

North Carolina (NOC) NERR Meteorological Metadata
January 2018 – December 2018
Latest Update: August 4, 2021

I. Data Set and Research Descriptors

1) Principal investigator(s) and contact persons –

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2) Entry verification –

Data are uploaded from the CR1000 data logger to a 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. Byron Toothman and Heather Wells are responsible for station maintenance and data management.

3) Research objectives –

The principal objectives are to establish long-term monitoring of the weather in the vicinity of Masonboro Island, to obtain better data on storms and to be able to correlate the weather, water quality, chlorophyll and nutrient data. In addition, the weather data collected will be used in support of other ongoing projects within the Reserve and nearby area.

4) Research methods –

Campbell Scientific data telemetry equipment was installed at the NOCRCMET station on 06/15/1997 and transmits data to the NOAA GOES satellite, NESDIS ID #3B02028E. 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>.

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**:

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-every 5 years (required beginning 2014, one-year initial grace period)

5) Site location and character –

The components of North Carolina's National Estuarine Research Reserve (from north to south) are: Currituck Banks, Rachel Carson, Masonboro Island, and Zeke's Island. They are located along the southeast Atlantic coast of the United States. Currently, only data from Masonboro Island and Zeke's Island components are transferred to the CDMO.

The meteorological site is located on Masonboro Island, 2.09 km from the NOC NERR lab, and approximately 76.2 meters from the Research Creek water quality deployment site. The weather station is located on an active dredge spoil island adjacent to Research Creek east of the Intracoastal Waterway. It is directly across the Intracoastal Waterway from Whiskey Creek, at 34° 9' 19.80 N, 77° 51' 3.24 W. The station sits at an elevation of approximately 4.88 m above sea level, slightly offset from the highest point of the spoil, which has a maximum elevation of approximately 5.8 m. The site has scrub surrounding the periphery, and grassy cover in the central areas. The weather station consists of a 3-meter aluminum tower that holds the wind sensor (wind speed and direction) at a height of 3.68 m

and the PAR sensor at a height of 3.66 m. The temperature and relative humidity sensor is mounted on the tower at 2.39 m and the barometric pressure sensor, which is inside of the datalogger housing, is mounted at a height of 1.75 m. The rain gauge is located on a separate platform 7.62 m east south east of the tower and is mounted at a height of 1.79 m. The sensors were wired to the CR1000 (Campbell datalogger) according to the protocol in the Meteorological Monitoring SOP. There are no surrounding objects that obstruct or shade the weather station.

SWMP Station Timeline:

Station Code	Station Name	SWMP Status	Location	Active Dates	Reason Decommissioned	Notes
NOCRCMET	Research Creek	P	34° 9' 19.80 N, 77° 51' 3.24 W	01/01/2001 -	NA	NA

6) Data collection period –

Collection of meteorological data began on March 15, 1997. Instruments were deployed prior to this date; however, data were for initial testing and verification of functions, and have since been discarded. The data collection period for 2018 began on January 1 at 00:00 and will end December 31 at 23:45.

File Start Date and Time	File End Date and Time
11/20/2017 12:00	1/22/2018 13:45
01/22/2018 14:00	02/20/2018 10:45
02/20/2018 11:00	03/22/2018 10:45
03/22/2018 11:00	04/18/2018 10:15*
04/18/2018 10:30	06/27/2018 09:15*
06/27/2018 09:30	08/31/2018 11:00*
08/31/2018 11:15	10/10/2018 10:15*
10/10/2018 10:30	11/27/2018 12:00*
11/27/2018 12:45	01/08/2019 10:45*

*Date time stamp year was incorrect in the raw file but were adjusted for the annual data.

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 –

Meteorological data will be used to augment other research components of the System Wide Monitoring Program (SWMP) that currently include water quality, chlorophyll and nutrient monitoring. The principal objective of the water quality monitoring is to record long-term water quality data in order to observe and document any physical and chemical changes or trends in water quality over time. The objective of the chlorophyll and nutrient monitoring study is to ascertain the annual and tidal fluctuations in nutrient and chlorophyll levels surrounding the four water quality sites.

Additional projects are ongoing and continually changing. Check with the Research Coordinator or other contact person for an updated list of research (see section I.1.).

II. Physical Structure Descriptors

9) Sensor specifications –

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: $\pm 0.2^\circ\text{C}$ @ 23°C

Serial Number: 17101600007613

Date of Calibration: 03/22/2017

Dates of Sensor Use: 03/22/2018 – 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: $\leq 90\% \text{ RH} \pm (1.3 + 0.003 \cdot \text{RH reading}) \% \text{ RH}$

-15 to 40 °C: $> 90\% \text{ RH} \pm 2.3\% \text{ RH}$

-25 to 60 °C: $\pm (1.4 + 0.01 \cdot \text{RH reading}) \% \text{ RH}$

-40 to 60 °C: $\pm (1.5 + 0.015 \cdot \text{RH reading}) \% \text{ RH}$

Temperature dependence of RH measurement: typically $0.03\% \text{ RH}/^\circ\text{C}$

Serial Number: 17101600007613
Date of Calibration: 03/22/2017
Dates of Sensor Use: 03/22/2018 – current as of 12/31/2018

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
Serial Number: 0020075980
Date of Calibration: 01/14/2016
Dates of Sensor Use: 11/20/2017 – 03/22/2018

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: $\pm 0.8\%$ RH with standard configuration settings
Temperature dependence of RH measurement $\pm 3\%$ (-40 to 60°C)
Serial Number: 0020075980
Date of Calibration: 01/14/2016
Dates of Sensor Use: 11/20/2017 – 03/22/2018

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
Serial Number: F1640093
Date of Calibration: 03/29/2017
Dates of Sensor Use: 04/19/2017 – 11/27/2018

Serial Number: v4730001
Date of Calibration: 9/19/2018
Dates of Sensor Use: 11/27/2018 – current as of 12/31/2018

Parameter: Wind Speed and Wind direction
Units: meters per second (m/s); degrees
Sensor type: Gill Windsonic Ultrasonic Wind Sensor Option:4
Model #: 1405-PK-100
Range: 0-60m/s; 0 to 359° (no dead band)
Accuracy: $\pm 2\%$ @ 12m/s
Resolution: 0.01m/s (0.02 knots)

Serial Number: 15400013 Gill 1405-PK-100

Date of calibration: 09/29/2015, installed new on 02/29/2016

Dates of Sensor Use: 02/29/2016 – 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

Serial Number: SQ-110_18785

Date of Calibration: 06/01/2015

Dates of Sensor Use: 04/19/2017 – 11/27/2018

Serial Number: SQ-110_18787

Date of Calibration: 09/19/2018

Dates of Sensor Use: 11/27/2018 – current as of 12/31/2018

Parameter: Precipitation (specify if heated rain gauge)

Units: millimeters (mm)

Sensor type: Tipping Bucket Rain Gauge

Model #: TE525

Rainfall per tip: 0.01 inch

Operating range: Temperature: 0° to 50°C; Humidity: 0 to 100%

Accuracy: +/- 1.0% up to 1 in./hr; +0, -3% from 1 to 2 in./hr; +0, -5% from 2 to 3 in./hr

Serial Number: 99-36

Date of Calibration: 10/23/2017

Date of Previous Calibration: 03/22/2017

Dates of Sensor Use: 10/03/2009 – 11/27/2018

Serial Number: 77664-918

Date of Calibration: 09/20/2018

Date of Previous Calibration: new

Dates of Sensor Use: 11/27/2018 – current as of 12/31/2018

The CR1000 has 2 MB of Flash EEPROM that is used to store the Operating System.

Another 128 K Flash is used to store configuration settings. A minimum of 2 MB SRAM is (4 MB optional upgrade) available for program storage (16K), operating system use, and data storage. Additional storage is available by using a compact flash card in the optional CFM100 Compact Flash Module.

Date CR1000 Installed: 07/22/2015 - 11/27/2018, s/n:005200

Date CR1000 Calibrated: 05/26/2015

CR1000 Firmware Version (s): OS 28(installed during calibration)

Date CR1000 Installed: 11/27/2018 – current as of 12/31/2018 s/n: 33409
Date CR1000 Calibrated: 05/26/2015
CR1000 Firmware Version (s): OS 28(installed during calibration)

CR1000 Program Version(s): Nocrcmet_V6.62_12081515.cr1_

10) Coded variable definitions -

Sampling station:	Sampling site code:	Station code:
Research Creek	RC	nocrcmet

11) QAQC flag definitions –

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

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

12) QAQC code definitions –

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

General Errors

GIM	Instrument malfunction
GIT	Instrument recording error, recovered telemetry data
GMC	No instrument deployed due to maintenance/calibration
GMT	Instrument maintenance
GPD	Power down
GPF	Power failure / Low battery
GPR	Program reload

GQR	Data rejected due to QA/QC checks
GSM	See metadata
Sensor Errors	
SDG	Suspect due to sensor diagnostics
SIC	Incorrect calibration constant, multiplier or offset
SIW	Incorrect wiring
SMT	Sensor maintenance
SNV	Negative value
SOC	Out of calibration
SQR	Data rejected due to QAQC checks
SSD	Sensor drift
SSN	Not a number / unknown value
SSM	Sensor malfunction
SSR	Sensor removed
Comments	
CAF	Acceptable calibration/accuracy error of sensor
CCU	Cause unknown
CDF	Data appear to fit conditions
CML	Snow melt from previous snowfall event
CRE*	Significant rain event
CSM*	See metadata
CVT*	Possible vandalism/tampering
CWE*	Significant weather event

13) Other remarks/notes –

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

Small negative PAR values are within range of the LI-COR sensor and are due to normal errors in the sensor and the CR1000 Datalogger. The Maximum signal noise error for the LI-COR sensor is +/- 2.214 mmol/m² over a 15 minute interval. These values are automatically flagged and coded as <1> (CAF).

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

Data recorded for all parameters (with the exception of cumulative precipitation) at the midnight timestamp (00:00) are the 15 minute averages and totals for the 23:45-23:59 time period of the previous day. Cumulative precipitation data at the midnight timestamp (00:00) are the sum of raw (unrounded) precipitation data from 00:00 to 23:59 of the previous day. Summing each individual 15-minute total precipitation value from the same period will result in small differences from cumulative precipitation due to rounding. It is especially important to note how data at the midnight timestamp are recorded when using January 1st and December 31st data. **Note: Cumulative precipitation is no longer available**

via export from the CDMO. Please contact the Reserve or the CDMO for more information or to obtain these data.

General

General Power Failures. During the first quarter of 2018 the RC MET station began to experience periodic and, as yet, unexplained power failures, <-2> GPF CSM. The line of data following the power failures was rejected since most likely it wasn't a full 15 minutes of 5-second data.

02/03/2018 14:00

02/03/2018 15:30

02/05/2018 11:45 - 02/13/2018 00:00

03/22/2018 13:00

Station no longer transmitting for reasons unknown. Transmission signal strength and station voltage are both acceptable. TX1000 GOES transmitter began malfunctioning during the previous month and was replaced 03/22/2018 11:30. The station was powered down for the maintenance to replace both the transmitter and the malfunctioning air temperature/relative humidity sensor. Data at 11:30 are missing and data at 11:45 are rejected due to the maintenance. The CR1000 program was not upgraded as per Campbell suggested protocols. Station transmitted for a short time again when reporting ceased. Subsequent trips to the station have revealed that the station is indeed collecting accurate and downloadable data.

03/23/18 12:15 – 04/18/2018 10:15 - For no obvious reason the date/timestamp advanced by exactly 4 years (2022) at 03/23 12:15 following the 03/22/2018 download and installation of the new Temp/RH sensor and transmitter. Communication with equipment manufacturer/supplier, Campbell Scientific revealed that a software bug is the likely cause. Firmware upgrade of the CR1000 should solve the problem and prevent recurrence. A replacement CR1000 module has been ordered and station upgrade is anticipated early November 2018. The year jumped to 2022 from 04/18/2018 10:30 - 06/27/2018 09:15. The timestamp year advanced to 2022 again from 06/27/2018 09:30 – 11/27/2018 12:00 and 11/28/2018 13:15 through the end of the year. The F_Record is coded as {CSM} for the dates when the year was corrected back to 2018. All data seem to fit conditions. All date/timestamp values manually corrected.

Hurricane Florence – Hurricane Florence, a slow moving category 1 hurricane, made landfall on Masonboro Island at 09/14/2018 07:15. The hurricane eye crossed directly over the station NOCRCMET as well as several NOCWQ stations. The duration of the storm effects was unusually long due to the storm stalling in place shortly after landfall. Affected data were flagged <0> [GSM](CWE) from 09/12/2018 12:00 to 09/17/2018 00:00. A combination of wind speed, BP, and PAR were used to determine which data would be coded. **Note – Recorded precipitation was significantly less than regional stations including nearby NOAA Weather Station KILM (<10mi). The sensor was within calibration and appeared to be in working order. Precipitation data were flagged and coded as suspect, <1> [GSM](CWE).

Station Power-down/Maintenance 11/27/2018 12:15 - 11/27/2018 12:30 <-2> GMT CSM
Replaced CR1000, PAR, BP, and rain bucket. All data rejected for 11/27/2018 12:45
following station power up and program reload, <-3> GPR CSM.

Temperature and Relative Humidity

Temperature Sensor failure. The Temp/RH sensor installed on 11/20/2017 was upgraded to a Rotronic HC2-S3, s/n:0020075980. This model has since been recalled. Following the deployment of this sensor, the station reported periodic 'drops' in recorded temperature by several to tens of degrees below the actual temperature. Relative Humidity appears to be unaffected but has been flagged and coded to match air temperature flagging and coding since that parameter is

temperature dependent. All temperature and relative humidity data for this sensor have been flagged as suspect, <1> [SSM] (CSM), from 01/01/2018 00:00 until 01/17/2018 23:45 with some temperature drops and relative humidity rejected, (<-3> [SSM] (CSM), as the drops began to occur more often. Following 01/17/2018 the temperature drops became frequent to sustained. As a result, the following block of data was rejected 01/18/2018 00:00 - 03/22/2018 11:15 until the sensor could be replaced with a new sensor model, EE 181-L, s/n:17101600007613.

Note: Unlike past sensors, the EE 181-L caps relative humidity values at 100%. See the sensor specification section for more information about this sensor.

PAR

Nighttime PAR

Small negative PAR values and small elevated nighttime PAR values collected with the Apogee sensor are flagged and coded as <1>(CSM) unless another flag or code took precedence.