

Little Miami River State and National Scenic River 2008 Stream Quality Monitoring Annual Report

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Introduction

Ohio Scenic Rivers Program

With more than 60,000 miles of streams, Ohio is a water-rich state. Many of Ohio's streams support thriving plant and animal communities, including Ohio's state designated scenic rivers. Administered by the Ohio Division of Natural Areas and Preserves, the Ohio Scenic Rivers Program oversees 13 state designated scenic river systems, comprising 754 river miles along 23 stream segments. These streams represent some of the best of Ohio's waterways.



Stream Quality Monitoring Project

Developed in 1983, the Stream Quality Monitoring (SQM) Project uses volunteers in aquatic macroinvertebrate monitoring to compile biological and water quality data on the state's scenic rivers. The SQM project is an excellent, simple and cost-effective method of assessing a stream's health.

Aquatic macroinvertebrates organisms lack a backbone (invertebrate), are large enough to view with the naked eye (macro), and spend at least a portion of their lives in the water (aquatic). Macroinvertebrates, such as various aquatic insects (e.g. mayfly, stonefly), are good indicators of stream health. When negative impacts to a stream occur, the result may show a decline or absence of certain macroinvertebrate species. Through consistent monitoring in the SQM Project, changes observed in the macroinvertebrate community help the Ohio Scenic Rivers Program detect and address potential impacts to a stream.

The Ohio Scenic Rivers Program compiles volunteer field assessment information into a statewide database. The database serves as a tool to track short- and long-term changes and trends over time.

SQM Project Relies on Volunteers

Coordinated by the Division of Natural Areas and Preserves, the SQM Project provides opportunities for public participation in scenic river protection efforts. Many local, youth and conservation organizations, individuals and families are committed to monitoring more than 150 stations along Ohio's scenic rivers.

SQM volunteers collect macroinvertebrate data from selected monitoring stations, also referred to as monitoring sites or reference stations, three times during the monitoring season. Volunteers complete field assessment forms which document taxonomy, tolerance and abundance of collected organisms.

SQM Annual Report

The information collected by volunteers has become a critical tool for the documenting of the health of Ohio's state scenic, wild and recreational rivers. This report is a compilation of field data collected during 2008 by volunteers and staff. It also represents a year of dedication and commitment shown to Ohio's special waterways by thousands of SQM volunteers.

Little Miami State Scenic River

Overview

On April 23, 1969, the Little Miami River earned the distinction of becoming Ohio's first designated State Scenic River. From its headwaters in Clark County, the Little Miami flows southwesterly for more than 100 miles, traversing five counties before arriving at its confluence with the Ohio River. The Little Miami River was also the first Ohio stream to be designated as a National Scenic River.

Noted for breathtaking vistas and scenery, the Little Miami River supports rich and abundant aquatic life. More than 87 species of fish, 36 species of mussels (including five state endangered species) and untold species of breeding birds reside within the river valley. Exceptional water quality in the Little Miami also supports diverse populations of pollution-intolerant macroinvertebrates, such as dobsonfly larvae, water penny beetles and many others.

Public access to the Little Miami Scenic River is readily available through a variety of facilities including Clifton Gorge State Nature Preserve, John Bryan State Park, several Greene County parks, the Little Miami State Park and several scenic river access sites. Additionally, numerous private campgrounds and canoe liveries offer a variety of activities for enjoying the river. Due to its unique combination of spectacular beauty and easy access, the Little Miami Scenic River is a popular venue for hikers, canoeists, fishermen and bicyclists.

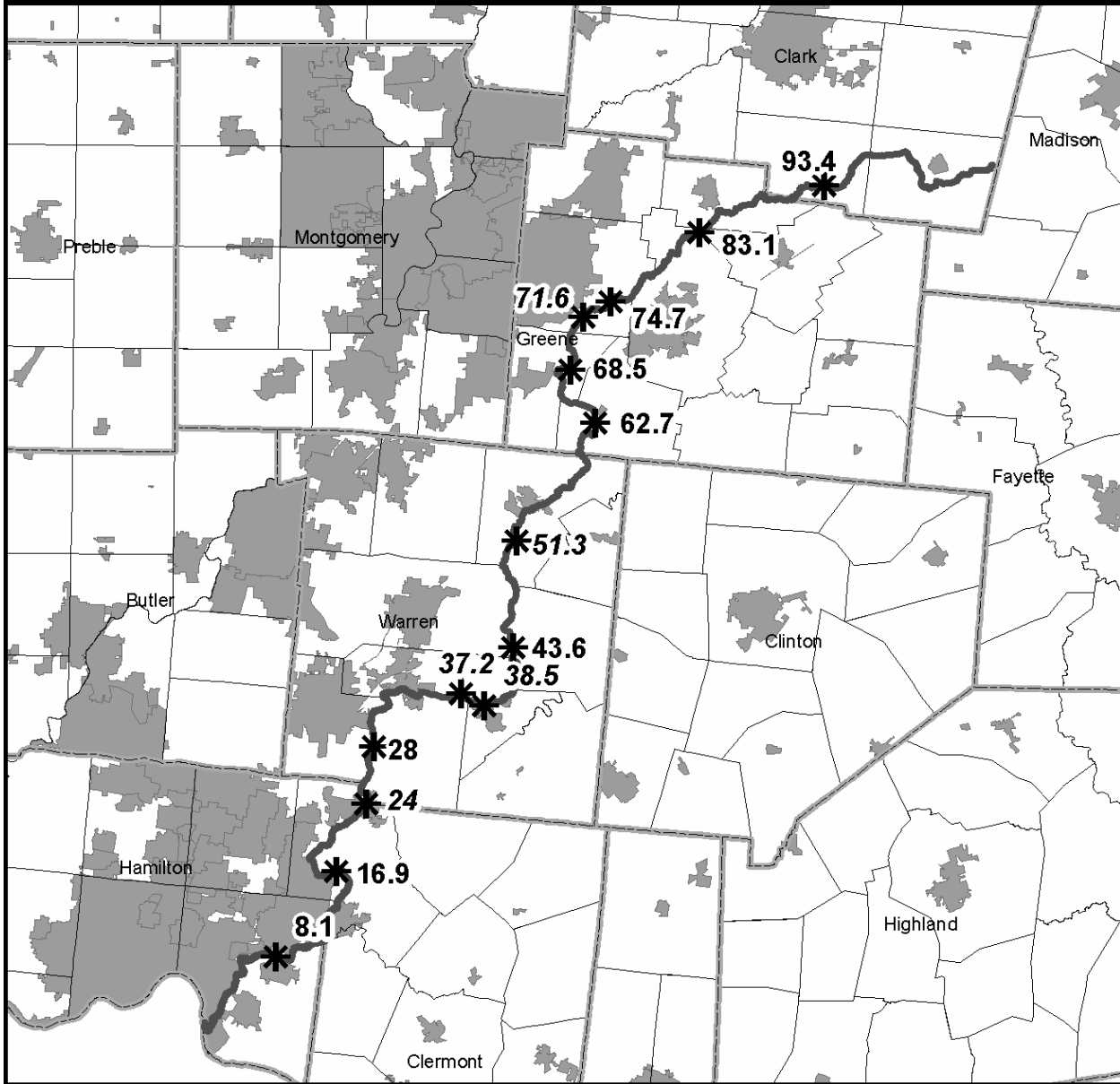
The Little Miami River valley is also home to many of Ohio's significant historical and archaeological sites. Fort Ancient, located in Warren County and managed by the Ohio Historical Society, was home to at least two of Ohio's prehistoric mound-building tribes. The Little Miami valley was also home to the Shawnee Indians and the influential chief, Tecumseh. Arrowheads, pottery shards and many other Indian artifacts are commonly found along the river.

The Little Miami flows through several natural areas which highlight the wide diversity of Ohio's ecology. For instance at Clifton Gorge State Nature Preserve, the high dolomite cliffs of the narrow gorge provide an exceptional display of plants commonly seen in climates much farther north. Boreal relicts, such as hemlocks and white cedars, provide an interesting view into Ohio's glacial past. Additionally, more than 340 species of wildflowers are found in the preserve during the spring and summer months.

The Little Miami Scenic River is one of Ohio's exceptional waterways and an ideal place to spend a weekend exploring the natural heritage of our state. For more information about public access and facilities along the river, contact John Wolary, Southwest Ohio Assistant Regional Scenic River Manager at 513-934-0751 or at john.wolary@dnr.state.oh.us, or the Division of Natural Areas and Preserves at 614-265-6453.

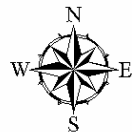


Little Miami River Stream Quality Monitoring Sampling Stations



Legend

- *** SQM Station
- Bold=** Reference Station
- Italic=* Non-reference Station
- Scenic River Designation
- County Boundary
- Township Boundary
- City Boundary



0.5 2 3 4
Miles



2008 Stream Quality Monitoring Participants

Whether their contribution was a one-time event or a recurring adventure in stream exploration, the individuals and organizations listed below played a significant role in protecting the Upper Cuyahoga River. Their time and dedication to this river and the Ohio SQM Project is greatly appreciated. Special thanks are extended to the Little Miami Scenic River Advisory Council for their continued support and assistance. The non-reference sites are sites that are primarily used by schools for educational purposes. If the sampling meets Scenic River SQM criteria the information is collected and reported accordingly

Little Miami River

River Mile 8.1 - Bass Island Park Access

Steve and Gerri Lilly

River Mile 16.9 - Rock Pit Access

Steve and Gerri Lilly

River Mile 24 – Nesbit Park Access (*non – reference site*)

River Mile 28.0 - Carl Rahe Memorial Access

Friends of Simpson Creek
Marcia Sullivan, Mary Hoot, Diana Halligan

River Mile 37.2 - Hall's Creek Access (*non-reference site*)

Little Miami High School, Honors Biology - Deb Haisley

River Mile 38.5 – Confluence of Todd’s Fork (*non-reference site*)

River Mile 43.6 - Fort Ancient Access

Marsha Rolph - DNAP

River Mile 51.3 - Caesar Creek Access

Clinton Streamkeepers
Jim O’Boyle, Ashley Kuflewski

River Mile 62.7 – Constitution Park (*new reference site*)

DNAP-Judie Welch

River Mile 68.5 - Washington Mills Access

Bishop Liebold -Roseanne Place– Margret Hensel, Judie Welch
DNAP

River Mile 71.6 - The Narrows Reserve (*non-reference site*)

Bishop Liebold – Roseanne place

River Mile 74.7 - Glen Thompson Reserve

Bishop Liebold – Roseanne Place, Judie Welch

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DNAP

River Mile 83.1 - Jacoby Road Access

DNAP-Judie Welch

River Mile 93.4 - Garlough Road Access

Karin Rotroff - DNAP

The continued success of the Stream Quality Monitoring Project is dependent upon the commitment and dedication of these (and other) volunteers and participants. If you would like to participate in Ohio's volunteer Stream Quality Monitoring Project, please contact Bob Welch, Southwest Ohio Stream Quality Monitoring Coordinator at 937-548-1596 or John Wolary, the Southwest Ohio Assistant Regional Scenic Rivers Manager at 513-934-0751 or the Division of Natural Areas and Preserves at 614-265-6453.

Station Descriptions

Public access to the Little Miami River is widely available. As a result, many stream quality monitoring stations are located on public property and present little difficulty for volunteers to access and regularly monitor. The following are brief summaries of selected stream quality monitoring sites along the Little Miami River.

River Mile 8.1 - Bass Island Park Access

Bass Island is managed and maintained by the Hamilton County Park District. The area is heavily used and easily accessed by fishermen, hikers and canoeists. It is an excellent site to access the lower stretch of the Little Miami. The riffle is very deep at this station and is comprised of mostly cobbles and gravel, providing excellent habitat for dobsonfly larvae and stonefly nymphs. Cumulative Index Values (CIVs) for this station are good to excellent. This is an improvement from last year's moderate values. The sampling site is located directly downstream from the city of Milford and may contribute to the lower values recorded.

River Mile 16.9 - Rock Pit Access

An excellent sampling station on the Little Miami, the riffle area here is approximately 100 feet wide. A wide variety of macroinvertebrates inhabit this site with damselfly nymphs being quite common. CIVs for this area are generally quite high.

River Mile 28.0 - Carl Rahe Memorial Access

This monitoring station is easily accessible with ample parking available. Carl Rahe Memorial Access, once called Glen Island, is one of the more popular fishing sites along the Little Miami in Warren County. Large cobbles, gravel and boulders make up the river bottom with a wide variety of macroinvertebrates inhabiting this riffle. Many pollution-intolerant species are found here, including a large number of caddis fly larvae. Cumulative Index Values for this station are consistently in the mid-20s.

River Mile 43.6 - Fort Ancient Access

Famous for the nearby Indian burial mound site administered by the Ohio Historical Society, the Fort Ancient station provides access to a variety of activities along the Little Miami River. Used heavily by fishermen and canoeists, this access provides plenty of parking and well-established trails to the sampling area. The riffle area is composed mainly of gravel and cobbles, which provides excellent habitat for a wide variety of macroinvertebrates. CIVs for this site are usually in the excellent range with numerous organisms, such as crayfish and pollution-intolerant caddis fly larvae, being collected.

River Mile 51.3 - Caesar Creek Access

Due in part to the shallowness of this riffle area, numerous water penny beetle larvae are found at this site. In addition, the large variety of pollution-intolerant species found at this site consistently contributes to high CIVs. The covered bridge at the site has recently been renovated.

River Mile 62.7 - Constitution Park

This monitoring site was added in 2000. This riffle is shallow and mostly sand, gravel and some cobblestones. Numerous water penny larvae found at this site along with a large variety of other pollution – intolerant species contributes to high CIV counts.

River Mile 68.5 - Washington Mills Access

This sampling station is located adjacent to Stewart Road in the small town of Bellbrook. The riffle area is located under and immediately downstream from the bridge. Large gravel and cobbles comprise the majority of the river bottom and macroinvertebrate habitat at this site is generally good. CIVs consistently range in the good to excellent categories with a wide variety of species represented in samples.

River Mile 74.7 - Glen Thompson Reserve

Glen Thompson Reserve is a small park area owned by the Division of Natural Areas and Preserves, is located immediately adjacent to SR 35 and managed by the Greene County Park District. The riffle area, located about 200 yards upstream from the SR 35 bridge crossing is composed primarily of gravel and cobbles and is considerably deep. This composition results in excellent habitat for dobsonfly larvae (hellgrammites) known to prefer deep, swift-moving riffles. Presently the CIVs remain consistently high at this location showing no influence from the erosion of the upstream bank.

River Mile 83.1 - Jacoby Road Access

Located northwest of the city of Xenia, the Jacoby Road Access area is both easily accessible and an excellent site to sample. It is also a popular canoe access. Adequate parking is available for school groups wishing to utilize the river for the study of the macroinvertebrates and water quality relationship. The heavily forested river corridor in this area, when combined with a riverbed comprised of sand, gravel, cobble and boulders results in exceptional aquatic habitat. Within the 40-foot-wide riffle area, nearly all pollution-intolerant organisms may be collected at this sampling station. CIVs are consistently high at this riffle.

River Mile 93.4 - Garlough Road Access

The northern most sampling station on the Little Miami, this area is located on Garlough Road in southern Clark County. Access is difficult due to thick brush and undergrowth and parking is restricted to the bridge area. Caution must be exercised when sampling this station. The riffle area is quite narrow and the riverbed is comprised mostly of sand and gravel. As a result, habitat is limited and CIVs recently are in the low excellent to high excellent range. At times in the late summer and fall, the water is so clear that it is difficult to determine the depth of the water.

Sampling Results and General Trends

According to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), in 2008, Southwest Ohio experienced above average rainfall during June and early July. This above average rainfall led to an above normal flow during the spring and early summer on the Little Miami River. From late July through September, the Little Miami River corridor experienced little or no rainfall, with that trend continuing for the remainder of the 2008 monitoring season. These differing trends of above and below normal flows during the monitoring season led to counts below the normal average for some of the Cumulative Index Values (CIV) while some counts remained excellent.

With the continuing development along the Little Miami River come adverse environmental impacts to water quality, habitat and the river's overall ecosystem. Denuding of stream banks, sedimentation, changes in riverbed structure, changes in riffle structure, and the increase of impermeable surfaces are all examples of habitat degradation that are occurring as a result of the continued growth within the river corridor.

Of eleven sites on the Little Miami River only two showed an increase in the CIVs, eight sites showed a decrease in the CIVs, while one site's CIV remained the same. The CIV for the Little Miami River is down slightly from the 2007 average of 24.2, this year's average CIV is 22.5.

The Little Miami River average taxonomic diversity per assessment was 9 macroinvertebrate orders (e.g. stonefly, damselfly, mayfly, etc.).

Attention should be paid to the increasing percentage of impermeable surfaces within this watershed. Impermeable surfaces create an increase of non-point source pollution. This can also affect soil and tree root systems that would normally absorb and filter water, forcing the unfiltered water and sediments to enter directly into the river system. Furthermore, new developments have minimized the existing forest corridor along the river. The forest corridor plays many important roles in the watershed community. It acts as a large buffer system that filters incoming non-point source pollution. The root system of the trees prevents erosion by holding the soil in place. The shade cast by the forest canopy sustains a generally constant water temperature. Also the forest corridor provides organic matter as a food source for many organisms in the river system.

Volunteer and staff data are used for the Ohio Stream Quality Monitoring Project as a water quality-screening method. The data helps in detecting significant changes in stream quality based on CIV data from sites that have been monitored for many years over time by staff and trained volunteers. In the event that significant CIV declines are noticed for a particular site, potential problems that may be causing stream degradation can be further investigated and addressed.

The Southwest Ohio Scenic Rivers Staff would like to thank our dedicated volunteer monitors. It is only through their efforts that it was possible to complete the SQM samples on the Little Miami River. Additional volunteers are needed to assist in monitoring reference stations on the Little Miami River in the upcoming year. Interested persons should contact Bob Welch, Southwest Ohio SQM Coordinator at 937-548-1596 to request the necessary training and monitoring equipment.

Total Suspended Solids (TSS)

In 1999, the Scenic River Program added Total Suspended Solids (TSS) monitoring to the Stream Quality Monitoring (SQM) Project. The purpose of this addition is to estimate the amount of soil sediments impacting a stream by estimating the turbidity of the water. These sediments are attributed to problems originating upstream of the sampling site. The equipment is calibrated to predict Total Suspended Solids (TSS) at 90% accuracy. The measurements are accurate enough to determine the changes in sediment rates in a stream at a given location and time.

Variables such as amount of precipitation, slope and gradient of the river system, soil type, time of year data is collected, amount of development, amount of riparian corridor, velocity of the river flow, and the amount of waste water effluent have an effect on the TSS value. Precipitation amount is important because of the increased potential for sediments to be carried into the river during a rain event.

The TSS value may appear higher than normal if precipitation amounts are not taken into account. Since large rain events usually happen in the spring and early summer, the time of year the samples are taken could affect the TSS score. The gradient (or slope) of the stream is important as well. Sediments do not settle out as easily in high gradient streams because the velocity of the water washes it downstream. In low gradient streams, sediment has a chance to settle out, resulting in a lower TSS value. Soil types impact TSS values because some soil types erode faster than others. A better understanding of the types of soils within the watershed may give way to a better understanding of the baseline TSS values for a stream. Development in an area can cause changes in the TSS score. Areas cleared for new buildings are often not covered, causing an acute rise in the amount of suspended solids in nearby streams. Impermeable surfaces can also cause chronic elevation of TSS values because there is no buffer to absorb or trap runoff. Wastewater treatment plant effluent would only affect TSS scores in low flow situations, and only if the plant employs only primary or secondary treatment.

The actual process of taking a sample is simple. Using a clear Lucite sediment stick developed by the Lake Soil and Water Conservation District, a water sample is collected from the stream. Keeping the sample materials suspended, water is then poured out of the tube until the 0.4-inch target dot is visible on the tube bottom. A reading of the water column height is taken from the markings on the stick to the nearest $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. A conversion table is then used to convert the sediment stick reading to total suspended solid measurement in the form of an estimate of the weight of solids suspended in the water column (mg/l).

The TSS measurement can further be used to estimate water quality through the use of the following scale:

- TSS <10 mg/l = excellent water quality
- TSS 10-28 mg/l = normal water quality
- TSS 29-133 mg/l = impaired stream
- TSS >133 mg/l = severely impacted stream

2008 TSS Results: Sediment stick samples for monitoring of Total Suspended Solids (TSS) in the Little Miami River reflected excellent to normal water quality at nine reference stations. Two stations on the lower Little Miami River are showed to be impaired. All reference stations were tested at least one time during the testing season. Three non reference stations were not tested.

Comparisons of Collected Stream Quality Monitoring Data

Frequent monitoring of the same reference station is performed a minimum of three times per year consistently year after year. An assessment of the diversity and tolerance levels of taxonomy collected generates the Cumulative Index Value (CIV) for the site on a given date. Field assessment results are used as basic indicators of long-term changes in a stream's macroinvertebrate community and help Scenic Rivers staff identify pronounced stream quality problems.

Table 1 identifies the 20 macroinvertebrates assessed and their general tolerance to pollutants. Pollution-intolerant organisms, such as those listed in Group I, require unpolluted, high quality water in order to survive. Pollution-tolerant organisms, such as those listed in Group III, are extremely tolerant of deteriorated water conditions.

Table 1. Macroinvertebrate Pollution Tolerance

Group I Taxa Pollution Intolerant	Group II Taxa Moderately Tolerant	Group III Taxa Pollution Tolerant
Water Penny Beetle Larvae (WP) Mayfly Nymphs (MF) Stonefly Nymphs (ST) Dobsonfly Larvae (DO) Caddis fly Larvae (CD) Riffle Beetle Adult (RI) Other Snails (OS)	Damselfly Nymphs (DA) Dragonfly Nymphs (DR) Crane Fly Larvae (CR) Beetle Larvae (BL) Crayfish (CF) Scuds (SC) Clams (CL) Aquatic Sowbugs (SW)	Black Fly Larvae (BF) Aquatic Worms (AW) Midge Larvae (MI) Pouch Snails (PS) Leeches (LE)

Table 2 represents the mean Cumulative Index Values (CIV) for each Stream Quality Monitoring reference station sampled on the river during 2008. In addition, the table uses symbols (◆) to indicate those macroinvertebrates found to be present at least once during the year at the respective reference station. Each macroinvertebrate is identified by a 2-letter code given in Table 1. CIV values of 23 or greater indicate *Excellent* stream quality; CIV values of 17-22 indicate *Good* stream quality; CIV values ranging from 11-16 suggest *Fair* stream quality; and CIV of 10 or less reflect *Poor* stream quality. Situated beside the CIV are the symbols + (improved), = (equal), or – (lower) indicating the relationship to the previous years CIV.

For the full range of CIV attained at all sites monitored during the year including non-reference stations, please see the *Appendix*.

Table 2. Little Miami River 2008 Mean CIV by Reference Station

STATION	W P	M F	S T	D O	C D	R I	O S	D A	D R	C R	B L	C F	S C	C L	S W	B F	A W	M I	P S	L E	CIV
8.1	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆					◆	◆	◆	◆		25+
16.9	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆		◆			◆		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	23-
28	◆	◆	◆		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆			◆			◆		◆		22-
37.4	◆	◆	◆		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆		◆			◆	◆	◆	◆	29=
43.6	◆	◆			◆	◆	◆	◆	◆		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆		◆	◆		◆	23+
51.3	◆	◆			◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆		◆	◆	◆	◆		◆		◆		24-
62.7		◆			◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆		◆				◆		◆	17-
68.5	◆	◆	◆		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆		◆	◆		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆			19-
74.7	◆	◆	◆		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆		◆	◆		◆	◆			19-
83.1	◆	◆	◆		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆		◆		◆		◆			20-
93.4	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	27-

Figure 1.1 represents the maximum and minimum CIV range recorded during the year for each reference station. Figure 1.2 represents mean CIV at each reference station over many years. For the full range of CIV attained at all sites monitored during the year including non-reference stations, please see the *Appendix*.

Figure 1.1 Little Miami River CIV Max & Min Ranges 2008

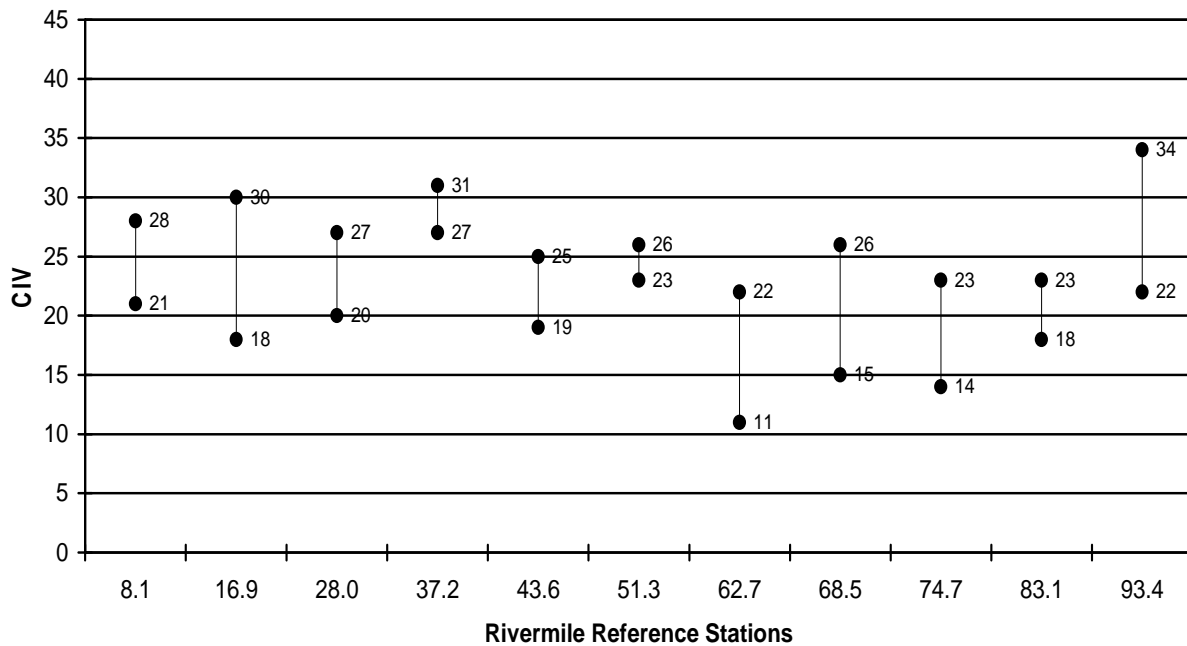
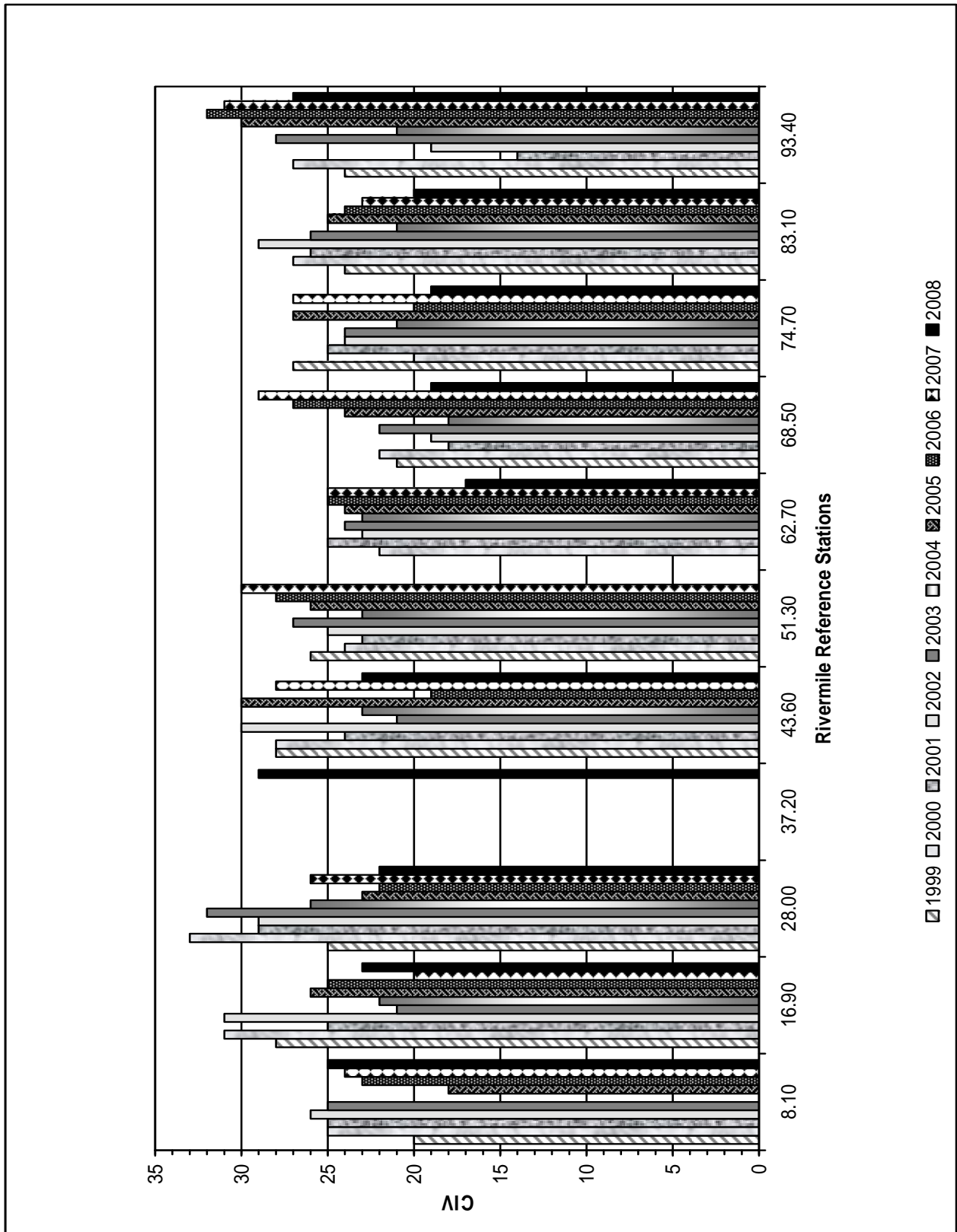


Figure 1.2 Little Miami River Mean CIV 1999 – 2008



Qualitative Habitat Evaluation Index (QHEI)

The Qualitative Habitat Evaluation Index (QHEI) is a system developed and employed by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency to measure physical habitat conditions in and around rivers and streams in Ohio. During 1998, the SQM Project staff tested a modified version of the QHEI, referred to as *Citizen's QHEI*, to gather baseline measurements at reference stations on several of Ohio's scenic rivers. It is anticipated that such measurements will become yet another annual tool that will be used to monitor habitat and water quality conditions on all Ohio scenic rivers.

The SW Ohio Scenic Rivers staff performed QHEI evaluations at reference stations on the lower half of the Little Miami River in 2000. Evaluations on the remaining portion will occur as new staff become trained (*). These habitat conditions are re-evaluated every five years. In addition, volunteer monitors are also encouraged to receive training and perform Citizen's QHEI on Southwest Ohio Scenic Rivers.

Results from 2000 QHEI are included below. When attempting to interpret this data, it is important to recognize that OEPA generally concludes that any site receiving a QHEI value greater than 60 meets current warmwater habitat (WWH) standards. Meeting WWH standards suggests that such locations should be adequate for supporting reproducing communities of fish and macroinvertebrate life. Sites attaining QHEI scores of greater than 80 are generally believed to contain exceptional habitat conditions for warmwater communities.

The following table has been prepared to assist with determining the relationship between habitat conditions (measured by the QHEI) and macroinvertebrate community performance (measured by the Cumulative Index Value), at each of the reference stations on selected rivers.

Table 3. Little Miami River 2000 QHEI & SQM Assessment Data

Reference Station	QHEI	Attainment Status	2000 Average CIV	SQM Assessment
RM 8.1	84	FULL	28	EXCELLENT
RM 16.9	78	FULL	31	EXCELLENT
RM 28.0	82	FULL	30	EXCELLENT
RM 43.6	84	FULL	26	EXCELLENT
RM 51.3	84.5	FULL	24	EXCELLENT
RM 62.7	*	*	*	*
RM 68.5	*	*	*	*
RM 74.7	*	*	*	*
RM 83.1	*	*	*	*
RM 93.4	*	*	*	*

Appendix

Stream Quality Monitoring Data by Monitoring Station

2008 CIVs Monitoring Stations LITTLE MIAMI RIVER																							
RM	DATE	W P	M F	S T	D O	C D	R I	O S	D A	D R	C R	B L	C F	S C	C L	S W	B L	A W	M I	P S	L E	CIV	
8.10	6/28/2008	A	A			C	A	A				A						A				21.00	
8.10	8/24/2008	A	B		A	C	B	C	A	A		B					B	A	A	C		28.00	
8.10	10/18/2008	A	A	C		B	A	C	A	A	A	A					B					27.00	
16.90	6/28/2008		A	A		B	A	C									B	A			A	18.00	
16.90	8/24/2008	A	C		A	C	B	C	A	B		A			A		B	C	C	C	C	30.00	
16.90	10/18/2008	A	B	B		C		C	B	A		A			C						A	22.00	
28.00	7/1/2008	A	A			C	A	B		A		A						A				20.00	
28.00	8/20/2008	A	A			B	B	B				B			B			B				20.00	
28.00	10/2/2008	A		A		C	A	C	B	A	A	A			A					A		27.00	
37.20	5/1/2002	C	B	B		A	B	B	A	A	A	A			A			B	B	A		31.00	
37.20	9/18/2008	B	A	B		C	B	A	A	A		A	A		A			B	B		A	28.00	
37.20	10/3/2008	A	B	B		C	A	A	A						B			B			A	27.00	
43.60	7/19/2008	B				C	B	B	A				A					A	A		A	19.00	
43.60	9/30/2008	A	A			B	A		A			A	A		A	A		A	A			24.00	
43.60	10/16/2008	A	A			B	A	A		A		A		A	A			A	A			25.00	
51.30	6/25/2008																						
51.30	7/6/2008	B	B			B	A	C		A			A	A	A	B		A				26.00	
51.30	10/4/2008	A	C			B		C	A	A	A				A	A					A	23.00	
62.70	7/5/2008		A			B				A			A						A			11.00	
62.70	9/5/2008		A			B	A		A			A	A		A				A			18.00	
62.70	10/14/2008		A			B	A	B	A		A		A		A			A			A	22.00	
68.50	2/8/2008	B	B			A	A	B											A			16.00	
68.50	7/11/2008	A				A		B		A			A					A	B			15.00	
68.50	9/18/2008	B	C	A		A		A	A			B	A		A	A	A					26.00	
74.70	7/11/2008		B			C				A			B						A	A		14.00	
74.70	9/16/2008	A	B	A		C		B	A				A		A	A						23.00	
74.70	10/23/2008	A	A			B		B	A			A	A		A			A				21.00	
83.10	1/8/2008	A	B	A		B	A	A					B									20.00	
83.10	5/30/2008	A	B	B		A		A	A				A		A			A	A			23.00	
83.10	9/18/2008		B			B	A	A			A	A	A									18.00	
94.30	5/30/2008	B	B	B		A	B	B	A	A	A	A	A		A			A		A	A	34.00	
94.30	8/6/2008	A		B	A		B	A				A			A				A	A		A	22.00
94.30	9/18/2008	A	A		A	A	A	A				B	A					A	A			24.00	
94.30	10/3/2008	A	A	A	A	A	A	A			A	A		B				B		A		29.00	