



Common Aquatic Plants

Big & Little Myers Lakes

EXOTIC PLANTS—Priority #1



Eurasian watermilfoil

- * Aggressively grows year round.
- * Forms a dense canopy blocking out sunlight from reaching beneficial vegetation.
- * The only plant that should **NOT** be cut as each fragment may produce a new plant (Harvesting is not considered an option).



Curly leaf pondweed

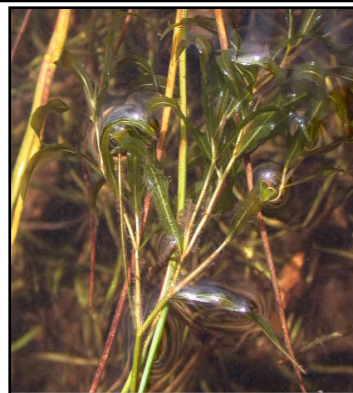
- * Out-competes native vegetation for sunlight in early spring and summer.
- * Dies off in mid summer.
- * Can grow over the winter.

NATIVE PLANTS—Priority #2



Eel Grass

- * Long, ribbon-like leaves with female flowers developed on spiraling stalks.
- * Peak growth in mid to late summer.
- * May be controlled using Nautique or by mechanical harvesting.



Variable leaf Pondweed

- * High ecological value.
- * Harvesting is the best management option.
- * Contact herbicides may be used for isolated spot treatments.



White stem Pondweed

- * Flowers in mid-summer.
- * High ecological value, providing cover, habitat, and food.
- * Harvesting is the best management option.



Chara

- * Classified as an algae.
- * Excellent food source.
- * Filters water, increasing clarity.
- * Nuisance levels may occur in shallow lakes/ponds.
- * Algaecides may be used for isolated spot treatments.

Watershed Management . . . Simple practices to help reduce nutrient input and control excessive vegetative growth

- * Plant greenbelt vegetation between your lawn and the lake to filter runoff. This vegetation should consist of shrubs, flowers and trees that do not shed foliage into the water.
- * Fertilize lawns with no phosphates and slow release nitrogen
- * Apply fertilizer when grass is actively growing.
- * Perforate lawn periodically, seed and mulch exposed soil.
- * Remove dog and bird droppings and deposit in trash containers.
- * Do not pour oil or other material down storm sewers.
- * Check on all activities around the lake that are causing erosion.
- * Avoid feeding ducks and geese.