



# Delta Farmland & Wildlife Trust

## 2009-10 Annual Report

"Conserving farmland and wildlife through co-operative land stewardship."

### **Cover Photo Credits**

Top Row, Left: Westham Island farm lane-way; Tyler Garnham© ([www.tylergarnham.com](http://www.tylergarnham.com))  
Top Row, Center: Barn Owl, Sofi Hindmarch  
Top Row, Right: Grain Combine, Markus Merkens  
Second Row from Top, Left: Bean Combine, Markus Merkens  
Second Row from Top, Center: Snow Geese, David Bradbeer  
Center Row, Right: Potato Crop and Sprayer; Tyler Garnham© ([www.tylergarnham.com](http://www.tylergarnham.com))  
Third Row from Top, Left: Marsh Wren on Hawthorn; David Bradbeer  
Third Row from Top, Center: Local Vegetables and Fruit; Markus Merkens  
Bottom Row, Left: Townsend's Vole, Markus Merkens  
Bottom Row, Right: Short-eared Owl, Hank Tseng

Thank you to everyone who has provided photographs to Delta Farmland & Wildlife Trust. If you are interested in contributing your own photos of wildlife and farming, please contact DF&WT at 604-940-3392 or [dfwt@dccnet.com](mailto:dfwt@dccnet.com).

## **Our Supporters**

The Delta Farmland & Wildlife Trust relies on additional funding to deliver the full extent of our stewardship programs. We would like to recognize the agencies who provided funding to our Stewardship Programs in 2009/10.

**Delta Agricultural Society**  
**Vancouver Foundation**  
**Ducks Unlimited Canada**  
**BC Waterfowl Society**  
**Habitat Conservation Trust Foundation**  
**Agriculture, Environment, and Wildlife Fund**  
**Environment Canada**  
**Corporation of Delta**

and

**Private Donations**

## *Message from the Chair – 2010*

The Delta Farmland and Wildlife Trust has provided farmland stewardship programs for seventeen years to farmers in the lower Fraser River delta. With our stewardship partners we have helped to conserve and enhance deltaic, farmland soils and provide a variety of habitats for a diversity of wildlife in the Lower Mainland.

In spite of tough economic times since the 2008 downturn, the Trust was able to obtain funds from our supporters and cost-share our stewardship programs with Delta farmers again in 2009/10. The highly successful Winter Cover Crop program covered a larger area at 3,019.5 acres (1,222 ha) and helped feed swans, geese and ducks over the winter for \$142,030. The Grassland Set-aside program which both rejuvenates soils and provides important old field habitat to a diversity of wildlife species from voles to our mascot bird, the Northern Harrier, was down slightly at 481.3 acres (194.8 ha) of grassland for \$109,603. Farmland drainage was improved by the laser leveling of 207.9 acres (84.1 ha) for a cost of \$25,629 and soil fertility was improved by spreading 824.3 tonnes of lime, costing \$24,728. Protection of fields and waterways by our Farmscape programs increased the area of planted grass field margins and hedgerows by 6.63 acres (at the cost of \$1,989). Farmscape programs benefit wildlife by providing vital shelter, food and nesting habitat.

The Trust would like to thank all our funding supporters that continued to help us finance our farmland stewardship programs and our outreach educational events such as the annual *Day at the Farm*. On behalf of the Board, many thanks to the Delta Agricultural Society, the BC Waterfowl Society, Environment Canada, VanCity, Vancouver Foundation, Corporation of Delta, Ducks Unlimited Canada and many corporate and private donors who continue to support the Trust.

The Trust's constitution states that we undertake projects and research which improve management guidelines for our stewardship programs. In 2010, we coordinated a review of our Winter Cover Crop Program, conducted a study with BCIT students of Short-eared Owls (a listed species) in grassland set-asides and embarked on a cooperative study with the Ministry of Environment of invertebrate diversity in set-asides.

Along with the Delta farmers who participate in the Trust's programs and our funding supporters, many people are partners in this model stewardship enterprise. The Trust is guided by the informed leadership of its Directors who represent the two founding sectors of the Trust, farmers and conservationists; thank you to John Hatfield, John Malenstyn, Don Mark, Anne Murray, Hugh Reynolds, Noel Roddick and Edward van Veenendaal. The daily operations of the Trust are taken care of by our highly professional staff; thank you to David Bradbeer our Program Coordinator and Margaret Paterson our Office Coordinator.

The Trust will continue to promote the preservation and enhancement of farmland and wildlife habitat through research, education and our stewardship incentive programs. Thank you to all our partners in stewardship.

Mary Taitt, 14 November 2010



## Delta Farmland & Wildlife Trust: Our Mission

DF&WT is a non-profit organization that promotes the preservation of farmland and wildlife habitat on the lower Fraser River delta (Municipality of Delta, City of Richmond) through co-operative land stewardship.

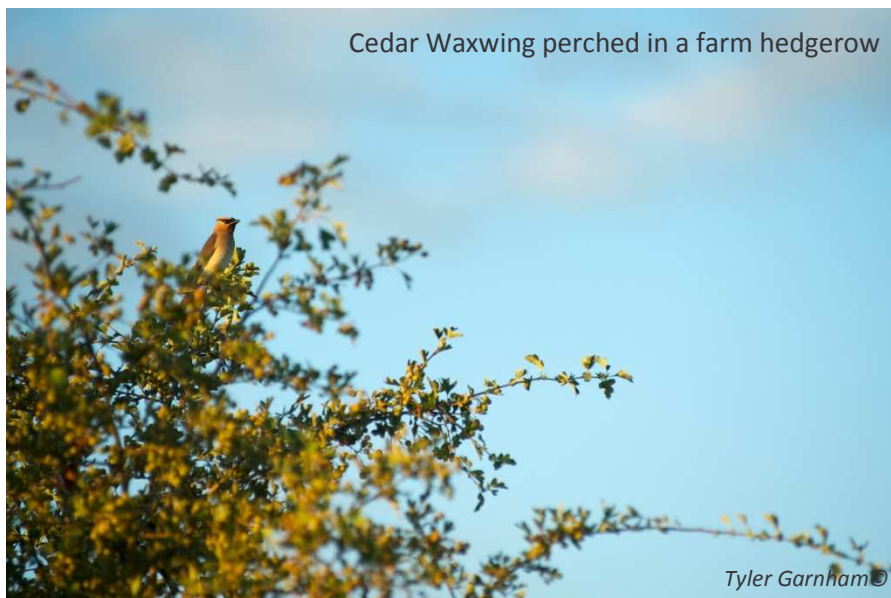
## Challenges to Farming and Wildlife Conservation

Farmland on the lower Fraser River delta is ideal for food production because the soils are fertile and the region has a relatively long growing season. The area is also important for a diversity of migratory birds that either use the delta as a stopover before they continue their journey or spend the entire winter.

Despite the suitability of the area for farming and wildlife, there are challenges facing both.

The heavy silt/clay soils of local farms are prone to degradation when overworked by

machinery. Tractors and other farm equipment can compact the soil and intensive tillage speeds the breakdown of soil organic matter, a crucial component of soil fertility. Farmers can fallow (rest) land by planting grasses and clovers and leaving the field alone for a period of time, however many farms simply cannot afford to take crop fields out of production.



Cedar Waxwing perched in a farm hedgerow

Wildlife, especially migratory birds, are also challenged to survive in the increasingly developed landscape of the lower Fraser River delta. Almost 80% of the marsh present a century ago has been drained and only 600 hectares of grassland are present in the Municipality of Delta, compared to an estimated 6,000 hectares before 1890. Native shrubs and tree communities have dwindled as well.

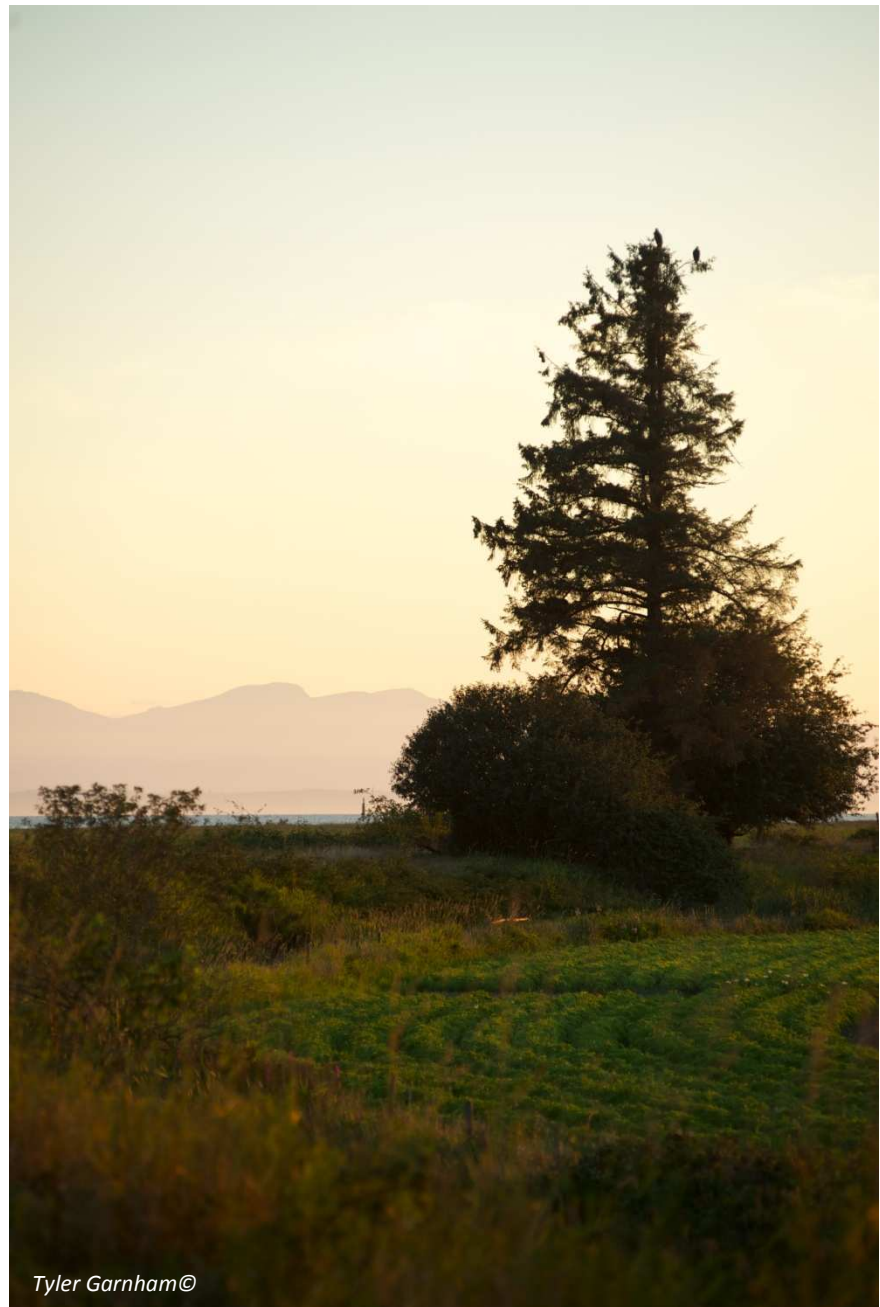
## Farmland Stewardship in Action

DF&WT has developed stewardship programs to address the challenges facing agriculture and wildlife conservation. Through the stewardship programs, local farmers are eligible for cost-share payments when they plant crops that are beneficial to wildlife and/or agricultural production. The management guidelines that farmers follow to be eligible for the programs are guided by extensive research.

Each program addresses a specific example of wildlife conservation and/or agricultural production. The **Grassland Set-aside Stewardship Program** pays farmers to fallow land, which improves soil fertility, while providing habitat for a diversity of grassland raptors, wading birds, songbirds, small mammals, and pollinating insects. The **Winter Cover Crop Stewardship Program** helps cover the cost of establishing vegetative cover on fields before winter, which protects the soil from erosion, improves soil fertility, and provides feeding habitat for herbivorous waterfowl and shorebirds.

Through the **Hedgerow Stewardship Program**, linear corridors of native shrubs and trees are planted along farm fields to provide habitat for songbirds, raptors, and pollinating insects. Similar corridors of grasses are planted along field edges through the **Grass Margin Stewardship Program**. Farmers can also apply to cover some of the costs of soil amendments and management through the **Field Liming and Laser Leveling Stewardship Programs**. Lime maintains soil pH at optimum levels so that plants can grow effectively and laser leveling improves drainage on fields that are prone to flooding.

By providing solutions to farmers that are compatible with their crop rotations, the DF&WT Stewardship Programs are contributing to the availability of wildlife habitat and the long-term viability of local farming operations, which ensures that land will continue to be available for food production and wildlife conservation.



## Summary of Stewardship Programs

Delta Farmland & Wildlife Trust has been providing Delta farmers with access to cost-sharing stewardship programs for the past 17 years. These programs are designed to contribute to agricultural soil fertility and wildlife habitat availability, while mitigating conflict between wildlife and farming operations. During the 2009/10 fiscal year DF&WT provided cost-shares totaling \$321,776.29 (Table 1), excluding hedgerow maintenance, staff time and administration costs.

Currently, the Trust offers cost share incentives for Grassland Set-asides, Winter Cover Crops, Laser Leveling, Field Liming and establishing new Hedgerows or Grass Margins. Under these programs landowners enter into formal agreements with DF&WT which lay out management practices on fields or field margins. In return farmers receive a cost share for managing identified fields or margins over the period of the agreement. This period is dictated by the particular field use or habitat enhancement being carried out as well as the farmer's plan for crop rotations.

| <b>Stewardship Program</b>            | <b>Acres</b>  | <b>Rate</b> | <b>Total</b>        |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------------|
| <b>Grassland Set-aside</b>            |               |             |                     |
| <i>1-year</i>                         | 80.3          | \$300.00    | \$24,090.00         |
| <i>1-year with nurse crop</i>         | 93            | \$150.00    | \$13,950.00         |
| <i>2-year</i>                         | 89            | \$225.00    | \$20,025.00         |
| <i>3-year</i>                         | 101           | \$225.00    | \$22,725.00         |
| <i>3-year mowed</i>                   | 5.5           | \$125.00    | \$687.50            |
| <i>4-year</i>                         | 112.5         | \$250.00    | \$28,125.00         |
| <b>Total</b>                          | <b>481.3</b>  |             | <b>\$109,602.50</b> |
| <b>Winter Cover Crops</b>             |               |             |                     |
| <i>Planted before Aug 31</i>          | 1230.5        | \$50.00     | \$61,525.00         |
| <i>Planted after Aug 31</i>           | 1789          | \$45.00     | \$80,505.00         |
| <b>Total</b>                          | <b>3019.5</b> |             | <b>\$142,030.00</b> |
| <b>Laser Leveling</b>                 | 207.85        | -           | <b>\$25,628.50</b>  |
| <b>Field Liming (*tonnes of lime)</b> | 824.27*       | \$30.00     | <b>\$24,728.10</b>  |
| <b>Farmscape</b>                      |               |             |                     |
| <i>Hedgerows</i>                      | 3.43          | \$300.00    | \$1,029.00          |
| <i>Grass Margins</i>                  | 3.2           | \$300.00    | \$960.00            |
| <b>Total</b>                          | <b>6.63</b>   |             | <b>\$1,989.00</b>   |
| <b>Stewardship Programs Total</b>     |               |             | <b>\$303,978.10</b> |



## Grassland Set-aside Stewardship Program

Local farmers in Delta and Richmond are able to fallow land through the Grassland Set-aside Stewardship Program. Individual fields are planted with forage grasses and clovers and can be enrolled in the Set-aside program for up to 4 years. During that time, farmers receive cost-share payments to offset rent, seed, equipment, and labour costs (\$300/acre during the 1st year; \$225/acre in the 2nd and 3rd year, and \$250 in the 4th year). These rates are being re-evaluated for the 2010 program year.



### Role in Local Crop Rotation

Grassland set-asides are short-term fallows that replenish soil organic matter. Soil organic matter is made up of the residue from dead plants, fungus, and soil organisms. Soil organic matter is crucial to maintaining agricultural production, as it influences soil structure (e.g., aggregate stability), water retention, drainage (by increasing soil macropores), soil microbial

activity, macro invertebrates (e.g., earthworms), nutrient storage and nutrient uptake by crop plants. Additionally, the roots of grasses, and especially clover, can bore channels through compacted soil, thereby increasing drainage and aeration.

Increased yields from grassland set-asides have not been documented but there are anecdotal reports of higher than average potato yields following a set-aside. The program also allows farmers to transition to organically certified production by following their field during the 3-year chemical free period.

### Role in Wildlife Conservation

Grassland set-asides mimic the grasslands that were abundant on the lower Fraser River delta (LFRD) prior to 1890 (when land clearing and draining for agriculture began) and are therefore ideal surrogate habitat for wildlife. Populations of small mammals, especially Townsend's vole, establish under the thick canopy of grass and provide prey for predatory birds. These include raptors (Northern Harrier, Short-eared Owl, Barn

Short-eared Owl perched over a grassland-set-aside.



Richard Swanston

Owl, Rough-legged Hawk, Red-tailed Hawk, and American Kestrel) and wading birds (Great Blue Heron and American Bittern).

Grassland set-asides provide habitat for a diversity of arthropods, and in 2010 DF&WT will be partnering with the BC Ministry of Environment to measure arthropod, especially bumblebee, diversity in grassland set-asides. Arthropods can also serve as a food source for shrews and insectivorous birds, including Barn Swallows and Western Meadowlarks.

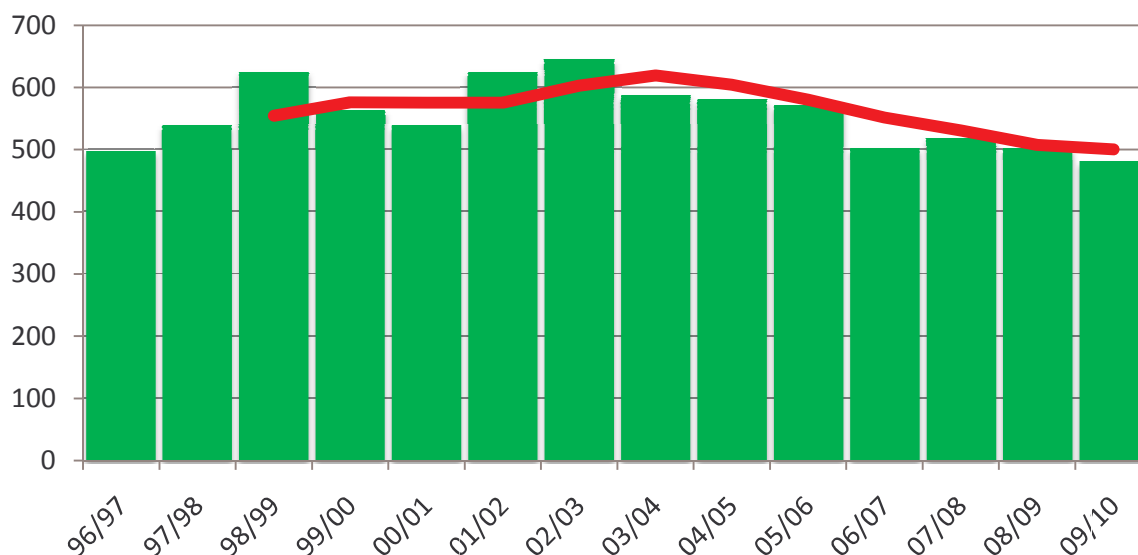
Set-asides also provide nesting habitat for grassland birds. Savannah Sparrows and Common Yellowthroat nests are found in set-asides and there are even reports of Northern Harrier nests. Short-eared Owls and Western Meadowlarks may nest in set-asides but have not been confirmed. It is thought that breeding populations of Western Meadowlarks have been extirpated from the lower Fraser River delta.



#### Other Benefits

The organic matter that accumulates in grassland set-asides and benefits soil quality also acts as a pool of carbon, temporarily locking it away into plant tissue and the soil. Although this stored carbon is released from a set-aside's soil when it is returned to crop production, the planting of new set-asides ensures that a dynamic, yet relatively consistent, pool of carbon is sequestered from the atmosphere. The annual enrollment of 550 acres of grassland set-asides results in 1,000 to 1,800 tonnes of carbon sequestered into vegetation and soil, equivalent to the emissions of 110-200 people living in the lower mainland.

### Grassland Set-aside Acreage 1996-2009





## Winter Cover Crop Stewardship Program

Farmers in Delta can plant cereal grasses, clover, or annual forage grasses as cover crop. Cover crops can be under-seed into growing crops (e.g., cereal grains and silage corn) or planted after cash crops (e.g., beans, peas, and potatoes) are harvested. In 2009, farmers received \$50/acre for seeding cover crops before August 31 and \$45/acre for seeding them between September 1 and October 9.

### Role in Local Crop Rotation

The foliage of cover crops provides ground cover, preventing rain-induced soil erosion, while the roots increase soil porosity and break up compaction. Cereal cover crops scavenge nutrients that would otherwise leach from the soil during heavy winter rains. The cover crop can be incorporated in spring as a green manure to increase soil organic matter. Soil organic matter improves soil structure, increases the water holding capacity of soil, and increases the infiltration of water. Clover cover crops can fix nitrogen and offset the need to use synthetic fertilizers. While directly improving soil health, cover crops can also provide many other agricultural benefits. Cover crops can shade weeds and some (such as barley) release allelopathic compounds that inhibit weed growth, reducing the farmer's dependence on chemical controls.



### Role in Wildlife Conservation

Cover crops mainly benefit herbivorous waterfowl, providing them with a protein rich food source during staging and wintering periods. Lesser Snow Geese, American Wigeon, Northern Pintail, Mallard, and Trumpeter Swans are all species that frequently feed on winter cover crops. To a lesser extent, Canada Geese, Cackling Geese, Greater White-fronted Geese,

Snow Geese grazing a cover crop of winter wheat.



Tundra Swans, and Green-winged Teal feed on cover crops. Several species of shorebird have been identified using cover crop fields as well. Wilson's Snipe use the dense vegetation of early planted cover crops as shelter and Dunlin and Black-bellied Plover have been observed feeding on invertebrates on grazed cover crop fields. In one instance, a group of 18 Northern Harriers was observed roosting in an oat cover crop that had grown higher than 50 cm.



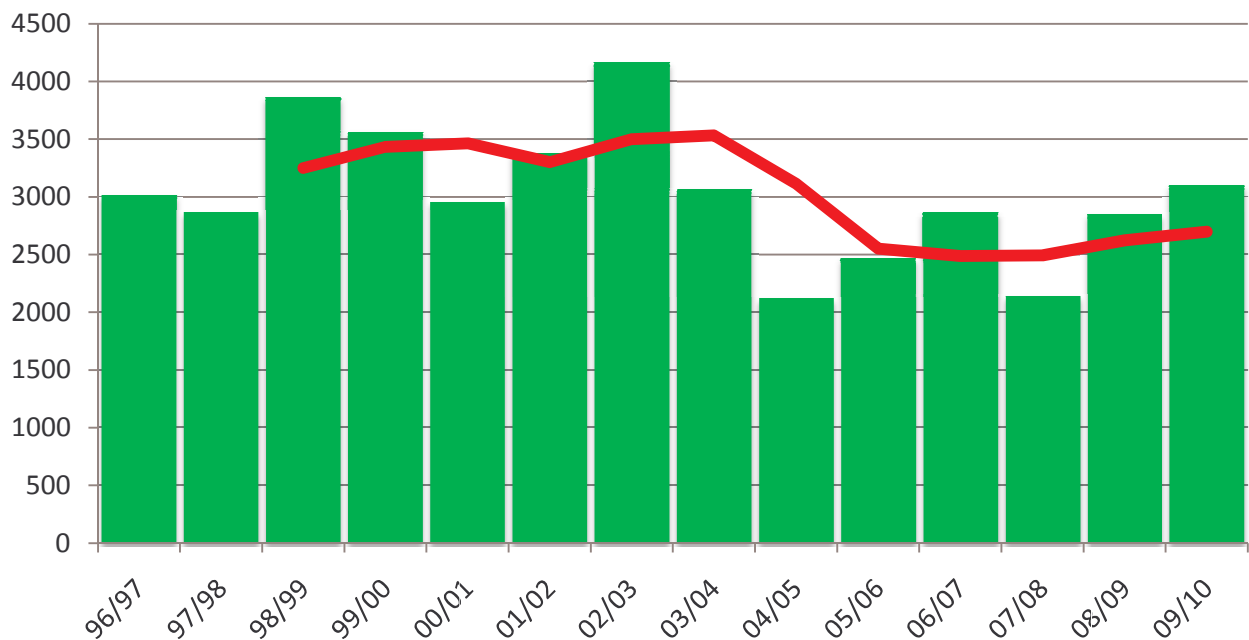
Trumpeter Swans and Mallards grazing a ryegrass cover crop.

#### Other Benefits

Grasses grown for hay and pasture (perennial forage) can be grazed by waterfowl,

reducing harvestable yields and occasionally requiring fields to be reseeded. Winter cover crops can act as lures, drawing waterfowl away from hay and pasture and providing them with an alternative source of feed. While cover crops have not resulted in a complete abatement of grazing on hay and pasture, they offset some of the loss that growers would have otherwise experienced.

### Winter Cover Crop Acreage 1996-2009





## Hedgerow Stewardship Program

Hedgerows in Delta are rows of native trees and shrubs planted along field edges. Farmers are eligible to receive \$300/acre for hedgerows enrolled in the program.

### Role in Local Crop Rotation

The ecology of hedgerows is complex and relatively un-quantified in Delta. It is difficult to determine exactly how hedgerows contribute to crop production, but it is known that the presence of flowering shrubs and trees attracts pollinating insects. Pollinating insects are required for fruit set in a number of local agricultural crops, including tomatoes, berry crops (blueberry, strawberry, raspberry, and cranberry) and cucurbits (squash, including zucchini and pumpkins, and cucumbers). It has been argued that hedgerows harbor both beneficial and pest arthropods, but little work has been conducted in Delta to determine the insect communities present in hedgerows.

### Role in Wildlife Conservation

Hedgerows provide feeding habitat for songbirds and raptors. Many hedgerow songbirds feed upon the berries from fruiting shrubs or the insects living in the hedge. Accipiter hawks like Cooper's and Sharp-shinned Hawk will hunt smaller songbirds within the hedge. Raptors, like the Red-tailed Hawk, Rough-legged Hawk, Short-eared Owl, and Northern Harrier will use hedges as perch sites. Surveys conducted of hedgerows in Delta, including those established through DF&WT's stewardship program, indicate that older, more structurally developed hedgerows provide habitat for a wider variety of bird species.



A hedgerow and grass margin next to a bean crop.

## Grass Margin Stewardship Program

Like hedgerows, grass margins are linear strips of habitat running along the edge of agricultural fields. DF&WT encourages farmers to use the same mixture of forage grass and clover used in grassland set-asides when planting margins. Farmers are eligible to receive \$300/acre for grass margins enrolled in the program.

### Role in Local Crop Rotation

Grass margins can provide physical breaks between fields, especially fields that require buffer zones for organic certification. When margins are planted along ditch edges, the grass can trap soil that would erode off the field during heavy rains, preventing the ditch from filling with sediments. When grass margins contain clover, they can provide feeding habitat for pollinating insects.

### Role in Wildlife Conservation

Similar to grassland set-asides, grass margins can provide habitat for small mammals which are prey for raptors and wading birds. Raptors may also roost in grass margins during winter; Short-eared Owls have been flushed from grass margins during field surveys. Grassland songbirds nest and feed the grass margins.



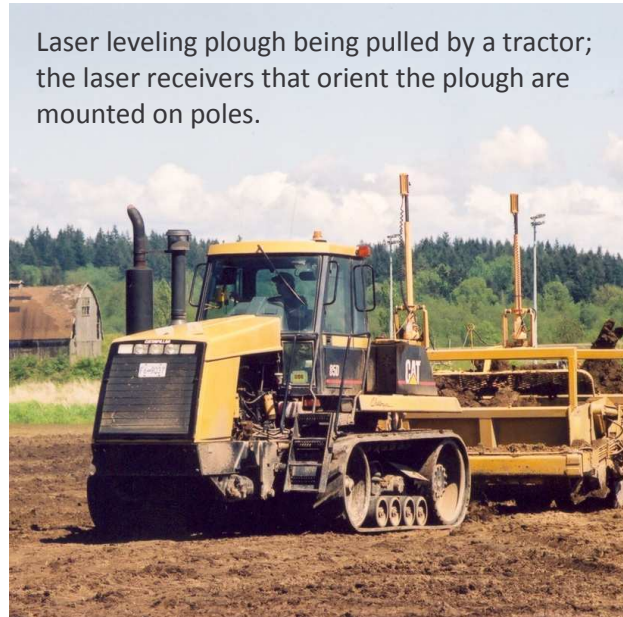
## Laser Leveling Stewardship Program

DF&WT has been offering its Laser Leveling cost-share program to farmers since 1996. Through the program, co-operators are eligible to receive up to 50% of the cost of leveling, up to a maximum cost-share of \$125/acre (\$309/ha) and a maximum of 50 acres (20 ha) leveled.

### Role in Local Crop Rotation

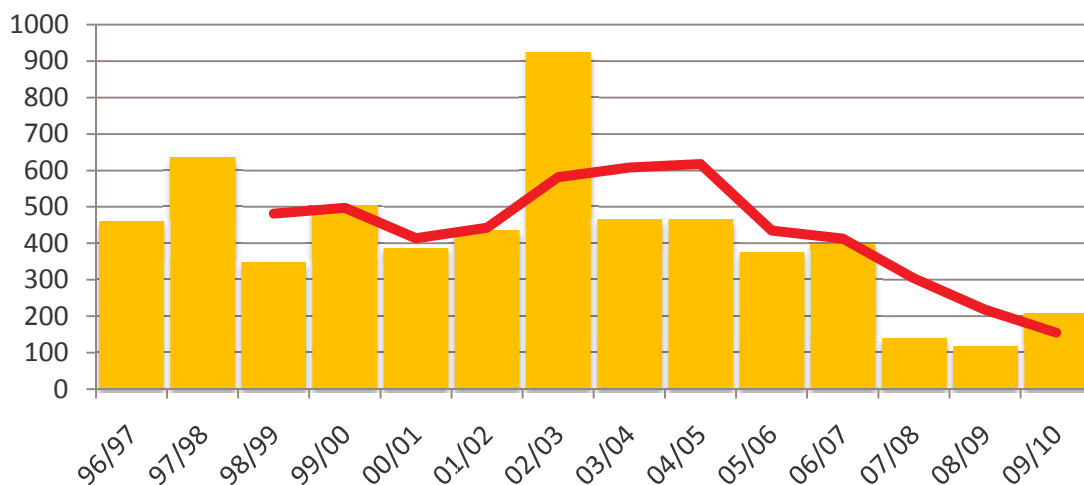
Drainage is an essential component of productive agriculture, especially in areas that experience periods of heavy rainfall. On the Fraser delta, heavy rains occur during the winter months and poor field drainage can lead to soil erosion, soil compaction, and salt accumulation. Field topography plays an important role in how water is drained from a field. Steeply sloped fields can lose significant amounts of topsoil as fine particles are washed away by water runoff. Water pools in low areas and is unable to drain, and the weight of water in these areas is significant enough to cause compaction. Furthermore, these areas take longer to dry in spring, delaying farmers' access to portions of their fields. When the puddles do dry, the osmotic pressure can pull significant amounts of salt from deeper in the soil profile to the surface, thereby impacting crop production.

Delta farmers have access to laser leveling services which can recontour their fields to maximize drainage, and minimize water ponding and soil erosion. Using GPS, stationary laser towers, and sophisticated computer software, a laser leveling plough is pulled by a powerful tractor and can accurately recontour a field. The plough fills in low areas and removes soil from high points, and fields can be contoured to be dead level, sloped, or crowned, depending on the field's characteristics.



Laser leveling plough being pulled by a tractor; the laser receivers that orient the plough are mounted on poles.

## Laser Levelling Acreage 1996-2009



## Field Liming Stewardship Program

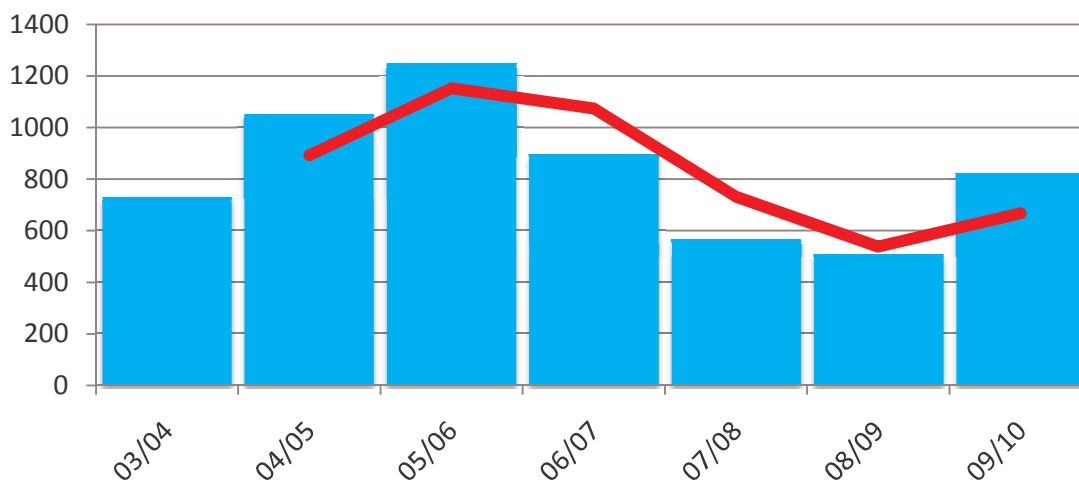
Farmers in Delta have had access to DF&WT's Field Liming cost-share since 2004. Through the program, farmers are eligible to receive \$30/ton of lime applied, to a maximum of 2 tons/acre applied on a maximum of 100 acres.

### Role in Local Crop Rotation

Soils become acidic when there is a build up of positively charged hydrogen ions (called cations). There are several ways soils become acidic. Heavy rains can leach away positively charged ions like calcium, magnesium, potassium, and sodium. Excess nitrogen fertilizer that is not taken up by crop plants can be oxidized to acids by soil microbes. When soils become too acidic, plants are unable to take up nutrients efficiently. The application of lime to fields allows farmers to adjust soil pH to approach a level that maximizes yield potential, particularly for vegetable crops. While many factors, such as the kind of crop, soil type, and climate, influence the effect of liming a field, it can be generally stated that the application of lime on all moderately to strongly acid soils will improve and maintain productivity. At a cost of over \$77 per tonne (which includes transportation to the field and spreading), lime is an important investment in the stewardship of agricultural soils.



## Field Liming Acreage 2003-2009



**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**  
**Unaudited, for the year ended March 31, 2010**  
**March 31, 2010**

**ASSETS**

|                                       | <u><b>2010 (\$)</b></u> | <u><b>2009 (\$)</b></u> |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| <b>Current</b>                        |                         |                         |
| Cash                                  | <b>20,316</b>           | 33,595                  |
| Term deposits                         | <b>441,288</b>          | 438,269                 |
| Contributions receivable              | <b>28,267</b>           | 17,875                  |
| GST receivable                        | <b>1,988</b>            | 1,437                   |
|                                       | <b>491,859</b>          | 491,176                 |
| <hr/>                                 |                         |                         |
| <b>Long term investments- at cost</b> | <b>67,013</b>           | 66,979                  |
| <b>Capital assets</b>                 | <b>3,410</b>            | 3,176                   |
|                                       | <b>\$ 562,282</b>       | <b>\$ 561,331</b>       |
| <hr/>                                 |                         |                         |

**LIABILITIES**

|                                    | <u><b>2010 (\$)</b></u> | <u><b>2009 (\$)</b></u> |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| <b>Current</b>                     |                         |                         |
| Payroll liabilities                | <b>2,145</b>            | 1,408                   |
|                                    | <b>2,145</b>            | 1,408                   |
| Grant repayable- long term portion | <b>28,000</b>           | 28,000                  |
| Deferred revenue                   | <b>291,886</b>          | 300,000                 |
|                                    | <b>322,031</b>          | 329,408                 |
| <hr/>                              |                         |                         |
| <b>Net assets</b>                  | <b>240,251</b>          | 231,923                 |
| <hr/>                              |                         |                         |
|                                    | <b>562,282</b>          | 561,331                 |
| <hr/>                              |                         |                         |



**STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS AND CHANGES IN NET ASSETS**  
**Unaudited, for the year ended March 31, 2010**

|   | 2010 (\$)      | 2009 (\$)      |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| <b>REVENUE</b>                          |                |                |
| Funding:                                |                |                |
| Delta Agricultural Society              | 151,735        | 153,617        |
| Vanc Fdn: YVR Wildlife Stewardship Fund | 70,655         | 131,358        |
| Ducks Unlimited Canada                  | 41,000         | 30,000         |
| B.C. Waterfowl                          | 37,663         | 30,000         |
| Vanc Fdn: Boundary Shores               | 12,069         | 22,438         |
| Corporation of Delta                    | 15,000         | 15,000         |
| Delta Farmers' Institute                | -              | 5,000          |
| Gov't of Canada Cdn Wildlife Service    | 75,000         | -              |
| TG&CC Habitat Compensation Fund         | 13,750         | -              |
| Other:                                  |                |                |
| Donations                               | 90,087         | 109,604        |
| Fundraising                             | -              | 77,527         |
| Interest and other income               | 3,795          | 6,084          |
| <b>Total revenue</b>                    | <b>510,754</b> | <b>580,628</b> |
| <hr/>                                   |                |                |
| <b>EXPENSES</b>                         |                |                |
| Projects:                               |                |                |
| Remittances to co-operators             | 312,628        | 322,071        |
| Program coordinator                     | 52,769         | 59,612         |
| Travel and mileage                      | 3,032          | 1,958          |
| Program materials and supplies          | 34,931         | 1,473          |
| Farmscape maintenance                   | 6,806          | -              |
| Farmscape construction                  | 17,544         | -              |
| Total projects expenses                 | 427,710        | 385,114        |
| General:                                |                |                |
| Administration, office, society costs   | 55,605         | 83,349         |
| Fundraising                             | 2,035          | 38,095         |
| Farm awareness campaign                 | 10,454         | 12,608         |
| Conservation education, communication   | 6,622          | 3,267          |
| Total general expenses                  | 74,716         | 137,319        |
| <b>Total expenses</b>                   | <b>502,426</b> | <b>522,433</b> |
| <hr/>                                   |                |                |
| <b>Excess of revenue over expenses</b>  | <b>8,328</b>   | <b>58,195</b>  |
| <b>Net assets, beginning of year</b>    | <b>231,923</b> | <b>173,728</b> |
| <hr/>                                   |                |                |
| <b>Net assets, end of year</b>          | <b>240,251</b> | <b>231,923</b> |
| <hr/>                                   |                |                |