

Mena Property Management Plan



1. Landowner Marcus Mena
 PO Box 866
 Grass Valley, CA 95945
 phone: (530) 407-3636

2. Legal Description - based on Mt. Diablo Base and Meridian:

<u>Sub. Sec.</u>	<u>Sections</u>	<u>Townships</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Assessor's Parcel #</u>	<u>Zoning</u>	<u>Acres</u>
Portions of	3 34	16N 17N	10E 10E	Nevada	065-270-005	FR-X	55.04

The current county zoning for the property is Forest (FR). The property is being petitioned to changed it to Timber Production Zone (TPZ).

General area location: located on Banner Quaker Hill Road at the headwaters of Greenhorn Creek. Approximately 10 miles east of Nevada City in Nevada County, California.

Quadrangle maps on which property is located: USGS Washington 7½ minute quad.

The elevation ranges from approximately 4,240 feet to 4,420 feet.

The property lies in the following CALWATER version 2.2 watersheds: 5516.340304 - Buckeye Ridge

3. Land Use History

The property has been owned by the current owner December 2019. The primary use of this property is for timber production. There are currently no permanent structures on the property. There is an underground well on the property.

The PG&E 60 KV DeerCreek-Drum powerline goes through the property. The powerline R/W was recently cleared.

The property has been harvested several times in the past. The last timber harvest was in the early-2000s using Timber Harvest Plan 2-02-086-NEV. This harvest removed a portion of the forest trees through an individual tree selection and cleaned up the forest stand with a sanitation-salvage harvest. As a result of the past harvests, there are no stands of old-growth trees on the property. This is excellent timber growing land and is more than capable of handling the past and future periodic harvests.

There does not appear to have been a major fire on the property for 70 years or more.

Future harvesting operations could be patterned after the past one: removing the dead, dying and diseased trees, removing trees with low vigor and/or live crown ratios, thinning out overstocked stands of trees, removing a portion of the overstory to increase the vigor of the regeneration trees, and a general clean-up of the stand. The forest has too many trees. An operation to remove the hazardous fuel in the understory would be also be recommended.

4. Management objectives

The owners will continue to manage the property responsibly for timber production into the future. This will provide both timber for society and revenue for the owner.

The owner's desire is to manage the forest and property correctly, and to also provide for improved wildlife, recreational, air, and watershed resources.

5. Transportation system

The property's access roads are shown on the topography map, coming into the property from the north off Banner Quaker Hill Road. Banner Quaker Hill road (a county road) forms the northern boundary of the parcel. The private existing roads on the property were upgraded to handle heavy truck traffic during the last timber harvest. The roads are seasonal, native surface roads.

Generally speaking, forest roads have the most potential for providing sediment into streams in a forested setting. Sediment will wash off these roads without proper erosion control, and/or improper use of the road during wet weather.

The private roads are in pretty good shape, with no significant erosion problems on them. The erosion control structures installed after the last timber harvest are still functional.

Banner Quaker Hill road has a considerable amount of traffic on it. The county does not seem to perform maintenance often (if at all) on it, and the road has deteriorated.

6. Description of Soil and Site Potential

The property is within the mid-elevation forest soils in the Sierra Nevada mountains. The annual precipitation is a mixture of rain and snow.

The property is composed of several soil types, as determined from the National Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) Soil Survey.

CTE: Crozier-McCarthy-Cohasset complex from the NRCS soil information. These soils have andesitic mudflows and volcanics as a parent material

MAG: Mariposa-Jocal complex from the NRCS soil information. These soils have Meta-sediments as a parent material.

CSE: Crozier-Cohasset complex from the NRCS soil information. These soils have andesitic mudflows and volcanics as a parent material

The soil erosion potential rating for the property is “low” to “moderate”.

The timber site is generally a Dunnings Site 1 and 2.

7. Description of the growing stock

Six temporary variable plot cruise plots were installed in April 2021 to provide a rough estimate of species composition, MBF volume, number of trees, and basal area of trees on the parcel. Please see Tree Stand Table in Appendix 3 for this information. The numbers shown are “average per acre values”.

Based on the sample cruise - tree per acre species composition is: ponderosa pine (8%), sugar pine (1%), Douglas fir (15%), white fir (34%), incense-cedar (38%), and hardwoods (4%).

Based on the sample cruise - basal area per acre averages approximately 151 square feet. Individual plot totals vary from 80 square feet to 280 square feet per acre.

There is one forest cover type on this property. The forest is fairly uniform across the property. It is primarily a mixed conifer stand with scattered hardwoods. It is a mid to young growth forest with the overstory trees being mostly about 85 years old. The understory vegetation is seedlings, saplings, and some brush.

The property is site 1 and 2 land.

The property currently meets state stocking requirements as described in PRC 4561 and the Forest Practice Rules.

8. Growth/potential yields

The site potential of the property is high for growing timber. The timber site is mostly a Dunning site 1. With a fully stocked and properly managed forest, the growth potential will be between 600 to 1,000 board feet per acre per year of growth. Without intensive management, I would estimate the growth may be 250 to 350 board feet per acre per year of growth.

9. Regeneration

The area is typical mid-elevation Sierra mixed conifer forest vegetation for the Chalk Bluff area. All the property is “forested”, although the forest is made up of smaller patches. Patches of larger areas of moderately heavy forests with little regeneration and patches of a mixture of moderate to light forest with regeneration in, around and under the forest overstory. White fir and incense-cedar fir make up the bulk of the forest, although there is some pine, Douglas fir and a smidgen of

sugar pine in the over and understory. California black oak make up the hardwood component of the stand. The variable light understory is comprised of conifer regeneration, tan oak, deerbrush, and other miscellaneous brush species. The brush component of the stand also varies as a result of the overstory. The heavier the overstory, the lighter the understory brush and vice-versa.

10. Disease or insect control

There are currently no significant insect or disease problems on the property.

In forested areas, it is normal to have some bark beetle activity, disease, decay and mistletoe present in the trees. Through proper vegetation management and silvicultural practices these diseases can be reduced. Most of these practices would call for the removal of these diseased or infested trees. On the other hand, some of these trees should be left in the forest, to die and decay providing for wildlife habitat, snags, and future down and dead material. To minimize any damage by bark beetles, lopping or elimination of any fresh slash is necessary. Fresh pine slash should be promptly cut/lopped into 4-foot segments or disposed of.

Western Gall Rust (WGR) (*Peridermium harknessii*). This introduced (non-native) disease is becoming more widespread throughout the area. It is best taken care of through silvicultural practices. If the galls are just in the branches on the smaller trees, the lower infected branches could just be cut off during the pruning process and the remainder of the tree left. If the galls are in the boles, then the whole tree might be removed. WGR generally just kills seedlings/saplings, but may eventually kill mature trees.

White Pine Blister Rust - (*Cronartium ribicola*) This introduced (non-native) disease is widespread throughout the area. Hosts for this species are the 5-needle white pines, with an alternate host within the *Ribes* genus. Currently, the hosts within the property are sugar pine (*Pinus lambertiana*) and gooseberry (*Ribes*). This disease is the most damaging disease of white pines, and complete control has not yet been discovered. It requires both hosts to effectively reproduce, and efforts are underway to establish rust-resistant trees through genetic testing. Early signs of this disease include branch swelling and a yellowish ooze along the main stem/branch. Flagging, or whole-branch death, also occurs and is a common symptom of the disease. Management options include tolerance to the issue, or removal of overly sick trees, although this does not remove the disease. Planting of rust resistant sugar pine seedlings can also be done, however seedlings can be difficult to obtain.

The greatest threat to the property is a major fire originating off the property.

11. Thinning, slash disposal and silvicultural work

The property is fairly well managed. The sawlogs sized trees are not large, although there are some stands that are over-stocked with sawtimber and could use a thinning to reduce the stocking. This thinning may encourage some regeneration in these stands and will allow the younger trees underneath more light and space to grow.

The entire area should be monitored for dead and dying trees. If warranted, a salvage operation could be used to harvest these trees.

The forest could also use a treatment of the understory. There are generally too many trees and they should be thinned out. It is fairly easy to cut material down, but can be difficult to treat, ie - get rid of it. The options would be burn, masticate or chip it.

If the stand is treated, it will not stay "un-vegetated" or as "bare-dirt" for any length of time, as something will grow there - this may be grass, brush and/or trees. Cutting of the hardwoods and brush (except the white-leaf manzanita) will result in the stumps re-sprouting and its rapid re-growth. Brush seeds will germinate, sprout and grow after mastication, although the resulting mulch can keep out some of the weeds. Herbicides, animal grazing, and/or mechanical methods will be needed to treat and control this unwanted vegetation to reduce competition and lessen the fire hazard.

There are cost share activities available to landowners available from Cal Fire and the NRCS. If the landowner is interested in more opportunities, currently or in the future, the contact information for the below agencies are in the "other resources for forest landowners" of this plan.

Cal Fire. The program includes the improvement of all forest resources including fish and wildlife habitat, and soil and water quality. Cost-share assistance is provided to private and public ownerships containing 20 to 5,000 acres of forest land. Cost-shared activities include management planning, site preparation, tree purchase and planting, timber stand improvement, fish and wildlife habitat improvement, and land conservation practices. CAL FIRE CFIP Guidelines are located at:
http://www.fire.ca.gov/resource_mgt/resource_mgt_forestryassistance_prop40.php

NRCS. The Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) provides financial and technical assistance to agricultural producers in order to address natural resource concerns and deliver environmental benefits such as conservation planning, fuel reduction activities, road upgrades, wildlife habitat improvements, improved water and air quality, conserved ground and surface water, reduced soil erosion and sedimentation or improved or created wildlife habitat. NRCS EQIP information may be found at:
<https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/national/programs/financial/eqip/>

12. Erosion Control plan

All erosion control after harvesting should meet the Cal Fire rules and other specifications written into a THP. As the ground has a "low" to "medium" erosion potential, these guidelines should be treated as a minimum. For a little added protection, the waterbars could be built a little higher and closer together than standard specifications.

Between harvests, roads and skid trails should be inspected periodically (and repaired as necessary) to insure the erosion control structures are working, and no sediment is moving into the creeks. These erosion control structures should be kept at least to forest practice rules and specifications.

As the road surfaces are with native dirt and imported rock, the highest erosion potential is during wet weather. Driving on these roads should be carefully controlled at this time of year.

13. Fish, wildlife, and biological improvement needs

A check of California Department of Fish and Wildlife CNDDDB information showed no rare, threatened, or endangered animals on or adjacent to the property. This database does not show what animal species are on the property, just what species have been reported to this program. A major impact to wildlife, in rural/residential areas such as this, is domestic predators that disturb/harm some of the native wildlife. A key to keeping and improving wildlife habitat is to keep vegetation and habitat diversity in the area/watershed.

There are many species of plants and vegetation on the property. A check of the CNDDDB in August of 2021 showed no rare, threatened, or endangered plants on or adjacent to the property. This database does not show what plant species are on the property just what species have been reported to this program.

Generalized wildlife elements present to enhance and maintain

The primary overstory hardwood species on the property is California Black oak. Large oaks are mast (acorns) producers that provide habitat and food for a great number of species including, deer, squirrels, turkeys, and many other birds and mammals.

Snags (dead standing trees) provide habitat for many birds and mammals. Snags are critical to woodpeckers (both primary and secondary nesters). Primary woodpeckers are the excavators of nests for themselves and later for secondary nesters including birds and mammals. Several snags per acre may be left without elevating the fire danger. Snags should be removed where they present a danger to people, structures, or property.

Down logs and woody debris provide food source for fungal growth and insects. The woody debris also provides habitat for animal nesting and cover. Although from a historical point of view there is too much woody debris on the ground elevating the fire hazard, retaining key elements is an important consideration when implementing conservation projects.

Cover is an important wildlife habitat element. While clearing old decadent brush helps to reduce the fire hazard, it is important to balance the need for some brush for hiding and thermal cover for wildlife.

Generalized sensitive vegetation protection measures

Direct impacts to plants could occur from the falling and removal of trees, and the masticating operation. Repeated damage to plants could harm them due to soil compaction, uprooting and changes in soil moisture, etc. Indirect impacts could be caused due to changes in the amount of shade the area receives, timing of the project and the amount of moisture. A one time disturbance to an individual plant may damage the plant for that

growing season, but would probably not cause mortality.

Native plants in this vegetation and soil type prefer sunny, and dry open growing conditions. A thinning and slash reduction operation may create more of this habitat.

14. Streams

The stream classifications are based on the California Forest Practice Rules classifications. There is one class 3 stream on the property.

Class 3 watercourses are basically minor streams that can transport sediment to major streams. It is an intermittent stream, only flowing water in periods of high rainfall. The channel is 1 to 3 feet across. The bed is composed of rocks and native material. The gradient is moderate to flat. The canopy is approximately 70% cover composed of a mixture of hardwoods, conifers and brush.

Class III watercourses general protection measures

- All slash and material deposited in watercourses from operations should be removed prior to October 15.
- Equipment should not operate within the zone except for endlining, and at existing stream crossings.

15. Fire protection plan

Important fire protection is to keep the access of the property open for fire trucks. The roads should be kept free of vegetative debris, and a 50' zone along the roads should be kept free of dense "fire ladder" material as much as possible.

A major "stand replacing" fire is a possibility in this area. With the mixture of surrounding houses, roads and high fuel loading this makes for a high fire hazard. Hopefully any wildfire will be a low intensity fire and creep through the understory and stay out of the crowns.

With a properly maintained forest, it is possible to keep the fire danger to a minimum and encourage the fire to be low intensity. This can be done by reducing the overcrowded overstory, thinning the understory, pruning the trees, removing fuel ladders, and keeping the brush in check. It is impossible to keep a fire from burning the property, but it is important to lessen the fire hazard with proper vegetation control. To prepare for a possible wildfire, a major goal for the property is to have reduced fuel loading, which would result in a lower-intensity light ground fire. Heavy fuel in the understory will create so much heat that it often sends the heat into the crowns of the trees to ignite them to create a "crown-fire".

Areas could be broadcast burned occasionally to keep the fire danger down, although the burning would kill the conifer seedlings we are trying to encourage. Broadcast burning is an "art", a lot of work, and difficult to accomplish correctly. The heat also germinates some of the woody brush seeds dormant in the soil, causing them to sprout quicker. Because of the streams, topography,

and property lines, a broadcast burning program for fuel reduction is generally a difficult alternative to keep fuels under control.

16. Other resources for forest landowners

There are numerous public agencies and Community/Agency Cooperation Mechanisms to provide additional support for the private forest landowner.

California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. Within the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (Cal Fire) there are specialists that may be available for additional wildfire and/or wildlife evaluation of the property. Contact: Stewart McMorrow, Cal Fire at (530) 379-5085, or Cal Fire at <http://www.fire.ca.gov>.

Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) is another agency that can provide additional assistance. Contact: Evan Smith at (530) 272-3417, or NRCS at <http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/>. The NRCS also administers the Environment Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) Cost Share program.

Overview. The Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) provides financial and technical assistance to agricultural producers in order to address natural resource concerns and deliver environmental benefits such as improved water and air quality, conserved ground and surface water, reduced soil erosion and sedimentation or improved or created wildlife habitat.

Benefits. Eligible program participants receive financial and technical assistance to implement conservation practices, or activities like conservation planning, that address natural resource concerns on their land. Payments are made to participants after conservation practices and activities identified in an EQIP plan of operations are implemented. Contracts can last up to ten years in duration. Eligibility Agricultural producers and owners of non-industrial private forestland and Tribes are eligible to apply for EQIP. Eligible land includes cropland, rangeland, pastureland, non-industrial private forestland and other farm or ranch lands.

How to apply. Visit your local USDA Service Center to apply or visit www.nrcs.usda.gov/getstarted. NRCS will help eligible producers develop an EQIP plan of operations, which will become the basis of the EQIP contract. EQIP applications will be ranked based on a number of factors, including the environmental benefits and cost effectiveness of the proposal.

California Department of Fish and Wildlife. Consultations on wildlife issues and poaching issues www.wildlife.ca.gov. or Sarah Lose at (916) 358-2853

Central Valley Water Control Board. The primary duty of the Regional Board is to protect the quality of the waters within the Region for all beneficial uses. This duty is implemented by formulating and adopting water quality plans for specific ground or surface water basins and by prescribing and enforcing requirements on all agricultural, domestic and industrial waste discharges <http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/>. Sacramento Office ,11020 Sun Center

Drive, Suite 200, Rancho Cordova, CA 95670-6114 at (916) 464-329

Nevada County Fire Safe Council. Their mission is to develop a Community Fire Safe Plan, reduce fuel levels, effectively communicate with area residents motivating them to take action to protect their homes and property prior to a wildfire. Restoring and rehabilitating landscapes and communities that are affected by wild land fire. Reducing the amount of hazardous fuels (dry brush and trees that have accumulated and increase the likelihood of unusually large fires) in the US's forests and rangelands. Providing assistance to communities that have been or may be threatened, by wild land fire. Fire Safe Council of Nevada County, PO Box 1477, Nevada City, CA 95959 at 530/272-1122 <https://www.areyoufiresafe.com>

My Sierra Woods. A private organization to help small landowners with forest management. Their mission is to help landowners reduce fuel levels and practice proper forest management. They may provide financial and/or technical assistance. <https://www.mysierrawoods.org>

17. Harvest Documents:

All timber harvesting in California is regulated by the California Forest Practice Rules (FPRs). Cal Fire is the agency enforcing these rules. A **commercial** and/or conversion harvest will require a timber harvest permit through Cal Fire. The FPRs can be downloaded from http://calfire.ca.gov/resource_mgt/downloads/2017%20Forest%20Practice%20Rules%20and%20Act.pdf. The harvesting permits are documents that provide the operations will meet CEQA requirements and documentation to help protect California's resources.

There is good potential for a commercial harvest in the future. The most potential for harvest is individual tree selection. Timber prices should have to increase for the owner to have a positive cash flow from a harvest. This harvest would need a Timber Harvest Plan (THP) - an RPF will need to prepare this permit. This is an extensive document - a functional equivalent to an Environmental Impact Statement.

If 10% or less of the trees die, a Sanitation-Salvage harvest could be performed. This type of harvest can be easily done with a Dead, Dying, or Diseased Exemption permit from Cal Fire. The landowner or LTO (logger) can do this permit. If a significant amount of trees die, a Emergency Permit or Mortality Exemption may have be used for this salvage purpose - an RPF will need to prepare this permit.

An LTO, RPF, and/or Cal Fire may be able to provide assistance when the time comes if a timber harvest is contemplated.

18. Maps

A Vicinity Map, Management Plan Map, Ortho-Photograph map, Assessors Parcel Map, and soils map are attached to this plan.

19. Attachments

Appendix 1 - General Stream Protection Recommendations.

Appendix 2 - General Soil Erosion Protection Recommendations

Appendix 3 - average MBF volume, average trees and average basal area per acre stand tables.

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL FORESTER CERTIFICATION:

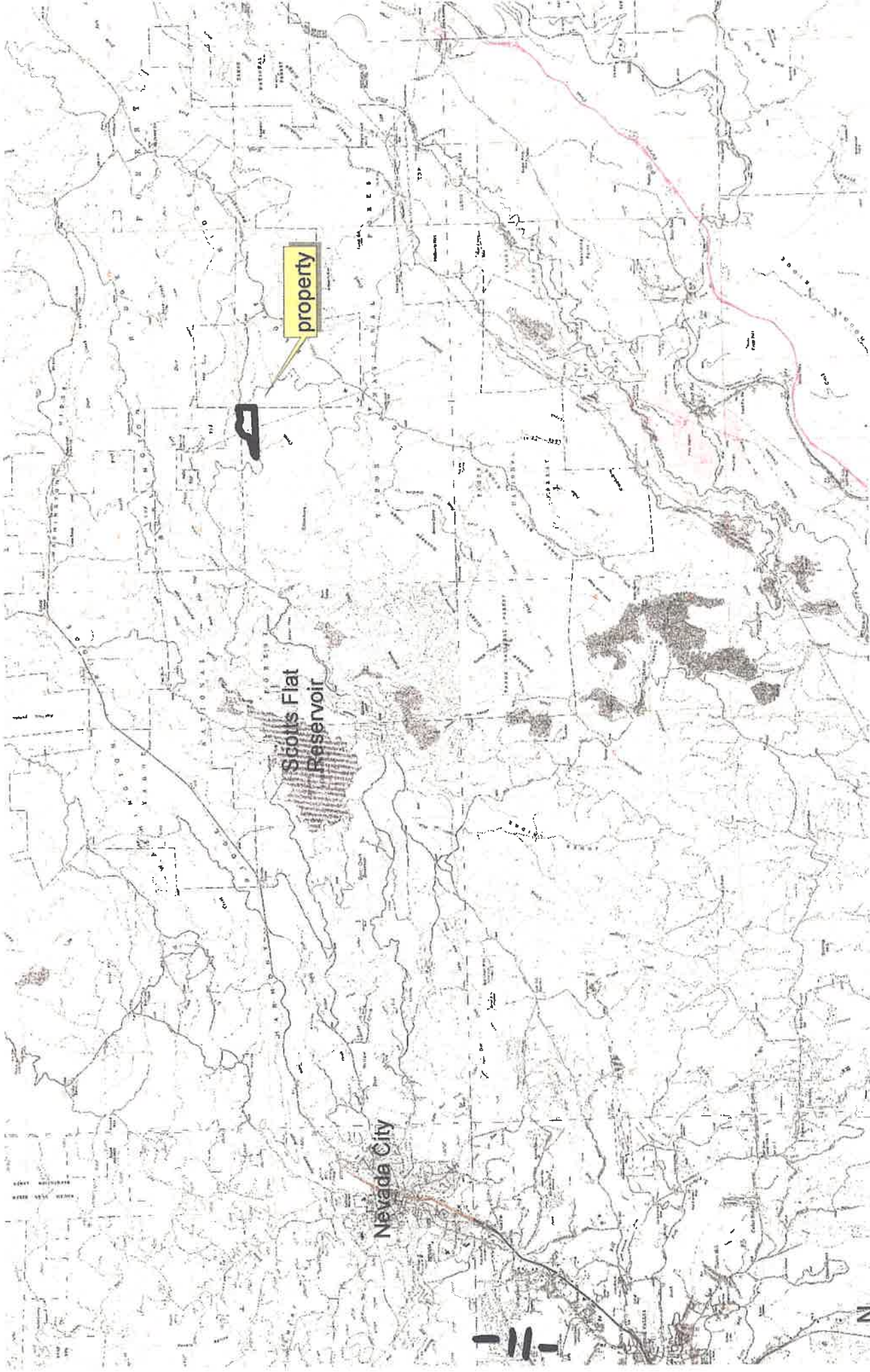
I certify that I have personally inspected this plan area and prepared this plan. I further certify that this plan is based upon the best available site information, and if followed, will not be detrimental to the productivity of the natural resources associated with this property.

Signature: , Date: 04/29/2021

Name: Peter A. Walden
Summit Forestry Services
16178 Greenhorn Road
Grass Valley, CA 95945

RPF #2001

Phone: (530) 272-8242
Email: paw@ncws.com



property

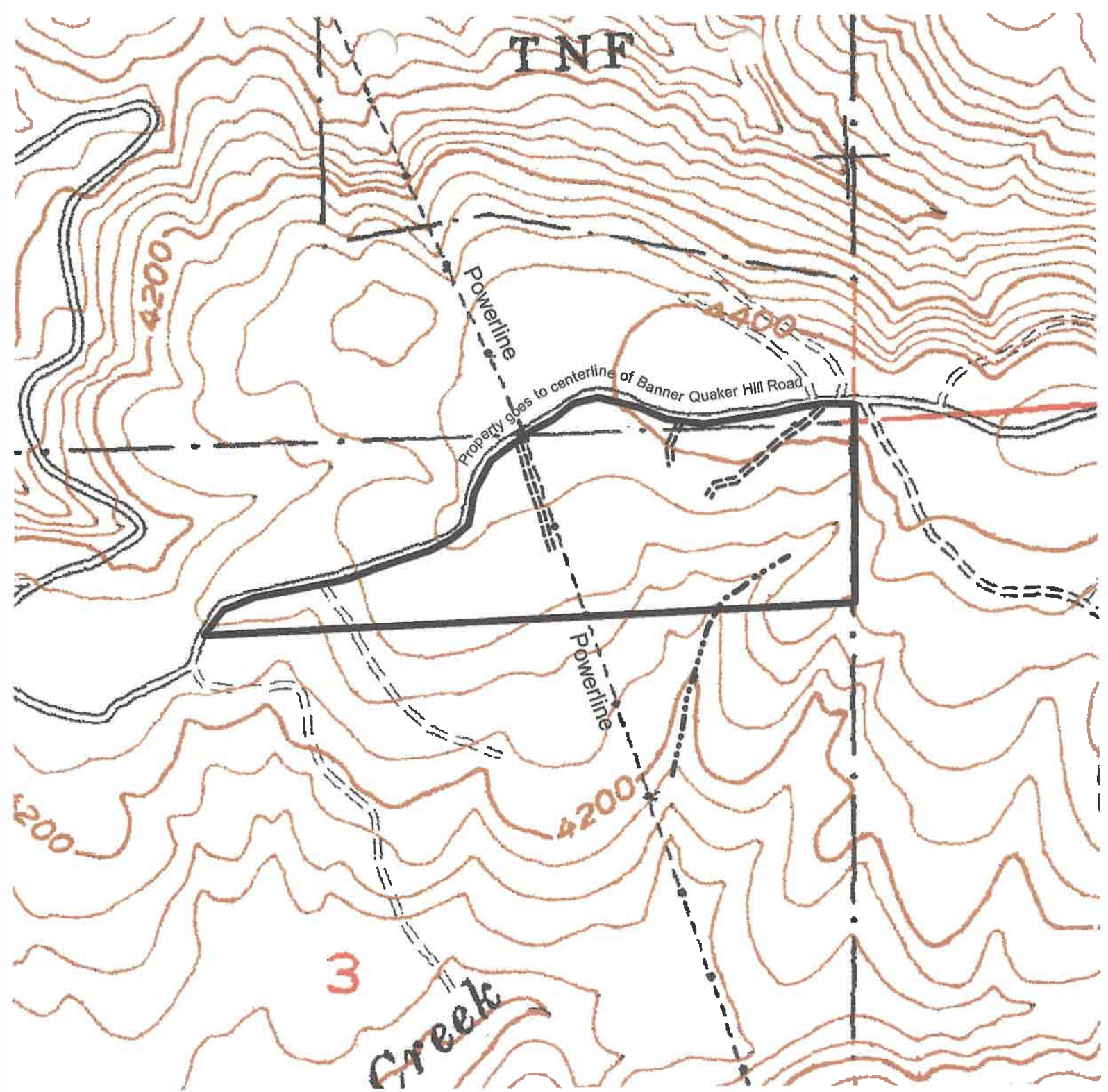
Stouts Flat Reservoir

Nevada City

Mena Re-zone Vicinity Map

 Property

Scale: 1:100000



Mena Re-zone topo Map

-  Property
-  Class 3 Stream
-  Existing roads



Portion of Sections: 3, T16N, R10E, and 34, T17N, R10E MDBM



Mena Re-zone Ortho Photo Map



Property



Class 3 Stream



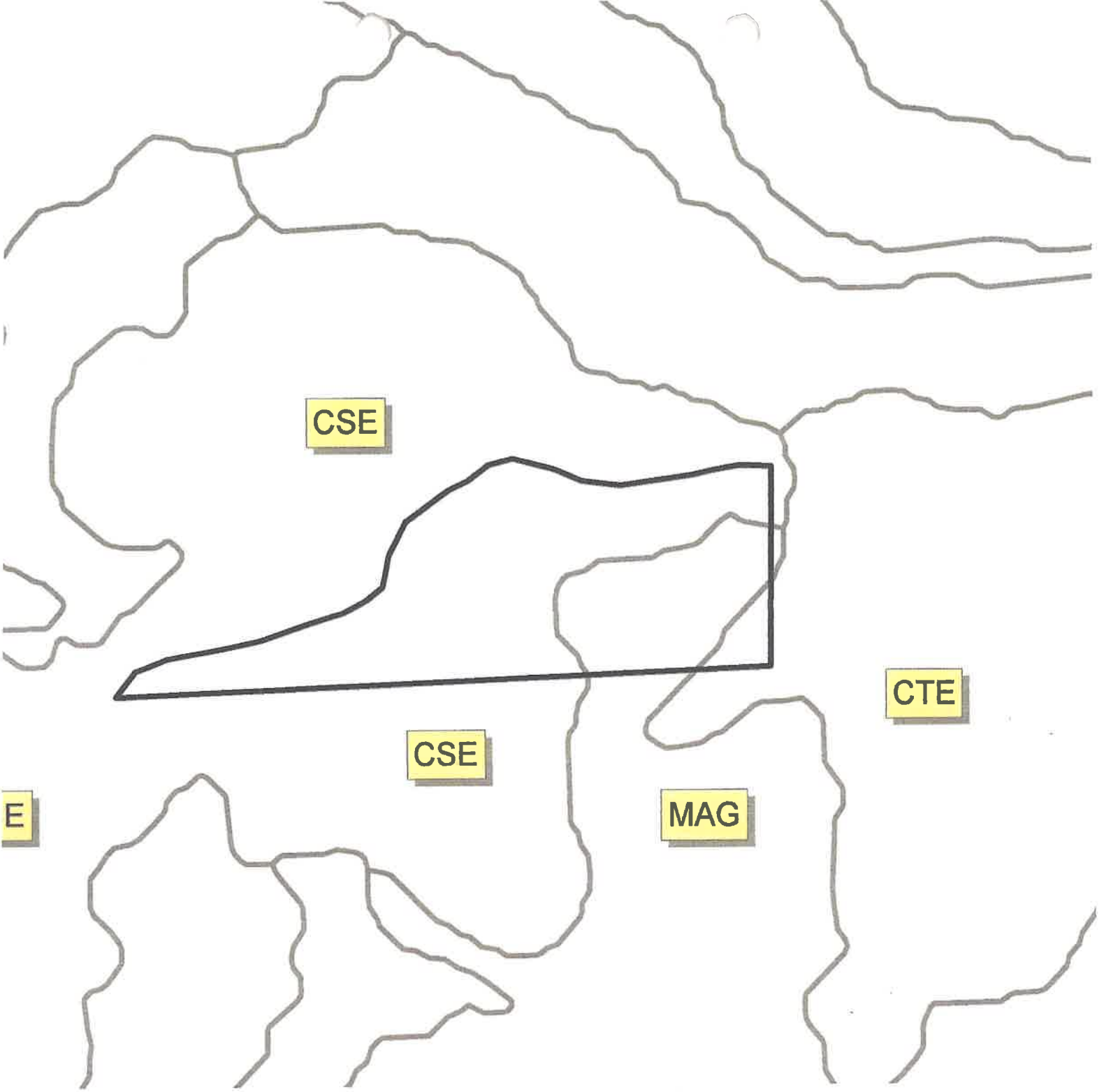
Existing roads




Portion of Sections: 3, T16N, R10E, and 34, T17N, R10E MDBM

-13-

PAW
4/23/21



Mena Re-zone Soils Map

-  Property
-  Soil series



Portion of Sections: 3, T16N, R10E, and 34, T17N, R10E MDBM

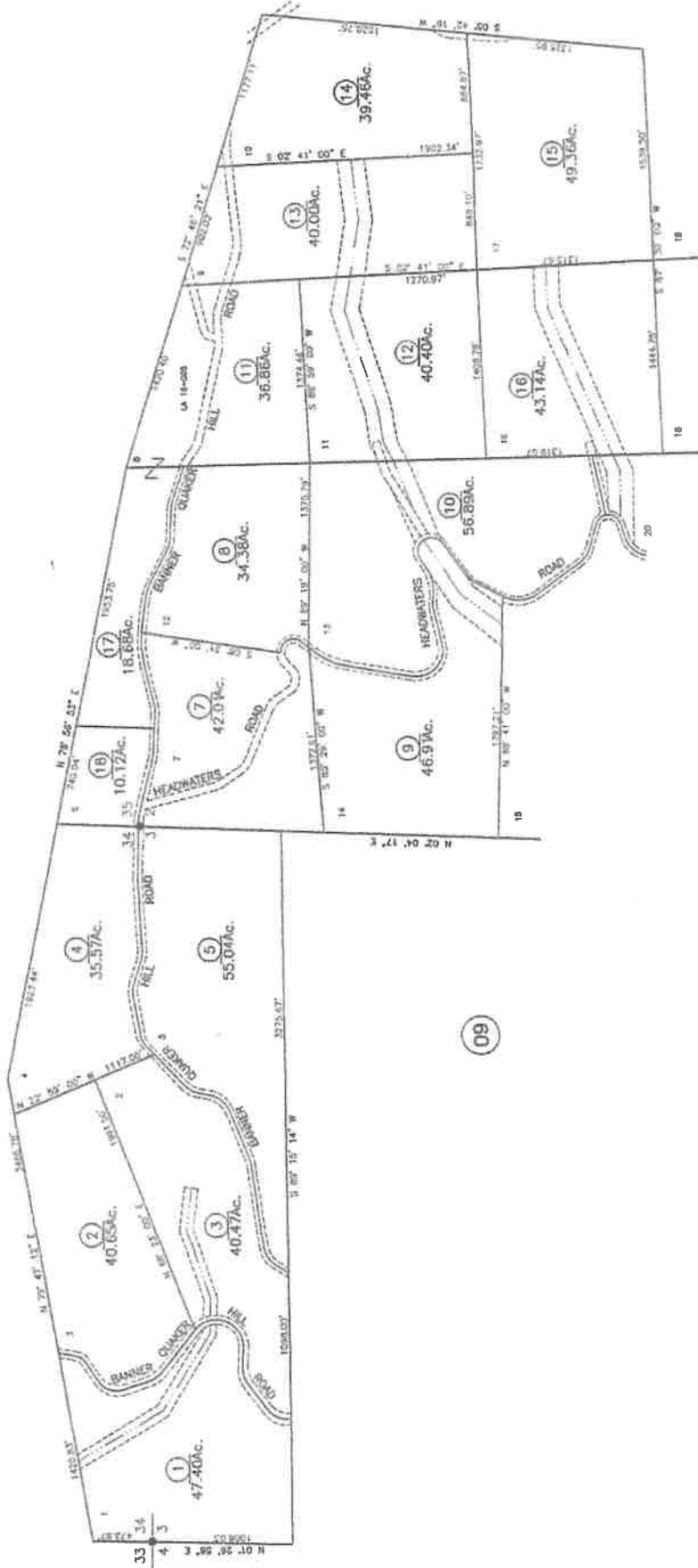
SEC. 2, 3 & 34 T.16,17N., R. 10E., M.D.B. & M.

Tax Area Code
68-007

65-27



19
Bk. 14



09

28

ASSESSOR'S PARCEL MAP
This map is for informational purposes only. No liability is assumed for the accuracy of data shown. Assessor's parcels may not comply with local lot-split or bonding site ordinances.

Assessor's Map Bk. 65 -Pg.27
County of Nevada, Calif.
1977

LAST UPDATE 09-28-16

TM 09/16

C.H SIEMENS, etal PM Bk. 11, Pg. 210

Appendix 1 - General Stream Protection Recommendations.

These recommendations are based on the California Forest Practice Rules for protecting streams during timber harvesting activities. Streams are classified as 1, 2, 3 or 4 based on their attributes.

<u>Stream type</u>	<u>Protection zone width</u>	<u>Protection measures</u>
Class III	0% to 29% slope - 25'*	Equipment shall not operate within the zone except for existing road crossings
	30% and greater - 50'	<p>All slash and material deposited in watercourses or wet areas shall be removed immediately.</p> <p>At least 50% of the total canopy covering the ground shall be left in a well distributed multistoried stand. The residual overstory canopy shall be composed of at least 25% of existing overstory conifers.</p> <p>At least two 16" DBH and 50' tall living conifers per acre will be left standing within 50' of watercourse channel.</p> <p>Within the zone, at least 75% surface cover and undisturbed area shall be retained to act as a filter strip for raindrop energy dissipation and wildlife habitat.</p>
* This zone width is based on the Forest Practice Rules.		

Appendix 2 - General Soil Erosion Protection Recommendations.

These recommendations are based on the California Forest Practice Rules for protecting soil and streams during timber harvesting activities.

A waterbar is an erosion control structure built into a road or equipment trail. Waterbars are designed to remove the water from the trail. They are generally cut at least 6 inches into the road/trail bed, have at least a 6 inch embankment on the downslope side, and angles at 45 degrees to funnel the water off. Roads and equipment trails should have waterbars installed on them to the following spacings

	-----Road or trail gradient -----			
	0 - 10%	11% - 25%	26% - 49%	50% and greater
Maximum waterbar spacing	150 ft	100 ft	75 ft	50 ft

General road erosion control: roads to be outsloped upon completion with berms removed where possible (except over fills); and rolling dips installed on non-county roads.

Where mineral soil has been exposed by timber operations on approaches to watercourse crossings of class II waters, or class III waters, the disturbed area shall be stabilized to the extent necessary to prevent the discharge of soil into the watercourses in amounts deleterious to the quality and beneficial uses of water.

Appendix 3

Summit Forestry Services
Tree Stand Table

Project: Mena TPZ Stand(s): 1 Date: 4/23/2021
 Township: T17N Range: R10E Section(s): 34 Cruiser: PAW
 T16N R10E Section(s): 3
 Cruise Type: Variable plot Acres: 55 Comments: Mena TPZ

DBH	Net Merchantable Volume (MBF) per acre / # of trees per acre								Total
	PP	SP	DF	WF	IC	BO	LO		
<1	0.0 / 42.9	0.0 / 28.6	0.0 / 0.0	0.0 / 328.6	0.0 / 342.9	0.0 / 85.7	0.0 / 0.0	0 / 829	
1-5	0.0 / 0.0	0.0 / 28.6	0.0 / 14.3	0.0 / 57.1	0.0 / 42.9	0.0 / 14.3	0.0 / 0.0	0 / 157	
6-9	0.0 / 0.0	0.0 / 0.0	0.0 / 0.0	0.0 / 16.4	0.0 / 61.8	0.0 / 0.0	0.0 / 0.0	0 / 78	
10	0.0 / 0.0	0.0 / 0.0	0.5 / 10.5	0.4 / 10.5	0.1 / 10.5	0.0 / 0.0	0.0 / 0.0	1 / 31	
12	0.0 / 0.0	0.0 / 0.0	0.0 / 0.0	0.0 / 0.0	0.3 / 7.3	0.0 / 0.0	0.0 / 0.0	0 / 7	
14	0.0 / 0.0	0.0 / 0.0	0.0 / 0.0	0.0 / 0.0	0.4 / 5.3	0.0 / 5.3	0.0 / 0.0	0 / 11	
16	0.0 / 0.0	0.0 / 0.0	0.0 / 0.0	1.5 / 8.2	0.9 / 8.2	0.0 / 0.0	0.0 / 0.0	2 / 16	
18	0.0 / 0.0	0.0 / 0.0	0.0 / 0.0	0.0 / 0.0	0.5 / 3.2	0.0 / 0.0	0.0 / 0.0	1 / 3	
20	0.0 / 0.0	0.0 / 0.0	0.6 / 2.6	0.9 / 2.6	0.0 / 0.0	0.0 / 0.0	0.0 / 0.0	2 / 5	
22	0.9 / 2.2	0.0 / 0.0	0.0 / 0.0	2.9 / 6.5	0.6 / 2.2	0.0 / 0.0	0.0 / 0.0	4 / 11	
24	1.0 / 1.8	0.0 / 0.0	0.0 / 0.0	1.0 / 1.8	0.0 / 0.0	0.0 / 0.0	0.0 / 0.0	2 / 4	
26	0.0 / 0.0	0.0 / 0.0	0.0 / 0.0	0.0 / 0.0	0.0 / 0.0	0.0 / 0.0	0.0 / 0.0	0 / 0	
28	0.0 / 0.0	0.0 / 0.0	0.0 / 0.0	0.0 / 0.0	0.0 / 0.0	0.0 / 0.0	0.0 / 0.0	0 / 0	
30	0.0 / 0.0	0.0 / 0.0	1.1 / 1.2	0.0 / 0.0	0.0 / 0.0	0.0 / 0.0	0.0 / 0.0	1 / 1	
32	0.0 / 0.0	0.0 / 0.0	0.0 / 0.0	0.0 / 0.0	0.0 / 0.0	0.0 / 0.0	0.0 / 0.0	0 / 0	
34	0.0 / 0.0	0.0 / 0.0	1.1 / 0.9	0.0 / 0.0	0.0 / 0.0	0.0 / 0.0	0.0 / 0.0	1 / 1	
36	0.0 / 0.0	0.0 / 0.0	0.0 / 0.0	0.0 / 0.0	0.0 / 0.0	0.0 / 0.0	0.0 / 0.0	0 / 0	
38	0.0 / 0.0	0.0 / 0.0	0.0 / 0.0	0.0 / 0.0	0.0 / 0.0	0.0 / 0.0	0.0 / 0.0	0 / 0	
40	0.0 / 0.0	0.0 / 0.0	0.0 / 0.0	0.0 / 0.0	0.0 / 0.0	0.0 / 0.0	0.0 / 0.0	0 / 0	
40+	0.0 / 0.0	0.0 / 0.0	0.0 / 0.0	0.0 / 0.0	0.0 / 0.0	0.0 / 0.0	0.0 / 0.0	0 / 0	
Totals	1.9 / 47	0.0 / 57	3.3 / 29	6.6 / 432	3.0 / 484	0.0 / 105	0.0 / 0	15 / 1,155	