



TORREYANA

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

No. 170

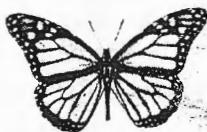
November 1989

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 9:00 A.M. AT THE VISITOR CENTER

The timely topic for November's meeting is "Getting Ready for the Gray Whale Migration." The speaker will be Barbara Moore, who, in addition to being a supporting member of TPDS, is a naturalist, author, and teacher of environmental studies and natural history for students of all ages. She teaches at Scripps Aquarium, junior colleges, adult schools, UCSD, and "anywhere else they'll have me." Her presentation will include a half-hour movie produced locally by KPBS entitled, "The Whale That Wouldn't Die." . . . Reminder to docents: business begins promptly at 9:00 A.M., followed by refreshments and the speaker.



MONARCH BUTTERFLY ALERT



Thousands of monarch butterflies, those rusty orange, black and white beauties, are winging their way through Torrey Pines State Reserve this season, providing splashes of color to replace the dormant plants. The monarchs' present flyway is north through the Reserve. As you walk the trails—especially the protected north section of the Guy Fleming loop—be alert for groups of pines where the butterflies may cluster by the hundreds on cool days (when temperatures average below 60°F).

A research project on these butterflies is currently being conducted by Dr. David Marriott. He and his students from a UCSD Extension class are putting tiny white tags on the upper right forewings of the monarchs and cataloging a set of information on each one, including sex, date, and location. Persons finding tagged butterflies (usually dead) will find instructions in very small print asking for return of the item to the Natural History Museum in Los Angeles.

(continued on p.7)

HAVE A HAPPY THANKSGIVING!

Docent Doings

DIET NOW, EAT HEARTY AT XMAS PARTY



Mark your calendars now for Saturday, December 16, at 10:00 A.M. when the traditional docent Christmas feast will take the place of the regular meeting. As always, it will be a potluck party, and you will be called by the committee in plenty of time to prepare something delectable (or buy it, as the case may be).

The party is in the able hands of this year's new docent group, with Denise Holcomb and Dorothy Green overseeing the arrangements, which include not only holiday food but decorations that transform the Lodge for the occasion.

TRAINING MANUAL PLANNED

A comprehensive training manual for new docents, which will be available at cost, is being planned to be ready for the class of 1990. The committee appointed to prepare the manual is: Grace Martin, chair; Parker Foster, docent resource; Marion Dixon, editor; Judy Schulman, historian; Chief Ranger Bob Wohl, State Park representative; and Michael Fox, training coordinator. The committee held its first meeting October 28.

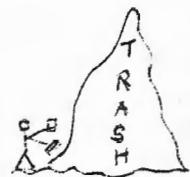
LIBRARY UPDATE

Marc Gittelsohn, librarian, reported at the October Docent Society meeting that two to three titles per month are being added to our library, bringing the current total to 208 volumes. Among recent additions are *The Forgotten Artist: Indians of Anza-Borrego and their Rock Art* by Manfred Knaak; *Lizards, Snakes, Turtles of the West*, by J. M. Savage; and *The Coastal Wetlands of San Diego County*, by Laurel Marcus.

Marc urged gifts to the library so that more nature guides could be procured.

THREE R'S OF RECYCLING

So you think you're not creative? Wrong. We all are: each one of us creates 3,000 pounds of trash per year. In San Diego this means that our landfills will be full within ten years.



What can you do about it? Robert Opliger of the San Diego Ecology Centre, who addressed the Docent Society at its October meeting, said we all need to practice the three "R's" of recycling: (1) Reduce waste (shop selectively); (2) Re-use (re-sell or donate containers and paper); and (3) Recycle (all that is recyclable in your home).

Following the regular meeting, the Board of the Society voted to use only recycled paper in its printing. (*Editor's note: We are currently arranging to have the Torreyana printed on recycled paper, as soon as it can be made available at our copy shop.*)

*The world is too much with us: late and soon
Getting and spending, we lay waste our powers:
Little we see in Nature that is ours;
We have given our hearts away, a sordid boon!
This Sea that bares her bosom to the moon;
The winds that will be howling at all hours,
And are upgathered now like sleeping flowers;
For this, for everything, we are out of tune;*

--William Wordsworth

HURRAH! WE WON ONE!

Thanks to behind-the-scenes pressure from members of the Torrey Pines Association and others, the Sunset Del Mar property will be added to Torrey Pines State Reserve. The property, which is located east of Torrey Pines Road and south of Carmel Valley Road (at the stop light intersection), will add an acre or so to the current 2,000 acres in the park. The following letter from Governor George Deukmejian to Sally Spiess of TPA spells out the good news:

October 5, 1989

Dear Mrs. Spiess:

Thank you for your letter requesting my consideration for funding the acquisition of the Sunset Del Mar Property located adjacent to Torrey Pines State Reserve.

I am pleased to report that I have signed into law AB 1580, which appropriates \$1.8 million to the California Department of Parks and Recreation for acquisition of the Sunset Del Mar property as an addition to Torrey Pines State Reserve. The Department will begin the process of acquiring this worthy project. This scenic area will now be protected for future generations to enjoy.

Thank you for writing, and please accept my best wishes.

*Most cordially,
(signed)
George Deukmejian*

Docent President's Notes by Michael Fox

Thanks to everyone for showing up and making the October meeting a great success! It's a pleasure to see all of you each month, so keep up the splendid attendance.

I want to remind everyone that, while trail patrol is one way to fulfill the monthly duty requirement, all persons interested in this activity must first be checked out by Bob Wohl. This is not only to give us a little surveillance training but also to provide the park service with a standardized method for volunteers. The walk with Bob is a one-on-one arrangement, and I encourage you to contact him to schedule your training. It is very interesting and affords us an opportunity to enjoy an enlightening experience with a real "pro."

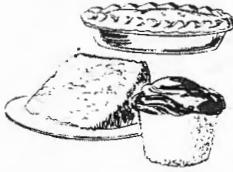
Anyone who wishes to contribute to the new docents' training manual and guidelines should call Grace Martin, chair of the committee. The manual will provide us with an excellent opportunity to use our combined knowledge. Your input will be a valuable asset to help train future docents.

All new docents and trainees are asked to contact Kathy Estey to help her determine your training status. She has very graciously volunteered (!) to be the 1989 class chairperson, and she must report the status of the class to me by December 1. (Thanks, Kathy.)

One final reminder: We have a nature walk scheduled for Sunday, November 12, at 1:30 P.M. (SHARP!) to go down to the beach. I would like to see at least 20 trainees and new docents there as this will be an exceptional view of the littoral zone at very low tide. See you then!

GOURMET SERVICE by Patricia Buckley Foster

A sincere thank-you to the generous contributors of refreshments at the monthly Torrey Pines docent meetings from April through October, 1989 (please advise Pat Foster of any omissions or corrections):



April - Margaret and Pete Bardwick, Isabel Buechler, Judy Carlstrom, Ruth Cheney, Jo Kiernan, Wolfgang Koessler, Carol Lucic, Bob Margulies and Del Roberts, Grace Martin.

May - Michael Fox, Marc Gittelsohn, Judy Schulman, Jean and Herb Swanson, Jane and Bob Talbert, Maurie Brown, Diane Snodgrass, Patricia and Parker Foster, Margaret and Pete Bardwick.

June - Bill Anderson, Jeanne and Glenn Dunham, Rowdy James, Julie Marine, Elizabeth Nicoloff, Patricia and Parker Foster, Jane and Bob Talbert, Walter Desmond, Joan Nimick, Gayle Lutz.

July - Marge and Bob Amann, Marion Dixon, Grace Martin, Patricia and Parker Foster, Jim Jackson, Jane and Bob Talbert, Pat Bransford, Joe Cardenas, Elizabeth Gagnon, Colleen Lempke, Carol Lewis.

August - Docent picnic.

September - Carol Lucic, W. J. Morrison, Michael Fox, Millicent Horger, Marvin Davis, Jeanne Heller, Marilyn Sanderson, Sheryl Massey.

October - Georgette Camporini, Ruth Cheney, Melba Kooyman, Del Roberts and Bob Margulies, Jane and Bob Talbert, Jim Jackson, Greg Hackett, Colleen Lemke, Norma Boutelle, Barbara Greene, Jim Nortman, Janet Humphreys.

The Bardwicks and the Fosters shared the responsibility of organizing these Saturday mid-morning snacks. Pete Bardwick also bought and installed a locked cabinet for supplies, which has greatly served to sanitize and stabilize the supplies. Eating and socializing is an important part of docenting.

SOME PUN WITH AN ANIMAL QUIZ (adapted from *Get Thee to a Punnery*, Lederer, 1988)

Fill in each blank with two homophones that answer the clue given. (Homophones are words that sound alike but are spelled differently and have different meanings--e.g., "A naked grizzly = A bare bear.") Answers on p. 6 .

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. insect relative _____ | 6. flock listened _____ |
| 2. rabbit fur _____ | 7. antlered animal's dessert _____ |
| 3. line of fish eggs _____ | 8. small insect power _____ |
| 4. animal feet stop _____ | 9. female deer sleep _____ |
| %. cry from the largest mammal _____ | 10. buy bird stations _____ |



(Editor's note: This is the second in a series of three articles on the chaparral. Part I appeared in the October newsletter.)

Erosion by wind and water affects the chaparral very little. The water-worn gully is a rare sight in true chaparral. It is not so rare in coastal sage scrub. The major force of erosion in chaparral is "creep." Topsoil, such as it is, slumps down a hill whether or not it is covered by vegetation. This is hard to see when a hill is covered with brush. On a grazed slope, or after a fire, it is much easier to see the contoured wrinkles. They become even more obvious where cattle use them for footing.

Many chaparral animals live on whatever water they can get out of leaves--or nice, juicy bugs. When they are lucky, they can lap up some foggy, foggy dew. Animals that can move far and fast, like deer, coyotes, and cougars, can go hunt up water. Those that can't, like frogs and salamanders, stick close to the few damp places that exist. Many chaparral mammals don't sweat much and use water very efficiently. Beetles and spiders have hard, waterproof shells.

One good way to save water is to keep cool. Rabbits and many rodents do this by moving around only in the evening or at night. Holes can be cool hide-outs for ground squirrels, moles, gophers, and scorpions. When times really get tough, some animals go into aestivation. This is a state of torpor, or dormancy, much like hibernation except that it happens in summer. Snails are an obvious example, but ground squirrels and pocket mice, among others, can allow their body temperatures to adjust to that of their surroundings. They become, in effect, cold-blooded animals which expire far less water than would active animals. Being cold blooded helps. That is why lizards, snakes, spiders, and scorpions are so common in chaparral. Animals with a faster way of life, like hummingbirds and swifts, must eat high energy diets, mostly insects. Some animals store water. The camel is the classic example, though I haven't seen many camels in the brush around here. Doves and some toads can lose up to 40 per cent of their body weight in water and survive. Quails are even tougher. They can tolerate a 50 per cent loss in weight. A scrub jay can cool itself through its scaly lower legs without evaporating water.



Some breeds of domestic hogs can gain one pound of weight for each three pounds of food they eat. Chickens, and some hatchery trout, do even better. Wild things aren't so efficient. They need more like ten pounds of food to produce a pound of animal: ten pounds of leaves to make one pound of rabbit, ten pounds of rabbit to make one pound of bobcat. We talk about food chains, but it is not really that simple. If you are trying to survive where food and water are scarce, it pays not to be too fussy. Swifts and night hawks eat only insects, owls and hawks only meat, but most birds are omnivorous. Ravens eat seeds and insects as do other perching birds, but they clean up carrion as efficiently as buzzards. Everyone knows that hummingbirds drink nectar. It is not so widely known that they eat vast quantities of tiny insects such as gnats and fruit flies. Most chaparral animals eat about anything that is remotely edible. I have seen a brush rabbit eating chamise. Most of that tall plant is out of reach for a short bunny, but at least there is a lot of it. Ground squirrels will eat insects if they get a chance. Coyotes and gray foxes fill up on berries. I often see fox scat full of mission manzanita berries. The skin of the berries is mostly untouched and undigested. The fox couldn't have gotten much out of it



(continued on p.6)

LIFE IN THE CHAPARRAL (continued from p.5)

except a temporarily full stomach. Because of the scarcity of food, large carnivores are few and far between. A cougar needs something like 100 square miles of territory to find enough food.

An animal that can find water still has to put up with the heat. Critters that live underground and/or come out only at night have this fairly well covered. If you have to be out and about in the heat of day, there are still things you can do. One is to be small. Being small and skinny is even better. This has to do with surface-to-volume ratios. Notice that in cold climates animals tend to be roly-poly and short-eared. Hot climate animals tend to be short, scrawny, and have long ears. Coloration can help, too, though requirements for protection from the heat may conflict with the need for camouflage. The little side-blotched lizard is in good shape. Its tan coat reflects heat and allows it to hide easily in sand or on light-colored rock. The fence lizard has a conflict of interest. Once I caught a very black one. I put it in a paper bag and carried it a quarter of a mile to show to someone. When I opened the sack, the lizard had become a very ordinary gray. The black coloration was just for soaking up the sun. When the lizard was warm enough, it reverted to a standard lizard hue. A lizard can regulate its temperature by its position. In the cold morning it lets the sun shine directly on its back. When it gets warmer, it faces the sun so that the light just skims back. Too hot? It moves over into the shade.



Western Fence Lizard
(*Sceloporus occidentalis*)

The shade can make a lot of difference in the temperature. Some romantics like to refer to the chaparral as an "Elfin Forest." In its way it is a scaled down forest. It has a canopy, mostly chamise, and a cool understory with mosses, liverworts, and even a species of dichondra. A real forest might have elephants or buffalo. Here the herbivores are rabbits and squirrels. The "large" carnivores are bobcats and gray foxes rather than bears or leopards. The large birds are quail, jays, and towhees. Overhead ravens play at being eagles. Large deer and tiny rabbits are animals of the edges. They need the more open grassland or sage scrub to feed on, but they need the taller and more dense chaparral in which to hide.



(To be concluded next issue)

Report from the Ranger

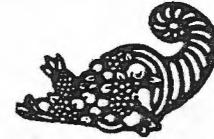
NEW INTERPRETIVE PANELS IN PARK

Visitors can get a wealth of background information by perusing the four new interpretive panels in the west parking lot. Three are similar to former panels, but the fourth is a large trail map illustrated with some of the sights walkers might expect to see along the way. This panel faces the parking lot where visitors will readily see it. If you look closely, you may recognize some of the photos: seven of them are by Ranger Greg Hackett from his "Moods and Feelings" slide show.

Answers to quiz on p.4 : 1. ant aunt; 2. hair hare; 3. roe row; 4. paws pause; 5. whale wail; 6. herd heard; 7. moose mousse; 8. does doze; 10. purchase perches.



DUTY CALENDAR - NOVEMBER 1989



SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
DUTY HOURS WEEKDAYS: LODGE 11:00 - 2:00 WEEKENDS: LODGE 10:30 - 1:30 1:30 - 4:30 WALK 11:00 - 2:00 1:00 - 4:00			1 NORTMAN	2 FOSTER, PV	3 NICOLOFF JACKSON	4 L - LEWIS W - ANDERSON L - MORROW, C W - MORROW, J
5 L - MORRISON W - SNODGRASS L - MORROW, J W - MORROW, C	6 TALBERT, J&B JAMES	7 MARTIN	8 MARGULIES	9 BUECHLER	10 GITTELSONH Veterans Day	11 L - TAYLOR W - FOX L - MORROW, J W - MORROW, C
12 L - LEWIS W - L - CHENEY W - FOX	13 ESTEY JAMES	14 GREEN, D	15 NORTMAN	16 MORRISON	17 NICOLOFF	18 L - LUCIC W - KOOYMAN L - CHENEY W - HELLER
19 L - MORRISON W - SCHULMAN L - SCHULMAN W - HOLCOMBE	20 TALBERT, J&B JAMES	21 MARTIN	22 MARGULIES	23 Thanksgiving Day	24 GITTELSONH GREENE, B	25 L - SWANSON W - SWANSON L - SWANSON W - SWANSON
26 L - HOLCOMBE W - HORGER L - BARDWICK W - BARDWICK	27 ANDERSON JAMES	28 GREEN, D	29 ESTEY	30 MORRISON	PLEASE CALL IF YOU HAVE NOT SIGNED UP OR HAVE TO MAKE A CHANGE. JEANNE HELLER 587-6713	

Note: Please call Jeanne if you sign up after the *Torreyana* deadline on the 24th.

MONARCH BUTTERFLY ALERT (continued from p.1)

A notice on the Lodge veranda asks anyone who is aware of monarch butterfly clusters, either at present or in the past, to notify Dr. Marriott at 274-6817. Up to now, the only known documented site in San Diego County for such clusters is on the UCSD campus.

Dr. Marriott has invited interested docents to attend his UCSD class on "Introduction to the Monarch Butterfly," which meets Saturday mornings, as one-time guests. Information as to time and location can be reached at his phone number above.

(Note: Additional information about the butterflies of the TPSR area will be provided in an article by Dr. Marriott in the December *Torreyana*. He will also be our regular meeting speaker in January, when he will bring specimens of the local butterflies for us to see.)

*The beauty of a butterfly's wing, the beauty of
all things, is not a slave to purpose, a drudge sold
to futurity. It is excrescence, superabundance, ran-
dom ebullience, and sheer delightful waste to be
enjoyed in its own high right.*

--Donald Culross Peattie

Torrey Pines Docent Society

President: Michael Fox

Deadline for Torreyana copy is the 24th of each month. Send contributions to the editor:

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DENNIS THE MENACE By Hank Ketcham

9-11



"I'll bet that's what a flower would look like if it could fly."

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FOR

