

**Waquoit Bay (WQB) NERR Nutrient Metadata**  
**January – December 2022**  
**Latest Update:** April 14, 2023

Note: This is a provisional metadata document; it has not been authenticated as of its download date. Contents of this document are subject to change throughout the QAQC process and it should not be considered a final record of data documentation until that process is complete. Contact the CDMO ([cdmosupport@baruch.sc.edu](mailto:cdmosupport@baruch.sc.edu)) or reserve with any additional questions.

**I. Data Set and Research Descriptors**

**1) Principal investigator(s) and contact persons –**

**a) Reserve Contacts**

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**2) Research objectives –**

The main purpose of the SWMP program is to aid Waquoit Bay NERR in one of its priority missions: to perform as a living laboratory and platform for coastal and estuarine research. The long term, continuous detailed monitoring of the estuary's basic hydro-physical, meteorological and chemical parameters are an essential tool and context for any research activities located here.

Besides this overarching mission, there are also several specific research interests. One primary issue for the Waquoit Bay ecosystem is the influence of anthropogenic induced alterations by nitrogen enrichment. Waquoit Bay receives nitrogen from several sources, such as septic systems (their leachate percolates into groundwater which then enters the bay), run off from roads, run off containing domestic and agricultural

fertilizer and animal waste, and atmospheric sources. This elevated nitrogen loading to the bay has resulted in enhanced eutrophication that has contributed to the alteration of the bay's habitats. For example, thick mats of seaweeds (macroalgae) now cover the bottom where eelgrass meadows thrived in the 1970's. Unfortunately, there are few definitive records of the bay's water quality conditions during that period, which makes it difficult to evaluate the rates of change.

To facilitate future evaluation, long-term records from SWMP can be used to track water column conditions. Of obvious interest are measurements of dissolved nutrients in the bay's water column, as well as measurements of dissolved oxygen (DO), turbidity, and chlorophyll concentration. Such records will facilitate evaluation of changes which may come about from a continuation of watershed alteration that result from current development patterns (i.e., non-sewered residential areas served by private septic systems typically consisting of septic tanks and leach fields) as well as non-industrial commercial development, such as golf courses, cranberry bogs, and retail shopping outlets. The records will be useful for evaluating the efficacy of remediation efforts intended to reduce the nitrogen loading from these sources to Waquoit Bay.

Another focus of long-term research interest is the detection of climate change and the determination of its effects on the estuarine environment. Characterizing the variability of the various water column parameters, such as their scale, magnitude and frequency, is likely to be an important aspect of the estuarine ecosystem that may be sensitive to climate change. Related to this focus is an interest in the impact of storms (hurricanes and northeasters) and other extreme meteorological events on the estuary. For example, what temperature and wind field thresholds exist that might bring about or trigger certain conditions within the bay? The observations recorded by the SWMP will allow for these types of studies.

a) Monthly Grab Sampling Program

Monthly grab samples are collected to quantify the horizontal spatial and seasonal variability of important nutrients in the water column at the four long-term water quality monitoring sites located throughout the Waquoit Bay system representative of the local salinity and habitat gradients as well as differences in upland and marine influence.

b) Diel Sampling Program

Once per month, samples are collected every 135 minutes (2.25 hrs) through a lunar day tidal cycle (24.75 hrs) at the Menauhant SWMP long-term water quality monitoring site to quantify the temporal variability of important nutrients in the water column as a function of tidal and daily cycle dynamics. The sampling site was moved in 2007 from the Child's River (2002 to 2006), where it has been in the past, in order to characterize other SWMP sites.

### 3) Research methods –

a) Monthly Grab Sampling Program

Monthly grab samples are taken at the four principal long term SWMP stations in the Waquoit Bay watershed (Metoxit Point, Child's River, Menauhant and Sage Lot Pond). Grab samples are taken on the same day, collected between three hours before slack low-water and slack low-water. No distinction is made between neap and spring tide conditions. Efforts are made to collect samples at approximately monthly (30 day) intervals.

Grab samples are reflective of the water mass sampled by the water quality data sonde (YSI 6600 or EXO2), at depths approximately 0.5 m above the bottom (0.5 - 1.0m below water surface at Childs River, 1.0m at Metoxit Point, and 1.0m at Menauhant; 0.25m below water surface at Sage Lot Pond). Samples were taken following SWMP protocol, with two sequential grab samples (in immediate

sequence – 3-5 minute interval between samples) obtained from each site for a total of eight grab samples from 4 sites. At the time of sample collection, water temperature, salinity, pH, specific conductivity, dissolved oxygen (mg/L and percent saturation), and depth are also measured with an YSI EXO1.

All samples are collected in amber, wide-mouth, Nalgene 1000mL sample bottles that are acid-washed with 10% HCL and rinsed 3 times with distilled water. Samples are collected using a custom-designed 1L Van Dorn sampler, with the sample bottle rinsed 3 times with ambient water prior to collection of the sample. Samples are immediately returned to the lab (within one hour) and stored at 4°C until filtered for nutrients and chlorophyll (within 24 and 48 hours, respectively).

#### b) Diel Sampling Program

Diel (24.75 hr or 2-full tidal cycles) grab samples are taken monthly at the Menauhant long-term SWMP water quality station, and diel sampling is scheduled to overlap with the monthly grab sampling. Diel sampling generally begins in the morning and is scheduled without regard for tide state as it captures 2 full tidal cycles in any case (also no distinction is made between neap and spring tide conditions). Overall, twelve samples are collected over a lunar day (24hr and 45min) time period at 2.25 hour intervals using an ISCO auto-sampler. All samples are filtered for nutrients and chlorophyll. The samples are collected the next day when the ISCO sampler is finished.

Sampling depth of the ISCO ranges between 0.5 to 1.2 meters depending on the tidal stage, but the sampling height above the bottom is fixed at 0.5 meters, where the adjacent YSI data sonde sensors are located. Due to the use of ISCO auto samplers, ambient water rinses prior to sample collection are not possible.

For each 2.25 hour sampling interval, two 1 L bottles are filled simultaneously to assure that enough water is collected for nutrients and chlorophyll analysis and duplicate samples kept for re-sampling if needed. Samples are collected in 1000mL clear polypropylene bottles (kept dark inside the ISCO until returning to the lab) that are pre-cleaned with 10% HCl and rinsed 3 times with distilled water. Ice is added inside the ISCO sampler in an effort to decrease sample alteration by providing cold storage conditions. Field parameters are not available for ISCO samples but salinity of each sample is measured at the analytical lab.

#### 4) Site location and character –

##### *General description of Waquoit Bay estuarine system:*

The Waquoit Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve (WBNERR) is located in the northeastern United States on the southern coast of Cape Cod, Massachusetts. About 8,000 people maintain permanent residency in Waquoit Bay's drainage area, which covers parts of the towns of Falmouth, Mashpee, and Sandwich. During summer months, the population swells 2-3 times with the greatest housing concentrations immediate to the coastline (water views and frontage). In addition, the upper portions of the watershed include a military base, Otis Air Force Base and the Massachusetts Military Reservation, portions of which have been designated by the EPA as Superfund sites due to past practices of dumping jet fuel and other volatile groundwater contaminants.

WBNERR's estuaries are representative of shallow tidal lagoons that occur from Cape Cod to Sandy Hook, New Jersey. WBNERR is within the northern edge of the Virginian biogeographic province, on the transitional border (Cape Cod) with the Acadian biogeographic province to the north and east. Like many embayments located on glacial outwash plains, Waquoit Bay is shallow (< 5 m), fronted by prominent barrier beaches (i.e., those of South Cape Beach State Park and Washburn Island), and is backed by salt marshes and upland coastal forests of scrub pine and oak. Two narrow, navigable inlets, one reinforced with granite jetties, pass through two barrier beaches to connect Waquoit Bay with Vineyard Sound to the south.

Bottom sediments in the bay are organic rich (organic Carbon concentration  $\sim 3\text{--}4\%$ ) silts and medium sands. Sediment cores taken in summer of 2002 indicate that the depth of these estuarine sediments is up to 9 m thick in places. Dating work on these sediment cores suggests that the Waquoit Bay basin has been inundated by the sea for about 5000 years, and sedimentation rates over the past 500 years are estimated to be range from 1.6 to 4.9 mm/yr. Thick (up to 0.3 m) macroalgae (seaweed) mats overlie much of the bottom of the bay, and largely consist of species *Cladophora vagabunda*, *Gracilaria tikvahiae*, and *Enteromorpha*. The dominant marsh vegetation in Waquoit Bay is *Spartina alterniflora* and *Spartina patens*. Dominant upland vegetation includes mixed forests of red oak, white oak, and pitch pine, and other shrubs and plants common to coastal New England. Land-use in the bay's watershed is about 60% natural vegetation, but the remaining land is largely residential housing, with some commercial (retail malls), and minor amounts of agriculture ( $\sim 3\%$ ) (Cranberry bogs).

Dense housing developments cover the two peninsulas that form the western shore of the Waquoit Bay estuarine system. Although the developments themselves are outside of the Reserve boundaries, dissolved nitrogen in discharges from their septic systems (via groundwater) and in fertilizer run-off from their lawns has significant effects on the functioning of the Waquoit Bay ecosystem. These impacts have been a primary subject of study at the Reserve since its designation (1988). One outcome of this research has been the delineation of sub-watersheds within the overall drainage area for Waquoit Bay, of which WBNERR is a small part. This knowledge allows for the design of experiments based on the spatial variation of nutrient loading and other land-use related impacts.

At the northern end of the bay, an area comprising a separate sub-watershed, coastal bluffs of glacial till rise 30 feet above sea level. The northern basin of the bay, just below these bluffs, is its deepest area (approximately 3 m MLW), while much of the remainder of the bay is about 1.5 m. Bourne, Bog, and Caleb Ponds are freshwater kettle hole ponds on the northern-most shore of the bay. As components of the same sub-watershed, they have a common albeit minor freshwater outflow into the bay's northern basin via a narrow channel through a brackish marsh. To the east and south, other sub-watersheds surround several tidal and freshwater ponds, including Hamblin and Jehu Ponds, brackish salt ponds that are connected to the main bay by the tidal waters of Little and Great Rivers, respectively. The shorelines of the ponds are developed with residences that are occupied both seasonally and year round. Hamblin Pond and Little River are components of one sub-watershed, and Jehu Pond and Great River are elements of a separate sub-watershed. Further south lies Sage Lot Pond. It is in the least developed sub-watershed and also contains a barrier beach and salt marsh ecosystem of the reserve's South Cape Beach State Park. To the east of Sage Lot Pond and within the same sub-watershed, lies the highly brackish Flat Pond. It receives minimal tidal flows of salt water from Sage Lot Pond through a narrow, excavated and culverted channel. In the spring of 2008 two (2) channel culverts were replaced, one with a bridge and the second with a wider, less restrictive culvert to aid in tidal flushing of the pond. The preponderance of the input to Flat Pond is groundwater and run off, both of which are likely affected (e.g., nutrients, pesticides, bacteria) by an adjacent golf course and nearby upper-scale residential development.

The largest source of surface freshwater to Waquoit Bay is the Quashnet / Moonakis River. Although named "river", this and Child's River are more appropriately described as "streams" because of their small channels and discharge  $\sim 1.0$  CFS. A component of yet another sub-watershed, it originates in John's Pond situated north of the bay and traverses forests, cranberry bogs, residential areas, and the Quashnet Valley Golf Course before entering the bay near the southern "boundary" of the northern basin. ("Quashnet" applies to that portion of the river within the town of Mashpee, and "Moonakis" refers to the brackish estuary at the river's mouth, lying in the town of Falmouth. Quashnet will be used hereafter to refer to the entire river.) The Quashnet River's tidal portion has sufficient numbers of coliform bacteria to cause it to be closed to shell fishing most of the time. The source(s) of these bacteria (human or avian) is unknown at this time.

The Child's River is the second largest input of surface freshwater to the bay. A component of another sub-watershed, it runs through densely developed residential areas. The Child's River sub-watershed receives the highest nitrogen loading and is the largest nitrogen contributor to the Waquoit Bay system of all the sub-watersheds. In the upper tidal portions of the river we have consistently recorded the highest nutrient and

chlorophyll levels and the lowest dissolved oxygen readings of any region in the bay and so this location represents an end-member for looking at anthropogenic inputs and impacts on the system. Another, albeit smaller, source of freshwater is the discharge of Red Brook through brackish marshlands into Hamblin Pond. Additional freshwater enters the bay elsewhere through groundwater seepage (perhaps up to 50% of all freshwater input into the bay), precipitation and the flows of smaller brooks. There is relatively little surface water runoff entering directly into the bay due to the high percolation rates of Cape Cod's coarse, sandy soils.

Knowledge of the homo/heterogeneity of the water masses in Waquoit Bay was originally derived from measurements made by reserve staff and from data obtained by the reserve's volunteer water quality monitoring group, the Waquoit BayWatchers who have collected depth profiles of Waquoit Bay water quality since 1993. Subsequent research by reserve staff (Valiela et al. 2004) has revealed that lateral mixing has considerable influence because tidal currents follow a general course through the bay. This results in an overall structure to horizontal patterns of water quality characteristics. The pattern it produces is a gyre in the central portion of the main bay whereby currents follow a generally counter-clockwise flow around a central area that exhibits reduced exchange with the remainder of the bay. The flushing rate within the gyre is diminished when compared with other more peripheral areas of the bay. The location of the gyre meanders slightly, apparently under the influence of tides and wind. Because of the shallow conditions, restricted tidal inlets, and low amplitude tidal forcing of Vineyard Sound (tides are semi-diurnal with a range about 0.5 m), water levels in the bay are also strongly influenced by wind forcing. Southerly winds increase tidal heights and advance the phase of the flood and retard the phase of ebb. Northerly winds have the opposite effect and enhance drainage of the bay.

#### *System-Wide Monitoring Water Quality Stations:*

##### a) Metoxit Point (MP)

The Metoxit Point station (41° 34' 8.04" N 70° 31' 17.76" W) is located in the main basin of Waquoit Bay and was selected to be within or near the outer regions of the gyre (described above) and more or less represents "typical" water mass conditions and residence times for the bay. The location is at least a half mile from shore, well flushed by tides, and is in an area that is minimally disturbed by routine activities on the bay (e.g. boat traffic, shell fishing, etc.). Bottom sediments at the site are organic rich muds overlain by thick algal mats. Because of this site's fairly open exposure to south (greatest fetch over the bay), we have observed that when sustained southerly winds are greater than about 20 kts, the Metoxit Point site experiences increased turbidity (sediment suspension event).

The tidal range (maximum-minimum water depth; including only the data which pass quality control standards) for Metoxit Point has been calculated using water depth data, corrected for barometric pressure, for 2014-2016. Based on these three years of data, the average tidal range is 0.90 m. Metoxit Point's average relative water depth (distance from water surface to sonde sensor) is 1.23 m. The sonde sits roughly 50 cm above the bottom sediments. This water depth value has been calculated based on data available through 2016 (corrected for barometric pressure and including only the data which pass quality control standards). The 2014 data was used to calculate salinities (ppt) for this site: the maximum value was 32.1, the minimum value was 13.7 and the average was 30.2. Menauhant Station (MH)

##### b) Menauhant (MH)

The Menauhant station (41° 33' 9.36" N 70° 32' 54.60" W) is located within the Eel Pond Inlet at the Menauhant Yacht Club dock. Eel Pond Inlet is the westernmost of the two main tidal inlets into the Waquoit Bay system. The site was chosen because it occupies one of the strategic locations for gauging the system's water mass characteristics. Entering waters represent the marine end-member while outflows represent the final product of estuarine water mass modification and export to shelf waters. The site also has easy walk-in access to a secure private pier that extends into the throat of the inlet. Also, because of the turbulent tidal flow within the inlet, conditions are vertically well mixed, and the site can be maintained year round even through ice-over

conditions in the rest of the bay. Bottom sediments at this site are clean sands and gravels with almost no attached bottom vegetation. Since inception, we have noted that strong south to southeast (onshore) winds tend to produce turbidity events at this site from the wave induced suspension of fine sediments and organic material in the upstream near-shore zone. While we have found that these types of turbidity events are localized to windward near-shore areas in the bay, the transport of these sediments at inlet mouths during such times is perhaps a dominant sedimentation process within the estuarine system. In other words, while the choice of our location may be producing a localized signal in one of our measured parameters that signal may reflect key processes in the system at large.

The tidal range (maximum-minimum water depth, including only the data which pass quality control standards) for Menauhant has been calculated using water depth data, corrected for barometric pressure, for the time period 2014-2016. Based on these three years of data, the average tidal range is 1.55 m. Menauhant's average water depth (distance from water surface to sonde sensor) is 0.71 m. The sonde sits roughly 30cm above the bottom sediments. This water depth value has been calculated based on data available through the end of 2016 (corrected for barometric pressure and including only the data which pass quality control standards). The 2014 data was used to calculate salinities (ppt) for this site: the maximum value was 32.1, the average was 31.3.

#### c) Childs River (CR)

The Child's River station (41° 34' 48.63" N, 70° 31' 49.76" W) is located on a dock piling at Edwards Boat Yard, a commercial marina near the upper tidal reaches of Child's River—the second largest input of surface freshwater to the bay. It runs through densely developed residential areas. The Child's River sub-watershed receives the highest nitrogen loading and is the largest nitrogen contributor to the Waquoit Bay system of all the sub-watersheds. In the upper tidal portions of the river we have consistently recorded the highest chlorophyll levels and the lowest dissolved oxygen readings of any region in the bay and so this location represents an end-member for looking at anthropogenic inputs and impacts on the system. This location is very strongly stratified, characterized by a salt wedge with fresher river water overlying saline ocean water. Vertical salinity ranges can run from 0-10 ppt at the surface to more than 30 ppt just 1 m below. The sonde sensors are usually well within the salt wedge portion of the water column, nonetheless this location is also our freshest SWMP site, and is at the opposite end of Child's River from the seaward Menauhant station. Bottom sediments are fine organic rich muds. This location represents the most terrigenously and anthropogenically-impacted SWMP site. Monthly water quality, collected near this location for the past decade, shows very high chlorophyll concentrations during the warmer months and more recent dissolved nutrient records show very high nutrient-loads. Boat traffic at the marina likely leads to increased turbidity during the boating season as well. As this site is dockside at a private marina, general security is high.

The tidal range (maximum-minimum water depth, including only the data which pass quality control standards) for the Child's River site has been calculated using water depth data, corrected for barometric pressure, for the time period 2014-2016. Based on these three years, the average tidal range is 1.30 m. The Child's River's average water depth (average distance from surface to sonde sensor) is 0.83 m. The sensor sits roughly 25 cm above the bottom sediments. The water depth calculation is based on data collected through the end of 2016 (corrected for barometric pressure and including only the data which pass quality control standards).

#### d) Sage Lot (SL)

The Sage Lot station (41° 33'15.12" N 70° 30'30.20" W) is located in deeper portion of Sage Lot Pond – a small sub-estuary of Waquoit Bay (20 ha) surrounded by salt marsh and barrier beach. Its small watershed is the least developed of all of Waquoit Bay's sub-watersheds and Sage Lot Pond is considered to be its least impacted and most pristine sub-estuary. Bottom sediments are organic rich mud. Sage Lot Pond possesses one of the few remaining eelgrass beds in the Waquoit Bay system. Indeed the Child's River and Sage Lot Pond sites are considered to represent opposite end-members of nutrient-loading and human-induced influence. Researchers often locate their experiments in these two locations to take advantage of this difference. However,

Sage Lot Pond is hydrologically connected to an upstream brackish source -- Flat Pond -- via a series of tidal creeks, drainage ditches and culverts. Flat Pond borders a country club and golf course and some concern exists for its impact on the water quality of Sage Lot Pond.

The tidal range (maximum-minimum water depth, including only the data which pass quality control standards) for the Sage Lot Pond site has been calculated using water depth data, corrected for barometric pressure, for the time period 2014-2016. Based on these three years, the average tidal range is 0.99 m. Sage Lot Pond's average water depth (average distance from surface to sonde sensor) is 0.60 m. The sonde sits roughly 25 cm above the bottom sediments. The average water depth has been calculated based on data available through the end of 2016 (corrected for barometric pressure and including only the data which pass quality control standards). The 2014 data was used to calculate salinities (ppt) for this site: the maximum value was 32.3, the minimum value was 24.2 and the average was 30.3.

All Waquoit Bay NERR historical nutrient/pigment monitoring stations:

| Station Code | SWMP Status | Station Name  | Location                              | Active Dates            | Reason Decommissioned | Notes                 |
|--------------|-------------|---------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| wqbcnut      | P           | Childs River  | 41° 34' 48.63" N,<br>70° 31' 49.76" W | 07/01/2002<br>- current | NA                    | Note location change! |
| wqbmhnut     | P           | Menauhant     | 41° 33' 9.36" N,<br>70° 32' 54.60" W  | 07/01/2002<br>- current | NA                    | NA                    |
| wqbmpnut     | P           | Metoxit Point | 41° 34' 8.04" N,<br>70° 31' 17.76" W  | 07/01/2002<br>current   | NA                    | NA                    |
| wqbslnut     | P           | Sage Lot      | 41° 33' 15.12" N,<br>70° 30' 30.20" W | 07/01/2002<br>- current | NA                    | NA                    |

## 5) Coded variable definitions –

wqbcnut: Waquoit Bay Child's River nutrients  
wqbmhnut: Waquoit Bay Menauhant nutrients  
wqbmpnut: Waquoit Bay Metoxit Point nutrients  
wqbslnut: Waquoit Bay Sage Lot nutrients

monthly grab sample program = 1 (collected with custom-designed van Dorn sampler)  
diel grab sample program = 2 (collected with ISCO)

## 6) Data collection period –

Nutrient sampling began in July of 2002 at all four sites. The 24-hour diel samples were collected at Childs River until December 2006. Starting in January 2007, the 24-hour diel samples were collected at Menauhant.

Diel Sampling at Menauhant (MH):

| Month | Start Date | Start Time | End Date   | End Time |
|-------|------------|------------|------------|----------|
| Jan   | 01/10/2022 | 09:44      | 01/11/2022 | 10:29    |
| Feb   | 02/08/2022 | 10:17      | 02/09/2022 | 11:02    |
| Mar   | 03/07/2022 | 09:51      | 03/08/2022 | 10:36    |
| Apr   | 04/04/2022 | 09:49      | 04/05/2022 | 10:34    |

|      |            |       |            |       |
|------|------------|-------|------------|-------|
| May  | 05/03/2022 | 09:02 | 05/04/2022 | 09:47 |
| June | 05/31/2022 | 08:54 | 06/01/2022 | 09:39 |
| July | 07/11/2022 | 09:44 | 07/12/2022 | 10:29 |
| Aug  | 08/15/2022 | 07:50 | 08/16/2022 | 08:35 |
| Sept | 09/06/2022 | 14:22 | 09/07/2022 | 15:07 |
| Oct  | 10/11/2022 | 11:11 | 10/12/2022 | 11:56 |
| Nov  | 11/14/2022 | 09:52 | 11/15/2022 | 10:37 |
| Dec  | 12/12/2022 | 10:06 | 12/12/2022 | 10:51 |

Grab Sampling:

Menauhant (MH)

| Month | Sample 1 Date | Sample 1 Time | Sample 2 Date | Sample 2 Time |
|-------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Jan   | 01/11/2022    | 09:48         | 01/11/2022    | 09:58         |
| Feb   | 02/09/2022    | 13:52         | 02/09/2022    | 13:58         |
| Mar   | 03/08/2022    | 11:30         | 03/08/2022    | 11:35         |
| Apr   | 04/05/2022    | 09:20         | 04/05/2022    | 09:30         |
| May   | 05/04/2022    | 10:45         | 05/04/2022    | 10:53         |
| June  | 06/01/2022    | 08:51         | 06/01/2022    | 09:16         |
| July  | 07/12/2022    | 10:28         | 07/12/2022    | 10:49         |
| Aug   | 08/16/2022    | 10:42         | 08/16/2022    | 10:45         |
| Sept  | 09/07/2022    | 16:22         | 09/07/2022    | 16:35         |
| Oct   | 10/12/2022    | 12:10         | 10/12/2022    | 12:15         |
| Nov   | 11/15/2022    | 12:34         | 11/15/2022    | 12:37         |
| Dec   | 12/12/2022    | 11:55         | 12/12/2022    | 12:09         |

Metoxit Point (MP)

| Month | Sample 1 Date | Sample 1 Time | Sample 2 Date | Sample 2 Time |
|-------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Jan   | NS            | NS            | NS            | NS            |
| Feb   | NS            | NS            | NS            | NS            |
| Mar   | NS            | NS            | NS            | NS            |
| Apr   | NS            | NS            | NS            | NS            |
| May   | NS            | NS            | NS            | NS            |
| June  | 06/01/2022    | 12:03         | 06/01/2022    | 12:06         |
| July  | 07/12/2022    | 09:20         | 07/12/2022    | 09:35         |
| Aug   | 08/16/2022    | 12:16         | 08/16/2022    | 12:22         |
| Sept  | 09/07/2022    | 13:24         | 09/07/2022    | 13:33         |
| Oct   | 10/12/2022    | 09:55         | 10/12/2022    | 09:59         |
| Nov   | 11/15/2022    | 11:21         | 11/15/2022    | 11:25         |
| Dec   | 12/12/2022    | 11:07         | 12/12/2022    | 11:11         |

\*NS = no sample due to ice/winter conditions.

Sage Lot Pond

| Month | Sample 1 Date | Sample 1 Time | Sample 2 Date | Sample 2 Time |
|-------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Jan   | NS            | NS            | NS            | NS            |
| Feb   | NS            | NS            | NS            | NS            |
| Mar   | NS            | NS            | NS            | NS            |
| Apr   | NS            | NS            | NS            | NS            |

|      |            |       |            |       |
|------|------------|-------|------------|-------|
| May  | NS         | NS    | NS         | NS    |
| June | 06/01/2022 | 14:24 | 06/01/2022 | 14:27 |
| July | 07/12/2022 | 12:40 | 07/12/2022 | 12:45 |
| Aug  | 08/16/2022 | 09:09 | 08/16/2022 | 09:18 |
| Sept | 09/07/2022 | 10:05 | 09/07/2022 | 10:09 |
| Oct  | 10/12/2022 | 08:43 | 10/12/2022 | 08:48 |
| Nov  | 11/15/2022 | 10:11 | 11/15/2022 | 10:14 |
| Dec  | 12/12/2022 | 10:03 | 12/12/2022 | 10:08 |

\*NS = no sample due to ice/winter conditions.

#### Child's River

| Month | Sample 1 Date | Sample 1 Time | Sample 2 Date | Sample 2 Time |
|-------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Jan   | NS            | NS            | NS            | NS            |
| Feb   | NS            | NS            | NS            | NS            |
| Mar   | NS            | NS            | NS            | NS            |
| Apr   | NS            | NS            | NS            | NS            |
| May   | NS            | NS            | NS            | NS            |
| June  | NS            | NS            | NS            | NS            |
| July  | NS            | NS            | NS            | NS            |
| Aug   | 08/16/2022    | 11:11         | 08/16/2022    | 11:24         |
| Sept  | 09/07/2022    | 14:38         | 09/07/2022    | 14:46         |
| Oct   | 10/12/2022    | 10:46         | 10/12/2022    | 10:50         |
| Nov   | 11/15/2022    | 14:58         | 11/15/2022    | 13:00         |
| Dec   | 12/12/2022    | 12:26         | 12/12/2022    | 12:31         |

\*NS = no sample due to construction at marina where sample site is located

## 7) Associated researchers and projects--

### a) SWMP Water Quality Monitoring Data

In order to understand long-term changes in water quality, automatic data loggers are deployed at each of the four stations where nutrients are also sampled. The data collected provides background data for other research about the ecology of these habitats. For all sites, measurements of dissolved oxygen, salinity, temperature, pH, depth, turbidity, and chlorophyll fluorescence at 15 minute intervals. At the Menauhant site, a telemetry system was installed in July 2006. Visit the [CDMO website](#) if you are interested in the data.

### b) Waquoit BayWatchers

BayWatchers is a citizen science group based in Waquoit Bay since 1993. Volunteers measure for dissolved oxygen concentration, salinity, temperature (air and water), water clarity, chlorophyll-*a* and collect samples which are analyzed for a suite of nutrients (ammonium, nitrate/nitrite, phosphate, and silicate). The program consists of nine sites which are located throughout the Waquoit Bay watershed. Contact Theo Collins, Research Associate, for the data.

### c) SWMP Meteorological Data

Meteorological data are also collected continuously on 15-minute intervals at Waquoit Bay NERR and may be accessed at [CDMO website](#).

## 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 fully credited for having collected and processed 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: [www.nerrsdata.org](http://www.nerrsdata.org); *accessed* 12 October 2022.

Also include the following excerpt in the metadata to address how and where the data can be obtained.

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](http://www.nerrsdata.org). Data are available in comma separated version format.

## 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.

Data is received from the University of Massachusetts-Dartmouth School of Marine Science and Technology (SMAST) on a quarterly basis (including EPA-regulation QA data and any necessary rerun samples). SMAST provides the data in mg/L so no conversion is necessary once the data is received. Chlorophyll-a and pheophytin analysis was completed at the Waquoit Bay NERR laboratory using the spectrophotometer method until August 2015 and then using the fluorometer method starting September

2015. Through all of 2022 however, Chlorophyll-a and pheophytin analysis was performed by S Mast as the WBNERR fluorometer broke.

#### 10) Parameter titles and variable names by category –

[Instructions/Remove: *Only list those parameters that are reported in the data.* See Table 2 in the “Nutrient and Chlorophyll Monitoring Program and Database Design” SOP version 1.8 (March 2017) for a full list of available parameters. If NO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>3</sub> are not reported, modify note 2 to explain why.]

Required NOAA NERRS System-wide Monitoring Program nutrient parameters are denoted by an asterisk “\*”.

| Data Category            | Parameter                    | Variable Name | Units of Measure |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|---------------|------------------|
| Phosphorus and Nitrogen: |                              |               |                  |
|                          | *Orthophosphate              | PO4F          | mg/L as P        |
|                          | *Ammonium, Filtered          | NH4F          | mg/L as N        |
|                          | *Nitrite, Filtered           | NO2F          | mg/L as N        |
|                          | *Nitrate, Filtered           | NO3F          | mg/L as N        |
|                          | *Nitrite + Nitrate, Filtered | NO23F         | mg/L as N        |
|                          | Dissolved Inorganic Nitrogen | DIN           | mg/L as N        |
| Plant Pigments:          |                              |               |                  |
|                          | *Chlorophyll a               | CHLA_N        | µg/L             |
|                          | Pheophytin                   | PHEA          | µg/L             |
| Carbon:                  |                              |               |                  |
| Other Lab Parameters:    |                              |               |                  |
|                          | Silicate, Filtered           | SiO4F         | mg/L as SI       |
| Microbial:               |                              |               |                  |
| Field Parameters:        |                              |               |                  |
|                          | Water Temperature            | WTEM_N        | °C               |

Notes:

1. Time is coded based on a 2400 clock and is referenced to Eastern Standard Time.
2. Reserves have the option of measuring either NO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>3</sub> or they may substitute NO<sub>23</sub> for individual analyses if they can show that NO<sub>2</sub> is a minor component relative to NO<sub>3</sub>. Waquoit Bay Reserve measured NO<sub>2</sub> until July 2003 after one year of monthly measurements, when it was determined that NO<sub>2</sub> was not usually a significant component of NO<sub>23</sub> and so NO<sub>23</sub> is considered to be overwhelmingly NO<sub>3</sub>. Since July 2003, NO<sub>23</sub> and NH<sub>4</sub> were the only measured DIN species.
3. PON/POC were measured starting in April 2003, allowing calculation of TN.
4. Diel salinity measurements are taken in the lab at S Mast from leftover sample using a refractometer. No other field measurements are available for diel samples.

#### 11) Measured or calculated laboratory parameters –

[Instructions/Remove: This section lists all measured and calculated variables. Only list those parameters that are collected and reported, do not list field parameters. See Table 2 in the “Nutrient and Chlorophyll Monitoring Program and Database Design” SOP version 1.8 (March 2017) document for a full list of directly measured and computed variables. Do not include field parameters in this section.]

##### a) Parameters measured directly

|                     |                   |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| Nitrogen species:   | NH4F, NO2F, NO23F |
| Phosphorus species: | PO4F              |

Other: CHLA\_N, PHEA, SiO4F

b) **Calculated parameters**

NO3F NO23F-NO2F  
DIN NO23F+NH4F

**12) Limits of detection –**

MDL's for NO23F, NH4F, PO4F, PON/POC, TDN, CHLA, and PHEA are determined by the School for Marine Science and Technology (SMAST). At SMAST, the MDL is determined as 3 times the standard deviation of a minimum of 7 replicates of a single low concentration sample. These values are reviewed annually. The spike and blank values from at least seven of the Quality Assurance (QA) analyses run during the year are used to calculate the MDL (see Tables 4-9 for QA results). The table below lists the MDLs for data collected in 2022 as well as the dates of the analyses which contributed to the MDL calculation.

| Parameter | Start Date | End Date   | MDL      |
|-----------|------------|------------|----------|
| NH4F      | 01/01/2022 | 12/31/2022 | 0.00161  |
| NO23F     | 01/01/2022 | 12/31/2022 | 0.000    |
| TDN       | 01/01/2022 | 12/31/2022 | 0.0016   |
| PO4F      | 01/01/2022 | 12/31/2022 | 0.000937 |
| POC       | 01/01/2022 | 12/31/2022 | 0.000937 |
| PON       | 01/01/2022 | 12/31/2022 | 0.00293  |
| SiO4F     | 01/01/2022 | 12/31/2022 | 0.000    |
| CHLA      | 01/01/2022 | 12/31/2022 | 0.1      |
| PHEA      | 01/01/2022 | 12/31/2022 | 0.1      |
|           |            |            |          |

| Parameter | Sample Size | Dates of QA Analysis   |                         |                         |                         |                         |
|-----------|-------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| NH4F      | 10          | 1/3/2022<br>6/10/2022  | 2/11/2022<br>7/16/2022  | 3/11/2022<br>8/19/2022  | 4/11/2022<br>9/2/2022   | 5/7/2022<br>11/18/2022  |
| NO23F     | 10          | 1/19/2022<br>7/7/2022  | 2/18/2022<br>7/27/2022  | 3/16/2022<br>9/9/2022   | 4/8/2022<br>9/22/2022   | 5/25/2022<br>11/10/2022 |
| PO4F      | 10          | 1/6/2022<br>9/10/2022  | 3/11/2022<br>10/13/2022 | 4/21/2022<br>10/13/2022 | 5/21/2022<br>11/18/2022 | 8/4/2022<br>12/3/2022   |
| POC       | 10          | 1/13/2022<br>7/08/2022 | 2/01/2022<br>8/23/2022  | 3/24/2022<br>10/20/2022 | 5/12/2022<br>11/23/2022 | 6/20/2022<br>12/22/2022 |
| PON       | 10          | 1/13/2022<br>7/08/2022 | 2/01/2022<br>8/23/2022  | 3/24/2022<br>10/20/2022 | 5/12/2022<br>11/23/2022 | 6/20/2022<br>12/22/2022 |
| TDN       | 10          | 1/19/2022<br>7/7/2022  | 2/18/2022<br>7/27/2022  | 3/16/2022<br>9/9/2022   | 4/8/2022<br>9/22/2022   | 5/25/2022<br>11/10/2022 |
| SiO4F     | 8           | 1/20/2022<br>5/17/2022 | 2/16/2022<br>8/16/2022  | 3/17/2022<br>9/15/2022  | 4/20/2022<br>10/12/2022 |                         |
| CHL/PHEA  | 9           | 02/10/2022             |                         |                         |                         |                         |

**13) Laboratory methods –**

Contact Waquoit Bay NERR Research Associate for a copy (electronic or hard) of the following SOP's (a-g) at [theophilos.j.collins@mass.gov](mailto:theophilos.j.collins@mass.gov) or (508-457-0495; Direct Line: 774-255-4272).

a) **Parameter: NH4F**

SMAST Laboratory Method: Indophenol/hypochlorite method, Spectrophotometer

EPA Reference Method: 350.1

Method References:

- 1) Scheiner, D. 1976. Determination of ammonia and kjeldahl nitrogen by indophenols method. Water Research, 10:31-36.
- 2) Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater. 19<sup>th</sup> edition. Method 4500-NH4-F.

EPA Method Descriptor: Alkaline phenol and hypochlorite react with ammonia to form indophenol blue that is proportional to the ammonia concentration. The blue color formed is intensified with sodium nitroprusside and measured colorimetrically.

Preservation Method: Samples are filtered (cellulose acetate geofilters, 0.20µm, 47mm) as soon as possible following collection, and are stored in the dark at 4°C for 12-24 hours or at -30°C for no more than 28 days before analysis.

b) **Parameter: NO2F**

SMAST Laboratory Method: Lachat analysis using copperized cadmium reduction and colorimetric assay.

EPA Reference Method: 353.2

Method References:

- 1) Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 19<sup>th</sup> edition. Method 4500-NO3-F.
- 2) Wood, E., F. Armstrong and F. Richards. 1967. Determination of nitrate in sea water by cadmium copper reduction to nitrite. Journal of Marine Biology Ass. U.K. 47: 23-31.
- 3) Bendschneider, K. R. Robinson. 1952. A new spectrophotometer method for the determination of nitrite in seawater. Journal of Marine Research. 11: 87-96.

EPA Method Descriptor: A filtered sample is passed through a column containing granulated copper-cadmium to reduce nitrate to nitrite. The nitrite (that originally present plus reduced nitrate) is determined by diazotizing with sulfanilamide and coupling with N-(1-naphthyl)-ethylenediamine dihydrochloride to form a highly colored azo dye which is measured colorimetrically. Separate, rather than combined nitrate-nitrite, values are readily obtained by carrying out the procedure first with, and then without, the Cu-Cd reduction step.

Preservation Method: Samples are filtered (cellulose acetate geofilters, 0.20µm, 47mm) as soon as possible following collection, and are stored in the dark at 4°C for 48 hours or at -30°C for no more than 28 days before analysis.

a) **Parameter: PO4F**

SMAST Laboratory Method: Molybdate/ascorbic acid method

EPA Reference Method: 365.3

Method References:

- 1) Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 19<sup>th</sup> edition. Method 4500-P-E.
- 2) Murphy, J. and J.P. Riley. 1962. A modified single solution method for determination of phosphate in natural waters. Analytica Chimica Acta, 27: 31-36.

EPA Method Descriptor: Ammonium molybdate and antimony potassium tartrate react in an acid medium with dilute solutions of phosphorus to form an antimony-phospho-molybdate complex. This complex is reduced to an intensely blue-colored complex by ascorbic acid. The color is proportional to the phosphorus concentration.

Preservation Method: Samples are filtered (cellulose acetate geofilters, 0.20µm, 47mm) as soon as possible following collection, and are stored in the dark at 4°C for 12-24 hours or at -30°C for no more than 28 days before analysis.

**b) Parameter: POC/PON**

SMAST Laboratory Method: Micro-Dumas combustion technique

EPA Reference Method: 440.0

Method References:

- 1) Kirsten, W. 1983. Organic Elemental Analysis: Ultramicro, Micro, and Trace Methods. Academic Press/Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, NY.
- 2) Perkin-Elmer Model 2400 CHN Analyzer Technical Manual.

EPA Method Descriptor: An accurately measured amount of particulate matter from an estuarine water sample or an accurately weighed dried sediment sample is combusted at 975°C using an elemental analyzer. The mixture is released to a series of thermal conductivity detectors/traps, measuring in turn by difference, hydrogen (as water vapor), C (as carbon dioxide) and N (as N<sub>2</sub>).

Preservation Method: Sample filtration (combusted 25mm GF/F) within 24 hours of collection, dried, and stored in dessicator for no more than 28 days before analysis.

**c) Parameter: Silicate**

SMAST Laboratory Method: Molybdate/silicomolybdate complex method

EPA Reference Method: 370.1

Method References:

- 1) Mullin and Riley. 1955. Analytica Chimica Acta, 12: 162. Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater. 17<sup>th</sup> edition, 1989, p.4-181.
- 2) Strickland, J.D.H. and T.R. Parsons. 1965. A Manual of Seawater Analysis. Fisheries Research Board of Canada.

EPA Method Descriptor: A well-mixed sample is filtered through a 0.45 µm membrane filter. The filtrate, upon the addition of molybdate ion in acidic solution, forms a greenish-yellow color complex proportional to the dissolved silica in the sample.

Preservation Method: Samples are filtered (cellulose acetate geofilters, 0.20µm, 47mm) as soon as possible following collection, and are stored in the dark at 4°C for 12-24 hours or at -30°C for no more than 28 days before analysis.

**a) Parameter: TDN**

SMAST Laboratory Method: Lachat method, Persulfate digestion

Reference Method: 31-107-04-4-C

Method References:

- 1) Standard Methods for the Examination of water and Wastewater. 19<sup>th</sup> edition. Method 4500-Norg.
- 2) D'Elia, C.F., P.A. Stuedler and N. Corwin. 1977. Determination of total nitrogen in aqueous samples using persulfate digestion. Limnology and Oceanography, 22: 760-764.

Lachat Method Descriptor: A well-mixed sample is filtered through a 0.45 µm membrane filter. Filtered and unfiltered samples can be oxidized to nitrate and then analyzed using the persulfate digestion method.

Preservation Method: Samples are filtered (cellulose acetate geofilters, 0.20µm, 47mm) as soon as possible following collection, and are stored in the dark at 4°C for 12-24 hours or at -30°C for no more than 28 days before analysis.

**b) Parameter: Chlorophyll *a* and Pheophytin *a***

Waquoit Bay NERR Laboratory

EPA Method Reference: EPA Method 445.0.

Method Reference:

- 1) EPA Method 445.0. In Vitro Determination of Chlorophyll-a and Pheophytin-a in Marine and Freshwater Algae by Fluorescence.

Method Description: Water samples are filtered through Glass Fiber Filters (25mm, 0.7  $\mu$ m) using a vacuum pump until flow through slows substantially (filtered volume normally between 250ml and 600ml). Three drops of magnesium carbonate solution are added to the filters with a final DI rinse (< 3mL). Filters are immediately added to centrifuge tubes with ~12mL of 90% acetone, shaken vigorously, and frozen at -20°C for at least 24 hours before analysis on fluorometer (samples are processed within one week of initial freezing). Upon removal from the freezer, the vials are shaken vigorously for roughly 10 seconds and after settling at room temperature for 30 minutes to 1 hour, centrifuged for 10 minutes before analysis. When samples cannot be processed within one week of filtration, the filters are placed in aluminum foil and frozen at -20°C until extraction.

Preservation Method: Filters are frozen (GF/F, 25mm) in 90% acetone at -20°C for at least 24 hours, but no more than one week, before analysis. When samples cannot be processed within one week of filtration, the filters are placed in aluminum foil and frozen at -20°C until extraction.

\*\* Note that in June of 2022, WBNERR's fluorometer broke, requiring samples to be sent to the SMAST lab for analysis. They use the same procedure detailed above.

#### 14) Field and Laboratory QAQC programs –

[Instructions/Remove: This section describes field variability, laboratory variability, the use of inter-organizational splits, sample spikes, standards, and cross calibration exercises. Include any information on QAQC checks performed by your lab.]

##### a) Precision

- i) **Field variability** – Waquoit Bay NERR collects two successive grab samples for the monthly grab sample program. Additionally, at Waquoit Bay NERR, one field duplicate is collected at one site per sampling event (the site chosen for the duplicate rotates among the four sites). Field duplicates must be within  $\pm 10\%$  for NO<sub>3</sub>, NH<sub>4</sub>, PO<sub>4</sub>, and within 20% for TDN, PON, POC, and SiO<sub>4</sub> to be deemed acceptable.
- ii) **Laboratory variability** – Laboratory duplicates are assayed in duplicate for at least 15% of the samples with a 5% tolerance between duplicates required for acceptances.
- iii) **Inter-organizational splits** – none.

##### b) Accuracy

- i) **Sample spikes** – See Quality Control Tables in the final section of this document for % recovery of spike tests. Thresholds used by SMAST for acceptable recoveries are available in the caption headings for the tables.
- ii) **Standard reference material analysis** – The UMASS Dartmouth-SMAST has been successfully tested by the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection on a series of blind certification standards. In addition, they regularly analyze a series of AccuStandard © test samples for accuracy and precision. SMAST has also been approved for nutrient and biogeochemical assays by USGS, EPA, and the States of Florida and Connecticut under specific for specific projects related to surface water, groundwater and marine waters.
- iii) **Cross calibration exercises** - In summer 2010, the Waquoit Bay passed a NERRs-wide inter-lab reference comparison. In fall 2015, the Waquoit Bay fluorometer was taken to neighboring Reserve labs at Great Bay in New Hampshire and Wells in Maine for cross-comparison of replicate chlorophyll-a samples. The results showed comparable values across all three instruments. These data are available upon request. In spring of 2018, another NERRS-wide inter-lab comparison was conducted including nitrite/nitrate, nitrite, and phosphate analyses for freshwater and saltwater samples. The results indicated that the SMAST provides results with acceptable accuracy. The results from this comparison are available upon request.

## 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
- GSM See metadata

### 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      |
| 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 |
| <i>Wind speed</i> |                          |
| 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/notes –

Data may be missing due to problems with sample collection or processing. Laboratories in the NERR 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 NO<sub>3</sub>F 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.

**Sample hold times for 2022:** Samples are held at -20°C. NERRS SOP allows nutrient samples to be held for up to 28 days (CHLA for 30) at -20°C, plus allows for up to 5 days for collecting, processing, and shipping samples. Samples held beyond that time period are flagged suspect <1> and coded (CHB). If measured values were below MDL, this resulted in <-4> [SBL] (CHB) flagging/coding.

**Sample hold times for 2022:** NERRS SOP allows nutrient samples to be held for up to 24 hours if held at 4°C with no preservation, for NH<sub>4</sub>F and NO<sub>3</sub>F up to 28 days if acidified and held at 4°C, and up to 28 days (CHLA for 30 days) if held at -20°C. Tier II parameters, with a few exceptions, are subject to the same sample hold times. In all cases, up to an additional 5 days is allowed for collecting, processing, and shipping samples. Samples held beyond that time period are flagged suspect and coded CHB in the data set.

#### <-2>[GDM]/[GCM]

- Sage Lot and Metoxit Point all register either of these codes for every parameter from January through May because these sites are only accessible by boat, and conditions through winter and into spring often prevent access. No samples were taken during these times. The GCM code appears for calculated parameters when no sample was able to be taken.
- Childs River registers these the GDM code for every parameter through July, with no samples taken until August. This is because a massive construction project at the marina where the sonde is usually located was underway and did not finish until August 2022.

**<-2>[GSM]**

- Chlorophyll-a and Pheophytin parameters on 5/31 – 6/1/2022. This month's samples were unable to be processed because WBNERR's fluorometer broke and no contract was in place yet with the SMAST lab to analyze them instead.
- Chlorophyll-a and Pheophytin parameters for grab samples on 12/13/2022. The SMAST lab was unable to analyze these samples because the director of the lab (Dr. Brian Howes) passed away very suddenly around that time.

**<-4>[SBL] or <-4>[SBL](CHB)**

- Menauhant, 01/04/2022 for Chl-a. This is an example of the chlorophyll-a measured concentration being below the MDL.
- Menauhant 05/03/2022 at 10:32 in Diel Sampling. In this example, the sample was held longer than recommended before analysis and then the NO<sub>3</sub> concentration was measured to be below the MDL.

**<-4>[SCB]**

- Menauhant 02/09/2022 all samples. This is an example of calculated parameters (like DIN and DON) not able to be determined because one of the measured components making up the calculation was below the MDL. In these cases, the measured component below the MDL was NH<sub>4</sub>.



| SAMPLE DATE | PO4        | NH4        | NO23       | TDN        | POC        | PON        | Si       |
|-------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|----------|
| 1/10/2022   | 1/12/2022  | 1/12/2022  | 2/3/2022   | 2/8/2022   | 2/8/2022   | 2/8/2022   | 6/8/2022 |
| 2/9/2022    | 2/10/2022  | 2/10/2022  | 2/24/2022  | 3/1/2022   | 1/1/2023   | 1/1/2023   | 6/8/2022 |
| 3/8/2022    | 3/10/2022  | 3/10/2022  | 4/5/2022   | 4/7/2022   | 3/24/2022  | 3/24/2022  | 6/8/2022 |
| 4/4/2022    | 4/6/2022   | 4/6/2022   | 6/9/2022   | 6/14/2022  | 5/2/2022   | 5/2/2022   | 6/8/2022 |
| 5/3/2022    | 5/6/2022   | 5/6/2022   | 6/9/2022   | 6/14/2022  | 5/23/2022  | 5/23/2022  | 6/8/2022 |
| 5/31/2022   | 6/3/2022   | 6/3/2022   | 6/9/2022   | 6/14/2022  | 6/9/2022   | 6/9/2022   | 6/8/2022 |
| 7/11/2022   | 7/14/2022  | 7/14/2022  | 7/26/2022  | 7/27/2022  | 8/17/2022  | 8/17/2022  | 2/3/2023 |
| 8/15/2022   | 8/17/2022  | 8/17/2022  | 8/22/2022  | 8/24/2022  | 9/2/0222   | 9/2/0222   | 2/3/2023 |
| 9/6/2022    | 9/14/2022  | 9/14/2022  | 10/3/2022  | 10/4/2022  | 10/25/2022 | 10/25/2022 | 2/3/2023 |
| 10/12/2022  | 10/21/2022 | 10/21/2022 | 11/16/2022 | 11/21/2022 | 12/1/2022  | 12/1/2022  | 2/3/2023 |
| 11/15/2022  | 12/2/2022  | 12/2/2022  | 11/16/2022 | 11/21/2022 | 12/1/2022  | 12/1/2022  | 2/3/2023 |
| 12/12/2022  | 12/12/2022 | 12/12/2022 | 2/6/2023   | 2/7/2023   | 1/1/2023   | 1/1/2023   | 2/3/2023 |

\*Dates in red indicate that the sample was held longer than allowed by NERRS protocols (>28days at -20°C).

Table 4. Ortho-Phosphate (PO<sub>4</sub>) Quality Control Table showing results from QAQC tests conducted at the UMASS Dartmouth School for Marine Science and Technology (SMAST). Lab duplicates are considered acceptable within 20% of each other. Field duplicates are considered acceptable within 30% of each other. Spike recovery for PO<sub>4</sub> is considered acceptable within 80-120%. Results that do not meet these thresholds are highlighted in red text. Sample sizes are provided in parentheses.

|                       | Analysis Date | Blank Mean (uM) | Standard 5 (uM) | Lab Dup Avg % Diff | Field Dup Avg % Diff | 5 uM Spike Avg % Rec |
|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| <b>PO<sub>4</sub></b> | 1/13/2022     | 0.03 (1)        | 5.04 (1)        | 0.00% (1)          |                      | 92.59% (2)           |
|                       | 2/11/2022     | 0.00 (1)        | 5.00 (1)        | 0.00% (1)          |                      | 99.50% (2)           |
|                       | 3/9/2022      | 0.00 (7)        | 6.75 (1)        | 0.80% (1)          |                      | 89.62% (1)           |
|                       | 4/7/2022      | 0.00 (5)        | 5.00 (1)        | 0.80% (2)          |                      | 105.12% (3)          |
|                       | 5/10/2022     | 0.00 (1)        | 5.17 (1)        | 8.32% (2)          |                      | 95.42% (2)           |
|                       | 6/3/2022      | 0.00 (1)        | 5.07 (1)        | 13.89% (1)         |                      | 88.96% (3)           |
|                       | 7/13/2022     | 0.00 (6)        | 5.1 (2)         | 6.38% (1)          |                      | 95.09% (2)           |
|                       | 8/17/2022     | 0.07 (5)        | 4.97 (5)        | 4.44% (1)          |                      | 92.98% (3)           |
|                       | 9/12/2022     | 0.22 (2)        | 5.26 (6)        | 0.00% (3)          |                      | 86.52% (3)           |
|                       | 10/28/2022    | 0.04 (5)        | 4.99 (2)        | 1.76% (3)          |                      | 85.37% (1)           |
|                       | 11/16/2022    | 0.05 (1)        | 5.02 (1)        | 5.57% (1)          |                      | 86.38% (2)           |
|                       | 1/3/2023      | 0.00 (1)        | 5.07 (5)        | 3.26% (2)          |                      | 105.31% (2)          |
|                       |               |                 |                 |                    |                      |                      |

Table 5. Ammonium (NH<sub>4</sub>) Quality Control Table showing results from QAQC tests conducted at the UMASS Dartmouth School for Marine Science and Technology (SMAST). Lab duplicates are considered acceptable within 20% of each other. Field duplicates are considered acceptable within 30% of each other. Spike recovery for NH<sub>4</sub> is considered acceptable within 80-120%. Results that do not meet these thresholds are highlighted in red text. Sample sizes provided in parentheses.

|                       | Analysis Date | Blank Mean (uM) | Standard 10 (uM) | Lab Dup Avg % Diff | Field Dup Avg % Diff | 5 uM Spike Avg % Rec |
|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| <b>NH<sub>4</sub></b> | 1/13/2022     | 0.03 (1)        | 9.22 (1)         | 2.61% (1)          |                      | 88.41% (1)           |
|                       | 2/11/2022     | 0.00 (1)        | 10.08 (1)        | 0.00% (1)          |                      | 82.06% (3)           |
|                       | 3/9/2022      | 0.44 (5)        | 8.96 (5)         | 5.75% (2)          |                      | 86.27% (1)           |
|                       | 4/7/2022      | 0.00 (1)        | 9.74 (1)         | 0.00% (1)          |                      | 88.41% (1)           |
|                       | 5/10/2022     | 0.00 (6)        | 8.96 (2)         | 1.91% (2)          |                      | 91.40% (3)           |
|                       | 6/3/2022      | 0.00 (1)        | 10.09 (1)        | 0.00% (4)          |                      | 94.19% (1)           |
|                       | 7/13/2022     | 0.00 (7)        | 11.52 (6)        | 0.00% (2)          |                      | 86.27% (2)           |
|                       | 8/17/2022     | 0.96 (8)        | 9.59 (13)        | 5.43% (3)          |                      | 94.19% (1)           |
|                       | 9/12/2022     | 0.00 (7)        | 10.10 (7)        | 19.93% (3)         |                      | 91.46% (3)           |
|                       | 10/28/2022    | 0.04 (2)        | 9.02 (3)         | #DIV/0! (3)        |                      | 80.31% (1)           |
|                       | 11/16/2022    | 0.00 (2)        | 10.49 (1)        | 16.23% (1)         |                      | 90.06% (1)           |
|                       | 1/3/2023      | 0.00 (2)        | 10.49 (1)        | 5.11% (3)          |                      | 98.00% (1)           |
|                       |               |                 |                  |                    |                      |                      |

Table 6. Nitrate/Nitrite (NO<sub>2</sub>) Quality Control Table showing results from QAQC tests conducted at the UMASS Dartmouth School for Marine Science and Technology (SMAST). Sample sizes in parentheses. Lab duplicates are considered acceptable within 20% of each other. Field duplicates are considered acceptable within 30% of each other. Spike recovery for NO<sub>2</sub> is considered acceptable within 80-120%. Results that do not meet these thresholds are highlighted in red text. Sample sizes provided in parentheses.

|                       | Analysis Date | Blank Mean (uM) | Standard 5 (uM) | Lab Dup Avg % Diff | Field Dup Avg % Diff | 5 uM Spike Avg % Rec |
|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| <b>NO<sub>2</sub></b> | 2/3/2022      | 0.00 (1)        | 4.94 (2)        | 0.79% (20)         |                      | 107.52% (9)          |
|                       | 2/24/2022     | 0.00 (1)        | 5.42 (2)        | 0.60% (7)          |                      | 117.13% (9)          |
|                       | 4/5/2022      | 0.00 (1)        | 5.13 (2)        | 4.05% (7)          |                      | 104.20% (16)         |
|                       | 7/26/2022     | 0.00 (1)        | 5.02 (2)        | 5.34% (10)         |                      | 85.38% (7)           |
|                       | 8/22/2022     | 0.00 (1)        | 4.70 (2)        | 2.19% (10)         |                      | 115.10% (7)          |
|                       | 10/3/2022     | 0.00 (1)        | 5.07 (2)        | 2.86% (4)          |                      | 115.52% (5)          |
|                       | 11/16/2022    | 0.00 (1)        | 5.02 (2)        | 1.15% (3)          |                      | 98.74% (12)          |
|                       | 2/6/2023      | 0.00 (1)        | 4.95 (1)        | 7.89% (2)          |                      | 101.24% (9)          |
|                       |               |                 |                 |                    |                      |                      |

Table 7. Total Dissolved Nitrogen (TDN) Quality Control Table showing results from QAQC tests conducted at the UMASS Dartmouth School for Marine Science and Technology (SMAST). Sample sizes in parentheses. Lab duplicates are considered acceptable within 20% of each other. Field duplicates are considered acceptable within 30% of each other. Spike recovery for TDN is considered acceptable within 80-120%. Results that do not meet these thresholds are highlighted in red text. Sample sizes provided in parentheses.

|            | Analysis Date | Lab Dup<br>Avg % Diff | Field Dup<br>Avg % Diff | 5 uM Spike<br>Avg % Rec |
|------------|---------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| <b>TDN</b> | 2/8/2022      | 3.08% (8)             |                         | 104.09% (10)            |
|            | 3/1/2022      | 4.99% (8)             |                         | 117.71% (8)             |
|            | 4/7/2022      | 1.36% (8)             |                         | 107.94% (8)             |
|            | 6/14/2022     | 6.17% (8)             |                         | 81.01% (8)              |
|            | 7/27/2022     | 5.33% (8)             |                         | 101.60% (8)             |
|            | 8/24/2022     | 7.68% (7)             |                         | 86.27% (2)              |
|            | 10/4/2022     | 8.38% (2)             |                         | 116.98% (8)             |
|            | 11/21/2022    | 9.56% (6)             |                         | 80.44% (8)              |
|            | 2/7/2023      | 2.56% (8)             |                         | 92.11% (8)              |
|            |               |                       |                         |                         |

Table 8. Particulate Organic Carbon/Nitrogen (POC and PON) Quality Control Table showing results from QAQC tests conducted at the UMASS Dartmouth School for Marine Science and Technology (SMAST). Sample sizes are in parentheses. POC/PON is considered acceptable if check standards are within 95-115% of known value. Results that do not meet these thresholds are highlighted in red text. Sample sizes provided in parentheses.

| <b>Analysis Date</b> | <b>PON Blank Mean(uM)</b> | <b>PON K Standard (10.38uM)</b> |
|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 2/8/2022             | 0.07 (9)                  | 10.33 (11)                      |
| 3/24/2022            | 0.11 (7)                  | 10.37 (8)                       |
| 4/6/2022             | 0.05 (7)                  | 10.48 (8)                       |
| 5/2/2022             | 0.02 (7)                  | 10.39 (8)                       |
| 5/23/2022            | 0.02 (7)                  | 10.35 (8)                       |
| 6/9/2022             | 0.00 (7)                  | 10.37 (8)                       |
| 8/17/2022            | 0.01 (7)                  | 10.43 (8)                       |
| 9/2/0222             | 0.02 (7)                  | 10.04 (8)                       |
| 10/25/2022           | 0.00 (7)                  | 10.35 (12)                      |
| 12/1/2022            | 0.00 (7)                  | 10.33 (8)                       |
| 1/1/2023             | 0.01 (7)                  | 10.34 (8)                       |

|             | Analysis Date | Blank Mean (uM) | Standard 10 (uM) | Lab Dup Avg % Diff | Field Dup Avg % Diff | 5 uM Spike Avg % Rec |
|-------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| <b>SiO4</b> | 6/8/2022      | 0.00 (1)        | 10.52 (1)        | 4.32% (3)          |                      | 96.31% (3)           |
|             | 2/3/2023      | 0.00 (1)        | 10.73 (1)        | 16.48% (2)         |                      | 104.62% (2)          |
|             |               |                 |                  |                    |                      |                      |

Table 9. Silicate (SiO4) Quality Control Table showing results from QAQC tests conducted at the UMASS Dartmouth School for Marine Science and Technology (SMASST). Sample sizes are in parentheses. Lab duplicates are considered acceptable within 20% of each other. Field duplicates are considered acceptable within 30% of each other. Spike recovery for SiO4 is considered acceptable within 80-120%. Results that do not meet these thresholds are highlighted in red text.

Literature Cited: Valiela, I., S. Mazzilli, J.L. Bowen, K.D. Kroeger, M.L. Cole, G. Tomasky, T. Isaji. 2004. ELM, An Estuarine Nitrogen Loading Model: Formulation and Verification of Predicted Concentrations of Dissolved Inorganic Nitrogen. Volume 157(1): 365–391.