



TORREYANA

Published for Members of the
Torrey Pines Docent Society
and the Torrey Pines Association

No. 147

October 1987

Next Docent Society Meeting

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 10 A.M. AT THE SAN DIEGO NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM

Bill Anderson has arranged for us to have a private tour through the Natural History Museum in Balboa Park starting at 10:00 a.m. Please meet at the west entrance to the museum a few minutes before 10:00 (ground-level entrance near the big redwood slab). There will be no business meeting that day.

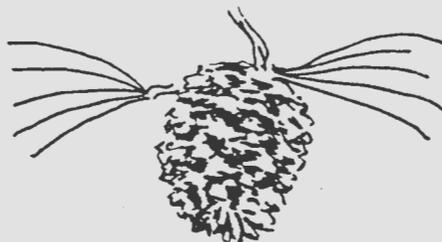
Following the tour we have arranged to have lunch at the Cafe del Rey Moro close by. We will order individually from the menu, and the cost should run in the \$4.00 to \$6.00 range per person. Let's have a big turnout for our one off-Reserve meeting of the year.

PRESIDENT'S NOTES by Grace Martin

The program this month, through the courtesy of the Natural History Museum and our Bill Anderson (who is also a docent in that organization), should be of great interest. And because our opportunities for socializing are limited, I look forward to our getting together for lunch afterward at the Cafe del Rey Moro. Hope to see you there.

Elsewhere you will find an update on Sarge's condition, and I hope by the time this goes to press that Jim Nortman will have been able to leave behind the crutches that he has needed due to a fall in Paris.

For those of you who were not at the September meeting, transfers are now available for members of the Docent Society. They can be found on the lower shelf by the docent desk and are \$1.50.



Secretary's Notes by Joan Jollett



The Torrey Pines Docent Society met on September 19, 1987, at the Lodge. President Grace Martin opened the meeting at 9:00 a.m. She announced that Isabel Buechler has obtained transfers of the TPDS logo and these are now available to members for \$1.50 per sheet. Each sheet contains one large and two small logos. It is recommended that the logos be applied by a T-shirt shop.

Marc Gittelsohn reported that the library is now ready for use with sign-out cards. Gifts have been received from Ruth Hand, Betty Andrews, and, more recently, Jim Bittner.

Grace reviewed the results of the March meeting round table discussion on priorities for the Docent Society:

1. Slides and video equipment. A source of funding is a future possibility, so no action will be taken now.
2. Postcards. Nine different views on 5 x 7 postcards are on order. Maurie Brown was thanked for her work on this project.
3. Transfers. Reported above.
4. Trail attire. Jackets are available and are required for trail walks.
5. Trail patrol. Under the direction of Ranger Bob Wohl, the trail patrol is under way. Consult with him if you are interested.
6. Library. Reported above.
7. Gifts. Two plaques will soon be ready to honor donors and contributors.
8. Publicity. Pat Foster is in charge of public relations and has had notices of trail walks published in the Union-Tribune.
9. Mentors. We now have mentors for new trainees.
10. Guidelines for trail walks. These have been prepared and copies will be available at the November meeting.

Vice President Parker Foster announced that the October meeting, consisting of a tour of certain portions of the Natural History Museum, was arranged by Bill Anderson. It will be followed by lunch at the Cafe del Rey Moro. The new docents are responsible for the December Christmas party and were requested to meet with Parker after the meeting.

Grace Martin announced that the planned retirement party for Clyde "Sarge" Walker would be held following the meeting even though Sarge was hospitalized this week. A tribute by Judy Schulman and messages from docents are to be recorded and taken to Sarge at the hospital by Grace, Judy, and Bob Wohl. A gift, card, and portion of the party cake will also be taken to the hospital.

Also during the refreshment break, a wedding gift is to be presented to Parker and Pat (Buckley) Foster.

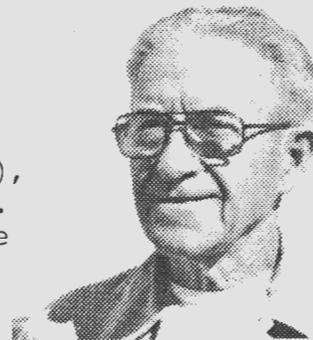
The program for the meeting provided updated and unified information on Torrey Pines Reserve. Bob Wohl and Hank Nicol covered various aspects, particularly on the Torrey pine tree, and responded to questions by docents.

Refreshments were supplied by the docent fund.

Today reminds me a little of the story of the boy who cried "Wolf." Those of us who have worked with Sarge over the years can remember him teasingly threaten to quit year after year. And each year, whether because of dedication to the job or a need to be here, something we can all identify with, or a combination of both, he was back. And we were always glad to see him.

But this year really is Sarge's last year as a park aid. After 14 years of service, he is retiring as the oldest seasonal park aid in the California State Park System. So for all the visitors he has aided, all the cans of litter he has picked up, all the staff he has worked with, and all the docents he has helped, we would like to show our appreciation to Sarge.

Clyde Walker, better known as Sarge, was born in Iowa in 1910. Before joining the park service in 1974, he held a number of jobs including phone company troubleshooter, inspector of noxious weeds, a sheriff's reserve officer (when he was involved with the search for Bonnie and Clyde), a coal miner, and a civilian electroplater at North Island. He also served in the Navy during WWII and again during the Korean conflict. Speaking of WWII, Sarge was one of the first people I talked to when I was doing my research on Camp Callan. He was involved with its construction.



Given this varied background, how did Sarge get involved with Torrey Pines? In the early 1970s when Black's Beach was in its heyday, Sarge was its unofficial good Samaritan/unofficial mayor. He greeted people, was part of a group that policed the area, and picked up cans for recycling. Boris Jugaloff, Head of Maintenance, saw him doing this and suggested that if he put so much energy into doing something for free he might want to apply for a paying job. Sarge thought he was going to go into maintenance, but Kent Hartwell, Supervising Ranger, decided to have him patrol the Extension instead. By the way, it was Boris Jugaloff who gave Sarge his nickname. Both men shared a military background. Sarge had been in the Navy and Boris had been in the Marines. When Boris found out that Sarge had been a Navy Chief, he nicknamed him Sarge, which is more or less the Marine equivalent.

His second year here, Sarge was given the job of overseeing the evening operations of the North Beach enroute camping. He did this until 1979 when the operation was ended. As the campground's first unofficial host, he was in charge of assigning spots, administering first aid, and stopping disturbances.

Since then he has worked at both North Beach and the main part of the Reserve. His duties have included collecting tickets, patrolling the area, and giving public information. He has also worked with Boy Scouts on special projects and has worked on Extension trail construction. He does a lot of special extras for the docents. He's the one who makes sure the Lodge is ready for our meetings. In the winter he starts the fire and makes sure that there is extra wood to keep it going. And he's never too busy to sit and chat and update us on what's going on in the park.

But the most noteworthy thing that Sarge has ever done was not something found in his job description. He was instrumental in saving the life of a woman

(Continued on page 4)

*This tribute was delivered by Judy at the September 19 TPDS meeting.

Report from the Ranger

MORNING GLORY by Greg Hackett

August 19, 1987, dawned bright and sunny at Torrey Pines State Reserve. After a summer of less-than-Chamber-of-Commerce type San Diego weather, the day looked hand-picked for visiting a neighbor, Los Peñasquitos Canyon Preserve. I decided to take my first mountain bike tour. After riding through the Sorrento Valley Industrial "Park," I entered the solitude of Peñasquitos Canyon from its west end (remember our Docent tour of outlying areas of Torrey Pines State Reserve on May 16?).



The name "Peñasquitos" is Spanish in origin. Translated, the word means "the little cliffs." The Preserve contains 2,240 acres and is six miles long. Halfway in there is a waterfall. It doesn't have much juice in August. The Preserve is a joint management effort by the City and County of San Diego to maintain a semi-wilderness coastal canyon with rock gorges, mesas, and streamside riparian woodlands. It is also part of the watershed for our Peñasquitos Lagoon State Preserve. Supervising County Park Ranger Cinthea Pasek told me the historic Johnson-Taylor Adobe Ranch House at the east end of the Preserve (near Black Mountain Road) will soon become an authentic 1868 restoration, where interpretation of the rancho's early days will be portrayed through a variety of programs.

As I rode east into the Preserve, I saw one man walking who stopped me to share his sighting of a bobcat family drinking early morning water. I saw two people riding horses. I saw three people, all using their cameras. I saw morning glory and mistletoe (just my luck, being on the ride alone!). More important, I didn't see or hear any traffic jams, red lights, or city noise. Not until the east end of the Preserve. There the bulldozers were pushing the hillsides around getting ready for some more houses, right on the Preserve boundary. Ah, Joni Mitchell was right, "They are paving paradise and putting up parking lights."

You don't need a bicycle to visit Los Peñasquitos Canyon Preserve. Walking is probably the best way to enjoy its beauty. If you haven't gone yet, I'm sure you'll be delighted when you visit our neighboring Preserve.

See you on the trails.

A TRIBUTE TO CLYDE "SARGE" WALKER (Continued)

who was trying to commit suicide by jumping in front of a moving train. This happened early one evening in May 1983, while he was patrolling North Beach. Although the woman was heavier than he was, he stopped her by throwing a flying tackle on her and holding her down about 10 feet from the track until after the train had passed. For his good deed, he received a letter of commendation from Bill Fait, District Superintendent for the San Diego Coast Area.

Acts like this and the long hours that he works, often staying in the Reserve overnight in his camper, make Sarge a very special man. We will miss him as a park aid but hope to still see him at the Reserve either as a docent or as a much welcomed visitor.

* * * * *

UPDATE ON SARGE

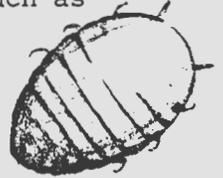
At last report, Sarge Walker was home from the hospital and looking better. He was smiling, even though he wasn't moving around much. Of course we're all wishing Sarge a speedy recovery, and if you would like to send him a note or card his address is: Clyde Walker, 7687 Canton Drive, Lemon Grove, CA 92045.

What plants does cochineal grow on?

--Cochineal grows only on prickly pear cactus (*Opuntia*), of which there are many species. Here we see it on *Opuntia littoralis*, but in Mexico its chief host is *Opuntia nopalera*.

How does it grow?

--After impregnation by flying males, the female insects, which never become winged, produce speck-size eggs which puncture the wax layer of the cactus to begin their business of feeding and growing. (Males live for only about a week, during which time their sole purpose is to copulate with as many females as possible.) The young females secrete from their abdomens the white, cottony material that protects them from desiccation and also from predators such as birds, rodents, and other insects. In a few weeks, the females reach their full growth, looking like purplish-black segmented balloons with six legs. They mature in three months, ready to begin the production cycle all over. Only the females are the sources of the red pigment.



Are there different kinds of cochineal insects?

--Yes, several, but different sources disagree on exactly how many. All belong to the suborder *Homoptera* and the family *Dactylopiidae*. An Introduction to the Study of Insects (Borror et al, 1979), one of the most recent authorities on entomology, says this family is represented in the U.S. by five species, and that a species in Mexico, *D. coccus costa*, is slightly different.

Where does cochineal grow?

--The small, wild cochineal is found from Florida across the southern U.S. to the Pacific Coast and south into Mexico and Central and South America. A slightly larger, domesticated form is now grown commercially only in Peru and the Canary Islands. It was once grown in many countries around the world after being smuggled first from Mexico to Haiti in the late 18th century to supply the French market. In Australia, the cactus spread disastrously, destroying ranchlands. It was controlled only by the introduction of a cactus-feeding pyralid moth (*Cactoblastic cactorum*) from South America.

Did the Indians here use cochineal as a dye?

--Apparently our Southwest Indians didn't know about cochineal until the Spanish coming from Mexico brought blankets dyed red with cochineal pigment. The locals bartered for the blankets, unraveled them, and reweave the bright threads into their own textiles. However, in pre-Hispanic Mesoamerica, Indians practiced cochineal husbandry before the 13th century. Dress was identity in these early cultures, and color was a cue to status. In northern Oaxaca, a small Mixtec settlement is called "Nochixtlán," a name derived from an Aztec word meaning "the place where there is much cochineal." Today a colony of about 500 weavers lives in the Zapotec village of Teotitlán del Valle and is famous for hand-loomed tapestries and rugs colored by natural dyes.

If I get some of the red stuff on me, will it come off?

--Yes, the color isn't permanent until combined with a mordant such as tin, alum, or vinegar. The resulting color varies with the type of mordant used.

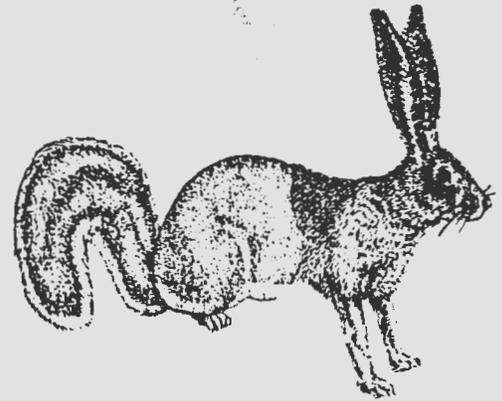
Where does the name cochineal come from?

--It's a derivative of similar French, Spanish, and Italian words meaning "scarlet robe or vesture." Coincidentally, the Spanish word "cochinilla" also means "wood-louse," which dried cochineal insects resemble. Hence, the word "cochineal" fortuitously refers to both the insect and the color for which it is famous.

(Continued on page 8)

Far Side Biology

One of the great assumptions of science is that the principles of physics are the same everywhere. What happens in the sun happens in G-2 Mephitis. What happens on Earth happens on Mephitis III. By this reasoning a helical coil is a helical coil. DNA is DNA and the same for all life wherever it may arise. Nature, like Man, finds similar solutions to similar problems. It follows that very similar types of things, living or otherwise, will exist wherever their existence is possible.



Introducing the "Squirbit"
--or is it a "Rabel"?

Gene splicing is a very new technology here on Earth. Some amazing things have been done already. Someday it will be possible to hybridize not just two varieties of corn, but corn and wheat. . . , or a squirrel and a rabbit. These would be "wide crosses." I hadn't thought much of, or about, wide cross hybridization. I was visiting with a family friend who has thought about it a lot. That's his business. He's a geneticist, a renowned geneticist. Getting his story took hours. I am a talker, not a listener. My friend is a thinker, not a talker. He is a serious scientist. I don't know if he ever has mentioned his ideas to his sober-sided scientific colleagues. I doubt it. His story seems more science fiction than science. Here it is:

Extraterrestrials of superior intellect saw that Earth was a nice place to visit. They didn't want to live in such a crude place, but they wanted to leave it in the care of more intelligent inhabitants. Using their superior and vast knowledge of gene splicing, they were able to make a wide cross between their own species and the most intelligent of Earth's apes. The first member of the new species seemed to be successful, so the extraterrestrials made a clone. They used material from one of the creature's ribs to make a female. You see, the male of any species is half female. A sample of half his chromosomes can be used to create a female. The reverse is not possible.

These first two members of the new species became conscious of who they were. They looked about at their hairy neighbors and said, "We're naked." They had inherited a lack of body hair from their extraterrestrial parent. They needed clothes to protect themselves from the sun, the rain, the heat, the cold. The extraterrestrials continued cloning their early creations. There was not one Methuselah. There were a dozen. Each lived what we would call a normal life span. Since they were all identical it appeared that one Methuselah lived for nine hundred years. Successful experiments were increased the way gardeners pass geraniums around the neighborhood. The Old Testament has many stories of people who lived to great age. All of these cases were before the Flood. The Deluge did not necessarily have any thing to do with it. It is just that the story of Noah took place at about the time when the extraterrestrials left.

Paleontology tells us that Neanderthal man just disappeared. Our ancestor, Cro Magnon man, replaced him. The Neanderthals did not blend, or trend, off into modern man. Why was there such a radical change in so short a time? Was Adam half Neanderthal and half extraterrestrial? Was Eve really cloned from a rib? Why do we have bigger brains than we know how to use? Do you wonder?

Hank

ALL I EVER REALLY NEEDED TO KNOW I LEARNED AT KINDERGARTEN

Here's an item Ranger Bob Wohl found in the newspaper. He suggested that it contains good advice for a park team, too:

Most of what I really need to know about how to live, and what to do, and how to be, I learned in kindergarten. Wisdom was not at the top of the graduate school mountain, but there in the sandbox at nursery school.

These are the things I learned: Share everything. Play fair. Don't hit people. Put things back where you found them. Clean up your own mess. Don't take things that aren't yours. Say you're sorry when you hurt somebody. Wash your hands before you eat. Flush. Warm cookies and cold milk are good for you. Live a balanced life. Learn some and think some and draw and paint and sing and dance and play and work some every day.

Goldfish and hamsters and white mice and even little seeds in the plastic cup-- they all die. So do we.

And then remember the book about Dick and Jane and the first word you learned, the biggest word of all--LOOK. Everything you need to know is in there somewhere. The Golden Rule and love and basic sanitation. Ecology and politics and sane living.

Think of what a better world it would be if all of us--the whole world--had cookies and milk about 3 o'clock every afternoon and then lay down with our blankets for a nap. Or if we had a basic policy in our nation and other nations to always put things back where we found them and cleaned up our own messes.

And it is still true, no matter how old you are, when you go out into the world, it is best to hold hands and stick together.



FOR YOUR TORREY PINE FILE

Docents needled Ranger Bob Wohl and Naturalist Hank Nicol with questions about the Torrey pine at the September meeting. Some of their answers follow:

--The pines here and on Santa Rosa Island are the same species but are not identical. The latter tend to be shorter and thicker with smaller, rounder cones. Both trees can be seen in the plantings at La Jolla Cancer Research Foundation.

--Perhaps our Torrey pine grew in this area and not elsewhere because it is dependent somehow on the sandstone.

--Probably there are fewer than ten trees over 100 years old in the Reserve. Trees in front of the Lodge are from 25 to 30 years old.

--The tallest tree in the Reserve is about 80 feet (a guess).

--The Torrey pine is the only tree that can be seen from trails in the main Reserve area, and about 99 percent of the trees in the Reserve are Torrey pines. In the new acquisition there are some willows and elsewhere some pepper trees have sprouted. Eucalyptus that has grown up is being cut down.

--Serious enemies of the trees are bark and twig beetles and spider mites. It usually takes a two-pronged attack by beetles and drought to kill trees. Less serious problems are pine needle scale and spittle bugs.

Torrey Pines Association



TPA COUNSELORS MEETING REPORT by Sally Spiess, President

At our August 19 meeting we included representatives of the several groups concerned with the Torrey Pines area. This was an effort to consolidate, rather than duplicate, efforts to enhance, enlarge, and protect the Reserve.

That same week, Senator Willian A. Craven called a meeting to discuss the possible public acquisition of the 6.6-acre parcel known as Beau Soleil. The Association was represented at that meeting by Jessie La Grange.

We now hear that Senator Craven has added to Senate Bill 1508 an item #41, which would allocate \$1,550,000 for the addition of those acres to the Reserve. As I write, the bill is on the Governor's desk, awaiting his signature.

Readers could call Senator Craven's office at 438-3814, or Assemblywoman Mojonnier's office at 457-5775 and inquire about the status of the bill and whether more letters of support are needed, and if they are, WRITE OR CALL THE GOVERNOR!

Book Report by Judy Schulman

Tip on a Dead Crab by William Murray (Penguin Books, 1984)

Is this the latest book on tidepooling? Or is it perhaps a book on the effects of pollution on our seashore life? To be honest, it is neither. In fact, this is a book report of a different sort. Rather than being about nature, this book is a murder mystery! I just wanted to bring it to everyone's attention because it takes place in the Del Mar area and one scene occurs in our park (see page 146). I am interested in starting a collection of books that use or even mention Torrey Pines. So far I have this one, one book of poetry, and the children's book Tumba of Torrey Pines. Please let me know if you are aware of any others.

BUGS WORTH THEIR WEIGHT--ALMOST--IN GOLD (Continued)

How is the dye made?

--In general, the insects are killed by immersion in hot water or by exposure to sun, steam, or oven heat. They are then ground to a powder and added to boiling water along with a mordant and, in some cases, a substance such as lime juice, which intensifies the color. Several recipes for cochineal dye are given in Ancient Dyes for Modern Weavers (P. Weigle, 1974), available at the UCSD main library.

Additional sources of information about cochineal are: California Insects (Powell and Hogue, 1979); Atlas of the Scale Insects of North America, VII (Ferrie, 1955); An Introduction to the Study of Insects (Borrer et al, 1979); Natural Dyes and Home Dyeing (Adrosko, 1971); and "The Bug in the Rug," Ross, Natural History, 3/86, 67-71. See also Encyclopedia Britannica under "cochineal" and "dyes."



Los Penasquitos Lagoon Foundation
P.O. Box 866 Cardiff, CA 92007

LOS PEÑASQUITOS LAGOON FOUNDATION REPORT by Jessie La Grange

It was reported at the meeting on September 9, 1987, that an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for development of Sorrento Hills had been received. This is an area east of I-5 and south of Carmel Valley Road. The statement will be evaluated by Foundation members. Also reported was the notice from James D. Sandoval, Del Mar City Planning Director, stating that an EIR was being prepared for Space-Saver, Inc., known as the Sunset Del Mar restaurant and office space proposal. This will be carefully evaluated because of the location at the Carmel Valley Road/old Highway 101 intersection, adjacent to North Beach Park land below.

The Baldwin request for a variance to allow road widening from two to six lanes in Baldwin-Carmel Neighborhood #6 was delayed by the State Coastal Commission at the September meeting in San Francisco. A more complete and detailed plan had been requested by the Lagoon Foundation. It has been noted that Deborah Lee of the San Diego Coastal Commission Staff has been promoted and, although she will remain at the local office, future input should be directed to her replacement, Alain Eirley.

The Treasurer reported a balance of \$10,865.73 in the Operating Account. Expenses for printing, stationery, and secretarial work were \$806.53; for insurance, \$142.00; and \$250 was transferred to a new account opened for the convenience of The Del Mar Terrace Conservancy organization for collection of any cash gifts received for the purchase of the Beau Soleil property. The Civil Liability Account remains at \$98,304.61.

Carol Arnold of Coastal Conservancy reminded the board members that the State should no longer be needed to approve appointments to the Lagoon Foundation Board. The amended by-laws have not been presented by that committee, although the changes should be in place before the terms of some of the present members end this year.

Lynn Robinson, Secretary, introduced a rough draft of a sample membership recruitment-public relations plan for review by board members.

Chris Nordby, of the Biology Department of San Diego State University, presented the monitoring report, which included fish species and number counted, benthic invertebrates, and physical-chemical water qualities taken from each of three sampling stations.

Channel clearance at the mouth of the lagoon will resume in October, as planned.

The next meeting of the Lagoon Foundation will be on Wednesday, October 14, at 7:00 p.m. in the Great American Savings meeting room, Big Bear Shopping Center, Via de la Valle, Solana Beach.

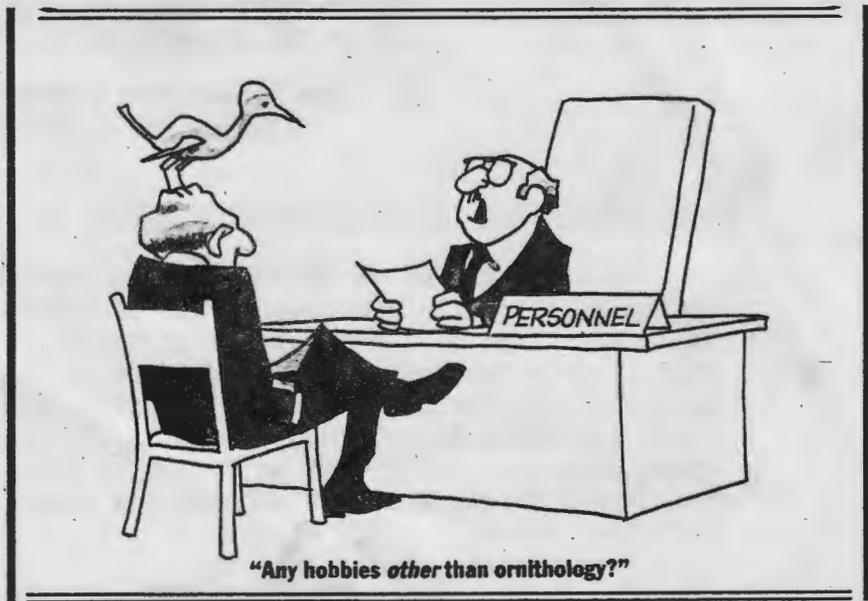
Torrey Pines Docent Society

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ROSTER UPDATE

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