

Tijuana River Estuary (TJR) NERR Nutrient Metadata
January-December 2014
Latest Update: June 24, 2015

I. Data Set and Research Descriptors

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b) Laboratory Contact

Nutrient analysis is performed in house.

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c) Other Contacts and Programs

None

2) Research Objectives

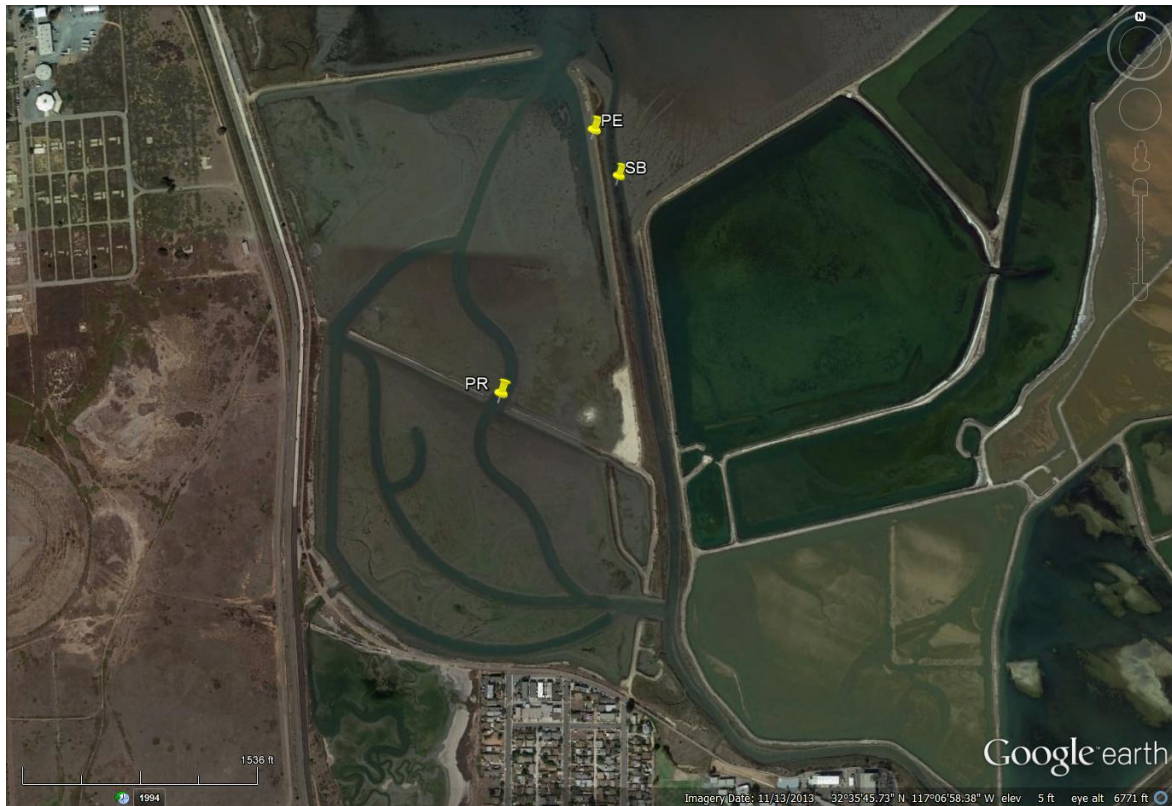
The Tijuana River National Estuarine Research Reserve is impacted heavily by periodic raw sewage outflows and urban development. About a quarter of the reserve's 2,531 acres are tidally influenced and few channels are deep enough for datalogger deployment. Two stations were originally set up: a treatment station was set up close to the mouth on the Southern end of the Oneonta Slough, while a control station was set up on the northern end of Oneonta Slough. The treatment station location was chosen because it would be the site most affected by sewage outflow. Deployment at the treatment station, however, was continually halted by both shifting sediment and massive wracks of kelp (*Macrocystis pyrifera*), which would often bury the deployment set-up on incoming tides. After a number of different deployment equipment designs were implemented, with no success, logging at this site was terminated.

Two YSI datalogger stations are installed at the Tijuana River reserve and two datalogger stations are located off the reserve. Station locations are designed to investigate spatial gradients of water quality parameters across the reserve as well as document the water quality changes over time to areas in the reserve which have been restored to increase tidal flushing. The original control station in the northern end of Oneonta Slough (OS) is still in place. The station was located at the inlet to the Model Marsh (MM), a constructed 20-acre restoration site in the southern arm of the estuary. The Model Marsh was opened to tidal flushing in February 2000 and data logging at the station began in October 2000. The site was discontinued in January 2008 due to heavy sedimentation. A second datalogger, Boca Rio (BR), was established in December 2004 and is located near the mouth of the Tijuana River. This station replaces the River Channel (RC) station, which was established in August 2002 to monitor the Tijuana River, the largest source of freshwater to the Reserve. This station was discontinued in November 2004 due to unusually heavy sedimentation from intense rainfall events. The South Bay (SB) datalogger was established in January 2008 and is located at the mouth of Otay River which flows into South San Diego Bay. The last sonde location, Pond Eleven (PE), was a non-tidal salt pond adjacent to the South Bay logger. A flood gate was the only source of water into the pond. The Pond Eleven sonde was deployed from July 2008 to September 2010. The US Fish and Wildlife Service began restoration of this area which included Pond Eleven from September 2010 and finished in October 2011. Channels were dredged between Pond Eleven, surrounding ponds and the adjacent Otay River. A levee was breached to open Pond Eleven into South San Diego Bay which made the area tidally influenced. Due to extensive restoration the datalogger site was relocated. Sonde deployments began in January 2012 at a new location site named Pond Restored (PR). The Pond Restored datalogger is located approximately 560 meters from where the Pond Eleven datalogger was originally. The South Bay and Pond Restored sites are located within the San Diego National Wildlife Refuge Complex. The photo below show the pre restoration of the salt ponds and datalogger sites. The post restoration photo includes the PE datalogger site as a reference to the new PR datalogger site. No sampling occurs at the PE site.

Pre Restoration



Post Restoration



a) Monthly Grab:

Grab samples were collected monthly at all YSI water quality sonde sites. Monthly grab sampling provides insight into the varying nutrient concentrations within the estuary. This sampling method provides information as to the spatial differences in nutrient levels within the system. The placement of these sites also offers the opportunity to better isolate the possible origin of nutrient inputs as well as the degree of tidal flushing.

b) Diel Sampling Program:

Diel samples were collected monthly at one site. This sampling method provides a temporal perspective of nutrient flux over one tidal cycle at one given site. Given the location of the site, the diel sampling also provides valuable information as to the degree of tidal flushing of nutrients from the estuary.

3) Research Methods

a) Monthly Grab Sampling Program

Monthly grab samples were taken at the YSI sites (Boca Rio, Oneonta Slough, South Bay and Pond Restored). All samples were collected less than three hours prior to the projected slack low tide ending a diel sampling cycle. Samples were collected vertically, by hand, in amber wide mouth 1 L acid washed (10% HCl) Nalgene bottles. Sample bottles were rinsed three times with ambient water before sampling. Sampling followed a dry period of 72 hours or greater. Samples were taken sequentially, within one minute of each other. Samples were taken at the depth of and adjacent to the sonde probes in compliance with the NERRS Nutrient and Chlorophyll Monitoring SOP version 1.6. Single grab samples are collected at the sites every month. Triplicate samples are collected every other month at one of the long term monitoring stations (randomly chosen). All samples were immediately stored on ice and delivered to the lab within four hours.

At the time of nutrient sampling, in-situ measurements of temperature, salinity and dissolved oxygen were taken using an YSI Pro Plus meter. This data is not included in this dataset but can be obtained by contacting the reserve.

b) Diel Sampling

Diel samples were collected at the Pond Restored site. Samples were taken at 2.25 hour intervals for a total of 12 samples over one lunar day. Samples were collected using an ISCO model 6712 autosampler with a sixty foot sample tube and polypropylene strainer. The strainer was suspended in minnow trap (approximately 15 cm above the channel bottom) between the bank and sonde probe at a depth equal to the sonde probes. The sampler was located approximately 1.5 vertical meters above the strainer. The autosampler was programmed to collect 1 liter per sample utilizing ISCO's 24-bottle kit in a standard tub stocked with ice. At the time of retrieval, the sampling program is suspended, the sample bottles are capped and the ice reservoir is refilled. Samples typically reached the lab within one hour of retrieval.

All sample containers were acid washed. The washing procedure consisted of six rinses with DI water, a soak of at least twenty minutes in 10% HCl and six rinses with Type 1 reagent water (18 Mohm/cm or greater).

4) Site Location and Character

General site Characteristics (TRNERR)

- a) Tidal exchange (extremes): approx. -2 +7 MLLW,
- b) Salinity: 4 ppt (extreme rain events) to 38 ppt (except Pond Restored and South Bay)
- c) Latitude and longitude: 32 deg. 34 min. N, 117 deg. 07 min. W
- d) Potential impacts include runoff from the adjacent military airfield and residential area and sewage spills from Mexico into the Tijuana River. Approximately 2/3 of the watershed for the Tijuana River estuary is in Mexico. Vegetation in the area is dominated by common pickleweed (*Salicornia virginica*) and Pacific cordgrass (*Spartina foliosa*).
- e) The dominant freshwater source to the estuary is the Tijuana River, which drains a 4,483 sq. km watershed. Stream flows in the river vary considerably from season to season and year to year with no flow during many months with a mean annual discharge of .82 cubic meters per second (cms). Additional freshwater sources are storm drains located mostly in the northern arm of the estuary. The entire estuary is shallow and has a relatively small tidal prism (0.36 Mm³) so even low freshwater flows result in reduced salinity throughout the reserve. Estimated residence times for freshwater entering the estuary vary from 7 hours to a few days depending on the tide and mouth conditions. Rainfall within the watershed accounts for most of the freshwater entering the reserve with 90% of the mean annual rainfall falling between November and April. Freshwater discharges with untreated sewage occur year round, although these have decreased with the construction of binational water treatment plant.

Specific Site characteristics: Boca Rio (BR)

- a) Orientation of site: Datalogger station is located approximately 300 meters north of the Tijuana River in the middle of a channel which runs north to south. Latitude is 32deg 33min 34.3sec N and Longitude is - 117 deg 07 min 43.7 sec W.
- b) The elevation of channel bottom: No current survey data available
- c) Depth: approximately 0.2 to 2m
- d) Channel width: Approximately 10 m
- e) Bottom type: mostly sand, very little mud

Specific Site characteristics: Oneonta Slough (OS)

- a) Orientation of site: The datalogger station is located on the upper portion of Oneonta Slough. The channel runs north to south and is located on the northwestern edge of the reserve. Latitude is 32 deg 34 min 04.8 sec N, longitude is -117 deg 07 min 52.3 sec W.
- b) The elevation of the channel bottom directly below the datalogger is approx. 0.55 meters NGVD (date of last survey was 2001).
- c) Depth: approximately 0 to 1.8m; directly below the datalogger, is approx. 0.55m below Mean Sea Level

- d) Channel width is approx. 20 meters. Datalogger site is located 1km from the river mouth.
- e) Bottom type: sand and sediment
- f) Area adjacent to west side of channel is developed. There is a 50 meter buffer of natural vegetation between development and the channel. Area adjacent to east side of channel is relatively undisturbed.
- g) Direct impacts may be runoff from streets into channel during rain events.

Specific Site Characteristics: Pond Restored (PR)

- a) Orientation of site: The datalogger is located at the middle levee breach between Pond Eleven and Pond Ten. Latitude is 32 deg 35 min 47.19 sec, Longitude is -117 deg 7 min 8.5 sec.
- b) Salinity: approximately 2ppt to 33 ppt
- c) The elevation of the channel bottom: No current survey data available
- d) Depth: 0 to 2.7m
- e) Tidal Exchange (extremes): approximately -2 to +7 MLLW
- f) Bottom type: very fine mud.

Specific Site Characteristics: South Bay (SB)

- a) Orientation of site: The datalogger is located at the mouth of Otay River where it flows into San Diego Bay. Latitude is 32 deg 36 min 0.49 sec N, longitude is -117 deg 06 min 56.49 sec W.
- b) Salinity: 2 ppt (extreme rain event) to 40 ppt
- c) The elevation of the channel bottom: No current survey data available
- d) Depth: approximately 0 to 2.7m
- e) Channel width: Approximately 15m
- f) Tidal Exchange (extremes): approximately -2 to +7 MLLW
- g) Bottom type: very fine mud.

5) Code Variable Definitions

Station code names:

- Boca Rio = tjrbnut (Tijuana River Reserve Boca Rio nutrient data)
- Oneonta Slough = tjrosnut
- South Bay = tjrsbnut
- Pond Eleven Restored=tjrprnut

Monitoring program codes:

- monthly grab sample program = 1
- diel grab sample program = 2

6) Data Collection Period

Sampling was performed on a monthly basis attempting to sample at approximately 30 day intervals. Samples collected at all sites, other than Pond Restored, were grab samples and so represent a point in time rather than a period. Diel sampling at Pond Restored began with the first of the ISCO samples at the projected slack low tide.

Grab Samples (PST)

Boca Rio	Start Date/Time	End Date/Time
	1/8/14 7:56	
	2/21/14 6:45	2/21/14 6:47
	3/18/14 13:25	
	4/14/14 12:00	

5/8/14 10:09	
6/10/14 9:49	
7/9/14 10:40	
8/20/14 9:06	
9/18/14 8:39	9/18/14 8:41
10/16/14 7:56	
11/24/ 14:15	
12/15/14 9:33	

**Oneonta
Slough**

Start Date/Time	End Date/Time
1/8/14 8:15	
2/21/14 7:02	
3/18/14 13:42	
4/14/14 12:19	4/14/14 12:21
5/8/14 10:27	
6/10/14 10:11	6/10/14 10:13
7/9/14 10:20	
8/20/14 9:23	
9/18/14 9:15	
10/16/14 8:15	
11/24/ 14:32	
12/15/14 9:50	

Pond Restored

Start Date/Time	End Date/Time
1/8/14 9:17	
2/21/14 7:50	
3/18/14 14:58	
4/14/14 13:46	
5/8/14 8:22	
6/10/14 12:20	
7/9/14 9:15	
8/20/14 10:17	
9/18/14 10:34	
10/16/14 9:32	
11/24/14 16:05	11/24/14 16:07
12/15/14 10:50	

South Bay

Start Date/Time	End Date/Time
1/8/14 8:53	
2/21/14 7:32	
3/18/14 14:24	
4/14/14 13:19	
5/8/14 8:00	
6/10/14 11:57	
7/9/14 8:51	
8/20/14 9:53	8/20/14 9:55
9/18/14 9:57	
10/16/14 9:06	
11/24/14 15:37	
12/15/14 10:29	

Diel Samples (PST)	Start Date/Time	End Date/Time
PR	1/7/14 8:30	1/8/14 9:15
PR	2/20/14 6:30	2/21/14 7:15
PR	3/17/14 15:15	3/18/14 16:00
PR	4/13/14 13:45	4/14/14 14:30
PR	5/7/14 10:00	5/8/14 10:45
PR	6/9/14 11:45	6/10/14 12:30
PR	7/8/14 11:00	7/9/14 11:45
PR	8/19/14 10:45	8/20/14 11:30
PR	9/17/14 10:30	9/18/14 11:15
PR	10/15/14 8:45	10/16/14 9:30
PR	11/23/14 15:45	11/24/14 16:30
PR	12/14/14 9:45	12/15/14 10:30

Note: Time code is based on a 2400 hour clock and refers to Pacific Standard Time. Date format is mm/dd/yyyy.

7) Associated Researchers and Projects

The research program at the TRNERR focuses on adaptive approaches to wetlands management, which involves coupling scientific investigation with management action. One focal area of research continues to be adaptive restoration, and the TRNERR has a long history of science-based restoration efforts. These programs incorporate descriptive and experimental approaches to investigate biotic and abiotic responses to marsh restoration, including ways to better achieve desired ecosystem responses. Two SWMP sites, based in South San Diego Bay, are associated with a marsh restoration in that area. Another active area of research is invasive species ecology and management. Although estuaries are typically invaded by a broad suite of species from many habitat types, current research is focusing on terrestrial and riparian invaders able to cross ecotones and invade salt marsh habitats. Researchers at the TRNERR are investigating mechanisms of invasions, impacts of invaders, and ecosystem recovery after exotic species control.

NERR SWMP water quality and weather data are used in a variety of reserve-based and external research and education programs. Water quality data from the Tijuana River, which rarely experiences mouth closure, provides an interesting contrast to data from other regional systems, which experience frequent closure events. Also, SWMP water quality data are incorporated into a high school curriculum developed at the reserve. Tier 1 nutrient sampling is being conducted at all water quality datalogger stations. NERR SWMP meteorological sampling is being conducted at 1 station which is located near the former Tidal Linkage water quality station. In addition, much of the reserve is used as a test bed for research related to adaptive marsh restoration, with recent attention on the Model Marsh.

8) 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 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: www.nerrsdata.org; accessed 12 October 2012.

NERR nutrient 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 separated version format. fully credited for having collected and process the data. Following academic

II. Physical Structure Descriptors

9) Entry Verification

Nutrient data are entered into a Microsoft Excel worksheet and processed using the NutrientQAQC Excel macro. The NutrientQAQC macro sets up the data worksheet, metadata worksheets, and MDL worksheet; adds chosen parameters and facilitates data entry; allows the user to set the number of significant figures to be reported for each parameter and rounds using banker's rounding rules; allows the user to input MDL values and then automatically flags/codes measured values below MDL and inserts the MDL; calculates parameters chosen by the user and automatically flags/codes for component values below MDL, negative calculated values, and missing data; allows the user to apply QAQC flags and codes to the data; produces summary statistics; graphs selected parameters for review; and exports the resulting data file to the CDMO for tertiary QAQC and assimilation into the CDMO's authoritative online database.

Monthly grab and diel samples are collected and filtered by Holly Bellringer. Lab analysis, data entry, and QAQC are also performed by Holly Bellringer.

10) Parameter Titles and Variable Names by Data Category

Required NOAA/NERRS System-wide Monitoring Program water quality parameters are denoted by an asterisks "*".

Data Category	Parameter	Variable Name	Units of Measure
a) Phosphorus	*Orthophosphate	PO4F	mg/L as P
b) Nitrogen	*Nirite+Nitrate, filtered	NO23F	mg/L as N
	*Ammonium, filtered	NH4F	mg/L as N
	*Dissolved Inorganic Nitrogen	DIN	mg/L as N
c) Plant Pigments	*Chlorophyll a,	CHLA_N	µg/L

Notes:

1. Time is coded based on a 2400 clock and is referenced to Standard Time.
2. Reserves have the option of measuring either NO₂ and NO₃ or they may substitute NO₂₃ for individual analyses if they can show that NO₂ is a minor component relative to NO₃. NO₂ levels are predominately low at TJR Reserve and analysis was discontinued as a result.

11) Measured and Calculated Laboratory Parameter

a) Parameters Measured Directly

Nitrogen species: NO23F & NH4F
Phosphorus species: PO4F
Chlorophyll a CHLA_N

b) Calculated Variables

DIN: NO23F+NH4F

12) Limit of Detection

Method detection limit as defined in the Code of Federal Regulations, 40 CFR 136, Appendix B, as:

“the minimum concentration of a substance that can be measured and reported with 99% confidence that the analyte concentration is greater than zero and is determined from analysis of a sample in a given matrix containing the analyte.”

Method Detection Limits (MDL) for measured water quality parameters.

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Start Date</u>	<u>End Date</u>	<u>MDL</u>
NH4F	1/1/2014	12/31/2014	0.004mg/L as N
NO23F	1/1/2014	12/31/2014	0.010mg/L as N
PO4F	1/1/2014	12/31/2014	0.003mg/L as N
CHLA_N	1/1/2014	12/31/2014	0.5 ug/L

MDL's are determined by multiplying the standard deviation by the t value for the number of samples run.

13) Laboratory Methods

a) Parameter: PO4F

Method Reference: Method 4500-P F (2005), Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater 21st ed.

Method Descriptor: The orthophosphate ion (PO_4^{3-}) reacts with ammonium molybdate and antimony potassium tartrate under acidic conditions to form a complex. This complex is reduced with ascorbic acid to form a blue complex which absorbs light at 880 nm. The absorbance is proportional to the concentration of orthophosphate in the sample.

Preservation Method: Filtered with 47mm membrane filter with pore size .47um and stored at or below -10°C.

Instrumentation: Thermo Spectronic Aquamate Spectrophotometer

b) Parameter: NH4F

Method Reference: Method 4500-NH₃ F (1995), Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater 19th ed. EPA-600/4-79-020, Revised March 1983, Method 350.1 USEPA, 40 CFR, Part 36 Table 1B, footnote 6, 1994.

Method Descriptor: This method is based on the Berthelot reaction. Ammonia reacts with alkaline phenol, then with sodium hypochlorite to

form indophenol blue. Sodium nitroprusside (nitroferricyanide) is added to enhance sensitivity. The absorbance of the reaction product is measured at 630 nm, and is directly proportional to the original ammonia concentration in the sample.

Preservation Method: Filtered through 47mm membrane filter with 0.47um pore size and store at or below –20° C for less than 72 hours.

Instrumentation: Thermo Spectronic Aquamate Spectrophotometer

c) **Parameter: NO₃F**

Method Reference: Method 4500-NO₃⁻ E (1995), Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater 19th ed. USEPA, Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes, Method 353.2. Methods of Determination of Inorganic Substances in Water and Fluvial Sediments. Book 5. Chapter A1. U.S. Dept. of the Interior. U.S. Geological Survey.

Method Descriptor: Nitrate is quantitatively reduced to nitrite by passing of the sample through a copperized cadmium column. The nitrite is determined by diazotizing with sulfanilamide followed by coupling with N-(1-naphthyl)ethylenediamine dihydrochloride. The resulting water soluble dye has a magenta color which is read at 520 nm.

Preservation Method: Filtered through 47mm membrane filter with 0.47um pore size and stored at or below –20° C for less than 21 days.

Instrumentation: Thermo Spectronic Aquamate Spectrophotometer

d) **Parameter: CHLA**

Method Reference: USEPA Method 446.0. In *Vitro* Determination of Chlorophylls a, b, c₁, c₂, and Pheopigments in Marine and Freshwater Algae by Visible Spectrophotometry. Rev 1.2. September 1997.

Method Descriptor: Samples are filtered through 47 mm glass fiber filters. Chlorophyll is extracted with aqueous acetone and chl concentrations are determined with a spectrophotometer.

Preservation Method: Filtered through 47mm glass fiber filter, stored in a desiccator, at or below –20° C for less than 30 days.

Instrumentation: Thermo Spectronic Aquamate Spectrophotometer

14) Field and Laboratory QAQC programs

Precision

- i) **Field Variability:** Single grab samples are collected at all sites. Triplicate grab samples are collected every other month at a randomly chosen site.
- ii) **Laboratory Variability:** A minimum of 10% of all samples are replicated (N=2).
- iii) **Inter-organizational splits:** NONE

b) **Accuracy**

- i) **Sample Spikes:** A minimum of 10% of all samples are spiked, in duplicate. Percent recovery must range between 95% and 105% to be considered under control.
- ii) **Standard Reference Material Analysis:** NONE
- iii) **Cross Calibration Exercise:** NONE

15) **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 _). QAQC flags are applied to the nutrient data during secondary QAQC to indicate data that are out of sensor range low (-4), rejected due to QAQC checks (-3), missing (-2), optional and were not collected (-1), suspect (1), and that have been corrected (5). All remaining data are flagged as having passed initial QAQC checks (0) when the data are uploaded and assimilated into the CDMO ODIS as provisional plus data. The historical data flag (4) is used to indicate data that were submitted to the CDMO prior to the initiation of secondary QAQC flags and codes (and the use of the automated primary QAQC system for WQ and MET data). This flag is only present in historical data that are exported from the CDMO ODIS.

- 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
- 4 Historical Data: Pre-Auto QAQC
- 5 Corrected Data

16) **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 sample or sample collection, sensor errors document common sensor or parameter specific problems, 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. However, a record flag column (F_Record) in the nutrient data allows multiple comment codes to be applied to the entire data record.

General errors

- GCM Calculated value could not be determined due to missing data
- GCR Calculated value could not be determined due to rejected data
- GDM Data missing or sample never collected
- GQD Data rejected due to QA/QC checks
- GQS Data suspect due to QA/QC checks

Sensor errors

- SBL Value below minimum limit of method detection

SCB	Calculated value could not be determined due to a below MDL component
SCC	Calculation with this component resulted in a negative value
SNV	Calculated value is negative
SRD	Replicate values differ substantially
SUL	Value above upper limit of method detection

Parameter Comments

CAB	Algal bloom
CDR	Sample diluted and rerun
CHB	Sample held beyond specified holding time
CIP	Ice present in sample vicinity
CIF	Flotsam present in sample vicinity
CLE	Sample collected later/earlier than scheduled
CRE	Significant rain event
CSM	See metadata
CUS	Lab analysis from unpreserved sample

Record comments

CAB	Algal bloom
CHB	Sample held beyond specified holding time
CIP	Ice present in sample vicinity
CIF	Flotsam present in sample vicinity
CLE	Sample collected later/earlier than scheduled
CRE	Significant rain event
CSM	See metadata
CUS	Lab analysis from unpreserved sample

Cloud cover

CCL	clear (0-10%)
CSP	scattered to partly cloudy (10-50%)
CPB	partly to broken (50-90%)
COC	overcast (>90%)
CFY	foggy
CHY	hazy
CCC	cloud (no percentage)

Precipitation

PNP	none
PDR	drizzle
PLR	light rain
PHR	heavy rain
PSQ	squally
PFQ	frozen precipitation (sleet/snow/freezing rain)
PSR	mixed rain and snow

Tide stage

TSE	ebb tide
TSF	flood tide
TSH	high tide
TSL	low tide

Wave height

WH0	0 to <0.1 meters
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WH1	0.1 to 0.3 meters
WH2	0.3 to 0.6 meters
WH3	0.6 to > 1.0 meters
WH4	1.0 to 1.3 meters
WH5	1.3 or greater meters

Wind direction

N	from the north
NNE	from the north northeast
NE	from the northeast
ENE	from the east northeast
E	from the east
ESE	from the east southeast
SE	from the southeast
SSE	from the south southeast
S	from the south
SSW	from the south southwest
SW	from the southwest
WSW	from the west southwest
W	from the west
WNW	from the west northwest
NW	from the northwest
NNW	from the north northwest

Wind speed

WS0	0 to 1 knot
WS1	> 1 to 10 knots
WS2	> 10 to 20 knots
WS3	> 20 to 30 knots
WS4	> 30 to 40 knots
WS5	> 40 knots

17) Other Remarks

Data may be missing due to problems with sample collection or processing. Laboratories in the NERRS System submit data that are censored at a lower detection rate limit, called the Method Detection Limit or MDL. MDLs for specific parameters are listed in the Laboratory Methods and Detection Limits Section (Section II, Part 12) of this document. Concentrations that are less than this limit are censored with the use of a QAQC flag and code, and the reported value is the method detection limit itself rather than a measured value. For example, if the measured concentration of NO23F was 0.0005 mg/l as N (MDL=0.0008), the reported value would be 0.0008 and would be flagged as out of sensor range low (-4) and coded SBL. In addition, if any of the components used to calculate a variable are below the MDL, the calculated variable is removed and flagged/coded -4 SCB. If a calculated value is negative, it is rejected and all measured components are marked suspect. If additional information on MDL's or missing, suspect, or rejected data is needed, contact the Research Coordinator at the Reserve submitting the data.

Note: The way below MDL values are handled in the NERRS SWMP dataset was changed in November of 2011. Previously, below MDL data from 2007-2010 were also flagged/coded, but either reported as the measured value or a blank cell. Any 2007-2011 nutrient/pigment data downloaded from the CDMO prior to November of 2011 will reflect this difference.

- a) No samples were collected within 72 hours of a rainfall event.

