

**ENVIRONMENTAL INFLUENCE ON THE MATING BEHAVIOR OF
HYLA VERSICOLOR AND RANA CLAMITANS**

A Paper Presented to
Dr. Sunny K. Boyd

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By:
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DEDICATION

This project is dedicated to Mary the mother of Jesus Christ, after whom the University of Notre Dame du Lac was founded. Her life and actions exemplify the values that all scientists should maintain in their pursuit of truth.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I would like to thank Dr. Sunny K. Boyd for her time, effort, and assistance in guiding me through this experiment. Thanks are also in order to Mr. Bernard J. Hank without who's generous funding this project would never have been completed. Additionally, I would like to thank Dr. Martin B. Berg for his suggestions and assistance with this project. Also, many thanks to Christine Allison, Mary Bernard, Michael Chambers, John Gimnig, Timothy Piero, Karyn Siemansko, Damon Sinars, Jennifer Slate, and Christine Taafe, all of whom assisted in collecting frogs for this experiment. One final note of thanks to Captain George H. Dewhirst, USN and the United States Navy for cooperating with and assisting me in scheduling summer training around this project.

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ABSTRACT

Mating behavior in Hyla versicolor and Rana clamitans is regulated by environmental conditions. Research was conducted at the University of Notre Dame Environmental Research Center in Gogebic County, Michigan and Vilas County, Wisconsin (46°13'N, 89°32'E) on this regulation. It was found that male frogs exhibit calling behavior when they are reproductively mature and it is this calling that attracts mature female frogs. The primary annual regulator of mating is photoperiod, as day length increases to a length of approximately 15 and 1/2 hours mating behavior in H. versicolor is demonstrated. Additionally, in both H. versicolor and R. clamitans daily calling behavior is apparently regulated primarily by light level. Once the light threshold is achieved, humidity becomes the deciding co-regulator. Additionally, the data suggests that air and water temperatures participate as co-regulators of calling behavior. However, there is evidence suggesting that abrupt environmental changes, such as quickly approaching violent thunder storms, may cause one co-regulator to take precedence over the others.

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INTRODUCTION

Over the last decade it has been found that the populations of various species of frogs has been declining (Barinaga). Multiple hypotheses have been offered to explain this unusual occurrence. These suggestions have included unusually hard freezes (Layne 1989), acid rain, an increase in Ultra Violet radiation due to the decrease in the density of the ozone layer of the atmosphere, lead poisoning (Birdsall 1986), and the decrease in habitat size, to name a few (Barinaga). These are all plausible suggestions, and if true they could be used as indicators of not only environmental contamination, but also of overall global climatic changes. However these hypotheses are difficult to prove using the existing techniques available for this type of research. At the present time work in these areas can only be accomplished in the field, where frogs exhibit normal behavior. Unfortunately this type of research is very difficult to control, therefore the preferred method to accomplish this research would utilize a laboratory setting. However, frogs do not exhibit normal behavior, specifically mating behavior, in the laboratory.

In working toward the eventual goal of determining what factors are causing the decline of the overall frog population it is necessary to first devise an efficient means by which to accomplish this. Since work in the laboratory is most likely the best means for accomplishing this goal it is desirable to entice the frogs to exhibit normal mating behavior in the laboratory. To do this it was necessary to create optimal environmental conditions for mating in the lab. Therefore, it was necessary to first determine what these optimal environmental conditions were.

It was suggested by Simms (1967), who worked specifically with the Crested Newt: Triturus Cristatus Laurentus, that light was the primary regulator of reproduction cycles in amphibians. Additionally, Bullough (1939) reported that Spaul and Gladwell found light to be the determinate factor in spermatogenesis, oogenesis, and spawning in Rana temporaria. Bullough (1939) also suggested that while mating in marine fishes seemed to be controlled by temperature, this was because of the regularity of temperature in the oceans. However, he suggested that fresh water bodies that are often small, fluctuate erratically in temperature, therefore it is more likely that fresh water organisms, such as amphibians, regulate reproduction cycles by a reliable source such as fluctuations in daylight length.

In contrast Ifft (1942) found that temperature was

the primary regulator of spermatogenesis in Triturus viridescens, and that light did not affect the cycle. Similarly, Bauldauf (1952) reported that air temperature determined the emergence of Ambystoma maculatum from hibernation, thus beginning its migration to a breeding sight. Additionally, he felt that both temperature and humidity were the most important factors in determining spring migration of this salamander. The humidity often being a direct result of runoff from melting snow.

It has also been shown that rain and humidity have a direct effect on reproduction in various species of amphibia. Inger and Greenberg (1956) found that the regression and development of secondary sex characteristics in Bufo regularis and the maturation of ova in Bufo regularis and Bufo funereus are correlated to the changes in rainfall. It must be noted that humidity appeared to affect the expression of these characteristics in Bufo regularis and that the rainfall directly influenced the level of the humidity (Inger and Greenberg, p. 570).

Maslin (1939) reported that oviposition by the slender salamander, Batrachoseps attenuatus, was directly correlated to the beginning of the rainy season, which varies by geographic region. Similarly, Davis (1952) showed that rain levels (simulated by a lawn sprinkler) affect the deposition of salamander, Batrachoseps Pacificus Major, eggs. Apparently, when

sufficient levels of moisture were present in the soil eggs were deposited, and when too much moisture was present the eggs were moved to the ground surface. Additionally, very few eggs were deposited in dry soil, and Davis felt that the few that were deposited were done so due to residual moisture in the deeper layers of the soil.

Likewise, Anderson (1967) found that rainfall governs the breeding migration of the Ambystoma macrodactylum croceum. Their breeding migration is stimulated by heavy rainfall which he hypothesized is the case because it is at that time that the temporary ponds, where the larval stages will mature, would exist. He also found that metamorphosis in this species is correlated to the drying of these temporary ponds.

METHODS AND MATERIALS

This project consisted of two field experiments, a lab experiment, and a body temperature experiment. The bulk of the observations were centered on Hyla versicolor and Rana clamitans, but additional data was taken on several other species.

The primary field experiment was designed to determine the optimal environmental conditions for maximum frog mating behavior in Hyla versicolor and Rana clamitans. Data was recorded every thirty minutes on: the species calling, the call level on a scale of zero to ten with zero being no calling and ten being maximal calling (objective), a one minute tape recording of the calling, time (on the twenty-four hour clock), relative humidity, air temperature in degrees Celsius, water temperature in degrees Celsius, light level in $\mu\text{mol s}^{-1}\text{m}^{-2}$, and sky conditions. It was also proposed that barometric pressure be taken, but the equipment was not available. Additionally, data was taken daily at 1400 on the fore mentioned items with the addition of conductivity. Data was also taken daily on rainfall, photoperiod, moon phase, and general weather conditions.

This data was taken at a vernal pond approximately 300 yards due North of camp for the first two weeks of the experiment (9 June thru 27 June 1990), (see map 1, site A). For the remainder of the experiment (27 June thru 14 July 1990) data was taken on Firestone Lake at

position "A" for the third week and at position "B" for the fourth week (see fig. 1). These movements were necessitated by the changes in frog calling behavior; at the beginning of the observations the frogs called more at the north end of the lake and during the last week of observation the frogs called more intensely at the south end.

A station was set up so as to interfere minimally in the recording of the data (see fig 1). The light meter was operated in a totally unobstructed position for a minimum of sixty seconds before a reading was taken. Additionally, the temperature and humidity gauges were placed at a position four inches above the ground for the entire evening. Water temperature was taken at a depth of six inches for a minimum of sixty seconds or until the temperature gauge became steady. Both water and air temperatures were taken utilizing a mercury thermometer that was accurate to +/- .5 degrees Celsius.

The second field experiment was designed to determine if H. versicolor would call in captivity in the wild. The control for this experiment was to be the frogs in the first experiment. A comparison was to be made between the calling levels of the frogs in captivity and the frogs in the wild. Male frogs were captured at night while they were calling and placed in cages that were partially submersed in the same body of

water from which they were captured (see fig 2). This experiment was conducted at site "A", the vernal pond north of camp (see map 1). The frogs were fed a meal of dragonflies every other day. The frogs were monitored and environmental conditions were recorded in the same method as in experiment one.

The third experiment was designed to monitor Hyla versicolor calling behavior in the lab. The control for this experiment was the first experiment. The lab was a large garage with windows on two sides. The windows were left opened at night so as to attempt to maintain consistent temperature and humidity levels inside as outside. Eight male frogs were placed in each of two cages labeled A and B (see figs. 3 and 4); additionally one female frog was placed in cage B. These cages each contained approximately 14 linear feet of tree branches, three containers of water two that were 20"x8"x7" and a third container that was 20"x10"x1". The cages were elevated one meter from the ground. For night observations only red light was used so as not to disturb the frogs' biological clocks. The same data was taken for this experiment as was taken in the first experiment.

The fourth portion of the project was an experiment designed to find whether or not a correlation existed between the body temperatures of Hyla versicolor and their calling status. Frogs were captured while calling

at Firestone Lake (see map 1 site B). Immediately upon capture their cloacal temperatures were taken. Then the water and air temperatures in that location were taken. The frog was then marked by toe clipping and placed in a styrofoam cooler. At the end of the night the frogs were taken to the lab and placed in a large cage labeled C and one small cage labeled D (see Figs. 3 and 4). The body temperatures of the frogs and the air and water temperatures were then taken in the lab using the same procedures that had been used in the field.

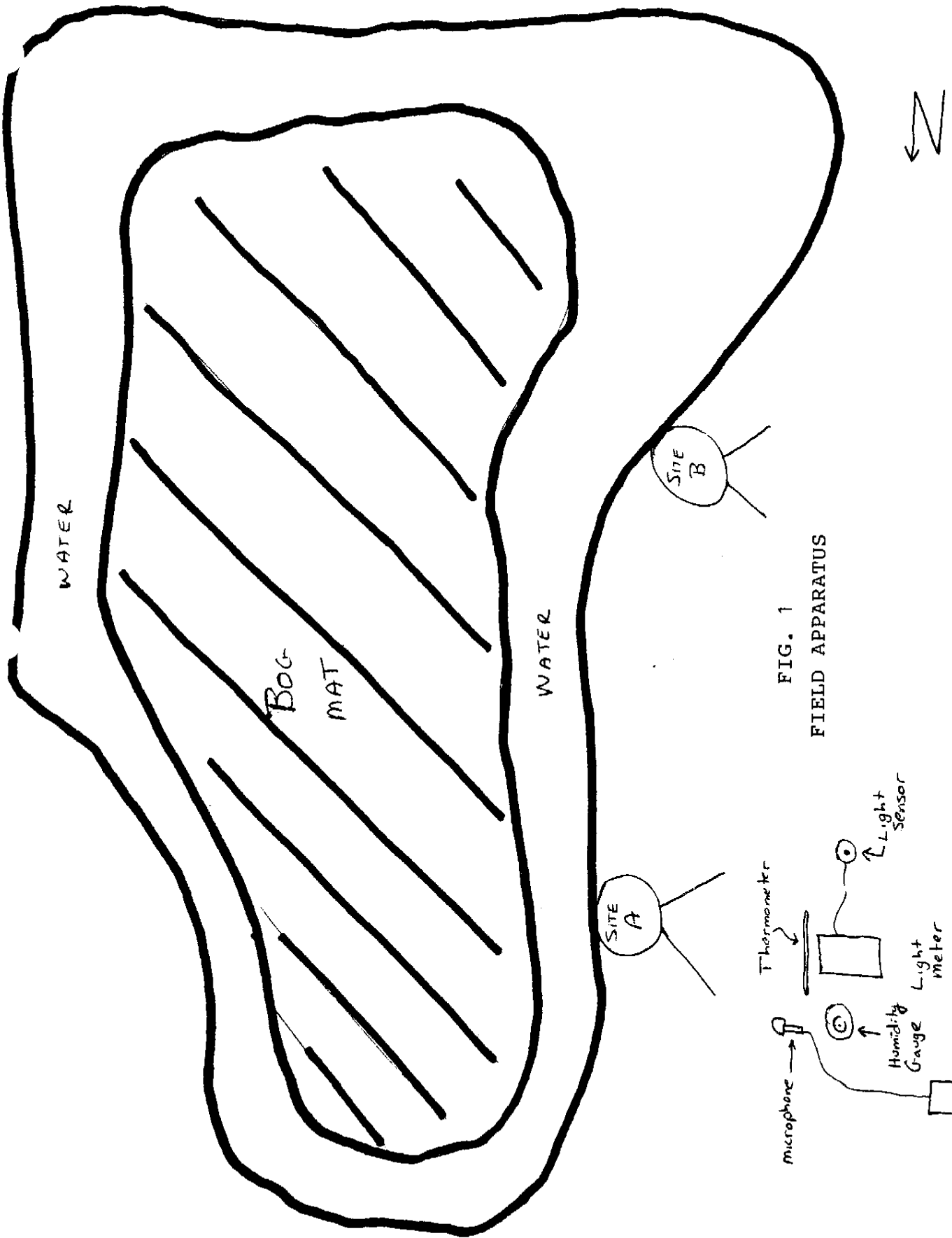


FIG. 1
FIELD APPARATUS

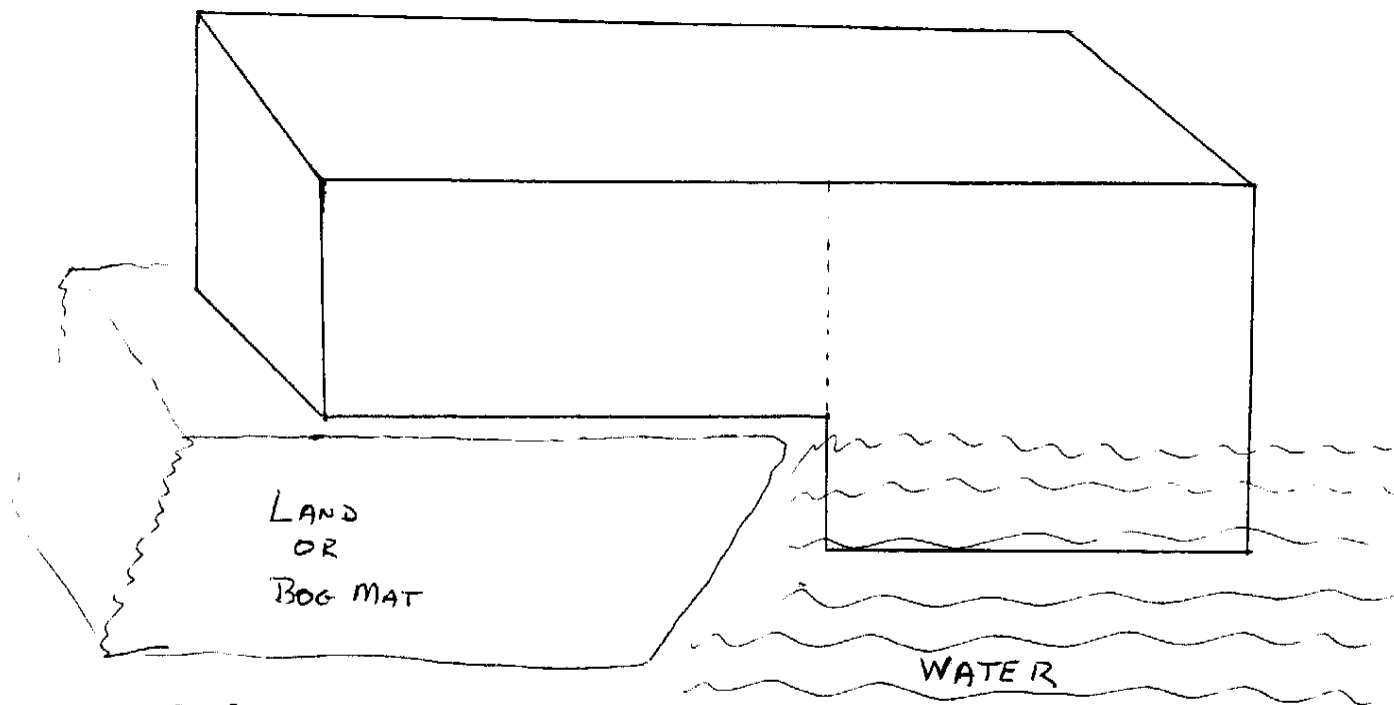


FIG. 2

ORIGINAL DESIGN FOR FIELD CAPTIVITY EXPERIMENT

In this experiment frogs were to be captured and placed in cages in the wild. They were to be observed as in the field experiment. This experiment was never completed due to frog escapes and predation by snakes.

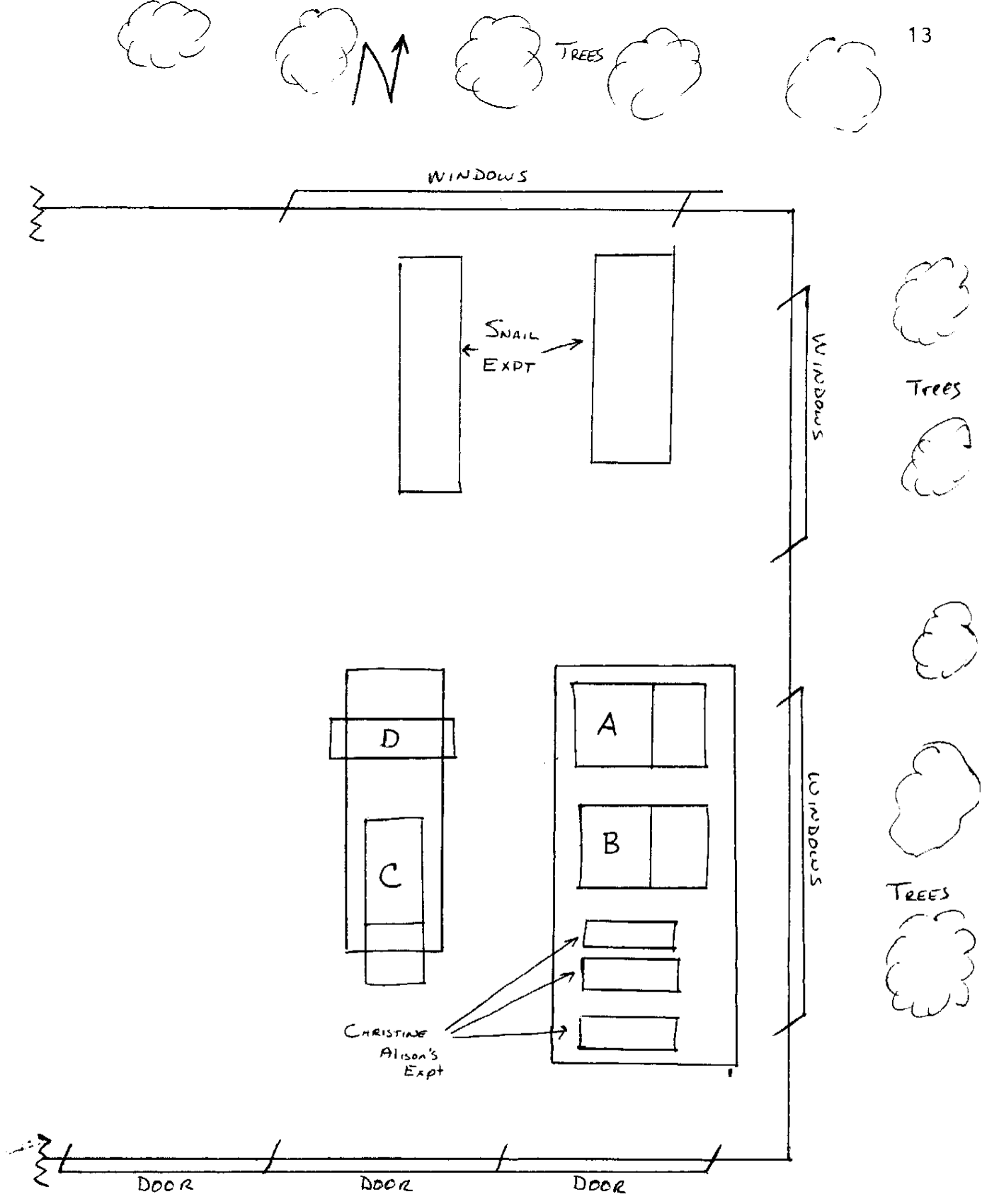
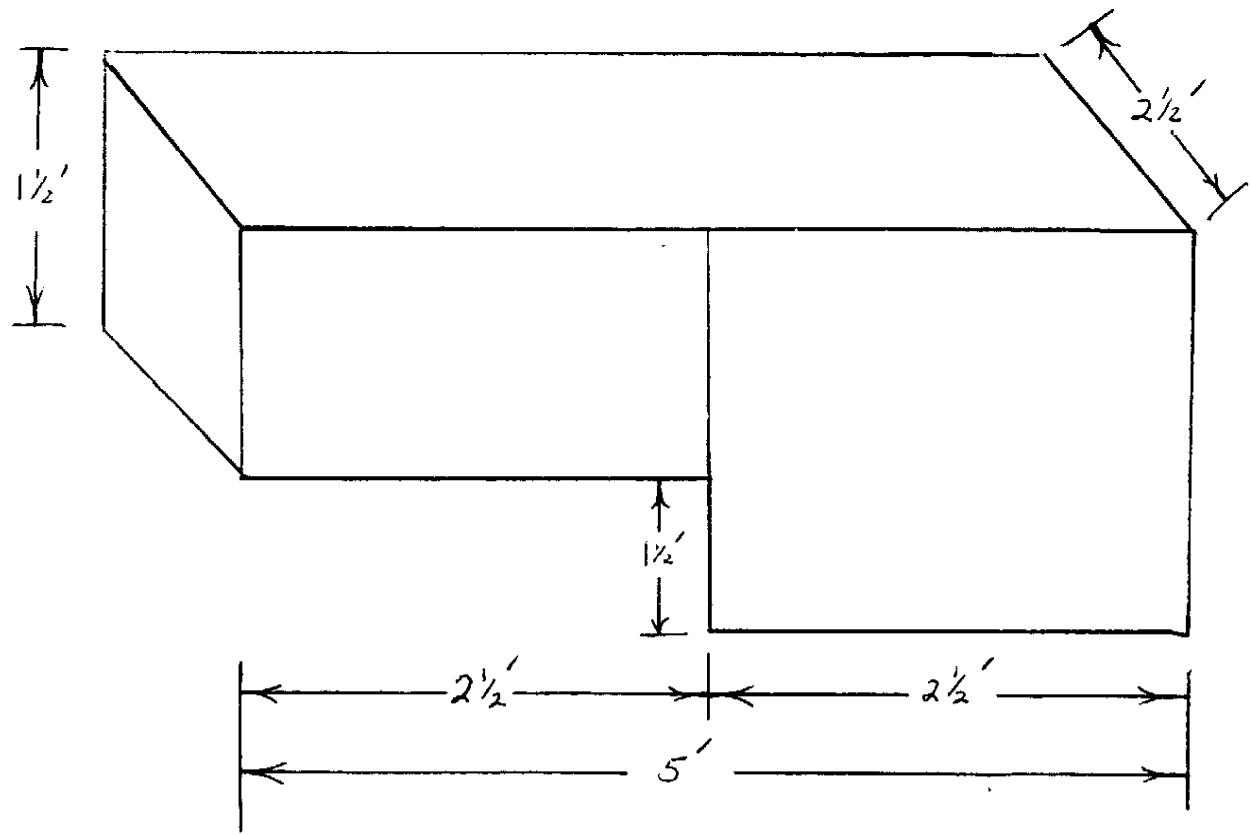
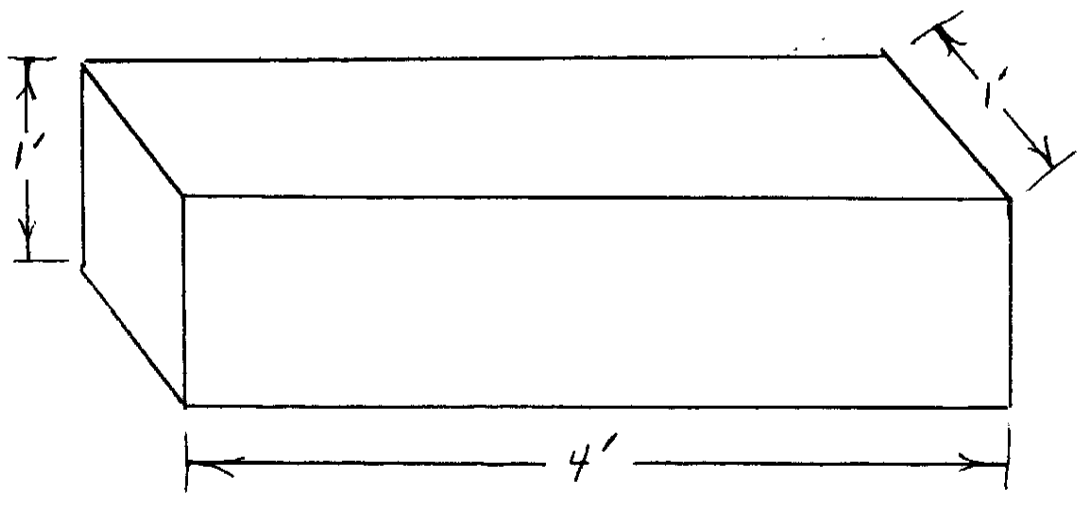


FIG. 3

LAB/GARAGE APPARATUS



LARGE CAGE



SMALL CAGE

FIG. 4

RESULTS

FIELD EXPERIMENT ONE

Hyla versicolor

The main regulator of mating in Hyla versicolor is most likely photoperiod. The photoperiod at the start of the mating season, June 9, was 15 hours and 33 minutes (Nautical 117) and at the end of the mating season, July 13, was 15 hours and 21 minutes (139).

There appeared to be a combination of factors that determined what time of day the frogs mated; both light level and humidity. The light level appears to be the primary regulator, with a threshold of approximately .505 to .220 $\mu\text{mol s}^{-1} \text{m}^{-2}$. No calling occurred at light levels above an average of 375.10 $\mu\text{mol s}^{-1} \text{m}^{-2}$ (see Figs. 5 and 6). There is a significant probability that light level is correlated to calling level of .011. Once this light threshold has been met there is a significant probability of .002 that the relative humidity correlates to calling level.

The data suggests that the higher the humidity the more likely the frogs are to call. Calling began between an average of 66 and 78 percent, with no calling occurring at or below an average of 66 percent. The optimal humidity levels for calling appear to be above 80 percent (see Figs. 7 and 8).

Although there is not a significant probability, there is strong evidence to suggest that air and water

temperature contribute to the regulation of mating in H. versicolor. Calling only occurred when the air temperature was between approximately 14 and 23 degrees Celsius. Optimal air temperature for calling to occur averaged between 18 and 19 degrees Celsius (see Figs. 9 and 10). Additionally, calling appeared to be favored with water temperatures of between approximately 12 and 25 degrees Celsius. The optimal water temperature for calling averaged approximately 20.6 degrees Celsius (see Figs. 11 and 12).

Summary of Optimal Mating Conditions:

1. Photoperiod between 15 hours 33 minutes and 15 hours 21 minutes.
2. Light level of $.505 \text{ u mol s}^{-1} \text{ m}^{-2}$ and lower.
3. Relative humidity of 80 percent and above.
4. Air temperature between 18 and 19 degrees Celsius.
5. Water temperature of 20.6 degrees Celsius.

Rana clamitans

The primary regulator of mating in Rana clamitans is also most likely photoperiod. However, the start and finish of their mating season was not observed therefore this can only be hypothesized from the data. The evidence suggests that photoperiod is not as strong of a regulator in R. clamitans as it was in H. versicolor. This is shown by the long duration of their mating season and the high variability in when they mate. The data suggests that there is an average threshold light level of between 3.5 and $0.00 \text{ u mol s}^{-1} \text{ m}^{-2}$.

Additionally, it suggests that there is a secondary average threshold of $101.3 \text{ u mol s}^{-1} \text{ m}^{-2}$ (see Figs. 13 and 14). The probability of a correlation between calling level and light level is 0.000.

Additionally, there are strong probabilities of correlation with calling level to humidity (0.000), air temperature (0.000), and water temperature (0.002). The average optimal relative humidity appears to be between 86 and 87 percent, but it must be noted that a consistent calling level is usually maintained above 71.6 percent humidity. No calling occurred below an average of 55.1 percent humidity (see Figs. 15 and 16). Additionally, the optimal air temperature appears to be between approximately 10 and 12 degrees Celsius (see Figs. 17 and 18), while, the optimal water temperature for mating is shown to be approximately 21.7 degrees Celsius (see Figs. 19 and 20).

Summary of Optimal Mating Conditions

1. Light level below $3.5 \text{ u mol s}^{-1} \text{ m}^{-2}$.
2. Relative humidity above 86 percent
3. Air temperature between 10 and 12 degrees Celsius.
4. Water temperature of 21.7 degrees Celsius.

FIELD EXPERIMENT TWO

There were few results because the Hyla versicolor were subject to predation by snakes. However, before the predation became a problem no calling was observed. Data from this experiment would help to determine the effects of captivity on mating behavior and it should be attempted in the future.

LAB OBSERVATION EXPERIMENT

Hyla versicolor were observed calling in the laboratory for one day following capture. After this period of time, they never were observed calling other than an occasional release call.

BODY TEMPERATURE EXPERIMENT

<u>STATUS</u>	<u>AVERAGE BODY TEMP</u>	<u>STANDARD DEVIATION</u>	<u>AVERAGE WATER TEMP</u>	<u>STANDARD DEVIATION</u>
Calling	23.82	.83	19.92	.88
Non-calling	24.21	1.29	22.11	.08

Although very little data was obtained in this experiment, as the mating period of H. versicolor ended sooner than expected, it must be noted that the data indicated a possible correlation between body temperature and calling status. Calling frogs had an average body temperature of 23.82 degrees Celsius and

non-calling frogs had an average body temperature of
24.21 degrees Celsius.

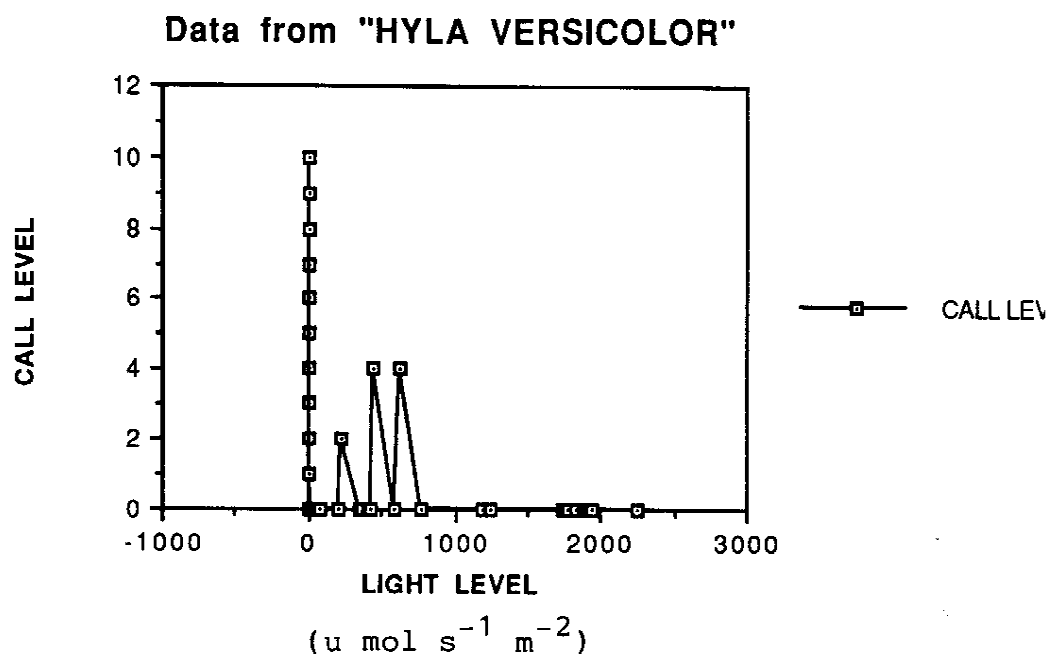


FIG 5

This plot shows the relationship between light level and calling level of H. versicolor. There is a significant correlation (by Pearson correlation) of .011 between light level and calling level.

H. VERSICOLOR: ANOVA LIGHT LEVEL

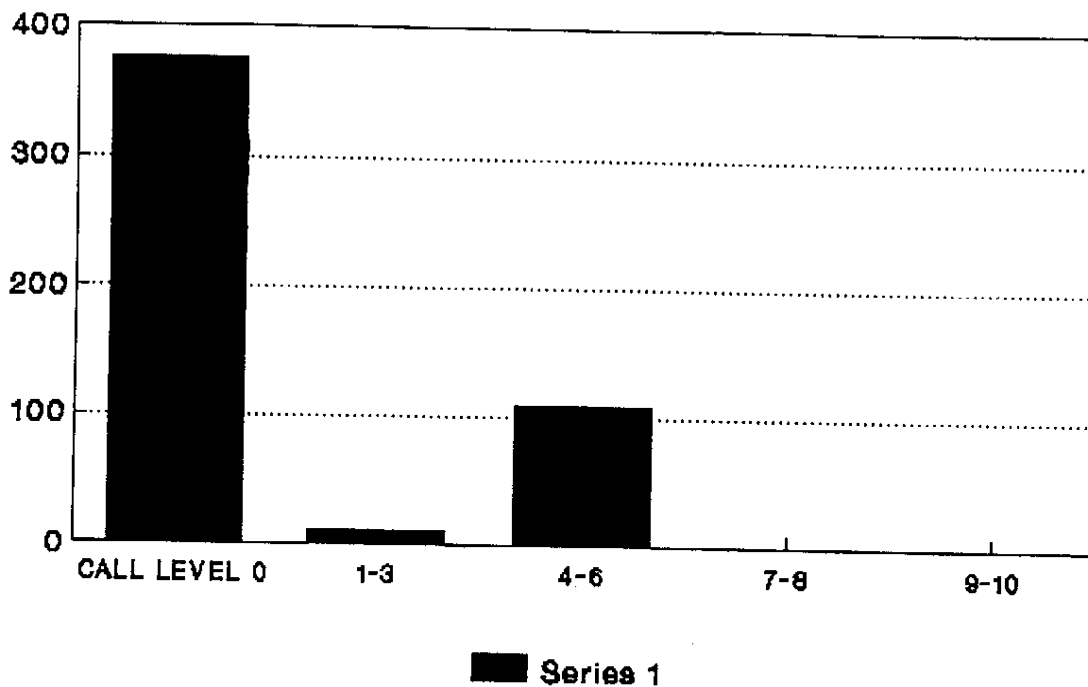


FIG 6

This graph shows analysis of variance for light level at various calling levels. It demonstrates that at and above an average of $375.3 \text{ u mol s}^{-1} \text{ m}^{-2}$ there was no calling. Calling levels from 1 to 3 were observed at an average of $10.7 \text{ u mol s}^{-1} \text{ m}^{-2}$. Additionally, calling levels between 4 and 6 were observed at an average level of $108.0 \text{ u mol s}^{-1} \text{ m}^{-2}$, calling levels of 7 thru 8 were observed at an average of $.5 \text{ u mol s}^{-1} \text{ m}^{-2}$, and calling levels of between 9 and 10 were observed at an average of $.2 \text{ u mol s}^{-1} \text{ m}^{-2}$. There appears to be a threshold of between $.51$ and $.2 \text{ u mol s}^{-1} \text{ m}^{-2}$ for maximal calling to be observed.

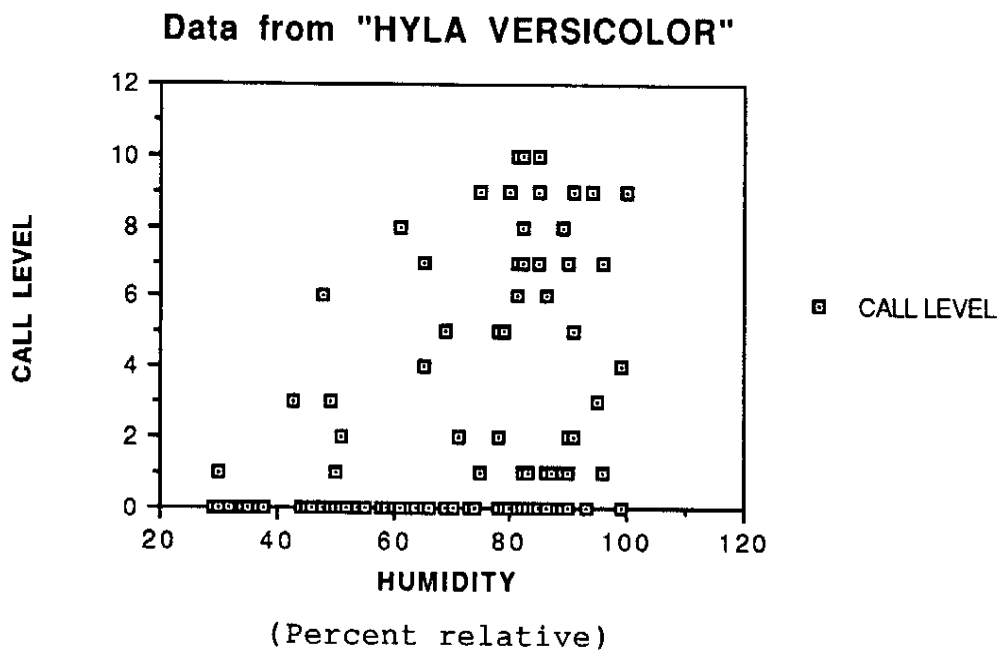


FIG 7

This plot shows the relationship between humidity and calling level of H. versicolor. There is a significant correlation (by Pearson correlation) of .002 between these variables.

H. VERSICOLOR: ANOVA HUMIDITY

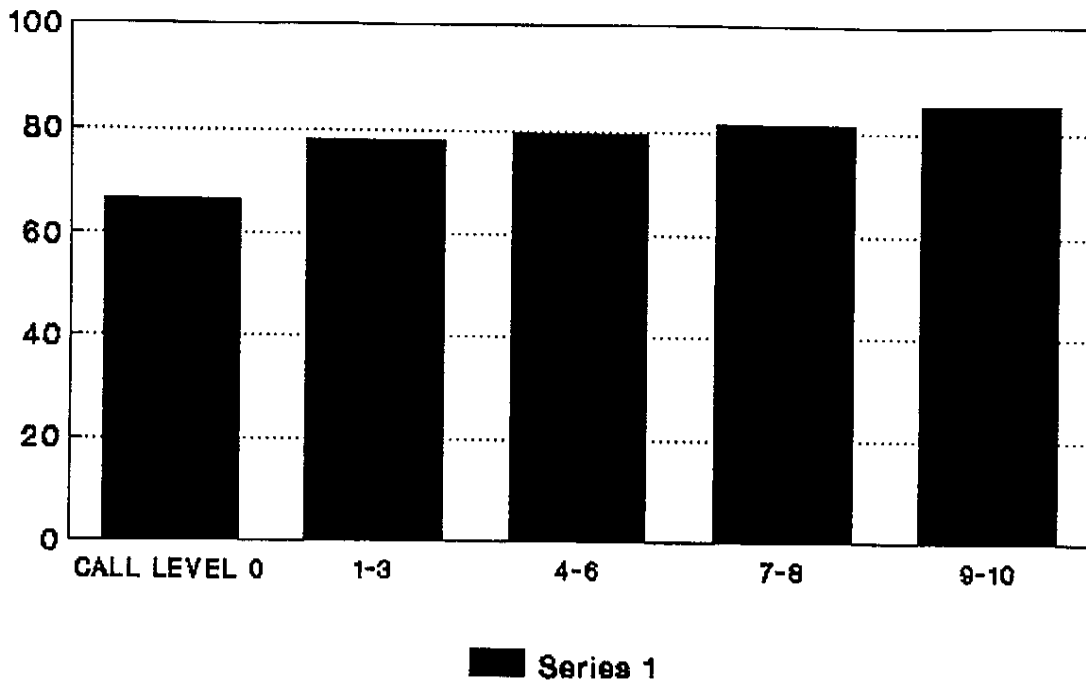


FIG 8

This graph shows analysis of variance for humidity at various calling levels. It demonstrates that at an average of 66 percent relative humidity and below no calling was observed. Calling levels of 1 to 3 were observed at an average of 78.0 percent. Additionally, calling levels of 4 to 6 were observed at an average of 79.5 percent, calling levels of 7 to 8 were observed at an average of 81.2 percent, and calling levels of 9 and 10 were observed at an average of 85.3 percent. There appears to be two thresholds for calling. Calling began between average humidities of 66 and 78.0 percent, whereas no calling occurred below the 66 percent average humidity. At humidity levels of approximately 80 percent and above maximal levels of calling were observed.

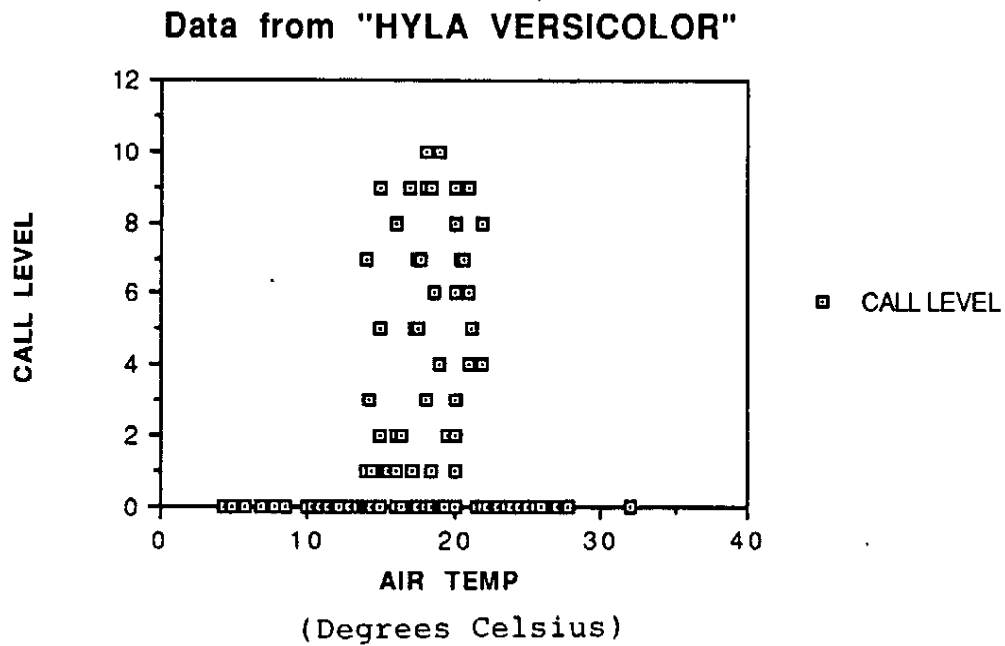


FIG 9

This plot shows the relationship between air temperature and calling level of *H. versicolor*. There is a correlation (by Pearson correlation) of .179 between these variables. From graphical analysis there appears to be a minimum threshold of 14 degrees Celsius and maximum threshold of 23 degrees Celsius air temperature for calling to occur.

H. VERSICOLOR: ANOVA

AIR TEMPERATURE

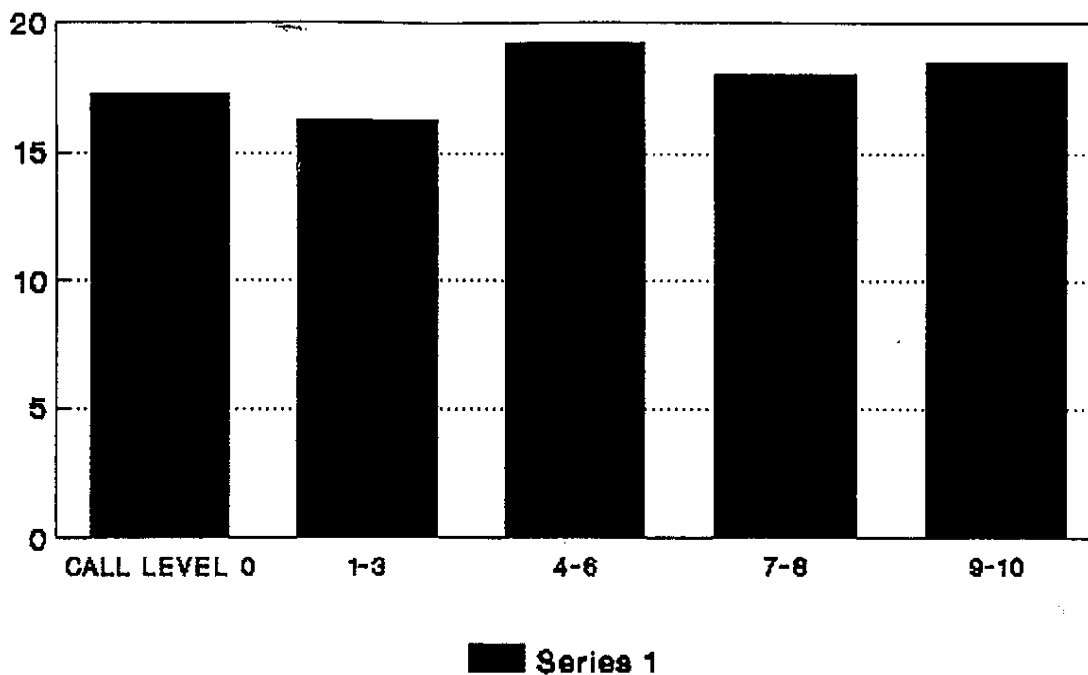


FIG 10

This graph shows analysis of variance for air temperature at various calling levels. It shows that calling does not occur at an average of 17.3 degrees Celsius. Calling levels of 1 to 3 were observed at an average of 16.3 degrees. Additionally, calling levels of 4 to 6 were observed at an average of 19.3 degrees, calling levels of 7 to 8 were observed at an average of 18.1 degrees, and calling levels of 9 to 10 were observed at an average of 18.5 degrees.

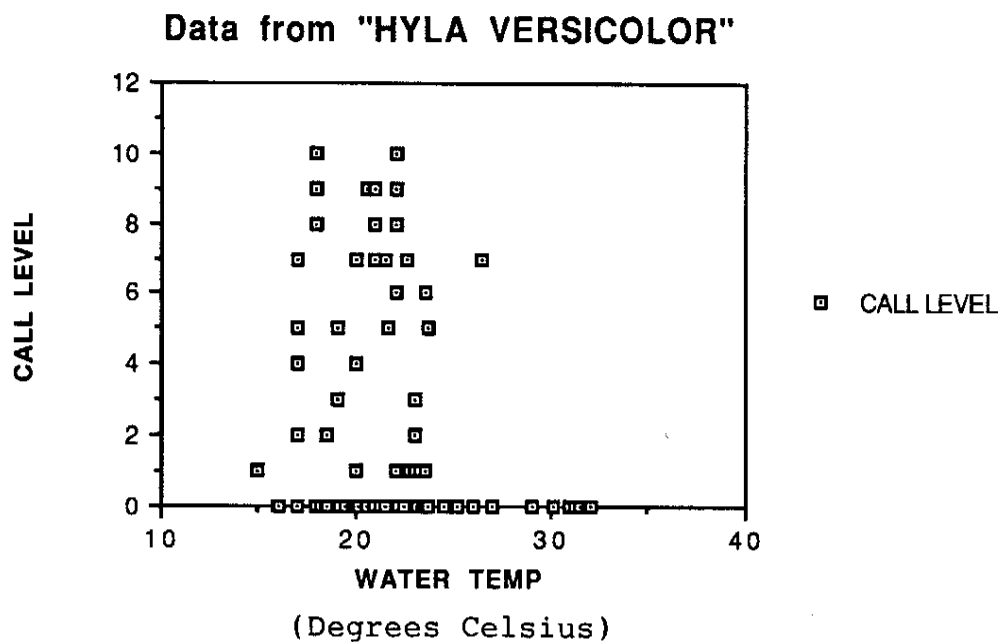


FIG 11

This plot shows the relationship between water temperature and calling level of H. versicolor. There is a correlation (by Pearson correlation) of .267 between these variables. From graphical analysis, there appears to be a minimum threshold of 16 degrees and a maximum threshold of 25 degrees water temperature for calling to occur.

R. CLAMITANS: ANOVA WATER TEMPERATURE

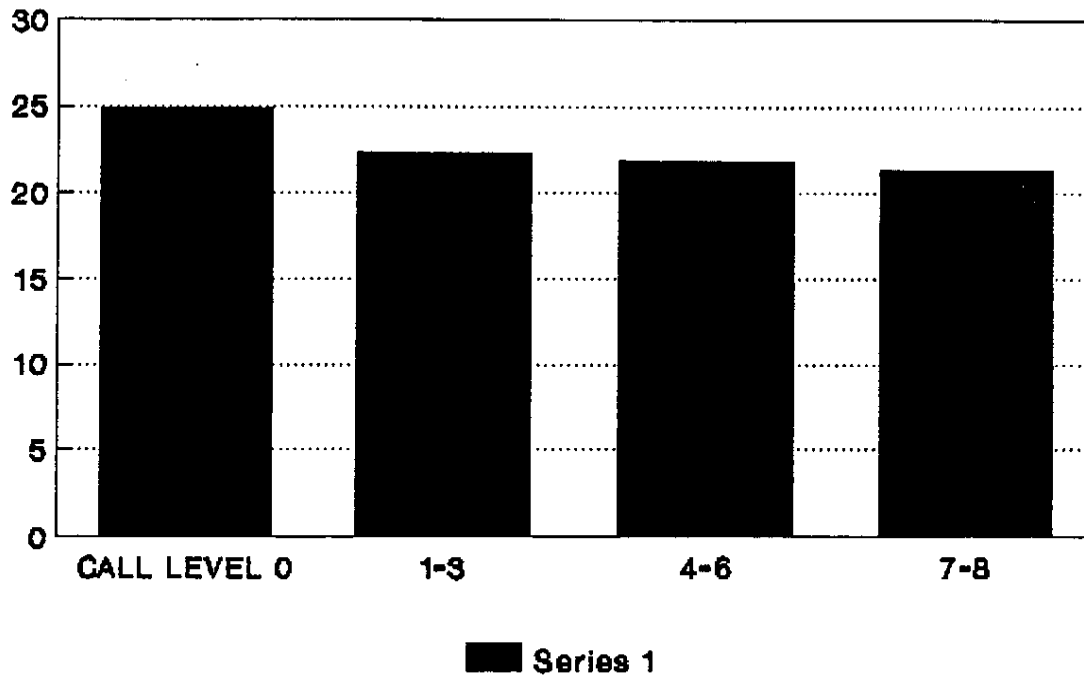


FIG 12

This graph shows analysis of variance for water temperature at various calling levels. It shows that at an average of 21.7 degrees Celsius no calling occurs. Calling levels of 1 to 3 were observed at an average temperature of 20.6 degrees. Additionally, calling levels of 4 to 6 were observed at an average of 20.1 degrees, calling levels of 7 to 8 were observed at an average of 21.1 degrees, and calling levels of 9 to 10 were observed at an average of 20.6 degrees.

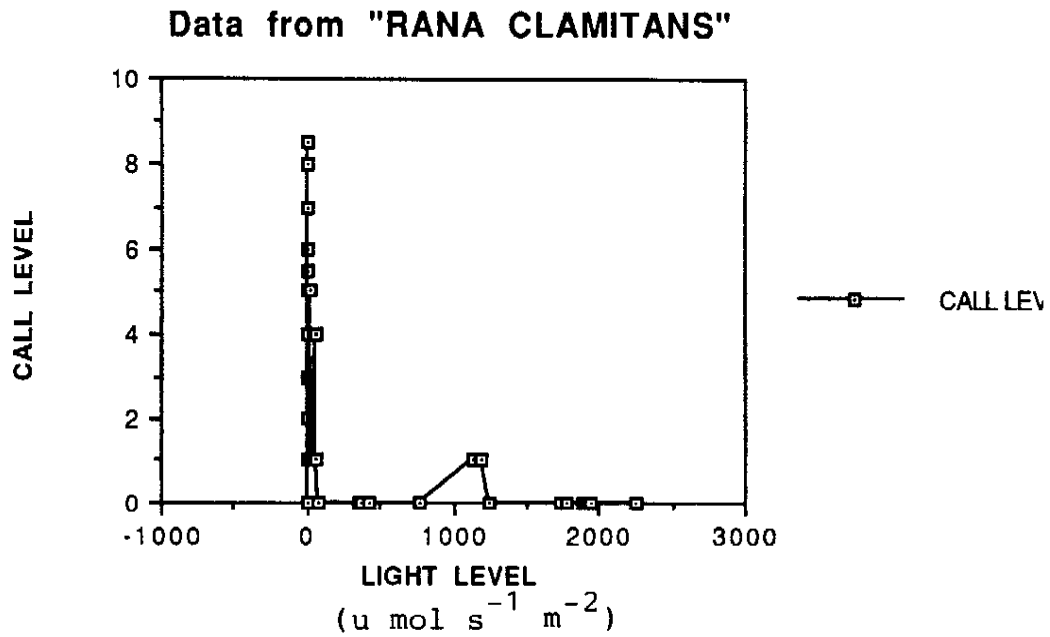


FIG 13

This plot shows the relationship between light level and calling level of *R. clamitans*. There is a significant correlation (by Pearson correlation) of .000 between these two variables.

R. CLAMITANS: ANOVA LIGHT LEVEL

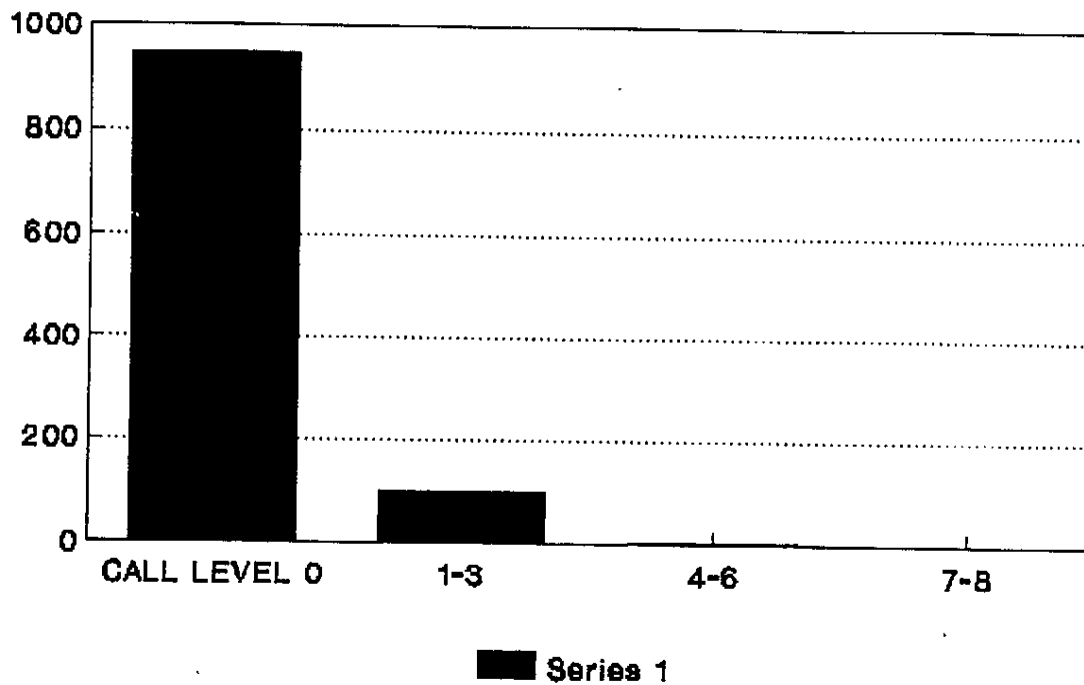


FIG 14

This graph shows analysis of variance for light level at various calling levels. Analysis of variance indicates that at and above a light level of $947.6 \text{ u mol s}^{-1} \text{ m}^{-2}$ there was no calling. Calling levels of 1 to 3 were observed at an average light level of $101.3 \text{ u mol s}^{-1} \text{ m}^{-2}$. Additionally, calling levels of 4 to six were observed at an average light level of $3.5 \text{ u mol s}^{-1} \text{ m}^{-2}$, and calling levels of 7 to 8 were observed at light levels of an average of 0.0 and below. This data suggests that there is a primary average threshold of between $3.5 \text{ u mol s}^{-1} \text{ m}^{-2}$ and $0.00 \text{ u mol s}^{-1} \text{ m}^{-2}$ and a secondary average threshold of $101.3 \text{ u mol s}^{-1} \text{ m}^{-2}$ for calling to occur.

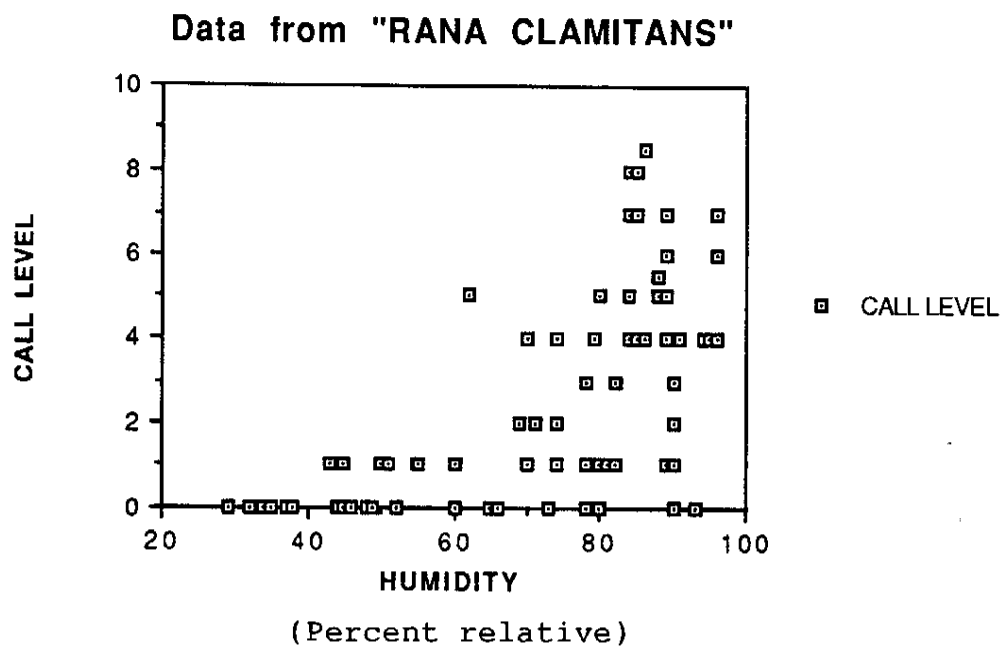


FIG 15

This plot shows the relationship between humidity and calling level of *R. clamitans*. There is a significant correlation (by Pearson correlation) of 0.000 between these two variables.

R. CLAMITANS: ANOVA HUMIDITY

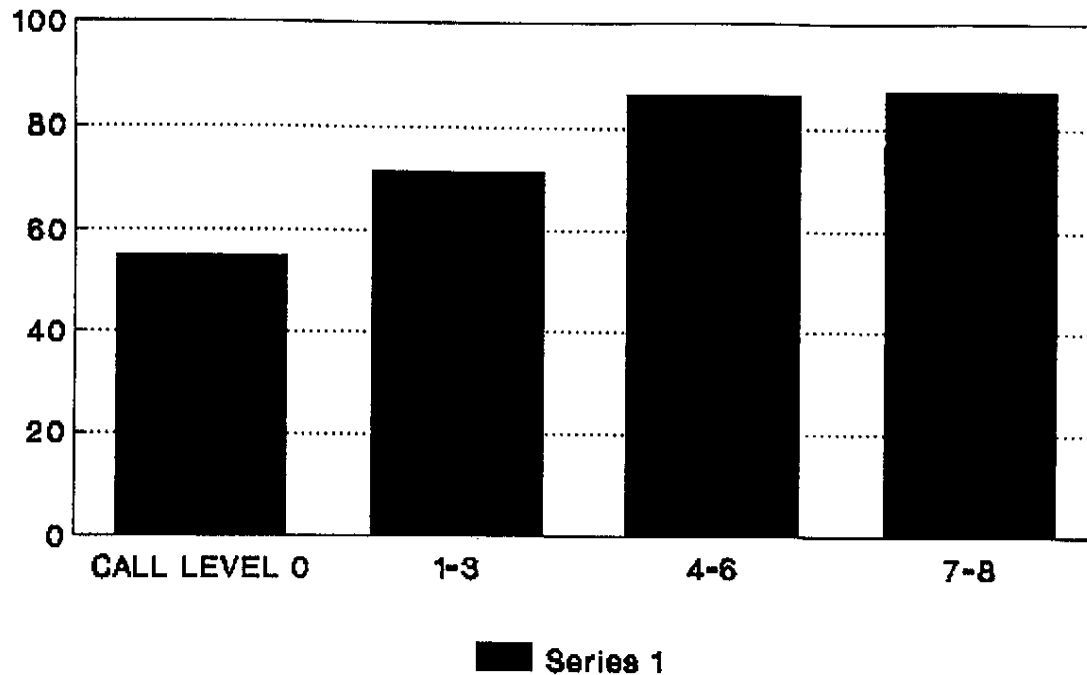


FIG 16

This graph shows analysis of variance for humidity at various calling levels. It indicates that no calling occurred at an average of 55.1 percent humidity and below. Calling levels of 1 to 3 were observed at an average humidity of 71.4 percent. Additionally, calling levels of 4 to 6 were observed at an average humidity of 86.2 percent and calling levels of 7 to 8 occurred at an average humidity of 87.2 percent. There appears to be a minimum average threshold of 55.1 percent humidity, for calling to occur, and a primary threshold of approximately 86 to 87 percent for higher levels of calling to occur.

R. CLAMITANS: ANOVA AIR TEMPERATURE

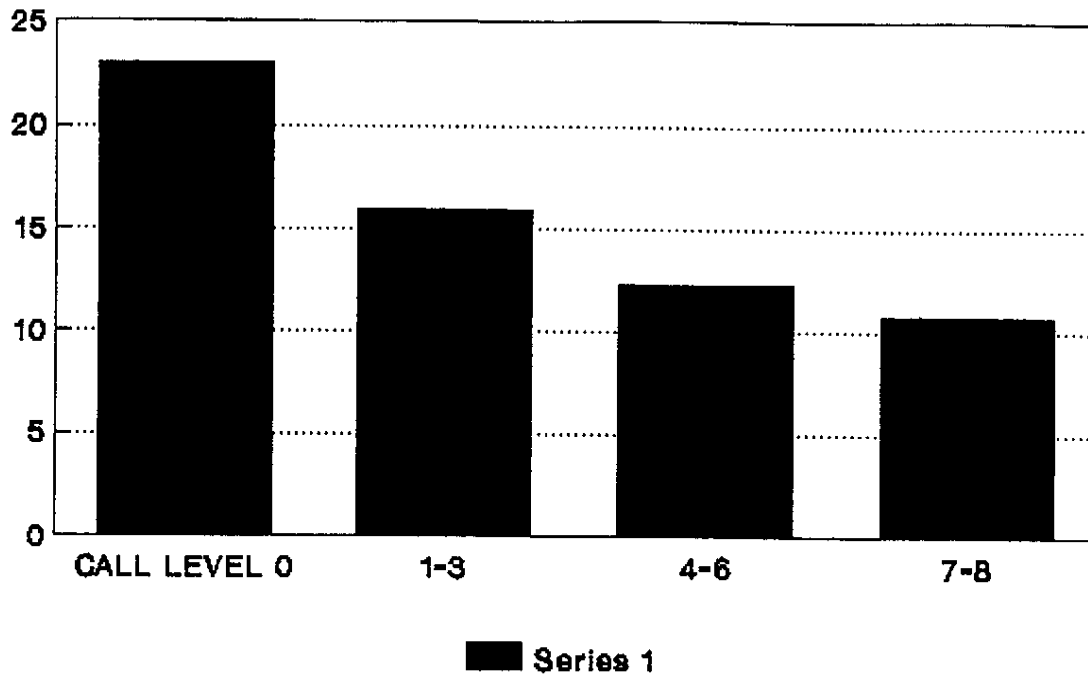


FIG 18

This graph shows analysis of variance for air temperature at various calling levels. It indicates that no calling occurred at an average temperature of 23.0 degrees Celsius. Calling levels of 1 to 3 occurred at an average temperature of 15.9 degrees. Additionally, calling levels of 4 to 6 were found at an average temperature of 12.4 degrees and calling levels of 7 to 8 occurred at an average temperature of 10.8 degrees. This data indicates that optimal air temperature for calling lies between approximately ten and twelve degrees Celsius.

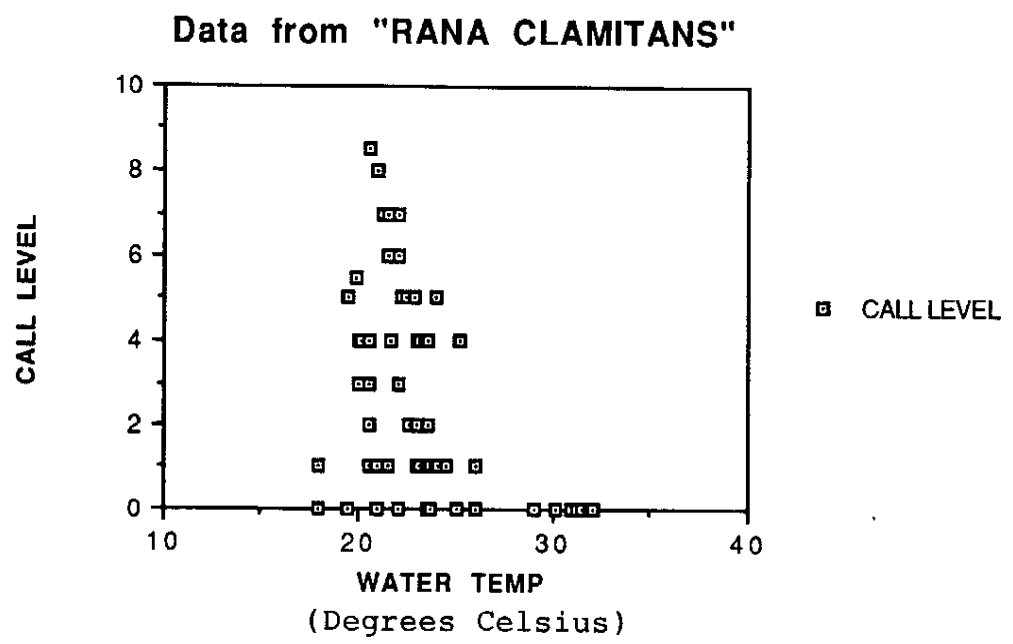


FIG 19

This plot shows the relationship between water temperature and calling level in *R. clamitans*. There is a significant correlation (by Pearson correlation) of .002 between these two variables. From graphical analysis there appears to be a minimum threshold of 20 degrees and a maximum threshold of 26 degrees for calling to occur.

H. VERSICOLOR: ANOVA WATER TEMPERATURE

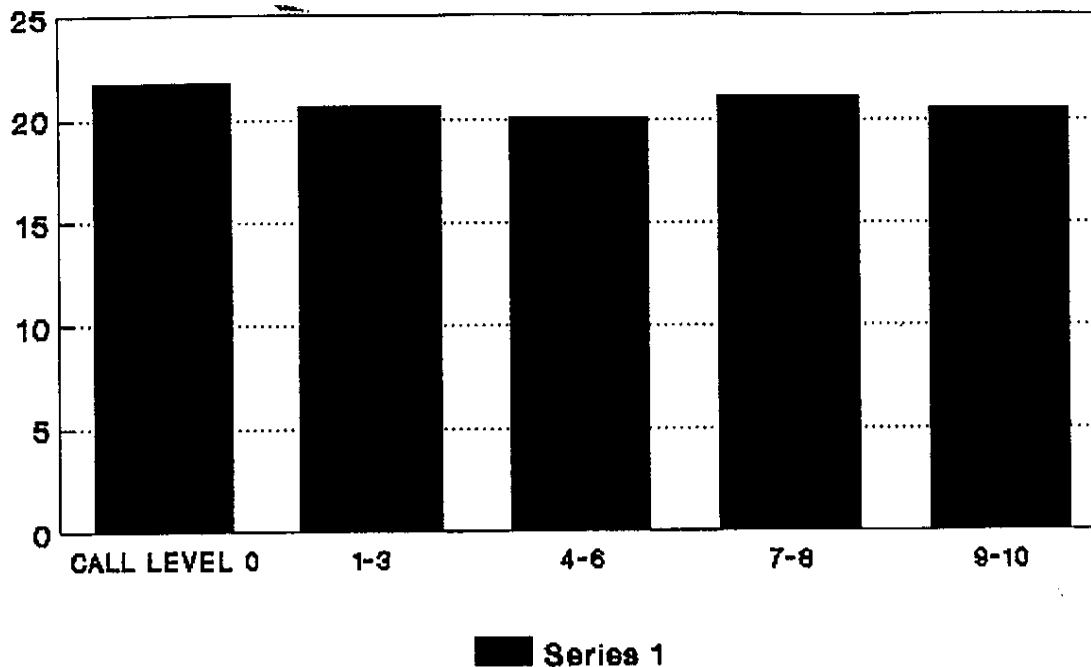


FIG 20

This graph shows analysis of variance for water temperature at various calling levels. It shows that no calling occurred at an average temperature of 24.9 degrees Celsius. Calling levels of 1 to 3 occurred at an average temperature of 22.3 degrees. Additionally, calling levels of 4 to 6 were shown at an average temperature of 21.9 degrees and calling levels of 7 to 8 were observed at an average temperature of 21.5 degrees. The data implies that the optimal water temperature for calling is approximately 21.7 degrees Celsius.

DISCUSSION

This data gives evidence for the likely environmental parameters that regulate mating behavior in H. versicolor and R. clamitans. Photoperiod is most likely the main regulator for reproduction in both species. This is a sensible inference because photoperiod is not influenced by environmental changes. Photoperiod is a constant annual cycle by which the frogs are able to regulate reproduction on a gross scale.

The data suggests that light level is the primary daily regulator of mating calls in both Hyla versicolor and Rana clamitans. Frogs very rarely called during the daylight hours. However, below the threshold light levels calling was consistently high. The data also suggests that humidity is a very strong daily co-regulator of calling in both species. Frogs did not call when the humidity was low, even if the light level was optimal. Occasionally, frogs called during the day when thunderstorms were approaching, when the humidity increased rapidly over a short duration of time. However, calling would cease during heavy rains, when conditions for fertilization of the ova were not optimal. This is likely because frogs reproduce externally and turbid water would not be to their advantage for it would inhibit the transfer of fertile

sperm to the ova. This idea is supported by the tungara frog which breeds every month of the year on Barro Colorado Island, Panama (Ryan 32). In Panama the day length is fairly constant due to its proximity to the equator. Even though it mates year round most mating of the tungara frog takes place during the wet season from May to December (32). During heavy rains the tungara frog does not call (32).

Air temperature and water temperature are also likely co-regulators of daily frog mating. Their were both water and air temperature parameters which had to be met for calling to occur. Mating calls in Rana montezumae are observed between water temperatures of 21.5 and 16.5 degrees Celsius (Mecham 510). Whereas, release calls were observed in water temperatures of 24.0 degrees (512). A decrease in ten degrees water temperature causes the frog mating trill to decrease by almost 50 percent in the number of repetitions (511). Apparently, different temperatures are required physiologically for the frog to exhibit different calling patterns. If the temperature is too low the frog is physiologically unable to call and an higher temperatures different, non-mating, calling patterns were observed. This evidence is additionally supported by the data from the body temperature experiment in which calling Hyla versicolor had a different average body temperature than did non-calling frogs.

While this data gives evidence for the likely environmental parameters that regulate mating behavior, in some cases it covers a wide range of values. However this is consistent with the goal of reproduction; if the parameters were exact then the reproduction cycle of the frogs could be halted by extremely slight variations in environmental conditions which is most likely not the case. It is more likely that there is a set of environmental parameters by which the frogs physiologically determine when to mate. However, changes in overall global environmental conditions may be occurring faster than the frogs are able to adapt their reproductive cycles.

One cause of the decrease in frog populations is likely the decrease in the size of their habitats. As more and more swamp and marsh land is dried and filled for construction there follows a decrease in the number of habitats that are conducive to frog survival. In Europe the Hyla arborea were numerous, however in the North where their natural biotopes were changed and/or destroyed their population declined rapidly. In contrast the Hyla arborea did not experience a similar decline in Southern Europe where the alteration of their habitat was not to as great an extent (Schneider 296-297). However, it is not only these direct changes that effect the frog populations, but also much more indirect effects.

Hyla versicolor are freeze tolerant to -3.0 degrees Celsius (Layne 1989). Additionally, Rana sylvatica are tolerant to -3.5 degrees Celsius (Crerar 1988). These are relatively high temperatures considering that the habitats of these frogs stretch into the northern reaches of the continental United States where temperatures frequently drop to -20 degrees Celsius and lower. The frogs are protected from this extreme cold by water which has a high specific heat. However, as the water table is lowered by the increased demand for water by residential communities and industry, this water buffer is also decreased in depth in the lakes and ponds. This makes the frogs more susceptible to deadly temperatures below -3 degrees.

Additionally, male Ranid frog sperm are immotile in slightly acidic environments and only become functional when exposed to neutral or slightly alkaline water (Rugh 41). The North American wood frog, which is known to be tolerant of acidic conditions, has not experienced as great a decline as other species (Barinaga 1990). As more and more chemicals, from not only industry but also from simple household cleaners, infiltrate the groundwater the pH will also change. Because the pH for active sperm is fairly specific, even modest changes in groundwater pH would affect, if not stop, successful frog reproduction.

Additionally, changes in pH often cause heavy

metals to fall out of solution. These heavy metals are known to plate the gills of fish thus suffocating them (Berg 1990). This could also be the case in tadpoles which utilize gills for gas exchange.

There are several other factors that could be causing a decrease in successful reproduction in frogs. The increasing ultra violet radiation reaching the earth due to the thinning ozone layer of the atmosphere may be affecting the development of the frog embryo. Since frogs reproduce externally, their eggs are subject to damage by the environment. They are defenseless against the ionizing effects of UV radiation. The increase in UV radiation may be causing a higher than normal number of less advantageous and lethal genetic mutations, thus contributing to the decrease in the overall populations of frogs.

It is also worth noting that frog calling was very high on nights when there were high numbers of mosquitoes emerging. It is possible that the vibrations from some frog calling patterns may attract mosquitoes and other insects, thus some calling may not be for mating purposes only, but also to attract food.

Additionally, as Hyla versicolor calling decreased through the night, Rana clamitans' calling increased. This could be a method by which competition for breeding sites is eliminated between species. Twice as many mating territories would be available to each species if

there is no competition. This would be beneficial especially in cases where sites conducive to mating are limited in number.

Another phenomenon that occurred was that Hyla versicolor mating behavior at site "A" ended over one month before mating at site "B" discontinued. Since these two locations were approximately two miles from one another the environmental conditions were almost identical. The mating season at site "A" most likely occurred earlier than at site "B" because "A" is a semi-vernial pond, which potentially could have dried out late in the summer, thus killing the tadpoles. Conversely, site "B" is a lake, which does not dry out, thus tadpoles could remain viable later into the season. The frogs at site "A" adapted to the environmental pressure by mating earlier in the season when the environmental conditions were not optimal for reproduction, but the chances of their offspring surviving were greater.

Several complications were encountered through the course of the experiment. The second field experiment was ended because of predation on the frogs in the cages by snakes. In the future smaller cage mesh (1/4 sq.in.) should be used. This would prevent the snakes from entering the cages. It must be noted that the frogs must be fed a minimum of once every two days while in captivity. While fed in captivity, the insects must be placed in close proximity to each individual frog, in

order for the Hyla versicolor to feed successfully. The Hyla versicolor did not actively pursue prey in captivity.

Additionally, other researchers' experiments in the lab, and activity in the field, both at night and during the day, may have overly disturbed the frogs and disrupted their normal behavior. Any light after sunset would disrupt their Circadian clock and any noise or commotion from humans could cause stress on the frogs and stop them from calling indefinitely. The population of Hyla versicolor at Firestone Lake (site B) stopped calling in the wild after two hours on the nights when students were capturing them for the experiment. It was observed that not only motion in the proximity of the frog caused calling to cease, but also proximal as well as distant voices caused them to discontinue calling. Additionally, while performing the body temperature experiment it would take each frog approximately fifteen to twenty minutes to recover from being handled before it would begin to call once again. It was also seen that disturbances from cars passing by, especially at site "A," caused the frogs to stop calling. When choosing sites in the future these affects should be taken into consideration.

Frogs, appear to be very selective breeders, in that their mating is governed by a set of interrelated environmental factors. As evidenced in the field, even

disturbances as simple as a human voice can disrupt their mating cycle. We need to be aware that changes that humans make on the environment as society "advances" affect the entire ecosystem. Not only major changes such as excavation and construction, but also the simple discharge of chemicals into a septic system can and do affect ecosystems. Further experimentation on the effects of environmental change on frogs is needed because decreases in frog populations could be used as an indicator of environmental contamination. It is not only our duty, but it is quickly becoming a necessity that society become more conscious of the changes that it is affecting in the environment. If we as humans do not become environmentally conscious, not only will the extinction of many creatures result, but also the future of our own species' existence may come into question.

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APPENDIX I**DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED DURING EXPERIMENT**

1. The part of the experiment involving frogs in captivity in the wild was hindered by several difficulties. The Rana pipiens, that were first used, were too small to be contained within the 1/2" sq. fence used on the cages.
2. Snakes were able to fit into the cages through the 1/2" sq fence, where they ate the Hyla versicolor.
3. It was difficult to judge the relative intensity of calling. As of now no way has been devised for using the tape recording of the calling. However, this is available for future use.
4. There was one other professor's experiment going on in the research garage at the same time as the laboratory portion of this experiment. The light and noise from that experiment, at night, may have disturbed the frogs.
5. Not taking data during class weeks affected the true integrity of the data. More time to collect data would be helpful. Additionally, very often activities such as trips to lectures and to the grocery store were scheduled at night and these took time away from sampling. In the future more care needs to be taken in scheduling these events around the researcher(s) who work at night.

APPENDIX II**NOTES PERTAINING TO FIELD OBSERVATIONS**

NOTES PERTAINING TO FIELD OBSERVATIONS OF FROGS

June 1:

1. found a large population of *Rana pipiens* in Doughnut Bog
2. put two cages into Donut

June 2:

1. placed ten *R. pipiens* into each of two cages at Doughnut

June 4:

1. found that many frogs escaped from cages. 1/2" sq. fence was too large for the immature *R. pipiens*.
2. collected 27 *R. pipiens* and placed them in styrofoam containers of five frogs each (in lab)

June 5:

1. five frogs escaped through 1/2" sq. fence lids, made new lids out of 1/4" fence.
2. 22 frogs remain
3. feed frogs dragonflies every other day

June 11:

1. thunderclaps seem to temporarily cause calling of *H. versicolor* to stop

June 12:

1. *H. versicolor* called during day, high humidity
2. *H. versicolor* stopped calling after sun came out
3. *H. versicolor* calling at maximum level during thunderstorm

June 13:

1. a few *H. versicolor* continue to call all night even several hours after others have stopped

June 14:

1. Calling started briefly, then stopped all night - low humidity

June 15:

1. redesigned project to use *Hyla versicolor* since the *R.*

pipiens were too immature to sex (see project outline).

2. transferred the two empty cages from Donut to pond North of camp

June 17:

1. caught 8 *H. versicolor* from pond North of camp
2. put the frogs into one cage

June 18:

1. all *H. versicolor* in the three vernal ponds north of camp stopped calling, also *H. crucifer* stopped calling - calling never started again all summer; however *R. clamitans* were still calling.

-cold weather over the past week may have caused the abrupt stop in calling

-may be the end of their natural breeding season

June 23:

1. found one garter snake eating a frog in the cage
2. caught the snake and transferred it to a new location

June 25:

1. investigated other sights to find out if *H. versicolor* were calling anywhere else: found calling at Firestone and Bogpot

July 1:

1. It appears as if one frog seems to attempt to start the others calling. One *H. versicolor* continuously started and stopped his calling until another *H. versicolor* responded. Then the number of calling frogs increased steadily

2. One *H. versicolor* continued calling long after all others stopped. By location it seems to be the same frog that started the calling

3. *H. versicolor* calling at Bergner, Tuesday, and Raspberry also

July 8:

1. No calling of *H. versicolor* - maybe because it has been cold for the last few days. Also, it rained the night before (1 inch).

July 9:

1. One *H. versicolor* called on several occasions. Calling from the same position as the "captain" did on earlier occasions. However, no other HV's responded.

2. No other HV's called.

- may be the end of their breeding season.
- breeding season at firestone may have ended after that of camp due to different environments (firestone is wide open, near camp is tree covered)

3. Noticed that as the mosquitoes became more intense, the calling of *R. clamitans* became more intense. Their voices may attract mosquitoes.

APPENDIX III

IDEAS

1. Use the large cages to run territory experiments.
2. Begin taking cloacal temperatures of all calling and non-calling H. versicolor at the beginning of the mating season.
3. Use R. clamitans for the lab experiment, they seem to adapt much better to captivity than do H. versicolor.
4. Use 1/4 sq.in. fence on the cages if they are to be put in the wild. This will keep the frogs in and the snakes out.
5. Start the field part of the experiment immediately upon arrival at UNDERC. Take data on all species, this way valuable data will be collected at the beginning of the mating period. Some of this information is missing in this experiment.
6. Call local television station and obtain barometric pressure as often as possible (before and after collecting data each night). This data may show a correlation to calling behavior
7. Have one student work on the field experiment and on work on the lab experiment, that way their data can be compared at a later date.

APPENDIX IV**STATISTICS,****ANOVA, and****PROBABILITIES OF CORRELATION**

THE FOLLOWING RESULTS ARE FOR:
 STATUS\$ = CALLING

TOTAL OBSERVATIONS: 5

	BODYTEMP	WATERTEM	AIRTEMP
N OF CASES	5	5	
MINIMUM	23.000	18.700	.
MAXIMUM	25.300	21.000	.
RANGE	2.000	2.300	.
MEAN	23.820	19.920	.
VARIANCE	0.697	0.767	.
STANDARD DEV	0.835	0.876	.

THE FOLLOWING RESULTS ARE FOR:
 STATUS\$ = NC

TOTAL OBSERVATIONS: 22

	BODYTEMP	WATERTEM	AIRTEMP
N OF CASES	22	9	13
MINIMUM	21.800	22.000	21.400
MAXIMUM	27.400	22.200	22.700
RANGE	5.600	0.200	1.300
MEAN	24.214	22.111	21.938
VARIANCE	1.686	0.006	0.313
STANDARD DEV	1.298	0.078	0.559

PROBABILITY OF CORRELATION FOR H. VERSICOLOR

where data all = hv for analysis.

THE FOLLOWING RESULTS ARE FOR:

SP\$ = hv

PEARSON CORRELATION MATRIX

	CL	HU	AT	WT	LL
CL	1.000				
HU	0.285	1.000			
AT	0.126	-0.448	1.000		
WT	-0.104	-0.439	0.412	1.000	
LL	-0.234	-0.614	0.667	0.587	1.000

BARTLETT CHI-SQUARE STATISTIC: 200.546 DF= 10 PROB= .000

MATRIX OF PROBABILITIES

	CL	HU	AT	WT	LL
CL	0.000				
HU	0.002	0.000			
AT	0.179	0.000	0.000		
WT	0.267	0.000	0.000	0.000	
LL	0.011	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

where data all = rc for analysis

THE FOLLOWING RESULTS ARE FOR:

SP\$ = rc

PEARSON CORRELATION MATRIX

	CL	HU	AT	WT	LL
CL	1.000				
HU	0.609	1.000			
AT	-0.704	-0.558	1.000		
WT	-0.352	-0.597	0.546	1.000	
LL	-0.458	-0.734	0.699	0.725	1.000

BARTLETT CHI-SQUARE STATISTIC: 229.219 DF= 10 PROB= .000

MATRIX OF PROBABILITIES

	CL	HU	AT	WT	LL
CL	0.000				
HU	0.000	0.000			
AT	0.000	0.000	0.000		
WT	0.002	0.000	0.000	0.000	
LL	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE FOR HYLA VERSICOLOR

THE FOLLOWING RESULTS ARE FOR:

CLL = 1.000
4 CASES DELETED DUE TO MISSING DATA.

DEP VAR: LL N: 70 MULTIPLE R: .000 SQUARED MULTIPLE R: .000
ADJUSTED SQUARED MULTIPLE R: .000 STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE: 683.699

VARIABLE	COEFFICIENT	STD ERROR	STD COEF TOLERANCE	T	P(2 TAIL)
CONSTANT	375.310	81.718	0.000	4.593	0.000

THE FOLLOWING RESULTS ARE FOR:

CLL = 2.000
1 CASES DELETED DUE TO MISSING DATA.

DEP VAR: LL N: 23 MULTIPLE R: .000 SQUARED MULTIPLE R: .000
ADJUSTED SQUARED MULTIPLE R: .000 STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE: 46.399

VARIABLE	COEFFICIENT	STD ERROR	STD COEF TOLERANCE	T	P(2 TAIL)
CONSTANT	10.720	9.675	0.000	1.108	0.280

THE FOLLOWING RESULTS ARE FOR:

CLL = 3.000

DEP VAR: LL N: 10 MULTIPLE R: .000 SQUARED MULTIPLE R: .000
ADJUSTED SQUARED MULTIPLE R: .000 STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE: 230.206

VARIABLE	COEFFICIENT	STD ERROR	STD COEF TOLERANCE	T	P(2 TAIL)
CONSTANT	108.021	72.798	0.000	1.484	0.172

THE FOLLOWING RESULTS ARE FOR:

CLL = 4.000

DEP VAR: LL N: 9 MULTIPLE R: .000 SQUARED MULTIPLE R: .000
ADJUSTED SQUARED MULTIPLE R: .000 STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE: 1.452

VARIABLE	COEFFICIENT	STD ERROR	STD COEF TOLERANCE	T	P(2 TAIL)
CONSTANT	0.505	0.484	0.000	1.044	0.327

THE FOLLOWING RESULTS ARE FOR:

CLL = 5.000

DEP VAR: LL N: 10 MULTIPLE R: .000 SQUARED MULTIPLE R: .000
 ADJUSTED SQUARED MULTIPLE R: .000 STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE: 0.468

VARIABLE	COEFFICIENT	STD ERROR	STD COEF TOLERANCE	T	P(2 TAIL)
CONSTANT	0.220	0.148	0.000	1.485	0.172

THE FOLLOWING RESULTS ARE FOR:

CLH = 1.000

1 CASES DELETED DUE TO MISSING DATA.

DEP VAR: HU N: 73 MULTIPLE R: .000 SQUARED MULTIPLE R: .000
ADJUSTED SQUARED MULTIPLE R: .000 STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE: 19.018

VARIABLE	COEFFICIENT	STD ERROR	STD COEF TOLERANCE	T	P(2 TAIL)
CONSTANT	59.809	3.026	0.000	29.922	0.000

THE FOLLOWING RESULTS ARE FOR:

CLH = 2.000

DEP VAR: HU N: 24 MULTIPLE R: .000 SQUARED MULTIPLE R: .000
ADJUSTED SQUARED MULTIPLE R: .000 STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE: 19.073

VARIABLE	COEFFICIENT	STD ERROR	STD COEF TOLERANCE	T	P(2 TAIL)
CONSTANT	77.053	3.893	0.000	20.024	0.000

THE FOLLOWING RESULTS ARE FOR:

CLH = 3.000

DEP VAR: HU N: 10 MULTIPLE R: .000 SQUARED MULTIPLE R: .000
ADJUSTED SQUARED MULTIPLE R: .000 STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE: 15.320

VARIABLE	COEFFICIENT	STD ERROR	STD COEF TOLERANCE	T	P(2 TAIL)
CONSTANT	79.500	5.003	0.000	15.891	0.000

THE FOLLOWING RESULTS ARE FOR:

CLH = 4.000

DEP VAR: HU N: 3 MULTIPLE R: .000 SQUARED MULTIPLE R: .000
ADJUSTED SQUARED MULTIPLE R: .000 STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE: 11.421

VARIABLE	COEFFICIENT	STD ERROR	STD COEF TOLERANCE	T	P(2 TAIL)
CONSTANT	81.222	3.807	0.000	21.335	0.000

THE FOLLOWING RESULTS ARE OBTAINED:

CLH

DEP VAR: HU N: 10 MULTIPLE R: .000 SQUARED MULTIPLE R: .000
 UNEXPLAINED SQUARES MULTIPLE R: .000 STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE: 7.670

VARIABLE	COEFFICIENT	STD ERROR	STD COEF TOLERANCE	T	(2 TAIL)
CONSTANT	85.300	2.305	0.000	35.627	0.000

THE FOLLOWING RESULTS ARE FOR:

CLAT = 1.000

DEP VAR: AT N: 71 MULTIPLE R: .000 SQUARED MULTIPLE R: .000
ADJUSTED SQUARED MULTIPLE R: .000 STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE: 5.088

VARIABLE	COEFFICIENT	STD ERROR	STD COEF TOLERANCE	T	P(2 TAIL)
CONSTANT	17.055	0.694	0.000	24.870	0.000

THE FOLLOWING RESULTS ARE FOR:

CLAT = 2.000

DEP VAR: AT N: 24 MULTIPLE R: .000 SQUARED MULTIPLE R: .000
ADJUSTED SQUARED MULTIPLE R: .000 STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE: 2.008

VARIABLE	COEFFICIENT	STD ERROR	STD COEF TOLERANCE	T	P(2 TAIL)
CONSTANT	15.304	0.410	0.000	39.779	0.000

THE FOLLOWING RESULTS ARE FOR:

CLAT = 3.000

DEP VAR: AT N: 10 MULTIPLE R: .000 SQUARED MULTIPLE R: .000
ADJUSTED SQUARED MULTIPLE R: .000 STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE: 2.135

VARIABLE	COEFFICIENT	STD ERROR	STD COEF TOLERANCE	T	P(2 TAIL)
CONSTANT	10.280	0.691	0.000	27.907	0.000

THE FOLLOWING RESULTS ARE FOR:

CLAT = 4.000

DEP VAR: AT N: 9 MULTIPLE R: .000 SQUARED MULTIPLE R: .000
ADJUSTED SQUARED MULTIPLE R: .000 STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE: 2.926

VARIABLE	COEFFICIENT	STD ERROR	STD COEF TOLERANCE	T	P(2 TAIL)
CONSTANT	18.056	0.975	0.000	18.513	0.000

THE FOLLOWING RESULTS ARE FOR

CLAT = 5.000

DEP VAR: AT N: 10 MULTIPLE R: .000 SQUARED MULTIPLE R: .000
 ADJUSTED SQUARED MULTIPLE R: .000 STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE 1.707

VARIABLE	COEFFICIENT	STD ERROR	STD COEF	TOLERANCE	T	P(2 TAIL)
CONSTANT	13.450	0.540	0.000	.	24.173	0.000

THE FOLLOWING RESULTS ARE FOR:
 CLWT = 1.000
 9 CASES DELETED DUE TO MISSING DATA.

DEP VAR: WT N: 50 MULTIPLE R: .000 SQUARED MULTIPLE R: .000
 ADJUSTED SQUARED MULTIPLE R: .000 STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE: 3.007

VARIABLE	COEFFICIENT	STD ERROR	STD COEF TOLERANCE	T	P(2 TAIL)
CONSTANT	21.729	0.476	0.000	45.607	0.000

THE FOLLOWING RESULTS ARE FOR:
 CLWT = 2.000
 4 CASES DELETED DUE TO MISSING DATA.

DEP VAR: WT N: 20 MULTIPLE R: .000 SQUARED MULTIPLE R: .000
 ADJUSTED SQUARED MULTIPLE R: .000 STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE: 3.028

VARIABLE	COEFFICIENT	STD ERROR	STD COEF TOLERANCE	T	P(2 TAIL)
CONSTANT	20.590	0.677	0.000	30.391	0.000

THE FOLLOWING RESULTS ARE FOR:
 CLWT = 3.000
 1 CASES DELETED DUE TO MISSING DATA.

DEP VAR: WT N: 9 MULTIPLE R: .000 SQUARED MULTIPLE R: .000
 ADJUSTED SQUARED MULTIPLE R: .000 STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE: 2.748

VARIABLE	COEFFICIENT	STD ERROR	STD COEF TOLERANCE	T	P(2 TAIL)
CONSTANT	20.089	0.916	0.000	21.928	0.000

THE FOLLOWING RESULTS ARE FOR:
 CLWT = 4.000

DEP VAR: WT N: 9 MULTIPLE R: .000 SQUARED MULTIPLE R: .000
 ADJUSTED SQUARED MULTIPLE R: .000 STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE: 2.714

VARIABLE	COEFFICIENT	STD ERROR	STD COEF TOLERANCE	T	P(2 TAIL)
CONSTANT	21.056	0.905	0.000	23.271	0.000

THE FOLLOWING RESULTS ARE FOR:

CLWT = 7.000

DEP VAR: WT N: 10 MULTIPLE R: .000 SQUARED MULTIPLE R: .000
ADJUSTED SQUARED MULTIPLE R: .000 STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE: 1.800

VARIABLE	COEFFICIENT	STD ERROR	STD COEF TOLERANCE	T	P(2 TAIL)
CONSTANT	20.550	0.580	0.000	35.461	0.000



ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE FOR RANA CLAMITANS

THE FOLLOWING RESULTS ARE FOR:

CLLL = 1.000

3 CASES DELETED DUE TO MISSING DATA.

DEP VAR: LL N: 21 MULTIPLE R: .000 SQUARED MULTIPLE R: .000
 ADJUSTED SQUARED MULTIPLE R: .000 STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE: 861.263

VARIABLE	COEFFICIENT	STD ERROR	STD COEF TOLERANCE	T	P(2 TAIL)
CONSTANT	947.080	187.943	0.000	5.042	0.000

THE FOLLOWING RESULTS ARE FOR:

CLLL = 2.000

DEP VAR: LL N: 26 MULTIPLE R: .000 SQUARED MULTIPLE R: .000
 ADJUSTED SQUARED MULTIPLE R: .000 STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE: 312.476

VARIABLE	COEFFICIENT	STD ERROR	STD COEF TOLERANCE	T	P(2 TAIL)
CONSTANT	101.286	61.282	0.000	1.653	0.111

THE FOLLOWING RESULTS ARE FOR:

CLLL = 3.000

DEP VAR: LL N: 21 MULTIPLE R: .000 SQUARED MULTIPLE R: .000
 ADJUSTED SQUARED MULTIPLE R: .000 STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE: 11.654

VARIABLE	COEFFICIENT	STD ERROR	STD COEF TOLERANCE	T	P(2 TAIL)
CONSTANT	3.450	2.543	0.000	1.357	0.190

THE FOLLOWING RESULTS ARE FOR:

CLLL = 4.000

DEP VAR: LL N: 6 MULTIPLE R: .000 SQUARED MULTIPLE R: .000
 ADJUSTED SQUARED MULTIPLE R: .000 STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE: 0.001

VARIABLE	COEFFICIENT	STD ERROR	STD COEF TOLERANCE	T	P(2 TAIL)
CONSTANT	-0.000	0.000	0.000	-1.004	0.362

THE FOLLOWING RESULTS ARE FOR:

CLH = 1.000

1 CASES DELETED DUE TO MISSING DATA.

DEP VAR: HU N: 23 MULTIPLE R: .000 SQUARED MULTIPLE R: .000
ADJUSTED SQUARED MULTIPLE R: .000 STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE: 20.062

VARIABLE	COEFFICIENT	STD ERROR	STD COEF TOLERANCE	T	P(2 TAIL)
CONSTANT	55.087	4.246	0.000	12.974	0.000

THE FOLLOWING RESULTS ARE FOR:

CLH = 2.000

DEP VAR: HU N: 26 MULTIPLE R: .000 SQUARED MULTIPLE R: .000
ADJUSTED SQUARED MULTIPLE R: .000 STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE: 15.671

VARIABLE	COEFFICIENT	STD ERROR	STD COEF TOLERANCE	T	P(2 TAIL)
CONSTANT	71.346	3.073	0.000	23.214	0.000

THE FOLLOWING RESULTS ARE FOR:

CLH = 3.000

DEP VAR: HU N: 21 MULTIPLE R: .000 SQUARED MULTIPLE R: .000
ADJUSTED SQUARED MULTIPLE R: .000 STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE: 9.148

VARIABLE	COEFFICIENT	STD ERROR	STD COEF TOLERANCE	T	P(2 TAIL)
CONSTANT	86.238	1.996	0.000	43.199	0.000

THE FOLLOWING RESULTS ARE FOR:

CLH = 4.000

DEP VAR: HU N: 6 MULTIPLE R: .000 SQUARED MULTIPLE R: .000
ADJUSTED SQUARED MULTIPLE R: .000 STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE: 4.708

VARIABLE	COEFFICIENT	STD ERROR	STD COEF TOLERANCE	T	P(2 TAIL)
CONSTANT	87.167	1.922	0.000	45.350	0.000

THE FOLLOWING RESULTS ARE FOR:

CLAT = 1.000

1 CASES DELETED DUE TO MISSING DATA.

DEP VAR: AT N: 23 MULTIPLE R: .000 SQUARED MULTIPLE R: .000
ADJUSTED SQUARED MULTIPLE R: .000 STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE: 4.017

VARIABLE	COEFFICIENT	STD ERROR	STD COEF TOLERANCE	T	P(2 TAIL)
CONSTANT	22.022	0.833	0.000	27.484	0.000

THE FOLLOWING RESULTS ARE FOR:

CLAT = 2.000

DEP VAR: AT N: 26 MULTIPLE R: .000 SQUARED MULTIPLE R: .000
ADJUSTED SQUARED MULTIPLE R: .000 STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE: 4.870

VARIABLE	COEFFICIENT	STD ERROR	STD COEF TOLERANCE	T	P(2 TAIL)
CONSTANT	15.923	0.955	0.000	16.688	0.000

THE FOLLOWING RESULTS ARE FOR:

CLAT = 3.000

DEP VAR: AT N: 21 MULTIPLE R: .000 SQUARED MULTIPLE R: .000
ADJUSTED SQUARED MULTIPLE R: .000 STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE: 4.085

VARIABLE	COEFFICIENT	STD ERROR	STD COEF TOLERANCE	T	P(2 TAIL)
CONSTANT	12.357	0.892	0.000	13.861	0.000

THE FOLLOWING RESULTS ARE FOR:

CLAT = 4.000

DEP VAR: AT N: 6 MULTIPLE R: .000 SQUARED MULTIPLE R: .000
ADJUSTED SQUARED MULTIPLE R: .000 STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE: 2.185

VARIABLE	COEFFICIENT	STD ERROR	STD COEF TOLERANCE	T	P(2 TAIL)
CONSTANT	10.750	0.892	0.000	12.050	0.000

THE FOLLOWING RESULTS ARE FOR:

CLWT = 1.000

3 CASES DELETED DUE TO MISSING DATA.

DEP VAR: WT N: 21 MULTIPLE R: .000 SQUARED MULTIPLE R: .000
ADJUSTED SQUARED MULTIPLE R: .000 STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE: 4.800

VARIABLE	COEFFICIENT	STD ERROR	STD COEF TOLERANCE	T	P(2 TAIL)
CONSTANT	14.087	1.047	0.000	23.740	0.000

THE FOLLOWING RESULTS ARE FOR:

CLWT = 2.000

DEP VAR: WT N: 26 MULTIPLE R: .000 SQUARED MULTIPLE R: .000
ADJUSTED SQUARED MULTIPLE R: .000 STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE: 1.780

VARIABLE	COEFFICIENT	STD ERROR	STD COEF TOLERANCE	T	P(2 TAIL)
CONSTANT	22.288	0.349	0.000	63.849	0.000

THE FOLLOWING RESULTS ARE FOR:

CLWT = 3.000

DEP VAR: WT N: 21 MULTIPLE R: .000 SQUARED MULTIPLE R: .000
ADJUSTED SQUARED MULTIPLE R: .000 STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE: 1.633

VARIABLE	COEFFICIENT	STD ERROR	STD COEF TOLERANCE	T	P(2 TAIL)
CONSTANT	21.829	0.356	0.000	61.262	0.000

THE FOLLOWING RESULTS ARE FOR:

CLWT = 4.000

DEP VAR: WT N: 6 MULTIPLE R: .000 SQUARED MULTIPLE R: .000
ADJUSTED SQUARED MULTIPLE R: .000 STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE: 0.464

VARIABLE	COEFFICIENT	STD ERROR	STD COEF TOLERANCE	T	P(2 TAIL)
CONSTANT	21.450	0.189	0.000	113.314	0.000

APPENDIX V**RAW DATA**

HYLA VERSICOLOR

Sat, Nov 3, 1990 12:19 PM

	CALL LEVEL	HUMIDITY	AIR TEMP	WATER TEMP	LIGHT LEVEL
1	5.000	79.000	15.000	17.000	3.977
2	7.000	82.000	14.000	17.000	0.032
3	1.000	75.000	15.500	15.000	0.000
4	2.000	78.000	15.000	17.000	-0.001
5	2.000	91.000	20.000	17.000	222.900
6	4.000	99.000	21.000	17.000	451.800
7	0.000	99.000	22.000	17.000	594.700
8	4.000	99.000	22.000	17.000	624.100
9	0.000	81.000	22.000	17.000	411.900
10	8.000	82.000	22.000	18.000	4.337
11	9.000	91.000	21.000	18.000	1.200
12	9.000	100.000	20.000	18.000	1.050
13	10.000	81.000	19.000	18.000	0.000
14	2.000	51.000	19.500		0.000
15	1.000	50.000	18.500		0.000
16	0.000	50.000	18.000		0.000
17	6.000	48.000	20.000	22.000	0.307
18	8.000	61.000	20.000	22.000	0.023
19	9.000	75.000	20.000	22.000	0.002
20	9.000	80.000	18.500	22.000	0.000
21	9.000	80.000	18.000	22.000	-0.003
22	10.000	82.000	18.000	22.000	0.000
23	10.000	85.000	18.000	22.000	-0.003
24	9.000	85.000	17.000	21.000	-0.003
25	7.000	85.000	17.500	21.000	-0.002
26	4.000	65.000	19.000	20.000	-0.002
27	3.000	49.000	20.000		
28	0.000	30.000	18.500		
29	1.000	30.000	20.000		0.453
30	0.000	60.000	14.000	18.500	0.000
31	0.000	63.000	14.000	18.500	-0.001
32	0.000	45.000	15.000		
33	3.000	43.000	18.000	19.000	1.061
34	5.000	69.000	17.500	19.000	0.005
35	2.000	71.000	16.500	18.500	-0.002
36	0.000	73.000	16.000	18.500	-0.001
37	6.000	86.000	21.000		-0.001
38	7.000	65.000	20.600	26.400	0.095
39	0.000		25.000	27.000	1752.000
40	0.000	54.000	26.000	22.000	1829.000
41	5.000	78.000	21.200	23.700	0.025
42	6.000	81.000	18.700	23.500	0.002
43	7.000	90.000	17.800	22.600	-0.001
44	5.000	91.000	17.400	21.600	-0.001
45	0.000	90.000	17.500	22.000	0.000
46	7.000	81.000	20.500	21.500	0.026
47	8.000	89.000	16.000	21.000	0.000
48	9.000	94.000	15.000	20.500	-0.002
49	7.000	96.000	14.100	20.000	-0.002
50	1.000	96.000	14.000	20.000	0.000
51	1.000	96.000	14.000	20.000	-0.001
52	0.000	50.000	23.000	24.500	1193.000
53	0.000	30.000	22.000	21.000	211.800
54	0.000	58.000	16.000	19.500	32.770
55	0.000	61.000	15.000	19.200	7.378
56	0.000	69.000	14.000	19.000	1.842

HYLA VERSICOLOR

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Sat, Nov 3, 1990 1:19 PM

CALL LEVEL	HUMIDITY	AIR TEMP	WATER TEMP	LIGHT LEVEL	
57	0.000	74.000	13.500	18.500	0.007
58	0.000	79.000	13.000	18.200	-0.002
59	0.000	79.000	13.000	18.000	-0.003
60	0.000	79.000	13.000	18.000	-0.003
61	0.000	59.000	14.500	16.000	64.370
62	0.000	64.000	16.000	16.000	6.333
63	0.000	80.000	16.000	16.000	0.325
64	0.000	81.000	16.000	16.000	0.012
65	0.000	81.000	16.000	16.000	-0.002
66	0.000	81.000	16.000	16.000	-0.001
67	0.000	83.000	16.500	16.000	-0.001
68	0.000	70.000	18.500	23.500	46.190
69	0.000	74.000	17.200	23.500	25.390
70	1.000	82.000	15.500	23.500	7.483
71	1.000	83.000	15.500	23.500	3.745
72	0.000	84.000	16.000	23.500	2.118
73	1.000	86.000	16.000	23.500	0.000
74	1.000	90.000	16.000	23.500	0.038
75	2.000	90.000	16.000	23.000	0.001
76	3.000	95.000	14.300	23.000	0.001
77	1.000	96.000	14.100	22.000	-0.001
78	1.000	96.000	14.000	22.000	0.000
79	0.000	55.000	13.800	20.500	0.018
80	0.000	69.000	12.000	20.500	0.000
81	0.000	78.000	11.500	20.000	0.002
82	0.000	70.000	19.100	25.200	52.330
83	0.000	80.000	15.000	23.100	21.520
84	0.000	86.000	16.100	23.400	1.205
85	1.000	86.000	17.100	23.300	0.491
86	1.000	89.000	15.300	23.000	0.055
87	1.000	87.000	14.500	22.800	0.002
88	0.000	89.000	14.000	22.200	-0.002
89	0.000	89.000	12.200	21.500	0.000
90	0.000	89.000	12.000	21.200	0.001
91	0.000	45.000	18.500	21.500	61.310
92	0.000	60.000	14.200	20.500	26.770
93	0.000	74.000	10.500	20.500	1.928
94	0.000	80.000	10.500	22.500	0.031
95	0.000	84.000	10.000	22.000	-0.001
96	0.000	84.000	10.000	21.000	0.000
97	0.000	85.000	11.000	21.000	-0.002
98	0.000	51.000	8.600	21.500	25.970
99	0.000	74.000	7.900	20.500	2.871
100	0.000	82.000	6.900	20.500	0.035
101	0.000	85.000	5.900	20.100	0.001
102	0.000	88.000	4.900	19.900	-0.001
103	0.000	88.000	4.300	19.500	-0.001
104	0.000	90.000	17.300	21.500	-0.001
105	0.000	38.000	13.000	22.000	70.090
106	0.000	52.000	20.000		
107	0.000	80.000	20.000		
108	0.000	37.000	25.000	22.000	1777.000
109	0.000	48.000	23.500	18.000	378.000
110	0.000	45.000	25.000	19.500	1901.000
111	0.000	73.000	22.800	21.000	0.407
112	0.000	90.000	19.000	21.000	0.000

HYLA VERSICOLOR

Sat, Nov 3, 1990

71
19 PM

	CALL LEVEL	HUMIDITY	AIR TEMP	WATER TEMP	LIGHT LEVEL
113	0.000	90.000	19.000	21.000	-0.001
114	0.000	93.000	19.300	21.000	-0.002
115	0.000	48.000	27.500	26.000	1249.000
116	0.000	60.000	24.400	23.700	355.800
117	0.000	65.000	19.100	22.100	0.144
118	0.000	78.000	23.100	19.500	425.000
119	0.000	46.000	32.000	29.000	2253.000
120	0.000	49.000	27.000	31.000	1746.000
121	0.000	66.000	22.200	23.500	78.480
122	0.000	44.000	26.800	32.000	1890.000
123	0.000	35.000	25.500	30.200	1239.000
124	0.000	29.000	22.000	31.900	1941.000
125	0.000	32.000	21.500	31.200	1907.000
126	0.000	34.000	27.800	31.500	1914.000
127	0.000	35.000	24.000	25.100	774.000

	CALL LEVEL	HUMIDITY	AIR TEMP	WATER TEMP	LIGHT LEVEL
1	1.000	82.000	22.000	18.000	4.337
2	1.000	45.000	27.000	26.000	1128.000
3	1.000	78.000	21.200	23.700	0.025
4	1.000	81.000	18.700	23.500	0.002
5	2.000	90.000	17.800	22.600	-0.001
6	4.000	91.000	17.400	21.600	-0.001
7	3.000	90.000	17.500	22.000	0.000
8	1.000	81.000	20.500	21.500	0.026
9	1.000	89.000	16.000	21.000	0.000
10	4.000	94.000	15.000	20.500	-0.002
11	4.000	96.000	14.100	20.000	-0.002
12	4.000	96.000	14.000	20.000	0.000
13	4.000	96.000	14.000	20.000	-0.001
14	1.000	70.000	18.500	23.500	46.190
15	1.000	74.000	17.200	23.500	25.390
16	1.000	82.000	15.500	23.500	7.483
17	4.000	84.000	16.000	23.500	2.118
18	2.000	90.000	16.000	23.500	0.038
19	1.000	90.000	16.000	23.000	0.001
20	4.000	95.000	14.300	23.000	0.001
21	6.000	96.000	14.100	22.000	-0.001
22	7.000	96.000	14.000	22.000	0.000
23	1.000	55.000	13.800	20.500	0.018
24	2.000	69.000	12.000	20.500	0.000
25	3.000	78.000	11.500	20.000	0.002
26	4.000	70.000	19.100	25.200	52.330
27	1.000	80.000	15.000	23.100	21.520
28	4.000	86.000	16.100	23.400	1.205
29	4.000	89.000	15.300	23.000	0.055
30	5.000	89.000	14.000	22.200	-0.002
31	6.000	89.000	12.200	21.500	0.000
32	7.000	89.000	12.000	21.200	0.001
33	1.000	45.000	18.500	21.500	61.310
34	1.000	60.000	14.200	20.500	26.770
35	4.000	74.000	10.500	20.500	1.928
36	5.000	80.000	10.500	22.500	0.031
37	7.000	84.000	10.000	22.000	-0.001
38	8.000	84.000	10.000	21.000	0.000
39	8.000	85.000	11.000	21.000	-0.002
40	1.000	51.000	8.600	21.500	25.970
41	2.000	74.000	7.900	20.500	2.871
42	3.000	82.000	6.900	20.500	0.035
43	4.000	85.000	5.900	20.100	0.001
44	5.500	88.000	4.900	19.900	-0.001
45	5.000	88.000	4.300	19.500	-0.001
46	1.000	43.000	18.000	24.000	52.640
47	1.000	55.000	11.200	24.100	25.060
48	5.000	62.000	10.900	24.000	14.780
49	2.000	71.000	9.900	23.000	2.722
50	4.000	79.000	8.800	23.100	0.041
51	5.000	84.000	8.100	22.900	0.000
52	7.000	85.000	7.500	21.500	0.000
53	8.500	86.000	6.900	20.500	-0.001
54	0.000	38.000	13.000	22.000	70.090
55	1.000	50.000	23.000	24.500	1193.000
56	0.000	52.000	20.000		

CALL LEVEL	HUMIDITY	AIR TEMP	WATER TEMP	LIGHT LEVEL
57	0.000	80.000	20.000	
58	0.000	37.000	25.000	22.000 1777.000
59	0.000	48.000	23.500	18.000 378.000
60	0.000	45.000	25.000	19.500 1901.000
61	0.000	73.000	22.800	21.000 0.407
62	0.000	90.000	19.000	21.000 0.000
63	0.000	90.000	19.000	21.000 -0.001
64	0.000	93.000	19.300	21.000 -0.002
65	0.000	48.000	27.500	26.000 1249.000
66	0.000	60.000	24.400	23.700 355.800
67	0.000	65.000	19.100	22.100 0.144
68	0.000	78.000	23.100	19.500 425.000
69	0.000	46.000	32.000	29.000 2253.000
70	0.000	49.000	27.000	31.000 1746.000
71	0.000	66.000	22.200	23.500 78.480
72	0.000	44.000	26.800	32.000 1890.000
73	0.000	35.000	25.500	30.200 1239.000
74	0.000	29.000	22.000	31.900 1941.000
75	0.000	32.000	21.500	31.200 1907.000
76	0.000	34.000	27.800	31.500 1914.000
77	0.000	35.000	24.000	25.100 774.000

	STATUS	WATER TEMP	AIR TEMP	BODY TEMP
1	CALLING	21.000		23.300
2	CALLING	20.000		25.300
3	CALLING	20.400		23.600
4	CALLING	19.500		23.500
5	CALLING	18.700		23.400
6	NON-CALLING	22.200		24.700
7	NON-CALLING	22.200		24.600
8	NON-CALLING	22.200		23.600
9	NON-CALLING	22.100		24.100
10	NON-CALLING	22.100		26.300
11	NON-CALLING	22.100		24.500
12	NON-CALLING	22.100		24.200
13	NON-CALLING	22.000		27.400
14	NON-CALLING	22.000		24.200
15	NON-CALLING		22.700	24.500
16	NON-CALLING		22.700	24.700
17	NON-CALLING		22.700	25.100
18	NON-CALLING		22.600	25.200
19	NON-CALLING		22.000	23.900
20	NON-CALLING		22.000	24.100
21	NON-CALLING		21.900	24.100
22	NON-CALLING		21.600	24.800
23	NON-CALLING		21.400	24.100
24	NON-CALLING		21.400	22.100
25	NON-CALLING		21.400	22.700
26	NON-CALLING		21.400	22.000
27	NON-CALLING		21.400	21.800

DATA FOR STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

	DATE	RAI	PHOTOMETER	MOON	WIND
	BP	CL	TM	HJ	WT
	WT	BP	CL	CL	CL
CASE	70790.000	25.400	.	.	.
CASE	.	.	.	.	.
CASE	.	.	.	.	.
CASE	110690.000	0.000	.	.	.
CASE	all	0.000	1400.000	50.000	20.000
CASE	.	.	.	ca	cldy
CASE	120690.000	20.000	.	.	.
CASE	all	0.000	1400.000	30.000	20.000
CASE	.	.	.	ca	tstorm
CASE	130690.000	7.000	.	.	0.027
CASE	all	0.000	1400.000	37.000	25.000
CASE	22.000	.	1777.000	ca	clear
CASE	170690.000	2.000	.	.	0.029
CASE	all	0.000	1400.000	48.000	23.500
CASE	18.000	.	378.000	ca	cldy
CASE	250690.000	.	.	.	.
CASE	all	0.000	1400.000	45.000	25.000
CASE	19.500	.	1901.000	ca	clear
CASE	250690.000	.	.	.	.
CASE	all	0.000	2100.000	73.000	22.300
CASE	21.000	.	0.407	ca	cldy
CASE	250690.000	.	.	.	.
CASE	all	0.000	2200.000	90.000	19.000
CASE	21.000	.	-0.000	ca	cldy
CASE	250690.000	.	.	.	.
CASE	all	0.000	2230.000	90.000	19.000
CASE	21.000	.	-0.001	ca	cldy
CASE	250690.000	.	.	.	.
CASE	all	0.000	2300.000	93.000	19.200
CASE	21.000	.	-0.002	ca	tstorm
CASE	260690.000	.	.	.	.
CASE	all	0.000	1730.000	48.000	27.500
CASE	26.000	.	1249.000	beaver	clear
CASE	270690.000	0.000	.	.	.
CASE	all	0.000	1400.000	60.000	24.400
CASE	23.700	.	355.800	ca	cldy
CASE	270690.000	0.000	.	.	.
CASE	all	0.000	2100.000	65.000	19.100
CASE	22.100	.	0.144	ca	cldy
CASE	280690.000	0.000	.	.	.
CASE	all	0.000	1400.000	78.000	23.100
CASE	19.500	.	425.000	ca	cldy
CASE	290690.000	3.000	.	.	0.026
CASE	all	0.000	1400.000	46.000	32.000
CASE	29.000	.	2253.000	fr	clear
CASE	300690.000	0.000	.	.	0.012
CASE	all	0.000	1400.000	49.000	27.000
CASE	31.000	.	1746.000	fr	clear

CASE	17	200700.000	0.000	.	.	0.010
CASE	17		0.000	2000.000	88.000	22.200
CASE	17			78.100	fr	cldy
CASE	18	30700.000	0.000	.	.	0.010
CASE	18		0.000	1400.000	44.000	26.800
CASE	18			1900.000	fr	clear
CASE	19	100700.000	0.000	.	.	0.010
CASE	19		0.000	1400.000	35.000	25.500
CASE	19			1200.000	fr	cldy
CASE	20	110700.000	0.000	.	.	
CASE	20		0.000	1400.000	29.000	22.000
CASE	20			1941.000	fr	clear
CASE	21	120700.000	0.000	.	.	0.010
CASE	21		0.000	1400.000	32.000	21.500
CASE	21			1907.000	fr	clear
CASE	22	100700.000	0.000	.	.	0.031
CASE	22		0.000	1400.000	34.000	27.800
CASE	22			1914.000	fr	clear
CASE	23	140700.000	0.000	.	.	0.032
CASE	23		0.000	1400.000	35.000	24.000
CASE	23			774.000	fr	cldy
CASE	24	120690.000	20.000	.	.	
CASE	24		1.000	2000.000	91.000	21.000
CASE	24			1.200	ca	tstorm
CASE	25	120690.000	20.000	.	.	
CASE	25		1.000	2245.000	81.000	19.000
CASE	25			0.000	ca	tstorm
CASE	26	130690.000	7.000	.	.	0.027
CASE	26		2.000	145.000	51.000	10.500
CASE	26			0.000	ca	cldy
CASE	27	130690.000	7.000	.	.	0.027
CASE	27		2.000	300.000	50.000	18.000
CASE	27			0.000	ca	cldy
CASE	28	130690.000	7.000	.	.	0.027
CASE	28		4.000	2105.000	48.000	20.000
CASE	28			0.307	ca	clear
CASE	29	130690.000	7.000	.	.	0.027
CASE	29		5.000	2130.000	61.000	20.000
CASE	29			0.023	ca	clear
CASE	30	130690.000	7.000	.	.	0.027
CASE	30		5.000	2145.000	75.000	20.000
CASE	30			0.002	ca	clear
CASE	31	130690.000	7.000	.	.	0.027
CASE	31		3.000	2200.000	80.000	18.500
CASE	31			-0.000	ca	clear
CASE	32	130690.000	7.000	.	.	0.027
CASE	32		3.000	2215.000	80.000	18.000
CASE	32			-0.003	ca	clear
CASE	33	130690.000	7.000	.	.	0.027
CASE	33		1.000	2230.000	82.000	18.000
CASE	33			-0.000	ca	clear
CASE	34	130690.000	7.000	.	.	0.027
CASE	34		0.000	2300.000	85.000	18.000
CASE	34			-0.003	ca	clear

CASE	35	120690.000	7.000	.	.	0.007
CASE	35	hc	0.000	2000.000	85.000	17.000
CASE	35	17.000	.	0.004	ca	0.000
CASE	36	170000.000	2.000	.	.	0.020
CASE	36	hc	2.000	2100.000	43.000	18.000
CASE	36	18.000	.	1.001	ca	0.000
CASE	37	170590.000	2.000	.	.	0.029
CASE	37	hc	3.000	2130.000	69.000	17.500
CASE	37	19.000	.	0.005	ca	0.000
CASE	38	170590.000	2.000	.	.	0.029
CASE	38	hc	0.000	2230.000	71.000	16.500
CASE	38	18.500	.	-0.002	ca	0.000
CASE	39	170690.000	2.000	.	.	0.021
CASE	39	hc	0.000	2300.000	73.000	16.000
CASE	39	18.500	.	-0.001	ca	0.000
CASE	40	110690.000	0.000	.	.	.
CASE	40	hv	5.000	2045.000	79.000	15.000
CASE	40	17.000	.	3.977	ca	.
CASE	41	110690.000	0.000	.	.	.
CASE	41	hv	7.000	2120.000	82.000	14.000
CASE	41	17.000	.	0.032	ca	.
CASE	42	110690.000	0.000	.	.	.
CASE	42	hv	1.000	2145.000	75.000	15.500
CASE	42	15.000	.	-0.000	sg	.
CASE	43	110690.000	0.000	.	.	.
CASE	43	hv	2.000	2225.000	78.000	15.000
CASE	43	17.000	.	-0.002	ca	.
CASE	44	120690.000	20.000	.	.	.
CASE	44	hv	2.000	1530.000	91.000	20.000
CASE	44	17.000	.	222.900	ca	.
CASE	45	120690.000	20.000	.	.	.
CASE	45	hv	4.000	1535.000	99.000	21.000
CASE	45	17.000	.	451.800	ca	0.000
CASE	46	120690.000	20.000	.	.	.
CASE	46	hv	0.000	1538.000	99.000	22.000
CASE	46	17.000	.	594.700	ca	0.000
CASE	47	120690.000	20.000	.	.	.
CASE	47	hv	4.000	1542.000	99.000	22.000
CASE	47	17.000	.	624.100	ca	0.000
CASE	48	120690.000	20.000	.	.	.
CASE	48	hv	0.000	1610.000	31.000	22.000
CASE	48	17.000	.	411.900	ca	0.000
CASE	49	120690.000	20.000	.	.	.
CASE	49	hv	8.000	1950.000	82.000	22.000
CASE	49	18.000	.	4.377	ca	rain
CASE	50	120690.000	20.000	.	.	.
CASE	50	hv	9.000	2000.000	91.000	21.000
CASE	50	18.000	.	1.200	ca	tstorm
CASE	51	120690.000	20.000	.	.	.
CASE	51	hv	10.000	2015.000	100.000	20.000
CASE	51	18.000	.	1.005	ca	tstorm
CASE	52	120690.000	20.000	.	.	.
CASE	52	hv	10.000	2245.000	81.000	19.000
CASE	52	18.000	.	0.000	ca	tstorm

CASE	53	130690.000	7.000	.	.	0.027
CASE	53	hv	0.000	145.000	51.000	13.500
CASE	53	22.000	.	0.000	ca	oldy
CASE	54	130690.000	7.000	.	.	0.027
CASE	54	hv	1.000	215.000	50.000	13.500
CASE	54	22.000	.	0.000	ca	oldy
CASE	55	130690.000	7.000	.	.	0.027
CASE	55	hv	0.000	200.000	50.000	13.000
CASE	55	22.000	.	0.000	ca	oldy
CASE	56	130690.000	7.000	.	.	0.027
CASE	56	hv	6.000	2105.000	48.000	20.000
CASE	56	22.000	.	0.307	ca	clear
CASE	57	130690.000	7.000	.	.	0.027
CASE	57	hv	8.000	2130.000	61.000	20.000
CASE	57	22.000	.	0.023	ca	clear
CASE	58	130690.000	7.000	.	.	0.027
CASE	58	hv	9.000	2145.000	75.000	20.000
CASE	58	22.000	.	0.002	ca	clear
CASE	59	130690.000	7.000	.	.	0.027
CASE	59	hv	10.000	2200.000	80.000	18.500
CASE	59	22.000	.	-0.000	ca	clear
CASE	60	130690.000	7.000	.	.	0.027
CASE	60	hv	10.000	2215.000	80.000	18.000
CASE	60	22.000	.	-0.003	ca	clear
CASE	61	130690.000	7.000	.	.	0.027
CASE	61	hv	10.000	2230.000	82.000	18.000
CASE	61	22.000	.	-0.000	ca	clear
CASE	62	130690.000	7.000	.	.	0.027
CASE	62	hv	10.000	2300.000	85.000	18.000
CASE	62	22.000	.	-0.003	ca	clear
CASE	63	130690.000	7.000	.	.	0.027
CASE	63	hv	9.000	2330.000	85.000	17.000
CASE	63	21.000	.	-0.004	ca	clear
CASE	64	140690.000	0.000	.	.	0.028
CASE	64	hv	7.000	0.000	35.000	17.500
CASE	64	21.000	.	-0.002	ca	clear
CASE	65	140690.000	0.000	.	.	0.028
CASE	65	hv	5.000	30.000	65.000	19.000
CASE	65	20.000	.	-0.002	ca	clear
CASE	66	140690.000	0.000	.	.	0.028
CASE	66	hv	3.000	130.000	49.000	20.000
CASE	66	22.000	.	.	ca	clear
CASE	67	140690.000	0.000	.	.	0.028
CASE	67	hv	0.000	305.000	30.000	18.500
CASE	67	22.000	.	.	ca	clear
CASE	68	140690.000	0.000	.	.	0.028
CASE	68	hv	0.000	1400.000	.	25.000
CASE	68	27.000	.	1752.000	ca	clear
CASE	69	140690.000	0.000	.	.	0.028
CASE	69	hv	1.000	2110.000	30.000	20.000
CASE	69	22.000	.	0.453	ca	clear
CASE	70	140690.000	0.000	.	.	0.028
CASE	70	hv	0.000	2200.000	60.000	14.000
CASE	70	13.500	.	-0.000	ca	clear

CASE	71	140690.000	0.000	.	.	0.028
CASE	71	hv	0.000	2000.000	50.000	14.000
CASE	71	18.500	.	-0.001	ca	0.028
CASE	72	140690.000	0.000	.	.	0.028
CASE	72	hv	0.000	1400.000	45.000	15.000
CASE	72	18.500	.	.	ca	clear
CASE	73	150690.000	0.000	.	.	0.028
CASE	73	hv	0.000	1400.000	50.000	20.000
CASE	73	21.000	.	-1.11000	ca	cldy
CASE	74	150690.000	0.000	.	.	0.028
CASE	74	hv	0.000	2010.000	50.000	10.000
CASE	74	18.500	.	32.770	ca	cldy
CASE	75	150690.000	0.000	.	.	0.028
CASE	75	hv	0.000	2030.000	51.000	17.000
CASE	75	10.000	.	7.373	ca	cldy
CASE	76	150690.000	0.000	.	.	0.028
CASE	76	hv	0.000	2100.000	30.000	14.000
CASE	76	19.000	.	1.342	ca	cldy
CASE	77	150690.000	0.000	.	.	0.028
CASE	77	hv	0.000	2100.000	74.000	13.500
CASE	77	18.500	.	0.007	ca	cldy
CASE	78	150690.000	0.000	.	.	0.028
CASE	78	hv	0.000	2200.000	70.000	13.000
CASE	78	18.200	.	-0.002	ca	cldy
CASE	79	150690.000	0.000	.	.	0.028
CASE	79	hv	0.000	2230.000	70.000	13.000
CASE	79	18.000	.	-0.003	ca	cldy
CASE	80	150690.000	0.000	.	.	0.028
CASE	80	hv	0.000	2300.000	79.000	13.000
CASE	80	18.000	.	-0.003	ca	cldy
CASE	81	160690.000	20.000	.	.	0.032
CASE	81	hv	0.000	1400.000	59.000	14.500
CASE	81	16.000	29.790	64.370	ca	cldy
CASE	82	160690.000	20.000	.	.	0.032
CASE	82	hv	0.000	2030.000	64.000	16.000
CASE	82	15.000	.	6.333	ca	rain
CASE	83	160690.000	20.000	.	.	0.032
CASE	83	hv	1.000	2100.000	30.000	16.000
CASE	83	16.000	.	0.325	ca	rain
CASE	84	160690.000	20.000	.	.	0.032
CASE	84	hv	1.000	2130.000	81.000	16.000
CASE	84	16.000	.	0.012	ca	rain
CASE	85	160690.000	20.000	.	.	0.032
CASE	85	hv	0.000	2200.000	81.000	16.000
CASE	85	16.000	.	-0.002	ca	rain
CASE	86	160690.000	20.000	.	.	0.032
CASE	86	hv	0.000	2230.000	81.000	16.000
CASE	86	15.000	.	-0.001	ca	cldy
CASE	87	160690.000	20.000	.	.	0.032
CASE	87	hv	0.000	2300.000	83.000	16.500
CASE	87	16.000	.	-0.001	ca	rain
CASE	88	170690.000	2.000	.	.	0.028
CASE	88	hv	3.000	2100.000	43.000	10.000
CASE	88	19.000	.	1.061	ca	cldy

CASE	89	170000.000	2.000	.	.	0.021
CASE	89	hv	5.000	2100.000	69.000	17.500
CASE	89	10.000	.	0.005	ca	cldy
CASE	90	170000.000	0.000	.	.	0.020
CASE	90	hv	0.000	2200.000	71.000	16.500
CASE	90	18.500	.	-0.002	ca	cldy
CASE	91	170000.000	0.000	.	.	0.020
CASE	91	hv	0.000	2300.000	73.000	16.000
CASE	91	18.500	.	-0.001	ca	cldy
CASE	92	250500.000	.	.	.	.
CASE	92	hv	6.000	2310.000	86.000	21.000
CASE	92	.	.	-0.001	fr	tstorm
CASE	93	230690.000	.	.	.	0.026
CASE	93	hv	0.000	1400.000	54.000	26.000
CASE	93	22.000	.	1829.000	ca	clear
CASE	94	250690.000	.	.	.	.
CASE	94	hv	0.000	1700.000	50.000	23.000
CASE	94	24.500	.	1193.000	fs	clear
CASE	95	250500.000	.	.	.	.
CASE	95	hv	7.000	2130.000	65.000	20.600
CASE	95	26.400	.	0.005	fs	clear
CASE	96	270590.000	0.000	.	.	0.020
CASE	96	hv	5.000	2130.000	78.000	21.200
CASE	96	23.700	.	0.025	fs	cldy
CASE	97	270690.000	0.000	.	.	0.020
CASE	97	hv	6.000	2200.000	81.000	18.700
CASE	97	23.500	.	0.002	fs	cldy
CASE	98	270690.000	0.000	.	.	0.020
CASE	98	hv	7.000	2230.000	90.000	17.800
CASE	98	22.600	.	-0.001	fs	cldy
CASE	99	270690.000	0.000	.	.	0.020
CASE	99	hv	5.000	2300.000	91.000	17.400
CASE	99	21.600	.	-0.001	fs	cldy
CASE	100	270690.000	0.000	.	.	0.020
CASE	100	hv	0.000	2330.000	90.000	17.500
CASE	100	22.000	.	-0.000	fs	cldy
CASE	101	270690.000	0.000	.	.	0.020
CASE	101	hv	0.000	2335.000	90.000	17.300
CASE	101	21.500	.	-0.001	fs	cldy
CASE	102	280690.000	0.000	.	.	0.026
CASE	102	hv	7.000	2130.000	81.000	20.500
CASE	102	21.500	.	0.026	fs	cldy
CASE	103	280690.000	0.000	.	.	0.026
CASE	103	hv	8.000	2200.000	89.000	16.000
CASE	103	21.000	.	0.000	fs	cldy
CASE	104	280690.000	0.000	.	.	0.026
CASE	104	hv	9.000	2230.000	94.000	15.000
CASE	104	20.500	.	-0.002	fs	clear
CASE	105	280590.000	0.000	.	.	0.026
CASE	105	hv	7.000	2300.000	96.000	14.100
CASE	105	20.000	.	-0.002	fs	clear
CASE	106	280690.000	0.000	.	.	0.026
CASE	106	hv	1.000	2215.000	96.000	14.000
CASE	106	20.000	.	-0.000	fs	clear

CASE	107	20000.000	0.000	.	.	0.010
CASE	107		1.000	2320.000	96.000	14.000
CASE	107	20.500	.	0.001	fr	clear
CASE	108	300690.000	0.000	.	.	0.018
CASE	108	hv	0.000	2026.000	70.000	12.500
CASE	108	20.500	.	49.190	fr	cldy
CASE	109	300690.000	0.000	.	.	0.018
CASE	109	hv	0.000	2030.000	74.000	17.000
CASE	109	20.500	.	25.390	fr	cldy
CASE	110	300690.000	0.000	.	.	0.018
CASE	110	hv	1.000	2050.000	82.000	15.500
CASE	110	23.500	.	17.483	fr	cldy
CASE	111	300690.000	0.000	.	.	0.018
CASE	111	hv	1.000	2058.000	93.000	15.500
CASE	111	23.500	.	3.745	fr	cldy
CASE	112	300690.000	0.000	.	.	0.018
CASE	112	hv	0.000	2100.000	84.000	16.000
CASE	112	23.500	.	2.118	fr	cldy
CASE	113	300690.000	0.000	.	.	0.018
CASE	113	hv	1.000	2106.000	86.000	16.000
CASE	113	23.500	.	0.000	fr	cldy
CASE	114	300690.000	0.000	.	.	0.018
CASE	114	hv	1.000	2130.000	90.000	16.000
CASE	114	23.500	.	0.038	fr	cldy
CASE	115	300690.000	0.000	.	.	0.018
CASE	115	hv	2.000	2200.000	90.000	16.000
CASE	115	23.000	.	0.001	fr	cldy
CASE	116	300690.000	0.000	.	.	0.018
CASE	116	hv	3.000	2230.000	95.000	14.300
CASE	116	23.000	.	0.001	fr	cldy
CASE	117	300690.000	0.000	.	.	0.018
CASE	117	hv	1.000	2300.000	96.000	14.100
CASE	117	22.000	.	-0.001	fr	cldy
CASE	118	300690.000	0.000	.	.	0.018
CASE	118	hv	1.000	2315.000	96.000	14.000
CASE	118	22.000	.	0.000	fr	cldy
CASE	119	80790.000	0.000	.	.	0.018
CASE	119	hv	0.000	2100.000	55.000	13.800
CASE	119	20.500	.	0.018	fr	clear
CASE	120	80790.000	0.000	.	.	0.018
CASE	120	hv	0.000	2200.000	69.000	12.000
CASE	120	20.500	.	-0.000	fr	clear
CASE	121	80790.000	0.000	.	.	0.018
CASE	121	hv	0.000	2230.000	78.000	11.500
CASE	121	20.000	.	0.002	fr	clear
CASE	122	90790.000	0.000	.	.	0.015
CASE	122	hv	0.000	2000.000	70.000	19.100
CASE	122	25.200	.	52.330	fr	clear
CASE	123	90790.000	0.000	.	.	0.015
CASE	123	hv	0.000	2030.000	80.000	15.000
CASE	123	23.100	.	21.520	fr	clear
CASE	124	90790.000	0.000	.	.	0.015
CASE	124	hv	0.000	2100.000	86.000	16.100
CASE	124	23.400	.	1.205	fr	cldy

CASE	125	90710.000	0.000	.	.	10.000
CASE	125	hv	1.000	2105.000	86.000	17.100
CASE	125	23.000	.	0.401	fr	cldy
CASE	126	90700.000	0.000	.	.	0.015
CASE	126	hv	1.000	2130.000	10.000	15.300
CASE	126	23.000	.	0.055	fr	cldy
CASE	127	90700.000	0.000	.	.	0.015
CASE	127	hv	1.000	2141.000	87.000	14.500
CASE	127	22.900	.	0.002	fr	cldy
CASE	128	90790.000	0.000	.	.	0.015
CASE	128	hv	0.000	2200.000	89.000	14.000
CASE	128	22.200	.	-0.002	fr	cldy
CASE	129	90790.000	0.000	.	.	0.015
CASE	129	hv	0.000	2230.000	89.000	12.200
CASE	129	21.500	.	-0.000	fr	clear
CASE	130	90790.000	0.000	.	.	0.015
CASE	130	hv	0.000	2300.000	89.000	12.000
CASE	130	21.200	.	0.001	fr	clear
CASE	131	100790.000	0.000	.	.	0.016
CASE	131	hv	0.000	2000.000	45.000	18.500
CASE	131	21.500	.	61.310	fr	clear
CASE	132	100790.000	0.000	.	.	0.016
CASE	132	hv	0.000	2030.000	60.000	14.200
CASE	132	20.500	.	26.770	fr	clear
CASE	133	100790.000	0.000	.	.	0.016
CASE	133	hv	0.000	2100.000	74.000	10.500
CASE	133	20.500	.	1.928	fr	clear
CASE	134	100790.000	0.000	.	.	0.016
CASE	134	hv	0.000	2130.000	80.000	10.500
CASE	134	22.500	.	0.031	fr	clear
CASE	135	100790.000	0.000	.	.	0.016
CASE	135	hv	0.000	2200.000	84.000	10.000
CASE	135	22.000	.	-0.001	fr	clear
CASE	136	100790.000	0.000	.	.	0.016
CASE	136	hv	0.000	2230.000	84.000	10.000
CASE	136	21.000	.	-0.000	fr	clear
CASE	137	100790.000	0.000	.	.	0.016
CASE	137	hv	0.000	2300.000	85.000	11.000
CASE	137	21.000	.	-0.002	fr	cldy
CASE	138	120790.000	0.000	.	.	0.016
CASE	138	hv	0.000	2000.000	38.000	13.000
CASE	138	22.000	.	70.090	fr	clear
CASE	139	120790.000	0.000	.	.	0.016
CASE	139	hv	0.000	2030.000	51.000	8.600
CASE	139	21.500	.	25.970	fr	clear
CASE	140	120790.000	0.000	.	.	0.016
CASE	140	hv	0.000	2100.000	74.000	7.900
CASE	140	20.500	.	2.871	fr	clear
CASE	141	120790.000	0.000	.	.	0.016
CASE	141	hv	0.000	2130.000	82.000	6.900
CASE	141	20.500	.	0.035	fr	clear
CASE	142	120790.000	0.000	.	.	0.016
CASE	142	hv	0.000	2200.000	85.000	5.900
CASE	142	20.100	.	0.001	fr	clear

CASE	143	120700.000	0.000	.	.	0.015
CASE	143		0.000	2030.000	88.000	4.300
CASE	143			-0.001	fr	clear
CASE	144	120700.000	0.000	.	.	0.015
CASE	144		0.000	2000.000	88.000	4.300
CASE	144		.	-0.001	fr	clear
CASE	145	120700.000	20.000	.	.	.
CASE	145		1.000	1070.000	82.000	22.000
CASE	145	18.000	.	4.177	.	rcfn
CASE	146	200890.000	.	.	.	.
CASE	146		1.000	1700.000	50.000	20.000
CASE	146	24.500	.	1193.000	fs	clear
CASE	147	200890.000	.	.	.	.
CASE	147		1.000	1745.000	45.000	27.000
CASE	147	28.000	.	1128.000	bogpot	clear
CASE	148	270590.000	0.000	.	.	0.020
CASE	148		1.000	2130.000	78.000	21.200
CASE	148	23.700	.	0.025	fs	cldy
CASE	149	270690.000	0.000	.	.	0.020
CASE	149		1.000	2200.000	81.000	18.700
CASE	149	20.500	.	0.002	fs	cldy
CASE	150	270690.000	0.000	.	.	0.020
CASE	150		2.000	2230.000	90.000	17.800
CASE	150	22.600	.	-0.001	fs	cldy
CASE	151	270790.000	0.000	.	.	0.020
CASE	151		4.000	2300.000	91.000	17.400
CASE	151	21.600	.	-0.001	fs	cldy
CASE	152	270690.000	0.000	.	.	0.020
CASE	152		3.000	2330.000	90.000	17.500
CASE	152	22.000	.	-0.000	fs	cldy
CASE	153	280690.000	0.000	.	.	0.026
CASE	153		1.000	2130.000	81.000	20.500
CASE	153	21.500	.	0.026	fs	cldy
CASE	154	280690.000	0.000	.	.	0.026
CASE	154		1.000	2200.000	89.000	16.000
CASE	154	21.000	.	0.000	fs	cldy
CASE	155	280690.000	0.000	.	.	0.026
CASE	155		4.000	2230.000	94.000	15.000
CASE	155	20.500	.	-0.002	fs	clear
CASE	156	280690.000	0.000	.	.	0.026
CASE	156		4.000	2300.000	96.000	14.100
CASE	156	20.000	.	-0.002	fs	clear
CASE	157	280690.000	0.000	.	.	0.026
CASE	157		4.000	2315.000	96.000	14.000
CASE	157	20.000	.	-0.000	fs	clear
CASE	158	280690.000	0.000	.	.	0.026
CASE	158		4.000	2330.000	96.000	14.000
CASE	158	20.000	.	-0.001	fs	clear
CASE	159	300690.000	0.000	.	.	0.018
CASE	159		1.000	2026.000	70.000	18.500
CASE	159	23.500	.	46.190	fr	cldy
CASE	160	300690.000	0.000	.	.	0.018
CASE	160		1.000	2030.000	74.000	17.200
CASE	160	23.500	.	25.390	fr	cldy

CASE	161	300690.000	0.000	.	.	0.018
CASE	161		1.000	2050.000	82.000	15.500
CASE	161	23.500	.	0.018	fr	clear
CASE	162	300690.000	0.000	.	.	0.018
CASE	162		1.000	2100.000	71.000	15.000
CASE	162	23.500	.	0.018	fr	clear
CASE	162	300690.000	0.000	.	.	0.018
CASE	162		2.000	2130.000	90.000	16.000
CASE	163	23.500	.	0.018	fr	clear
CASE	164	300690.000	0.000	.	.	0.018
CASE	164		1.000	2200.000	90.000	15.000
CASE	164	23.000	.	0.001	fr	clear
CASE	165	300690.000	0.000	.	.	0.018
CASE	165		4.000	2230.000	95.000	14.000
CASE	165	23.000	.	0.001	fr	clear
CASE	166	300690.000	0.000	.	.	0.018
CASE	166		6.000	2000.000	96.000	14.100
CASE	166	22.000	.	-0.001	fr	clear
CASE	167	300690.000	0.000	.	.	0.018
CASE	167		7.000	2315.000	96.000	14.000
CASE	167	22.000	.	0.000	fr	clear
CASE	168	80790.000	0.000	.	.	0.018
CASE	168		1.000	2100.000	55.000	13.800
CASE	168	20.500	.	0.018	fr	clear
CASE	169	80790.000	0.000	.	.	0.018
CASE	169		2.000	2200.000	69.000	12.000
CASE	169	20.500	.	-0.000	fr	clear
CASE	170	80790.000	0.000	.	.	0.018
CASE	170		3.000	2230.000	78.000	11.500
CASE	170	20.000	.	0.002	fr	clear
CASE	171	90790.000	0.000	.	.	0.015
CASE	171		4.000	2000.000	70.000	19.100
CASE	171	25.200	.	52.330	fr	clear
CASE	172	90790.000	0.000	.	.	0.015
CASE	172		1.000	2030.000	80.000	15.000
CASE	172	23.100	.	21.520	fr	clear
CASE	173	90790.000	0.000	.	.	0.015
CASE	173		4.000	2100.000	86.000	16.100
CASE	173	23.400	.	1.205	fr	clear
CASE	174	90790.000	0.000	.	.	0.015
CASE	174		4.000	2130.000	89.000	15.300
CASE	174	23.000	.	0.055	fr	clear
CASE	175	90790.000	0.000	.	.	0.015
CASE	175		5.000	2200.000	89.000	14.000
CASE	175	22.200	.	-0.002	fr	clear
CASE	176	90790.000	0.000	.	.	0.015
CASE	176		6.000	2230.000	89.000	12.200
CASE	176	21.500	.	-0.000	fr	clear
CASE	177	90790.000	0.000	.	.	0.015
CASE	177		7.000	2300.000	89.000	12.000
CASE	177	21.200	.	0.001	fr	clear
CASE	178	100790.000	0.000	.	.	0.016
CASE	178		1.000	2000.000	45.000	15.500
CASE	178	21.500	.	61.310	fr	clear

CASE	179	100700.000	0.000	.	.	0.016
CASE	179		1.000	2030.000	60.000	14.200
CASE	179	20.000	.	20.771	fr	clear
CASE	180	100790.000	0.000	.	.	0.016
CASE	180		3.000	2100.000	74.000	10.500
CASE	180	20.500	.	0.021	fr	clear
CASE	181	100700.000	0.000	.	.	0.016
CASE	181		3.000	2130.000	80.000	10.500
CASE	181	20.500	.	0.013	fr	clear
CASE	181	100700.000	0.000	.	.	0.016
CASE	182		7.000	2200.000	84.000	10.000
CASE	182	22.000	.	-0.001	fr	clear
CASE	183	100790.000	0.000	.	.	0.016
CASE	183		3.000	2230.000	84.000	10.000
CASE	183	21.000	.	-0.000	fr	clear
CASE	184	100790.000	0.000	.	.	0.016
CASE	184		3.000	2300.000	85.000	11.000
CASE	184	21.000	.	-0.002	fr	cldy
CASE	185	120790.000	0.000	.	.	0.016
CASE	185		0.000	2000.000	38.000	13.000
CASE	185	22.000	.	70.090	fr	clear
CASE	186	120790.000	0.000	.	.	0.016
CASE	186		1.000	2030.000	51.000	8.600
CASE	186	21.500	.	25.970	fr	clear
CASE	187	120790.000	0.000	.	.	0.016
CASE	187		2.000	2100.000	74.000	7.900
CASE	187	20.500	.	2.871	fr	clear
CASE	188	120790.000	0.000	.	.	0.016
CASE	188		3.000	2130.000	82.000	6.300
CASE	188	20.500	.	0.035	fr	clear
CASE	189	120790.000	0.000	.	.	0.016
CASE	189		4.000	2200.000	85.000	5.900
CASE	189	20.100	.	0.001	fr	clear
CASE	190	120790.000	0.000	.	.	0.016
CASE	190		5.500	2230.000	89.000	4.900
CASE	190	19.900	.	-0.001	fr	clear
CASE	191	120790.000	0.000	.	.	0.016
CASE	191		5.000	2300.000	88.000	4.300
CASE	191	19.500	.	-0.001	fr	clear
CASE	192	130790.000	0.000	.	.	0.031
CASE	192		1.000	2000.000	43.000	13.000
CASE	192	24.000	.	52.640	fr	clear
CASE	193	130790.000	0.000	.	.	0.031
CASE	193		1.000	2030.000	55.000	11.200
CASE	193	24.100	.	25.060	fr	clear
CASE	194	130790.000	0.000	.	.	0.031
CASE	194		5.000	2041.000	62.000	10.900
CASE	194	24.000	.	14.780	fr	clear
CASE	195	130790.000	0.000	.	.	0.031
CASE	195		2.000	2100.000	71.000	9.900
CASE	195	23.000	.	2.722	fr	clear
CASE	196	130790.000	0.000	.	.	0.001
CASE	196		4.000	2130.000	79.000	8.800
CASE	196	23.100	.	0.041	fr	clear

CASE	197	120790.000	0.000	.	.	0.001
CASE	197	rs	8.000	2100.000	84.000	8.100
CASE	197	22.000	.	0.000	fr	clear
CASE	198	130790.000	0.000	.	.	0.001
CASE	198	rs	7.000	2100.000	84.000	7.500
CASE	198	21.500	.	0.000	fr	clear
CASE	199	110790.000	0.000	.	.	0.001
CASE	199	rs	8.500	2300.000	96.000	8.900
CASE	199	20.500	.	-0.001	fr	clear
CASE	200	270790.000	0.000	.	.	0.001
CASE	200	ncat	1.000	2300.000	91.000	17.400
CASE	200	21.600	.	-0.001	fs	body
CASE	201	130790.000	0.000	.	.	0.001
CASE	201	ncat	2.000	2300.000	96.000	14.100
CASE	201	20.000	.	-0.002	fs	clear
CASE	202	100790.000	0.000	.	.	0.016
CASE	202	rs	1.000	2030.000	60.000	14.200
CASE	202	20.500	.	06.770	fr	clear
CASE	203	100790.000	0.000	.	.	0.016
CASE	203	rs	1.000	2100.000	74.000	10.500
CASE	203	20.500	.	1.928	fr	clear
CASE	204	120790.000	0.000	.	.	0.016
CASE	204	rs	1.000	2100.000	74.000	7.900
CASE	204	20.500	.	2.871	fr	clear
CASE	205	120790.000	0.000	.	.	0.016
CASE	205	rs	0.000	2130.000	82.000	6.900
CASE	205	20.500	.	0.035	fr	clear
CASE	206	130790.000	0.000	.	.	0.031
CASE	206	rs	1.000	2100.000	71.000	9.900
CASE	206	23.000	.	2.722	fr	clear