



Weekender

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July 15, 2010

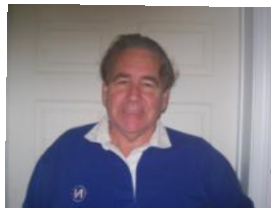
ANNUAL MEETING ELECTION RESULTS

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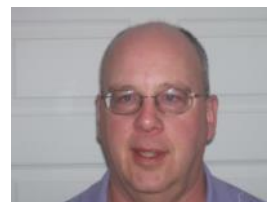
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The following four were re-elected to serve on the Surfside Board. George Miller, Jim Flood, Gary Williams and Grant Murrell. Following the annual meeting a special meeting was held to elect the officers for the following year. Jim Flood was elected President, Gary Williams Vice- President, George Miller Secretary and Martin Jenkins Treasurer.

The 70-604 election to transfer any excess operating funds to the reserve fund passed 268 yes 33 no.



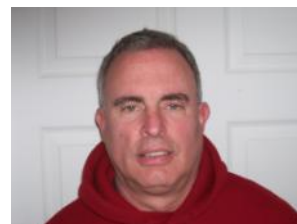
Jim Flood



Gary Williams



George Miller



Grant Murrell

George Miller, Jim Flood and Gary Williams will be Serving three year terms. Grant Murrell will finish the one year position left by a Trustee's resignation.

At the next annual meeting there will be three board positions up for election, start thinking about serving your community now!

Be sure and visit our web site
at
<http://www.surfsideonline.org/>

ANNUAL MEETING, JULY 10, 2010



Kaye Dawson and Ginger Byrd at the registration Table.



Rosie and Ray Sartin registering for the annual meeting



Janet Corey, Designated Election Committee Chairperson and assistants.



President, Jim Flood addresses the members of the Homeowners Association.



Members in attendance at the annual meeting.

LANDSCAPING WITH TRIMMED TREES



The pictures above show Charles Munsey trimming trees to keep them in compliance with the covenants. While making them a landscape feature. This method keeps the trees healthy and adds interest and texture to your landscape plan! The sooner you start trimming your trees the better the end result will be. Drive by and take a look! 34300 I Place.

There are brochures available at the Surfside office on pruning trees, both young and mature.

RABBITS

Rabbits are small mammals in the family Leporidae of the order Lagomorpha, found in several parts of the world. There are seven different genera in the family classified as rabbits, including the European rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*), Cottontail rabbit (genus *Sylvilagus*; 13 species), and the Amami rabbit (*Pentalagus furnessi*, endangered species on Amami Ōshima, Japan). There are many other species of rabbit, and these, along with pikas and hares, make up the order Lagomorpha.

Location and habitat



Outdoor entrance to a rabbit burrow

The rabbit lives in many areas around the world. Rabbits live in groups, and the best known species, the European rabbit lives in underground burrows, or rabbit holes. A group of burrows is called a warren. Meadows, woods, forests, thickets, and grasslands are areas in which rabbits live. They also inhabit deserts and wetlands. More than half the world's rabbit population resides in North America. They also live in Europe, India, Sumatra, Japan, and parts of Africa. The European rabbit has been introduced to many places around the world.

Characteristics and anatomy

The rabbit's long ears, which can be more than 10 cm (4 in) long, are probably an adaptation for detecting predators. They have large, powerful hind legs. Each foot has five toes, with one greatly reduced in size. They are digitigrade animals; they move around on the tips of their toes. Wild rabbits do not differ much in their body proportions or stance, with full, egg-shaped bodies. Their size can range anywhere from 20 cm (8 in) in length and 0.4 kg in weight to 50 cm (20 in) and more than 2 kg. The fur is most commonly long and soft, with colors such as shades of brown, gray, and buff. The tail is a little plume of brownish fur (white on top for cottontails).

Because the rabbit's epiglottis is engaged over the soft palate except when swallowing, the rabbit is an obligate nasal breather. Rabbits have two sets of incisor teeth, one behind the other. This way they can be distinguished from rodents, with which they are often mistaken. Carl Linnaeus originally grouped rabbits and rodents under the class Glires; later, they were separated as the predominant opinion was that many of their similarities were a result of convergent evolution. However, recent DNA analysis and the discovery of a common ancestor has supported the view that they share a common lineage, and thus rabbits and rodents are now often referred to together as members of the superclass Glires.

Rabbits are hindgut digesters. This means that most of their digestion takes place in their large intestine and cecum. In rabbits, the cecum is about 10 times bigger than the stomach, and it, along with the large intestine, makes up roughly 40% of the rabbit's digestive tract. The unique musculature of the caecum allows the intestinal tract of the rabbit to separate fibrous material from more digestible material; the fibrous material is passed as feces, while the more nutritious material is encased in a mucous lining as a cecotrope. Cecotropes, sometimes called "night feces", are high in minerals, vitamins and proteins that are necessary to the rabbit's health. Rabbits eat these to meet their nutritional requirements; the mucous coating allows the nutrients to pass through the acidic stomach for digestion in the intestines.. This process allows rabbits to extract the necessary nutrients from their food.

Natural behavior



Outdoor rabbit (side view)

Rabbits, being prey animals, tend to be exploratory in new spaces and if confronted by a potential threat, tend to freeze and observe. Rabbits have a remarkably wide field of vision, and a good deal of it is devoted to overhead scanning. Both indoors and outdoors, rabbits will scan for overhead threats. They survive by burrowing, hopping away from danger in a zig-zag motion, and delivering powerful kicks with their hind legs. Their teeth are strong to allow them to eat and bite if necessary to get out of struggle.

Reproduction



A litter of rabbit kits (baby rabbits)



An abandoned baby rabbit



A nest containing baby rabbits

Rabbits have a very fast reproductive rate. The breeding season for most rabbits lasts 9 months, from February to October. Normal gestation is about 30 days. The average size of the litter varies but is usually between 4 and 12 babies, with larger breeds having larger litters. A kit (baby rabbit) can be weaned at about 4 to 5 weeks of age. This means in one season a single female rabbit can produce as many as 800 children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren. A doe is ready to breed at about 6 months of age, and a buck at about 7 months. Courtship and mating is very brief, lasting only 30 to 40 seconds. Courtship behavior involves licking, sniffing, and following the doe. Spraying urine is also a common sexual behavior. Female rabbits are reflex ovulators. The female rabbit also may or may not lose clumps of hair during the gestation period.

Ovulation begins 10 hours after mating. After mating, the female will make a nest or borough, and line the nest with fur from the dewlap, flanks, and belly. This behavior also exposes the nipples enabling her to better nurse the kits. Kits are altricial, which means they're born blind, naked, and helpless. Passive immunity (immunity acquired by transfer of antibodies or sensitized lymphocytes from another animal) is acquired by kits prior to birth via placental transfer. At about 10 to 11 days after birth, the baby rabbit's eyes will open, and they will start eating on their own at around 14 days old.

Although born naked, a soft baby coat of hair forms within a few days. At the age of 5 to 6 weeks, the soft baby coat is replaced with a pre-adult coat. At about 6 to 8 months of age, this intermediate coat is replaced by the final adult coat, which is shed twice a year thereafter. Due to the nutritious nature of rabbit milk, kits only need to be nursed for a few minutes once or twice a day.

RABBITS CONT.

Diet and eating habits

Rabbits are herbivores who feed by grazing on grass, forbs, and leafy weeds. In consequence, their diet contains large amounts of cellulose, which is hard to digest. Rabbits solve this problem by passing two distinct types of feces: hard droppings and soft black viscous pellets, the latter of which are immediately eaten. Rabbits reingest their own droppings (rather than chewing the cud as do cows and many other herbivores) to digest their food further and extract sufficient nutrients.

Rabbits graze heavily and rapidly for roughly the first half hour of a grazing period (usually in the late afternoon), followed by about half an hour of more selective feeding. In this time, the rabbit will also excrete many hard fecal pellets, being waste pellets that will not be reingested. If the environment is relatively non-threatening, the rabbit will remain outdoors for many hours, grazing at intervals. While out of the burrow, the rabbit will occasionally reingest its soft, partially digested pellets; this is rarely observed, since the pellets are reingested as they are produced. Reingestion is most common within the burrow between 8 o'clock in the morning and 5 o'clock in the evening, being carried out intermittently within that period.

Hard pellets are made up of hay-like fragments of plant cuticle and stalk, being the final waste product after redigestion of soft pellets. These are only released outside the burrow and are not reingested. Soft pellets are usually produced several hours after grazing, after the hard pellets have all been excreted. They are made up of micro-organisms and undigested plant cell walls.

The chewed plant material collects in the large cecum, a secondary chamber between the large and small intestine containing large quantities of symbiotic bacteria that help with the digestion of cellulose and also produce certain B vitamins. The pellets are about 56% bacteria by dry weight, largely accounting for the pellets being 24.4% protein on average. These pellets remain intact for up to six hours in the stomach; the bacteria within continue to digest the plant carbohydrates. The soft feces form here and contain up to five times the vitamins of hard feces. After being excreted, they are eaten whole by the rabbit and redigested in a special part of the stomach. This double-digestion process enables rabbits to use nutrients that they may have missed during the first passage through the gut, and thus ensures that maximum nutrition is derived from the food they eat. This process serves the same purpose within the rabbit as rumination does in cattle and sheep.

Rabbits are incapable of vomiting due to the physiology of their digestive system.

Differences from hares

Main article: Hare

Rabbits are clearly distinguished from hares in that rabbits are altricial, having young that are born blind and hairless. In contrast, hares are generally born with hair and are able to see (precocial). All rabbits except the cottontail rabbit live underground in burrows or warrens, while hares live in simple nests above the ground (as does the cottontail rabbit), and usually do not live in groups. Hares are generally larger than rabbits, with longer ears, and have black markings on their fur. Hares have not been domesticated, while European rabbits are often kept as house pets. In gardens, they are typically kept in hutches — small, wooden, house-like boxes — that protect the rabbits from the environment and predators.

RABBITS CONT.

As pets

Main article: [House rabbit](#)



European Rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*)

Pet rabbits kept indoors are referred to as house rabbits. House rabbits typically have an indoor pen or cage and a rabbit-safe place to run and exercise, such as an exercise pen, living room or family room. Rabbits can be trained to use a litter box and some can learn to come when called. Domestic rabbits that do not live indoors can also often serve as companions for their owners, typically living in an easily accessible hutch outside the home. Some pet rabbits live in outside hutches during the day for the benefit of fresh air and natural daylight and are brought inside at night.

Whether indoor or outdoor, pet rabbits' pens are often equipped with enrichment activities such as shelves, tunnels, balls, and other toys. Pet rabbits are often provided additional space in which to get exercise, simulating the open space a rabbit would traverse in the wild. Exercise pens or lawn pens are often used to provide a safe place for rabbits to run.

A pet rabbit's diet typically consists of unlimited timothy-grass, a small amount of pellets, and a small portion of fresh vegetables. Rabbits are social animals. Rabbits as pets can find their companionship with a variety of creatures, including humans, other rabbits, guinea pigs, and sometimes even cats and dogs. Animal welfare organizations such as the House Rabbit Society recommend that rabbits do not make good pets for small children because children generally do not know how to stay quiet, calm, and gentle around rabbits. As prey animals, rabbits are alert, timid creatures that startle easily. They have fragile bones, especially in their backs, that require support on the belly and bottom when picked up. Children 7 years old and older usually have the maturity required to care for a rabbit.

In culture and literature

See also: [List of fictional hares and rabbits](#)

Rabbits are often used as a symbol of fertility or rebirth, and have long been associated with spring and Easter as the Easter Bunny. The species' role as a prey animal also lends itself as a symbol of innocence, another Easter connotation.

Additionally, rabbits are often used as symbols of playful sexuality, which also relates to the human perception of innocence, as well as its reputation as a prolific breeder.

RABBITS CONT.

Folklore and mythology

The rabbit often appears in folklore as the trickster archetype, as he uses his cunning to outwit his enemies.

In Aztec mythology, a pantheon of four hundred rabbit gods known as Centzon Totochtin, led by Ometotchtli or Two Rabbit, represented fertility, parties, and drunkenness.

In Central Africa, "Kalulu" the rabbit is widely known as a tricky character, getting the better of bargains.

In Chinese literature, rabbits accompany Chang'e on the Moon. Also associated with the Chinese New Year (or Lunar New Year), rabbits are also one of the twelve celestial animals in the Chinese Zodiac for the Chinese calendar. It is interesting to note that the Vietnamese lunar new year replaced the rabbit with a cat in their calendar, as rabbits did not inhabit Vietnam.

A rabbit's foot is carried as an amulet believed to bring good luck. This is found in many parts of the world, and with the earliest use being in Europe around 600 B.C.

In Japanese tradition, rabbits live on the Moon where they make mochi, the popular snack of mashed sticky rice. This comes from interpreting the pattern of dark patches on the moon as a rabbit standing on tiptoes on the left pounding on an usu, a Japanese mortar (See also: Moon rabbit).

In Jewish folklore, rabbits (shfanim שפנים) are associated with cowardice, a usage still current in contemporary Israeli spoken Hebrew (similar to English colloquial use of "chicken" to denote cowardice).

A Korean myth similar to the Japanese counterpart presents rabbits living on the moon making rice cakes (Tteok in Korean).

In Native American Ojibwe mythology, Nanabozho, or Great Rabbit, is an important deity related to the creation of the world.

A Vietnamese mythological story portrays the rabbit of innocence and youthfulness. The Gods of the myth are shown to be hunting and killing rabbits to show off their power.

"Taushan Tepe" (Rabbit Hill) was the Turkish name of Kabile, Bulgaria.

On the Isle of Portland in Dorset, UK, the rabbit is said to be unlucky and speaking its name can cause upset with older residents. This is thought to date back to early times in the quarrying industry, where piles of extracted stone (not fit for sale) were built into tall rough walls (to save space) directly behind the working quarry face; the rabbit's natural tendency to burrow would weaken these "walls" and cause collapse, often resulting in injuries or even death. The name rabbit is often substituted with words such as "long ears" or "underground mutton", so as not to have to say the actual word and bring bad luck to oneself. It is said that a public house (on the island) can be cleared of people by calling out the word rabbit and while this was very true in the past, it has gradually become more fable than fact over the past 50 years.

Other fictional rabbits

The rabbit as trickster appears in American popular culture; for example the Br'er Rabbit character from African-American folktales and Disney animation; and the Warner Bros. cartoon character Bugs Bunny.

Anthropomorphized rabbits have appeared in a host of works of film, literature, and technology, notably the White Rabbit and the March Hare in Lewis Carroll's *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*; in the popular novels *Watership Down*, by Richard Adams (which has also been made into a movie) and *Rabbit Hill* by Robert Lawson, as well as in Beatrix Potter's Peter Rabbit stories.



POST FUNDRAISER BIKE RIDE

By Grant Murrell

To all my Livestrong donors; The ride has been over for about a month and I am almost recovered. It was 73 miles of very unpleasant weather and a hill that even I could not believe. It rained the whole way and it was cold. But it was a great way to spend father's day riding with Kevin. And with the help of each of you we raised almost \$9000.00. We are so grateful to each and every one of you for donating. We know it has been hard economically on all of us. We only had 3 people for our team this year but everyone worked hard. Mary wasn't able to ride due to an injury so she did the 3 mile walk with our daughter-in-law, Lindsay, and our grandkids, Nicholas and Presley. Despite the weather it was a great day for the Livestrong Foundation. We attended the appreciation dinner on Saturday and it was great. I even got to meet a Hollywood type named Evan Handler from Sex and the City (I didn't know who he was but Kevin did). The U2 concert which we won tickets for was cancelled due to Bono having surgery on his back but Livestrong made up for it by giving us 2 IPODS. Now for the post ride event. In appreciation for all of you we are having a BBQ on 8/14/10 @ Sellwood Park, AREA I (not 1 but I), starting at 12:00 and going till whenever. Burgers, dogs, chips, salad and soda/water will be provided. Sorry no alcohol. There is a pool at the park for any of the kids who want to swim. There is also a ball field which we may be able to use but that isn't a sure thing. We want you to bring your family and enjoy. Please RSVP to me at gemurrell@earthlink.net and let me know if you can make it and how many. We hope to see all of you. Again, the team, Lefty's Gone (you can ask Kevin where the name came from), wishes to express our heart felt thanks for all that each of you did and if it isn't too early to start for next year we hope we can count on you for 2011.

LIVESTRONG!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

Grant, Mary, Kevin, Lindsay, Nicholas and Presley

WATER DEPARTMENT SERVICE REQUESTS AND CHARGES.

Please call ahead when you have work scheduled that will require the Water/Field Services Department to come to your property to shut off water service. You do not need to call them to do a shut off if you know where to turn off the water service.

The following fees and charges may apply:

1. Owner request for water shut off (per request) \$ 25.00
2. Upgrade of existing water service \$ 335.00
3. Repair costs of damage to water facilities caused by contractor, owner or others **Time and materials**
4. Water service removal or relocation **Time and materials**

Community Event

25th Annual SandSations July 14th through the 18th

Wednesday, July 14

Solo sand artists and the master team building the holiday display sand sculpture will begin building their sculptures. They will be using forms. They call this 'the pound up'.

Don't miss the children's learning play area!

Thursday, July 15

City SandSations Masters Demonstration 8 am - 6 pm

Friday, July 16

Photo opportunities

free sand sculpting lessons

Beach Bonfire 8:00 to ??

Saturday, July 17th

Sand Sculpting Contest

Sand Flea Pet Parade

Awards Presentation



REQUEST FOR DONATIONS FOR STUDENTS AT OCEAN PARK ELEMENTARY

The Community Relations Committee is sponsoring an Outreach Program for the students at Ocean Park Elementary. We are asking Surfsiders to donate new or gently-used clean sweats, socks and/or underclothes for students to change into after playing outdoors on the wet playground. Anything in a size range of Kindergarten through 6th Grade will be welcomed! A bin will be available for your donations at the Surfside Office. Thank you for your generosity (the teachers & children thank you, too!).

Sheila W.



July 2010

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
				1	2: Staff Safety Meeting 8:00 AM	3
4 	5 	6 Architectural Meeting 9:00AM	7 RV Committee Meeting 9:00 AM	8	9 Set up for Annual Picnic 1:00 PM	10 Annual Meeting 10:00 AM Ocean Park School Annual Picnic 1:00 PM Business Office 
11	12	13 Architectural Meeting 9:00AM Bunco 6:30 PM	14	15	16	17
18	19	20 Architectural Meeting 9:00AM	21	22 Chuck Smith 	23	24
25	26	27 Architectural Meeting 9:00AM Barbara Robinson 	28	29	30	31