

BIRD SONGS

Newsletter of the North Lakeland
Discovery Center Bird Club

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President's Message

Carne Andrews

"A FEW GOOD READS"

Read any good books lately? Have you read any good books about celebrated ornithologists and their fascination with the natural world? I know some of you have and bet some of you haven't YET!

Over the winter months more so than during the other 3 seasons when birds are more plentiful in the north, I usually find my eyes feasting on printed pages of old books about birds that I've picked up at various used books stores. Much to my delight, I've come across a few real "classics"; old and new that have been recommended by birdwatcher friends. Perhaps as you await

spring migration and the arrival of our summer breeding birds, you might also enjoy and be inspired by accounts of extraordinary passionate birding watching trailblazers portrayed in the books described here.

Birdwatching has a plethora of meanings depending on one's interests. To some it may be a science or art or a spiritual experience. To some it may create an awareness of the natural world, an indicator of environmental changes, or the need for conservancy. To others it may be as simple as observing and feeding birds in your backyard or it could be a competitive game tallying lists. It might be a venue for photography or a travelogue to local or far away popular birding destinations. Whatever your personal interests or involvements, you are joined by thousands of others growing the popularity of birdwatching across the country.

Below is a list of a variety of books with a very brief synopsis of each. If any pique your interest, you can find more detailed descriptions by searching the titles and authors online before heading to the library or purchasing. For a historical perspective, the books here are listed in chronological order by the original published date.

Wild America (1955) by Roger Tory Peterson and James Fisher - A journal of a 100 day, 30,000 mile journey around the perimeter of North America by two friends and renowned naturalists with eyes for discovery, one American and one British, seeking out the similarities and differences, particularly in birds, found on their respective continents. The book records an incredible adventure filled with humorous tales.

The Featherquest: A North American Birder's Year (1992) by Pete Dunne - The chronicle of a 12 month undertaking by this master storyteller and his wife, a professional photographer to discover great birding locations across the North American continent. It is packed with information of where to find both common and exotic birds while exploring the joys of birding..."where wonder and discovery are joined in the sight of a wheeling silhouette of wings across the sky."

Kingbird Highway (1997) by Kenn Kaufman - Naturalist, author and artist, Kenn Kaufman, dropped out of high school in the 1970's at the age of 16 in pursuit of his youthful passion for birds and in search for a mission in life. Everyone will enjoy this incredible adventure of a fearless teenager hooked on

birds crisscrossing the country. Penned by one reviewer as "the story of a natural obsession that got a little out of hand."

Birding on Borrowed Time (2003) by Phoebe Snetsinger - This is one of the books on the list I have not personally read yet, and include it here, because I know many of you have read and enjoyed Olivia Gentile's remarkable biography of Phoebe Snetsinger entitled **Life List...** also listed below.

The Big Year: A Tale of Man, Nature, and Fowl Obsession (2004) by Mark Obmasik - Most of us have either read this book or seen the movie. While the movie was entertaining, there were some aspects of it that did not seem to capture the essence or joy of birding. If you have only seen the movie, the book is worth a read.

Birdwatcher: The Life of Roger Tory Peterson (2008) by Elizabeth J. Rosenthal - This is a meticulously detailed biography of RTP who has often been referred to as the "Bird Man of Bird Men" or the "Renaissance Man" who through his many publications and field guides directed for the average person taught millions about all aspects of nature and the importance of preserving and protecting the natural world. Excerpts from over 100 interviews and encounters provide intriguing and entertaining insights about this remarkable man.

Life List: A Woman's Quest for the World's Most Amazing Birds (2010) by Olivia Gentile - This biography about Phoebe Snetsinger is the fascinating story of a highly intelligent and educated wife and mother from the Midwest in the 1950's who discovered bird watching as a source of inspiration, challenge, and purpose. After traveling extensively to birding destinations in the US and being diagnosed with cancer at the age of 42, she embarks on a worldwide and sometimes dangerous search for exotic and rare birds.

My Life with Cranes: A collection of Stories (2016) by George Archibald - This is a collection of stories by George Archibald the renowned co-founder and longtime director of the International Crane Foundation in Baraboo, WI. Most of the stories are from the early years when many obstacles stood in the way of the development of this worldwide effort to save every known species of cranes.

If you have additional book recommendations, the club's book readers would love to hear from you! Please share the titles, authors, and a few comments with the club through John Randolph's email!!!

Quiz: The Most Common Birds of North America

Donna Roche

We often talk about RARE birds, ENDANGERED birds, and almost EXTINCT birds and can easily name some. However, how knowledgeable are we about the MOST COMMON birds? Please take about 5 minutes to think of and write down your list of North America's TEN MOST COMMON birds.

Then read the answers later in this newsletter provided for us by Kenn and Kimberly Kaufman with a little of their additional information about why these birds are so successful and from an article in 'Birds and Blooms' magazine in Dec/Jan 2015 (on-line.) You may be surprised... I was!

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____

4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____

7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____

10. _____

Christmas Bird Count Report

Guy David

Thanks to Donna Roche who once again organized the club's Minocqua Christmas Bird Count (CBC) for 2016, we had the highest participation rate ever for this annual activity. Way to go one and all!

While I was enjoying the warmth and sunshine of southeastern Arizona at the time, our dedicated CBC participants were braving temperatures ranging from -15 to -2 degrees Fahrenheit for the count day. Wow! The participants included 17 field observers in 5 separate groups and 8 feeder watchers. Oh, and it should not be forgotten that the wind speeds for the day varied from 5 to 20 MPH!

What a contrast to 2015 when it was considerably warmer and there was an unprecedented amount of open water, no snow on the ground, and the temperatures hovered in the mid 20's with light winds.

Variation in birding conditions, predictably, yields variability in results. When conditions are as challenging as they were for the 2016 CBC, we have to remind ourselves that the exercise is still worth doing, precisely because of the results that are generated for our own appreciation as well as for science. So, what about the numbers this time around?

There was a total of 21 species recorded during our 2016 CBC compared to 27 species recorded in 2015. The total number of birds that were counted was 862 individuals in 2016 compared to 1261 in 2015. Comparing the species recorded between the 2 years, missing from our 2016 list are Mallard, Hooded Merganser, Common Merganser, Ring-billed Gull, Brown Creeper, Bohemian Waxwing, Common Redpoll and Pine Siskin. In the context of birding conditions between the 2 years, it all makes sense. Last year, with the great amount of unfrozen lake and stream surface area, there were a lot of water birds still in the area and some of those species were recorded for the first time during the Minocqua CBC. During the 2016 CBC winter birds that make use of bird feeders prevailed! No surprise here either!

Of the 862 individual birds recorded this year, 281 (33%) were Black-capped Chickadees and 193 (22%) were American Goldfinches. The third highest count was 58 (7%) Blue Jays. Next in line in order of abundance were White-breasted Nuthatches (46), American Crow (42), Wild Turkey (41), and Red-breasted Nuthatch (36). All of these species are commonly seen at bird feeders during northern Wisconsin winters and some of them are just BIG birds and easier to spot compared to most others. Following is a complete list of species recorded for the 2016 CBC.

Ruffed Grouse 2	Hairy Woodpecker 23	White-breasted Nuthatch 46
Wild Turkey 41	Pileated Woodpecker 19	Golden-crowned Kinglet 2
Bald Eagle 9	Blue Jay 58	American Robin 1
Rock Pigeon (Feral Pigeon) 16	American Crow 42	Cedar Waxwing 1
Mourning Dove 19	Common Raven 19	Dark-eyed Junco 4
Red-bellied Woodpecker 15	Black-capped Chickadee 281	White-throated Sparrow 1
Downy Woodpecker 35	Red-breasted Nuthatch 35	American Goldfinch 19

Aside from the weather from year to year, another important variable contributing to the outcome of our CBC are the conditions in Canada where some of our winter species come from. Despite moderate local weather conditions, our 2015 CBC revealed the presence of Pine Siskins, Common Redpolls and Bohemian Waxwings. For 2016, these 3 species were absent, despite our locally harsh conditions. These are considered intermittent winter species in our area for a reason. Some years these species need our feeders and fruit trees but 2016 was not one of those years, at least not at the time of the CBC!

So, there you have it. Fewer species and individual birds this year compared to last year, despite the greater effort. Some species were here last year because of the mild and moderate conditions and also because of unfavorable conditions in Canada. This year they weren't here, probably because of our harsh winter conditions coupled with favorable conditions in Canada. Global food, water, and shelter makes more of a difference than does the local season? But the story doesn't end there. There still is the matter of vagrants to consider!

Part of the fun of doing the CBC each year is to simply get out there and see what's going on. It never disappoints! The 2016 CBC also yielded some real birds of extraordinary interest because we simply never expect them to be in

the area in mid-December! Then there are the birds that we expect to find but, despite our great effort, miss them for reasons unknown.

For example, this year we missed recording any Brown Creepers, this after having recorded them the past 10 years in a row. My guess? More in the car time and less outdoors time for the observers. Too darned cold to get out and look for those tiny and quiet birds? Other examples are the American Robin and Cedar Waxwing, both of which were recorded in 2016 but each was only recorded one other year, 2008! I have no reasonable explanation for this, I don't think anyone would buy into the theory of the market crash in 2008! And then there is the White-throated Sparrow that was never reported before last year but now reported for 2 years in a row!

Well, take heart one and all, despite the challenging conditions, the performance of our courageous birders was another outstanding effort with great results. The Minocqua CBC dates back to 1962 and was intermittently conducted until the Discovery Center Bird Club made it an annual local event beginning in 1997! That year we found 21 species and 391 individual birds! I remember that year and it was a mild day for birding! Maybe we would have done better then but we were disrupted by the television crew that came to cover us on that day! When that happened we quickly needed a spokes model so we showed up unexpectedly at Elaine and Cliff Kotlarek's house, knowing that they were nearby and maintained productive bird feeders. You see? You just never know what's going to happen when you are birding. That's just one of many reasons that we do it!

Just to make this article a little longer, what about me in AZ? This year I once again participated in the Green Valley / Madera Canyon CBC. We had a slower year this year too. Last year our group of 60 participants recorded 172 species. This year we "only" got 165 species! The high temperature for the 2016 CBC was 68 degrees...or didn't you want to know that?

Belize

Liz Stone

This past February, my husband Dick Theile and I had a fantastic birding trip to Belize. We were pleased that large portions of the country are being preserved as rainforest, as Belize faces threats to sustainable development from the cruise ship industry and Mennonite farming practices. My personal list for the trip was 226 species, with 112 lifers! We traveled with four other Americans, four Canadians, a trip leader from Naturalist Journeys, and excellent local guides. We stayed at three eco-lodges, housed in palm-thatched cabanas, at Lamanai Outpost Lodge, Pook's Hill, and Chan Chich Lodge. Each lodge featured Mayan ruins, as well as beautiful rainforest scenery and lots of birds. A highlight was a spotting of the rare orange-breasted falcon, near Thousand Foot Falls. It was fun seeing neotropical migrants in their wintering grounds, knowing that these birds will be in the Northwoods in May. Surprisingly, wood thrushes and northern waterthrushes were quite common in Belize. As on Discovery Bird Club outings, Dick birded with his camera always handy. Attached are some of his favorite photos from the trip.



Crested Guan



Red-capped Manakin



Keel-billed Toucan

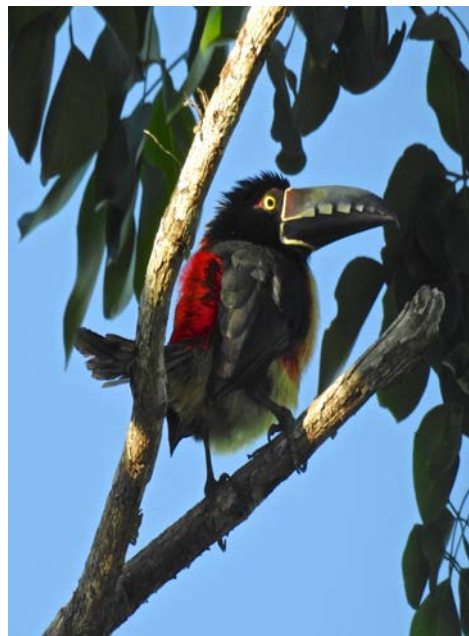


Lesson's Motmot

Photos by Dick Theile



Boat-billed Heron



Collared Aracari

Trumpeter Swans ... and an Eagle

Mark Westphal

I just wanted to say thanks to Carne Andrews for the invite to visit her home on the Manitowish River to see the trumpeter swans. I made a couple of visits to her home and would like to share a few photos I took on March 15. The sight of these swans are my sign that Spring is not far off. At another spot along my journey that day I got a friendly greeting of a "not so bald" eagle. Even without the pure white head and tail these birds are still beautiful.



Photos by Mark Westphal



Leucism and Albinism in Birds

Carne Andrews



Leucistic female Northern Cardinal

Photos by Pat Ready



These pictures of a leucistic female Northern Cardinal were taken and sent from Madison, WI, by my friend, Pat Ready. In addition to being an avid birder and excellent photographer, Pat is president of the Bluebird Restoration Association of Wisconsin (BRAW) and the featured keynote speaker at this year's Birding Festival at the NLDC, May 12 & 13th, 2017.

Receiving these outstanding pictures set me to thinking about the causes of leucism and albinism. Living in Boulder Junction where albino white-tailed deer are quite renowned and birds and animals with abnormal coloration are less common, I decided to learn more and began to research the genetic differences between leucism and albinism in birds. You don't have to be an

expert in genetics or biology to understand these two conditions. However, understanding the following terminology is helpful:

Pigmentation is the natural coloring of a living creature or plant.

Melanin is the pigment responsible for black or brown coloration.

Tyrosine - an amino acid used by cells to synthesize proteins needed to produce the pigment melanin.

Tyrosinase - an enzyme found in plants and animals that catalyzes the oxidation of tyrosine into melanin and all other pigmentation cells. The lack of this enzyme causes albinism.

In leucism, abnormal plumage is caused by a genetic mutation that produces melanin but prevents melanin from being deposited in feathers. Melanin is absent from pigmentation cells that affect ONLY feathers resulting in variable white, pale or diluted colors covering the entire bird. Leucistic birds will have normal colored skin, eyes, beaks, legs and feet. Another type of mutation called pied or piebald causes partial leucism resulting in birds with white patches that have distinct edges.

In albinism, the enzyme tyrosinase is absent, therefore, an individual is unable to produce melanin. The lack of tyrosinase affects all body parts where melanin is normally found resulting in all white feathers while skin, eyes, beak, legs and feet appear pink or red from the red cast from blood vessels. The best identifying feature between leucistic and albinistic birds is characterized by pink or red eyes in albinism and dark eyes in leucism. Note the black eye of the leucistic American Crow seen below as photographed by Guy David at the Plum Lake Golf Course in 2011.



Leucistic American Crow

Photo by Guy David

Variations in normal plumage coloration cause other problems for affected birds. The lack of dark colors makes them more vulnerable to predators except perhaps in colder snow covered locations. The lack of melanin results in weaker feather structure, decreased insulation and the heat absorbing benefit of darker colored feathers. Vision is diminished because melanin protects the eyes from damaging ultraviolet sunrays. Colors also play a role in courtship display and successfully attracting healthy mates.

Even with the condition of leucism or albinism, it is still possible to easily identify these birds. Voice is not affected by these genetic mutations so all the more reason to take note of their songs and calls. Clues from the information in a field guide such as age, size, range and behavior are also useful.

To quote David Sibley in conclusion, "Birds with abnormal plumage can be beautiful or just unusual looking and can provide a challenging dilemma while we birdwatchers try to figure out what's going on!" Hopefully, someday you will be fortunate enough to see at least one of these unique birds!!!

Life List Quarterly

Guy David

Over the years, writing this column for the first quarterly issue of Bird Songs of the year has been the hardest to do for lack of winter club outings and field trips. No club outings, no bird sightings to report or comment on!

Now that doesn't mean that I lack anything to write about. For example, in my December 2016 column I reported on the number of species the club reported during our 2016 outings, which numbered 171. At that time, I had hoped that another species or two would have been added via the 2 Christmas Bird Counts (CBC) that the club participated in since I composed that news column. My report on the outcome of the 2016 Minocqua CBC is found elsewhere in this edition of Bird Songs. From that report one can discern that none of the hoped-for visiting winter bird species were recorded so our final species tally for 2016 remains at 171 species, which was a very good outcome.

The majority of our club outings during the year are conducted in Vilas County. Wondering how the club fared with finding and recording bird species in Vilas County compared to the bigger picture, I did a little research of eBird records. Therein I found a report on the Top 100 eBirders in Vilas County. There I found out that the top 100 Vilas County eBirders had reported 200 species during 2016! Wow, that's more than the club reported through all of our birding outings everywhere for the year. Clearly, this means that there were more bird species in Vilas County than we found last year.

I really enjoyed looking at this report because I was so heartened to see that so many of our club members are among the top 100!!!! I counted 13 of us! Wunderbar!

Those 13 club members accumulated 411 Vilas County checklists during 2016, which is a lot of valuable data. The same report allows one to rank the observers in a couple of different ways. So, I ranked the list by the number of species recorded. Thus, I found out that I had reported 134 (67%) of the 200 species, which earned second place on the 2016 list. (Huff, puff, polish my buttons!) The top eBirder, who is not a club member, recorded 142 species! Other club members who were ranked in the top 10 for species reported were Carne Andrews (125), Elizabeth Stone (98), and Cynthia Krakowski (80). Sarah Besadny almost made the top ten by ending up tied for eleventh at 75 species.

My next question was, instead of just looking at 2016 eBird data for Vilas County, how about the All-Time list for Vilas County? I found out that the top 100 eBirders in Vilas County have reported 261 species over the years. On that list, I am currently ranked 3rd with 206 or 78.9% of those species! The data also shows that I am the only club member in that top ten ranking but Carne Andrews is closing in at number 12 with 140 (53.6%) of the 261 species. Elizabeth Stone, at 135 species, already ranks at number 14 on that list. My bets are on both Liz and Carne to climb into the top 10 all-time Vilas County species list by the end of 2017.

So now it's 2017. To date I am not aware of any club outings but what about our club member eBird reporting for Vilas County so far this year? Screening the eBird Website for the Top 100 eBirders in Vilas Count, 2017 shows that 43 species have been reported so far. Its still winter but there are species to be found and some of our club members have been at it! Sarah Besadny tops the

club members on that list at the 3rd spot with 9 checklists and 17 species. Elizabeth Stone has already submitted 40 checklists that have yielded 16 species already, so her species data stands in 5th place among the top 100. Ed Marshall and Mary Jenks are tied at 13th on the list with 8 species each. Way to go club birders! Keep those reports rolling in. Well, the competition has been light so far. Even though the list is for the top 100 eBirders, there are only 28 on the list so far. But, because of their early start, those birders, if they keep it up, are well ahead of the rest of us because they are recording winter species. Guys like me, who won't be back in WI until sometime this spring, will be missing some of those species for 2017 because they will have returned to the Boreal Forest, Tundra and Arctic Circle for breeding.

Why am I reporting all of this stuff? Well, you've heard it from me before. If you are a birder, you may as well be an eBirder and contribute to the cause. It's free, except for a little of your time, and it's for a great cause for something that we all love. In addition, with the use of the eBird App on smart phones, eBirding has become oh so easy!

I'm not worried about Liz Stone's contribution to eBird. She topped all of the 100 Vilas County eBirders in 2016 by submitting 172 checklists. Comparing to the top species count eBirder for 2016, who recorded 135 checklists, Liz smoked him and was number 1! She already has 40 checklists in 2017. Most of the rest of us have zero (0) checklists, but I know that will change, at least it will for me! How about thee?

Click on this Website for the March edition of the The Badger Birder:
<http://wsobirds.org/images/ebb/2017/EBB201703.pdf>

The feature article in this issue is a great article about Wisconsin eBirders. There are a lot of us out there and those of us who are eBirders are in great company! Remember, it's important and it's FREE!

2017: Year of the Hummingbird

Guy David

The Tucson Audubon Society publishes a quarterly periodical titled Vermilion Flycatcher. The January – March 2017 issue is dedicated to The Year of the Hummingbird. What a great idea to have a dedicated project for the year! Articles in this issue included “Citizen Science, the Year of the Hummingbird and You”; “First Your Hummingbird Hotspot, Then Your Habitat at Home”; and “Hummingbird Plants for Your Garden”.

There was a tidbit in the “Hotspot” article on page 12 that provided some interesting food for thought that I thought I would share with bird club members about Hotspot Costs. Following is an excerpt about the costs / benefits of maintaining a hummingbird hotspot.

1 Feeder:	\$8 - \$22.00
1 Nectar Plant:	\$8.00
5lb of White Sugar:	\$2.50
Total:	\$18.50

1 full feeder =	~500 meals
1 bag sugar =	35 feeder fill-ups

“Your hotspot with 1 bag of sugar and good upkeep provides 17,500 hummingbird meals. That’s 10 meals for every PENNY. The longer you keep your hotspot, the price just keeps dropping!”

Mother’s Day 2017 is coming in May, which usually is near the expected time of arrival of hummingbirds to our Northern Wisconsin region. In addition to the cost of your enrollment in Birding Festival 2017 at the North Lakeland Discovery Center, be sure to also make your little investment in sustaining our little flying jewels as they live and breed near your home.



Broad-billed Hummingbird, Madera Canyon, AZ

Photos by Guy David



Magnificent Hummingbird, Madera Canyon, AZ



Anna's Hummingbird (female), Madera Canyon, AZ

It's (Almost) Time for the Hummers to Return!

Sarah Besadny

I have been known to utter the words, "Oh, that's one of my favorite birds!" when I see a bird of *any* species. But if I were forced to pick my "favorite" favorite bird, it would have to be the Ruby-throated Hummingbird. They are amazing. They are so tiny, they are so beautiful and they have more darn attitude than you would think could be packed into a creature that small.

What got me into birding was a visit to a banding station in Fort Morgan Alabama about 10 years ago. Along with lots of warblers and vireos they were also banding hummingbirds. To learn that many of these little guys fly over the Gulf of Mexico during migration just about blew me away ... and when the master bander let me release a hummer I was hooked! Birding has been my favorite pastime ever since.

Some fun facts about Ruby-throated Hummingbirds (and hummers in general):

- Ruby-throated hummingbirds can be found in many different habitats including woodlands, forest edges, parks, etc.
- The hummingbird is a symbol of good health and the joyful messenger for the British Columbian Native Indians
- Hummingbirds and swifts are in the Apodiformes taxonomic order. Apodiformes means "without feet" ...although hummers and swifts both have feet, they just don't work like other birds' feet because they can't walk or hop
- Ruby-throated Hummingbirds often look like a blur thanks to their ability to beat their wings 53 times per second
- The oldest recorded Ruby-throated Hummingbird was a female who was 9 years, 1 month old when she was recaptured at a banding station

It's easy to attract hummingbirds to your yard. Put out a nectar feeder (one part white sugar to 4 parts water – boil the water to dissolve the sugar). Plant an assortment of native plants. Some native plants to consider for attracting hummingbirds are:

- Cardinal Flower / Lobelia cardinalis
- Bee Balm / Monarda didyma
- Trumpet Honeysuckle / Lonicera sempervirens – a vine, and not to be confused with the invasive Japanese honeysuckle
- Salvia – Raspberry Delight (this is a native hybrid) – I plant it in a pot, it blooms all season and the hummers love it
- Royal Catchfly / Silene regia

It's not quite time for the hummingbirds to arrive here in the Northwoods, but it won't be long! Get those nectar feeders cleaned and ready to go, plan to plant some native flowers with hummers and other pollinators in mind and then anxiously await the hummers' return. Follow their 2017 migration at www.hummingbirds.net/map.html

Answers to the Quarterly Quiz

Red-winged Blackbird

This species adapts to any pond edge, ditch, or brushy field. Nests in just about every county in the lower 48 states. Population estimates are ~130M to 190M (M = million)

Yellow-rumped Warbler

'Myrtle' sub-species nest from New England to Alaska. The 'Audubon's' nest all over the forests and mountains of the West. These birds are more adaptable than most warblers. They eat berries and insects and survive cold weather without migrating to the tropics. Population estimates may be as high as 130M

Mourning Dove

This species may raise as many as six broods a year in warmer climates. Although there are only two eggs per clutch, that can add up to a dozen per year. Population estimates are 100M to as high as 475M

Dark-eyed Junco

These birds are thought to be among the most numerous North American species. They are among the most common summer birds all across the vast forested regions of Canada, Alaska and northern states. Population estimates are 150M, 200M or more

American Robin

This species learned to live around towns and cities. They are abundant in towns, city parks, farms and forests. They nest all across Canada and Alaska. Population ~300M

European Starling

Starlings were brought to this continent around 1890 and released in Central Park. They were wildly successful! They are smart, adaptable and tough. They thrive at expense of some native birds, taking nesting sites from woodpeckers, bluebirds and others. Pop above 50M, some estimate may top 200M

Mallard

Although their population in 2014 was estimated at only 11 million, it is much higher than the long-term average, at around 8M. And let's remember that ducks are big birds and a M mallards take up a lot more room than a M robins!

Chipping Sparrow

When settlement occurred and town and cities in eastern North America these were among the first native birds to move in. House sparrows do make a bigger presence in cities. However, the 'chipper' is also common in suburbs, farms and open woods. Estimates of population are ~200M.

Red-eyed Vireo

You may be surprised to learn that one of the continents' most common birds is hard to see. It spends its time eating in the dense foliage of treetops. However, you probably know their song. They are abundant. Population estimates are 80M up to 130M.

Swainson's Thrush

The key to the success of this species is their vast breeding range throughout the boreal forests of Canada, Alaska, the northwestern states and all the higher mountains of the west. Population estimates are up to 100M.