

## Woods Hole World River Group: River sampling

Are you interested in helping us study rivers? If you are, please continue to find out how you can help us sample river water, make simple measurements and process water samples for shipment back to us.

### What we can do with a little bit of water...

A little bit of water goes a long way. Our analytical machines (ion chromatographs and mass spectrometers) are so sensitive that we only need a few milliliters of water to measure anions (negatively charged species such as chloride, sulfate and nitrate) and major cations (positively charged species such as calcium, magnesium, potassium, sodium) in a river water sample. We need a little bit more water (20 milliliters) to measure elements that are very rare in water, such as strontium, rubidium, barium, rhenium and uranium. Some of these elements are particularly interesting to us, because they exist in different "flavors" (called "isotopes"). In order to "taste" these flavors we need even more water. For instance, the element strontium comes in four different flavors (the experts call them Sr-84, Sr-86, Sr-87, and Sr-88, for the number of elementary building blocks in their atomic cores). To measure the abundance of these flavors of strontium in a typical river we need not quite a full bottle of water, about 50-100 milliliters.

You see, we can do a lot with one bottle of properly filtered river water. But we can only do it with your help...

If you are interested in helping us please contact Bernhard Peucker-Ehrenbrink ([behrenbrink@whoi.edu](mailto:behrenbrink@whoi.edu))

If you live or spend time near a river that interests us (most large rivers close to the ocean, but not so close that the river water tastes salty) we will send you a sampling kit with the sampling instructions. All you have to do is to go out, take a sample of your river and mail it back to us. We will then get to work in our laboratories, so the tedious analytical work ;-) and write you an email with the results when we are done. Please be patient, the analytical work will take a while...

...want to see how we do the sampling in the field?..

To the right we provide links to short movies that show how we sample rivers for dissolved and particulate matter. Each of the five movie is available in QuickTime (.mov) and Windows (.wmv) files.

*Last updated: October 11, 2012*

[](#)

[Enlarge Image](#)

This photo shows you the first steps in using our "sampling kits" to take a water sample and filter it. The next photo shows you how to filter the water into a clean bottle for storage and shipment. (BPE)



If possible, store zip-lock bag with bottle and filter in a refrigerator until mailing the sample to WHOI for analysis. Mail to: Dr. Bernhard Peucker-Ehrenbrink, WHOI, MS 25, 360 Woods Hole Road, Woods Hole, MA 02543-1541, USA.

**THANK YOU FOR YOUR HELP AND PARTICIPATION!**

[Enlarge Image](#)

...here we show you how to filter water into the clean bottles and prepare the bottle for shipment (BPE)

### Related Links

» [Inorganic carbon system \(QuickTime\)](#)

In this QuickTime movie Zhaohui (Aleck) Wang demonstrates how to sample natural waters for important parameters of the inorganic carbon system, including gas-tight storage.

» [Dipper sampling \(QuickTime\)](#)

In this QuickTime movie Bernhard Peucker-Ehrenbrink shows how to use a dipper and manual syringe filtration to sample natural waters for dissolved nutrients, major and trace elements and some inorganic isotope systems.

» [Dissolved organic/inorganic matter](#)

In this QuickTime movie Paul Mann demonstrates how to sample natural waters for dissolved organic matter and nutrients.

» [Dissolved and particulate sampler \(QuickTime\)](#)

In this QuickTime movie Valier Galy shows how to use a large-volume pressure sampler to filter natural water on site without electrical power and how to retrieve dissolved water samples and filtered particulate material.

» [Dissolved lignin phenols \(QuickTime\)](#)

In this QuickTime movie Xiaojuan Feng demonstrates how to sample natural waters for dissolved lignin phenols and how to carry out the first extraction step in the field.

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