**Estero Bay Aquatic Preserve Continuous Water Quality Metadata January 1, 2012 – December 31, 2012**

Latest Update: September 14, 2022

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 Aquatic Preserve office with any additional questions.

### Data Set and Research Descriptors

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### Entry verification

To begin, deployment data are uploaded from the YSI data logger (datasonde) to a Personal Computer (IBM compatible). Files are exported from EcoWatch in a comma-delimited format (.CSV) and transferred into separate Microsoft Excel files by site, year, and month. Excessive pre- and post-deployment data are removed from the files at this time. The monthly files are then prepared, processed, and reviewed following the procedures in the Centralized Data Management Office’s (CDMO) National Estuarine Research Reserves (NERR) System-wide Monitoring Program (SWMP) Data Management Manual Version 6.3 (February 2010). Currently, Estero Bay Aquatic Preserve (EBAP) does not submit data to the CDMO and therefore does not apply the associated procedures. The monthly data file is then opened in Microsoft Excel and processed using the NERRQAQC macro. The macro automatically inserts station codes, combines date and time, creates metadata worksheets for flagged data, summary statistics, and graphs the data for review. It allows the reviewer to apply QA/QC flags and codes to the data and append files. During primary QA/QC, data are flagged and coded if they are missing, out of sensor range, or anomalous. Where deployment overlap occurs between files, the data produced by the newly calibrated datasonde (sonde) is generally accepted as being the most accurate. Data management is currently performed by Rebecca Cray.

Beginning in July 2018, data underwent additional Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) procedures. An automated primary QA/QC process was performed by the CDMO and involved checking the standardized flags and codes that were previously applied to the data by the Aquatic Preserve Office. The process applied additional standardized flags to the data if values were outside sensor specifications and were not previously flagged. Yearly data files that completed the primary QA/QC process were returned to the Office of Resilience and Coastal Protection (RCP) staff for a secondary QA/QC procedure. Data were evaluated, and standardized flags and codes were either modified or new codes were applied to individual data points by insertion into the flag columns using the CDMO’s NERRQAQC Excel macro to provide further documentation of the data. Data files were then returned to the CDMO for ingestion into the Florida Aquatic Preserves database as provisional data. For more information on QA/QC flags and codes, see Sections 11 and 12 and for more information on NERRQAQC macro versions, see Section 14.

### Research objectives

In 2004, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection’s (FDEP) Office of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas (CAMA), now RCP, began a pilot program using extended deployed water quality monitoring devices, or datasondes, across several of its field offices. After the Estero Bay Aquatic Preserve (EBAP) office was selected, three datasonde monitoring sites were set up within the bay. There were several factors considered when selecting the monitoring sites including salinity gradients, water depth, freshwater inputs, tidal circulation patterns and the location of navigational markers. Additionally, to correlate existing data collection efforts and refrain from duplicating data, locations of other water quality studies were also taken into consideration.

The datasondes, located in a long, shallow estuary, are affected by saltwater inclusion from several Gulf of Mexico inlets and freshwater input from five tributaries. The passes are, from north to south: Hurricane Pass, Matanzas Pass, Big Carlos Pass, New Pass, Big Hickory Pass, and Wiggins Pass in Collier County. The tributaries are, from north to south: Hendry Creek, Mullock Creek, Estero River, Spring Creek, and the Imperial River. The watershed for Estero Bay spans 359.6 square miles and encompasses both the Southern Coastal Plain and Southern Florida Coastal Plain ecoregions, which comprise areas that are typical of low, flat, southern Florida lands dominated by wetlands and characterized by slow, sheet-flow drainage patterns. Natural communities include mangrove-dominated islands along the coast with salt marsh habitats occurring landward of the mangrove zone, pine flatwoods, cypress swamps, and cabbage palm hammocks. The communities within the bay include seagrass beds, mangrove islands, salt marshes, tidal flats, and oyster bars. In the past, the naturally dispersed water patterns distributed nutrients over broad areas of wetland vegetation and seasonal fluctuations in flow from rainfall created the necessary salinity regime in Estero Bay for good estuarine productivity. However, increased development in the area since the 1960’s has led to changes in the natural river systems around Estero Bay, altering freshwater inflow patterns. The watershed activities that potentially impact the bay include point-source wastewater discharge and non-point source runoff or leaching of pollution from roads, agriculture lands, urban areas, and un-vegetated lands which contain fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, metals, sediments, petroleum compounds, and bacteria.

The datasonde data provides information on the overall health of Estero Bay on a continuous basis. Specifically, the data from these stations provide a baseline of water quality measurements for identifying, monitoring, and comparing differences in the parameters over time. The data also aid in the interpretation of changes observed in indicator organisms, bay communities, and for making comparisons to other geographical areas. The data may also assist with the understanding of effects from anthropogenic changes within the bay. The principle goal of the program is to attain baseline data on the overall water quality of Estero Bay for the purpose of preventing further degradation.

### Research methods

Beginning July 14, 2004 two water quality stations, EB01 (Tom Winter) in the north end of Estero Bay and EB02 (Spring Creek) in the central portion of the bay, were designated as permanent Continuous Water Quality Monitoring Program sites for Estero Bay Aquatic Preserve. A third water quality station, EB03 (Fish Trap Bay), was added on November 23, 2004 at the southern end of the preserve. The dataset from these three monitoring stations has been essentially uninterrupted since the first day of deployment.

Currently, all sondes are YSI 6600 Extended Deployment System (EDS) with three that are the V2-2 model. Prior to deployment, the sondes are calibrated for pH, specific conductivity, turbidity, dissolved oxygen, and depth following the procedures outlined in the YSI Operating and Service Manual. Prior to the December 2011 deployment, the depth was calibrated using a barometric pressure value of 760 mmHg for each calibration, actual atmospheric pressure was not calculated. For the December 6, 2011 deployment a NIST certified barometer was used to obtain the actual atmospheric pressure and determine the depth offset value.

A two-point calibration is used for pH (YSI buffers 7 & 10) and turbidity (0 NTU distilled water & 126 NTU YSI, Inc.). A 0.5M KCL solution (YSI conductivity calibrator) is used to calibrate specific conductivity. Dissolved oxygen (DO) is calibrated in oxygen saturated water, using a bucket and an aerator. Prior to June 29, 2010, rapid pulse dissolved oxygen sensors were calibrated using water saturated air, using a small amount of water in a vented calibration cup. The percent saturation value is determined by using the current barometric pressure to convert to the adjusted value and entered into EcoWatch. ROX optical DO probes are deployed at all three sites. The depth is also calibrated by using the current barometric pressure to determine the depth offset value and entered into EcoWatch.

All sondes are deployed within 4-inch diameter PVC pipes, which are attached to either a private residential dock (EB01) or “aid-to-navigation” pilings (EB02 and EB03). The pipes are oriented vertically and attached with stainless steel rods molded to wrap around the piling and bolted to galvanized hangers. Up to three hangers are used depending on the height of the pipe. A stainless steel bolt is also installed at the end of the pipes to keep the sonde from falling through. The submerged end of the PVC has two rows of rectangular holes whose short ends are rounded (pill/stadium shaped). There are 4 holes per row measuring vertically approximately 8 inches tall and horizontally 2 inches wide. Sondes are secured by rope to an eyebolt in the top of the PVC caps. An additional hole is drilled through the top of the pipes and caps in order to insert a bolt and lock for security. The bottoms of the pipes are open and positioned such that the sensors are 0.5 meters above the bottom.

The sondes are further protected from crabs and other live organisms by attempting to restrict the openings on the sonde guard with plastic mesh screening. The plastic mesh (with 1/8 inch diamond-shaped holes) is attached to the outside of the sondes guard’s circumference using low- profile zip ties.

Sondes are deployed, generally, for two weeks to one month at a time. The sampling period is set for 15-minute intervals (readings are made every 15 minutes). The following physical water quality parameters are recorded: temperature (degrees Celsius), specific conductivity (mS/cm), salinity (parts per thousand), dissolved oxygen (mg/L and % saturation), depth (m), pH and turbidity (NTU). To test how well the sondes hold calibration, field measurements are performed using a handheld YSI instrument (YSI 85 2004-Feb. 2008, YSI556 Feb. 2008-present) which serves as a “spot check” at the time of deployment and retrieval. The parameters recorded are temperature, specific conductivity, conductivity, salinity, dissolved oxygen (mg/L and % saturation), and depth. Additionally, a post-deployment calibration verification is conducted in the lab. The parameters include pH (7.0—all year—and 10.0—starting May 3, 2012), turbidity (0 NTU), specific conductivity (50 mS/cm), DO%, depth, and battery volts.

## NOTE: All data associated with this metadata file are reported in Local Standard Time (Oct- March) and NOT adjusted for daylight savings time.

### Site location and character

**EB01 (Tom Winter):**

Lat/Long (Decimal Degrees): 26.434944 -81.911389

The EB01 datasonde is located on the bay side of Estero Island in Matanzas Pass, across from Julies Island, and is the most northern of the three site locations. The Tom Winter labeling is to clarify the sonde location which is affixed to a residential dock (parcel 28-46-24- W3-0020B.0390) approximately 300 meters across the channel from Julie’s Island. The monitoring site is approximately 5.0 km (linear dimension) from Matanzas Pass Bridge to the northwest and 4.4 km from Big Carlos Pass to the southeast. The closest tributary is the Y- junction of the mouths of Hendry Creek and Mullock Creek, approximately 5.1 km northeast of the sonde location. Matanzas Pass is roughly 8.9 km long and has a mid-channel depth of approximately 1.0 to 3.6 meters at MHW. At the sampling site, the depth is 2.05 meters at MHW and the width of the water body is 335 meters. Tides at EB01 are mixed semidiurnal and range from 0.85 m to 1.39 m according to the NOAA Tides and Currents website; Estero Island, Estero Bay, FL Datum, Station ID 8725351, 1983-2001 Epoch. Salinities range from 2.2 ppt to 34.4 ppt and fluctuate daily with tides, wind, rainfall, and freshwater discharge (USGS Scientific Investigations Report 2007-5217, Estero Bay near Horseshoe Keys data, 10/1/2004 – 09/30/2005). The channel substrate is predominantly fine sand and there is no bottom vegetation. Generally, Estero Island’s shoreline, on the bay side, is sea walled and will not have any vegetation. The closest vegetation are red and black mangrove islands across the channel. The land to the north of the site contains a significant amount of protected state-owned preserve area known as Estero Bay Preserve State Park.

# EB02 (Spring Creek):

Lat/Long (Decimal Degrees): 26.385917 -81.846333

The EB02 site is located northwest of the mouth of Spring Creek and south of Coconut Point. The sonde is affixed to navigational marker 9A within the Spring Creek access channel. The average depth at this site is approximately 1.70 meters at MHW. Tides at EB02 are mixed semidiurnal and range from 0.74 m to 1.27 m according to the NOAA Tides and Currents website; Coconut Point, Estero Bay, FL Datum, Station ID 8725319, 1983-2001 Epoch. Salinities range from 8.2 ppt to 35.9 ppt and fluctuate daily with tides, wind, rainfall, and freshwater discharge (USGS Scientific Investigations Report 2007-5217, Big Carlos Pass data, 10/5/2004 – 09/30/2005). The substrate within the channel is a mixture of sand and silt with no bottom vegetation. However, there is seagrass found in the vicinity. Mature red and black mangrove forests dominate the nearby banks of the bay and several mangrove islands are nearby. The mouth of Spring Creek is approximately 4.4 km downstream from where a six-lane highway (SR 41) crosses over the tributary.

# EB03 (Fish Trap Bay):

Lat/Long (Decimal Degrees): 26.354972 -81.844528

The EB03 site is located east of Broadway Channel and north of Intrepid Waters at the southern end of EBAP. The sonde is affixed to a piling (manatee caution sign) in the center of Big Hickory Bay. The mouth of the Imperial River is approximately 2.1 km to the south of the sonde’s location and is the closest tributary. The average depth at MHW is approximately 1.40 meters. Tides are mixed semidiurnal and range from 0.62m to 0.81m (NOAA Tides and Currents website; Fish trap Bay, Estero Bay, FL Datum, Station ID 8725272, 1983-2001 Epoch). Salinities range from 1.6 ppt to 33.6 ppt and fluctuate daily with tides, wind, rainfall, and freshwater discharge (USGS Scientific Investigations Report 2007-5217, Fishtrap Bay data, 10/1/2004 – 09/30/2005). The substrate within the channel is a mixture of sand and silt with no bottom vegetation. Mature red and black mangrove forests dominate the nearby banks of the preserve. The dominant natural vegetation of the watershed is hydric pine, scrubby flatwoods, and cypress. The mouth of Imperial River is approximately 2.1 km downstream from a six-lane highway (SR 41) and approximately 7.6 km from I-75, both of which cross over the tributary.

### Data collection period

Water quality data collection began July 14, 2004 at EB01 and EB02 and November 23, 2004 at EB03. This collection period for EB02 (Spring Creek) began January 1st, 2012 and ended December 31st, 2012. During this time period there were 14 deployments at each site.

***EB01 (Tom Winter)***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Deployment**  **filename** | **Start** | **End** |
| 01120511 | 01/05/2012 11:30 | 01/05/2012 12:45 |
| 01010412 | 01/05/2012 13:00 | 02/08/2012 11:45 |
| 01020712 | 02/08/2012 12:15 | 03/07/2012 11:15 |
| 01030512 | 03/07/2012 11:30 | 04/04/2012 10:15 |
| 01040312 | 04/04/2012 10:45 | 05/03/2012 10:00 |
| 01050212 | 05/03/2012 10:15 | 06/07/2012 10:15 |
| 01060612 | 06/07/2012 10:30 | 07/03/2012 10:00 |
| 01070212 | 07/03/2012 10:15 | 08/02/2012 08:30 |
| 01080112 | 08/02/2012 08:45 | 08/29/2012 10:30 |
| 01082812 | 08/29/2012 10:45 | 09/26/2012 11:30 |
| 01092512 | 09/26/2012 11:45 | 10/24/2012 09:45 |
| 01102312 | 10/24/2012 10:15 | 11/20/2012 10:45 |
| 01111912 | 11/20/2012 11:00 | 12/19/2012 11:15 |
| 01121812 | 12/19/2012 11:45 | 01/17/2013 13:30 |

***EB02 (Spring Creek)***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Deployment**  **filename** | **Start** | **End** |
| 02112910 | 11/30/2010 11:00 | 01/05/2012 11:15 |
| 02010412 | 01/05/2012 11:30 | 02/08/2012 13:15 |
| 02020712 | 02/08/2012 13:45 | 03/07/2012 09:45 |
| 02030512 | 03/07/2012 10:00 | 04/04/2012 09:15 |
| 02040312 | 04/04/2012 09:45 | 5/3/2012 8:30 |
| 02050212 | 05/03/2012 08:45 | 06/07/2012 09:15 |
| 02060612 | 06/07/2012 09:30 | 07/03/2012 08:45 |
| No datasonde was deployed from 07/03/2012 9:00 | | |
| to 07/05/2012 8:15 due to datasonde tube maintenance. | | |
| 02070512 | 07/05/2012 08:30 | 08/02/2012 07:30 |
| 02080112 | 08/02/2012 07:45 | 08/29/2012 09:30 |
| 02082812 | 08/29/2012 10:00 | 09/26/2012 11:15 |
| 02092512 | 09/26/2012 11:30 | 10/24/2012 09:30 |
| 02102312 | 10/24/2012 09:30 | 11/20/2012 09:45 |
| 02111912 | 11/20/2012 10:15 | 12/19/2012 09:30 |
| 02121812 | 12/19/2012 09:45 | 01/17/2013 12:30 |

***EB03 (Fish Trap)***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Deployment**  **filename** | **Start** | **End** |
| 03120511 | 11/30/2010 11:00 | 01/05/2012 11:30 |
| 03010412 | 01/05/2012 12:00 | 02/08/2012 14:15 |
| 03020712 | 02/08/2012 14:30 | 03/07/2012 10:00 |
| 03030512 | 03/07/2012 10:30 | 04/04/2012 08:45 |
| 03040312 | 04/04/2012 09:00 | 05/03/2012 09:15 |
| 03050212 | 05/03/2012 09:30 | 06/07/2012 09:30 |
| 03060612 | 06/07/2012 09:45 | 07/03/2012 08:45 |
| 03070212 | 07/03/2012 09:15 | 08/02/2012 07:45 |
| 03080112 | 08/02/2012 08:15 | 08/29/2012 09:00 |
| 03082812 | 08/29/2012 09:15 | 09/26/2012 10:30 |
| 03092512 | 09/26/2012 10:45 | 10/24/2012 09:00 |
| 03102312 | 10/24/2012 09:15 | 11/20/2012 09:15 |
| 03111912 | 11/20/2012 09:45 | 12/19/2012 08:45 |
| 03121812 | 12/19/2012 09:00 | 01/17/2013 12:45 |

### Distribution

Considerable effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of the information provided and meet quality assurance guidelines used by the Florida’s Department of Environmental Protection Estero Bay Aquatic Preserve program. Please note that the included data are estimates of actual conditions subject to improvements in accuracy and precision of field methods over time as well as infrequencies in sampling duration, rendering data in some instances, to be unsuitable for temporal or spatial comparisons. As a result, the user is responsible for interpretations based on supplied data.

Neither the State of Florida nor the Florida Department of Environmental Protection makes any warranty, expressed or implied, including the warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose arising out of the use or inability to use the data, or assumes any legal liability or responsibility for the accuracy, completeness, or usefulness of any information, apparatus, product, or process disclosed, or represents that its use would not infringe privately owned rights.

The PI retains the right to be fully credited for having collected and processed the data. Following academic courtesy standards, the PI and Estero Bay Aquatic Preserve, where the data were collected, will 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.

Estero Bay Aquatic Preserve water quality data and metadata can be obtained from the Research Coordinator at the individual site (please see Principal Investigators and Contact Persons).

### Associated researchers and projects

In addition to this water quality dataset, Estero Bay Aquatic Preserve conducts epibenthic monitoring of five seagrass sites. Starting in 2002, five fixed stations located throughout the aquatic preserve are monitored twice a year, once in the dormant season and once in the growing season, using Braun-Blanquet techniques. Abundance scores are also applied to algae as part of the seagrass monitoring. Two of these seagrass sites are located within close proximity of the EB02 and EB03 sonde locations.

Since 1998, volunteers with the Charlotte Harbor Estuaries Volunteer Water Quality Monitoring Network (CHEVWQMN) have collected water quality data once a month at up to 7 sites within Estero Bay (or 46 sites within the greater Charlotte Harbor region). This program is currently coordinated through the Charlotte Harbor Aquatic Preserves office in Punta Gorda, FL.

In 2008, EBAP began monitoring the nesting effort of wading and diving birds which use mangrove islands within the bay as rookeries.

Beginning in February 2012, red tide samples for Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission’s (FWC) Fish and Wildlife Research Institute (FWRI) have been collected by Estero Bay Aquatic Preserve staff during datasonde retrieval, by the CHEVWQMN volunteers, and/or more often as requested by FWRI.

Lee County and FDEP’s Division of Environmental Assessment and Restoration collect water quality samples within Estero Bay and the watershed.

### Physical Structure Descriptors

1. **Sensor specifications:**

Estero Bay Aquatic Preserve deploys YSI 6600 EDS and YSI 6600 – V2 (2) EDS datasondes

Parameter: Temperature Units: Celsius (C) Sensor Type: Thermistor Model#: 6560

Range: -5 to 50 C

Accuracy: +/- 0.15

Resolution: 0.01 C

Parameter: Conductivity

Units: milli-Siemens per cm (mS/cm)

Sensor Type: 4-electrode cell with autoranging Model#: 6560

Range: 0 to 100 mS/cm

Accuracy: +/- 0.5% of reading + 0.001 mS/cm Resolution: 0.001 mS/cm to 0.1 mS/cm (range dependant)

Parameter: Salinity

Units: parts per thousand (ppt)

Sensor Type: Calculated from conductivity and temperature Range: 0 to 70 ppt

Accuracy: +/- 1.0% of reading pr 0.1 ppt, whichever is greater Resolution: 0.01 ppt

Parameter: Dissolved Oxygen % saturation

Sensor Type: Optical probe w/ mechanical cleaning Model#: 6150 ROX

Range: 0 to 500% air saturation

Accuracy: 0-200% air saturation: +/- 1% of the reading or 1% air saturation, whichever is greater 200-500% air saturation: +/- 15% or reading

Resolution: 0.1% air saturation

Parameter: Dissolved Oxygen mg/L (Calculated from % air saturation, temperature, and salinity) Units: milligrams/Liter (mg/L)

Sensor Type: Optical probe w/ mechanical cleaning Model#: 6150 ROX

Range: 0 to 50 mg/L

Accuracy: 0-20 mg/L: +/-0.1 mg/l or 1% of the reading, whichever is greater 20 to 50 mg/L: +/- 15% of the reading

Resolution: 0.01 mg/L

Parameter: Non-vented Level - Shallow (Depth) Units: feet or meters (ft or m)

Sensor Type: Stainless steel strain gauge Range: 0 to 30 ft (9.1 m)

Accuracy: +/- 0.06 ft (0.018 m)

Resolution: 0.001 ft (0.001 m)

Parameter: pH – bulb probe or EDS flat glass probe Units: pH units

Sensor Type: Glass combination electrode Model#: 6561 or 6561FG

Range: 0 to 14 units Accuracy: +/- 0.2 units Resolution: 0.01 units

Parameter: Turbidity

Units: nephelometric turbidity units (NTU)

Sensor Type: Optical, 90 degree scatter, with mechanical cleaning Model#: 6136

Range: 0 to 1000 NTU

Accuracy: +/- 2% of reading or 0.3 NTU (whichever is greater) Resolution: 0.1 NTU

### Dissolved Oxygen Qualifier:

### The reliability of the dissolved oxygen (DO) data after 96 hours post-deployment for non-EDS (Extended Deployment System) data sondes may be problematic due to fouling which forms on the DO probe membrane during some deployments (Wenner et al. 2001). Many Aquatic Preserves have upgraded to YSI 6600 EDS data sondes, which increase DO accuracy and longevity by reducing the environmental effects of fouling. The user is therefore advised to consult the metadata and to exercise caution when utilizing the DO data beyond the initial 96-hour time period. However, this potential drift is not always problematic for some uses of the data (e.g., periodicity analysis). It should be noted that the amount of fouling is site specific and that not all data are affected. The Principal Investigator should be contacted concerning the reliability of the DO data because of the site and seasonal variation in the fouling of the DO sensor. EBAP transitioned all dissolved oxygen sensors from rapid pulse to optical type sensors during the June 30, 2010 deployment.

### Depth Qualifier:

The YSI datasondes utilized by Estero Bay Aquatic Preserve are equipped with non-vented depth/level sensors. Readings for non-vented sensors are automatically compensated for water density change due to variations in temperature and salinity; but for all non-vented depth measurements, changes in atmospheric pressure between calibrations appear as changes in water depth. The error is equal to approximately 1.03 cm for every 1 millibar change in atmospheric pressure and is eliminated for vented sensors because they are vented to the atmosphere throughout the deployment time interval. EBAP began calibrating depth with an offset with the December 6, 2011 deployment.

Beginning in 2006, NERR SWMP standard calibration protocol calls for all non-vented depth sensors to read 0 meters at a (local) barometric pressure of 1013.25 mb (760 mm/hg). If accurate atmospheric pressure data are available, non-vented sensor depth measurements can be corrected. After 04/04/12, depth sensors were calibrated with an offset using local barometric pressure measured on site with a Fisher Scientific TM Traceable tm digital barometer.

**Salinity Units Qualifier:**

6600 series sondes report salinity in parts per thousand (ppt) units and the EXO sondes report in practical salinity units (psu). These units are essentially the same and for the AP water quality program purposes are understood to be equivalent, however psu is considered the more appropriate designation. Moving forward the AP program will assign psu salinity units for all data regardless of sonde type.

**Turbidity Qualifier:**

### 6600 series sondes report turbidity in nephelometric turbidity units (NTU) and the EXO sondes use formazin nephelometric units (FNU). These units are essentially the same but indicate a difference in sensor methodology, for AP water quality program purposes they will be considered equivalent. Moving forward, the AP program will use FNU/NTU as the designated units for all turbidity data regardless of sonde type. If turbidity units and sensor methodology are of concern, please see the Sensor Specifications portion of the metadata.

### Coded variable definitions

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Sampling Station: | Sampling Site Code: | Station Code: |
| Tom Winter | EB01 | EB01 |
| Spring Creek | EB02 | EB02 |
| Fish Trap Bay | EB03 | EB03 |

1. **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 missing and above or below sensor range. All remaining data are then flagged 0, 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 Supported Parameter

0 Data Passed Initial QAQC Checks

1 Suspect Data

2 *Open - reserved for later flag*

3 Calculated data: non-vented depth/level sensor correction for changes in barometric   
pressure

4 Historical Data: Pre-Auto QAQC

5 Corrected Data

### 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. A short description of each flag and code combination also appears on the notes tabs of the excel file. There are three (3) different code categories, general, sensor, and comment. General errors document general problems with the deployment or YSI datasonde, 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 can be applied to the entire record in the F\_Record column.

General Errors

GIC No instrument deployed due to ice GIM Instrument malfunction

GIT Instrument recording error; recovered telemetry data GMC No instrument deployed due to maintenance/calibration GNF Deployment tube clogged / no flow

GOW Out of water event

GPF Power failure / low battery

GQR Data rejected due to QA/QC checks GSM See metadata

Sensor Errors

SBO Blocked optic

SCF Conductivity sensor failure SDF Depth port frozen

SDO DO suspect

SDP DO membrane puncture

SIC Incorrect calibration / contaminated standard SNV Negative value

SOW Sensor out of water

SPC Post calibration out of range SSD Sensor drift

SSM Sensor malfunction

SSR Sensor removed / not deployed

STF Catastrophic temperature sensor failure STS Turbidity spike

SWM Wiper malfunction / loss

Comments

CAB Algal bloom

CAF Acceptable calibration/accuracy error of sensor

CAP Depth sensor in water, affected by atmospheric pressure CBF Biofouling

CCU Cause unknown

CDA DO hypoxia (<3 mg/L) CDB Disturbed bottom

CDF Data appear to fit conditions CFK Fish kill

CIP Surface ice present at sample station CLT Low tide

CMC In field maintenance/cleaning CMD Mud in probe guard

CND New deployment begins CRE Significant rain event CSM See metadata

CTS Turbidity spike

CVT Possible vandalism/tampering CWD Data collected at wrong depth

### Post deployment calibration information

***EB01 (Tom Winter)***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Deployment filename** | ***DO 100% (adj for local barometric pressure)*** | **DO%** | **SpCond (50)** | **pH 7** | **pH 10** | **Turbidity (0 NTU)** | ***Depth 0 Offset (adj for local pressure)*** | **Depth** |
| 01120511 | NA | 104.5 | 50.6 | 7.1 | NA | 0 | 0 | 0.065 |
| 01010412 | NA | 99 | 49.11 | 7.07 | NA | 0.2 | 0 | -0.101 |
| 01020712 | NA | 97.3 | 50.74 | 6.95 | NA | 0.1 | 0 | 0.078 |
| 01030512 | NA | 97.7 | 49.91 | 7.1 | 9.96 | 0.1 | 0 | -0.146 |
| 01040312 | NA | 99.9 | 50.26 | 7.07 | 10.05 | 0.3 | NA | -0.008 |
| 01050212 | 99.6 | 99.6 | 53.33 | 7.06 | 10.03 | 0.6 | -0.044 | 0.05 |
| 01060612 | 99.9 | 98.8 | 50.07 | 7.07 | 10.02 | 0.4 | -0.014 | -0.001 |
| 01070212 | 99.8 | 98.4 | 51.99 | 6.79 | 9.68 | 0.5 | -0.027 | -0.024 |
| 01080112 | 99.7 | 99.7 | 49.9 | 6.98 | 9.94 | 1.6 | -0.027 | -0.037 |
| 01082812 | 99.9 | 98.8 | 50.82 | 7.03 | 9.98 | 0.6 | -0.014 | -0.028 |
| 01092512 | 99.6 | 98.8 | 50.75 | 7.28 | 9.95 | 0.7 | -0.041 | -0.05 |
| 01102312 | 99.8 | 100.3 | 50.68 | 6.91 | 9.9 | 0.3 | -0.027 | -0.034 |
| 01111912 | 99.8 | 99.7 | 50.3 | 6.97 | 9.95 | 0.8 | -0.027 | -0.021 |
| 01121812 | 99.9 | 102.1 | 50.44 | 7.04 | 10.03 | 0.6 | -0.014 | -0.008 |

***EB02 (Spring Creek)***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Deployment filename** | ***DO 100% (adj for local barometric pressure)*** | **DO%** | **SpCond (50)** | **pH 7** | **pH 10** | **Turbidity (0 NTU)** | ***Depth 0 Offset (adj for local pressure)*** | **Depth** |
| 02120511 | NA | 104.1 | 50.86 | 6.98 | NA | -0.2 | NA | 0.064 |
| 02010412 | NA | 102.2 | 50.1 | NA | NA | 0 | NA | -0.096 |
| 02020712 | NA | 99.8 | 50.13 | 6.77 | NA | 0.7 | NA | 0.072 |
| 02030512 | NA | 97.8 | 48.7 | 6.5 | 6.57 | 0.8 | NA | -0.133 |
| 02040312 | NA | 100.2 | 47.77 | 7.13 | 10.08 | 0.5 | NA | -0.014 |
| 02050212 | 99.6 | 96.6 | 50.29 | NA | NA | 0.1 | -0.041 | 0.038 |
| 02060612 | 99.9 | 98.9 | 50.73 | 7.18 | 10.22 | 0.4 | -0.014 | -0.004 |
| No datasonde was deployed from 07/03/2012 9:00 to 07/05/2012 8:15 due to datasonde tube maintenance. | | | | | | | | |
| 02070512 | 99.8 | 98.3 | 49.5 | 7.06 | 9.9 | 1 | -0.027 | -0.013 |
| 02080112 | 99.7 | 100.4 | 53.03 | 6.99 | 9.96 | 0.5 | -0.027 | -0.035 |
| 02082812 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| 02092512 | 99.6 | 100.1 | 53.02 | 6.99 | 10.3 | 1.9 | -0.041 | -0.056 |
| 02102312 | 99.6 | 101 | 51.09 | 7.05 | 10.03 | 0.6 | -0.041 | -0.036 |
| 02111912 | 99.8 | 99 | 50.57 | 6.97 | 9.9 | 0.5 | -0.027 | -0.021 |
| 02121812 | 99.9 | 99.9 | 50.51 | 7.06 | 9.95 | 0.2 | -0.014 | -0.011 |

***EB03 (Fish Trap)***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Deployment filename** | ***DO 100% (adj for local barometric pressure)*** | **DO%** | **SpCond (50)** | **pH 7** | **pH 10** | **Turbidity (0 NTU)** | ***Depth 0 Offset (adj for local pressure)*** | **Depth** |
| 03120511 | NA | 102.4 | 50.5 | NA | NA | 0.3 | NA | 0.056 |
| 03010412 | NA | 99.2 | 53.68 | 7.03 | NA | -0.3 | NA | -0.069 |
| 03020712 | NA | 100.1 | 53.23 | 6.45 | NA | 0.8 | NA | 0.068 |
| 03030512 | NA | 97.6 | 49.57 | 7.11 | 9.78 | 0.7 | NA | -0.129 |
| 03040312 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| 03050212 | 99.6 | 97 | 53.32 | 7.15 | 10.16 | -0.1 | -0.041 | -0.108 |
| 03060612 | 99.9 | 98 | 50.5 | 7.01 | 9.95 | -0.2 | -0.014 | 0.003 |
| 03070212 | 99.8 | 100.2 | 49.57 | 7.06 | 10.05 | 1705 | -0.027 | -0.021 |
| 03080112 | 99.7 | 101.1 | 50.39 | 7.07 | 10.01 | 0 | -0.027 | -0.034 |
| 03082812 | 99.9 | 99.5 | 51.97 | 7.03 | 10 | -0.2 | -0.014 | -0.021 |
| 03092512 | 99.6 | 100.3 | 49.47 | 7.24 | 9.8 | 1 | -0.041 | -0.058 |
| 03102312 | 99.5 | 0 | 50.85 | 7.08 | 10.1 | -3.1 | -0.041 | -0.038 |
| 03111912 | 99.8 | 99.6 | 49.47 | 7.13 | 9.06 | 0.6 | -0.027 | -0.021 |
| 03121812 | 100 | 101.2 | 49.9 | 7.09 | 10.1 | -0.4 | 0 | -0.005 |

1. **Other remarks/notes**

All data files are QAQC’d using the 2012 CDMO Excel macro. This macro automatically flags negative turbidity values between 0 and -2 NTU as Suspect <1> with the comment Acceptable Calibration/Accuracy Error of Sensor (CAF). In addition, the macro automatically flags DO values less than 3 mg/L as Passed Initial QAQC Checks <0> with the comment DO Hypoxia (<3 mg/L) (CDA). The DO flag is based on Federal standards. During the primary QAQC session, any reading that falls outside a sensor’s range (see section II. Physical Structure descriptors) is rejected (-3). For example, all turbidity readings over 1000 NTU are rejected (-3, SBO). Small negative depth readings where all other data is in line are marked suspect (1, SNV, CAP) per the CDMO manual since this is within the accuracy of the sensor. The shallow depth sensor is a non-vented probe that is susceptible to changes in barometric pressure when deployed in shallow estuaries, please refer to the depth qualifier under Section II. Additionally, negative turbidity readings between 0 and -2 have been flagged as suspect data (1, SNV, CAF) since the value is within the accuracy of the probe per the CDMO operations manual. Data from all out of water events (distinguished by both low SpCond values and low/negative depths) has all been rejected (-3, GOW, CLT)

Additionally, for Estero Bay, anomalous turbidity readings >126 NTU (the high calibration value), not within a well-defined turbidity peak (e.g., neighboring readings are not close), are marked as a suspect turbidity spike (1, STS). These readings may either be caused by optical interference by animals or fouling, or an unknown local disturbance. A description of all other flag/code combinations that appear in the dataset are noted below.

## EB01 (Tom Winter)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Deployment**  **filename** | **Notes/Remarks** |
| 01120511 | Turbidity wiper was missing upon sonde retrieval on 01/05/2012, all turbidity data from this deployment has  been marked suspect (1, SWM) since it is unknown when the wiper disappeared. |
| 01010412 | A period of anomalous turbidity readings begins around 1/25/2012 and ends abruptly when the datasonde was removed on 02/08/2012. The probe wiper was found to be malfunctioning (wiper not turning) the next time it was being calibrated (6/5/2012, sent into YSI). Although there was nothing in the notes for this deployment period, based upon this evidence and that large number of high and out of range readings indicates a probe wiper malfunction, turbidity readings from 1/25/2012-02/08/2012 have been marked suspect (1, SWM). |
| 01020712 | Dock maintenance was conducted on 2/15. Maintenance included painting and attaching new fouling guards around the pilings. Additionally, lots of small crabs and eggs found on the crab guard during retrieval 03/07/12 may have contributed to anomalous turbidity spikes |
| 01030512 | Crabs were noted on datasonde retrieved 04/04/12, which may have contributed to anomalous turbidity  spikes. Started recording pH 10 during post calibration check on datasheet |
| 01040312 | Started to calibrate depth with an offset based upon local barometric pressure |
| 01050212 | SpCond/Salinity on datasonde retrieved 06/07/12 were substantially different than newly deployed datasonde and handheld YSI 556 during the field check and SpCond reading in 50 ms/cm was 53.33 during post calibration. When compared against bracketing deployments, SpCond/Salinity for the 01050212 deployment is shifted up approx. 4 ms/cm, suggesting incorrect calibration/contaminated calibration solution. Pre-calibration SpCond was 46 ms/cm, which corresponds to the ~4 ms/cm difference. Due to this SpCond/Salinity (and all dependent sensors) have been rejected (-3, SQR) for datasonde deployed 5/3/12- 6/7/12. Additionally DO sensor wiper pad was missing upon datasonde retrieval 06/07/12. Started to record depth offset value during post calibration check on datasheet. |
| 01060612 | DO % and concentration on retrieval datasondes was substantially lower (38-40% difference) than deployment/handheld YSI during field check. DO% and conc for datasonde deployed 07/03/2012 to 08/02/2012 has been marked suspect due (1, SDO) to possible sensor drift Tropical storm Debbie from 06/23/12 through 06/27/12. |
| 01070212 | Tropical depression Isaac form 8/26/12-08/27/12 |
| 01080112 | Anomalous pH data has been marked suspect(1, CSM), pH sensor was still acclimating to local conditions |
| 01082812 | Heavy fouling on bottom of crab guard on sonde retrieved 09/26/26 may have contributed to anomalous turbidity spikes during this deployment |
| 01092512 | No other notes |
| 01102312 | pH sensor used during this deployment (YSI, 09E) began to return data that was different from bracketing deployments. At this time the pH sensor was over 3 years old, way beyond the useful life of 12-18 months as defined by YSI, Inc and the pH MV slope was borderline out of spec. Due to this, pH data from this deployment has been rejected (-3, SQR, CSM) |
| 01111912 | No other notes |
| 01121812 | pH sensor used during this deployment (YSI, 09E) began to return data that was different from bracketing deployments. At this time the pH sensor was over 3 years old, way beyond the useful life of 12-18 months as defined by YSI, Inc and the pH MV slope was borderline out of spec. Due to this, pH data from this deployment has been rejected (-3, SQR, CSM) |

***EB02 (Spring Creek)***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Deployment filename** | **Notes/Remarks** |
| 02120511 | Turbidity between 1/2/12 09:30 and 1/3/12 19:15 were flagged for a weather event (0, CWE) with winds up  to 22 mph |
| 02010412 | All pH readings from 02/04/12 18:45 to 2/8/2012 13:15 have been rejected due to a broken bulb (-3, SSM).  Large crab and pink shrimp in crab guard on datasonde retrieved 02/08/12 may have contributed to anomalous turbidity spikes during the 02010412 deployment |
| 02020712 | From 2/11/2012 9:15 to 2/12/12 17:15 and 03/04/12 1:30 to 03/05/12 15:45 cold fronts with strong winds came through causing increased turbidity (0, CWE). Lot of crabs, shrimp and eggs were present on datasonde retrieved 03/07/12, which may have contributed to anomalous turbidity spikes. |
| 02030512 | pH probe began malfunctioning on 3/12/2012 5:45, all pH data for this rest of this deployment has been  rejected (-3, SSM). Crabs and eggs were present on datasonde retrieved 04/04/2012 which may have contributed to anomalous turbidity spikes during the 02030512 deployment |
| 02040312 | Strong winds on 4/6 and strong winds/thunderstorms on 4/22-4/24 caused turbidity to increase (0, CWE).  Juv. fish on bottom of guard, lots of crabs, eggs, algae on sonde retrieval 05/03/14 which may have contributed to the numerous anomalous turbidity spikes during 02040312 deployment |
| 02050212 | pH port not working for this deployment, pH sensor was not deployed, all pH data has been rejected for this deployment (-3, SSR ) |
| 02060612 | During the 02060613 deployment the top bracket holding the PVC datasonde tube 0.5 m off the substrate  (per CDMO requirements), rusted through and the tube slipped down to the bottom. This tube was replaced and reset at the correct height in July 2014 during the July 02070814 deployment. However all readings during the intervening time were taken directly on the bottom. Due to this all depth and turbidity readings during this time have been rejected (-3, CWD) and all other parameters have been marked suspect (1, CWD). |
|  | No datasonde was deployed from 07/03/2012 9:00 to 07/05/2012 8:15 due to datasonde tube  maintenance. |
| 02070512 | Turbidity and depth were rejected for this deployment (-3, CWD) since datasonde was resting on the substrate and not 0.5 m above the substrate per CDMO requirements, all other data has been marked suspect (1, CWD) |
| 02080112 | Turbidity and depth were rejected for this deployment (-3, CWD) since datasonde was resting on the substrate and not 0.5 m above the substrate per CDMO requirements, all other data has been marked suspect (1, CWD). SpCond and salinity during the 02080112 deployment was shifted up ~2-3 ms/cm from bracketing deployments and YSI 556 during field checks and during post-cal, the sensor read 53.03 in 50 mS/cm calibration solutions indicating incorrected calibration/contaminated calibration solution. Due to this all SpCond/salinity data (-3, SPC), and dependent parameters (DO%, DO Conc, Depth) have been rejected (- 3, CSM) for this deployment. |
| 02082812 | Turbidity and depth were rejected for this deployment (-3, CWD) since datasonde was resting on the substrate and not 0.5 m above the substrate per CDMO requirements, all other data has been marked suspect (1, CWD). No post deployment information available, pin broke off of the datasondes computer port connector |
| 02092512 | Turbidity and depth were rejected for this deployment (-3, CWD) since datasonde was resting on the substrate and not 0.5 m above the substrate per CDMO requirements, all other data has been marked suspect (1, CWD) unless otherwise noted. Post-calibration SpCond for datasonde deployed 09/26/2012 to 10/24/2012 was 53.02 in 50.00 ms/cm calibration solution. All SpCond/Salinity data has been rejected (-3, SPC) as well as other dependent parameters (-3, CSM). Juvenile fish were found on the bottom of the crab guard during datasonde retrieval 09/26/12. |
| 02102312 | Turbidity and depth were rejected for this deployment (-3, CWD) since datasonde was resting on the substrate and not 0.5 m above the substrate per CDMO requirements, all other data has been marked suspect (1, CWD)unless otherwise noted. |
| 02111912 | Turbidity and depth were rejected for this deployment (-3, CWD) since datasonde was resting on the substrate and not 0.5 m above the substrate per CDMO requirements, all other data has been marked suspect (1, CWD) unless otherwise noted. |
| 02121812 | Turbidity and depth were rejected for this deployment (-3, CWD) since datasonde was resting on the substrate and not 0.5 m above the substrate per CDMO requirements, all other data has been marked suspect (1, CWD)unless otherwise noted. Lots of crabs were found on datasonde retrieved 01/17/13. |

***EB03 (Fish Trap)***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Deployment filename** | **Notes/Remarks** |
| 03120511 | A strong wind event Jan 2-3 that caused turbidity to increase has been flagged in the data (0, CWE). The pH bulb was broken and the turbidity wiper was missing on datasonde retrieved 01/05/2012. All pH readings from 03120511 deployment have been rejected due to a broken probe (-3, SSM) and turbidity readings have been marked suspect (1, SWM) due to wiper loss. Additionally very large stone crab was found inside the crab guard , which may have contributed to anomalous turbidity spikes during the 03120511 deployment. All readings from when sonde was exposed during very low tides (marked by low conductivity + low/negative depth readings) have been rejected (-3, GOW) |
| 03010412 | All pH readings from deployment 03010412 have been rejected since pre-calibration slope < 165, (-3, SQR, CSM). All readings from when sonde was exposed during very low tides (marked by low conductivity + low/negative depth readings) have been rejected (-3, GOW). Post cal SpCond on sonde retrieved 02/08/12 was 53.68 in 50.00 mS/cm calibration solution. A field check showed that SpCond on this sonde was ~2.5 mS/cm higher than YSI 556 and the newly deployed datasonde. This indicates the sensor may have drifted during deployment. All SpCond/salinity data have been rejected for this deployment (-3, SSD) as well as all dependent parameters (-3, CSM) |
| 03020712 | A strong wind event Feb 11-12 that caused turbidity to increase has been flagged in the data (0, CWE). All pH readings from deployment 03020712 have been rejected since pre-calibration slope < 165, (-3, SQR, CSM). There was a toadfish in the crab guard and algae on the wipers upon datasonde retrieved 03/07/12 which may have cause anomalous turbidity spikes. All readings from when sonde was exposed during very low tides (marked by low conductivity + low/negative depth readings) have been rejected (-3, GOW). SpCond during the field check on datasonde retrieved 03/07/2012 was substantially higher (~5 mS/cm) than either YSI 556 handheld or the newly deployed sonde and during post-calibration, C/T sensor was reading 53.23 mS/cm in 50 mS/cm calibration solution, indicating the sensor drifted during deployment. All SpCond/Salinity during the 03020712 deployment has been rejected (-3, SSD) as well as all other dependent parameters (-3, CSM). |
| 03030512 | During the 03030512 deployment turbidity brush became fouled, and was not parked correctly upon retrieval, resulting in numerous high/out-of-range readings. Turbidity readings from 03/19/2012 to 04/04/12 have been rejected (-3, SBO, CBF). |
| 03040312 | pH sensor port malfunctioned during pre-calibration, all pH for the 03040312 deployment have been rejected (-3, SSM). Large stone crab found in crab guard. Missing data from 04/07/12 19:15 through 05/03/2012 9:15 due to a power failure/low battery during the 03040312 deployment (-2, GPF). No post calibration information available for this deployment, sonde batteries died and screw in battery compartment broke, so they could not be replaced. |
| 03050212 | Missing data from 05/31/2012 4:00 through 06/07/12 9:30 during 03050212 deployment due to a power failure/low battery (-2, GPF). SpCond was high during post calibration check, however no field check comparison could be done due the power failure. For this reason, SpCond and Salinity during deployment 03050212 has been marked suspect (1, SSD) along with all dependent parameters (1, CSM) |
| 03060612 | No other notes |
| 03070212 | At post-calibration for the 03070212 deployment, turbidity wiper was not parking correctly and sensor was reading 1705 in 0 NTU. Due to this all turbidity data points for deployment 03070212 have been rejected (1, SSM, CCU) Wiper brush not turning during post-calibration on datasonde retrieved 08/02/2012, DO measurement for deployment period 03070212 have been flagged suspect (1, SWM) |
| 03080112 | All readings from when sonde was exposed during very low tides (marked by low conductivity + low/negative depth readings) have been rejected (-3, GOW). DO wiper brush not turning during post-calibration, DO measurements for deployment 03080112 have been flagged suspect (1, SWM). Tropical depression Isaac from 8/26-8/27. During the 03080112 deployment, SpCond and salinity drop abruptly on 08/06 from 51.349 (7:00) to 49.722 (7:15) to 38.668 (7:30) for unknown reasons (a rain event did not occur until later that day) creating a disjunct in the graph that resembles a sensor malfunction. However, during the 8/29 field check, both the retrieval and newly deployed datasonde were close on SpCond and salinity while the YSI 556 measurement was >3 mS/cm above, and during post calibration the retrieval datasonde read 50.39 mS/cm in 50 mS/cm calibrator solution. Additionally, datasonde retrieved on 09/26/12 was reading > 3 mS/cm SpCond higher than YSI 556 and newly deployed datasonde, and was reading 51.97 mS/cm in 50 mS/cm solution during post-calibraton. Due to this all SpCond/Salinity has been marked suspect due to drift (1, SSD) as well as all other dependent parameters (1, CSM) during the 03082812 deployment. The datasonde deployed 03082812 may have masked SpCond/salinity issues with the datasonde deployed during the 03080112 period. Due to this, SpCond and salinity have also been marked suspect (1, CSM) for the 03080112 deployment as well as all other dependent parameters. |
| 03082812 | Datasonde retrieved on 09/26/12 was reading > 3 mS/cm SpCond higher than YSI 556 and newly deployed datasonde and was reading 51.97 in 50 mS/cm solution during post-calibration. Due to this all SpCond/Salinity has been marked suspect due to drift (1, SSD) as well as all other dependent parameters (1, CSM) during the 030828 deployment. Heavy fouling on bottom of crab guard may have contributed to anomalous turbidity spikes. |
| 03092512 | Crabs present in the guard may have contributed to anomalous turbidity spikes |
| 03102312 | During 03102312 post-calibration, the DO wiper was not working properly and sensor was reading 0.0 in 99.5 saturated water. Due to this all DO readings for the 03102312 deployment have been marked suspect (1, SWM). |
| 03111912 | During post-calibration of datasonde retrieved 12/19/12, pH 10 was out of range, all pH for this deployment has been rejected (-3, SPC). Crabs and hydroids present on guard which may have contributed to anomalous turbidity spikes. All readings from when sonde was exposed during very low tides (marked by low conductivity + low/negative depth readings) have been rejected (-3, GOW). |
| 03121812 | No other notes |

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