**Source:** Stuntebeck et al. 2008. USGS Open-File Report 2008–1015. Methods of Data Collection, Sample Processing, and Data Analysis for Edge-of-Field, Streamgaging, Subsurface-Tile, and Meteorological Stations at Discovery Farms and Pioneer Farm in Wisconsin, 2001–7. <https://pubs.usgs.gov/of/2008/1015/pdf/ofr2008-1015.pdf>

* “An edge-of-field runoff event was defined as the time from the onset of rainfall- or snowmelt-induced surface-water runoff to the time when runoff ceased. Rainfall-run-off events at edge-of-field stations that occurred during late spring through fall were generally short in duration (minutes to hours) but high in intensity (high rate of change in discharge). Rainfall- or snowmelt-runoff events that occurred during winter and early spring were generally longer in duration (hours to days) and of lower intensity. A single runoff event could include multiple peak discharges in response to changes in the intensity of rainfall or rate of snowmelt. In winter and early spring, above-freezing temperatures during daytime sometimes caused snowmelt-run-off events wherein runoff volume subsequently decreased as temperatures dropped below freezing during the night.”
* Publication includes figures indicating how events delineated on a hydrograph

**USGS Data release with more detailed metadata:** <https://www.sciencebase.gov/catalog/item/6696bef8d34ecb78f609f651>

* **EOF\_Site\_Table.csv** - Site information
* **All\_EOF\_RainEvents.csv** - Rainfall was directly monitored at many, but not every EOF monitoring site. EOF monitoring sites without on-site rainfall data were associated to rainfall data measured at a nearby EOF monitoring site or meteorological site. Rainfall was combined into a single event if it occurred within 2 hours of the previous rainfall.
* **All\_EOF\_StormEventLoadsFormatted.csv** - Flow data were computed for each flow event at each EOF monitoring site A flow event was defined as any period of flow at a site that was classified as a storm and represents flow that was related to rainfall or snowmelt. There were occurrences of continuous flow between rain events, which were not associated with a period of rainfall or snowmelt, likely due to excessive soil saturation or shallow groundwater discharge. These periods of intermittent tile discharge were not classified as a storm.
* **All\_EOF\_StormEventLoadsRainCalculated.csv** - Multiple precipitation and flow events were combined if they occurred within two hours of each other to account for similar rainfall/runoff characteristics. Rainfall metrics and flow data were then calculated for these combined events at each EOF monitoring site.

Events with **estimated concentrations** for sediment and nutrients:

* Events with estimated concentrations are due to runoff events with too low of flow volume or too short of an event to initiate automated sample collection; the monitoring stations are programmed to initiate sample collection based on both the amount and time of runoff flow through the flumes.
* Concentrations are estimated based on relationships between runoff and sediment/nutrient losses developed for that site
* It is okay to use runoff data from these events (runoff volume is measured for all events, even the very small ones); however, any analyses of soil/nutrient losses should exclude these events