

Reserve Name (HUD) NERR Meteorological Metadata
January 1st – December 31st
Latest Update: August 18, 2020

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/CR1000X data logger to a Personal Computer (IBM compatible). 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.

Person responsible for data verification is the Research Assistant.

3) Research objectives –

The objective of this study is to monitor the meteorological conditions at the Tivoli Bays component site of the Hudson River National Estuarine Research Reserve. Measurements of air temperature, relative humidity, barometric pressure, precipitation, photosynthetically active radiation, and wind speed and direction are taken throughout the year at the Tivoli Bays Field Station. A water quality-monitoring program has been ongoing since 1991 at this component site, and the

meteorological data will help provide ancillary data. This will help us to better understand the relationships between the atmospheric conditions and aquatic environments at this site.

In 2018, a “secondary SWMP” meteorological monitoring station was incorporated into the reserve. This station will provide a secondary source of the above mentioned protocol and parameters in the vicinity around the Norrie Point Environmental Center which is home to HRNERR offices. This station will provide supplemental data in conjunction with a newly established water quality station at the same location. The station has been operational since 2008 and historical data is available upon request. **Secondary SWMP stations do not undergo tertiary review.**

4) Research methods –

Campbell Scientific data telemetry equipment was installed at the Field Station (FS) on 11/14/2005 transmits data to the NOAA GOES satellite, NESDIS ID #3B00B4F4. Identical telemetry equipment is installed at the Norrie Point (NP) monitoring station which transmits data to the NOAA GOES satellite, NESDIS ID # 3B01301A. 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. **The CDMO does not authenticate the data from the Norrie Point station since it is a secondary site in the NERRS SWMP. Only primary SWMP sites go through tertiary review by the CDMO.** Provisional and authoritative data are available at <http://cdmo.baruch.sc.edu>.

Data are collected in Eastern Standard Time (EST) for the entire year.

The 15 minute Data are collected in the following formats for the **CR1000/CR1000X**:

Averages from 5-second data:

Air Temperature (°C), Relative Humidity (%), Barometric Pressure (mb),
Wind Speed (m/s), Wind Direction (degrees), Battery Voltage (volts)
Maximum and Minimum Air Temperature (°C) and their times from 5-second data (these data are available from the Reserve)
Maximum Wind Speed (m/s) and time from 5-second data
Wind Direction Standard Deviation (degrees)

Totals:

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

Recommended calibration frequency for the MET station sensors:

- Temperature/Humidity- yearly recalibration
- Precipitation Gauge- yearly recalibration
- Wind Speed/Direction- yearly or every 2 years (depending on the sensor)
- Barometric Pressure- every 2 years recalibration

- PAR- every 2 years recalibration
- CR1000/CR1000X-every 5 years (required beginning 2014, one year initial grace period)

5) Site location and character –

The Hudson River National Estuarine Research Reserve (HUDNERR) is a multi-component site totaling approximately 5,000 acres. Each component of the reserve is referenced by River Mile (RM) of the Hudson River in New York State proceeding north from the southern tip of Manhattan (RM 0). The reserve includes the following four component sites: Piermont Marsh, Rockland County (RM 24)(41°02'30"N 73°54'15"W), Iona Island, Rockland County (RM 45)(41°18'15"N 73°58'45"W), Tivoli Bays, Dutchess County (RM 98)(42°02'15"N 73°55'10"W), and Stockport Flats, Columbia County (RM 124)(42°02'30"N 73°46'00"W). The Reserve sites are managed at the Norrie Point Environmental Center, the headquarters for the Reserve, in Staatsburg NY, Dutchess County (41°49'53"N, 73°56'32"W). The four component sites include open water, tidal wetland, and adjacent upland buffer habitats and are representative of the diverse plant and animal communities that occupy the salinity gradient within the Hudson River Estuary. Development within the watersheds of the four component sites ranges from predominantly urban/suburban to forested/agricultural.

The FS weather station is located at the Tivoli Bays component site in Annandale, NY (42°01'05.46"N 73°55'01.13"W). A 30 foot, aluminum tower is used to elevate some of the weather monitoring equipment. The tower is on the deck of an office building, on the west side, 9 feet (2.7m) off the ground. The wind anemometer and wind speed sensors are located at the top of the tower, 39 feet (11.9m) off the ground. The datalogger and the barometric pressure sensor are enclosed within a fiberglass case attached to the tower, 12 feet (3.7m) off the ground. A heated rain gauge is next to the tower, attached to the building, 16 feet (4.9m) off the ground. The temperature/humidity sensor is next to the tower, attached to the deck handrail, 12 feet (3.7m) off the ground. A light sensor is attached to an arm protruding from the tower 18 feet (5.5m) off the ground. GOES telemetry equipment includes a larger solar panel and battery, a larger enclosure to house the battery, a Campbell TX-312 transmitter, associated GPS for time synchronization and a Yagi antenna.

Although trees surround the area, the tree line begins approximately 60 feet (18.3m) from the tower in most directions. In past years the trees were at similar heights to the tower, but the sensors were not shaded at the location. However in recent years the surrounding forest canopy height has increased possibly leading to a decline in the accuracy of wind data during leaf-in months (typically May to October). The tower is approximately 1.2 miles (1.9km) Southeast of the Tivoli South Bay water quality monitoring station, 2.3 miles (3.7km) Southeast of the Tivoli North Bay water quality monitoring station, and 0.2 miles (0.3km) Northwest of the Saw Kill Creek water quality monitoring station.

The NP weather station is located at the Norrie Point Environmental Center, the HRNERR headquarters in Staatsburg, NY (41°49'53"N, 73°56'32"W). A 30 foot (9.1m), aluminum tower is used to elevate all of the weather monitoring equipment. The tower is anchored to the concrete patio, south of the HRNERR offices. It is situated directly adjacent (2 meters) to the Hudson River. The wind anemometer and wind speed sensors are located at the top of the tower, 30 feet (9.1m) off the ground. The datalogger and the barometric pressure sensor are enclosed within a fiberglass case attached to the tower, 6 feet (1.8m) off the ground. A heated rain gauge is attached to the tower, 8 feet (2.4m) off the ground. The temperature/humidity sensor is attached to the tower, 10 feet (3.0m) off the ground. A light sensor is attached to an arm protruding from the tower 12 feet (3.7m) off the ground. GOES telemetry equipment includes a larger solar panel and battery, a larger enclosure to house the battery, a Campbell TX-312

transmitter, associated GPS for time synchronization and a Yagi antenna. The station is surrounded by the Hudson River in all directions but Northeast. The tower is located approximately 60 feet (18.3m) from the building, which should minimize any impact from the structure.

SWMP Station Timeline

Station Code	SWMP Status	Station Name	Location	Active Dates	Reason Decommissioned	Notes
FS	P	Field Station	42°01'05.46"N 73°55'01.13"W	July 1999-present	NA	NA
NP	S	Norrie Point	41°49'53"N 73°56'32"W	January 1, 2018 - Present	NA	Non-SWMP May 7, 2008-December 31 2017

6) Data collection period –

Weather data have been collected at the Field Station at Tivoli Bays since July 1999. Weather data at Norrie Point have been collected as a Secondary SWMP station since January 2018. Weather data provided in this document were collected between 01/01/2018 at 00:00 through 12/31/2018 23:45.

Data Retrieval intervals were as follows:

FS

12/19/2017 @ 14:15 – 01/18/2018 @ 14:15
 01/18/2018 @ 14:30 – 02/28/2018 @ 12:45
 02/28/2018 @ 13:00 – 03/28/2018 @ 13:00
 03/28/2018 @ 13:15 – 05/03/2018 @ 10:45
 05/03/2018 @ 11:00 – 06/19/2018 @ 11:00
 06/19/2018 @ 12:00 – 08/13/2018 @ 11:15
 08/13/2018 @ 11:30 – 09/24/2018 @ 13:30
 09/24/2018 @ 13:45 – 10/23/2018 @ 13:15
 09/26/2018 @ 13:15 – 10/03/2018 @ 12:30
 10/23/2018 @ 13:30 – 01/07/2019 @ 13:30

NP

01/01/2018 @ 00:00 – 02/28/2018 @ 08:45
 02/28/2018 @ 09:00 – 03/26/2018 @ 13:15
 03/26/2018 @ 13:30 – 05/03/2018 @ 10:45
 05/03/2018 @ 11:00 – 06/11/2018 @ 14:45
 06/11/2018 @ 15:00 – 07/11/2018 @ 12:15
 07/11/2018 @ 12:30 – 08/13/2018 @ 10:00
 08/13/2018 @ 10:15 – 09/26/2018 @ 13:00
 09/26/2018 @ 13:15 – 10/03/2018 @ 12:30
 10/03/2018 @ 12:45 – 11/09/2018 @ 10:15
 11/09/2018 @ 10:30 – 12/19/2018 @ 14:00
 12/20/2018 @ 13:30 – 01/31/2019 @ 13:45

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 2018.

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, HUD 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

9) Sensor specifications –

Parameter: Temperature

Units: Celsius

Sensor type: PT100 RTD, IEC 751 1/3 Class B, with calibrated signal conditioning

Model #: HC2-S3 Temperature and Relative Humidity Probe

Operating Temperature: -40°C to +60°C

Range: -40°C to +60°C

Accuracy: ± 0.1 °C @ 23°C

Cable:

Serial Number: 20072771

Dates of Cable Use: 12/23/2016 – 06/19/2018

Probe:
 Serial Number: 20045059
 Date of Calibration:
 Dates of Sensor Use: 10/26/2016 – 10/7/2018

Serial Number: 20073042
 Date of last Calibration: 09/12/2015
 Dates of Sensor Use: 10/17/2017 – 06/19/2018

Parameter: Relative Humidity
 Units: Percent
 Sensor type: ROTRONIC® Hygromer IN-1
 Model #: HC2-S3 Temperature and Relative Humidity Probe
 Range: 0-100% non-condensing
 Accuracy at 23°C: +/- 0.8% RH with standard configuration settings
 Temperature dependence of RH measurement +/- 3% (-40 to 60C)

Serial Number: 20045059
 Dates of Sensor Use: 10/26/2016 – 10/17/2018

Serial Number: 20073042
 Date of last Calibration: 09/12/2015
 Dates of Sensor Use: 10/17/2017 – 06/19/2018

Parameter: Temperature
 Units: Celsius
 Sensor type: Pt1000 Class A
 Model #: EE181 Temperature and Relative Humidity Probe
 Operating Temperature: -40°C to +60°C
 Range: -40°C to +60°C
 Accuracy: ±0.2 °C @ 23°C

<u>Station</u>	<u>Serial Number</u>	<u>Date of Cal</u>	<u>Dates of Sensor Use</u>
FS	170516000153DE	9/2/17	06/19/2018 - 10/29/2019
NP	164516000139CC	11/14/16	9/25/2017– 10/03/2018
NP	170516000140F8	9/2/17	10/03/2018 - Current as of 12/31/2018

Parameter: Relative Humidity
 Units: Percent
 Sensor type: HC101
 Model #: EE181 Temperature and Relative Humidity Probe
 Range: 0-100% non-condensing
 Accuracy: -15 to 40 °C: ≤90% RH ± (1.3 + 0.003 • RH reading) % RH
 -15 to 40 °C: >90% RH ± 2.3% RH
 -25 to 60 °C: ± (1.4 + 0.01 • RH reading) % RH
 -40 to 60 °C: ± (1.5 + 0.015 • RH reading) % RH

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

<u>Station</u>	<u>Serial Number</u>	<u>Date of Cal</u>	<u>Dates of Sensor Use</u>
FS	170516000153DE	9/2/17	06/19/2018 - 10/29/2019

NP	164516000139CC	11/14/16	9/25/2017– 10/03/2018
NP	170516000140F8	9/2/17	10/03/2018 - Current as of 12/31/2018

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

<u>Station</u>	<u>Serial Number</u>	<u>Date of Cal</u>	<u>Dates of Sensor Use</u>
FS	N1230355	9/13/16	10/17/2017 - Current as of 12/31/2018
NP	L1430917	9/13/16	9/13/16-10/3/2018
NP	L1440691	3/13/18	10/3/2018 - Current as of 12/31/2018

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

<u>Station</u>	<u>Serial Number</u>	<u>Date of Cal</u>	<u>Dates of Sensor Use</u>
FS	WM125404		10/17/2017 - Current as of 12/31/2018
NP	WM125766	7/5/16	9/13/16-10/3/2018
NP	WM140711	3/12/18	10/3/2018 - Current as of 12/31/2018

Parameter: Wind direction

Units: degrees

Sensor type: balanced vane, 38 cm turning radius

<u>Station</u>	<u>Serial Number</u>	<u>Date of Cal</u>	<u>Dates of Sensor Use</u>
FS	WM125404		10/17/2017 - Current as of 12/31/2018
NP	WM125766	7/5/16	9/13/16-10/3/2018
NP	WM140711	3/12/18	10/3/2018 - Current as of 12/31/2018

Parameter: Photosynthetically Active Radiation (PAR)

Units: mmol m⁻² (total flux)

Sensor type: anodized aluminum with cast acrylic diffuser

Model #SQ110 Apogee Quantum Sensor

Light spectrum waveband: 410 to 655 nm
 Temperature dependence: 0.06+/-0.06% per °C
 Stability: <±2% change over 1 yr
 Operating Temperature: -40°C to 70°C; Humidity 0 to 100%
 Cosine Response: 45° zenith angle: +/- 2%; 75° zenith angle: +/- 5%
 Sensitivity: 0.2mV per µmol s-1 m-2
Multiplier: 0.025

<u>Station</u>	<u>Serial Number</u>	<u>Date of Cal</u>	<u>Dates of Sensor Use</u>
FS	17011		10/17/2017 - Current as of 12/31/218
NP	17009	11/11/14	9/13/16-10/3/2018
NP	17012	3/1/18	10/3/2018 - Current as of 12/31/2018

Parameter: Precipitation (heated rain gauge)
 Units: millimeters (mm)
 Sensor type: Tipping Bucket Rain Gauge
 Model #: RM52202-L
 Rainfall per tip: 0.01 mm
 Operating range: -20°C to +50°C (heated); Humidity: 0 to 100%
 Accuracy: 2% up to 25 mm/hr, 3% up to 50 mm/hr

<u>Station</u>	<u>Serial Number</u>	<u>Date of Cal</u>	<u>Dates of Sensor Use</u>
FS	TB27014-7	10/17/2017	10/17/2017 - Current as of 12/31/2018
NP	TB11432	10/3/18	9/13/16-10/3/2018 10/03/2018 - current as of 12/31/2018

Transmitter
 Model #: TX312
 On-board memory: Non-volatile flash for setup parameters. 16 Kbytes for data.
 Data Transmission Rates: 100, 300 and 1200 BPS
 Transmit Power: 5.6 Watts for 100 and 300 bps, 11.2 watts for 1200 bps
 Frequency range: 401.701 MHz – 402.09850 MHz
 Channel bandwidth: 100/300 BPS 1.5 KHz; 1200 BPS 3 KHz
 Time Keeping: Initial setting accuracy: ± 100 microseconds synchronized to GPS; Drift ± 10 milliseconds/day over operating temperature range; GPS scheduled updates are 1 at power up and once per day thereafter. Once every 28 hours required for continual operation.
 Operating range: -40° to +60°C; Storage -50° to +70°C; 0-99% RH, non-condensing
 Power requirements: 10.8 to 16 VDC, 5 mA during GPS fix and 2.6 Amps during transmission

<u>Station</u>	<u>Serial Number</u>	<u>Date of Cal</u>	<u>Dates of Sensor Use</u>
FS	1182		2007-Current as of 12/31/2018
NP	1864		2008-Current as of 12/31/218

Datalogger:**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.

<u>Station</u>	<u>Front Serial Number</u>	<u>Rear Serial Number</u>	<u>Date of Cal</u>	<u>Dates of Sensor Use</u>
FS	4977	005083	06/05/2006	01/18/2007-10/02/2013
FS	8743		03/2013	10/02/13 – Current as of 12/31/2018
NP	3047	003020	2/9/15	2/9/15 - Current as of 12/31/2018

CR1000 Firmware Version (s):

<u>Station</u>	<u>OS</u>	<u>Dates of Use</u>
FS	24	3/19/12 – 10/03/13
FS	26	10/03/13 – 02/24/17
FS	31	02/24/17 – 01/08/18
FS	32.02	01/08/18 - Current as of 12/31/2018
NP	26	09/21/17 - Current as of 12/31/2018

CR1000/CR1000X Program Version(s):

<u>Station</u>	<u>Program Name</u>	<u>Dates Used</u>
FS	HUDFSMET_CR1000_6.0.3_081315	09/13/17-06/19/18
FS	HUDFSMET_CR1000_6.0.5_061918	06/19/18-Current as of 12/31/2018
NP	HUDNPMET_CR1000_6.0.3_092117	09/21/17 - Current as of 12/31/2018

10) Coded variable definitions –

Sampling station:	Sampling site code:	Station code:
Field Station	FS	hudfsmet
Norrie Point	NP	hudnpmat

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/CR1000X, 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**

FS

Data Coded GSM CRE (Significant Rain Events)

The CRE code is used for rain events while snow events are coded as CRE. Anything >20mm over 24 hours is considered a significant rain event. Precipitation collected when CR1000 was out of calibration are considered suspect and coded SOC CRE.

01/12/2018 @ 06:00 – 01/13/2018 @ 00:00 for both total and cumulative

01/23/2018 @ 05:45 – 17:30 for total and through 01/24/2018 @ 00:00 for cumulative

04/15/2018 @ 18:00 – 04/16/2018 22:45 for total and through 04/17/2018 @ 00:00 for cumulative

07/17/2018 @ 11:45 – 18:30 for total and through 07/18/2018 @ 00:00 for cumulative

07/22/2018 @ 01:45 – 07/23/2018 17:30 for total and through 07/24/2018 @ 00:00 for cumulative

08/03/2018 @ 15:30 – 08/04/2018 06:30 for total and through 08/05/2018 @ 00:00 for cumulative
08/13/2018 @ 11:15 – 23:00 for total and through 08/14/2018 @ 00:00 for cumulative
08/18/2018 @ 12:15 – 14:30 for total and through 08/19/2018 @ 00:00 for cumulative
09/10/2018 @ 03:45 – 09/11/2018 @ 00:00 for both total and cumulative
09/12/2018 @ 02:45 – 09/13/2018 04:45 for total and through 09/14/2018 @ 00:00 for cumulative
09/17/2018 @ 18:00 – 09/18/2018 12:00 for total and through 09/19/2018 @ 00:00 for cumulative
09/24/2018 @ 13:45 – 09/25/2018 16:00 for total and through 09/26/2018 @ 00:00 for cumulative
10/11/2018 @ 11:00 – 21:00 for total and through 10/12/2018 @ 00:00 for cumulative*
11/02/2018 @ 00:00 – 11/03/2018 10:00 for total and through 11/04/2018 @ 00:00 for cumulative*
12/21/2018 @ 01:45 – 21:30 for total and through 12/22/2018 @ 00:00 for cumulative*

*Data are flagged and coded as <1> SOC CRE with {CSM} in the F_Record. They were collected with an out of calibration CR1000.

Data Coded GSM CWE (Significant Weather Events)

The dates below correspond to snow events/blizzards where some snow was most likely blown out of the rain bucket, registering less precipitation than occurred.

The CWE code is used for snow events while rain events are coded as CRE. Anything >20mm over 24 hours is considered a significant rain/weather event (exceptions marked with * below) .

03/01/2018 @ 21:45 – 03/02/2018 @ 17:15 for total and through 03/03/2018 @ 00:00 for cumulative

Data Flagged and Coded as Missing SMT CSM

06/19/2018 11:15 - 11:45 the station was powered down to swap the HC2-S3 air temperature/relative humidity sensor for a new EE181 AT/RH sensor. **The EE181 caps relative humidity values at 100%, measured values >100% are altered to 100%.**

Data Flagged and Coded as Corrected GPR CSM

Cumulative precipitation data reset to 0.0 following a program upload 06/19/18 12:00. Data were corrected from 06/19/2018 12:15 - 6/20/2018 00:00 to reflect the 0.1mm recorded before the program upload.

Data Flagged and Coded as Suspect SOC with F_Record {CSM}

All parameters are flagged and coded as suspect due to an out of calibration CR1000 from 10/02/2018 - 12/31/2018.

NP

The CDMO does not authenticate the data from the Norrie Point station since it is a secondary site in the NERRS SWMP. Only primary SWMP sites go through tertiary review by the CDMO.

Data Flagged and Coded as Suspect with CSM

Small negative PAR values collected with the Apogee Sensor are considered suspect, <1> CSM.

Data Coded GSM CRE (Significant Rain Events)

The CRE code is used for rain events while snow events are coded as CRE. Anything >20mm over 24 hours is considered a significant rain event. Precipitation collected when CR1000 was out of calibration are considered suspect and coded SOC CRE.

04/04/2018 @ 02:30 – 04/05/2018 @ 00:00 for both Total and Cumulative
04/15/2018 @ 17:45 – 04/16/2018 @ 20:45 for Total and 04/17/2018 @ 00:00 for Cumulative
05/04/2018 @ 02:15 – 05/05/2018 @ 00:00 for both Total and Cumulative
05/15/2018 @ 12:15 – 05/15/2018 @ 19:15 for Total and 05/16/2018 @ 00:00 for Cumulative

05/19/2018 @ 06:45 - 05/19/2018 @ 19:30 for Total and 05/20/2018 @ 00:00 for Cumulative
 06/27/2018 @ 15:00–06/28/2018 @ 15:45 for Total and - 06/29/2018 @ 00:00 for Cumulative
 07/14/2018 @ 16:15 – 07/15/2018 @ 05:00 for Total and 07/16/2018 @ 00:00 for Cumulative
 07/22/2018 @ 10:45 – 07/23/2018 @ 15:45 for Total and 07/24/2018 @ 00:00 for Cumulative
 07/25/2018 @ 05:30 – 07/26/2018 @ 08:00 for Total and 07/27/2018 @ 00:00 for Cumulative
 07/27/2018 @ 13:30 – 07/28/2018 @ 00:45 for Total and 07/29/2018 @ 00:00 for Cumulative
 08/01/2018 @ 09:30 – 08/02/2018 @ 23:00 for Total and 08/03/2018 @ 00:00 for Cumulative
 08/03/2018 @ 15:15 – 08/04/2018 @ 06:45 for Total and 08/05/2018 @ 00:00 for Cumulative
 08/13/2018 @ 09:45 – 08/13/2018 @ 23:15 for Total (cumulative rejected)
 08/18/2018 @ 13:00 – 08/18/2018 @ 15:15 for Total and 08/19/2018 @ 00:00 for Cumulative
 09/10/2018 @ 02:30 – 09/11/2020 @ 14:30 for Total and 09/12/2018 @ 00:00 for Cumulative
 09/12/2018 @ 03:30 – 09/12/2018 @ 22:15 for Total and 09/13/2018 @ 00:00 for Cumulative
 10/02/2018 @ 05:45 – 10/02/2018 @ 21:30 for Total and 10/03/2018 @ 00:00 for Cumulative*
 10/11/2018 @ 10:45 – 10/11/2018 @ 20:30 for Total and 10/12/2018 @ 00:00 for Cumulative
 10/27/2018 @ 02:00 – 10/28/2018 @ 00:00 for both Total and Cumulative
 11/01/2018 @ 06:00 – 11/03/2018 @ 14:15 for Total and 11/04/2018 @ 00:00 for Cumulative
 11/13/2018 @ 00:00 – 11/13/2018 @ 18:45 for Total and 11/14/2018 @ 00:00 for Cumulative
 12/21/2018 @ 01:15 – 12/21/2018 @ 21:15 for Total and 12/22/2018 @ 00:00 for Cumulative

***These data are considered suspect and are flagged and coded as SOC CSM**

Data Coded GSM CWE (Significant Weather Events)

The dates below correspond to snow events/blizzards where some snow was most likely blown out of the rain bucket, registering less precipitation than occurred.

The CWE code is used for snow events while rain events are coded as CRE. Anything >20mm over 24 hours is considered a significant rain/weather event (exceptions marked with * below).

01/12/2018 @ 05:45–01/13/2018 @ 08:15 for total and through 01/14/2018 @ 00:00 for cumulative
 03/01/2018 @ 21:45 – 03/03/2018 @ 12:15 for total and through 03/04/2018 @ 00:00 for cumulative

Data Flagged and Coded as Suspect GSM CRE

09/12/2018 A significant rain even occurred on the same day the bucket was tipped due to maintenance. The value is marked as suspect but, the CRE designation will still be applied.

Data Flagged and Coded as Suspect SOC CSM

All Precipitation data is flagged as suspect due to an out of date calibration for the rain gauge from 09/13/2018 00:15 - 10/03/2018 12:45.

Data Coded GPR CSM

Data was coded as -2 GPR CSM from 12/19/18 @ 14:15 to 12/20/18 @ 13:15 due to missing data resulting from an error in the program reload. Once the error was noticed, it was fixed and data resumed recording.