

BUBBLING UNDER

Banbury Sub-Aqua Club Newsletter

July 2009

What's on Calendar

July	1 st and 15 th	Night Dive 	
	2 nd	Compressor Rota: Duane Knight	Pool Marshal: Graham Barber
	4 th	South coast dash - Dave Singleton	
	6 th		BANsac Committee Meeting
	9 th	Compressor Rota: Doug McLennan	Pool Marshal: Dave White
	15 th	Week day splash location TBC - Shaun West	
	16 th	Compressor Rota: Dave White	Pool Marshal: Duane Knight
	18 th / 19 th	Chart Work Course Practical - Dave Singleton	
	23 rd	Compressor Rota: Ian McLennan	Pool Marshal: Ken McDougal
	25 th to 31 st	Malta Dive Trip - Shaun West	
	30 th	Compressor Rota: Ken McDougal	Pool Marshal: Robert Gericke
	31 st to 3 rd	Farn Island Trip - Robert Gericke	
August	3 rd		BANsac Committee Meeting
	5 th and 19 th	Night Dive 	
	6 th	Compressor Rota: Brian Harris	Pool Marshal: David Spencer
	13 th	Compressor Rota: Paul Crooks	Pool Marshal: Clare Barber
	20 th	Compressor Rota: Martin Cook	Pool Marshal: Brian Crockett
	27 th	Compressor Rota: Shaun West	Pool Marshal: Martin Cook
September	2 nd and 16 th	Night Dive 	
	3 rd	Compressor Rota: Rob Gericke	Pool Marshal: Shaun West
	7 th		BANsac Committee Meeting
	10 th	Compressor Rota: Mike White	Pool Marshal: Axl West
	12 th to 13 th	West Wales - Dave White	
	17 th	Compressor Rota: Dave Singleton	Pool Marshal: Graham Barber
	24 th	Compressor Rota: Jeff Carvell	Pool Marshal: Dave White
October	1 st	Compressor Rota: Graham Barber	Pool Marshal:
	5 th		BANsac Committee Meeting
	8 th	Compressor Rota: Axl West	Pool Marshal:
	7 th and 21 st	Night Dive 	
	W/C 10 th	Whirlwind - Northern Wrecks of the Red Sea - Rob Allen	
	15 th	Compressor Rota: Dave Merry	Pool Marshal: Ken McDougal
	22 nd	Compressor Rota: Clare Barber	Pool Marshal: David Spencer
	24 th to 25 th	DI VE 2009 NEC Birmingham 	
	29 th	Compressor Rota: Duane Knight	Pool Marshal: Clare Barber Annual General Meeting
November	2 nd		BANsac Committee Meeting
	4 th and 18 th	Night Dive 	
	5 th	Compressor Rota: Doug McLennan	Pool Marshal: Brian Crockett Deadline for BANSac photo competition digital submissions - More Details to follow
	12 th	Compressor Rota: Dave White	Pool Marshal: Martin Cook BANSac Annual Photo Competition
	19 th	Compressor Rota: Ian McLennan	Pool Marshal: Shaun West
	26 th	Compressor Rota: Ken McDougal	Pool Marshal: Axl West
	28 th	Dinner Dance 2009	



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- o Anatomy of a Nudibranch
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- o Fish - What you may see on your first sea dive
- o The Shark Trust - "Who are we"
- o A May day in Swanage
- o Underwater Photography - Task Loading

Peak Diving Season

In this edition of **BUBBLING UNDER** we get under the skin of our squidgee friend the Nudibranch with an article outlining the two basic types and their anatomy. So the next time you bump into the Marine biologist and professional diver Monty Halls you can have an in-depth discussion on Nudibranchs and actually know your Dorids from your Aeolids.

Monty was one of the guest speakers at Dive Fest for those who braved the weekend in Pentewan where he gave his lecture on the TV series "Beachcomber Cottage". The TV show, for those who do not know, is where he turned his back on Bristol's city life for six months to become a 21st century beachcomber in Applecross Bay on the west coast of Scotland with his beloved - and slightly mental - scruffy dog Reuben as his companion.

I am sure there will be more details of the exploits of Monty in the article I have been promised for next months **BUBBLING UNDER**.

Safe Diving **BUBBLING UNDER** Editor *Shaun West*

Remember to send me your diving related articles or points of discussion for next month's edition. Without *your input* there would be no **BUBBLING UNDER**.



Anatomy of a Nudibranch



Where to start? Well there are two basic types on Nudibranch:

- o **Dorid** - More like a pretty version of your average garden slug with flowery bits on its bottom.
- o **Aeolid** - Hardly recognisable as a slug with very elaborate and colourful body forms.

Dorid



In typical **dorid** nudibranchs, the mantle is thick and extends over the foot. The surface of the mantle may bear tubercles, which vary in size, shape and number and are often a character used to identify nudibranchs. In many dorids acid glands and/or spicules are incorporated in the mantle tissue and it is thought that these are mainly defensive in function.

However in Goniodorids, Polycerids and some other dorid families the mantle is progressively reduced to a ridge around the side of the body, from which pallial tentacles or processes arise. These processes usually have coloured tips and contain defensive glands and have been shown to produce chemicals distasteful to fish. These chemicals are often manufactured from similar chemical compounds in the bryozoan or ascidian prey, or may be the same molecules selectively re-secreted by the nudibranch.

Aeolid

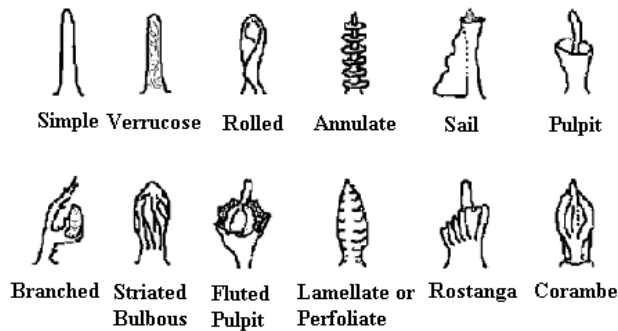


In aeolid nudibranchs the mantle is extended into long finger-like projections called cerata (singular; ceras). The cerata contain branches of digestive gland and often this is visible through the ceratal epidermis. In aeolids the tips of the cerata contain cnidosacs, which usually store nematocysts (stinging cells) that are obtained from ingested cnidarian prey, such as hydroids, sea anemones and soft corals. If disturbed, the Nudibranch is capable of discharging these stinging cells through a terminal pore in the ceras; this is an effective deterrent to predatory fish.

Rhinophores.

The head region of nudibranchs bears a pair of sensory tentacles called rhinophores. These structures are primarily chemosensory (smell, taste) in function. In many **dorid** nudibranchs the rhinophores can be retracted into a basal sheath. The shape of the rhinophores varies greatly from one species to another and a table showing the different types of rhinophores found in British nudibranchs is provided to help identification.

Types of Rhinophore:



Gills.

Nudibranchs use external gills or the cerata to breathe. In nudibranchs the gills are probably the most important respiratory organ, however gaseous exchange also occurs over the entire body surface.

In **dorids** the gills consist of several feather-like structures that encircle the anus. This structure is termed the branchial plume and is situated in the posterior part of the animals' back. In true the gills can be retracted into a gill-pocket.

These dorids are known as cryptobranch dorids as opposed to phanerobranch dorids in which the gills are contractile but not retractile into a pocket. Goniodorids, Onchidorids and Polycerids are phanerobranch dorids.

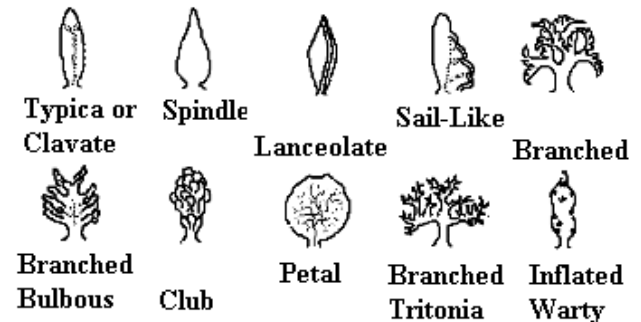
In **aeolids** the cerata function as gills. The ceratal epidermis is thin enough to enable oxygen from the surrounding water to diffuse in and carbon dioxide (a waste product of respiration) to diffuse out. In the dendronotaceans the cerata are branched or tuberculate, this increases the surface area available for gas exchange. The arminaceans are a mixed bag, with cerata in most species, occasionally branched, but in the Arminidae leaf-like gills are hidden in a ridge between the mantle and foot.

Cerata

Cerata or in the singular, ceras, are finger like protrusions on **aeolid**, dendronotaceans and arminaceans nudibranchs. They contain the extended digestive system, are used for respiration and in some species contain nematocysts, stinging cells extracted from prey and used for defence.

These terms are used to describe the cerata: dumb-bell shape, bulbous, slender, tapering, finger like, petal shaped, branched, warty, club like, sail like, spindle like, coloured bands.

Types of Cerata:



Oral Veil.

In some nudibranchs the front region of the head is extended to form an oral veil. This structure varies from one species to another e.g. in *Dendronotus frondosus* it has branched processes; in *Polycera quadrilineata* it forms up to six finger-like processes and in *Doto* species it is smooth edged with two lateral flaps.

Oral Tentacles.

Many nudibranch species have a pair of processes, one on either side of the mouth, which are probably involved in identifying food by taste or touch.

Mantle

In all nudibranchs the shell is only present in the larval stage. As adults the mantle replaces the shell and the operculum. This is easily seen in the **dorids**. Their thick mantle extends over the foot and may be covered in small lumps (tubercles) varying in size, shape and number.

These terms are used to describe the mantle: smooth crenulated, spiculed - pitted, granular, papillate.

Foot

All species have a foot that extends the length of the body. Strong muscular action sends waves along the foot in the opposite direction to which they are travelling. The foot can be used for swimming when they need to escape or find food. Again strong muscular sideways (lateral) or up-down (dorso ventral) convulsions are employed to help the animal

Radula

Nudibranchs have a file like organ (radula), which is only found in molluscs and is used to scrap off their food, sponge, soft coral etc. This organ is covered on top with rows of chitinous teeth, which are produced by the radula sac as they are worn down. Many species are identified by their radula.

The Phanerobranch dorids have a narrower radula with a pair of large teeth in most cases used to cut open bryozoans or ascidians.

The Cryptobranch dorids have a broad radula with many teeth in each row.

The **Aeolids** have a horse shoe shaped tooth with a strong central denticle usually flanked by smaller cusps.

The Phyllidiid and Dedrodorids don't have a radula. They use digestive enzymes to break down tissue before sucking small pieces from the food source (suctorial predators).

The Melibe species use a net-like hood to capture their prey, which they shallow whole.

Summary

Both types of nudibranch are abundant in and around the UK coast. They come in all shapes sizes and colours. Some particular species may be specific to certain coastlines you just need to keep an eye out for them, for example this particular **aeolid** nudibranch is being photographed sitting on the tip of my index finger:

See this months "Nudibranch of the issue" for more details



By Shaun West, with help from:
<http://www.diveoz.com.au/Nudibranchs>
<http://www.seaslug.org.uk/nudibranchs/>

Club Equipment

Could I remind everyone to make sure you complete the equipment sheet if you are taking out club equipment other than to the pool for Thursday night training. Remember that there may be a charge due for borrowing club equipment.

Duane Night - Club Equipment Officer

Fish – What you may see on your first sea dive



I was asked the question that when you have first started diving and are making the move from fresh water to salt water what kind of fish could you expect to see. Well I have thought about this and here is my list of what you may well see on your first sea dive. Remember nothing is guaranteed and location, depth, time of year and sea conditions will all play their part.

Firstly I normally have my head firmly buried in the sea weed looking for Nudibranchs, but on the odd occasion I do take a look around. This big fellow has to be one of the most common fish that I spot. The "Ballan Wrasse" is the most common of all around the British and Irish coasts and is found in inshore waters amongst weed-covered rocks from a depth of 5-30 meters.



Ballan Wrasse

This is a large bodied wrasse with a broad head; small mouth and thick lips it can grow up to 50 cm in length but as with the example in the photo a more normal size is around 30 cm.

The wrasse family are quite commonly found but one of the most colourful and easily recognised if you see it is the "Cuckoo Wrasse". Again can be found in rocky areas around most of the coasts of Britain and Ireland. The male and female fish have completely different colour and markings so can easily be mistaken for different types. A slim-line wrasse with a long narrow head and pointed snout.



Cuckoo Wrasse - Male

The male is brightly coloured with a blue striped head and back, the rest of the body and fins are orange and the more forthcoming of the two and will often approach divers. The female “Cuckoo Wrasse” is pink with distinctive black and white blotches along the top of the back to the base of the tail fin. The female is slightly smaller than the male at maturity being 25 cm to the males 30 cm.



Cuckoo Wrasse - Female

An interesting fact about the “Cuckoo Wrasse” is they all start out as being female and only a small number change into males dependant on the amount of territory there is to colonise.

If you get an opportunity to spend some time with your head stuck in the seaweed like me then in amongst the rocks you will normally find a “Long-spined Sea Scorpion”. We have two scorpion fish in our waters and divers taking the time to look most often encounter this one. This little guy was the one I encountered under the pier in Swanage.



Long-spined Sea Scorpion

The “Long-spined Sea Scorpion” is a distinctive rocky shore fish up to 20 cm in length with a broad bony head that tapers to the tail. The eyes and mouth are very large as this species is an ambush predator. The colour is variable and they can match their surroundings with great accuracy. The head and first dorsal fin are spiny with one very long spine on the cheek. Feeding on crabs, shrimps and fish in shallow water remaining motionless relying on its camouflage to avoid detection

The next fish likely to be spotted hiding out in the seaweed covered rocks is Alice’s favourite, the “Tompot Blenny”, pictured here tucked away in the rock with a friendly bright red eyed “Velvet Swimming Crab”.

Found from depths of 2 to 32 meters the “Tompot Blenny” with its thick lips and a branched tentacle above each of its eyes again makes it easily recognisable by divers. It is widely distributed, but mainly found in the southern half of the UK.

The “Tompot Blenny” is yellow-brown in colour, sometimes it can be greenish, with seven or more dark bars running across its body from the dorsal fin to the underside reaching up to

30cm in length, but when I normally see them they are much smaller than this



Tompot Blenny

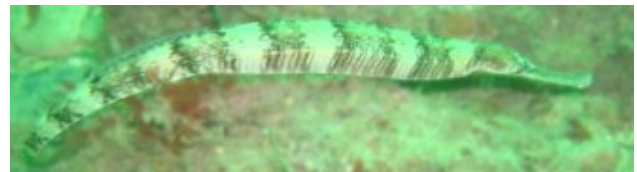
Depending if you are diving over sand or gravel then you may encounter the “Common Dragonet” as the one below. Again this one was spotted under the pier at Swanage. It’s Widespread all along the coasts of Britain and Ireland. Normally you will not spot him until you get too close for his comfort and he darts off from in front of you normally coming to rest again about a meter away instantly blending in with its surroundings.



Common Dragonet

Often confused with other common species found on sandy and gravel seabed’s, the goby is however, the broader and its triangular head distinguishes it, together with a longer snout and jutting lower jaw.

While your head is still in the seaweed take a closer look at it because some of that weed may be fish, a pipefish to be precise.



Greater Pipefish

The pipefish above was found out from Chesil Beach but it is widely distributed along the south and west coasts of England. It can be found in shallow waters among seaweed or rock pools and at depths down to about 90 m.

Pipefish in general have a body that is slender and elongated with variable markings. Pectoral, dorsal, anal and tailfins present with a cylindrical snout, equal to or less than its eye size.

One of the most fun fish you can come across is actually a shark; a catfish shark. Being a night predator, if found during the day its normally tucked in amongst the rock. I know its

not “politically correct” these days but this is such a lovely shark it will remain still even if you *gently* stroke it.



Incorrectly identified by divers as a “Dog Fish” it has caused a great deal of confusion over the years. The “Dog Fish” is a species in its own right and is high on the endangered list and often found in fish and chip shops as “Rock Salmon” or “Huss” and I would urge you to **never** purchase it.

You can get more details from <http://www.sharktrust.org/>

Almost done, and moving into slightly deeper water, this one almost certainly can be found on any substantial wreck dive in the UK. The Pollack can be found down to one hundred meters deep, either solitary or in small shoals. It is both an offshore pelagic or coastal benthic species, found on the seabed around rocks, wrecks and kelp forests.

Hard to get to photograph, but easy to identify it has to be one of the most angular fish I know, see Mays edition of **SUBLINE UNDER** for more details on fish identification.



Pollack

The Pollack feeds on deep-sea prawns, Atlantic herring, Lesser sand eel, Sprat, Capelin and other open water fish, and can be observed hanging above or within kelp forests and wrecks.

I am sure in the simple act of listing things you may see on your first dive I will get some divers tell me they have never seen a “Common Dragonet”, or the “Tompot Blenny” only makes an appearance rarely but it’s all about looking. It has been known for my buddy to tap me on the shoulder to get my attention out of the crevices in the rocks to have a reef shark pointed out! It all depends on looking in the right place at the right time. See what you can see.

Safe Diving *Shaun West*



The Shark Trust

“Who we are”



Established in 1997, the Shark Trust is the UK registered marine charity dedicated to promoting the study, management and conservation of sharks, skates, rays (elasmobranchs) and chimaera.

The Trust...

- Works to advance the worldwide conservation of sharks through science, education, influence and action.
- Works proactively, campaigning at UK and EU levels to improve shark management, develop sustainable fisheries and halt shark finning practices.
- Promotes awareness of the diversity of the UK's sharks, skates and rays through innovative education and outreach activities.
- Actively engages the public, creating opportunities for effective involvement in shark conservation.

The Shark Trust is a member of the European Elasmobranch Association and Shark Alliance. As such, it collaborates with other national member bodies to achieve their aims in British, European and international waters. The Shark Trust is led by a board of Trustees, who oversee a small but dedicated Conservation and Administrations team, a voluntary Scientific Committee, and a growing number of committed supporters.

The Trust works not only with the general public but also a wide range of specialists groups including divers, boat owners, politicians and fishermen. The Trust is in favour of sustainably managed fisheries and works with both commercial and recreational fishers and their representative organisations in a bid to secure a future for elasmobranch stocks. The Trust believes in ‘conservation through awareness’.



Shark Trust at Dive Fest

<http://www.sharktrust.org/>



Swanage



I had planned the Wednesday dive in Swanage a long time in advance unfortunately I could not plan the weather and with predicted 28mph winds and heavy rain it looked like being as big a wash-out as Dive Fest. But the wind was in our favour and was heading West-South-West, this being offshore for Swanage and a definite plus as an easterly wind reduces visibility in Swanage to practically zero.

A quick phone call to "Divers Down" (located on the pier) the day before confirmed the visibility was reasonable but the surface was a little choppy so we decided to give it ago.



Swanage Before the rain hit

After Eddy was called back to work our numbers were down to three Axl, Louise and myself. Diving in a three would be a true test of how good the visibility was.

With a 05:30 start from home I was feeling envious of Louise who having to travel quite a bit further than me had opted to stay over night in the Swanage YHA and at £15.95 including breakfast defiantly a good plan and something I will note for next time.

When I noticed the glint of gold

When we arrived at the pier just after 09:00 there was a solitary blue car next to the steps. Louise had taken her car down to the pier early and presumably either gone for a jog but most likely considering the weather gone for a coffee.

As we had arranged to meet at 09:30 to catch the high tide at 10:00 we had a bit of spare time to hunt down the plaque celebrating the clubs 50th anniversary. It took a while but we found it in the end. It could do with a little polish so please remember if you are the next member of Banbury club to dive under the pier don't forget to take the Brasso down and give the plaque a well-deserved polish!



Before we knew it Louise had arrived and was starting to sort her kit out so it was dive time. We headed out with Louise leading with a plan to go out on the old pier take a 90-degree left turn over the sand link up with the new pier and follow it back to the entry point. It did not start out well; we exchange "Ok" and "going down" and descended in the murky water. I found Louise at the bottom in around 3 meter of water but not a sign of Axl. We ascended to find Axl back at the surface only a couple of meters away! We regrouped and we descended again this time without losing anybody. I attached myself to Axl via a buddy line so we could not lose each other again and followed Louise out along the old pier. Louise executed the dive plan perfectly and we had a fantastic 49 min dive until we were just about at the end of the pier when we lost Louise this time. We surfaced found Louise and finished off the dive with a short fin to the original entry point.

Despite the murk it was a very enjoyable dive. As ever the pier was covered in plenty of sea life from candy striped flat worms, huge prawns lots of fish and Crabs and my old favourite the "Long-spined Sea Scorpion".



Swanage Candy striped flatworm

Axl chose not to do the second dive preferring to have a kip in the back of the truck; honestly that boy will sleep anywhere any time. So after an hour break Louise and I kitted up again and started out for the pier. This time the plan was simple, just follow the new pier out and back.

We complete an commendable 51 min second dive and the delights under the pier just kept coming. Firstly we sorted out Louise's summer wardrobe in the shape of a rather snazzy t-shirt, something to dress up in for the "find of the year" at the AGM I feel.

Finally almost at the end of the dive I almost swam over a cuttlefish because it blended so well into the seabed.



At almost 30 centimetres long it made a very impressive sight but despite its camouflage was very nervous and did not hang around for long.

I always find it a little disappointing when I identify an animal only to find that its name has “common” in it. So this almost fully grown “Sepia Officinalis” (or if you like “Common Cuttlefish”) has the fantastic ability of very rapid colour change, especially when threatened so this guy must have been fairly relaxed being photographed as he remained the same colour and patterning of its background, another of its abilities. Like Nudibranchs the cuttlefish is a member of the phylum “Mollusca” (Along with Snails, mussels, cockles, clams & squid) but is part of the class “Cephalopoda”

Our time under Swanage pier was almost up and we headed back to the entry steps when I noticed the glint of gold just next to one of the pier supports. With thought of gold deblunes flashing into my mind I quickly investigated to find a pound coin in amongst the pebbles. Still better than nothing but I hope it was not the same person who lost the t-shirt else they were having a really bad day!

If you are looking for a spot for your first or one hundredth sea dive, I thoroughly recommend Swanage pier for what it lacks in depth it makes up for in abundance of life.

Safe Diving *Shaun West*

Underwater Photography

Been there, Dived that,

Got the photo?



National Diving Officer Sean Gribben

Once upon a time there were divers and underwater photographers and not much in between (except perhaps a whole host of flooded cameras and strobes!). Equipment was very specialized, not to mention expensive, (even the dedicated Nikonos cameras and the Sea & Sea motormarine) and assembling it all before the dive could be a major operation.



Yet divers did always seem to want to record what they had seen, especially on that “once in a lifetime trip” and this often resulted in a brief flirtation with taking pictures to help recall events. However, the problems with being unable to see the results immediately often meant achieving disappointing results that consigned many an underwater camera kit to the back of the wardrobe or the loft and left many a diver with a large bill for processing the film and little to show for it in the photo album.

The advent of digital technology and production of compact and affordable housings has revolutionised the ability to capture an image underwater. The advantage of the technology for many is the ability to take lots of pictures (not just restricted to 24-36) and simply discard any that are no good and at virtually no cost.

As a result, a camera is almost becoming a standard piece of kit for divers. However, as with all kit, this presents its own safety considerations and such considerations form an integral part of the newly released BSAC Underwater Photography course.

Safe Picture taking underwater

Using a digital camera underwater can be considered similar to trying to dial a number or text whilst driving a car. Both require dexterity, concentration, awareness of your surroundings and the ability to co-ordinate several actions at once. Underwater the speeds may be slower but getting it wrong could still have serious consequences.



Monitoring

As you grapple with the complexities of taking snaps underwater your attention can increasingly be drawn into focusing on things like using the controls, chasing focus, finding and framing the subject and reviewing the images or just getting that “one last shot”. This may not be as serious as distracting your attention away from the road whilst driving but it can distract your attention sufficiently to reduce your monitoring of depth, time, decompression requirements, gas consumption and buddy monitoring. The key thing is not to get too engrossed in the picture and ensure that you maintain regular checks on the relevant information.

Buddy diving

The buddy system is at the heart of sport diving and it should be a mutual experience but this is all too frequently complicated by a camera. The complications can range from a buddy being relegated to a monitoring role to free you up from the constraints above, through to having their own camera and objectives. Relegating a buddy to a guardian angel, creature spotter or model generally means that they feel less involved in the dive and they risk inattention from boredom and getting cold amongst other concerns. A buddy pair where both are subject to the distractions of a camera can double the lack of monitoring and significantly increase the risk of separation and other problems.

Either way you need to agree and stick to an appropriate dive plan that you both agree to and support. Agreeing specific roles (eg spotter or model) and where appropriate alternating them can prove beneficial to both.

Awareness

The preview screen on most digital cameras can become a fixation for many a diver. It provides a view of what is directly in front of the camera lens and serves as an indication of the potential picture. However, you should be aware that this presents a very restricted viewpoint and you should make regular checks on your surroundings to gain the bigger picture. Fail to do this and you not only risk getting lost but you also risk missing a major proportion of what there is to see.

Think SAFE – Dive SAFE

Nudibranch of the issue



Flabellina pedata

Commonly, if not imaginatively, know as the “Violet Sea Slug”.



Montagu, 1815

Phylum: Mollusca
 Class: Gastropoda
 Order: Nudibranchia
 Family: Flabellinidae

Description

Grows to about 50mm long. The body, oral tentacles and rhinophores are purple, and the tentacles and cerata are tipped with white. The colour of the digestive gland (and therefore the cerata) varies from red to pink, to violet and to orange. The rhinophores have a distinctly wrinkled surface

Habitat

Adults are usually found on their hydroid food *Eudendrium ramosum* but juveniles have been reported on a number of species of smaller calyptoblastic hydroids



Eudendrium ramosum

Distribution

Common and widespread but rarely abundant. All round the British Isles and south to the Mediterranean Sea.

Shaun West

Next Issue

- ✓ What’s on Calendar
 - Details of local and national diving events
- ✓ Nudibranch of the issue
 - Another little critter for you to keep a lookout for.
- ✓ Dive Fest
 - A review of the first ever red beanie day.
- ✓ Photograph Competition
 - An overview of the rule and regulations.

Coming Soon:

- ✓ Members qualification list
 - To assist all those budding Dive Managers, I have seen a draft version and its looking good.
- ✓ More “Your new committee”
 - Personalised detail of your committee, I am still working on the remaining members.
- ✓ Your article?
 - Something you want to share?

