

2025 Conesus Lake Macrophyte Rake-Toss Survey

Prepared for

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Purpose and Scope

This report summarizes the rake-toss method portion of the aquatic macrophyte (plant) survey conducted in Conesus Lake during the summer of 2025. The purpose of this survey was to categorize and estimate species presence and biomass of submerged aquatic vegetation at different depths in ten locations within the lake using the rake-toss method. The macrophyte survey was led by SUNY Geneseo, with support from the Livingston County Planning Department, utilizing multiple techniques including diver surveys and the rake-toss method (this report). The Upstate Freshwater Institute (UFI) conducted the rake-toss method portion of the survey.

Conesus Lake is known to have invasive macrophytes including Eurasian watermilfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum*), curly leaf pondweed, (*Potamogeton crispus*), brittle naiad (*Najas minor*), and starry stonewort (*Nitellopsis obtusa*). Starry stonewort is a relatively new invasive macroalgae in the lake, detected in 2021. Periodic macrophyte surveys help aid in the detection of new non-native species, determine the distribution and abundance of non-native and native species, and evaluate the biodiversity of the aquatic plant community in Conesus Lake.

Methods

A total of 31 sites across ten locations were sampled on July 23, 2025, to evaluate the macrophyte community (**Figure 1**). These sites were selected based on previous surveys and a subset of sites where diver-supported monitoring occurred in 2025. Secchi depth (water clarity) and the depth range were recorded at each site. Depth was categorized as shallow (< 2 meters), intermediate (2 – 3 meters), and deep (> 4 meters) for analysis, and collecting a sample at each depth range was attempted.

Dual-headed rakes tied to 50 feet of nylon rope were used to collect macrophytes. Two rake-toss drags occurred at each location by tossing the rakes from the boat until approximately 40 feet of rope was extended. Rakes were allowed to settle on the bottom and slowly retrieved by dragging the rake for at least 10 meters (~33 ft) in an attempt to adequately sample the lake bottom and limit loss of the plant sample.

UFI Research Scientists assigned an overall plant abundance estimate to the amount of macrophytes on each rake, as follows (**Table 1**):

- *Dense (D)* – more than an armful and difficult to get into the boat
- *Medium (M)* – an armful
- *Sparse (S)* – two hands full
- *Trace (T)* – a small handful or less
- *Zero (Z)* – bare rake

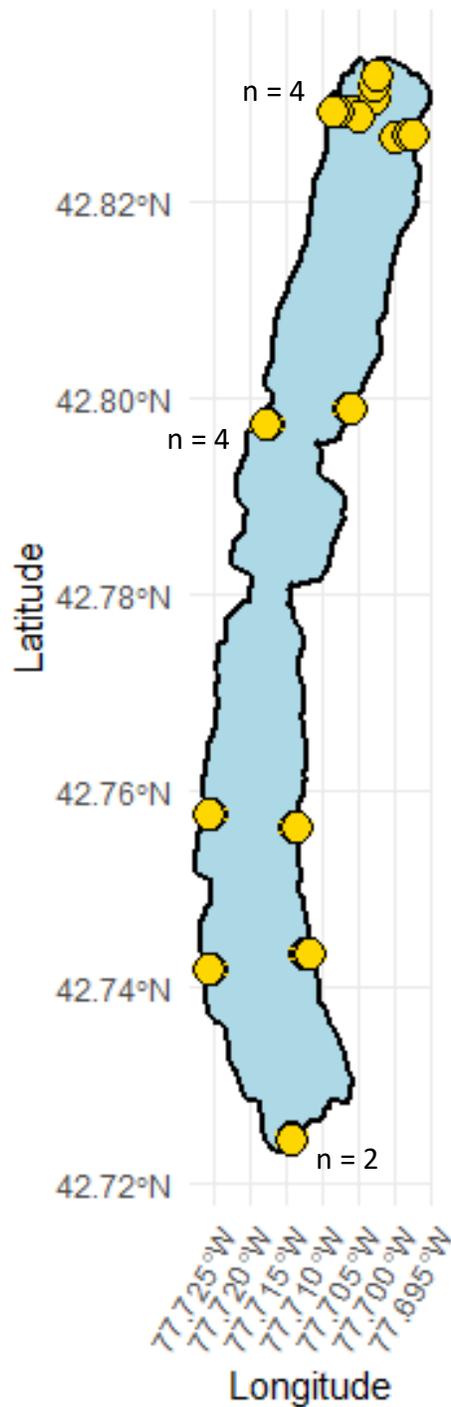


Figure 1. Thirty-one sites at ten locations were sampled by the rake-toss method in 2025, with the intention of collecting macrophytes at each depth range (shallow, intermediate, deep) per site. One location had an additional sample collected and one location did not have all three depth ranges, as marked on the map.

From each rake, all individual species were separated, identified (*e.g.*, Borman et al. 1997; Crow and Hellquist 2000), assigned an abundance estimate (**Table 1**), and mass percentage based on the relative abundance per rake (summing to 100). An average of the two rake tosses was calculated to define the overall and species abundance at each sample location. Fourteen sorted rake toss samples were taken back from the lake, blotted dry, and individual species per rake were weighed.

Table 1. Abundance categories used to describe rake-toss samples and assumed dry weight (g/m^2). Table values were used to obtain an estimate of abundance for individual species and overall abundance estimates. Table modified from Racine-Johnson (2021).

Abundance Categories for Mass on Rake-toss	Rake-toss Abundance Rating	Dry Weight (g/m^2) Ranges of Total Abundance and Single Species	Mean Dry Biomass (g/m^2)
"Z" = no plant(s)	0	0.0	0.0
"T" = trace plant(s)	1	0.0001 – 0.9999	0.5
"S" = sparse plant(s)	2	~1.0000 – 24.9999	13.0
"M" = medium plant(s)	3	~25.0000 – 99.9999	62.5
"D" = dense plant(s)	4	~100.0000 – 400.0000 +	250.0

Results

Sixteen total species were identified via the rake-toss method in 2025. The average species richness per site was three and a maximum of seven species were found at a single site. On average, the Secchi depth across the littoral zone in the lake where macrophyte sampling occurred was 2.1 meters. Samples were collected at ten shallow (< 2 meters), nine intermediate (2 – 3 meters), and twelve deep (< 4 meters) depths.

Overall, the average abundance across the lake was sparse ($\sim 13\text{g}/\text{m}^2$, **Figure 2**). The total abundance of macrophytes varied by site and with depth. At three locations (outlet, Pebble Beach, and Eagle Point East), sparse vegetation was observed in the shallows but abundance increased with depth (**Figure 2a,b,e**). Cottonwood East and Suttons Point East had the lowest overall abundance, with an estimated mean biomass of 13.5 - 14 g/m^2 across the depth zones. The highest overall abundance was observed at Pebble Beach and the outlet, with an estimated total biomass of $\sim 326\text{g}/\text{m}^2$ across the depth zones.

Overall Plant Abundance

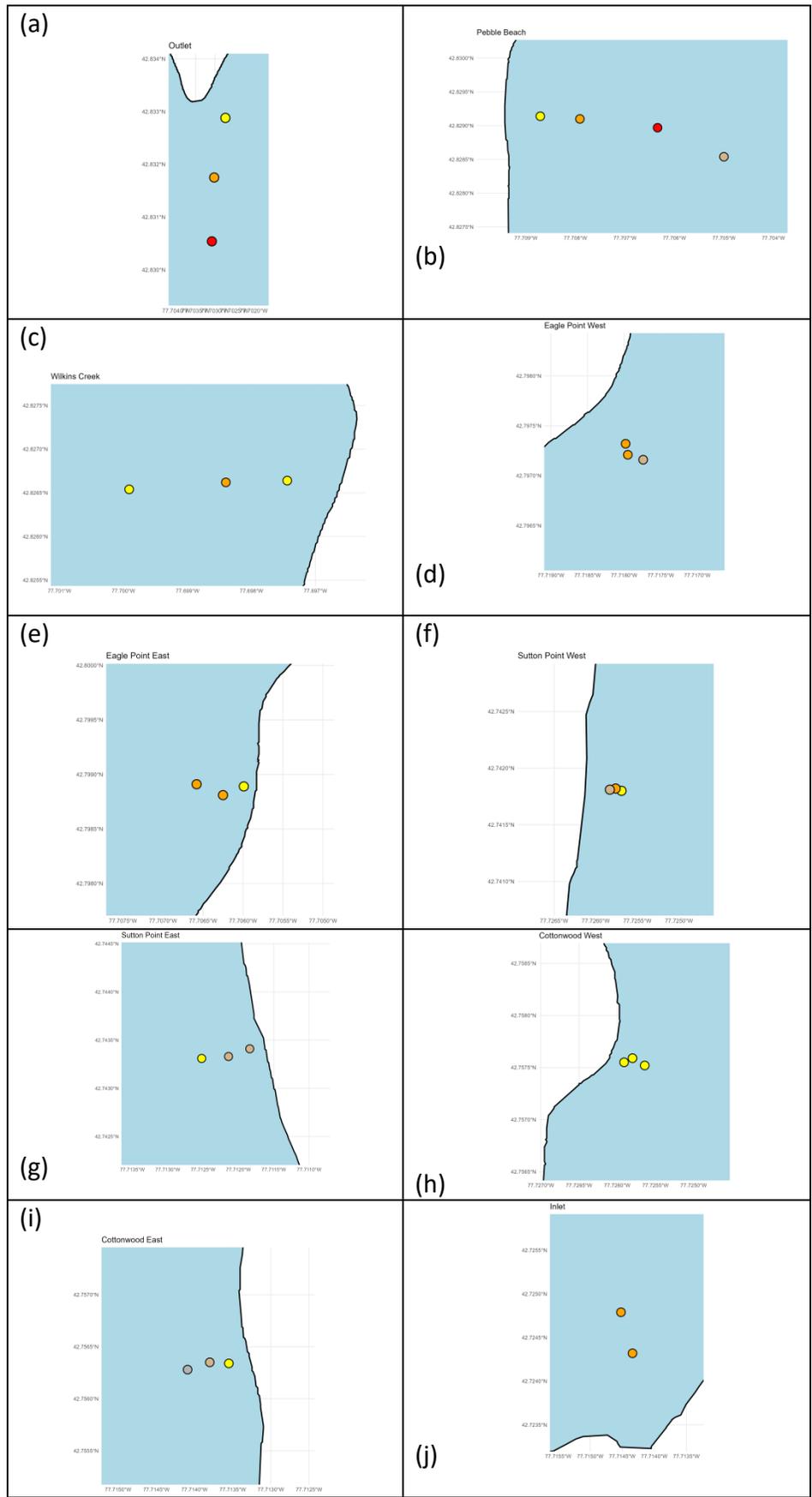
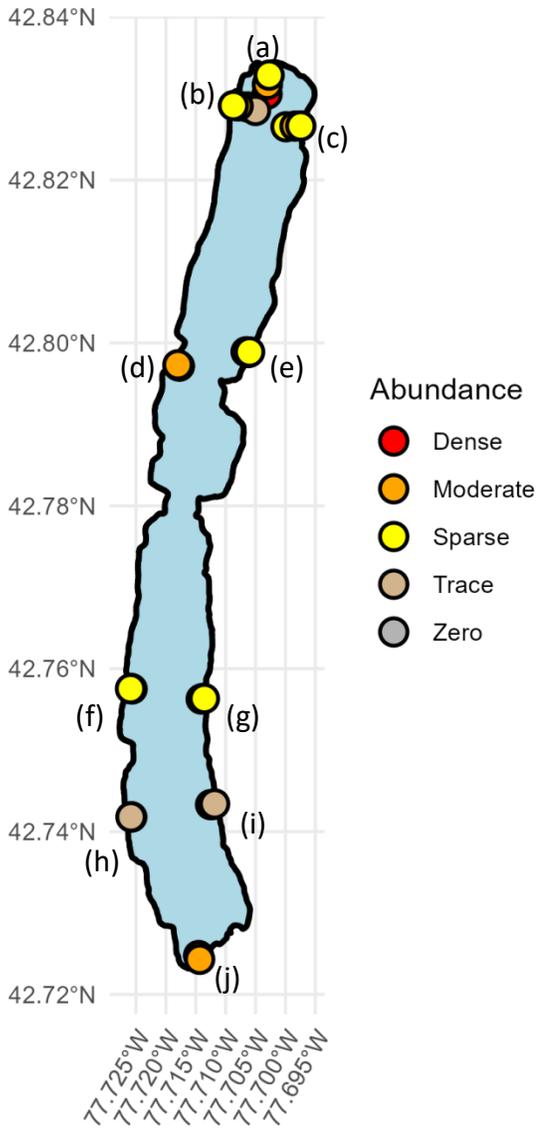


Figure 2. Abundance of submerged aquatic vegetation collected via rake-toss method in Conesus Lake, July 23, 2025.

Native macrophyte species were generally sparse across the lake (**Figure 3**), with eel grass (*Vallisneria americana*) as the most frequently sampled native species present at 26 sites. Despite being the most common macrophyte, the estimated total biomass (274 g/m²) was similar to coontail (*Ceratophyllum demersum*), which was only present at 14 sites (280 g/m²). On average, native species made up the majority of the plant community in each of the three depth ranges (**Table 2**). Other native species observed during this survey included: muskgrass (*Chara vulgaris*), water stargrass (*Heteranthera dubia*), slender naiad (*Najas flexilis*), thread leaf naiad (*Najas gracillima*), southern naiad (*Najas guadalupensis*), smooth stonewort (*Nitella flexilis*), white stemmed pondweed (*Potamogeton praelongus*), clasping-leaf pondweed (*Potamogeton richardsonii*), flat stemmed pondweed (*Potamogeton zosteriformis*), sago pondweed (*Stuckenia pectinata*), and sheathed pondweed (*Stuckenia vaginata*).

Native Plant Abundance

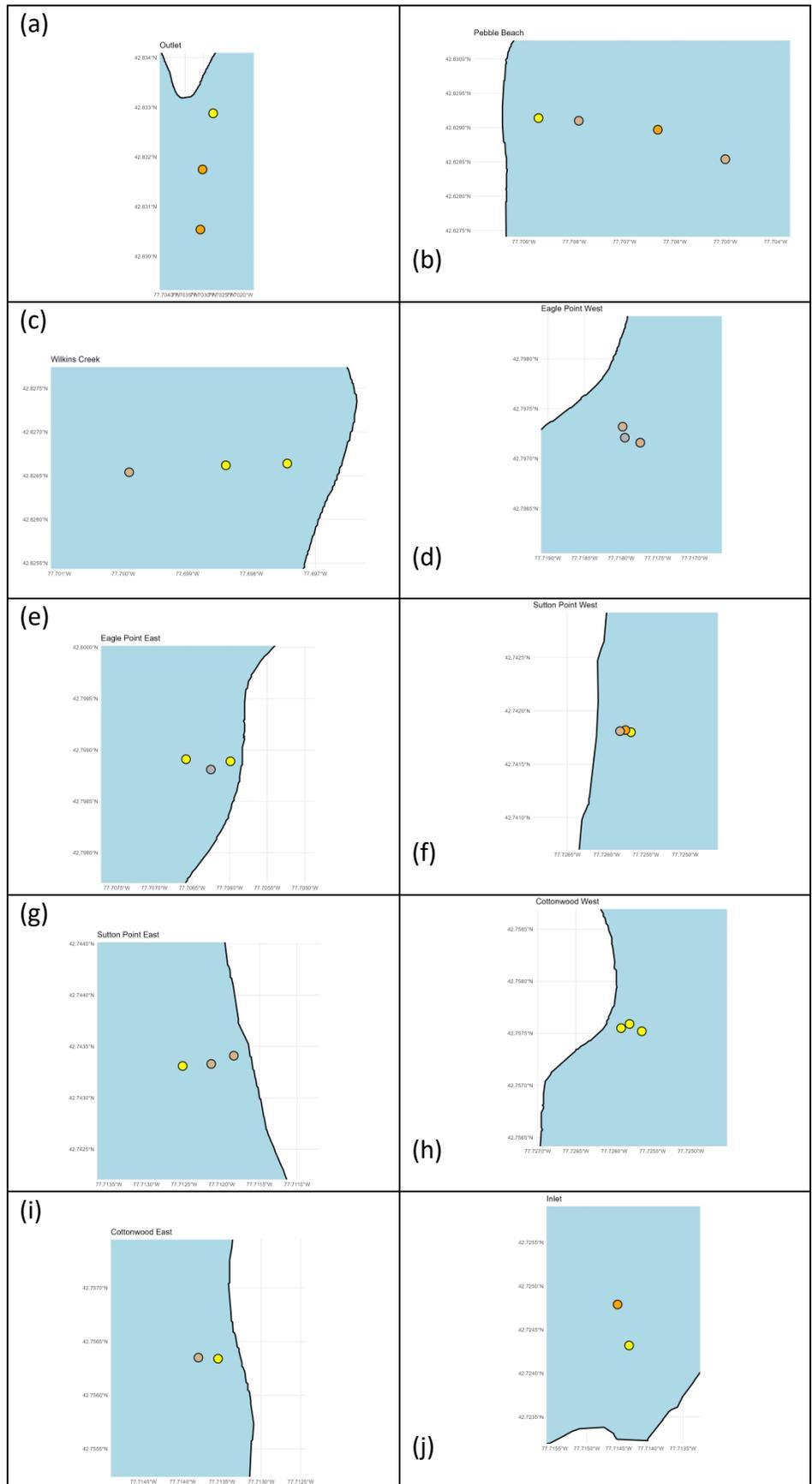
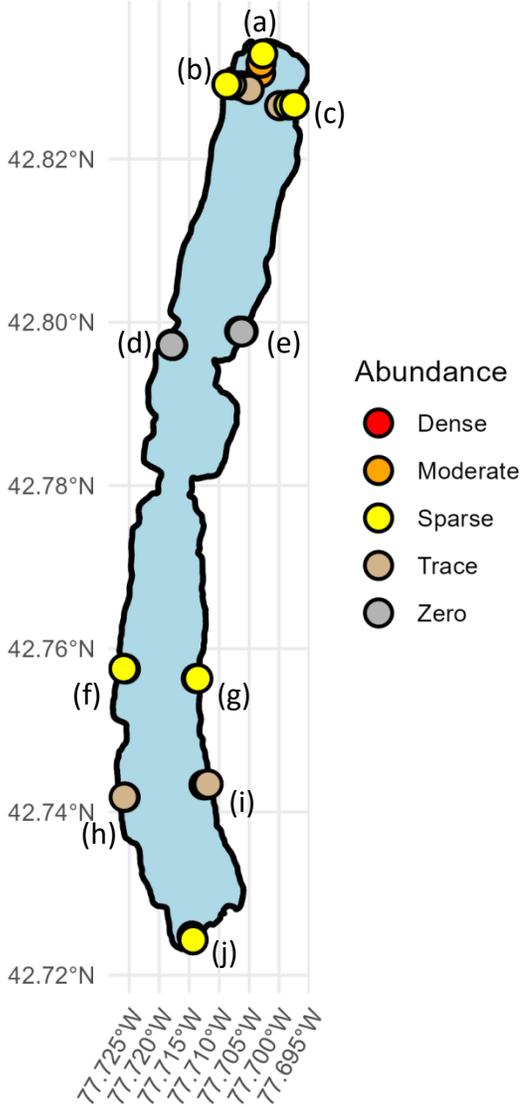


Figure 3. Abundance of native submerged aquatic vegetation collected via rake-toss method in Conesus Lake, July 23, 2025.

Table 2. Summary of overall average abundance and average species abundance of rake tosses (n) based on depth range. Abundance categories refer to **Table 1**.

Depth Range	Overall Average Abundance	Type	Composition %	Species	Average Species Abundance
Shallow (10 sites)	S	Invasive	35	Eurasian watermilfoil (n = 8)	S (1.6)
				starry stonewort (n = 4)	T (1.2)
				brittle naiad (n = 1)	T
		Native	65	eel grass (n = 10)	T (1.3)
				slender naiad (n = 7)	T (1.1)
				sago (n = 4)	T (1.4)
				coontail (n = 3)	T (1.2)
				chara (n = 2)	T (1.0)
				southern naiad (n = 2)	T (1.0)
				nitella (n = 1)	S
				clasping leaf pondweed (n = 1)	T
				water stargrass (n = 1)	T
				white stem pondweed (n = 1)	T
Intermediate (9 sites)	M	Invasive	42	Eurasian watermilfoil (n = 6)	S (2.2)
				starry stonewort (n = 4)	T (1.2)
		Native	58	eel grass (n = 7)	S (1.5)
				coontail (n = 4)	S (1.8)
				slender naiad (n = 4)	T (1.0)
				sago (n = 1)	T
				nitella, stonewort (n = 1)	T
				flat stem pondweed (n = 1)	T
				southern naiad (n = 1)	T
				sheathed pondweed (n = 1)	T
thread leaf naiad (n = 1)	T				
Deep (12 sites)	M	Invasive	43	Eurasian watermilfoil (n = 10)	S (2.1)
				starry stonewort (n = 2)	T (1.3)
		Native	57	eel grass (n = 9)	S (1.6)
				coontail (n = 7)	S (1.7)
				slender naiad (n = 3)	T (1.0)
				sago (n = 1)	T

The non-native macrophyte species identified during this survey included Eurasian watermilfoil, brittle naiad, and starry stonewort. Invasive species were found at 90% of the shallow sites, 78% of the intermediate depth sites, and 83% of the deep sites to varying extents (**Table 2, Figure 4**). Eurasian watermilfoil was the most frequently encountered non-native species, detected at 24 of the 31 sites. The abundance of Eurasian watermilfoil varied by location and depth range but was considered moderate or dense at 10 of the 24 sites. Eurasian watermilfoil had the highest total estimated biomass range during the survey at 870 – 1812 g/m². Areas with the greatest abundance of Eurasian watermilfoil were primarily within the intermediate depth zone (2 – 3 meters) and included Eagle Point (East and West), the outlet, Pebble Beach, and Wilkins Creek.

The abundance of other non-native species collected during this survey was significantly less than Eurasian watermilfoil. Starry stonewort was observed at 10 locations and was generally trace (< 1 g/m²); however, abundance was highest in the shallow to intermediate zones at Pebble Beach and the deep zone at Wilkins Creek. This macroalgae is capable of forming dense mats that displace native rooted macrophytes (Brainard et al. 2017), and may contribute to localized dissolved oxygen loss as the mats decay. Brittle naiad was only found in the shallow range at one site, Sutton Point East. Brittle naiad can spread easily via fragmentation, prompting the need for proper cleaning precautions prior to launching in another lake after visiting Conesus Lake. The observed distribution of brittle naiad reported here may underestimate the actual lake-wide distribution of this macrophyte due to unsampled areas and the limitations of the rake-toss method.

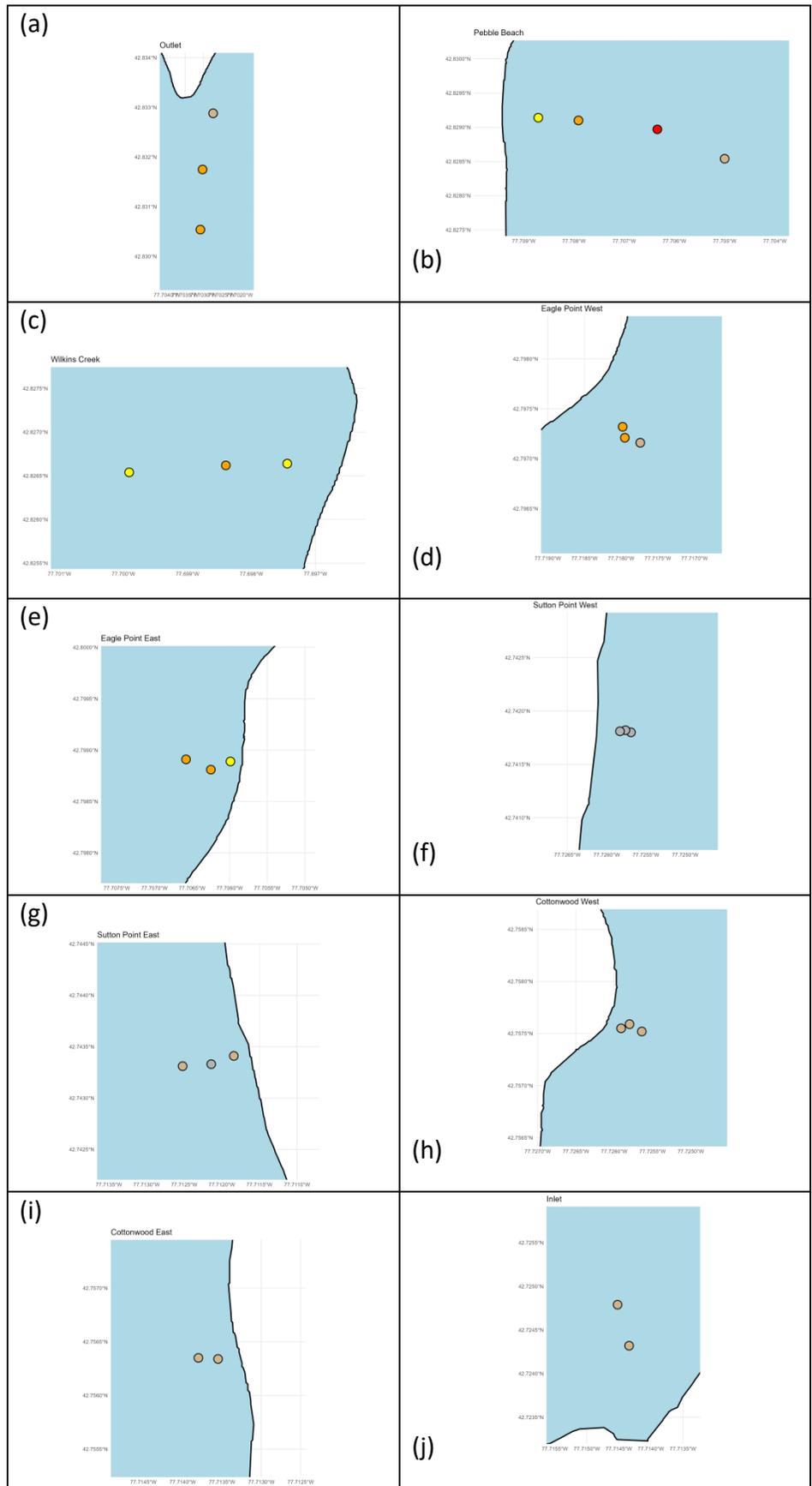
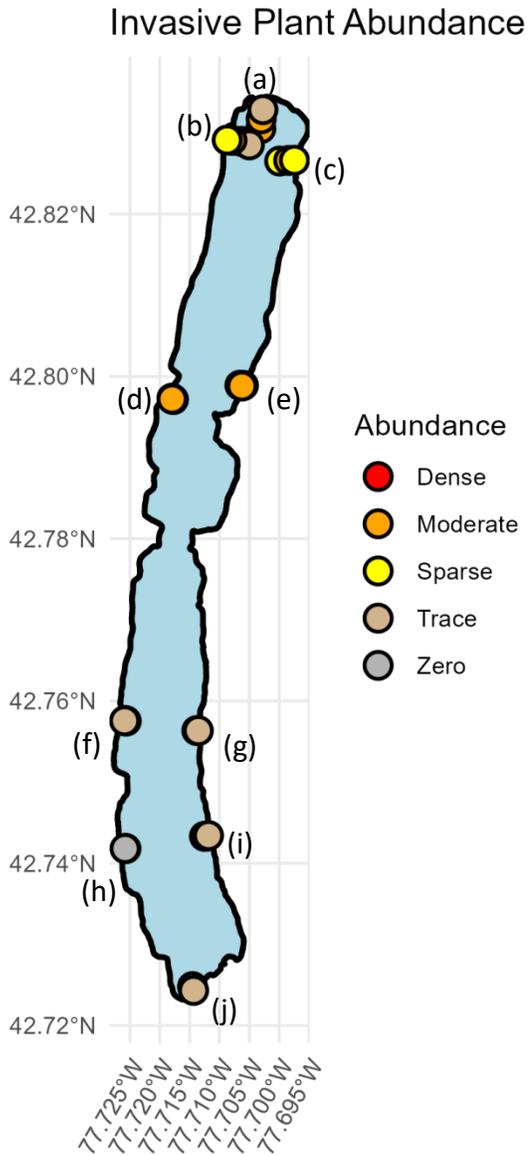


Figure 4. Abundance of non-native submerged aquatic vegetation collected via rake-toss method in Conesus Lake, July 23, 2025.

Fourteen rake-toss samples were retained, blotted dry, and weighed to provide supporting biomass measurements for species observed during the 2025 survey (**Table 3**). These samples represented five of the sixteen species identified. These measurements provide empirical context for the categorical abundance estimates derived from the rake-toss survey. In several cases, the measured biomass associated with a given categorical abundance exceeded estimated values (refer to **Table 1**). As a result, the categorical abundance biomass estimates presented in this report may underestimate the true macrophyte biomass at some sites.

Table 3. Summary of fourteen blotted dry weight samples taken from Conesus Lake during 2025 rake-toss survey.

Species	n samples	Average Categorical Abundance	Total Biomass (g)	Mean Biomass (g)	Range (g)
<i>Vallisneria americana</i>	6	T	335.5	55.9	7.3 – 166.4
<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	4	S	602.0	150.5	6.8 – 372.1
<i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i>	2	T	120.9	60.5	37.7 – 83.2
<i>Nitellopsis obtusa</i>	1	S	110.7	--	--
<i>Potamogeton praelongus</i>	1	T	2.2	--	--

Conclusions

The rake-toss survey of Conesus Lake in 2025 indicates that aquatic vegetation is generally sparse across much of the lake, with some spatial and depth-related variability. Native macrophytes comprised the majority of the plant community across all depth zones, with *Vallisneria americana* occurring the most frequently sampled, although overall native biomass remained low to moderate.

In contrast, the non-native species Eurasian watermilfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum*) was widespread and contributed disproportionately to the total biomass. Watermilfoil was present at the majority of sampled sites and reached moderate to dense abundance in several locations, especially within the intermediate depth zone, highlighting areas of potential management concern. Other invasive species, including starry stonewort and brittle naiad, were detected at relatively low abundance but remain noteworthy due to their capacity for rapid expansion and ecological impact.

These results reinforce the importance of continued, multi-method monitoring to track changes in macrophyte distribution and abundance over time. The rake-toss method provides valuable lake-wide context for vegetation patterns and complements diver-based surveys by supporting early detection of invasive macrophyte species and informing potential targeted management efforts in Conesus Lake.

References

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Brainard, A.S., and K.L. Schulz. 2017. Impacts of the cryptic macroalgal invader, *Nitellopsis obtusa*, on macrophyte communities. *Freshwater Science* 36(1): 55-62.

Crow, G.E., and C.B. Hellquist. 2000. Aquatic and Wetland Plants of Northeastern North America. The University of Wisconsin Press. Two volumes. pp. 1-480; 1-400.

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Appendix A

Maps of individual macrophyte species and relative abundance (mass) observed in 2025.

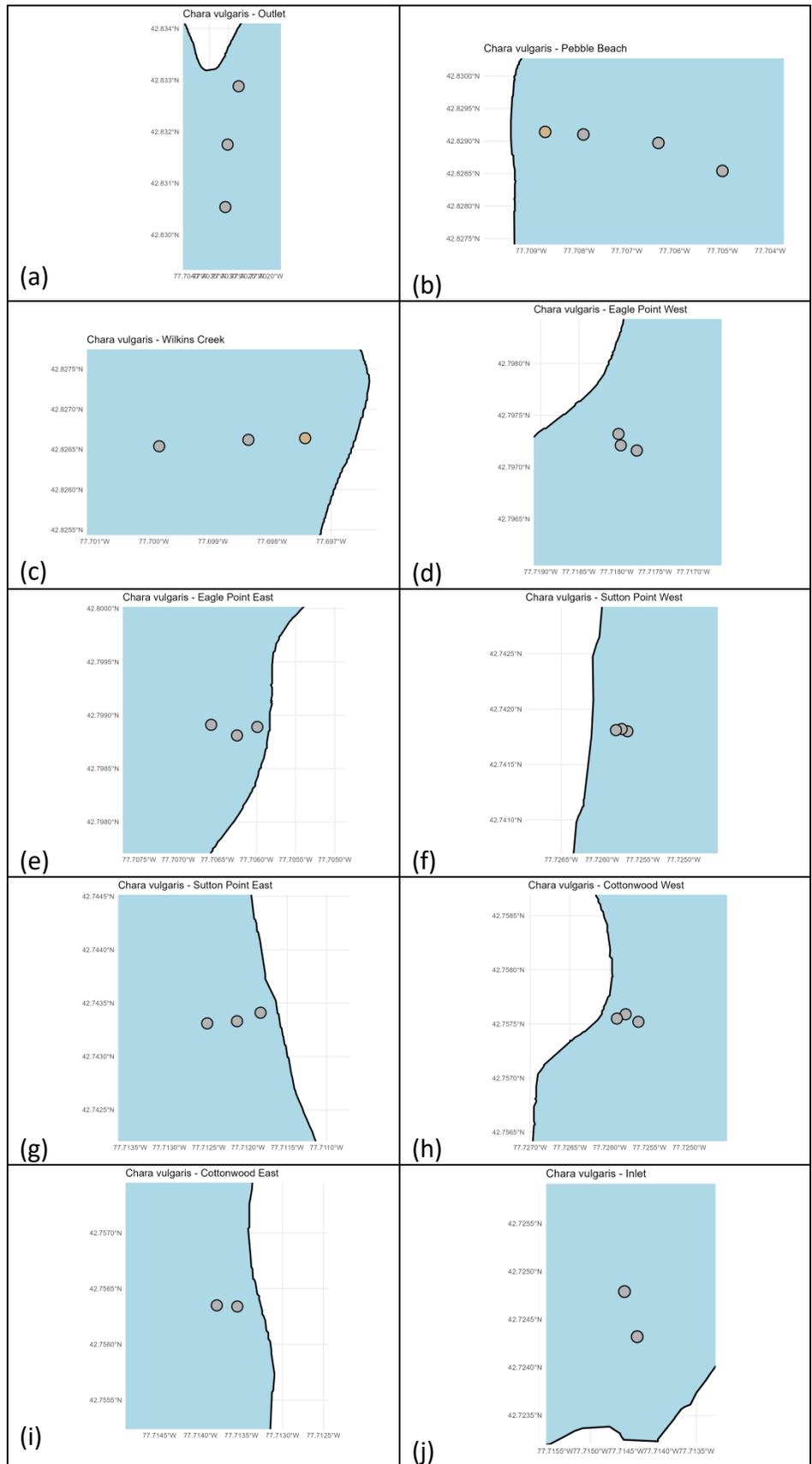
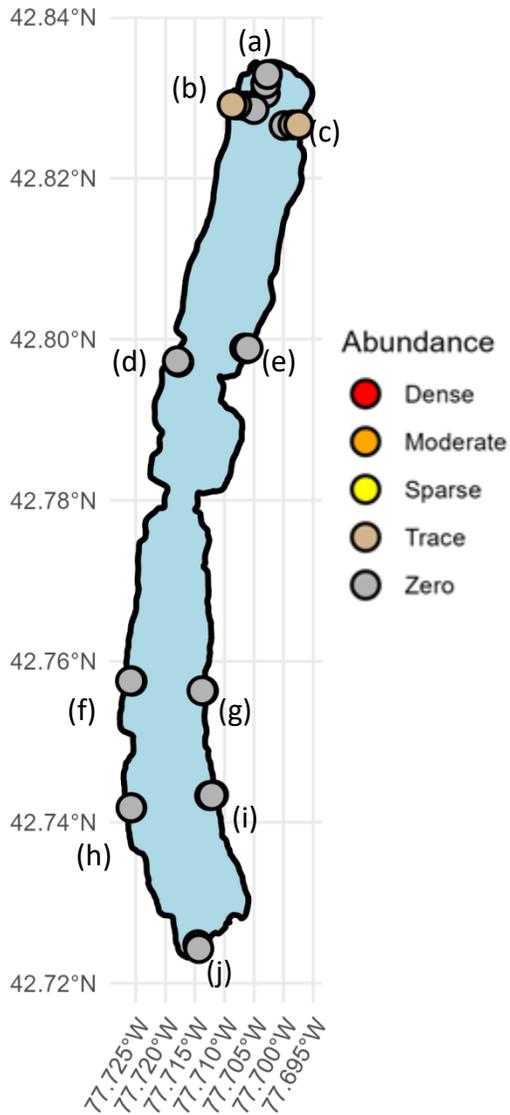


Figure A1. Abundance of *Chara vulgaris* (muskgrass) collected via rake-toss method in Conesus Lake, July 23, 2025.

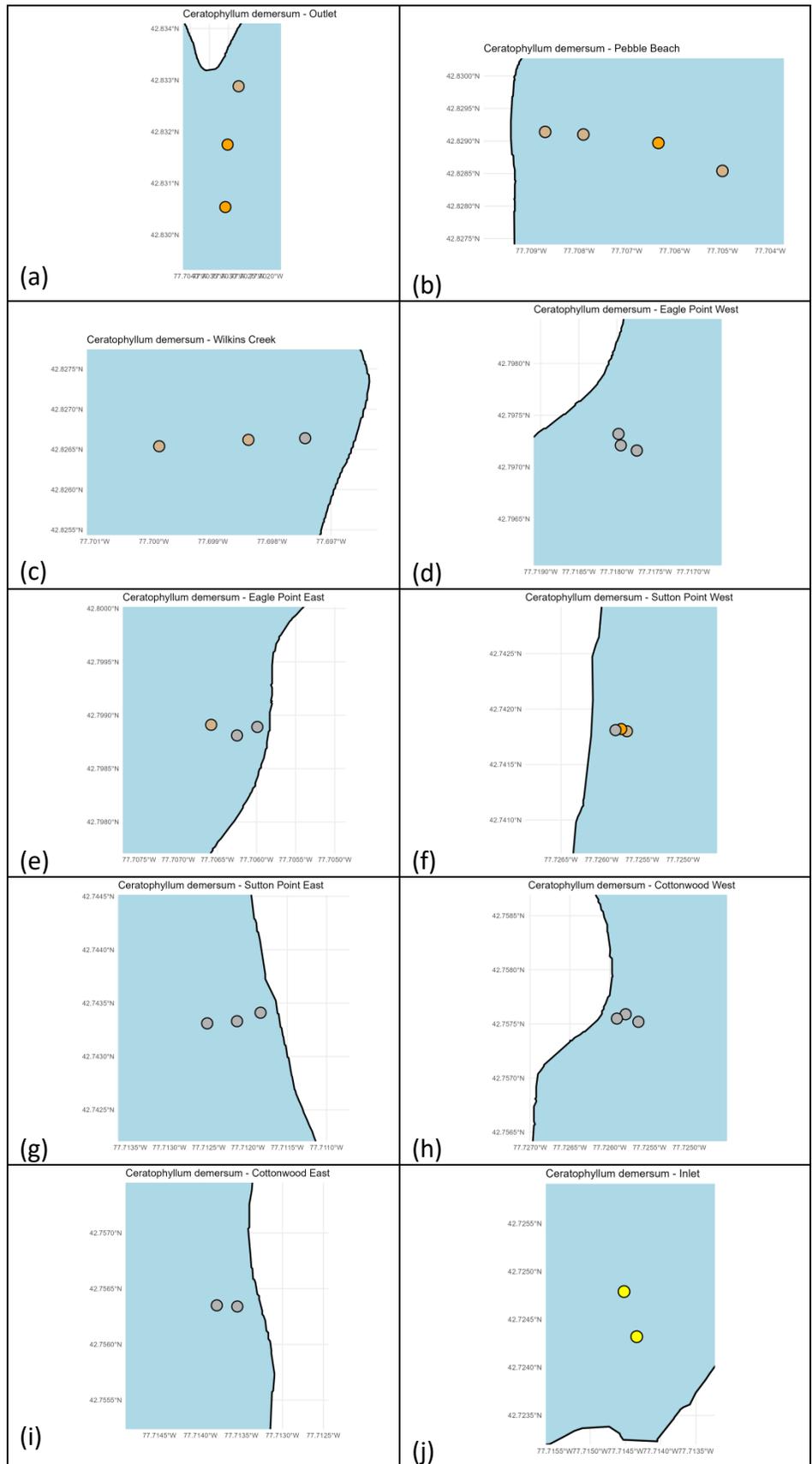
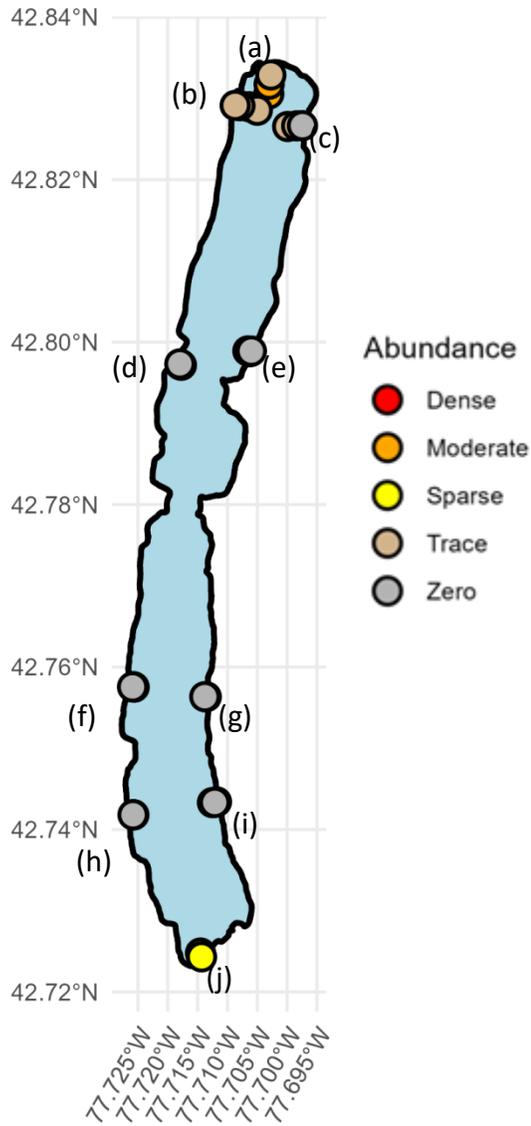


Figure A2. Abundance of *Ceratophyllum demersum* (coontail) collected via rake-toss method in Conesus Lake, July 23, 2025.

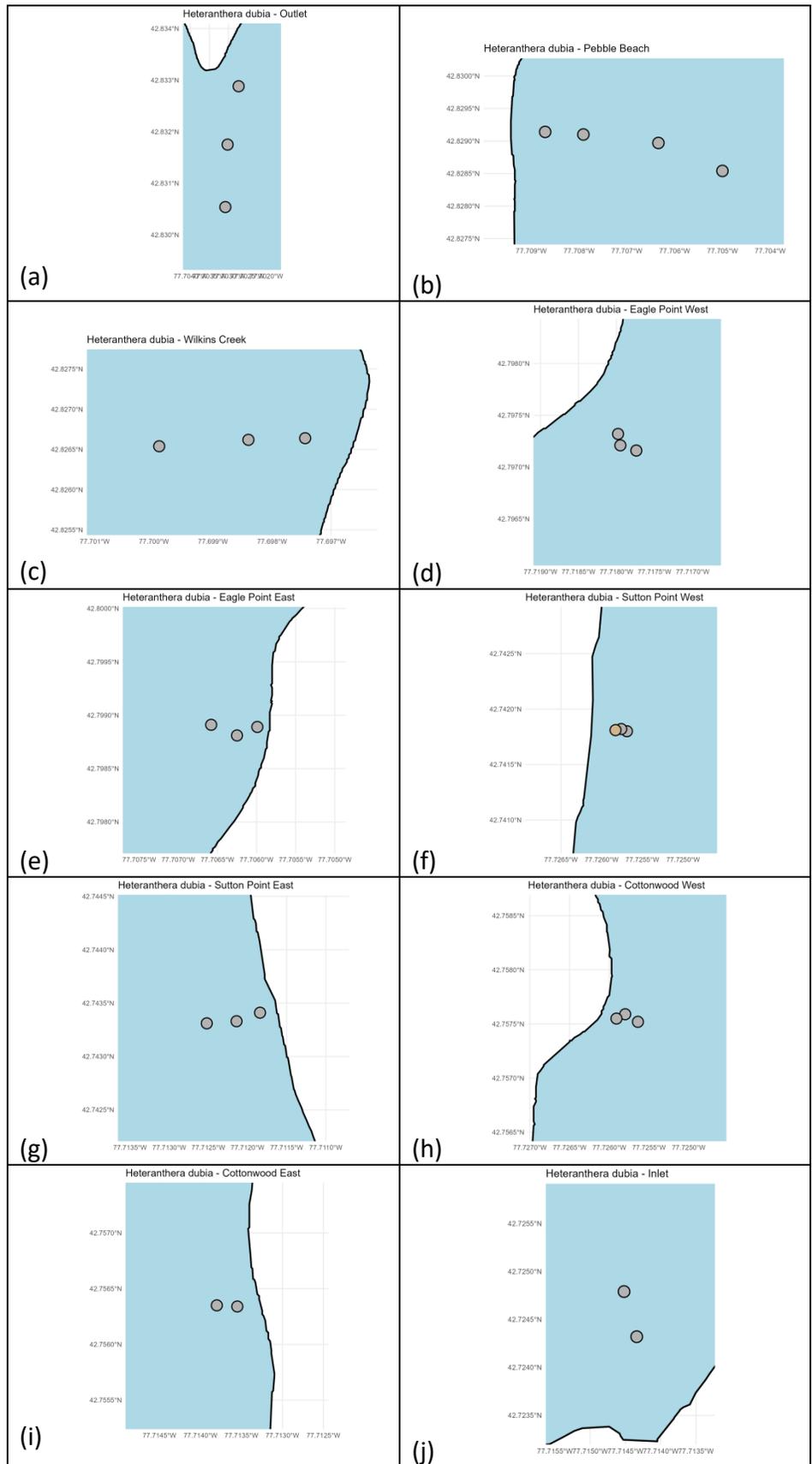
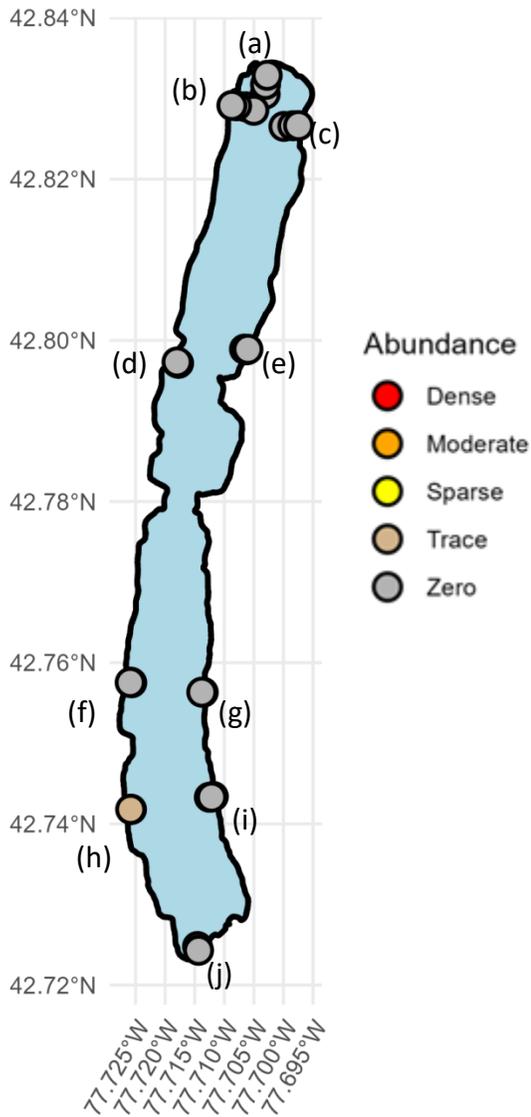


Figure A3. Abundance of *Heteranthera dubia* (water stargrass) collected via rake-toss method in Conesus Lake, July 23, 2025.

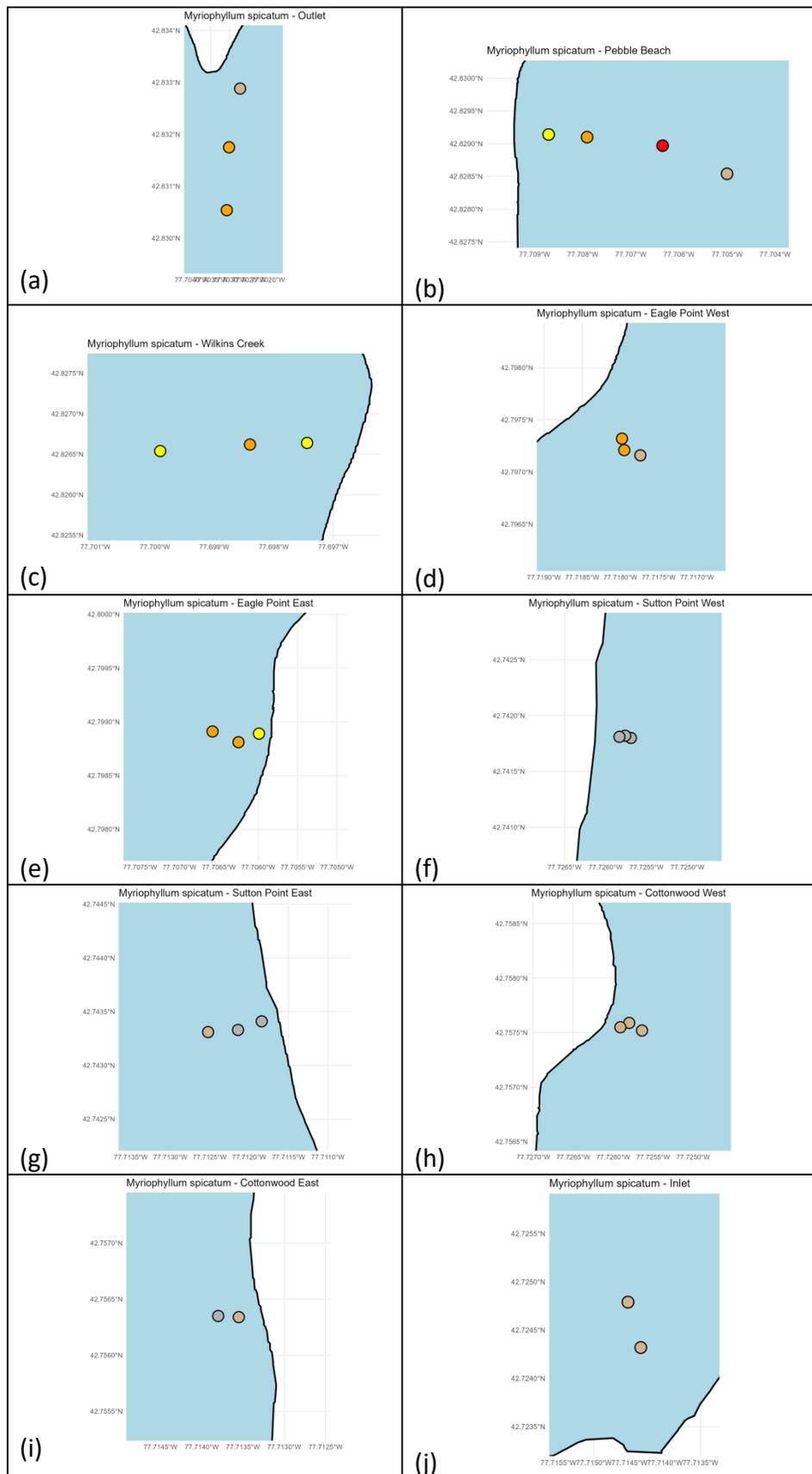
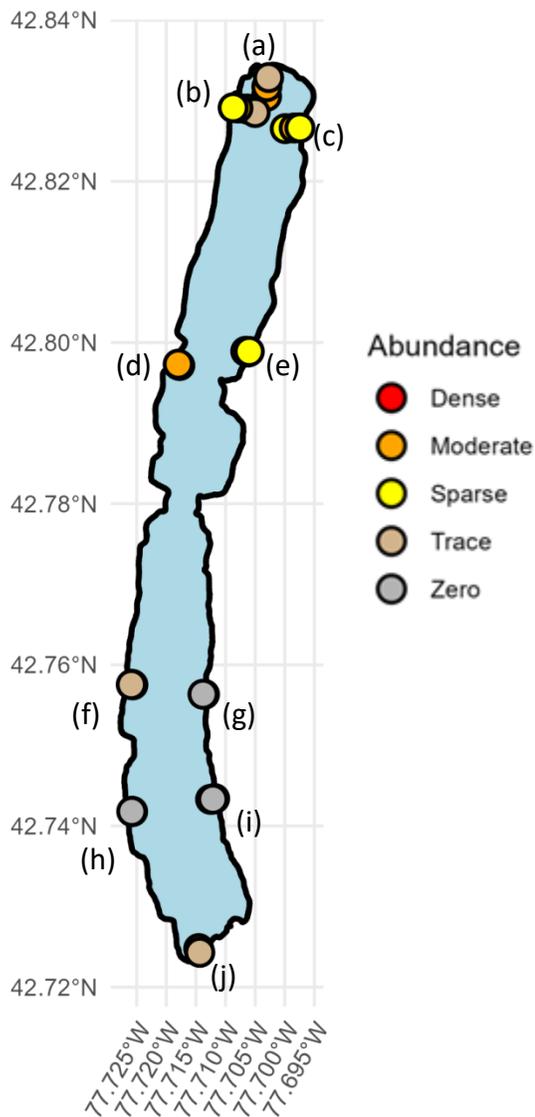


Figure A4. Abundance of *Myriophyllum spicatum* (Eurasian watermilfoil) collected via rake-toss method in Conesus Lake, July 23, 2025.

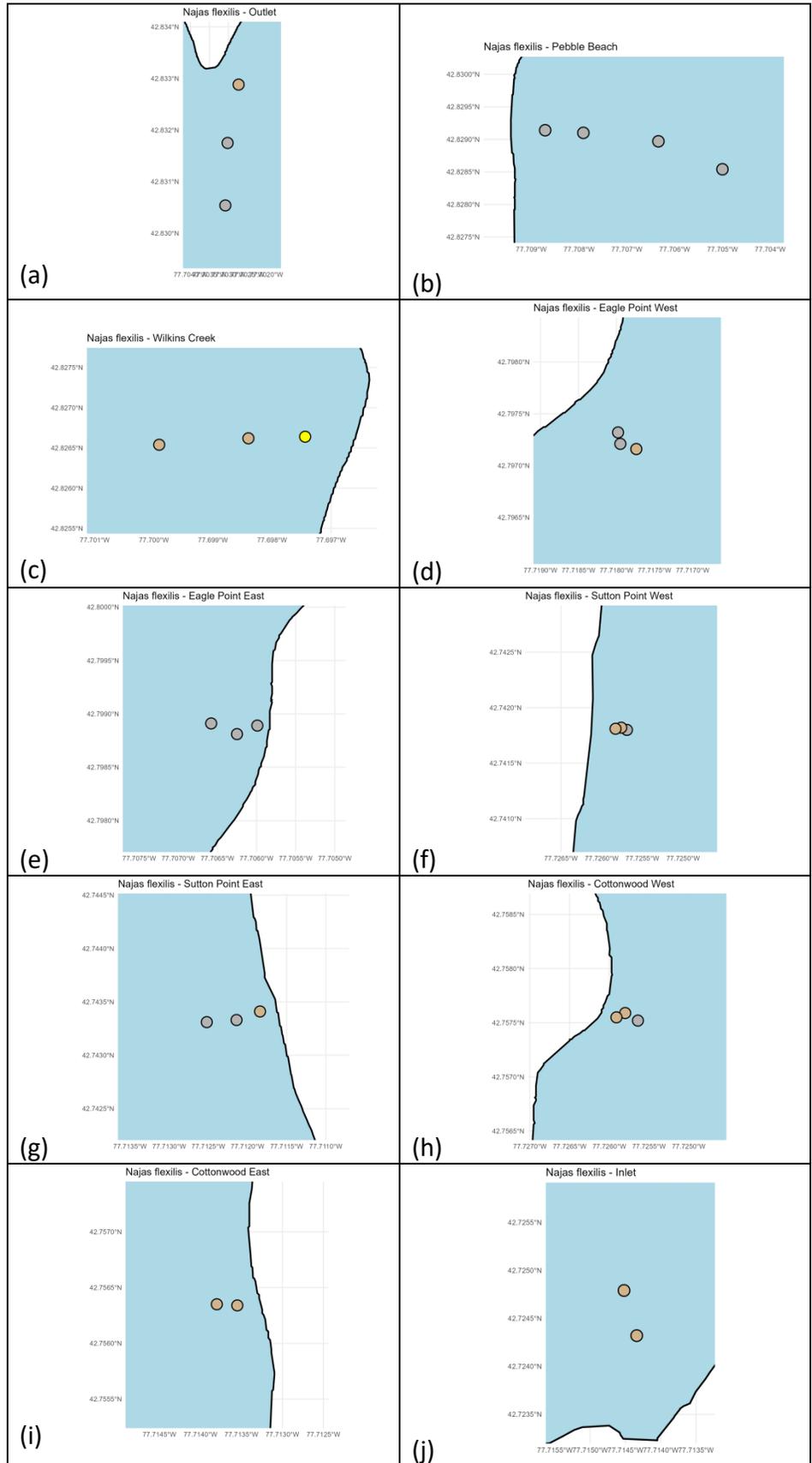
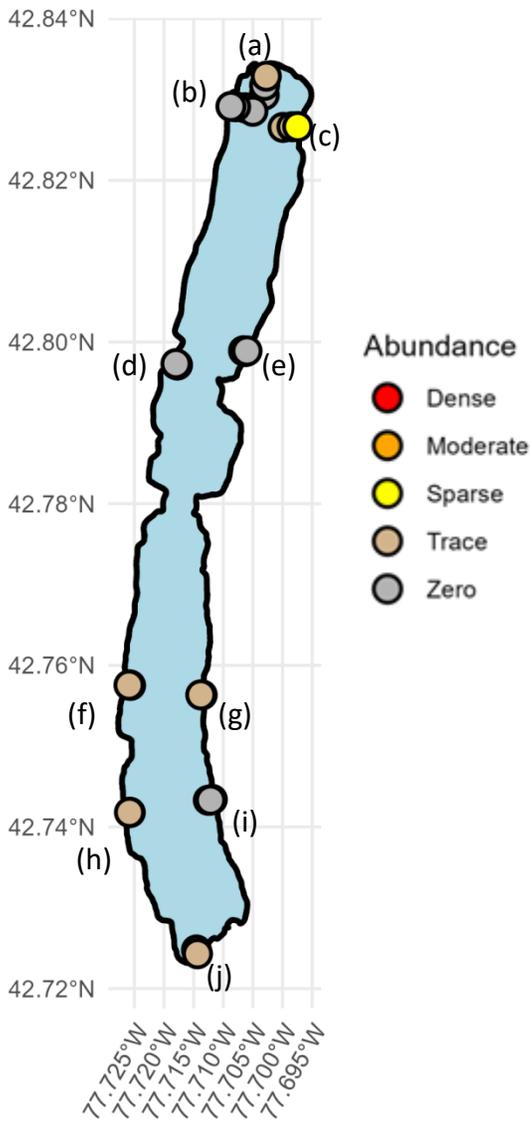


Figure A5. Abundance of *Najas flexilis* (slender naiad) collected via rake-toss method in Conesus Lake, July 23, 2025.

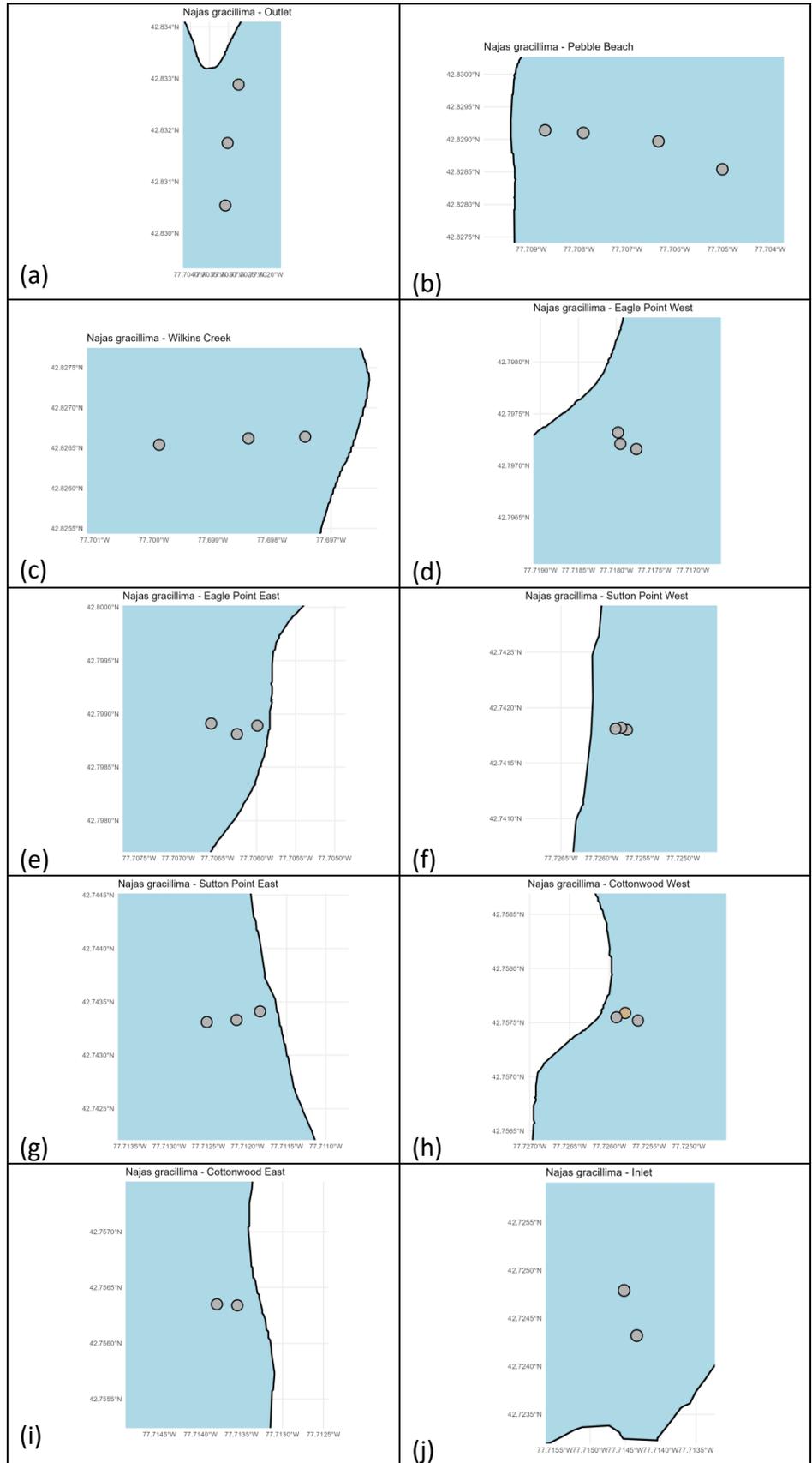
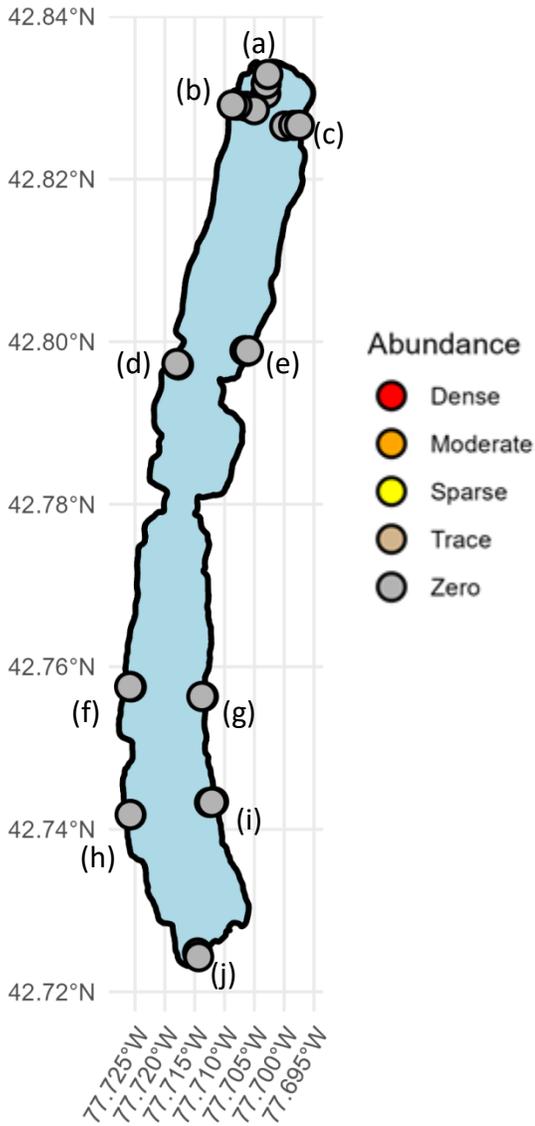


Figure A6. Abundance of *Najas gracillima* (thread leaf naiad) collected via rake-toss method in Conesus Lake, July 23, 2025.

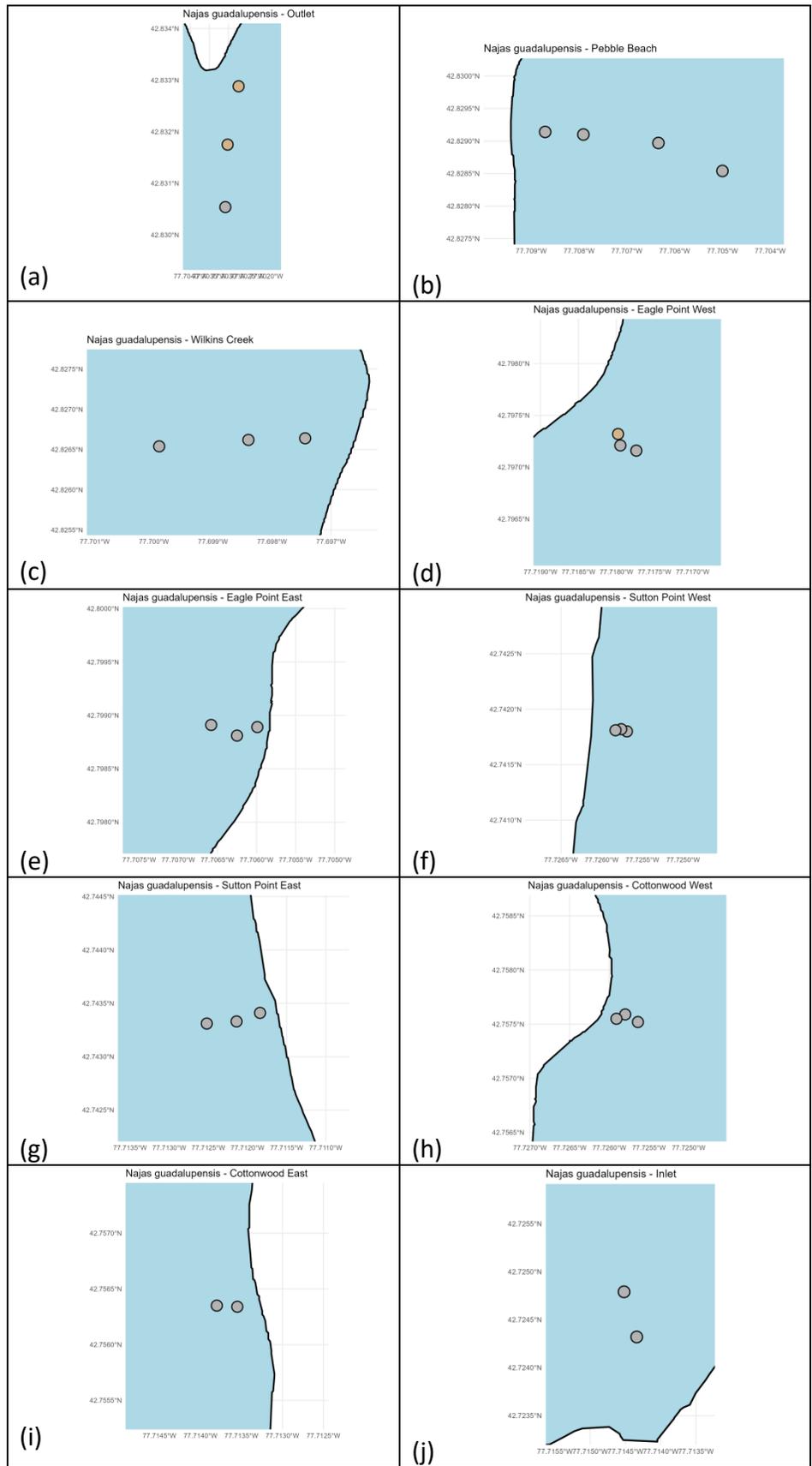
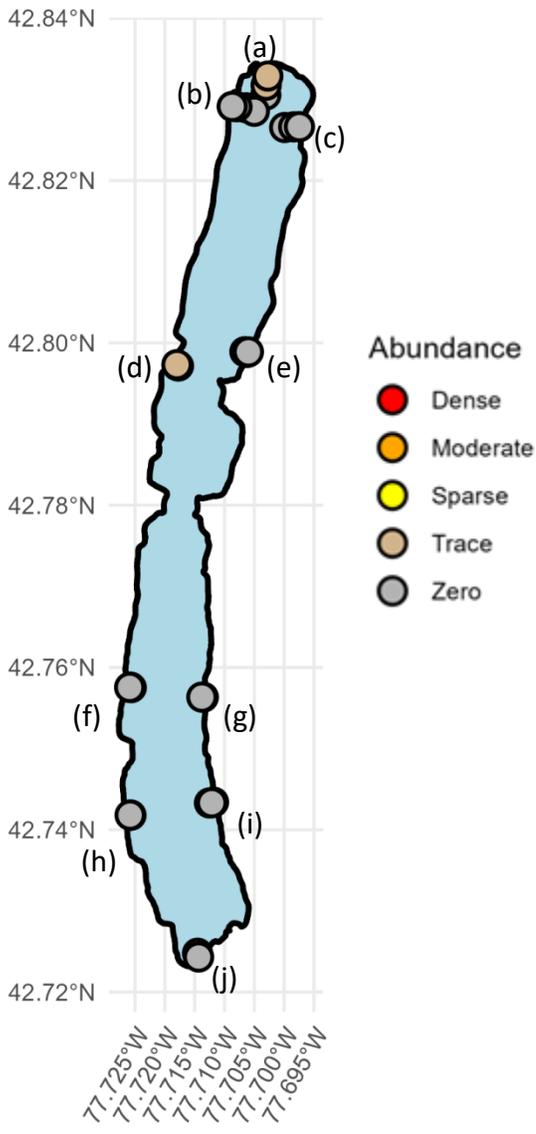


Figure A7. Abundance of *Najas guadalupensis* (southern naiad) collected via rake-toss method in Conesus Lake, July 23, 2025.

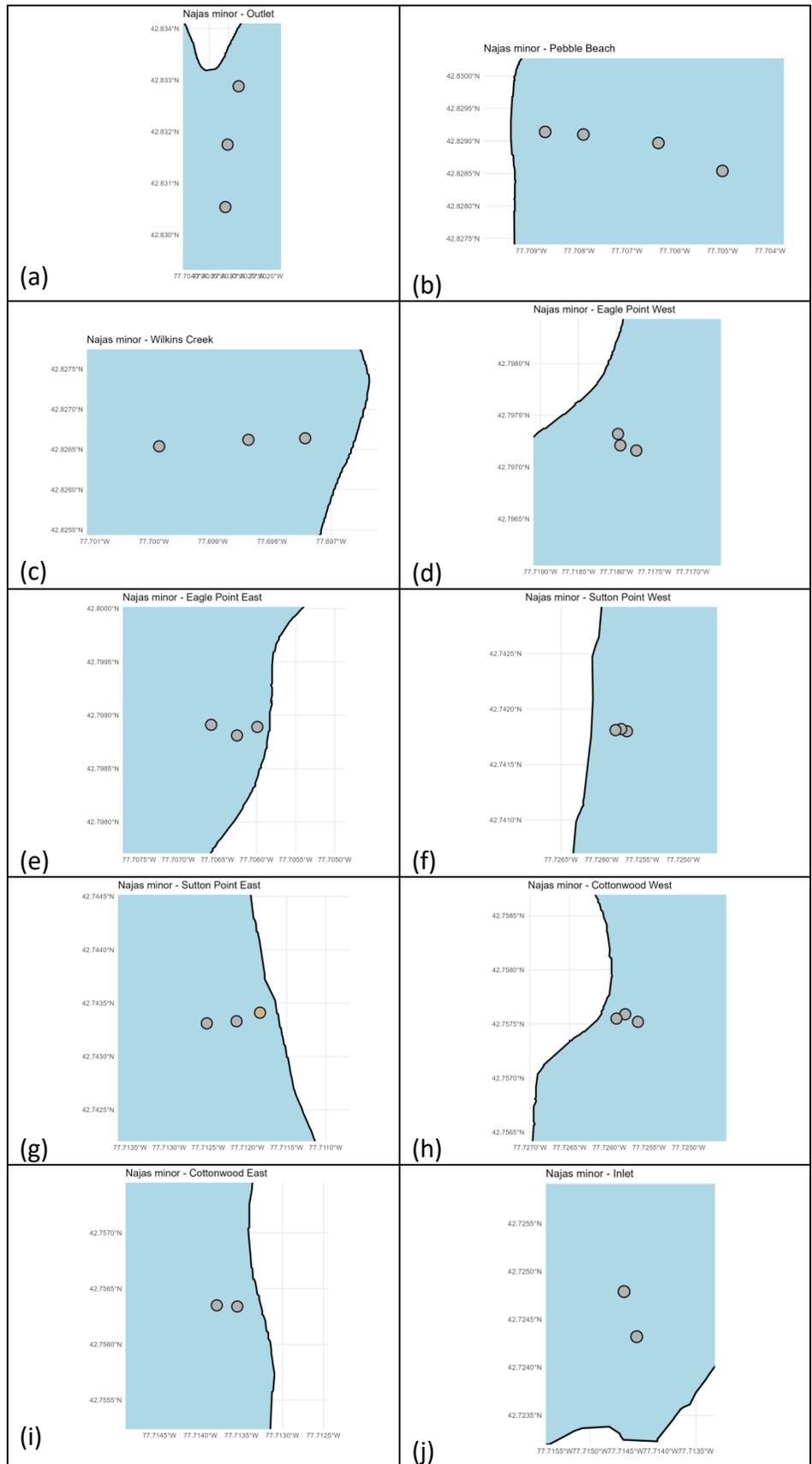
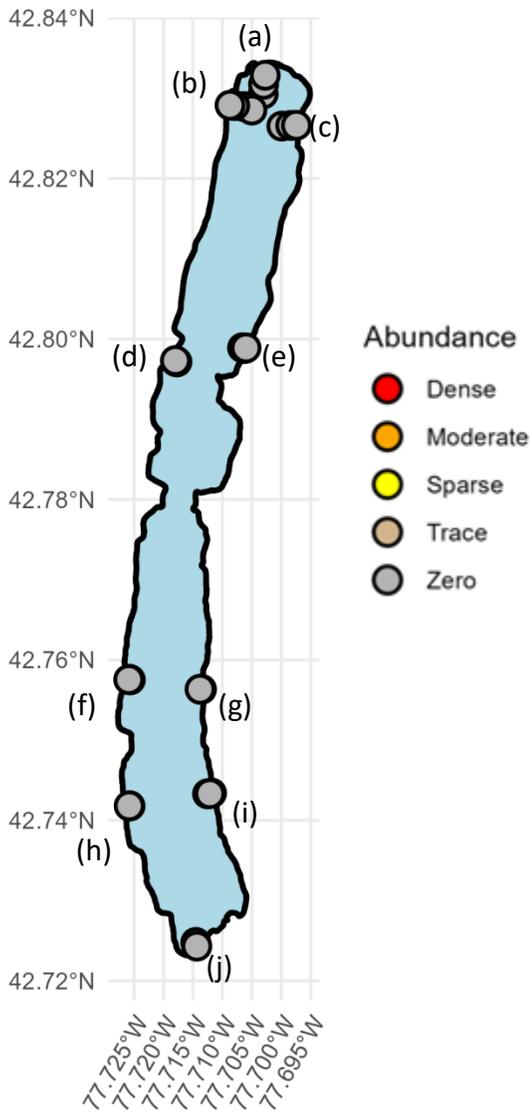


Figure A8. Abundance of *Najas minor* (brittle naiad) collected via rake-toss method in Conesus Lake, July 23, 2025.

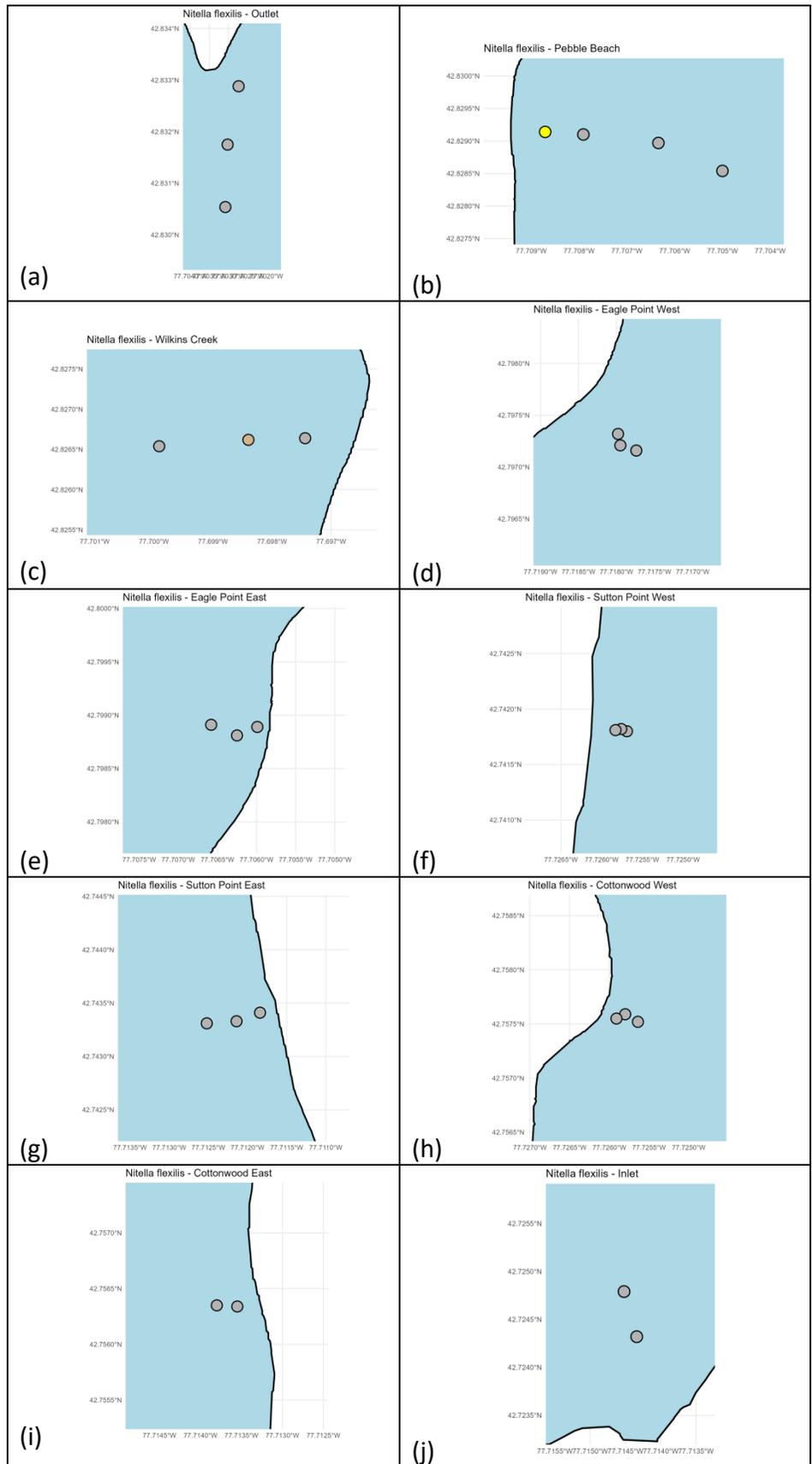
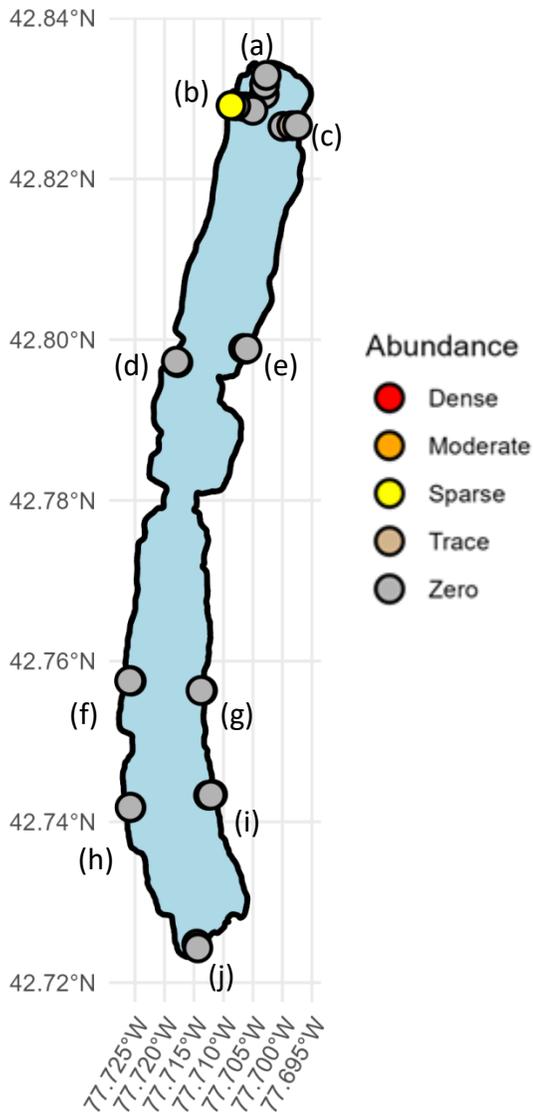


Figure A9. Abundance of *Nitella flexilis* (smooth stonewort) collected via rake-toss method in Conesus Lake, July 23, 2025.

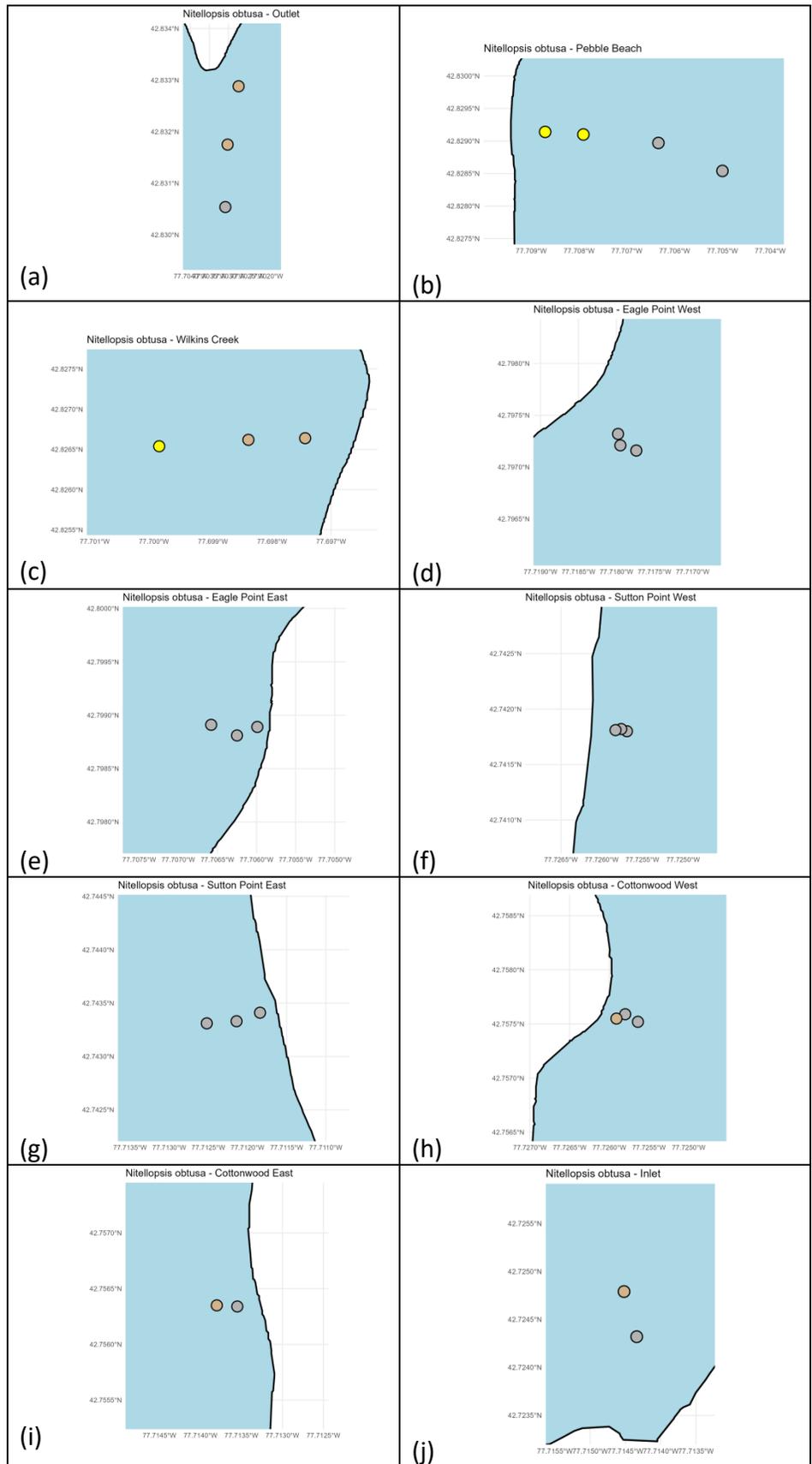
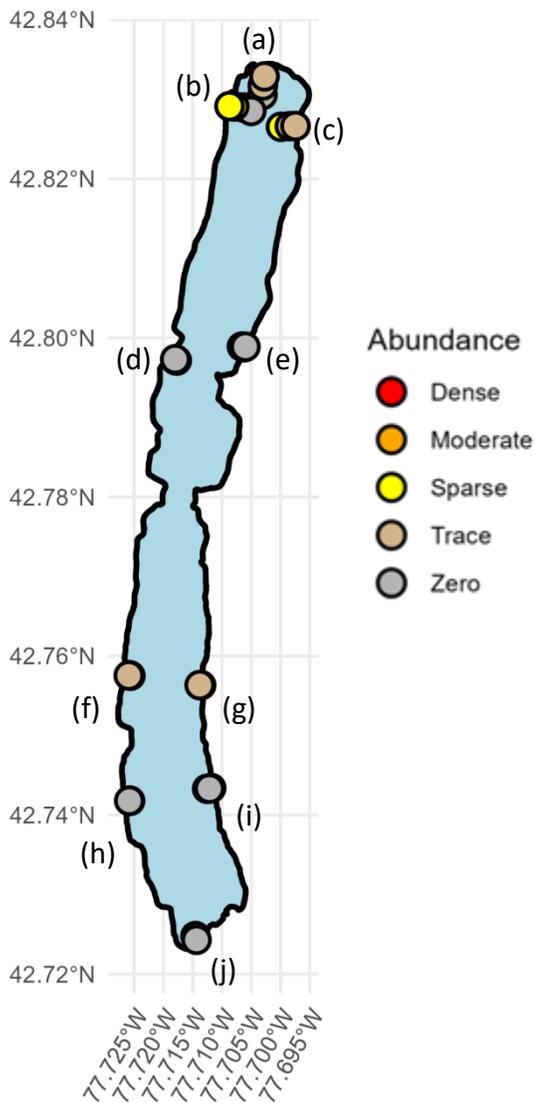


Figure A10. Abundance of *Nitellopsis obtusa* (starry stonewort) collected via rake-toss method in Conesus Lake, July 23, 2025.

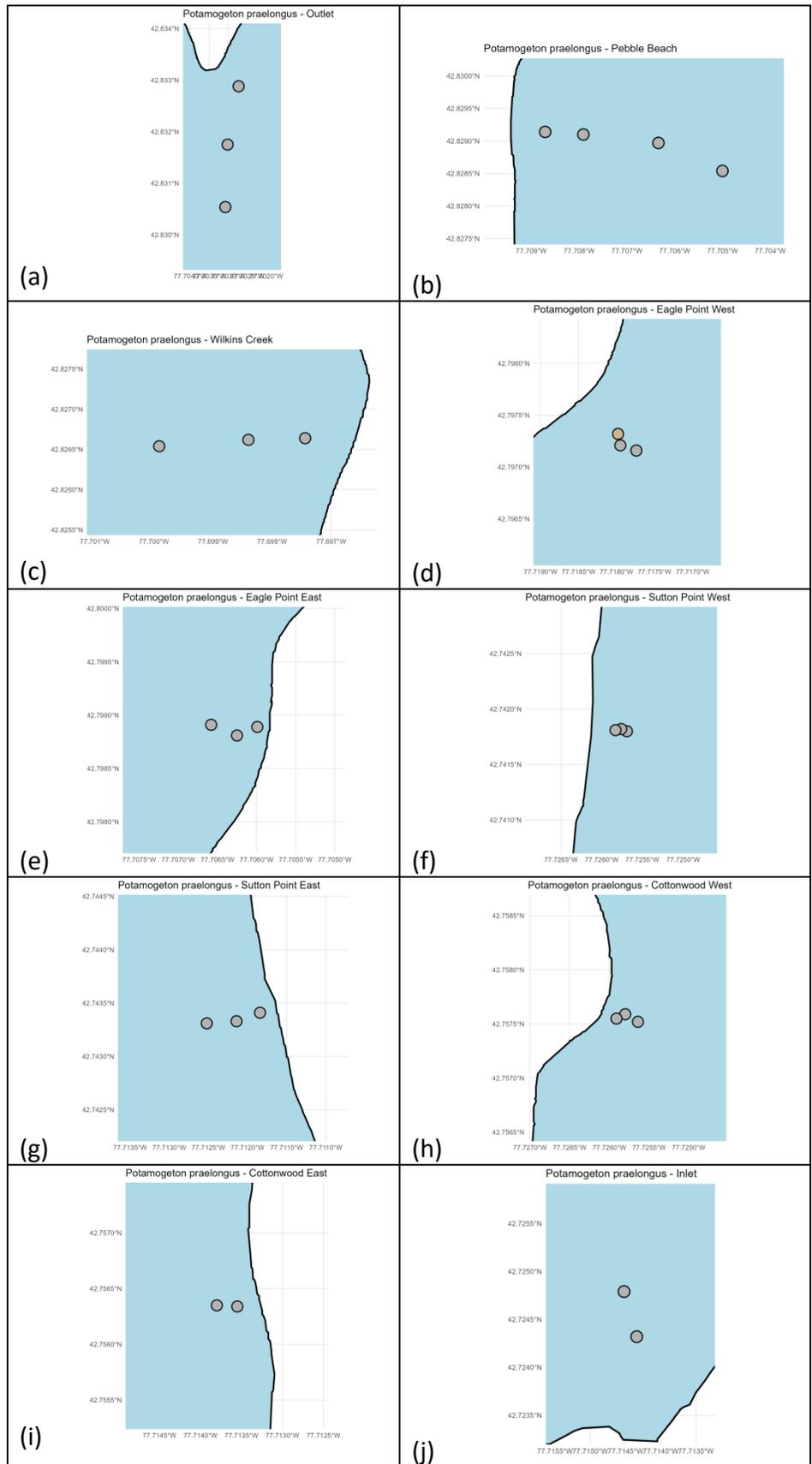
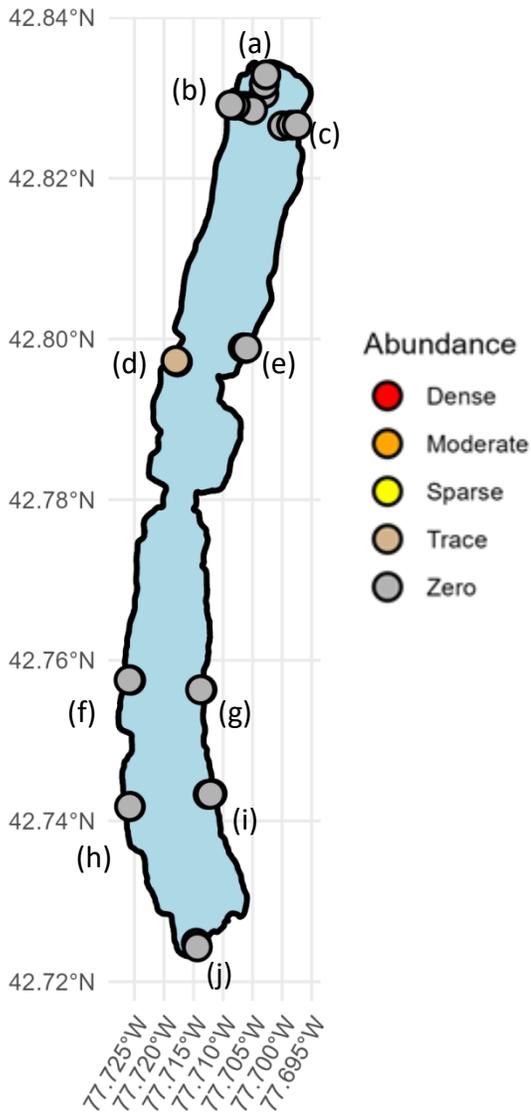


Figure A11. Abundance of *Potamogeton praelongus* (white stemmed pondweed) collected via rake-toss method in Conesus Lake, July 23, 2025.

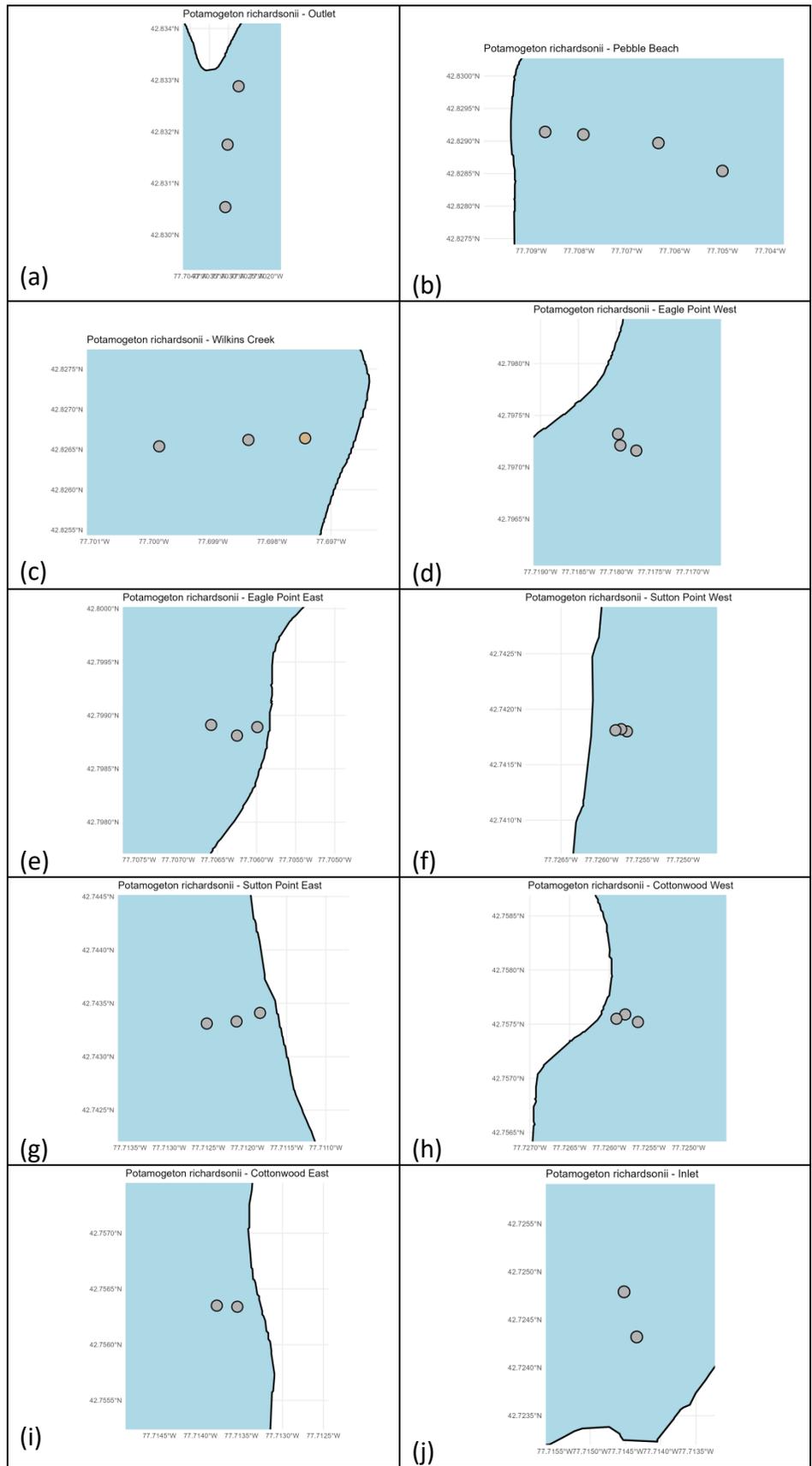
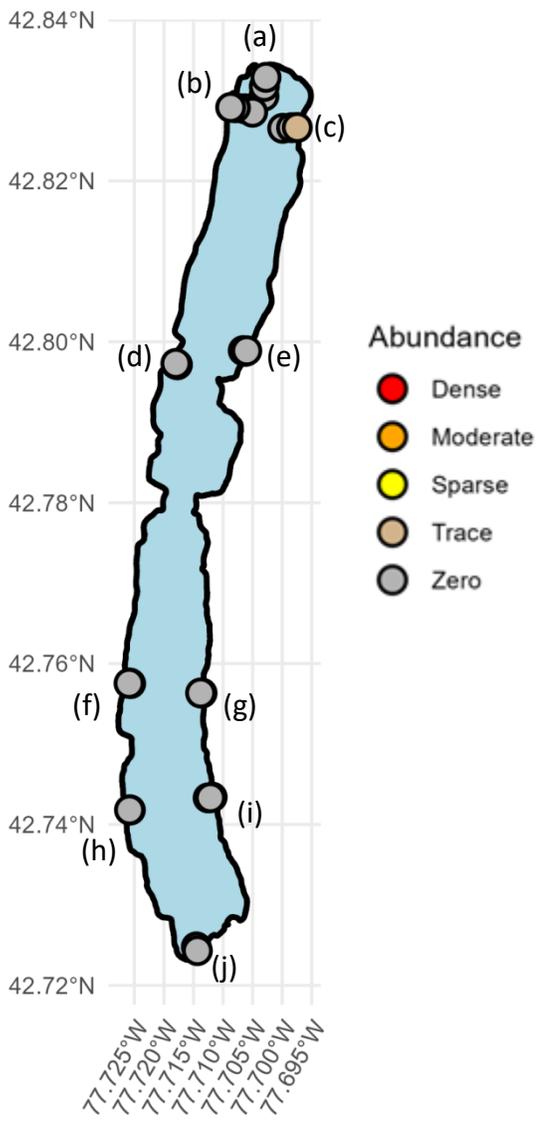


Figure A12. Abundance of *Potamogeton richardsonii* (clasp leaf pondweed) collected via rake-toss method in Conesus Lake, July 23, 2025.

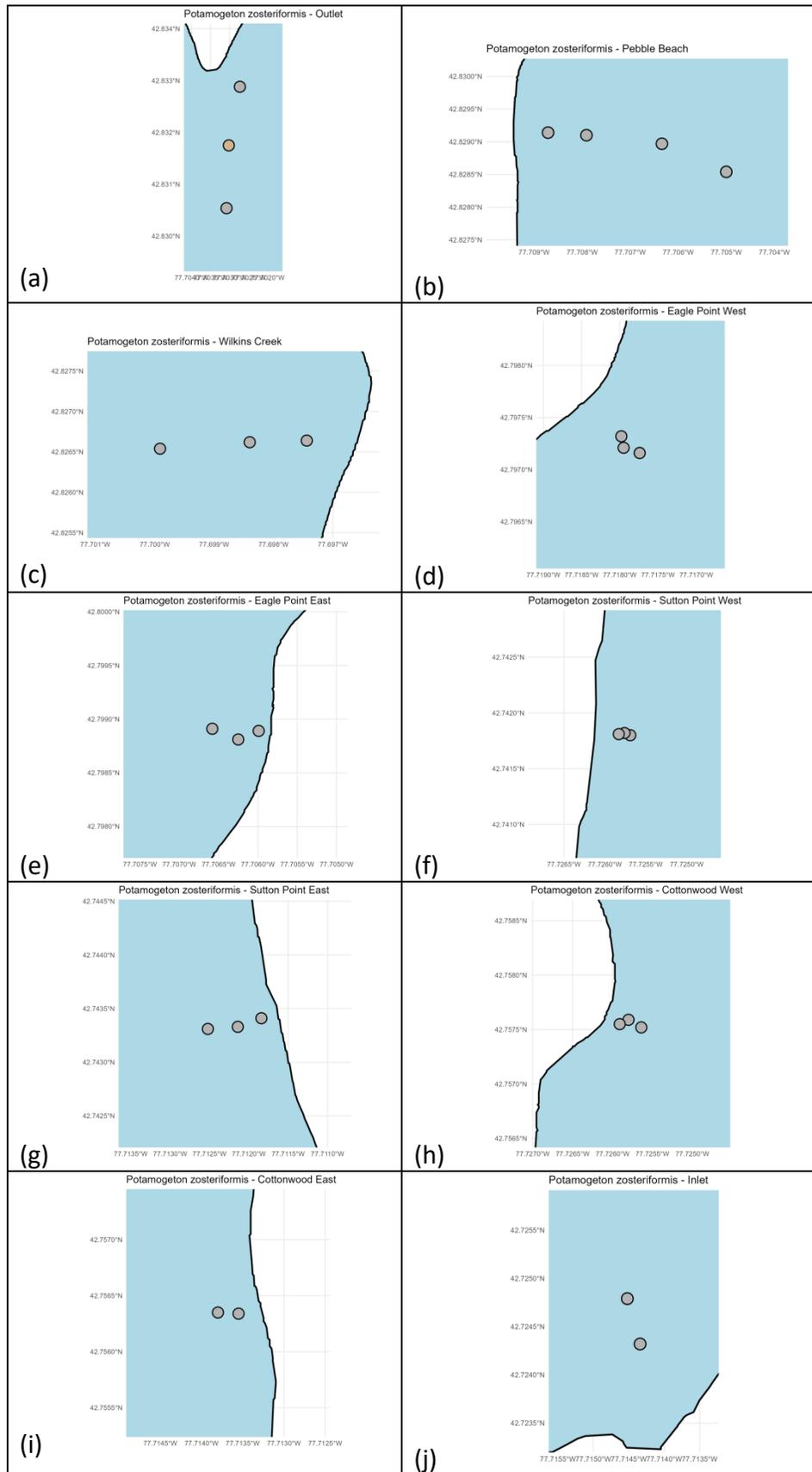
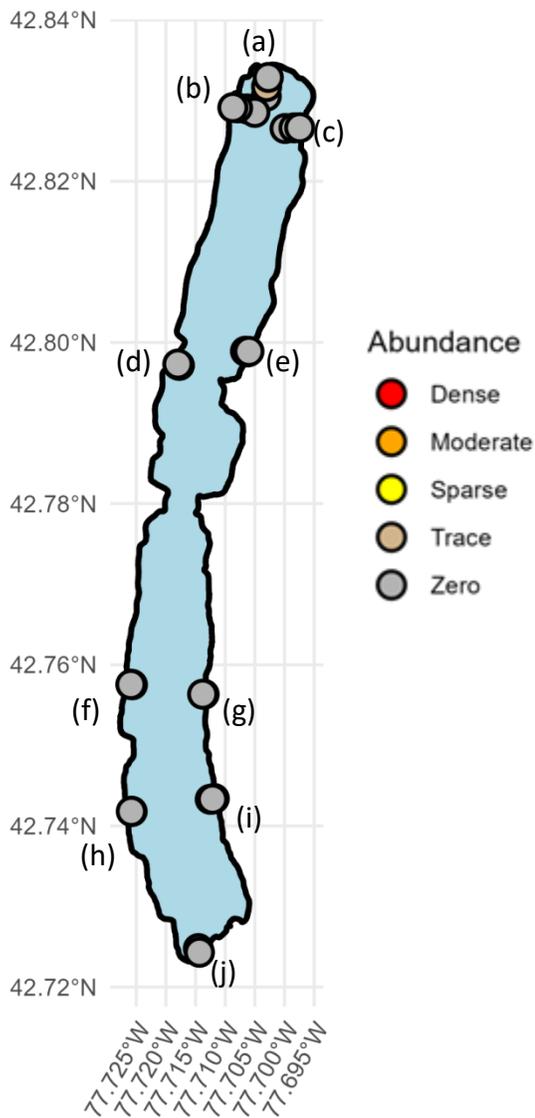


Figure A13. Abundance of *Potamogeton zosteriformis* (flat stemmed pondweed) collected via rake-toss method in Conesus Lake, July 23, 2025.

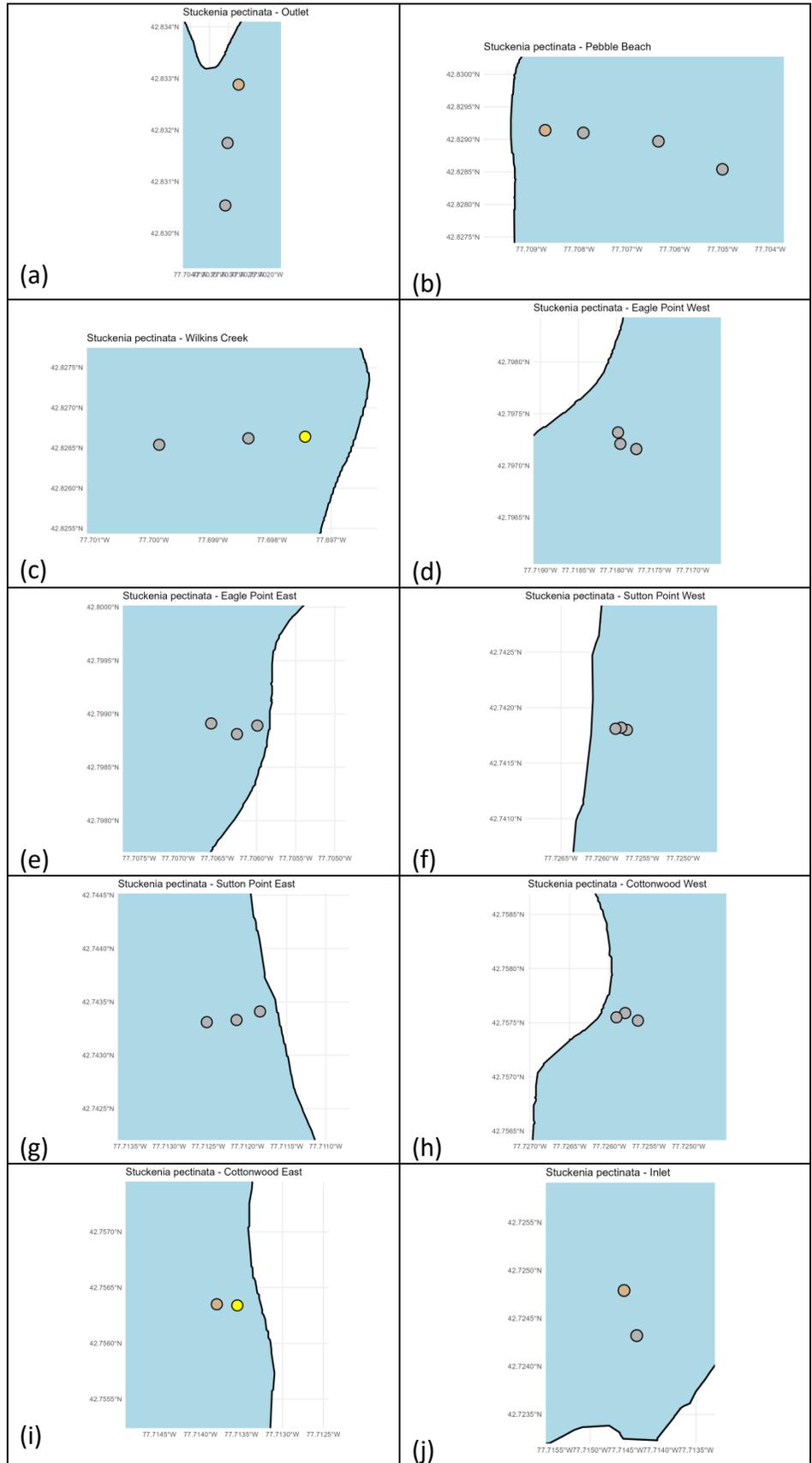
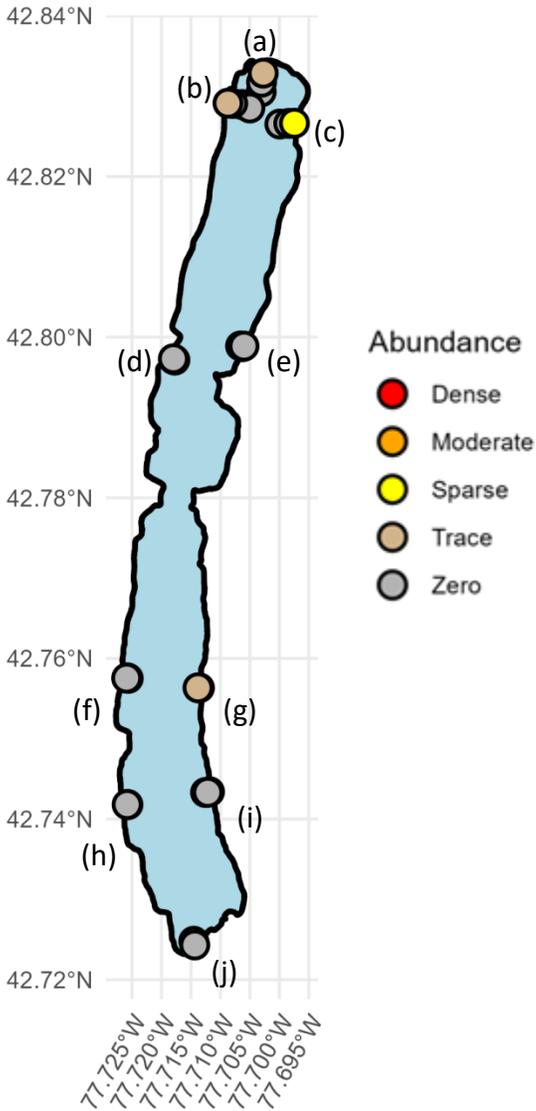


Figure A14. Abundance of *Stuckenia pectinata* (sago pondweed) collected via rake-toss method in Conesus Lake, July 23, 2025.

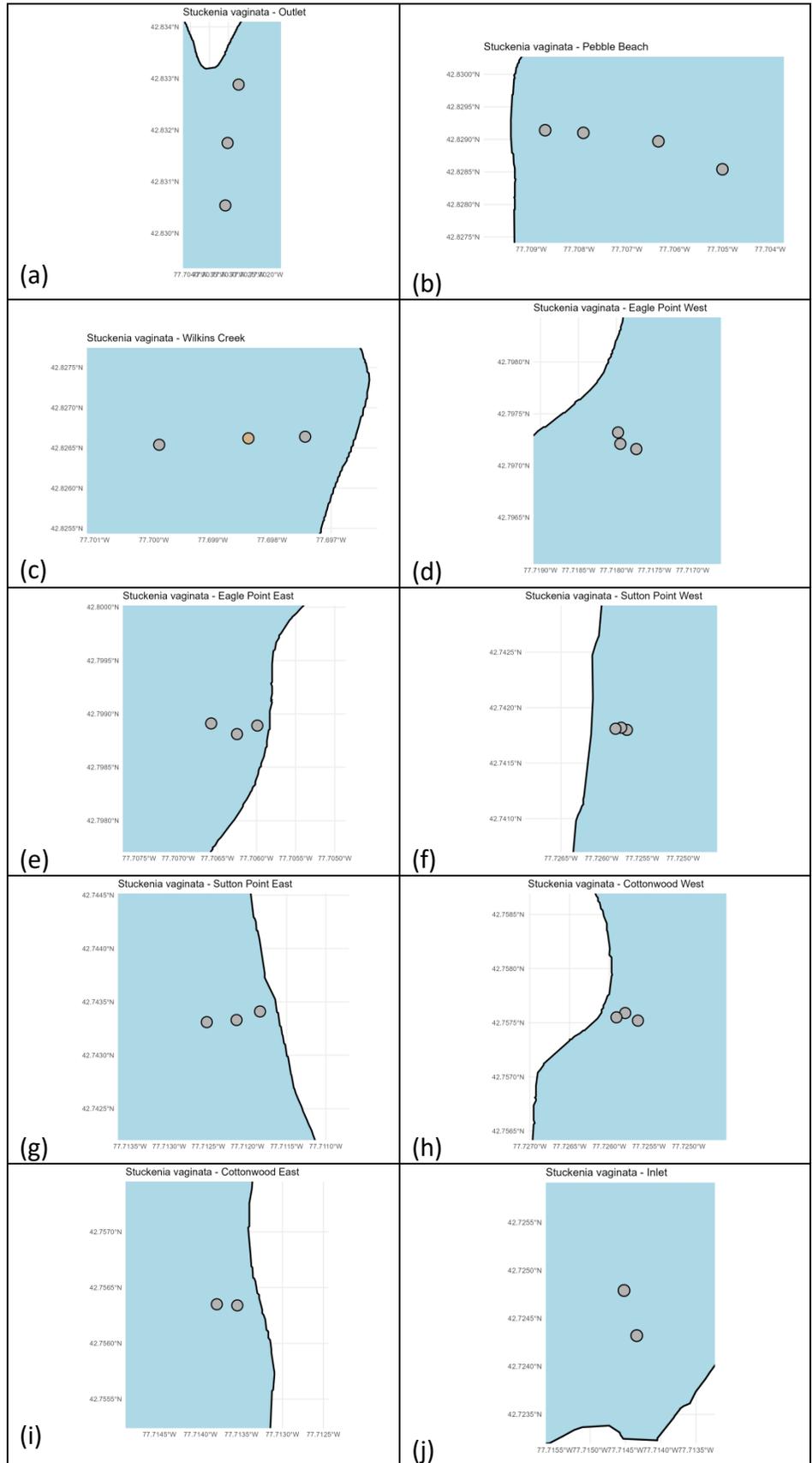
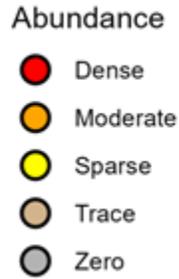
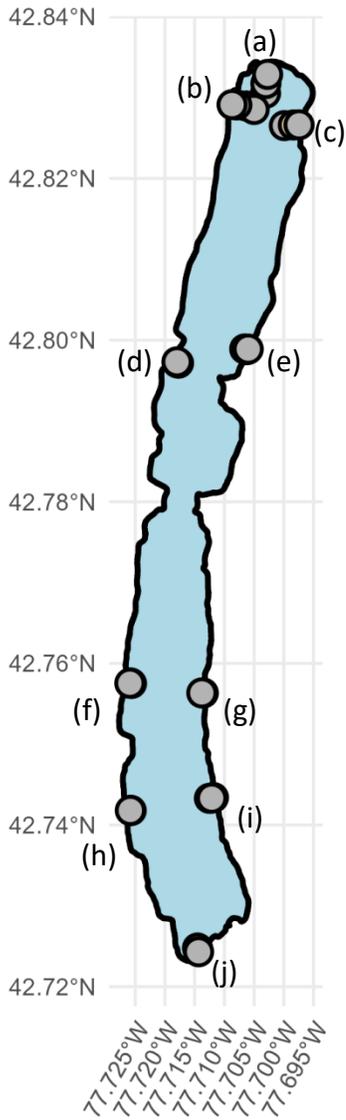


Figure A15. Abundance of *Stuckenia vaginata* (sheathed pondweed) collected via rake-toss method in Conesus Lake, July 23, 2025.

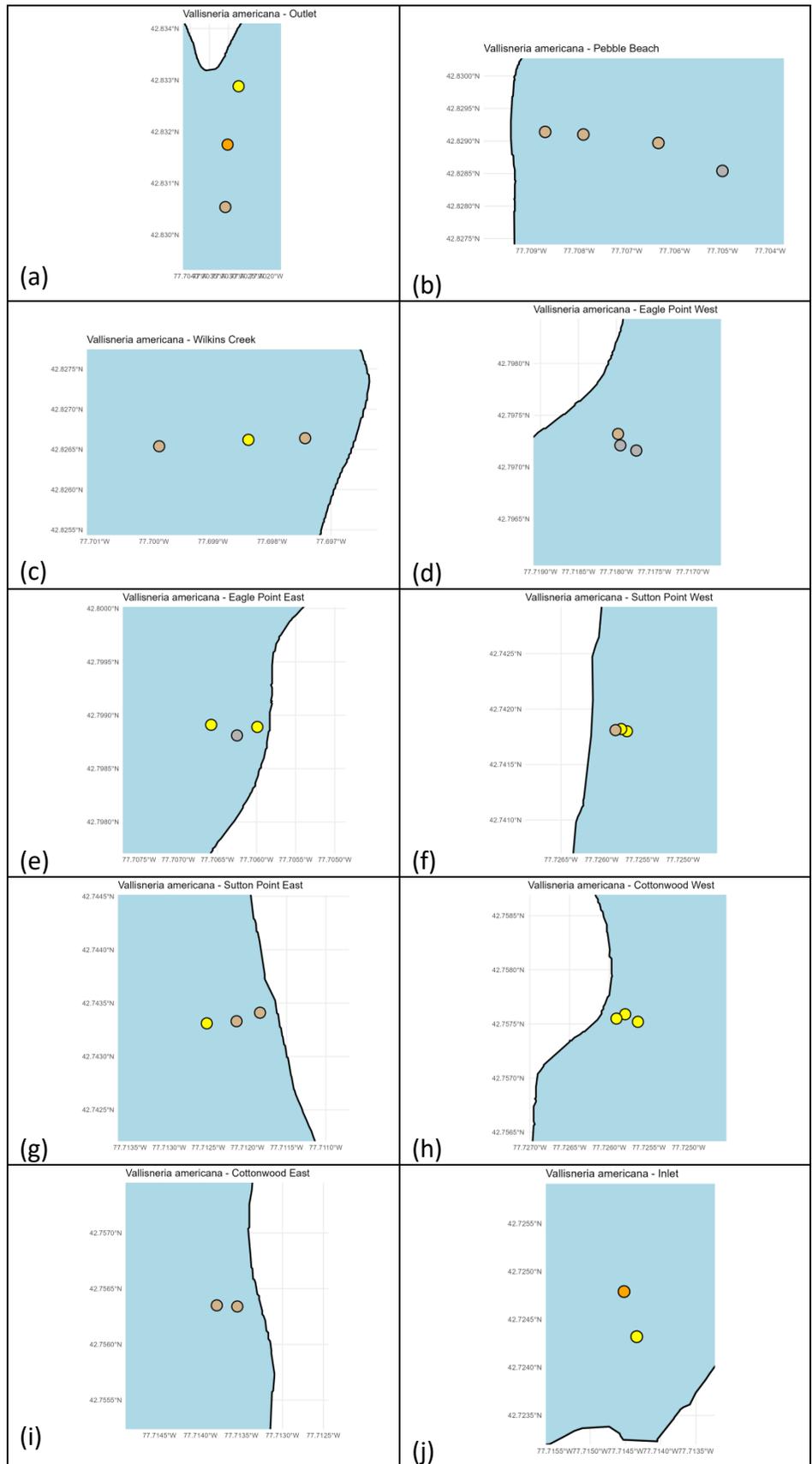
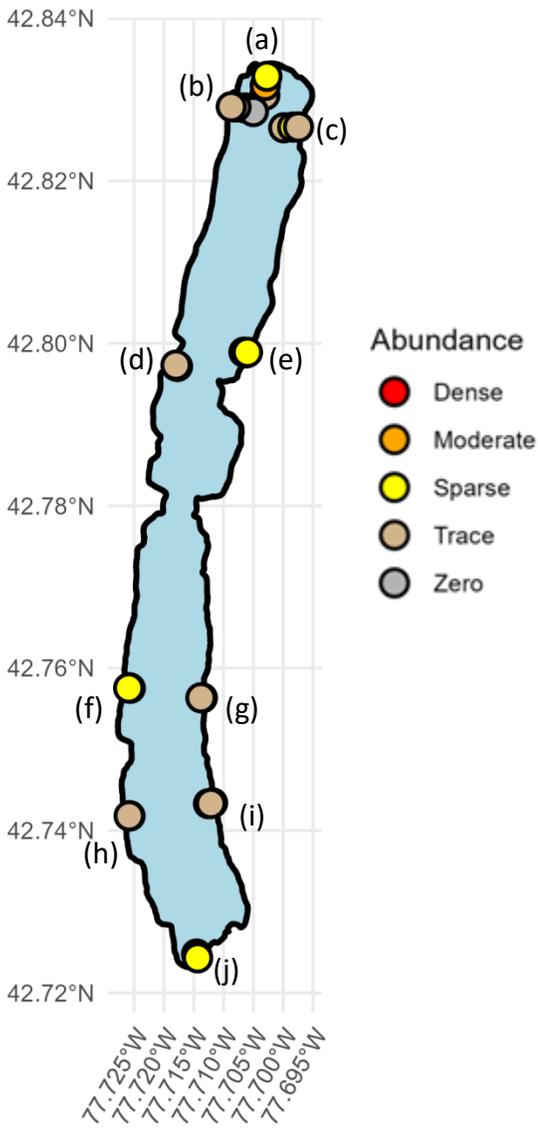


Figure A16. Abundance of *Vallisneria americana* (eelgrass) collected via rake-toss method in Conesus Lake, July 23, 2025.

Appendix B

Table A. Results of two rake-toss sampling of Conesus Lake on July 23, 2025, at 31 sample locations.

Table B. Conversion of July 23, 2025, data from Table A to abundance categories for each species at each sample point (combined rake tosses).

Table C. Presence of aquatic plant species in Conesus Lake from two rake-toss samples in 2025. Entries of "1" show species found at that sample point and sums to total occurrence for all sample points.

Table D. Historic comparison of macrophyte richness. "X" indicates species was present during survey.

Location	Depth Range	Latitude	Longitude	Toss	Overall Abundance	Ceratophyllum demersum	Chara vulgaris	Heteranthera dubia	Myriophyllum spicatum	Najas flexilis	Najas gracillima	Najas guadalupensis	Najas minor	Nitella flexilis	Nitellopsis obtusa	Potamogeton praelongus	Potamogeton richardsonii	Potamogeton zosteriformis	Stuckenia pectinata	Stuckenia vaginata	Vallisneria americana	
Cottonwood West	Deep	42.7575	-77.7256	2	T																	100
Cottonwood East	Shallow	42.7563	-77.7136	1	S				3										80			17
Cottonwood East	Shallow	42.7563	-77.7136	2	S				6	4									60			30
Cottonwood East	Intermediate	42.7564	-77.7138	1	T																	100
Cottonwood East	Intermediate	42.7564	-77.7138	2	T					30					10				30			30
Cottonwood East	Deep	42.7563	-77.7141	1	Z																	
Cottonwood East	Deep	42.7563	-77.7141	2	Z																	
Inlet	Shallow	42.7243	-77.7143	1	M	6			2	2												90
Inlet	Shallow	42.7243	-77.7143	2	S	75			3	2												20
Inlet	Deep	42.7248	-77.7145	1	M	15				2									3			80
Inlet	Deep	42.7248	-77.7145	2	S	3			1	3					1							92

Table B. Conversion of July 23, 2025 data from Table A to abundance categories for each species at each sample point (combined rake tosses).

Location	Depth Range	Overall Abundance	Ceratophyllum demersum	Chara vulgaris	Heteranthera dubia	Myriophyllum spicatum	Najas flexilis	Najas gracillima	Najas guadalupensis	Najas minor	Nitella flexilis	Nitellopsis obtusa	Potamogeton praelongus	Potamogeton richardsonii	Potamogeton zosteriformis	Stuckenia pectinata	Stuckenia vaginata	Vallisneria americana
Outlet	Shallow	S	T			T	T		T			T				T		S
Outlet	Intermediate	M	M			M			T			T			T			M
Outlet	Deep	D	M			M												T
Pebble Beach	Shallow	S	T	T		S					S	S				T		T
Pebble Beach	Intermediate	M	T			M						S						T
Pebble Beach	Deep	D	M			D												T
Pebble Beach	Deep (2)	T	T			T												
Wilkins Creek	Shallow	S		T		S	S					T		T		S		T
Wilkins Creek	Intermediate	M	T			M	T				T	T					T	S
Wilkins Creek	Deep	S	T			S	T					S						T
Eagle Point East	Shallow	M				M			T				T					T
Eagle Point East	Intermediate	M				M												
Eagle Point East	Deep	M				M												T
Eagle Point West	Shallow	S				S												S
Eagle Point West	Intermediate	M				M												
Eagle Point West	Deep	M	T			M												S
Eagle Point West	Deep (2)	T				T	T											
Sutton Point West	Shallow	T			T		T											T
Sutton Point West	Intermediate	M	M				T											S
Sutton Point West	Deep	S	T															S
Sutton Point East	Shallow	T					T			T								T
Sutton Point East	Intermediate	T																T
Sutton Point East	Deep	S				T												S
Cottonwood West	Shallow	S				T	T					T						S
Cottonwood West	Intermediate	S				T	T	T										S
Cottonwood West	Deep	S				T												S
Cottonwood East	Shallow	S				T	T									S		T
Cottonwood East	Intermediate	T					T					T				T		T
Cottonwood East	Deep	Z																
Inlet	Shallow	M	S			T	T											S
Inlet	Deep	M	S			T	T					T				T		M

Table C. Presence of aquatic plant species in Conesus Lake from two rake-toss samples in 2025. Entries of "1" show species found at that sample point and sums to total occurrence for all sample points.

Location	Depth Range	Ceratophyllum demersum	Chara vulgaris	Heteranthera dubia	Myriophyllum spicatum	Najas flexilis	Najas gracillima	Najas guadalupensis	Najas minor	Nitella flexilis	Nitellopsis obtusa	Potamogeton praelongus	Potamogeton richardsonii	Potamogeton zosteriformis	Stuckenia pectinata	Stuckenia vaginata	Vallisneria americana	Native Species	Non-Native Species	Total Species
Outlet	Shallow	1			1	1		1			1				1		1	5	2	7
Outlet	Intermediate	1			1			1			1			1			1	4	2	6
Outlet	Deep	1			1												1	2	1	3
Pebble Beach	Shallow	1	1		1					1	1				1		1	5	2	7
Pebble Beach	Intermediate	1			1						1						1	2	2	4
Pebble Beach	Deep	1			1												1	2	1	3
Pebble Beach	Deep (2)	1			1													1	1	2
Wilkins Creek	Shallow		1		1	1					1		1		1		1	5	2	7
Wilkins Creek	Intermediate	1			1	1				1	1					1	1	5	2	7
Wilkins Creek	Deep	1			1	1					1						1	3	2	5
Eagle Point East	Shallow				1												1	1	1	2
Eagle Point East	Intermediate				1													0	1	1
Eagle Point East	Deep	1			1												1	2	1	3
Eagle Point West	Shallow				1			1				1					1	3	1	4
Eagle Point West	Intermediate				1													0	1	1
Eagle Point West	Deep				1												1	1	1	2
Eagle Point West	Deep (2)				1	1												1	1	2
Sutton Point West	Shallow			1		1											1	3	0	3
Sutton Point West	Intermediate	1				1											1	3	0	3
Sutton Point West	Deep	1															1	2	0	2
Sutton Point East	Shallow					1			1								1	2	1	3
Sutton Point East	Intermediate																1	1	0	1
Sutton Point East	Deep				1												1	1	1	2

Location	Depth Range	<i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i>	<i>Chara vulgaris</i>	<i>Heteranthera dubia</i>	<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	<i>Najas flexilis</i>	<i>Najas gracillima</i>	<i>Najas guadalupensis</i>	<i>Najas minor</i>	<i>Nitella flexilis</i>	<i>Nitellopsis obtusa</i>	<i>Potamogeton praelongus</i>	<i>Potamogeton richardsonii</i>	<i>Potamogeton zosteriformis</i>	<i>Stuckenia pectinata</i>	<i>Stuckenia vaginata</i>	<i>Vallisneria americana</i>	Native Species	Non-Native Species	Total Species
Cottonwood West	Shallow				1	1					1						1	2	2	4
Cottonwood West	Intermediate				1	1	1										1	3	1	4
Cottonwood West	Deep				1												1	1	1	2
Cottonwood East	Shallow				1	1									1		1	3	1	4
Cottonwood East	Intermediate					1					1				1		1	3	1	4
Cottonwood East	Deep																	0	0	0
Inlet	Shallow	1			1	1											1	3	1	4
Inlet	Deep	1			1	1					1				1		1	4	2	6

# of Sites	14	2	1	24	14	1	3	1	2	10	1	1	1	6	1	26
% of Sites (31)	45	6	3	77	45	3	10	3	6	32	3	3	3	19	3	84

Table D. Historic comparison of macrophyte richness. "X" indicates species was present during survey.

Species Name	Common Name	1926	1968 and later	1999	2012	2025
		<i>Muenschner</i>	<i>Forest</i>	<i>Bosch</i>	<i>Bosch</i>	<i>UFI</i> ¹
<i>Myriophyllum</i> spp.*	Northern/Eurasian milfoil	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i>	Coontail	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Vallisneria americana</i>	Wild celery/Eel grass	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Najas flexilis</i>	Slender naiad	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Heteranthera dubia</i>	Water stargrass	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Potamogeton diversifolius</i>	Water thread pondweed				X	
<i>P. zosteriformis</i>	Flat stem pondweed		X		X	X
<i>P. pectinatus</i>	Sago pondweed	X	X	X	X	X
<i>P. nodosus</i>	Long leaf		X	X	X	
<i>P. gramineus</i>	Variable pondweed		X		X	
<i>Elodea canadensis</i>	Waterweed	X	X	X	X	
<i>Ruppia</i> sp.	Ditch grass				X	
<i>P. crispus</i>	Curly leaf pondweed	X	X	X	X	
<i>Chara</i> sp.	Musk grass		X	X	X	X
<i>P. illinoensis</i>	Illinois pondweed		X		X	
<i>Ranunculus longirostris</i>	Water crowfoot		X	X	X	
<i>Najas guadalupensis</i>	Southern naiad					X
<i>Najas gracillima</i>	Thread leaf naiad					X
<i>Nitellopsis obtusa</i>	Starry stonewort					X
<i>Najas minor</i>	Brittle naiad					X
<i>Potamogeton praelongus</i>	White stemmed pondweed					X
<i>Potamogeton richardsonii</i>	Clasping leaf pondweed					X
<i>Stuckenia vaginata</i>	Sheather pondweed					X
<i>Nitella flexilis</i>	Smooth stonewort					X

* The dominant northern watermilfoil in the lake (*M. sibiricum*) has been replaced by Eurasian watermilfoil (*M. spicatum*)

¹ UFI (Upstate Freshwater Institute) rake-toss survey method at 10 sites in 2025