

Kachemak Bay Research Reserve (KAC) NERR Water Quality Metadata
January - December 2011
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I. Data Set and Research Descriptors

1) Principal Investigators & Contact Persons

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2) Entry verification

Deployment data are uploaded from the YSI data logger to a Personal Computer (IBM compatible). Files are exported from EcoWatch in a comma-delimited format (.CDF) and uploaded to the CDMO where they undergo automated primary QAQC; automated depth/level corrections for changes in barometric pressure (cDepth or cLevel parameters); 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 for secondary QAQC 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, remove remaining pre- and post-deployment data, append files, and export the resulting data file for upload to the CDMO. Upload after secondary QAQC results in ingestion into the database as provisional plus data, recalculation of cDepth or cLevel parameters, and finally tertiary QAQC by the CDMO 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. For more information on QAQC flags and codes, see Sections 11 and 12. Joel Markis and Oriana Badajos were responsible for these tasks.

3) Research objectives

The YSI electronic data loggers are programmed to measure the water temperature, specific conductivity, dissolved oxygen, depth, pH, and turbidity conditions at 15-minute intervals. In Kachemak Bay, there are two permanent water quality monitoring stations (Homer and Seldovia), each having two data sondes. One site is located on the northeast side of the Bay at the end of the Homer Spit, and the other on the southwest side of the

Bay in Seldovia. At each site, one data logger is suspended 1-meter below the surface (“Surface”), and one data logger is suspended 1-meter from the bottom (“Deep”). At both locations the surface sondes are horizontally within a couple meters of the deep sondes.

The circulation in Kachemak Bay is driven primarily by the 8-meter tidal flux. Regional circulation is characterized by generally cyclonic ocean currents in the Gulf of Alaska flowing onto the shelf off of Cook Inlet. Nutrient rich bottom water is upwelled and mixed with surface water. These enriched waters may enter into Kachemak Bay, the inflow tending to stay along the southern shore flowing past the Seldovia instruments, while water flowing out of the bay stays along the Inner Bay and north shore, flowing past the Homer instruments. These trapped coastal flows separate the bay into two distinct ecosystems, and the instruments are positioned to reflect this distinction. Within each system there is vertical stratification of the water. The vertical placement of the sondes is designed to help elucidate the differences in circulation of the surface and deep waters.

As the inflowing water proceeds up the bay, fresh water runoff from the surrounding ice fields and watersheds dilute the salinity and increase the sediment load in the path of the Homer instruments. The in-flowing water, in the path of the Seldovia instruments, initially supports a marine system, while the northern out-flowing water of the Homer instruments is more estuarine. The Kachemak Bay water quality instruments capture this difference with deployments along the north and south shores. These data will be used to supplement studies on primary productivity, larval distribution, settlement, recruitment, growth rates, community dynamics, and biodiversity in the bay.

4) Research methods

Both telemetered instruments (“Deep”) are stationary and housed in ABS pipe mounted vertically on the ferry docks of Homer and Seldovia. The pipes are positioned to ensure that the sensors are approximately 1-meter above the bottom of the ocean floor (actual depth changes with respect to the tides). The surface sondes are attached to a buoy and a sonde guard that slides vertically on a cable to ensure that the sonde remains 1-meter below the surface as the tide is changing.

Calibration and deployment were performed monthly using methods outlined in the YSI Operations Manual. If a rapid pulse DO probe is used, the dissolved oxygen (DO) membrane is replaced and allowed to season in water for at least 6 hours before the DO sensor is calibrated. The following sensors are calibrated using standards purchased from YSI: pH (7 and 10), conductivity (50 mS/cm), and turbidity (123 NTU). Depth is calibrated using an offset so that at 760 mm/hg depth reads 0.

The Chlorophyll probe is calibrated at zero in DI water. QA/QC of this parameter is conducted by comparing sonde data to our monthly grab samples that are analyzed on a Turner 10-AU Spectrophotometer (see Nutrient data/metadata for 2011). Sonde data are accepted or rejected based on this comparison. The estimates of chlorophyll concentration produced by the YSI chlorophyll probe are meant to complement the more accurate results obtained by the monthly grab samples.

A Sutron Sat-Link2 transmitter was installed at the Homer Dolphin Deep station on 12/13/05 and transmits data to the NOAA GOES satellite, NESDIS ID # 3B00077A WQ.

A Sutron Sat-Link2 transmitter was installed at the Seldovia Deep station on 07/31/2007 and transmits data to the NOAA GOES satellite, NESDIS ID # 3B040240 WQ. 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

Kachemak Bay is located approximately 200 kilometers south of Anchorage on the western shore of the Kenai Peninsula. Kachemak Bay, at 59.6° N and 151.5° W, is a temperate regional fjord with hydrographic conditions unique among the NERR system estuaries. The tidal range of 8-meters is among the largest in the world, and salinity ranges from near zero at stream mouths to 33.3 PSU at the entrance to the inner Bay. The bay is 35 kilometers wide at its mouth and approximately 57 kilometers long. The head of Kachemak Bay is located to the northeast at the Fox River Flats, and the mouth lies to the southwest, along a line between Anchor Point and Point Pogibshi. The 6-kilometer long Homer Spit that extends into the Bay from the northern shoreline splits Kachemak Bay into inner and outer bays. The Kachemak Bay NERR encompasses both the inner and outer bays. Water flows between the inner and outer Bays through a narrow opening formed between the Spit and the southern shoreline. The Bay has an average depth of 41-meters, and a maximum of 169-meters. Fresh water introduced primarily by the Fox, Bradley, and Martin Rivers and Sheep Creek at the head of the Bay, flows along the northwest shore of the inner Bay.

The Homer YSI data logger site is located on the north side of Kachemak Bay at 59.60203°N 151.40877°W. The “deep” sonde is deployed at a depth 1 meter from the bottom, in water fluctuating between 7.5 and 16.8 meters. The “surface” data sonde is deployed at a nominal depth of 1 meter. The bottom habitat is predominantly sand. Pollutants in the area are from the excessive boat traffic at the entrance of the Homer harbor, and a nearby fish waste outfall line. Throughout the year, salinity has ranged from 20.5 to 32.4 ppt, as the instrument's location in the stratified water column is dependent on tide height, with a tidal range of 8.1 meters. It is predominately an estuarine environment during summer months when glacial runoff is highest, and during the winter months it reverts to a more marine-like system with glacial runoff at a minimum.

The Seldovia YSI data logger site is located on the south side of Kachemak Bay at 59.44097°N 151.72089°W, approximately 25 kilometers southwest of the Homer site. As with the Homer site, the data loggers are situated on the ferry terminal dock, with one instrument 1 meter below the surface, and one 1 meter above the bottom, in water fluctuating between 4.3 and 13.0 meters. The access to Seldovia is limited to boat or air, as the site is located off the highway system. The bottom habitat is predominantly sand. Pollutants in the area are minimal. Throughout the year, salinity has ranged from 25.0 to 33.9 ppt at this site with a tidal range of 8.0 meters.

6) Data collection period

Monitoring at Homer Deep, Seldovia Deep, and Seldovia Surface was continuous throughout 2011. The Homer Surface site was sampled from 04/11/11 – 11/28/11, and was removed during the winter months when ice formed on the surface waters at this site. Deployment and retrieval dates and times for 2011 are listed below:

Station	Start Date	Start Time	End Date	End Time	Sonde ID	Comments
Homer Surface						Not deployed due to ice
Homer Surface						Not deployed due to ice
Homer Surface						Not deployed due to ice
Homer Surface	03/18/2011		4/11/2011		A	New cable, new buoy, re-welded sonde guard; new connection to platform; Sonde beat up in storm; no data from this deployment
Homer Surface	04/11/2011	11:45	05/13/2011	12:00	H	
Homer Surface	05/13/2011	12:30	06/07/2011	17:30	I	Voltage problems; no data after 6/7/11
Homer Surface	06/23/2011	12:45	07/20/2011	13:30	H	Retrieved data but water inside sonde. Sonde dead. Depth & pH malfunction
Homer Surface	07/20/2011	14:00	08/24/2011	15:00	I	
Homer Surface	08/25/2011	14:30	09/23/2011	00:30	I	Redeployed Indigo on next day; ran out of batteries on 9/23/11
Homer Surface	09/27/2011		10/26/2011		B	Sonde beat up in storm; will not communicate with computer; no data for this deployment
Homer Surface	10/26/2011	14:30	11/28/2011	16:00	I	Sonde broke free from cable; beached on 11/16/11; found on 11/28/11 on Bishop's Beach
Homer Surface	11/28/2011		12/31/2011			Not deployed due to ice
Homer Deep	01/01/2011	00:00	01/25/2011	12:15	G	
Homer Deep	01/25/2011	12:45	03/09/2011	15:00	C	
Homer Deep	03/09/2011	15:30	04/11/2011	10:00	G	
Homer Deep	04/11/2011	10:30	05/13/2011	11:00	C	
Homer Deep	05/13/2011	11:45	06/21/2011	11:30	G	
Homer Deep	06/21/2011	12:00	07/20/2011	13:15	C	
Homer Deep	07/20/2011	13:45	08/24/2011	15:30	E	
Homer Deep	08/24/2011	15:45	09/25/2011	05:30	C	Ran out of batteries for last 2 days
Homer Deep	09/27/2011	13:15	10/26/2011	13:30	A	
Homer Deep	10/26/2011	14:00	11/21/2011	13:30	C	
Homer Deep	11/21/2011	14:00	12/21/2011	14:30	E	
Homer Deep	12/21/2011	15:00	12/31/2011	23:45	C	

Data collection period (continued)

Station	Start Date	Start Time	End Date	End Time	Sonde ID	Comments
Seldovia Surface	01/01/2011	00:00	01/26/2011	13:45	A	
Seldovia Surface	01/26/2011	14:15	03/08/2011	11:45	F	
Seldovia Surface	03/08/2011	12:00	04/12/2011	12:15	B	
Seldovia Surface	04/12/2011	12:45	05/12/2011	11:00	F	
Seldovia Surface	05/12/2011	11:30	06/20/2011	12:45	B	
Seldovia Surface	06/20/2011	13:00	07/19/2011	12:30	F	
Seldovia Surface	07/19/2011	12:45	08/23/2011	12:30	B	
Seldovia Surface	08/23/2011	13:00	09/26/2011	13:00	F	
Seldovia Surface	09/26/2011	13:30	10/27/2011	11:45	E	
Seldovia Surface	10/27/2011	12:15	11/23/2011	11:00	F	
Seldovia Surface	11/23/2011	11:15	12/31/2011	23:45	G	
Seldovia Deep	01/01/2011	00:00	01/26/2011	14:00	D	
Seldovia Deep	01/26/2011	14:30	03/08/2011	12:00	E	
Seldovia Deep	03/08/2011	12:30	04/12/2011	12:15	D	
Seldovia Deep	04/12/2011	12:45	05/12/2011	10:45	E	
Seldovia Deep	05/12/2011	11:15	06/20/2011	12:45	D	
Seldovia Deep	06/20/2011	13:15	07/19/2011	12:00	E	
Seldovia Deep	07/19/2011	12:30	08/23/2011	12:45	G	
Seldovia Deep	08/23/2011	13:00	09/26/2011	13:00	D	
Seldovia Deep	09/26/2011	13:15	10/27/2011	11:30	G	
Seldovia Deep	10/27/2011	12:00	11/23/2011	10:45	D	
Seldovia Deep	11/23/2011	11:00	12/31/2011	23:45	A	

7) Distribution

NOAA 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. 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:

National Estuarine Research Reserve System (NERRS). 2012. System-wide Monitoring Program. Data accessed from the NOAA NERRS Centralized Data Management Office website: <http://cdmo.baruch.sc.edu/>; accessed 12 October 2012.

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 comma delimited format.

8) Associated researchers and projects

The USGS, in conjunction with the Kachemak Bay Research Reserve and the City of Homer, is conducting a sediment transport monitoring program at Munson Point in Homer. This study uses an ARGUS camera array that collects hourly images of the beach area each day. More information about this project can be found at <http://zuma.nwra.com/homer/>.

The data are being combined with hydrographic survey data to examine water exchange between Kachemak Bay and Lower Cook Inlet. The sonde data provides the temporal context while the survey data provides the spatial information.

In addition, these data complement the other concurrent System-Wide Monitoring Program modules such as meteorological and nutrient data collection.

II. Physical Structure Descriptors

9) Sensor specifications

The Kachemak Bay NERR deployed nine 6600EDS sondes in 2011. All sondes were deployed with Temperature/Conductivity, pH, and turbidity probes. Both of the deep stations used ROX probes exclusively throughout the year, while both of the surface stations alternated between ROX and rapid pulse DO probes (see section 13). We only have one chlorophyll probe, so it was deployed every other month at the Seldovia Surface station.

Sensor specifications, continued (YSI 6600EDS data sonde):

Parameter	Units	Sensor Type	Model	Range	Accuracy	Resolution
Temperature	Celsius (C)	Thermistor	6560	-5 to 50 °C	+/-0.15 °C	0.01 °C
Conductivity	milli-Siemens per cm (mS/cm)	4-electrode cell with autoranging	6560	0 to 100 mS/cm	+/-0.5% of reading + 0.001 mS/cm	0.001 mS/cm to 0.1 mS/cm (range dependent)
Salinity	parts per thousand (ppt)	Calculated from conductivity and temperature		0 to 70 ppt	+/- 1.0% of reading or 0.1 ppt, whichever is greater	0.01 ppt
Dissolved Oxygen %	percent air saturation (%)	Rapid Pulse – Clark type, polarographic	6562	0 to 500 % air saturation	0-200 % air saturation, +/- 2 % of the reading or 2 % air saturation, whichever is greater; 200-500 % air saturation, +/- 6 % of the reading	0.1 % air saturation
Dissolved Oxygen mg/L	milligrams per Liter (mg/L); Calculated from % air saturation, temp and salinity	Rapid Pulse – Clark type, polarographic	6562	0 to 50 mg/L	0 to 20 mg/L, +/- 2 % of the reading or 0.2 mg/L, whichever is greater; 20 to 50 mg/L, +/- 6 % of the reading	0.01 mg/L
Dissolved Oxygen %	% Saturation	Optical probe w/ mechanical cleaning	6150 ROX	0 to 500% air saturation	0-200% air saturation: +/- 1% of the reading or 1% air saturation, whichever is greater; 200-500% air saturation: +/- 15% of reading	0.1% air saturation
Dissolved Oxygen mg/L	milligrams/Liter (mg/L)	Optical probe w/ mechanical cleaning	6150 ROX	0 to 50 mg/L	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	0.01 mg/L
Depth	feet or meters (m)	Stainless steel strain gauge		0 to 30 ft (9.1 m)	+/- 0.06 ft (0.018 m)	0.001 ft (0.001 m)
pH	pH units	Glass combination electrode	6561 and 6561FG	0 to 14 units	+/- 0.2 units	0.01 units
Turbidity	nephelometric turbidity units (NTU)	Optical, 90 ° scatter, with mechanical cleaning	6136	0 to 1000 NTU	+/- 2 % reading or 0.3 NTU (whichever is greater)	0.1 NTU
Chlorophyll	micrograms/Liter (µg/L)	Optical probe w/ mechanical cleaning	6025	~0 to 400 µg/L 0 to 100 RFU	The accuracy of the in vivo measurement will be completely dependent on the method of calibration	0.1 µg/L Chl 0.1% RFU

Dissolved Oxygen Qualifier (Rapid Pulse / Clark type sensor):

The reliability of dissolved oxygen (DO) data collected with the rapid pulse / Clark type sensor 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). Some Reserves utilize the YSI 6600 EDS data sondes, which increase DO accuracy and longevity by reducing the environmental effects of fouling. Optical DO probes have further improved data reliability. The user is therefore advised to consult the metadata for sensor type information and to exercise caution when utilizing rapid pulse / Clark type sensor DO data beyond the initial 96-hour time period. 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. If there are concerns about fouling impacts on DO data beyond any information documented in the metadata and/or QAQC flags/codes, please contact the Research Coordinator at the specific NERR site regarding site and seasonal variation in fouling of the DO sensor.

Depth Qualifier:

The NERR System-Wide Monitoring Program utilizes YSI data sondes that can be equipped with either vented or non-vented depth/level sensors. 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 vented 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 can be corrected.

In 2010, the CDMO began automatically correcting depth/level data for changes in barometric pressure as measured by the Reserve's associated meteorological station during data ingestion. These corrected depth/level data are reported as cDepth and cLevel, and are assigned QAQC flags and codes based on QAQC protocols. Please see sections 11 and 12 for QAQC flag and code definitions.

Salinity Units Qualifier:

In 2013, EXO sondes were approved for SWMP use and began to be utilized by Reserves. While the 6600 series sondes report salinity in parts per thousand (ppt) units, the EXO sondes report practical salinity units (psu). These units are essentially the same and for SWMP purposes are understood to be equivalent, however psu is considered the more appropriate designation. Moving forward the NERR System will assign psu salinity units for all data regardless of sonde type.

Turbidity Qualifier:

In 2013, EXO sondes were approved for SWMP use and began to be utilized by Reserves. While the 6600 series sondes report turbidity in nephelometric turbidity units (NTU), the EXO sondes use formazin nephelometric units (FNU). These units are essentially the same but indicate a difference in sensor methodology, for SWMP purposes they will be considered equivalent. Moving forward, the NERR System will use FNU/NTU as the designated units for all turbidity data regardless of sonde type. If turbidity units and sensor methodology are of concern, please see the Sensor Specifications portion of the metadata.

Chlorophyll Fluorescence Disclaimer:

YSI chlorophyll sensors (6025 or 599102-01) are designed to serve as a proxy for chlorophyll concentrations in the field for monitoring applications and complement traditional lab extraction methods; therefore, there are accuracy limitations associated with the data that are detailed in the YSI manual including interference from other fluorescent species, differences in calibration method, and effects of cell structure, particle size, organism type, temperature, and light on sensor measurements.

10) Coded variable definitions

File name definitions: Reserve/deployment site/file definition/year
(ex: kacsswq2011 = Kachemak Bay/Seldovia Surface/WaterQuality/2011).

Sampling station	Sampling site code	Station code
Homer Surface	HS	kachswq
Homer Deep	HD	kachdwq
Seldovia Surface	SS	kacsswq
Seldovia Deep	SD	kacsdwq

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 Calculated data: non-vented depth/level sensor correction for changes in barometric pressure
- 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, but some comment codes (marked with an * below) can be applied to the entire record in the F_Record column.

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
- 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
SCS	Chlorophyll spike
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
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
CMC*	In field maintenance/cleaning

13) Post deployment information

Homer Surface (HS):

Site	Calibration Date	Sonde	SpCond (50 mS/cm)	DO (%)	DO probe	pH (7)	pH (10)	Turb (0 NTU)	Turb (123 NTU)	Depth (m)	Comments
HS	01/01/2011										No deployment due to ice
HS	02/01/2011										No deployment due to ice
HS	03/08/2011	A									Sonde damaged in storm; no data file; no post calibration
HS	04/08/2011	H	49.07	98.0	ROX	6.98	10.01	2.6	129.6	-0.115	
HS	05/11/2011	I									Communication problem; no post calibration; data eventually retrieved (until 6/7/11)
HS	06/17/2011	H									Retrieved data; but water inside sonde. No post calibration; Sonde dead; Depth & pH malfunction throughout deployment
HS	07/19/2011	I	47.69	85.3	RP	7.01	10.00	-0.4	-0.04	-0.132	Turbidity probe dead
HS	08/25/2011	I	49.64	105	RP	6.85	9.79			-0.211	Turbidity probe dead
HS	09/26/2011	B									Sonde banged up in storm; unable to communicate with computer; no data recovered; no post calibration
HS	10/24/2011	I	52.24	200		6.94	9.73			0.086	Sonde recovered on Bishop's beach; grounded 11/16/11
HS	11/21/2011										Not deployed due to ice
HS	12/20/2011										Not deployed due to ice

Homer Deep (HD):

Site	Calibration Date	Sonde	SpCond (50 mS/cm)	DO (%)	DO Probe	pH (7)	pH (10)	Turb (0 NTU)	Turb (123 NTU)	Depth (m)	Comments
HD	01/24/2011	C	51.08	99.3	ROX	6.97	9.94	0.0	125.9	-0.054	
HD	02/01/2011				ROX						None deployed
HD	03/08/2011	G	49.54	98.6	ROX	7.18	10.21	1.0	137.2	0.039	
HD	04/06/2011	C	49.77	98.7	ROX	6.99	10.11	-0.4	78.9	-0.094	
HD	05/10/2011	G	50.37	99.8	ROX	6.99	10.01	-0.1	115.7	0.100	
HD	06/16/2011	C	50.40	99.1	ROX	7.04	10.19	1.2	126.1	-0.051	
HD	07/20/2011	E	50.60	99.0	ROX	7.14	10.04	-0.1	126.8	-0.020	
HD	08/22/2011	C	49.44	103.0	ROX	7.20	10.19	-0.2	119.4	-0.188	
HD	09/26/2011	A	49.27	98.5	ROX	7.02	10.13	1.8	138.5	-0.451	
HD	10/24/2011	C	50.28	96.5	ROX	7.02	10.00	1.3	121.2	-0.392	
HD	11/21/2011	E	50.29	97.9	ROX	7.07	10.10	1.7	146.8	-0.293	
HD	12/20/2011	C	50.11	101.4	ROX	7.05	10.05	0.5	100.2	0.160	

Seldovia Surface (SS):

Site	Calibration Date	Sonde	SpCond (50 mS/cm)	DO (%)	DO Probe	pH (7)	pH (10)	Turb (0 NTU)	Turb (123 NTU)	Depth (m)	Chl (0)	Comments
SS	01/24/2011	F	50.43	99.0	RP	7.04	10.07	0.0	134.6	-0.081	-0.5	
SS	02/01/2011											
SS	03/07/2011	B	49.64	101.1	RP	7.08	10.14	1.3	132.8	0.029	710.4	Chl probe worked for deployment; dead during post calibration
SS	04/08/2011	F	49.59	88.7	RP	7.04	10.14	0.5	120.3	-0.117	0.3	
SS	05/10/2011	B	51.16	99.8	ROX	7.17	10.05	1.2	125.4	-0.002		
SS	06/17/2011	F	49.15	89.4	RP	7.02	10.06	0.8	125.3	-0.031	1.2	
SS	07/18/2011	B	49.89	99.3	ROX	7.13	10.02	1.5	128.6	-0.025		
SS	08/22/2011	F	49.38	63.5	RP	7.08	10.02	1.2	124.0	-0.198	0.8	DO worked for deployment; low during post calibration
SS	09/23/2011	G	48.78	97.4	ROX	6.99	10.08	2.3	138.7	-0.264		
SS	10/24/2011	F	50.65	68.0	RP	6.81	10.24	1.6	138.9	-0.184	0.3	DO worked until post calibration
SS	11/21/2011	G	50.66	99.4	ROX	6.66	9.77	1.1	129.2	-0.113		

Seldovia Deep (SD):

Site	Calibration Date	Sonde	SpCond (50 mS/cm)	DO (%)	DO Probe	pH (7)	pH (10)	Turb (0 NTU)	Turb (123 NTU)	Depth (m)		Comments
SD	01/24/2011	E	50.69	99.6	ROX	7.10	10.03	0.0	137.5	-0.088		
SD	02/01/2011											
SD	03/07/2011	D	50.80	100.7	ROX	7.12	10.12	0.1	121.2	0.021		
SD	04/08/2011	E	50.08	99.5	ROX	7.11	10.13	0.4	123.3	-0.130		
SD	05/11/2011	D	51.16	99.8	ROX	7.17	10.25	18.0	146.2	-0.016		Turbid probe wiper malfunction
SD	06/17/2011	E	50.61	99.9	ROX	7.02	10.05	-0.1	70.6	-0.033		Kelp around wiper- high turbid values <7/19/11
SD	07/18/2011	G	51.70	98.5	ROX	7.08	9.89	3.0	124.4	-0.029		
SD	08/22/2011	D	49.85	102.9	ROX	7.06	9.98	0	118.6	-0.208		
SD	09/26/2011	E	49.40	97.5	ROX	7.00	10.06	1.5	144.0	-0.270		
SD	10/24/2011	D	51.07	99.4	ROX	7.19	10.17	1.4	141.1	-0.189		
SD	11/21/2011	A	50.12	100.7	ROX	7.07	10.06	0.4	133.7	0.517		

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.

The Homer Surface station had three major data gaps due to sondes receiving trauma during storm events. During two different deployments (3/18/11-4/11/11 and 9/23/11- 10/26/11) the Homer Surface sonde was damaged in a storm and all data were lost. In another event, (11/16/11-11/28/11) the Homer surface sonde broke free from the cable and floated around the Homer Spit until it was found on Bishop’s beach on 11/28/11. All data after 11/16/11 06:15 have been rejected.

Seldovia Surface & Homer Surface sites move up and down on a cable. Sometimes the sonde gets hung-up on the cable, causing out of water events. <1.5 meter and >0.1 meter data are retained. These instances have been marked either 1 or -3 GSM CWD in the data, based on how severe the impact was on the data.

At Seldovia Deep turbidity data from 7/6 15:15 to 7/19 12:00 is marked -3 SPC CSM. The post cal for this data was 70 for 126. There was also kelp wrapped around the wiper that potentially affected data as well.