

Parameter	Units	Description
Temperature	°C	The ambient water temperature reported as degrees Celsius.
Abs speed	cm/s	The average absolute speed of water flow (vector averaged), measured in centimeters per second.
Direction	°M	The water current direction, i.e. the direction of the absolute speed vector referenced to magnetic north.
System Battery	V	Battery/power supply voltage which is recharged from the unit's solar panels.
Depth	m	Measured in meters, this refers to the actual unit deployment depth based on readings from an External Pressure Sensor
Conductivity	µS/cm	A measure of the capacity of water to conduct an electrical current, reported in microsiemens per centimeter.
Specific Conductivity	µS/cm	For Specific Conductivity, the temperature and raw conductivity values are used to generate a value that is compensated to 25°C.
Salinity	psu	Measured in practical salinity units, salinity is calculated automatically from the conductivity and temperature readings.
DO (Dissolved Oxygen)	mg/L	Amount of oxygen dissolved in the water that is available to aquatic organisms, reported in milligrams per liter.
ODO % Saturation	%	DO reading from an optical sensor (ODO), corrected with temperature and local barometric pressure.
ODO % Local	%	DO reading corrected with temperature and % Sat output fixed to 100% regardless of barometric pressure entry.
pH		A measure of how acidic the water is, reported in standard units: A pH of 7.0 is neutral; values below 7 are acidic; and values above 7 are alkaline.
Turbidity	NTU, FNU	Referring to the cloudiness or murkiness of water, Turbidity is an indirect measurement of the concentration of suspended particles and is measured in nephelometric turbidity units (NTU) or formazin nephelometric units (FNU).
Chlorophyll	µg/L	Chlorophyll is the green molecule in plant cells needed for photosynthesis. Measured in micrograms per liter, chlorophyll is often used as an indicator of algal biomass in water.
BGAPE (Blue Green Algae - Phycoerythrin)	µg/L, RFU	Chlorophyll sensors rely on fluorescence, which is the emission of light by a substance that has absorbed light, and these sensors can be targeted to excite certain pigments such as those in blue green algae species. Although these sensors can inform us on relative patterns, all chlorophyll data need to be verified through laboratory testing of collected samples to confirm actual concentrations. Daily changes in light conditions and temperature can affect the fluorescence response of algal cells, which can lead to large variations in sensor measurements that are not necessarily related to chlorophyll concentrations. Measurement units include micrograms per liter (ug/L) and relative fluorescence units (RFU).
fDOM	RFU, QSU	Fluorescent Dissolved Organic Matter (fDOM) sensors detect the fluorescent component of Dissolved Organic Matter when exposed to near-ultraviolet (UV) light. Measures in relative fluorescence units (RFUs) and quinine sulfate units (QSUs).