MIXING OF STREAM WATERS IN THE MOUNTAIN CREEK WATERSHED <u>Caleb W. Brockman</u> (C. Brannon Andersen, Sandra K. Wheeler, Kenneth Sargent) Department of Earth and Environmental Sciences, Furman University, Greenville, SC 29613

The Mountain Creek Watershed ( $31 \text{km}^2$ ) drains an area of diverse land cover, ranging from forested to industrial. The northern half of the watershed (mostly rural/suburban) has a water chemistry with  $<100 \mu \text{mol/L}$  H<sub>4</sub>SiO<sub>4</sub><sup>0</sup> and  $<120 \mu \text{mol/L}$  Na<sup>+</sup>+K<sup>+</sup>. A tributary that drains the southern half of the watershed (industrial/suburban) has a water chemistry  $\approx 135 \mu \text{mol/L}$  H<sub>4</sub>SiO<sub>4</sub><sup>0</sup> and  $\approx 230 \mu \text{mol/L}$  Na<sup>+</sup>+K<sup>+</sup>. These two waters mix forming a water of intermediate composition that is subsequently diluted by a small tributary. The concentrations then continue to increase downstream. The results show that mixing is an important control over stream chemical composition.