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# Specific conductance: An alternative salinity measurement

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## Method is a valid alternative to salinity measurement by refractometry



Most aquafarmers are accustomed to measuring the salinity of their production systems with salinity refractometers. The refractive index of water changes in a predictable way with increasing salinity. Salinity refractometers are calibrated so they provide direct readings of salinity.

Salinity refractometers provide fairly accurate readings in water with 5 ppt salinity and above. However, they are less accurate at lower salinities. With shrimp

Fig. 1: Lab bench (left) and portable conductivity meters.

culture in low-salinity water becoming common in many areas, more accurate ways of measuring low salinity will be necessary.

## Conductivity and salt content

The ability of water to conduct electricity increases as the total concentration of dissolved ions increases. Thus, the measurement of conductivity provides a convenient way of estimating the salt content of water.

Conductivity can be determined accurately with concentrations of ions ranging from those of dilute freshwater to those of full-strength seawater. These measurements can be made *in situ* quickly and accurately with portable conductivity meters, or water samples can be taken to a laboratory for conductivity measurements with bench-top conductivity meters (Fig. 1).

## Specific conductance

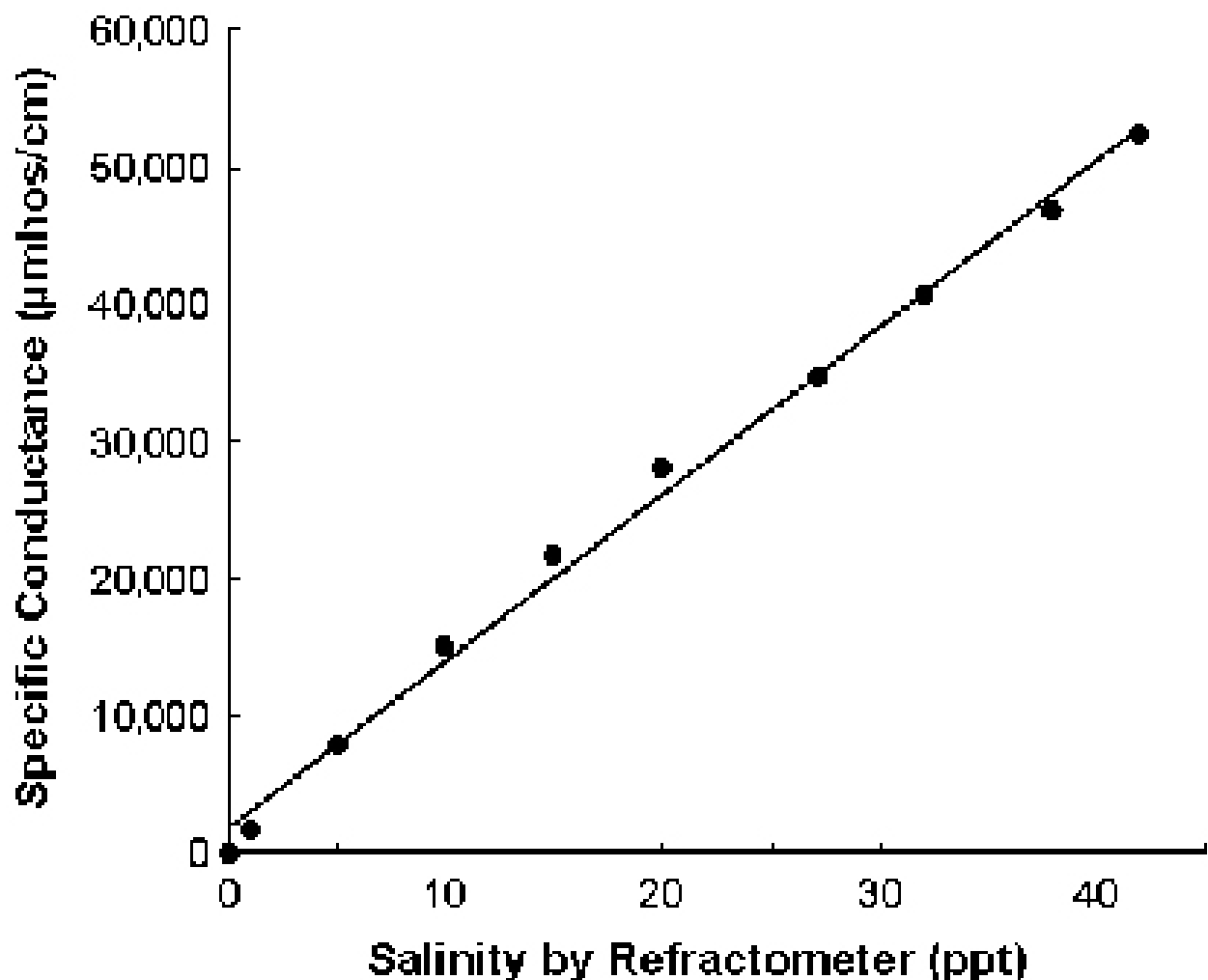


Fig. 2: Relationship between salinity measured with a salinity refractometer and specific conductance in seawater diluted to different strengths with distilled water.

Conductivity meters measure specific conductance, which is defined as the conductance afforded by a cubic mass of water with edges 1 cm long. Resistance in electrical circuits is reported in ohms. Conductance, the reciprocal of resistance, is reported as 1 per ohms.

Thus, specific conductance could be given as 1 per ohms-cm, but for convenience, it usually is given as mhos per centimeter. (Note the mho is "ohm" spelled backwards.) A 0.0100 normal (N) potassium chloride solution\* at 25 degrees C has a specific conductance of 0.001413 mho per centimeter.

*\*A 1.00 N solution of a substance contains 1 g equivalent weight of the substance per liter. In the case of potassium chloride (KCl), 74.55 g KCl per liter distilled water gives a 1.00 N solution.*

To avoid small decimal numbers, it is customary to report specific conductance as micromhos per centimeter. A 0.0100 N potassium chloride solution has a specific conductance of 1,413  $\mu$ mhos per centimeter at 25 degrees-C. Because potassium chloride is used as a standard for specific conductance, the relationship between potassium chloride concentration and specific conductance is illustrated in Table 1.

## Boyd, Concentration versus specific conductance, Table 1

Potassium Chloride Normality	Potassium Chloride mg/l	Specific Conductance ( $\mu$ mhos/cm)
0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0001	7.5	14.9
0.0005	37.3	73.9
0.001	74.6	147
0.005	373	718
0.01	746	1,413
0.05	3,728	6,668
0.1	7,455	12,900
0.5	37,275	58,640
1.0	74,550	111,900

Table 1. Concentration versus specific conductance for different potassium chloride solutions.

## Ion concentration and conductance

Ions have different capacities to convey electricity. For example, calcium ions convey more electrical current per equivalent than sodium ions, and potassium ions have a greater capacity to convey current than calcium ions. Water samples with identical total concentrations of salts can therefore have somewhat different specific conductances because concentrations of individual ions often differ among samples.

These discrepancies are not a major factor in considerations of specific conductance and salinity relationships in seawater or estuarine water, for their ionic concentrations are relatively constant in proportion. In fact, some conductivity meters are calibrated to measure both specific conductance and salinity. The salinity measurement is based on extrapolation of salinity from the normal relationship between specific conductance and salinity in seawater.

## Seawater-specific conductance

Normal seawater usually has a specific conductance of around 50,000  $\mu\text{mhos}$  per centimeter. Its conductance increases with salinity, as shown in Fig. 2.

## Dissolved solids and salinity

Dissolved salts usually comprise over 95 percent of the weight of dissolved substances in natural waters, so total dissolved solids concentration and salinity should be approximately equal. In seawater, total dissolved solids cannot be measured accurately because it is difficult to remove the water of hydration from the residual salts left after evaporation. In waters of 5 ppt salinity and less, however, total dissolved solids can be measured accurately, and the concentration of total dissolved solids is approximately the same as salinity.

## Dissolved solids and conductance

There is a close relationship between specific conductance and total dissolved solids in samples of similar ionic proportions. This relationship allows meters to be calibrated to read total dissolved solids concentrations directly.

These conductivity meters are modified to display total dissolved solids instead of specific conductance. Specific conductance is converted to total dissolved solids concentration using a factor derived from the measured relationship between the two variables. This relationship is illustrated in Fig. 3 for water from the Gila River in Arizona, USA.

Unfortunately, for inland surface waters and ground waters, ionic proportions often vary greatly among locations. The factor for converting specific conductance to total dissolved solids concentration varies among waters from different sources. Because of this, total dissolved solids meters do not provide results that can be compared among locations.

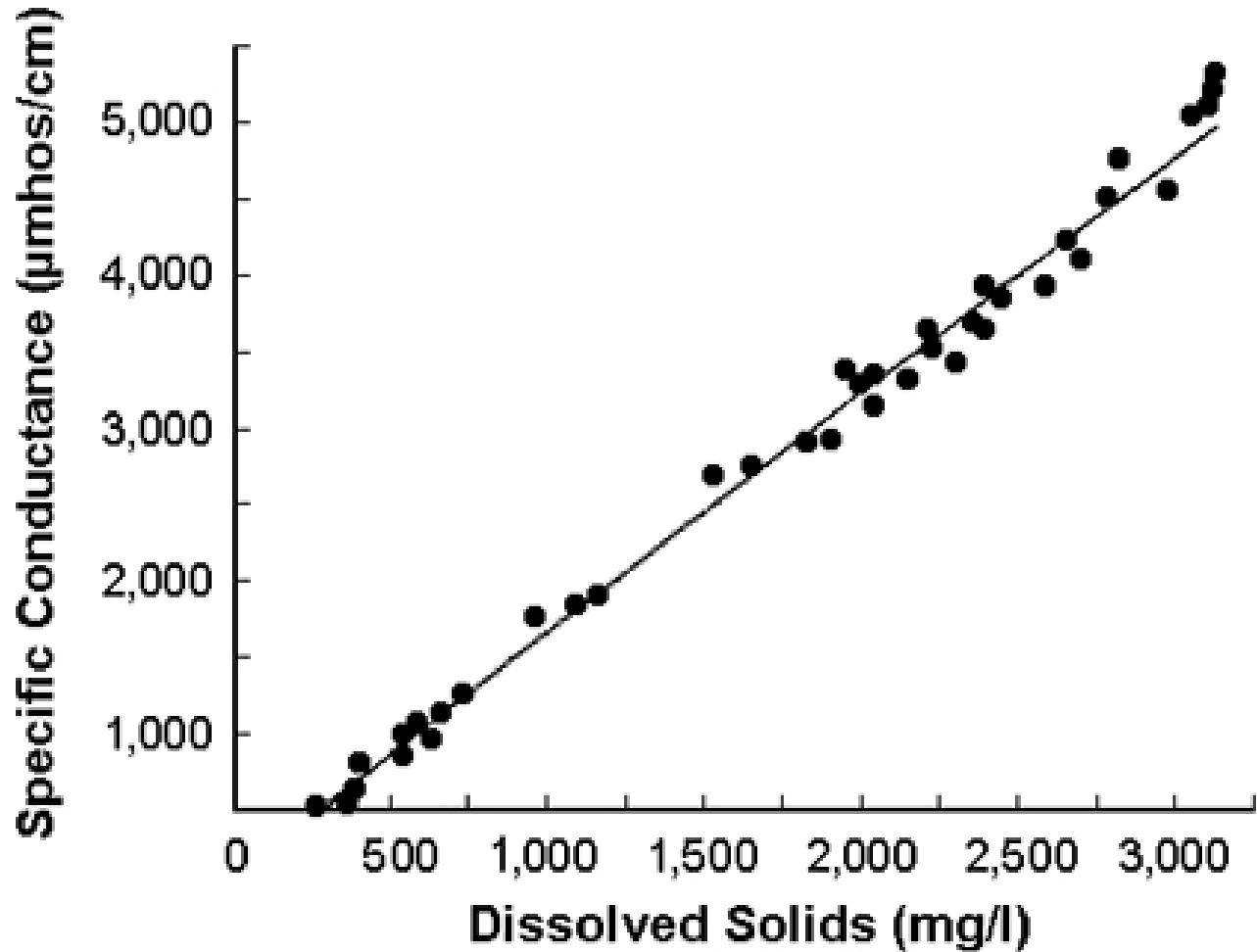


Fig. 3: Total dissolved solids determined by water analysis compared with specific conductance of daily samples from the Gila River at Bylas, Arizona, USA over a 12-month period.

## Temperature and conductance

The specific conductance of a water sample will decrease with decreasing temperature. Values can be adjusted to 25 degrees C by dividing the measured conductance by the factor  $1 + [0.0191 \text{ water temperature} - 25 \text{ degrees-C}]$ .

A sample with a specific conductance of 1,2103 µmhos per centimeter at 22 degrees-C would have a specific conductance of 1,276 µmhos per centimeter at 25 degrees-C. Some conductivity meters have temperature compensators, but if your meter does not have one, failure to correct for temperature can cause small discrepancies in readings.

## Reference points

Where conductivity meters are used to estimate the salt content of water, it is best to measure specific conductance directly and not attempt to convert the values to salinity or total dissolved solids. Some points for specific conductance:

- Distilled water usually has specific conductance of less than 2  $\mu\text{mhos}$  per centimeter.
- In humid regions, inland surface waters seldom have specific conductance above 500  $\mu\text{mhos}$  per centimeter.
- In semi-arid regions, specific conductance in inland surface waters can reach 4,000-5,000  $\mu\text{mhos}$  per centimeter, while in arid regions, surface waters can have values above 5,000  $\mu\text{mhos}$  per centimeter.
- Drinking water has specific conductance of 50-1,500  $\mu\text{mhos}$  per centimeter.
- Inland shrimp production usually is done in waters of 2-5 ppt. This salinity range usually corresponds to specific conductance of 2,500-7,000  $\mu\text{mhos}$  per centimeter.
- Seawater has an average specific conductance of around 50,000  $\mu\text{mhos}$  per centimeter.
- A multiplier of 0.0006 is recommended for converting specific conductance (in  $\text{mhos}$  per centimeter) to salinity (in ppt) for inland ground and surface waters, while a multiplier of 0.0007 is recommended for brackish water and seawater.

## Additional conductance measurement

A second method can also be used to report specific conductance values. Some conductivity meters display specific conductance in millisiemens per meter (mS per meter) according to the International System of Units. These values can be converted to  $\mu\text{mhos}$  per centimeter by the following relationship: 1 mS per meter = 10  $\text{mhos}$  per centimeter and 1 mS per centimeter = 1  $\mu\text{mho}$  per centimeter. Thus, multiply mS per meter by 10 to obtain  $\mu\text{mhos}$  per centimeter.

## Conclusion

With activities like shrimp farming in low-salinity water becoming more common, more accurate ways of measuring low salinity are needed. Measurement of specific conductance is a valid alternative to salinity measurement by refractometry.

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