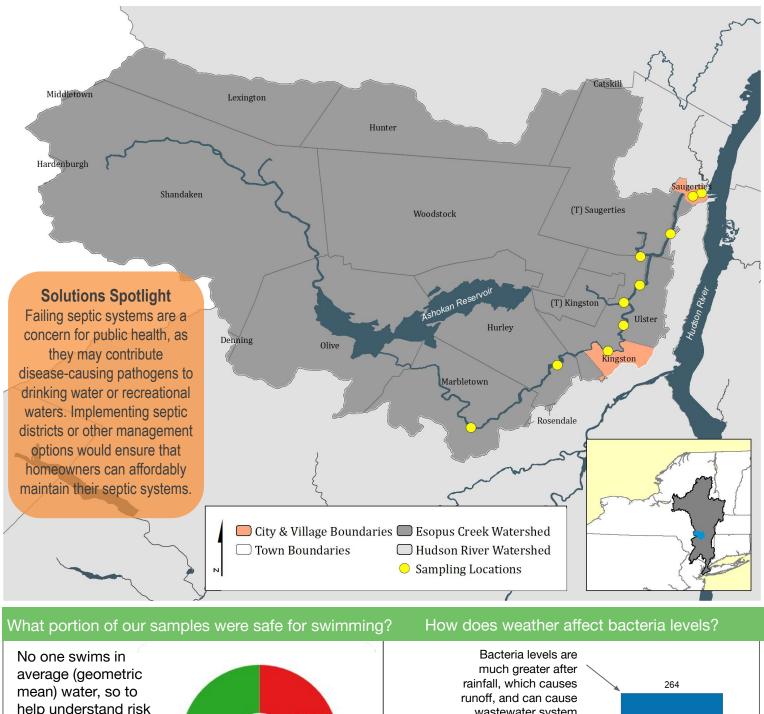
ESOPUS CREEK

E.coli Water Quality Monitoring Results

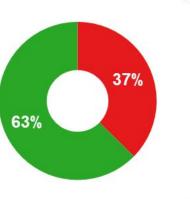
2021-2022

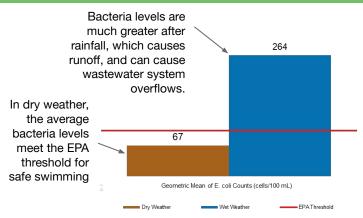


average (geometric mean) water, so to help understand risk this graph shows the percent of samples that met the single sample EPA guidelines for safe swimming,

and the percent of

samples that didn't.





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



Community Science

The water quality data presented here are based on an analysis of 107 samples collected since 2020 by Marbletown ECC members, Riverkeeper, and watershed residents. 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 *E.coli* 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 E.Coli cells per 100 mL.

About the Esopus Creek

The lower Esopus Creek begins at the outlet of the Ashokan Reservoir, and flows through a bedrock canyon before turning to the northeast and flowing through a wide, agricultural floodplain.

Signs of Progress

The Esopus Creek Stream Management Plan (SMP) is underway and for summer of 2023 there will be field work along the Lower Esopus to inform the management plan. The SMP will outline a community driven vision for the Creek and will include an implementation plan.

