

MARINE SCIENCES RESEARCH CENTER
STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK
STONY BROOK, NEW YORK 11794-5000

Variations in salinity and temperature
during a tidal cycle in
western Long Island Sound

R. Muller, H. Bokuniewicz and B. Ranheim
Marine Sciences Research Center
State University of New York
Stony Brook, New York 11794-5000

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Approved for Distribution



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INTRODUCTION

To aid in the interpretation of CTD data collected during the EPA Estuary Program's Long Island Sound Study, temperature and salinity profiles were made during a tidal cycle at three stations along the axis of the Sound on 28 June, 1989.

METHODS

In the western Sound, measurements were made near the Throgs Neck Bridge at a station designated A2M in the Long Island Sound Study ($40^{\circ} 48' 00''$ N; $73^{\circ} 47' 02''$ W). The New York DEP collected CTD data at station A2M, Throgs Neck, which was located by sightings to shore points, so the CTD casts were not in the same spot every time a cast was made. The second station was between Eatons Neck on Long Island Sound and Norwalk Islands in Connecticut, approximately 1/3 mile south of the Long Island Sound Study's station D3M at approximately $40^{\circ} 58' 06''$ N; $73^{\circ} 23' 07''$ W. Similar measurements were made simultaneously at a station in the eastern Sound by the Marine Science Institute of the University of Connecticut under the direction of Dr. W. Frank Bohlen. CTD casts were taken approximately every hour at A2M and every half hour at D3M. Data recording started simultaneously at both stations at 0730 EDT. Unfortunately, data collected at station D3M before 1000 and after 1430 was lost due to computer failure. Seas and wind were calm during the observation period.

Measurements at A2M were made with an Applied Microsystems CTD. At D3M they were made with MSRC's Seabird Seacat CTD. Calibrations and an intercomparison of these instruments are presented in MSRC Working Paper #34 (Bokuniewicz, Muller and Salerno, 1989).

RESULTS

The predicted tidal elevations for both stations are shown in Figure 1. The tide in the western Sound approximates a standing wave so that slack water occurs near times of high and low tides, the maximum tidal currents are relatively low and occur near the time of midtide. There is a persistent estuarine circulation in the western Sound with bottom water flowing westwardly into the East River.

The salinity profiles at Station A2M near the Throgs Neck Bridge are shown in Figures 2a, 2b and 2c, and the temperature profiles in Figures 3a, 3b and 3c. The water column was well mixed and there was little variation over the tidal cycle except for anomalously low salinities recorded at 1311 and 1713. Salinities at these times were about 10 ppt lower than the

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salinities measured at other times. There was no corresponding temperature anomaly. The casts were repeated (Figures 4a and 4b) and it appeared that the two events were due to the advection of low salinity water past the observation boat; they were short lived and not obviously related to the phase of tide. Similar low-salinity water was occasionally found at survey stations routinely occupied for the Long Island Sound Study.

The salinity and temperature profiles near station D3M are shown in Figures 5a, b and 6a, b, respectively. A pycnocline was found at a depth of about 6 m. The depth of the pycnocline seemed to increase slowly as the tide passed through low water and then to increase quickly between 1300 and 1330 to a depth of about 14 m. Both the temperature and salinity structure changed simultaneously (Figures 7 and 8).

CONCLUSION

The water column salinity and temperature was not modulated by the stage of the tide. Large, rapid changes occurred, however, as different water masses were advected past the stations. It may be that injections of fresher water from the numerous bays along the shore in the western Sound dominate the short-term changes in salinity.

TIDAL CURVE

at stations A2M and D3M

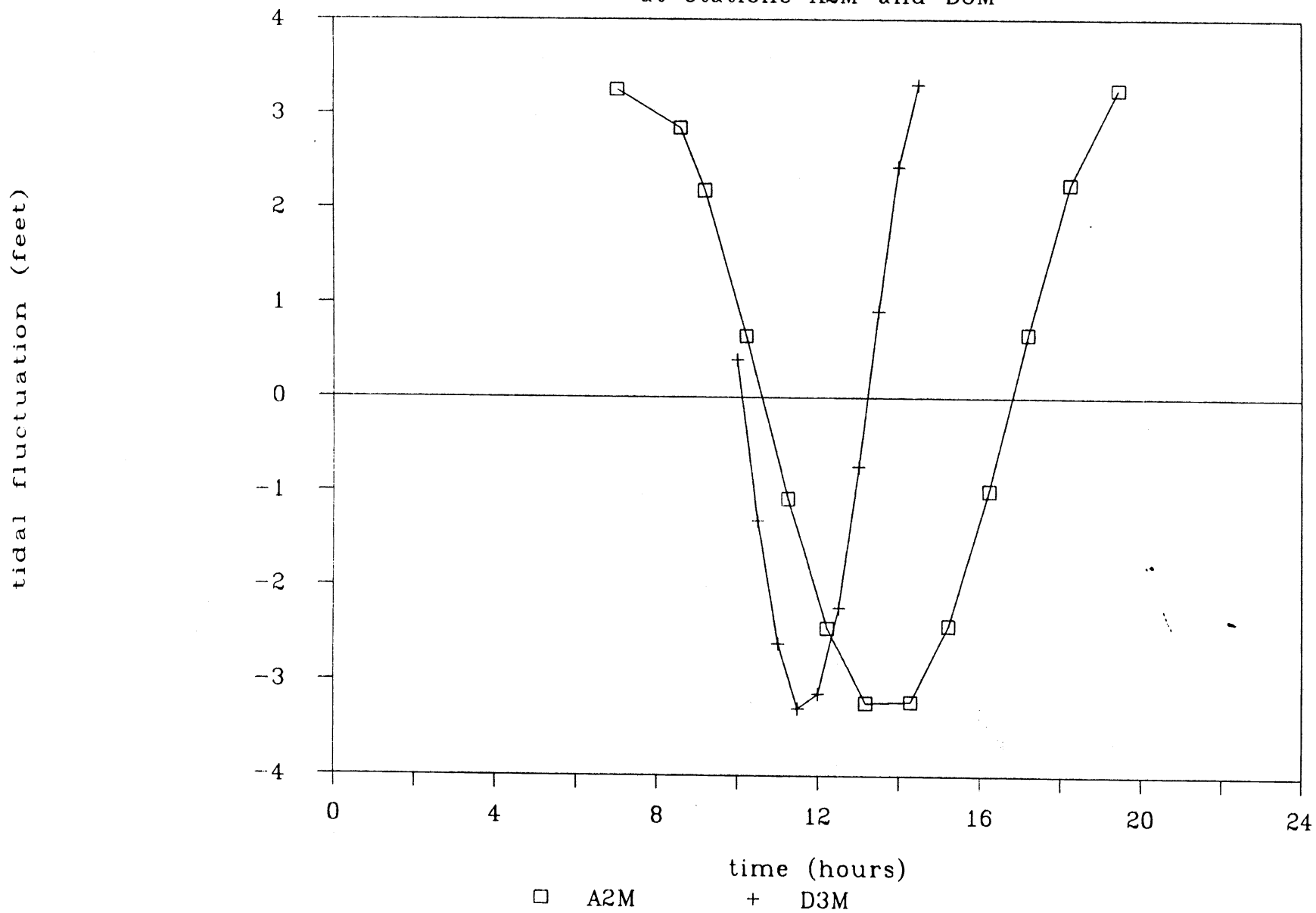


Figure 1

A2M SALINITY

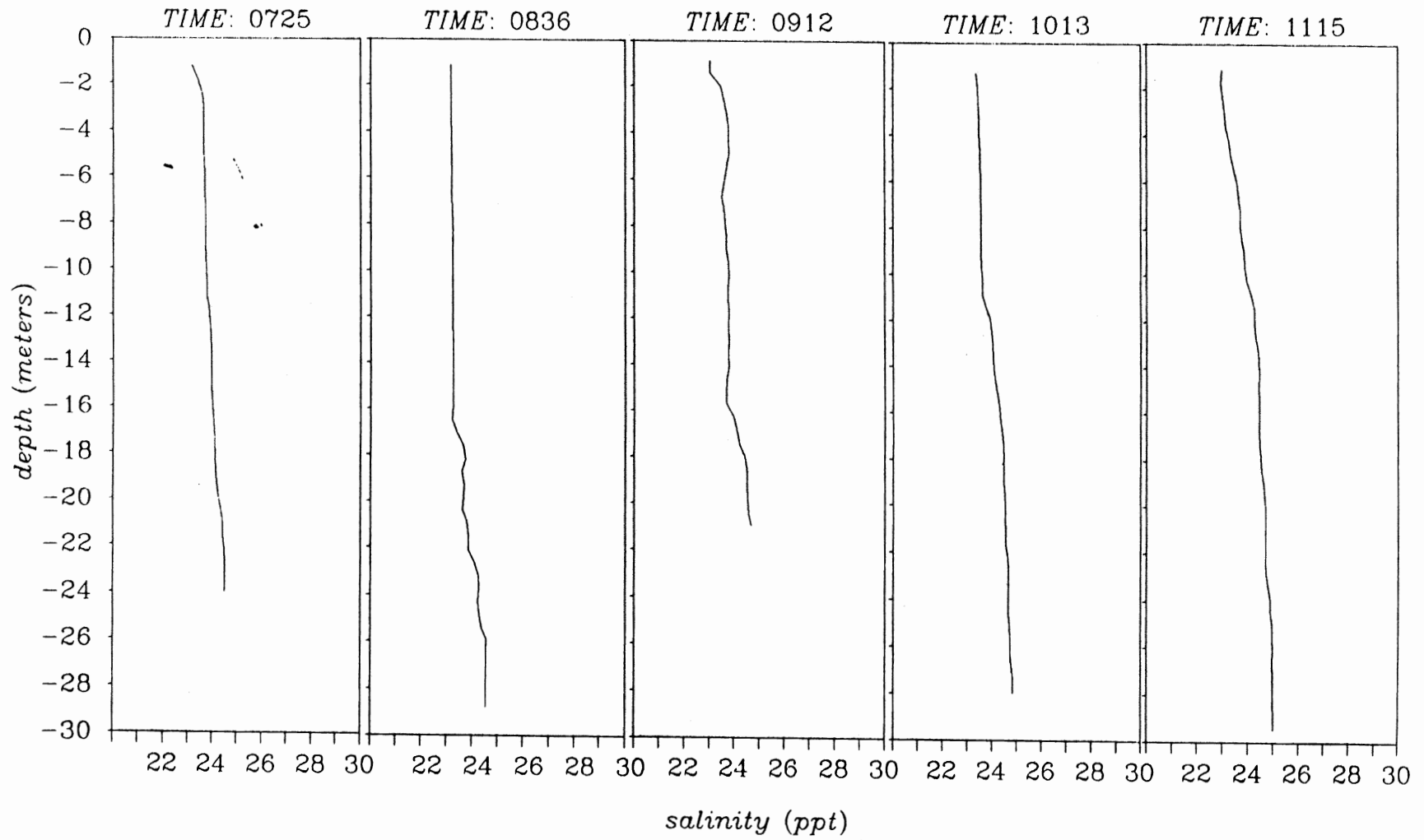


Figure 2a

A2M SALINITY

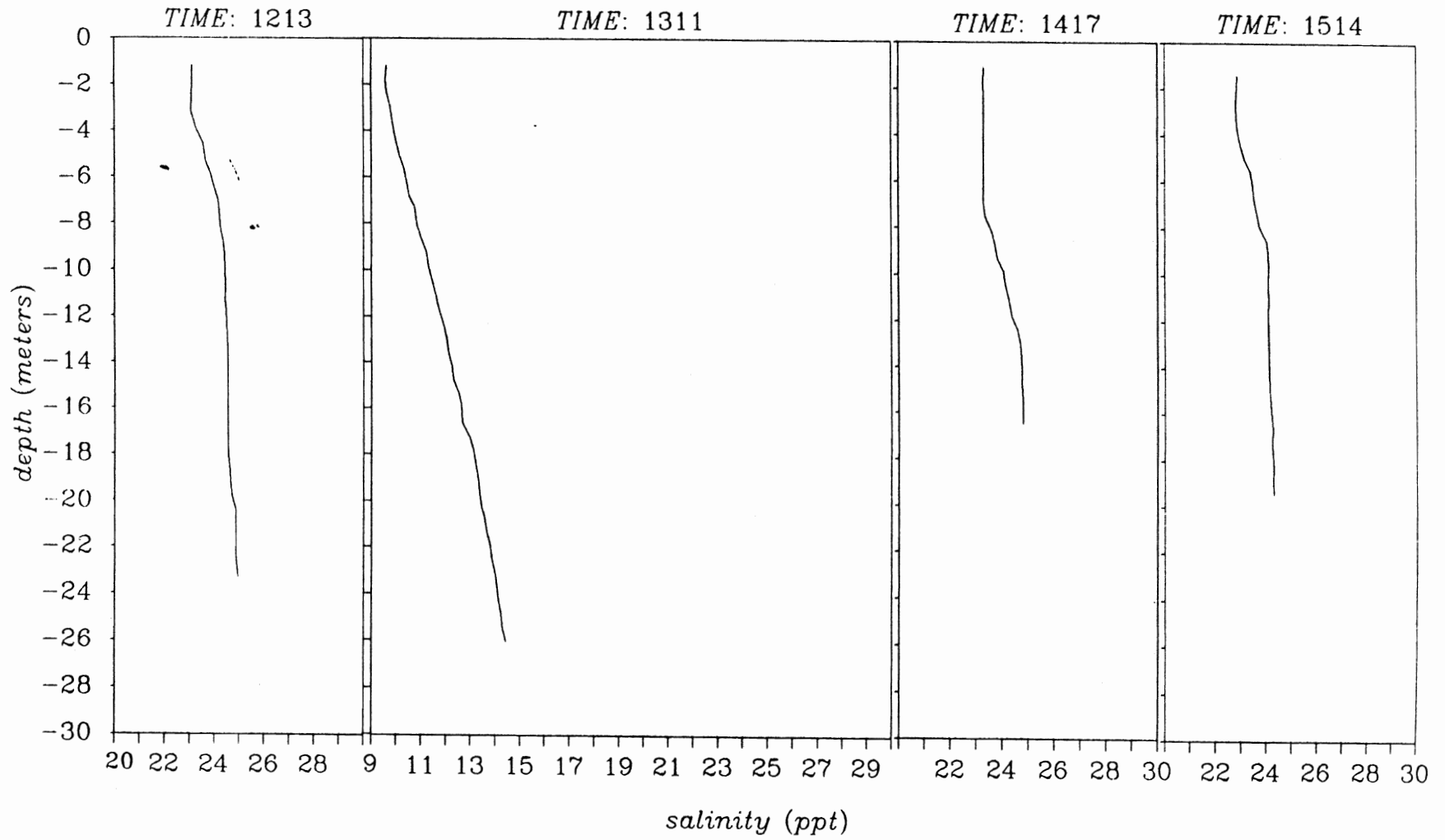


Figure 2b

A2M SALINITY

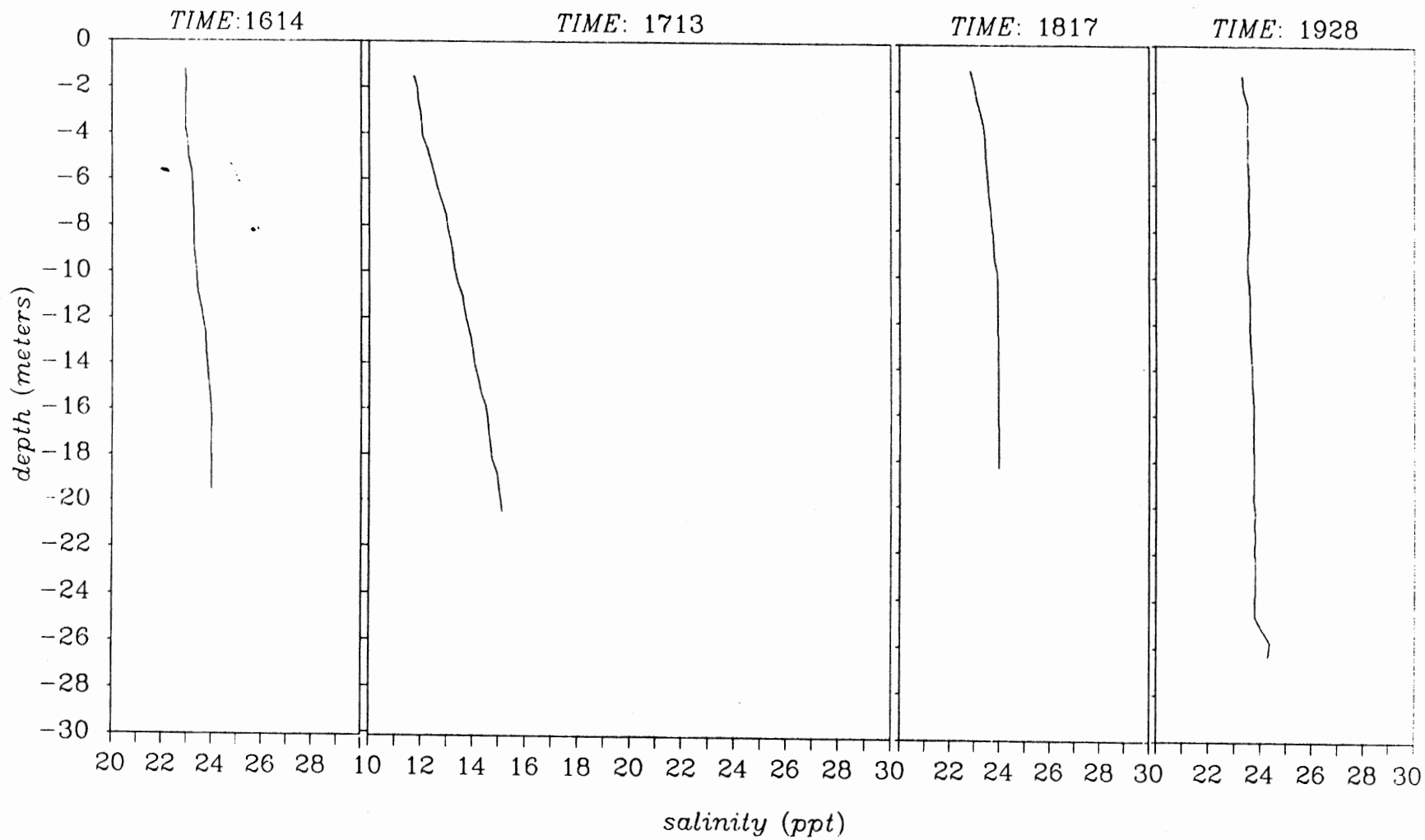


Figure 2c

A2M TEMPERATURE

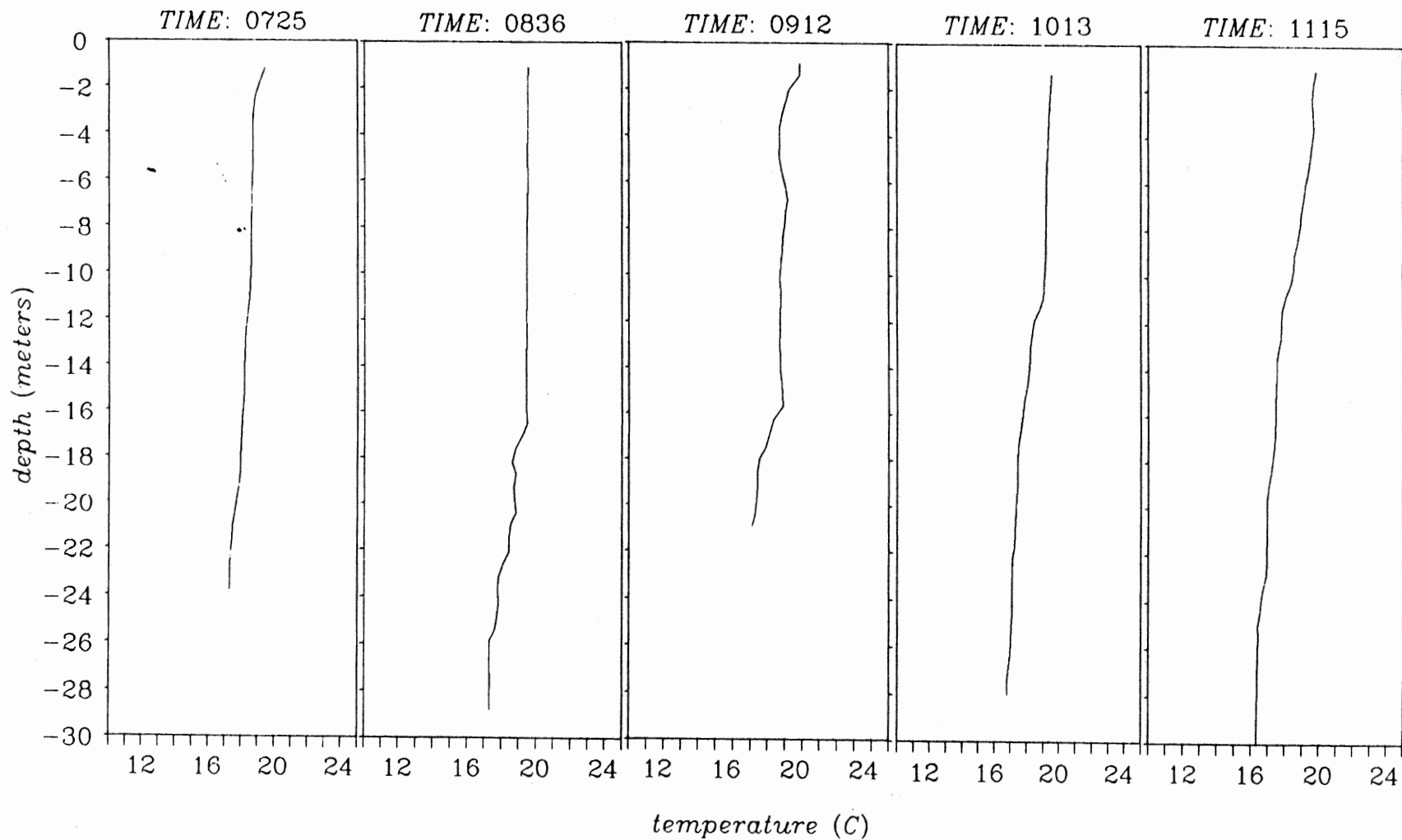


Figure 3a

A2M TEMPERATURE

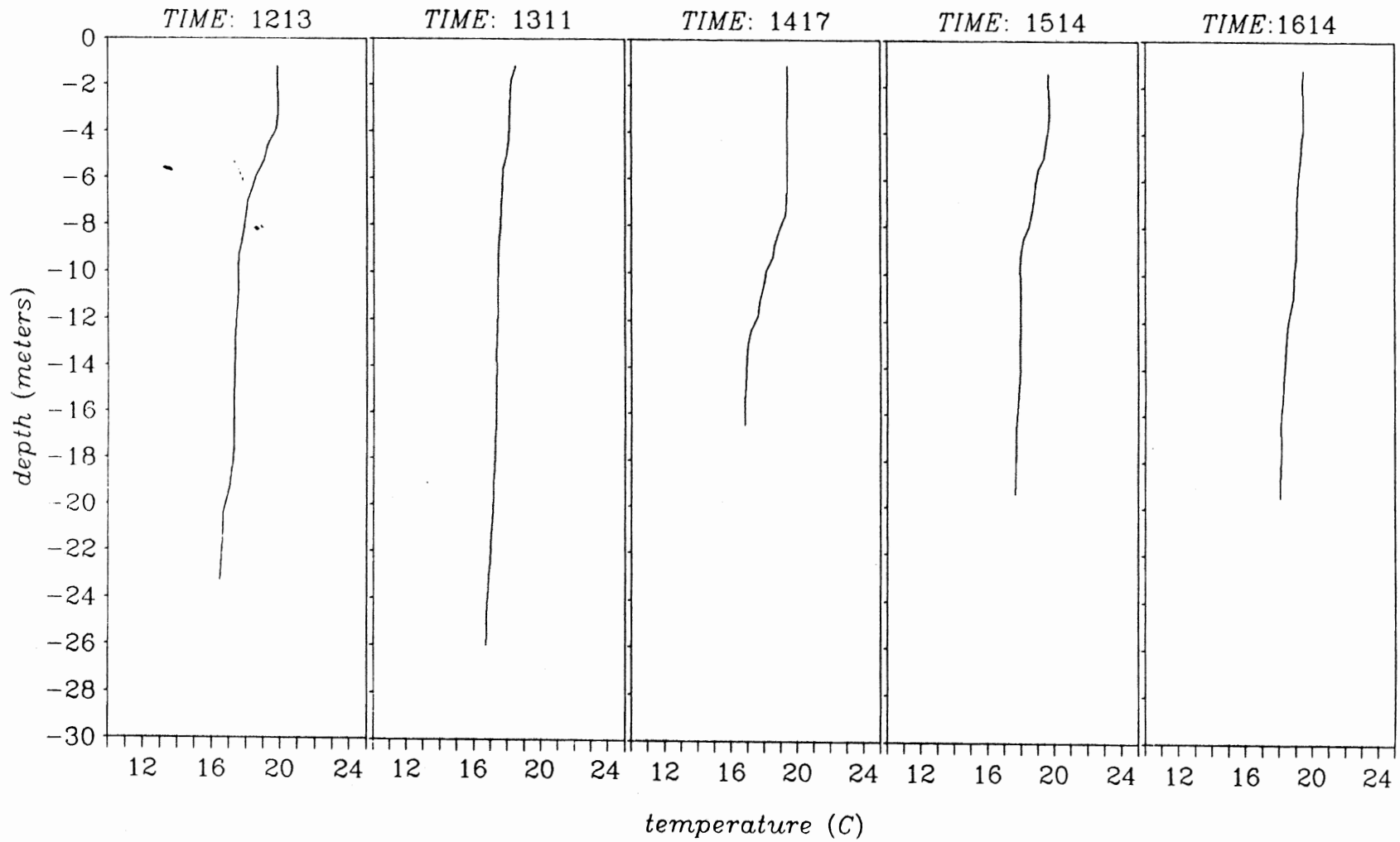
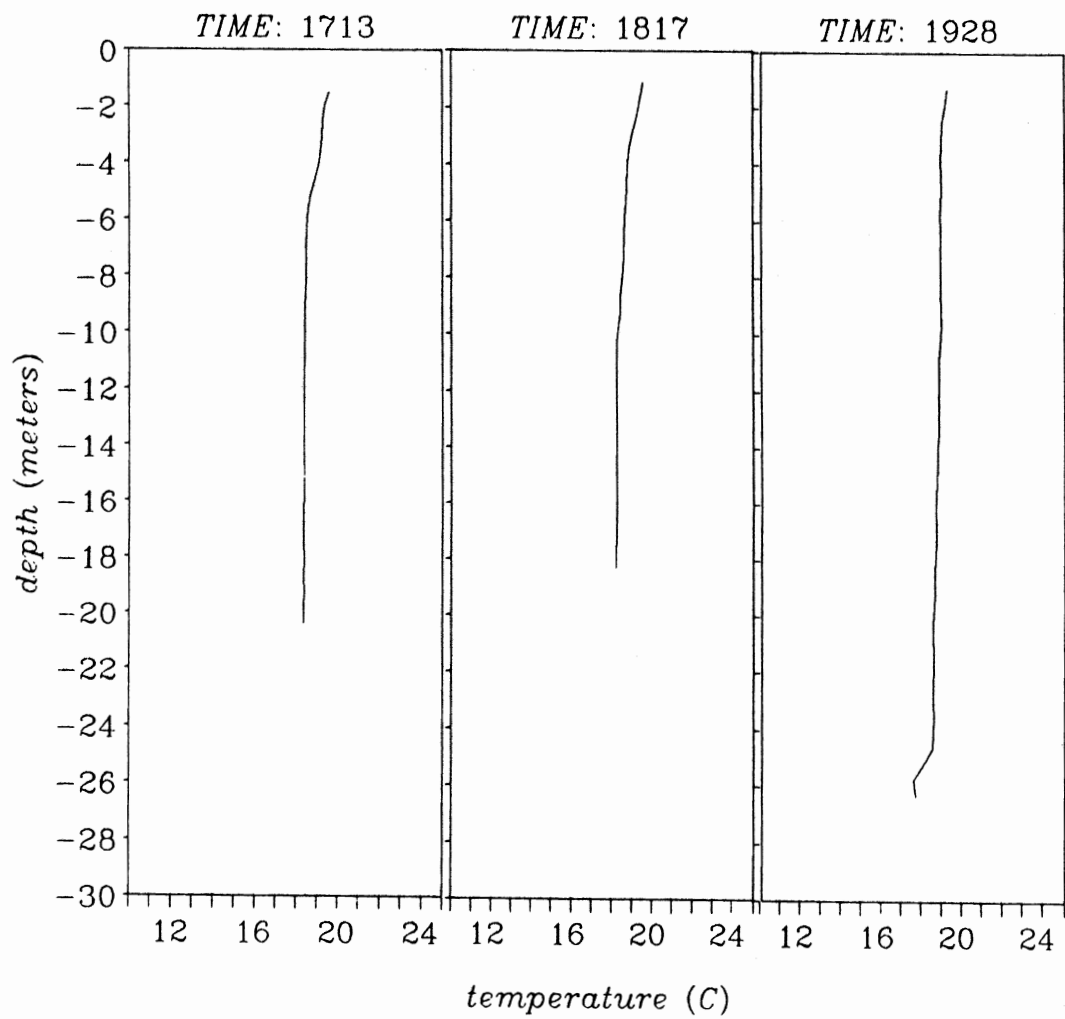


Figure 3b

A2M TEMPERATURE



A2M SALINITY

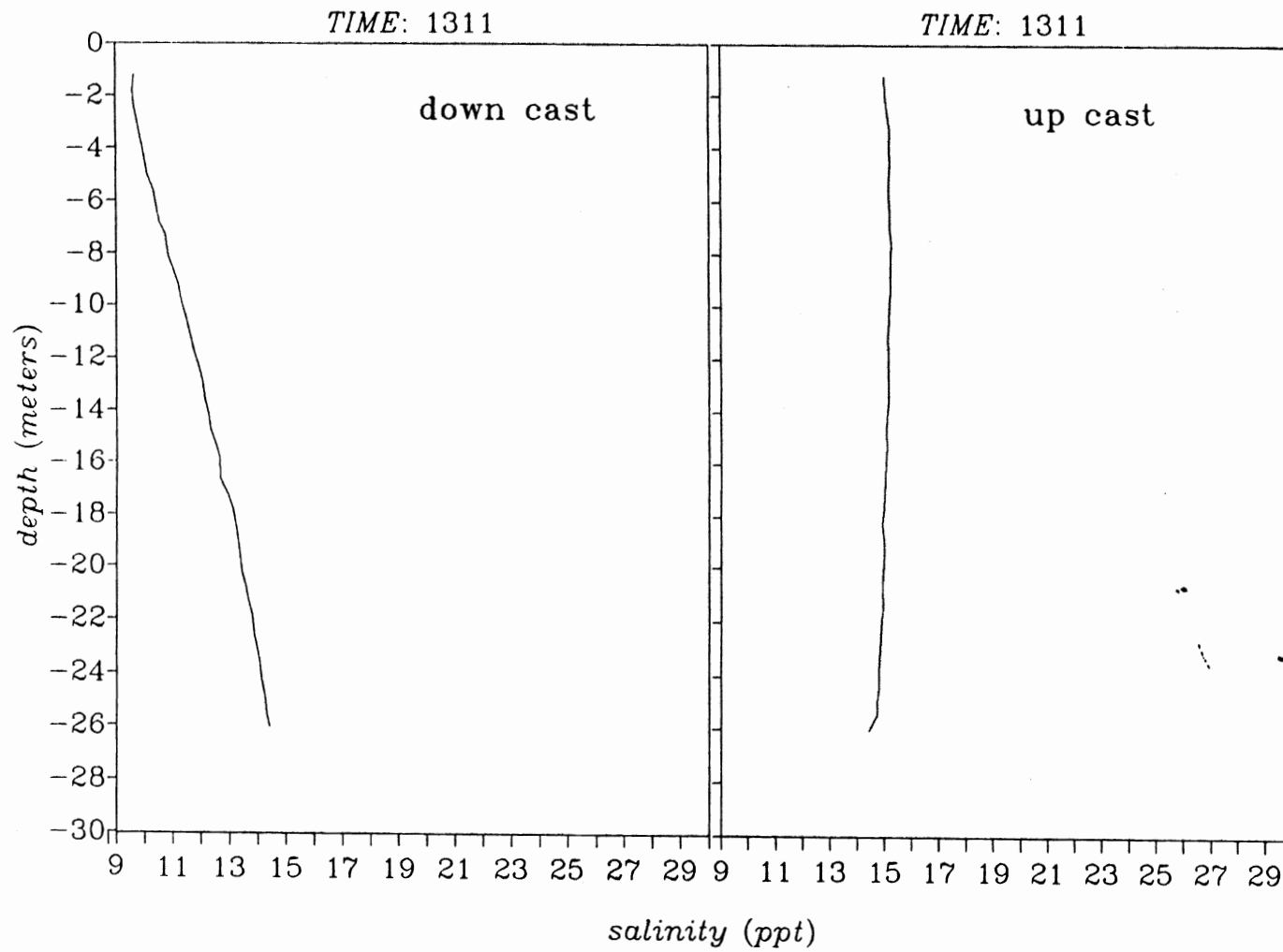


Figure 4a

A2M SALINITY

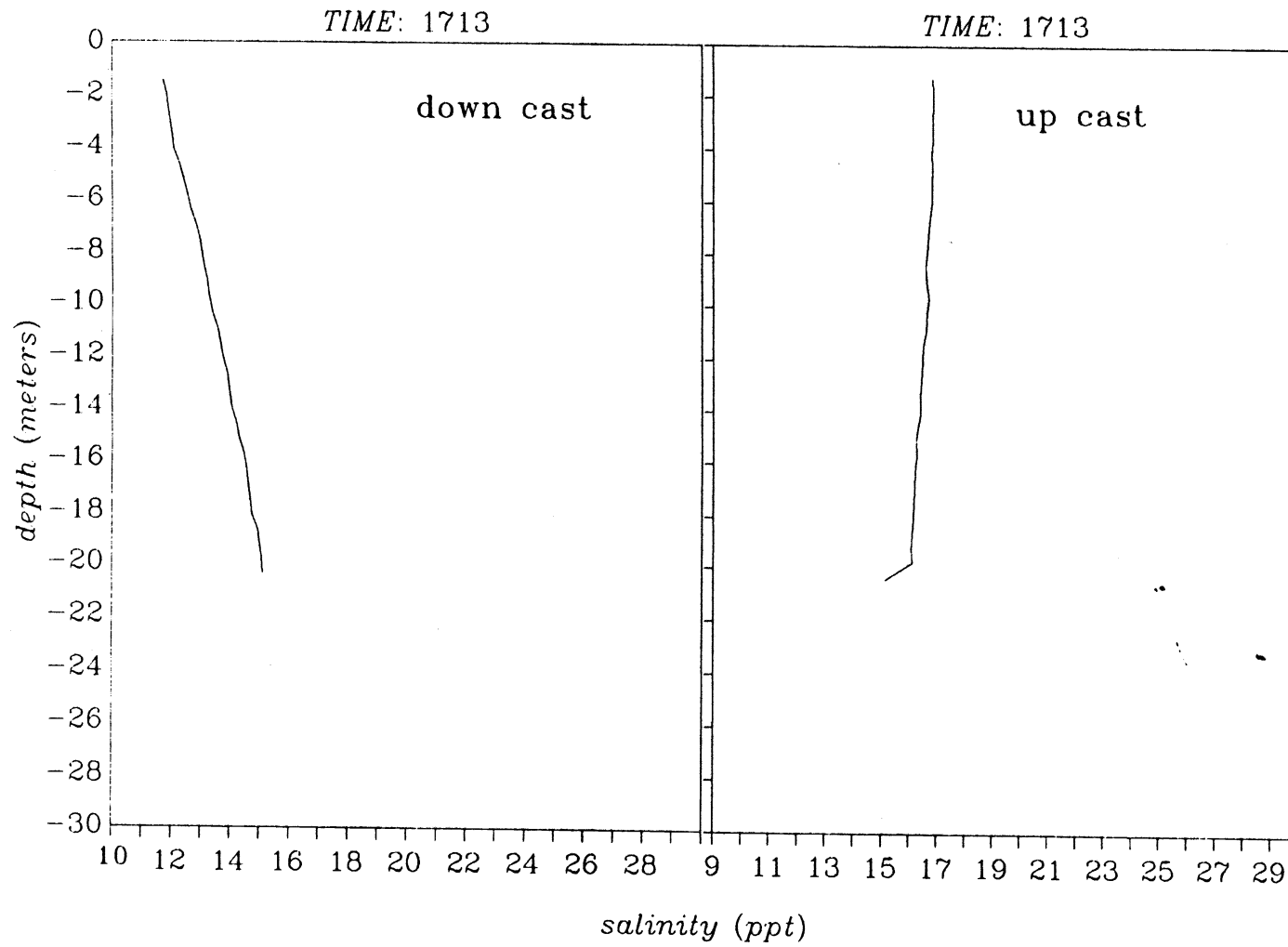


Figure 4h

D3M SALINITY

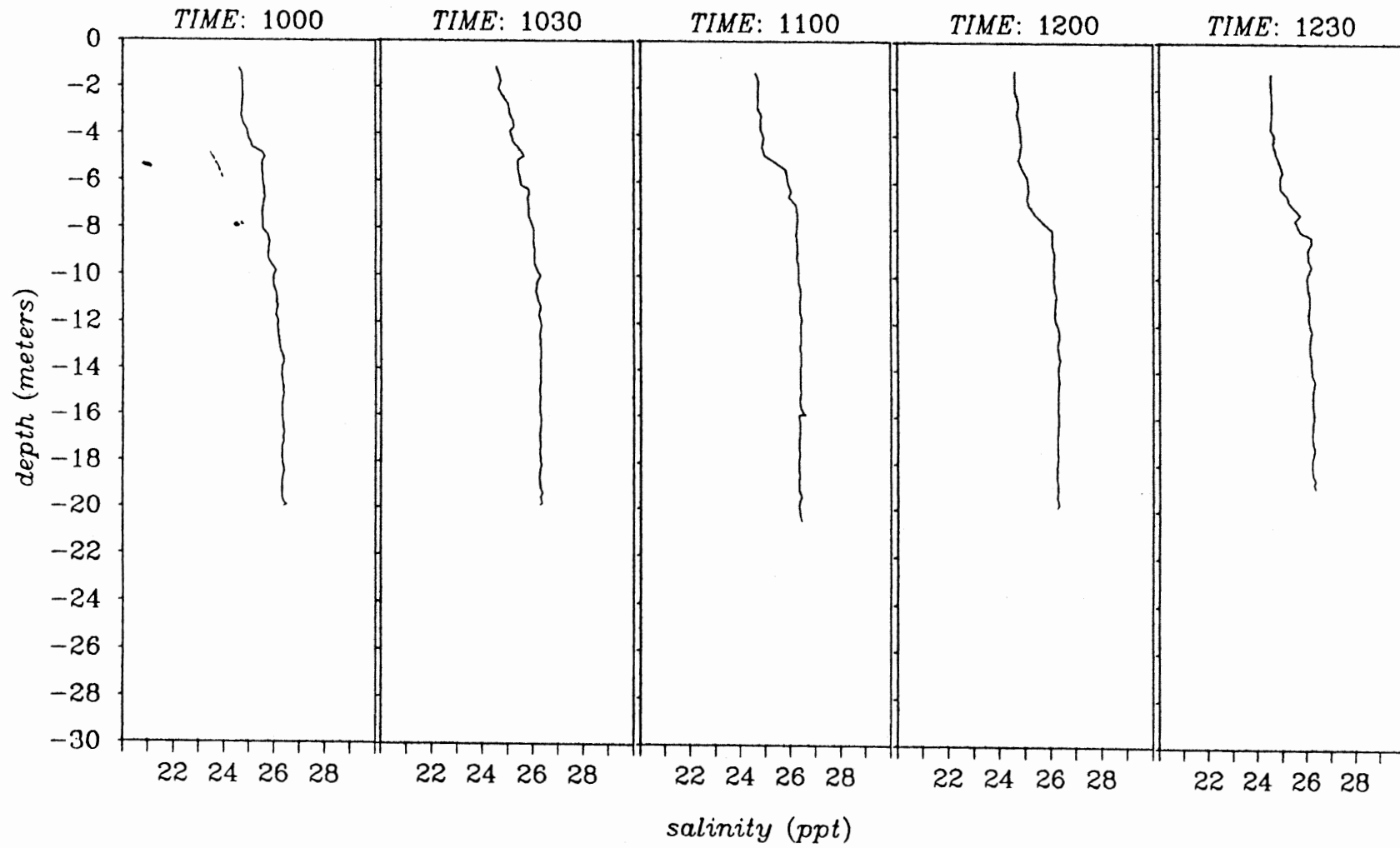


Figure 5a

D3M SALINITY

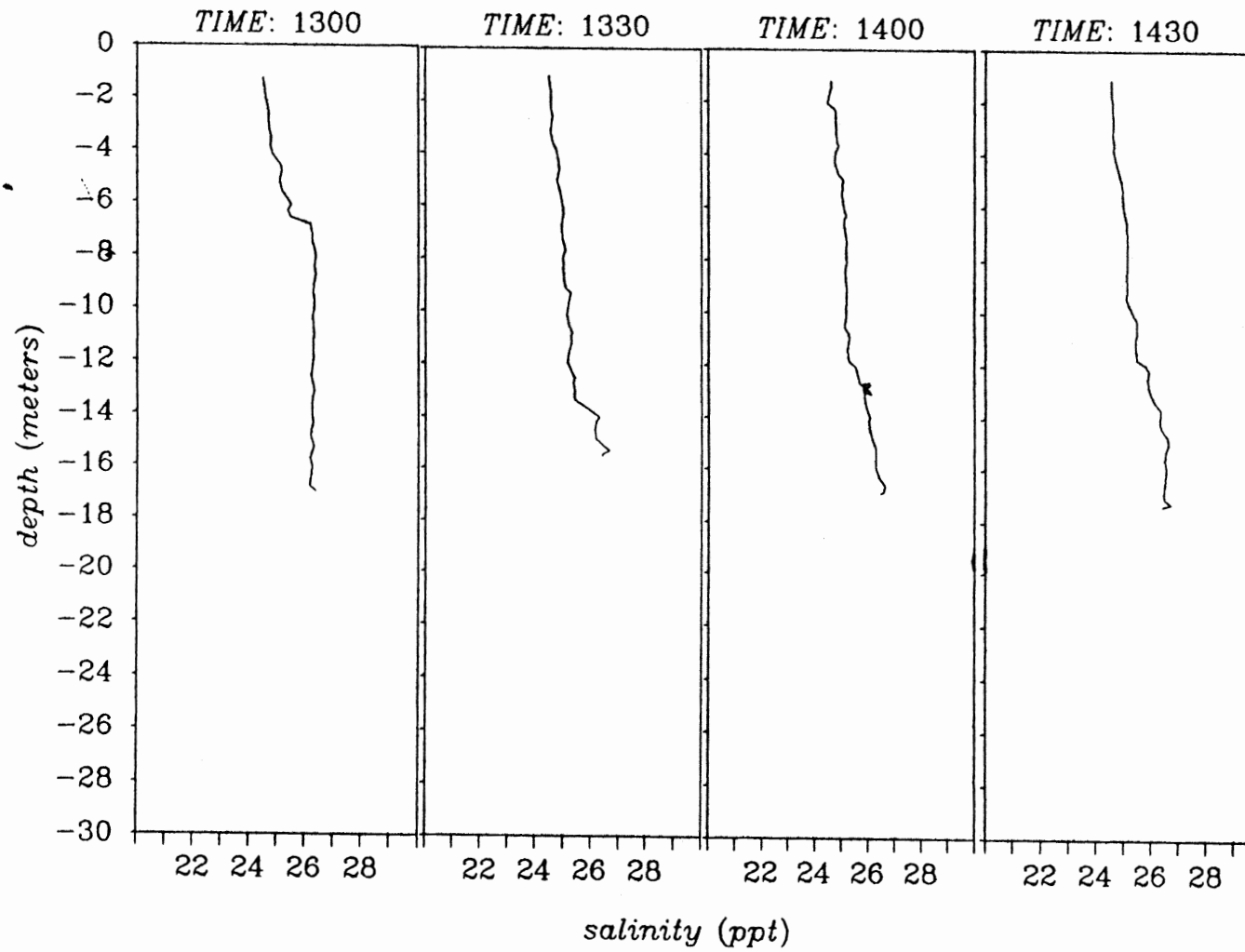
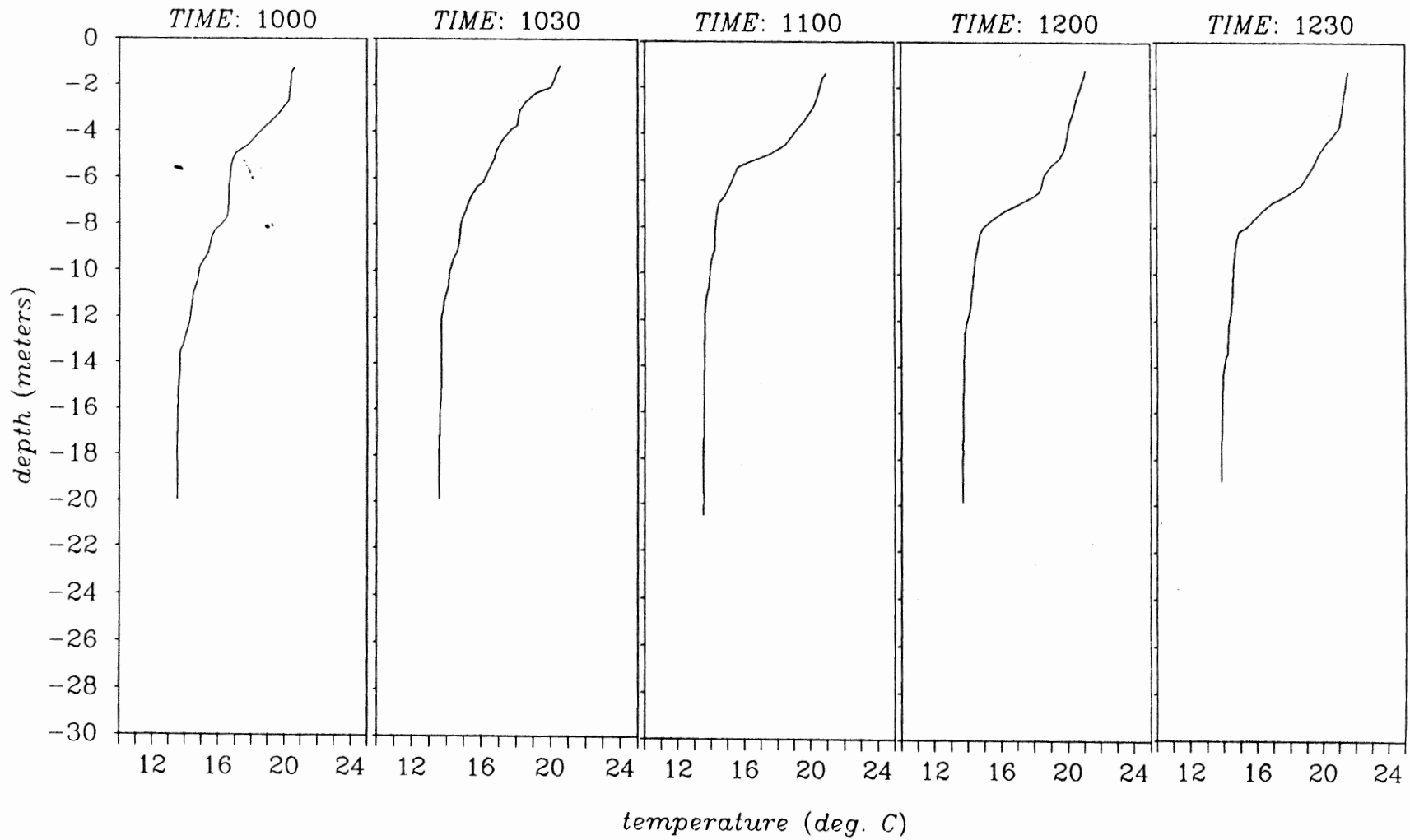


Figure 5b

D3M TEMPERATURE



D3M TEMPERATURE

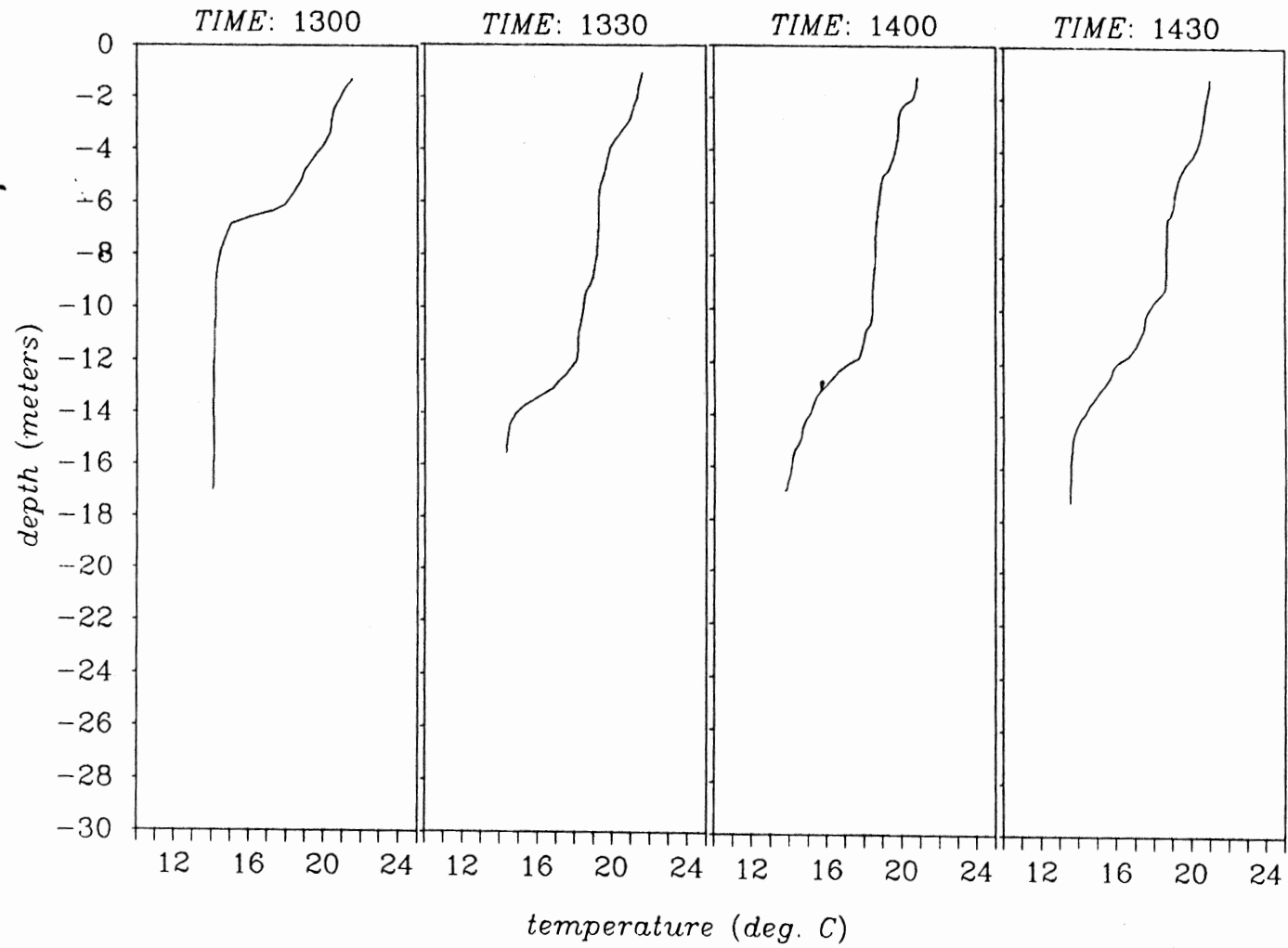


Figure 6b

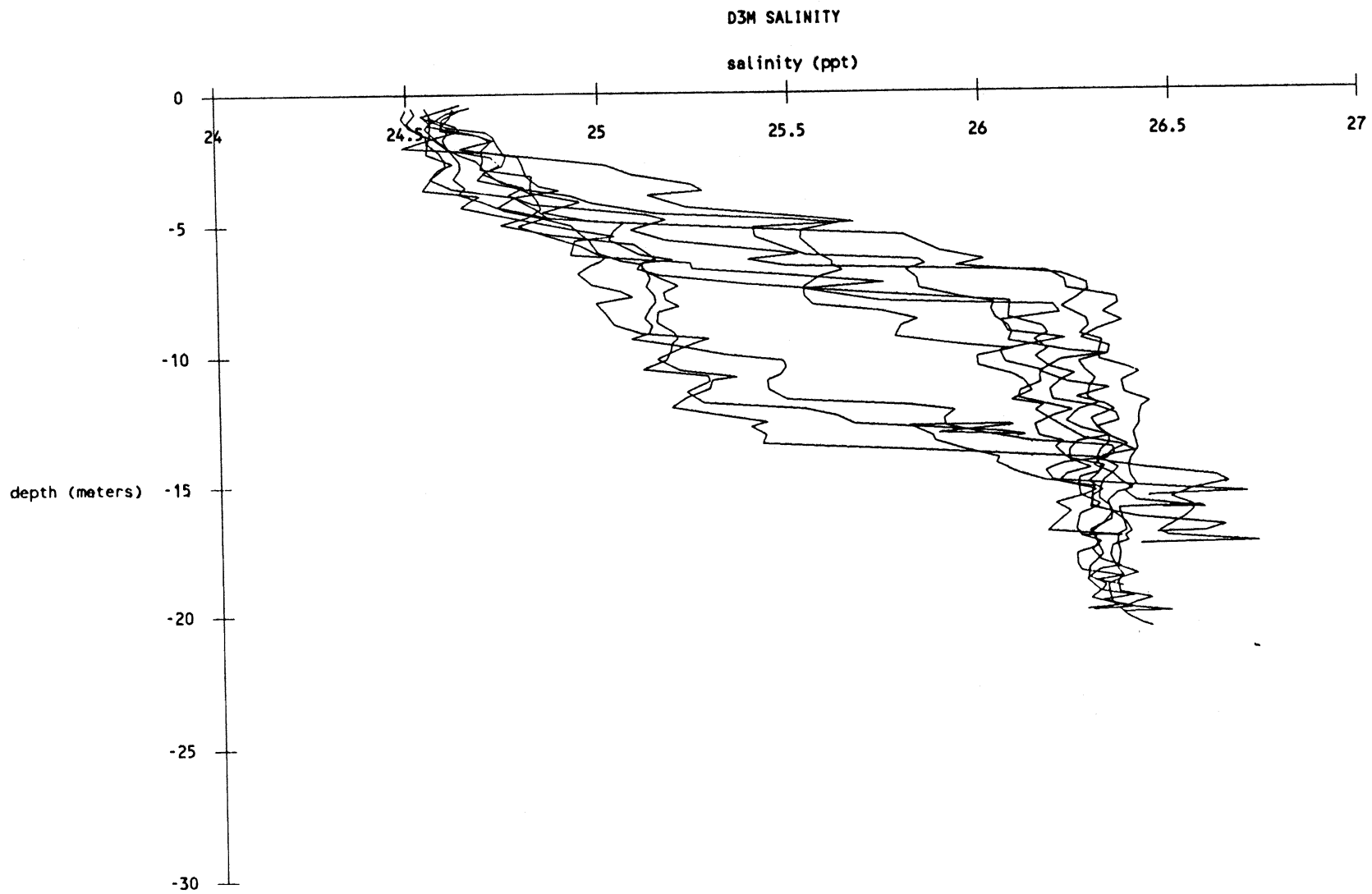
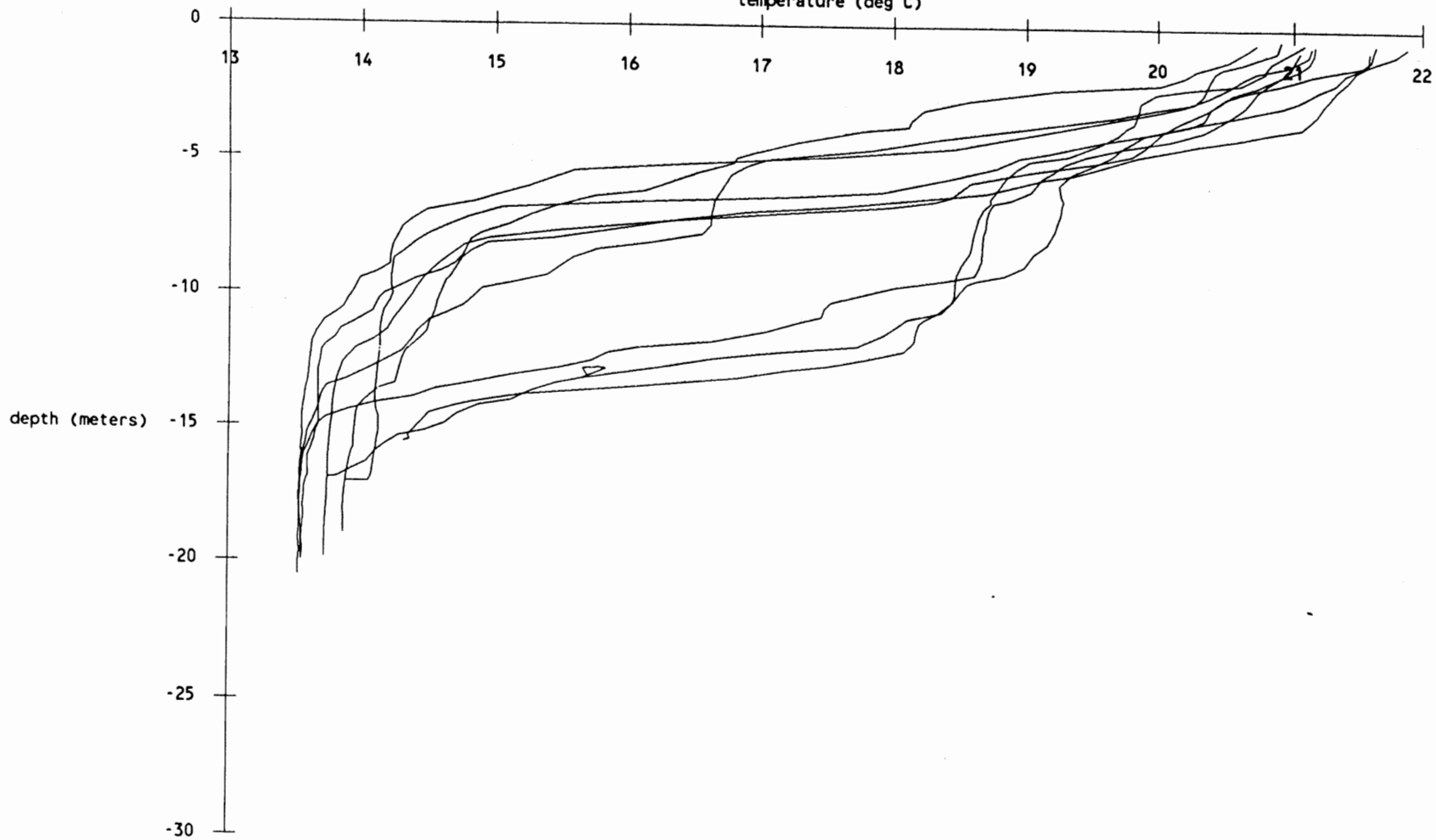


Figure 7

D3M TEMPERATURE

temperature (deg C)



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