2007 Parameter Data: Salinity in Greenwich Bay Watershed Sites

Road density, highway runoff, road salting practices, as well as the proximity of salt storage facilities can affect chloride concentration in inland lakes and ponds (those away from salt water). Chloride can be a general indicator of the degree of urbanization of a watershed, with typically higher levels of chloride found in more developed areas. Chloride is measured on a part per million basis (ppm). The average person can taste the "saltiness" of water around 250 ppm of chloride, which is well above the level found in any URI Watershed Watch freshwater site. Chloride is regularly analyzed only in May samples to capture winter road salt impacts and in October to assess seasonal variation.

Watershed	LOCATION	Sample Depth (m)	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	MEAN
Code	TRIBUTARIES		- - (mg/l or ppm) - -						
GB	Greenwich Bay - 01 (Maskerchugg River)	0.2	62	-	-	-	-	54	**58**
GB	Greenwich Bay - 02 (Gorton Pond outflow)	0.2	66	-	-	-	-	47	**57**
GB	Greenwich Bay - 03 (Hardig @ Rte 115)	0.2	93	-	-	-	-	40	**67**
GB	Greenwich Bay - 04 (Mill Creek)	0.2	31	-	-	-	-	48	**40**
GB	Greenwich Bay - 05 (Hardig @ Health Ctr)	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
GB	Greenwich Bay - 06 (Tuscatucket Brk)	0.2	47	-	-	-	-	29	**38**
GB	Greenwich Bay - 07 (Southern Creek)	0.2	34	-	-	-	-	27	**31**

Chloride not measured in Greenwich Bay sites, which are salt water or estuarine.
Salinity data for those sites as well as other estuarine sites is available at
htpp://www.uri.edu/ce/wq/ww/data/07WebFiles/07Salinity.pdf
or
htpp://www.uri.edu/ce/wq/ww/data/07WebFiles/07SShoreSalinity.pdf