

FOOTNOTES Newsletter

CATALINA FOOTHILLS ESTATES No. 7 ASSOCIATION

www.CFE7.org

P.O.Box 64173, Tucson, AZ 85728-4173

520-323-9299

Oct. 2005



Welcome

We welcome all our new neighbors

Norman Hanniger / Patricia Rafferty

James Carnazzo / Tieraona Low Dog

Michael Aussie

Rex Adams

Daniel and Katrina Bens

John and Josephine Whiteford

Simon and Charlotte Betsworth

Robert and Jo Anne Hungate

Henry Walker / Patricia Andrade

George and Michele White

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Trash and Cat 7

It was brought to the attention of the Board that Saguario Enviromental Services had increased their prices and was no longer giving back-door service. The change with Saguario created an awareness of a problem with waste removal and a continued problem with our covenants.



The Board was in contact with both companies that service our area, Saguario and Waste Management of Arizona. Saguario has approximately 30 customers in Cat 7. Their recent letter informed their customers of a substantial rate increase and also stopped the back-door service; creating a violation to our covenants, which clearly state, *all trash containers are to be kept out of site from the street and neighbors.* I'll continue with comments on that a bit later. Saguario management has determined that they are unable to give any discounts or back-door service to Cat 7 at this time. Saguario did say they will give their customers two weeks to change to another trash service before they will start charging at their new rate.

Waste Management, on the other hand, has 80% of Cat 7 residents. The Board was made aware that Cat 7 residents can receive a preferred rate of \$34.75 a month which includes back-door service. They do a once a week pickup for trash on Wednesdays, and recycle on Thursdays. If extra bins are needed they can be obtained for an extra charge of \$5.00 a month. They also offer bulk pick-up at \$50 per resident. To ensure you receive the discounted rate make sure the representative knows you are a Cat 7 HOA resident.

Those residents with Saguario can change their service to WM or obtain another service but *back door service is a must in Cat 7 per our covenants.* Our Board constantly reinforces the compliance of this rule. This brings me to my comments on trash containers. The Covenant states: (Clause II, para. 17) *Trash or rubbish containers shall remain concealed at all times from view of other lots and roads, and shall not at any time be placed along street right-of-ways,* which you have heard many a time in our publication and or mailings to those violators in Cat 7. We prefer not to be trash police but there seems to be a misunderstanding of the rule in which **all** are expected to comply.

Many a time we find containers out on the street or by garages thinking that you live in a hidden cul-de-sac or less trafficked area it's OK. **It's NOT.** The rule applies to all in Cat 7. I also emphasize Cat 7. We have neighboring communities that do not have CC&R's or a rule on back-door service. You can see by past Covenant Reports that trash containers have always been a number one violation. We have informed new residents with our welcome packets to lessen the violation, but still encounter residents who violate this rule.

The majority of our residents have simple container enclosures near their garage or house which work well for back-door service and comply with our covenants. Not to make a simple enclosure laborious, it still needs to be approved by our Architectural Review Committee, who works diligently to get projects started and completed. So, if you choose to install a container enclosure please contact the Architecture Review Committee.

Since, there will be service changes the Board will monitor the area and then pursue those violators as in the past. It is stressed that it is not fair to the majority, that a few are compelled not to comply with the covenant. It is the Board's duty to be understanding, but diligent in enforcing the standing rule in our CC&R's. Litigation for this violation ends up not only costly to the resident, but also to all residents due to the time and efforts of the Board, which could be used on more important matters.

Open Board Meetings

The Board generally meets at 7:00p.m. on the first Wednesday of each month (Oct 5th, Nov. 2nd, Dec. 7th, Jan. 4th, Feb. 1st, Mar. 1st, Apr. 5th, May 3rd, June 7th, July/Aug. *no meetings.*)

Holidays and vacation schedules sometimes result in the rescheduling or cancellation of a particular meeting, so please check with the secretary, 323-9299, to confirm a meeting time.

At the beginning of our meetings, we allow a ten minute period for "Resident Related Issues" – these must be scheduled with the secretary two weeks before the meeting.

Articles for the newsletter are welcomed and should be mailed to Catalina Foothills Estates #7 Association, P.O. Box 64173, Tucson, AZ, 85728-4173 or e-mail to Mslec51@aol.com noting subject as Cat 7 News. Deadline for March publication is Feb 17th and Octobers is Sept. 16th.

CFE # 7 Board of Directors

President	Warren Edminster	887-5997
Vice-president	Jerry Bishop	615-5402
Treasurer	Jerry Boyle	888-8279
Secretary to the Board	Jane Hoffmann	323-9299

Architectural Review Committee

Chairperson	Jerry Bishop	615-5402
	Robert Parks	529-3673
	Dan Smith	888-3167
	Jill Schneider	232-1273
	Mike Simons	742-7737

Covenants Committee

Chairperson	June LeClair-Bucko	577-0989
	Linda Grossman	299-4718

Welcome Committee

Chairperson	Robert Parks
	Linda Grossman

Nominating Committee

June LeClair-Bucko	577-0989
Jerry Boyle	888-8279

Media Committee

June LeClair-Bucko	577-0989
Mike Simons	742-7737

Do you have a story or a photo you would like to share? We would love any stories about Cat 7 old and new or any suggestions for either our web site or newsletter. We would love to hear from you.

President's Message

The other day, Bev and I were having a leisurely breakfast when the young pool service man came to do his thing. He is always cordial and often conversant. This time, he was not. He was, in fact, most noticeably pensive.

I inquired about his health etc, and he acknowledged that he was in shock! He had just had an accident directly across from our drive. We didn't hear or see the emergency vehicles as we were on the pool deck.

He continued to tell us that he had in fact, just struck a car broadside, as he came out of the drive with his truck, and that although he had damaged the car greatly, neither he nor the pretty young car driver, were injured.

The accident setting is like this; the driveway that he exited had a steep slope toward the road (as many of ours do). The automobile was coming down Camino Cresta and although she had just passed a 25 mile speed sign, it may well be that she hadn't braked down. At 7:30 am, when this happened, the young truck driver was looking up the road and directly into the glaring morning sun.

This was an accident just waiting to happen!

My message to you all, is please take extra caution in driving our narrow winding streets with blind driveways. As careful as we must be, and I'm sure you are, there are a large number of transients who pass through Cat 7 every morning and evening. They may not realize that the speed signs are there to protect the vehicular traffic, but also to give the numerous exercise walkers, dog walkers, and bicyclists at least a "fighting chance".

CAUTION IS THE WORD.

Warren G. Edminster,
President, Catalina No. 7



Annual Meeting Honored Past Board Member

We recognized Charlotte Devers for Service Award. Charlotte served for 6 years in the early '90s. She served as Secretary then Treasurer, putting the Budget onto Quicken for the first time. She also headed the committee for revising the CC&R's for the seven areas that Mr. Murphey slowly developed in Area 7 into one set of CC&R's that were restated in March of 1997. Mrs Devers was presented with a numbered print of a water color of the Murphey Trust Building on Campbell Ave done by President Warren Edminster.



Past Honorees

Past Board members were presented a recognition of Service Award at our 2004 Annual Meeting for their outstanding service and leadership were Paul Smith, Dave Elwood, Barbara Burke, Jan Cat Santiago, and Jim Riley

Committee Reports

Architectural Committee

All residents must obtain approval from the Architectural Committee prior to any construction, modifications, or building alterations.

Forms and/or any information can be obtained from the Architectural Committee or Office Secretary, or our web site.

The committee works diligently to review your request and enable you to complete your work project in a reasonable, timely fashion.



Architectural Review Feb 2005 to Oct 2005

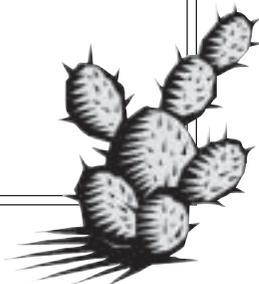
	Approved	Pending	Completed
Addition	5	3	2
Doors	3	2	1
Entry Ways	3	1	2
Exterior Painting	7		7
Garage Additions	4	2	2
Metal Screens	1	1	
Pool	6	4	2
Paving	1		1
Ramada	3		3
Removal Mason Roof	1	1	
Roof Addition	2	1	1
Recoating Roof	4	1	3
Stucco	1	1	
Trash Enclosure	1		1
Trellis	1	1	
Wall	2		2
Windows	7	3	4

Covenant Review Feb. 2005 to Oct 2005

	Review	Rectified	Pending
Debris	3	2	1
Fencing	2	1	1
Signs	7	7	
Trash Containers	26	15	11
White Roof	1	1	
Noise	1	1	
Vehicles	2	1	1
Equipment	2	1	1

Non-resident completed issues:

- Wash signs placed
- Rocks as barriers placed in washes
- Downed trees removed from medians
- Roadside trash removed
- Request of repaving damaged cul-de-sac



Visit Our Web Site

www.CFE7.org

If you haven't visited our new website already, please do.

Enjoy the journey through our web pages covering topics such as:

- Current Board Members
- Maps
- CC&R's
- Architecture forms
- Specific covenant items
- Nature and Plant links
- Other related links
- Past newsletters

Residents can print out important architectural forms for submittal on their projects or visit the CC&R's to verify compliance. Our Nature page will give links on wildlife and plant life of Arizona. You can even retrieve past newsletters. We have also included some resource links on our last page to various government departments.

So come and check it out!

We hope you'll enjoy using all the information and we plan to continue to add to the site as needed.

If you have any questions or comments please direct them to Mike Simmons our Webmaster.

Assessment

On 15 September 2005 we called for an assessment. Many of you have already sent in your checks and we thank you. We are working hard to achieve the goal of collecting all assessments by the end of November so that we can close out the year for tax purposes. **PLEASE** take a moment and send in your assessment check if you haven't already done so.

Cat Facts

New homeowners in Cat 7

'98 - '99 -----27

2000 ----- 22

2001 ----- 13

2002 ----- 15

2003 ----- 22

2004 ----- 16

2005 ----- 13

40% change in residence

Volunteers

The Board of Cat 7 is an all volunteer Board. Its dependency on residents to participate is vital to the life and strength of the association. If you would like to be considered for a position on the Board please call Jane Hoffmann, 323-9299, or any one on the Nominating Committee.

CC&R's Bi- Yearly Review

Cat 7 and "OUR" CC&R's

Most homeowners know, when you move into Catalina Foothills No. 7, you are subject to sign off on the CC&R's that pertain to the area. It is a matter of law all homeowners are made aware there is a homeowner's association. Most often new residents don't really pay attention to all the details in the CC&R's and the document and is quickly filed away. Periodically, whenever needed, the Board of Cat 7 has hand delivered a welcome packet to new residents, containing the CC&R's and other information about the area. In such meetings they are made aware of architectural procedures and most common covenant violations. Unfortunately, there are still violations that continue to plague Cat 7, not always contributed to new residents. It is existing homeowners that either forgot to verify if they are in compliance or sometimes just a blatant violation thinking it's just minor.

We have extensively worked on informing our residents of the rules that govern the architectural attributes of our covenants. We have gotten residents to contact our architectural committee on any type of structural addition or modification and/ alterations. Sometimes this is just an initial contact or review the project. Sometimes it is a review of what procedure or steps need to be taken to proceed with the project. Other times it is the actual submittal of all necessary documents for the project. You can now find the rules that pertain to architectural work on our web site as well as the forms needed for the Architectural Review Committee.

There is still a lack of compliance to other rules that do not fall into the architectural part of our covenants. These rules pertain to: animals, billboards & signs, debris, home businesses, lighting, mailboxes, other structures other than buildings, renting, storage, trash containers (our biggest

violation), telecommunications, utilities, vehicles, and vegetation. Some of these topics are not only our covenant rules but laws of Pima County.

The CC&R's are rules that were established for ALL homeowners. No matter who you are or where you live in Cat 7 the rules apply. It ensures our neighborhood keeps its integrity for which it was initially built on. It probably was the very thing that attracted you to this neighborhood. In today's market, any realtor will tell you that Cat 7 is a valued neighborhood due to the enforcement of the CC&R's. Look around at some of your neighboring developments, which are going through drastic changes due to the loss of their CC&R's.

When it comes to our CC&R's, it is often assumed that we go around policing the neighborhood. If in fact, a violation is seen by a board member it will be addressed, but the board is not a policing force. It is here to assist residents in enforcing our rules. Some residents are not comfortable in telling the board of a violation. Use of the Board to address a violation assists residents in avoiding confrontational disputes with the violator. The violator should know our CC&R's, and has agreed to comply with those rules when they moved to Cat 7. If a violation is an issue it is the board's job to clarify the rules.

The board depends on all residents to be responsible for compliance, when a violation does occur, we verify that it is a covenant violation, if in fact it is, we ask the violator to comply. Often, the violator is unaware of the rule and is happy to quickly resolve the issue. Other times it's not as easy. Sometimes, it's a new owner inheriting a covenant violation, which becomes unfortunate for the new owner. Then, there are a few, who choose not to comply and immerse themselves into legal battles, loss of time and monies, which could be avoided if they took the time to verify what was in the CC&R's.

To help those who don't remember where their copies of the CC&R's are, you can now find them on our web site (www.CFE7.org). If perhaps you do not have access to the internet you can always get a copy from our secretary or a board member. I ask all our residents, to be responsible for compliance and keep our neighborhood strong at a valuable level in which we all benefit from.

Trailers & other Vehicles

If you have a utility trailer or you are expecting winter RV visitors please be aware of our covenant rule:

Clause II paragraph 22- No trailer, motor home, camper, camper van, boat, truck (other than a pickup truck), commercial vehicle, construction vehicle or equipment, earthmoving vehicle or equipment or any other similar vehicle or equipment shall be parked or placed on the property for any period in excess of four (4) two (2) day periods in any one calendar month unless parked or placed within an enclosed structure approved by the approving agent. Such two- day periods shall not run consecutively. As used herein, the term "day" shall mean a full day or any part thereof. Out-of-Area visitors with above-described vehicles may be accommodated for periods not to exceed 7 days in a six-month period by providing the Association Secretary with information relative to the time and duration of the visit. Such visitors vehicles shall be parked and serviced at the back of the driveways away from the street and house fronts.

A/C units & Coolers

Clause II para. 11- No evaporative cooler, air conditioning equipment, heating equipment, or cooling or heating ducts shall be placed, installed or maintained on the roof or wall of any building structure. All cooling and heating equipment shall be ground mounted and concealed in an enclosure approved by the approving agent.

No solar collector shall be roof mounted unless adjacent parapet construction is of such height as to prevent its viewing from any point beyond the building site on which it is installed. A ground mounted collector must be walled-in or enclosed in such a manner as to be concealed from view from any point beyond the building site on which it is located; such enclosure shall be approved by the approving agent.

We have covered other paragraphs from our CC&R's in past publications you can review all the CC&R's online and/or past publications on our website.

The following CC&R information was in past publications:

- 4-D-Roof Color
- 17- Trash
- 5- Debris
- 6- Signs
- 12- Trees
- 8- Lighting

RENTALS

The Board would like to do more to welcome individuals who have rented a home in CFE #7. We do have a policy that the owners are to let us know the names of all renters along with their phone numbers. Periodically, we need to remind our membership of this; plus up-dating your own mailing address and phone number. We would like to include these people when it comes to mailing out our newsletter along with giving them a copy of the CC&Rs so that they also are aware of the covenants. Call Jane Hoffmann, 323-9299, and help us up-date our rental list.

Security

Yearly we post a police report on crimes in and around our community area. Although the number of incidents is low compared to other areas, it should not give a false sense of security, we ask all our residents to take precautions and make an effort to discourage those who would commit such crimes.

Even when all precautions are taken there have been incidents of crime. Please report any unusual behavior to the police: (911). Know your neighbors, and perhaps let them know when you are away. Stop newspapers and mail when you are away for prolonged periods of time. Put lights on timers and use motion detectors. Leave a radio on to infer someone is home. If you have an alarm system use it.

Dogs are a good deterrent whereas cameras may not be much of one. Be sure to lock your home doors, gates and windows, as well as your car. Many thefts are autos or the things we leave in them.

You may want to purchase a safe or use a safe deposit box for valuables, important documents and bank documents. Make a list of your valuables along with serial numbers from your electronic goods. Photos are always a good idea. It will help the Police Department if your articles are recovered.

If you wish, you can visit the Pima County Sheriff's web site at www.pimasheriff.org where you can find crime statistics, crime maps, and information on prevention in the Tucson area.

The following is the police report dated from Sept. 2004 to Sept. 2005. The area covered in this report is from 1st Ave on the west, Orange Grove to the north, Campbell Ave to the east and River Road to the south.

Auto theft.....	4
Arson vehicle.....	1
Burglary force.....	4
Burglary no force.....	7
Burglary non-residence.....	1
Controlled substance.....	2
Domestic violence.....	3
Family/physical abuse.....	3
Frauds.....	14
Intentional vandalism.....	6
Larceny from vehicle.....	30
Larceny from building.....	4
Larceny other.....	10
Stolen property possession.....	1
Malicious mischief.....	10



Home Burglary Returns to CFE # 7

The majority of home invasion incidents occur during the day, generally in the early afternoon, when the chance of finding no one home is the greatest. Sometimes the suspect knocks on the door and if someone answers, a phony reason for being there is given. Sometimes the suspect just watches a home for a pattern. Should someone suspicious come to your door never hesitate to call the police or if you see someone at a neighbors, call the police.

There are things you can do to secure your home. Security bars are a good preventative measure, but if you don't wish to go to that length, the next best system is an alarm system, which includes glass break and motion sensors. An alarm system will at least definitely hasten the departure of the uninvited guest. A dog also proves to be good prevention but if you are gone for any length of time, Fideo normally goes with you.

Our homes are often separated by dense vegetation, not visible from the street or to our neighbors, or tucked away on a cul-de-sac. So, it is up to all of us to remain alert to suspicious activity in the neighborhood, a strange car going slowly or repeatedly, never hesitate to call 911 if you are in doubt.

One of the best things we could do is form Neighborhood Watches by streets. Please, if you are willing to step up and coordinate a "Watch" for your area/street call Jane Hoffmann, 323-9299. **You as residents can only be effective by joining together, do so before we have more break-ins.**

A Case for a Cat 7 Fire District

Preliminary studies recently completed by Cat 7 residents Jim Riley and Jim Snedden have made evident the fact that there are distinct advantages in creating a fire district to meet our fire protection needs. Presently 96% of Cat 7 residents pay an annual fee to Rural Metro to receive fire protection service. The remaining four percent do not subscribe to Rural Metro. In the event of a fire at their home Rural Metro would respond, however the homeowner would be charged for the cost of responding. This expense would be based on an hourly fee for manpower and equipment in the amount of a possible bill of 20-30 thousand dollars. At present Rural Metro, a for profit company, is accountable to no one but themselves. In addition, we all pay as part of our property taxes a mandated "fire assistance tax" from which we receive absolutely no benefit. Why not turn this situation around and form our own fire district? The advantages of doing so are many including:

1- The fire service provider is competitively bidding thus lowering the cost of service. Further, during the contract period the costs are controlled.

2- The fire service provider is accountable to the fire district Board (made up of Cat 7 residents) for their actions.

3- The Cat 7 fire district Board dictates the type and extent of service to be provided.

4- The "fire assistance tax" paid by residents stays in the district to help lower the cost of service.

5- The cost of fire protection, being paid as a part of the property tax, becomes a deductible expense for income tax purposes.

6- With a fire district in place, most insurance companies provide a better rate for homeowner policies.

7- The Cat 7 fire board would hold periodic meetings with residents, thus providing an ongoing evaluation of service.

Some argue that forming a fire district is anti annexation. This is simply not the case! If, at some time in the future a majority of residents voted for annexation and a fire district was in place, upon annexation the fire district would be abandoned.

With this information in mind, let's get the ball rolling and get our fire district in place.

The subject of a fire district has come up many times in Cat 7. If, in fact, our residents are interested in pursuing the concept of a fire district please submit your name and contact number to Jane Hoffmann. This committee will gather *all facts* on options for Cat 7, as well as, cost, service, and accountability from those services.

Venomous Neighbors

I was asked if I could inform our residents on poisonous animals. Many of our new residents are not from Arizona; it also was good idea to refresh all our memories of co-habitating with our venomous neighbors. So let's start with the concept of poison and venomous. Animals that would be poisonous can only cause harm if they are eaten, inhaled, or rubbed against. Where as venom is injected into the flesh through bites and stings. It is more likely our residents will be stung or bitten so I will talk about venomous animals.

Venom is made and stored in a venom gland, which is injected or pumped through fangs or a stinger. These animals don't go around biting or stinging everything that moves. Their venom is used sparingly to either kill their prey or protect themselves. When these animals are threatened they will try to escape, hide or use a warning display before using venom as a last resort.

Bees, Wasp, Ants

Bees carry venoms in their abdomen.



When you are stung by a bee the stinger, and poison sac is attached to the victim's skin. Even after the bee has left, the stinger may continue to

inject venom. It is known that the stinger should be removed within seconds of the sting. Clean the site with soap & water. It may take hundreds of bee stings to inflict a fatal toxic dose or one sting to those who have allergic reaction. Most reactions are a redness, itching, swelling local pain. If inflicted by a single sting, symptoms should be monitored for the first hour. If symptoms are rapidly progressing toward labored breathing, vomiting, nausea headaches, medical attention should be sought. Africanized bees inflict the same type of sting but are more aggressive and more likely to attack when threaten. They usually are in large swarms, so numerous stings are inflicted to the victum causing a high dose of toxic venom.

Wasp and ants also inflict venom with a stinger but their stinger does not stay in the skin like bees. Only female wasp sting, males do not have stingers. The Velvet ant is actually a wingless wasp with a velvety body varying in color including black, yellow, orange, red, or white. Ants not only sting but some can bite as well. The venom is only release through the sting. The Harvester ant and Desert fire ants can deliver painful stings. Whether you are stung by a

wasp or ant, a single sting will not be fatal unless an individual is sensitive to the toxin. Any whole body reaction occurring within the first hour after being bitten or stung must be seen in an emergency room.

Centipedes

Centipede's ranges in length from 1 to 9 inches, elongated, flatten segmented body



with many legs. These creatures inflict by biting, causing a painful response. Symptoms of inflammation and pain are short lived, usually lasting only a few hours. The bitten

area should be cleaned with soap and water and apply cool compress. It is advised to encourage bleeding from the puncture site. If pain is severe or last longer then 12 hours it is advisable to get medical attention.

Conenose Bugs (Kissing bugs)

Approximately 1/2 to 1 inch in length with elongated cone-shaped head. They can be black or brown with orangeish marks along the sides of the abdomen. There are four known species in Arizona. These bugs are parasites frequently residing in a rodent nest. If they have entered the home they will emerge at night to feed on us or our pets. Attracted by bright lights outside the house, then at dawn they seek indoor hiding places. Symptoms will be a localized reaction including pain, redness, swelling and itching may occur. No pain is felt when bitten thanks to numbing saliva injected by the insect. Bites can require medical treatment if the individual has been bitten subsequently or has an allergic reaction, including life-threatening anaphylaxis.



Scorpions

Only one species of the 30 that are in Arizona is considered life threatening. The



Bark Scorpion can be distinguished by other less toxic scorpions by its slender tail segments and pinchers. Their stinger is located on the tip of the tail. Approximately 1 1/2

inches long, usually straw colored. They are mostly active in the night during warm summer months. Found by day under rocks, fallen branches, boards. Symptoms of the sting will be immediate pain with minimal swelling, numbness and tingling, extreme sensitivity to touch, pressure, heat, or cold at the site. Small

children are at highest risk for severe reactions. They can show jerky motion or wild eye movements. Whole body reactions may occur such as heart rate and blood pressure. Children under 5 or anyone experiencing severe symptoms should be seen at a medical facility immediately.

Spiders

There are two distinctive spiders in Arizona you should be aware of. The first is the mature **female Black Widow**, a shiny black or dark brown spider with a red hourglass on the underside is approximately 1 1/2 inch



across including the legs. Males are harmless and are about half the size of the female, with smaller bodies and longer legs. Found around buildings, rocks, debris and wood piles, than undisturbed desert. Cold weather and drought can drive these spiders into buildings. They are out of site by day and at night hang around their webs. The webs are often large and shapeless, erratic in appearance. . Symptoms from a bite will be painful with little local reaction. Later pain, cramping and rigidity may appear in the shoulders, back, chest, or abdomen. You can also experience headache, vomiting, nausea, anxiety and hypertension. Children and the elderly may require immediate medical treatment. Clean site with soap & water apply cool compress over bite location, keep affected limb elevated to about heart level.

The second is the **Brown spider**, NOT the Brown Recluse. The Brown Recluse lives in the Midwest and Southeast. This spider is known sometimes as the violin or fiddleback spider. It is a small tan to brownish spider with a violin



shaped marking on the back of the head-chest region. The spider is only about 1 inch across counting the legs. The violin is hard to see. It spins a sheet web found in secluded areas among rocks or in houses. It will make its home in mostly dry, littered and undisturbed areas, such as closets, woodpiles, and under sinks. Symptoms of a bite will include no immediate pain at site. Flu like symptoms, including nausea, vomiting, fever and malaise may appear during the first 24 hours. Pain will develop at the site within a few hours. It may become in-

Wildlife

flamed with a blister developing a half day to several days after the bite. The blister can evolve into a bull-eye lesion with a dark center outlined by white and set on a red and inflamed background. Healing is a slow process often taking months and leaving a scar which could require reconstructive or cosmetic surgery. If you think you've been bitten by a brown spider keep the site clean with soap and water and get immediate medical treatment

Tarantula

These gentle giant spiders are not aggressive. They don't usually bite unless provoked. Bites are unlikely to cause harm other than pain at the site, sometimes a rash and itching if exposed to the hairs of the abdomen. Clean bite with soap and water remove hairs with tape. There is risk of tetanus from a bite so be sure your vaccination is up to date.



Gila Monster

This large heavy-bodied lizard with a big head and rounded body is protected by Arizona law from being captured or held in any manner. Its skin appears to be beaded with a black snout and a color pattern that is pink, or orange, or yellowish and black. Its tail is short and it's total measurement about 22 inches in length. They are not an aggressive animal unless they are significantly agitated. They feed on reptiles and bird eggs, young birds and mammals. Its venom glands are located in the bottom jaw. As the Gila chews the venom moves up through venom conducting teeth. Unlike rattlesnakes, which have dry bites, occasionally the Gila delivers venom with each bite. They have a reputation for clamping down on a victim with their teeth and not letting go. Disengage the animal as quickly as possible. With the animal on the ground place a strong stick between the bitten part and the back of the lizard's mouth, then push toward the rear of the jaw. If these doses not work, immerse the lizard in water. Or grab the lizard by the tail and yank it free. If the teeth remain embedded in the



wound they should be removed by a medical professional. Allow the wound to bleed freely and irrigate it with plenty of water. Immobilize the bitten limb at heart level. Severe pain at site and sometimes spreading, as well as, some swelling, nausea, weakness, faintness, excessive perspiration, chills and fever. Get medical treatment. It is important that the tetanus immunization is up to date and the patient is observed for signs of infection.

SNAKES Rattlers

There are 17 different species or subspecies of rattle snakes in Arizona and all are venomous. The poison varies greatly in composition and potency among species and individuals. Common physical characteristics are triangular shaped head, facial pit, cat like pupils, foldable fangs. Rattlesnakes inject venom through two hollow fangs located in the upper jaw. They strike and release, then will wait for the venom to take effect. Venom contains chemicals that start digestion of prey tissue from the inside out. The most toxic of snakes in Arizona is the Mohave rattlesnake. It contains powerful neurotoxins which act on central nervous system, affecting heart and lungs. All rattlesnakes bear live young who are fully equipped with fangs and venom. To be bitten by a young rattler is always concern because the control of the venom in young snakes has not yet matured. They are most active April through October at night, but can be encountered during the day in spring, fall and winter. They can be often found around rocks, wood piles, and deep grass. Dead snakes can bite. Reflex strikes with injected venom can occur for several hours after death. Pain and swelling as well as weakness, chills or sweating are symptoms of a bite. You can experience numbness or tingling of the tongue, mouth, scalp or feet, dizziness or faintness as well as nausea and vomiting.

If you are bitten:

- DON'T** use ice
- DON'T** use constricting bands or suction
- DON'T** use alcohol or medication
- DON'T** wait for symptoms
- DON'T** try catching the snake
- DO** relax & move as little as possible
- DO** splint affected limb if you can
- DO** remove tight clothing, jewelry, shoes from bitten limb

**GO TO NEAREST MEDICAL FACILITY
WITHOUT DELAY**

The **Coral Snake** of Arizona is a small snake that averages less than two feet and a girth about the size of a pencil. It has colorful stripes of red, white or yellow and black. There are other snakes of this color that should not be confused. The Coral snake has rings



that completely circle the body and the red is bordered by yellow or white. Its head is blunt and black to behind the eyes. The Coral snake is nocturnal in its habits and mostly out and about after summer rains. They spend most their lives under rocks or buried in the soil. It is a shy snake and there has never been a death attributed to the Arizona species. It can be found in the Saguaro desert regions. Its bite cause tiny puncture wounds, minimal pain and swelling. Symptoms are delayed and complaints of drowsiness, apprehension, giddiness, nausea, vomiting, and salivation can appear 1 to 7 hours after the bite. Any type of first aid has little value. Withhold food or drink and medication. **Do not delay taking victim to a medical facility.**

*The above information was taken from the following sites and publications:
AZ Game & Fish Dept- AZGFD.com
Poisonous Plants and Animals
www.pharmacy.arizona.edu/outreach/poison/plants.php
AZ-Sonora Desert Museum,
Book of Answers, by David Wentworth Lazaroff
Western National Parks Association Publications: 50 Common Reptiles & Amphibians of the Southwest by Jonathan Hanson & Roseann Beggy Hanson
Western National Parks Association Publications: 50 Common Insects of the Southwest by Carl Olson*



Poisonous Plants

Since we covered venomous wildlife I thought we'd just continue on about poison plants. The Arizona Poison Center is frequently called about poison plants. Poisonous plants can make you sick or cause a bad reaction. There are too many to list, but you will see a list below the AZ Poison Center is most frequently called about.

The list is by common name then its Latin name.

- Aloe.....*Aloe vera*
- Amaryllis.....*Hippeastrum* species
- Azalea...*Rhododendron simsii* & other species
- Bird of Paradise Flower.....*Strelitzia reginae*
- Candelabra Cactus.....*Euphorbia* species
- Carolina Jessamine...*Gelsemium sempervirens*
- Castor Bean.....*Ricinus communis*
- Century Plant.....*Agave Americana*
- Chinaberry Tree.....*Melia azedarach*
- Cotoneaster.....*Cotoneaster* species
- Cyclamen.....*Cyclamen persicum*
- Daffodil.....*Narcissus pseudonarcissus*
- Dumbcane.....*Dieffenbachia picta*
- Eucalyptus.....*Eucalyptus* species
- Fox Glove.....*Digitalis purpurea*
- Holly.....*Ilex aquifolium*
- Indian Tobacco.....*Lobelia* species
- Iris.....*Iris* species
- Lantana.....*Latana camara*
- Larkspur.....*Delphinium elatum* & other species
- Jimson weed.....*Datura / stamonium*
- Lupine.....*Lupinus* species
- Mexican Bird of Paradise.....*Caesalpinia gilliesii*
- Mistletoe.....*Phoradendron serotinum*
- Morning Glory.....*Ipomoea violacea*
- Oleander.....*Nerium oleander*
- Poppy.....*Papaver* species
- Periwinkle.....*Catharanthus roseus*
- Philodendron.....*Philodendron*
- Poison Ivy/ Sumac.....*Toxicodendron* species
- Potato.....*Solanum tuberosum*
- Pothos.....*Epipremnum aureus*
- Primula.....*Primula obconcia*
- Privet.....*Ligustrum vulgare*
- Rhododendron.....*Rhododendron* species
- Silver Leaf Night Shade.....*Solanum eleagnifolium*
- Texas Mountain Laurel.....*Sophora secundiflora*
- Tree Tobacco.....*Nicotiana glauca*
- Water Hemlock.....*Cicuta douglasii*
- Wisteria.....*Wisteria sinensis*
- Yellow Oleander.....*Thevetia peruviana*

Also, here are a few recommendations from the center about plants:

1-Know the names of all your plants both indoors and out. Label each plant with the correct name before a toxic exposure.

2-If you can't identify a plant, take a sample to a nursery, florist, or extension office for identity.

3-Do not assume a plant is not poisonous because pets or wildlife eat it.

4-Remove all mushrooms from your yard. Only trained experts can correctly identify edible mushrooms.

5-Pets, especially dogs, also ingest plants.

Century cactus a cultivated succulent. Large clumps of fleshy strap-shaped leaves with hooked spines and edges and a wicked spine tip. Blue-green in color and will produce a stalk flower 15-40 ft. after 10 years.

Poisonous parts:
Sap- Avoid contact with skin or eyes



Lantana a cultivated shrub that grows up to 6 ft tall. Leaves are oval with toothed edges.

Flowers are whit, yellow, orange, red, or mixed in clusters. Fruit is berry like turning black-blue when ripe.

Poisonous parts:
ALL- especially green berries



Mexican Bird of Paradise a cultivated shrub or small tree. Can grow to 10 feet in height

with small oblong leaves. Flowers are yellow with long filaments, and its seed pods are flat and shaped like a pea pod.

Poisonous parts:
Pods & seeds



Oleander a cultivated shrub that grows 8-12 feet with narrow lance-shaped leaves. Dark greenery,

with white, pink, or red cluster of flowers. Fruit are long slender capsules, the seeds having a tuft of hair.

Poisonous parts:
Entire plant



Jimson a weedy shrub with stout stem and foul smelling leaves. Large trumpet shape flower from white to purple in color. Fruit is a round prickly capsule.

Poisonous parts All- particularly the leaves and seeds



Cultivated house plant that can grow outdoors in warmer climates. Many varieties, with two main classes; vining or large erect type with self supporting trunk. Leaves are triangular or heart shaped and vary in color from green to red to white.

Poisonous parts: Entire plant



Visit our web site in the Nature section to get more information on poisonous plants.

Fall Planting

Fall is a good time to plant perennials. Planting plants such as Baja fairy duster, Blackfoot daisy, Chihuahuan sage, Desert Christmas cactus, Globe mallow, Santa Rita prickly pear give the plant a chance to develop stronger roots that can support new growth come spring.

Sow wildflowers seeds such as Prairie mallow, Pentstemon spectabilis in full sunny areas. Cultivating the soil lightly and spread seeds and cover with a thin layer of sand or soil. Keep area moist until seeds germinate.

Fall is not a good time to plant Cacti, Agave, Yucca, or Ocotillo. Even though our temperatures allow a year-round planting season, these plants tend to do better and establish quicker from March to October. The warmer temperatures favor active root growth.

Here is a Sonoran Desert Palette of water conserving plants from Pima County Cooperative Extension

Common name- Latin name

- Trees:**
 Blue Palo Verde- *Cercidium floridum*
 Cat Claw Acacia- *Acacia greggii*
 Desert Willow- *Chilopsis linearis*
 Ironwood- *Olneya testota*
 Mesquite- *Prosopis velutina*
 White thorn Acacia- *Acacia constricta*

Shrubs:

- Creosote- *Larrea tridentata*
- Desert Hackberry- *Celtis pallida*
- Fairy Duster- *Calliandra eriophylla*
- Joboba- *Simmondsia chinensis*
- Shrubby Senna- *Cassia wizlizenii*

Accent Plants:

- Agave- *agaves spp.*
- Cholla- *Opuntia spp.*
- Desert Spoon- *Dasilyron wheeleri*

Desert Marigold- *Baileya multiradiata*
Fish-hook Barrel- *Ferocactus wislizenii*
Globe Mallow- *Spaeraicea ambigua*
Ocotillo- *Fouquieria splendens*
Penstemon- *penstemon spp.*
Prickly Pear- *Opuntia spp.*
Saguaro- *Carnegiea gigantea*
Sand Verbena- *Vebena tennisetia*

Arizona's soil and water is alkaline unlike greener, wetter states where the soil is acid. Alkaline related plant problems. Lime-induced (iron) chlorosis is a common plant ailment. The symptoms of chlorosis in their leaves have green veins and yellowing between the veins, you undoubtedly have chlorosis problem. Use of iron chelate works best with our soil.

Another serious disorder associated with alkalinity is foliage salt burn. During the summer leaves may first yellow, followed by burning of leaf edges. A great number of leaves will fall if it is burned severely.

Salt is built up by poor drainage. Containers should have drainage holes to rid of excess water. If excess water is left to evaporate the salts will build up and eventually accumulate near the root system causing plant having trouble absorbing the water. Continuous watering at same levels will also cause salt build up or improper irrigation.

A few steps to prevent salt accumulation are:

- 1-Make sure the outdoor plant has big enough basins, preferably extending to their outer drip lines
- 2-Over watering can aggravate chlorosis, check soil moisture before applying water.
- 3-Once a month fill water basin a second time after irrigation to leach out harmful salts in lower part of root zone.
- 4-Plants showing signs of chlorosis should be treated with special compounds containing sulfur, iron and acidifying materials and follow application directions.

For more information visit Pima County Cooperative Extension for a plant analysis or for written materials on many different subjects. Or visit their web site through our link on our nature page to see what garden demonstrations are taking place.



Keeping Cool

This is a new section for our newsletter. It's a forum for our residents to use to voice their opinions, or voice issues our residents are undertaking, or promote an event that is based on a resident of the community.

Road Safety and Pedestrian Walkways

During the CFE#7 Annual Meeting there was a brief discussion about marking pedestrian lanes on Via Entrada for the protection of walkers and bicyclists. Half a dozen residents signed up for the committee and Sally Hart was named chair. During a meeting of the committee at her home it became clear there were two, not unrelated, concerns; one a strictly safety issue about cars driving too fast, particularly as Via Entrada approaches River Road. The other was a desire to have designated beside or off-road pedestrian walkways for those who want exercise for themselves and their pets.

Subsequently, members of the committee have exchanged numerous e-mails about their conversations with various county officials about both aspects of the problem. The immediate concern is with pedestrian safety and the blind intersections with the southern end of Via Entrada. The residents living on side streets and drives are fearful each time they pull out onto Via Entrada that they will be hit by



a car vastly exceeding the 25 mph speed limit that holds throughout CFE#7. These residents have asked the Sheriff's Department to monitor the speed on the lower end of Via Entrada and have inquired about speed bumps/humps. The message is clear, we must watch our speed on Cat 7 roads.

Regarding walking paths, this looked like a rather impossible situation until one of the members found out there may be County funds available for an exercise pathway development. One suggestion was to build a pathway through the center of the median on Via Entrada. Another was a more formal set of paths in the washes.

Clearly this is a long-term project but one that would benefit those who want exercise for themselves and their pets without having to worry about being run down. The committee solicits your comments via letter to CFE#7, Attn: S. Hart, Box 64173, Tucson, 85728, or e-mail to jhoffmannj@hotmail.com.

The Nature of Things

Robert J. Spittler's "Artography", photography on canvas, will be displayed at the Holiday Show at the West Murphy Gallery, St. Phillip's Church, Campbell and River. The theme of Spittler's work is "The Nature of Things" and will be on view from December 4th through January 4th. He has been involved in photography and cinematography for over fifty years.

Fellow Cat 7 residents are invited to the opening reception on Sunday, December 4th from 2 – 4 p.m. As a point of reference, the West Murphy Gallery at St. Phillips adjoins the Cat 7 Association meeting room.

Tucson/ Santa Fe artist, Kate McCarty, will also be showing her work at the Holiday show.



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WHAT IS A BUILDING CODES VIOLATION?

- Regulated structures built without a permit.
- Regulated equipment or devices installed without a permit.
- Abandoned buildings.
- Lighting not conforming to the Outdoor Lighting Code.
- Unsafe structures or service equipment.
- Businesses operating without a certificate of occupancy.

How do I file a complaint?

- File online at www.PimaXpress.com
- Call (520) 740-6490 to request a complaint form to be mailed to you.
- Come into the Public Works Building, 201 N. Stone Ave., 1st floor Building Codes Enforcement Division

WHAT IS A ZONING VIOLATION?

- Inoperable vehicles stored on private property.
- Open storage such as used washers, dryers, refrigerators, etc.
- Structures more than 200 square feet without a permit.
- Structures that do not meet the required minimum distance from a property line or exceed height limitations.
- Home based businesses without permits.

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- File online at www.PimaXpress.com
- Call (520) 740-6740 to request a complaint form to be mailed to you.
- Come into the Public Works Building, 201 N. Stone Ave., 1st floor Zoning Enforcement Division



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