

AOS PROTOCOL AND PROCEDURE: GAG Aquatic Staff Gauge Measurement Readings

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See configuration management system for approval history.

The National Ecological Observatory Network is a project solely funded by the National Science Foundation and managed under cooperative agreement by Battelle. Any opinions, findings, and conclusions or recommendations expressed in this material are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the National Science Foundation.



Change Record

REVISION	DATE	ECO #	DESCRIPTION OF CHANGE	
А	04/08/2021	ECO-06525	Initial release	



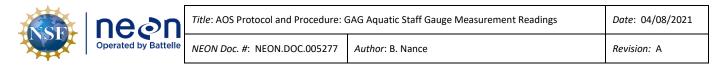
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1 OVERVIEW

1.1 Background

Staff gauge measurements are vital for relating empirical discharge measurements to water level and ground-truthing elevation data. NEON publishes multiple data products that are associated with discharge, including Continuous discharge [DP4.00130], Stage-discharge rating curve [DP.00133], and Discharge field collection [DP1.20048]. In order to create high quality stage-discharge rating curves and validate sensor data at NEON stream, river and lake inflow/outflow sites, manual discharge and staff gauge measurements must be taken.

1.2 Scope

This protocol fulfills Observatory science requirements that reside in NEON's Dynamic Object-Oriented Requirements System (DOORS). Copies of approved science requirements have been exported from DOORS and are available in NEON's document repository, or upon request.

Execution of this protocol procures samples and/or generates raw data satisfying NEON Observatory scientific requirements. These data and samples are used to create NEON data products, and are documented in the NEON Scientific Data Products Catalog (RD[03]).

1.3 Acknowledgments

This procedure is based off the previous work of many staff. Nick Harrison, Liz Knapp and all of the field staff that have reported issues and taken photos of staff gauge impacts.



2 RELATED DOCUMENTS AND ACRONYMS

2.1 Applicable Documents

Applicable documents contain higher-level information that is implemented in the current document. Examples include designs, plans, or standards.

AD[01]	NEON.DOC.004300	EHS Safety Policy and Program Manual
AD[02]	NEON.DOC.004316	Operations Field Safety and Security Plan
AD[03]	NEON.DOC.000724	Domain Chemical Hygiene Plan and Biosafety Manual
AD[04]	NEON.DOC.001155	NEON Training Plan
AD[05]	NEON.DOC.050005	Field Operations Job Instruction Training Plan
AD[06]	NEON.DOC.004104	NEON Science Data Quality Plan
AD[07]	NEON.DOC.001085	APS Protocol and Procedure: Stream Discharge

2.2 Reference Documents

Reference documents contain information that supports or complements the current document. Examples include related protocols, datasheets, or general-information references.

RD[01]	NEON.DOC.000008	NEON Acronym List
RD[02]	NEON.DOC.000243	NEON Glossary of Terms
RD[03]	NEON.DOC.002652	NEON Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 Data Products Catalog
RD[04]	NEON.DOC.001271	NEON Protocol and Procedure: Manual Data Transcription
RD[06]	NEON.DOC.003282	NEON Protocol and Procedure: Site Management and Disturbance Data Collection

2.3 Acronyms

Acronym	Definition
LWD	Large Woody Debris



2.4 Definitions

Depth (D): The depth of the water column at a particular point, measured from the water surface to the stream bed. This is not what staff gauge measures.

Discharge (Q): (streamflow) The volume of water flowing through the channel cross-section during a given period of time, measured in units of volume per unit time, such as liters per second or cubic meters per second. Discharge is computed as velocity times area.

Staff Gauge: Water level measurement device installed at all NEON aquatic sites.

Stage: (i.e., stream height, water level) The height of the water level relative to a fixed point. Stage can be measured at a single point in time by reading the water level on a calibrated staff gauge mounted in the stream channel. Stage can also be estimated continuously by relating continuous surface water pressure data to staff gauge readings.

Stage Discharge Rating Curve (SDRC): An empirical relationship (formula) between stage and discharge that is developed by conducting frequent discharge measurements throughout the flow regime at a given aquatic monitoring site. Rating curve equations are applied to the continuous stage record to estimate continuous discharge.

Temporary Hydrologic Condition: Unique occurrences that impact or influence the physical reading of the staff gauge.



3 METHOD

All aquatic field sites have a staff gauge installed where water level height is measured visually (**Figure 1**). Measurement quality is dependent on the integrity of the infrastructure. If for any reason the staff gauge has been impacted, bent, or otherwise disturbed, do not take a measurement and immediately submit an incident ticket to document the damage.

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), in this document, provide detailed step-by-step directions, contingency plans, sampling tips, and best practices for implementing this sampling procedure. To properly collect and process samples, field technicians **must** follow the protocol and associated SOPs. Use NEON's problem reporting system to resolve any field issues associated with implementing this protocol.

The value of NEON data hinges on consistent implementation of this protocol across all NEON domains, for the life of the project. It is therefore essential that field personnel carry out this protocol as outlined in this document. In the event that local conditions create uncertainty about carrying out these steps, it is critical that technicians document the problem and enter it in NEON's problem tracking system.

Quality assurance is performed on data collected via these procedures according to the NEON Science Data Quality Plan (AD[06]).



Figure 1. Example of a staff gauge installation.



4 SAMPLING SCHEDULE

4.1 Sampling Frequency and Timing

Staff gauge measurements do not occur on a set schedule; however, staff gauge readings are required under three scenarios:

- Upon arrival to the site
- In conjunction with the AOS Discharge protocol [AD07]
- Before leaving site, even if the stage value remains unchanged

4.2 Criteria for Determining Onset and Cessation of Sampling

Sampling Onset

Sampling occurs year-round, in all site conditions.

Sampling Cessation – Disturbed gauge

If for any reason the staff gauge has altered position (**Figure 2**) do not take a reading. Immediately report the status of staff gauge infrastructure in an incident ticket, including descriptions and photographs. Select a sampling impractical reason (**Table 2**) in the Field Metadata and Staff Gauge Fulcrum app.





Figure 2. Examples of gauges needing repair.

4.3 Sampling Timing Contingencies

 Table 1. Contingency decisions for Staff Gauge SOP.

Delay/ Situation	Action	Outcome for Data Products
Hours to	If staff gauge is altered in any way, do not record a	Decreased data
weeks/	measurement. Designate sampling impractical. Submit	availability and quality
Damaged or	a trouble ticket immediately that documents any	
disrupted	infrastructure damage.	
gauge		



4.4 Missed or Incomplete Sampling

Any missed measurements have an impact on multiple discharge related data products. A reduced number of annual staff gauge readings increases the uncertainty in the conversion of continuous pressure to continuous stage. Always work quickly to repair and resurvey, as needed, to minimize the length of time that the staff gauge is not usable in order to maximize data availability, quality, and the scientific integrity of the associated data products.

To Report Missed or Incomplete Sampling:

Document occurrences that impede the collection of staff gauge readings in the Field Metadata and Staff Gauge Fulcrum app. If the staff gauge cannot be read because it is disrupted or displaced, select a Sampling Impractical reason (**Table 2**) and document as specified in **Section SOP C.2: Document Incomplete Sampling Within a Site**.

Table 2. Protocol-specific Sampling Impractical records entered in the Field Metadata and Staff Gauge Fulcrum application. In the event that more than one record is applicable, choose the dominant reason sampling was missed.

Sampling Impractical reason	Description
Select this option only if no water is present at the base of the staff gaugeLocation Drywater is present in other locations within the sub-reach, notify Science to staff gauge re-location may be required.	
Location Frozen	Select this option only if ice is present throughout the water column down to benthic layer.
Location Snow Covered It may be necessary to dig through many feet of snow to obtain a streading in certain environments. Select this option only if all other exhausted or if a staff gauge reading cannot be safely obtained.	
Staff Gauge Disturbed Select this option if the staff gauge is damaged in any way. If this option if the staff gauge is damaged in any way. If this option if the staff gauge is damaged in any way.	
Staff Gauge Not Installed	Select this option if the staff gauge is missing. If this option is selected, verify the timeline for corrective maintenance.

4.5 Estimated Time

 Table 3. Estimated staff and labor hours required for implementation of Staff Gauge Protocol.

SOP	Estimated time	Suggested staff	Total person hours
Stream Sites	0.25 h	1	0.25 h
Lake / River Sites	0.5 h	1	0.5 h



5 SAFETY

This document identifies procedure-specific safety hazards and associated safety requirements. It does not describe general safety practices or site-specific safety practices.

Personnel working at a NEON site must be compliant with safe field work practices as outlined in the Operations Field Safety and Security Plan (AD[02]) and EHS Safety Policy and Program Manual (AD[01]). Additional safety issues associated with this field procedure are outlined below. All employees are responsible for working safely, protecting the safety and health of others, promptly reporting at-risk behaviors or conditions, and stopping work when observing imminent danger. Employees are expected to notify management or an ES&H representative of any issues or concerns regarding health, safety practices, and environmental issues.

Activities in streams should only be performed when flow conditions are safe. Do not attempt to wade a stream where velocity x depth is ≥ 10 ft² /s (0.93 m²/s). For non-wadeable streams, field workers should consult site-specific safety plans for safety guidelines. When working around ice, refer to (AD[02], Section 10.3 Winter Water Safety. Do not attempt to walk on frozen lake if depth of ice is less than 6" (15 cm) or operate UTV or snowmobile on frozen lake if depth of ice is less than 8" (20 cm). Use caution and good judgment to carefully evaluate site conditions including ice strength. Local guidelines from natural resource officials, property owners or hosts, and domain managers should be consulted.

In addition to standard safety training provided by NEON, the following safety requirements are sought:

1. Due to site-specific hazards that may be encountered, technicians may perform GPS positioning around the lake, and measurements for inflow and outflow, without dismounting from the vessel. In addition, technicians are required not to put hands and feet in waters where alligators are present and to make sure a safe distance from hazards is maintained.

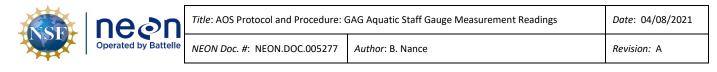
2. All personnel must be wearing a personal flotation device prior to entering the boat.

3. All employees shall have access to a form of communication with other team members such as a two-way radio.

4. Technicians should be aware of any site-specific hazards and to the waters of that particular location (i.e., current status, tidal charts, etc.)

5. Technicians should be aware of air and water temperatures and bring appropriate equipment and supplies (i.e. insulated waterproof gloves)

6. If personnel or loads will be on ice while performing their task for greater than 2 hours, all loads should be multiplied by 2 to determine safe ice thickness. Refer to (AD[02], Section 10.3 Winter Water Safety.



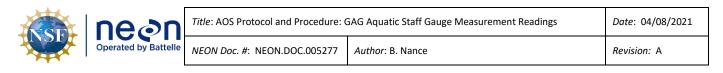
6 PERSONNEL

6.1 Training Requirements

All technicians must complete required safety training as defined in the NEON Training Plan (AD[04]). Additionally, technicians must complete protocol-specific training for safety and implementation of this protocol as required in Field Operations Job Instruction Training Plan (AD[05]).

6.2 Specialized Skills

Where applicable, personnel will be licensed to operate a boat and able to safely handle a motor and drive a boat.



7 STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

SOP A Field Sampling Preparing for Data Capture

To prepare for field sampling, ensure all mobile data entry devices have been synced and have charged batteries.



SOP B Field Sampling

A majority of NEON sites contain the same fiberglass plate design, any exceptions to this are listed in **Appendix C Site specific Occurrences**. The 0.00 meter mark should be buried beneath the substrate, if possible, to ensure that, following instances of bed scour, the base of the staff gauge does not become exposed above the water line during the low flow regime.

B.1 Measurement Procedure

- 1. Approach the gauge area and orient yourself to best view the gauge (perpendicular to plate).
 - a. Read gauge from bank, if possible.
 - b. If you must get in stream, approach from downstream and remain 0.5 m away.
 - c. If approaching in a boat, remain greater than 1 m from the gauge. Wait for wake to settle before taking reading.
- 2. Take a staff gauge reading (Figure 3).
 - a. The bottom of each black dash indicates 1.0 cm (0.010 m).
 - b. The top of each black dash indicates 0.5 cm (0.005 m).
 - c. The angled black dash indicates an interval of 2.5 cm (0.025m).
 - d. If the water level lies in the exact center of a 0.5 cm (0.005 m) dash, always round up to the closest 0.5 cm (0.005 m).
- 3. Enter measurement in Field Metadata and Staff Gauge Fulcrum app.
 - a. Data must be recorded down to a 0.005 m accuracy.
 - b. Data must be recorded in meters.
- 4. Note if any temporary hydrologic conditions are impacting the reading.
 - a. If questionable or unusual, take a photograph and submit a problem ticket.



Figure 3. Reading the staff gauge



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Figure 4. Multi-meter designation.



NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.005277

If newly trained technicians are in the field, have multiple people read the gauge and compare answers.

At many NEON aquatic sites with large annual water fluctuations, multiple 1meter staff gauges are installed on a single post in the channel (**Figure 4**). As stage rises to meet the second gauge, an additional meter must be added to the meter mark measurement at the water level to capture accurate stage conditions (**Figure 4**). Certain sites contain additional staff gauges that are installed on the floodplain. When reading these gauges, multiple meters may need to be added to the observed meter mark at water level depending on the number of staff gauges submerged. Contact Science with any questions regarding the number of staff gauges or how to interpret those installed at a given site.

In the event the gauge has a large amount of biofouling or organic buildup, clean the gauge and the adjacent area to obtain an accurate reading. Always maintain the staff gauge in a manner that does not disturb the co-located pressure transducer sensor.

There are multiple scenarios (**Figure 5**) in which the staff gauge reading can be adversely impacted by environmental conditions, but the measurement is still essential. In these cases, select a temporary hydrologic condition in the Field Metadata and Staff Gauge app (**Table 4**).



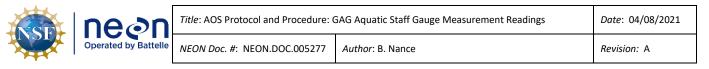
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Table 4. Temporary Hydrologic Conditions

Temporary Hydrologic Condition	Description
LWD	Large woody debris is affecting water levels
Sediment	Sediment has formed at or around the staff gauge in a way that makes the base dry or is significantly changing the water level. Note that subtle changes in sediment depth under the surface of the water do not typically affect staff gauge measurements
Litter Jam	Organic debris has caused water to pool in an uncharacteristic way
Beaver Dam	A nearby beaver dam is affecting staff gauge measurements
Anchor Ice	Ice formation is occurring on the streambed and is affecting staff gauge measurements
Border Ice	Ice formation is occurring along the sides of the channel and is affecting staff gauge measurements
Sheet Ice	Thin ice formation is extending across the entire channel and is affecting staff gauge measurements. Note that thin ice should be broken through so that a staff gauge measurement can be collected
In-Channel Veg	Vegetation is impacting staff gauge measurements
Other	Submit a trouble ticket to Science that describes any other temporary hydrologic conditions that are affecting staff gauge measurements



Figure 5. Examples of temporary hydrologic conditions [Photos: sheet ice, beaver dam].



B.2 Spatially Linked Protocols and data products

Staff gauge readings directly impact the following protocols and data products:

- Discharge field collection [AD07] [DP1.20048]
- Stage-discharge rating curve [DP4.00133]
- Continuous discharge [DP4.00130]
- Salt-based stream discharge [DP1.20193]



SOP C Post-Field Sampling Tasks

C.1 Data Entry and Verification

Mobile applications are the preferred mechanism for data entry. Mobile devices should be fully charged and synced at the beginning of each field day, whenever possible. For detailed instructions on protocol specific data entry into mobile devices, see the NEON Internal Sampling Support Library (SSL).

However, given the potential for mobile devices to fail under field conditions, it is imperative that paper datasheets are always available to record data. Paper datasheets should be carried along with the mobile devices to sampling locations at all times. Data collected on paper data sheets must be transcribed within 14 days of collection or the end of a sampling bout (where applicable). See RD[04] for complete instructions regarding manual data transcription.

C.2 Document Incomplete Sampling Within a Site

Staff gauge sampling is scheduled to occur at all prescribed sampling locations according to the frequency and timing described in **Section 4.4: Missed or Incomplete Sampling**. Ideally, sampling will occur at these locations for the lifetime of the Observatory or the duration of the site's affiliation with the NEON project. However, sampling may be shifted from one location to another when sampling is compromised. If this occurs, a new staff gauge will be installed and surveyed.

When a "samplingImpractical" record is created, select one of the pre-populated options in the field metadata app. Additional documentation is required for sampling impractical records occurring during discharge bout or if staff gauge is damaged:

- 1. Provide photographic evidence of impact.
- 2. Submit a trouble ticket to Science with the following naming convention to document the missed sampling: 'AOS Record Incomplete: [Give explanation]'.
 - a. Staff scientists will review the ticket and provide recommendations.



APPENDIX A QUICK REFERENCES

Record a staff gauge measurement:

- Upon arrival to site
- In conjunction with the AOS Discharge protocol [AD07]
- Before leaving site

Temporary Hydrologic Conditions:

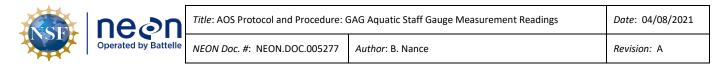
- LWD: Large woody debris is affecting water levels.
- **Sediment:** Sediment has formed at or around the staff gauge in a way that makes the base dry or is significantly changing the water level. Note that subtle changes in sediment depth under the surface of the water do not typically affect staff gauge measurements.
- Litter Jam: Organic debris has caused water to pool in an uncharacteristic way.
- **Beaver Dam:** A nearby beaver dam is affecting staff gauge measurements
- Anchor Ice: Ice formation is occurring on the streambed and is affecting staff gauge measurements.
- **Border Ice:** Ice formation is occurring along the sides of the channel and is affecting staff gauge measurements.
- **Sheet Ice:** Thin ice formation is extending across the entire channel and is affecting staff gauge measurements. Note that thin ice should be broken through so that a staff gauge measurement can be collected.
- In-Channel Veg: Vegetation is impacting staff gauge measurements.
- **Other:** Submit a trouble ticket to Science that describes any other temporary hydrologic conditions that are affecting staff gauge measurements.

Reading the staff gauge:

When looking at the gauge plate, the bottom of each black line correlates with a whole centimeter. The top of each black dash indicates half a centimeter.

If the water level lies exactly between a 0.5 cm increment, always round up to the closest half centimeter.

When in doubt, always collect a photo/measurement and contact the Aquatic Science team.



APPENDIX B EQUIPMENT

The following equipment and materials listed in (**Table 5**) are necessary to implement the procedures in this document. Equipment lists are organized by task. They do not include standard field and laboratory supplies such as charging stations, first aid kits, drying ovens, ultra-low refrigerators, etc.

Table 5. Equipment list

ltem No.	R/S	Description	Purpose	Quantity
	R	Mobile Device or Tablet	Fulcrum Data Collection	1
	S	Hammer and Chisel	Breaking ice	1
	S	Scrub brush	Cleaning biofouling	1
	S	Digital Camera	Documenting staff gauge conditions	1

R/S=Required/Suggested



Title: AOS Protocol and Procedure: C	Date: 04/08/2021	
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.005277	Author: B. Nance	Revision: A

APPENDIX C SITE SPECIFIC OCCURRENCES

Site	Description
SYCA	No staff gauge
FLNT	Site contains additional staff gauge on floodplain. Refer to section B.1
BLWA	Site contains additional staff gauge on floodplain. Refer to section B.1
тоок	Inflow gauge belongs to LTER, readings must be converted to metric. This
TOOK	functionality has been built into Fulcrum