Chesapeake Bay Virginia (CBV) NERR Meteorological Metadata for Taskinas Creek
January 1, 2022 to December 31, 2022
Latest Update: March 21, 2024

I. Data Set and Research Descriptors

1) Principal investigator(s) and contact persons.

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Additional monitoring program support in addition to above stated:
Alynda Miller (Laboratory Specialist), Betty Neikirk (Marine Scientist), Erin Shields (Marine Scientist), Steve Snyder (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 (°), Wind Direction Standard Deviation (°), Battery (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 using a laptop computer (Dell Toughbook) with a Windows 7 or newer operating system. 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 2.01112022). 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 2022 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 data collected from the Taskinas Creek water quality station. This data may be used for a number of research purposes including storm surge modeling, understanding storm impacts and intensity, wind data to help define high water level events, atmospheric nutrient loading to the watershed, and useful for atmospheric corrections to water level data.

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). Data are collected in Eastern Standard Time (EST) for the entire year. 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 6.6 (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 transmitter (a TX 312) was replaced with a newer version (TX321) on February 26, 2020. The transmissions are scheduled hourly at 0:39:10 after the hour 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 2021 Meteorological Data.
The 15-minute data are collected in the following formats for the **CR1000/CR1000X**:

- Averages from 5-second data:
    - Air Temperature (°C) - (Standard and Flagged)
    - Relative Humidity (%) - (Standard and Flagged)
    - Barometric Pressure (mb) - (Standard and Flagged)
    - Wind Speed (m/s) - (Standard and Flagged)
    - Max Wind Speed (m/s) - (Standard and Flagged)
    - Wind Direction (degrees) - (Standard and Flagged)
    - Wind Direction Standard Deviation degrees) (Non-Standard and Not 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).

- 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)

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 years recalibration
- CR1000 - every 5 years

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 in 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. 6.6. 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

Station Code	SWMP Status	Station Name	Location	Active Dates	Reason Decommissioned	Notes
CBVTCMET	P	Taskinas Creek	37° 24' 50.76 N, 76° 42' 44.53 W	1/1/2000 – current	NA	NA

6) Data collection period:

Date Retrieval Date	File Start Date and Time	File End Date and Time
January 5, 2022	December 20, 2021 (15:15)	January 5, 2022 (12:00)
January 25, 2022	January 5, 2022 (12:15)	January 25, 2022 (10:30)
February 15, 2022	January 25, 2022 (10:45)	February 15, 2022 (12:15)
March 8, 2022	February 15, 2022 (12:30)	March 8, 2022 (10:15)
March 29, 2022	March 8, 2022 (10:30)	March 29, 2022 (11:00)
April 19, 2022	March 29, 2022 (11:15)	April 19, 2022 (11:30)
May 9, 2022	April 19, 2022 (11:45)	May 9, 2022 (08:00)
June 2, 2022	May 9, 2022 (08:15)	June 2, 2022 (08:30)
June 21, 2022	June 2, 2022 (08:45)	June 21, 2022 (11:30)
July 11, 2022	June 21, 2022 (11:45)	July 11, 2022 (11:45)
August 1, 2022	July 11, 2022 (12:00)	August 1, 2022 (11:15)
August 23, 2022	August 1, 2022 (11:30)	August 23, 2022 (11:30)
September 13, 2022	August 23, 2022 (11:45)	September 13, 2022 (8:15)
September 26, 2022	September 13, 2022 (8:30)	September 26, 2022 (8:15)
October 25, 2022	September 26, 2022 (8:30)	October 25, 2022 (8:30)
November 15, 2022	October 25, 2022 (8:45)	November 15, 2022 (10:00)
December 8, 2022	November 15, 2022 (10:15)	December 08, 2022 (13:15)
January 17, 2023	December 08, 2022 (13:30)	January 17, 2023 (11:30)

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 processed 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:

- Monitoring Program. Data accessed from the NOAA NERRS Centralized Data Management Office website: http://www.nerrsdata.org/; *accessed* 12 October 2022.NOAA National Estuarine Research Reserve System (NERRS). System-wide

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 Marsh 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

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 two stations through the National Weather Service's Hydrometeorological Automated Data System; stations include Taskinas Creek (NESDIS ID: 3B009218; NWS Location ID: YRSV2), and Sweet Hall Marsh (NESDIS ID: 3B0116F6; NWS Location ID: SHXV2).

II. Physical Structure Descriptors

Sensor specifications:

Parameter: Temperature (EE181)
Units: Celsius
Sensor type: 1000 Ω Platinum Resistance Thermometer (PRT)
Model #: Air Temperature and Relative Humidity Sensors / EE181-L
Operating Temperature: -40° to +60°, Storage Range: -40°C to +80°C
Accuracy at 23°C: ±0.2°C with standard configuration settings
Date of previous calibration (EE181 (New Sensor): 183616000082FB): 11/30/2018. Dates Installed: 11/30/2018 – 02/03/2020.
Date of previous calibration (EE181 (New Sensor): 18361600006859): 02/03/2020. Dates Installed: 02/03/20 – 10/08/2020.
Date of previous calibration (EE181 (Old Sensor): 183616000082FB): 11/30/2018. Dates Installed: 10/08/2020 to 10/12/2020.
Date of previous calibration (EE181 (New) Sensor): 1836160001189C): 10/12/2020. Dates Installed: 10/12/2020 to 11/04/2021
Date of last calibration (EE181 (New) Sensor): 183616000082FB): 09/02/2021. Dates Installed: 11/04/2021 – 10/25/2022.
Date of last calibration (EE181): 10/03/2022. Dates Installed: 10/25/2022 – current as of 12/31/2022. (SN: 1836160001246A)

Parameter: Relative Humidity (EE181)
Units: Percent
Sensor type: Capacitance
Model #: Air Temperature and Relative Humidity Sensors / EE181-L
Measurement Range: 0 to 100% RH, non-condensing
Accuracy at -15° to +40°C: ±(1.3 + 0.003 • RH reading) % RH (0 to 90% RH); ± 2.3% RH (90 to 100% RH)
Temperature dependence of RH measurement: Typically, 0.03% RH/°C

- Note: This sensor caps relative humidity values at 100 %, measured values >100% are altered to 100%

Date of previous calibration (EE181 (New Sensor): 183616000082FB): 11/30/2018. Dates Installed: 11/30/2018 – 02/03/2020.
Date of previous calibration (EE181 (New Sensor): 18361600006859): 02/03/2020. Dates Installed: 02/03/20 – 10/08/2020.
Date of previous calibration (EE181 (Old Sensor): 183616000082FB): 11/30/2018. Dates Installed: 10/08/2020 to 10/12/2020.
Date of previous calibration (EE181 (New) Sensor): 1836160001189C): 10/12/2020. Dates Installed: 10/12/2020 to 11/04/2021
Date of last calibration (EE181 (New) Sensor): 183616000082FB): 09/02/2021. Dates Installed: 11/04/2021 – 10/25/2022.
Date of last calibration (EE181): 10/03/2022. Dates Installed: 10/25/2022 – current as of 12/31/2022. (SN: 1836160001246A)

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: 12/22/2015. Dates Installed: 01/07/2016 to 2/21/2017 (SN V4040019)
Date of previous calibration: 02/09/2017. Dates Installed: 02/21/2017 to 11/30/2018 (SN R1630018)
Date of last calibration: 11/14/2018. Dates Installed: 11/30/2018 and current as of 03/31/2021. (SN: Y3420020)
Date of last calibration: 02/11/2021. Dates Installed: 04/23/2021 and current as of 12/31/2022. (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: 5/18/2015. Dates Installed 6/09/2015 to 07/05/2017 (SN WM59936)
Date of previous calibration: 06/08/2017. Dates Installed 07/05/2017 to 9/17/2019: (SN WM60365)

Date of previous calibration: 8/23/2019. Dates Installed 09/17/2019 to 11/16/2021 (SN WM67684)
Date of last calibration: 9/1/2021. Date Installed 11/16/2021 and current as of 12/31/2022. (SN: WM59936)

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: 5/18/2015. Dates Installed 6/09/2015 to 07/05/2017 (SN WM59936)
Date of previous calibration: 06/08/2017. Dates Installed 07/05/2017 to 9/17/2019: (SN WM60365)
Date of previous calibration: 8/23/2019. Dates Installed 09/17/2019 to 11/16/2021 (SN WM67684)
Date of last calibration: 9/1/2021. Date Installed 11/16/2021 and current as of 12/31/2022. (SN: WM59936)

Parameter: Photosynthetically Active Radiation (New)
Units: mmoles m-2 (total flux)
Model #: Apogee SQ-110 Sun Calibration Quantum Sensor.
Sensor type: Next generation sensor head design, self-cleaning dome shaped head, potted solid for extreme conditions. Blue diffuser reduces spectral error to less than 5% for sunlight.
Light spectrum waveband: 410 nm to 655 nm (response is greater than 50 % of maximum)
Temperature Response: 0.06 ± 0.06 % per C
Stability: <±2% change over 1 yr
Operating Temperature: -40°C to 70°C; Humidity: 0 to 100%, Submerged in Water to 30 m.
Sensitivity: typically, -120 – 0.2 mV per μmol m-2 s-1
Date of previous calibration (Apogee SQ-110 SN 18008): 3-1-2015. Dates Installed 06/09/2015 to 3/07/2017. Constant 0.025 PAR Multiplier Applied.
Date of previous calibration (Apogee SQ-110 SN 22329): 2-1-2017. Dates Installed 03/07/2017 to 6/26/2019. Constant 0.025 PAR Multiplier Applied.
Date of previous calibration (Apogee SQ-110 SN 18009): 06/11/2019. Dates Installed 06/26/2019 to 11/04/2021. Constant 0.025 PAR Multiplier Applied.
Date of last calibration (Apogee SQ-110 SN 18008): 9/1/2021. Dates Installed 11/04/2021 and current as of 01/19/2023. Constant 0.025 PAR Multiplier Applied.

Parameter: Precipitation (Old)
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 01/24/2020 (before that was 11/2/2018) Replaced on 02/26/2020 (with new Sutron Rain Gauge)

Parameter: Precipitation (New)
Units: millimeters (mm)
Sensor type: Tipping Bucket Rain Gauge - Model #: Sutron 5600-0420-1, SN: 940778

Orifice Size 8.214 in. Diameter (208mm), Dimensions 8.25 in. Dia. x 16.875 in. H (210mm x 429mm)
Rainfall per tip: 1 tip/0.01 in.
Operating range: Temperature: 0° to 50°C; Humidity: 0 to 100%
Accuracy: ±0.5% at 0.5 in./hr ±2% at 2 in./hr
Installed on 2/26/2020: Calibrated in lab on 2/6/2020.
Date of Last calibration: Calibrated on 06/14/2021 (before that was 02/06/2020)
Date of Last calibration: Calibrated on 09/26/2022 (before that was 06/14/2021)
Current as of 12/31/2022.

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.

Date of Previous CR1000 Installation: February 11, 2015 (at 1500 on 2/11/15).

- **Serial Number for new CR1000 is 63889, Using OS 27 (pre-installed on unit)**
- **CR1000 Program Version(s)(as of 02/11/2015):** cbvtcmet_V6.0_070513.cr1
- **CR1000 Program Version (as of 06/09/2015):** cbvtcmet_V6.0_060915.cr1
    - New Programming for Apogee SQ-110 Sun Calibration Quantum Sensor. (replaced Licor LI190 Sensor) and new programming for Campbell HC2-S3 Rotronics Temperature/RH Probe (replaced the Campbell HMP45AC).
- **CR1000 Program Version (as of 8/1/2018):** cbvtcmet_V6.0_060915.cr1
- **CR1000 Program Version (as of 11/30/2018):** cbvtcmet_6.0_113018.cr1
    - New programming for EE181 Temp/RH Sensor
- **CR1000 Program Version (as of 9/20/2019):** CBVTCMET_CR1000_6.0_091819.cr1
    - New programming to allow CR1000 to use computer and not station GPS for data/time (due to issues with station GPS due to GPS Rollover of 2019).
    - Used from 9/18/2019 to Present.

Date of New CR1000 Installation: February 26, 2020 (around 10:50).

- **Serial Number for new CR1000 is 5081.**
- **CR1000 Program Version (as of 9/20/2019):** CBVTCMET_CR1000_6.0_091819.cr1

- New programming to allow CR1000 to use computer and not station GPS for data/time (due to issues with station GPS due to GPS Rollover of 2019).
- Used from 9/18/2019 to current as of 12/31/2022

GOES Transmitter:
Model Number: TX321-G
Serial Number: unknown
Date Installed: 02/26/2020

10) Coded Variable Definitions:

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

11) QAQC flag definitions

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

-5 Outside High Sensor Range
-4 Outside Low Sensor Range
-3 Data Rejected due to QAQC
-2 Missing Data
-1 Optional SWMP supported parameter
0 Passed Initial QAQC Checks
1 Suspect Data
2 *Open - reserved for later flag*
3 *Open - reserved for later flag*
4 Historical Data: Pre-Auto QAQC
5 Corrected Data

12) QAQC code definitions

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

General Errors

GIM	Instrument Malfunction
GIT	Instrument Recording Error, Recovered Telemetry Data
GMC	No Instrument Deployed due to Maintenance/Calibration
GMT	Instrument Maintenance
GPD	Power Down
GPF	Power Failure / Low Battery

GPR	Program Reload
GQR	Data Rejected Due to QA/QC Checks
GSM	See Metadata

Sensor Errors

SDG	Suspect due to sensor diagnostics
SIC	Incorrect Calibration Constant, Multiplier or Offset
SIW	Incorrect Wiring
SMT	Sensor Maintenance
SNV	Negative Value
SOC	Out of Calibration
SQR	Data rejected due to QAQC checks
SSD	Sensor drift
SSN	Not a Number / Unknown Value
SSM	Sensor Malfunction
SSR	Sensor Removed

Comments

CAF	Acceptable Calibration/Accuracy Error of Sensor
CCU	Cause Unknown
CDF	Data Appear to Fit Conditions
CML	Snow melt from previous snowfall event
CRE*	Significant Rain Event
CSM*	See Metadata
CVT*	Possible Vandalism/Tampering
CWE*	Significant weather event

13) Other Remarks/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.
- 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.

Precipitation data collected with rain gauges that are not designed specifically for measuring frozen precipitation (snow/ice/hail), including heated gauges and those that use antifreeze to melt frozen precipitation, may not be measured accurately. Blowing wind, sublimation, and rate of snowfall/ice melt all effect the amount of recorded precipitation. The reserve has made attempts to accurately

record dates and times when frozen precipitation and subsequent melting has occurred. CBV NERR did not distinguish between the different types of precipitation during 2022 as there was no measureable frozen precipitation.

Explanations for Coded Data in the 2022 Taskinas Creek MET Dataset

Precipitation Corrections (Flagged 5-Corrected Data).

- These were false rain gauge readings resulting from tipping the rain gauge (to check accuracy) during bi-weekly downloads. In all cases, 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).

Date	Time	Value
01/05/2022	12:00	0.508 (regular station check)
01/25/2022	10:30	0.508 (regular station check)
02/15/2022	12:30	0.508 (regular station check)
03/08/2022	10:15	0.508 (regular station check)
03/29/2022	11:15	0.508 (regular station check)
04/19/2022	11:30	0.508 (regular station check)
05/09/2022	08:15	0.508 (regular station check)
06/02/2022	08:45	0.508 (regular station check)
06/21/2022	11:45	0.508 (regular station check)
07/11/2022	12.15	0.508 (regular station check)
08/01/2022	11:30	0.508 (regular station check)
08/23/2022	11:45	0.762 (regular station check)
09/13/2022	08:30	0.762 (regular station check)
09/26/2022	08:15	0.508 (regular station check)
09/26/2022	08:30	14.986 (rain gauge calibration)
09/26/2022	08:45	10.414 (rain gauge calibration)
09/26/2022	09:00	15.240 (rain gauge calibration)
09/26/2022	09:15	11.938 (rain gauge calibration
09/26/2022	09:30	14.478 (rain gauge calibration)
09/26/2022	09:45	15.494 (rain gauge calibration)
09/26/2022	10:00	14.732 (rain gauge calibration)
09/26/2022	10:15	18.034 (rain gauge calibration)
09/26/2022	10:30	13.462 (rain gauge calibration)
09/26/2022	10:45	15.240 (rain gauge calibration)
09/26/2022	11:00	6.350 (rain gauge calibration)
10/25/2022	08:30	1.778 (regular station check)
10/25/2022	08:45	1.27(regular station check)
11/15/2022	10:15	0.508 (regular station check)
12/08/2022	13:30	0.762 (regular station check)

Suspect Precipitation Data During 2nd Quarter of 2022 (Flagged 1 for Suspect Data).

- There was a significant rain event on June 27th, 2022 which produced a value of 33 mm for the time period of 15:15 to 15:30 and 15 mm for the time period of 15:30 to 15:45, both of which were flagged as suspect for being outside the sensor range (high) for this particular sensor. This rain event (coded as a significant rain event, GSM, CRE) was also captured at our Sweet Hall MET Station (upriver) but the highest 15-minute total at Sweet Hall was 7.1 mm. There values of 33 mm and 15 respectively could be (and probably are) real values but the data was flagged as suspect due to being 3 to 4 times the amounts recorded at our Sweet Hall Station.

Suspect Precipitation Data During 3rd Quarter of 2022 (Flagged 1 for Suspect Data).

- There was a rainfall event captured at this Taskinas Creek MET Station (on September 11th, 2022) during the time period of 17:45 to 19:00 which produced a total rainfall of 23.6 mm during that 1.5-hour time period whereas only 0.5 mm was recorded during the same 1.5-hour time period at our Sweet Hall Marsh MET Station. Rainfall events can certainly be localized and there does not appear to be any reason (maintenance, issues with rain sensor) not to trust this data, but the data is being flagged as suspect just so users are aware of the discrepancy between these two Reserve stations (located only approximately 14 miles apart) when using this data in any analysis.

Rejected Data in the 4 Quarter 2022 – Sensor Maintenance on Temp/Humidity Sensor.

- The data for temperature and relative humidity at 08:45 and 09:00 on 10/25/22 (work occurred on sensor between 08:44 and 08:50) has been flagged as -3 (rejected) and coded as SMT, CSM (Sensor Maintenance) because the EE101 Temperature/Humidity sensor was replaced on this day. The sensor was changed from one sensor (Old SN = 18361000082FB) to a newly calibrated (and repaired from Campbell) sensor (NEW SN = 1836160001246A).