Big & Little Myer Lakes are surveyed in the late summer/fall of every year to determine the success of management and to track native and exotic plant growth trends. The graphs below illustrate the native and exotic plant densities for Big & Little Myers Lake over the past 7 years. Plant density is determined by the percentage of a species covering the lake bottom, also known as cumulative cover. The graphs illustrate a common plant trend where native plant density decreases as Eurasian watermilfoil increases. Eurasian watermilfoil (EWM) is an exotic species that can quickly take over a lake ecosystem. EWM forms a canopy on the water's surface blocking out sunlight for lower growing native plants. Therefore, as EWM grows in density, native plant density tends to decrease. The graphs also illustrate the effectiveness of lake wide fluridone treatments on EWM. During the year of a fluridone treatment EWM cumulative cover is 0 percent where the native plant cumulative cover remains high. Native plant diversity is desirable to maintain a healthy ecosystem.