Waquoit Bay (WQB) National Estuarine Research Reserve Meteorological Metadata
January 2018 – December 2018
Last updated: July 22, 2019

I. Data Set and Research Descriptors

1) Principal investigator(s) and contact persons –

Megan Tyrell, Research Coordinator, Megan.tyrrell@state.ma.us, 508-457-0495 x 105
Jordan Mora, Research Associate, Jordan.mora@state.ma.us, 508-457-0495 x 128

Address:
Waquoit Bay NERR
131 Waquoit Highway
PO Box 3092
Waquoit, MA 02536
Phone: (508)-457-0495
Homepage: http://www.waquoitbayreserve.org

2) Entry verification –

System I: CR1000, CR10X

The initial weather station and CR10X program was installed in late October 2003. The old program (ner30.csi) was revised (NERR_4.CSI) to standardize the program for all sites. The revision was necessary to meet new data reporting requirements of CDMO to eliminate instantaneous data sample reporting, add cumulative daily rainfall and additional sensors.

Starting July 12, 2006 at 17:45, WQBNERR weather station was changed from the CR10X Datalogger to a CR1000 Datalogger and associated software program. The sensors for Air Temperature (C), Relative Humidity (%), Barometric Pressure (mb), Wind Speed, Wind Direction, Total Precipitation (mm), Total Photosynthetically Active Radiation (PAR), and Total Solar Radiation (SoRAD) remain the same. See section 9: Sensor specifications, operating range, accuracy, date of last calibration for sensor specifications.

The meteorological information is sampled every 5 seconds from each instrument on the weather station and stored on a Campbell Scientific CR1000 data logger. Data are sent to a file in three file formats: CR1000_A5Min.dat stores 5 minute data; CR1000_GOESout.dat stores 15 minute averages and totals that are transmitted hourly for satellite upload; and CR1000_SWMP.dat files stores the 15 minute average and total data that is submitted to CDMO on a monthly basis for primary QAQC review. The CDMO Data Logger (NERR_4.CSI) was loaded into the CR1000 and controls the sensors.

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.

Jordan Mora, Research Associate, error checked and compiled the meteorological data in 2018.

Total Solar Radiation

> On February 10th, 2005, a new EPLAB© Black and White Pyranometer was installed. It was mounted on the same structure as the PAR instrument approximately within one meters distance. This Pyranometer is an Eppley 10-and 50-junction 180^{O} pyrheliometer originally introduced by Kimball and Hobbs in 1923. The detector is a differential thermopile with the hot-junction receivers blackened and the cold-junction receivers whitened. The element is of radial wire-wound-plated construction. Built in temperature compensation with thermistor circuitry is incorporated to free the instrument from the effects of ambient temperature. A precision ground optical glass hemisphere of Schott glass WG295 uniformly transmits energy from 285 to 2,800 millimicrons. This hemispherical envelope seals the instrument from the weather, but is readily removable for instrument repair. The cast aluminum case carries a circular spirit level and adjustable leveling screws. Also supplied is a desiccator, which can be inspected readily. See section 9 for most recent calibration dates.
>
> Although the Eppley pyranometer was installed in 2005 and collected data until 2014, in October 2014 research staff at Waquoit Bay realized the sensor was collecting total solar radiation data in Watt-hours per meter-squared (a measure of maximums within a 15 minute period). CDMO (Centralized Data Management Office) protocols require the total solar radiation data to be displayed in Watts per meter-squared (a measure of 5-second averages over a 15 minute period). Because of the discrepancy, these data have been removed from the national database but are available by request. Please contact the WBNERR research staff for total solar radiation data series (contact information on page 1 of this document).

3) Research objectives –

The principal objectives are to record meteorological information for the Waquoit Bay NERR's site that can be used: 1) as a vital reference of atmospheric data for various research projects at the reserve - an integral part of our general NERR mission is to provide a platform for estuarine research; 2) to give meteorological context (atmospheric-forcing) for our fifteen minute SWMP water quality data, and other long-term environmental monitoring programs at the Reserve (including nutrients and shoreline change); 3) to observe and characterize important events, such as storms, heat and cold waves, droughts and heavy rainfall; and 4) to detect trends and characterize climate variability over the long term.

4) **Research methods –**

The Campbell Scientific weather station samples every 5 seconds continuously throughout the year. These data are used by the CR1000 to produce 15 minute averages of those measurements of air temperature, relative humidity, barometric pressure, wind speed, and wind direction. Precipitation and PAR are recorded as totals for each interval. As mentioned above, we generally upload data from the CR1000 storage module about once a month. CR1000 raw data are currently stored on one data storage module capable of storing about 3 months of data. The CR1000 is also cabled directly to a desktop PC where the instantaneous 5 sec data are displayed (in a LoggerNet window) and can be viewed at any time. During quarterly review, the error/anomaly reports and all monthly parameter graphs are printed and reviewed. Any error/anomaly messages are further investigated and the data is either corrected/rejected (if necessary) or commented on and left unchanged. All data are collected in Eastern Standard time (EST).

Sensors on the weather station are inspected monthly for damage or debris. See section 9 for most recent calibration dates. Also, once a month at the time of uploading, we obtain ancillary weather data from a handheld device, Kestrel 5500, to check against the Campbell Scientific Inc. sensors. We also compare the current sensor readings to the weather information available online for the Hyannis airport. All data are recorded with monthly maintenance report.

Real-time Data Methods:

In July 2006, our meteorological station was linked to a NOAA GOES © satellite system, which allowed near real-time access to our meteorological data over the internet. Campbell Scientific data telemetry equipment (TX312) is used at this station to transmit to the NOAA GOES satellite, NESDIS ID #3B022462. The transmissions are scheduled hourly and contain four (4) datasets reflecting the fifteen minute data sampling interval. 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:

Air Temperature (°C)
- 15 minute average (averages from 5-second data over previous 15 minutes)
- Maximum (over previous 15 minutes)*
- Minimum (over previous 15 minutes)*
- Time Maximum (from 5-second data)*
- Time Minimum (from 5-second data)*

Relative Humidity (%)
- 15 minute average (averages from 5-second data over previous 15 minutes)

Barometric Pressure (mb)
- 15 minute average (averages from 5-second data over previous 15 minutes)

Wind Speed (m/s)
- 15 minute average (averages from 5-second data over previous 15 minutes)

- Maximum (over previous 15 minutes)
- Time Maximum (over previous 15 minutes)

Wind Direction
- 15 minute average (averages from 5-second data over previous 15 minutes)
- Standard Deviation (over previous 15 minute period)

Total Precipitation (mm)
- previous 15 minute total

Cumulative precipitation (mm)
- running total of daily precipitation sum of 15 minute totals over a 24 hour period (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.)

Total Photosynthetically Available Radiation (PAR)
- previous 15 minute total (millimoles/m^2)

**Available from the Waquoit Bay Reserve (see contact information on page 1). Not a standard CDMO parameter.*

Recommended calibration frequency for the MET station sensors:

Sensor	Calibration Frequency
Temperature/Humidity	yearly
Rain Gauge	yearly
Wind Speed/Direction	every 2 years
Barometric Pressure	every 2 years
PAR	every 2 years
CR1000	every 5 years

5) Site location and character –

The weather station is located beside the Carriage House, an historic building which is part of the Waquoit Bay Reserve Headquarters, a 24-acre parcel of Reserve land. Wind (speed and direction), temperature and relative humidity sensors are mounted on a 10-m aluminum tower next to the Carriage House, which houses our education classroom and research laboratory. As of April 18th, 2016, the temperature, relative humidity, and wind sensors are mounted approximately 28ft above ground level. Before April 18th, the wind sensor was mounted at the top of the tower (30ft); however, it was lowered to a cross-arm in order to accommodate a lightning rod installation needed to better protect the weather equipment (see Figure 1).

Prior to August 11th, 2015, the weather tower, which supports the wind, temperature, and relative humidity sensors, was located at 41° 34’54.12” N, 70° 31’ 30.36” W. Starting on November 16th, 2015, the tower location changed to 41° 34’54.09” N, 70° 31’30.65”W. The move occurred in response to a renovation project on the Carriage House; a new ADA-compliant (Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990) ramp was built on the side of the building where the tower was previously installed (see Figure 1). The current location is roughly 6.5 meters northwest of the past location, and instead of being on the south side of the Carriage House, the tower is now on the west side

(see Figure 2). The top of the tower exceeds the height of the building; its attached probes stand approximately 2.5 m above the roof peak of the adjacent building and are separated from any trees by 10 m. A crushed shell parking area (bleach white in color) is located to the south (20m) and west (8m) of the current tower. The tower base is 10.39 m above sea level (NGVD), approximately 100 m north from Waquoit Bay's northern shoreline. The location is most exposed to winds from the west and south.

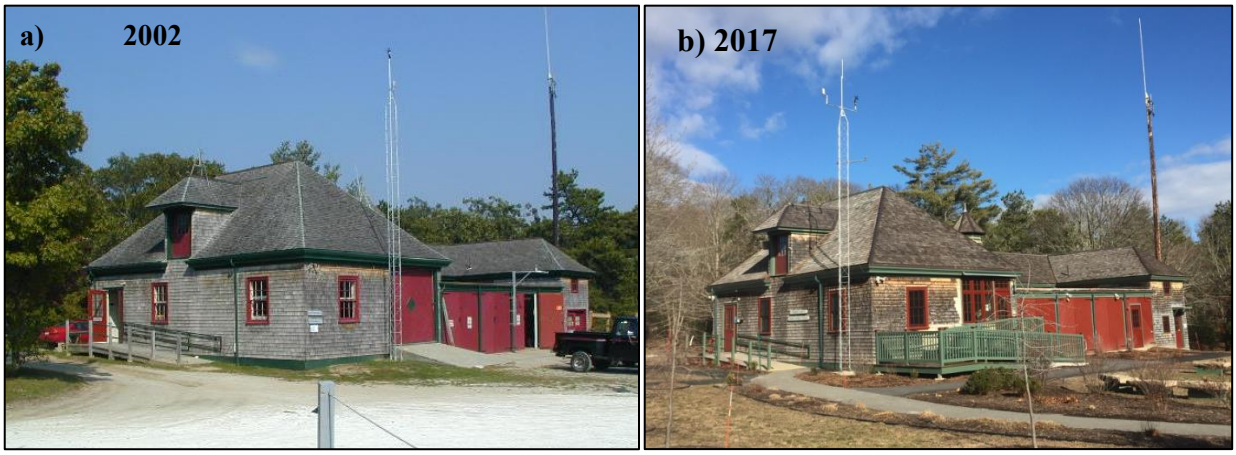

Figure 1: Photos of before (a) and after (b) the 2015 Carriage House renovation and the 2016 tower upgrade. The tower upgrade in 2016 involved a new lightening rod, grounding wire, cross bar, and upgraded temperature/relative humidity and photosynthetically active radiation sensors.

Before April 18th, 2016, the LiCor Quantum Sensor (for photosynthetically active radiation readings) was mounted about 10 m east from the weather tower, where the temperature/relative humidity and wind sensors are installed. The PAR sensor pole included an extended aluminum arm at a height of 3 m (~ 10 ft) above the ground level. On April 18th, 2016, a new PAR sensor (see sensor details in Section 9) was installed on the weather tower at a height of approximately 4m (~14 ft) above ground level. Thus, current PAR readings are taken roughly 16m westward and roughly 1m higher in relation to readings taken before April 18th, 2016. However, photon scatter related to the roofline and ground should be similar between pre- and post-sensor location change. Due to shading interference in the summer months from a nearby tree, the PAR sensor was moved 10 ft higher (~24ft above ground level) on October 25th, 2016.

The air pressure sensor, which is mounted next to the CR1000 in the laboratory, is approximately 1.5meters in height above ground level. The rain gauge is located in an open field away from trees about 55 m northwest of the laboratory and tower and 11.2 m above sea level (NGVD). The top of the gauge is 1 meter above ground.

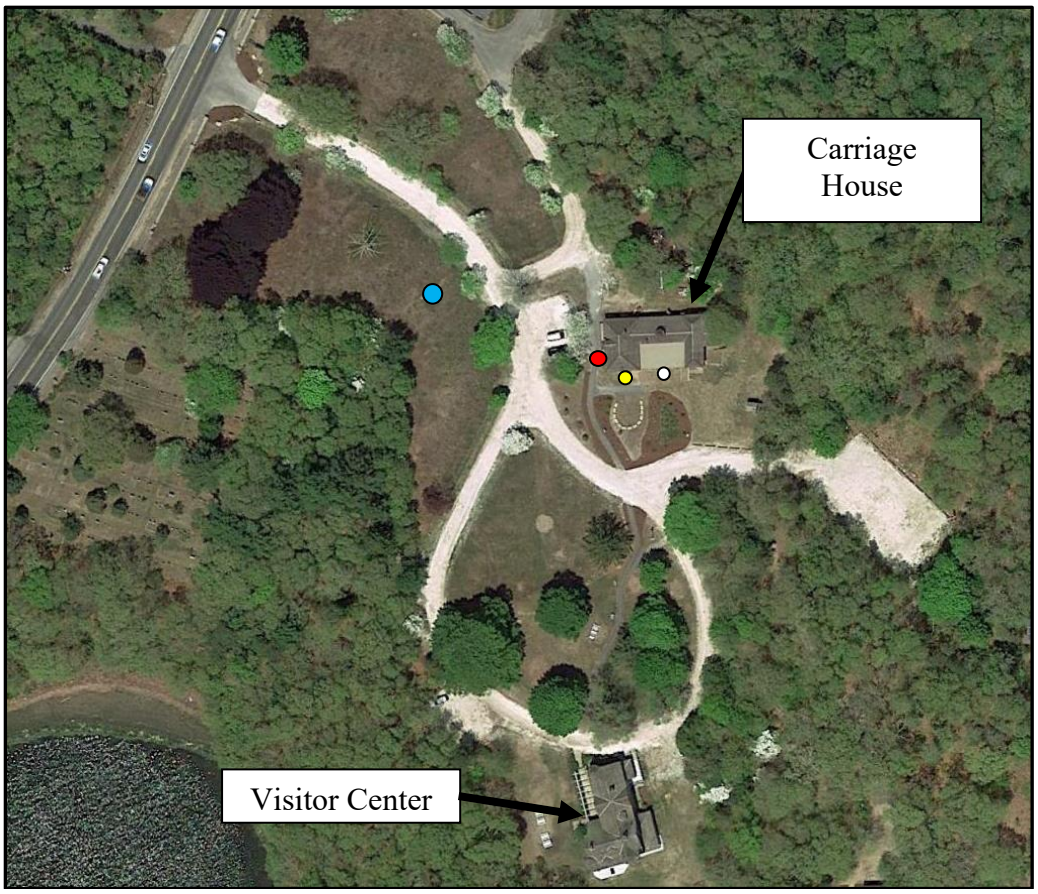

Figure 2: The image above shows the Waquoit Bay NERR Headquarters. The red circle marks the location of the current 30-foot tower location (November 2015 – present). The yellow circle marks the past location of the wind/temperature/relative humidity tower (2006 – August 2015). The white circle marks the location of the photosynthetically active radiation sensor prior to April 18th, 2016, when the sensor was moved to the 30-foot tower (red circle). The larger blue circle indicates the location of the precipitation gauge in the open field. The barometric pressure sensor is located inside the Carriage House in the laboratory along with the CR1000 logger. Aerial provided by Google Earth (spring 2015).

As for its general setting, the Waquoit Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve (WQBNERR) is located in the northeastern United States on the southern coast of Cape Cod, Massachusetts. Climatically, this region is considered temperate maritime, and experiences relatively mild winters and cool summers relative to the rest of New England because of its exposed oceanic location. Typical of the mid-latitudes (41 N), prevailing winds are from the southwest, while storm winds tend to be from the east.

The area is adjacent to one of the world's most active regions for cyclogenesis (extra-tropical cyclone formation) off the East coast of North America. These generally winter season storms are most frequent (almost weekly) from late October until late April and are locally called Nor'easters because of the NE wind direction typical to the area during the period of peak wind speeds. These storms generally develop rapidly as secondary lows off the mid-Atlantic coast (Carolinas to New Jersey) and track northeastward passing Cape Cod either directly overhead, or to the southeast or

northwest. These winter season storms are important agents of coastal erosion and shoreline alteration in the region, particularly for easterly facing coasts.

Hurricanes are also important phenomena in the region. Most years, during the period from July to November, the Cape experiences some interaction with a passing tropical storm. About once every decade the area experiences a nearby landfall, with winds exceeding hurricane threshold (>33 m/s), usually from the southerly quarter. Hurricanes are particularly important agents of change for the Cape's southern coastal areas, and can have profound effects on local estuaries, including Waquoit Bay. Typically, barrier beach over-wash (with salt marsh burial) and breaching (with new tidal inlet formation) occur during these extreme events.

Meteorological data from Waquoit Bay NERR can be compared to that from other nearby meteorological stations. These stations are located at Otis Air Force Base (10 km to the north), Falmouth Water Department-Long Pond (8 km to the west), Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution–Quisset Campus (13 km to the southwest), Hyannis Airport (23 km to the northeast), and the Menauhant Yacht Club Local National Weather Service Reporting Station. The Menauhant Yacht Club weather station is operated and maintained by Dr. Richard Taylor as a Local National Weather Service Reporting Station (Data Garrison https://datagarrison.com/). Since December 2002, the National Weather Service Reporting Station has been recording daily observations at 0700 and 1900 for the following weather parameters: Temperature (°F; minimum and maximum), Precipitation (inches; rain and melted snow, snow fall, initial and endpoint times of events), Sky Conditions and Wind Speed/Direction (mph; gusts).

SWMP Station Timeline:

Station Code	SWMP Status	Station Name	Location	Active Dates	Reason Decommissioned	Notes
WQBCHMET	P	Carriage House	41°34'54.09" N, 70°31'30.65"W	Jan 2002 -	NA	

6) Data collection period –
Weather data has been collected at the Waquoit Bay NERR Carriage House since December 2001.

Program Reloads in 2018 (EST): NA

Weather data was downloaded from the station for the following periods 2018 (EST):

START		END	
Time	Date	Time	Date
12:15	12/21/2017	10:30	01/19/2018
10:45	01/19/2018	11:30	02/28/2018
11:45	02/28/2018	09:30	03/28/2018
09:45	03/28/2018	11:00	04/25/2018
11:15	04/25/2018	10:00	05/29/2018
10:15	05/29/2018	13:15	06/28/2018

13:30	06/28/2018	11:15	07/26/2018
11:30	07/26/2018	10:15	08/27/2018
10:30	08/27/2018	11:15	09/12/2018
11:30	09/12/2018	10:15	10/30/2018
10:30	10/30/2018	12:15	11/28/2018
12:30	11/28/2018	11:00	12/20/2018
11:15	12/20/2018	14:15	01/31/2019

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 –

The Waquoit Bay Meteorological Station located at the Carriage House satisfies the weather data collection requirement of a broader nationwide program, the System-Wide Monitoring Program (SWMP). Within the SWMP, additional required parameters include water quality and nutrient monitoring.

1) Water quality monitoring involves continuous measurements of water temperature, specific conductivity, salinity, dissolved oxygen (percent saturation and concentration in mg/L), depth, pH, turbidity, and chlorophyll fluorescence. These measurements are taken every 15 minutes and stored on a submersible YSI multi-parameter sonde (i.e., data logger). Sondes are rotated every 2-3 weeks for cleaning and calibration.

2) To meet the nutrient sampling requirements of the SWMP, monthly grab samples, in tandem with a 24-hour ISCO water sampler, are collected and processed for various nutrient compounds. The chemical analyses mainly focus on levels of nitrogen, phosphorous, and carbon in the water column.

The water quality monitoring and nutrient sampling occur at four water quality stations located throughout the Waquoit Bay Estuary: Childs River (tidal riverine system with high nitrogen load), Menauhant Yacht Club (closest proximity to ocean influence from Vineyard Sound), Sage Lot Pond (tidal pond surrounded by polyhaline salt marshes), and Metoxit Point (open water location inside Waquoit Bay). These data are available at www.nerrsdata.org.

II. Physical Structure Descriptors

9) Sensor specifications –

Temperature

January 1, 2015 – December 4, 2015 (WBNERR unit)

Units: Celsius
Sensor Type: Platinum Resistance Thermometer (PRT), Thermistor (100kΩ @ 25°C)
Model #: HMP35C
Operating Temperature: -35 to +60°C
Temperature Measurement Range: -35 to +55°C
Temperature Accuracy: ±0.4°C

S/N: A4940008
Date of last calibration: 6/27/2012
Dates of Sensor Use: 6/27/2012 – 12/04/2015

Starting December 4, 2015 (Great Bay NERR unit on loan)

Units: Celsius
Sensor Type: Platinum Resistance Thermometer (PRT) 1000 Ω, IEC 751 1/3 Class B Model #: HMP45AC
Operating Temperature: -40 to +60°C
Temperature Measurement Range: -40 to +60°C
Temperature Accuracy: ±0.4°C

S/N: Z2220075
Date of last calibration: 02/05/2014
Dates of Sensor Use: 12/04/2015 – 04/18/2016

Starting April 18th, 2016

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

S/N: 0020052725
Date of last calibration: 04/13/2018
Dates of sensor use: 04/18/2016 – 06/08/2017, 11/09/2017 – 1/19/2018, 05/03/2018 – current as of 01/07/2019

S/N: 0020072974
Date of last calibration: 11/26/2015 (new, received 05/16/2017)
Dates of Sensor Use: 06/08/2017 – 11/09/2017, 1/19/2018 – 05/03/2018

Relative Humidity (RH)

June 27, 2012 – December 4, 2015 (WBNERR unit)

Units: Percent
Sensor Type: Sensor Type: Vaisala capacitive polymer H chip
Model #: HMP35C
Relative Humidity Measurement Range: 0 to 100%
RH Accuracy:
±2% RH (0 to 90%)
±3% RH (90-100%)
Stability: 1% per year
Uncertainty of calibration: 0.3% RH

S/N: A4940008
Date of last calibration: 6/27/2012
Dates of Sensor Use: 6/27/2012 – 12/04/2015

Starting December 4, 2015 (Great Bay NERR unit on loan)

Units: Percent
Sensor Type: HUMICAP® 180
Model #: HMP45AC
Relative Humidity Measurement Range: 0 to 100% non-condensing
RH Accuracy:
±2% RH (0 to 90%)
±3% RH (90-100%)
Stability: 1% per year
Uncertainty of calibration: 0.3% RH

S/N: Z2220075
Date of last calibration: 02/05/2014
Dates of Sensor Use: 12/04/2015 – 04/18/2016

Starting April 18th, 2016

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: +/- 0.8% RH with standard configuration settings
Temperature dependence of RH measurement +/- 3% (-40 to 60C)

S/N: 0020052725
Date of last calibration: 04/13/2018
Dates of sensor use: 04/18/2016 – 06/08/2017, 11/09/2017 – 1/19/2018, 05/03/2018 – current as of 01/07/2019

S/N: 0020072974
Date of last calibration: 11/26/2015 (new, received 05/16/2017)
Dates of Sensor Use: 06/08/2017 – 11/09/2017, 1/19/2018 – 05/03/2018

Photosynthetically Active Radiation (PAR)

Starting September 9, 2011

Units: millimoles/m^2 (total flux)
Sensor Type: LiCor Quantum Sensor (PAR)
Model #: LI-L1190SZ
Stability: < ±2% change over a 1 year period
Operating Range
Temperature: -40°C to 65°C
Humidity: 0 to 100%
Sensitivity: typically 5µA per 1000 µmoles $s^{-1}m^{-2}$
Light spectrum wavelength: 400 to 700 nm

S/N: Q45963
Date of last calibration: 09/09/2011
Multiplier: -264.77 (millivolt adapter)
Dates of Sensor Use: 9/9/2011 – 04/18/2016

Starting April 18th, 2016

Units: mmoles 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

S/N: 20507
Multiplier: 0.025
Date of last calibration: 04/18/2018
Dates of Sensor Use: 04/18/2016 – 03/28/2018, 05/03/2018 – current as of 01/07/2019 (sent in for recalibration on 4/2/2018)

Wind Speed

Units: meter per second (m/s)
Sensor type: 18 cm diameter 4-blade helicoids propeller molded of polypropylene
Model: RMY 05103
Range:
0-60 m/s (134 mph)
gust survival 100 m/s (220 mph)
Direction Range: 360° Threshold Sensitivity: 0.5 m/s (1.1 kts) at 10° displacement
Accuracy: +/- 0.3 m/s

S/N: 09834
Date of last calibration: 06/29/2016
Dates of Sensor Use: 6/27/2012–12/04/2015,
10/25/2016 – 10/30/2018
S/N: 87990
Date of last calibration: 04/16/2018
Dates of Sensor Use: 10/30/2018 - current as of 01/07/2019

S/N: 05178A (Great Bay NERR unit on loan)
Date of last calibration: New in 2015
Dates of Sensor Use: 12/04/2015 – 10/25/16

Wind Direction

Units: degrees
Sensor type: balanced vane, 38 cm turning radius
Model: RMY 05103
Direction Range: 360° Threshold Sensitivity: 0.5 m/s (1.1 kts) at 10° displacement

S/N: 09834
Date of last calibration: 06/29/2016
Dates of Sensor Use: 6/27/2012–12/04/2015,
10/25/2016 – 10/30/2018
S/N: 87990
Date of last calibration: 04/16/2018
Dates of Sensor Use: 10/30/2018 - current as of 01/07/2019

S/N: 05178A (Great Bay NERR unit on loan)
Date of last calibration: New in 2015
Dates of Sensor Use: 12/04/2015 – 10/25/2016

Barometric Pressure

Units: millibars (mb)
Sensor Type: Vaisala Barocap © silicon capacitive pressure sensor
Model #: CS 105 Vaisala PTB101B
Operating Range:
Pressure: 600-1060 mb

Temperature: -40 to +60°C
Humidity: non-condensing
Accuracy: ±0.5 mb @ +20°C
Stability: ± 0.1 mb per year

S/N: P5240006 (WBNERR unit)
Date of last calibration: 6/27/2012
Dates of Sensor Use: 6/27/2012 – 06/07/2016

S/N: Z3720039 (loan from Campbell Scientific)
Date of last calibration: May 2016
Dates of Sensor Use: 06/07/2016 – 06/08/2017

Starting 06/08/2017
Units: millibars (mb)
Sensor Type: Vaisala Barocap © silicon capacitive pressure sensor
Model #: CS 106 Vaisala PTB101B
Operating Range:
Pressure: 500-1100 mb
Temperature: -40 to +60°C
Humidity: non-condensing
Accuracy:
±0.3 mb (@ +20°C)
±0.6 mb (@ 0° to 40°C)
±1.0 mb (@ -20° to +45°C)
±1.5 mb (@ -40° to +60°C)
Stability: ± 0.1 mb per year

S/N: N0220822
Date of last calibration: 01/11/2017 (new, received 05/16/2017)
Dates of Sensor Use: 06/08/2017 – current as of 01/07/2019

<u>Precipitation</u>
Units: millimeters (mm)
Sensor Type: Heated Tipping Bucket Rain Gauge
Model #: 385L
Rainfall per tip: 0.01 inch
Operating range: Temperature: 0° to 50°C; Humidity: 0 to 100%
Accuracy:
±0.5% @ < 0.5" (1.25 cm)/hr rate
±2.0% @ < 3.0" (7.50 cm)/hr rate

S/N: C1521
Date of last calibration: 06/06/2018, previous 06/08/2017
Dates of Sensor Use: 9/9/2011 - current as of 01/07/2019

The CR1000 has two MB Flash EEPROM that are 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) is 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. This station was installed on 7/12/2006. Additional CR1000 specification can be found at: http://www.campbellsci.com/documents/lit/s_cr1000.pdf.

S/N: 5246
Manufacture Year: 2006
Dates CR1000 Installed: 07/12/2006 – 06/07/2016,
10/25/2016 – current as of 12/31/2018
Date CR1000 Calibrated: 06/21/2016
CR1000 Firmware Version: CR1000.Std.29 (date: 04/18/2016)
CR1000 Program Version: wqbchmet_6.3.3_052517.cr1
Campbell Charger for CR1000: Model # CH 100, 12 V

06/07/2016 – 10/25/2016
S/N: 55704 (Campbell Scientific loan while WBNERR's is being recalibrated)
Date CR1000 Installed: 06/07/2016
Date CR1000 Calibrated: May 2016
CR1000 Firmware Version: CR1000.Std.29
CR1000 Program Version: wqbchmet_6.3_060316.cr1
Campbell Charger for CR1000: Model # CH 100, 12 V

10) Coded variable definitions -

Sampling station	Sampling site code	Station code
Carriage House	CH	wqbchmet

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 –

a) General Comments:

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 mmoles/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.**

b) Program Reloads (GPR):

No program reloads in 2018 as of 12/31/2018

c) Specific 2018 Metadata Notes (all times provided in EST):

General:

- 01/04/2018 05:45 to 01/05/2018 02:45, {CWE}{CSM} — Nor'easter storm caused high winds and heavy precipitation (rain, snow and wintry mix).
- 03/02/2018 01:30 to 03/03/2018 03:00, {CWE}{CSM} – Nor'easter storm caused extremely high winds and heavy rainfall.
- 03/07/2018 14:15 to 03/08/2018 10:00, {CWE}{CSM} – Nor'easter storm caused high winds and heavy rainfall.
- 03/13/2018 00:30 to 03/14/2018 06:00, {CWE}{CSM} – Nor'easter storm caused extremely high winds and heavy snowfall.

Temperature and Relative Humidity (RH):

- 01/01/2017 00:00 to 1/19/2018 11:00, <0>(CSM)- During a visit with Jeff Adams, Engineer at Campbell Scientific Inc., on 11/09/2017, the temperature and relative humidity sensor was checked for corrosion on the pins and/or buildup of material around the gill shield that might explain the abnormal spikes in temperature seen on several days in September and October. He thought the likely cause of the irregularity was due to the high and rapid increasing humidity recorded on those days. The sensor (SN: 0020072974) was removed and sent to Campbell Scientific for testing, but no problems were detected. Thus, it is likely that early morning moisture was developing in the unit and causing incorrect temperature readings until the probe dried out. During the testing period, our older sensor (SN: 0020052725), was installed.

- 01/19/2018, 11:15 to 11:30, <-3>[GMT](CSM) – The tower came down at 11:04 to exchange temp/RH probe. Tower was back up at 11:30. All data collected while tower was lowered are rejected.

- 03/28/2018, 11:00 to 11:45, <-3>[SMT](CSM) – Weather tower lowered to remove PAR sensor.

- 05/03/2018, 12:15 to 13:30, <-3>[SMT](CSM) – Weather tower lowered to reinstall PAR sensor and rotate Temperature/Relative Humidity sensor with recently calibrated unit: removed SN#20072974 and installed SN#20052725.

- 08/30/2018, 8:00 to 9:00, <-3>[SMT](CSM) – Weather tower lowered to check temperature/relative humidity sensor.

- 10/30/2018, 11:00 to 11:45, <-3>[SMT](CSM) – Weather tower down to exchange wind sensor with a recently calibrated wind sensor. All data recorded while the tower was down have been rejected.

- 11/08/2018, 22:45 to 23:15, <1>(CSM) - Due to a flaw in the sensor, in high humidity conditions, irregular elevated temperature readings that occur during the nighttime or early morning hours are considered suspect. Relative humidity is also considered suspect since those values are temperature dependent.

- 12/08/2018, 22:00 to 22:30, <1>(CSM) - Due to a flaw in the sensor, in high humidity conditions, irregular elevated temperature readings that occur during the nighttime or early morning hours are considered suspect. Relative humidity is also considered suspect since those values are temperature dependent.

Wind Speed and Direction (Wspd, Wdir, MaxWSpd, and SDWDir):

- 01/19/2018, 11:15 to 11:30, <-3>[GMT](CSM) – The tower came down at 11:04 to exchange temp/RH probe. Tower was back up at 11:30. All data while tower was lowered are rejected.

- 03/28/2018, 11:00 to 11:45, <-3>[SMT](CSM) – Weather tower lowered to remove PAR sensor.

- 05/03/2018, 12:15 to 13:30, <-3>[SMT](CSM) – Weather tower lowered to reinstall PAR sensor and rotate Temperature/Relative Humidity sensor with recently calibrated unit.

- 08/30/2018, 8:00 to 9:00, <-3>[SMT](CSM) – Weather tower lowered to check temperature/relative humidity sensor.

- 10/30/2018, 11:00 to 11:45, <-3>[SMT](CSM) – Weather tower down to exchange wind sensor with a recently calibrated wind sensor. All data recorded while the tower was down have been rejected.

PAR (Photosynthetically Active Radiation)

- 01/19/2018, 11:15 to 11:30, <-3>[GMT](CSM) – The tower came down at 11:04 to exchange temp/RH probe. While down, the PAR sensor was cleaned with DI and kimwipe. Tower was back up at 11:30. All data collected while tower was lowered are rejected.

- 03/28/2018, 11:00 to 05/03/2018, 12:00 <-3>[SSR](CSM) – PAR sensor was removed and sent to Campbell Scientific Inc. for recalibration.

- 05/03/2018, 12:15 to 13:30, <-3>[SMT](CSM) – Weather tower lowered to reinstall PAR sensor and rotate Temperature/Relative Humidity sensor with recently calibrated unit.

- 08/30/2018, 8:00 to 9:00, <-3>[SMT](CSM) – Weather tower lowered to check temperature/relative humidity sensor.

- 10/30/2018, 11:00 to 11:45, <-3>[SMT](CSM) – Weather tower down to exchange wind sensor with a recently calibrated wind sensor. All data recorded while the tower was down have been rejected.

Precipitation

- 01/19/2018, 10:30 for total and 10:30 to 01/20/2018 00:00 for cumulative precipitation <5>[SMT](CSM) – The rain gauge was accidentally tipped at 10:30 during monthly maintenance check. Total precipitation and cumulative precipitation values are corrected (0.3 subtracted from daily cumulative).

- 05/29/2018, 09:45 for total and 09:45 to 05/30/2018 00:00 for cumulative precipitation, <5>[SMT](CSM) – The rain gauge was accidentally tipped during monthly maintenance check. Total precipitation and cumulative precipitation values are corrected to zero.

- 06/06/2018, 11:45 to 14:15 for total precipitation and 11:45 to 06/07/2018 00:00 for cumulative precipitation <5>[SMT](CSM) – Precipitation gauge calibration requires manipulating tipping bucket. All tips during the calibration process were corrected to zero in the total and cumulative precipitation recordings.

- 07/26/2018, 11:15 for total and 11:15 to 07/27/2018 00:00 for cumulative precipitation, <5>[SMT](CSM) – The rain gauge was accidentally tipped during monthly maintenance check. Total precipitation and cumulative precipitation values are corrected (0.3 subtracted from daily cumulative).