**HUD** **NERR Nutrient Metadata**

**January 1, 2016 – December 31, 2016**

**Latest Update:** May12, 2022

**I. Data Set and Research Descriptors**

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**2) Research objectives** –

1. Monthly Grab Sampling Program

The objective of this study is to monitor nutrient concentrations at the Tivoli Bays component of the Hudson River National Estuarine Research Reserve. Grab samples are taken from two freshwater tidal wetlands, Tivoli North Bay and Tivoli South Bay, and their primary upland tributaries, Stony Creek and Saw Kill Creek respectively. YSI datasondes are deployed at all grab sampling sites and meteorological data are collected continuously, thus relationships can be established between nutrient levels, the aquatic environment and meteorological conditions. The tributaries are sampled above the area of tidal influence, allowing for determination of nutrient inputs to the Tivoli Bays via stream flow. This is important because it has previously been determined that urban and residential land use practices are markedly influencing the water chemistry of the tributaries, especially Saw Kill Creek. Since residential coverage continues to increase, we hope that the intensive monitoring of the surface waters in this watershed will identify trends caused by this rapid development. Tivoli North and South Bays are sampled on an ebb tide, which accounts for nutrient inputs to the wetlands via stream flow and tidal exchange, and includes the influence of intertidal areas on nutrient levels. In addition, ebb tide sampling allows for determination of nutrient inputs to the Hudson River Estuary via the Tivoli Bays.

1. Diel Sampling Program

Monthly diel sampling is conducted at Tivoli South Bay. Diel sampling highlights the relative importance of tidal forcing on nutrient levels within Tivoli North Bay through the inclusion of two complete tidal cycles (a lunar day). Sampling on a flood tide allows for isolation of nutrient inputs via tidal exchange. As with grab sampling, diel sampling on an ebb tide accounts for nutrient inputs via tidal exchange and stream flow and includes the influence of intertidal areas on nutrient levels. The combination of grab and diel sampling data will provide a better understanding of the relative importance of each water source in terms of nutrient delivery to Tivoli South Bay. In addition, these data will help us develop a better understanding of the effects of the intertidal area on nutrient dynamics

**3) Research methods** –

1. Monthly Grab Sampling Program

Monthly grab samples are collected near the four YSI data logger locations within the Tivoli Bays component of the Hudson River National Estuarine Research Reserve. These sites include Tivoli South Bay, Tivoli North Bay, Saw Kill Creek, and Stony Creek. Monthly sampling at the two bays and the two creeks is conducted on the same day, during an ebb tide within three hours of slack low-water. Efforts are made to avoid precipitation events within 48 hours of sampling. Two replicate samples are collected sequentially at each site using 1 L amber Nalgene bottles. Prior to sample collection, bottles are acid washed with 10% HCL and rinsed with distilled-deionized water. At each site, bottles are rinsed three times with ambient water just before sample collection. All sampling sites are highly mixed and samples are collected at only one depth, approximately 15 cm below the surface. At the time of sample collection, a YSI Professional Plus meter is used to measure temperature, salinity, specific conductivity and dissolved oxygen (% and mg/L), and the values are recorded. Air temperature is recorded using a handheld Kestrel unit. Cloud cover, precipitation, wind speed and tide stage conditions are also noted. Grab samples are placed on ice and returned to the laboratory. Within 24 hours, pH (rep 1) and alkalinity (available directly from the Reserve) are measured and samples are filtered and analyzed for seston (TSS) and filtered for chlorophyll A (CHLA) and phaeophytin (PHEA). The filtrate is collected and transferred to 125 ml Nalgene bottles that have been acid washed, rinsed with distilled-deionized water, and rinsed three times with the filtrate. Filtered samples are stored at -4°C until nutrient analysis and 1 ml of 1 N H2SO4 is added to samples that will be analyzed for ammonium. They are delivered to the analytical lab within a few days to a week and held there at -20°C until analysis. Filters for CHLA and PHEA analysis are placed in borosilicate vials and stored in a freezer at -4°C until they are analyzed in-house.

1. Diel Sampling

Monthly diel sampling occurred at Tivoli South Bay near the YSI datasonde location. An ISCO 6712 Portable Sampler equipped with a 25 ft siphoning tube is used for sample collection. The siphoning tube is deployed approximately one meter from the datasonde and water is collected 20 cm off the bottom, approximate sampling depths are 0.5 meters at low tide and 2.5 meters at high tide. Two sequential samples (a second immediately after the first) were collected once every 2 hours for 22 hours until November 2002, when collection of the two sequential samples changed to once every 2.5 hours for 27.5 hours. Cloud cover, precipitation, wind speed, and tide stage conditions are noted for at least one sample; air temperature dissolved oxygen concentration is recorded for the same sample using a YSI handheld unit. The first sample is always collected at slack low tide. Samples are collected in 1 liter clear Nalgene bottles that are acid washed with 10% HCL and rinsed with distilled-deionized water prior to deployment of the ISCO. The second sample bottle in each sequence receives 2 ml of 10 N H2SO4 prior to deployment in order to preserve the sample for ammonium analysis. The inside of the ISCO is packed with ice to keep the samples cool until the instrument is retrieved. Samples are processed on the day of retrieval. Acidified samples, the second in each collection sequence, are filtered and the filtrate is collected and transferred to 125 ml Nalgene bottles that have been acid washed and rinsed as described previously. Non-acidified samples, the first in each collection sequence, are filtered and analyzed for seston and filtered for CHLA and PHEA. The filtrate is collected and transferred to 125 ml Nalgene bottles that have been acid washed and rinsed as described previously. All filtered water samples are stored at -4°C until nutrient analysis is conducted. They are delivered to the analytical lab within a few days to a week and held there at -20°C until analysis. Filters used for CHLA and PHEA analysis are placed in borosilicate vials and stored in a freezer at -4°C until they are analyzed in-house.

**4) Site location and character –**

The Hudson River National Estuarine Research Reserve (HUDNERR) is a multi-component site totaling approximately 5,000 acres. Each component of the reserve is referenced by River Mile (RM) of the Hudson River in New York State proceeding north from the southern tip of Manhattan (RM 0). The reserve includes the following four component sites: Piermont Marsh, Rockland County (RM 24)(41o02'30"N 73o54'15"W), Iona Island, Rockland County (RM 45)(41o18'15"N 73o58'45"W), Tivoli Bays, Dutchess County (RM 98)(42o02'15"N 73o55'10"W), and Stockport Flats, Columbia County (RM 124)(42o02'30"N 73o46'00"W). The four component sites include open water, tidal wetland, and adjacent upland buffer habitats and are representative of the diverse plant and animal communities that occupy the salinity gradient within the Hudson River Estuary. Development within the watersheds of the four component sites ranges from predominantly urban/suburban to forested/agricultural.

The highlighted component for this study is the Tivoli Bays in Annandale, NY. This component includes four monitored sites: Tivoli South Bay, Tivoli North Bay, Saw Kill Creek, and Stony Creek. All four monitored sites are freshwater (0.0 psu salinity).

Tivoli South Bay (latitude 42° 01' 37.336" N, longitude 73° 55' 33.445" W) is a tidal freshwater wetland with intertidal mudflats exposed at low tide. During the growing season (June – September), the subtidal area of Tivoli South Bay is dominated by the invasive floating macrophyte *Trapa natans*. Tivoli South Bay has a tidal range of 1.19 meters and a soft, silt/clay bottom type. The depth at the sampling location ranges from 0.5 to 2.5 meters. The non-tidal freshwater input to Tivoli South Bay includes that of a large upland tributary and a few small perennial streams.

Tivoli North Bay (latitude 42° 02' 11.56464" N, longitude 73° 55' 31.16645" W) is a freshwater tidal marsh with emergent marsh vegetation dominated by the cattail *Typha angustifolia.* Tivoli North Bay has a tidal range of 1.19 meters, a soft, silt/clay bottom type, and a depth range from 0.5 to 3.0 meters at the sampling location. The non-tidal freshwater input to Tivoli North Bay includes that of a large upland tributary and a few small perennial streams.

Saw Kill Creek (latitude 42° 01' 01.543" N, longitude 73° 54' 53.589" W) is the main tributary flowing into Tivoli South Bay. The Saw Kill Creek watershed is 26.6 square miles and land use within the watershed includes forested (51.1%), agricultural (25.8%), and urban (16.5%) areas. Characteristics of Saw Kill Creek at the sampling location include a rocky bottom type, a depth range of 0.5 to 2.0 meters, and discharge that can range from 2x10-5 to 1.2 m3/sec.

Stony Creek (latitude 42° 02' 45.556" N, longitude 73° 54' 40.237" W) is the main tributary flowing into Tivoli North Bay. The Stony Creek watershed is approximately 23 square miles and is dominated by agricultural land use. Characteristics of Stony Creek at the sampling location include a solid rock bottom and a depth range of 0.5 to 1.5 meters. Stony Creek discharge is currently being determined. Both Stony Creek and Saw Kill Creek are non-tidal and freshwater input to the tributaries consists of smaller creeks in the watershed.

The entire tidal Hudson River south of the Troy Dam is affected by polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and Tivoli North and South Bays have low sedimentary concentrations of PCBs. Nutrient inputs to the Tivoli Bays via the non-tidal tributaries are the main concern in terms of pollutants. High concentrations of nitrate and phosphate have previously been documented in both Saw Kill Creek and Stony Creek. Saw Kill Creek appears to be strongly influenced by residential land use practices. This highlights the importance of continued monitoring and identification of non-point sources of pollution at these sites.

All Hudson River NERR historical nutrient/pigment monitoring stations:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Station Code | SWMP Status | Station Name | Location | Active Dates | Reason Decommissioned | Notes |
| TS | P | Tivoli Bay South | 42° 1' 37.34 N, 73° 55' 33.45 W | 05/01/1995 00:00 –current | NA | NA |
| TN | P | Tivoli Bay North | 42° 2' 11.56 N, 73° 55' 31.17 W | 07/01/1999 00:00 –current | NA | NA |
| SK | P | Saw Kill | 42° 1' 1.82 N, 73° 54' 53.86 W | 05/01/1995 00:00 – current | NA | NA |
| SC | P | Stony Creek | 42° 2' 46.68 N, 73° 54' 38.88 W | 04/01/2002 00:00 –current | NA | NA |

**5) Coded variable definitions** –

Station codes:

hudsknut = Hudson River Reserve nutrient data for Saw Kill Creek

hudscnut = Hudson River Reserve nutrient data for Stony Creek

hudtnnut = Hudson River Reserve nutrient data for Tivoli North Bay

hudtsnut = Hudson River Reserve nutrient data for Tivoli South Bay

Monitoring program codes:

1=Monthly grab sampling

2=Diel sampling

**6) Data collection period** –

Monthly grab samples have been collected at the four monitored sites of the Tivoli Bays since 06/17/1991. Diel sampling at Tivoli South Bay began in June 2002. The exact dates and times for the 2016 Nutrient Data collection period are listed below. Data collection is hampered during the winter months (December-March) because snow and ice often prohibit safe access to the sites.

**Site Date Rep 1 Time Date Rep 2 Time**

SC 04/27/17 09:22 04/27/17 09:23

SC 05/11/17 10:27 05/11/17 10:28

SC 06/13/17 10:49 06/13/17 10:50

SC 07/18/17 10:50 07/18/17 10:51

SC 08/08/17 09:40 08/08/17 09:41

SC 09/22/17 10:05 09/22/17 10:06

SC 10/11/17 12:35 10/11/17 12:36

SC 11/29/17 12:37 11/29/17 12:38

SK 04/27/17 09:45 04/27/17 09:46

SK 05/11/17 09:47 05/11/17 09:48

SK 06/13/17 11:07 06/13/17 11:08

SK 07/18/17 11:05 07/18/17 11:06

SK 08/08/17 10:00 08/08/17 10:01

SK 09/22/17 09:47 09/22/17 09:48

SK 10/11/17 12:53 10/11/17 12:54

SK 11/29/17 12:57 11/29/17 12:58

TN 04/27/17 08:30 04/27/17 08:31

TN 05/11/17 08:35 05/11/17 08:36

TN 06/13/17 09:44 06/13/17 09:45

TN 07/18/17 11:40 07/18/17 11:41

TN 08/08/17 08:40 08/08/17 08:41

TN 09/22/17 09:12 09/22/17 09:13

TN 10/11/17 11:40 10/11/17 11:41

TN 11/29/17 14:09 11/29/17 14:10

TS 04/27/17 08:40 04/27/17 08:41

TS 05/11/17 08:45 05/11/17 08:46

TS 06/13/17 10:09 06/13/17 10:10

TS 07/18/17 11:50 07/18/17 11:51

TS 08/08/17 08:50 08/08/17 08:51

TS 09/22/17 08:58 09/22/17 08:59

TS 10/11/17 11:57 10/11/17 11:58

TS 11/29/17 13:37 11/29/17 13:38

b) Diel Sampling

**Site Start Date Start Time End Date End Time**

TS No January diel sample taken due to ice

TS No February diel sample taken due to ice

TS No March diel sample taken due to ice

TS 04/25/17 19:00 04/26/17 22:30

TS 05/10/17 20:00 05/11/17 23:30

TS 06/12/17 23:00 06/14/17 02:30

TS 07/17/17 14:30 07/18/17 18:00

TS 08/09/17 09:30 08/10/17 13:00

TS 09/20/17 08:30 09/21/17 12:00

TS 10/11/17 00:30 10/12/17 04:00

TS No November diel sample taken due to ISCO failure

TS No December diel sample taken due to ice

TSDGRAB\* 04/26/17 10:25 04/26/17 10:25

\*Effort is made to coincide monthly sampling with the Diel sampling to obtain a grab sample at the middle portion of the 27.5 hour cycle. In certain situations those samples could not be obtained. In this occasion, a TSDGrab sample is obtained independent of the monthly sample and processed accordingly.

**7) Associated researchers and projects–**

As part of the SWMP long-term monitoring program, HUD NERR also monitors 15-minute meteorological and water quality data which may be correlated with this nutrient/pigment dataset. These data are available at [www.nerrsdata.org](http://www.nerrsdata.org).

**8) Distribution** –

NOAA retains the right to analyze, synthesize and publish summaries of the NERRS System-wide Monitoring Program data.  The NERRS retains the right to be fully credited for having collected and process the data.  Following academic courtesy standards, the NERR site where the data were collected should be contacted and fully acknowledged in any subsequent publications in which any part of the data are used.  The data set enclosed within this package/transmission is only as good as the quality assurance and quality control procedures outlined by the enclosed metadata reporting statement.  The user bears all responsibility for its subsequent use/misuse in any further analyses or comparisons.  The Federal government does not assume liability to the Recipient or third persons, nor will the Federal government reimburse or indemnify the Recipient for its liability due to any losses resulting in any way from the use of this data.

Requested citation format:

NOAA National Estuarine Research Reserve System (NERRS). System-wide Monitoring Program. Data accessed from the NOAA NERRS Centralized Data Management Office website: www.nerrsdata.org; *accessed* 12 October 2016.

NERR nutrient data and metadata can be obtained from the Research Coordinator at the individual NERR site (please see Principal investigators and contact persons), from the Data Manager at the Centralized Data Management Office (please see personnel directory under the general information link on the CDMO home page) and online at the CDMO home page [www.nerrsdata.org](http://cfcdmo.baruch.sc.edu/). Data are available in comma separated version format.

**II. Physical Structure Descriptors**

**9) Entry verification** –

Following sample analysis (ammonium, nitrate, orthophosphate, chloride, sulfate), data files are transferred directly from analytical instruments to desktop computers. Reports are generated as Excel spreadsheets and verified by the head of the CIES analytical laboratory. Data are examined for completeness, consistency and outliers. Suspect data are flagged, data are reviewed at CIES, and if possible, samples are analyzed a second time. The Excel spreadsheets are then sent to Hudson River Research Reserve staff.

For chlorophyll a and phaeophytin data, raw fluorescence data are entered by hand into spreadsheets that have been set up to perform necessary calculations. Entered data are checked twice for errors and calculated values are examined for completeness, consistency and outliers.

Laboratory data are then assigned an ID and imported into an Access database. Field data are entered directly into Access with a corresponding sample ID. The field and laboratory data for the four sites described here are then queried out of Access, imported into Excel, reformatted and pre-processed. In addition, since 2009 laboratory values are reported as PO4 mg/L as P, NH4 in mg/L as N, and NO3 in mg/L. The following calculation is used to convert NO3 to mg/L as N:

N = NO3 x 0.2259

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

The research coordinator, assistant, and SWMP technician are responsible for QA/QC of the data

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

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

Data Category Parameter Variable Name Units of Measure

Phosphorus and Nitrogen:

\*Orthophosphate PO4F mg/L as P

\*Ammonium, Filtered NH4F mg/L as N

\*Nitrate, Filtered NO3F mg/L as N

Plant Pigments:

\*Chlorophyll a CHLA\_N µg/L

Phaeophytin PHEA µg/L

Other Lab Parameters:

Chloride, Filtered Cl mg/L

Sulfate, Filtered SO4 mg/L

Total Suspended Solids TSS mg/L

Field Parameters:

Water Temperature WTEM\_N ºC

Specific Conductance SCON\_N mS/cm

Salinity SALT\_N psu

% Dissolved Oxygen Saturation DO\_S\_N %

Dissolved Oxygen DO\_N mg/L

pH PH\_N SU

Air Temperature ATEM\_N oC

Notes:

1. Time is coded based on a 2400 clock and is referenced to Standard Time.

2. Reserves have the option of measuring either NO2 and NO3 or they may substitute NO23 for individual analyses if they can show that NO2 is a minor component relative to NO3. HUD NERR has always measured only NO3.

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

1. **Parameters measured directly**

Nitrogen species: NH4F, NO3F

Phosphorus species: PO4F

Plant Pigments: CHLA\_N, PHEA

Other Lab Parameters: Cl, SO4, TSS

1. **Calculated parameters**

none

**12) Limits of detection** –

A method detection limit (MDL), the lowest concentration of a parameter an analytical procedure can reliably detect, has been established by the CIES Analytical Laboratory for each parameter. The MDL is determined as three times the standard deviation of a minimum of 10 replicates of a single low concentration sample.

A Reporting Limit is also determined for each parameter as the greater of either ten times the standard deviation of a minimum of 10 replicates of a single low concentration sample, or the value of the lowest concentration calibration standard. The CIES Analytical Laboratory does not report measured data below the Reporting Limit. As a result, all data flagged and coded as “below minimum limit of method detection” for the NERRS dataset, are more specifically below the established reporting limit.

The current MDL and Reporting Limits are listed below. These values are reviewed and revised periodically.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Parameter** | **Variable** | **MDL** | **Reporting Limit** | **Dates in Use** | **Revisited** |
| Ammonium | NH4F | 0.0041 mg/L | 0.02 mg/L as N | 2009 – 2018 | 01/01/18 |
| Nitrate | NO3F | 0.0041 mg/L | 0.02 mg/L as N | 1991 – 2018 | 01/01/18 |
| Orthophosphate | PO4 | 0.0007 mg/L | 0.002 mg/L as P | 2009 – 2018 | 01/01/18 |
| Chlorophyll A | CHLA\_N | 0.02 ug/L | 0.02 ug/L | 2004 – 2018 | 01/01/18 |
| Phaeophytin | PHEA\_N | 0.02 ug/L | 0.02 ug/L | 2004 – 2018 | 01/01/18 |
| Total Suspend Solids | TSS | 0.1 mg/L | 0.1 mg/L | 1991 – 2018 | 01/01/18 |
| Chloride | CL | 0.0250 mg/L | 0.02 mg/L | 1991 – 2018 | 01/01/18 |
| Sulfate | SO4 | 0.0102 mg/L | 0.02 mg/L | 1991 – 2018 | 01/01/18 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Cary Institute of Ecosystem Studies  Rachel L Carson Analystical Laboratory Annual Method Detection Limits** | | | | | |
|
| Test | NH4-N | Cl | NO3 | SO4 | PO4-P |
| Results\_Units | mg/L | mg/L | mg/L | mg/L | mg/L |
| Reporting\_Limit | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.002 |
| Method | Colormetric | IC | IC | IC | Colormetric |
| 2011 | 0.003 | 0.008 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.0005 |
| 2012 | 0.002 | 0.002 | 0.001 | 0.004 | 0.0004 |
| 2013 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.002 | 0.008 | 0.002 |
| 2014 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.002 | 0.008 | 0.002 |
| 2015 | 0.003 | 0.0020 | 0.0010 | 0.0010 | 0.0017 |
| 2016 | 0.0088 | 0.0098 | 0.0029 | 0.0074 | 0.0015 |
| 2017 | 0.0026 | 0.0038 | 0.0026 | 0.0041 | 0.0012 |
| 2018 | 0.0041 | 0.0250 | 0.0041 | 0.0102 | 0.0007 |

**13) Laboratory methods** –

**a) Parameter: TSS**

Method reference: Standard Methods for Examination of Water and Wastewater, # 2540D.

Method Descriptor: Well-mixed samples are filtered through a combusted, weighed glass fiber filter and the residue on the filter (suspended solids) is dried to a constant weight. The concentration of TSS (mg/L) is calculated by subtracting the original weight of the filter from the weight of the filter + suspended solids and dividing by the total volume filtered.

Preservation method: N/A

**b) Parameter: NH4F**

Method Reference: Lachat Quikchem8000 Flow Injection Analyzer using Lachat method 10-107-06-1-J

Method Descriptor: Ammonium reacts with alkaline phenol, and sodium hypochlorite to form indophenol blue. Sodium nitroprusside (nitroferricyanide) is added to enhance sensitivity. The absorbance of the reaction product is measured at 630 nm, and is directly proportional to the original ammonium concentration in the sample.

Preservation Method: Samples are filtered using 47 mm GF/F filters within 24 h of collection and 1 ml of 1 N H2SO4 is added to the filtrate. Samples are stored at -20°C for up to one month prior to analysis.

**c) Parameter: NO3F**

Method Reference: Small, H., Stevens, T.S. and Bauman, W.C. 1975. Anal. Chem.

47:1801-1809.

Method Descriptor: A small volume of sample is injected into an ion-exchange column and eluted with a flowing stream of carbonate-bicarbonate. The sample is pumped through two different ion exchange columns, a suppressor device, and into a conductivity detector. Ions from the sample are separated into discrete bands due to different retention times, and the ions are compared to known standards.

Preservation Method: Samples are filtered using 47 mm GF/F filters within 24 h of collection. Samples are stored at -20°C for up to one month prior to analysis.

**d) Parameter: PO4F**

Method Reference: Lachat Quickchem8000 Flow Injection Analyzer using Lachat method 10-115-01-1-M with modifications to eliminate silica interference, Phosphomolybdate method.

Method Descriptor: The orthophosphate ion reacts with ammonium molybdate and antimony potassium tartrate under acidic conditions to form a complex. This complex is reduced with ascorbic acid to form a blue complex which absorbs light at 880 nm. The absorbance is proportional to the concentration of orthophosphate in the sample. Note that the stock Lachat Color Reagent was modified to decrease the level of silica interference. It was found that a decrease in pH of this reagent would decrease the level of silica interference (Jarvie et al., 2002). However, a decrease in pH also creates a decrease in color development. Therefore a series of experiments were conducted to determine the optimal level of sulfuric acid concentration within the color reagent. The optimal sulfuric acid concentration that was determined is 1.98 N.

Preservation Method: Samples are filtered with 47 mm GF/F filters within 24 h of collection. Samples are stored at -20°C for up to one month prior to analysis.

**e) Parameter: CHLA\_N and PHEA\_N**

Method references:

Holm-Hansen, O. and B. Riemann. 1978. Chlorophyll a determination: improvements in methodology. Oikos 30: 438-447.

Wetzel, R.G. and G.E. Likens. 1991. Limnological Analysis, 2nd ed. Springer-Verlag, New York: 168-169.

Method Descriptor: CHLA and PHEA are measured fluorometrically. Standards with known CHLA concentrations in 90% acetone are used to determine a relationship between CHLA and fluorescence (F). The standards are then acidified with 0.1 N HCL to determine the fluorescence ratio (t) of CHLA and PHEA for pure chlorophyll. Sample filters are extracted using basic methanol (5 ml) and the fluorescence is recorded (Rb). The samples are then acidified with 0.1 N HCL and the fluorescence is recorded (Ra). The following equations are used to determine CHLA and PHEA concentrations in samples:

CHLA (ug/L) = F\*(t/t-1)\*(Rb-Ra)\*(v/V)

PHEA (ug/L) = F\*(t/t-1)\*(tRa-Rb)\*(v/V)

Where v is the volume used for extraction (ml) and V is the volume filtered (ml).

Preservation method: Filters are stored in borosilicate vials in the dark at -4°C. Extraction solvent is not added until 24 h prior to fluorometry.

**f) Parameter: Chloride (Cl)**

Chloride ions present in water are analyzed using Standard Method 4110 – Determination of Anions by Ion Chromatography. We use a 4 mm-bore Dionex ICS 2000 ion chromatograph equipped with an EG50 eluent generator, AS18 analytical column, AG14 guard column, ASRS suppressor and 25 L sample injection loop.

Method references: Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 21st edition, 2005, American Public Health Association, Washington, D.C., pgs 4.3 – 4.5

Preservation Method: Samples are filtered using 47 mm GF/F filters within 24 h of collection. Samples are stored at -20°C for up to one month prior to analysis.

**g) Parameter: Sulfate (SO4)**

Sulfate ions present in water are analyzed using Standard Method 4110 – Determination of Anions by Ion Chromatography. We use a 4 mm-bore Dionex ICS 2000 ion chromatograph equipped with an EG50 eluent generator, AS18 analytical column, AG14 guard column, ASRS suppressor and 25 L sample injection loop.

Method references: Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 21st edition, 2005, American Public Health Association, Washington, D.C., pg 4.3 – 4.5

Preservation Method: Samples are filtered using 25mm GF/F filters within 24 h of collection. Samples are stored at -20°C for up to one month prior to analysis.

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

* 1. **Precision**
     1. **Field variability** – All samples are collected successively. The replicates are taken at the same location, approximately 2 minutes apart.
     2. **Laboratory variability** – There is no variability performed during laboratory analysis. All samples are processed using the same extraction methodology and procedure.
     3. **Inter-organizational splits** – NA
  2. **Accuracy**
     1. **Sample spikes** – NA
     2. **Standard reference material analysis –** see below.
     3. **Cross calibration exercises** - *NA*

**Standard Reference Material Analysis**

            A blind standard test was performed in December 2010 for NH4, NO3, NO3(as N), and PO4.  A 1% dilution of a standard was utilized to perform said analysis. A duplicate of Standard A was also submitted as standard “B”. The analyzed standard samples yielded the following results:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Nutrient | Standard Conc. Range | 1% Dilution | IES Results A | IES Results B | Pass/Fail |
|  | (mg/L) | (10mL in 1L) | (mg/L) | (mg/L) |  |
| NH4 | 0.65 - 19 mg/l | 0.0065 - 0.19 | 0.14 | 0.11 | Pass |
| NO3-(as N) | 0.25 - 40 mg/l | 0.0025 - 0.40 | 0.075 | 0.073 | Pass |
| NO3+ | 0.25 - 40 mg/l | 0.0025 - 0.40 | 0.33 | 0.32 | Pass |
| PO4 | 0.5 - 5.5 mg/l | 0.005 - 0.055 | 0.032 | 0.029 | Pass |
| Cl | N/A | N/A | 2.52 | 2.62 | N/A |
| SO3 | N/A | N/A | 4.4 | 1.05 | N/A |

All analyzed results were reported to be within acceptable range for the dilution. Both Cl and SO3 were also analyzed; however, no concentration range was provided by the standard manufacturer for comparison.

**15) QAQC flag definitions –**

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

-4 Outside Low Sensor Range

-3 Data Rejected due to QAQC

-2 Missing Data

-1 Optional SWMP Supported Parameter

0 Data Passed Initial QAQC Checks

1 Suspect Data

4 Historical Data: Pre-Auto QAQC

5 Corrected Data

**16) QAQC code definitions** –

QAQC codes are used in conjunction with QAQC flags to provide further documentation of the data and are also applied by insertion into the associated flag column. There are three (3) different code categories, general, sensor, and comment. General errors document general problems with the sample or sample collection, sensor errors document common sensor or parameter specific problems, and comment codes are used to further document conditions or a problem with the data. Only one general or sensor error and one comment code can be applied to a particular data point. However, a record flag column (F\_Record) in the nutrient data allows multiple comment codes to be applied to the entire data record.

General errors

GCM Calculated value could not be determined due to missing data

GCR Calculated value could not be determined due to rejected data

GDM Data missing or sample never collected

GQD Data rejected due to QA/QC checks

GQS Data suspect due to QA/QC checks

GSM See metadata

Sensor errors

SBL Value below minimum limit of method detection

SCB Calculated value could not be determined due to a below MDL component

SCC Calculation with this component resulted in a negative value

SNV Calculated value is negative

SRD Replicate values differ substantially

SUL Value above upper limit of method detection

Parameter Comments

CAB Algal bloom

CDR Sample diluted and rerun

CHB Sample held beyond specified holding time

CIP Ice present in sample vicinity

CIF Flotsam present in sample vicinity

CLE Sample collected later/earlier than scheduled

CRE Significant rain event

CSM See metadata

CUS Lab analysis from unpreserved sample

Record comments

CAB Algal bloom

CHB Sample held beyond specified holding time

CIP Ice present in sample vicinity

CIF Flotsam present in sample vicinity

CLE Sample collected later/earlier than scheduled

CRE Significant rain event

CSM See metadata

CUS Lab analysis from unpreserved sample

*Cloud cover*

CCL clear (0-10%)

CSP scattered to partly cloudy (10-50%)

CPB partly to broken (50-90%)

COC overcast (>90%)

CFY foggy

CHY hazy

CCC cloud (no percentage)

*Precipitation*

PNP none

PDR drizzle

PLR light rain

PHR heavy rain

PSQ squally

PFQ frozen precipitation (sleet/snow/freezing rain)

PSR mixed rain and snow

*Tide stage*

TSE ebb tide

TSF flood tide

TSH high tide

TSL low tide

*Wave height*

WH0 0 to <0.1 meters

WH1 0.1 to 0.3 meters

WH2 0.3 to 0.6 meters

WH3 0.6 to > 1.0 meters

WH4 1.0 to 1.3 meters

WH5 1.3 or greater meters

*Wind direction*

N from the north

NNE from the north northeast

NE from the northeast

ENE from the east northeast

E from the east

ESE from the east southeast

SE from the southeast

SSE from the south southeast

S from the south

SSW from the south southwest

SW from the southwest

WSW from the west southwest

W from the west

WNW from the west northwest

NW from the northwest

NNW from the north northwest

*Wind speed*

WS0 0 to 1 knot

WS1 > 1 to 10 knots

WS2 > 10 to 20 knots

WS3 > 20 to 30 knots

WS4 > 30 to 40 knots

WS5 > 40 knots

**17) Other remarks/notes –**

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

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

**Data coded {CSM}**

Monthly grab samples could not be coordinated with the April diel sampling session. As a result, an individual grab sample was collected during the middle of the diel sampling session at the TS site for comparison.

**Data coded (CDR) Dilution**

The following samples had to be diluted to achieve a measurement.

Dilutions as follows:

Chlorophyll Samples:

**StationCode DateTimeStamp Rep Dilution %**

TS 06/13/17 10:10 B 50%

**Sample hold times**

Nutrient samples are held at -20°C, CHLA and PHEA filters at -4°C. NERRS SOP allows nutrient samples to be held for up to 28 days at -20°C, plus allows for up to 5 days for collecting, processing, and shipping samples. Since CHLA and PHEA filters are not held at -20°C, they are only allowed to be held 24 hours in addition to the 5 days allowed for collecting and processing. Samples held beyond that time period are flagged suspect and coded CHB. Note that TSS samples are always analyzed immediately after collection in-house.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | **Analysis Dates** | | | | | | |
| **Sample** | **Collection Date** | NH4F | PO4F | NO3F | CHLA\_N, PHEA | SO4 | CL | TSS |
| **April Monthly** | **04/27/17** | \*06/23/17 | \*06/21/17 | \*08/11/17 | \*05/24/17 | \*08/11/17 | \*08/11/17 | 04/27/17 |
| **April TS Diels** | **04/25/17** | \*06/23/17 | \*06/21/17 | \*06/21/17 | \*05/24/17 | \*08/11/17 | \*08/11/17 | 04/26/17 |
| **May Monthly** | **05/11/17** | \*06/23/17 | \*06/21/17 | \*08/11/17 | \*06/05/17 | \*08/11/17 | \*08/11/17 | 05/12/17 |
| **May TS Diels** | **05/10/17** | \*06/23/17 | \*06/22/17 | \*08/14/17 | \*06/05/17 | \*08/14/17 | \*08/14/17 | 05/11/17 |
| **June Monthly** | **06/13/17** | \*08/22/17 | \*07/27/17 | \*08/17/17 | \*08/02/17 | \*08/17/17 | \*08/17/17 | 06/14/17 |
| **June TS Diels** | **06/13/17** | 06/23/17 | \*07/27/17 | \*08/17/17 | \*08/02/17 | \*08/17/17 | \*08/17/17 | 06/14/17 |
| **July Monthly** | **07/18/17** | \*08/22/17 | \*08/22/17 | \*08/23/17 | \*08/02/17 | \*08/23/17 | \*08/23/17 | 07/18/17 |
| **July TS Diels** | **07/18/17** | \*08/22/17 | \*08/22/17 | \*08/23/17 | \*08/02/17 | \*08/23/17 | \*08/23/17 | 07/18/17 |
| **Aug Monthly** | **08/08/17** | \*09/25/17 | \*09/21/17 | \*09/25/17 | \*10/05/17 | \*09/25/17 | \*09/25/17 | 08/09/17 |
| **Aug TS Diels** | **08/10/17** | \*09/22/17 | \*09/21/17 | \*09/27/17 | \*10/05/17 | \*09/27/17 | \*09/27/17 | 08/10/17 |
| **Sept Monthly** | **09/22/17** | \*10/27/17 | \*10/26/17 | \*10/25/17 | \*10/05/17 | \*10/25/17 | \*10/25/17 | 09/22/17 |
| **Sept TS Diels** | **09/20/17** | \*10/27/17 | \*10/26/17 | \*10/25/17 | \*10/05/17 | \*10/25/17 | \*10/25/17 | 09/21/17 |
| **Oct Monthly** | **10/11/17** | \*12/12/17 | \*12/11/17 | \*12/11/17 | \*11/16/17 | \*12/11/17 | \*12/11/17 | 10/11/17 |
| **Oct TS Diels** | **10/11/17** | \*12/12/17 | \*12/11/17 | \*12/11/17 | \*11/16/17 | \*12/11/17 | \*12/11/17 | 10/12/17 |
| **Nov Monthly** | **11/29/17** | \*01/02/18 | 12/21/17 | 12/21/17 | \*01/12/18 | 12/21/17 | 12/21/17 | 11/30/17 |

\* Indicates Samples were held beyond NERRS Protocols. Samples that were held beyond NERRS Protocols are flagged <1> CHB

**References**

Jarvie, Helen & Withers, J. & Neal, Caitlin. (2002). Review of robust measurement of phosphorus in river water: Sampling, storage, fractionation and sensitivity. Hydrology and Earth System Sciences. 6. 10.5194/hess-6-113-2002.