Mode	*BABAR*	Belle	Average
$C_{\rho\rho,long}$	$-0.23 \pm 0.24 \pm 0.14$ [1]	-	$-0.23 \pm 0.24 \pm 0.14$
$S_{\rho\rho,long}$	$-0.19 \pm 0.33 \pm 0.11$ [1]	-	$-0.19 \pm 0.33 \pm 0.11$
$B^0 \to \rho^+\rho^-$	$30. \pm 4. \pm 5.$ [2]	-	$30. \pm 4. \pm 5.$
$B^+ \to \rho^+\rho^0$	$22.5\,^{+5.7}_{-5.4} \pm 5.8$ [3]	$31.7 \pm 7.1\,^{+3.8}_{-6.7}$ [4]	$26.4\,^{+6.1}_{-6.4}$ [5]
$B^0 \to \rho^0\rho^0$	$0.6\,^{+0.8}_{-0.6}$	-	$0.6\,^{+0.8}_{-0.6}$
$f_L(\rho^+\rho^-)$	$0.99 \pm 0.03\,^{+0.04}_{-0.03}$ [2]	-	$0.99 \pm 0.03\,^{+0.04}_{-0.03}$
$f_L(\rho^+\rho^0)$	$0.97\,^{+0.03}_{-0.07} \pm 0.04$ [3]	$0.95 \pm 0.11 \pm 0.02$ [4]	$0.96\,^{+0.05}_{-0.07}$
$f_L(\rho^0\rho^0)$	-	-	1.00 (assumed)

Table 1: *Compilation of results on $B \to \rho\rho$ CP asymmetries, branching fractions (in units of 10^{-6}) and longitudinal fractions. The central value and uncertainties of the $B^0 \to \rho^0\rho^0$ branching fraction are estimated from [3] assuming the decay is fully dominated by the longitudinal component. The averages are computed taking into account asymmetric errors.*