



HUTT RIVER MOUTH

**Sediment Input and Aggradation in the lower
Hutt River**



Prepared for Greater Wellington

Hutt River Mouth

Sediment Input and Aggradation in the lower Hutt River

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1 Introduction

The development of a sediment budget for the Hutt River is critical to making an assessment of the environmental effects of sediment mining from the river mouth. This report forms part of a series of three reports which investigate different aspects of the sediment budget for the Hutt River. In this particular report, the amount of sediment (gravel, sand and silt) deposited along the river to its mouth is quantified using sediment aggradation analysis of cross-section survey data, and gravel extraction records.

The Hutt River has a catchment of 640km² (Figure 1.1). A number of tributaries contribute water and sediment to the main channel as it flows in a south-westerly direction towards the river mouth in Wellington Harbour. It should be noted that sediment movement down the river is episodic, and predominantly occurs under flood conditions. The rate of sediment transport increases non-linearly with the flow of the river. Sediment transport mainly occurs in two fractions: bedload, where the material rolls, bounces or slides along the bed (i.e., the coarser fractions of sediment including gravel, down to fine sand material); and suspended load, where the material is suspended in the water column (i.e., the finer fractions including fine sand and silt material)¹.

To quantify the volume of bedload and suspended load transported and deposited along the river, the results of a recent Greater Wellington Regional Council (GWRC) gravel bed material analysis (Gardner, 2010) were analysed. This identified a consistently aggrading reach in the lower part of the river below Taita Gorge. The results of the analysis of this reach were then screened to eliminate inconsistencies in the cross-section data between surveys. This included the effects of channel realignment upstream of the Ewen Bridge (1993-1998), and between the Ewen Bridge and the Ava Rail Bridge (2005). The cumulative change in sediment volume was then determined for each inter-survey period. The net aggradational volume for each period was added to the volume of sediment extracted over the same period. This provided an estimate of the total bedload and suspended load deposited.

The net sediment volumes deposited for each inter-survey period are compared in a companion report (Opus, 2010a) with independent estimates of the bedload and suspended load. Those volumes were obtained from sediment transport relationships and the measured Hutt River flow record.

¹ Suspended load also includes a proportion of very fine clay-sized sediment which remains in suspension as it is too fine to be deposited. This is referred to as wash load.

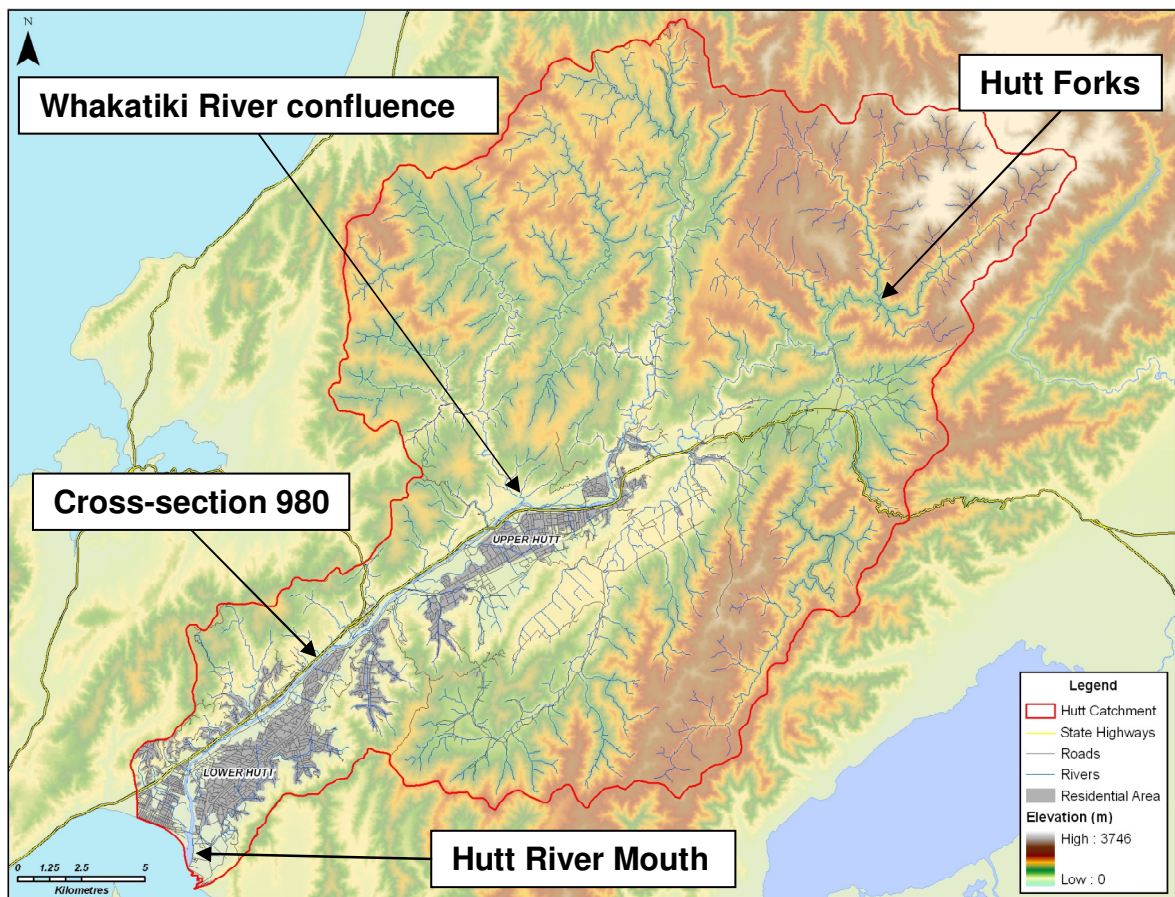


Figure 1.1: Hutt River catchment.

2 Available data

2.1 Cross-section survey data

The Greater Wellington Regional Council (GWRC) regularly surveys cross-sections at 313 locations along the lower 33.5km of the Hutt River. The data from these surveys are used to analyse trends in gravel bed material movement, and bed aggradation and degradation along the river. The results of this analysis are used to guide policy on gravel extraction and general river management.

The last five surveys were carried out in 1987, 1993, 1998, 2004 and 2009. Given the number of river cross-sections to be surveyed, each survey took a number of months to complete. Table 2.1 notes the period of each survey that has been assumed for the analysis in this report, and also the companion report on sediment transport processes in the river (Opus, 2010a).

Table 2.1: Assumed survey dates.

Survey year	Survey period	Assumed survey end date
1987-1989	May-September 1987 (mouth to Silverstream Bridges) October to December 1988 (Silverstream Bridges to Birchville Gorge) August to September 1989 (Birchville Gorge to Hutt Gorge)	1 Sept 1987
1993	April-August 1993	1 August 1993
1998	January-April 1998	1 April 1998
2004	December 2003-April 2004	1 April 2004
2009	September 2008-April 2009	1 April 2009

Gardner (2010) used the data from these cross-section surveys to calculate the changes in gravel bed material volumes along the Hutt River. These calculations cover the river upstream of cross-section 30. This cross-section is coincident with the end of Winstone Aggregates Ltd sand mining plant sited on the right bank of the river mouth (refer to aerial photographs in Appendix A). The calculations exclude a 660m long reach between cross-sections 1 and 30 (cross-section 1 is coincident with the end of the Seaview reclamation along the left bank of the Hutt River mouth). Sediment deposition occurs over this reach and is actively mined by Winstones. Bed level changes over this reach are discussed in Opus (2010b).

The changes in bed material volumes calculated by Gardner (2010) do not differentiate between changes in volume caused by bed aggradation, and those caused by bank erosion. However, the latter component is likely to be very minor compared to the former except where significant bank erosion has occurred.

2.2 Gravel extraction data

Over time large quantities of sediment have been extracted from the Hutt River mouth, and at various locations further upstream. GWRC has recorded the quantities of sediment extracted from specific reaches of the Hutt River (refer to gravel extraction volume table in Appendix B). For the purposes of this analysis, it has been assumed that the extraction within each reach is approximately uniform along the length of that reach.

2.3 Characteristics of sediment extracted at the river mouth

Unfortunately no information is available on the composition of the sediment extracted from the river mouth (between the Hutt Estuary Bridge and the end of the Seaview reclamation along the left bank). This is where finer sediment transported by the river is expected to be deposited. However, information is available on the composition of the reject material (Corporate and Environmental Research, 1998). This information can be used to infer details of the composition of the raw sediment extracted from the river mouth.

The Corporate and Environmental Research (CER) report refers to measurements of the reject fraction by Winstones over a four month period in 1998. These averaged approximately:

- 37% pebbles and cobbles (grain size >5mm) plus some sand; and

- 63% silty material (grain size <75µm).

In March 1996, Materials Advisory and Testing Services took two random samples from the reject sediment piles. They determined the following material composition:

- 18% and 21% cobbles and stones (assumed to be grain sizes >19mm);
- 34% and 28% sand and granules (assumed to be grain sizes 75µm to 19mm); and
- 45% and 51% silt (assumed to be grain sizes <75µm).

There appeared to be some variability between the two sources of grain size measurements. However, the Winstones measurements over a period of time were considered by CER to be most representative of the average composition of sediment in the reject stockpile.

The total volume of reject material stockpiled between July 1993 and January 1998 was approximately 64,400m³. The total volume of material extracted from the river mouth over the period 1 August 1993 to March 1998 was approximately 220,200m³ (Gardner, 2010). If the small differences between these two periods are ignored, then it is possible to infer an estimated composition of the raw sediment deposited in the sediment mining zone and the river mouth (Table 2.2).

Table 2.2: Estimated size fractions of raw sediment material deposited in the Hutt River mouth mining zone.

Size	Volume (m ³)	Fraction (%)
Pebbles and cobbles (grain size 5mm and above)	23,800	11
Sand (grain size 75 microns to 5mm)	155,800	71
Silt (grain size 75 microns and smaller)	40,600	18
Total	220,200	100

Table 2.2 shows that the bulk of sediment deposited at the river mouth is sand-sized.

3 Definition of aggradation reach

To assess the sediment balance of the river, it is first necessary to define a control volume within which the bed of the river is showing a continual aggrading trend (Figure 3.1). The sediment balance is then given by the equation:

$$\text{Sediment input volume} = \text{volume of sediment aggradation} + \text{volume of mined sediment}$$

In this report the volume of sediment aggradation is estimated from the river cross-section data analysis (Gardner, 2010). The volume of mined sediment has been obtained from sediment extraction records. In applying the above equation, the assumption is that the

wash load fraction (clay material in suspension) is transported right through the control volume and is not deposited. It is possibly even flushed right out of the harbour.

The sediment input volume in the above equation has been independently estimated from sediment transport rating relationships using the flow record from Taita Gorge (Opus, 2010a).

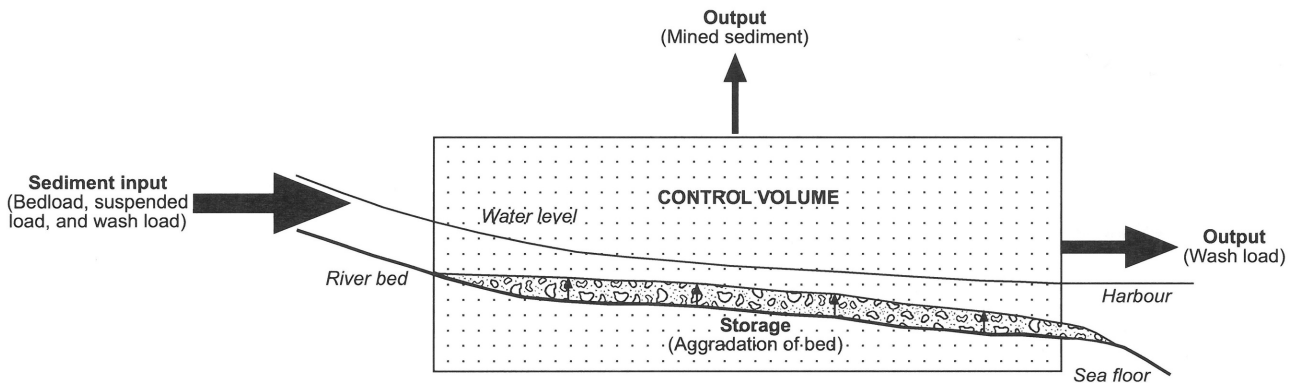


Figure 3.1: Control volume for sediment balance in the lower reaches of the Hutt River.

The Hutt River mouth forms the downstream boundary of the control volume shown in Figure 3.1. The upstream boundary needs to be at a location such that the change in sediment volume over time is close to zero. Furthermore, the upstream boundary needs to be at a location downstream of the Whakatiki River. This is the last major tributary entering the Hutt River contributing significant volumes of flow and sediment.

Figure 3.2 shows the change in sediment volume over time along the Hutt River downstream of the Silverstream Bridges. It can be seen that there has been a general degradational trend over time between the Silverstream Bridges and just downstream of Taita Rocks. There has been a general aggradational trend from just downstream of Taita Rocks to the river mouth. Cross-section 980 has changed only very slightly over time. This location therefore marks the transition from upstream degradation to downstream aggradation of the river bed. Cross-section 980 (located 10.09km upstream of cross-section 30 at the river mouth) has consequently been chosen as the upstream boundary of the volume control shown in Figure 3.1 (refer to aerial photographs in Appendix A for location of cross-section 980).

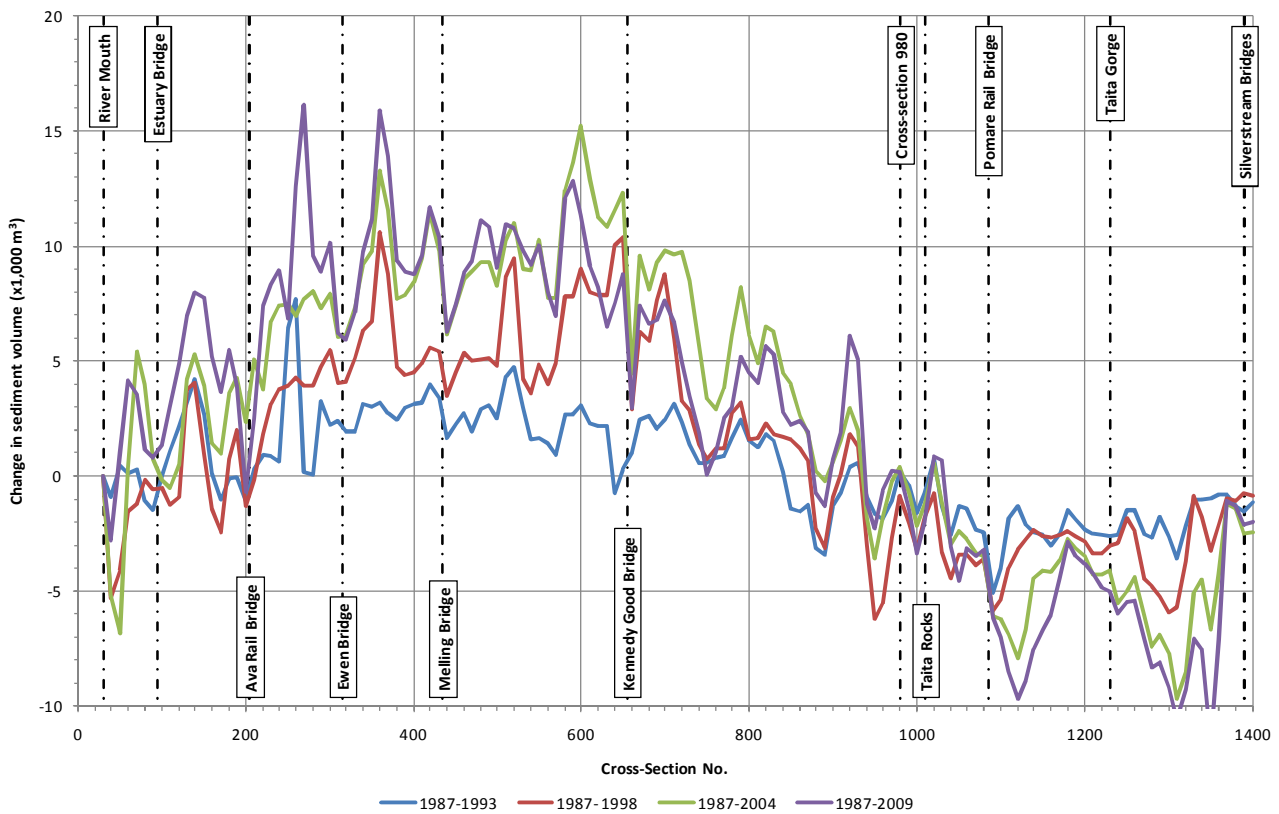


Figure 3.2: Change in sediment volume over time along Hutt River between the Silverstream Bridges and the river mouth.

4 Sediment balance

4.1 Introduction

As outlined in Section 3, the sediment balance of the selected control volume in Figure 3.1 consists of three items:

1. Volume of sediment aggradation of river bed;
2. Volume of extracted (mined) sediment; and
3. Sediment input volume (from natural sediment transport processes).

The first item can be determined from the changes in gravel volume reported by Gardner (2010). The second item is obtained from sediment extraction records provided by GWRC. The third item is the sum of the first two.

4.2 Sediment aggradation of the river bed

From the data shown in Figure 3.2, it is possible to derive a cumulative sediment change curve² for each inter-survey period. Plotting the raw data in this manner highlighted problems with a number of data points. These indicated excessive and unrealistic sediment volume changes over time. These were traced to:

- Cross-sections not being surveyed (cross-section 620 in both the 1987 and 1993 surveys);
- The change in cross-sectional area used to calculate the sediment volume change being affected by significant bank erosion (cross-section 830 and 840 in the 2004 and 2009 surveys); and
- The effects of channel realignment (in the Ewen Floodway project which affected cross-sections 320-340 in the 1993-1998 inter-survey period; and the Ava to Ewen realignment project in 2005 which affected cross-sections 230 and 240 in the 2004-2009 inter-survey period)

After adjusting the raw data to eliminate the effects of these influences, cumulative sediment volume change curves were produced for each inter-survey period (Figure 4.1).

The curves start at cross-section 980 (distance 0km) and terminate at cross-section 30 (distance 10.09km). This downstream limit is co-incident with the tip of the right bank point on which Winstone's sand mining plant is located. A positive slope with increasing downstream distance on these curves is indicative of aggradation of the bed while a negative slope is indicative of degradation.

Figure 4.1 shows that in general the bed over this section of the Hutt River has been aggrading over time. In the 2004-2009 inter-survey period there has been a degradational trend over the reach between 1km and 4km downstream of cross-section 980 (upstream and downstream of the Kennedy-Good Bridge). Further downstream the aggradation trend is re-established. The largest net increase in sediment aggradation occurred over the 1998-2004 inter-survey period. This is likely related to the number of significant flood events over that period.

Appendix C provides a tabulation of the cumulative sediment volumes downstream of cross-section 980 as follows:

- Raw data, as supplied by GWRC;
- Data corrected for the effects of missing cross-section information, and large scale bank erosion; and
- Data with the effects of river realignment eliminated.

² A cumulative sediment change curve is obtained by summing the change in sediment volume over distance downstream. This type of curve highlights any inconsistencies in values of sediment volume change.

Table 4.1 summarises the net aggradation volumes between cross-section 980 (just downstream of Taita Rock) and cross-section 30 (at the river mouth). These net aggradation volumes exclude any sediment deposited between the tip of Winstone’s sand mining plant (cross-section 30) and the end of the Seaview reclamation (cross-section 1). This area is included within permitted sand mining zone (refer to aerial photographs in Appendix A). Analysis of bed level changes over this reach is presented in Opus (2010b).

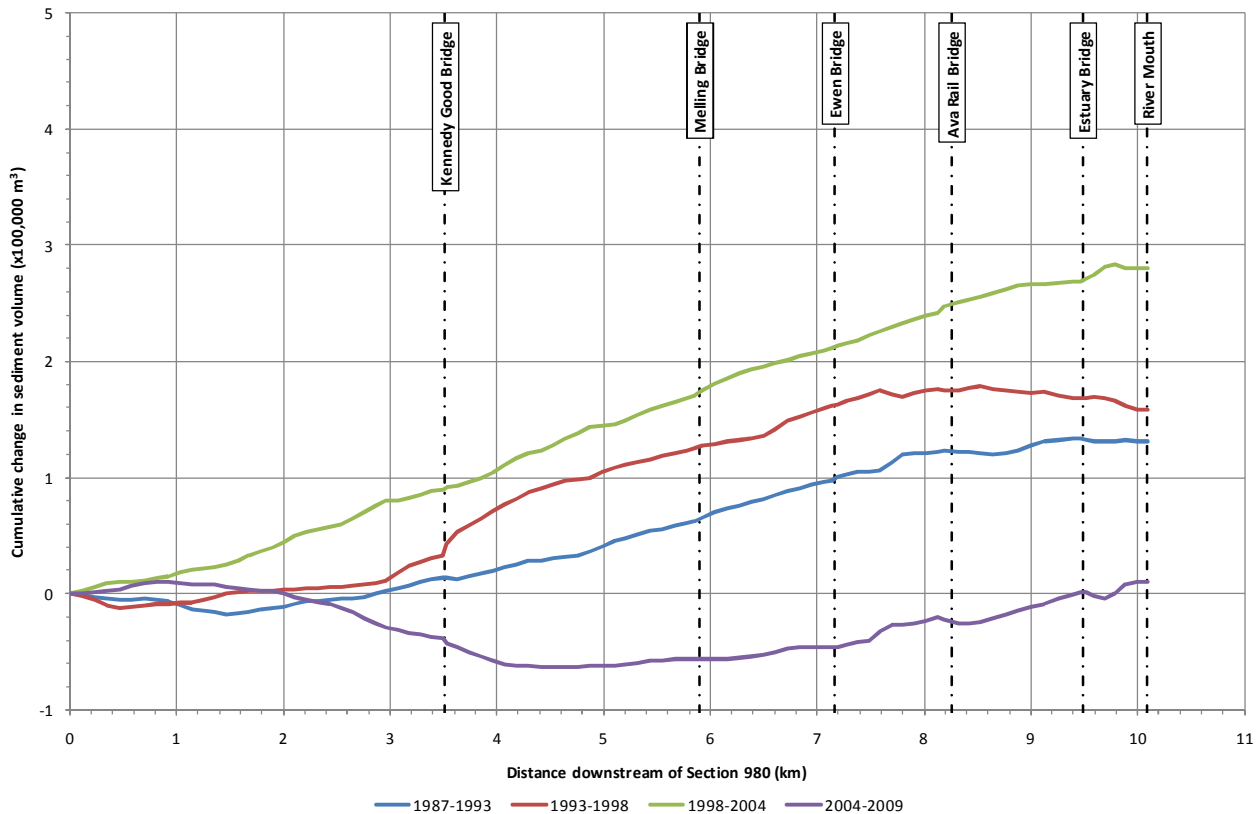


Figure 4.1: Cumulative change in sediment volume in Hutt River downstream of cross-section 980 for each inter-survey period from 1987-2009.

Table 4.1: Net sediment aggradational volumes downstream of cross-section 980.

Inter-survey period	Build-up (m ³)
1 Sep 1987- 31 Jul 1993	131,300
1 Aug 1993 – 31 Mar 1998	156,600
1 Apr 1998 – 31 Mar 2004	282,000
1 Apr 2004 – 31 Mar 2009	9,800
Total (1 Sep 1987-31 Mar 2009)	579,700

4.3 Sediment extraction

Data obtained from GWRC (refer Table 4.2 and Figure 4.2) show that between 1987 and 2009 sediment was extracted at the river mouth and upstream of cross-section 210 (situated at the Ava Rail Bridge). The annualised sediment extraction returns have been adjusted to match the periods between cross-section surveys.

It should be noted that the sediment material extracted upstream of cross-section 210 is predominantly gravel. That extracted at the river mouth is predominantly sand and silt.

The extraction volumes for the river mouth include sediment material extracted between Winstone’s sand mining plant and the end of the Seaview reclamation.

The data in Table 4.2 and Figure 4.2 show that extraction volumes at the river mouth have been relatively constant. However, the extraction volumes upstream of the river mouth have varied both in amount and in location. Between 1992 and 2000 the extraction of gravel material from the river upstream of the mouth was suspended to allow the river to recover. In the 2004-2009 inter-survey period the extraction volume upstream of the river mouth increased significantly.

Table 4.2: Sediment extraction volumes from the Hutt River between 1987 and 2009.

Inter-survey Period	Extraction Volumes in Reaches (m ³)						
	River Mouth	90-210	210-320	320-660	660-800	800-980	Total
1 Sep 1987- 31 Jul 1993	279,255		32,331		27,955		342,298
1 Aug 1993 – 31 Mar 1998	220,205						220,205
1 Apr 1998 – 31 Mar 2004	263,213			46,656			309,869
1 Apr 2004 – 31 Mar 2009	220,132			226,042			446,174
1 Sep 1987-31 Mar 2009	982,805			332,983			1,318,546

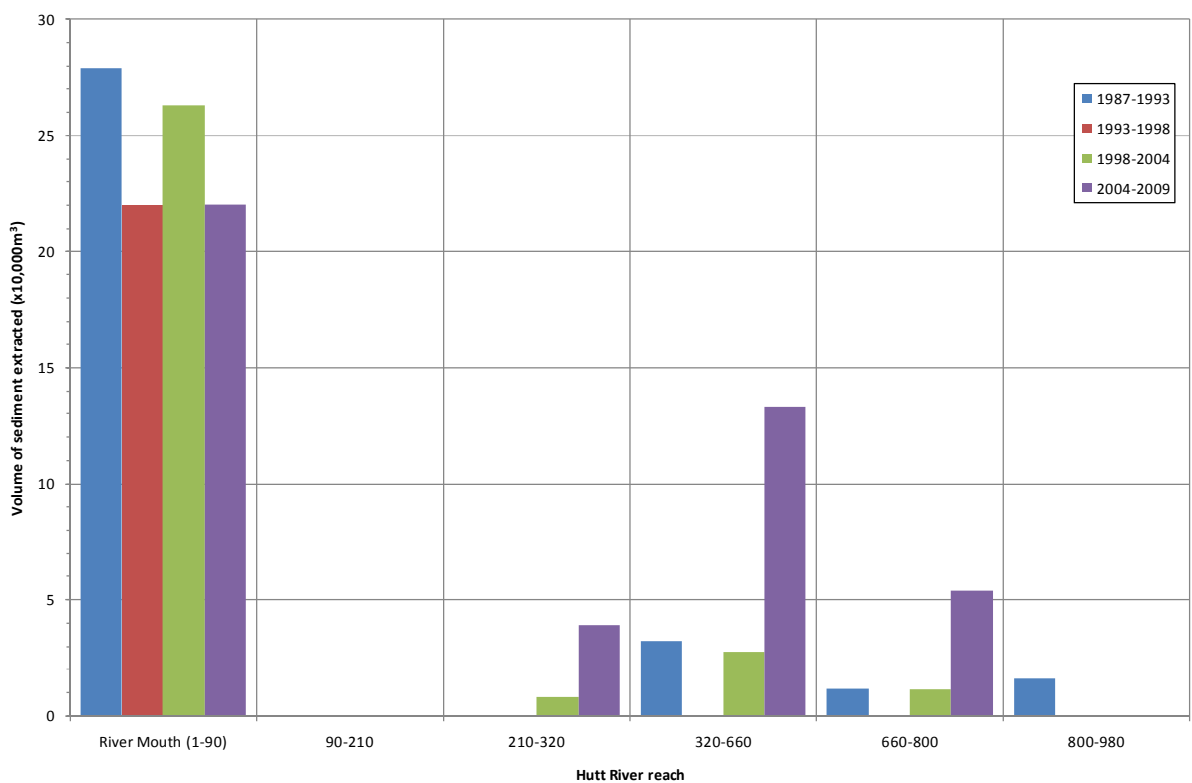


Figure 4.2: Sediment extraction volumes from Hutt River between 1987 and 2009.

4.4 Sediment input from upstream

The sediment input from upstream into the selected control volume is the sum of the net aggradation volume over the reach, together with the extraction volume from within the reach. The results are summarised in Table 4.3 and in Figure 4.3.

Table 4.3: Sediment balance for selected control volume.

Component	Sediment volume (m ³)				
	1987-1993	1993-1998	1998-2004	2004-2009	1987-2009
Net aggradation	131,307	156,645	281,955	9,766	579,673
Extraction					
- River	60,286	0	46,656	226,042	332,983
- Mouth	279,255	220,205	263,213	220,132	982,805
Input	470,848	376,850	591,824	455,940	1,895,462

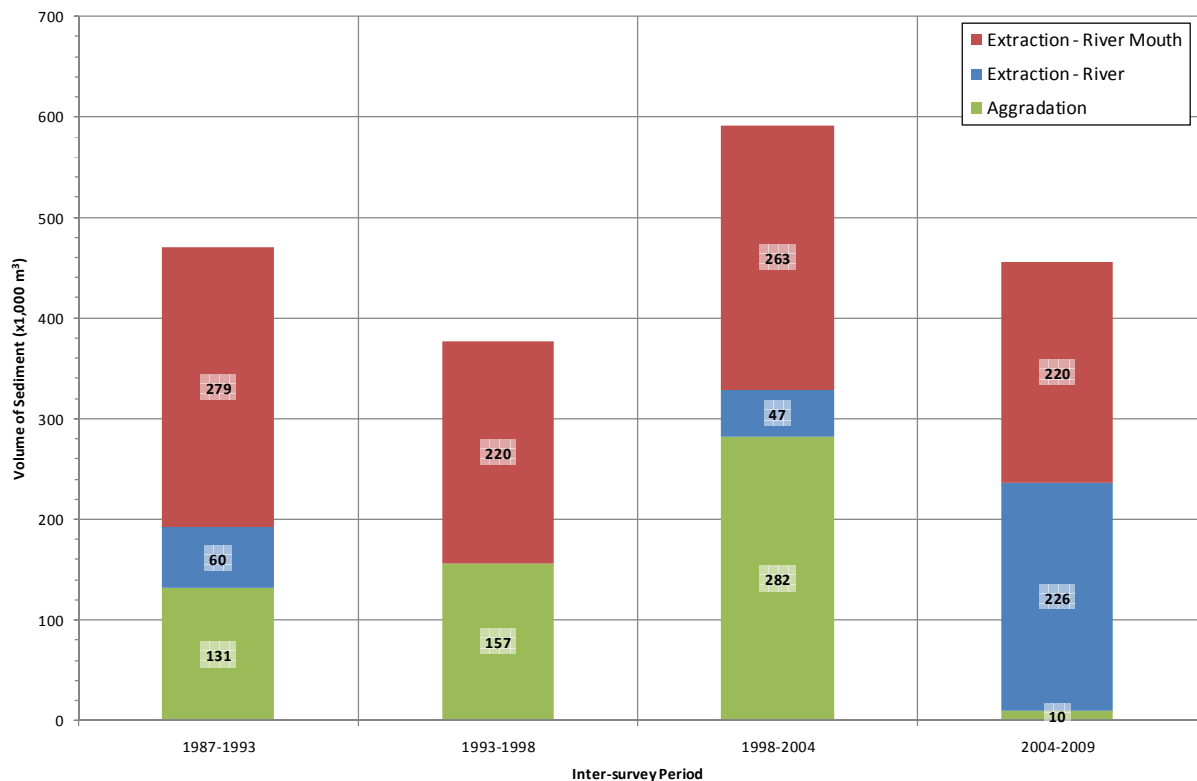


Figure 4.3: Sediment balance for selected control volume.

As the inter-survey periods are of differing lengths, it is more consistent to look at the data in terms of average annual volume over each period. These values are summarised in Table 4.4 and Figure 4.4.

Table 4.4: Average annual sediment balance for control volume.

Component	Sediment volume (m ³ /year)				
	1987-1993	1993-1998	1998-2004	2004-2009	1987-2009
Net aggradation	22,204	33,596	47,003	1,955	26,862
Extraction					
- River	10,194	0	7,778	45,239	15,430
- Mouth	47,221	47,228	43,879	44,056	45,543
Input	79,619	80,825	98,660	91,250	87,835

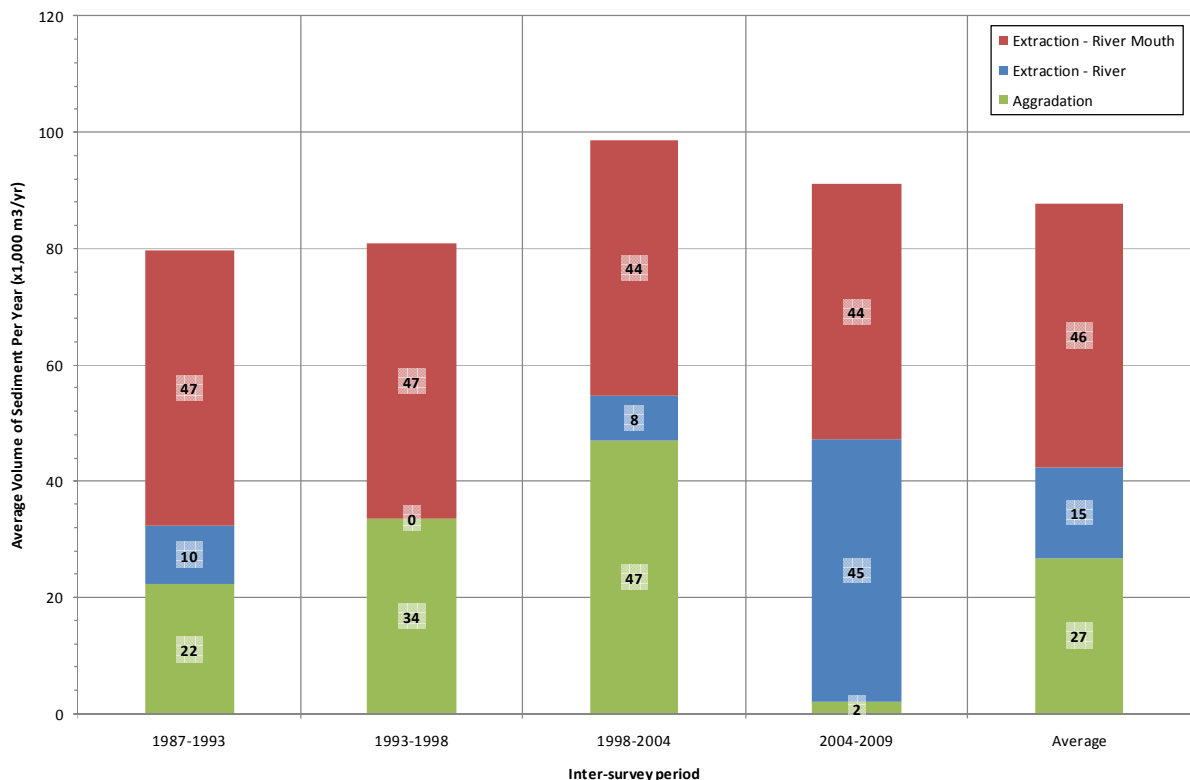


Figure 4.4: Average annual sediment input into control volume.

Table 4.4 and Figure 4.4 show that the annual input of sediment from upstream was relatively constant over the first two inter-survey periods i.e., between 1987 and 1998. The input of sediment was highest over the 1998-2004 inter-survey period. The annual sediment input to the control volume reflects the amount of flood activity. Opus (2010a) evaluates the sediment input (suspended load and bedload) using sediment transport rating relationships, and compares this to the sediment input volumes evaluated in this report. The results of Opus (2010a) are consistent with the current findings.

The average annual sediment input over the period 1987-2009 is estimated to be approximately 87,800m³/year. This is likely to be a slight under-estimate as it excludes any allowance for sediment aggradation in the 660m long reach between cross-sections 1 and 30 (from the top of Winstone’s sand mining plant to the Seaview reclamation).

5 Conclusion

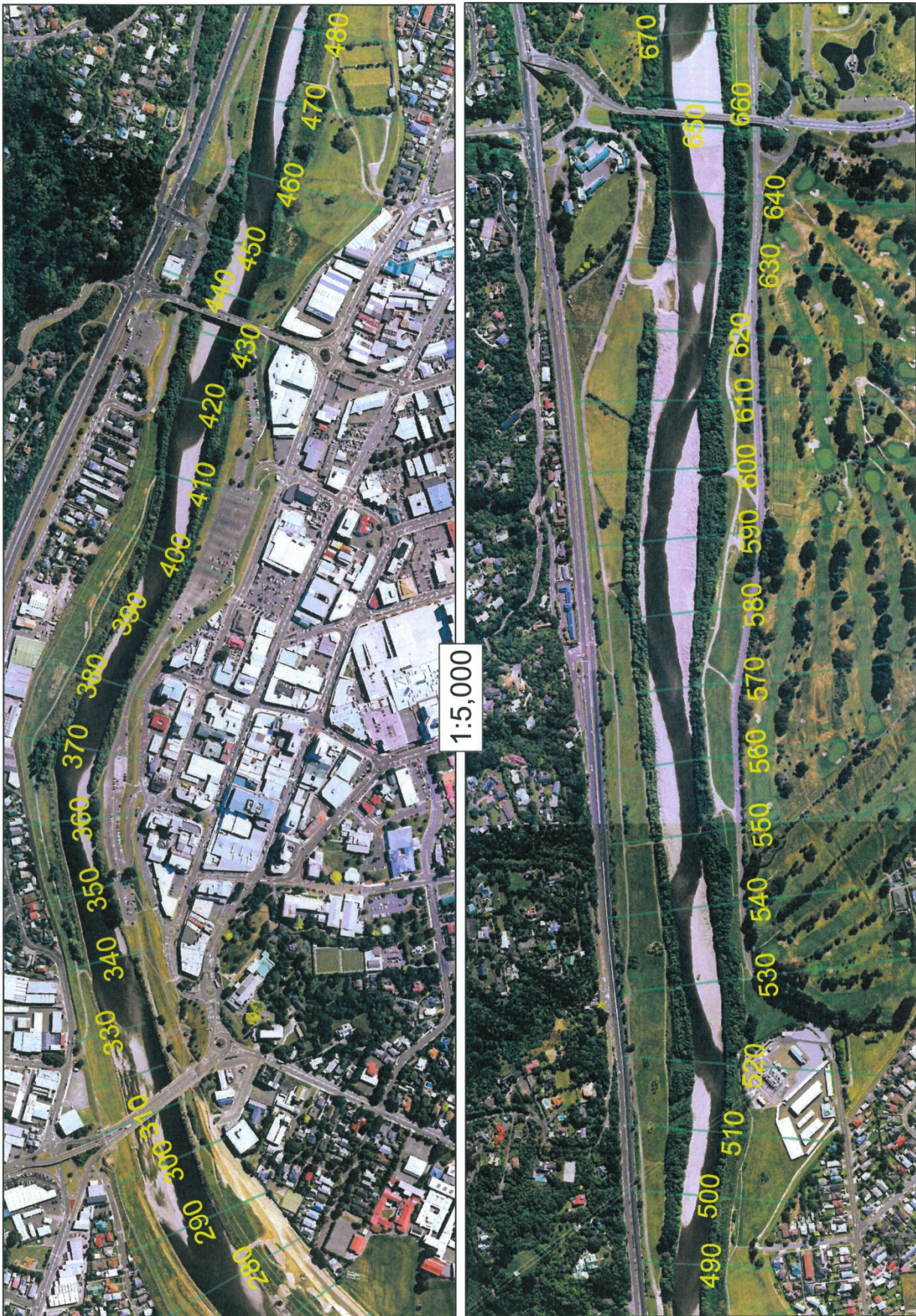
Summation of the net aggradation and sediment extraction volumes in the lower Hutt River yields an average annual sediment input between 1987 and 2009 of approximately 87,800m³/year. This result is less than, but consistent with, the volume presented in Opus (2010a). The conservative nature of the current estimate is for the reasons outlined in Opus (2010a) i.e., wash load contribution, and material deposited beyond the river mouth.

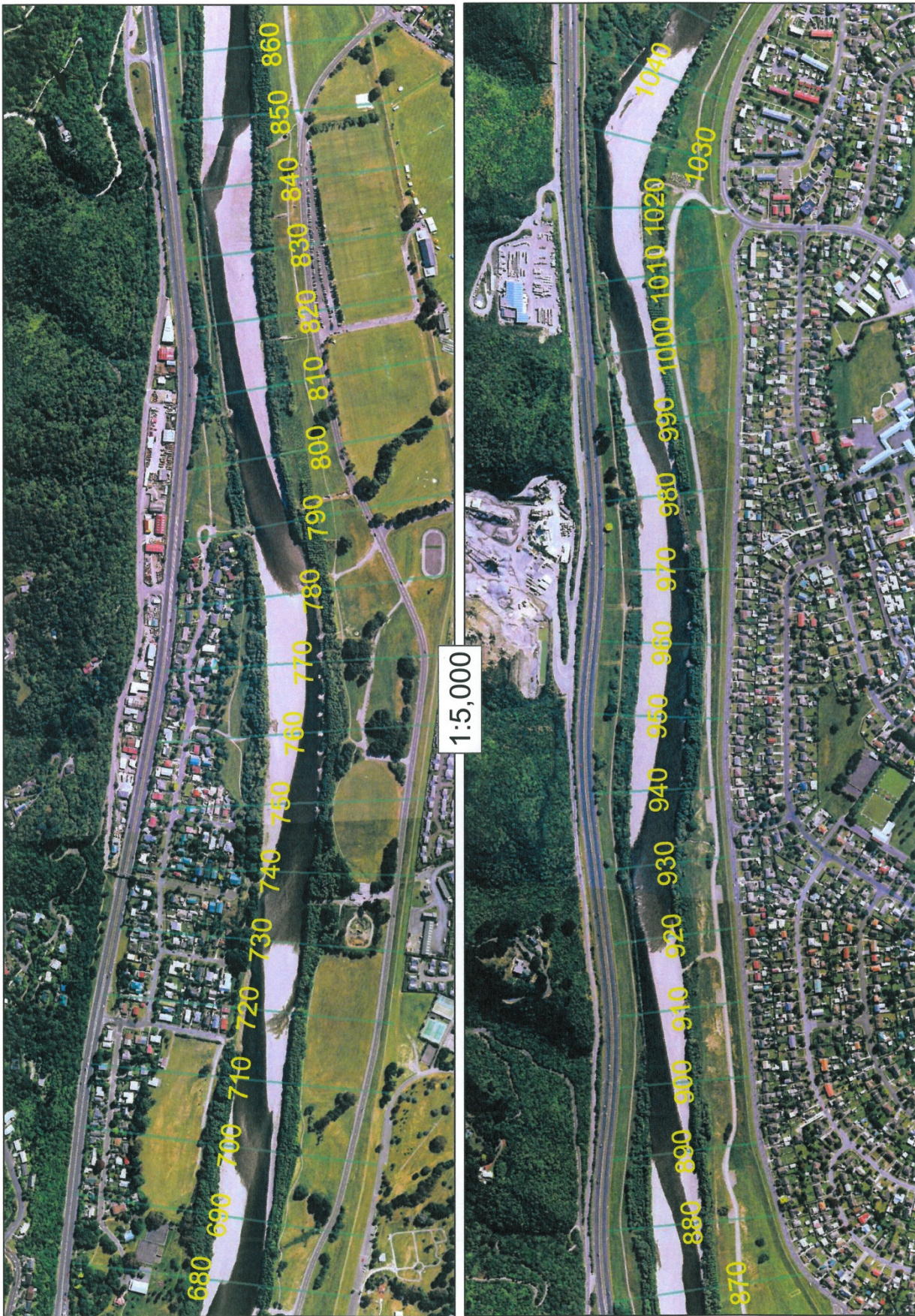
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**Appendix A – Aerial photographs showing cross-sections along
Hutt River between Taita Rocks and river mouth**







Appendix B – Sediment extraction volumes from the Hutt River

Year	Extraction Volumes in Reaches (m ³)					Total
	River Mouth	210-320	320-660	660-800	800-1010	
1987	37,000	15,122				52,122
1988	46,000	10,631				56,631
1989	51,000	16,659				67,659
1990	54,000	13,84		24,328		78,342
1991	61,000			6,384		67,384
1992	27,000					27,000
1993	48,000					48,000
1994	48,000					48,000
1995	51,968					51,968
1996	37,688					37,688
1997	48,069					48,069
1998	58,387					58,387
1999	41,966					41,966
2000	45,374					45,374
2001	41,664	13,186				54,850
2002	39,816	15,823				55,639
2003	39,102	16,462				55,564
2004	45,486	4,752				50,238
2005	51,240	58,545				109,785
2006	44,734	37,642				82,376
2007	39,445	59,604				99,049
2008	41,650	63,171				104,821
2009	36,064	14,207				50,271

(Source: GWRC records)

**Appendix C – Sediment aggradation volumes from cross-section
980 to river mouth**

370	2748.6	6009.0	2793.7	2388.5	4631.4	6609	2748.6	6009.0	2793.7	2388.5	6609	2748.6	6009.0	2793.7	2388.5
360	3200.4	7412.5	2660.4	2657.1	46426	6721	3200.4	7412.5	2660.4	2657.1	6721	3200.4	7412.5	2660.4	2657.1
350	3031.9	3709.9	3046.5	1404.3	46540	6835	3031.9	3709.9	3046.5	1404.3	6835	3031.9	3709.9	3046.5	1404.3
340	3161.1	26549.1	2825.6	610.8	46650	6945	3161.1	26549.1	2825.6	610.8	6945	3161.1	26549.1	2825.6	610.8
330	1928.7	37828.0	2264.2	-235.3	46760	7055	1928.7	37828.0	2264.2	-235.3	7055	1928.7	37828.0	2264.2	-235.3
320	1924.6	18077.4	2024.7	-165.0	46835	7130	1924.6	18077.4	2024.7	-165.0	7130	1924.6	18077.4	2024.7	-165.0
310	2371.0	1666.1	2004.1	176.6	46891	7196	2371.0	1666.1	2004.1	176.6	7196	2371.0	1666.1	2004.1	176.6
300	2236.0	3257.1	2431.4	2253.4	46981	7276	2236.0	3257.1	2431.4	2253.4	7276	2236.0	3257.1	2431.4	2253.4
290	3238.4	1514.0	2528.9	1606.4	47085	7380	3238.4	1514.0	2528.9	1606.4	7380	3238.4	1514.0	2528.9	1606.4
280	64.8	3872.8	4077.2	1576.6	47191	7466	64.8	3872.8	4077.2	1576.6	7466	64.8	3872.8	4077.2	1576.6
270	162.0	3799.1	3743.2	8406.4	47295	7590	162.0	3799.1	3743.2	8406.4	7590	162.0	3799.1	3743.2	8406.4
260	7705.6	-3400.9	2663.5	5641.8	47399	7694	7705.6	-3400.9	2663.5	5641.8	7694	7705.6	-3400.9	2663.5	5641.8
250	6459.5	-2532.3	3533.6	-601.1	47501	7796	6459.5	-2532.3	3533.6	-601.1	7796	6459.5	-2532.3	3533.6	-601.1
240	627.2	3162.8	3619.7	21076.8	47612	7907	627.2	3162.8	3619.7	21076.8	7907	627.2	3162.8	3619.7	21076.8
230	830.0	2331.1	3568.6	23198.1	47726	8021	830.0	2331.1	3568.6	23198.1	8021	830.0	2331.1	3568.6	23198.1
220	910.8	888.4	1957.3	3637.6	47834	8129	910.8	888.4	1957.3	3637.6	8129	910.8	888.4	1957.3	3637.6
210	292.9	-479.2	5247.1	-2566.4	47899	8194	292.9	-479.2	5247.1	-2566.4	8194	292.9	-479.2	5247.1	-2566.4
200	-1080.2	-222.1	3631.7	-3000.5	48030	8325	-1080.2	-222.1	3631.7	-3000.5	8325	-1080.2	-222.1	3631.7	-3000.5
190	-48.9	2027.5	2293.0	-333.1	48124	8419	-48.9	2027.5	2293.0	-333.1	8419	-48.9	2027.5	2293.0	-333.1
180	-106.8	864.7	2849.4	1868.9	48229	8524	-106.8	864.7	2849.4	1868.9	8524	-106.8	864.7	2849.4	1868.9
170	-1040.5	-1411.5	3446.4	2673.7	48348	8643	-1040.5	-1411.5	3446.4	2673.7	8643	-1040.5	-1411.5	3446.4	2673.7
160	108.5	-1507.1	2823.9	3755.0	48468	8763	108.5	-1507.1	2823.9	3755.0	8763	108.5	-1507.1	2823.9	3755.0
150	2667.4	-1752.9	3033.9	3798.4	48586	8881	2667.4	-1752.9	3033.9	3798.4	8881	2667.4	-1752.9	3033.9	3798.4
140	4226.3	-196.7	1270.9	2668.9	48706	9001	4226.3	-196.7	1270.9	2668.9	9001	4226.3	-196.7	1270.9	2668.9
130	3192.4	570.7	477.3	2723.7	48827	9122	3192.4	570.7	477.3	2723.7	9122	3192.4	570.7	477.3	2723.7
120	2175.1	-3062.5	1411.6	4361.7	48964	9259	2175.1	-3062.5	1411.6	4361.7	9259	2175.1	-3062.5	1411.6	4361.7
110	1075.7	-2340.9	744.5	3482.6	49094	9389	1075.7	-2340.9	744.5	3482.6	9389	1075.7	-2340.9	744.5	3482.6
100	19.8	-542.0	336.0	1562.1	49174	9469	19.8	-542.0	336.0	1562.1	9469	19.8	-542.0	336.0	1562.1
90	-1509.8	921.2	1326.5	57.7	49219	9514	-1509.8	921.2	1326.5	57.7	9514	-1509.8	921.2	1326.5	57.7
80	-1089.4	902.4	4176.1	-2871.8	49307	9596	-1089.4	902.4	4176.1	-2871.8	9596	-1089.4	902.4	4176.1	-2871.8
70	261.5	-1469.6	6609.1	-1858.9	49397	9692	261.5	-1469.6	6609.1	-1858.9	9692	261.5	-1469.6	6609.1	-1858.9
60	116.8	-1650.1	1940.2	3756.4	49497	9792	116.8	-1650.1	1940.2	3756.4	9792	116.8	-1650.1	1940.2	3756.4
50	443.4	-4537.7	-2726.0	7831.4	49595	9890	443.4	-4537.7	-2726.0	7831.4	9890	443.4	-4537.7	-2726.0	7831.4
40	-924.6	-4378.5	137.0	2389.5	49705	10000	-924.6	-4378.5	137.0	2389.5	10000	-924.6	-4378.5	137.0	2389.5
30	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	49795	10090	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10090	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

