**Estero Bay Aquatic Preserve Continuous Water Quality Metadata January 1, 2014 – December 31, 2014**

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 temperature, pH (7.0 and 10.0), 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 began January 1st, 2014 and ended December 31st, 2014. During this time period there were 18 deployments at each site.

***EB01 (Tom Winter)***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Deployment filename | Start | End |
| 01121813 | 12/18/2013 12:30 | 01/08/2014 11:45 |
| 01010714 | 01/08/2014 12:00 | 02/05/2014 11:45 |
| 01020514 | 02/05/2014 12:00 | 03/05/2014 09:30 |
| 01030414 | 03/05/2014 09:45 | 03/27/2014 10:30 |
| 01032614 | 03/27/2014 10:45 | 04/10/2014 09:15 |
| 01040914 | 04/10/2014 09:45 | 04/29/2014 08:00 |
| 01042814 | 04/29/2014 08:15 | 05/21/2014 09:15 |
| 01052014 | 05/21/2014 09:30 | 06/11/2014 09:00 |
| 01061014 | 06/11/2014 09:30 | 07/09/2014 09:30 |
| 01070814 | 07/09/2014 09:45 | 07/24/2014 08:00 |
| 01072314 | 07/24/2014 08:30 | 08/19/2014 10:30 |
| 01081814 | 08/19/2014 10:45 | 09/03/2014 11:15 |
| 01090214 | 09/03/2014 11:45 | 09/24/2014 11:30 |
| 01092314 | 09/24/2014 12:00 | 10/13/2014 12:00 |
| 01101214 | 10/13/2014 12:30 | 11/06/2014 17:30 |
| 01110614 | 11/06/2014 18:00 | 12/05/2014 10:30 |
| 01120314 | 12/05/2014 10:30 | 12/22/2014 13:15 |
| 01122214 | 12/22/2014 13:30 | 01/22/2015 13:00 |

***EB02 (Spring Creek)***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Deployment filename | Start | End |
| 02121813 | 41626.59375 | 41647.4375 |
| 02010714 | 01/08/2014 11:00 | 02/05/2014 10:15 |
| 02020514 | 02/05/2014 10:30 | 03/05/2014 10:45 |
| 02030414 | 03/05/2014 11:00 | 03/27/2014 09:15 |
| 02032614 | 03/27/2014 09:45 | 04/10/2014 08:00 |
| 02040914 | 04/10/2014 08:45 | 04/29/2014 08:00 |
| 02042814 | 04/29/2014 08:15 | 05/21/2014 08:30 |
| 02052014 | 05/21/2014 08:45 | 06/11/2014 08:15 |
| 02061014 | 06/11/2014 08:45 | 07/09/2014 08:30 |
| 02070814 | 07/09/2014 08:45 | 07/24/2014 07:00 |
| 02072314 | 07/24/2014 07:15 | 08/19/2014 09:15 |
| 02081814 | 08/19/2014 09:30 | 09/03/2014 10:00 |
| 02090214 | 09/03/2014 10:45 | 09/24/2014 10:30 |
| 02092314 | 09/24/2014 11:00 | 10/13/2014 10:30 |
| 02101214 | 10/13/2014 11:00 | 11/06/2014 16:45 |
| 02110614 | 11/06/2014 17:15 | 12/03/2014 14:00 |
| 02120314 | 12/03/2014 14:15 | 12/22/2014 12:15 |
| 02122214 | 12/22/2014 12:45 | 01/22/2015 13:00 |

***EB03 (Fish Trap)***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Deployment filename | Start | End |
| 03121713 | 12/18/2013 13:45 | 01/08/2014 10:00 |
| 03010714 | 01/08/2014 10:30 | 02/05/2014 10:00 |
| 03020514 | 02/05/2014 10:15 | 03/05/2014 10:30 |
| 03030414 | 03/05/2014 10:45 | 03/27/2014 09:45 |
| 03032614 | 03/27/2014 10:00 | 04/10/2014 08:15 |
| 03040914 | 04/10/2014 08:30 | 04/29/2014 08:45 |
| 03042814 | 04/29/2014 09:15 | 05/21/2014 08:00 |
| 03052014 | 05/21/2014 08:15 | 06/11/2014 08:00 |
| 03061014 | 06/11/2014 08:15 | 07/09/2014 08:00 |
| 03070814 | 07/09/2014 08:15 | 07/24/2014 07:15 |
| 03072314 | 07/24/2014 07:45 | 08/19/2014 08:45 |
| 03081914 | 08/19/2014 09:00 | 09/03/2014 09:15 |
| 03090214 | 09/03/2014 10:00 | 09/24/2014 09:15 |
| 03092314 | 09/24/2014 10:00 | 10/13/2014 09:30 |
| 03101214 | 10/13/2014 10:15 | 11/06/2014 16:15 |
| 03110614 | 11/06/2014 16:45 | 12/03/2014 13:00 |
| 03120314 | 12/03/2014 13:45 | 12/22/2014 11:45 |
| 03122214 | 12/22/2014 12:15 | 01/22/2015 13:46 |

### 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** | **SpCond (50)** | **pH 7** | **pH 10** | **pH MV****Slope (165-****180)** | **Turbidity (0 NTU)** | ***Depth 0 Offset (adj for local pressure)*** | **Depth** | ***DO 100%******(adj for local barometric pressure)*** | **DO%** |
| 01121813 | 49.78 | 7.05 | 10.02 | 168.9 | 0.5 | *0.027* | 0.024 | *100.3* | 99.3 |
| 01010714 | 50.09 | 6.86 | 9.74 | 169.6 | 0.6 | *-0.041* | -0.042 | *99.6* | 98.2 |
| 01020514 | 50.02 | 7 | 10 | 171.1 | -0.1 | *-0.068* | -0.059 | *99.4* | 98.8 |
| 01030414 | 50.04 | 7.05 | 10.05 | 174 | 0.7 | *0.054* | 0.044 | *100.5* | 101.8 |
| 01032614 | 49.66 | 7.01 | 10.01 | 169.9 | 0.5 | *0.014* | 0.014 | *100.4* | 99.1 |
| 01040914 | 49.42 | 7.04 | 10.05 | 174.2 | 0.4 | *-0.027* | -0.021 | *99.7* | 98.7 |
| 01042814 | 51.47 | 7.05 | 1.07 | 170 | -0.1 | *0.014* | 0.005 | *100.1* | 99.7 |
| 01052014 | 49.98 | 7.09 | 10.09 | 173.4 | -2 | *-0.041* | -0.029 | *99.6* | 99.4 |
| 01061014 | 49.45 | 7.01 | 10.06 | 179.5 | 0.1 | *-0.014* | -0.002 | *100* | 102.54 |
| 01070814 | 49.62 | 7.17 | 10.22 | 172.6 | 0.5 | *-0.027* | -0.017 | *99.8* | 99.3 |
| 01072314 | 48.82 | *7.06* | *9.95* | *169.1* | *0.5* | *-0.041* | -0.048 | *99.6* | 98.6 |
| 01081814 | 50.22 | 7.14 | 10.1 | 174.4 | 1.4 | *-0.041* | -0.038 | *99.6* | 99.2 |
| 01090214 | 50.48 | 7.1 | 10.07 | 169.9 | 0 | *-0.041* | -0.028 | *99.6* | 99.6 |
| 01092314 | 49.34 | 7.08 | 10.02 | 174.9 | NA | *-0.041* | -0.038 | *99.6* | 99.5 |
| 01101214 | 50.68 | 7.13 | 10.1 | 164.9 | 0.3 | *-0.058* | -0.075 | *99.2* | 98.4 |
| 01110614 | 50.07 | 7.17 | 10.19 | 170.3 | -0.1 | *0* | 0.004 | *99.8* | 95.5 |
| 01120314 | 49.72 | 6.95 | 9.95 | 170.4 | 0.3 | *-0.082* | -0.076 | *99.3* | 98.3 |
| 01122214 | 49.72 | 7.17 | 10.05 | 166.6 | 1.2 | *-0.014* | -0.018 | *99.9* | 98.9 |

***EB02 (Spring Creek)***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Deployment** | **SpCond (50)** | **pH 7** | **pH 10** | **pH MV****Slope (165-****180)** | **Turbidity (0 NTU)** | ***Depth 0 Offset (adj for local pressure)*** | **Depth** | ***DO 100%******(adj for local barometric pressure)*** | **DO%** |
| 02121813 | 49.55 | 6.9 | 9.83 | 172.5 | 0.5 | *0.027* | 0.006 | *100.3* | 99.9 |
| 02010714 | 49.43 | 7.03 | 9.93 | 173.7 | 0.1 | *-0.041* | -0.048 | *99.6* | 100.6 |
| 02020514 | 49.81 | 6.9 | 9.84 | 168.9 | 0.3 | *-0.068* | -0.069 | *99.4* | 98.8 |
| 02030414 | 50.65 | 7.05 | 10.01 | 173.4 | 0.3 | *0.054* | 0.016 | *100.5* | 100.5 |
| 02032614 | 48.93 | NA | NA | NA | -0.1 | *0.027* | 0.024 | *100.3* | 99.4 |
| 02040914 | 49.56 | 6.96 | 9.96 | 173.9 | 0.2 | *-0.027* | -0.032 | *99.8* | 98.6 |
| 02042814 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | *NA* | NA | *NA* | NA |
| 02052014 | 48.07 | 7.06 | 10.01 | 170.8 | 5.6 | *-0.054* | 0.059 | *99.6* | 99.3 |
| 02061014 | 50.18 | 7.06 | 10.08 | 176.6 | 0.5 | *-0.027* | -0.009 | *99.9* | 103.1 |
| 02070814 | 49.45 | 7.11 | 10.15 | 172.7 | 0 | *-0.027* | -0.04 | *98.5* | 98.5 |
| 02072314 | 49.82 | *6.98* | *9.97* | *174.9* | *-0.2* | *-0.054* | -0.037 | *99.5* | 99.6 |
| 02081814 | 49.73 | 7.1 | 10.07 | 165.4 | 2.6 | *-0.041* | -0.049 | *99.6* | 98.6 |
| 02090214 | 50.17 | 7.04 | 10.04 | 173.5 | 0.1 | *-0.041* | -0.043 | *99.6* | 98.3 |
| 02092314 | 49.35 | 7.04 | 9.99 | 175 | 0.5 | *-0.054* | -0.035 | *99.5* | 98.8 |
| 02101214 | 48.5 | 7.17 | 10.17 | 172.5 | 0.5 | *-0.082* | -0.07 | *99.2* | 98.6 |
| 02110614 | 50.66 | 7.11 | 10.06 | 175.1 | -0.5 | *-0.014* | NA | *99.9* | 104.6 |
| 02120314 | 49.83 | 7.03 | 10.05 | 178.4 | 0.1 | *-0.068* | -0.062 | *99.3* | 98.3 |
| 02122214 | 51.25 | 6.76 | 9.64 | 166.5 | 0 | *-0.014* | -0.011 | *99* | 100.4 |

***EB03 (Fish Trap)***

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Deployment** | **SpCond (50)** | **pH 7** | **pH 10** | **pH MV****Slope (165-****180)** | **Turbidity (0 NTU)** | ***Depth 0 Offset (adj for local pressure)*** | **Depth** | ***DO 100%******(adj for local barometric pressure)*** | **DO%** |
| 03121713 | 49.74 | 6.94 | 9.86 | 171.9 | 0.8 | *0.027* | 0.039 | *100.3* | 98.9 |
| 03010714 | 49.84 | 6.84 | 9.44 | 145.7 | 0.9 | *-0.041* | -0.046 | *99.6* | 100.3 |
| 03020514 | 50.52 | 6.98 | 9.92 | 169.6 | 0.1 | *-0.068* | -0.059 | *99.4* | 98.4 |
| 03030414 | 49.36 | 7.04 | 10.06 | 175.1 | 0.8 | *-0.054* | 0.016 | *100.5* | 100.3 |
| 03032614 | 48.63 | 7.01 | 10.07 | 173 | -0.1 | *0.027* | 0.024 | *100.3* | 99.4 |
| 03040914 | 50.11 | 6.99 | 10.01 | 175.8 | 0 | *-0.027* | -0.045 | *99.7* | 98.9 |
| 03042814 | 51.05 | 7.09 | 10.16 | 174.6 | 0.4 | *0.014* | -0.002 | *100.1* | 98.7 |
| 03052014 | 49.22 | 7.02 | 10 | 175.9 | 1.2 | *-0.054* | -0.049 | *99.5* | 99.3 |
| 03061014 | 49.77 | 7.08 | 9.93 | 165.7 | -3 | *-0.014* | -0.006 | *99.8* | 100.8 |
| 03070814 | 49.37 | 7.07 | 10.11 | 173.2 | 0.6 | *-0.027* | -0.04 | *99.7* | 98.1 |
| 03072314 | 49.62 | *7.08* | *10.09* | *170.6* | *-11.8* | *-0.041* | -0.045 | *99.6* | 99.7 |
| 03081914 | 50.3 | 7.03 | 10.01 | 177.1 | NA | *-0.054* | -0.039 | *99.5* | 97.5 |
| 03090214 | 49.43 | 7.12 | 10.1 | 171.3 | 1.4 | *-0.041* | -0.038 | *99.6* | 99.3 |
| 03092314 | 48.99 | 7.04 | 10.02 | 176.5 | 1.2 | *-0.041* | -0.041 | *99.6* | 98.4 |
| 03101214 | 49.79 | 7.08 | 10.08 | 172.1 | 0.8 | *-0.054* | -0.052 | *99.3* | 98.8 |
| 03110614 | 50.18 | 7.06 | 9.97 | 172.1 | -0.1 | *0* | 0 | *99.8* | 97.3 |
| 03120314 | 49.25 | 7.03 | 10.02 | 177.3 | 2069 | *-0.082* | -0.069 | *99.4* | 98.1 |
| 03122214 | 50.36 | 7.05 | 9.92 | 165.2 | 1 | *-0.014* | -0.036 | *99.9* | 101 |

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)

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| --- | --- |
| **Deployment filename** | **Notes/Remarks** |
| 01121813 | No other notes |
| 01010714 | All negative turbidity readings between 0 and -2 have been flagged as suspect data since the value is within the accuracy of the turbidity probe per the CDMO operations manual (1, SNV, CAF) |
| 01020514 | No other notes |
| 01030414 | No other notes |
| 01032614 | No other notes |
| 01040914 | White encrusting tunicates covering turbidity wiper were found upon datasonde retrieval, which may have contributed to anomalous turbidity spikes during this deployment |
| 01042814 | No other notes |
| 01052014 | All turbidity data from 01052014 deployment has been rejected due to incorrect calibration (-3, SIC), due to the large number of negative readings and a high pre-calibration value |
| 01061014 |  |
| 01070814 | On 7/23/14 from 10:45 (row 2157) to 11:30 (row 2160), datasonde was removed from water to replace the PVC holding tube. All readings during this time period have been rejected (-3, GMC). |
| 01072314 | pH readings from 08/01/2014 (row 2) to 08/19/2014 (row 1172) have been marked suspect due to biofouling (<1>, CBF). The pH probe was not covered with antifouling tubes and on retrieval the pH bulb was partially occluded with fouling, including a small tubeworm. pH slope was in spec (169.1) however response time was extemely slow. Due to this pH readings have been marked suspect. Turbidity readings from 8/12/2014 (Row 1136) to 08/19/2014 (Row 1172) have been marked suspect due to biofouling (<1>, STS, CBF). Near the end of deployment 01072314, turbidity appeared elevated but this abruptly ended when the next sonde was deployed. Sonde retrieved on 8/18 was heavily fouled (though optical probed remained clear and passed post-cal checks) with tube worms, barnacles, tunicates, etc. Conditions suggest fouling may have contributed to higher-than-normal readings, so turbidity data from this period have been marked suspect |
| 01081814 | No other notes |
| 01090214 | No other notes |
| 01092314 | During the 01092314 deployment, the turbidity sensor malfunctioned, all turbidity readings during this deployment have been rejected (-3, SSM). |
| 01101214 | No other notes |
| 01110614 | A sharp drop in pH readings before returning to normal following 11/06/14 deployment have been marked suspect, pH sensor may have been slow to acclimate to field conditions (1, CSM). A large bryozoan was found growing on the turbidity wiper upon datasonde retrieval which may have contributed to anomalous turbidity spikes |
| 01120314 | Datasonde was removed 12/03/2014 15:45 and replaced on 12/05/2014 10:45, missing data due to general maintenance (-2, GMC) |
| 01122214 | During the 01122214 deployment biofouling on the turbidity wiper caused large anomalous turbidity readings that end abruptly with the next deployment. All turbidity readings from 01/11/2015 00:00 to 01/22/2015 14:45 have marked suspect due to biofouling (1, STS, CBF). |

***EB02 (Spring Creek)***

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| 02121813 | From 05/03/2014 to 07/23/14, the EB02 datasonde holding tube was not at the required depth of 0.5 m above the bottom per CDMO requirements. Depth and Turbidity readings during this time period have been rejected (-3, CWD). All other parameters (Temp, Sp. Cond, Sal, DO%, DO Conc, and pH) have been marked suspect (1, CWD). |
| 02010714 | From 05/03/2014 to 07/23/14, the EB02 datasonde holding tube was not at the required depth of 0.5 m above the bottom per CDMO requirements. Depth and Turbidity readings during this time period have been rejected (-3, CWD). All other parameters (Temp, Sp. Cond, Sal, DO%, DO Conc, and pH) have been marked suspect (1, CWD). |
| 02020514 | From 05/03/2014 to 07/23/14, the EB02 datasonde holding tube was not at the required depth of 0.5 m above the bottom per CDMO requirements. Depth and Turbidity readings during this time period have been rejected (-3, CWD). All other parameters (Temp, Sp. Cond, Sal, DO%, DO Conc, and pH) have been marked suspect (1, CWD). |
| 02030414 | From 05/03/2014 to 07/23/14, the EB02 datasonde holding tube was not at the required depth of 0.5 mabove the bottom per CDMO requirements. Depth and Turbidity readings during this time period have been rejected (-3, CWD). All other parameters (Temp, Sp. Cond, Sal, DO%, DO Conc, and pH) have been marked suspect (1, CWD). |
| 02032614 | From 05/03/2014 to 07/23/14, the EB02 datasonde holding tube was not at the required depth of 0.5 mabove the bottom per CDMO requirements. Depth and Turbidity readings during this time period have been rejected (-3, CWD). All other parameters (Temp, Sp. Cond, Sal, DO%, DO Conc) have been marked suspect (1, CWD). All pH readings from deployment 02032614 have been rejected since pH slope was out of spec (-3, SPC) |
| 02040914 | From 05/03/2014 to 07/23/14, the EB02 datasonde holding tube was not at the required depth of 0.5 mabove the bottom per CDMO requirements. Depth and Turbidity readings during this time period have been rejected (-3, CWD). All other parameters (Temp, Sp. Cond, Sal, DO%, DO Conc, and pH) have been marked suspect (1, CWD). |
| 02042814 | From 05/03/2014 to 07/23/14, the EB02 datasonde holding tube was not at the required depth of 0.5 m above the bottom per CDMO requirements. Depth and Turbidity readings during this time period have been rejected (-3, CWD). All other parameters (Temp, Sp. Cond, Sal, DO%, DO Conc, and pH) have been marked suspect (1, CWD). |
| 02052014 | From 05/03/2014 to 07/23/14, the EB02 datasonde holding tube was not at the required depth of 0.5 m above the bottom per CDMO requirements. Depth and Turbidity readings during this time period have been rejected (-3, CWD). All other parameters (Temp, Sp. Cond, Sal, DO%, DO Conc, and pH) have been marked suspect (1, CWD). |
| 02061014 | From 05/03/2014 to 07/23/14, the EB02 datasonde holding tube was not at the required depth of 0.5 m above the bottom per CDMO requirements. Depth and Turbidity readings during this time period have been rejected (-3, CWD). All other parameters (Temp, Sp. Cond, Sal, DO%, DO Conc, and pH) have been marked suspect (1, CWD). |
| 02070814 | From 05/03/2014 to 07/23/14, the EB02 datasonde holding tube was not at the required depth of 0.5 m above the bottom per CDMO requirements. Depth and Turbidity readings during this time period have been rejected (-3, CWD). All other parameters (Temp, Sp. Cond, Sal, DO%, DO Conc, and pH) have been marked suspect (1, CWD). On 7/23/14 from 14:45 (row 2173) to 15:30 (row 2176), datasonde was removed from water to replace the PVC holding tube, and reset to 0.5 m above the substrate as per CDMO requirements. All readings during this time period have been rejected (-3, GMC). |
| 02072314 | During the 02072314 deployment the datasonde and turbidity probe become heavily fouled. Due to the large number of anomalous turbidity spikes and out of range readings, which abruptly end with the next deployment, data from 08/06/2014 20:00 to 08/19/2014 09:15 has been marked suspect due to biofouling (1, STS, CBF) |
| 02081814 | During the 02081819 deployment the turbidity wiper malfunctioned and small barnacles grew on the sensor face. All turbidity readings from 08/19/2014 to 09/03/2014 have been rejected (-3, SWM). |
| 02090214 | No other notes |
| 02092314 | Datasonde retrieved 10/13/2014 had a large stone crab and large porcelain crabs present in guard. All wipers were found at the bottom of the probe guard (presumably removed by stone crab), however all probes faces, were very clean. Due to this turbidity readings from 10/05/2014 19:00 (start of very first out of range reading indicating optical interference) to 10/13/14 10:30 (row 1196) have been marked suspect due to large animals found in crab guard (1, STS,CSM) |
| 02101214 | During the 02101214 deployment, the conductivity cell compartment was fouled by the bryozoan Bugula neritina, causing the sensor to drift. Visual analysis of graphs show downward drift between 10/17/2014 to 11/06/2014. Specific conductivity and salinity readings after 10/17/2014 have marked suspect (1, SSD, CBF) along with dependent parameters: dissolved oxygen concentration, percent saturation and depth (1, CSM).B. neritina also fouled the turbidity wiper causing higher than normal turbidity readings beginning around 11/01/14. Readings from 11/01/14 to 11/06/14 has been marked suspect due to biofouling (1, STS, CBF). |
| 02110614 | During the 02110614 deployment, DO and turbidity sensors (including sensor face and wipers) were heavily biofouled by the bryozoan *Bugula netitina*, resulting in very high turbidity readings, many of which were out of the sensor's range, starting around 11/22/14. All turbidity readings after 11/22/2014 have been marked suspect due to biofouling (1, STS, CBF). A power failure occurred during the end of the deployment, resulting in missing data points from 11/27/2014 to 12/03/2014. |
| 02120314 | All readings from when sonde was exposed during very low tides (marked by low conductivity + low/negative depth readings) have been rejected (-3, GOW). |
| 02122214 | pH readings from 02122214 deployment have been marked suspect due to biofouling (1, CBF). A tube worm was found growing on pH bulb when datasonde was retrieved 1/22/2015. pH 7, 10 and slope readings were low during post calibration. |

***EB03 (Fish Trap)***

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| --- | --- |
| 03121713 | All pH readings 03010714 deployment have been rejected due to pH slope < 165 during post calibration (<- 3> SPC). All readings from when sonde was exposed during very low tides (marked by low conductivity + low/negative depth readings) have been rejected (-3, GOW). Several anomalous salinity data not in-line with surrounding data (cause unknown) have been marked as suspect (<1> CCU) |
| 03010714 | All readings from when sonde was exposed during very low tides (marked by low conductivity + low/negative depth readings) have been rejected (-3, GOW) |
| 03020514 | No other notes |
| 03030414 | No other notes |
| 03032614 | No other notes |
| 03040914 | Visual assessment of depth graph indicates that datasonde did not slide completely down in the holding tube during the 03040914 deployment, so depth readings have been rejected (-3, SQR, CWD) and all other parameters have been marked suspect (1, CWD). |
| 03042814 | All readings from when sonde was exposed during very low tides (marked by low conductivity + low/negative depth readings) have been rejected (-3, GOW). A power failure occurred during the 03042814 deployment, missing data from 05/20/2014 12:15 to 5/21/2014 8:00 (-2, GPF) |
| 03052014 | An unusual turbidity event occurred on 6/01/2014 from 00:30 to 18:15, (1, STS, CCU) cause unknown since this was a calm day with no precipitation recorded. |
| 03061014 | All turbidity readings for 03061014 deployment have been rejected because of the large number of negative readings due to incorrect or contaminated calibration solution (-3, SIC) |
| 03070814 | Durng the 03070814 deployment, on 7/23/14 from 12:45 (row 2165) to 14:00 (row 2170), datasonde was removed from water to replace the PVC holding tube. All readings during this time period have been rejected (-3, GMC) |
| 03072314 | During the 03072314 deployment a power failure caused missing data from 08/08/14 17:00 through 08/19/14 8:45 (-2, GPF) |
| 03081914 | During the 03081914 deployment anomalous DO readings (n = 4), not in-line with proceeding/following DO data, have been marked suspect (1, SSM, CCU) due to possible sensor malfunction. During the last part of deployment 03081914,the turbidity sensor malfunctioned, all turbidity readings from 08/25/2014 4:00 to 09/03/2014 09:15 have been rejected (-3, SSM) |
| 03090214 | Datasonde retrieved on 09/24/2014 had heavy fouling on turbidity wiper, causing a period of higher than normal turbidity readings that ends abruptly with the next deployment. Data from 09/16/14 13:30 (row 1496, the start of higher readings) to 09/24/14 9:15 (row 2248) have been marked suspect (1, STS, CBF) |
| 03092314 | All readings from when sonde was exposed during very low tides (marked by low conductivity + low/negative depth readings) have been rejected (-3, GOW) |
| 03101214 | All readings from when sonde/probes were exposed during very low tides (marked by period of low conductivity + negative depth readings) have been rejected (-3. GOW) |
| 03110614 | Datasonde retrieved on the 03110614 deployment had a very large Bryozoan growing on turbidity wiper (larger in diameter than actual sensor). Before cleaning and post calibration, sensor read 30.3 NTU in 0 NTU solution. After cleaning, sensor passed all checks. A period of higher than normal turbidity readings beginning 11/26/2014 and lasting till the end of the month has been marked as suspect (1, STS, CBF). All readings from when sonde was exposed during very low tides (marked by low conductivity + low/negativedepth readings) have been rejected (-3, GOW) |
| 03120314 | During the 03120314 deployment the turbidity wiper malfunctioned causing the wiper to park incorrectly over the optics, all turbidity readings from 12/03/2014 13:45 to 12/22/2014 11:45 have been rejected (-3, SWM) |
| 03122214 | All readings from when sonde was exposed during very low tides (marked by low conductivity + low/negative depth readings) have been rejected (-3, GOW) |

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