

**SAGUARO TRAILS ESTATES
WELCOME BOOKLET**

Revision History

Date	Revision	Page
April 2021	Added link for CC&Rs and updated lot map	4
April 2021	Updated Gate Manager	6
April 2021	Added link and updated number for Neighborhoods.net Added note about no glass in blue barrels	7
April 2021	Added missing contacts for ARC and Gate, updated Board Members	8
January 2022	Updated lot map	4
July 2023	Updated lot map, contacts	4, 8
April 2024	Updated lot map, updated Board Members	4, 8
March 2025	Updated Board Members	8
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WELCOME TO SAGUARO TRAILS ESTATES

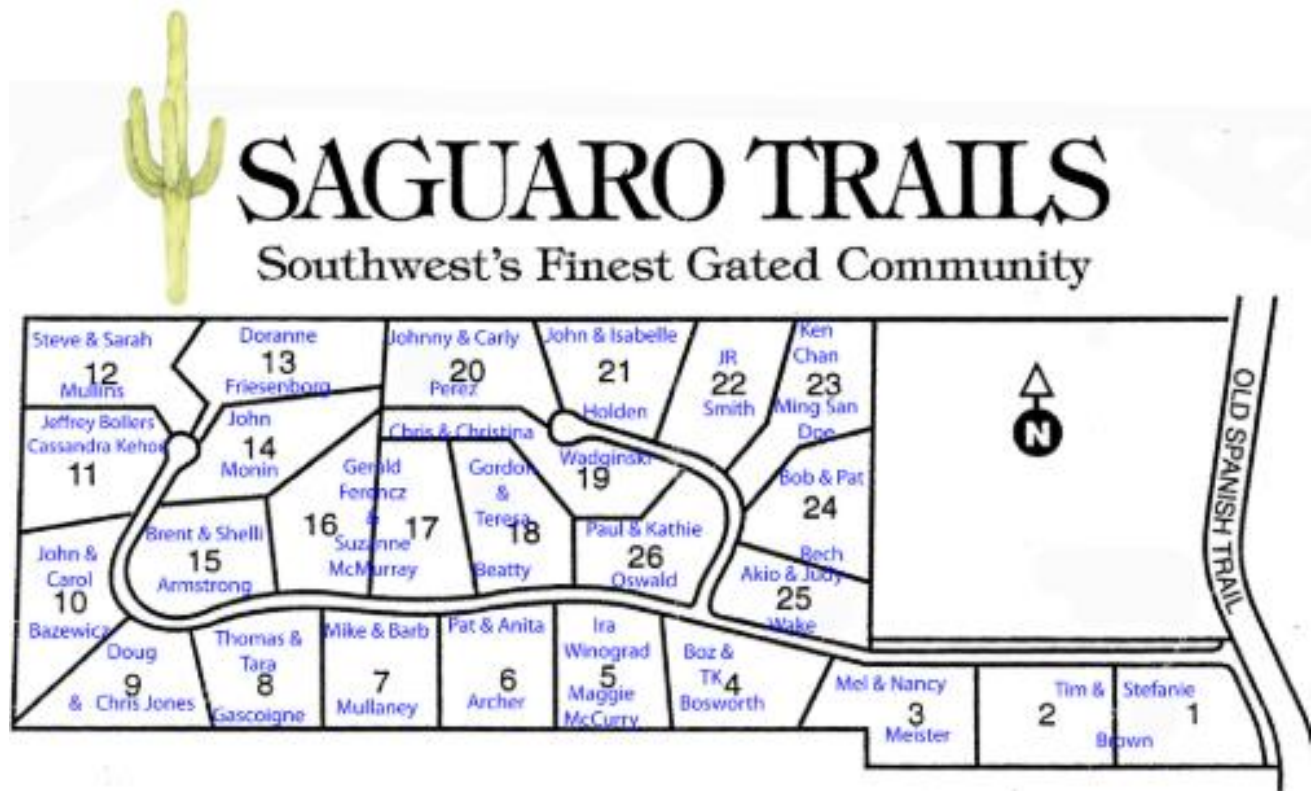
We are happy to have you as a new neighbor, home or lot owner, and member of our Homeowners Association (HOA).

About Us

Saguaro Trails Estates consists of 26 lots, 23 of which are developed. We are in an annexed area of the City of Tucson, although you will hear a lot of people who call this area Vail. Indeed, our local public schools are in the Vail School District; consistently one of the best school districts in the state.

All lot owners are members of the Saguaro Trails Estates HOA. Currently, there are five Board members, who take care of the day to day business of the association: President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, and Member at Large. A community-wide meeting is held annually to which all HOA members are invited. The Board of Directors meets on an ad hoc basis, and HOA members are invited to attend those meetings as well. HOA members may contact any Board member with questions or concerns about the Community.

The community is governed by two documents: [Covenants, Conditions and Restrictions \(CC&Rs\)](#) and Bylaws, both of which you should have received in your Closing documents. Both are also available on the Saguaro Trails website.



Emergency Information

Dial 911 for emergencies

Note: Police and fire department have gate access to the neighborhood.

NW Medical Center Emergency Room (24 hours)

10146 E. Old Vail Road, Tucson 85747, 520-574-7400

Corner of Old Vail and Houghton, near Walmart

Free Standing ER not physically attached to a hospital.

Other ER facilities are at St. Joseph's Hospital and Tucson Medical Center.

Urgent Care (arranged by distance)

5.1 mi. Minute Clinic, inside CVS, 2601 S. Houghton, Tucson, 85730, (520) 751-8523

6.3 mi. TMC Urgent Care, 10350 E. Drexel Rd #170, Tucson, 85747 (520) 324-8070,

6.5 mi. NextCare Urgent Care, 9525 E. Old Spanish Trail #101, Tucson 85748, (520) 731-3666

6.5 mi. Southern Arizona Urgent Care, 1040 S. Harrison Rd., Tucson 85748, (520) 777-7025

Southern Arizona Veterinary Specialty and Emergency Center (24 hours)

7474 E. Broadway, Tucson 85710, 520-888-3177

Call before /as you are taking your pet in.

Snake Bites and Removal

If you are bitten by a snake, call 911.

If your pet is bitten by a snake, contact your vet or an emergency vet immediately for instructions.

If possible, take a photo to aid with identification of the snake.

Do not try to kill or remove the snake yourself.

Tucson Fire Department does NOT do snake removal. If you call 911, the dispatcher will give you the name and contact information for a private company that does this. Generally, there will be a charge.

If you wish to call a private company directly, there are several companies shown online. Below is a list of a couple of companies for convenience sake.

Animal Experts Inc.

531-1020

Comments: According to a telephone call with the owner of this company, they have a contract with the city of Tucson. If you call 911, you will be dispatched through to the police department, who will direct call the company. If the snake is in your house or garage, the City of Tucson pays the cost under their contract. If it is outside, you will pay. The cost is \$105. They generally are at your home within 15-30 minutes from when they get the call for service. They relocate the captured snake using information from the Herpetological Society. Recently a neighbor had cause to contact them and shared that they were prompt and professional.

Rattlesnake Solutions

520-308-6211

Comments: This company is based in Marana, minimum response time is 45 minutes. Their fee generally runs between \$120 and \$140. They will do a courtesy inspection of your property as part of their service call to both check

for other snakes and to give you information to reduce the chances for a repeat. Using GPS, they relocate the snake away from homes into an appropriate habitat.

Gate and Roads

Gate Access

The exit gate works automatically and does not require a code or remote control. The entrance gate can be opened by using your remote control, entering a code on the gate kiosk keypad (# and four digits), or by utilizing the kiosk homeowner directory entry system. Appendix A includes instructions to manually open the gate due to malfunction or power outage. Using the kiosk homeowner directory requires the incoming driver to type in your last name on the kiosk keypad. Doing so will display a 3-digit code (plus #) to enter. After they enter the provided code, the phone number you have designated to receive these generated kiosk calls will be automatically dialed. Once you answer, the audio speaker on the kiosk will allow you to converse with the guest so that you can verify who is requesting access. You will press 9 on your phone to remotely open the gate.

It is highly recommended that you not give out your personally assigned gate code to non-family members. Instead, the preferred access for non-community members is to use the kiosk directory entry system for access. In addition, to manage ongoing gate code integrity, personal and secondary codes have and will continue to be periodically deactivated with Lot Owners provided with a set of new entry codes.

Helpful tip: program the kiosk number into your phone so you know it isn't a spam call, but a visitor. The kiosk call out number is 520-546-9045.

Requesting Remote Controls and Codes

Contact Mel Meister (847-514-8790; mmeister01@gmail.com). He can provide you with your personal kiosk entry code, remote controls for your vehicles and a secondary vendor code for frequent service contractors. He can also program your phone number to the kiosk entry system, so that you can receive gate calls and open the gate from your home. If you are hosting a large event at your home, you may want to request a separate one-time gate code ahead of time for the convenience of your guests. If you can't reach Mel, his backup is Pat Rech (520-820-0828; prech@msn.com)

US Mail and Delivery Services

The US Postal Service, UPS, FedEx, Arizona Daily Star, and utility companies all have their own codes to enter the community for deliveries. Amazon may or may not, but you can add the gate code to the delivery info/address if you are not expecting to be home.

Speed Limit/Parking

Please observe the 20 mph speed limit throughout the community as well as extend shared road courtesies with walkers, cyclists, and other pedestrian activity. Parking is allowed on the sides of the roads, but the preference is that vehicles be parked on your property. If you have a large event, you may wish to contact your neighbors as a courtesy to inform them of anticipated on-street parking.

TV and Internet

We do not have cable available in our neighborhood. The television alternatives are satellite-based Directv and DISH, over the air tv requiring an indoor or outdoor antenna, or streaming services such as HuluLive and Sling TV.

Residents use various Internet providers. Originally, most used CenturyLink, which is still available. Many have now moved to other providers, which they believe are less expensive, faster, and/or provide better security. Following are four of the service providers that are being used in Saguardo Trails Estates in addition to Century Link:

- Simply Bits 520-545-0400 [Brown]
- Blue Span 520-207--0549 [Bosworth, Smith]
- www.neighborhoods.net, 505-490-9493 [Mullaney, Rech, Mullins]
- Starlink [Archer]

The community website can be accessed at www.saguarotrails.com. This site is for the use of community members and includes four tabs, in addition to the Home page: Announcements, Documents, Owner's Portal, and Contact Information. Owners are encouraged to check the site regularly. A password is required to access the Owner's Portal section. The password can be obtained from any Board member or the webmaster.

Trash Disposal

Our trash is serviced by the [City of Tucson](#). Normal trash pickup is weekly on Tuesday morning. If a holiday falls at the beginning of the week, our pickup day is moved forward one day to Wednesday. Please have your container at the end of your driveway by 6AM.

[Recycling](#) is picked up every other week, also on Tuesday morning. If a holiday falls at the beginning of the week, our pickup day is moved forward one day to Wednesday. You can refer to their website or download their app, Recycle Coach!, to be reminded of collection weeks for both. The City of Tucson no longer permits glass in the blue barrels. Drop off sites can be found on their website.

Some neighbors have had problems with javelina knocking their trash cans over, mostly when left out overnight. You can contact the City of Tucson by phone or online to obtain a trash can with a Javelina-resistant lock free of charge.

[Brush and Bulky collection](#) is offered free of charge twice a year and can be requested on demand for a small fee. You can download their app, [Recycle Coach!](#), to be reminded of collection dates, and they do send an annual notice with the dates for our neighborhood.

The recycling and Brush and Bulky pickup schedules are also available on the Saguaro Trails Estates website under the Announcements tab.

Wildlife

It can be intimidating at first to acclimate to all of our wildlife. Knowing what to expect is key.

First, never feed the wildlife as they will become dependent and potentially aggressive.

Second, learn about your new neighbors so you can take the appropriate safety precautions for your family and any pets.

Top tips for safely cohabiting with our wildlife:

- (Venomous) Snake Smarts
 - ✓ Know the differences between venomous and non-venomous snakes. Most snakes aren't venomous and are good to have around (eating rodents and other pests); just be sure you can tell the difference. Appendix B contains some handy information on how to differentiate.
 - ✓ Make your home unattractive to snakes: get rid of packrat nests (pack rats are favorite snake food source) and eliminate low bushes and wood piles where snakes can hide.
 - ✓ Snakes are out most often in spring and fall. During these periods you may want to block spaces between your gates and the ground. A pool noodle can work.
 - ✓ When you are gardening, wear gloves and use long handled tools whenever possible.

- ✓ Don't try do-it-yourself snake removal. 80% of venomous bites occur when people are trying to remove the snake.
- ✓ Be alert on walks with your pets. If possible, stay on the paved road so you can see what is in front of you. Give snakes a wide berth and don't let pets near them.
- Keep dogs on a leash when outside of your enclosed space.
- Keep an eye on small dogs even in your enclosed back yard. Hawks and owls can be a danger to toy breeds!
- All cats should be inside cats.
- Know that bobcats can jump walls and fences; if you see one, keep your small pets and children inside.
- Javelinas are known for having poor eyesight, but they can be very dangerous and will turn on dogs or you and can badly injure both of you.
- Coyotes are pack animals. If you see one coyote, there are usually others nearby. They are not usually aggressive but an unleashed dog can cause issues and they do view cats as prey.
- Gila monsters are typically shy, but you and your pets should keep a safe distance as they do bite.

See Appendix B for detailed information about the animals you are likely to encounter in our neighborhood.

Contact Information

Saguaro Trails Estates HOA Board of Directors (as of June 2020)

President	Tim Brown	520-241-6730	tim@metalworksprecision.com
Vice President	J.R. Smith	520-546-3093	clusof16@yahoo.com
Secretary	Karl Bosworth	520-730-3912	karlbosworth@hotmail.com
Treasurer	Pat Rech	520-820-0828	prech@msn.com
Member@Large	Mel Meister	847-514-8790	mmeister01@gmail.com

Community Volunteer Contacts

Architectural Review	Tim Brown	520-241-6730	tim@metalworksprecision.com
Architectural Review	Karl Bosworth	520-730-3912	karlbosworth@hotmail.com
Architectural Review Volunteer	Pat Rech	520-820-0828	prech@msn.com
Gate Manager	Mel Meister	847-514-8790	mmeister01@gmail.com
Gate Backup	Pat Rech	520-820-0828	prech@msn.com
Web Content Manager	Pat Rech	520-820-0828	prech@msn.com
Web Content Backup	Karl Bosworth	520-730-3912	karlbosworth@hotmail.com
Welcome Guide and Directory	Anita Archer	703-371-8712	anitafurtner@hotmail.com

Appendix A: How to Open Gate Manually

Saguaro Trails Estates How to Open the Entrance Gates Manually (In case of power failure and malfunction)



Release Mechanism is located under a removable metal cover on top of the gate motor housing. Remove cover and set aside



Locate red release handle



Rotate handle as far as it will go to loosen the collar at the end of the gate arm that clamps over the motor axle.



Pull gate arm up until collar is free of the motor axle. Gate can now be pushed open by hand.



Appendix B: Animals You May Encounter in Our Neighborhood

The information below is adapted from the [Arizona-Sonoran Desert Museum website](#).

Bats, both insect eaters and nectar eaters, like to visit some of our front porches. They tend to leave a mess behind so please be aware that there are restrictions about what you can and can't do with them. If they take up residence at your house, you have to wait until they leave to do something and it will require professional help.



Bobcats, sometimes the size of small to medium dogs, can be identified most easily by its



short bob-tail which is 2 to 8 inches long. The tail has black fur on the top and is white on the underside. It has a wide flat face with longer fur on the cheek area. It has long legs and big paws. Its color ranges from an orange-ish brown to pale gray with black spots and bars on its legs and chest and less noticeable spots throughout its body. Bobcats are carnivores and thus prefer an all meat diet. Their food of choice is rabbits, but they will also eat birds, lizards, rodents, snakes, and carrion. On occasion they have been known to kill deer.

Coyotes are often mistaken for small to medium sized domestic dogs. They have a long, bushy black-tipped tail, pointed ears and a narrow pointed face. Their fur varies in color, from light brown to grayish. The fur on their belly is usually white. You will likely hear them but not see them. They typically hunt in packs and make a yipping noise when they find prey. Most of our neighborhood coyotes tend to keep their distance.



The **Gila monster** is a large, heavy-bodied lizard reaching a little over 1¼ feet in length. The head is large, with small, beady eyes; the tail is short and fat. The family name Helodermatidae means "warty skin," referring to the beaded look of the dorsal scales, due to the presence of osteoderms (small bones) under the scales. The lizard is bright pink and black, usually in a reticulated pattern, but in a banded pattern in some populations. Gila monsters are one of only two venomous lizards known to occur in the world. Venom is produced in glands in the lower jaw and expressed along grooved teeth as the animal bites. Once the lizard bites, it generally holds on and chews more of the venom into its victim. Though the bite is rarely life-threatening to humans, it may cause pain, edema, bleeding, nausea and vomiting. A Gila monster's venom is believed to be a defensive weapon. The animal probably does not need venom to subdue its defenseless prey and the intense pain caused by the venom readily causes a predator to change its mind. Before biting, the lizard will hiss, gape, and back away from its would-be attacker. If these efforts fail, it will bite with amazing speed. Gila monsters should not be handled and pets should not be allowed to sniff.



Javelina (*Tayassu tajacu*), also known as collared peccary, are medium-sized animals that look similar to a wild boar.

They have mainly short coarse salt and pepper colored hair, short legs, and a pig-like nose. The hair around the neck/shoulder area is lighter in color giving it the look of a collar. Javelina have long, sharp canine teeth which protrude from the jaws about an inch. They roam freely and, at times, in packs up to a dozen. They are scavengers and will do their best to gain access to your garbage and your delectable garden goodies. If this becomes a problem, check with a local nursery for plants that javelina do not like to eat.



For most of us, putting our trash cans out the morning of garbage pickup seems to work fine, but if you find you are periodically cleaning up a tipped over container you may want to call City of Tucson to request a special container with a locking lid. They can be quite vicious and cause serious physical injury so keep your distance and keep pets away too! They also have zero concern for your property as they lope through yards.

Given that we are in the desert, the critter you are most likely to come across is a **lizard**. We have a wide variety of types, including desert iguanas and horned lizards. While typically harmless, they do grow to a larger size. If you enjoy seeing them, be aware that insecticides kill their food sources and drive them away.

We also have several types of **owls** that call our neighborhood home. Nocturnal predators, you likely won't see many. Do keep in mind that the horned owl is a danger to small pets.

Packrats and kangaroo rats generally live in underground burrows, which they have excavated themselves. Often times the burrow is at the base of a shrub or bush or even paddle cactus. They spend most of the day underground sleeping and come out to feed at night when it is cooler. While not dangerous, they are known prey for our larger animal neighbors and snakes and can cause real damage to wiring on air conditioning units, cars, and more.



Gambel's quail (*Callipepla gambelii*) have a chunky round body with a feather plume on their head. Males have a dark and thick plume, a black face, neck and also a black patch on the breast. Females have more dull and thin feather plumes and lack the black markings. Mature males have much more striking plumage than females.



Red-tailed Hawk and Cooper's Hawk, widespread over North America, are common in the desert year-round. The red-tail, one of the typical soaring buteo hawks (buteos are larger hawks with broad, rounded wings and short, broad tails), is far more often seen, as it perches in the open or circles overhead, watching for rodents and other prey. Cooper's Hawk is typical of the accipiter group; it is a long-tailed, short-winged bird that seldom soars. Hunting near dense cover, relying on speed and surprise, Cooper's hawk takes many birds as well as rodents.



The **Roadrunner** is a very effective predator. Its speed on foot is not just for show: it captures not only snakes (inclusive of rattlesnakes!) and large insects, but also fast-running lizards, rodents, and various small birds.



Sonoran Desert toads, also referred to as **Colorado River toads**, are one of the largest toads native to North America at 7 inches (18 cm) or more. Adults have a uniformly greenish-gray dorsum (top of body) and creamy white venter (underside). Unlike other male toads in our region, male Sonoran Desert toads do not have dark throats. This toad is common in the Sonoran Desert and occurs in a variety of habitats including creosote bush desert scrub, grasslands up into oak-pine woodlands, and thornscrub and tropical deciduous forest in Mexico. Sonoran Desert toads are active from late May to September, though principally during the summer rainy season. They are nocturnal during the hot summer months. The male's call is weak, sounding somewhat like a ferryboat whistle. Sonoran Desert toads have extremely potent, defensive toxins that are released from several glands (primarily the paratoids) in the skin. Animals that harass this species generally are intoxicated through the mouth, nose, or eyes. Dog owners should be cautious: the toxins are strong enough to kill full grown dogs that pick up or mouth the toads. Symptoms of intoxication are excessive salivation, irregular heartbeat and gait, and



pawing at the mouth. If a dog displays any of these symptoms, use a garden hose to rinse its mouth from back to front and consult a vet.

Don't confuse those birds high overhead with a hawk; it may be a **turkey vulture**. A large dark brown to black bird with a featherless red head; reddish feet; underside of wings appear two-toned; wingspan is up to 6 feet (1.8 m); an accomplished soarer. These birds eat carrion. The turkey vulture hunts by soaring on thermals (rising air currents), sometimes for an hour or more with no apparent movement of the wings; food is located by smell and sight.



You'll see quite a few rabbits and hares (jack rabbits) throughout the neighborhood. While they are harmless they are also popular prey for many of our neighborhood predators.

You will see a lot of spiders. Let's meet a few of the most common.

- The **black widow** is one of two species within our region that is potentially dangerous to humans (the brown spider is the other). The bite can kill a human, but this is rare. More often, the bite is painful and causes serious reactions, including nausea, dizziness and abdominal cramps. The female of this sexually dimorphic species is usually ¼ to ¾ inch (12 to 19 mm) in body length, shiny black or very dark brown, with a large rounded or oval abdomen which is characterized by a bright red-orange hourglass shape on the underside. The male is less than half the size of the female, medium brown with cream-colored markings on legs and abdomen.



- The **brown (recluse) spider** is a small, inconspicuous brown spider with slightly darker brown markings on the cephalothorax. These markings vaguely resemble the shape of a violin, hence the common names "violin" "fiddle" spider. The species native to this area are closely related to the infamous brown recluse of the midwestern United States, but the markings less obvious. The bite of this spider is potentially dangerous to humans: reportedly some have suffered amputation and even death as the result of bites. Although sometimes the bite causes little harm, the most common reaction is a spreading sore at the site of the bite, which, if untreated, may result in permanent tissue damage. Those who suspect a brown spider bite should see a physician.



or
are

- The **funnel-web** spider is similar in appearance to the wolf spider, but it is smaller more delicate, with a body length of about ¼ inch (12 mm). It builds a sheet-like web with a distinct funnel shape leading to a retreat. Because these webs are often in grasses, a common name for these arachnids is "grass spider."



and
web
built

- The **giant crab spider**, one of the largest in this area, has a leg span of 2 to 2½ inches (50 to 64 mm). It is medium to light brown. It often extends its legs at right angles to its body. It can move sideways rapidly, hence the name "crab" spider. While the bite may hurt, it is not dangerous to humans.



- A female **tarantula** has a more stocky body than a male and is covered in a light brown or tan hair (thus it is sometimes called the Arizona Blond Tarantula). The male is thinner and "lankier", with black hair covering most of the body and reddish hairs on its abdomen. They live in burrows or holes in the ground and are typically nocturnal hunters. They are not dangerous to humans.



- **Wolf spiders** are large, with a 1 inch (25 mm) body length; like tarantulas, they live in burrows. Wolf spider burrows can be differentiated from tarantula burrows by the



turret of silk and twigs that extends vertically from the wolf spider's hole. The wolf spider can be from gray to dark brown with distinctive peach or orange coloration on the front of the chelicerae and are typically nocturnal hunters.

The **bark scorpion** is considered dangerous. The bark scorpion's (*Centrioides exilicauda*) body has two parts, a cephalothorax and abdomen. The tail is actually a part of the abdomen. Typically nocturnal hunters, they can be found inside dwellings and will glow green under a black light. There are other scorpions as well, larger than the bark scorpion.



The larger ones are not as dangerous, although they do sting as well.

Centipedes are arthropods that have elongated bodies with one pair of legs per segment. They range in size from less than an inch to several inches. The giant desert centipede is usually 6 to 8 inches (15 to 20 cm) long, while the common desert centipede is 4 to 5 inches (10 to 13 cm) long. The larger giant desert centipede is orange with a black head and tail. This warning coloration advertises the centipede as dangerous. The smaller, brown and tan, common desert centipede is less so. While painful, neither bite is especially dangerous to humans.



Millipedes have long, cylindrical bodies with 2 pairs of legs on each segment. The common millipede in southern Arizona is a dark reddish brown, but millipedes in other areas may be tan to golden brown. Most desert millipedes are 4 to 5 inches (10 to 13 cm) long. They are nocturnal and prefer humid environments, often appearing on roads after soaking summer thunderstorms. They are good burrowers and spend most of their time underground. If disturbed, the millipede rolls into a coil. If further threatened, it exudes foul-tasting chemicals from openings along the sides of its body. These noxious substances are the millipede's only defense, since it doesn't bite.



We also have quite a few snakes, some venomous and some helpful!

- The **coachwhip** is a long, slender snake reaches lengths of 3 to 8½ feet (90-260 cm) long. Quite variable in color, it can be tan, gray, pink, black, reddish-brown, or any combination of these colors. Broad crossbars may be present. The scales are smooth and the eyes large; the head is distinct from the body. Unlike the adults, young may have obvious dark brown or black blotches or bands on a light brown background. This snake receives its name from the braided appearance of its scales which resemble the whip used by stagecoach drivers in earlier days. Active during the morning and late afternoon, the coachwhip is often seen crossing roads. A speedy snake, it has been clocked at 3.6 miles per hour. The coachwhip is a nervous snake and may retreat into rocks or rodent burrows when threatened, but it is just as likely to approach an intruder hissing, striking, and possibly shaking its tail; it will bite if handled.



- Large and heavy-bodied, the **gopher snake** is reported to reach 9 feet (275 cm) in length, but 4 feet (120 cm) is more common. On its back are 33 to 66 light- to dark-brown or reddish blotches on a ground color of yellow, straw, tan or cream. Smaller blotches are located on the animal's sides. A dark stripe runs from in front of the eye to the angle of the jaw. When disturbed, the gopher snake will rise to a striking position, flatten its head into a triangular shape, hiss loudly and shake its tail at the intruder. These



defensive behaviors, along with its body markings, frequently cause the gopher snake to be mistaken for a rattlesnake. The tapered tail, the absence of a rattle, the lack of a facial pit, and the round pupils all distinguish the gopher snake from the rattlesnake. The gopher snake is active mainly during the day, except in extreme heat when it ventures out at night. It is a good climber. A constrictor, it consumes mostly mammals, although birds and their eggs are also eaten. During the summer 2 to 24 eggs are laid which hatch in the fall.

- A long, slender, harmless snake, the common **kingsnake** reaches lengths of approximately 3¼ feet (100 cm) in Arizona, although rare specimens reach 6 feet (180 cm). In most of the Sonoran Desert it is a dark brown or black snake with narrower bands of yellow, white, or cream going around the body, widening on the belly. However, there is considerable variation in pattern throughout the range. In some parts of the range (southern Arizona) the common kingsnake is entirely dark with no light bands, while in other areas the bands degenerate into a speckled appearance. In California, this species can have a single stripe that runs from behind the head to the tail. The scales are smooth and glossy in appearance. Active in early morning and late afternoon when the weather is mild, the common kingsnake becomes nocturnal with the onset of extreme heat in summer. When confronted, the common kingsnake may hiss, strike, and rattle its tail or hide its head in coils of its body, releasing a foul-smelling musk. Five to 17 eggs are laid in mid summer, hatching occurs in late summer and early fall.

- The **Western diamondback rattlesnake** (*Crotalus atrox*) is a heavy bodied snake with a triangular shaped head. There are two dark diagonal lines on each side of its face running from the eyes to its jaws. It has dark diamond-shaped patterns along its back. The tail has black and white bands just above the rattles. Diamondbacks will often spend the hot daytime hours coiled in the shade of low-growing shrubs, piles of natural or artificial debris, or rocks. They will also utilize underground burrows of other animals. In the winter, they retreat into caves or similar places to hibernate. If bit, seek medical attention.



- The **Arizona coral snake** is a slender, small snake reaching only 13 to 21 inches (33-53 cm) in length. It is brightly colored with broad alternating bands of red and black separated by narrower bands of bright white or yellow. The bands completely encircle the body, but are paler on the belly. The head is black to behind the eyes. The snout is blunt. The venom of this snake is similar to that of the cobra. However, due to the small size of the snake (less venom), smaller mouth, and small fangs (less effective means of delivery), the venom does not pose as much danger to humans as that of



rattlesnakes. As with any venomous reptile, medical attention should be sought in the event of a bite.

Appendix C: Helpful URLs

Arizona-Sonoran Desert Museum: <https://www.desertmuseum.org/>

City of Tucson: <https://www.tucsonaz.gov/>

City of Tucson Environmental Services: <https://www.tucsonaz.gov/environmental-services>

- Recycling: <https://www.tucsonaz.gov/es/residential-recycling>
- Brush and Bulky: <https://www.tucsonaz.gov/es/brush-and-bulky>
- Recycle Coach!: <https://www.tucsonaz.gov/es/recycle-coach>

Appendix D: Member Directory

TBD