

Reserve Name JOB NERR NERR Water Quality Metadata
Months and year the documentation covers: 01/01/2012 to 12/31/2012
Latest Update: January 31, 2013

I. Data Set and Research Descriptors

1) Principal investigator(s) and contact persons

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2) Entry verification

Deployment data are uploaded from the YSI data logger to a Personal Computer (IBM compatible) by Enid Malavé and Nilsa Marrero. Files are exported from EcoWatch in a comma-delimited format (.CDF) and uploaded to the CDMO by Nilsa Marrero and Angel Dieppa where they undergo automated primary QAQC and become part of the CDMO's online provisional database. Excessive pre- and post-deployment data are removed from the file prior to upload with up to 2 hours of pre- and post-deployment data retained to assist in data management. 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 by Nilsa Marrero and Angel Dieppa. The macro inserts station codes, creates metadata worksheets for flagged data and summary statistics, and graphs the data for review. It allows the user to apply QAQC flags and codes to the data, remove remaining pre- and post-deployment data, append files, and export the resulting data file to the CDMO for tertiary QAQC and assimilation into the CDMO's authoritative online database. Where deployment overlap occurs between files, the data produced by the newly calibrated sonde is generally accepted as being the most accurate. The final yearly file and metadata was submitted by Angel Dieppa. For more information on QAQC flags and codes, see Sections 11 and 12.

3) Research objectives – Describe briefly the nature of the monitoring program resulting in this data set (for example, control versus impacted site, long term monitoring, spatial or temporal coverage, etc.). Describe the goal or purpose of this research.

The principal objective is to record and track long-term changes and short term variability in water quality parameters that can be associated to changes in estuarine habitats. Through this, we support management decisions based on scientific data. A secondary objective is to promote the access and use of reliable baseline information by federal and local agencies, universities,

researchers, educators and local communities to enhance the process by which they make decisions regarding their daily activities. This data is also invaluable in the identification and development of future monitoring and research activities.

A total of four data loggers (YSI 6600 EDS, YSI 6600 v2, YSI 6600 v4) are deployed in Jobos Bay. Two sondes are deployed in the inner lagoons of the Mar Negro Component and the other two in the Jobos Bay. The instruments are suspended from a pole at a distance at about 0.5 meters from the surface at each selected site. Data from stations 9, 10, 19 and 20 are being submitted to the Centralized Data Management Office as part of the System-Wide Monitoring Program. Measurements are taken at fifteen-minute intervals for approximately two-week periods. The sites are identified as representative of areas within the reserve and comparable to the sites that may be receiving impact from human activities from surroundings areas or may act as a habitat gradient in the Bay.

Station number nine (9), the impacted site, collects water quality data in a site associated with runoff from littoral and basin mangrove areas. This sampling station is located in the most inland lagoon, closest to the Thermoelectric Power Plant (oil and natural gas). It is subjected to runoff, which may include potential oil spill contamination from this industrial facility. Information compiled from historical environmental documents, indicate that station nine (9) was used as a disposal site for residues of the previously operating sugar mill operation, and therefore might have high organic input into the sediments.

Station number ten (10), located in a mangrove lagoon area towards the southwestern section of Mar Negro is considered the reference or non-impacted site.

Station number (19) is located over a sea grass bed (*Thalassia testudinum*) in the inner western part of the bay just northeast of Cayo Colchones. This station is located near the thermal outfall and operating piers of the Aguirre Power Plant Complex, both activities may have significant effects on sea grass communities. This area is exposed to barge stranding, sediment re-suspension and oil spills.

Station number (20) is located on the eastern inner bay section of the Cayos Caribe cays. This station is just south of the mangrove islets associated with the Reserve's coral reefs. Water streams coming through the coral platform may help characterize water conditions of the main marine currents reaching Jobos Bay, as well as possible effects of industrial and chemical activities associated with Phillips Core, AES Coal Energy Plant and Pharmaceuticals located just east to this system.

4) Research methods

The National Estuarine Research Reserve Water Quality Monitoring Program began sampling at Station nine (9) on December 20, 1995 and Station ten (10) on February 1, 1996. Monitoring at station 19 began in April 2004 and at station 20 in June 2004. Long term water quality monitoring is being performed at these stations.

Before each YSI 6600 data logger is deployed, calibration and maintenance is performed following the Standard Operation Procedures of the NEERS. Calibration standards are only required for pH, salinity, and turbidity, all other parameters are done as described in the manual. Buffer solutions for two-point calibration (pH 7 and pH 10) are purchased from a scientific supply company. Salinity is calibrated with a specific conductance standard 50 mS/cm and is purchased from YSI or a scientific supply company.

The two-point turbidity calibration is performed using a 0 NTU (DI water) and 126 NTU standard purchased from a scientific company. Sondes are equipped with one of two different dissolved oxygen sensors. YSI 6600 EDS uses rapid pulse oxygen sensores which their membranes are replaced before any deployment, YSI 6600 v2 and v4 are equipped with dissolved oxygen optical sensors, both are allowed to sit at least 24 hours after proper calibration. Weather conditions and tide stage are recorded in the field observation log during deployment. Measurements of DO, pH,

salinity, specific conductance, turbidity, and temperature are taken at the deployment time to check the accuracy and functionality of the instruments.

Each YSI data logger is tied with steel cable to an iron galvanized pole, which is plunged into the sediments at each sampling area. Data loggers are suspended from a pole at approximately 0.5 meter from the surface of the selected site. Data is recorded every 15 minutes. The following measurements are recorded: date, time, temperature, specific conductance, salinity, dissolved oxygen saturation, dissolved oxygen concentration, depth, pH, and turbidity, station 09 has an optical chlorophyll-a sensor. Chl-a is an optional parameter non-required for SWMP program. Approximately, every two weeks the data loggers are retrieved, inspected, cleaned, data is downloaded into a personal computer and re-calibrated as noted previously. The data logger is then ready to be deployed again.

The data is processed through a standard quality control/quality assurance established for all 27 reserves within the system. It consists in submitting the raw data to the Centralized Data Management Office (CDMO) server where data undergoes through a macro to flag anomalies predetermine for each station. The data is sent back to the reserve to pass through a secondary QA/QC and finally resubmitted to CDMO for the final approval. Data may be available in different stages of the QA/QC process.

A Sutron Sat-Link2 transmitter was installed at the JOB20 station on 07/20/06 and transmits data to the NOAA GOES satellite, NESDIS ID # 3B0297EC. 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 – Describe your NERR site in general and the sampling sites associated with each YSI data logger. Include the following in your description for each sampling location. If certain characteristics apply to all sample sites or the entire Reserve they may be discussed in an overview:

- a) latitude and longitude
- b) tidal range
- c) salinity range
- d) type and amount of freshwater input
- e) water depth (mean depth or depth range at site, NOT depth of sonde deployment)
- f) bottom habitat or type (soft sediment, grassbed, oyster bar, etc)
- g) pollutants in area
- h) description of watershed draining site

The Jobos Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve (JBNERR) is located on the southern coastal plain of the island of Puerto Rico, a reserve within the West Indies geographical area. JBNERR is composed of two major areas: (1) Mar Negro, located on the western margin of the Bay, and (2) Cayos Caribe (a chain of 17 tear-shaped islets located to the southeast) and Cayos Barca (a chain of 7 tear-shaped islets located to the southwest boundaries) both with a back-reef system. The Mar Negro area comprises the bulk of the Reserve, and consists of mangrove forests and a complex system of lagoons and channels interspersed with salt and mud flats. Coral reefs and sea grass beds, with small beach deposits and upland areas fringe Cayos Caribe and Cayos Barca mangrove islands. Few areas in the watershed drain directly to the bay. Rio Seco to the north-east of the bay is active only during heavy rain events during the wet season. A small creek, Quebrada Coquí, near JBNERR’s pier to the north of the bay, drains into an extensive mangrove fringe forest in a laminar flow. During heavy rain events, Station 09 received runoff water from upland and finally, a diffuse flow of water reach the bay from the local aquifer.

Station 9 is an impacted site and is located on the northeastern section of the Mar Negro component. This sampling station is associated with mangrove lagoon areas and receives runoff from mudflats, the Thermoelectric Power Plant, and adjacent areas. The tidal range varies from 12 to 14 inches near the monitoring station. The salinity at the vicinity of the monitoring station varies from 26.0 ppt to 41.1 ppt. The average depth at station 09 is 1 meter. The bottom is covered by a thick layer of thin sediments with a high content of organic material. *Microcoleus* sp. (blue-green algae), brown and green algae (*Caulerpa* sp.) are also present at this site, but a better assessment is needed. The station pole was located at 17° 56' 36.8" N and 66° 14' 18.5" W until 09/02/2010 12:00PM, then it was relocated to 17° 56' 35.0" N and 66° 14' 18.9" W approximately 65.0 meters from original position. The relocation was due to sedimentation issues and the construction of a new telemetry station. Fresh water input to the station comes only from runoff and rain. This station has been subject of several studies indicating the presence of relatively high level of copper and pesticides compared to other stations.

Station 10 is located in a mangrove lagoon not impacted directly by any upland or marine activities. It provides a reference for comparison of data obtained in other stations, especially to the station in Mar Negro lagoon. The tidal range varies from 12 to 14 inches. The salinity at the vicinity of the monitoring station varies from 27.0 ppt to 41.7 ppt. The average depth at station 10 is 1 meter. The bottom is covered with a layer of fine sediments with organic material, followed by a layer of calcareous material mainly from shells and oysters. At this site, we can find sea grass (*Thalassia*), calcareous algae (*Halimeda* sp.), green algae (*Caulerpa* sp.) and brown algae (*Dictyota* sp.) among others. The pole is located at 17° 56' 19.00 N, 66° 15' 27.85 W. Fresh water input to the station comes only from runoff and rain. There is not any direct source of fresh water.

Station 19 is located on the western inner section of the bay at a distance of 233 meters from Cayo Colchones Mangroves over sea grass beds (*Thalassia testudinum*). Tidal ranges in this area vary from 12 to 14 inches. The salinity at the vicinity of the monitoring station varies from 30.0 ppt to 36.0 ppt. The average depth at this station is of 2 meters. The YSI sonde is deployed at about 1 foot from the bottom. The bottom is of sandy composition. Sea grass, algae, echinoderms and other related organisms could be found in the area. The pole is located at 17° 56' 34.49 N and 66° 13' 43.77 W. There is no freshwater input to this area.

Station 20 is located in the inner eastern section at about 190 meters of Cayos Caribe Mangrove islets and at about 688 meters from the coral reef barrier. This station is the closest to Mar Caribe. It has a sandy bottom, with calcareous and coral fragments, sea grass (*Thalassia*) communities, echinoderms and other associated organisms. Tidal ranges in this area vary from 12 to 14 inches. The salinity at the vicinity of the monitoring station varies from 30.0 ppt to 36.0 ppt. The average depth of the site is 2 meters. There is no freshwater input to this area. The pole is located at 17° 55' 49.14258" N and 66° 12' 41.29771" W.

Data from stations 9, 10, 19 and 20 is being submitted to the CDMO. Eight sondes are permanently devoted to taking readings from these two sites, to assure continuous readings while sondes are taken out of the water for data upload and maintenance. This will avoid data gaps for the stations between sonde maintenance procedures. Due to errors in calibration, turbidity data in these files is considered inadequate. All monitoring is considered long term.

6) Data collection period – Include each YSI deployment and retrieval date and time (**first** and **last** readings in the water) for each monitoring site for the year. Do not include times of pre- and post-deployment or datasondes' transport. Note when data collection began initially for your Reserve or sample sites.

Station nine (9) water quality monitoring began on December 20, 1995.

Station ten (10) water quality monitoring began on February 1, 1996.

Station nineteen (19) water quality monitoring began on April 1, 2004.

Station twenty (20) water quality monitoring began on May 13, 2004.

Deployment and Retrieval Dates 2012:

Station 09			
Date/Time In		Date/Time Out	
12/20/2011	9:46	1/11/2012	10:46
1/11/2012	10:46	1/24/2012	8:31
1/24/2012	8:45	2/9/2012	9:15
2/9/2012	9:31	2/22/2012	10:16
2/22/2012	10:16	3/6/2012	9:46
3/6/2012	10:00	3/21/2012	10:30
3/21/2012	10:31	4/2/2012	14:46
4/2/2012	15:01	4/18/2012	10:16
4/18/2012	10:46	5/1/2012	11:01
5/1/2012	11:00	5/15/2012	10:01
5/15/2012	10:01	5/30/2012	10:31
5/30/2012	10:01	6/12/2012	9:16
6/12/2012	10:30	6/26/2012	10:31
6/26/2012	10:31	7/10/2012	10:31
7/10/2012	10:45	8/1/2012	11:46
8/1/2012	11:46	8/14/2012	10:01
8/14/2012	10:31	8/28/2012	11:16
8/28/2012	11:31	9/11/2012	11:31
9/11/2012	11:31	9/25/2012	11:46
9/25/2012	12:01	10/9/2012	10:01
10/9/2012	10:16	10/25/2012	11:16
10/25/2012	11:01	11/7/2012	11:01
11/7/2012	11:31	11/20/2012	10:46
11/20/2012	11:00	12/4/2012	10:16
12/4/2012	10:30	12/17/2012	10:31
12/17/2012	11:01	1/16/2013	9:46

Station 10			
Date/Time In		Date/Time Out	
12/20/2011	10:16	1/11/2012	11:01
1/11/2012	11:16	1/24/2012	10:01
1/24/2012	9:00	2/9/2012	9:01
2/9/2012		2/22/2012	
2/22/2012	11:01	3/6/2012	9:01
3/6/2012	9:16	3/21/2012	10:16
3/21/2012	10:16	4/2/2012	14:16
4/4/2012	14:31	4/18/2012	10:01
4/18/2012	10:31	5/1/2012	11:31
5/1/2012	11:46	5/15/2012	10:31
5/15/2012	11:01	5/30/2012	11:01
5/30/2012	11:16	6/12/2012	11:31
6/12/2012	11:46	6/26/2012	11:16
6/26/2012	11:00	7/10/2012	11:31
7/10/2012	11:15	8/8/2012	10:31
8/8/2012	11:01	8/21/2012	9:16
8/21/2012	9:46	8/28/2012	12:01
8/28/2012	11:45	9/11/2012	12:01
9/11/2012	12:16	9/25/2012	12:31
9/25/2012	12:31	10/9/2012	10:46
10/9/2012	11:16	10/25/2012	12:01
10/25/2012	11:45	11/7/2012	11:46
11/7/2012	12:16	11/20/2012	10:01
11/20/2012	10:16	12/4/2012	10:46
12/4/2012	11:00	12/17/2012	11:16
12/17/2012	11:46	1/16/2013	10:31

Station 19			
Date/Time In		Date/Time Out	
12/22/2011	8:30	1/12/2012	11:15
1/12/2012	11:31	1/25/2012	10:31
1/25/2012	10:15	2/14/2012	9:01
2/14/2012	9:30	2/28/2012	9:00
2/28/2012	9:16	3/13/2012	10:16
3/13/2012	10:00	3/21/2012	9:31
3/21/2012	9:46	4/2/2012	14:01
4/2/2012	14:16	4/18/2012	11:01
4/18/2012	11:31	5/1/2012	12:01
5/1/2012	12:01	5/15/2012	11:16
5/15/2012	11:31	5/30/2012	10:16
5/30/2012	10:00	6/12/2012	9:46
6/12/2012	10:02	6/26/2012	10:01
6/26/2012	10:00	7/10/2012	11:46
7/10/2012	12:00	8/1/2012	10:31
8/1/2012	10:15	8/14/2012	10:46
8/14/2012	15:01	8/28/2012	10:01
8/28/2012	9:45	9/11/2012	11:01
9/11/2012	11:00	9/25/2012	11:16
9/25/2012	11:31	10/16/2012	11:46
10/16/2012	12:01	10/30/2012	11:46
10/30/2012	11:30	11/13/2012	11:16
11/13/2012	11:31	11/28/2012	9:31
11/28/2012	9:45	12/11/2012	9:31
12/11/2012	10:01	12/19/2012	9:16
12/19/2012	9:15	1/23/2013	10:46

Station 20			
Date/Time In		Date/Time Out	
12/21/2011	10:30	1/11/2012	11:31
1/11/2012	11:46	1/24/2012	9:30
1/24/2012	16:16	2/9/2012	9:46
2/9/2012	9:45	2/22/2012	9:30
2/22/2012	10:01	3/6/2012	10:16
3/6/2012	10:15	4/2/2012	15:00
4/2/2012	15:16	4/18/2012	9:31
4/18/2012	9:46	5/1/2012	9:46
5/1/2012	10:00	5/15/2012	9:01
5/15/2012	9:01	5/30/2012	9:16
5/30/2012	10:01	6/12/2012	9:16
6/12/2012	9:16	6/26/2012	9:16
6/26/2012	9:30	7/10/2012	12:16
7/10/2012	12:16	8/1/2012	10:46
8/1/2012	11:31	8/14/2012	11:16
8/14/2012	11:16	8/28/2012	10:01
8/28/2012	10:05	9/5/2012	10:10
9/5/2012	9:00	9/18/2012	10:01
9/18/2012	10:15	10/3/2012	9:31
10/3/2012	10:01	10/16/2012	9:31
10/16/2012	9:31	10/30/2012	11:01
10/30/2012	11:00	11/13/2012	11:46
11/13/2012	12:01	11/28/2012	10:01
11/28/2012	10:00	12/11/2012	10:16
12/11/2012	10:00	12/19/2012	9:31
12/19/2012	10:16	1/23/2013	11:16

7) Distribution

NOAA/ERD retains the right to analyze, synthesize and publish summaries of the NERRS System-wide Monitoring Program data. The PI retains the right to be fully credited for having collected and processed the data. Following academic courtesy standards, the PI and NERR site (JBNERR) where the data were collected will be contacted and fully acknowledged in any subsequent publications in which any part of the data are used. Manuscripts resulting from this NOAA/OCRM supported research that are produced for publication in open literature, including refereed scientific journals, will acknowledge that the research was conducted under an award from the Estuarine Reserves Division, Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management, National Ocean Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. 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.

NERR water quality data and metadata can be obtained from the Research Coordinator at the individual NERR site (please see Principal Investigators and Contact Persons), from the Data Manager at the Centralized Data Management Office (please see personnel directory under the general information link on the CDMO home page) and online at the CDMO home page <http://cdmo.baruch.sc.edu/>. Data are available in text tab-delimited format.

8) Associated researchers and projects (link to other products or programs) – Describe briefly other research (data collection) that correlates or enhances the data collected by data loggers. At a minimum, mention the SWMP MET and NUT data sets.

The Jobos Bay NERR maintains four water quality monitoring stations as part of the System Wide Monitoring Program (SWMP) to monitor variability in the estuarine environment. Meteorological station collect continuous information that support water quality data intended to address short-term variability and long-term changes in estuarine water parameters within the bay (i.e., localized impacts of seasonal storms and hurricane events, variability due to tidal circulation, seasonal and interannual differences in rainfall, magnitude and influence of major events such hurricanes, spatial extent of oceanic and tidal forcing. Data will also be of fundamental baseline for future development of a hydrodynamic model for the Jobos Bay estuary with the help of CaRICOOS.

Our water quality monitoring program is a key component of SWMP. Variables measured include Temperature, Dissolved Oxygen, Turbidity, pH, Salinity and Depth in 4 permanent stations equipped with YSI datasondes. The program support a nutrient monitoring at the same stations, nitrogen, phosphorus, and chlorophyll are measured in a monthly basis. Also, a diel nutrient sampling is performed in a monthly basis.

SWMP data has been incorporated in the Conservation Effects Assessment Project (CEAP), a collaborative study of USDA, NOAA and JBNERR that pretends to implement best management practices in agricultural lands to improve water quality within the aquifer and Jobos Bay. Also, the Caribbean Regional Association for the Caribbean Regional Integrated Coastal Ocean Observing System (CaRICOOS) integrated and monitors Real Time data from our SWMP stations.

II. Physical Structure Descriptors

9) Sensor specifications –

YSI 6600EDS data sonde:

Parameter: Temperature

Units: Celsius (C)

Sensor Type: Thermistor

Model#: 6560

Range: -5 to 50 C

Accuracy: +/- 0.15

Resolution: 0.01 C

Parameter: Conductivity

Units: milli-Siemens per cm (mS/cm)

Sensor Type: 4-electrode cell with autoranging

Model#: 6560

Range: 0 to 100 mS/cm

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

Parameter: Salinity
Units: parts per thousand (ppt)
Sensor Type: Calculated from conductivity and temperature
Range: 0 to 70 ppt
Accuracy: +/- 1.0% of reading pr 0.1 ppt, whichever is greater
Resolution: 0.01 ppt

Parameter: Dissolved Oxygen % saturation
Units: percent air saturation (%)
Sensor Type: Rapid Pulse - Clark type, polarographic
Model#: 6562
Range: 0 to 500% air saturation
Accuracy: 0-200% air saturation: +/- 2% of the reading or 2% air saturation, whichever is greater; 200 to 500% air saturation: +/- 6% of the reading
Resolution: 0.1% air saturation

Parameter: Dissolved Oxygen mg/L (Calculated from % air saturation, temperature, and salinity)
Units: milligrams/Liter (mg/L)
Sensor Type: Rapid Pulse - Clark type, polarographic
Model#: 6562
Range: 0 to 50 mg/L
Accuracy: 0-20 mg/L: +/- 2% of the reading or 0.2 mg/L, whichever is greater
20 to 50 mg/L: +/- 6% of the reading
Resolution: 0.01 mg/L

Parameter: Non-vented Level - Shallow (Depth)
Units: feet or meters (ft or m)
Sensor Type: Stainless steel strain gauge
Range: 0 to 30 ft (9.1 m)
Accuracy: +/- 0.06 ft (0.018 m)
Resolution: 0.001 ft (0.001 m)

Parameter: pH – bulb probe or EDS flat glass probe
Units: pH units
Sensor Type: Glass combination electrode
Model#: 6561 or 6561FG
Range: 0 to 14 units
Accuracy: +/- 0.2 units
Resolution: 0.01 units

Parameter: Turbidity
Units: nephelometric turbidity units (NTU)
Sensor Type: Optical, 90 degree scatter, with mechanical cleaning
Model#: 6136
Range: 0 to 1000 NTU
Accuracy: +/- 2% of reading or 0.3 NTU (whichever is greater)
Resolution: 0.1 NTU

YSI 6600EDS V2/ YSI 6600EDS V4 data sonde:

Parameter: Temperature
Units: Celsius (C)
Sensor Type: Thermistor
Model#: 6560
Range: -5 to 50 C
Accuracy: +/- 0.15
Resolution: 0.01 C

Parameter: Conductivity
Units: milli-Siemens per cm (mS/cm)
Sensor Type: 4-electrode cell with autoranging
Model#: 6560
Range: 0 to 100 mS/cm
Accuracy: +/- 0.5% of reading + 0.001 mS/cm
Resolution: 0.001 mS/cm to 0.1 mS/cm (range dependant)

Parameter: Salinity
Units: parts per thousand (ppt)
Sensor Type: Calculated from conductivity and temperature
Range: 0 to 70 ppt
Accuracy: +/- 1.0% of reading pr 0.1 ppt, whichever is greater
Resolution: 0.01 ppt

Parameter: Dissolved Oxygen % saturation
Sensor Type: Optical probe w/ mechanical cleaning
Model#: 6150 ROX
Range: 0 to 500% air saturation
Accuracy: 0-200% air saturation: +/- 1% of the reading or 1% air saturation, whichever is greater 200-500% air saturation: +/- 15% or reading
Resolution: 0.1% air saturation

Units: milligrams/Liter (mg/L)
Sensor Type: Optical probe w/ mechanical cleaning
Model#: 6150 ROX
Range: 0 to 50 mg/L
Accuracy: 0-20 mg/L: +/-0.1 mg/l or 1% of the reading, whichever is greater
20 to 50 mg/L: +/- 15% of the reading
Resolution: 0.01 mg/L

Parameter: Non-vented Level - Shallow (Depth)
Units: feet or meters (ft or m)
Sensor Type: Stainless steel strain gauge
Range: 0 to 30 ft (9.1 m)
Accuracy: +/- 0.06 ft (0.018 m)
Resolution: 0.001 ft (0.001 m)

Parameter: pH – bulb probe or EDS flat glass probe
Units: pH units
Sensor Type: Glass combination electrode
Model#: 6561 or 6561FG
Range: 0 to 14 units
Accuracy: +/- 0.2 units
Resolution: 0.01 units

Parameter: Turbidity
Units: nephelometric turbidity units (NTU)
Sensor Type: Optical, 90 degree scatter, with mechanical cleaning
Model#: 6136
Range: 0 to 1000 NTU
Accuracy: +/- 2% of reading or 0.3 NTU (whichever is greater)
Resolution: 0.1 NTU

Parameter: Chlorophyll Fluorescence
Units: micrograms/Liter
Sensor Type: Optical probe w/ mechanical cleaning
Model#: 6025
Range: 0 to 400 ug/Liter
Accuracy: Dependent on methodology
Resolution: 0.1 ug/L chl a, 0.1% FS

Dissolved Oxygen Qualifier:

The reliability of the dissolved oxygen (DO) data after 96 hours post-deployment for non-EDS (Extended Deployment System) data sondes may be problematic due to fouling which forms on the DO probe membrane during some deployments (Wenner et al. 2001). Many reserves have upgraded to the YSI 6600 EDS data sondes, which increases DO accuracy and longevity by reducing the environmental effects of fouling. The user is therefore advised to consult the metadata and to exercise caution when utilizing the DO data beyond the initial 96-hour time period. However, this potential drift is not always problematic for some uses of the data, i.e. periodicity analysis. It should also be noted that the amount of fouling is very site specific and that not all data are affected. The Research Coordinator at the specific NERR site should be contacted concerning the reliability of the DO data because of the site and seasonal variation in the fouling of the DO sensor.

Depth Qualifier:

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

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

10) Coded variable definitions

Sampling station:	Sampling site code:	Station code:
Station 9	ST09	job09wq
Station 10	ST10	job10wq
Station 19	ST19	job19wq
Station 20	ST20	job20wq

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 missing and above or below sensor range. All remaining data are then flagged 0, passing initial QAQC checks. During secondary and tertiary QAQC 1, -3, and 5 flags may be used to note data as suspect, rejected due to QAQC, or corrected.

- 5 Outside High Sensor Range
- 4 Outside Low Sensor Range
- 3 Data Rejected due to QAQC
- 2 Missing Data
- 1 Optional SWMP Supported Parameter
- 0 Data Passed Initial QAQC Checks
- 1 Suspect Data
- 2 *Open - reserved for later flag*
- 3 *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 deployment or YSI datasonde, sensor errors are sensor specific, and comment codes are used to further document conditions or a problem with the data. Only one general or sensor error and one comment code can be applied to a particular data point.

General Errors

GIC	No instrument deployed due to ice
GIM	Instrument malfunction
GIT	Instrument recording error; recovered telemetry data
GMC	No instrument deployed due to maintenance/calibration
GNF	Deployment tube clogged / no flow
GOW	Out of water event
GPF	Power failure / low battery
GQR	Data rejected due to QA/QC checks
GSM	See metadata

Corrected Depth/Level Data Codes

GCC	Calculated with data that were corrected during QA/QC
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GCM	Calculated value could not be determined due to missing data
GCR	Calculated value could not be determined due to rejected data
GCS	Calculated value suspect due to questionable data
GCU	Calculated value could not be determined due to unavailable data

Sensor Errors

SBO	Blocked optic
SCF	Conductivity sensor failure
SDF	Depth port frozen
SDG	Suspect due to sensor diagnostics
SDO	DO suspect
SDP	DO membrane puncture
SIC	Incorrect calibration / contaminated standard
SNV	Negative value
SOW	Sensor out of water
SPC	Post calibration out of range
SQR	Data rejected due to QAQC checks
SSD	Sensor drift
SSM	Sensor malfunction
SSR	Sensor removed / not deployed
STF	Catastrophic temperature sensor failure
STS	Turbidity spike
SWM	Wiper malfunction / loss

Comments

CAB*	Algal bloom
CAF	Acceptable calibration/accuracy error of sensor
CAP	Depth sensor in water, affected by atmospheric pressure
CBF	Biofouling
CCU	Cause unknown
CDA*	DO hypoxia (<3 mg/L)
CDB*	Disturbed bottom
CDF	Data appear to fit conditions
CFK*	Fish kill
CIP*	Surface ice present at sample station
CLT*	Low tide
CMC*	In field maintenance/cleaning
CMD*	Mud in probe guard
CND	New deployment begins
CRE*	Significant rain event
CSM*	See metadata
CTS	Turbidity spike
CVT*	Possible vandalism/tampering
CWD*	Data collected at wrong depth
CWE*	Significant weather event

13) Post deployment information

STATION 09		Post Deployment Calibration Values			
		SpCond (50mS/cm)	DO%	pH (7)	Turb (0 NTU)
12/20/2011	1/11/2012	50.20	98.2	7.00	1.3
1/11/2012	1/24/2012	50.92	98.8	7.06	-0.6
1/24/2012	2/9/2012	49.03	75.7	6.53	0.0
2/9/2012	2/22/2012	48.45	97.5	7.12	47.3
2/22/2012	3/6/2012	49.34	96.5	7.10	217.6
3/6/2012	3/21/2012	47.91	28.0	7.03	130.7
3/21/2012	4/2/2012	49.06	93.9	7.09	115.9
4/2/2012	4/18/2012	47.16	33.8	7.12	1.9
4/18/2012	5/1/2012	47.54	77.0	7.00	-0.3
5/1/2012	5/15/2012	49.37	60.7	7.00	1.2
5/15/2012	5/30/2012	49.96	90.0	6.99	0.1
5/30/2012	6/12/2012	49.97	56.1	8.36	5.8
6/12/2012	6/26/2012	50.19	92.4	7.02	0.0
6/26/2012	7/10/2012	49.31	91.9	5.99	-45.0
7/10/2012	8/1/2012	49.78	95.6	7.08	-0.9
8/1/2012	8/14/2012	48.61	85.2	7.26	0.3
8/14/2012	8/28/2012	48.44	98.1	7.05	1.0
8/28/2012	9/11/2012	49.46	90.8	7.06	0.4
9/11/2012	9/25/2012	48.03	98.1	7.01	0.7
9/25/2012	10/9/2012	49.8	91.1	6.93	0.3
10/9/2012	10/25/2012	49.42	91.6	9.27*	0.4
10/25/2012	11/7/2012	47.00	93.9	7.02	-0.1
11/7/2012	11/20/2012	48.36	100.0	7.09	0.0
11/20/2012	12/4/2012	47.9	84.2	7.06	11.3
12/4/2012	12/17/2012	48.26	100.3	7.21	0.1
12/17/2012	1/16/2013	47.38	87.1	6.21	0.7

STATION 10	Post Deployment Calibration Values
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Date In	Date Out	SpCond (50mS/cm)	DO%	pH (7)	Turb (0 NTU)
12/20/2011	1/11/2012	48.78	130.6	7.31	0.0
1/11/2012	1/24/2012	49.91	89.9	6.99	1.6
1/24/2012	2/9/2012	48.1	103.4	7.18	89.2
2/9/2012	2/22/2012	50.0	98.4	7.14	1.5
2/22/2012	3/6/2012	49.63	86.3	7.09	0.8
3/6/2012	3/21/2012	50.87	95.60	7.09	2.2
3/21/2012	4/2/2012	50.07	98.6	7.28	9.4
4/4/2012	4/18/2012	50.35	92.5	7.00	4.0
4/18/2012	5/1/2012	48.87	95.2	7.11	1.9
5/1/2012	5/15/2012	49.35	96.2	7.55	0.1
5/15/2012	5/30/2012	49.87	94.4	7.09	-0.5
5/30/2012	6/12/2012	50.8	94.0	8.16	0.5
6/12/2012	6/26/2012	50.05	95.8	7.05	-0.1
6/26/2012	7/10/2012	54.0	68.2	7.21	0.3
7/10/2012	8/8/2012	47.27	96.9	7.3	10.8
8/8/2012	8/21/2012	51.2	92.4	6.96	0.4
8/21/2012	8/28/2012	48.46	99.1	7.12	0.0
8/28/2012	9/11/2012	48.31	94.8	7.01	0.6
9/11/2012	9/25/2012	50.88	45.6	7.11	0.0
9/25/2012	10/9/2012	50.0	98.9	7.04	0.3
10/9/2012	10/25/2012	47.35	72.9	7.10	1.3
10/25/2012	11/7/2012	48.06	92.1	7.06	0.5
11/7/2012	11/20/2012	49.55	99.5	6.72	-0.2
11/20/2012	12/4/2012	49.25	100.9	7.16	-0.2
12/4/2012	12/17/2012	47.66	94.4	7.56	0.8
12/17/2012	1/16/2013	47.7	99.5	7.19	2.5

STATION 19	Post Deployment Calibration Values
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Date In	Date Out	SpCond (50mS/cm)	DO%	pH (7)	Turb (0 NTU)
12/22/2011	1/12/2012	49.21	41.0	6.93	0.0
1/12/2012	1/25/2012	50.8	93.8	7.07	-0.4
1/25/2012	2/14/2012	49.93	96.8	7.20	0.2
2/14/2012	2/28/2012	49.84	44.8	7.12	0.5
2/28/2012	3/13/2012	49.70	100.3	7.09	4.4
3/13/2012	3/21/2012	42.64	97.9	7.05	1.5
3/21/2012	4/2/2012	48.34	96.0	7.06	3.2
4/2/2012	4/18/2012	47.56	93.3	7.26	0.3
4/18/2012	5/1/2012	47.40	95.1	7.07	10.7
5/1/2012	5/15/2012	49.70	91.2	7.06	0.0
5/15/2012	5/30/2012	48.11	97.8	6.99	12.6
5/30/2012	6/12/2012	49.87	96.1	7.09	0.5
6/12/2012	6/26/2012	50.40	96.5	6.99	0.4
6/26/2012	7/10/2012	48.90	98.7	7.01	-0.2
7/10/2012	8/1/2012	49.02	99.8	7.07	5.9
8/1/2012	8/14/2012	50.23	59.5	7.40	-0.7
8/14/2012	8/28/2012	49.59	97.8	8.84*	3.6
8/28/2012	9/11/2012	49.12	79.0	7.37	0.9
9/11/2012	9/25/2012	48.21	99.0	7.88	2.8
9/25/2012	10/16/2012	50.25	92.5	7.48	0.0
10/16/2012	10/30/2012	50.23	99.2	7.51	8.5
10/30/2012	11/13/2012	49.63	100.3	7.13	4.8
11/13/2012	11/28/2012	48.56	6.7	7.94	-0.5
11/28/2012	12/11/2012	47.83	43.8	7.14	14.7
12/11/2012	12/19/2013	48.34	92.8	7.18	11.9
12/19/2012	1/23/2013	49.58	77.1	8.94	2.5

STATION 20	Post Deployment Calibration Values
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Date In	Date Out	SpCond (50mS/cm)	DO%	pH (7)	Turb (0 NTU)
12/21/2011	1/11/2012	49.05	100.3	ND	2.3
1/11/2012	1/24/2012	49.78	98.1	7.17	1.6
1/24/2012	2/9/2012	47.81	97.6	7.24	1.1
2/9/2012	2/22/2012	48.12	97.2	7.11	3.3
2/22/2012	3/6/2012	48.75	96.7	7.02	1.1
3/6/2012	4/2/2012	47.7	95.3	7.08	11.9
4/2/2012	4/18/2012	47.97	95	7.08	0.8
4/18/2012	5/1/2012	47.57	96.5	7.03	0.9
5/1/2012	5/15/2012	49.27	94.2	7.14	0
5/15/2012	5/30/2012	48.8	96.1	6.98	2.1
5/30/2012	6/12/2012	50.85	96.5	7.05	0
6/12/2012	6/26/2012	50.78	96.5	7	2.3
6/26/2012	7/10/2012	48.5	98.7	7.01	0
7/10/2012	8/1/2012	48.75	99.9	7.12	1.2
8/1/2012	8/14/2012	48.18	99.7	7.01	0.2
8/14/2012	8/28/2012	49.64	101.7	7.01	0.2
8/28/2012	9/5/2012	54.33	97.2	7.02	0.1
9/5/2012	9/18/2012	47.35	100.1	7.06	4.6
9/18/2012	10/3/2012	50.24	96.1	7.02	0
10/3/2012	10/16/2012	47.2	97.1	7.34	1.1
10/16/2012	10/30/2012	49.5	95.8	7.43	1
10/30/2012	11/13/2012	49.7	97	7.19	0
11/13/2012	11/28/2012	49.08	100.2	6.96	0.4
11/28/2012	12/11/2012	48.2	99.9	7.2	0.3
12/11/2012	12/19/2012	48.41	98.7	7.09	-0.4
12/19/2012	1/23/2013	46.91	101.2	7.29	0.9

14) Other remarks/notes

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

STATION 09

JOB09WQ: - After 01/24/12 to the 02/09/12, pH sensor is new but the file data present instability value.

JOB09WQ: - After 03/01/12 to the 03/06/12, turbidity data show “biofouling” due to presence of Algae blocking the wiper.

JOB09WQ: - After 04/15/12; 03:15 to the 04/18/12; 10:30, The file don't take data, because power failure problem.

JOB09WQ: - After 05/05/12; 18:00 to the 05/15/12; 09:45, Problem with pH sensor, pH values are observed out of range, higher than the 9.0.

JOB09WQ: - After 06/26/12; 10:30 to the 07/01/12; 00:30, The turbidity sensor does not read well, the ROX wiper is lost, the sensor is observed with oil.

JOB09WQ: - After 06/29/12; 15:15, and 06/30/12; 06:45 to the 06/30/12; 07:00 The sensors do not read well.

JOB09WQ: - After 06/29/12; 15:15, and 06/30/12; 06:45 to the 06/30/12; 07:00 Problem with conductivity sensor.

JOB09WQ: - After 06/26/12; 10:30 to the 07/10/12; 10:30 Turbidity and pH sensors misread.

JOB09WQ: - After 08/24/12; 19:30 to the 08/26/12; 11:15 Rainfall event associated with Isaac Storm.

JOB09WQ: - After 10/26/12; 03:45 to the 10/29/12; 13:45 Rainfall event associated with Sandy Storm.

JOB09WQ: - After 12/13/12; 16:30 to the 12/14/12; 00:00, and 12/14/12; 06:30 to the 12/14/12; 07:15, and 12/14/12; 18:00 to the 12/15/12; 06:30, and 12/17/12; 06:15 to the 06:30 The conductivity sensor show “ biofouling”.

STATION 10

JOB10WQ: - After 02/09/12; 09:15 to the end of deployment 02/22/12; 10:15, The file don't take data, because the start date programming was bad.

JOB10WQ: - After 07/10/12; 02:00 to the 07/10/12; 11:00 pH sensor misread.

JOB10WQ: - After 10/17/12; 17:00 to the 10/25/12; 12:00 Rainfall event associated with Sandy Storm.

STATION 19

JOB19WQ: - Date 05/13/12; 18:15, 06/02/12; 10:15, 06/09/12; 11:45, 06/28/12; (08:30, 11:15), 06/29/12; 11:15, and 06/30/12; (10:30, 12:00, 13:00, and 13:30) The file don't take data, because power failure problem.

JOB19WQ: - After 08/14/12; 11:00 to the 08/28/12; 09:30 - pH sensor did not work, data should not be considered.

JOB19WQ: - After 08/14/12; 11:00 to the 08/14/12; 15:00 - period where the probe did not work, the cause is unknown.

JOB19WQ: - After 08/24/12; 23:15 to the 08/27/12; 13:15 - Rainfall event associated with Isaac Storm.

STATION 20

JOB20WQ: - After 12/31/11; 16:45 to the 01/11/12; 11:15, pH sensor start a file data bad “sensor eye was broken”

JOB20WQ: - Date 04/22/12; (19:00, to 19:15), 04/22/12; (20:45 to 22:00), and 04/24/12; 22:00. Turbidity values more than 1200 ntu. In this period the PVC protective cap fall to the bottom of the water.

JOB20WQ: - After 05/15/12; 09:30 to the end of deployment 05/30/12; 09:15, Problems with temperature data, SpCond, and Salinity, repeated values.

JOB20WQ: - After 09/02/12; 22:15 to the 09/05/12; 08:45, The file don't take data, because power failure problem.

JOB20WQ: - After 10/25/12; 16:30 to the 10/28/12; 18:15 Rainfall event associated with Sandy Storm.