

Snakes & More

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| | |
|----------------|--|
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The Oklahoma City Audubon society is neither a chapter of nor affiliated with National Audubon.

For up-to-date Oklahoma City Audubon news visit:
OKC-Audubon.org

Our February 17 meeting speaker will be Bob Clark, one of the largest commercial breeders of non-poisonous snakes in the world.

Originally from Kansas but a resident in Oklahoma for over 40 years, Bob has a bachelor's degree in biology and a master's degree in systematics from the University of Kansas. He has been a falconer since 1970 and a life-long student of many areas of natural history.

Being one of the largest commercial breeders of non-poisonous snakes in the world since 1988, Bob has over 45 years experience in breeding snakes. He specializes in pythons from various parts of the globe. Featured in his presentation will be a "show and tell" of interesting and beautiful individuals from his collection.

Bob will also discuss his business, breeding reptiles in captivity and the market for these animals from his perspective of 30+ years experience. Also discussed will be the invasive pythons in Florida, rattlesnake roundups, and the impact captive breeding has had on the demand for imported animals.

The program will be safe and interesting for all, especially for young people. Come and hear Bob and enjoy his beautiful animals and his passion for the beauty of our world.

Our meetings are held September through June on the third Monday of each month (with the exception of January, when the meeting is held on the fourth Monday). Meetings begin at 7 p.m. Visitors are always welcome.

Meeting Location:

Our meetings are held at the Will Rogers Garden center, located at the intersection of NW 36th Street and I-44.



President's Perspective

Hal A. Yocum

The challenge of HEARING birds is very real, especially as we age and/or develop hearing loss in the higher frequencies. I can attest to the latter, as you likely have heard me comment / or complain about it when out on field trips. There are some solutions that do improve your ability to hear the "high frequency singers." When I read a biography of J.J. Audubon it was noted that several birds that were new to him in his western travels later in life he thought did NOT sing. So this challenge goes way, way back, even to Audubon.

Another aspect of not hearing the birds well is that many of us were not trained to listen and learn the birds well or at all. That was the case in my youth. I started this hobby at age 15 and never belonged to a bird club. I learned to bird by sight. Ok, but I wish now that I had been trained to listen and learn as well. Listening to bird songs in the 50's and 60's was more of a challenge as the available technology was records. Later came CDs. My daughter took an ornithology 101 class in college and was taught to do both. In several of the later field trips they started with BLINDFOLDS! Then checked by sight.

Today we have recordings of nearly all the birds (esp. North American birds) available at our finger tips on our cell phones via the bird apps. Some species have recordings of several or many songs and even the "CHIPS."

After constantly not hearing the "high singers," such as Dark-eyed Junco, Kinglets, Gnatcatchers, Brown Creepers and many warblers I decided to get hearing aids. I bought a mid-price range, rechargeable one (PHONAK- \$3500) just over a year ago. I discussed my concerns to the Audiologist (D. David Hough - Edmond) specifically related to my birding. Each ear was different and separately set so that those HIGH sounds were brought down to my remaining hearing range. They definitely help but they are not perfect by any means. I can hear all sounds from my iBird app , but if the birds are more than 50 feet away I can still not hear them. I still have NEVER heard a creeper, or gnatcatcher even if close. There are problems when it is windy or there is significant background noise as ALL THOSE NOISES ARE LOUDER AS WELL. I am able to pick up a few more warblers - not all for sure. As far as the wind goes Dave Woodson suggested wearing ear muffs/covers over the hearing aids. Helpful idea.

Another solution that I looked at was a device specific for certain high singers. It is called SONGFINDER (\$750). They had a website (<http://hearbirdsagain.com>) where you could check the effect on about 20-30 high singing birds at several settings at lower frequencies. Marion Homier purchased one and has used it for 1-2 years. She told me that she uses it mostly for the spring warbler migration. Not so much at other times. Currently it is not being sold, but one might find one on line as a "resale."



The website still honors warranties and does repairs.

My solution over the years has been to develop my eyesight for small movements to a higher level. I use my hearing aids at times, spring migration, looking for longspurs hoping to catch their singing as they fly overhead. I plan to take them to Big Bend, TX this April as I am not familiar to many of the birds in that area.

Another solution is to just take Brian Marra along (he is in our Big Bend group). Birding in a group, as in our field trips sure helps with more ears and more eyes. Thanks everyone for "getting me on them" quickly.

Oklahoma City Audubon Welcomes:

New Members:

Ann Kelly, OKC
Lynda Beaty, OKC
Brad Rose, Edmond
Nancy Dallman, Mustang

Welcome back:

Scott Jantz, OKC
John Eagleston, OKC
Deanne McKinney, OKC

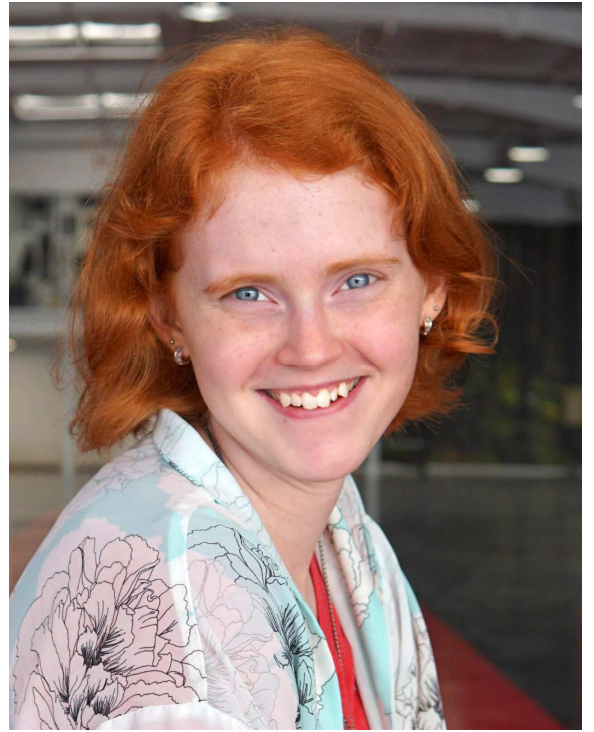
Bird of the Month

By Grace Huffman

This time of year, nearly all of the bright or quirky herons and egrets that you normally find at the lake are all enjoying the warmer weather south of here, with the exception of a brave few who manage to stick around popping up as rare birds in your eBird rare bird alerts. But no matter what time of year you head out to the lake or river, you are just about guaranteed to see a **Great Blue Heron**.

It's not just in Oklahoma that you can find them. You'll spot them during the summer in parts of southern Canada, and in the winter in northern South America. They are year-round residents across most of the contiguous 48 states. In Florida, you'll also find the "Great White Heron," which is the entirely white morph, and "Wurdemann's Heron," which has a white head but a normal body.

Great Blue Herons live up to their name by being large, blue-ish gray herons common around lakes, rivers, and even man made ponds if they are stocked. I love to watch them fish, especially when they come up with a big one! They eat more than just fish though. They'll eat about anything they can get their bills on, including small mammals and other birds.



© Grace Huffman

ons use a fringed claw on their middle toe to scrape the feathers and spread it out on their feathers to assist in the removal of gunk they may get on their feathers, and protect those same feathers from slime. (Fun fact: powder down is not just limited to herons. Other birds like African Gray Parrots and cockatoos have it too!)

Fortunately, most Great Blue Herons aren't going anywhere anytime soon, as they are listed as least concern by the ICUN. Great White Herons are showing a decline however, and are listed on the 2014 State of the Birds Watch List. The reason for the decline is thought to be a result of elevated Mercury levels in the local water. And as always, insecticides and other harsh chemicals always pose a risk to these regal birds.

Outside of breeding season they tend to be solitary birds, so you're not likely to see very many of them at once. One exception happened last January, when I counted 13 of them at Arcadia Lake! They were on the east side of the dam where there is a small stream that runs from the lake. My guess is there was a lot of suitable food, as I've never seen that many at once. On a normal day at Lake Hefner, I might see 4 birds, and each of them at a different part of the lake.

During the breeding season, Great Blue Herons nest in large colonies, usually up in the trees. There can be as many as 500 nests! (I can't imagine the noise.) And since they'll use the same nest year after year, those nests can get to be quite large. The female usually lays 2-6 eggs and incubates them for about three weeks. The nestling period lasts from 49-81 days, and the parents may decide to raise a second brood.

Great Blue Herons have an interesting bit of biology: powder down. Powder down in Great Blue Herons come from chest feathers that naturally fray. The her-

Eagle Stalking in Oklahoma

By Patti Muzny

Nancy Vicars and I are always good for traveling almost anywhere in pursuit of birds. That's what we do and have done for about 35 years. This winter, we signed up with the Sutton Center to find and monitor Bald Eagle nests in Oklahoma. Nancy chose the area below the dam at Lake Eufaula and several points around Eufaula, Checotah, Porum, Stigler, etc. And we also work the area around the Cimarron close to Crescent and Perkins. In 2019 the Center documented 199 Bald Eagle nests in Oklahoma. We make a pretty good team – she drives and does paperwork and I have learned to navigate with GPS. Google Maps and I have a love/hate relationship, but in spite of Google's attempts to thwart us at every opportunity, I can drop pins all over the place.

We've made three trips so far and have thoroughly enjoyed watching "our" eagles. At one nest, we observed a female on her immense nest, apparently incubating eggs. Her mate was perched nearby, but when a sub-adult eagle flew toward the nest, the pursuit was on. The female tossed her beautiful white head back and began to call as the male started after the intruder. They flew up and down the river several times with screeching and diving before the young one decided he was so not welcome anywhere near that nest and flew farther down the river and out of sight.

Sometimes the eagles make it really simple for us. As we were driving down the highway, a pair of eagles flew across in front of us and one was carrying a large stick. They flew directly to a nest at the edge of a pasture. While the female placed the stick, the male didn't offer any assistance, but perched nearby and supervised. I could make a snarky comment, but will refrain...for now!

At another nest, we drove up and thought we could see a white head, but these nests are fairly deep and if the incubating bird is not on the edge of the nest, it can be difficult to see. We sat in the car and watched for several minutes before our patience was rewarded. There definitely was an eagle on the nest and as we watched, she stood up and began to reposition her eggs.

The [Sutton Center maintains a live cam at Sequoyah NWR](#) near Vian, OK. Whether or not you are actively involved in documenting and monitoring nests, this website offers a wealth of information as to Bald Eagle behavior at the nest. It's entertaining and informative. For instance, did you know that when the eagle comes to the nest to settle on the eggs, it curls up its talons and walks on its "knuckles" to avoid damaging the eggs? I'm sure there is a more scientific word, but that's my story. At this time, there are no hatchlings to feed, so it's pretty quiet at the nests.

If anyone knows of an eagle nest, please consider going to the [web-site](#) and reporting the location.

OKC Audubon Society Financial Report for 2019

CASH ON HAND 12/31/2018 **\$5,899.06**

INCOME:

| | | |
|-------------------------|----------|-----------------|
| Membership dues | 1,924.86 | |
| Checking Acct. Interest | 71.30 | |
| Donations | 30.00 | |
| Car decals | 15.82 | |
| | | +2,041.98 |
| | | 7,941.04 |

EXPENSES:

| | | |
|--------------------------------|--------|-------------------|
| Newsletter | 980.21 | |
| Speaker honorarium | 185.00 | |
| Membership dues | 25.00 | |
| Summer social | 75.57 | |
| Bluebird boxes & poles | 270.00 | |
| Club promotion | 110.00 | |
| Bank charge | 10.00 | |
| | | -1,655.78 |
| CASH ON HAND 12/31/2019 | | \$6,285.26 |

Upcoming Field Trip



Join us on Saturday, February 15 for a field trip to the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge.

Meet at 9:00 at Love's Travel Stop located on Hwy 49 - take exit 45 west on I-44.

Leader: Kurt Meisenzahl, meisenzk@sbcglobal.net

African Dream (Part three)

By Nancy Vicars & Warren Harden

The Great Rift Valley runs from Lebanon through the Red Sea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, and finally to Mozambique. The rift, bordered by volcanoes, marks the divide between two continental plates and for over 20 million years has provided an expanding but relatively stable, flat plain for life to evolve into a multitude of forms. The Serengeti is known for being the most renowned wildlife area of the world but is much more. Based upon prior fossil findings in the Olduvai Gorge in the eastern Serengeti where we were, Louis Leakey and later Mary Leakey discovered fossils and tools of some of our few-million-year-old ancestors preserved by the copious volcanic ash that covers most of the Rift Valley. Their work in Tanganyika (now Tanzania) spurred many other anthropologists and geologists to hunt for more. The famous "Lucy" skeleton was discovered in the Ethiopian Rift Valley. The Serengeti is also home to the Maasai people, many still living in small groups in hand-constructed mud wall houses with thatched roofs, usually one having a solar panel on top. The men in their brightly colored, long garb still are seen herding their cattle, sheep and goats while texting their friends on cell phones.

The Serengeti, home of the largest migration of large animals on earth, lies in the eastern arm of the Great Rift Valley toward the northern end of a string of conservation areas protecting wildlife all the way to South Africa. Serengeti National Park is the most filmed park in Africa due to its containing much of the variation of animal and vegetative habitats of sub-Saharan Africa. We saw baobabs, giraffes (the world's tallest animal), ostriches (tallest bird), brilliant sunbirds, a 5-foot Nile monitor lizard, elands (largest antelope), miniature dik diks (third smallest antelope), massive elephants and hippos and rhinos, lions with killed cape buffalo, cheetahs catching and devouring a gazelle, leopards with stashed gazelles in trees, zebras migrating, monkeys, baboons, the dangerous cape buffalo, vultures, eagles, love birds, sand grouse, bustards, hornbills, starlings, shrikes, fossil hominines (not seen) and modern homo sapiens (many seen), and on and on. We looked for the hamerkop, that strange hole-nester distantly related to pelicans, but not a one showed.

Also interesting is what we did not see. We saw no mosquitoes, no tsetse flies (end of dry season), no spiders, no snakes, and other than two porcupines no nocturnal animals. No longer are people taken on night game drives. Anyone out at night is assumed to be a poacher. Also absent were aircraft contrails, television and daily reports of political and economic corruption and human conflict across the globe.

For us, our "birding" on the Serengeti was not like an OKC Audubon field trip. It was truly wild and exhilarating. All predators and prey alike keep their heads on a swivel in constant vigil. We did the same being that we had lions, cheetahs, leopards, hyenas, elephants, zebras, a giraffe and a cape buffalo literally within a few feet of us. If we had not been in a solid-sided vehicle, we would have been part of the food chain, bones and all. Even more exhilarating was their being just outside our canvas tent every night. Nowhere else on earth can anyone be so close to so many wild animals and get away alive and unscathed.

Minutes: January 27, 2020

Meeting was called to order by the club's newly elected President Hal Yocum.

Meeting minutes of December were approved with the exception of an inaccurate date of the spring meeting of the OOS. It will be meeting May 8-10 at Black Mesa State Park.

We met under difficult conditions in a separate area of the garden exposition complex, with poor acoustics. Several new members and guests were in attendance, but only first names are available to me. Brian, Linda, Rebecca, Ann and Drew were introduced. My apologies for missing or inaccurate names.

Treasurer Nancy Vicars reported \$6242 in the bank account.

Announcement was made that the 2019 edition of the Oklahoma Birds Date Guide is now in print. It is free for members of the OOS (Oklahoma Ornithological Society) and can be purchased on their website.

New business: a private property is becoming available for birding at the 35-acre Yukon area property known as the Molly Spencer Farms, which is being further developed for visitors. More news will be available later.

Saturday, February 1st there will be an all-day excursion to Ft. Cobb Lake area to see the variety of wading and water birds now collecting there. Please contact Larry Mays if you have questions or if you need to let him know you are coming.

There was a proposal that for future meetings, group refreshments not include caffeinated beverages. There was no objection from the floor, and that will begin next meeting. Members may of course bring their own caffeinated beverages for individual use. Signup sheet is passed around to fulfill commitments for this calendar year. The meeting was adjourned and a refreshment break followed.

We were then entertained by a photographic journey through Cuba by Jay Pruett, experienced wildlife expert. He was a member of a bird survey sponsored by the Cuban government. The variety of birds and their amazing plumage was a treat for the attendees, and arrangements can be made for individual birders to join a future government bird survey.

The next meeting, February 17, will be held in our usual room, resuming our third Monday schedule.

—Club Secretary Sharon Henthorn

Recorder's Report

January 2020

What a great start for the year. All counties turned in reports to eBird and two counties reported over 100 bird species. Four bird species were seen in 11 of the 12 counties. Who do you think they were? Forty species were reported in only one or two counties and are marked in bold. What other central Oklahoma counties can these species be found and reported?

The first bird report of the year was at 1:00 am when Mike Yough observed a Great Horned Owl at home in Stillwater and later Alex Harman photographed **Orchard Oriole** at the OSU Cross Country Course. Larry Mays located Lapland Longspur along CR 1290 in Grady County; in Logan County



© Alex Harman

Dustin Lynch counted Bonaparte's Gull and Pied-billed Grebe at Guthrie Lake, and Eastern Bluebird and American Robin at Liberty Lake. At Lake Overholser west in Canadian County Jimmy Woodard discovered Hooded Merganser, Common Goldeneye, **Red-breasted Merganser** and **Lesser Black-backed Gull**. In Norman along South Jenkins Caleb Frome reported Wild Turkey, Greater White-fronted Goose, Winter Wren and Red-headed Woodpecker; and along Rock Creek Road Diane Thompson spotted White-winged Dove. In Midwest City Jimmy Woodward recorded White-throated Sparrow and Turkey Vulture; at Martin Park Nature Center Dustin Lynch detected Lincoln Sparrow and Ruby-crowned Kinglet; and at Lake Hefner Prairie Dog Point Brian Marra got **Forster's Tern** and **Common Loon**; Caleb Frome described **Surf Scoter** and **White-winged Scoter**; and Don Maas recognized **Common Merganser**.



© Steve Davis

On the 2nd Steve Davis photographed at Rose Lake **Least Sandpiper**, at Lake Overholser west **Eared Grebe**, and at Lake Overholser east **Wood Ducks**. In Grady County Caleb McKinney came across Brewer's Blackbirds and Brown Thrasher; at Summit Place Subdivision in OKC Bill Diffin saw Bewick's Wren; and at Lake Thunderbird Don Maas tallied

Double-crested Cormorant. Scott Loss also had a busy day: at Lake Carl Blackwell he confirmed **Wilson's Snipe**, **White-breasted Nuthatch**, **Golden-crowned Kinglet**, **Swamp Sparrow**, **Common Yellowthroat**, **Pine Warbler**, on Peach Road **American Tree Sparrow**, Loggerhead Shrike, Smith's Longspur, and

on 19th between Perry and Vassar Road he described **House Wren**.

On the 4th Braden Farris added American Kestrel along OK-33 in Kingfisher County; and in northwest Payne county Mike Yough documented **Vesper Sparrow** and Pileated Woodpecker. On the 5th in Logan County at Kairworks Garden D&D Norris verified Harris's Sparrow, and Yellow-rumped Warbler; on the OSU Cross Country Course Alex Harman flushed a **Sedge Wren** and LeConte's Sparrow; and at Lake Hefner Chase Moxley encountered Lesser Black-backed Gull and Common Goldeneye. On the 6th Caleb Hawley identified Red-tailed Hawk along I-40 in Seminole County. On the 7th Kyle Hawley noticed Red-shouldered Hawk in Grady County; and Calvin Rees turned up Herring Gull and Northern Shoveler at 63rd and Kilpatrick Turnpike wetlands.



© Steve Davis

On the 8th Steve Davis reported **Lesser Goldfinch** at his feeder in OKC. On the 9th Brian Marra detected **Virginia Rail** and Swamp Sparrow at Lake Hefner Bert Cooper Trails. On the 11th Adelynn Woodard recorded Horned Grebe in Shawnee in Pottawatomie County; and in Norman Cole Sites discovered **Merlin**; while Zach DuFran counted Lesser Scaup and Redhead Duck at Kevin Gottshall Memorial Park. On the 13th William Radke viewed Bald Eagle, Savannah Sparrow and Northern Pintail at Rose Lake. On the 14th Brian Marra observed **Greater Yellowlegs** and Fox Sparrow at Stinchcomb WR West in Canadian County.

On the 15th George Chiu had Smith's Longspur and Western Meadowlark on Rockwell Ave just north of Waterloo Road in Logan County; John Moyer photographed Bald Eagle at Lake Thunderbird Alameda Dr Bridges; and Jared Elmore got **Great Egret** in Stillwater. On the 16th Brian Marra recognized **Red-necked Grebe** and Horned Grebe at Lake Hefner. On the 18th Joe Grzybowski found Northern Harrier and American Wigeon at Goldsby Sod Farm in McClain County; and Ross's Goose and Greater White-fronted Goose along Ten Mile Flats in Cleveland County. Branden Farris confirmed **American Pipit** at Howard Farms in Oklahoma County. Lapland Longspur were seen

feeding in Coyle in Logan County. Steve Davis came across **Short-eared Owl** west of El Reno, and photographed **Pine Siskin** at his feeder in OKC.

On the 19th Chase Moxley had American Tree Sparrow and Eared Grebe at Lake Hefner Prairie Dog Point. On the 21st Larry Mays saw Orange-crowned Warbler at home in McClain County; Taylor Harting and Kayley Thurber tallied Bald Eagle along I-35 south of Guthrie; and Brad Rose added **Black-crowned Night-Heron** at the OKC Zoo Lake Park. On the 23rd Emily Carter identified **Eastern Screech-Owl** in OKC. On the 24th Mary & Lou Truex encountered Snow Goose, Cackling Goose, and Canvasback near the Dover US-81 Sand Pit in Kingfisher County.



© Brian Marra

On the 25th near Paul's Valley in Garvin County Gregg Friesen got Black Vulture and Mary Sallee spotted Bald Eagle. Brian Marra photographed **Common Ground Dove** and **Eastern Towhee** at Stinchcomb WR east. On the 26th Chris Butler

turned up Cedar Waxwing and Spotted Towhee at Wes Watkins in Pottawatomie County; and Hermit Thrush at Meeker Lake in Lincoln County. On the 28th Scott Loss described **Rough-legged Hawk** at Lake Carl Blackwell. On the 29th Carlberg observed American Woodcock in Shawnee. On the 30th Jacob Crissup spotted Marsh Wren and Song Sparrow at Rose Lake; and Braden Farris detected **LeConte's Sparrow** at Lake Stanley Draper. The four species seen in 11 of the 12 counties were Canada Geese, Red-tailed Hawk, American Kestrel and American Crow. How many places and days can you submit checklists during the Great Backyard Bird Count February 14-17, 2020?

In the Central Oklahoma area during January 2020, **140** species were reported. I appreciate those who help provide the history of central Oklahoma birds. Information is accessed at: [ebird](http://www.ebird.org/). 2020 eBird: An online database of bird distribution and abundance [web application]. eBird Cornell Lab of Ornithology, Ithaca, New York. Available: <http://www.ebird.org/subnational1/US-OK/region>. (Accessed: January 31, 2020). And occasionally from Facebook and the OKBIRDS List. I can be contacted by e-mail at emkok@earthlink.net. Esther M. Key, Editor.

Conservation

By Ann Sherman

Living a Greener Life

I think as a group we all try and live a greener life. If you love birds and nature as we all do then it seems a natural fit. The EPA is here to help. They have standards for greener products that you can use with a little looking. When you see these logos you can have some confidence in the product being somewhat better than others.



The products we buy can have a variety of health and environment impacts. These include Toxic exposures, Air pollution, Water pollution, Climate change, Natural resource use (energy, water, materials), Waste disposal, and Ecosystem damages. These impacts can occur at many places throughout the products life cycle. Extracting raw materials, manufacturing, packaging, distribution, retailing and product use, repair or maintenance and disposal. That's a lot to keep an eye on. The EPA website is a wealth of information. If you don't care to do real research join the millions of people who look for the labels that point out greener products.

Every purchase you make has an impact. From the car you drive to your washing machine, to the cleaning products you use, to the food that you eat. Every product has labels that tell you about its efficiency or what's in it. I wear my readers at the grocery store. Nothing goes in the cart that I haven't read the ingredients. Food should be food. If something has a long list of chemicals in it I don't buy it. It's the little things that can make a big difference. In our own lives and the life of the planet. Wear your readers. It's worth it.

DUES NOTICE

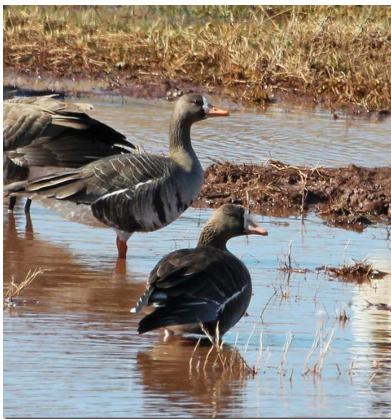
It's time once again to renew your annual membership for 2020. OCAS dues are \$15 per household and may be paid at the monthly meetings, online at our website <http://www.okc-audubon.org> or mailed to Nancy Vicars, Treasurer, 24 SE 57th St., OKC 73129.

Oklahoma City Audubon Society

c/o Patricia Velte
1421 NW 102nd Street
Oklahoma City, OK 73114

Fort Cobb field trip

On Saturday, February 1, we mustered our forces at Jimmy's Egg in north Newcastle at 6:00 am, and by 7:00 am we were on our way. We had nine attendees: Steve Davis and Mary Lane, Dave and Sue Woodson, Esther Key, Hal Yokum, Susan Prescott, Brad Rose and myself.



I led our little caravan through some country I have always found interesting. We picked up a few duck species at some ponds on the way to Lake Chickasha. From there we toured the tiny (well, nonexistent, really) metropolis of Dutton, found our way through Gracemont (a much larger town), and on by way of some winding roads to Ft Cobb Lake and State Park.

We spent the greater part of the day working our way around the lake. To hit all the good spots we would have had to have at least an extra day, but we did the best we could.

Although most of the Cackling Geese had left the area, we were treated to several thousand white geese, both Snow Geese and Ross's Geese, as well as a few Greater White-fronted Geese, some Canada Geese and the few lingering Cackling Geese.

I think we ended the trip with somewhere between 65 and 71 species (different folks saw some birds that others missed). Most exciting birds for the day were a couple of very cooperative Red-breasted Nuthatches, a Winter Wren (most likely the same one Jimmy Woodard spotted when he and I were there a couple weeks back), an Orange-crowned Warbler (they seem to be everywhere this year), and a Blue-gray Gnatcatcher.

I guess Brad was our new guy, and I think he got five lifers which is always fun. Our party sort of scattered around 4:00, as we took different routes home, but I think we all had a pretty good time. I know I did.

—Larry Mays