



Courtesy photo

Club Champion for 2010

The 2010 Fairview Mountain Club Championship produced clear winners, including Juanita Roth, who shot a two-day gross total of 178, winning by five strokes over second-place Arlene Graham and seven strokes over third-place Claudia Bell.



Courtesy photo by Mike Kennedy

Tribal Council members Robert Kentta, Delores Pigsley, Loraine Butler, Reggie Butler Sr. and Lillie Butler taking a tour of the Tribe's Tahkenitch property in Douglas County on Aug. 16. The 6,488 acres of newly acquired property lie between Siltcoos and Tahkenitch lakes near Highway 101.

Forum in Lincoln City Gives Public Chance to Hear Candidates' Views

The Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians, Chinook Winds Casino Resort, the Kiwanis Club of Lincoln City and the Lincoln City Chamber of Commerce will co-host a Candidates' Forum in the casino's hotel ballroom on Oct. 10 at 2 p.m.

All candidates who will appear on the Lincoln City ballot have been invited to participate in this event, including those running for city, county, state and federal offices.

Roger Robertson will moderate the candidate's forum and monitor the live remote that will be broadcast on radio stations KBCH in Lincoln City and KNPT in Newport, reaching a listening audience covering central and north Lincoln County as well as south Tillamook County.

The format allows each candidate three minutes of presentation and five minutes to answer questions from the audience. More time may be allowed depending on the number of candidates who choose to participate. The audience will be asked to submit questions in writing and they will be read by the moderator.

The public is encouraged to attend this free event. Refreshments will be provided and tables will be available for candidate's information and information on ballot measures.

Computer Program Has Limited Funding Through End of Year

The program has a limited amount of funding available for the remainder of 2010 to purchase desktop and laptop computers.

New desktop applicants or individuals wishing to replace their 2002 and 2003 desktop units are encouraged to submit a completed application immediately. Higher education and AVT students are encouraged to do the same to receive a laptop.

To request an application, please call 541-444-2532 or 800-922-1399, ext. 1200 for Rosie Williams or ext. 1201 for Darlene Carkhuff.

Get Ready for Restoration Pow-Wow!

It's almost Restoration Day! If you are interested in learning dancing and drumming, join your fellow pow-wow enthusiasts at the Siletz Tribal Community Center on Oct. 3 and Oct. 24 from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. Tony Whitehead and Vicki Butler are the men's and women's instructors.

All ages are welcome. Hope to see you there!

For more details, call Bud Lane at 541-444-8320 or 800-922-1399, ext. 1320.

Tooth Talk – The Teeth of Beavers, Horses, Elk, Snakes and Alligators

By Mary Ellen Volansky, RDH, MS

What do beavers, horses and people have in common? Some of you know the answer from having attended Culture Camp – hold your tongue.

Yes, a tongue is one item they have in common, but it's not the commonality I am looking for. If you are still thinking about your answer, don't read the next paragraph. The answer is there in quotes.

What do horses' and beavers' teeth have in common? Hint – people don't share this trait. You can think about the answer while we look at other unique sets of "teeth."

Elk Whistle Teeth: Whistle teeth are two rounded teeth on an elk's upper jaw. They are an elk's version of canine teeth and like ours are located near the front of the mouth. These two teeth are valued as trophies and often are referred to as ivories.

These two teeth make it possible for bull elk to make their distinctive whistle sound, a warning and a challenge to other bull elk during the fall mating season. Female elk can make a quieter whistle, usually done in the spring.

Snake Teeth and Fangs: Snakes have four rows of teeth on their top jaw and two rows of teeth on the bottom. With

all these teeth, you'd think snakes would chew their food thoroughly. In fact, they swallow their food whole. They use their teeth for grabbing and holding their prey to keep it from escaping.

Fangs are like a needle and syringe you might see in a dental or medical clinic. Fangs are either grooved or hollow, allowing for the poison to pass through. They inject or puncture the skin, placing poison into the victim. A dead or paralyzed victim is definitely immobile and cannot get away.

You'll find that fangs are of two types. One is fixed upright and visible, standing up along with the snake's other teeth. The other type is retractable, laying hidden until brought out for use.

Alligators and Crocodiles: Ever wonder how to tell them apart? It's easy.

Look at the fourth tooth on the lower jaw – does it fit into a space in the upper jaw? If you can't see it when the animal's mouth is closed, it's an alligator. Just remember this the next time you're knee-high in the everglades. In terms of safety, I don't think it matters, though, especially if you are standing in their everglade.

Alligators have 74 to 80 teeth at a time, a mouthful for sure. As their teeth wear,

they are replaced. Alligators can grow from 2,000 to 3,000 teeth in a lifetime.

Back to the second question above: What do horses' and beavers' teeth have in common? If you attended Culture Camp, you learned the answer to be: Both animals' teeth grow throughout their life span. The catch here is that beaver and horse teeth "grow" differently.

Beaver teeth grow continuously in the sense that our fingernails and hair grow continuously. We cut our hair or file our fingernails as needed.

The beaver gnaws on trees for many reasons. One is to keep its teeth at a comfortable length so the beaver can close its mouth and chew. Should beavers not have trees to gnaw on, their teeth will grow until they cannot close their mouths or chew.

Human teeth form inside our jaws. Once a tooth gets big enough, it begins its journey into our mouth, moving through bone and gum tissue until it's in position for use. This process is called eruption. Human teeth erupt once and are done.

This is the same process that allows horses' teeth to "grow" or erupt. Horses' teeth are 3-4 inches long and they wear down from eating rough foods. They erupt

until the 4 inches are used up and then they fall out.

If horses don't eat enough rough foods, grasses and hay, their teeth will continue to grow into their mouths. And like the beavers', horses' teeth will grow/erupt until the horse cannot close its mouth.

Horses living with people tend to need a veterinarian to file their teeth down. Fortunately for the beaver, there are lots of trees to gnaw on, making the dental veterinarian unnecessary.

For more information on alligators, elk, snakes, beavers and horses, check out the web pages used for this article listed below:

www.norcrossws.org/norcross/Beaver/beaver.htm
www.canadaproject.ecsd.net/beaver1.htm
www.equisearch.com – This is from Cruz Bay Publishing, publishers of Horse & Rider, Equus, and Practical Horseman.
www.angelfire.com/tx2/kidshorses/teeth.html
http://animal.discovery.com/guides/reptiles/snakes/anatomy_02.html
www.kidzone.ws/lw/snakes/facts06.htm
www.kidzone.ws/lw/snakes/facts07.htm
www.kidzone.ws/lw/snakes/facts08.htm
www.bear-tracker.com/elk.html
<http://nationalzoo.si.edu/Animals/ReptilesAmphibians/Facts/FactSheets/Americanalligator.cfm> – This is from the Smithsonian National Zoological Park.