

Trend Study 7-6-06

Study site name: Cedar Hollow .

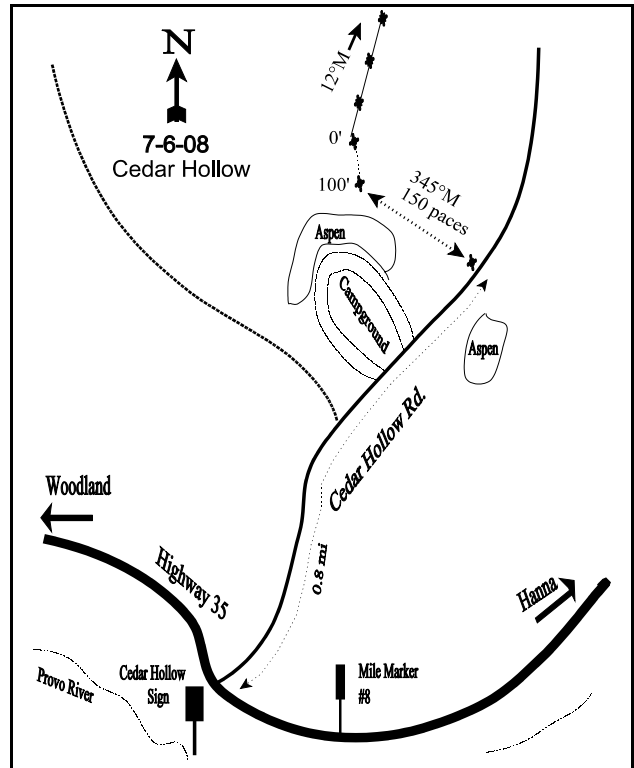
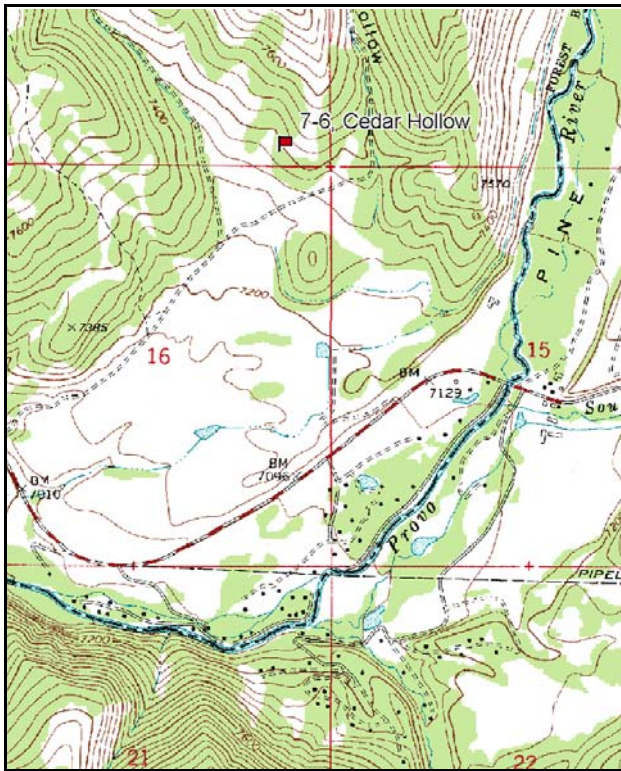
Vegetation type: Mountain Brush .

Compass bearing: frequency baseline 166 degrees magnetic.

Frequency belt placement: Line 1 (11 & 95ft), line 2 (71ft), line 3 (59ft), line 4 (34ft).

LOCATION DESCRIPTION

Eastbound on Highway 35 from Woodland, turn left (north) at the Cedar Hollow sign. If you pass mile-marker 8 you have gone too far. Travel 0.8 miles on the main dirt road passing two left turns, and stop next to a small witness post on the left side of the road. There is a small stand of aspen on the right. From the witness post walk at a bearing of 345 degrees magnetic for 150 paces to the 0-foot baseline stake. The 0-foot stake is marked by browse tag #416.



Map Name: Woodland

Diagrammatic Sketch

Township 3S, Range 7E, Section 16

UTM NAD 27, UTM 12T 4490451 N 487453 E

## DISCUSSION

### Cedar Hollow - Trend Study No. 7-6

#### Study Information

The Cedar Hollow study is located at the upper limits of normal winter range (elevation: 7,400 feet, slope: 15%, aspect: south). Because of the moderately high elevation, this area probably does not constitute critical range, but more likely it is transitional spring-fall range for big game. There are generally few signs of heavy or excessive big game use on browse, except for bitterbrush and serviceberry, because of their relatively low populations. The vegetation composition of the area consists of serviceberry, moderately tall Gambel oakbrush clones, and quaking aspen intermixed with more open areas dominated by mountain big sagebrush and mountain snowberry. Pellet groups of deer, elk, and moose are present, yet none are very abundant. Cattle also graze the area. A pellet group transect read along the vegetation baseline in 2001 estimated 5 elk days use/acre (12 edu/ha), 20 deer days use/acre (50 ddu/ha), and 1 moose day use/acre (2 mdu/ha). In 2006, animal use was estimated at 2 elk days use/acre (5 edu/ha), 12 deer days use/acre (30 ddu/ha), and 4 cow days use/acre (9 cdu/ha).

#### Soil

The soil series is part of the Yeates Hollow-Henefer complex. The Yeates Hollow series consists of deep, well drained and moderately well drained, slowly permeable soils that formed in alluvium, colluvium and residuum from conglomerate, sandstone and quartzite. The Henefer series consists of very deep, well drained, slowly permeable soils. These soils formed in alluvium and colluvium from quartzite and sandstone on fan remnants, mountain toe slopes and mountain slopes (USDA-NRCS 2006). Soils appear to be moderately deep and well-drained. Effective rooting depth was estimated at 11 inches. Soil texture is classified as a clay loam with a neutral soil reaction (7.0 pH). Surface rock is of varying size and covers an estimated 21% of the soil surface (pavement included). Parent material is sandstone and limestone. This area is within the 24-28 inch precipitation zone (USDA et al. 1999) and thus has a fairly extensive vegetation cover. Overall soil condition is fair to good. An erosion condition class assessment determined stable soils in 2001 and 2006.

#### Browse

Gambel oak occurs frequently in the study area, but consists of clumps of mature plants that are partially unavailable because of their height. The most important species based on abundance, cover, and relative palatability is mountain big sagebrush. Mountain big sagebrush density was estimated at about 1,800 plants/acre in 1996 and 2001, but declined by nearly half in 2006 to 940 plants/acre. The sagebrush population had a very high incidence of decadent plants in 1984 at 75%. Percent decadence has been much lower since 1984, but was moderately high in 2006 at 43%. Use was moderate to heavy on sagebrush in 1984, but has since declined to light to moderate. Drought conditions (below 75% of normal precipitation) in 2001 and 2002 may have increased decadence in the 2006 reading. Winter injury is another possibility. Winter injury occurs when water in the cell freezes and ruptures the cell membrane during a cold spell in early fall or spring (Walser et al. 1990). Another injury classified as winter injury is when there is no moisture available to the plant (drought or frozen ground) and with warm weather in February and March, breaks dormancy causing the death of the sagebrush crown (Nelson and Tiernan 1983). Annual leader growth on sagebrush averaged just under 2 inches in 2001 and in 2006.

Serviceberry and bitterbrush provide additional preferred forage, but they occur in low densities. Both species show moderate to heavy use. Serviceberry density declined in 2006, while bitterbrush density increased. Gambel oak occurs in scattered clones throughout the area, but this species is not extensively sampled by this particular study. Oak density was estimated at 900 stems/acre in 2001, and the entire population was classified as having poor vigor. Reduced vigor in the population of Gambel oak occurred because of a late snow storm and cold temperatures in June 2001. The resultant cold temperatures caused widespread meristematic and leaf death on oak, including this particular study. Oak density was only 340 stems/acre in 2006.

### Herbaceous Understory

This site has a fair herbaceous understory component. Grass composition is diverse, including several aggressive increasers which provide an effective ground cover and an important source of livestock forage. A sedge, bulbous bluegrass, mutton bluegrass, and bluebunch wheatgrass are the most abundant grasses. Utilization on grasses was light to moderate in 1996, with no utilization apparent in 2001. In 2006, the sedge and mountain brome had been heavily grazed. Forbs are primarily composed of perennials and are diverse with 21 perennial species sampled in 2006.

### 1990 TREND ASSESSMENT

Browse composition is basically unchanged. Mountain big sagebrush shows a slightly lower density, which is not surprising based on the highly decadent population (75%) encountered during the initial sampling. Young shrubs have replaced some of the decadent plants, but overall density is down. Vigor is less than optimum on half of the sagebrush even though there has been only light to moderate utilization the last several years. Sagebrush cover averages about 10%. Serviceberry has increased in density. The 1990 data shows an increase in grass frequency and number of species encountered. A larger number of forb species were identified, surprising for late in a dry year.

browse - stable (0)

grass - up (+2)

forb - slightly up (+1)

### 1996 TREND ASSESSMENT

The browse trend is still stable. The increased density of mountain big sagebrush is likely a function of the larger sampling design that picked up more plants. Mountain big sagebrush currently makes up 40% of the browse cover, has improved vigor, and a substantially lower percent decadence in the population. Bitterbrush and mountain snowberry are also in good health. The grass trend is stable. Nine perennial species were sampled. Bulbous bluegrass and Kentucky bluegrass are increasers with grazing and should be monitored closely. The decline in forb frequency is attributed to the increased sample size. The trend is stable. The Desirable Components Index (see methods) rated this site as poor-fair. Preferred browse (serviceberry, mountain big sagebrush, and bitterbrush) cover could be higher and the presence of bulbous bluegrass does not add to the understory.

winter range condition (DC Index) - poor-fair (57) Higher potential scale

browse - stable (0)

grass - stable (0)

forb - stable (0)

### 2001 TREND ASSESSMENT

Trend for browse is slightly up. Mountain big sagebrush shows a stable density with use remaining light to moderate. Decadence is moderate at 29%, but much lower than that reported in 1984 and 1990. Serviceberry and bitterbrush densities were higher than in 1996 and these two species see the highest amount of use. The trend for grasses is slightly down. Although the overall sum of nested frequency of perennials increased slightly, this comes from a major increase in bulbous bluegrass, which is a weedy exotic species. It only provides fair forage and can out compete other desirable species. The desirable native, bluebunch wheatgrass, declined in abundance. The forb trend is up. Milkvetch increased significantly in frequency. The Desirable Components Index (see methods) rated this site as fair. Preferred browse cover increased from 1996.

winter range condition (DC Index) - fair (61) Higher potential scale

browse - slightly up.(+1)

grass - slightly down (-1)

forb - up (+2)

### 2006 TREND ASSESSMENT

The browse trend is down. Density for both mountain big sagebrush and Saskatoon serviceberry declined by about half. Mountain big sagebrush decadence was up to 43%. Sagebrush cover declined from 8 % to 6%. Winter injury could be the possible explanation for this decline, during the dry winter of 2002-2003. Bitterbrush did increase in density and was up to 20% of the total browse cover at 5% cover. Snowberry

density increased greatly, but unfortunately is not a preferred species. The grass trend is slightly up. Bulbous bluegrass decreased significantly in abundance, although cover was higher. Bluebunch wheatgrass increased significantly in sum of nested frequency. The forb trend is slightly up with a 13% increase of sum of nested frequency of perennial forbs. The DCI score improved slightly as perennial grass cover increased.

winter range condition (DC Index) - fair (65) Higher potential scale

browse - down (-2)

grass - slightly up (+1)

forb - slightly up (+1)

HERBACEOUS TRENDS --

Management unit 07 , Study no: 6

T y p e	Species	Nested Frequency					Average Cover %		
		'84	'90	'96	'01	'06	'96	'01	'06
G	Agropyron dasystachyum	-	-	-	2	-	-	.00	-
G	Agropyron spicatum	<sub>b</sub> 152	<sub>b</sub> 151	<sub>ab</sub> 145	<sub>a</sub> 107	<sub>b</sub> 163	2.03	2.06	5.82
G	Bromus carinatus	<sub>a</sub> -	<sub>a</sub> 6	<sub>a</sub> -	<sub>b</sub> 23	<sub>ab</sub> 6	-	.20	.09
G	Bromus inermis	-	12	-	-	4	-	-	.06
G	Bromus tectorum (a)	-	-	1	-	4	.00	-	.00
G	Carex sp.	73	92	68	78	47	4.08	4.29	2.37
G	Festuca sp.	-	-	3	-	-	.00	-	-
G	Koeleria cristata	-	-	-	2	4	-	.03	.06
G	Melica bulbosa	<sub>a</sub> -	<sub>a</sub> -	<sub>a</sub> 3	<sub>a</sub> 1	<sub>b</sub> 18	.00	.03	.33
G	Poa bulbosa	<sub>a</sub> -	<sub>b</sub> 79	<sub>b</sub> 107	<sub>d</sub> 199	<sub>c</sub> 161	3.57	4.99	6.28
G	Poa fendleriana	<sub>a</sub> 97	<sub>ab</sub> 130	<sub>ab</sub> 105	<sub>b</sub> 140	<sub>ab</sub> 126	1.47	2.79	2.07
G	Poa pratensis	<sub>a</sub> 46	<sub>ab</sub> 83	<sub>b</sub> 107	<sub>a</sub> 48	<sub>a</sub> 63	2.80	.81	1.31
G	Poa secunda	<sub>ab</sub> 31	<sub>a</sub> 19	<sub>a</sub> 56	<sub>a</sub> 23	<sub>a</sub> 49	.71	.33	1.54
G	Stipa lettermani	<sub>ab</sub> 9	<sub>b</sub> 28	<sub>a</sub> 9	<sub>a</sub> 7	<sub>a</sub> 9	.09	.21	.21
Total for Annual Grasses		0	0	1	0	4	0.00	0	0.00
Total for Perennial Grasses		408	600	603	630	650	14.79	15.77	20.16
Total for Grasses		408	600	604	630	654	14.80	15.77	20.17
F	Agoseris glauca	<sub>a</sub> -	<sub>ab</sub> 4	<sub>a</sub> -	<sub>ab</sub> 4	<sub>b</sub> 12	-	.01	.07
F	Allium sp.	<sub>a</sub> -	<sub>a</sub> -	<sub>ab</sub> 5	<sub>b</sub> 24	<sub>c</sub> 59	.01	.10	.20
F	Antennaria rosea	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	.03
F	Arabis sp.	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	.00
F	Astragalus beckwithii	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	.30
F	Aster chilensis	<sub>b</sub> 105	<sub>b</sub> 121	<sub>a</sub> 48	<sub>a</sub> 35	<sub>a</sub> 45	.47	.44	1.04
F	Astragalus sp.	<sub>a</sub> -	<sub>a</sub> -	<sub>a</sub> 2	<sub>b</sub> 65	<sub>b</sub> 54	.01	.84	.95
F	Balsamorhiza sagittata	7	16	11	14	24	.54	1.64	2.16
F	Castilleja linariaefolia	3	1	6	6	12	.04	.21	.22
F	Calochortus nuttallii	-	2	3	4	5	.00	.01	.01
F	Cirsium undulatum	14	17	8	8	5	.07	.09	.33

Type	Species	Nested Frequency					Average Cover %		
		'84	'90	'96	'01	'06	'96	'01	'06
F	<i>Collomia linearis</i> (a)	-	-	a12	b39	a19	.02	.16	.05
F	<i>Comandra pallida</i>	b80	b83	ab58	b69	a36	.29	.78	.43
F	<i>Collinsia parviflora</i> (a)	-	-	a-	ab8	b12	-	.02	.05
F	<i>Crepis acuminata</i>	-	1	3	-	1	.00	-	.03
F	<i>Epilobium brachycarpum</i> (a)	-	-	a-	b26	a1	-	.05	.00
F	<i>Erythronium grandiflorum</i>	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	.04
F	<i>Eriogonum racemosum</i>	a1	ab8	b12	ab7	ab9	.16	.04	.21
F	<i>Eriogonum umbellatum</i>	-	4	-	6	3	-	.21	.15
F	<i>Gayophytum ramosissimum</i> (a)	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	.03
F	<i>Hackelia patens</i>	b10	a-	a-	a-	ab5	-	-	.06
F	<i>Holosteum umbellatum</i> (a)	-	-	2	2	-	.00	.00	-
F	<i>Ligusticum</i> sp.	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	<i>Lupinus argenteus</i>	a-	ab8	a-	b7	ab1	.03	.21	.03
F	<i>Machaeranthera canescens</i>	ab30	a6	a-	a-	a-	-	-	-
F	<i>Microsteris gracilis</i> (a)	-	-	a-	b7	ab5	.00	.02	.01
F	<i>Penstemon leonardi</i>	a-	b17	b26	b18	b11	.65	.34	.10
F	<i>Phlox longifolia</i>	a-	c32	bc15	ab10	bc25	.04	.05	.10
F	<i>Polygonum douglasii</i> (a)	-	-	ab8	a-	b15	.01	-	.03
F	<i>Senecio integerrimus</i>	a-	a1	a7	c21	bc13	.07	.18	.13
F	<i>Solidago</i> sp.	b41	a-	a-	a-	a-	-	-	-
F	<i>Streptanthus cordatus</i>	1	2	-	3	-	-	.00	-
F	<i>Tragopogon dubius</i>	a-	a-	a1	b7	a-	.00	.01	-
F	<i>Zigadenus paniculatus</i>	-	3	-	3	5	-	.00	.09
Total for Annual Forbs		0	0	22	82	59	0.04	0.27	0.19
Total for Perennial Forbs		292	331	205	311	350	2.42	5.23	6.76
Total for Forbs		292	331	227	393	409	2.47	5.50	6.95

Values with different subscript letters are significantly different at alpha = 0.10

BROWSE TRENDS --

Management unit 07 , Study no: 6

Type	Species	Strip Frequency			Average Cover %		
		'96	'01	'06	'96	'01	'06
B	Amelanchier alnifolia	19	20	13	.22	.87	.56
B	Artemisia tridentata vaseyana	59	58	39	8.10	8.01	6.19
B	Ceanothus velutinus	2	2	2	-	.15	.03
B	Chrysothamnus depressus	0	1	1	-	-	-
B	Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus viscidiflorus	51	53	52	1.85	1.98	2.29
B	Eriogonum heracleoides	0	4	6	-	.06	.23
B	Eriogonum microthecum	17	0	0	.22	-	-
B	Juniperus scopulorum	0	0	0	-	-	.03
B	Mahonia repens	65	60	69	1.16	2.63	1.69
B	Opuntia sp.	3	3	2	.03	-	.15
B	Pachistima myrsinites	4	0	3	.03	-	-
B	Purshia tridentata	15	16	17	2.93	3.94	5.09
B	Quercus gambelii	3	5	4	1.25	1.63	1.16
B	Symphoricarpos oreophilus	67	65	68	4.55	7.30	7.58
Total for Browse		305	287	276	20.35	26.61	25.04

CANOPY COVER, LINE INTERCEPT --

Management unit 07 , Study no: 6

Species	Percent Cover	
	'01	'06
Amelanchier alnifolia	-	.61
Artemisia tridentata vaseyana	-	6.30
Ceanothus velutinus	-	.41
Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus viscidiflorus	-	3.59
Eriogonum heracleoides	-	.48
Mahonia repens	-	1.89
Opuntia sp.	-	.08
Purshia tridentata	-	4.75
Quercus gambelii	3.40	2.33
Symphoricarpos oreophilus	-	10.25

KEY BROWSE ANNUAL LEADER GROWTH --  
Management unit 07 , Study no: 6

Species	Average leader growth (in)	
	'01	'06
Amelanchier alnifolia	1.8	3.0
Artemisia tridentata vaseyana	1.8	1.8
Purshia tridentata	2.0	2.8

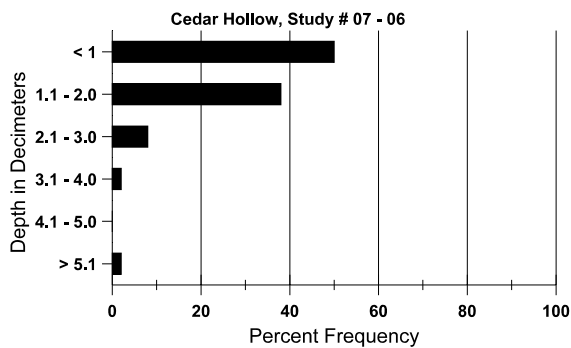
BASIC COVER --  
Management unit 07 , Study no: 6

Cover Type	Average Cover %				
	'84	'90	'96	'01	'06
Vegetation	3.75	16.50	39.31	51.52	44.29
Rock	12.00	12.25	15.11	14.48	14.86
Pavement	7.00	11.75	4.56	7.09	7.96
Litter	60.00	46.75	42.47	35.27	25.93
Cryptogams	.25	0	.53	.21	.55
Bare Ground	17.00	12.75	11.13	17.47	21.65

SOIL ANALYSIS DATA --  
Herd Unit 07, Study no: 06, Cedar Hollow

Effective rooting depth (in)	Temp °F (depth)	PH	Clay loam			%OM	PPM P	PPM K	dS/m
			%sand	%silt	%clay				
10.6	53.8 (14.5)	7.0	40.2	30.4	29.4	4.9	11.5	166.4	0.6

Stoniness Index



PELLET GROUP DATA --

Management unit 07 , Study no: 6

Type	Quadrat Frequency		
	'96	'01	'06
Rabbit	-	-	9
Moose	-	2	1
Elk	5	-	1
Deer	7	11	22
Cattle	1	2	1

Days use per acre (ha)	
'01	'06
-	-
1 (2)	-
5 (12)	2 (5)
20 (50)	12 (30)
-	4 (9)

BROWSE CHARACTERISTICS --

Management unit 07 , Study no: 6

		Age class distribution (plants per acre)					Utilization					
Year	Plants per Acre (excluding seedlings)	Seedling	Young	Mature	Decadent	Dead	% moderate	% heavy	% decadent	% dying	% poor vigor	Average Height Crown (in)
<b>Amelanchier alnifolia</b>												
84	<b>66</b>	-	-	-	66	-	0	100	100	-	0	-/-
90	<b>732</b>	333	600	66	66	-	9	18	9	-	18	89/71
96	<b>380</b>	-	100	240	40	-	63	5	11	-	11	30/32
01	<b>600</b>	-	240	140	220	-	17	27	37	3	13	43/31
06	<b>280</b>	-	80	120	80	40	14	43	29	14	14	29/33
<b>Artemisia tridentata vaseyana</b>												
84	<b>1333</b>	66	-	333	1000	-	45	55	75	2	15	23/35
90	<b>1132</b>	-	133	533	466	-	29	0	41	4	18	26/28
96	<b>1820</b>	-	60	1400	360	700	33	1	20	4	5	21/33
01	<b>1800</b>	-	-	1280	520	320	20	10	29	4	17	25/37
06	<b>940</b>	80	20	520	400	440	13	0	43	15	15	22/36
<b>Ceanothus velutinus</b>												
84	<b>0</b>	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	-/-
90	<b>0</b>	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	-/-
96	<b>40</b>	-	-	40	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	24/90
01	<b>80</b>	-	-	80	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	19/50
06	<b>40</b>	-	-	40	-	-	100	0	-	-	0	23/78
<b>Chrysothamnus depressus</b>												
84	<b>0</b>	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	-/-
90	<b>0</b>	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	-/-
96	<b>0</b>	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	-/-
01	<b>20</b>	-	-	20	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	-/-
06	<b>20</b>	-	-	20	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	6/14

		Age class distribution (plants per acre)					Utilization					
Year	Plants per Acre (excluding seedlings)	Seedling	Young	Mature	Decadent	Dead	% moderate	% heavy	% decadent	% dying	% poor vigor	Average Height Crown (in)
<i>Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus viscidiflorus</i>												
84	200	-	-	-	200	-	67	0	100	-	0	-/-
90	799	-	66	400	333	-	8	0	42	8	33	12/9
96	2120	-	140	1980	-	-	.94	0	0	-	0	12/16
01	1980	-	40	1740	200	-	3	0	10	-	0	10/16
06	1860	-	120	1620	120	-	2	0	6	1	1	11/18
<i>Eriogonum heracleoides</i>												
84	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	-	0	-/-
90	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	-	0	-/-
96	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	-	0	-/-
01	80	-	-	80	-	-	0	0	0	-	0	10/10
06	140	-	20	100	20	-	0	0	14	-	0	5/10
<i>Eriogonum microthecum</i>												
84	666	-	200	466	-	-	10	0	-	-	0	5/6
90	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	-/-
96	360	-	20	340	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	7/12
01	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	-/-
06	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	-/-
<i>Mahonia repens</i>												
84	20599	-	19733	866	-	-	0	0	0	-	0	6/4
90	61799	3533	33533	28266	-	-	.10	0	0	-	0	6/4
96	9660	-	2520	7140	-	80	0	0	0	-	0	4/6
01	14260	-	20	14220	20	-	0	0	0	.14	.14	4/5
06	14500	240	1020	13380	100	-	0	0	1	.27	.27	3/5
<i>Opuntia sp.</i>												
84	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	-/-
90	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	-/-
96	60	-	-	60	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	4/11
01	180	-	20	160	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	4/10
06	40	-	-	40	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	6/13
<i>Pachistima myrsinites</i>												
84	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	-/-
90	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	-/-
96	200	-	80	120	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	12/36
01	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	-/-
06	180	-	-	180	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	5/6

		Age class distribution (plants per acre)					Utilization					
Year	Plants per Acre (excluding seedlings)	Seedling	Young	Mature	Decadent	Dead	% moderate	% heavy	% decadent	% dying	% poor vigor	Average Height Crown (in)
<b>Purshia tridentata</b>												
84	<b>0</b>	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	-	0	-/-
90	<b>0</b>	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	-	0	-/-
96	<b>320</b>	-	20	300	-	-	56	13	0	-	0	15/60
01	<b>380</b>	-	-	360	20	-	11	32	5	-	0	16/70
06	<b>420</b>	40	-	420	-	-	10	90	0	-	0	18/54
<b>Quercus gambelii</b>												
84	<b>466</b>	-	333	133	-	-	0	14	0	-	0	67/57
90	<b>2465</b>	333	1066	1266	133	-	3	0	5	-	0	72/23
96	<b>60</b>	20	-	60	-	-	0	0	0	-	0	77/98
01	<b>900</b>	-	-	900	-	40	0	9	0	-	100	-/-
06	<b>340</b>	260	60	240	40	60	0	0	12	6	6	49/23
<b>Rosa woodsii</b>												
84	<b>333</b>	-	200	133	-	-	0	40	-	-	20	25/5
90	<b>266</b>	-	133	133	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	18/7
96	<b>0</b>	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	-/-
01	<b>0</b>	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	-/-
06	<b>0</b>	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	-/-
<b>Symphoricarpos oreophilus</b>												
84	<b>2933</b>	-	1400	1200	333	-	39	5	11	-	5	23/36
90	<b>7133</b>	533	2200	4533	400	-	31	.93	6	.56	18	18/24
96	<b>2640</b>	80	360	2220	60	20	2	0	2	.75	5	17/28
01	<b>2100</b>	-	-	2040	60	-	5	0	3	-	0	16/28
06	<b>3740</b>	20	600	3120	20	-	0	0	1	-	0	16/27