Mena Property
Management Plan

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

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

Sub. Sec.	Section	Township	Range	County	Assessor's Parcel #	Zoning	Acres
Portion of	2	16N	10E	Nevada	65-280-01	FR-X	54.38

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 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 4,100' to 4,350'.

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 since 2015. The primary use of this property is for timber production. There are currently no structures or improvements (other than roads) on the property.

The property has been harvested several times in the past. The last timber harvest was in the mid-2000s. This 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 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 should 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 owner had a grant from the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) to masticate a portion of the property to thin out the understory tree, reduce hazardous fuels, and remove the brush. This masticating work project was accomplished in 2016. It resulted in a significant improvement to the forest stand and property, and a significant reduction of the hazardous fuels on the property.

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 fish, wildlife and watershed benefits.

5. **Transportation system:**

The property's main access road is shown on the topography map, coming into the property from the north off of the Banner Quaker Hill Road, and from the east is off of Chalk Bluff Road. Headwaters road (a county road) forms the eastern boundary of the parcel. The other 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.

Headwaters road has a considerable amount of traffic on it. The county does not seem to perform maintenance on it, and the road has deteriorated. Sediment is moving into the streams by dirt moving/washing off it

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 NRCS Forest Soil Survey.

CTE: Crozier-McCarthy-Cohasset complex from the USFS Tahoe NF soils book. These soils have andesitic mudflows and volcanics as a parent material

MAG: Mariposa-Jocal complex from the USFS Tahoe NF soils book. These soils have Meta-sediments as a parent material.

CSE: Crozier-Cohasset complex from the USFS Tahoe NF soils book. 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 Dunning Site 1.

7. **Description of the growing stock:**

8 temporary variable plot cruise plots were installed in August 2018 on the property to provide a very 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, species composition is: ponderosa pine (1%), sugar pine (2%), Douglas fir (4%), white fir (64%) incense-cedar (26%), and hardwoods (3%).

Based on the sample cruise: basal area per acre averages approximately 286 sq. ft. Individual plot totals vary from 200 sq. ft. to 520 sq. ft. per acre.

There is one forest cover type on this property. It is primarily a white fir dominated stand with hardwoods and other conifer species as described above. It is a mid to young growth forest with the overstory trees being about 85 years old. The understory vegetation is seedlings, and hardwood vegetation.

The property is site 1 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 to1000 board feet per acre per year of growth. Without intensive management, I would estimate the growth may be 250 to 450 board feet per acre per year of growth.

9. **Regeneration:**

The area is typical mid-elevation Sierra mixed conifer forest vegetation. Most of the property is "forested", although the forest is made up of smaller patches. Patches of larger areas of moderately heavy forests with little regeneration; patches of a mixture of moderate to light forest with regeneration in, around and under the forest overstory; while a small patches of primarily brush with some conifer trees and regeneration.

White fir and incense cedar fir make up the bulk of the conifer forest, although there is some pine and Douglas fir in the over and understory. California black oak and tan oak make up the hardwood component of the stand. The variable 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*) is becoming more prevalent in the region. Again this 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 kills seedlings/saplings and 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 pretty 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 may encourage some regeneration in these stands. Some of the older trees could be thinned out/removed to 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.

After the mastication, the land 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 the 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.

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 "medium" erosion potential, these guidelines should be treated as a minimum and the waterbars 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, or possibly even higher spacing.

As the roads are surfaced with native dirt and rock, the highest erosion potential is from these roads during wet weather. Access to the property should be carefully controlled at this time of year.

13. **Fish, wildlife, and biological improvement needs:**

A check of The Department of Fish and Game's Natural Diversity Data Base (NDDB) in August of 2018 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 NDDB in August of 2018 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. The thinning and release operation may create more of this habitat.

14. Streams

The stream classifications are based on the California Forest Practice Rules classifications.

Class 2 watercourses are basically streams that can support aquatic insects, but do not have fish. The class 2 streams generally have a channel is 2 to 3 feet across. The bed is composed of bedrock, rocks, boulders and native material. The gradient is fairly gentle to moderate with scattered small waterfalls, overhanging banks, pools and flowing water. The canopy is approximately 90% cover composed of a mixture of conifers, hardwoods and riparian brush.

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 II watercourses general protection measures

- All slash and material deposited in watercourses from operations should be removed immediately.
- Equipment should not operate within the zone except for endlining material out, and at existing stream crossings.
- At least 50% of the total canopy covering the ground should be left in a well distributed multistoried stand configuration composed of similar diversity of the stand before operations. The residual overstory canopy should be composed of at least 25% of existing overstory conifers.

- At least two 16" DBH and 50' tall living conifers per acre should be left standing within 50' of watercourse channel.
- Within the WLPZ, at least 75% surface cover and undisturbed area should be retained to act as a filter strip for raindrop energy dissipation and wildlife habitat.

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.

14. 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.

15. Maps:

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

16. Attachments:

Appendix 1 - General Stream Protection Recommendations and Appendix 2 - General Soil Erosion Protection Recommendations. Appendix 3 - average MBF volume, average trees and average basal area per

acre.

17. Other resources for forest landowners:

Forest Landowners of California - The mission of this group is to advance sustainable, science-based management practices to enhance and ensure long-term productivity and beauty of California's private forestlands; to provide access to experienced members and professionals in the fields of forestry, fire protection, product marketing, ecosystem management, estate planning, accounting, law and education; to protect the family forest owner from unreasonable regulations; to promote improved marketing opportunities for forest products and recreational and wildlife benefits of forestland; to provide opportunities for family forest owners to meet and share common goals, challenges and interests. www.forestlandowners.org (916) 972-0273

Forest Landowners Association, Inc. - Formed in 1941 to provide a voice for forest landowners on national and regional issues, the Forest Landowners Association follows every piece of legislation appearing before Congress that affects forest landowners and their property. www.forestlandowners.com (800) 325-2954

Forest Stewardship Helpline - (800) 738-TREE

National Timber Tax Website - This website was developed to be used by timberland owners, as well as a reference source for accountants, attorneys, consulting foresters and other professionals who work with timberland owners by answering specific questions regarding the tax treatment of timber. Every year a "Tax Tips for Forest Landowners" is published which can help forest landowners greatly in preparing their taxes. www.timbertax.org

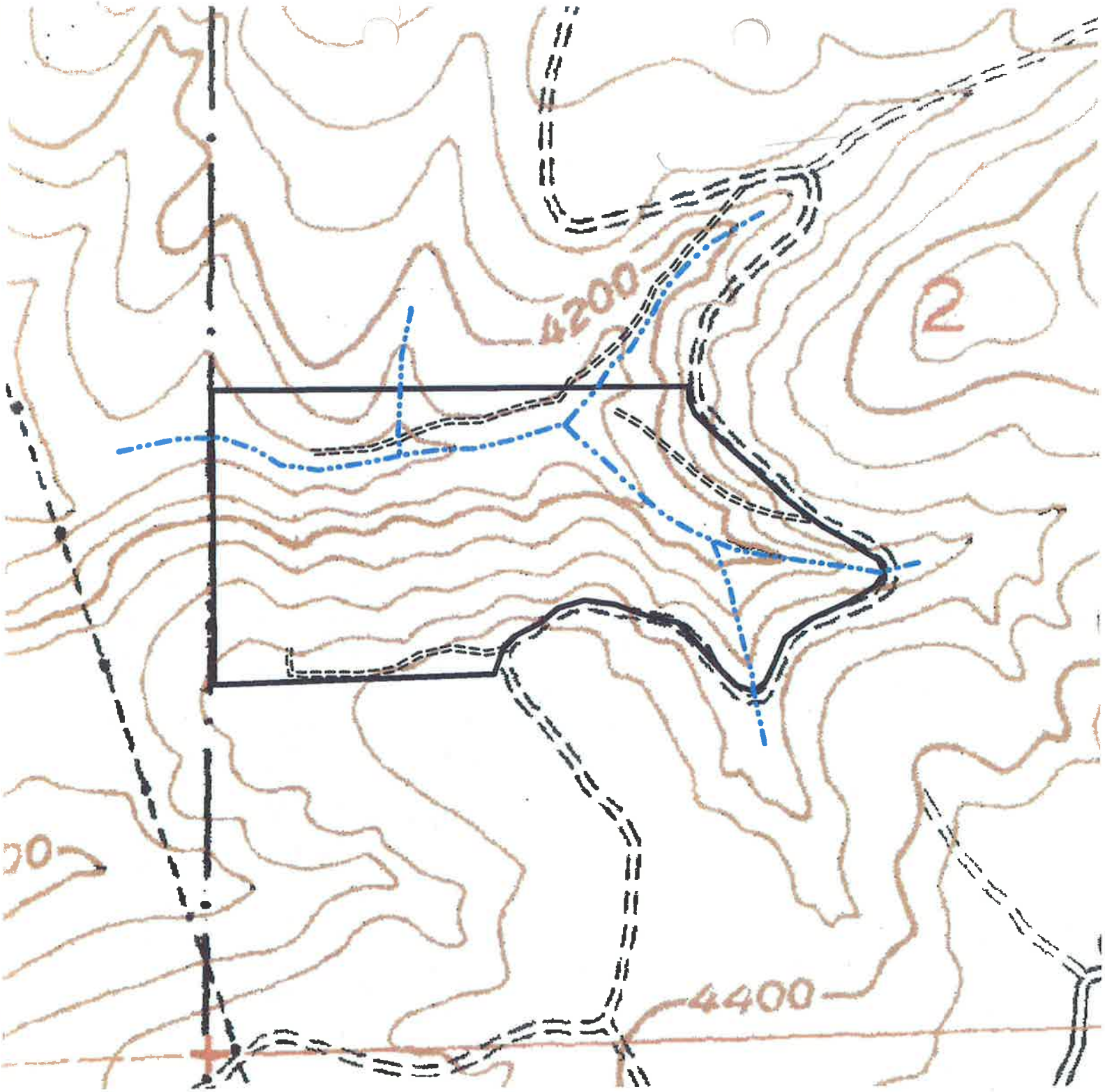
REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL FORESTER CERTIFICATION:

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: 8/17/18

Name: Peter A. Walden RPF #2001
Summit Forestry Services
16178 Greenhorn Road
Grass Valley, CA 95945

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



Mena Re-zone topo Map

N

Property

Existing roads

Class 2 Stream

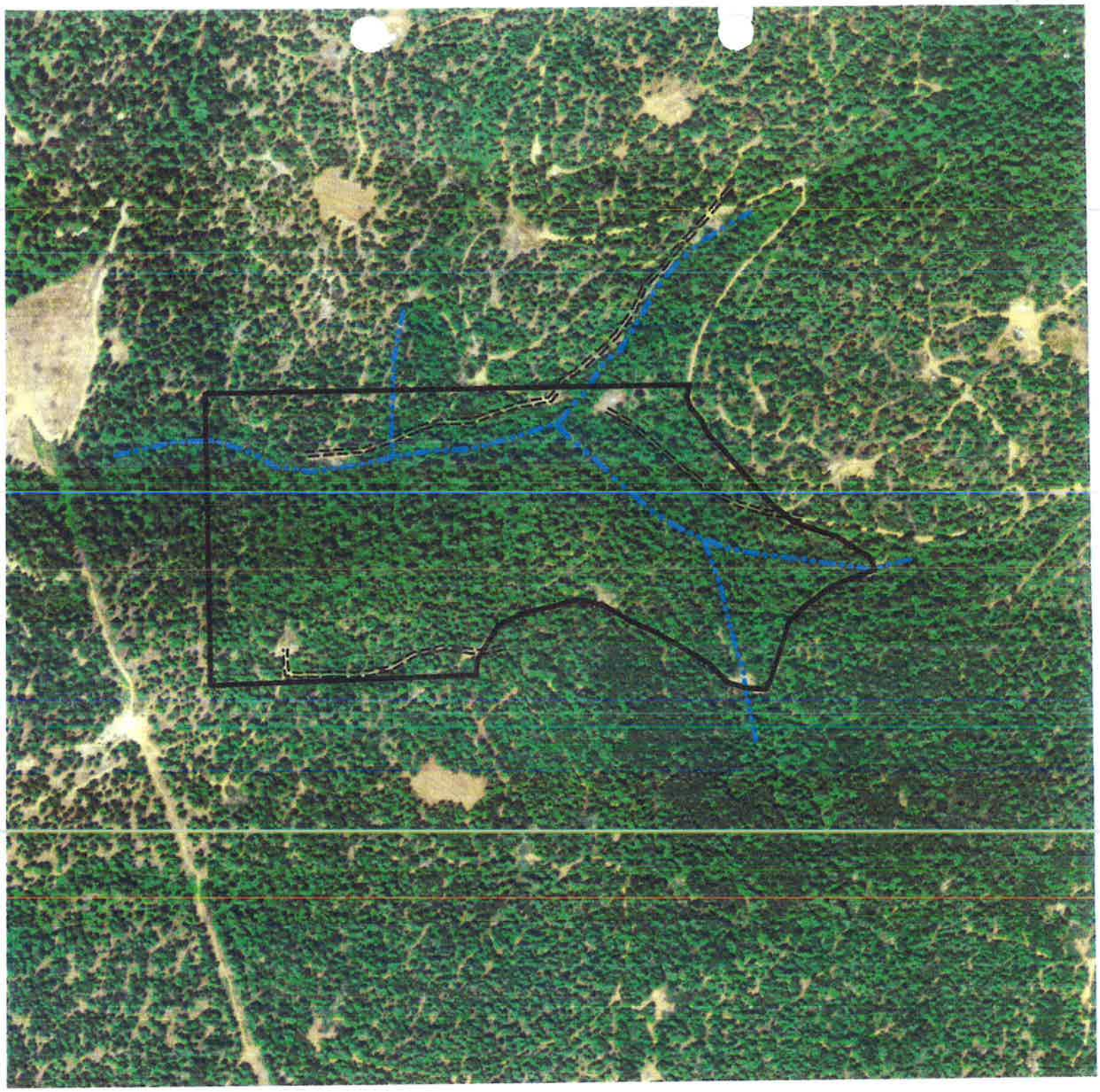
Class 3 Stream

Scale:

500 0 500 1000 Feet

Portion of Section 2, T16N, R10E, MDBM

PAW
8/13/18



Mena Re-zone 2012 Ortho Photo Map

N

Property

Existing roads

Class 2 Stream

Class 3 Stream

Scale:

500 0 500 1000 Feet

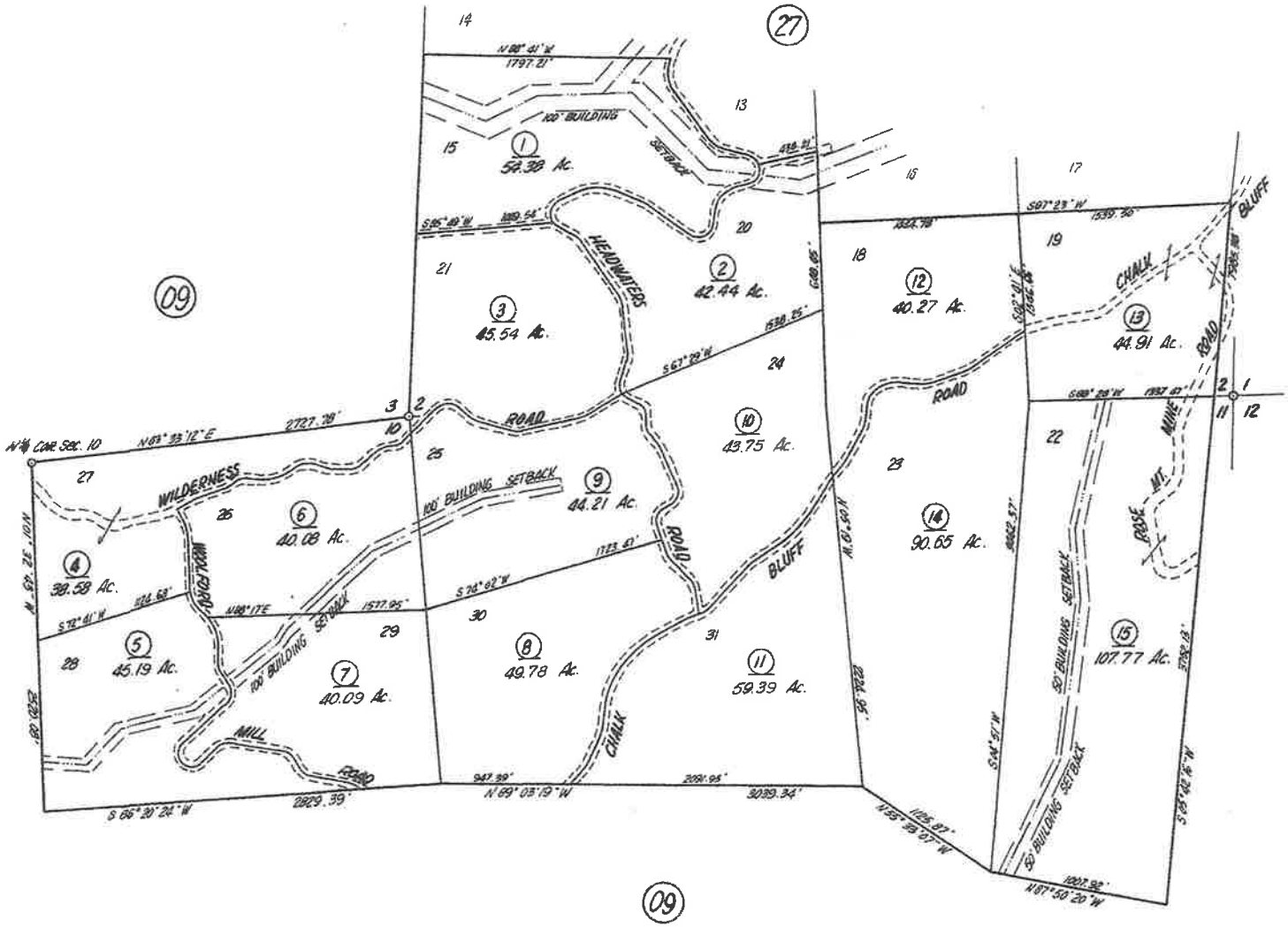
Portion of Section 2, T16N, R10E, MDBM

PAW
8/13/18

POR. SEC'S 10, 11 & 2, T. 16 N., R. 10 E., M.D.B. & M.

Tax Area Code
68-007

65-28



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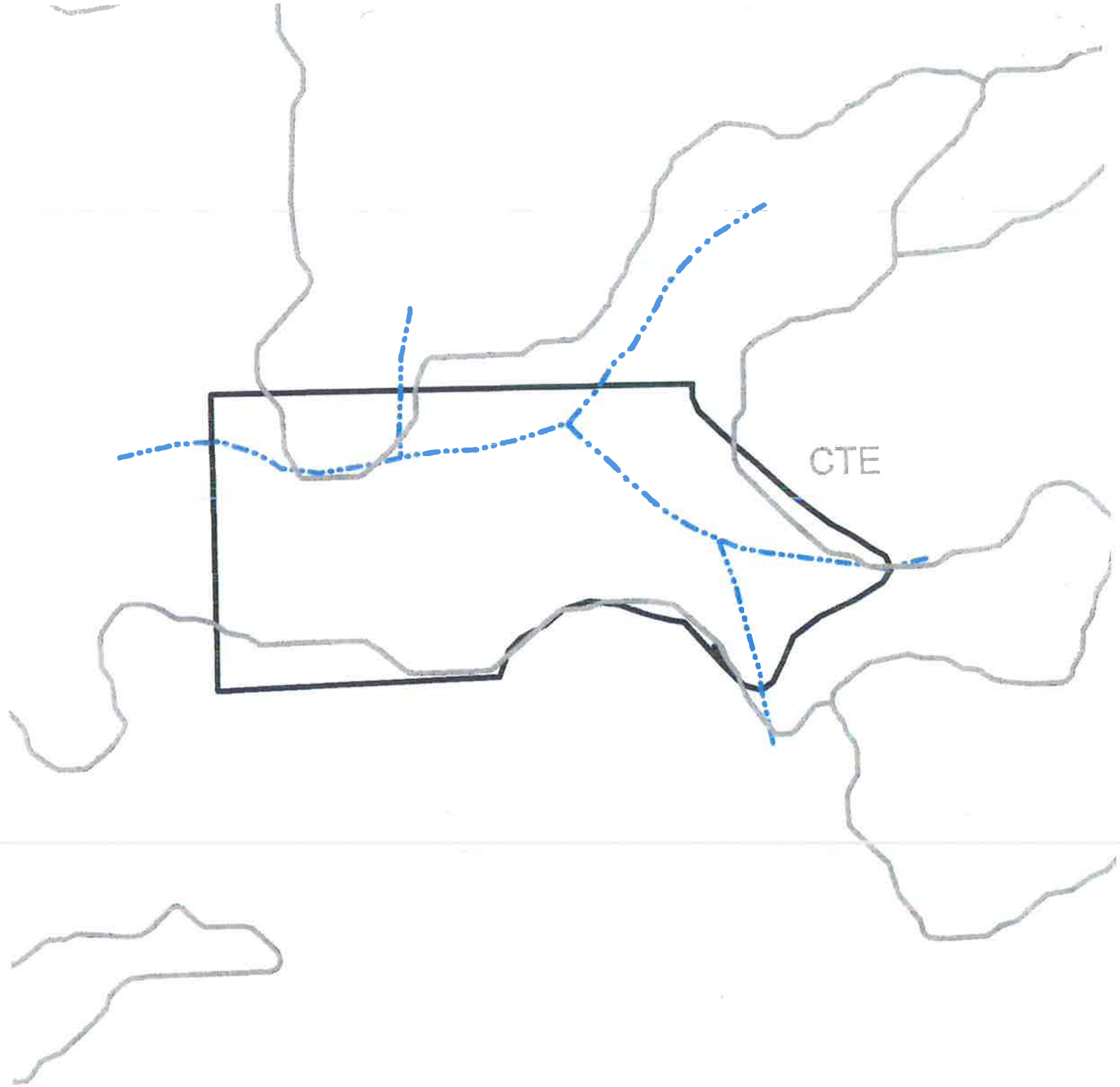
ASSESSOR'S PARCEL MAP
This map was prepared for assessment purposes only. No liability is assumed for the accuracy of data shown. Assessor's parcels may not comply with local lot-split or building site ordinances.

Assessor's Map Bk. 65 - Pg. 28
County of Nevada, Calif.
1977
3-1-78
3-1-94

AUG. 77



Mena Re-zone Soils Map

Property

CTE Soil series boundary

Streams

N

Scale:
500 0 500 1000 Feet

PAW
8/13/18

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.

Stream type	Protection zone width	Protection measures
Class II	**0% to 29% slope - 50'**	**Equipment shall not operate within the zone except for existing road crossings**
	30% to 49% slope - 75'	**All slash and material deposited in watercourses or wet areas shall be removed immediately.**
	50% and greater - 100'	**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.** **At least two 16" DBH and 50' tall living conifers per acre will be left standing within 50' of watercourse channel.** **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.**

Stream type	Protection zone width	Protection measures
Class III	**0% to 29% slope - 25'***	**Equipment shall not operate within the zone except for existing road crossings**
	30% and greater - 50'	**All slash and material deposited in watercourses or wet areas shall be removed immediately.** **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.** **At least two 16" DBH and 50' tall living conifers per acre will be left standing within 50' of watercourse channel.** **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.**

*** 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 Rezone | Stand(s): A | Date: 08/08/18
Township: 16N | Range: 10E | Section(s): 2 | Cruiser: PAW

Cruise Type: Variable plot | Acres: 54 | Comments: n/a

Basal Area / # of trees - Numbers are Average Per Acre Values

DBH	PP	SP	DF	WF	IC	BO	LO	Total
<1	0.0 / 0	0.0 / 13	0.0 / 13	0.0 / 450	0.0 / 75	0.0 / 0	0.0 / 0	0 / 550
1-5	0.0 / 0	0.0 / 0	0.0 / 0	0.0 / 0	1.4 / 50	0.0 / 0	0.0 / 0	1 / 50
6-10	0.0 / 0	0.0 / 0	0.0 / 0	10.0 / 23	10.0 / 18	15.0 / 38	0.0 / 0	35 / 80
12	0.0 / 0	0.0 / 0	0.0 / 0	15.0 / 19	15.0 / 19	0.0 / 0	0.0 / 0	30 / 38
14	0.0 / 0	0.0 / 0	5.0 / 5	5.0 / 5	20.0 / 19	5.0 / 5	0.0 / 0	35 / 33
16	0.0 / 0	0.0 / 0	10.0 / 7	30.0 / 21	40.0 / 29	0.0 / 0	0.0 / 0	80 / 57
18	0.0 / 0	0.0 / 0	5.0 / 3	15.0 / 8	10.0 / 6	0.0 / 0	0.0 / 0	30 / 17
20	0.0 / 0	0.0 / 0	0.0 / 0	5.0 / 2	5.0 / 2	0.0 / 0	0.0 / 0	10 / 5
22	5.0 / 2	0.0 / 0	10.0 / 4	10.0 / 4	0.0 / 0	5.0 / 2	0.0 / 0	30 / 11
24	0.0 / 0	0.0 / 0	0.0 / 0	5.0 / 2	10.0 / 3	0.0 / 0	0.0 / 0	15 / 5
26	0.0 / 0	5.0 / 1	5.0 / 1	0.0 / 0	5.0 / 1	0.0 / 0	0.0 / 0	15 / 4
28	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 / 0	0.0 / 0	0.0 / 0	0.0 / 0	0.0 / 0	0 / 0
32	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	5.0 / 1	0.0 / 0	0.0 / 0	0.0 / 0	0.0 / 0	5 / 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
38	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
40+	0.0 / 0	0.0 / 0	0.0 / 0	0.0 / 0	0.0 / 0	0.0 / 0	0.0 / 0	0 / 0
Totals	5 / 2	5 / 14	40 / 33	95 / 535	116 / 222	25 / 44	0 / 0	286 / 850

Appendix 3

Summit Forestry Services
Tree Stand Table

Project: Mena Rezone
Township: 16N
Range: 10E
Stand(s): A
Section(s): 2
Date: 08/08/18
Cruiser: PAW

Cruise Type: Variable plot
Acres: 54
Comments: n/a

Net Merchantable Volume (MBF) / # of trees - Numbers are Avreage Per Acre Values

DBH	PP	SP	DF	WF	IC	BO	LO	Total
<1	0.0 / 0.0	0.0 / 12.5	0.0 / 12.5	0.0 / 450.0	0.0 / 75.0	0.0 / 0.0	0.0 / 0.0	0 / 550
1-5	0.0 / 0.0	0.0 / 0.0	0.0 / 0.0	0.0 / 0.0	0.0 / 50.0	0.0 / 0.0	0.0 / 0.0	0 / 50
6-10	0.0 / 0.0	0.0 / 0.0	0.0 / 0.0	0.4 / 23.5	0.3 / 18.3	0.0 / 37.8	0.0 / 0.0	1 / 80
12	0.0 / 0.0	0.0 / 0.0	0.0 / 0.0	1.4 / 19.1	0.5 / 19.1	0.0 / 0.0	0.0 / 0.0	2 / 38
14	0.0 / 0.0	0.0 / 0.0	0.5 / 4.7	0.5 / 4.7	1.0 / 18.7	0.0 / 4.7	0.0 / 0.0	2 / 33
16	0.0 / 0.0	0.0 / 0.0	1.3 / 7.2	3.3 / 21.5	2.3 / 28.6	0.0 / 0.0	0.0 / 0.0	7 / 57
18	0.0 / 0.0	0.0 / 0.0	0.7 / 2.8	2.2 / 8.5	0.5 / 5.7	0.0 / 0.0	0.0 / 0.0	3 / 17
20	0.0 / 0.0	0.0 / 0.0	0.0 / 0.0	1.1 / 2.3	0.4 / 2.3	0.0 / 0.0	0.0 / 0.0	2 / 5
22	0.8 / 1.9	0.0 / 0.0	1.7 / 3.8	2.4 / 3.8	0.0 / 0.0	0.0 / 1.9	0.0 / 0.0	5 / 11
24	0.0 / 0.0	0.0 / 0.0	0.0 / 0.0	1.1 / 1.6	0.8 / 3.2	0.0 / 0.0	0.0 / 0.0	2 / 5
26	0.0 / 0.0	0.8 / 1.4	0.9 / 1.4	0.0 / 0.0	0.5 / 1.4	0.0 / 0.0	0.0 / 0.0	2 / 4
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	0.0 / 0.0	0.0 / 0.0	0.0 / 0.0	0.0 / 0.0	0.0 / 0.0	0 / 0
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 / 0.8	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 / 2	1 / 14	6 / 33	12 / 535	6 / 222	0 / 44	0 / 0	27 / 850