

Occupies a glacially scoured valley

Of the eleven Finger Lakes,

shallowest at $z_m = 30$ feet

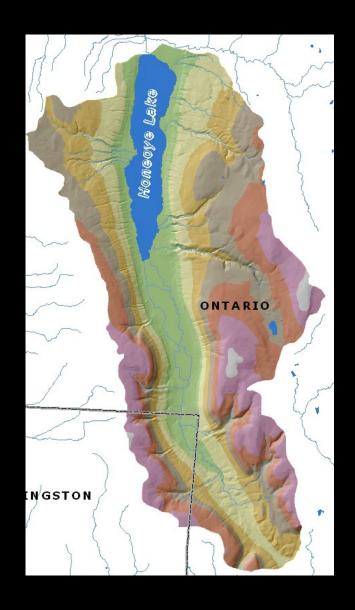
second smallest surface area

Discontinuous cold polymictic lake

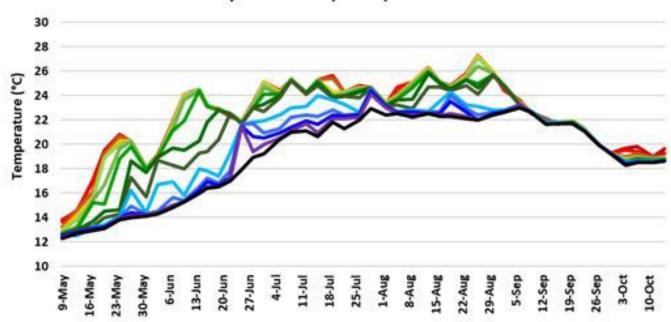
Eutrophic nutrient status

Nutrient budget dominated by <u>internal</u> loading of phosphorus

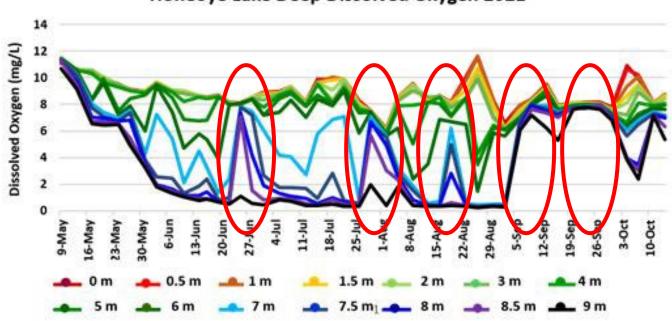
Periodic blooms of cyanobacteria



Honeoye Lake Deep Temperature 2021



Honeoye Lake Deep Dissolved Oxygen 2021



Research Questions:

- How much phosphorus is stored in the deep bottom sediments?
- Could historic land use practices be a contributing factor in the accumulation of phosphorus in the lake bottom?
- What historic land use data is available to help explore this question?



sediment corer

Constructing historic land use – land cover patterns for the Honeoye Lake watershed and exploring their relationship to modern lake condition.





1940 2006

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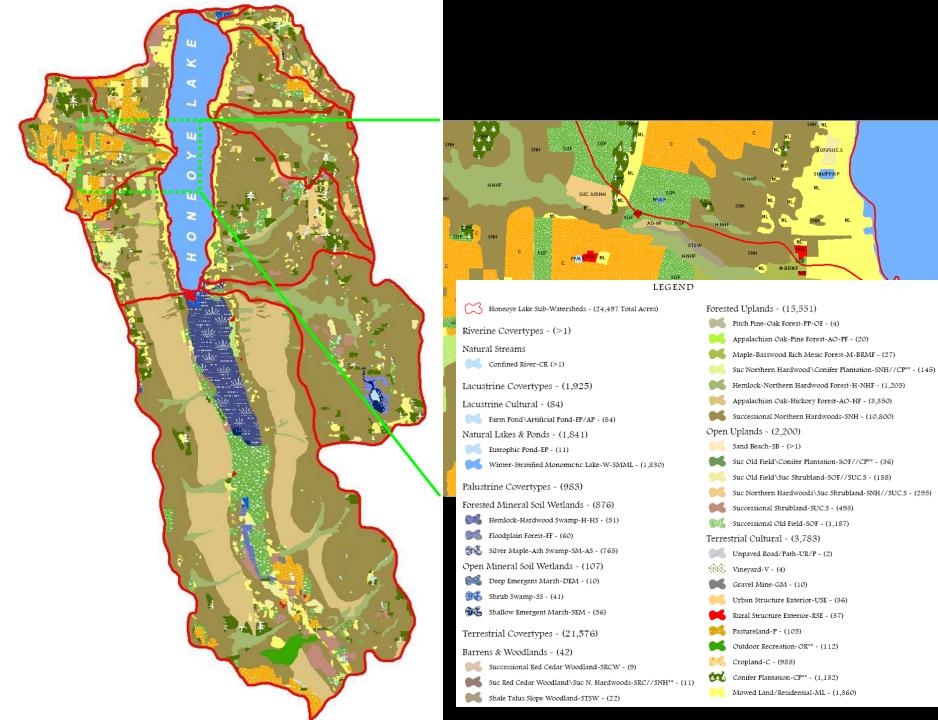






Land Use - Land Cover Mapping

- Initial assessment based on air photo interpretation (Eagleview © imagery)
- Extensive field investigations reveal errors in initial assessment
- Update polygons to create "truth image"
- Attribute polygons
- Produce summary data table and final land use – land cover map



Modern Watershed



- 4 major systems: riverine, lacustrine, palustrine and terrestrial
- 10 subsystems: natural and cultural categories
- 38 community cover types and numerous linear and point features
- 5 natural communities have significant NY-NHP state-wide ranking: discontinuous cold polymictic lake, floodplain forest, silver maple-ash swamp, shale talus slope woodland, and maplebasswood rich mesic forest

For the Historic Watershed, luck was on our side!

- Problems with City of Rochester water supply
 - Contamination of city neighborhood wells
- Acquire an upland reservoir system
 - Hemlock Lake and Canadice Lake
 - add Honeoye Lake to the upland reservoir system?



 1929 aerial photography of Honeoye Lake watershed and downstream region

But not always as lucky as it might seem...

- 17 images
- Summertime
- Black and white
- Low resolution
- Image scale varies (non-orthographic)
- Changes in locations of major roads





North end of Honeoye Lake in 1929

System/Subsystem Comparisons:

<u> 1929</u>

- Lacustrine 1,815 acres
- Palustrine 1,331 acres
- Terrestrial 22,114 acres

barrens and woodlands

38 acres

forested uplands

9,425 acres (43%)

open uplands

3,372 acres (15%)

terrestrial cultural

9,317 acres (42%)

Modern

- Lacustrine 1,925 acres
- Palustrine 983 acres
- Terrestrial 21,576 acres

barrens and woodlands

42 acres

forested uplands

15,551 acres (72%)



2,200 acres (10%)

terrestrial cultural

3,783 acres (18%)



Lacustrine Comparisons:

<u> 1929</u>

- Honeoye Lake
 1815 acres
- Man-made pond
 1 acre
- Eutrophic pond1 acre
- Vernal pool2 acres

<u>Modern</u>

- Honeoye Lake
 1,830 acres
- Man-made pond
 84 acres
- Eutrophic pond
 11 acres
- Vernal pool 2 acres

Palustrine Comparisons:

<u> 1929</u>

- Silver maple-ash swamp
 599 acres
- Floodplain forest
 72 acres
- Shallow emergent marsh
 135 acres
- Hemlock-northern hardwood swamp
 99 acres

<u>modern</u>

- Silver maple-ash swamp
 765 acres
- Floodplain forest
 60 acres
- Shallow emergent marsh
 56 acres
- Hemlock-northern hardwood swamp
 51 acres

Natural Terrestrial Comparisons:

<u> 1929</u>

- Successional northern hardwood forest
 - 2,543 acres
- Appalachian oak- hickory forest
 - 5,364 acres
- Hemlock-northern hardwood ravine forest
 - 1,218 acres
- Successional old field

2,301 acres

modern

- Successional northern hardwood forest
 - 10,800 acres
- Appalachian oak- hickory forest
 - 3,350 acres
- Hemlock-northern hardwood ravine forest
 - 1,205 acres
- Successional old field
 - 1,187 acres

Cultural Terrestrial Comparisons:

1929

- Mowed lawn 165 acres
- Conifer plantation 16 acres
- Cropland 4,794 acres
- Pasture 4,055 acres

modern

- Mowed lawn 1,360 acres
- Conifer plantation 1,132 acres
- Cropland 985 acres down 80%
- **Pasture**

105 acres down 97%

Conclusions

- Watersheds experience significant change in land use and land cover over time
- Nutrient enrichment from historic human activities will affect modern lake water quality and likely drive HAB's
- Lake restoration actions, normally designed to address modern concerns, also need to recognize and mitigate problems that have an historic origin



