



Howlings from Lobo

www.triunfolobo.org

"Home begins at Triunfo and Kanan." – Jay Cordell

Triunfo-Lobo Community Association Newsletter - Summer 2004



Photo by Paul Culberg

Soka Acquisition Funding Still in Limbo

WHEN SOKA BEGAN TO HINT THAT IT MIGHT become a willing seller, our two state legislators, Assemblymember Fran Pavley and Senator Sheila Kuehl persuaded the Legislature to appropriate in next years' budget the remaining \$22 million in Proposition 50 bond money the voters had voted to allocate to the Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy a couple of years ago.

As the June 30 deadline for adoption of the State Budget approached, we began to hear that the Department of Finance, which has been gunning for the Conservancy for several years, was recommending that Governor Schwarzenegger "blue pencil" the \$22 million.

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TIME FOR SOME WATER CONSERVATION?

Western U.S. Drought Could Be the Worst in 500 Years

THE DROUGHT GRIPPING THE WEST could be the biggest in 500 years, with effects in the Colorado River basin considerably worse than during the Dust Bowl years, scientists at the U.S. Geological Survey said Thursday.

"That we can now say with confidence," said Robert Webb, lead author of the new fact sheet. "Now I'm completely convinced." The Colorado River has been in a drought for 10 years, reducing an important source of water for millions of people across the West, including Southern California.

Scientists use tree-ring reconstructions of Colorado River flows to estimate what conditions were like before record-keeping began in 1895. Using that method, the lowest five-year average of water flow was 8.84 million acre-feet from 1590 to 1594. "These comparisons suggest that the current drought may be comparable to or more severe than the largest-known drought in 500 years," the report said.

(Excerpted from an Associated Press article.)

Triunfo Creek Park's Pentachaeta Trail. Have you taken a hike up this trail yet right in our neighborhood? It is named after the *Pentachaeta lyonii*, a federally-listed endangered flower found in the park. The yellow, daisy-like flower is found only in Southern California, and blooms between April and June.

TAKE SOME PROACTIVE STEPS

West Nile Virus Alert



EXPERTS PREDICT THAT THE West Nile Virus will be coming to our Canyon this summer

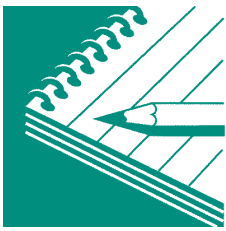
so do not let your yard be a nesting spot for this disease. A little standing water is all it takes to make your yard a mosquito maternity ward, increasing the risk of the virus. There is no need to panic — the disease is rarely fatal to humans, but people who spend a lot of time outdoors, gardeners included, should take precautions.

Three very effective **nontoxic methods** of mosquito population control can be used:

1. Little mosquito fish, available free from county vector control districts, feed on mosquito larvae at the water surface.

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We have heard reports of the first human West Nile Virus case in Westlake Village. That's very close to home. Please take the necessary precautions.



MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

I would like to thank all of you who made the TLC Summer Party such a success. All who attended had a good time, and the speaker, Douglas Campbell, was both entertaining and informative.

The main complaints brought up at the meeting were careless parking and speeding cars. Please be assured that the Board is working on this and takes it very seriously (See the adjacent article on *Community Concerns*.)

Have a safe and enjoyable summer!
— Kieran Healy

Board Election Results

The Annual Triunfo-Lobo Community Meeting elected board members which in turn elected new officers at a board meeting last July 20, 2004. The result of the board elections is shown below.

TLCA Board Members

President Kieran Healy
706-0555

Vice President Steve Tatro
706-6301

Treasurer Barry Bakalor
865-9222

Recording Secretary Terri Webb
889-1298

Corresp. Secretary Leah Culberg
991-1872

Members-at-Large Michael Frawley
735-6640
Shyam Reyes
706-2684

TLCA Newsletter Publishers
Paul Culberg & Shyam Reyes

Editorial

Community Concerns: Speeding, Courtesy and Parking

THERE ARE DANGEROUS AND AGGRAVATING behaviors plaguing our community. Most have been noted in prior newsletters and continue to be topics of discussion at board meetings and neighborly gripe sessions.

Speeding has been a constant for the 28 years that I have lived here. We are all guilty from time to time; we forget due to lack of time, inattention and just simply running late. There are those that are chronic speeders and those nonresidents that come to the canyon for their work. There is an increased activity due to construction, filming, brush maintenance and realty activity in addition to the businesses based in the Canyons.

Much of this could be mitigated if we all had repeated conversations with our employees and contract workers. Those are the folks that rush to get to their labor on time and rush to get out of the Canyons and home at the end of the day. We live in a remarkably beautiful place and we should remind ourselves and our employees to slow down and enjoy that beauty.

Courtesy should be a basic community trait. There have been many complaints that drivers seem to have a greater disregard of horses and riders than walkers and bicyclists. Just because a horse and rider are big and more visible does not mean that they should be ignored. Horses are more easily spooked than bicycles and therefore the danger is greater. A vehicle striking a bike and rider will do far less damage to the vehicle than a horse and rider.

Several winters ago I had the frightening experience of colliding with an elk in Western Colorado. Both the Dodge Durango (truck) and the elk were killed and were it not for seat belts and

the construction of the truck, I too and my friends would also have been history.

Like the speeding issue, talk to all of your employees and visitors about this issue and ask them, demand of them, to slow down and give space and attention to horses, walkers and bicyclists.

Parking problems on Lobo Canyon have been addressed in prior newsletters which have been referred to as illegal. I stand corrected that the vehicles parked in the middle of the canyon have been illegally parked.

Officer Kevin James visited our community and has determined that the single vehicle he observed parked, though intruding onto the paved roadway, was NOT illegally parked. My previous accusation of illegality was a result of information provided by Officer Derek Midollo who had been our community service officer. Derek is no longer on this job due to an accident.

Prior to Officer James' review, the parked vehicle had been parked on only one side of the road. The result of this clarification is that now vehicles are parked on both sides of the roadway at the same address even further constricting passage. Officer James, as a guest speaker in the July board meeting, explained the vehicle code and that common sense and safety were the guiding principles. He heard the frustration and anger from almost all in attendance. Officer James has promised to monitor the situation and work toward making our community safer.

If you want to receive a full-color PDF version of this newsletter via e-mail, send me a note at paul@lobocreek.com

President's Message (1992)

FOR THE PAST COUPLE OF YEARS, the TLC has not been sending out regular newsletters, as we did in the past, but it has continued to function as your representative in the community at large. Under the assumption that new residents (and probably even some of the older ones) might not be aware of the level of activity of your association, as your not-so-new president, I wanted to once again inform people of what a community organization does and encourage participation.

We have been in regular touch with Ginny Kruger, L.A. County Supervisor Zev Yaroslavsky's chief of staff, regarding Fantasy Island. Members of the Board have been attending meetings of the *Las Virgenes Homeowners Federation*, keeping tabs on what is going on in the entire Las Virgenes area. Most recently, we heard presentations by a representative of the California Wildlife Protection Coalition regarding Prop. 197 (Mountain Lion Initiative); by Brad Sherman, Democratic candidate for the 23rd congressional district; by a representative from Congressman Tony Beilenson's office regarding Soka University; and by Deputy Sven Crongeyer from the Lost Hills Sheriff's Station Community Advisory Committee.

Additionally, we have been attending meetings of the *Policy Advisory Committee for the Ventura Corridor Area Plan*, and have been in communication with Tedra Fox, of the National Park Service, conducting an initial investigation of the possibility of establishing a formalized recreation trail in the canyon for riding, hiking, and bicycling.

If any of these activities sound interesting to you and you would like

to participate, please contact a Board Member. Even if you are not interested in attending regular meetings, but would like to take part in some way, we are interested in having you. We need your intelligence, your experience, and, most importantly, your energy. A community organization is only viable when it is truly representative.

* * *

Community associations are important for reasons other than community representation, and these reasons tend to be somewhat more ephemeral. I am sure most of you know that we recently had a murder in our quiet little canyon, but I doubt if many of you know that we also had another serious crime. It was a "hate" crime. Explicit graffiti was painted on the road in front of both Shanti Anantam Ashram and Sunny Skies. The crime was reported to the local Sheriff's Station, but, at the request of the victims, it was not publicized. The message painted in front of Sunny Skies led most of us to conclude that the perpetrator must have been a resident of the canyon.

In discussing heinous acts such as these, I wish I were able to write more eloquently. *It is difficult to objectify people when we know them personally; human nature being what it is, we tend to empathize with those that we know.* This brings us back to the reasons for getting involved with a community organization. By meeting with our neighbors to *achieve* both common community goals and personal/social ones, there is *more of a possibility of narrowing distances and less of a possibility of objectifying each other.*

— Leah Culberg

West Nile Virus

(Continued from page 1)

CAUTION: Mosquito fish are not native and do not belong in natural water systems; NEVER DUMP THEM INTO CURBSIDE GUTTERS, STREAMS, OR LAKES.

2. Mosquito Dunks, also called larvicides, are donut-shaped bacteria tablets that you can drop in standing water such as fish ponds, rain barrels, water fountains and bird baths to kill mosquito larvae. *Bacillus thuringiensis*, or BTI, in mosquito dunks is a bacterial toxin that infects and kills mosquito larvae and black flies.

Mosquito dunks contain no poisonous chemicals and are completely harmless to birds and ornamental pond fish. One mosquito dunk can treat 100 sq. ft. of standing water against mosquito larvae for approximately one month.

A moderate to heavy dose of mosquito dunks with BTI will reduce the mosquito population by half in 15 minutes, the rest within one hour.

Mosquito dunks can be purchased in packages of 12 for about \$10 to \$25 online.

3. Mosquito Magnets: The most expensive ally in the war on mosquitoes is the carbon dioxide device, more commonly referred to the 'mosquito magnet.' Mosquito magnets emit a steady stream of carbon dioxide, heat, moisture and octenol, generated through a propane tank. Since the CO₂ that humans naturally exhale is what attracts mosquitoes to us, the mosquito magnet simulates human breathing and lures mosquitoes into its trap. Mosquito magnets cost \$250 to \$1,000, usually depending on range of effectivity, from 3/4 to 1.5 acres.

For more info, visit mosquitoes101.com, mosquitomagnet.com, megacatch.com, and other similar Websites. ("Google" it.)

Agencies that can help

- Los Angeles County West Vector Control District (www.lawestvector.org); mosquito complaints and to obtain mosquito fish: (310) 915-7370.
- L.A. County Department of Health Services (lapublichealth.org/acd/VectorWestNile.htm).
- California West Nile Virus Surveillance Information Center (westnile.ca.gov); to report dead birds: (877)968-2473.
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (www.cdc.gov/ncidod/dvbid/westnile/index)

The Boss

WE'RE BLESSED, THOSE OF US LIVING IN THESE mountains. Life hums and flits all around us, showing all its facets. Sitting with friends outside in the evening, one of them looked at the number of hummingbirds fighting over the feeders a commented, "If they were much bigger, they'd be dangerous."

He's right. Those bright and precious little wonders aren't relaxed in their temperament, that's for sure. Sometimes when you're taking the feeder in to refill they dive bomb you, their tiny wings buzzing in fury. Buzzbirds is what they should be called. And now one of them is giving us a particular lesson in life.

This particular male Anna's hummingbird has claimed a feeder as his own. Apparently he's big and buff enough (states of physical fitness are hard to judge in hummingbirds) to keep the

others away. "His" feeder hangs from a metal shepherd's crook stuck in the ground, and the Boss, as we now refer to this guy, sits at the top of this crook and keeps watch. Anybody who tries to feed is quickly routed. Keeping his territory safe takes all his time and energy, and that's the problem.

I see him every morning, and he's looking a little more stressed out each day. His feathers are askew, and have lost some of their iridescence. His little head seems sunk into his shoulders. Every once in a while he swoops down for a drink of the nectar himself, but it's a hurried meal. He has to return to his perch to keep watch. I'm not sure, but I think he's losing weight.

"Hey," I told him, "share a little." But of course, he won't listen. I'm afraid that



Photo by Ed Khamara

one day soon I'll find him lying in a little lifeless husk of dull feathers, destroyed by his own narrow-minded greed. That's because he's so small. If he were bigger, as my friend noted, he would be dangerous. He'd be a politician; he might even be running the country, or at least a large corporation. As it is, his case is hopeless. He can't be reasoned with. But we humans, at least can learn from him. The lesson is obvious, but still true as ever.

— Ed Khamara

Quail in the Canyons

THE CALIFORNIA QUAIL, ALSO KNOWN AS THE valley quail, became our official state bird in 1931. Its range reaches from Southern Oregon to Southern California and east into Nevada.

California Quail usually live in groups of 10 to 200 birds until they pair off during mating season in the spring. Males compete heartily for a mate and they're true blue, hooking up with only one female. California Quail make their nests on the ground, usually under bushes to provide some cover.

The female lays between 12 and 16 cream and brown speckled eggs. She incubates the eggs for 3 weeks. Once hatched, both parents care for the young, who are ready to leave the nest after only 10 days, when they attempt flight for the



first time. Quail babies stay on the ground for about a month. After that, they'll roost in trees with the rest of the flock.

California Quail feed on the ground near the cover of brush, although they will fly up to platform feeders. They especially like millet and cracked corn. They also like to take "dirt baths" - if you're lucky, you'll catch them flapping around in dust to

remove parasites. Quail need bushes and trees for cover and roosting. Some of their favorites? Coastal sage scrub, shadscale shrub and chaparral. They shun grass as it obscures their view - they like to feed in open areas where they can see predators.

California Quail are quite skittish. If you spook them, it may be hours before they return to your yard. Or it may be never. So...if you see them...be quiet...sit back...and enjoy!

Courtesy of Wild Birds Unlimited

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We have a list of birds spotted in the Canyons at www.triunfolobo.org. If you have photos of your own you would like to share, please let us know.

Soka Acquisition Limbo

(Continued from page 1)

E-mails went out from several community groups urging people to fax letters to the Governor asking him not to veto the \$22 million. A high-level meeting between Fran Pavley, Sheila Kuehl, and representatives of the Department of Finance, the State Resources Agency, The Conservancy, and the Governor's Office was held in Sacramento on June 21st. At that meeting Finance reportedly complained that appropriating the \$22 million was "contrary to policy", to which Sheila Kuehl replied that it was the Legislature, not the Department of Finance that set policy in Sacramento.

We have been told that the one hundred-plus letters that have arrived on the Governor's desk got his attention, but the outcome is still in doubt. The June

30 Budget Deadline has come and gone, and, as of this writing, the Governor and the Legislature are still gridlocked over larger budget issues, leaving the issue of the \$22 million still open.

That means that, if you haven't gotten off a letter to the Governor, there is still time to fax one to:

Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger
Office of the Governor
State Capitol
Sacramento, CA 95814
Fax: (916) 445-4633

This is just the beginning of what promises to be a long, hard struggle to fund the purchase of Soka. We created



Soka University is a 500-acre language university originally built in 1928 by King Gillette (the razor magnate), designed by Wallace Neff, and considered by many as the premier archetype of the Colonial Revival period of California architecture.

the opportunity to preserve this beautiful valley through a twelve-year struggle against incredible odds to block Soka's plan to build a "university" with twice the floor space of Topanga Plaza in the valley, but the victory will not be secure unless we get the Soka property under permanent public protection.

— Steve Hess, Las Virgenes Homeowners Federation



Local History Tidbits

John Ballard (left) and his daughter Alice lived on a claim of 160 acres on the site of what is now *Seminole Hot Springs* with their mule Solomon and a couple of cows. He was befriended by John D. Fredericks, then the District Attorney of Los Angeles who used to camp in Triunfo Canyon. It was said that John had been a slave and had come to California as a very young man.

SWIMMING POOL TIPS

OUR CREEKS AND STORM DRAINS TAKE RUNOFF directly to the ocean without treatment. Pool chemicals can harm our natural creeks and waterways. Anything going into them that is not just rainwater contributes to stormwater pollution, which contaminates our creeks and ocean, kills marine life and causes beach closures.

Follow these simple steps to prevent stormwater pollution:

- Make sure all chemicals are dissipated before draining pool or spa
- Do not drain pools within 5 days of adding chemicals
- Never backwash a filter into the street or creek
- Cleanup chemical spills with absorbent; don't wash it down the drain
- Dispose of leftover chemicals and paints through a licensed hazardous waste disposal provider

Why California must burn

Wednesday, January 14, 2004
by Glen Martin, Newsdesk.org

California's winter rains have quenched the last embers from the wildfires that ravaged the southern counties this past fall — the biggest and most destructive in state history.

Yet the storms aren't a source of unalloyed joy. Their effects on a landscape altered by humankind set the stage for a variety of preventable disasters.

In December 2003, rain turned a hillside denuded by the unusually bad fires into a landslide that killed more than a dozen southern California campers on Christmas day.

Heavy winter precipitation also means that non-native annual grasses—brought in by Europeans and Americans with cattle and other livestock—will grow lush and thick in the spring.

By late summer, these grasses will be dead and crackling dry, serving as a vast reservoir of light kindling along the borders of forests and brushlands.

Native grasses, in contrast, retain more moisture than imported grasses, and are less flammable.

The paradox reveals a bedrock fact: California's ecology is not simply subject to fire, but predicated on it. Virtually all of the state's terrestrial ecosystems evolved with wildfire.

Natural fire ecology “[C]limate is the key ... mild, moist winters and hot, dry summers and falls,” said Scott Stephens, an assistant professor of fire science at the University of California at Berkeley. “Ignitions are historically common ... In California, seasonal fires started by both lightning and natives burned landscapes on an average of once every 10 years.”

“Many of California's trees, including giant sequoia and Bishop pine ... need fire

for their seed cases and cones to open,” said Jay Watson, wildlands fire program director for the Wilderness Society. “Fire also prevents chaparral systems from getting overgrown—it provides the habitat edges and niches needed to keep brushy systems biologically diverse.”

According to Watson, humans meddle with natural fire ecology at their own peril.

“It's counterintuitive, but even if we could, the last thing we would want to do is fireproof the state,” he said. “That would bring an end to the landscape we know as California—and unquestionably increase the risk of catastrophic wildfire.”

Indeed, more than 50 years of “Smokey the Bear”-style fire suppression has resulted in just that—a series of huge wildfires throughout the American west over the past decade.

At fault is a buildup of fuel—small, closely-spaced saplings, dead trees, heavy brush, branches and leaves on the forest floor—that Watson notes ordinarily would have been burned off by smaller, periodic low-level fires.

In response to the problem, Congress recently passed the Healthy Forests Initiative, a Bush administration proposal that aims to prevent big western forest fires through aggressive thinning.

Many fire scientists applaud the new program, observing that western forests are overstocked with fuels; environmentalists generally oppose the initiative, casting it as a stalking horse for increased logging.

Wildland suburbs

Until the mid-20th century, wildfires weren't much of a social issue in the state—most



people lived in cities, compact small towns and farms. California's forested areas were sparsely settled. When fires burned, they generally consumed nothing more than trees and scrub.

But things are different now.

Human beings have contributed to California's wildfire susceptibility through fire suppression, by importing “exotic” vegetation that is particularly flammable—like eucalyptus from Australia and Mediterranean grasses—and choosing to live in wildland areas that are evolutionarily programmed to burn in 10 to 30-year cycles.

“The growth of ‘interface’ suburban development in wildland areas is probably the single biggest problem we face,” said Karen Terrill of the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CDF). “In the past two decades especially, we've been increasingly forced to change our strategy from fighting wildfires to protecting homes and other structures.”

That, in turn, leads to bigger and bigger wildfires, she said, since resources expended on protecting houses can't be devoted to actually stopping fires.

Human beings can live sustainably as part of California's fire ecology—and have played a key part in shaping California's wildland ecologies for thousands of years.

Pre-colonial natives “farmed” oak groves and grasslands with fire, periodically burning the land to destroy intruding brush and conifers. When whites first discovered Yosemite Valley, it was an exquisite parkland of great oaks and grassy meadow, the result of meticulous and periodic burning by native Indians.

The ponderosa pine, Jeffrey pine and white fir that now predominate in the valley are relative newcomers, making their appearance only after years of vigorous fire suppression—something park officials hope to remedy through an ambitious program of proscriptive burning.

‘Unintentional experiment’

“Fire plays different roles in different landscapes,” said Jon Keeley, a research scientist in fire ecology with the U.S. Geological Survey. “[H]eavy fuel loads resulting from years of suppression are a major factor in western fires, particularly those of the Rockies and Sierra. But fuel loads have nothing to do with southern California, which is utterly unique, an anomaly in terms of wildfire.”

The issue in the extreme southern counties, Keeley said, is the Santa Ana winds—the hot, intense gusts that sweep down the western slopes of southern

California's mountains each fall.

When the Santa Anas blow—as they do each year—the south state burns. Nothing will alter that but an epochal change in the climate.

But human activities make the effects of the winds much worse.

California's largest cities are unwittingly exacerbating the non-native vegetation problem by feeding these vast fuel loads, noted Philip Rundel, a biologist and fire ecologist at the University of California at Los Angeles.

“Many of these weedy fuels only flourish in highly fertile soil,” he said “ [That] meant they didn't do well in the south state, which is arid and tends to have soils with low nutrient content—until recently.”

What changed, said Rundel, is in the air. “We have a massive unintentional experiment going on downwind of Los Angeles,” said Rundel. “That windshed is heavily loaded with airborne pollutants and particulates—including nitrogen ... We never used to get fires in the Coachella Valley and Joshua Tree National Monument ... Now, because of airborne fertilization, those areas support lush growths of annual grasses. And we're regularly seeing burns of 1,000 acres or more.”

‘Healthiest forest’

Some researchers say regular proscriptive burning of accumulated fuels would help south state forests.

For proof, they point to the 100,000 acre San Pedro Martir National Park in Baja, Mexico, about 100 miles south of San Diego.

“It's somewhat ironic that the last large ‘natural’ California-type mixed conifer forest is in Mexico,” said Stephens. “In my opinion, San Pedro Martir is the healthiest forest in western North America. Until the 1970s, there was no fire suppression there. Low-level fires swept through periodically, destroying fuel

accumulations and killing destructive insects. As a result, the forest is characterized by big, evenly-spaced, healthy trees.”

The U.S. Forest Service cites fire suppression as the reason why trees in the Angeles, San Bernadino and Cleveland National forests were weakened, making them more susceptible to the drought that has blighted southern California over the past three years.

These trees ultimately died en masse from insect infestation, creating the anomalous and highly explosive fuel reservoir that ignited in October.

Northern Baja was hit by the same drought—but San Pedro Martir did not suffer the same fate as its sister forests to the north.

“In the San Bernadino National Forest, insects killed between 20 to 40 trees to the acre in the aftermath of the drought,” said U.C. Berkeley's Stephens. “But in San Pedro Martir, the kill rate was only 1.5 trees to the acre.”

Those statistics have not been lost on the Mexican government. “They're re-introducing proscriptive burning to San Pedro Martir,” Stephens said.

Similar programs—as long as they're carried out on a sufficiently ambitious scale—would also yield benefits to California, said Stephens.

But what's also needed, agree experts, is the rigorous assumption of both private and public responsibility. Homeowners need to reduce fuels around their homes, and county and municipal governments need to look long and hard at more restrictive zoning in wildland areas.

“All you can do as a homeowner is to create defensible spaces around your structures, and you see that being done increasingly,” said Keeley. “But the idea that you can build low-density housing wherever you want in wildland areas—well, that idea is coming to an end. You can't stop these fires—you can only reduce the damage by changing the configuration of the interface.”



EARTH MOVERS

Ivan Willig will be heading to The College of the Atlantic in fall. One wonders why anyone would go from our sunny Mediterranean climate to that of ice, snow and cold. Ask Ivan.

CALENDAR

Sunday, Sept. 12: Community Clean-up Day - from 4 to 5:30 p.m. combing the shoulders of both Triunfo and Lobo Canyon Roads for garbage. Pick up garbage bags at 31022 Lobo Cyn. Rd. and come back with you filled-up bag(s) for barbeque, hot dogs, chips and soda!

CHEERS & JEERS

THIS SECTION IS DESIGNED TO PROVIDE A FORUM FOR RESIDENTS TO AIR THEIR CONCERNS AS WELL AS APPLAUSE.

CHEERS: Officer Kevin, CHP, who came to the July board meeting, was most helpful in furthering our understanding of the traffic and parking issues that have been a constant topic throughout the canyons.

JEERS: There is a terrible problem, especially on Triunfo (I don't know about Lobo) with loose dogs. There are at least four to six that wander Triunfo all day and evening, on a regular basis, and we see them on our property almost daily. Sometimes there are dogs with chains attached to their collars walking down the middle of Triunfo, creating an extreme safety hazard. We have been growled at on our driveway, and I fear the dogs are developing a pack mentality. We all love our dogs and animals and they all can get loose occasionally, but this is a regular, almost daily, problem. In speaking to Animal Control, they are aware of this problem. It's time for everyone to do a better job in controlling their animals, dogs in particular, so that we all have the full enjoyment of this beautiful canyon.

— Laura Gilbard



Local Artists and Artisans?

YOUR PHONEBOOK may hold information about local artists and artisans that would be great holiday gift resource for our community. Please take the time and send Howlings from Lobo that information for our fall edition of this newsletter.

Adult Content Filming in Triunfo Lobo

There are reports that there have been several occasions of filming of adult content here in the Triunfo Lobo. Do you have an opinion?

Make yourself heard. Send comments, opinions and vote your position.

Aggressive Dogs Problem

*(Excerpted from a letter
by Chris Willig to the County)*

I'D LIKE TO DRAW YOUR ATTENTION TO A problem we are having with two very large and aggressive Schnauzer dogs at 31115 Lobo Vista in Agoura. My wife was returning from the hospital at 0600 on the 25th of June by taxi, when these dogs approached her as she tried to exit the car at the corner of Lobo Canyon and Lobo Vista. The dogs bared their teeth and so alarmed the taxi driver that he insisted

WATER CONSERVATION

We all in Triunfo-Lobo can practice conservation by utilizing drought resistant plantings and minimize the dependence on water-sucking lawns, utilizing pool covers to reduce evaporation, and insuring that irrigation and plumbing is leak free.

Did You Know?



Pacific Tree Frogs

may help cars perform better. Researchers in Scotland are studying the adhesive features of the toes to come up with new technology for car tires to enhance "stickiness" for better cornering, braking and acceleration.

— Bill Follett

on driving her to our front door.

These dogs have had a violent history already ripping the guts open on several dogs. The Schnauzer owners have very little control of the animals even at the end of a leash. Although Animal Control has been involved, they seem like they are not really coming to grips with the dogs. I am concerned about the small children in the area that might appear as small morsels to these aggressive dogs. As a cycling family we are concerned that the dogs could go after one us on our bicycles with disastrous results.

Please help keep our neighborhood roads accident-free.