



TORREYANA

*A monthly newsletter for
Torrey Pines State Reserve*

No. 229

April 1995

NEXT DOCENT SOCIETY MEETING Saturday, April 15, 1995, at 9 A.M.

The above average rainfall this year should extend the duration of vernal pools and provide members with an unusually good opportunity for observing these miniature ecosystems. So it is timely that our April guest speaker is an expert on vernal pools. Ellen Bauder, an adjunct faculty member of the Biology Department, San Diego State University, has been studying local pools since 1982 and will give an illustrated talk on the diversity of plant life in these pools and their place in the environment. NOTE: because of the speaker's schedule this day, **her talk will start promptly at 9 A.M.**; refreshments and the business meeting will follow afterwards.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Dear Fellow Docents:

On behalf of the Torrey Pines Docent Society, I would like to extend a warm welcome to the 1995 training class! The training sessions, under the guidance of Jim Cassell, will provide you with a good background to the activities that the Torrey Pines docents participate in. Torrey Pines Docent Society comprises many talented and supportive individuals, who are always glad to share their knowledge and enthusiasm with newcomers. Besides attending the required training sessions, new trainees are encouraged to familiarize themselves with the trails by participating in optional walks and docent-led hikes. I look forward to meeting you at the April 15th monthly meeting.

Diana Gordon, President

Docent Doings (continued from p.2)

Day-Use Tickets - In the past, docents on Lodge duty have sold day-use tickets to visitors when the staff was unavailable. As part of an effort to improve office security, the ranger staff decided to keep the office cash drawer locked, so docents will no longer sell these tickets. If visitors come to the Lodge wanting to pay the day-use fee and the ranger staff is unavailable, the Lodge docent should direct the visitors back to the entrance to the ticket machine (should the visitors need change, the Lodge docent should try to provide this from the docent cash box if this can be done without causing a change problem for the Lodge). In the event that the ticket machine is not working and the ranger staff is out, ask the visitors to place notes on their car dashes to this effect and suggest that they check back at the ranger office before they leave. In this situation thank the visitors for the information about the ticket machine and say that the staff will be promptly notified.

TPDS PO Box - The Board decided that the advantages of convenience and timely delivery justified having a PO box for Society mail. The mailing address is now: Torrey Pines Docent Society, PO Box 2414, Del Mar, CA 92014.

Rowdy Moves - Long-time member Rowdy James, who handled the Lodge store sales operation for many years, has moved to Walnut creek, California, which is close to where a daughter lives. Rowdy has a special place in the Society, for he was one of the earliest members still active. His association with the area goes back over 50 years, for he was an officer at Camp Callan (where the golf course is now) during World War II. Thanks, Rowdy, for all your contributions; the docents send you their best wishes.

Extension Walks Continue - Jan Taylor reports that there is favorable public response to the Extension walks, so she plans to continue them at least a few more months. There were 16 visitors for the March walk, with docents Theo Tanalski, Jan Taylor, and John Carson leading separate groups. The next walk is set for April 8 at 9 A.M. Meet next to the tennis courts at the north end of Del Mar Scenic Parkway.

1995 Trainee Class - Training Officer Jim Cassell reports that 55 people had indicated interest in becoming docents, but at the first class on March 25, only 26 of these people actually showed up. As in previous years, there will be optional walks on Sundays for the new people and members wanting to refresh their knowledge. Docents who want to help Jim on these walks will be most welcome. The walks will start at the Lodge at 10 A.M. except on April 9, for which the time will be 11 A.M.

Green Jackets - Grace Martin handled the purchase of a half dozen new jackets, so now all sizes are available for use during docent activities. The jackets are stored in the closet in the docent room. Please be sure to return them after use.

TPSR in a Mystery Book - Abigail Padgett, who was in the 1993 trainee class, recently published her third mystery book, *Turtle Baby*, The Mysterious Press, 1995. Torrey pines and the Reserve are mentioned in several places, and chapter 23 takes place in TPSR on what is obviously the Guy Fleming Trail. It is surprising - and disappointing - to report that several animal and plant comments in the chapter are erroneous. So members who read the book should enjoy it as a mystery and not view it as a source of local natural history. (My thanks to Judy Schulman for loaning her copy to me. Ed.)

(continued on next page)

Docent Doings (continued from p. 3)

Honorary Member - The TPDS Board voted honorary membership in the Society for Bill Evarts in recognition of his contributions to the Reserve through his book *TORREY PINES Landscape and Legacy* and his outstanding talk at the February meeting.

Docent League - The Society was host for the March 13 meeting at the Lodge of the Docent League of San Diego County. Georgette Camporini, the Society's representative to the Docent League, handled the local arrangements and was assisted by docent Theo Tanalski. Ranger Chris Platis gave an overview of the Reserve to the 19 members attending. Afterwards, Theo took the group for a walk. Georgette reported that the program was well received and that everyone enjoyed the visit with the Torrey pines.

Upcoming Tour - Georgette Camporini is arranging a tour for June 7 to Old Town titled, "Living History Tour of Old Town." The May issue of the *Torreyana* will have details.

TPDS Brochure a Cooperative Effort - The coordinators of the Torrey Pines Docent Society brochure, which is scheduled to be available in April, wish to thank all those who contributed to it, in particular Jim Cassell for his attractive original artwork and Elizabeth Nicoloff for her careful editing. Others who made helpful suggestions or corrections include Bob Amann, Isabel Buechler, John Carson, Diana Gordon, and Bob Wohl - as well, of course, as ANN ONOMOUS. Thanks go also to the Matsumoto family for permission to use one of Mat's notecard drawings on the brochure's front page. The supply of brochures on hand is expected to last several years, at the end of which time revisions will probably be necessary.

Judy Schulman and Marion Dixon, coordinators

Basket Exhibit - The Boehm Gallery of Palomar College is featuring an exhibit of Native American baskets to April 26. There will be demonstrations of basket making by Kumeyaay on April 4 and by Kaweah, Luisño, and Chumash on April 18, both from 2 to 4 P.M. The demonstrations and exhibit are free. For information on exhibit hours, call 744-1150, ext. 2304.

Carmel Mountain Conservancy

Carmel Mountain Conservancy has been formed as a non-profit organization to assist in acquisition of land on Carmel Mountain. The goal is preservation of the last remaining coastal mesa in San Diego County, ensuring protection of its unique ecosystem while benefiting regional biodiversity. Carmel Mountain is an area which, according to US Fish and Wildlife Service, supports a diversity of sensitive species that ranks among the highest in the country. Carmel Mountain is of vital importance as a focal point for wildlife corridors, linking Torrey Pines State Reserve, Los Peñasquitos Canyon Preserve and Lagoon with the Future Urbanizing Area and the San Dieguito River Valley. There will be a hike around the top of Carmel Mountain on Sunday, April 9, at 3 P.M. For more information and directions, call Diana Gordon.



Twentieth Anniversary Cake



Members (left to right) Jeanne Heller, June Brickelmaier, and Judy Schulman at pottery display

Docent Bios by Del Roberts



Julie Marine, who was the first Docent of the Year in 1976, has lived much of her life among the Torrey pines. She grew up in La Jolla, where her mother worked for Ellen Revelle, and spent summers with relatives in the Del Mar Terrace. She and her cousins had the freedom to climb the pine trees and slide down the sandstone bluffs above the Terrace before it became the Torrey Pines Extension. As an adult, she worked faithfully through the TPA to rescue the area from developers. "I have always had a very special love for the Torrey pine," she says. She's still planting Torrey pine seedlings around her home in Del Mar Heights. When she and her husband, Adrian, a contractor, built their

house 22 years ago, they could see Torrey Pines State Reserve from their window. Now their three sons have grown and so has the neighborhood.

Mary Kelly introduced Julie to the TP Docent Society in July 1975. The following week Mary called to say they needed a lodge sitter. She worked through the summer, taking a crash course from Ranger Linda Engel, who wrote the first docent interpretive guide. The *Torrey Pines State Reserve* green book was her constant companion. As a member of the Native Plant Society and Helen Chamlee's botany classes, Julie soon became expert in identifying the coastal plants and wild flowers. Her first official docent training was the fall class of '75.

So what are the changes that have taken place at Torrey Pines over the past 20 years? Well, State engineers redesigned steep trails to switchbacks, and moved eroded rim trails to safer locations. Fat Man's Misery became a favorite trail until it was closed due to erosion. Although much of the docent history has been lost over the years, Julie discovered some photographs covered with mouse droppings in the lodge closet. After a good cleaning, they are now safely preserved in an album, showing wild flowers, docents in summer green vests made by Millicent Horger, and past docent parties, which were just as festive as today's celebrations.

Julie recalls that there were fewer docents, and most could only serve on weekends. Since her time was more flexible, managing the family's apartment rental business, she tended the lodge *and* gave walks during the week. School tours were popular, but with limited staff, sometimes it was a stretch to handle them. When a bus load of 60 students arrived, Naturalist Hank Nicol took half on a walk while Julie entertained the rest in the museum with slides or 16mm films. Then they switched.

As much time as Julie has devoted to Torrey Pines, she's also volunteered over one thousand hours at the Veterans Administration's Recreational Therapy Program. She's currently offering patients classes in plants. Her weekends are spent with her husband traveling in their motor home to Cortez Club outings throughout the West Coast, enjoying companionship and nature.

Thanks from Julie Marine

I've long felt that my becoming a docent at Torrey Pines State Reserve stemmed in large part from the years I spent growing up in the area. Torrey Pines is part of my life. I always return here after many trips and vacations. I have so many people to thank for all the help and instruction on how to give the TP visitors the best interpretive walks, to make them aware of the history and the need to preserve our rare trees. In closing, I have made many friends among the docents and the staff. I continue to make new friends each month. These are just some of the best things in my life.

A 20th Anniversary Meeting Not To Have Been Missed
by Judy Schulman

At the March meeting, the Torrey Pines Docent Society had one of its most interesting presentations. I don't know if it was planned that way, but it was certainly appropriate that this event should fall on the month of our 20th anniversary. Not only did we have an extremely interesting lecture by anthropologist Mike Wilkens of the CUNA Institute, but also we had Kumeyaay and Paipai artisans display their crafts. In fact, while the speaker was talking, a potter was firing her pots in our fireplace.

Originally starting out 15 years ago as a 'cold', scientific researcher whose goal was to document the arts and crafts of indigenous Mexican groups, Mike Wilkens soon began to appreciate the people and their precious culture. He realized that without proper economic incentives many traditional art forms would be lost. After many years of travelling back and forth to Baja to buy their crafts and then finding places to sell them here, he founded The CUNA Institute (Native Cultures Institute of Baja California) two and a half years ago.

CUNA is located in Ensenada in the former Maritime Customs Building, which is the oldest public building in Baja. This building also houses the National Institute of Anthropology and History. Projects include a medical aid network, an Indian Artisans Workshop where artists can sell their work directly to the public, and a museum exhibit at the Riviera Cultural Center (a former casino built by Jack Dempsey in the 1930s).

The lecture began with a discussion of why it is appropriate to talk about people from Baja Mexico when we are in California. For thousands of years, indigenous people existed in this area without any knowledge of artificially induced political borders. Since they were semi-nomadic, they were able to take advantage of an entire bio-region's diversity and not become dependent on any one type of resource. As a result of moving around, there was a lot of exchange and communication between groups. This extended from as far north as Escondido and to as far south as the Mexican communities of San Vicente and Santo Tomas.

Groups of people were related both culturally and linguistically. Paipai and Kumeyaay are separate, but related, languages of the Yuman language group. Luiseño, a member of the Hokan language group, is related to the languages of Central America. The most interesting, if not mysterious, relationship is that of the Havasupai (Grand Canyon, AZ) with the Paipai (Baja). Their languages are the most closely related. CUNA has been sponsoring reunions between both groups.

Each group has some type of memory or story of a group that split off. The Yavapai tell a story about two cousins who fell in love and were exiled because of incest taboos. A group of their relatives went with them because they were afraid the couple

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A 20th Ann. (continued from p. 7)

would perish if they went alone. They all went to live with the Hualapai. Some time passes and intermarriage occurs. But because the Hualapai were traditionally enemies of the Yavapai, they were asked to leave. They then went to live with the Mojave and the same thing happened there. So a group of them built a raft and went down the Colorado River, which just so happens to come out where Paipai territory begins. The Hualapai explanation is based on a creation myth that involved a great war. The groups involved were sent into different directions. Among the Paipai, there is no similar oral tradition that would offer an explanation about the two distinct groups speaking the same language. But they do believe that their ancestors came from where the sun rises. Geography is an important element of their oral tradition.

Located in central Baja California, Paipai communities are based on extended family groups. The nearest urban area is Ensenada. Since there is not enough work in the local area, most men must travel far from their homes to find work. As a result, most communities are matrilineal. Ranching is one of the few sources of income. Only a few rich families have cattle. Others work as cowboys for them. Even owning a few head of cattle is important. Not only is beef a source of food, but also an insurance policy. A cow or bull can always be traded in an emergency situation where money is needed. Unfortunately severe erosion is beginning to appear in the arroyos where cattle are raised.

Another source of income was juniper posts. But due to negative environmental impacts, this industry was stopped. Since ladders made of juniper use up less trees, they are still allowed to be made.

The traditional subsistence lifestyle is being lost with the desire to get items from the outside world (coffee, sugar, trucks). Awareness of what the outside world has to offer comes from working and going to school away from home, radios, and tourists from the Baja 500 which goes through their territory.

The most important food sources are corn, squash and beans. They can be stored for future use. In late August, they go the mountains for piñon harvesting. Before they climb the trees, the gatherers completely cover themselves except for their faces and hands. This is to prevent sticky pitch from getting on their bodies. They gather the cones while they are still green and before they fall to the ground. This prevents birds from getting the nuts before they do. The cones are put in the sun to dry. This method differs from that of the Yavapai, who gather their piñon nuts from the ground. Juniper seeds are also used as a food and medicine source.

The most important ceremony is the mourning ceremony. During the 1 year anniversary of the death, it is not permitted to take photos. The slides we were shown were not taken at that time. In early November, there is a celebration called The Day of the

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A 20th Ann. (continued from p. 8)

Dead. Graves are cleaned, decorated and blessed. A deceased person's house is destroyed and his/her possessions are destroyed so that the spirit of the deceased knows that it is time to move on.

Houses were traditionally round with rocks surrounding the base. After the Mission period, square shapes were used. Houses are made out of willow and bound together with yucca. Thatching is made out of a type of agave that looks like grass. Although during the day you can see the sky through the thatching, the plant materials swells up in the rain and prevents water from getting through. It takes about a month to make a small house.

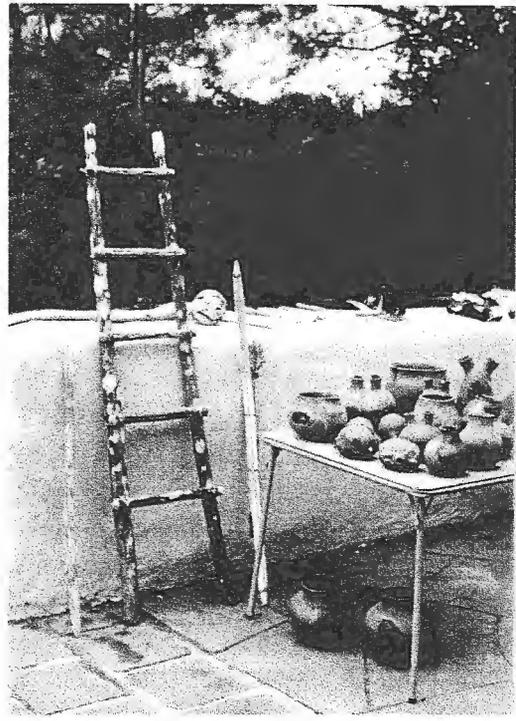
Living in the desert, water is an important resource for them. Some Paipai have made water holes near their homes. Kumeyaay from Campo are helping the Paipai with water management based on their own experiences in San Diego County.

Children have basic education up to elementary school. If they want more, then they must leave the area. Although they are taught in Spanish, learning their native language is encouraged.

What is the future of the Paipai? Their world is changing. Should we try to change anything in their lives? Should we introduce technology or should their culture remain pure? The Paipai have the intelligence to make their own choices. It is up to them to choose what parts of Western culture they want and what aspects of their culture they want to preserve.



Mike Wilkens and Margarita Castro



Native American Crafts

Comments Made by the Native American Advisory Council

by Judy Schulman

(Below is a brief overview of the comments that were made during our meeting with the State Park System's Native American Advisory Council on February 11, 1995.)

When teaching about Native American culture, we should include the Native American perspective. The elders only taught a child what he or she needed to know when they thought the child was ready. There was no predetermined curriculum based on age or grade. We should emphasize a connection with Mother Earth. It helps to get the children to touch and feel the earth.

We need to focus more on Native American concepts rather than anthropological-archaeological ones. Native Americans are creationists, and anthropologists-archaeologists are evolutionists. Unlike the three somewhat distinct cultures suggested by the labels of San Dieguito, La Jollan, and Kumeyaay, the Kumeyaay believe that they have always been here.

A number of other problems were cited with anthropological and archaeological labels. It was suggested that we stop using the label of hunting-gathering-foraging society. The term makes Indians seem like animals who went out in the woods to find food and then returned to their homes when they were full. More emphasis should be made that they were "botanists" and specialists. "Seasonal" is not a good term to use in reference to their encampments. It doesn't take into consideration how difficult it is to move hundreds, if not thousands, of people and their possessions.

In reference to what we say about the Kumeyaay, we must be very careful about the sources that we cite. Since there is so much disagreement about what is the truth, always qualify what you say by referring to the source of the information. Much of what we considered to be the truth and facts about Indians is based on early day anthropologists talking to a few chatty Indians. They may or may not have exaggerated the truth, or they may have told the anthropologists what they wanted to hear.

It was recommended that we not use the *Indians of the Oaks* chapter on the rattlesnake hunt since snakes were revered and were not hunted. Another comment was that acorns weren't the main staple for all the Kumeyaay. Acorns may have been the main staple for some families, but for other families it could have been something else, like fish. The Indians would have traded among themselves for variety.

Do not use the word powwow in reference to traditional Kumeyaay culture. Although they do participate in them now, they had fiestas in the past.

It is believed that the Kumeyaay lived in this area and that they didn't just pass through on hunting trips. It is also believed that all coastal Indians tended to be less nomadic than the inland Indians because they had everything they needed to exist from the sea and nearby land area.

Both the displays in the Lodge and outside need upgrading. The Lodge diorama of a village site needs to be repaired. The woman in the painting should not be smiling, since grinding acorns was hard work. Maps showing territories are inaccurate. They didn't have such boundaries. There are 20-mile "gray" areas of overlap. Several suggestions were made for the display board at the beginning of the Guy Fleming Trail. These included changing our use of the term hunter-gatherer, redoing the map, replacing the term "San Diegueno" with "San Dieguito," and adding the sources of our information to the text. Another comment was that the text on the board should suggest a continuum of the Kumeyaay culture rather than three distinct cultures.

A Nature Note by Joan Nimick

I am happy to report that the *Argiope argentata* are in the opuntia again, i.e., the silver argiope, AKA silver orb weaver, spiders have spun their webs in the prickly pear again this year. Last year it was a wonderful experience to be able to show our school groups these spiders, which had conveniently set up housekeeping in the cactus alongside the path from the handicapped parking space to the school bench area. At this time there are three females (the large spiders) and four small males on their separate webs. There is also an egg case, presumably from last year, tethered to a cactus spine. Last year's webs were demolished by the weather - these are pristine and perfect.

Since we don't see these spiders during the winter, we assume they live only a year. Many of you got to see the appearance of the green lynx spiderlings last fall; they hatched after only a few weeks in the egg sacs. What about the silver argiope? We haven't seen them appear from the egg sacs, but for another similar species common in our gardens, the golden orb spider (*Argiope aurantia*), the spiders hatch and stay inside the egg sacs until spring. So this may happen with our cactus fellows, too.

Notice the zigzag patterns in the webs; they almost resemble tiny lightning bolts (are these spiders Chargers fans?). This pattern is called a stabilimentum, and there have been some interesting studies done on it. One explanation is that these web structures make the webs more visible to birds and large insects, which then avoid the webs, thus preventing web damage. Another possibility involves ultraviolet (UV) reflection (see p. 7 of the Jan. 93 *Torreyana*). Researchers showed that the stabilimentum is a very effective reflector of UV, as are plant leaves and stems, so they suggested that it helps the webs blend into the UV background.

An article in the current issue of *Natural History* [1] describes recent research on the webs of the silver argiope and suggests another explanation. Many patterns on flower petals reflect only in the UV and appear to assist insects in locating the flower nectar sources. The UV reflection of the stabilimentum may simulate these flower patterns and attract insects. The researchers found that the webs with stabilimentum caught over 50% more insects than the webs without it. The number of caught insects dropped the second day of using the same stabilimentum pattern, indicating that the insects quickly learned to avoid the webs. This would explain why these spiders frequently change the patterns.

1. Craig, C.L., "Webs of Deceit," *Natural History*, p. 33, March 1995. (courtesy, Marion Dixon)

Birder Alert

Look carefully - and quietly - at the east side of the toyon bush that is between the drinking fountain and the Lodge path. A pair of bushtits recently put the finishing touches on their "old sock" of a nest. The middle of March both birds were flying in with fluffy pieces of string material and taking them inside the nest. Update: the birds weren't observed the last two weeks of March, so perhaps the people walking on the Lodge path were too much distraction. But the nest is still there and will be an excellent discussion item for school groups.

With the wildflower season upon us, it's time to look for these rare ones (from *The Complete Nonsense of Edward Lear*, ed. by Holbrook Jackson; courtesy of Marion Dixon).



Armchairia Comfortabilis



Bubbliia Blowpipia



Crabbia Horrida



Puffia Leatherbellowsa



Tureenia Ladlecum

Pine Notes

The British Connection - In the March 93 *Torreyana*, member Barbara Moore described how she had given some of her Torrey pine seeds to Anna Rae Kentish, who divides her time between La Jolla and Surrey, England, and has become an ardent advocate for the Torrey pine. She gave some of Barbara's seeds to the Royal Botanic Garden in Edinburgh, U.K. In a letter last November to Kentish, the Garden's program manager wrote that nine young Torrey pines were doing well and would soon be replanted at a site on the south coast of England that belongs to the Torbay Parks Dept. "The arboriculturist in charge of the grounds is very clued up on plants and has been involved in growing our conservation collections for several years - the Torrey pines will be as safe in his hands as any." Kentish had also donated some seeds to the Bedgebury National Pinetum in Kent, England, so now there will be two Torrey pines outposts in England.

Another Rare Pine - At one time the Torrey pine was thought by some to be the world's rarest pine, but as former Reserve naturalist Hank Nicol pointed out in his writings, there are rarer pines in Mexico and Vietnam. Last December there were newspaper accounts of a newly discovered pine in Australia that may be just about the rarest. Members of the Royal Botanic Garden in Sydney, Australia, reported the find of a stand of only 23 adult and 16 young pines of a type thought to have been extinct for 150 million years. The trees are in a remote part of Wollemi National Park and have been named the Wollemi pine.



Correction - Errors, especially misidentified people in photographs, are the bane of newsletter editors. In spite of what I thought was careful checking of the material in the March *Torreyana*, a person was incorrectly identified. The ranger in the photograph on page 16 of the March issue is not ranger Kent Hartwell but ranger Herb Pierce. Ranger Kent Hartwell is shown in the photograph to the left. My apologies to both rangers for this mix-up.

J. Carson, Ed.

Editor's Note - Readers should see a change - I hope improvement - in the appearance of the text in this issue. I am now using a computer with Windows and Word software and a LaserJet printer. Let me know if the type sizes cause any problems in reading the newsletter.

Volunteers Are Appreciated - In recognition of park volunteers who contribute over 200 hours of time in a year to a park, the Park System will issue a year pass that entitles the volunteer to free day admission to all DPR parks. Based on 1994 records, ten docents qualify for this pass and should check with the Reserve staff for further information on it.

Stacey's Back - Park Aide Stacey DeJane returned to the Reserve and will be here most of the remainder of the year. She is a native of Simi Valley (near Los Angeles), came to San Diego to attend San Diego State University, and started at TPSR as an intern in 1990. Her major is geography, with an interest in research and environmental issues. Stacey obviously appreciates the Torrey atmosphere and says she especially enjoys the informal discussions with visitors, answering their questions and telling them about the Reserve. Welcome back.

Beach Trail - Ranger Chris Platis reported at the March meeting that a bid was received for doing the work needed to reopen the lower end of the trail. If a contract is awarded, the trail could be open sometime this summer.

TPDS Board

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APRIL DUTY CALENDAR

SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
30 L [shaded] W Francis L [shaded] W Marley	DUTY COORDINATOR: Elaine Sacks 551-0708 HOURS: Lodge Daily 10-1; 1-4 Walks Sat/Sun/Hol 11 & 1					1 L D. Miller W Nimick L [shaded] W Stiegler
2 L Kanekar W D. Miller L P. Bardwick W Dixon	3 L R. Miller L Huber	4 L [shaded] L Brickelmaier	5 L Margulies L McNally	6 L Renner L Gittelsohn	7 L Schroeder L Henrichs	8 L Watson W D. Miller L P. Bardwick W P. Roberts
9 L Heller W Ferguson L Clark W D. Roberts	10 L R. Miller L Oswalt	11 L Talberts L Baeles	12 L Grain L E. Sacks	13 L McDonald L Watson	14 L Schroeder L Baeles	15 MEETING L Pamell W Brav L Pamell W McConnell
16 Easter L Schulman W Ferguson L Schulman W D. Roberts	17 L Cooper L Huber	18 L Jacobson L Gittelsohn	19 L Margulies L Wenman	20 L McDonald L Marine	21 L Grain L Shaw	22 L [shaded] W Brav L Dochtermann W Stiegler
23 L [shaded] W Nimick L Grain W Dixon	24 L Cooper L Heller	25 L Talberts L Marine	26 L E. Sacks L Shaw	27 L Amanns L Clark	28 L Estey L Altizer	29 L Renner W [shaded] L P. Roberts W McConnell

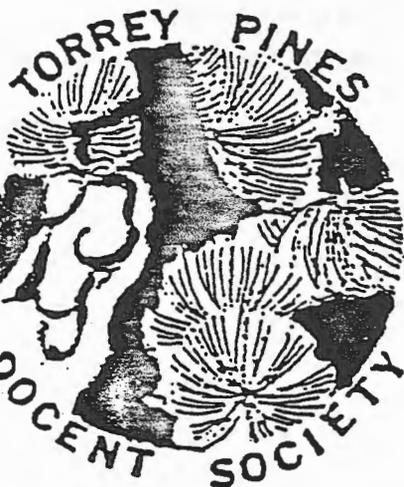
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