



Weekender

February 18, 2010

PROGRESS AT THE 306TH BRIDGE SITE

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First stage work continues on the 306th Welcome/Information Center. The needed Pacific County permits have been obtained. Site work will soon start in preparation for under ground electricity to be installed.

The new flag pole has arrived and is in storage. It will be the same as the one located at the Surfside Office. The veterans plaque has been ordered. The first fifty dollars for shrubs has been collected. These donated and garage sale funds will be used by volunteers in the landscaping of this site. Fifty dollars = several nice shrubs.

To be a volunteer in this exciting project, contact Debbie Richmond at 665-5956 or email at drichmond@surfsideonline.org Or George Miller at 665-0746 or email gmler002@centurytel.net Debbie is the project manager and George is the concept designer



Notes from the Community Relations Committee

Janis Jenkins and Helen Scheil won the raffle planters at our Blub Planting event last October. They report that their planters are also showing lots of early spring growth. Georgia Mourikis and Merri Johnson planned that event and planted the gift pots. Many thanks and Congratulations!



COMING SOON TO A CABANA NEAR YOU!

Spring planting demonstration and gardening information event is scheduled for early May. We are looking forward to this event with enthusiasm! More information to come!



Bunco Group

Surfside Bunco Group

Meets the second Tuesday of Every
Month at 6:30

- Every month beginners are welcome
- This will be held the 2nd Tuesday of each month at the Surfside Board/Community Room at 6:30 pm
- One table snack will be provided. Bring your own drinks.
- This is a perfect chance for you to join

a group and not have to host in your home.

- To get in on the FUN, call Valerie at 665-0804.
- This group is both men and women
- Cost is five dollars a month
- Come have fun!
- **Everyone is welcome. You do not have to be a member of Surfside to play!**



WATER MAIN REPLACEMENT PROJECT

Progress continues on the water main replacement project. This week the Water/Field Services Department will replace approximately 400' of old AC pipe with new 8" plastic pipe and install two new fire hydrants. This portion of the project includes the area between 303rd and 302nd on G Street.



BOARD MEETING FEBRUARY 20, 2010

Tentative Board Agenda

February 20, 2010 – 9:00 a.m.

Surfside Homeowners Association

Note: The Board Room will open at 8:00 am to allow time for Board members to review and discuss agenda items and materials among themselves as needed prior to the start of the meeting.

Call to Order - Regular Board Meeting – Flood

Safety in the Workplace – Flood

Floor Comments (20 Minutes)

Adopt Agenda – Flood*

Approval of Minutes of the January 16, 2010 Regular Board Meeting– Flood*

Old Business

Operations Manual Final – Board Approval/
Adoption*

Storage Building Placement Approval*

Resolution – Surfside Pension Plan Renewal*

New Business

A. Winter Office Hours

Communications

Incoming

Outgoing

Meetings & Contacts

Staff & Committee Reports

Comments (10 minutes)

Recess to Closed Session on Personnel, Legal, & Contract Issues or Employee Matters (If necessary)

Reconvene to Open Session for Action Items (If necessary)

Floor Topics for the Good of the Order

Adjourn*

*** Requires Board Action**

DEER

Deer are among the most familiar animals of Washington, and in many places they are the largest wildlife that people encounter. Their aesthetic beauty is appreciated and admired, although their fondness for garden and landscape plants tries some peoples' patience.

Two species and four subspecies of deer occur in the state

Rocky Mountain mule deer or mule deer, inhabit areas east of the Cascades in Washington, preferring open forests and sagebrush meadows.

During summer, mule deer are tan to light brown; during winter, they are a salt-and-pepper gray. They have large, dark-edged ears, from whence they derive their name. The 7 to 8 inch tail of a mule deer is white, except for a black tip. Mule deer are the largest deer in Washington. Adult buck (males) weigh up to 250 pounds; adult doe (females) weigh 120 to 170 pounds.

Columbian black-tailed deer (*Odocoileus hemionus columbianus*) are our most common deer subspecies. They occur from the crest of the Cascades west to the ocean, preferring brushy, logged lands and coniferous forests.

Many of the physical characteristics of black-tailed deer are similar to those of the larger mule deer. The tail is broader and the backside of the tail is covered with dark brown hair that grades to black near the tip. When alarmed or fleeing from danger, the tail may be raised, displaying the broad, white underside. Adult black-tailed deer bucks weigh 140 to 200 pounds and adult does weigh 90 to 130 pounds.

White-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus idahoensis*, Fig. 2) occur in eastern Washington on farmlands, in low-elevation stream and river corridors, and near populated areas.

White-tailed deer are usually reddish tan in summer and brownish gray in winter. They derive their name from their broad, 10 to 11 inch long tail. When alarmed, white-tailed deer raise their flag like tail,

displaying the white underside. White-tailed bucks weigh 150 to 200 pounds and adult does tip the scales at 110 to 140 pounds.

Columbian white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus leucurus*) are found in limited areas along the lower Columbia River.

Once common in other areas, this species was federally listed as an Endangered species in Washington and Oregon in 1967.

Hybrids of mule deer/black-tailed deer and mule deer/white-tailed subspecies are known to occur. Mule deer/black-tailed deer hybrids are common where their ranges overlap. Mule deer/white-tailed deer hybrids are not common, but are occasionally seen where both species occur in close proximity.

Facts about Washington Deer

Food and Feeding Habits

Deer eat a wide variety of plants, but their main food item is browse—the growing tips of trees and shrubs. In late winter and early spring, deer eat grass, clover, and other herbaceous plants.

Deer also eat fruit, nuts, acorns, fungi, lichens, and farm and garden crops if available.

For their first few weeks of life, fawns thrive on milk, which is more than twice as rich in total solids as the best cow milk.

Deer eat rapidly and, being ruminants, initially chew their food only enough to swallow. This food is stored in a stomach called the “rumen”. From there it is regurgitated, then re-chewed before being swallowed again, entering a second stomach where digestion begins. From there it is passed into a third and then a fourth stomach, finally entering the intestine.

Mortality and Longevity

Cougars, bear, coyotes, and domestic dogs prey on adult deer; young fawns fall victim to these species as well as to eagles and bobcats. Hunting, vehicles, and diseases all take their toll on deer. In many deer populations, hunting dampens the effects of

other mortality factors; as hunting mortality decreases, other forms of mortality tend to increase, and vice versa.

Few deer live longer than ten years, and most live for no more than five.

Shelter and Range Needs

Deer are sometimes referred to as “edge” species, meaning they thrive at the interface of openings and cover patches. This allows deer to feed in productive openings while being close to escape cover.

Many wooded suburban environments, such as parks, greenbelts, golf courses, and roadsides, meet the needs of deer.

Mule deer can move long distances during spring and fall migrations to avoid mountain snow. Mule deer summering in the Cascades migrate as far as 80 miles to reach adequate winter range.

Black-tailed and white-tailed deer normally reside within a ½ to 3 square-mile area; in mountainous locations, they move to lower elevations for the winter.

Reproduction and Family Structure

Deer breed during a rutting season that normally occurs in November and December. Bucks compete for the right to breed using ritualized posturing and movements, and occasionally through intense fighting.

Unlike elk, deer bucks do not herd groups of females; however, a single mature buck may breed with several females.

Pregnancy lasts 180 to 200 days. Younger does give birth to one fawn, while does three to nine years of age and in good condition often have twins. White-tailed deer will occasionally have triplets. New-born fawns nurse soon after birth and can walk on spindly legs almost immediately. Adult bucks take no part in raising fawns, and generally remain solitary or form bachelor groups throughout the summer. Family groups usually consist of a doe and her fawns, and sometimes her fawns from the previous year. Occasionally, groups of several does, may be seen together. In winter, deer may be observed in larger groups of 15 to 30, usually grouping because they are concentrated in

DEER

limited winter habitat.

Preventing Conflicts

In most places deer are valued as watchable wildlife or as game animals. However, where hunting is limited or no longer permitted and natural predators are few, deer populations can increase to a point where human/deer conflicts become a concern. Problems associated with high deer populations include damage to crops, ornamental plants, restoration and reforestation projects, and deer/vehicle collisions. Problem areas are often where new development has appeared in traditional deer habitat. Those who live on the edges of new developments, or adjacent to undeveloped areas, may experience higher deer damage than others whose homes are within developments or otherwise buffered by urbanization. However, deer readily adapt to human activity and are seen in unlikely places at times.

If deer damage is occurring on commercial property, a wildlife agent from your local wildlife department can assist you in evaluating damage-control options. Your local wildlife office may also have cost-share or other programs available to help you manage deer on your property.

Repellents

Deer repellents use a disagreeable odor or taste, or a combination of both, to dissuade deer from eating the treated plant. They are easy to apply and homemade solutions are inexpensive.

Numerous odor and taste repellents have been developed to reduce deer damage, and new products are continually becoming available. There have been numerous studies to test the effectiveness of these repellents, often producing conflicting results. No repellent eliminates deer damage entirely.

Before you apply: Most repellents function by reducing the palatability of the treated plant to a level below other available plants. Hence, repellent effectiveness depends upon the availability of wild deer food. Repellents are more appropriate for short-term rather than long-term problems and are the most practical for non com-

mercial users experiencing low to moderate deer damage.

Repellents work best if applied before the deer develop a routine feeding pattern. This means applying repellents before leaves or flower buds emerge and as new growth appears. It's easier and more effective to prevent a feeding habit from forming than to try to break an established one.

Repellent facts: Spray-on repellents need to be applied frequently to protect the new plant growth, and will need to be reapplied after rain and long exposure to hot, dry, or windy weather. Deer may become accustomed to the same repellent over time, and eventually ignore it. Alternating repellents may help keep deer confused and more wary of eating your plants. Repellents that are applied to plant surfaces are generally more effective than capsules containing garlic oil, bags of hair, or other devices that produce an odor intended to protect a specific area. Finally, before putting complete faith in a repellent, first try it on a small area. Always use commercial repellents according to the manufacturer's directions.

Scare Tactics

Like most animals, deer are neophobic (fearful of novel objects), and many scare tactics take advantage of this behavior. However, deer soon get accustomed to new things and damage resumes after they realize no actual harm will come to them. As with repellents, a given tactic will work on some deer, but no single one seems to work on all of them. If the animals are already used to feeding in the area, scare tactics will last an even shorter length of time.

Scare tactics can be visual (scarecrows, bright lights, spare blankets), auditory (noisemaking devices such as exploders, whistles, etc.), or olfactory (predator urine or droppings).

One recent innovation is a motion sensor combined with a sprinkler that attaches to a hose. When a deer comes into its adjustable, motion-detecting range, a sharp burst of water is sprayed at the animal.

This device appears to be effective by combining a physical sensation with a startling stimulus. Similar in approach but less effective are radios and lights hooked up to a motion detector.

A dog can help keep deer away, especially if it is large and awake. To keep the dog at home while simultaneously repelling deer from your property, use a "dog trolley" or an invisible (buried electric) fence, where practical. Avoid tethering a dog near stairways and fences, and provide at least 15 feet of cleared space for it to move around in. Do not use a choke chain, and remove all debris that could tangle or injure your dog. Provide shade, water, and shelter for the dog at all times.

Landscaping with Deer-Resistant Plants

Although a deer fence or other barrier is the best insurance against damage, landscaping with deer-resistant plants is a more aesthetic alternative. In addition, there may be areas where a deer fence isn't practical. A walk or drive through the neighborhood or a visit to the neighbors can give you an idea of what plants are less palatable to deer.

Whether or not a particular plant will be eaten depends upon several factors: the deer's nutritional needs, its previous feeding experience, plant palatability, time of year, and availability of wild foods. When preferred foods are scarce, there are few plants that deer will not eat. A large deer population can create competition for food, causing deer to eat many plants that they normally would avoid.

Deer develop predictable travel patterns, and prior damage is often a good indicator of potential future problems. Any new plantings added to an existing landscape or garden already suffering from severe deer damage will likely also be browsed.

Deer continued:

An All-in-One Homemade Deer Repellent

Mix the following in a 1-gallon tank sprayer:

2 beaten and strained eggs— strain them to remove the white strings surrounding the yolk, which otherwise will plug up your sprayer).

1 cup milk, yogurt, buttermilk, or sour milk

2 tsp. Tabasco sauce or cayenne pepper

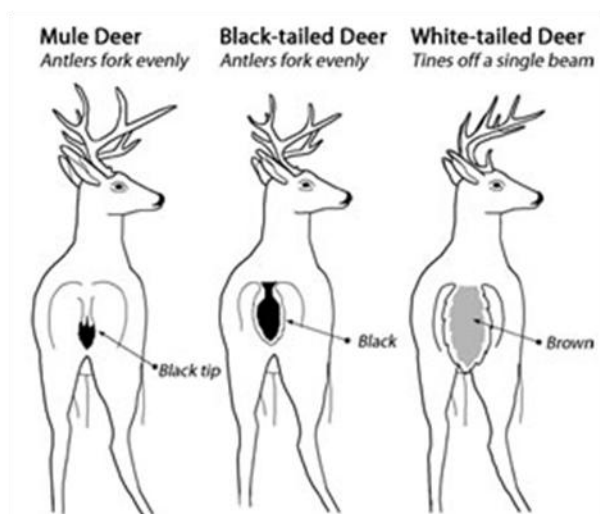
20 drops essential oil of clove, cinnamon, or eucalyptus, found in small bottles at health food stores

1 tsp. cooking oil or dormant oil

1 tsp. liquid dish soap

Top off the tank with water and pump it up. Shake the sprayer occasionally and mist onto dry foliage. One application will last for 2 to 4 weeks in dry weather.

For more information on repellents or deer resistant plants go to: Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife.



Just thinking about lunch!

100 DAYS OF COLOR PROGRESS



January 7, 2010 Peeking thru



February 11, 2010



February 18, 2010

February 2010

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
14	15	16 Architectural Committee 9:00 am	17	18	19	20 Board Meeting 9:00 am
21	22	23 Architectural Committee 9:00 am	24	25	26 Tentative Clam Dig	27 Tentative Clam Dig
28 Tentative Clam Dig	MARCH 2010					
	1	2 Architectural Committee 9:00 am Community Relations Committee 1:00 pm	3	4	5	6
7	8	9 Architectural Committee 9:00 am Bunco 6:30 pm	10 9:00 am RV Storage and RV Compliance Committee Meeting	11	12	13