

Sapelo Island (SAP) NERR Meteorological Metadata
January – December 2015
Last Update on October 16, 2017

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 or 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. Patrick Hagan is responsible for all data management.

3) Research objectives

The principal objectives are to record meteorological information for the Sapelo Island NERR's site that can be used 1) as a reference for meteorological data for research projects on the reserve, 2) to give meteorological context for our quarter hourly SWMP water quality data, and other long term environmental monitoring projects at the Reserve, 3) to observe and characterize important events such as storms, heat and cold waves, droughts, and heavy rainfalls, and 4) to detect trends and characterize climate variability over the long-term

4) Research methods

Campbell Scientific data telemetry equipment was installed at the Marsh Landing station on 02/15/2007 and transmits data to the NOAA GOES satellite, NESDIS ID #3B036592. 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>.

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)

Sensors are visually inspected on a monthly basis and are removed and
recalibrated by the manufacturer on the following schedule:

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

5) Site location and character –

The site is located at N 31deg 25.068’, W 081deg 17.721’, about 15 feet above sea level. All sensors are mounted on a 10m-aluminum tower located in the northern corner of the Marsh Landing parking lot on the southwest corner of the island. The parking lot surface is approximately a meter above the surrounding marsh. The heights of the sensors on the tower are as follows:

Temperature and relative humidity	2m
Barometric pressure	1m
PAR	3m
Precipitation gauge	6m
Wind sensor	10m

It is bordered with salt marsh to the north and south with transition into pine forest occurring 1/2 mi to the east. On the immediate west lie the Duplin River and the ferry dock, which is also the location of our lower Duplin and marsh Landing Water Quality sampling sites. The station is well exposed to all winds and weather with little blockage and no shading. This region is subject to multiple severe weather phenomena partially due to the proximity to the ocean. These phenomena include severe summer thunderstorms, which can cause drastic, localized drops in pressure, temperature, and heavy rains; powerful fall and winter frontal systems carrying prolonged strong winds (usually NNE), drastic and sudden drops in temperature and pressure, and long, steady rains; and finally the late summer and early fall hurricanes. It must be noted that due to the remote location

and proximity to the ocean our weather patterns can vary greatly from those on the mainland, particularly temperatures which tend to moderate due to our being surrounded by water. The nearest sites for comparison is the Grays Reef NOAA weather Buoy located about 20nm east of Sapelo Island and Glynco airport located approx. 30 mi to the SSE.

6) Data collection period –

The data collection period for 2014 runs from Jan 1, 2014 @00:00 to Dec 31, 2014@ 23:45 Data collection began at this site in September 2002.

File Start Date and Time	File End Date and Time
10/24/2014 12:00	01/26/2015 11:45
01/26/2015 12:00	04/10/2015 13:45
05/05/2015 11:30	07/29/2015 12:30
07/29/2015 12:45	09/08/2015 13:30
10/23/2015 09:30	01/12/2016 15:00

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 2012.

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 -

The SWMP program in place on Sapelo also includes water quality and nutrient datasets collected along with this meteorological data. Sapelo Island has a long history of maintaining research. In 1953, the University of Georgia Marine Institute (UGAMI) was formed and the island became a working laboratory for many. The research continues today with SAP NERR and UGAMI creating a unique partnership with much of the current research being done facilitated by SAP NERR and UGAMI together. Given UGAMI's long history on Sapelo, a bibliographic list of

over 800 articles of current and previous research can be found on the UGAMI website:
<http://www.uga.edu/ugami> and on the Sapelo Island NERR site: <http://www.sapelonerr.org> .

9) Sensor specifications Parameter:

Parameter: Temperature

Units: Celsius

Sensor type: Platinum resistance temperature detector (PRT)

Model #: HC2S3 Temperature and Relative Humidity Probe

Operating Temperature: -40°C to +60°C

Range: -50°C to +100°C

Accuracy: $\pm 0.1^\circ\text{C}$ with standard configuration settings

Date of Last calibration: 08/30/2014

Installed on 10/08/2014 - current as of 12/31/2015

SN 60780595

Parameter: Relative Humidity

Units: Percent

Sensor type: HC2S3 Temperature and Relative Humidity Probe

Range: 0-100% non-condensing

Accuracy at 23°C: $\pm 0.8\%$ RH

Temperature dependence of RH measurement: $\pm 3\%$ (-40 to 60°C)

Date of Last calibration: 08/30/2014

Installed on 10/08/2014 - current as of 12/31/2015

SN 60780595

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

Date of Last calibration: 09/12/2014

Installed on 10/08/2014 - current as of 12/31/2015

SN: JO560059

Parameter: wind speed

Units: Meters/second (m/s)

Sensor type: 12cm dia cup wheel assembly, 40 mm dia hemispherical cups

Model #: R.M. Young 03110-5 Wind Sentry

Range: 0-50m/s (112mph) gust survival; 60m/s (134mph)

Accuracy: $\pm 2\%$

Last service: 11/10/2010

Installed on 10/08/2014 - current as of 12/31/2015

SN: unknown

Parameter: wind direction
Units: degrees
Sensor type: balanced vane 16cm turning radius
Model #: R.M. Young 03110-5 Wind Sentry
Range: 360deg
Accuracy: +/- 5%
Last service: 11/10/2010
Installed on 10/08/2014 - current as of 12/31/2015
SN: unknown

Parameter: Photosynthetically Active Radiation (PAR)
LI-COR Quantum Sensor
Units: mmol m⁻² (total flux)
Sensor type: High stability silicon photovoltaic detector (blue enhanced)
Model #: LI190SB
Light spectrum waveband: 400 to 700 nm
Temperature dependence: 0.15% per °C maximum
Stability: <±2% change over 1 yr
Operating Temperature: -40°C to 65°C; Humidity: 0 to 100%
Sensitivity: typically 5 µA per 1000 µmol s⁻¹ m⁻²
Multiplier: 1.174205
Date of last calibration: 08/18/2014
Date Installed: 10/08/2014 - current as of 12/31/2015
SN: Q47437

Parameter: Precipitation
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
Date of Last calibration: 10/08/2014
SN:50994-412

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.
SN 5203 installed from 6/26/2006 - 04/24/2015
Date CR1000 calibrated: 07/14/2014
Date CR1000 Installed: 5/5/2015
SN: 66489

CR1000 Firmware Version (s): unknown

CR1000 Program Version(s): SAPMLMET_6.0_020216.CR1

10) Coded variable definitions

Sampling station:	Sampling site code:	Station code:
Marsh Landing	ML	sapmlmet

11) QAQC flag definitions – This section details the automated primary and secondary 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 – This section details the secondary QAQC Code definitions used in combination with the QAQC flags above.

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, eecovered 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
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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
CVI*	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 sensor and are due to normal errors in the sensor and the CR1000 Datalogger. The Maximum signal noise error for the Licor sensor is +/- 2.214 mmoles/m2 over a 15 minute interval.

Relative Humidity data greater than 100 are within range of the sensor accuracy of +/-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.**

CDMO Edit 10/16/2017: There were noticeable changes in PAR values following the swap to a freshly calibrated sensor (assumed to be accurate) on 02/02/2016. The sensor (Q49437) was retired after removal and was not post calibrated to check for drift. Since drift

numbers are not known all PAR data 1 year prior the sensor swap, from 02/02/2015 00:15 to 02/02/2016 13:00 are flagged and coded as <1> SSD CSM. PAR data for the remainder of this deployment, 10/08/2014 15:00 - 02/02/2015 00:00 are flagged and coded <0> CSM unless otherwise flagged and coded, and users should note that drift for that period may have exceeded acceptable limits as well. If users are comfortable assuming that drift was linear (in a real world environment it is unlikely to be entirely linear), these data may be 'corrected' for assumed linear drift at the user's discretion using manufacturer's instructions.

In addition to the above flagging and coding, all PAR data, unless otherwise flagged as missing or rejected, are flagged as suspect due to slightly elevated night time readings when we should be seeing zero. The cause is not fully understood but daytime readings could also be slightly off by +/- 4 mmoles/m² over a 15 minute interval.

The tipping bucket funnel was blown off in a squall on 3/12, it was found and replaced on 3/17. Data are considered suspect beginning 12:45, following a jump in wind speeds, until 3/17 13:45 when the funnel was replaced. It is believed that no precipitation occurred during the time the funnel was missing, however, the data are still flagged as suspect. Precipitation data at 14:00 were corrected to 0.0 after an accidental tip during funnel replacement, cumulative precipitation were corrected from 14:00 through the end of the day 3/18 00:00. Although the data are flagged as corrected, they are still considered suspect due to an out of calibration CR1000.

All parameters are flagged and coded as <1> SOC CSM from 02/15/2015 00:00 - 4/24/2015 12:15 due to the data being collected with an out of calibration CR1000. All Reserves were required to have their loggers calibrated during 2014 with a deadline of 02/15/2015.

Data are missing or rejected from 4/24/2015 12:30 - 05/05/2015 12:30. The CR1000 was removed and sent to Campbell Scientific for calibration. It was replaced with a new logger on the same day as it was removed, 4/24/2015, however, it did not log correctly until 05/05/2015 13:30.

On 7/23 @18:45 a precipitation event was recorded, it is believed that the funnel was clogged and suddenly cleared resulting in the recorded event. Total precipitation is considered suspect 17:30 -18:45, just prior to the event since we don't know when the clog formed and cumulative is considered suspect form 17:30 through the end of the day at 7/24 00:00.

All PAR data, unless otherwise flagged as missing or rejected, are flagged as suspect due to slightly elevated night time readings when we should be seeing zero. The cause is not fully understood but daytime readings could also be slightly off by +/- 4 mmoles/m² over a 15 minute interval.