

Glossary of Terms and Acronyms

Analyte: A substance or chemical constituent that is undergoing analysis, sometimes referred to as a parameter. (<http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/analyte>). Accessed 09/20/2012).

Brackish water: a mixture of fresh water and saltwater over a range of salinity, containing dissolved salts between 5 and 30 parts per thousand (ppt).

FDEP: Florida Department of Environmental Protection

Fresh water (freshwater): Water without significant amounts (>0.5 ppt) of dissolved salts such as sodium and chloride, characteristic of rain, rivers, ponds, and most lakes (Wyman and Stevenson, 2001).

FWRMC: Florida Water Resources Monitoring Council

Groundwater (ground water): That part of subsurface water in the zone of saturation. Loosely, all subsurface water as distinct from surface water (Jackson, 1997)

Index: Something that reveals or indicates, serves to guide, point out, or otherwise facilitate reference. A number derived from a formula, used to characterize a set of data, or a single number calculated from an array of quantities.

Indicator: a gauge or index that indicates something. For chemistry, any of many substances, such as litmus, used to indicate the concentration of a substance or the degree of a reaction.

NWFWMD: Northwest Florida Water Management District

Parameter: any of a set of physical properties whose values determine the characteristics or behavior of something. (<http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/parameter>)

Percentile (centile): the value of a variable below which a certain percent of observations fall. A measure of the percent of the total frequency scored at or below that measure.

Percentile rank (PR): the percentage of scores that fall below a given score, or the percentage of scores in its frequency distribution that are the same or lower than it.

Period of Record (POR): The length of time for which data for an environmental variable have been collected on a regular and continuous basis. (www.dnr.state.mn.us/watershed_tool/glossary.html)

Salinity: The measure of dissolved salts (i.e. sodium, chloride) in water or soil. Measured by weight in parts per thousand or parts per million (milligrams per liter) as total dissolved solids. Measured also by electrical conductivity. The salinity of ocean water is in the range 33-38 parts per thousand (ppt), with an average of 35 ppt (Poucher and Copeland, 2006).

Water salinity based on dissolved salts in parts per thousand (ppt)

Fresh water	Brackish water	Saline water	Brine
< 0.5	0.5 - 30	30 - 50	> 50

(http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brackish_water)

Saltwater: Water containing dissolved salts, saline water. (Modified from (<http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/saltwater>, accessed (09/20/2012)

Saltwater incursion: saltwater intrusion.

Saltwater intrusion: The migration of saltwater into freshwater aquifers under the influence of groundwater development (Freeze and Cherry, 1979). Note this implies that the process is human induced. 2. The migration of saltwater that has entered previously fresh portions of the aquifer regardless of the sources of this saltwater (S. Prinos, U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), personal communications). Note this does not imply a cause for the process.

Saltwater encroachment: The displacement of fresh groundwater by the advance of saltwater due to its greater density (Neuendorf et al., 2005). 2. The gradual lateral movement of saltwater along the base of the aquifer from the sea as a result of lowered freshwater head in the aquifer or rising sea levels (S. Prinos, U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), personal communications). Note the implication of a gradual process.

Seawater: Water that has a chemical composition similar, or equal, to that found in oceans and seas. If seawater intrudes or encroaches into an aquifer, or if it flows inland up a canal or flowing stream, it becomes mixed with freshwater. As seawater becomes diluted with freshwater, it becomes saltwater (Modified from communications with S. Prinos (USGS).

SFWMD: South Florida Water Management District

SJRWMD: Saint Johns River Water Management District

SNW: Salinity Network Workgroup

Specific conductance (SC): The measure of a water's ability to conduct an electrical current, and is the reciprocal of the electrical resistance of a solution measured between two electrodes, typically expressed in microseimens (micromhos) per centimeter (uS/cm) at 25° C. It is related to the amount of dissolved salts (ions) in the water (Field, 2002).

SRWMD: Suwannee River Water Management District

Surface water: All water on the surface of the Earth, including fresh and saltwater, ice, and snow (Jackson, 1997).

SWFWMD: Southwest Florida Water Management District

USGS: United States Geological Survey

Considering adding endnote reference citations to the definitions, where applicable, rather than including citations or website addresses in definition