call the NRE Customer Service Centre on 136 186 Disclaimer: This publication may be of assistance to you but the State of Victoria and its employees do not guarantee that the publication is without any flaw of any kind or is wholly appropriate for you particular purposes and therefore disclaims all liability for any error, loss or other consequence which may arise from you relying on any information in this publication.

ISBN 1 74106 170 9 For information on the Department of Natural Resource and Environment (NRE), visit www.nre.vic.gov.au or

© The State of Victoria, Department of Natural Resources and Environment, 2002

1 McKoy Street Wodonga Ph: (02) 60556111

For further information: Contact your local Salinity Extension Officer at: **DNRE Wangaratta DNRE Wodonga** Tara Court, Ford Street Wangaratta Ph: (03) 57201750

Date	Location	EC Reading

#### **RESULTS:** of water sample

nere.

cm) as listed

to get EC (µS/

screen by 1000

reading on the

this is the case netre (dS/m). If

deciSiemens per

USE another EC

Some meters

multiply the

:elbos

Salinity Converter				
Salinity: Extreme	Formula: 100EC (µS/cm) = 64ppm			
wo∐ Medium Medium		udd	=	EC (hS/cm)
		12800		50000
		0096		12000
		0079		10000
syswiA :noitus)		2150		0008
determine the units your		3200		0005
salinity meter measures in before using this information.		1580		5000
		079		1000

Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) units are: parts per million (ppm) Electrical Conductivity (EC) units are: microSiemens per cm (µS/cm)

0

05

100

007

200

0

28

79

178

320



## creeks, dams and groundwater supplies is a useful tool in determining one aspect of water quality. This calculator has been developed to assist you in converting the common units used in measuring water salinity. The amount of salt in a sample of water can be measured in the following ways. Either as total dissolved salts (TDS) or

### **IN NORTH EAST VICTORIA**

Testing the salinity status of local rivers,

# **Monitoring Water Salinity**



# EC Units microSiemens per centimetre, (µS/cm) Salinity Tolerance Levels

50,000 = Sea Water (approximately)

15,500 = Limit for beef cattle and septic tanks 16,500 = Limit for adult sheep

should be a sequence of the sequence of t

6,000 = Recommended limit for lactating ewes 6,200 = Limit for showers and baths

5,500 = Limit for dairy cattle

4,700 = Limit for mixing herbicide

4,000 = May cause shell cracking in laying Hens.

3'300 = Absolute limit for people

2,000 = Recommended limit for irrigating lucerne

1,800 = Limit for roses, camellias and azaleas

 $\sqrt{100} = 1 \text{ astes salty}$ 

fimit for hot water systems

800 = 1000 log 1000

0 = Pure distilled water 200 = Murray River at Mildura on 25/7/02

### 354 = Mean Daily EC Indigo Creek Salinity Status of North East Creeks/Rivers in 2000.

167 = Mean Daily EC Black dog Creek

19viA znavO OZ vlisG nsaM = <sup>30</sup>

ter can become toxic as salt increases. This also plays a part in limiting water uses. salty water, weather and not watering plants leaves. Note that other elements in waoccur that lead to higher or lower tolerances levels. Such as short/long term use of This is a general guide to one aspect of water quality. It is possible for situations to