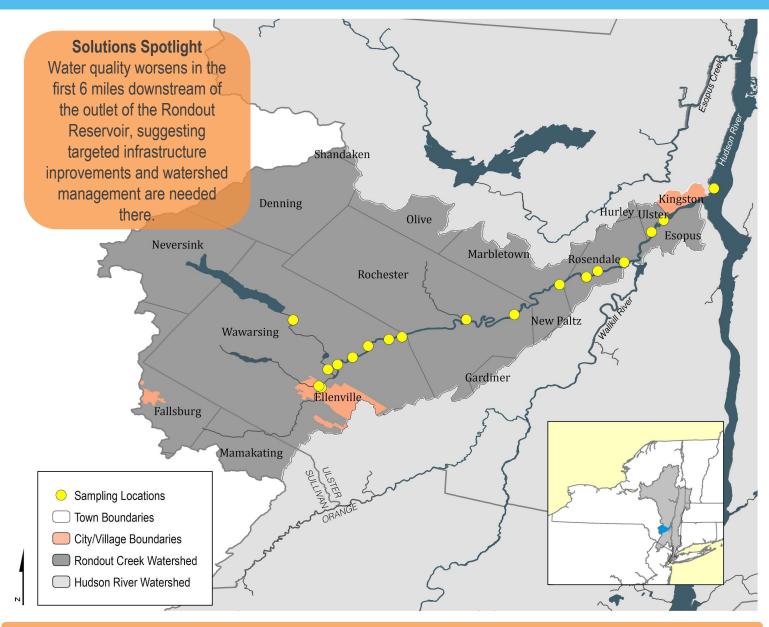
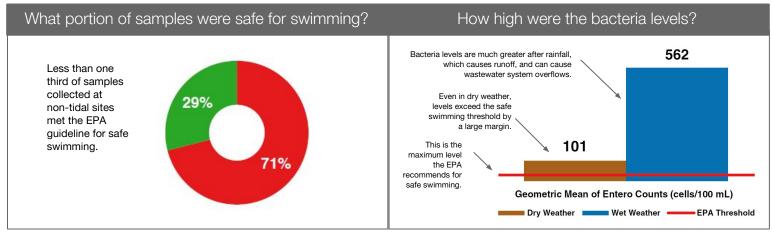
RONDOUT CREEK

Community Water Quality Monitoring Results

2012-2018



What the Data Show



More: Explore a watershed map, data from each sampling site, year-to-year patterns and more at riverkeeper.org/water-quality/citizen-data/rondout-creek



Community Science

The water quality data presented here are based on an analysis of 825 samples collected since 2012 by Wawarsing, Rochester, and Rosendale CAC members and others. Samples are collected monthly (May to October) and processed by Riverkeeper. To get involved, contact Sebastian Pillitteri at spillitteri@riverkeeper.org.

Why We Measure Bacteria

Fecal indicator bacteria such as Enterococcus ("Entero") usually do not make us sick. But because they live in the guts of warm-blooded animals, when these bacteria are present in water, pathogens that can make us sick may also be present.

Sources of fecal bacteria may include sewer overflows and failures, inade-

quate sewage treatment, urban or farm runoff, septic system failures, wildlife and contaminated sediment.

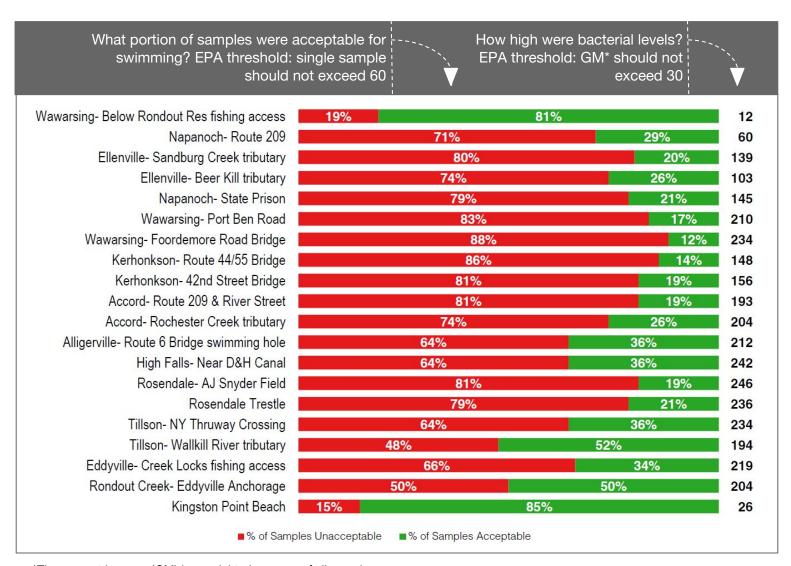
While research continues, the EPA has set thresholds to define if water is safe for swimming based on decades of science relying on measurements of these bacteria. Data are shown in Entero cells per 100 mL.

About the Rondout Creek

In answer to a 2018 Riverkeeper survey, watershed residents said they highly value wildlife habitat and scenery. Top concerns were pollution and public access.

Signs of Progress

A citizens group, the Rondout Creek Watershed Alliance, reformed in 2018. Since 2013, 57 volunteers have removed 4,205 pounds of trash from the Rondout, and have planted 80 trees along its banks, during Riverkeeper Sweep projects. At least \$13.8 million has been committed to improve wastewater infrastructure in the Rondout Watershed since 2017.



^{*}The geometric mean (GM) is a weighted average of all samples.