

REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS

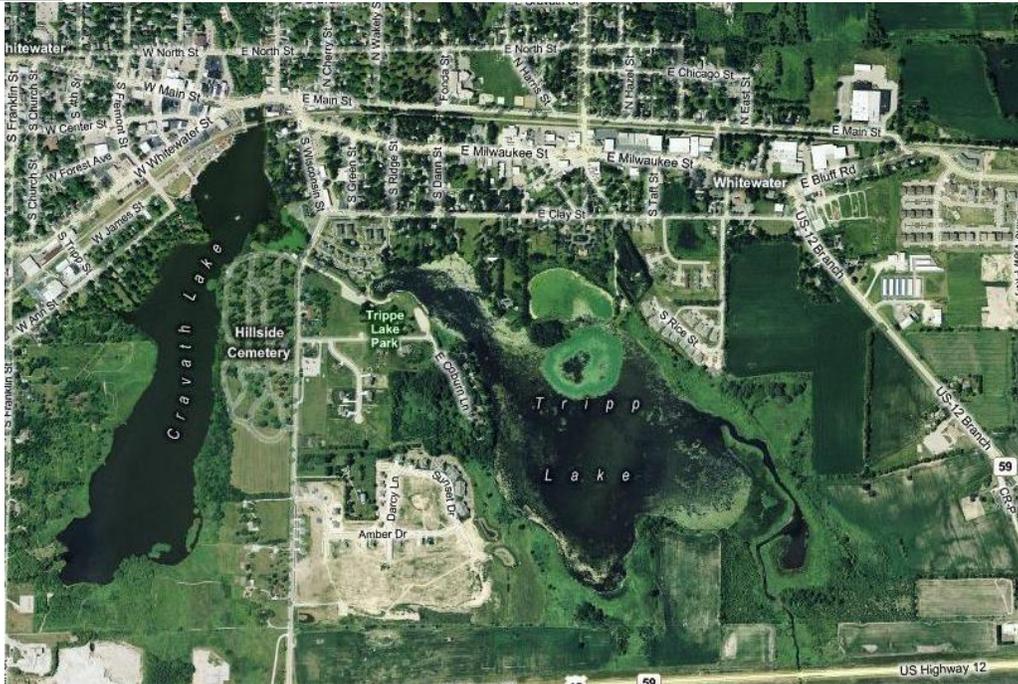
CRAVATH & TRIPPE LAKE TREATMENT

The Whitewater Parks and Recreation Department is accepting proposals for the chemical treatment of Cravath and Trippe Lake.

Quotations will be received until 4:00 P.M. on Friday, April 8, 2011, C.S.T. in the office of the Whitewater Parks and Recreation Department, 312 W Whitewater Street, Whitewater, Wisconsin 53190. Proposals received after 4:00 P.M. **will not be accepted**. Actual receipt of the proposal by the above stated time is required and deposit in the U.S. mail is insufficient. The sealed envelope containing the proposal will bear the name of the interested firm and the notation "Cravath & Trippe Lake Treatment" on the outside of the envelope. Proposals will not be accepted via fax or email.

The City of Whitewater reserves the right to reject in whole or in part, any and all proposals, to waive any informalities, and to accept the proposal determined to be in the best interest of the City of Whitewater regardless of whether the accepted proposal is the lowest quotation. The request for proposal may be canceled if determined to be in the best interest of the City of Whitewater.

Project Area:



Information & History of the Lakes:

Cravath and Trippe Lake are located within the City of Whitewater; both lakes border city parks and provide boat access, fishing piers, and a variety of recreational amenities. The primary use of both lakes is recreational and both lakes have no-wake ordinances. Cravath Lake (67.98 acres) aquatic plant flora includes Sago pondweed with Coontail and Eurasian water milfoil, and curly-leaf pondweed. Trippe Lake (115.0 acres) aquatic plant flora includes Coontail, Eurasian water milfoil, and elodea with white water lily. Eurasian water milfoil and curly-leaf pondweed are nonnative species and designated as invasive under Ch NR 109 of the Wis Admin Code.

Limited use of the aquatic herbicide 2,4-D has been undertaken on Cravath Lake beginning in 2009 to control growths of Eurasian water milfoil. Trippe Lake was treated with 90 gallons and 5,400 pounds of 2,4-D since 1997; Trippe Lake had previously been treated with 4,800 pounds of sodium arsenite between 1950 and 1969, before use of this herbicide was discontinued. Both lakes have been periodically stocked with northern pike since 1982, with about 170 being stocked per year into Cravath Lake and about 300 into Trippe Lake, periodically since 1982.

2010 Chemical Treatment:

Please see pre and post treatment data prepared by Lakeland Biologists, the City's 2010 chemical applicator that is included in the RFP as an attachment.

SPECIFICATIONS:

1. The proposal should include recommended treatment as well as completing pre and post treatment evaluations and report the results to the City. Information is included in the previous page on the treatment completed in 2010.
2. The proposal should show a total cost of treatment for each lake and a breakdown of cost per acre if less than the proposed amount is treated.
3. The selected vendor will complete the DNR permit applications and submit to the City of Whitewater for signature.
4. The selected vendor will need to complete a mapping of the proposed treatment area for inclusion in the DNR permit. The city will provide records of historic areas of infestation

and past treatments to the selected vendor.

5. The City of Whitewater will complete the public notice requirements of the permit, including the posting of legal notices and notification of property owners affected, along with payment of permit fees.
6. The most effective treatments for controlling Eurasian Water Milfoil are generally done early in the season, spring or early summer. It is the city's interest in treating the lakes during this time frame. Application must be completed prior to June 11, 2010 unless mutually agreed upon by both parties.
7. Proof of General Liability Insurance in a minimum amount of \$1,000,000.
8. The selected applicator must follow all product label directions and provide for protection of staff (staff must be provided with and use protective clothing and equipment) as required by the US EPA and WDNR.
9. A list of at least three similar project references.

Proposed 2011 Treatment

Please provide costs for each application.

Cravath Lake:

Granular 2-4D (Navigate) and liquid 2,4-D (DMA 4) applied to treat areas with an average depth of two (2) feet or less on an estimated 6.0 acres.

Proposed Cost Per Acre \$ _____

Trippe Lake:

Granular 2-4D (Navigate) and liquid 2,4-D (DMA 4) applied to treat areas with an average depth of two (2) feet or less on an estimated 7.5 acres.

Proposed Cost Per Acre \$ _____

**CRAVATH & TRIPPE LAKE TREATMENT
2011**

Substitutions to the specifications must be noted for each item and a sample provided.

I hereby certify that I am authorized to present this quotation on behalf of the named company and to bind said company to all conditions of this quotation, if accepted by the City.

Company Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Signature _____

Name (print) _____

Title _____

Telephone No. _____

Cell Phone No. _____

Fax No. _____

Email Address _____

Date Submitted _____

THANK YOU FOR YOUR PROPOSAL



City of Whitewater
Matt Amundson
312 W. Whitewater St.
Whitewater, WI 53190

9-13-10

Pre & Post Eurasian Watermilfoil Treatment Results of Cravath Lake and Trippe Lake

The treatment goals for both lakes were to control Eurasian Watermilfoil (EWM). The dense stands of Coontail in treatment areas were not a targeted species for treatment and not significantly affected by the treatment.

Lakeland Biologists applied for and received permits from the WDNR to treat the areas described below. Maps of the treatment areas were provided to The City of Whitewater when they received copies of the approved permit and set a two week time period from which the treatment was to occur. Treatment of the permitted areas on Cravath and Trippe Lakes took place on the morning of July 14th during good weather under the supervision of the WDNR (Brooke Robinson – Water Resource Specialist). Copies of the treatment records were sent to Ms. Robinson upon successful completion of the treatments.

Cravath Lake:

Pre Treatment Survey:

Lakeland Biologists treated 5.6 acres of Cravath Lake for EWM. Our initial inspection along the park shoreline yielded sparse EWM plants totaling 0.1 acres of the total proposed treatment area. The remaining proposed treatment area was along the east shoreline; the developed area adjacent to the cemetery. This area is 5.5 acres of dense vegetation consisting primarily of Coontail (*Ceratophyllum demersum*), Whitewater Crowfoot (*Ranunculus aquatilis*), Northern Watermilfoil (*Myriophyllum sibiricum*), Elodea (*Elodea sp.*) and EWM (*Myriophyllum spicatum*). EWM was most prevalent along the outside edges of the treatment area but remained sufficiently dense throughout the stand to warrant a treatment. Lakeland Biologists recommended the use of granular 2-4D (Navigate) and a liquid 2-4D

(DMA 4) to treat areas with an average depth of 2ft or less. A proposed spot treatment along the park shoreline was not allowed by the WDNR due to lack of dense stands of EWM. The 0.1acre plot that was permitted for this area was added to the treatment area along the opposite shoreline.

Post Treatment Survey:

Navigate/DMA 4 treatment of the shoreline 5.6 acre area opposite the park provided excellent results for the control of Eurasian Watermilfoil (EWM). 90-95% of the targeted EWM was effectively treated in the target area. Dense Coontail remains in this area along with small amounts of Northern Milfoil and Elodea. Control of EWM was reduced at the border of the treatment zone (individual plants and minor stands of EWM begin appearing outside the treatment area on post treatment survey). The dense Coontail areas prevented liquid DMA 4 from effectively killing EWM. We recommend the continued use of the liquid 2-4 D in the future on both lakes. Its effective when used in conjunction with the granular 2-4D to control EWM at this site.

Trippe Lake:

Pre Treatment Survey:

Lakeland Biologists treated 7.5 acres of Trippe Lake for EWM. The treatment was split into four areas (a map of these areas is attached to the permit and treatment record). Area (A) is located adjacent to damn and beach areas and is 1.0 acre in size. Area (B) is a wide navigation channel stretching from area (A) along the developed area on the north side to the lake and is 3.5 acres in size. Area (C) is an access area along the southwestern developed area and is 2.5 acres in size. Finally, Area (D) is a 0.5 acre area adjacent to area (C) where EWM was present in a large dense stand. Similar to Cravath Lake, the aquatic plant community inside the treatment areas consists of: Coontail (*Ceratophyllum demersum*), Whitewater Crowfoot (*Ranunculus aquatilis*), Northern Watermilfoil (*Myriophyllum sibiricum*), Elodea (*Elodea sp.*), and EWM (*Myriophyllum spicatum*). These areas also had several native pondweed species present: Variable Pondweed (*Potamogeton gramineus L.*), Largeleaf Pondweed (*Potamogeton amplifolius*), and Flat stem Pondweed (*Potamogeton zosteriformus*) being the most prevalent. Granular 2-4D (Navigate) was applied at 100 lbs per acre through all of the treatments areas.

Post Treatment Survey:

The Navigate herbicide treatment along the southern most developed area (area C) provided excellent results (95-100%) for the control of EWM. All other treatment areas in Trippe Lake show very good control (90-95%) of the targeted EWM. Once again, dense stands of Coontail and elodea limited navigation through these waters and overall effectiveness of the treatment. Northern Milfoil is present through-out the treatment sites along with other indigenous pondweeds and pond lilies. We recommend expanding the EWM treatment acreage for 2011 and adding navigation channel treatments through the dense Coontail and Elodea for next season (DNR approval of needed).

Lakeland Biologists would like to continue helping the City of Whitewater manage the invasive EWM on Cravath and Trippe Lakes. Earlier season treatments in 2011 will increase the effectiveness along with

larger areas. Lakeland Biologists can carefully plan with the City of Whitewater and the Wisconsin DNR to provide an early season treatment for 2011. We recommend budgeting and treating larger areas such as the original proposed treatment areas of 2010. EWM can be significantly reduced on both lakes with this strategy. We appreciate working with you this year and look forward to an opportunity of continuing in 2011.

Sincerely,

Joe Cadieux

Staff Biologist/Consultant

Lakeland Biologists

CC: Reid Turowski

Owner/Senior Biologist