

# Southern Ontario Bald Eagle Monitoring Program 2007 Summary Report



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**BIRD STUDIES  
ÉTUDES D'OISEAUX CANADA**



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## BACKGROUND

Prior to European settlement, the Great Lakes supported a healthy population of Bald Eagles (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*). An estimated 200 pairs nested from the Ottawa River to the lower Great Lakes, and the density of Bald Eagle nests (active and inactive) may have reached as high as one per mile of shoreline along Lake Erie (Weekes 1974). However, loss of nesting and foraging habitat through the clearing of land for agriculture, along with direct human persecution, led to a rapid decline in the Great Lakes population in the early 1900s (reviewed in Austen *et al.* 1994). The introduction of protective legislation, including the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources' Game and Fish Act in 1890, and the American Bald Eagle Act in 1940 helped the southern Ontario population rebound to approximately 100 pairs by 1950 (Weekes 1974). Unfortunately, this recovery was short-lived, due to the introduction of synthetic chlorinated compounds such as DDT and PCBs into the Great Lakes aquatic food chain. Bioaccumulation of DDT (and its breakdown product DDE) in the bodies of adults led to reproductive failure through eggshell thinning and embryo death (Donaldson *et al.* 1999).

The Bald Eagle population in the Great Lakes basin declined almost to the point of extirpation in the 1960s (reviewed in Donaldson *et al.* 1999). Although Canada and the US severely restricted the use of DDT in the 1970s, the effects lingered on for many more years. Bald Eagles in the Great Lakes were slow to recover, possibly due to continued exposure to PCBs (Donaldson *et al.* 1999). In 1980, the Great Lakes population experienced almost complete reproductive failure. There were only three active nests along the north shore of Lake Erie in that year, and all failed to produce young (OMNR historical data).

In 1973, the Bald Eagle was declared a provincially Endangered Species. In 2006, the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources reviewed the status of Bald Eagles, which resulted in a split designation. In northern Ontario (north of the French River), the species was classified as Special Concern, but the Endangered designation was retained for southern Ontario.

In 1983, the Southern Ontario Bald Eagle Monitoring Project, a cooperative project led by the OMNR and the Canadian Wildlife Service (CWS) was initiated. Population monitoring was led by OMNR and the hacking of young eaglets was led by CWS. Bird Studies Canada (BSC) became a partner in the Bald Eagle monitoring project in 1996, when it assumed responsibility for the coordination of field studies and monitoring efforts. This project relies heavily on the cooperation of landowners and volunteer nest monitors to obtain information on Bald Eagle nesting activity and productivity. The study area includes the Canadian shores of lakes Erie, St. Clair, Huron and Ontario.

From 1973-1982, OMNR (with assistance from the public) monitored territories, productivity (number of young fledged per active nest), and mortality. Beginning in 1983, productivity was monitored annually from the nest, and eaglets within the study area were weighed, measured, and banded. Nest site characteristics, such as tree species and height of nest were also recorded. To further aid recovery efforts, from 1983-1987, 32 eaglets were transplanted from northwestern Ontario and released at two hacking sites on the north shore of Lake Erie. From 1988-1999, blood and

feather samples were taken annually from eaglets to monitor levels of pesticides and heavy metal contaminants. Analysis of data collected from these field studies showed that, by the early 1990s, the health of the Bald Eagle population had improved and levels of contaminants had declined dramatically. At the same time, the number of nests and the mean number of chicks produced at each nest had also increased.

Starting in 2000, a low-intensity monitoring protocol based on annual ground and aerial observations of nesting eagles was implemented. Annual blood samples were no longer deemed necessary, since there was fairly strong evidence for a decline in contaminants in Great Lakes eagles (Donaldson *et al.* 1999), and all examined eaglets hatched over the last decade have appeared to be healthy (P. Hunter pers. comm.). Blood sampling and banding now occurs at five-year intervals, which should be adequate to monitor contaminant levels in juvenile birds.

In 2004, a satellite-tracking program (Destination Eagle) was initiated with the goal of tracking the movements of juvenile eagles in their first three years of life. From 2004-2007, a total of 19 eaglets has been tracked.

The objectives of the 2007 project were to:

1. Continue to locate and monitor all territories (new and historic) in southern Ontario through a network of volunteer nest monitors and landowners, in order to continue to provide accurate information on eagle population size and productivity;
2. Use satellite telemetry to track movements of five young eaglets for approximately 3 to 5 years, in order to determine wintering areas, stopover sites, timing, and dispersal patterns;
3. Sample blood and feathers of eagles fitted with transmitters, and their siblings, for contaminants analyses;
4. Colour band eaglets from 4 nests to provide information on dispersal and longevity.

### **2007 NESTING SEASON SUMMARY**

Five new territories were established in 2007 (DU1, EN9, EX10, HU1, and PR3). Nests were constructed at DU1, EX10 (new platform) and HU1; and territorial pairs were present at EN9 and PR3 but no nests were found. The pair at DU1 successfully fledged one chick, and the EX10 pair hatched one chick that was subsequently predated.

In total, 60 Bald Eagle territories within the study area have been occupied at least once since monitoring began in 1980 (Appendix A). There were also non-occupied platforms (e.g. P11 and PP1), which despite reports of eagle activity in the area, remained inactive. At other territories containing platforms (e.g., EN2, EX1), nesting activity has been observed but the platforms are currently inactive. The new nest platform constructed at Point Pelee National Park (EX10) December 2007 attracted a territorial pair within a month of construction.

Three territories which had inactive nests in 2006 had successful nests in 2007: LP4, GY1 and EX5. The latter pair moved from their normal nesting location at Peche

Island to a housing construction site in downtown Windsor, making them one of the most well known pairs of Bald Eagles in southern Ontario. Two territories which contained actively nesting birds in 2006 were abandoned in 2007 (NA1 and OX1).

### ***Productivity***

In 2007, there were 38 known active Bald Eagle nests within the study area, of which 28 produced at least one young (Table 1, Table 2, and Figure. 1). Due to a significant turnover in nest monitors this year, the outcome of 6 active nest sites (most within Elgin County), are unknown. At least 47 young were produced overall, with a mean productivity of 1.47 fledglings per active nest of known outcome (Table 2, Figure 2). Despite an overall decrease in the number of occupied territories in 2007 there was an increase in the number of active nests. Mean productivity declined slightly from 2006 (1.62 young per active nest; Allair and Badzinski, 2007). In 2007, 54% of successful nests produced two young, which was less than in 2006 (70%). Again this year only two pairs produced triplets (HN4, LG1). Another trend that was quite noticeable in 2007, particularly in Essex County, was the increase in single chick nests (39%) up from 23% in 2006.

### ***Nest failures in 2007***

There were 4 failed nests in 2007 (LP7, HN3, BR1 and EX10) up from 1 in 2006. In addition, there were 6 other locations (KT3, KT2, LP8, HU1, EN8 and EN5) with active nests for which productivity was unknown.

## **2007 BANDING AND SATELLITE TAGGING SUMMARY**

In 2007, 4 Bald Eagle nests were accessed and 8 nestlings were banded, 6 of which were blood sampled for contaminant analysis. Locations were Essex County (EX7 - 1 nestling), Haldimand/ Norfolk County (HN2 – 2 nestlings), Leeds-Greenville (LG1 - 3 nestlings – only one of which was blood sampled) and Middlesex County (MX2 – 2 nestlings). The 4 eaglets fitted with satellite transmitters included 1 at EX7, 1 at HN2, 1 LG1 and 1 at MX2. Currently, only “Marsh” from EX7 and “Murray” from HN2 are still transmitting. The eaglet from MX2 died before leaving its natal area, and the eaglet from LG1 stopped transmitting on 1 September in northern Quebec.

No injuries were sustained to any eagles during any part of the handling in 2007. An additional adult bird recovered in Port Dover in July was rehabilitated, banded, blood sampled and released successfully in early November. For more information on the satellite tracking program (*Destination Eagle*) and to follow the movements of these and other eaglets, please visit our newly updated website:

<http://www.bsc-eoc.org/research/speciesatrisk/baea>.

2007 Southern Ontario Bald Eagle Monitoring Program

**TABLE 1-** Summary of Bald Eagle nesting activity and productivity at each occupied territory in Southern Ontario in 2007. Territories were classified as occupied (O), abandoned (AB), empty (E), or unknown (U). Nests were classified as active (A, eggs laid), occupied (O, territory occupied but no eggs laid), or inactive (I, territory inactive). Productivity was defined as the number of young raised to fledging, — indicates not applicable because territory and/or nest were inactive, U - indicates Unknown Status. Nesting territories which were defined as abandoned for more than 5 years have been removed from the list.

Territory ID	Nest Name	Location	Territory Status	Nest Status	Productivity	Comments
<b>BRUCE</b>						
BR1	Boat Lake	Lake Huron	O	A	0	Failed nesting attempt. Mate disappeared during nesting which may have impacted productivity.
BR2	Chantry Island	Lake Huron	E	I	—	
BR3	Cove Island	Georgian Bay	E	I	—	
BR4	Ghegheto Island	Lake Huron	E	I	—	
BR5	Snake Island	Lake Huron	E	I	—	
BR6	Little Haystack Island	Lake Huron	O	A	2	
<b>DUFFERIN</b>						
DU1	Luther Marsh	Luther Marsh	O	A	1	New territory and nest in 2007
<b>ELGIN</b>						
EN2	Talbot Creek	Lake Erie	U	U	U	
EN3	Kelly	Lake Erie	O	A	2	
EN4	Eagle	Lake Erie	U	U	U	
EN5	Silver Creek	Lake Erie	O	A	U	
EN6	Thames River #1	Thames River	O	A	1	
EN7	Catfish Creek	Catfish Creek	O	U	U	
EN8	Kettle Creek	Kettle Creek	O	A	U	
EN9	Big Otter Creek	Big Otter Creek	O	U	U	New territory in 2007. Pair observed throughout the breeding season.
<b>ESSEX</b>						
EX1	Kingsville	Lake Erie	O	A	2	Nest fell down and was rebuilt.
EX2	Big Creek	Lake Erie	O	A	2	
EX3	Hillman Marsh	Lake Erie	O	A	1	New nest location.
EX4	River Canard	Detroit River	O	A	1+	Unsure if more than one chick was at nest.
EX5	Peche Island	Detroit River	O	A	1	Nest in Windsor housing development.
EX6	Fighting Island	Detroit River	O	A	1	
EX7	Boblo Island	Detroit River	O	A	1	Nest accessed.
EX10	Point Pelee	Lake Erie	O	A	0	New nest and territory in 2007. Nest is on a new artificial platform. A single chick was found dead below nest.

2007 Southern Ontario Bald Eagle Monitoring Program

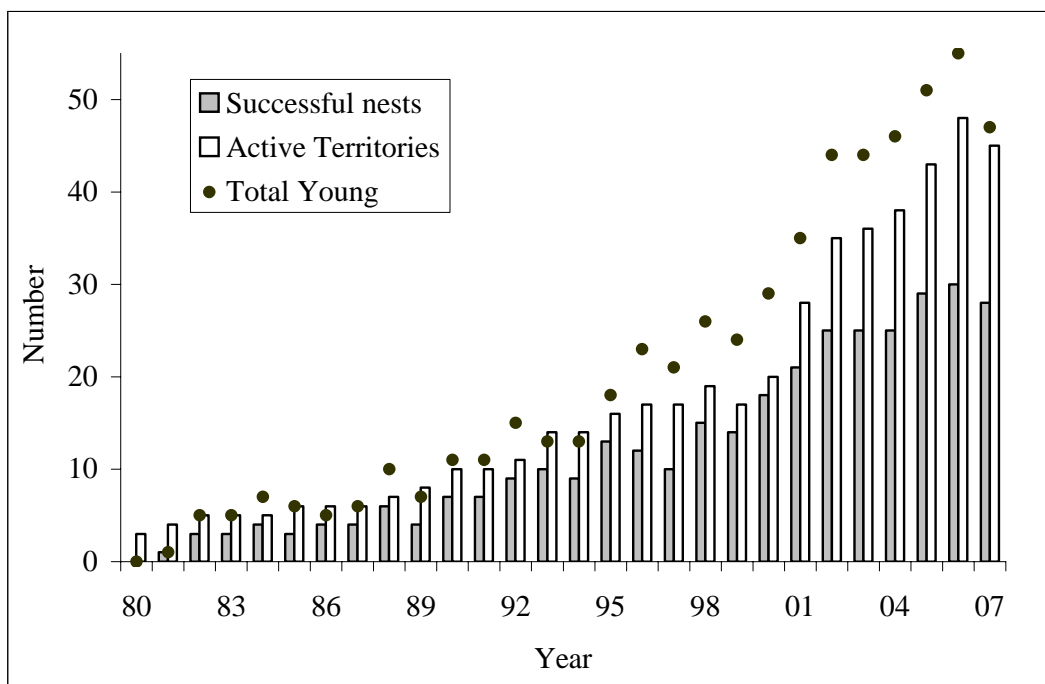
Territory ID	Nest Name	Location	Territory Status	Nest Status	Productivity	Comments
PI2	Pelee Island	Lake Erie	O	A	2	Nest blew down after chicks fledged.
<b>FRONTENAC</b>						
FR1	Manatee Island	Bob's Lake	O	A	2	Nest blew down in 2006. New nest location on Manatee Island.
FR2	Whitefish Island	Wolfe Lake	O	A	2	
<b>GREY</b>						
GY1	Mountain Lake	Lake Huron	O	A	1	Nest located in Meaford Tank Range.
<b>HURON</b>						
HU1	Maitland River	Auburn	O	A	U	New nest and territory for 2007.
<b>HALDIMAND-NORFOLK</b>						
HN2	Turkey Point	Lake Erie	O	A	2	Nest accessed
HN3	Houghton	Lake Erie	O	A	0	Birds were incubating then abandoned the nest site.
HN4	Dunnville	Lake Erie	O	A	3	A pair of eagles has been observed in the vicinity; adult and juvenile eagles were observed sitting in the nest tree on numerous occasions
HN5	Fisher's Glen	Lake Erie	O	I	—	
LP1	Bouk's Pond	Lake Erie	E	I	—	Remains of three dead chicks were found below nest.
LP2	Little Creek (Cedar Creek)	Lake Erie	E	I	—	
LP3	Anderson Pond	Lake Erie	E	I	—	
LP4	Cabin Point/ Hastings Dr.	Lake Erie	O	A	2	
LP5	Dry Bone's	Lake Erie	U	U	U	
LP6	Dune Nest	Lake Erie	O	U	U	
LP7	Bluff Island Nest	Lake Erie	O	A	0	
LP8	Bluff Pond Nest	Lake Erie	O	A	U	
<b>KENT</b>						
KT1	St. Clair NWA	Lake St. Clair	O	A	1+	Unsure if more than one chick was at nest.
KT2	Clearville	Lake Erie	O	A	U	Unsure if more than one chick was at nest.
KT3	Thamesville	Thames River	O	A	U	
KT4	Renwick	Lake Erie	O	A	1+	
KT5	Dealtown	Lake Erie	U	U	U	
RP2	Rondeau Park 2	Lake Erie	O	A	2	

2007 Southern Ontario Bald Eagle Monitoring Program

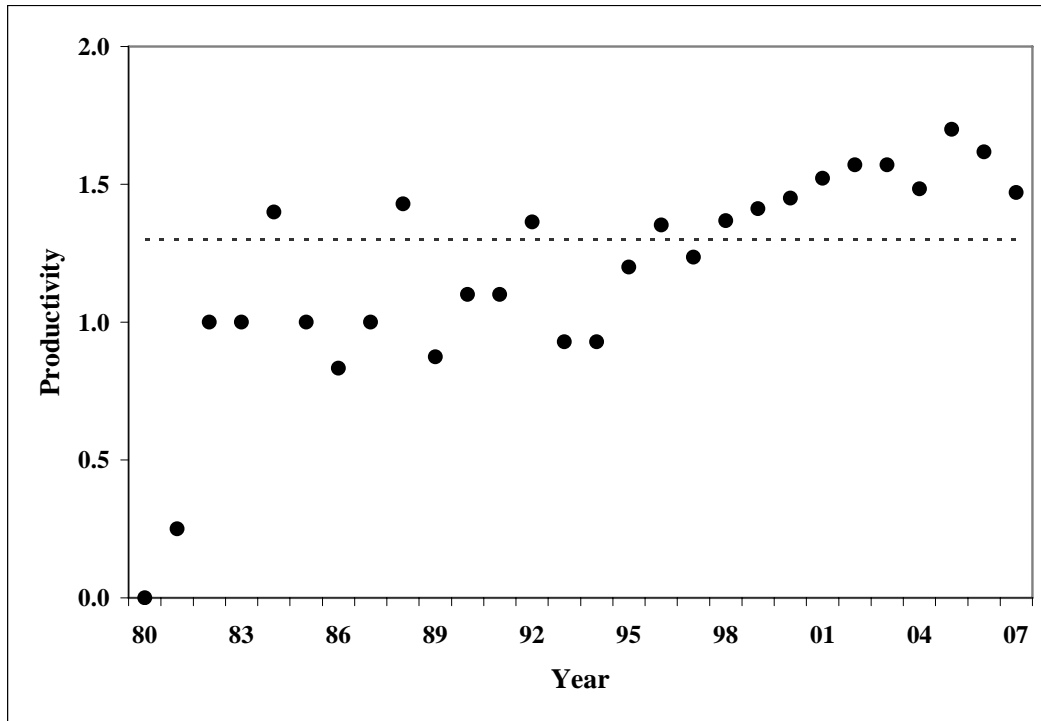
<b>Territory ID</b>	<b>Nest Name</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Territory Status</b>	<b>Nest Status</b>	<b>Productivity</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>LAMBTON</b>						
LB1	Pinery	Lake Huron	O	A	2	Possible mate change in 2007.
<b>LEEDS-GRENVILLE</b>						
LG1	Davis Island	Lake Ontario	O	A	3	Nest accessed. Mate change occurred in 2007.
LG2	Freeman's Bay	Sand Lake	E	I	—	
LG3	Foresythe Island	Lake Ontario	O	A	2	Dead adult was found below the nest; collected and sent for necropsy.
<b>MIDDLESEX</b>						
MX1	Delaware	Thames River	U	U	U	
MX2	Kilally Rd.	Thames River	O	A	2	Nest accessed.
MX3	Kains Woods	Thames River	O	O	—	
<b>NIAGARA</b>						
NA1	Navy Island	Niagara River	O	I	—	Pair seen briefly in March.
<b>NORTHUMBERLAND</b>						
NH1	Hardy Island	Trent River	O	A	1+	Unsure if more than one chick was at nest.
<b>OXFORD</b>						
OX1	Beachville	Lake Erie	E	I	—	
<b>PETERBOROUGH</b>						
PR1	Katchewanooka Lake	Kawartha Lakes	O	A	2	
PR2	Upper Buckhorn	Kawartha Lakes	O	A	2	New nest location in 2007.
PR3	Rice Lake	Rice Lake	O	O	—	New territory in 2007.

**TABLE 2 - Summary of Bald Eagle nesting activity in Southern Ontario in 2006 and 2007.**

<b>Reproductive Parameter</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>
Number of occupied territories	48	45
Number of active nests	34	38
Number of successful nests	30	28
Number of failed nests	1	4
Nests that fledged 1 young	7	11
Nests that fledged 2 young	21	15
Nests that fledged 3 young	2	2
Total number of young produced	55	47
Young/occupied territory	1.15	1.07
Young/successful nest	1.83	1.68
Productivity (young/active nest of known outcome)	1.62	1.47



**FIGURE 1 - The number of successful Bald Eagle nests and active territories in southern Ontario (bars), and the total number of eaglets produced (dots) from 1980-2007. A nest was classified as successful if one or more young survived to fledging.**



**FIGURE 2 - Productivity (mean number of chicks fledged per active nest) of Bald Eagles in Southern Ontario between 1980 and 2007. The dotted line represents the average productivity over the last 27 years (1.30).**

### SUMMARY

The Southern Ontario Bald Eagle Monitoring program has detected a fairly steady increase in Bald Eagle productivity over the last 27 years. Since the program began in the 1980s, the population has increased from only a few nesting pairs, to 28 successfully nesting pairs and a productivity level of 1.47 in 2007 (1980-2006 average = 1.30). Some of the highlights of the 2007 field season included:

- Five new territorial pairs were confirmed.
- A clearer picture of the number of birds and the distribution of active nests within Essex County was achieved.
- A band was recovered near Marietta, Ohio from a nestling banded at EN7 in 2006.
- Five eaglets were tracked via satellite into December 2007.
- A new nest platform that was erected in December 2006 in Point Pelee National Park successfully attracted a nesting pair in 2007.
- Funding through the London Community Foundation allowed BSC to put the groundwork in place to deliver a very successful Bald Eagle educational program (coined: *Eagles in the Classroom*) in the City of London at various elementary schools, the London Public Library and at the University of Western Ontario.

Plans for 2008 include deploying an additional 2-3 transmitters on eaglets in the Long Point and Peterborough regions. Blood and feather samples will be obtained from all accessed nests for

toxicology. We will also be initiating a wintering study to assess contaminant levels of Bald Eagles that winter on Lake Erie.

Nest monitoring efforts will continue as in previous years. Special emphasis will be placed on increasing stewardship and clarifying the number and locations of nesting Bald Eagles in Kent and Elgin Counties. A multi-day search will take place in the Long Point area to determine more accurately the number and locations of nesting birds.

Thanks to funding from TD – Friends of the Environment Foundation, the MNR Species at Risk Stewardship Fund and Ontario Power Generation, we will be enhancing and expanding our Bald Eagle outreach programming in 2008 to include schools in the London and Haldimand/Norfolk area.

### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

The Southern Ontario Bald Eagle Monitoring Program could not be conducted without the help of many dedicated individuals. A big thank you goes out to the landowners and nest monitors who have grown too numerous to mention individually. Each has shown strong commitment and dedication to Bald Eagles in Ontario, and they collectively continue to make the monitoring program a success.

Sincere thank you to: Phil Roberts (Essex County Field Naturalists Club) and Bud Address (St. Lawrence Bald Eagle Working Group) for making significant contributions to this year's project. Special thanks also to James and Shauna Cowan of the Canadian Raptor Conservancy, Ellen Kempmann (BSC), Audrey Heagy (BSC), Susan Debrececi, Dawn Laing, Danny Bernard (CWS) and Paul Ashley (CWS), and to N.E.S.T. for their dedicated support of this project. Mark Bacro (BSC) braved the elements and enthusiastically climbed the nest trees. Thanks to Andrew Couturier (BSC) for designing Eagle Tracker and for his ongoing support of the web program, to Denis Lepage (BSC) for designing the parsing program for telemetry data, and to Jon McCracken for project advice and for reviewing an earlier version of this report.

In 2007, this project was financially supported by: Canadian Wildlife Service, Ontario Trillium Foundation, Essex County Field Naturalists Club, MNR Species at Risk Stewardship Fund, MNR – COA, Shell Environment Fund, TD-Friends of the Environment Foundation, St. Lawrence Bald Eagle Working Group, London Community Foundation, and numerous private donors. We thank all of them for their support.

Unfortunately, we lost a major force in Bald Eagle conservation in Ontario in 2007 - Mr. Marshall Field. Marshall was closely involved with the Southern Ontario Bald Eagle Monitoring Program from the outset, and was our "eyes and ears" on the ground in Elgin County for more than two decades. Every year he visited the Bald Eagle nests, met with landowners, and reported his findings diligently to Ministry of Natural Resources, Bird Studies Canada, and in the McIlwraith Field Naturalist's newsletter "The Cardinal". Marshall will be missed and we dedicate this report to him and his family.

### **Southern Ontario Bald Eagle Monitoring Program - Management Team (January 2008)**

Debbie Badzinski, Bird Studies Canada  
Pamela Martin, Canadian Wildlife Service  
Chris Risley, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources  
Dr. Laird Shutt, Canadian Wildlife Service

Dr. Doug Campbell, Canadian Cooperative Wildlife Health Centre  
Jody Allair, Bird Studies Canada

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**APPENDIX A** — Productivity of Southern Ontario Bald Eagle nests; 1980-2007 (mean = total/#years nest occupied). AB = abandoned, U = unknown

ID	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	Total	Mean	
BR1																							2	1	2	2	2	0	9	1.50	
BR2																									0				0	0.00	
BR3																						U									
BR4																						1	1						2	1.00	
BR6																										2	2	2	6	2.00	
DU1																												1	1	1.00	
EN1 <sup>AB</sup>		0	0	1																									1	0.33	
EN2	0				0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	2	2	1	1	0	2	U	U	16	0.70	
EN3						0	0	1	1	2	2	3	1	0	3	1	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	0	3	1	2	2	40	1.74	
EN4																	0	0	1	0	1	1	3	2	2	2	U	U	12	1.20	
EN5																		1	2	2	1	3	0	2	0	1	2	U	14	1.40	
EN6																					0	0	1	0	2	2	2	1	8	1.00	
EN7																						2	3	3	2	2	3	U	15	2.50	
EN8																															
EN9																												U			
EX1	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	1	2	3	1	1	0	2	2	1	2	0	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	31	1.11	
EX2		1	2	2	1	2	2	3	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	3	0	2	0	2	2	2	-	2	2	2	2	44	1.69	
EX3										0	2	1	2	1	1	1	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	U	1	0	1	28	1.56	
EX4													0	0	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	2	2	2	1		2	1	21	1.40	
EX5																							U	2	1			1	4	1.33	
EX6																									2	2	2	1	7	1.75	
EX7																										2	2	1	5	1.67	
EX10																												0	0	0.00	
PI2																			1	1	3	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	17	1.70	
OX1																											1		1	1.00	
FR1																					2	2	3	3	2		2	2	16	2.29	
FR2																						1	1	1	2		2	2	9	1.50	
GY1													1	2	1	2	2	0	0		0	1	U	1				1	11	1.00	
HN1 <sup>AB</sup>											0	0	0																0	0.00	
HN2											0	0	2	2	2	2	1	0	3					2	2	3	3	2	2	26	1.73
HN3														1	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	2	0	24	1.60	
HN4															0	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	26	1.86
HN5																					2	1	0						3	1.00	
LB1																							2	3	3	2	1	2	13	2.17	

**APPENDIX A continued** — Productivity of Southern Ontario Bald Eagle nests; 1980-2007 (mean = total/#years nest occupied). AB = abandoned, U = unknown

ID	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	Total	Mean
LP1			2	0	1	0	1	0	2	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1		2	1	1	1	1	2			21	0.91
LP2									2	0	2	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	1	3					20	1.25
LP3														1		2	0	1	0	1	1		1	1	3				11	1.10
LP4																							0	1	U		2	3	1.00	
LP5																							1			U		1	1.00	
LP6																									1	3		U	4	2.00
LP7																										2	0	2	1.00	
LP8																										1	U	1	1.00	
KT1															0	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	16	1.14
KT2																							2	2	3		U		7	2.33
KT3																									0		U	0	0.00	
KT4																										1	U	1	2	1.00
KT5																										U	U	U		
RP1 <sup>AB</sup>	0	0	1	2	3	2	1	1	2	2	1	0		0	0	1	0												16	1.00
RP2											2	1	1	0					1		1	2	2	2		1	2	2	17	1.42
LG1																				1	0	1	2	1	2	3	2	3	15	1.67
LG2																								0					0	0.00
LG3																											2	2	2.00	
MX1																										1	1	U	2	1.00
MX2																										1	2	2	5	1.67
MX3																											U			
NA1																										2	3		5	2.50
NH1																2	0	0	0	1				1	1	2	1	1	9	0.90
PR1																										1	2	2	5	1.67
PR2																									U	1	2	2	5	1.67
PR3																											U			
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>1.30</b>