Chesapeake Bay Virginia (CBV) NERR Meteorological Metadata
January 1, 2014 to December 31, 2014
Latest Update: August 29, 2016.

I. Data Set and Research Descriptors

1) Principal investigator(s) and contact persons.

Chesapeake Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve of Virginia (CBNERRVA)
Virginia Institute of Marine Science
College of William and Mary
PO Box 1346, Gloucester Point, VA 23062
Phone: (804) 684-7135 (main phone line)

Dr. William Reay, Director
E-mail: wreay@vims.edu; (804) 684-7119
Dr. Kenneth Moore, Research Coordinator
E-mail: moore@vims.edu; (804) 684-7384
Mr. Scott Lerberg, Stewardship Coordinator
E-mail: lerbergs@vims.edu; (804) 684-7129
Responsible for Data Management and Submission of MET Data and Metadata.
Mr. Eduardo Miles, Marine Scientist
E-mail: emiles@vims.edu; (804) 684-7836
Responsible for Field Data Collection, Sensor Switch-outs and Weekly Download Efforts

Additional monitoring program support in addition to above stated:
Alynda Miller (Laboratory Specialist), Betty Neikirk (Marine Scientist), Erin Shields (Marine Scientist), Jim Goins (Field Manager), Steve Snyder (Laboratory Specialist), Voight Hogge (Laboratory Specialist), Lisa Ott (Laboratory Specialist), Dave Parrish (Marine Scientist), Joy Austin (Lab Manager), Alex Demeo (Field Specialist).

2) Entry verification –

a) Data Input Procedures:

Some History: In 2005, the Centralized Data Management Office converted all SWMP (System Wide Monitoring Program) weather data collected with CR10X program versions prior to version 4.0. This was necessary in order to merge the old data format (12 array output) with the new data format found in version 4.0 (3 array output). The new format (which was used in 2006 metadata reporting) produces averages, maximums and minimums every fifteen minutes (array 15), every hour (array 60) and every day (array 144) for any sensors connected to the CR10X.

At the Taskinas Creek Met Station prior to November 30th, 2006, 15-minute, 1-hour average, and 24-hour data were downloaded from each sensor on the weather station to a Campbell Scientific CR10X datalogger. The CDMO Data Logger Program (NERR.SCI) was loaded into the CR10X and controlled the sensors and data collection schedule. Data collected from the CR10X were stored on a Campbell Scientific storage module (SM4M) and downloaded manually onto a laptop computer using PC208W program from Campbell Scientific. Data were downloaded biweekly or monthly from the storage module located within the weather station.

The raw data files were then exported from the PC208W program in comma-delimited format (.DAT files) and opened in Microsoft Excel using the EQWIN Format Macro developed by CDMO to reformat the header columns, insert station codes, insert a date column, correct the time column format, and format all columns to the correct number of decimal places. This formatted file was then copied into the EQWIN weather.eqi file where the data were QA/QC checked and archived in a database. Data were investigated as recommended in the CDMO NERR SWMP Data Management Manual Version 5.2, and included the use of queries, graphs, and reports. EQWIN was also used to generate customized reports and export the data in a standardized format to send to CDMO. Any anomalous data were investigated and noted in an Anomalous Data section (Section 11). Data tagged as being "anomalous" are double checked and where the data truly appear anomalous, they are compared with other regional meteorological data for verification. Any data corrections or removed data were noted in the Deleted Data section (Section 12). Any missing data was documented in the Missing Data section (Section 13).

After switching out the Campbell Scientific CR10X Datalogger for a CR1000 instrument at the Taskinas Creek Station (on December 1, 2006) programming changes dictated only 15-minute data being downloaded from each sensor. The CDMO Data Logger Program (CBV_CBVTCMET_V3.0_113006.CR1) was loaded into the CR1000 that controls the sensors and data collection schedule. Data are downloaded biweekly to monthly directly from the CR1000, as the storage module was no longer needed in this new configuration.

For data collection from December 1, 2006 to present, CBNERRVA staff programmed the CR1000 datalogger to collect data in the following formats:

- Averages from 5-second data:
    - Air Temperature (°C), Relative Humidity (%), Barometric Pressure (mb), Wind Speed (m/s), Wind Direction (degrees), Wind Direction Standard Deviation (degrees), Battery Voltage (volts)
- Maximum, Minimum, and their times from 5-second data:
    - Maximum and Minimum Air Temperature (°C) (these data are not available in the dataset but are available from the CBV NERR)
- Maximum and times from 5-second data:
    - Wind Speed, (m/s)
- Totals from 5-second data:
    - Precipitation (mm), PAR (millimoles/m^2), and Cumulative Precipitation (mm) (CBNERRVA started collecting this parameter on May 23rd, 2008 with new program)

Following the installation of the CR1000 (and associated programs), hourly and daily data were no longer collected. In addition, hardware and software changes resulted in a reduced parameter list which no longer included collecting the following parameters (now considered Non-SWMP or Optional parameters):

- Maximum Relative Humidity
- Maximum Relative Humidity Time
- Minimum Relative Humidity
- Minimum Relative Humidity Time
- Maximum Barometric Pressure
- Maximum Barometric Pressure Time
- Minimum Barometric Pressure
- Minimum Barometric Pressure Time
- Minimum Wind Speed
- Minimum Wind Speed Time

Data collected from the CR1000 Version 3.0 Meteorological Program were processed in a slightly different manner than the CR10X. Data were collected directly from the CR1000 and downloaded onto a Personal Computer (IBM compatible) using the LoggerNET Ver. 3.2 program from Campbell Scientific. These raw data files are then exported from the LoggerNET program in comma-delimited format (.DAT files) and run through a PERL Script program (CONVERT1_GUI_BATCH_V4.exe) to convert the CR1000 raw data file to the CR10X format (with a .csv extension). This intermediate file can then be opened with the EQWIN Format Macro developed by CDMO (November 2006) to reformat the header columns, insert station codes, insert a date column, correct the time column format, and format all columns to the correct number of decimal places (although with a reduced parameter list – see above). The formatted file could then be processed in EQWIN using the same methods described in the paragraph above for the CR10X data.

Effective with the submission of 2007 SWMP MET data, the data submission process was enhanced in order to improve the data delivery and availability of the non-telemetered NERRS SWMP data to the public. CDMO developed a new data upload tool for the submission raw 2007 MET files to the CDMO (including SWMP and Non-SWMP parameters) as well as a new QA/QC Process.

Data are still collected from the CR1000 data logger via Loggernet (Version 3.2) using a laptop computer (Dell Toughbook). Files are exported from LoggerNet in a comma-delimited format (.Dat files) and uploaded to the CDMO where they are stored in a Microsoft SQL provisional database and undergo automated primary QAQC and become part of the CDMO's online provisional database. During primary QAQC, data were flagged if they are missing, out of sensor range, or outside 2 or 3 standard deviations from the historical seasonal mean (although flagging data 2 or 3 standard deviation from the historical seasonal mean was discontinued around September 15, 2008 after deliberations from the Data Management Committee). The edited file is then returned to CBNERRVA where it is opened in Microsoft Excel and processed using the CDMO's NERRQAQC Excel macro (Now Version 2.1202012). The macro inserts station codes, creates metadata worksheets for flagged data, 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 (ODIS). For more information on QAQC flags and QAQC codes, see Sections 11 and 12.

The Meteorological Program stored in the CR1000 was updated from Version 3.0 to Version 4.2 on 9/19/2007 to fix NAN values in the wind speed data and allow for negative PAR values. The Meteorological Program was again updated (from Version 4.2 to Version 5.5) on 5/23/2008 and 6/5/2008 to adjust for how PAR data was transmitted through the GOES system as well as allow for the collection of cumulative precipitation data and again on 6/5/2008 to account for a new 7-Wire Temperature/Humidity Sensor. The Meteorological program was updated one more time on 1/5/2009 (still version 5.5 however) to adjust the programming code to fix a problem with a fluctuating temperature probe. Additional updates to the CR1000 program are identified in the "CR1000" subsection of Section 9 "Sensor Specifications" found below in this document.

Scott Lerberg is currently responsible for the QA/QC of the 2014 Weather Data.

3) Research objectives:

The principal objective is to record long-term meteorological data within the York River watershed in order to observe any environmental changes or trends over time. Data may also be used for watershed related research and to support the Taskinas Creek water . Samples were taken every 5 seconds and averaged or totaled over 15 minutes for roughly two-week collecting intervals.

Taskinas Creek (TC) Component of CBNERRVA:
The Taskinas Creek watershed is representative of an inner coastal plain, rural watershed within the southern Chesapeake Bay system. This watershed is dominated by forested and agricultural land uses with an increasing urban land use component. The drainage basin is suited for investigating hydrologic and non-point source water quality issues associated with developing land use patterns.

4) Research methods:

The Campbell Scientific weather station samples every 5 seconds to produce 15 minute averages (or totals in the case of rainfall and PAR readings) of measurements of air temperature, relative humidity, barometric pressure, rainfall, PAR, wind speed and wind direction (for more information see section 2). A bi-weekly to occasionally monthly sampling interval (depending on availability of staff personnel) was chosen to periodically inspect and perform field verifications of the accuracy of the sensors and collect and send the raw data to CDMO for primary QA/QC. Sensors are scheduled to be removed and sent back to Campbell Scientific for calibration at minimum of every two years (with the exception of the temperature/humidity sensor and tipping bucket which are scheduled to be calibrated every year). The timing of these replacements were conducted following protocols described in Management Manual Version 6.4 (for more information see Section 9 of this document).

Campbell Scientific data telemetry equipment was installed at the Taskinas Creek station on 11/30/2006 and transmits data to the NOAA GOES satellite, NESDIS ID # 3B009218. 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.

Brief Summary of Standard, Non-Standard, and Flagged Data Criteria for 2014 Meteorological Data.

- Averages from 5-second data:
    - Air Temperature (Standard and Flagged)
    - Relative Humidity (Standard and Flagged)
    - Barometric Pressure (Standard and Flagged)
    - Wind Speed (Standard and Flagged)
    - Max Wind Speed (Standard and Flagged)
    - Wind Direction (Standard and Flagged)
    - Wind Direction Standard Deviation (Standard and Flagged)
    - Battery Voltage (Non-Standard and Not Flagged)
- Maximum, Minimum, and their times from 5-second data:
    - Maximum and Minimum Air Temperature (Non-Standard and Not Flagged)
    - Note: These data are available from the Reserve
- Times
    - Maximum and Minimum Air Temperature Time (Non-Standard and Not Flagged)
      Maximum Wind Speed Time (Standard but Not Flagged)
- Totals:

- Precipitation (mm) (Standard and Flagged)
- PAR (millimoles/m^2) (Standard and Flagged)
- Cumulative Precipitation (mm) (Standard and Flagged)

Recommended calibration frequency for the MET station sensors:

- Temperature/Humidity - yearly recalibration
- Rain Gauge - yearly recalibration
- Wind Speed/Direction - yearly or every 2 years inspection (depending on the sensor)
- Barometric Pressure - every 2 years recalibration
- PAR - every 2 year recalibration
- CR1000 - every 5 years (required beginning 2014, one year initial grace period)

5) Site location and character:

The Chesapeake Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve in Virginia (CBNERRVA) is located on the York River, a tributary of the Chesapeake Bay. The Taskinas Creek Reserve, one component of CBNERRVA, encompasses 397 ha (980 acres) and is located within the boundaries of York River State Park near the town of Croaker, Virginia. This small sub-estuary of the York River is located on the southern side of the river, approximately 37 km up river from the mouth of the York River. The Taskinas Creek watershed is representative of an inner coastal plain, rural watershed within the southern Chesapeake Bay system. The watershed is dominated by forested and agricultural land uses with an increasing residential land use component. The non-tidal portion of Taskinas Creek contains feeder streams that drain oak-hickory forests, maple-gum-ash swamps and freshwater marshes.

CBNERRVA maintains a long-term water quality-monitoring station and stream gauge station at Taskinas Creek, a tributary of the York River that is located in the transitional zone of the York River State Park. The Taskinas Creek weather station is also located within York River State Park. The park is located on the mainstem of the York River, which is 50 km long, 38 kilometers from the mouth of the river, and 2.25 kilometer wide near the weather station. The weather station is located (37°24' 50.79850" N, 76°42' 44.51934" W) on a bluff (11m elevation) 60m (horizontal distance) from the York River in a manicured lawn area of the park. No trees or other major structures are within a 35m radius of weather station. The stream gauge is located 2km NW (288 degrees) of the weather station and the water quality station is located 200m (298 degrees) from the weather station. The weather station has a landscape fence around it to deter park visitors from tampering with it. All the instruments are located on the approximately 3.5 m aluminum tower following the descriptions outlined in the CDMO Manual V 4.0. The Tipping Bucket Rain gauge is located within 2m of the tower. The sensors were wired to the CR1000 following the protocol in the CDMO Manual. The station is located approximately 40 feet above mean sea level.

<u>Specific sensor heights are as follows:</u>
Ground to Precipitation Gauge (center of tipping unit) = 172.8 cm
Ground to Screen on Funnel over Precipitation Gauge = 193.7 cm
From Humidity Sensor (Closest Sensor on Tower) to Precipitation Gauge = 157.5 cm
Ground to Bottom of Solar Panel = 170.8 cm
Ground to Top of Solar Panel = 201.9 cm
Ground to Temperature and Humidity Probe = 183.5 cm
Ground to Barometric Pressure Sensor (in box) = 171.5 cm
Ground to Par Sensor (TOP) = 336.6 cm
Ground to Wind Sensor (along main line) = 360.7 cm

6) Data collection period

Weather data has been collected from this meteorological station at Taskinas Creek since 2000. Within the calendar year 2014, data was collected (by field downloads onto the laptop computer) on the following dates:

1) January 9, 2014 (from 01/01/2014 at 0:00 to 01/09/2014 at 11:00)
2) January 16, 2014 (from 01/09/2014 at 11:15 to 01/16/2014 at 12:15)
3) February 3, 2014 (from 01/16/2014 at 12:30 to 02/03/2014 at 11:45)
4) February 19, 2014 (from 02/03/2014 at 12:00 to 02/19/2014 at 9:15)
5) March 06, 2014 (from 02/19/2014 at 09:30 to 03/06/2014 at 09:30)
6) March 19, 2014 (from 03/06/2014 at 9:45 to 03/19/2014 at 11:45)
7) March 31, 2014 (from 3/19/2014 at 12:00 to 03/31/2014 at 08:30)
8) April 09, 2014 (from 03/31/2014 at 08:45 to 04/09/2014 at 12:45)
9) April 22, 2014 (from 04/09/2014 at 13:00 to 04/22/2014 at 11:45)
10) May 7 2014 (from 04/22/2014 at 12:00 to 05/07/2014 at 08:30)
11) May 21, 2014 (from 05/07/2014 at 08:45 to 05/21/2014 at 10:30)
12) June 05, 2014 (from 05/21/2014 at 10:45 to 06/05/2014 at 09:30)
13) June 19, 2014 (from 06/05/2014 at 09:45 to 06/19/2014 at 10:00)
14) July 2, 2014 (from 06/19/2014 at 10:15 to 07/02/2014 at 11:30)
15) July 15, 2014 (from 07/02/2014 at 11:45 to 07/15/2014 at 09:15)
16) July 30, 2014 (from 07/15/2014 at 09:30 to 07/30/2014 at 12:00)
17) August 13, 2014 (from 07/30/2014 at 12:15 to 08/13/2014 at 11:45)
18) August 27, 2014 (from 08/13/2014 at 12:00 to 08/27/2014 at 12:15)
19) September 17, 2014 (from 08/27/2014 at 12:30 to 09/17/2014 at 08:15)
21) October 3, 2014 (from 09/17/2014 at 08:30 to 10/03/2014 at 11:15)
22) October 10, 2014 (from 10/03/2014 at 11:30 to 10/10/2014 at 10:00)
24) November 03, 2014 (from 10/10/2014 at 10:15 to 11/03/2014 at 10:30)
25) November 18, 2014 (from 11/03/2014 at 10:45 to 11/18/2014 at 12:45)
26 December 03, 2014 (from 11/18/2014 at 13:00 to 12/03/2014 at 12:30)
27) December 18, 2014 (from 12/03/2014 at 12:45 to 12/18/2014 at 09:45)
28) January 7, 2015 (from 12/18/2014 at 10:00 to 12/31/2014 at 23:45)

7) Distribution – This section will address data ownership and data liability with the following excerpt from the Ocean and Coastal Resource Management Data Dissemination Policy for the NERRS System-wide Monitoring Program in the metadata.

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 2012.

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:

CBNERRVA System Wide Monitoring Program. Since its initiation in 1995, CBNERRVA has fully participated in the NOAA/NERRS System-Wide Monitoring Program. Within the York River system, CBNERRVA maintains a network of long-term, year-round continuous water quality stations located at White House (2003-current), Sweet Hall Marsh (2000-current), Taskinas Creek (1995-current), Clay Bank (2001-current), Gloucester Point (2003-current) and Goodwin Island (1997-current). In 2002 and 2004, CBNERRVA implemented the NOAA/NERRS nutrient/plant pigment monitoring program and SAV Tier II Biological Monitoring Program, respectively. Beginning in 2000, CBNERRVA established a weather station at Taskinas Creek to support meteorological monitoring aspects of SWMP. In addition, CBNERRVA maintains additional weather stations at Sweet Hall Mars, and Harcum Creek to support York River watershed level studies and site-specific research projects. Meteorological data also supports CBNERRVA Sentinel Site Monitoring Efforts, as CBNERRVA is a NERRS Sentinel Site as well as a part of the Chesapeake Bay Sentinel Site Cooperative.

National Atmospheric Deposition Program's National Trends Network (NADP/NTN) and Mercury Deposition Network (NADP/MDN). CBNERRVA staff maintains the southern Chesapeake Bay NADP/NTN and NADP/MDN station (ID: VA98) at Harcum, Va. The network's purpose is to collect data on the chemistry of precipitation for monitoring of temporal and geographical long-term trends of concentrations and loading rates. Measured physical parameters include air temperature, precipitation, PAR, wind speed and direction. Measured chemical parameters include hydrogen ion activity (acidity as pH), sulfate, nitrate, ammonium, chloride, base cations (such as calcium, magnesium, potassium and sodium), total mercury and methyl-mercury. The NADP/NTN and NADP/MDN stations were established in August, 2004 and December, 2004, respectively. Real-time delivery of physical parameters is currently available at this station through the National Weather Service's Hydrometeorological Automated Data System (HADS; NESDIS ID: 3B01236C; NWS Location ID: HAXV2) . Real-time data are available via the web at http://www.nws.noaa.gov/oh/hads/. Archived precipitation chemistry data are available via the web at http://nadp.sws.uiuc.edu . Partners: CBNERRVA, NADP and VaDEQ.

Integrated Ocean Observing System (IOOS). The CBNERRVA Meteorological Monitoring Program supports the national and Mid-Atlantic Coastal Ocean Observing Regional Association (MACOORA) through its participation in NERRS SWMP. CBNERRVA is also actively engaged at a more subregional and local level through its support of the Chesapeake Bay Observing System (CBOS) and the Virginia Estuarine and Coastal Observing System (VECOS). Real-time delivery of physical parameters is currently available for three stations through the National Weather Service's Hydrometeorological Automated Data System; stations include Taskinas Creek (NESDIS ID: 3B009218; NWS Location ID: YRSV2), Sweet Hall Marsh (NESDIS ID: 3B0116F6; NWS Location ID: SHXV2) and Harcum (NESDIS ID: 3B01236C; NWS Location ID: HAXV2).

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
Date of previous calibration: 7/23/2013. Date Installed: 8/7/2013 - 10/10/2014:
(SN W1630077)
Date of last calibration: 10/01/2014. Date Installed: 10/10/2014 - current as of 12/31/2014:
(SN B3910022)

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
Date of previous calibration: 7/23/2013. Date Installed: 8/7/2013 - 10/10/2014:
(SN W1630077)
Date of last calibration: 10/01/2014. Date Installed: 10/10/2014 - current as of 12/31/2014:
(SN B3910022)

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
Date of previous calibration: 7/23/2013. Date Installed 8/7/2013 - 10/10/2014
(SN V4040019)
Date of last calibration: 09/30/2014. Date Installed: 10/10/2014 - current as of 12/31/2014
(SN R1630018)

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 05103 Wind Monitor
Range: 0-60 m/s (134 mph); gust survival 100 m/s (220 mph)
Accuracy: +/- 0.3 m/s
Date of previous calibration: 5/04/2011. Date Installed 6/21/2011 - 07/05/2013:
(SN WM67874)
Date of last calibration: 05/29/2013. Date Installed 07/05/2013 - current as of 12/31/2014:
(SN WM74731)

Parameter: Wind direction
Units: degrees
Sensor type: balanced vane, 38 cm turning radius

Model #: R.M. Young 05103 Wind Monitor
Range: 360° mechanical, 355° electrical (5° open)
Accuracy: +/- 3 degrees
Date of previous calibration: 5/04/2011. Date Installed 6/21/2011 - 07/05/2013:
(SN WM 67874)
Date of last calibration: 05/29/2013. Date Installed 07/05/2013 - current as of 12/31/2014:
(SN WM 74731)

Parameter: Photosynthetically Active Radiation
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
Date of previous calibration: 5/11/2011. Date Installed 03/30/2012 - 07/05/2013.
Par Mult. = 1.25236 (SN Q39587)
Date of last calibration: 05/31/2013. Date Installed 07/05/2013 - current as of 12/31/2014.
Par Mult. = 1.295484 (SN Q99235)

Parameter: Precipitation
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
Date of Last calibration: Calibrated on 10/10/2014 (before that was 07/05/2013)

CR1000
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: December 1, 2006
Date CR1000 Calibrated: None (Has Not Been Calibrated Since 2006)

- Upgrade to Operating System 19 on April 16, 2010
- Also, on April 16th, 2010 made changes to the CR1000 programming that no longer requires manual entry of the Par Multiplier variable in the numeric field.
- Upgrade to Operating System 20 on October 5, 2010
- Upgrade to Operating System 21 on December 22, 2010
- Upgrade to Operating System 24 on March 30th, 2012 (as well as some code from Jeff Adams of Campbell which allows CBNERRVA to check the LICOR PAR Readings with an independent ground unit.).
    a. Program named cbvtcmet_6.0_033012.cr1
    b. Used from 1/1/2013 to 7/5/2013
- Change in Weather Program on July 5th, 2013 to allow for a new PAR multiplier to be input into the program code with replacement of LICOR Sensor.
    a. Program named cbvtcmet_6.0_070513.cr1

b. Used from 7/5/2013 to Present.

10) Coded Variable Definitions:

- Sampling station: Taskinas Creek
- Sampling site code: TC
- Station code: cbvtcmet

11) QAQC flag definitions – This section details the automated primary 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 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 – This section details the secondary QAQC Code definitions used in combination with the QAQC 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 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/Codes

Some General 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.
- Small negative PAR values are within range of the sensor and are due to normal errors in the sensor and the CR1000 Datalogger. The Maximum signal noise error for the Licor sensor is +/- 2.214 mmoles/m2 over a 15 minute interval. These data were automatically flagged as suspect data (<1>) and coded as "CAF" (or within accuracy error of sensor).
- Relative Humidity data greater than 100 but within range of the sensor accuracy (+/- 3%) have also been flagged as suspect data (<1>) and coded as "CAF" (or within accuracy error of sensor).
- 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.

Explanations for Coded Data in the 2014 Taskinas Creek MET Dataset

1. Precipitation Corrections During 2014 (Flagged as 5 for Corrected Data).
   - These were false rain gauge readings resulting from tipping the rain gauge (to check accuracy) during bi-weekly downloads. In addition, the cumulative precipitation data for days the rain gauge was checked or calibrated were also corrected and flagged as <5> and coded as SMT (Instrument Maintenance). Also, on October 10th, 2014 the rain gauge was calibrated between 10:30 and 12:45 and that data was also corrected and flagged as <5> and coded as SMT (Sensor Maintenance).

Date	Time	Value
01/09/2014	11:15	1.016
01/16/2014	12:15	0.254
02/03/2014	12:00	0.508
02/19/2014	09:30	0.762
03/06/2014	09:45	0.508
03/19/2014	12:00	0.508
03/31/2014	08:45	0.508
04/09/2014	13:00	0.508
04/22/2014	12:00	0.508
05/07/2014	08:45	0.508
05/21/2014	10:45	0.508
06/05/2014	09:45	0.508
06/19/2014	10:15	0.508
07/02/2014	11:30	0.508
07/15/2014	09:30	0.508
07/30/2014	12:15	0.508
08/13/2014	12:00	0.508
08/27/2014	12:15	0.508
09/17/2014	08:30	0.508
10/03/2014	11:30	0.508
10/10/2014	10:15	0.508
10/10/2014	10:30	9.398 (rain gauge calibration)
10/10/2014	10:45	4.572 (rain gauge calibration)
10/10/2014	11:00	4.318 (rain gauge calibration)
10/10/2014	11:15	3.048 (rain gauge calibration)
10/10/2014	11:30	4.318 (rain gauge calibration)
10/10/2014	11:45	4.318 (rain gauge calibration)
10/10/2014	12:00	3.556 (rain gauge calibration)
10/10/2014	12:15	6.858 (rain gauge calibration)
10/10/2014	12:30	3.810 (rain gauge calibration)
10/10/2014	12:45	3.556 (rain gauge calibration)
11/03/2014	10:45	0.508
11/18/2014	12:45	0.508
12/03/2014	12:45	0.508

12/18/2014 09:45 0.508

2. CSM coded PAR Values in 2014 due to sensor differences
   - All PAR data for 2014 are coded with CSM. There was a jump in PAR values following the swap from a LiCor PAR sensor to an Apogee PAR sensor on 6/9/2015. Because this increase in values is more than likely due to switching from one type of sensor to another, all PAR data for the deployment of Q99235 in 2014 are coded with CSM so that users are aware of the sensor change and differences in values between sensor deployments.

3. Suspect Negative PAR Values in 2014 (Data Flagged as 1 for Suspect Data)
   - This issue was addressed in the general notes portion at the beginning of this section. On 9/19/2007 the new MET Program (version 4.2) was uploaded to the CR1000 at Taskinas Creek. This program (and subsequent programs) did allow for negative PAR values (which before were "corrected" to a zero value). These small negative PAR values are within range of the sensor and are due to normal errors in the sensor and the CR1000 Datalogger. The Maximum signal noise error for the LICOR sensor is +/- 2.214 mmoles/m^2 over a 15-minute interval. Readings of PAR were automatically flagged as suspect data as they had negative values (primarily nighttime values). Data values were flagged as "1" indicating suspect data and coded "CAF" for being as acceptable within the error of the sensor. The dates were:
     - January 1,6,8,9,10,11,12,13,17,18,19,20,21,26,27
     - February 1,14,15,16,21,22
     - March 12,20,22,23,27,28,31
     - April 6,20,24,28
     - May 17,18, 20
     - October 5,6,25,30,31
     - November 1,2,3,7,8,9,12,20
     - December 4,5,10,12,15,17,25,27,28

4. Suspect or Rejected PAR Data due to Elevated Night-Time Values in 2014
   - During this three month period, multiple records of elevated (positive) nighttime PAR values were flagged as suspect (<1>) and coded as "CSM" if less than 2.214 or flagged as rejected (<-3>) and coded as "CSM" if more than 2.214. In most cases, these elevated (very small) night-time readings were most likely due to moisture (sometimes due to rainfall events, but not always) affecting sensor readings. The dates were:
     - January 1,2,3,4,5,6,10,11,14,15,16,18,27
     - February 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,12,13,14,15,18,19,20,21,22,23,24
     - March 1,2,3,7,8,9,11,12,13,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,25,27,28,29,30,31
     - April 1,2,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,25,26,28,29,30
     - May 5,6,7,8,10,12, 14,15,16,18, 19,20,21,22,23,28,29,30,31
     - June 1,2,5,11,12,13,14,16,19,20,21,23,24
     - July 4,9,10,11,12,15,16,17,24,25,26,27,
     - August 1,2,3,4,5,12,13,18,19,20,22,23,26,27

- September 4,5,7,8,9,10,11,12,15,18,20,24,25,26,27,28,29,30
- October 1,2,3,4,5,6,8,9,10,11,14,15,16,17,19,20,24,25,26,27,28,29,30,31
- November 2,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,16,17,18,23,24,25,26,27,28
- December 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,16,17,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30

5. Humidity Values outside of Sensor Range in 2014 (Flagged as Suspect Data)
   - 1952 relatively humidity readings of 101 were flagged as being outside the sensor range (-5); however we believe these are "good" readings. Relative humidity data greater than 100 but within range of the sensor accuracy (+/-3%) have been flagged as suspect data (<1>) and coded as "CAF" (or within accuracy error of sensor). These readings occurred on the following days
     - January 1,2,3,10,11,13,14,15,16,17,21
     - February 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,12,13, 18,22,26
     - March 3,10,17,18,19,20,23,25,29,30
     - April 2,5,7,8,10,17,22,25,30
     - May 14,19,22,23,30,31
     - June 13,14,23
     - July 10,11,12,16, 26,27
     - August 1,2,3,4,5,7,8,10,11,12,13,18,19,20,26,27
     - September 4,5,9,18,24,25,27,28,29,30
     - October 1,2,3,5,9,10,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,24,26,28,29,30,31
     - November 1,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,16,17,23,24,27,29
     - December 3,6,14,15,16,17,24,26,27,

6. Humidity Values outside of Sensor Range in 2014 (Flagged as Rejected)
   - 908 relatively humidity readings equal to or greater than 104 were flagged as being outside the acceptable sensor range (-5); and these data will be rejected. There data are outside the accepted sensor accuracy (+/-3%) have been flagged as suspect data (<-3>) and coded as "SQR" (Data rejected due to QAQC Checks). These readings occurred on the following days:
     - January 15
     - October 10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,19,20,21,22,24,25,26,27,28,29,30
     - November 6,7,8,9,10,11,12,17

7. Suspect Precipitation Data (due to funnel closing) (2nd Quarter 2014).
   - 1288 records of precipitation and cumulative precipitation between June 6th (0:15) and June 19th (10:00) were flagged as suspect and coded as "CSM". The reason for this is that our field technician found the funnel was clogged (possibly due to grass clippings) during the Jun 19th biweekly field check, and as it is not possible to know when the clogging occurred (which may have had an impact on precipitation readings due to checks with another MET Station), we have decided to mark the entire record between deployments as suspect and coded as "CSM".

8. Suspect Precipitation Data (due to funnel closing) (3rd Quarter 2014)

- 1330 records of precipitation and cumulative precipitation between July 30th (12:30) and August 13th (8:45) were flagged as suspect and coded as "CSM". In addition, the cumulative precipitation data from 09:00 on August 13th to 00:00 on August 14th was flagged as suspect (<5> corrected data are considered suspect, see above, explanation 1, for information about corrected data) and coded as "CSM". The reason for this is that our field technician found the funnel was clogged (possibly due to grass clippings or leaves) during the August 13th biweekly field check, and as it is not possible to know when the clogging occurred (which may have had an impact on precipitation readings due to checks with another MET Station), we have decided to mark the entire record between deployments as suspect and coded as "CSM" (**although checks with nearby MET stations do not indicate any significant irregularities**).

9. Potentially Suspect Precipitation Data (due to funnel closing) (4th Quarter 2014).
   - Although there were notes from the field technicians of the rain gauge funnel being clogged with some debris on the 11/03/2014 and 12/18/14 visits to the Taskinas Creek MET station for station maintenance and data downloading, there was no evidence in the dataset (due to examination of the precipitation values as well as comparison to a nearby MET Station (at Sweet Hall Marsh) of any impacts to the precipitation data. Thus, the data was not flagged as suspect for those two time periods (from 10/10/2014 at 13:00 to 11/3/2014 at 10:30 and from 12/3/2014 at 13:00 to 12/18/2014 at 09:30.). CSM was added to the coding so that users are aware of the potential concerns. See above, explanation 1, for information about corrected data.

10. Rejected Data in the 4th Quarter (10/1/2014 to 12/31/2014) – Station Maintenance
    - The data for air temperature, relative humidity at 10:15 and 10:30 AM on 10/10/2014 has been flagged as -3 (rejected) and coded as SMT (Sensor Maintenance) because of the switch out of the temperature/humidity sensor. In addition, the data for barometric pressure at 10:15 AM on 10/10/2014 has been flagged as -3 (rejected) and coded as SMT (Sensor Maintenance) because of the switch out of the barometric pressure sensor.