



TORREYANA

*A monthly newsletter for
Torrey Pines State Reserve*

No. 226

January 1995

**Next Docent Society Meeting
SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1995, AT 9:00 A.M.**

Back by popular demand! Docents who attended the February 1993 meeting will remember the outstanding talk by local naturalist Pat Dahl. Pat returns for the January meeting with a talk entitled, "Running with wolves, being with bears, and latest on lions." She will tell us about California's wild mammals, some endangered and some endangering, and will share her experiences in informing and interacting with the public. Great "how-to's" for docents. For her last visit she brought her favorite snake, Nasty, an 8-foot Burmese python. We don't know what she will have this time, but members can count on a great animal display.

Docent Of The Year

The award for 1994 goes to two members, Joan Nimick and Barbara Wallach, in recognition of their major contributions to the Society's school education program at the Reserve.

Joan has been a volunteer for over six years at the Reserve, where she has found a perfect match for her passions for plants and birds. In between her extensive trips with husband Webb to exotic parts of the world, she somehow has found time to have been vice president for training for three years, coordinator with Eva Armi for the flower brochure, and a leader in the environmental program for the school visits to the Reserve.

Barbara joined TPDS in 1993 at the suggestion of her docent neighbors Eva Armi and Jim Cassell. While in the training class, she found Joan's energy and enthusiasm for children's programs to be contagious. With a biology minor in college and elementary school teaching experience, she is a natural for this activity.

Thanks to Joan and Barbara, and their docent volunteers, this children's program is a true success story.

Best Wishes For The New Year

HOLIDAY PARTY

Lodge Decorations - Vida Freubis

On Dec. 2, I got to savor one more of the docent activities that keep us all together. As coordinator of the Lodge decorating crew, I was a little anxious about how everything would get done. But members told me not to worry, for there would be plenty of eager volunteers ready to pitch in and "do their thing." And they were right. We started with wonderful coffee and cake, donated by Jane and Bob Talbert, and then proceeded with the decorating. Jim Cassell and Arnie Shaw put green boughs and crepe poinsettias on the shelf under the ceiling, Jane Talbert and Eva Armi beautifully decorated my handmade wreath that we then mounted above the Lodge entrance, and everyone decorated the tree. Thank you to Jan Taylor and Joan Nimick for the fresh green boughs, Karen Griebe and Melanie Martinod for the tree (donated by The Pinery), the Talberts for kaffeekuchen and a lot of help, rangers Chris Platis And Allyn Kaye for advice and help, and Jim Cassell, Eva Armi, Shirley Muss-er, Arnie and Shelley Shaw for great ideas, helping hands, and happy faces!

The Party

The 1994 docent holiday party continued the tradition of serving tables loaded with all kinds of tempting foods, a large crowd of docents and Reserve staff with ready appetites, and everyone enjoying the fellowship of the Society and the holiday season. The party concluded with Pres. Diana Snodgrass presiding over the presentation of awards and a drawing of party gifts.

Docent of the Year: Joan Nimick and Barbara Wallach (see page 1 and below).

Ten-Year Service Award: Pete and Margaret Bardwick. In addition to the usual member activities, these two have been contributing to other functions, with Margaret handling the Kumeyaay Indian programs for school groups and Pete doing special projects, such as the benches for the school program.

Certificates of Appreciation: Marion Dixon, for her record number of years of outstanding service as *Torreyana* Editor and her continuing contributions to Society projects; June Brickelmaier, for her ongoing excellent work as Society Treasurer; and Jim Cassell, in recognition for his service as past Vice Pres. for Programs, current Vice Pres. for Training, and for his almost daily efforts at the Reserve (the actual wording on the certificate was for his "outrageous sense of humor," which this year's trainees may appreciate).

Gift Drawing: The lucky winners were Ruth Ganeless, Elsie Shrawder, Molly McCon-nell, Elaine Sacks, and Judy Schulman.



Docents Of The Year Joan Nimick (left side of photo) and Barbara Wallach.

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Party (continued from p.2)

New Members: Jim Cassell presented badges to Hunter Francis, Joan McNally, Selma Myers, and Peggy Roberts, members of the 1994 trainee class who completed all the training requirements. Congratulations to these newest docents.

Tribute to Rowdy: Ranger Chris Platis made a wood display rack with a brass plaque having the following inscription:

Rowdy James
In appreciation for many years of
dedication to Torrey Pines State Reserve

The rack is now located on the east wall next to the other book rack and will be used to display children's books. A picture of the rack with Rowdy next to it is shown below (before it was moved to its current position).



President's Message

Dear Fellow Docents,

Happy New Year! I hope you have all enjoyed the festive season. On behalf of the Docent Society I would like to thank Vida Fruebis and the Talberts for all the hard work that went into preparing our own holiday party. Special thanks are due to ranger Chris Platis, who has given the new book shelf to the docent bookstore. The beautiful workmanship and design are Chris's very own.

A time and place have been set for the informal docent get together. Now revised as "Tea and Talk," it will take place at Joan Nimick's home at 3 P.M. on Sunday, January 15 (call Joan if you need directions). All docents involved in current special programs, those who have projects they would like to see implemented, and those who just want to enjoy the convivial atmosphere are invited. This meeting will help us to formulate our plans for 1995. If you cannot attend but have a proposal for the group, please write it up and submit it to either Joan or myself prior to the date. Thanks.

Diana

D o c e n t D o i n g s

Nimick Slide Show - On Monday evening Dec. 19, over 30 members and guests came to the Lodge for Joan and Webb's slide presentation of their trip to South America. Their expedition took one month, covered elevations from sea level to over 16,000 ft., and used transportation varying from modern cruise ships to small buses on narrow, rocky mountain roads. During the trip they saw at least 100 different species of birds. Some of the more unusual birds in the slide show were the blue-footed booby, the masked booby (supposed to have the whitest feathers of any bird), the red-footed booby (which can somehow perch with its webbed feet), and in the Galapagos Islands the lava gull (black), the swallow-tailed gull (which flies at night), and the flightless cormorant. Joan was obviously intrigued by the wide variety of striking hats worn by the native women, so don't be surprised if she shows up in the Reserve with her trademark hat replaced by a new model. Thanks to ranger Greg Hackett for making the Lodge available for this evening event.

Whale Sightings - Docents in Barbara Moore's chaparral class that visited the Reserve on Dec. 12 were treated to what may have been the first Reserve sighting this winter of the migrating whales. The class had excellent views from Yucca Point.

Hike Carmel Mountain - On Sunday January 8, Diana Snodgrass will lead a nature hike on this unique mesa top, just east of I-5 off Carmel Valley Road. The mesa features southern maritime chaparral, includes vernal ponds and a large population of *Dudleya brevifolia*. Docents interested in going on the hike should meet at the Lodge at 2:30 P.M. to carpool.

Tide Pool Walks - Wes Farmer will lead beach walks on January 15 and 29 starting at 2 P.M. from the kiosk. These are low-tide periods and provide an opportunity to look for fossils, geodes, and tidepool life. The walks will go to the flat rock area and take about 2 hours.

Lodge Duty Information:

Prospective New Members - If visitors inquire about joining TPDS, ask them to leave their names and phone numbers and put the information in Jim Cassell's box in the docent room; tell the visitors that Jim will call them to provide information.

Sales - Karen Griebe requests that docents be sure to record all sales. She totals the cash, sales records, and inventory weekly and finds that there are frequently discrepancies of up to plus or minus \$50. Let's all keep accurate sales records.

Discounts - Just a reminder. All TPDS members are entitled to a 20% discount on all items except the following: *TORREY PINES Landscape and Legacy*, *Torrey Pines State Reserve* (the "green book"), *See the Forest for the Trees*, and the etched postcards and notes.

New State Park Pass -



ANNUAL DAY USE PARKING PASS

Beginning in January 1995, the State Parks pass will be good for 12 months from the month of purchase. The month of issue must be punched as shown at the left (there is a hand punch in the docent desk for this). The pass for a second car, regardless of purchase date, will expire the same month as the pass for the first car.

REMINDER TO DOCENTS: DUES ARE NOW PAYABLE

Docent Bios by Del Roberts



Melba Kooyman deserves the title "Champion Docent." Now a Supporting Member, she has served the longest of any TP docent. She was one of the "original" lodge sitters five years before the Torrey Pines Docent Society was founded in 1975. As a member of the Torrey Pines Wildlife Association, she and a dozen others kept the lodge open on weekends and holidays while the rangers were on patrol. This small group of conservationists from Del Mar Terrace also fought City Hall to hold down the proposed dense development in the Torrey Pines area. Equally important, they helped raise matching funds for a State grant to purchase the TP Extension. "It was a lesson in citizen lobbying," Melba recalls.

The Kooyman family moved to Del Mar in 1968 from London, where husband Jerry, a biologist now at UCSD, spent a year on his postdoctoral at the London Hospital Medical College. Sons Carsten, 28, also a biologist, and Torrey, 25, a student at Brigham Young University, are now in Antarctica studying the emperor penguins. Torrey used to explain to his classmates, "I was born in the 60s and was named for a tree." Both worked on their Eagle Scout projects at TPSR doing trail maintenance and "planting" posts to support the identifying tiles in the garden. Torrey Pines became a favorite spot for birthday celebrations and picnics (before the ban on eating in the Reserve). Fat Man's Misery, now closed due to erosion, was the highlight of any occasion.

Melba grew up in Utah, and returns every summer she can to Cedar Breaks for the Shakespeare Festival. For the past 12 years, she has been an associate professor of nursing at Palomar College. However, she and Jerry have managed to fit in some exotic travels to Africa and Australia. She's even considering joining her researcher husband this February at Lake Baikal, Siberia. Wherever she goes, she's sure to make the world a better place.

What was life like as a lodge sitter before the founding of the Docent Society? Very informal but well organized, according to Melba: "There were no meetings or training, and you had to provide your own substitute if you couldn't serve." Under the highly efficient co-leadership of Jessie La Grange and Muriel Knight, this group staffed the lodge for three hours a day on weekends and holidays. They even showed films on the grey whales throughout the winter, and recruited local experts for trail walks.

Melba still hasn't lost her enthusiasm for giving nature walks. She's delighted when a San Diego resident discovers the joys of Torrey Pines and says, "I've been here for 30 years and never knew this existed."

Reflections of an "Original" Lodge Sitter by Melba M. Kooyman

It was Saturday, February 7, 1970, my first day as lodge sitter at the Torrey Pines State Reserve. I was surprised to see the parking lot full of cars. Small clusters of well-dressed visitors were admiring the trees and native vegetation. Suddenly it dawned on me that this was a wedding party. The ranger confirmed that weddings occurred often at Torrey Pines. This wedding was typical of the mystical celebrations of the 70s. The bride wore a garland of flowers in her hair and had made her wedding dress. She also had woven the fabric for the groom's shirt, a flowing, loose garment that was flattering in a free-spirited way. Lute and recorder players provided the music and everyone was in a festive mood. The actual ceremony took place at Razor Point, "so," according to the groom's grandmother, "they could hear the heartbeat of the ocean as they took their vows." Unable to make the trek out there, she stayed with me in the lodge and extolled the virtues of her grandson and his "lovely bride."

This was the first of several weddings I observed while volunteering in those early days. The memories of them are pleasant and vivid, especially for a self-confessed, incurable romantic.

OUR LANGUAGE ISN'T FOR THE BIRDS by Marion Dixon

"The call is a high, thin jeet."

"Call kleep."

"Call is a short krip."

"Call, cheep....."

An experienced birder may know just which birds those calls in a field guide refer to. But for someone like me of distinctly amateur standing, those syllables could belong to anything from a newborn chick to an albatross. Recordings don't help; they merely confuse with a dozen possibilities.

So how does someone translate bird songs into printable syllables that make sense to someone else's ear? I had never considered this problem until I ran across a recent article by George Kalogerakis in *The New York Times Magazine* (10/23/94). He had made a shocking discovery: while comparing his two editions of Roger Tory Peterson's standard *Field Guide to Eastern Birds*, he found that the new descriptions of the avian lyrics sometimes differed from the old. For example, in Peterson's second edition the Western sandpiper's call is described as "a thin jeep or jee-rp," but in the fourth it's called "a thin jeet or cheep." Kalogerakis checked his discovery with the Library of Natural Bird Sounds at Cornell University, which has more than 100,000 bird recordings, and was told by the curator that "Everybody hears things slightly differently."

Pursuing his quest, the author went to Peterson himself, who agreed with Cornell and pointed out that this difference accounted for the fact that in Canada they say that the white-throated sparrow says "Sweet-Canada-Canada-Canada" and in Boston they heard "Old-Sam-Peabody-Peabody-Peabody"--which sounds suspiciously as though the translation of a song depends on where the translator lives. Peterson added that he made adjustments if his way of thinking had changed and that now, at 86, he might be hearing things differently.

To explore the different ways people hear bird song, we thought we'd check out the descriptions in various field guides of two of the Reserve's most common birds: the wrenit and the scrub jay.



According to Peterson in 1961, the wrenit's song consisted of "staccato ringing notes on one pitch, starting deliberately, running into a trill," translated as yip--yip-yip-yip-yip-yip-ytr-tr-tr-tr-tr-r-r-r-r. These syllables are attributed to an H. Cogswell. The guide says there is also a slower double-noted version. "Note, a soft prr." By 1990, Peterson stayed with his description of the song but omitted Cogswell's translation as well as the reference to a prr. Audubon's *Master Guide* (1983) stood by Cogswell, declaring that the wrenit's song is "a ringing series of yip-yip-yip." But that was the only other member of the yip advocates. Audubon's regular *Field Guide to North American Birds* (1977) described the wrenit's song as peep peep peep-pee-pee-peepeepepeprrrr. (One wonders what happens if two Audubon authors responsible for different wrenit entries get together at a Society dinner. Do the feathers fly?)

The National Geographic's *Field Guide to the Birds of North America* (1983) hears things differently yet: the male's "loud song" sounds like "pit-pit-pit-tr-r-r-r." (Everyone agrees that the female's song lacks the ending trill, whatever else it may sound like.) Some guides, like Peterson in his latest edition, play it safe, describing the song without any syllabic translation. *The Handbook of California Birds* (1979), for example, says the wrenit's song "starts with slow loud notes and changes to rapid staccato of trilling notes, dropping in pitch." Compare that description with the following from the *Golden Guide to Field Identification: Birds of North America* (1966), which simply says, "Song is a loud clear monotone, which in the male ends in a trill." Not much help there, but the Golden guide also includes little sonographs for many of the birds, including the wrenit, which visualize the sound and can be helpful at least in counting the number of separate, similar notes and the relative distance between notes.

Descriptions of the scrub jay's song (if such it can be called) are similarly varied, although Peterson's two editions differ only slightly from each other. In both the jay says "check, check," but he has now switched from "shreek" to "zhreek," a spelling which seems to fit more accurately with the description of

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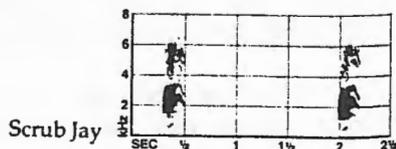
FOR THE BIRDS (continued from p.6)

"rough, rasping notes." Audubon's regular guide agrees with the series of "check, check" notes but thinks the call sounds like "jay?" or "jhree?". Again, the Audubon *Master Guide* hears things differently, describing the bird's voice as "a very harsh, often repeated ike-ike-ike, with slight upward inflection; longer, rough, slightly metallic, sharply rising iennk; and also several usually raucous variations." Oh no, says the *Handbook of Birds*, the scrub jay sounds like a "harsh chey-chey-chey!" and also a "harsh krr-wheeeek." The National Geographic's guide prefers not to be pinned down and says merely "varied calls include a raspy, repeated shreep." The Golden guide plays it safe: "Calls, similar to Steller's, are higher and often in ones or twos." The catch here is that Steller calls are simply described as "low-pitched, raucous, and varied, often in series of 3."



What's clear from all this is that the language of birds is eminently untranslatable into the English language, even in bits and nonsense syllables. Perhaps there's one exception, brought to mind by the recent holiday season: everyone knows without question what bird says "gobble, gobble, gobble," a sound ironically tied to its fate.

Sonagrams - Another Way to Describe Bird Vocalizations



Scrub Jay

Sonagrams, developed at the Cornell U. Ornithology Laboratory, show the timing, variation of pitch, and some of the structure of songs and calls.

(From *Birds of North America*, Golden Press)

The Babbling Voice of the Chaparral Don Grine

There has been a long debate over what birds are the closest relatives of the wrenit, whose loud, clear monotone song ends in a trill (for the males). At various times the wrenit has been declared a near relative of wrens, bushtits, titmice, mockingbirds, Old World warblers, and babblers. The name wrenit shows some of the confusion.

DNA comparisons show the wrenit to be genetically similar to the babblers and the Old World warblers. Ecologically and behaviorally, it most resembles the babblers. They build similar nests, and many babblers, like the wrenits, inhabit semiarid regions, sing a great deal, and eat insects and small fruits.

The babblers (Timaliidae) include 260 species in China and Malaysia. They range in size from our warblers to jays, and their plumage varies from dull to very colorful.

References:

Ehrlich, P.R., et al., *The Birder's Handbook*, Simon & Schuster, 1988.
Encyclopaedia Britannica, 1962 ed.

The Torrey Pine - A Continuing Puzzle (Part 2)

John Carson

The physical differences and genetic features of the mainland and island Torrey pines were described in part 1 (last month). Now we look at some of the proposed explanations for the restricted distribution of the Torrey pine and its lack of genetic diversity. This is an area for which there are insufficient data and solid information, so the following possible explanations should be viewed as provisional first steps in developing an understanding. (Cited names are references, part 1.)

Fossil Record and Species Age For many years two fossil 5-needle fascicles found in Oregon were thought to be from a Torrey pine and were the basis for the assumption the pine was formerly widely distributed along the west coast. But because this fascicle is so similar to that of some other species, this identification is now considered inconclusive at best. Extensive work at two southern Calif. fossil sites has yielded remains of other pines but none of the Torrey. At present it appears that there are no confirmed Torrey pine fossils. Haller pointed out that this is not surprising for a small population tree living in rapidly eroding ground.

The lack of fossil remains is a serious obstacle to estimating the age of the Torrey pine. Haller commented that pine species taxonomically or ecologically related to the Torrey do have fossil records, one of which dates back 5 million years. He suggested that, based on this and other considerations, the Torrey pine could be even older. But given the lack of fossil records, it may be best to view such numbers as guesstimates.

Distribution Explanations Why is this species now confined to two small widely separated locations? Several possibilities have been offered and are summarized here.

a) **Tectonic Movement** Geological studies indicate that the northern Channel Islands were at one time part of the San Diego coastal area; they broke off and started moving north when the Pacific Plate started moving NW relative to the North American Plate (millions of years ago). Torrey pines growing in the local area could thus have been transported to what is now Santa Rosa Island. Ledig and Conkle believe that this time span would have produced much more genetic diversity than has been found, so they reject this explanation. But Haller pointed out that the Channel Islands contain flora that disappeared from the mainland over 3 million years ago, so he doesn't rule out this explanation.

b) **Seed Dispersal to Santa Rosa Island** While Santa Rosa Island is now about 30 miles offshore, a long distance for seed dispersal, the sea level was much lower about 18,000 years ago; the northern Channel Islands were then one island separated by only about 4 miles from the mainland. Pine seeds from the mainland could have reached this large island by water or birds.

c) **Ledig and Conkle** These researchers proposed that the species was established on the mainland and a few seeds somehow got to the northern Channel Islands about 18,000 years ago. During a warm period 3,000 to 8,500 years ago (the Xerothermic Period), the mainland group was reduced to a very small number. In this explanation, neither site has had sufficient generations for wide genetic diversity to develop.

d) **Island Scenario** After establishment of the Torrey on the mainland and Channel Islands, periods of large climatic change eliminated the mainland trees. The Island trees survived because of the moderating effects of the surrounding ocean, and seeds from the Island trees eventually reestablished the present mainland site.

e) **Summary** While it is not practical to cover in detail all the possibilities that have been proposed, the above explanations indicate the variety of ideas considered. Arguments can be made for and against each of them. While there is no consensus on how the present Torrey distribution occurred, it does appear likely that climatic and possibly geological factors played a key role.

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The Torrey Pine (continued from p. 8)

Genetic Diversity Although genetic investigations to date have involved only a very small number of genetic sites, researchers believe the samplings are sufficient to indicate the extent of genetic diversity in the Torrey pine. That practically no diversity has so far been found is surprising. The current view is that this indicates a recent "population bottleneck," i.e., the two population sites must have been reduced to just a few individuals. Genetic diversity develops through spontaneous mutations and requires possibly hundreds of generations to become significant. Assuming a Torrey life span of 150 years, there would have been only 30 generations from a bottleneck 4,500 years ago (such as the Xerothermic period), too short for much genetic diversity to develop, thus possibly explaining the current genetics.

What about the future of the Torrey pine? The lack of genetic diversity means that the trees are probably much more vulnerable than most pines to environmental changes, such as air pollution, insect populations, and climate. Thus it is essential that all reasonable precautions be taken to protect the Reserve trees.

The Torrey Pines at the La Jolla Cancer Foundation

History In the early 20s, Guy Fleming recommended that the Dept. of Agriculture establish a field station in the Torrey Mesa area, and the Dept. selected about 20 acres on the east side of the present Torrey Pines Road extending from somewhat north of the present underpass entrance to the golf course south to the present Cancer Foundation buildings. After construction of the Reserve Lodge in 1923, the workforce moved to near the east entrance to the underpass and constructed several adobe and wood frame buildings for the station. The station was used until about 1964, when the City did not renew the lease, wanting the land for development of more profitable uses. The station was mainly used for experiments with melons, lettuce, and other vegetable crops; during WWII there were also experiments with a plant that was investigated as a source of rubber. Of interest to Torrey researchers was the planting in the mid 20s of Torrey seeds from both mainland and Island cones, the latter gathered from a trip that Fleming and others had made to Santa Rosa Island. Most of these trees still stand and are around the buildings of the Cancer Foundation. Beverley Rodgers, daughter of Thomas Whitaker (who was in charge of the station for many years), recalls these trees as being small and rather scrawny in the 40s, quite different from now.

The Current Trees Until the close of the station, the trees must have represented the two types in a natural setting, called a common garden setting by botanists. But since the commercial development of this area about 20 years ago, landscape watering has undoubtedly created stronger growth than would have otherwise occurred. The trees adjacent to Torrey Pines Rd. and Science Park Rd. are mainland trees. They have long (10" or more) needles, open branch growth, and egg-shaped cones. The trees at the south edge of the visitor parking lot and those between the North Bldg. and the Library Bldg. are Island trees. They are shorter, have more dense branch growth, more needle growths on the branches, shorter needles (about 9") with a blue-green color, and large almost spherical cones. The mainland trees all appear healthier than the Reserve trees, presumably because of watering (and fertilizer?). On the south side of Science Park Rd. about 200 ft. east of Torrey Pines Rd., there is a large mainland tree; it has a trunk diameter of 3.6 ft.!

Acknowledgments I am indebted to the following people, whose information and help were essential for preparing this article: John Fleming for the early history of the field station and the Torrey pines there, Beverley Rodgers for the later history of the station (I hope to have her recollections of her time in this area during and after WWII in a later issue), and Resource Ecologist Mike Wells for patiently answering many questions and viewing the Foundation trees with me.



Library Awash in Sea Mammals (Library List #2, Revised)- Marc Gittelsohn

The great whale migration is now underway, and this seemed to be an appropriate time to update our list of the books in the docent library on sea mammals. Items with an asterisk were added to our collection since this bibliography first appeared in the Feb. 91 *Torreyana*.

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Carter, Samuel III, *The Happy Dolphins*, Pocket Books, 1972.

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Galbraith, Robert, *Subtidal Marine Biology of California, with Emphasis on the South*, Naturegraph, 1974.

Gawain, Elizabeth, *The Dolphin's Gift*, Whatever Publishing, 1981.



*Gordon, David G., *Gray Whales*, Monterey Bay Aquarium, 1991.

*Harrison, Richard, *Whales, Dolphins and Porpoises*, Facts on File Pubs., 1988.

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*Leatherwood, Stephen, et al., *Whales, Dolphins and Porpoises of the Eastern North Pacific and Adjacent Areas; a Guide to Their Identification*, Dover, 1988.

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Orr, Robert T., *Marine Mammals of California*, Revised Edition, U. of Calif. Press, Calif. Natural History Guide No. 29, 1989.

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Walker, Theodore J., *Whale Primer, with Special Attention to the California Gray Whale*, Revised Edition, Cabrillo Historical Assoc., 1979.



Tumba of Torrey Pines Update - John Carson

Subsequent to the Nov. 94 *Torreyana* note on this book, I learned from docent Judy Schulman (the TPDS historian) that about 10 years ago she saw a copy in the UCSD Special Collections Library. Later she was able to locate and purchase several used copies and donated one and a photocopy to the library (these are not in the library index and have been missing a long time). Although her prior efforts to learn about the author were unsuccessful, she said she will try again. My apology to Judy for not checking with her before writing the note in the Nov. issue.

JANUARY DUTY CALENDAR

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
1 L McNally W Carson L Parnell W Desmond	2 L R.Miller L Oswald	3 L Talberts L Marine	4 L Musser L Margulies	5 L E.Sacks L Renner	6 L Schroeder L Shaw	7 L Baeles W Dixon L Ferguson W Farmer
8 L Robertson W Cassell L Farmer W D.Roberts	9 L Cooper L R.Miller	10 L D.Sachs L _____	11 L Watson L Ganeless	12 L P.Bardwick L Ferguson	13 L Estey L Gittelsohn	14 L Brickelmaier W Grine L Francis W Stein
15 L Schulman W _____ L Schulman W Dixon	16 L Bardwicks L Oswald	17 L McDonald L Gittelsohn	18 L Talberts L Amanns	19 L Jacobsen L _____	20 L Musser L Shaw	21 MTG. L Parnell W D.Miller L Baeles W Stein
22 L Heller W Cassell L Roberts W Stiegler	23 L Cooper L Huber	24 L McDonald L Brickelmaier	25 L _____ L Ganeless	26 L E.Sacks L Renner	27 L Schroeder L Watson	28 L Watson W Bray L P.Roberts W Nimick
29 L Robertson W D.Miller L Heller W D.Roberts	30 L Marine L Huber	31 L D.Miller L _____				

DUTY COORDINATOR
Elaine Sacks ☎ 551-0708

Please be sure to find a substitute
if you cannot do your duty.

HOURS: Lodge Daily 10-1 & 1-4
Walks Sat/Sun/Hol 11 & 1

Torrey Pines Docent Society
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