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AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE OF TEXAS

W. B. BIZZELL, President

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DIVISION OF AGRONOMY

## COTTON VARIETY EXPERIMENTS AT THE MAIN STATION, 1912 TO 1922



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\*In cooperation with School of Veterinary Medicine.

\*\*In cooperation with United States Department of Agriculture.

# COTTON VARIETY EXPERIMENTS AT THE MAIN STATION 1912 to 1922

G. N. Stroman

Variety tests are important for two reasons: (1) to find the variety which is best adapted to a particular region, and (2) to test new varieties which are being produced. When varietal experiments are first started in a particular region they necessarily include every variety that is available. Then as the results are compiled only the more promising varieties are retained for further tests. Thus gradually the number of varieties is narrowed down to those which have shown superior qualities and are worthy to be considered as standard for a given region for the time being at least. When this point is reached these standard varieties become valuable as measures, not only among themselves, but of the value of any newly introduced or developed strains. This measuring process is what is meant by the variety tests.

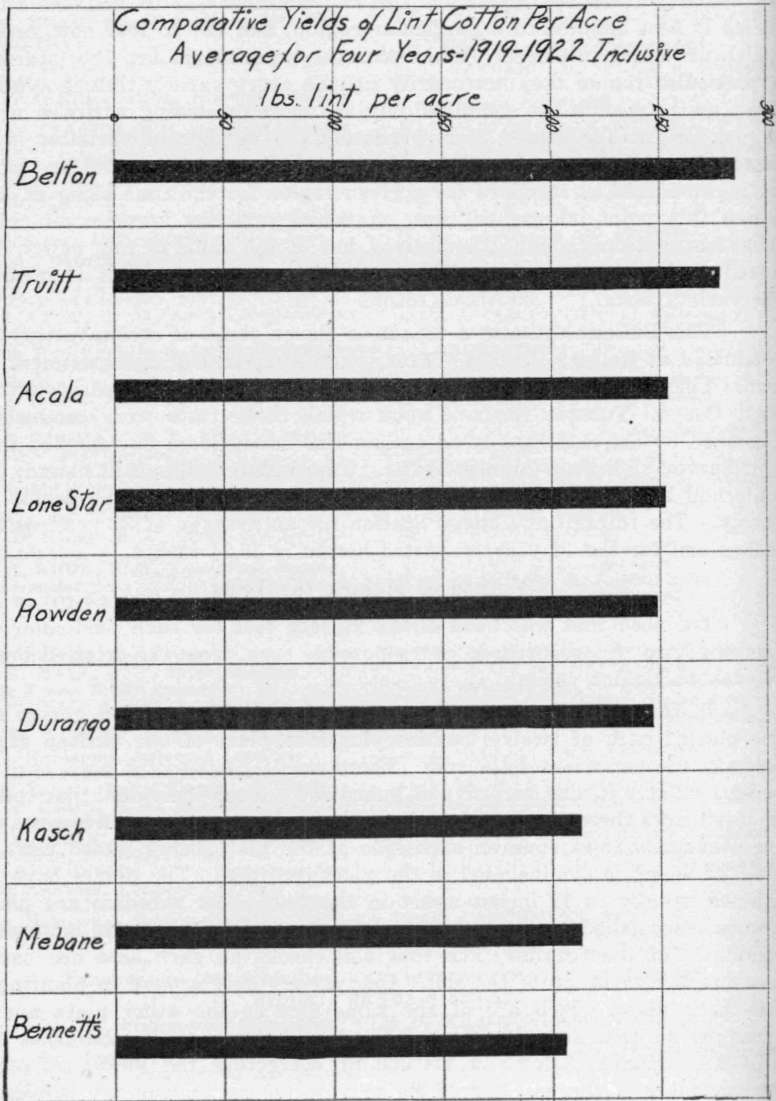
This Bulletin contains a report on eleven years of cotton variety tests conducted at College Station, Texas, by the Agricultural Experiment Station. These results will probably best apply to the flat-woods country of East Central Texas. The soil upon which these tests were conducted is classified by the Soil Survey as Lufkin fine sandy loam as reported in the Soil Survey of Brazos County, Texas. The surface soil is a fine sandy loam underlaid by a highly plastic and impervious drab clay, which drains very poorly. The rainfall at College Station for an average of 32 years is 37.83 inches and for the 11 years reported herein is 38.24 inches.

## Method of Making the Tests

The seed that was used in the variety test for each particular year was new, and was secured, in every possible case, from the original breeder of each particular variety.

In the method used, each set of variety tests consisted generally of one plat of each of twelve varieties plus four plats of one variety used to measure the variation of the soil. There are 16 plats to the acre, each plat being 1-22 acre in size exclusive of guard rows. Each individual plat consists of seven rows three feet apart, although records are taken on five rows only, the other two rows (one on each side of the plat) being guard rows, the yield of which is not included in the yield recorded. The plants have been thinned usually to 12 inches apart in the row. The varieties are planted also on a second acre as a duplicate of the first acre, in order to increase the reliability of the results. The four soil checks on each acre are used to measure the variation of the soil. One variety only is used in planting the soil-check plats, which are of the same size as the other plats and are arranged so that four regular plats come between each soil-check plat. This arrangement affords a method of correcting the yields of regular variety plats if the soil should be so variable as to warrant it. On the other acres an auxiliary test is conducted for trying other varieties of less known behavior. This is preliminary to the regular variety test and as promising varieties appear they are transferred to the regular test for the following year.

Comparative Yields of Lint Cotton Per Acre  
Average for Four Years-1919-1922 Inclusive  
lbs. lint per acre



This method is the one that is used now at the Main Station, but in the early years other methods were in use. However, the results are comparable, as they are shown in yields per acre.

### General Results

The summary of the results of the varieties from 1912 to 1922, inclusive, as regards yield of lint cotton per acre, is shown in Tables 1 and 2. Only the varieties which have the most promising value, that is, those which have not been discarded for one reason or another, and at the same time have been grown for at least four comparable years at College Station, are included in Table 1. In Table 2 are shown a few averages of additional periods of years and the table includes especially the earlier years of the test.

The averages for the different varieties included those which were grown during the same years. That is, average yields are given on a number of varieties which were grown during the four years, 1912 to 1915, inclusive; an average of another group of varieties which were grown during four years, 1919 to 1922, inclusive; an average of six years, 1914, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1921 and 1922; for a period of seven years, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1919, 1920, 1921, and 1922; and for other periods of years. Also, for three varieties, Lone Star, Rowden, and Mebane, which were grown during the entire eleven years, 1912 to 1922 inclusive, average yields are shown for the eleven-year period. In order that the varieties may be justly compared, the averages must be for the same years that they grew together in the variety test. The average is for production of lint in pounds per acre. The percentage of lint is also included in Table 1.

TABLE 1

Summary of the Variety Test of Cotton for Periods of Years, 1912 to 1922, inclusive, College Station, Texas, Showing the Yield of Lint Cotton per Acre and Percentage of Lint of Varieties Averaged for Different Periods of Years

Variety	1912 to 1922 incl.			1912, 1913, 1914, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922			1914, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1921, 1922			1917 to 1922, incl.			1919 to 1922, incl.		
	Lbs.	Rank	Percent Lint	Lbs.	Rank	Percent Lint	Lbs.	Rank	Percent Lint	Lbs.	Rank	Percent Lint	Lbs.	Rank	Percent Lint
Lone Star .....	231	1	34	261	3	34	160	1	34	192	2	33	251	4	33
Rowden .....	224	3	33	265	2	33	150	2	33	189	3	33	248	5	33
Mebane .....	225	2	36	248	5	36	142	3	36	170	5	36	214	8	36
Acala .....										193	1	33	254	3	34
Durango .....				255	4	32	133	4	28	179	4	30	246	6	31
Kasch .....										169	6	38	214	7	38
Truitt .....				307	1	34							277	2	34
Belton .....													286	1	33
Bennett .....													206	9	35
Snowflake .....							130	5	27						

TABLE 2

Averages for Certain Periods of Years of Pounds of Lint per Acre, which were not included in Table 1

Variety	4 years		5 years		5 years		4 years		7 years		10 years	
	1912-1915 incl.		1912, 1913, 1914, 1916, 1917		1912, 1914, 1917, 1918, 1919		1915-1918 incl.		1912-1918 incl.		1912-1922 incl. excl. of 1915	
	Lint	Rank	Lint	Rank	Lint	Rank	Lint	Rank	Lint	Rank	Lint	Rank
Pank Account .....	247	9	225	8			124	5	204	5		
Cleveland .....	272	4	259	1			118	6	219	3		
Cook .....	280	2	242	5								
Durango .....			220	9	124	5					215	4
Ferguson's Round Nose .....							148	1				
Hendricks .....	237	10										
Lone Star .....	267	5	237	7	183	1	144	2	221	2	230	1
Mebane .....	275	3	253	2	169	2	143	3	228	1	224	3
Mortgage Lifter ...	266	6	241	6								
Rowden .....	265	7	244	4	157	4	125	4	213	4	229	2
Snowflake .....					124	5						
Toole .....	257	8										
Truitt .....	292	1										
Union Big Boll. ....			250	3	165	3						

### Highest Yielding Varieties for East Central Texas

Table 1 shows several varieties that made the highest yields of lint per acre. These are discussed as follows:

Lone Star is a consistent yielder. It ranks first in the average for eleven years; also in an average for six years, 1914, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1921, and 1922; and second in the average for six years, 1917 to 1922 inclusive. Also, it ranked fourth for the years 1919 to 1922 inclusive, and third in another average for seven years, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1919, 1920, 1921, and 1922.

The Truitt variety ranked first in an average for seven years, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1919, 1920, 1921, and 1922, and (as shown in Table 2) in the average for the years 1912 to 1915 inclusive. Also, Truitt ranked second in an average for four years, 1919 to 1922 inclusive.

Acala is a dependable variety in this section, ranking first in the averages for years 1917 to 1922 inclusive, and third in an average for the four years 1919 to 1922 inclusive. This variety was not grown during the other periods of years that were averaged.

The Belton variety ranked first in the average for the years 1919 to 1922 inclusive, the only years it was grown in the test.

The varieties, Mebane, Rowden, Durango, Kasch, Snowflake, and Bennett have continued in this test and are varieties which do comparatively well in this section. Any of the varieties just mentioned is considered standard for this particular region of Texas.

### Detailed Data and Results

The ten highest-yielding varieties as shown by the variety tests at College Station for each year of the experiment reported (1912 to 1922 inclusive) are given in tables as listed below. The results with the other varieties that were in the tests are listed in Table 14.

In Table 3, the data for 1912 are found; Table 4, 1913; Table 5, 1914; Table 6, 1915; Table 7, 1916; Table 8, 1917; Table 9, 1918; Table 10, 1919; Table 11, 1920; Table 12, 1921; and Table 13, 1922.

The data given in the tables listed above include only the ten highest-producing varieties as regards the number of pounds of lint per acre. There are, however, only nine varieties for 1920 and 1921, as those are all the varieties that were reported for those years.

### The Relation of Rainfall to Yield

The rainfall by months for each year of the test along with the average for 32 years is shown in Table 15.

It is to be noted that high yields seem to be correlated with well distributed rainfall especially in June, July, and August. This is illustrated in 1917, a season of small amount of rainfall and especially dry during June, July, and August, a year when very poor yields were obtained. Also, in 1912, the year which gave the highest yields, although the rainfall was only



30 inches for the entire year, it was well distributed throughout the growing season.

The correlation coefficient for the relation of the average yield per acre of the ten high varieties for each year (this average appears at the bottom of each table for its particular year) to the amount of rainfall in June, July, and August, was  $+.27 \pm .19$ . Although this coefficient is not statistically significant, as it is less than twice its probable error, it does indicate, however, that the amount of rainfall during these three months influences the yield to some extent. The total amount of rainfall during June, July, and August was used to figure the correlation. It is notable that it is not so much the total amount of rainfall as the distribution during these three months which most affects the yield. A correlation coefficient calculated for the yearly amount of rainfall from November to October, inclusive, with the average yield per year of the ten high varieties, was  $+.15 \pm .20$ , which seemed to show that the total amount of rainfall for the whole year had no influence whatever on the yields either high or low.

#### Percentage of Lint

The pounds of seed cotton per acre, pounds of clean lint per acre, pounds of clean seed per acre, and percentage of lint or gin-turnout are given in Tables 3 to 13, inclusive, for each of the ten high varieties for each year.

These ten high varieties for each year are listed in each table in their order from highest to lowest as regards their production in pounds of lint per acre. **The percentage of lint or the gin-turnout is not very important in comparing varieties in order to determine which one the farmer should grow.** The farmer desires the variety which will bring him the most dollars and cents per acre. Percentage of lint or gin-turnout has very little to do with the most dollars and cents to the acre unless the production of lint per acre is the same for all varieties under consideration. If the yield of lint is the same for two varieties then all that the higher percentage of lint can make for the farmer is a small saving in picking expense. It is a question of how much lint a farmer can get per acre, because it is the number of pounds of lint per acre which brings to the farmer the most cash.

#### No Significant Correlation Found Between Percentage of Lint and Pounds of Lint Per Acre

A correlation table between percentage of lint and pounds of lint per acre was made by using only the ten highest varieties in lint yield for the years 1912 to 1922 inclusive, as given in Tables 3 to 13 inclusive. The Correlation coefficient was  $+.1243 \pm .0654$ . This coefficient is not significant on account of the fact that it is less than two times the probable error. So it is seen that, even though this correlation was figured on a highly specialized class of 110 samples, there was no significant correlation between percentage of lint and pounds of lint per acre.

### Length of Lint

The length of lint is more important than percentage of lint. Even the length of lint has not been so important in the past because the local buyer did not pay a premium on length of staple. In such a case if the length of lint is better than  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch and up to 1 1-16 inches, the pounds of lint per acre is the only important consideration. Still, if we have a variety that has a long staple and at the same time has the best producing qualities as regards pounds of lint per acre, this variety will bring the farmer more dollars and cents, provided it is produced in large enough quantities to attract the buyer who recognizes its superior merit. Still, it seems as if our high-producing varieties have been the ones with comparatively short staples. There is a general trend toward recognition of better staples in the markets and the production of these will probably become increasingly profitable.

### Quality of Lint

Quality of lint is important, but on account of the fact that quality is influenced very greatly by the cleanliness of picking, as well as by the weather, it would hardly justify us to compare the varieties in this regard at this time. Our ideal, though, is for a good quality of lint, especially as to strength, color, and texture.

### Basis of Selecting the Variety to Plant

Then, in selecting the variety to plant the farmer should want to know, first, the producing power of the varieties as regards pounds of lint per acre; second, length of staple; third, quality; and fourth, percentage of lint or gin-turnout. It is very important that the farmer should not decide on the variety he wants to plant just because it will give him a high gin-turnout.

### Summary and Conclusions

The experiments on varieties of cotton carried on at College Station, Texas, from 1912 to 1922, inclusive, are reported in this Bulletin.

The results of the experiments reported herein are perhaps most applicable to the section of East Central Texas generally known as the flatwoods country.

The data and results for the eleven years of the experiment are shown in the accompanying tables and illustrations. The ten high varieties for each year are shown and a summary table is given showing the average yields for certain periods of years for those varieties which have been in the test for four years and have not for one reason or the other been discarded. These are considered the standard varieties for this section of the State. These rank according to the different averages as follows:

1. An average of four years, 1919 to 1922, inclusive: Belton, Truitt, Acala, Lone Star, Rowden, Durango, Kasch, Mebane, and Bennett.
2. An average of six years, 1917 to 1922, inclusive: Acala, Lone Star, Rowden, Durango, Mebane, and Kasch.

3. An average of six years, 1914, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1921, and 1922: Lone Star, Rowden, Mebane, Durango, and Snowflake.

4. An average of seven years, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1919, 1920, 1921, and 1922: Truitt, Rowden, Lone Star, Durango, and Mebane.

5. An average of eleven years, 1912 to 1922, inclusive: Lone Star, Mebane, and Rowden.

A table is given showing the yield in pounds of lint per acre of each variety for each year for all varieties grown in the variety test during the period from 1912 to 1922 inclusive.

There is some relation between yield of lint and rainfall, although no close correlation can be traced.

Yield of lint per acre is much more important than percentage of lint or gin-turnout. No correlation was found between percentage of lint and pounds of lint per acre.

Length of lint is not as important as yield of lint, but it is more important than percentage of lint, provided the staple is longer than  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch.

The farmer in selecting a variety to plant should consider, first, its productive power as regards pounds of lint per acre; second, length of staple; third, quality of lint; and fourth, percentage of lint.

TABLE 3  
The Ten High-Yielding Varieties for the Year 1912

Variety	Lbs. Seed Cotton per acre	Lbs. Lint per acre	Lbs. Seed per acre	Per Cent Lint
Average .....		505 <sup>a</sup>		35.37
Virgatus .....	1621	577	1044	35.60
Bohemium Big Boll.....	1540	558	982	36.25
Truitt .....	1540	523	1017	33.93
Chambers Staple.....	1320	509	811	38.59
Crowder .....	1320	502	818	38.03
Durango .....	1375	491	884	35.70
Union Big Boll.....	1457	488	969	33.50
Unknown .....	1360	472	889	34.71
Mebane .....	1284	468	815	36.42
Bolivia .....	1511	468	1043	30.94

TABLE 4  
The Ten High-Yielding Varieties for the Year 1913

Variety	Lbs. Seed Cotton per acre	Lbs. Lint per acre	Lbs. Seed per acre	Per Cent Lint
Average .....		299.6		35.33
Roberts .....	852	323	529	37.93
Crowder .....	907	317	590	34.90
Half & Half .....	865	316	549	36.50
Cleveland .....	831	311	520	37.39
Huffman .....	927	308	619	33.21
Toole .....	886	306	580	34.58
Luce .....	873	296	577	33.85
Jackson .....	755	278	477	36.88
Cannon .....	806	273	533	33.86
Mortgage Lifter .....	782	268	515	34.24

TABLE 5  
The Ten High-Yielding Varieties for the Year 1914

Variety	Lbs. Seed Cotton per acre	Lbs. Lint per acre	Lbs. Seed per acre	Per Cent Lint
Average .....		235.		36.05
Truitt .....	755	269	486	35.67
Crowder .....	710	265	445	37.32
Roberts .....	692	251	441	36.24
Peterkin .....	606	243	363	40.15
Crenshaw .....	633	230	403	36.31
Broadwells .....	669	226	443	33.72
Dongola .....	650	225	425	34.63
Cleveland .....	595	218	377	36.64
Simpkins .....	596	215	382	36.02
Union Big Boll.....	624	210	414	33.65

TABLE 6  
The Ten High-Yielding Varieties for the Year 1915

Variety	Lbs. Seed Cotton per acre	Lbs. Lint per acre	Lbs. Seed per acre	Per Cent Lint
Average .....		236		36.99
Huffman .....	769	279	490	36.27
Cooke 729 .....	687	274	413	39.87
Roberts .....	721	247	474	34.27
Lone Star .....	659	245	415	37.10
Ricks .....	563	244	320	43.31
Ferguson's Round Nose.....	670	220	450	32.90
Mebane .....	640	219	421	34.22
Bates .....	542	218	324	40.15
Half & Half.....	584	208	376	35.58
Cooke .....	565	203	357	36.19

TABLE 7  
The Ten High-Yielding Varieties for the Year 1916

Variety	Lbs. Seed Cotton per acre	Lbs. Lint per acre	Lbs. Seed per acre	Per Cent Lint
Average .....		352.1		35.45
Cook .....	1121	438	683	39.07
Ferguson's A-711 .....	1055	417	638	39.53
Mebane 804 .....	1040	351	688	33.75
Ferguson's Round Nose.....	1009	354	646	35.12
Wannamaker's Big Boll....	928	338	572	36.45
Cleveland Big Boll.....	992	334	643	33.76
Allen's Express .....	1017	324	692	31.80
Mebane .....	927	349	578	37.65
Lone Star .....	1003	327	676	32.60
Rowden .....	834	289	534	34.70

TABLE 8  
The Ten High-Yielding Varieties for the Year 1917

Variety	Lbs. Seed Cotton per acre	Lbs. Lint per acre	Lbs. Seed per acre	Per Cent Lint
Average .....		53.7		37.13
F. G. 33.....	202	71	131	35.15
Boykin .....	155	64	91	41.19
Kasch's Improved.....	150	61	89	40.67
Webb .....	159	61	98	38.50
Chisholm .....	144	51	93	35.52
Mebane .....	131	49	82	37.49
Acala .....	135	48	87	35.68
King X Triumph .....	132	47	85	35.65
Improved Champion.....	117	44	73	37.46
Rowden .....	121	41	80	34.03

TABLE 9  
The Ten High-Yielding Varieties for the Year 1918

Variety	Lbs. Seed Cotton per acre	Lbs. Lint per acre	Lbs. Seed per acre	Per Cent Lint
Average .....		144		35.29
Mebane Triumph .....	486	180	306	37.02
Ferguson's Triumph .....	454	165	289	36.36
Boykin .....	463	160	303	34.56
Cook's 931 .....	387	153	234	39.56
Ferguson's Mebane Triumph	406	150	256	36.94
Ferguson's Lone Star.....	415	143	272	34.41
F. G. 33.....	381	139	245	36.27
Ferguson's Round Nose.....	387	123	264	31.76
Mebane .....	347	117	230	33.67
Lone Star .....	356	115	241	32.31

TABLE 10  
The Ten High-Yielding Varieties for the Year 1919

Variety	Lbs. Seed Cotton per acre	Lbs. Lint per acre	Lbs. Seed per acre	Per Cent Lint
Average .....		263		36.12
Acala No. 5.....	987	358	629	36.23
Lone Star .....	921	324	597	35.18
Belton .....	895	306	589	34.19
Mebane Triumph .....	806	296	510	36.67
Truitt .....	818	296	522	36.13
Boykin .....	759	292	467	38.46
Half & Half.....	823	280	543	34.02
Triumph No. 406.....	713	275	438	38.55
Acala .....	769	267	502	34.72
Mebane .....	715	265	450	37.09

TABLE 11  
The Nine High-Yielding Varieties for 1920

Variety	Lbs. Seed Cotton per acre	Lbs. Lint per acre	Lbs. Seed per acre	Per Cent Lint
Average .....		408		35.15
Truitt .....	1359	476	883	35.00
Belton .....	1346	458	888	34.01
Acala .....	1333	450	883	33.75
Durango .....	1294	426	868	32.94
Rowden .....	1197	410	787	34.26
Lone Star .....	1185	400	785	33.77
Kasch .....	1014	390	624	38.44
Mebane .....	949	345	604	36.31
Bennett .....	832	315	517	37.84

TABLE 12  
The Nine High-Yielding Varieties for the Year 1921

Variety	Lbs. Seed Cotton per acre	Lbs. Lint per acre	Lbs. Seed per acre	Per Cent Lint
Average .....		118		31.19
Truitt .....	412	137	275	33.15
Mebane 804 .....	436	137	299	31.29
Snowflake .....	472	127	345	36.75
Belton .....	388	122	266	31.44
Durango .....	419	120	299	28.64
Acala .....	357	113	244	31.51
Lone Star .....	349	111	238	31.76
Mebane .....	318	108	210	33.96
Rowden .....	299	91	208	30.20

TABLE 13  
The Ten High-Yielding Varieties for the Year 1922

Variety	Lbs. Seed Cotton per acre	Lbs. Lint per acre	Lbs. Seed per acre	Per Cent Lint
Average .....		193		34.50
Rowden .....	747	260	487	34.80
Belton .....	755	257	498	34.08
Durango .....	697	214	483	30.64
Truitt .....	597	200	370	33.50
Snowflake .....	673	190	484	28.16
Acala .....	566	188	378	33.19
Bennett .....	461	172	289	37.23
Lone Star .....	461	164	297	35.64
Kasch .....	376	149	226	39.69
Mebane .....	360	138	223	38.10





TABLE 14—(Continued)

Variety	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Hartsville 7	206	228	156								
Hartsville 9					252						
Harvell					353	41		125			
Hastings' Mortgage Lifter							91				
Hastings' Upright					267	19	94				
Hawkins Prolific		110	167		314	19					
Hendricks	387	194	165	201	295						
Hites Prolific						15					
Hites		110	194								
Holdon						42	92	182			
Huffman		308	187	279							
Improved Champion					332	44	87				
Ideal					324						
Jackson	425	278	176					237			
Jackson's Big Boll						37					
Karachigis		213									
Kasch								244	389	73	149
Kasch's Improved						61	100				
Keenan Goodson	412				229						
Kekchi								223			
King			131	126							
Kings Express Early						38					
King x Triumph						47	110				
King 850							144				
Lone Star	382	234	209	245	327	34	115	324	400	115	164
Long Staple	433	267			230						
Luce		205									
Mokpo					115						
Matchless					275						
Matchless Extra Early Big Boll						21	108				
McKelson	275	247									
Mebane	468	240	175	219	349	49	117	265	345	108	138
Mebane 804					351					137	175
Mebane Triumph					322	42	180	296			
Mexican Big Boll						14					
Mixed		151	246								
M. S. Lone Star											166
Money Maker						12					
Mortgage Lifter	448	268	206	142	263	21					
Pemiscot			110								
Perry's Improved			189								
Peterkin		186	243	157		16					
Petways		275									
Petways Improved			159								
Red Leaf		220	91	89							
Ricks				244							
Roberts		323	251	247							
Rublee				195							
Rowden	452	236	178	196	289	41	76	231	410	91	260
Rowden-Belton				216							
Rowden 576							64				
Rowden Big Boll					299						
Rowden Ludd					332						
Rowden Choice Prolific						25					
Russell Big Boll	226										
Sea Island			47		84						
Selection		179									
Simpkins		230	215	84							
Simpkins Prolific						27	73				



TABLE 15

Monthly and Yearly Total Rainfall at College Station, Texas  
1912 to 1922 inclusive, with 32-year Mean

Month	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	32-Yr. Mean
Total .....	30.69	37.51	38.92	43.92	28.05	15.50	34.53	57.00	47.69	43.29	43.50	37.83
Total (June, July, August).....	5.40	2.18	7.74	17.42	5.33	3.08	4.45	18.49	17.22	11.76	6.12	8.52
January .....	0.92	2.98	0.55	2.63	5.90	1.86	1.96	4.12	6.35	2.09	5.39	3.22
February .....	2.53	3.63	2.58	0.59	0.00	2.21	4.39	6.58	0.80	1.86	4.13	2.54
March .....	6.58	3.23	5.40	1.85	0.36	0.45	0.62	2.55	1.40	4.15	3.95	2.48
April .....	2.11	2.98	2.95	16.90	0.83	2.74	4.78	1.32	0.64	12.64	7.28	4.07
May .....	4.12	2.44	7.61	0.00	11.55	1.86	2.52	8.28	5.97	1.84	9.31	4.71
June .....	2.21	1.78	0.12	3.08	2.94	0.00	2.73	9.01	5.09	10.92	4.56	3.56
July .....	2.98	T	0.49	0.69	1.59	0.60	0.47	4.07	4.64	0.64	0.58	2.40
August .....	0.21	0.40	7.13	13.65	0.80	2.48	1.23	5.41	7.49	0.20	0.98	2.56
September .....	1.14	4.01	0.37	0.45	0.81	2.09	0.81	3.26	3.63	3.67	1.72	2.75
October .....	1.64	3.34	0.57	0.00	1.35	0.16	5.72	8.19	6.30	0.16	1.32	2.76
November .....	0.92	3.41	6.57	T	1.56	0.99	5.83	2.45	3.00	0.38	3.03	3.21
December .....	5.33	9.31	4.58	4.08	0.36	0.06	3.47	1.76	2.38	4.74	0.75	3.57

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