biofouling, and data that appear as anomalous "spikes." To objectify what qualifies as a spiked data point and decrease the inherent subjectivity of such determinations, a data point is coded as a blocked optic or turbidity spike if it is at least three times greater than both its preceding and following values. Other anomalous data are coded with the appropriate code as well as a "see metadata" code to further explain their exclusion from the dataset. Upload after secondary QAQC results in ingestion into the database as provisional plus data, recalculation of cDepth or cLevel parameters, and finally tertiary OAOC by the CDMO and assimilation into the CDMO's authoritative online database. Where deployment overlap occurs between files, the data produced by the newly calibrated sonde is generally accepted as being the most accurate. For more information on QAQC flags and codes, see Sections 11 and 12. Stephanie Hall is responsible for data management.

3) Research Objectives

One of the objectives of the monitoring program at CBM NERR is to conform to the NERR System Wide Monitoring Program (SWMP) where the overall goal is a long-term dataset providing baseline water quality information capable of tracking trends and identifying changes in water quality over temporal and spatial scales. In addition to the aforementioned NERR-wide research objectives, reserve-specific objectives include understanding how anthropogenic activities affect water quality and examining the effects of submerged macrophyte communities on water quality. To accomplish this, monitoring sites were selected that characterize the variety of habitat and water quality conditions existing at two of the three components that make up the CBM NERR, the Jug Bay and Otter Point Creek components. At the Jug Bay component, three sites were selected that span the range of conditions thought to be typical of this site. These sites include a reference site, an impaired site and a mainstem site; where the reference site is thought to have little anthropogenic-induced effect on water quality, an impaired site where anthropogenic activities strongly influence local water quality, and a mainstem site thought to be highly representative of mainstern water quality conditions at the Jug Bay component. The fourth and final site is located at the Otter Point Creek component, a much smaller component, and is thought to represent typical water quality conditions at this site. All four sites span the range of habitat conditions at these components to include varying abundances of submerged macrophyte communities as well as varying depth and energy regimes from shallow tidal creeks to proportionately deep tidal river systems to shallow open water embayments. Additional monitoring, outside the scope of this effort, is being done at all three components; Jug Bay, Otter Point Creek, and Monie Bay Components. These efforts use comparable field sampling methods, with high spatial resolution, to better understand the spatial variability between and around the sites monitored in this effort.

4) Research methods (YSI dataloggers)

Water quality measurements were taken every 15 minutes from January through December 2013 at each station, weather permitting. One YSI6600V2 data logger is deployed at each station. All data are recorded in Eastern Standard Time. When a datasonde is retrieved, another one is deployed at the same time to ensure a continuous dataset. During transport to and from the sampling sites, dataloggers are placed horizontally in a cooler with a damp towel. The cooler lid is kept slightly ajar, allowing the datalogger to be in equilibrium with the ambient barometric pressure.

Deployment apparatus' are constructed out of 4" diameter PVC pipe and suspended vertically in the water column. 2" diameter holes are cut into the PVC pipes at 2" intervals to guarantee free flow of water through the PVC pipe. The pipes are painted with Trinidad SR antifouling paint. The pipe is attached to a 2x4 using copper plated clevis hangers. The 2x4 is bolted to a piling with the bottom of the PVC pipe resting on the bottom of the river. A stop bolt was placed 0.25 meters from the bottom of the pipe to keep the YSI instrument at a constant depth above bottom.

Commented [11]: Insert additional new CDMO data upload procedures

Measurements for temperature, specific conductance, salinity, percent oxygen saturation, dissolved oxygen concentration, water depth, pH, turbidity, and chlorophyll fluorescence are recorded every 15 minutes. Deployments range from one to four weeks, depending on biofouling intensity (temperature dependent) and availability of field personnel. When a deployment concludes, dataloggers are replaced with newly serviced and calibrated instruments. At the time of replacement two (2) simultaneous overlapping readings are taken between the old and new YSI instruments, as well as an in situ reading with a series 3 or 4a Hydrolab sonde. All simultaneous overlapping readings are taken prior to the previously deployed sonde being disturbed in any way. Once retrieved, the sondes are placed in a cooler with a damp towel for transport back to the lab. The sondes are then placed in a bucket with 100% air-saturated water, continuing to log data every 15 minutes. DO post-calibration record is taken from this logged data the following morning, using the current barometric pressure reading from a mercury barometer. Logging is then stopped, and YSI sondes are post calibrated using the same standards as used in the calibration.

Deployment data are collected and data are uploaded onto a PC, archived, and then visually examined. Efforts are made to relate sensor conditions to any apparent outliers or anomalies (eg. battery charge status, or normal DO data at the beginning of a deployment may be distinguished from erroneous data resulting from a known malfunction, such as an electrical short in an optical sensor). Data loggers and sensors are cleaned, serviced and calibrated according to the methods described in the YSI Operating Manual and SWMP Operating Procedures. Laboratory calibration procedures are carried out in accordance with the YSI Operating Manual methods. Standards for turbidity are purchased from YSI. Standards for pH and Chlorophyll are purchased from Fisher Scientific, a YSI approved vendor. Specific conductance standards are prepared in-house, from A.C.S. certified KCl. Data are reviewed and edited according to the YSI Data Review and Editing Protocol in Appendix B of the CDMO manual. The pH, specific conductance, depth, turbidity, and chlorophyll sensors are calibrated using the following methods: 2-point pH 7 and 10, specific conductance standard to the nearest concentration of river (with following standards 6.668 mS/cm and 24.82 mS/cm), pressure-dependant depth in the air, 2-point turbidity standards of 0 (deionized water) and 126 NTU's, 2-point chlorophyll standards of 0 (deinonized water) and temperature-dependent Rhodamine WT standard. The DO sensor is calibrated using the YSI recommended aerated water in a bucket method. As a quality assurance check, YSI datalogger records during sonde deployment and retrieval are compared to the series 3 or 4a Hydrolab instrument. Post-deployment measurements of all the parameters are recorded before cleaning the data loggers. Sensors are immersed in the appropriate standard solutions (e.g., pH) and readings recorded using discreet sampling.

Because chlorophyll fluorescence data is collected *in vivo* there is an inherent loss of accuracy due to lack of disruption of the cells and subsequent extraction of chlorophyll, possible interference from other fluorescent organisms, and the inverse effects of temperature and light. Chlorophyll data should be used only as estimates of chlorophyll activity, not as accurate quantitative measurements. These limitations are reduced by following calibration and Rhodamine WT standard protocol according to the YSI Operating Manual. Chlorophyll data are considered as accurate as possible when matchup readings correlate and post-calibration is within range of the temperature-dependent standard, suggesting there was no sensor drift in readings during the deployment. For more accurate chlorophyll measurements contact the Research Coordinator for the extractive analysis data obtained from field grab samples.

A Sutron Sat-Link2 transmitter was installed at the Railroad Bridge (RR) station on 11/18/05 and transmits data to the NOAA GOES satellite, NESDIS ID # 3B00629C. A Sutron Sat-Link2 transmitter was also installed at the Otter Point Creek (OC) station on 09/25/2006 and transmits data to the NOAA GOES satellite, NESDIS ID # 3B03D61C. The transmissions are scheduled hourly and contain four (4) datasets 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.

5) Site location and character

The Chesapeake Bay Maryland NERR is comprised of three components, Otter Point Creek, Jug Bay, and Monie Bay, which are scattered throughout the Maryland portion of the Chesapeake Bay. All three components are thought to represent the diverse semi-diurnal estuarine environments of the Maryland portion of the Chesapeake Bay.

Otter Point Creek is a shallow, open water embayment located in the tidal headwaters of the Bush River on the Upper Western Shore of the Chesapeake Bay. Otter Point Creek is the smallest and proportionately shallowest of the three components and consists of 672 acres of open water, tidal marshes, forested wetlands and upland hardwood forests surrounded by major highways, large residential communities, and heavy commercial and industrial development. The watershed draining into Otter Point Creek is rapidly being developed and urbanized. As a result, sediments are rapidly accreting into the marsh and are very fine and flocculent resulting in typically high turbidity when submerged macrophytes are not present. The non-native *Hydrilla verticillata* submerged macrophyte invaded the marsh in 2002 and has colonized most bottom substrates less than one half meter depth at low tide. There is one station (OC) located at the Otter Point Creek component.

Jug Bay is located in the upper tidal reaches of the Patuxent River and represents a river dominated by tidal freshwater marsh with expansive emergent vegetation communities. The Patuxent River is located on the western shore of the Chesapeake Bay and drains highly urbanized areas of the Washington Metropolitan area. Jug Bay is a 722-acre tidal estuary providing a narrow transition zone between brackish marshes and upland freshwater wetlands. The broad, shallow waters of Jug Bay support a profusion of freshwater plants and animals. Emergent and submerged vegetation crowd the river channel and form an interlaced pattern of tidal and nontidal marshes, swamps and forested wetlands surrounded by upland woods and fields. The component has deep water river dominated areas (>10m depth) as well as an extensive shallow water (<1m depth) network of tidal creeks and flooded mud flats. Submerged macrophytes are persistent along the shoreline of these creeks and are extensive within the flooded mud flats and the emergent marshes. There are three stations (MC, RR, IP) located at the Jug Bay Component.

Monie Bay is located on the lower Eastern Shore of the Chesapeake Bay at the mouth of the Wicomico River. The Monie Bay Component represents a mesohaline bay with primarily three tidal creeks representing a variety of agricultural input. The local area is largely undeveloped with varying agriculture and rural residential land use. The component is dominated by salt marshes with tidal fresh marshes in the upper tidal reaches of the tributaries. Shallow water habitats give way to fringing submerged macrophyte communities. One monitoring site is located within this component though the data are not submitted to the CDMO as SWMP compliant. These data may be obtained directly from the reserve.

The following is a list of the 4 sites as well as site characteristics

Mataponi Creek (MC) 38° 44.599'N, 76° 42.446'W (NAD83) 38.74331667, -76.70743333 (GIS format)

Site MC is located in a small tributary off the upper tidal headwaters of the Patuxent River, Maryland. MC is 2.4 km upstream of the mouth, midchannel in the creek, which is approximately 7m wide. The southern bank is steep and covered mainly with hardwood trees while the northern bank is tidal marsh. The sonde is deployed vertically in a perforated PVC pipe. Average depth at this site is roughly 0.7 meters with a mean tidal fluctuation of approximately 0.6 m. The YSI is deployed 0.25m off of the creek bottom. Salinities at this site rarely exceed 0.1 ppt. The bottom habitat is soft sediment, and SAV grassbeds are abundant during the summer months. Because this site is located along the main channel of Mataponi Creek, water quality is reflective of the general quality of water flowing along the main portion of the creek. The SAV community at this site is seasonally very dense and thus water quality is thought to be strongly influenced by the presence of SAV during the summer months. Freshwater inputs are not quantified. Any pollutants would most likely be due to agricultural runoff. No USGS gauge for streamflow is available.

Railroad Bridge (RR) 38° 46.877'N, 76° 42.822'W (NAD 83) 38.78128333, -76.7137 (GIS format) Site RR is located in the mainstem of the upper tidal headwaters of the Patuxent River, Maryland. The site is slightly upstream (roughly 0.3km) from Jackson's Landing at the Patuxent River Park (previous PR site 2002). This section of the Patuxent River is approximately 70m wide and average depth at the site is 1.4m. The YSI is deployed 0.25 m off of the river bottom. Bottom habitat is soft sediment, and grassbeds are evident in the area during summer months. Mean tidal fluctuation is approximately 0.6 m. Salinities are typically less than 1 ppt at this site throughout the year. In 2003 this site was moved from 38° 46' 50.6" N, 76° 42' 29.1" W (Jug Bay) to its present location because of the shallow nature of the old site. The new site location (RR) is at the end of the old railroad bed and is deployed vertically in a perforated PVC pipe near midchannel of the Patuxent River. Because this site is located along the main channel of the Patuxent River, water quality is reflective of the general quality of water flowing along the main portion of the river. The site is roughly 1km downstream of the confluence of the Western Branch tributary and the Patuxent River Mainstem, thus water quality is influenced by Western Branch. A large wastewater treatment plant (averaging 10-20 mgd) discharges directly into the Western Branch tributary of the Patuxent River just upstream of IP. USGS streamflow for the closest gauge (Latitude 38°57'21.3"N, Longitude 76°41'37.3"W NAD83): yearly mean of approximately 350 – 430 cfs.

Iron Pot Landing (IP) 38° 47.760'N, 76° 43.248' W (NAD 83) 38.796, -76.7208 (GIS Format)

Site IP is located 2.09km from the mouth of Western Branch. IP is attached vertically off of a small pier near midchannel of the river and has an average depth of 1.6m. The YSI is deployed 0.25 m off of the river bottom. The site is roughly 1km downstream of a large (10-20 mgd) wastewater treatment plant effluent. The river is approximately 15m wide and flows through extensive riparian buffers. Both banks of the river are flanked by hardwood flora. Mean tidal fluctuation is approximately 0.6 m. Salinity at this site is generally 0.1 ppt. Bottom habitat is soft sediment, and grassbeds are evident during the summer months. USGS streamflow for the closest gauge (Latitude 38°48'51.2"N, Longitude 76°44'55.4"W NAD83): yearly mean of approximately 100 – 130 cfs. In addition, a wastewater treatment plant discharges about 15 – 30 cfs about 1 km upstream of site.

Otter Point Creek (OC) 39° 27.047'N, 76° 16.474'W (NAD 83) 39.45078333, -76.27456667 (GIS Format)

Site OC is located approximately 0.3km from the Anita C. Leight Estuary Center. OC is deployed vertically in a perforated PVC pipe and has an average depth of 0.7m. The YSI is deployed 0.25 m off of the creek bottom. Bottom habitat is extremely soft sediment, and grass beds inundate the site during summer months. Salinity at this station rarely rises above 0.1 ppt. Mean tidal fluctuation is about 0.3 m. The average water levels are generally lower in the winter due to north and northwest winds that increase the egress from Chesapeake Bay. The sonde is periodically exposed to very low tides, and sediments at the site are extremely fine and flocculent. Because of the shallowness of the tidal marsh, coupled with the dramatic daily changes in the depth and width of the stream, deployments at the site present many problems. These problems include periodic exposure of the sonde, very high turbidity, sedimentation rates associated with tidal infiltration and wind and wave generated resuspension that causes severe fouling of the probes. Water quality at the site represents extreme shallow water habitats. Thus it is not uncommon to see very large fluctuations in temperature and dissolved oxygen at this site ranging from complete anoxia to full saturation, due in part to the shallow nature of the site and the effects of marsh processes on water quality. Additionally, the site is seasonally dominated by dense SAV communities from June-October and thus water quality conditions during this time are likely influenced by the presence of these macrophytes. USGS streamflow for the closest gauge (Latitude 39°26'21.4"N, Longitude 76°18'21.7"W NAD83): yearly mean of approximately 90 cfs. Site is in substantially urban environment which accounts for its flashiness. Pollutants are mostly urban run-off, with some industrial discharge possible.

6) Data collection period

Long-term data collection using sondes at Railroad Bridge (Jug Bay Wetlands Sanctuary) (RR) began on April 4, 2003; Mataponi Creek (MC) began April 22, 2003; Iron Pot Landing (IP) began April 4, 2003; and Otter Point Creek (OC) began April 15, 2003.

2013 collection dates and times are as follows. All times are in Eastern Standard Time (EST).

Datalogger deployments:

Railroad Bridg RR	ge		
Deployment		Retrieval	
Date	Time	Date	Time
12/13/12	08:45	01/10/13	08:00
01/10/13	08:15	02/14/13	10:00
02/14/13	10:15	03/13/13	10:00
03/13/13	10:15	04/09/13	08:15
04/09/13	08:30	04/25/13	08:00
04/25/13	08:15	05/08/13	07:30
05/08/13	07:45	05/23/13	07:15
05/23/13	07:30	06/06/13	07:15
06/06/13	07:30	06/25/13	07:45
06/25/13	08:00	07/09/13	09:00
07/09/13	09:15	07/23/13	08:30
07/23/13	08:45	08/06/13	07:45
08/06/13	08:00	08/20/13	07:30
08/20/13	07:45	09/03/13	08:00
09/03/13	08:15	09/18/13	07:30
09/18/13	07:45	10/07/13	08:30
10/07/13	08:45	10/22/13	09:00
10/22/13	09:15	11/06/13	09:45
11/06/13	10:00	12/04/13	09:30
12/04/13	09:45	02/26/14	08:45

Mataponi Creek MC

1110			
Deployment		Retrieval	
Date	Time	Date	Time
04/09/13	11:15	04/25/13	10:00
04/25/13	10:15	05/08/13	10:00
05/08/13	10:15	05/23/13	09:30
05/23/13	09:45	06/06/13	09:45
06/06/13	10:00	06/25/13	10:00
06/25/13	10:15	07/09/13	11:15
07/09/13	11:30	07/23/13	10:45
07/23/13	11:00	08/06/13	10:15
08/06/13	10:30	08/20/13	09:30
08/20/13	09:45	09/03/13	10:15
09/03/13	10:30	09/18/13	10:00
09/18/13	10:15	10/07/13	11:00
10/07/13	11:15	10/22/13	11:30
10/22/13	11:45	11/06/13	12:15
11/06/13	12:30	12/04/13	11:45

Iron Pot Landing IP

D-=1		Retrieval	
Deployment	т.		T.
Date	Time	Date	Time
12/13/12	10:30	01/10/13	09:15
01/10/13	09:30	02/14/13	11:15
02/14/13	11:30	03/13/13	12:00
03/13/13	12:15	04/09/13	09:45
04/09/13	10:00	04/25/13	09:00
04/25/13	09:15	05/08/13	09:00
05/08/13	09:15	05/23/13	08:30
05/23/13	08:45	06/06/13	08:30
06/06/13	08:45	06/25/13	09:00
06/25/13	09:15	07/09/13	10:15
07/09/13	10:30	07/23/13	09:45
07/23/13	10:00	08/06/13	09:15
08/06/13	09:30	08/20/13	08:30
08/20/13	08:45	09/03/13	09:15
09/03/13	09:30	09/18/13	08:45
09/18/13	09:00	10/07/13	10:00
10/07/13	10:15	10/22/13	10:30
10/22/13	10:45	11/06/13	11:00
11/06/13	11:15	12/04/13	10:15
12/04/13	10:30	02/26/14	10:00
Otter Point Cre	ek		
OC			
Deployment		Retrieval	
Date	Time	Date	Time
03/26/13	10:30	04/18/13	07:45
04/18/13	08:00	05/02/13	06:15
05/02/13	06:30	05/20/13	07:15
05/20/13	07:30	06/04/13	10:00
06/04/13	10:15	06/18/13	07:45
06/18/13	08:00	07/01/13	08:45
07/01/13	09:00	07/18/13	07:45
07/18/13	08:00	07/31/13	07:45
07/31/13	08:00	08/14/13	08:30
08/14/13	08:45	08/29/13	07:45
08/29/13	08:00	09/18/13	10:00
09/18/13	10:15	10/01/13	09:30
10/01/13	09:45	10/15/13	10:15
10/15/13	10:30	10/29/13	10:00
10/29/13	10:15	11/21/13	09:30
11/21/13	09:45	12/05/13	09:30

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:

National Estuarine Research Reserve System (NERRS). 2012. System-wide Monitoring Program. Data accessed from the NOAA NERRS Centralized Data Management Office website: www.nerrsdata.org; accessed 12 October 2012

NERR water quality 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

The Jug Bay Wetlands Sanctuary staff collects weekly to monthly temperature, salinity, dissolved oxygen, and nutrient samples at four additional sites throughout the Jug Bay marsh in an effort to explore the effects of marsh processes on nutrient cycling. These data provide additional spatial coverage at this component. Additionally, the Anita C. Leight Estuary Center at Otter Point Creek, in conjunction with CBNERR/MD staff, collects bi-weekly temperature, salinity, dissolved oxygen, total suspended solids, chlorophyll a, and nutrient samples at the same location as datalogger OC, as well as 5 other sites throughout the OC marsh. The goal of this effort is to provide enhanced spatial coverage at this component as well as provide ancillary data useful for submerged macrophyte related research. YSI vented depth sondes were also installed at sites RR and OC during 2004. These data can be made available via contacting the Principal Investigator.

Additional spatially explicit data is available through the Maryland Department of Natural Resources (MDNR), who conducted 'dataflow' cruises throughout the Bush, Patuxent, and Wicomico Rivers (Otter Point, Jug Bay, and Monie Bay components, respectively) in support of their Continuous Monitoring Program. These cruises employ the same YSI 6600 sondes that provide high resolution spatial data within these tributaries and include areas around the four CBM NERR stations (RR, IP, MC, OC). Cruises are conducted once monthly from April-October. In addition, MDNR maintains nearly 35 other similar fixed stations throughout the Maryland portion of the Chesapeake Bay that are monitored and maintained from April-October in a similar fashion to CBM NERR sites. For more information about these additional sites or dataflow cruises, see www.eyesonthebay.net.

II. Physical Structure Descriptors

9) Sensor Specifications

CBM NERR deployed only 6600EDS V2 data sondes with ROX DO sensors and non-vented depth in 2013 at all 4 stations (RR, IP, MC, OC).

YSI 6600V2 data logger:

Parameter: Temperature Units: Celsius (C) Sensor Type: Thermistor Model#: 6560 Range: -5 to 45 °C Accuracy: +/-0.15 °C Resolution: 0.01°C Parameter: Specific Conductance Units: milli-Siemens per cm (mS/cm)

Sensor Type: 4-electrode cell with autoranging

Model#: 6560

Range: 0 to 100 mS/cm

Accuracy: +/-0.5% of reading + 0.001 mS/cm Resolution: 0.001 mS/cm to 0.1 mS (range dependent)

Parameter: Salinity

Units: parts per thousand (ppt)

Sensor Type: Calculated from conductivity and temperature

Model#: 6560

Range: 0 to 70 ppt

Accuracy: +/- 1% of reading or 0.1 ppt, whichever is greater

Resolution: 0.01 ppt

Parameter: Dissolved Oxygen % saturation

Units: percent air saturation

Sensor Type: Optical probe w/ mechanical cleaning

Model#: 6150 ROX

Range: 0 to 500% air saturation

Accuracy: 0-200% air saturation: +/-1% of the reading or 1% air saturation, whichever is greater 200-500% air

saturation: +/- 15% or reading Resolution: 0.1% air saturation

Parameter: Dissolved Oxygen mg/L (Calculated from % air saturation, temperature and salinity)

Units: milligrams/Liter (mg/L)

Sensor Type: Optical probe w/ mechanical cleaning

Model#: 6150 ROX Range: 0 to 50 mg/L

Accuracy: 0-20 mg/L: +/-0.1 mg/l or 1% of the reading, whichever is greater

20 to 50 mg/L: +/-15% of the reading

Resolution: 0.01 mg/L

Parameter: Non-Vented Level - Shallow (Depth)

Units: feet or meters (ft or m)

Sensor Type: Stainless steel strain gauge

Model#: n/a

Range: 0 to 30 ft (9.1 m)

Accuracy: +/-0.06 ft (0.018 m)

Resolution: 0.001 ft (0.001m)

Parameter: pH – bulb probe or EDS flat glass probe

Units: units

Sensor Type: Glass combination electrode

Model#: 6561 or 6561FG Range: 0 to 14 units Accuracy: +/- 0.2 units Resolution: 0.01 units

Parameter: Turbidity

Units: nephelometric turbidity units (NTU)

Sensor Type: Optical, 90 degree scatter, with mechanical cleaning

Model#: 6136

Range: 0 to 1000 NTU

Accuracy: +/- 2% of reading or 0.3 NTU (whichever is greater)

Resolution: 0.1 NTU

Parameter: Chlorophyll Fluorescence

Units: micrograms/Liter

Sensor Type: Optical probe w/ mechanical cleaning

Model#: 6025

Range: 0 to 400 ug/Liter

Accuracy: Dependent on methodology Resolution: 0.1 ug/L chl a, 0.1% FS

Dissolved Oxygen Qualifier (Rapid Pulse / Clark type sensor):

The reliability of dissolved oxygen (DO) data collected with the rapid pulse / Clark type sensor after 96 hours post-deployment for non-EDS (Extended Deployment System) data sondes may be problematic due to fouling which forms on the DO probe membrane during some deployments (Wenner et al. 2001). Some Reserves utilize the YSI 6600 EDS data sondes, which increase DO accuracy and longevity by reducing the environmental effects of fouling. Optical DO probes have further improved data reliability. The user is therefore advised to consult the metadata for sensor type information and to exercise caution when utilizing rapid pulse / Clark type sensor DO data beyond the initial 96-hour time period. Potential drift is not always problematic for some uses of the data, i.e. periodicity analysis. It should also be noted that the amount of fouling is very site specific and that not all data are affected. If there are concerns about fouling impacts on DO data beyond any information documented in the metadata and/or QAQC flags/codes, please contact the Research Coordinator at the specific NERR site regarding site and seasonal variation in fouling of the DO sensor.

Depth Qualifier:

The NERR System-Wide Monitoring Program utilizes YSI data sondes that can be equipped with either vented or non-vented depth/level sensors. Readings for both vented and non-vented sensors are automatically compensated for water density change due to variations in temperature and salinity; but for all non-vented depth measurements, changes in atmospheric pressure between calibrations appear as changes in water depth. The error is equal to approximately 1.03 cm for every 1 millibar change in atmospheric pressure, and is eliminated for vented sensors because they are vented to the atmosphere throughout the deployment time interval.

Beginning in 2006, NERR SWMP standard calibration protocol calls for all non-vented depth sensors to read 0 meters at a (local) barometric pressure of 1013.25 mb (760 mm/hg). To achieve this, each site calibrates their depth sensor with a depth offset number, which is calculated using the actual atmospheric pressure at the time of calibration and the equation provided in the SWMP calibration sheet or digital calibration log. This offset procedure standardizes each depth calibration for the entire NERR System. If accurate atmospheric pressure data are available, non-vented sensor depth measurements at any NERR can be corrected.

In 2010, the CDMO began automatically correcting depth/level data for changes in barometric pressure as measured by the Reserve's associated meteorological station during data ingestion. These corrected

depth/level data are reported as cDepth and cLevel, and are assigned QAQC flags and codes based on QAQC protocols. Please see sections 11 and 12 for QAQC flag and code definitions.

Salinity Units Qualifier:

In 2013, EXO sondes were approved for SWMP use and began to be utilized by Reserves. While the 6600 series sondes report salinity in parts per thousand (ppt) units, the EXO sondes report practical salinity units (psu). These units are essentially the same and for SWMP purposes are understood to be equivalent, however psu is considered the more appropriate designation. Moving forward the NERR System will assign psu salinity units for all data regardless of sonde type.

Turbidity Qualifier:

In 2013, EXO sondes were approved for SWMP use and began to be utilized by Reserves. While the 6600 series sondes report turbidity in nephelometric turbidity units (NTU), the EXO sondes use formazin nephelometric units (FNU). These units are essentially the same but indicate a difference in sensor methodology, for SWMP purposes they will be considered equivalent. Moving forward, the NERR System will use FNU/NTU as the designated units for all turbidity data regardless of sonde type. If turbidity units and sensor methodology are of concern, please see the Sensor Specifications portion of the metadata.

Chlorophyll Fluorescence Disclaimer:

YSI chlorophyll sensors (6025 or 599102-01) are designed to serve as a proxy for chlorophyll concentrations in the field for monitoring applications and complement traditional lab extraction methods; therefore, there are accuracy limitations associated with the data that are detailed in the YSI manual including interference from other fluorescent species, differences in calibration method, and effects of cell structure, particle size, organism type, temperature, and light on sensor measurements.

10) Coded variable definitions

Water Quality Sampling station:	Sampling Site code:	Station code:
Railroad Bridge	RR	cbmrrwq
Mattaponi Creek	MC	cbmmcwq
Iron Pot Landing	IP	cbmipwq
Otter Point Creek.	OC	cbmocwq

11) QAQC flag definitions - This section details the automated and secondary 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 are missing and above or below sensor range. All remaining data are then flagged 0, 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 Data Passed Initial QAQC Checks
- 1 Suspect Data
- 2 Open reserved for later flag
- 3 Calculated data: non-vented depth/level sensor correction for changes in barometric pressure
- 4 Historical Data: Pre-Auto QAQC
- 5 Corrected Data

12) QAQC code definitions – This section details the secondary QAQC Code definitions used in combination with the flags above.

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 deployment or YSI datasonde, 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

GCR

GCS

GCU

JC	GIC	No instrument deployed due to ice
	GIM	Instrument malfunction
	GIT	Instrument recording error; recovered telemetry data
	GMC	No instrument deployed due to maintenance/calibration
	GNF	Deployment tube clogged / no flow
	GOW	Out of water event
	GPF	Power failure / low battery
	GQR	Data rejected due to QA/QC checks
	GSM	See metadata
C	Corrected [Depth/Level Data Codes
	GCC	Calculated with data that were corrected during QA/QC
	GCM	Calculated value could not be determined due to missing da

Calculated value could not be determined due to rejected data

Calculated value could not be determined due to unavailable data

Calculated value suspect due to questionable data

Sensor Errors

SBO Blocked optic

SCF Conductivity sensor failure

SCS Chlorophyll spike

SDF Depth port frozen

SDG Suspect due to sensor diagnostics

SDO DO suspect

SDP DO membrane puncture

SIC Incorrect calibration / contaminated standard

SNV Negative value

SOW Sensor out of water

SPC Post calibration out of range

SQR Data rejected due to QAQC checks

SSD Sensor drift

SSM Sensor malfunction

SSR Sensor removed / not deployed

STF Catastrophic temperature sensor failure

STS Turbidity spike

SWM Wiper malfunction / loss

Comments

CAB* Algal bloom

CAF Acceptable calibration/accuracy error of sensor

CAP Depth sensor in water, affected by atmospheric pressure

CBF Biofouling

CCU Cause unknown

CDA* DO hypoxia (<3 mg/L)

CDB* Disturbed bottom

CDF Data appear to fit conditions

CFK* Fish kill

CIP* Surface ice present at sample station

CLT* Low tide

	CMC*	In field maintenance/cleaning
	CMD*	Mud in probe guard
	CND	New deployment begins
	CRE*	Significant rain event
	CSM*	See metadata
	CTS	Turbidity spike
	CVT*	Possible vandalism/tampering
	B Algal CAF CAP CBF CCU CDA CDB CDF CFK CIP CLT CMC CMD CND CRE CSM CTS CVT CWD	Bloom Acceptable Calibration/Accuracy Error of Sensor Depth Sensor in Water, Affected by Atmospheric Pressure Biofouling Cause Unknown DO Hypoxia (<28% sat) Disturbed Bottom Data Appear to Fit Conditions Fish Kill Surface Ice Present at Sample Station Low Tide In Field Maintenance/Cleaning Mud in Probe Guard New Deployment Begins Significant Rain Event See Metadata Turbidity Spike Possible Vandalism/Tampering Data Collected at Wrong Depth
CA	B Algal CAF CAP CBF CCU CDA CDB CDF CFK CIP CLT CMC CMD CND CRE CSM CTS CVT CWD	Bloom Acceptable Calibration/Accuracy Error of Sensor Depth Sensor in Water, Affected by Atmospheric Pressure Biofouling Cause Unknown DO Hypoxia (<28% sat) Disturbed Bottom Data Appear to Fit Conditions Fish Kill Surface Ice Present at Sample Station Low Tide In Field Maintenance/Cleaning Mud in Probe Guard New Deployment Begins Significant Rain Event See Metadata Turbidity Spike Possible Vandalism/Tampering Data Collected at Wrong Depth

CAB Alga	l Bloom							
CAF	Acceptable Calibration/Accuracy Error of Sensor							
CAP	Depth Sensor in Water, Affected by Atmospheric Pressure							
CBF	Biofouling							
CCU	Cause Unknown							
CDA	DO Hypoxia (<28% sat)							
CDB	Disturbed Bottom							
CDF	Data Appear to Fit Conditions							
CFK	Fish Kill							
CIP	Surface Ice Present at Sample Station							
CLT	Low Tide							
CMC	In Field Maintenance/Cleaning							
CMD	Mud in Probe Guard							
CND	New Deployment Begins							
CRE	Significant Rain Event							
CSM	See Metadata							
CTS	Turbidity Spike							
CVT	Possible Vandalism/Tampering							
CWD	Data Collected at Wrong Depth							
CAB Alga	l Bloom							
CAF	Acceptable Calibration/Accuracy Error of Sensor							
CAP	Depth Sensor in Water, Affected by Atmospheric Pressure							
CBF	Biofouling							
CCU	Cause Unknown							
CDA	DO Hypoxia (<28% sat)							
CDB	Disturbed Bottom							
CDF	Data Appear to Fit Conditions							
CFK	Fish Kill							
CIP	Surface Ice Present at Sample Station							
CLT	Low Tide							
CMC	In Field Maintenance/Cleaning							
CMD	Mud in Probe Guard							
CND	New Deployment Begins							
CRE	Significant Rain Event							
CSM	See Metadata							
CTS	Turbidity Spike							
CVT	Possible Vandalism/Tampering							
CWD	Data Collected at Wrong Depth							
13) Post Deployme								
End of deployment post-calibration readings in standard solutions:								
NA = no data availab	le for that particular standard							

Railroad Bridge

	SpCond		pН		Turb		Depth		Chl		
Post										Meter	
Calibration								Pressure-		in	Temp-
Date								determined		Rhodo	determined
	(6.668)	(100%)	(7)	(10)	(0)	(126)	Sonde	Offset	(0)	Sol'n	Stnd
mm/dd/yy	mS/cm	sat			N٦	ΓU		m		μg/	L
01/10/13	6.309	100.6	6.92	9.93	-0.2	129.0	0.196	0.190	2.0	115.3	116.6
02/15/13	6.670	99.4	6.71	9.50	0.3	123.9	-0.060	0.027	0.1	119.1	109.7
03/14/13	6.649	99.9	6.71	9.69	0.1	129.7	0.027	0.027	-0.2	121.7	110.9
04/12/13	6.480	98.8	6.49	9.44	0.4	122.1	-0.124	-0.095	8.0	109.1	109.8

04/26/13	6.727	100.2	6.86	9.91	0.7	125.4	0.052	0.082	0.2	116.2	110.1
05/10/13	6.402	98.2	6.75	9.75	0.9	129.5	-0.013	0.0	0.6	112.4	115.0
05/23/13	6.640	97.5	6.96	9.93	-2.3	129.3	-0.030	-0.027	-0.4	108.1	113.8
06/07/13	6.566	100.5	7.88	7.55	1.5	117.5	0.015	0.027	-0.7	113.3	112.3
06/27/13	6.438	99.5	7.06	10.10	0.0	128.2	-0.017	-0.027	-0.2	111.8	111.4
07/12/13	5.966	100.4	7.07	10.08	0.2	127.7	-0.003	0.0	0.9	107.8	108.8
07/26/13	5.631	99.6	7.07	10.07	-1.2	123.1	0.019	0.041	-0.2	43.9	110.9
08/07/13	6.255	98.9	6.98	9.95	0.4	124.0	0.036	0.027	1.1	111.1	108.1
08/23/13	6.090	100.4	7.05	10.11	2.4	126.4	0.086	0.068	8.0	106.0	107.0
09/04/13	6.661	98.0	7.09	10.04	8.0	95.3	0.025	0.027	0.9	112.7	107.9
09/19/13	6.390	101.1	7.00	10.01	0.1	128.2	0.175	0.109	-0.1	108.2	111.0
10/08/13	6.535	97.3	7.05	10.05	-1.1	122.5	-0.045	-0.041	-0.2	117.0	109.3
10/25/13	6.440	98.5	6.72	9.70	8.0	126.4	-0.085	-0.095	3.2	119.9	111.1
11/08/13	6.544	99.4	6.97	9.99	1.0	128.7	-0.034	-0.027	0.0	110.9	112.1
12/06/13	6.589	0.0	6.88	9.83	-14.0	-14.0	0.017	0.027	9.6	-9.6	113.4
02/26/14	6.663	87.3	6.57	9.53	-1.9	125.0	-26.840	-0.014	0.5	114.0	113.1

Mataponi Creek

	SpCond	DO	р	Н	Tu	ırb		Depth		Chl	
Post										Meter	
Calibration								Pressure-		in	Temp-
Date								determined		Rhodo	determined
	(6.668)	(100%)	(7)	(10)	(0)	(126)	Sonde	Offset	(0)	Sol'n	Stnd
mm/dd/yy	mS/cm	sat			N7	ΓU		m		μg/I	L
04/26/13	6.660	99.6	6.93	9.96	0.7	125.9	0.065	0.082	0.6	113.5	113.0
05/10/13	6.390	97.5	6.50	9.54	-0.9	130.0	0.002	0.0	0.2	114.7	115.1
05/23/13	6.621	97.2	6.83	9.77	5.1	87.3	-0.041	-0.027	-0.5	109.3	114.5
06/07/13	6.543	0.0	6.73	9.77	-5.1	43.0	0.020	0.027	2.9	49.5	111.8
06/27/13	6.462	99.1	6.91	9.83	-0.7	129.0	-0.023	-0.027	-0.2	111.8	111.4
07/12/13	6.450	100.2	7.16	9.63	-5.9	96.2	-0.003	0.014	0.0	103.0	110.5
07/26/13	6.575	99.4	7.00	10.07	0.9	122.7	0.038	0.041	-0.5	106.7	107.6
08/07/13	6.623	92.1	7.01	10.10	-1.8	125.5	0.024	0.027	0.0	112.3	109.4
08/23/13	4.854	100.0	7.15	9.80	1.2	123.6	0.079	0.068	0.4	103.3	107.3
09/04/13	6.470	98.2	7.05	9.98	-1.0	123.3	0.024	0.027	0.4	112.4	109.2
09/20/13	6.314	97.1	6.90	9.81	0.0	130.0	0.101	0.109	-0.1	113.3	110.8
10/08/13	6.686	101.1	7.07	10.03	-1.7	117.1	-0.051	-0.041	0.2	114.3	110.5
10/25/13	6.517	99.2	7.00	10.00	-0.9	130.4	-0.097	-0.095	-0.3	116.7	112.1
11/08/13	6.563	99.6	7.09	10.14	608.7	NA	-0.039	-0.027	180.1	NA	114.2
12/06/13	6.558	99.3	6.43	9.73	-1.6	125.5	0.041	0.027	0.5	117.1	114.3

Iron Pot Landing

	SpCond	DO	р	Н	Т	urb	[Depth		Chl	
Post										Meter	
Calibration								Pressure-		in	Temp-
Date								determined		Rhodo	determined
	(6.668)	(100%)	(7)	(10)	(0)	(126)	Sonde	Offset	(0)	Sol'n	Stnd
mm/dd/yy	mS/cm	sat			N	ITU		m		μg/1	Ĺ
01/10/13	6.309	100.6	6.92	9.93	-0.2	129.0	0.196	0.190	2.0	115.3	116.6
02/15/13	6.602	99.4	6.90	9.87	-0.7	125.6	0.003	0.027	1.0	118.0	111.7
03/14/13	6.734	100.5	6.82	9.78	-0.3	128.6	0.019	0.027	-0.1	119.9	113.4
04/12/13	6.664	97.1	7.02	10.01	0.6	122.7	-0.083	-0.095	0.7	112.3	111.5
04/26/13	6.500	97.1	6.84	9.98	-0.4	124.5	0.028	0.082	4.6	115.9	111.9

-	ı	i i		1	1	1	1	ı	i.	1	i	1
	05/10/13	6.622	98.8	6.60	9.51	-0.3	132.9	-0.003	0.0	0.4	113.9	115.2
	05/23/13	6.484	97.2	6.91	9.90	1.2	111.7	-0.032	-0.027	288.4	NA	113.5
	06/07/13	6.486	98.7	6.62	9.56	-2.0	119.9	0.010	0.027	0.8	109.6	113.9
	06/27/13	6.526	98.9	7.06	10.08	2.2	137.9	-0.022	-0.027	0.4	113.2	111.0
	07/12/13	6.471	100.3	6.96	9.98	0.0	124.4	0.000	0.014	0.1	106.2	109.8
	07/26/13	6.611	99.8	7.35	10.28	0.1	125.2	0.008	0.041	0.3	106.7	105.8
	08/07/13	6.605	99.0	6.93	9.97	0.2	124.5	0.030	0.027	0.7	112.0	108.8
	08/23/13	6.732	101.3	7.00	10.05	-1.5	123.0	0.059	0.068	-0.4	108.5	111.3
	09/04/13	6.606	98.7	6.99	9.96	0.1	125.8	0.029	0.027	0.3	111.4	107.1
	09/19/13	6.089	101.4	7.09	10.05	1.2	128.4	0.277	0.109	-0.2	109.2	110.5
	10/08/13	6.688	98.7	7.05	10.03	-0.1	122.2	-0.035	-0.041	-0.7	115.3	110.1
	10/25/13	6.513	99.7	7.30	10.14	4.1	131.7	-0.077	-0.095	0.7	116.2	111.5
	11/08/13	6.641	98.6	6.79	9.81	-0.2	125.7	-0.037	-0.027	-0.5	110.6	113.3
	12/05/13	6.583	99.2	6.89	9.87	-0.1	132.3	0.018	0.027	0.1	117.3	112.5
	02/26/14	6.640	99.1	7.23	10.19	0.2	127.3	-0.018	-0.014	-0.3	120.9	114.1

Otter Point Creek

otter i onit orex											
	SpCond	DO	рН		Turb		Depth		Chl		
Post										Meter	
Calibration								Pressure-		in	Temp-
Date								determined		Rhodo	determined
	(6.668)	(100%)	(7)	(10)	(0)	(126)	Sonde	Offset	(0)	Sol'n	Stnd
mm/dd/yy	mS/cm	sat			NTU		m		μg/L		
04/19/13	6.483	98.2	6.80	9.73	0.5	126.4	0.070	0.082	0.1	117.2	110.9
05/03/13	6.601	98.4	6.95	10.01	0.6	125.1	0.163	0.163	0.0	114.7	114.7
05/22/13	6.674	100.2	6.89	10.03	0.9	129.6	0.034	0.054	0.5	103.5	115.0
06/06/13	6.530	97.5	7.04	10.00	26.3	127.2	0.047	0.068	0.5	113.9	111.4
06/19/13	6.451	100.7	6.96	9.96	2.0	133.4	-0.058	-0.054	-0.1	115.5	109.4
07/02/13	6.607	96.9	6.98	9.77	0.9	130.4	-0.024	-0.014	0.4	111.2	108.8
07/19/13	6.316	96.9	6.96	9.93	-0.7	131.6	0.042	0.041	0.1	25.7	111.6
08/02/13	2.467	89.7	7.02	9.99	2.3	133.0	0.067	0.054	-0.2	109.6	112.1
08/16/13	6.628	98.7	7.00	9.94	-0.3	134.9	-0.009	0.0	0.4	112.4	110.2
08/29/13	6.528	99.1	7.06	10.05	0.0	123.2	0.011	0.0	0.2	107.6	110.9
09/19/13	5.775	103.6	7.07	9.98	-1.0	128.5	0.166	0.109	0.3	107.7	110.3
10/03/13	6.707	98.6	7.01	10.08	-0.1	117.5	0.028	0.014	-0.1	115.6	111.3
10/16/13	6.563	99.0	6.95	10.00	-1.1	128.0	0.032	0.041	-0.3	119.2	108.8
10/30/13	6.341	101.1	6.83	9.86	-0.7	125.0	0.123	0.122	0.3	119.6	111.0
11/21/13	6.584	102.0	6.93	9.98	-1.4	128.6	0.177	0.190	0.2	128.6	113.6
12/05/13	6.657	100.1	7.11	10.08	-0.1	125.3	0.011	0.014	1.3	116.2	111.6

14) Other Remarks/Notes

In addition to the sampling described above, several other data sets were collected. Photosynthetically Active Radiation (PAR) was also collected using a LiCor 1400 display two sensors: one underwater quantum sensor and one ambient quantum sensor along with Secchi depth. Additional nutrient samples were also collected during the months of April through October. These data are available through the Maryland Department of Natural Resources. Visit www.eyesonthebay.net for more information.

Data are missing due to equipment or associated specific probes 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.

QA/QC "See Metadata" (CSM) Comments

Railroad Bridge (RR)

Dissolved oxygen probe malfunctioned and stopped taking readings only when connected to telemetry during deployment.

01/01/13

00:00 to

01/10/13

08:00

Possible optical short by dissolved oxygen or chlorophyll probe.

03/04/13

Inexplicable date/time stamp issue. Sonde took one reading at 8/15/87, followed by four missed readings, then seemed to return to normal recording operation.

03/04/13 01:00 - 01:45

Initially thought pH probe failed (even though it was the first deployment of a brand new probe) when pH post calibrated out of range and retrieval matchup readings were out of range. After subsequent pH probes and deployments discovered the pH port was bad and sent to YSI for repair.

05/24/13

06:15 to

06/06/13

pH data accepted as reliable data even though there is a 0.3 – 0.4 pH unit decrease in values between both the following and preceding deployments, respectively. The sonde post calibrated well within acceptable range and data is still within the acceptable ± 0.2 pH units tolerance. This step change in data values is likely a result of the inherent variability among pH probes.

10/22/13

09:15 to

11/06/13

Cause for anomalous data for all parameters unknown. Out of water event unlikely due to station depth, although depth values are much lower than normal. Possible tampering or extreme weather event?

11/24/13

14:00,

14:30 - 16:30

Extended deployment due to multiple snow storms and continuous treacherous conditions that prevented access to the station.

12/04/13

09:45 to

12/31/13

23:45

Erratic elevated Turbidity and Chlorophyll data at end of deployment does not matchup with data from following deployment, indicating possible biofouling or a wiper malfunction, though none were noted at post calibration.

01/06/13

00:00 to

01/10/13

09:15

11:15

02/10/13 00:45 to 02/14/13

pH data accepted as reliable data even though there is a 0.3 pH unit decrease in values compared to the preceeding deployment. The sonde post calibrated well within acceptable range and data is still within the acceptable + 0.2 pH units tolerance. This step change in data values is likely a result of the inherent variability among pH probes. 01/10/13 09:30 to

02/14/13

Although pH post calibrated just barely out of range and little biofouling was noted, big step change observed in readings between both preceding and following sonde deployments (reads > 1 unit higher at deployment and about 0.5 units higher at retrieval). Readings match up closer with Hydrolab readings at both deployment and retrieval matchups, but because step change so great data rejected.

02/14/13

11:30 to

03/13/13

Although dissolved oxygen post calibrated within range and little biofouling was noted, matchup at retrieval low by almost 2mg/L. Wiper pad was missing at post calibration, likely resulting in a light film over optic.

04/06/13

20:30 to

04/09/13

09.45

Although pH probe post calibrated within range, initial readings at deployment lower than matchup readings. Probe may require longer to equilibrate due to age and slower response time.

Rain event on 5/7/13 may have caused elevated turbidity readings due to delayed runoff.

05/09/13 07:15 – 14:45

Cause for elevated pH readings at beginning of deployment unknown. Matchups at both deployment and retrieval were within range. Post calibration was a little high with some fouling noted, but retrieval matchup with replacement YSI and Hydrolab check sonde well within range, indicating data at end of deployment were acceptable.

07/09/13 10:30 to 07/12/13 07:15

No rain reported by Weather Underground (wunderground.com). Cause of increased turbidity and decreased pH readings possibly due to effluent from wastewater treatment plant upstream.

06/28/13 22:45 to 06/29/13 21:00

Elevated and erratic turbidity readings due to possible biofouling though none noted at post calibration.

07/19 19:30, 21:30 to 07/22 03:00

Elevated and erratic turbidity and chlorophyll readings due to possible biofouling though none noted at post calibration.

07/22 03:15 to 07/23 09:45

Although turbidity probe post calibrated within range and no biofouling noted, increased and erratic turbidity values at end of deployment indicate possible biofouling or missing/malfunctioning wiper. Values do not matchup with following deployment.

10/18/13 11:45 to 10/22/13 10:30

Malfunctioning chlorophyll probe possibly due to dying sonde battery.

11/28/13 02:45, 06:45, 08:30, 15:30, 16:00, 16:30, 17:00, 17:30. 18:00, 18:45, 19:15, 21:00, 21:30 to 23:45 11/29/13 00:00 - 10:30, 11:00, 11:45, 14:30, 15:00 - 19:30

Extended deployment due to multiple snow storms and continuous treacherous conditions that prevented access to the station.

12/04/13 10:30 to 12/31/13 23:45

Mattaponi Creek (MC)

Turbidity and chlorophyll probes both post calibrated low and read low at retrieval matchup, likely caused by short from dissolved oxygen probe.

06/02/13 11:30 to 06/06/13 09:45

No rain reported by Weather Underground (wunderground.com), cause of high turbidity readings unknown.

06/10/13 20:15 to 06/11/13 04:30, 06:30 – 13:45 06/18/13 17:00 – 19:30, 22:45 to 06/19/13 08:00 06/28/13 20:30 – 22:00 06/29/13 02:15 – 02:30, 03:00 – 12:00

Although pH probe post calibrated within range and matchups at deployment and retrieval were within range of readings from Hydrolab check sonde, data suspect because matchup with new YSI at retrieval was off by 0.6 pH units and out of range.

08/14/13 13:45 – 15:30, 16:30 to 08/15/13 15:00,

08/15/13 15:30 to 08/20/13 09:30

No notes at post calibration about chlorophyll wiper parking incorrectly or missing, but sudden elevated readings indicate a wiper loss or malfunction. Values elevated from those of following deployment.

09/01 16:30 to 09/03 10:15

All optical probes seem to be intermittently affected by a possible short in one of the optical probes. Sudden increase in and erratic behavior of turbidity values makes them unreliable. Periodic spikes in chlorophyll values s also indicate possible effects from optical short.

10/22 11:45 to 11/6 12:15

Otter Point Creek (OC)

Elevated turbidity readings at end of file indicate possible biofouling or wiper malfunction and do not matchup with readings from following deployment.

04/15/13 14:00 to 04/18/13 07:45

Dissolved oxygen data suspect due to intermittent dissolved oxygen probe failure.

10/29/13 11:30 - 23:15

10/31/13 11:45 to 11/3/13 02:30, 10:30 – 19:45, 20:45, 21:30 – 21:45

11/6/13 14:15 - 20:00