

Mendon Ponds Park

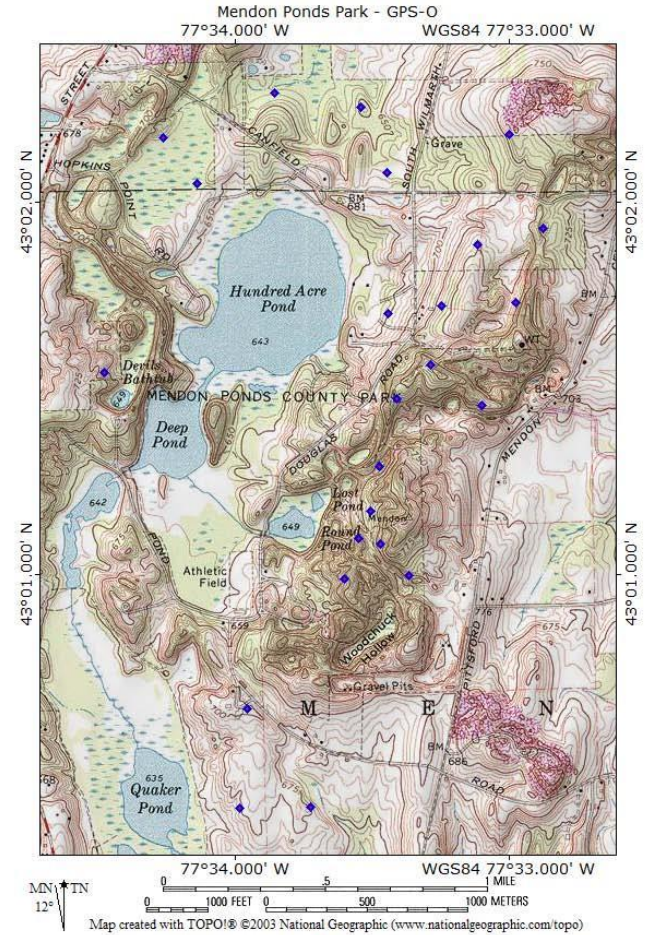
Topography and Glacial Features Lab

Introduction: Mendon Ponds Park was named a Natural, National Landmark due to its glacial landforms that were created by 4 major glaciers, some 12,000 - 14,000 years ago. These glaciers were from 5,000-10,000 feet thick and reached just south of the Pennsylvania border. In addition to kames, eskers, kettles and erratics, the park also contains a very rare [meromictic](#) lake, “[Devil’s Bathtub](#)”, which has very deep water surrounded by unusually high ridges. The topography varies widely from gentle slopes to steep drop offs.

Drone View of Mendon



Contour Map Images



[Arc GIS Contour Map](#)

Objectives

Hike an area previously viewed on paper to experience first hand the distances represented by the scale and elevation changes represented by the contour lines.

Identify glacial features

Use GPS and GIS technology to map glacial features.

Map of Park and Glacial Features

<https://www.monroecounty.gov/Image/MendonPark.pdf>

<https://www2.monroecounty.gov/files/parks/MendonGlacial08.pdf>

GIS Video



Vocabulary:

Word	Definition in your own words (explain) /Photograph
Gradient	
Contour Line	
Esker	
Kame	
Kettle	
Erratic	
Drumlin	
Bog	
GIS	

Directions

To complete this lab you must:

- 1) Record the latitude and longitude (using decimals). Latitudes will be positive (+) for North and Longitude will be negative (-) for west.
- 2) Record the glacial feature or description of the location.
- 3) Take photograph of feature

Location	Description	Latitude	Longitude	elevation	Time
A	100 Acre Pond Shelter				
B	West esker trail above 100 Acre Pond shelter				
C	NW end of West Esker Trail				
D	Top of esker				
E	Bench by Devil's Bathtub				
F	Top of stairs by Devil's Bathtub Shelter				
G	Beach overlooking Deep Pond				
H	Bridge between Ponds				
I	Bottom of esker				
Total Time					