

Delaware (DEL) NERR Meteorological Metadata
January 01, 2017 – December 31, 2017
Latest Update: November 19, 2018

I. Data Set and Research Descriptors

1) Principal investigator(s) and contact persons –

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2) Entry verification –

Data are uploaded from the CR1000 data logger to a Dell laptop. Loggernet software, installed on the DNERR laptop, is utilized to download the most recent data. The data are saved as a raw data file (SJ_RAW.dat) onto a separate hard drive and backed up onto Delaware Coastal Programs' (DCP) server. Files are exported from LoggerNet in a comma-delimited format and uploaded to the CDMO where they undergo automated primary QAQC and become part of the CDMO's online provisional database. During primary QAQC, data are flagged if they are missing or out of sensor range. The edited file is then returned to the Reserve where it is opened in Microsoft Excel and processed using the CDMO's NERRQAQC Excel macro. The macro inserts station codes, creates metadata worksheets for flagged data and summary statistics, and graphs the data for review. It allows the user to apply QAQC flags and codes to the data, append files, and export the resulting data file to the CDMO for tertiary QAQC and assimilation into the CDMO's authoritative online database. For more information on QAQC flags and QAQC codes, see Sections 11 and 12. Michael G. Mensinger conducts all data collection, data management, and QA/QC activities.

All errors were double checked with other data that could support such "anomalous" weather changes. Wind speeds below the 0.5 m/s are common between 1900 and 0600 hours.

3) Research objectives –

The principal objective is to record long-term meteorological data for the St. Jones component of the Delaware National Estuarine Research Reserve in order to observe any environmental changes or trends over time. The data are also used for specific research studies relating to atmospheric deposition of nutrients and pesticides, and nutrient runoff influences from encroaching urbanization on estuarine systems. The meteorological data also serves a supporting role for the SWMP water quality and nutrient data sets since meteorological conditions directly impact these projects.

4) Research methods –

The Campbell Scientific weather station sampled every 5 seconds to produce both 15 minute averages of the measurements of air temperature, relative humidity, barometric pressure, wind speed and wind direction and 15 minute totals of precipitation and photosynthetically active radiation. Data are collected in Eastern Standard Time (EST) for the entire year. The CR1000, installed on 09/18/06, contains 2 Mbytes of memory. The data is sent every 15 minutes to a computer for real-time display and storage. If the short haul modem link failed and data could not be automatically sent from the datalogger to the computer, the data would be downloaded from the CR1000 to a laptop computer following procedures in the CDMO Operations Manual. On a monthly basis, sensors on the weather station are inspected for damage or debris. If any is found, it is repaired and/or cleaned. Sensors are removed and sent back to Campbell Scientific for calibration at the following intervals:

Recommended calibration frequency for the MET station sensors:

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

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

i) Averages from 5-second data:

Air Temperature (°C), Relative Humidity (%), Barometric Pressure (mb), Wind Speed (m/s), Wind Direction (degrees), Battery Voltage (volts)

ii) Maximum and Minimum Air Temperature (°C) and their times from 5-second data (these data are available from the Reserve)

iii) Maximum Wind Speed (m/s) and time from 5-second data

iv) Wind Direction Standard Deviation (degrees)

v) Totals:

Precipitation (mm), PAR (millimoles/m²), and Cumulative Precipitation (mm) (Cumulative precipitation is no longer available via export from the CDMO. Please contact the Reserve or the CDMO for more information or to obtain these data.)

Campbell Scientific data telemetry equipment was installed at the St. Jones station on 11/16/05 and transmits data to the NOAA GOES satellite, NESDIS ID #3B00F7FE. 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>.

5) Site location and character –

The Delaware National Estuarine Research Reserve is comprised of two component sites, the St. Jones River and Blackbird Creek components. Both components are located along the Delaware Bay Coast. The St. Jones River Component is located in central Kent County Delaware, east of

the State capitol city, Dover. The Blackbird Creek component is located in the unincorporated area of Southern New Castle County. The meteorological station site, is located in the St. Jones DNERR component. It is located in a tidal marsh area with a wooded fringe area 100 m to the north, 75 m to east, 75 m to the west and 1+ km to south. The wooded area is of an approximate average height of 16 m.

Position: Latitude 39 degree 05' 20.05" N
Longitude 75 degree 26' 12.78" W

The unit is mounted on a 3-meter tower adjacent to the boardwalk that crosses the marsh. The elevations above the marsh surface are as follows; Barometric pressure - 2.2 m, temperature and relative humidity - 2.9 m, wind and PAR - 4.5 m, highest point on tower (lightning rod) - 4.9 m. The rain gauge is 2.4 m above the surface and 3 m south of the tower. The adjacent boardwalk is 1.1 m above the surface with a railing height of 1.0 m. A vegetative cover of spartina surrounds the area with an average height of 1 m. The tower and rain gauge are both 1 m east of the boardwalk. The meteorological station is located approximately 2 km from the water quality datasonde at Scotton Landing, approximately 4km from the water quality station at Lebanon Landing, and approximately 10km away from the water quality monitoring station at Division Street.

SWMP Station Timeline:

Station Code	Station Name	SWMP Status	Location	Active Dates	Reason Decommissioned	Notes
DELSJMET	Saint Jones River	P	39° 5' 20.05 N, 75° 26' 12.78 W	01/01/2001 -	NA	NA

6) Data collection period –

The meteorological monitoring program was started in October 1997 at the DNERR and has been continuous through the present. The data collection format has followed NERRS protocol since standardized meteorological program development in November of 1998. The 2017 data set runs from January 1, 2017 (00:00 EST) through December 31, 2017 (23:45 EST). There were no lines of missing data during 2017.

Monthly data were downloaded from the station on the following dates:

01/06/2017	08/02/2017
02/03/2017	09/01/2017
03/01/2017	09/05/2017
04/03/2017	10/03/2017
05/01/2017	11/02/2017
06/06/2017	12/04/2017
07/03/2017	01/19/2018

7) Distribution –

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

Requested citation format:

NOAA National Estuarine Research Reserve System (NERRS). System-wide Monitoring Program. Data accessed from the NOAA NERRS Centralized Data Management Office website:

<http://www.nerrsdata.org/>; accessed 12 October 2016.

NERR meteorological data and metadata can be obtained from the Research Coordinator at the individual NERR site (please see Principal Investigators and Contact Persons), from the Data Manager at the Centralized Data Management Office (please see personnel directory under the general information link on the CDMO home page) and online at the CDMO home page www.nerrsdata.org. Data are available in comma delimited format.

8) Associated researchers and projects –

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

II. Physical Structure Descriptors

Apogee Quantum Sensor (Discontinued Use of LiCor LI190SB on 06/05/2015)

Model # SQ-110

Stability: <2% per year

Operating Temperature: -40 to 70 C

Sensitivity: 0.2 mVper $\mu\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$

Light spectrum wavelength: 410 nm to 655 nm

Initiated Use of this Sensor Model: 06/05/2015

Date of Last Calibration:

06/05/2015: (s/n 17010 installed new, initial calib 11/2014)

06/01/2016: (s/n 20562 installed new, initial calib 04/2016)

07/26/2017 (s/n 23191, installed new, initial calib 07/2017)

PAR Multiplier: 0.025 (multiplier never changes with this model: Used 06/05/2015 to current)

Wind Monitor

Model # 05103

Range: 0-60 m/s; 360° mechanical

Date of last calibration:

04/05/1999 (installed new 12/20/2000)
12/19/2002: Replaced with unit (s/n WM49558)
12/21/2004: Replaced with unit (s/n 35269, recalib 09/01/2004)
01/11/2007: Replaced with unit (s/n 49546, recalib 12/01/2006)
01/07/2008: Replaced with unit (s/n 35269, recalib 09/14/2007)
03/10/2010: Replaced with unit (s/n 49558, recalib 02/19/2010)
08/20/2012: Replaced with unit (s/n 49546, recalib 07/30/2012)
05/01/2014: Replaced with unit (s/n 49558, recalib 04/04/2014)
06/22/2016: Replaced with unit (s/n 49546, recalib 05/19/2016)
06/19/2017: Replaced with unit (s/n 35269, recalib 06/06/2017)

Temperature and Relative Humidity

Model #: HC2-S3 (05/08/2013 - current)

Operating Temperature: -40-+60°C

Temperature Measurement Range: -40-+60°C

Temperature Accuracy: ± 0.1 °C @ 23°C

Relative Humidity Measurement Range: 0-100% non-condensing

RH Accuracy: $\pm 0.8\%$ @ 23°C

05/08/2013: Replaced with unit (s/n 0061045311, brand new sensor)
05/01/2014: Replaced with unit (s/n 0061218130, brand new sensor)
06/05/2015: Replaced with unit (s/n 0020017749, brand new sensor)
06/22/2016: Replaced with unit (s/n 61218130, recalib, 05/18/2016)
06/19/2017: Replaced with unit (s/n 20072826, recalib, 06/06/2017)

Barometric Pressure (Discontinued Use of CS-105 on 11/04/2013)

Model # CS-106 (PTB110)

Operating Range: Pressure - 500-1100 mb

Temperature: -40-+60C

Humidity: non-condensing

Accuracy: ± 0.3 to 1.5 mb (+20-60C)

Stability: ± 0.1 mb per year

Date of Last calibration:

11/04/2013: (s/n J4060004 installed new, initial calib 10/07/2013)

05/01/2014: (s/n J513002 installed new, initial calib 12/18/2013)

06/22/2016 (s/n J4060004, recal 05/24/2016)

06/19/2017: (s/n F0150014, recal 06/08/2017)

Tipping Bucket Rain Gauge

Model #: TE 525

Range: 0.1 mm

Accuracy: 1.0% at <2 " /hr

Date of Last calibration: field calibrated 12/20/2000, 12/19/2001, 12/19/2002,
12/22/2003, 12/22/2004, 12/16/2005, 12/29/2006, 01/07/2008, 12/30/2008, 10/05/2009,
09/23/2010, 09/19/2011, 09/20/2012, 09/20/2013, 09/11/2014, 09/08/2015, 09/06/2016,
09/05/2017

The CR1000 has two MB 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) is 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.

CR1000 S/N: 4976 (installed on September 18, 2006)
Last Calibrated: 01/30/2015 (reinstalled 02/04/2015)

CR1000 Firmware Version: OS27.05 (installation date unavailable)

CR1000 Program Versions:

delsjmet_5.5_040411 (April 4, 2011 – April 12, 2012)
delsjmet_5.5_041212 (April 12, 2012 – May 07, 2013)
delsjmet_5.5_050713 (May 07, 2013 – May 08, 2013)
delsjmet_5.5_050813 (May 08, 2013 – November 04, 2013)
delsjmet_5.5_110413 (November 04, 2013 – December 11, 2013)
delsjmet_5.5_121113 (December 11, 2013- May 01, 2014)
delsjmet_5.5_050114 (May 01, 2014- June 05, 2015)
delsjmet_5.5_062515 (June 25, 2015 – September 05, 2017)
delsjmet_5.5_090517 (September, 05, 2017 – present)

10) Coded variable definitions -

[Instructions/Remove: List the sampling station, sampling site code, and station code used in the data.]

Sampling station:	Sampling site code:	Station code:
St. Jones	SJ	delsjmet

11) QAQC flag definitions –

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

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

12) QAQC code definitions –

QAQC codes are used in conjunction with QAQC flags to provide further documentation of the data and are also applied by insertion into the associated flag column. There are three (3) different code categories, general, sensor, and comment. General errors document general problems with the CR1000, sensor

errors are sensor specific, and comment codes are used to further document conditions or a problem with the data. Only one general or sensor error and one comment code can be applied to a particular data point, but some comment codes (marked with an * below) can be applied to the entire record in the F_Record column.

General Errors

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

Sensor Errors

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

Comments

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

13) Other remarks/notes –

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

Small negative PAR values are within range of the LI-COR sensor and are due to normal errors in the sensor and the CR1000 Datalogger. The Maximum signal noise

error for the LI-COR sensor is +/- 2.214 mmol/m² over a 15 minute interval. These values are automatically flagged and coded as <1> (CAF).

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

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.**

“See Metadata Comment” (CSM Code) Explanations:

1. Average temperature (29.1°C) and relative humidity (35%) values on 06/25/2017 (14:15 EST) were rejected. A minimum temperature of -39.7°C was recorded during this 15 minute period.
2. Average temperature (22.2°C) and relative humidity (99%) values on 07/14/2017 (21:00 EST) were rejected. A minimum temperature of -39.8°C was recorded during this 15 minute period. The 15-minute value of 22.2°C appeared low compared to the preceding (22.6°) and proceeding (22.5°) values.
3. Average temperature (18.4°C) and relative humidity (99%) values on 08/01/2017 (05:30 EST) were rejected. A minimum temperature of -39.7°C was recorded during this 15 minute period. The 15-minute value of 18.4°C appeared low compared to the preceding (18.8°) and proceeding (18.9°) values.
4. Average temperature (21.0°C) and relative humidity (99%) values on 08/07/2017 (11:45 EST) were rejected. A minimum temperature of -39.7°C was recorded during this 15 minute period. The 15-minute value of 21.0°C appeared low compared to the preceding (21.3°) and proceeding (21.3°) values.
5. Average temperature (23.8°C) and relative humidity (99%) values on 08/15/2017 (15:00 EST) were rejected. A minimum temperature of -39.8°C was recorded during this 15 minute period. The 15-minute value of 23.8°C appeared low compared to the preceding (24.3°) and proceeding (24.2°) values.
6. Average temperature (16.1°C) and relative humidity (60%) values on 09/01/2017 (08:45 EST) were rejected. A minimum temperature of -39.8°C was recorded during this 15 minute period.
7. Average temperature (18.2°C) and relative humidity (99%) values on 09/03/2017 (06:45 EST) were rejected. A minimum temperature of -39.8°C was recorded during this 15 minute period.
8. Total and Cumulative precipitation values on 09/05/2017 at 14:15 were not rejected following the program reload as precipitation values were not affected.
9. Average temperature (25.3°C) and relative humidity (53%) values on 09/22/2017 (13:15 EST) were rejected. A minimum temperature of -39.7°C was recorded during this 15 minute period.

10. Average temperature (18.4°C) and relative humidity (65%) values on 10/03/2017 (17:15 EST) were rejected. A minimum temperature of -39.8°C was recorded during this 15 minute period.
11. Average temperature (18.0°C) and relative humidity (90%) values on 11/05/2017 (11:00 EST) were rejected. A minimum temperature of -39.8°C was recorded during this 15 minute period.
12. Average temperature (4.0°C) and relative humidity (54%) values on 12/07/2017 (05:45 EST) were rejected. A minimum temperature of -39.8°C was recorded during this 15 minute period.
13. Average temperature (-8.9°C) and relative humidity (48%) values on 12/28/2017 (02:30 EST) were rejected. Minimum and maximum temperatures of -39.8°C were recorded during this 15 minute period.