



# Torreyana

A bimonthly newsletter for  
Torrey Pines State Reserve

Issue No. 240, June 1996

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## Editor's Notes

-Pamela Drechsel

When you think of wetlands, do you imagine anaerobic swamps, mostly inhabited by bizarre microscopic organisms? Well, you are right, but wetlands also include marshes, bogs, prairie potholes and vernal pools: any area that is inundated or saturated by surface or ground water long enough to support life. Doug Gibson, Executive Director for San Elijo Lagoon Conservancy, will be discussing our local wetlands at the **June 15th Docent Society Meeting at 9 a.m.** Coincidentally, there is an article, 'Protecting Wetlands', in the June/July 1996 League

Women Voters' *The National Voter* magazine, (which may be found in the Docent room in the *Torreyana* box), that you may want to glance through before Doug Gibson's presentation.

For those of you with children who are interested in a better understanding of the rock formations along Torrey Pines beach, there is currently an exciting interactive Magic Schoolbus exhibit at the Natural History Museum. Also this month at the Museum, there is a fascinating and very informative exhibit on raptors, which is quite germane to our beloved Torrey Pines Reserve.

The next *Torreyana* will be in September, as traditionally there is none in August. The July *Torreyana*, like the May issue, will be a single page compiled by Glenn Dunham, containing the duty calendar and brief announcements. Deadline for submissions is ten days before the first of the month, as previously announced. Please do send in articles and suggestions for articles.

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## Remembering TPA Counselor Dave Odell

-Elizabeth Nicoloff

On a beautiful sunny morning in early April, relatives and friends of Dave Odell, who died on March 27, gathered on the porch and lawn of the Martin Johnson House at Scripps Institution of Oceanography to remember him. The lawn with its fine old trees overlooking the sparkling ocean below epitomized the mission of Dave's La Jolla years: to

protect our coast from encroachment and depredation. Dave was a Counselor of the Torrey Pines Association for three years, and had been elected to another 3-year term when he died of cancer. He came to us as a committed and active fighter for preservation of our precious environment.

Historic preservation, clean air, clean water, and the right of access to the coast by everyone were his preoccupation. He was instrumental in the creation of the Seal Rock Preserve, not far from his home on Coast Boulevard in La Jolla, and before that, in 1988, had been a crucial advocate of stopping a waste-burning facility on Torrey Pines Mesa. Unflagging in his research and in his advocacy at governmental hearings, he was known up and down the California coast as an indefatigable fighter for the environment. As a TPA counselor, one of his chief efforts was to compel compliance by the agencies (most particularly the City of San Diego) charged with protection of Los Penasquitos Lagoon from the destructive and polluting runoff of the industrial park on Torrey Pines Mesa.

Dave lived in La Jolla for the last 22 years of his life. He came here after retirement from a distinguished U.S. Air Force career which culminated in 1973 when, as Commander of the Tan Son Nhut Air Base in South Vietnam where he had served two terms, he turned over command of the base to the Vietnamese Army, and left Vietnam as the last U.S. officer to relinquish his post.

Dave was remembered and mourned by many. Among those who spoke at the gathering at the Martin Johnson House was Councilman Harry Mathis who called Dave the conscience of the area. Architect Tony Ciani recalled his dedication to proper land use. A Vietnamese Army friend, Lt. Colonel Trong, spoke movingly of Dave's service to the Vietnamese Army, and of his later sponsorship of Vietnamese refugees in the United States. His sister, Mary Ruth Barton, told how he deeply loved his family, and how he was deeply loved by them. Though never married, he looked after his 25 nieces and nephews like a father.

We who knew him in the TPA remember him for his fierce, no-nonsense dedication to protecting the Reserve and its surroundings. We also remember his unfailing good nature, his courteous manner, and his fine deep voice. We feel enriched by our association with this magnificent personality, and we miss him very much.

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## Docent Training Class of 1996

-Joan Nimick, Docent Training Officer

We have just completed a very successful Docent Training Class. Of the twenty-two people who came to the first meeting, there were only two dropouts. However, we

picked up five more along the way, so to our current twenty-five trainees I want to extend a very warm welcome, and encourage you to complete your assignments so you will become full-fledged green-badge wearing docents as soon as possible.

Completed exams can be left in my mailbox in the docent room. If you have any questions, please call me at 456-0217.

Again, Welcome and Congratulations!

## The Library's Rocks (Subject List #10, Revised)

-Marc Gittelsohn

The books in the docent library on geology are listed below. Items added to the collection since this list was first issued, in January 1992, are preceded by an asterisk (\*). Except as noted, these works may be found in the EARTH SCIENCES section. I shall update our lists on fossils, oceans, and related topics in future issues of *Torreyana*. Of course, your suggestions for appropriate additions to our geology materials are most welcome.

Abbott, Patrick L., ed., *Geologic hazards in San Diego: earthquakes, landslides and floods* (San Diego Society of Natural History, 1977.)

Adams, George F., *Landforms*. (Golden Press, Golden Guides, 1971)

Berger, Wolf H., *Walk along the ocean; a guide for beach walkers*. (Beach Walk, 1979)

Brown, Vinson, *Rocks and minerals of California*. Third edition. (Nature-graph, 1987)

\*California (State) Division of Mines, *Geology of the San Diego metropolitan area, California*. (1975)

Glenn, William, *Continental drift and plate tectonics*. (Merrill, 1975)

\*Kern, J. Philip, *Earthquakes and faults in San Diego County*. Revised edition. (Pickle Press, 1993). We also have the 1989 edition.

Kuhn, Gerald G., *Sea cliffs, beaches, and coastal valleys of San Diego: some amazing histories and some horrifying implications*. (University of California Press, 1984). OCEANS section.

\*McPhee, John, *Assembling California*. (Noonday Press, 1993)

\*Northrup, John, *Geology of Los Penasquitos Canyon*. Second Edition. (Windsor Associates, 1989).

\*Pryde, Philip R., ed., *San Diego: an introduction to the region*. Second ed. (Kendall/Hunt, 1984).

Rhodes, Frank H., *Geology* (Golden Press, Golden Guides, 1972)

\*Sharp, Robert P., *Geology underfoot in Southern California* (Mountain Press Publishing Co., 1993).

\*Shelton, John S., *Geology Illustrated* (Freeman, 1966).

Sorrell, Charles A., *A field guide and introduction to the geology and chemistry of minerals* (Golden Press, 1973).

U.S. Department of Agriculture, *Water: the yearbook of agriculture for 1955*.

**Restores-the-Faith Department:** In the last issue of *Torreyana*, I mentioned 6 books that had mysteriously disappeared without being checked out. Since then, 4 have mysteriously reappeared. Thank you, Anonymous (Amnesty International please copy.)

## LIGHTS...CAMERA...ACTION...MORE TORREY PINES?

-Judy Schulman

If the above title seems familiar, it's because I used it before to introduce an article about a movie filmed in our park in 1925, called "Tides of Passion." I'm using it again, in a somewhat altered form, to let you know that our trees "starred" in another movie. In late February 1959, Torrey Pines Park was used as a "stand-in" for the French Riviera.

Twentieth Century Fox used the park for a few days while filming "The Man Who Understood Women." The film featured Leslie Caron, Henry Fonda, and Cesare Danova. Producer/Director Nunnally Johnson chose the park because its views of sheer bluffs dropping into the ocean would provide a dramatic backdrop for a murder scene.

Although the articles I read don't reveal the precise location of the filming, they do give two clues. First, they mention that the film crew of 85 was gathered in a brambled field, which tumbled gently to the ocean west of the park's curio and refreshment shop. Second, mention is made of a weary, booted state trooper guarding a narrow dirt trail, and a bumpy jeep shuttle taxi as being the only way to make it down that quarter mile of trail.

One of the articles mentioned that the director wasn't sure that nature was going to provide all they needed, so they brought some paper mache rocks. Some scenes were also shot in La Jolla. One of the songs from the film is "A Paris Valentine." I am currently in the process of trying to locate a copy of this film.

I would like once again to thank Sandy Spalding of the La Jolla Historical Society for bringing these articles to my attention.

## Why Save Carmel Mountain?

-Barbara Moore



San Diego County is unique in that it has more kinds of ecosystems than most other areas in California. We are all familiar with the ecosystems of the ocean and beach, the wetlands, the coastal sage scrub, the inland chaparral, the oak woodlands, the mountains and the desert. Tucked in these larger ecosystems are smaller ones, like dunes, eelgrass beds, vernal pools, and many more. Where I work on the Sweetwater Marsh National Wildlife Refuge, we have three stands of a plant *Frankenia palmeri* that grows nowhere else in

the United States. At Torrey Pines State Reserve, there exists one of two natural stands of the rare Torrey Pines. However, neither of these plants is currently on endangered or threatened lists.

But on Carmel Mountain there is an endangered plant:

### Periodical Information

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P. O. Box 2414  
Del Mar, CA 92014

Short-leaved Live-forever, *Dudleya brevifolia*, a plant unique in its physical form, that grows among small, round, red rocks called concretions. It probably lives all over the Del Mar area, perhaps even in my own backyard as I am beset with these round red rocks. Years ago, I saw a bit of it on the rim of Crest Canyon.

I have excerpted much of the following from David L. Robinson's *San Diego's Endangered and Threatened Species* (1990):

"Extinction, when a species completely disappears from the world environment, is a natural part of evolution, normally occurring over thousands of years. Yet it has been happening at an alarming rate. Approximately 1,000 animals and plants become extinct worldwide every year, and the number of endangered species ... is also disturbingly high."

He continues "There is nothing we can do about the species already extinct." In San Diego County, we no longer can see the California Condor: the last one was seen in the early 1940's at Silverwood Audubon sanctuary. The last Grizzly Bear was shot in 1900, on the land that is now Camp Pendleton; we see it now only on our state flag. The Black Rail is gone from San Diego. One hundred years ago, antelope were so numerous farmers had a hard time growing crops.

Robinson notes, "Fortunately, there has been a heightened interest in the plight of the endangered species... Individuals have gradually become attuned to the ecological, educational and aesthetic benefits of wildlife and their habitats. It's recognized, or could be, that animals and plants are an integral part of this planet's ecosystem, and what affects them ultimately affects us. We have an obligation to help preserve our flora and fauna."

In 1973, the U.S. Endangered Species Act was established, granting the federal and state governments the power to protect certain species of plants and animals, along with their habitats, to prevent them from becoming extinct. As part of the Act, definitions for designating species most in need of protection were developed:

- **Endangered:** When a species is in the most immediate danger of becoming extinct throughout all or a significant portion of its habitat areas.
- **Threatened:** Although not presently facing extinction it is likely to become endangered in the near future; unless special protective measures are taken.
- **Rare (state description):** The rare species has such a small population throughout its range that it could become endangered if the current environment is further harmed.

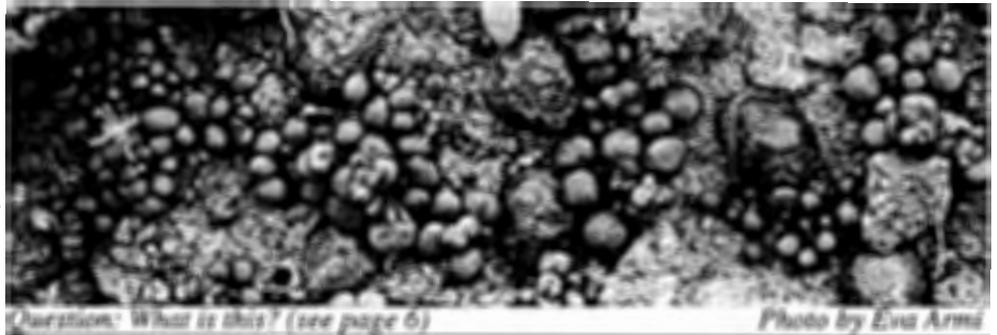
Designated species can be reclassified; from threatened to endangered, for instance. And, if preservation measures are successful, they can be removed from the list altogether. The Gray Whale, the California Brown Pelican and Peregrine falcon will probably be removed from the endangered list, because of the efforts people have made to save them in the past 20 years.

In all of California there are 115 threatened and endangered species. In San Diego there are currently 28

animals and plants listed as state and/or federally endangered, from the California Brown Pelican to the Otay Mesa Mint. Others may be added soon.

There are several reasons why animals and plants become extinct. Robinson highlights the following:

- **Habitat Destruction:** This is clearly the major reason that animals and plants have become endangered or extinct. San Diego habitats have been destroyed by poorly planned development, dumping and filling, and other human disturbances.
- **Commercial Exploitation:** Historically a number of animals became endangered as a result of exploitation, or "hunting for sale." They range from the alligator, which was caught and sold for leather goods, to the whale, prized for oil and ivory. It is now illegal to exploit most animals for commercial purposes.
- **Introduced Species:** A plant or animal species introduced to a new area, if it flourishes, may harm native species. When eucalyptus trees from Australia were brought to San Diego, they gradually replaced oaks and other native trees which were home to woodpeckers and migratory



Question: What is this? (see page 6)

Photo by Eva Armi

neotropical birds. Because of severe competition for nesting sites by starlings, cavity nesting bird populations have decreased.

- **Hunting:** At one time in our country's history, unmonitored hunting contributed to the extinction of animals. For instance, uncontrolled hunting led to the demise of the Passenger Pigeon and near extinction of the buffalo in the 1880s. Clapper Rails and Brant were exploited by market hunting, but recovered with regulations on both state and national levels. They are now suffering from habitat destruction.
- **Natural Causes:** As already noted, extinction is part of the normal evolutionary process. Many species, such as the mastodons which once roamed San Diego County, have thus become extinct.

Robinson goes on to say, "Because habitat destruction is the primary cause of extinction and endangerment, it is essential to appreciate the relationship between a plant or animal and its habitat.

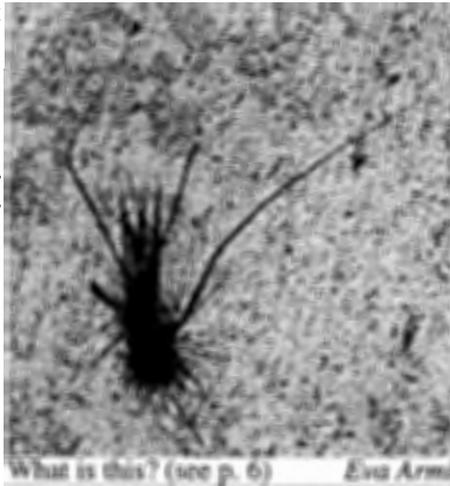
A habitat, the natural environment of plants and animals, is the land or water where an organism lives. Whether salt marsh, desert, canyon or coastal mesa the habitat provides plants and animals with the necessary elements, including food, water and cover, they need to survive. When a specific environment is damaged through fire, development or other human disturbances, the results can be either a

temporary alteration or permanent destruction.

An example of a once thriving habitat that has been nearly eliminated is the riparian woodland occurring along California streams, rivers and lakes. Featuring lush cottonwood and willow trees and tules, the riparian habitat supports mammals, insects, amphibians, reptiles, and birds such as the Least Bell's Vireo. Because of improperly planned development and flood control projects more than 90% of the state and local riparian habitat has been destroyed.

Another endangered habitat is the vernal pool, home to a variety of sensitive plants and animals, some of which are found only in San Diego. The organisms living in these temporary pools are generally confined there and have evolved to withstand the extreme alternating wet/dry conditions. Otay Mesa, Northern Kearny Mesa ... and Carmel Mountain are some ...of the last places in San Diego where these shallow depressions still exist. In 1850 there were an estimated 50,000+ vernal pools located throughout San Diego County, today there are less than 2,500. This unique habitat has been destroyed as a result of highway construction, urbanization, off-road vehicle traffic and livestock grazing.

Fortunately San Diego has some important wildlife habitats remaining, including San Clemente Canyon,



Sweetwater Marsh, the Tijuana Estuary, the Los Penasquitos, San Elijo and Batiquitos Lagoons and Santa Margarita River. Some of this county's habitats have been preserved through the establishment of state parks, ecological reserves and other public land holdings. Many others have not and desperately need protection.

Each San Diego habitat is a unique environment with distinct characteristics. Each is home to a variety of living species. And each is in danger of being harmed, now or in the future."

These are places that can give people a sense of well-being, a feeling of connectedness with the natural world, a spiritual uplift. Places like this, particularly Carmel Mountain, need us to protect them, so our grandchildren and those who come after us can enjoy a glimpse of coast horned lizard or the beauty of a patch of Orcutt's Brodiaea. This is why we need to save Carmel Mountain.

Acknowledgments:

*Some Highlights of the Natural History of San Diego County* by Ruth S. Meyer. 1981

*Life on the Edge* Biosystems Books, 1994

## Children, Youngsters, Kids, Boys, Girls

-Barbara Wallach

Our interpretive, educational program for school children has received rave reviews again this year. Teachers, children and parent volunteers who accompany the classes have all been excited and delighted with their day at Torrey Pines. Teachers are amazed at the amount of information their students gain and retain after hiking with the docents for two hours. Thank you, thank you, thank you to all of the docents who have participated in the program this year. You have been so dependable and so willing to give of your time. You are all very special!

No matter what name we give to our young visitors, they are a delight. Their minds are like sponges that soak up tidbits of information of all sorts. Approximately 2,725 children and 275 adults on 60 school days from 50 different schools enjoyed our interpretive, educational programs and hikes this year. We awarded 10 busing grants which amounted to \$800. These grants are awarded to city schools that have very little field trip funding. Many of the children from these schools have never been to the ocean, hiked on trails or experienced life away from blacktop and shopping plazas. As always, the children leave the Reserve with a wonderful new respect and excitement for plants, animals, and the interrelationship of everything on the earth. They often want to take the docents home with them too. We anticipate many more requests for our grants next year.

Here are a few excerpts taken from letters that we have received from the children. (You may further enjoy some of their letters and pictures which are on display in the Docent room.)

"You are the best teacher in the whole world." "I love those berries." "Iron oxide was fun."

"Thank you for taking us around on the trails, it was amazing!" "Torrey pines is the best field trip." "I love the Museum and touching all those animals."

"I think Torrey Pines is beautiful. I think you are lucky to have Torrey Pines. I like your place."

"I had a great time with you. You have a great personality with kids." "The thing I liked more than the Museum was you." "We learned a whole bunch just from coming and being with you." "I remember that the Indians ate agave, yucca, mussels and prickly pear." "Our whole class wants to go back to the Torrey pines." "To tell you the truth I wanted to stay there an extra two hours."

We invite docents and trainees to come and participate in the educational programs. You don't have to take your own group on the trail; just accompany one of us. The 'salary and benefits' are enormous and the camaraderie is unbeatable. Come on; give it a try! There will be several meetings this summer to evaluate, plan and organize for next year. Watch for these upcoming dates.

Thank you again wonderful, fellow docents.

## Allium haematochiton

-Wesley M. Farmer

Upon Red Butte, there is a field of Bloodtonic Onions, aka Red-Skinned Onions, *Allium haematochiton*. On the third of June, I found that this field of onions had been 'harvested' by some creature who had neatly dug around each onion plant, then eaten the cloves.; it appears that the clever beast knew exactly where to dig. These neat pits are scattered throughout the flat area on the south approach up to Red Butte. Next year this area will have a paucity of onion plants most likely.

## Notes From The Archives

-Maryruth Cox

Indian Bath tub, Bath tub Rock, Flat Rock: which is it? The slab of rock that juts from the Torrey Pines cliffs into the sea about a mile south of the park entrance has collected many names and legends, as tenacious as the mussels that cling to its sides. For instance, it is separated from the cliff by a seven-foot gap, big enough for a wagon to get through. Some people say the rock was cut by an early speculator in Del Mar who wanted an easier commute to La Jolla.

If you climb up on the rock, you can see a hole in the top, about 3 1/2 by 6 feet, a proper size for a bathtub. It has square-cut corners and straight sides, and is filled with sand, water, little fish and hermit crabs. You can't tell how deep it is. It must have been made by man; but why?

One story claims that Indians made the hole, long ago, to use as a bathtub; thus the name Indian Bath tub. Or maybe it was a fish-trap?

Another legend says that the mission fathers commissioned Indians to dig the hole, to be used as a shark-free bathing hole: Bath tub Rock.

The most likely story (and name of Flat Rock) was authenticated by Margaret Fleming in 1964. A letter in the Torrey Pines Historical Notes from Sunset Magazine asked the park to verify an article about the hole in Flat Rock. Mrs. Fleming said, yes, it was true that a Welsh miner had dug for coal in Flat Rock in the 1890s. He stayed at the old Del Mar hotel and chose the Torrey Pines beach for his search because the landscape reminded him of his home in Wales where coal is plentiful.

He probably chose Flat Rock to dig in because it is part of the Delmar formation which has pockets of carbonaceous material in it. This bed underlies the yellow Torrey sandstone in the cliff, but at Flat Rock it protrudes into the ocean. It must have seemed more sensible to dig into Flat Rock than to burrow into the cliff.

How deep is the hole? In the 1980s, Hank Nicol, park naturalist, and his friends dug sand and water out of the hole. They managed to get down nine feet before they got tired of digging. When they poked their shovel handles into the sand at the bottom, they reckoned the hole must go down another foot, or 10 feet in all.

That Welsh miner did a lot of work. If the hole is 3 1/2 by 6 by 10 feet, he had to remove 200 cubic feet of rock. The rock weighs about 1.6 times as much as water, so he lifted 10 tons of rock out of the hole!

He might have used black powder to loosen the rock. Two men who trusted each other would be needed for this operation: one to hold a hand drill upright, the other to pound it into the rock with a sledge hammer. After making several holes a foot down, they would pack them with black powder, set fuses, light them, and run!

After the rock was loosened by explosions, they would shovel it out. They must have repeated this process several times to get down 10 feet. And then they had to work, probably with 'gad' and pickax, to shape the straight sides and square corners we see today.

What drove the miner to dig the hole? Coal was valuable in San Diego in the 1800s. It was used to heat and cook in homes, and to fuel steamships in the harbor. Many exploratory shafts were dug in the county: one on Pt. Loma was 125 feet deep, another on Louis Rose's ranch (now called Rose Canyon) measured 120 feet.

In 1850 Lieutenant Cave Johnston Coutts drew a map that showed coal deposits near Del Mar. Much later, in 1915, Merrill wrote that "...thirty years before, a bed of coal was exposed at low-water, in the beach near Del Mar, and was worked as a source of fuel for blacksmith forges". The miner had a precedent for his work.

It was the need for coal that prompted the discovery of the Torrey Pine by Dr. C.C. Parry in 1850. He was asked by Major W.H. Emory, the head of the Mexican Boundary Survey, to make a geological examination of the reported coal deposits on the ocean bluffs above Soledad Valley. Dr. J.L. LeConte heard of the plan and suggested that Parry look at the pine trees while he was out there.

Parry commented later about his trip to Soledad Valley, "...in making a section of these strata it was necessary to follow up some of the sharp ravines that here debouch on the ocean beach, and here (possibly to the neglect of strict geological duties) my attention was taken by this singular and unique maritime pine, which with its strong clusters of terminal leaves and its distorted branches was loaded down with ponderous cones within easy reach of botanical clutch..." He did collect specimens of the tree that were later identified as a new species of pine.

So, Flat Rock it is, a solid reminder of the chain of circumstances that led to Torrey Pines State Reserve.

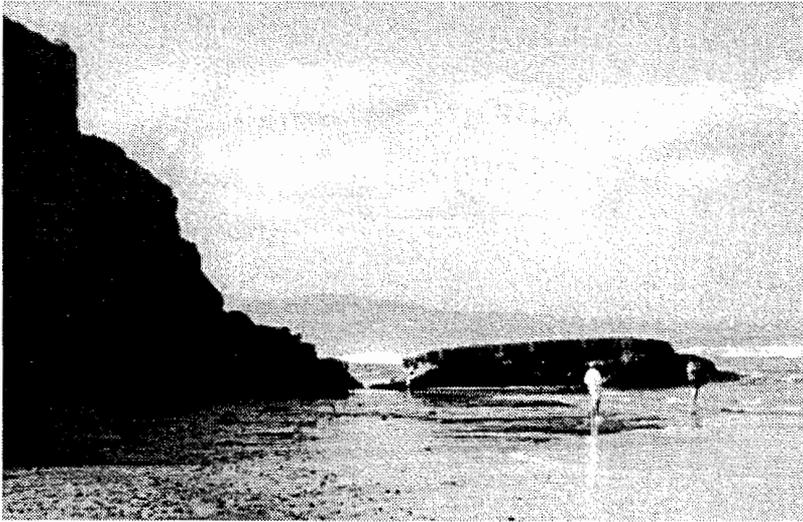
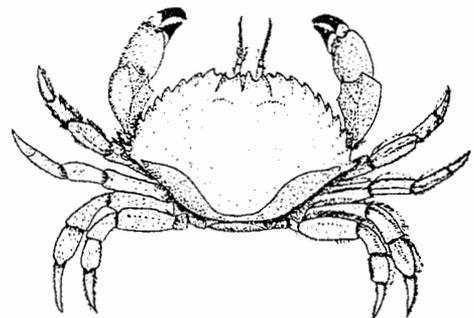


Photo by Maryruth Cox



Common Rock Crab (Drawing by Wes Farmer)

# RANGER REPORT

## Junior Ranger Program

-Ranger Allyn Kaye

The Junior Ranger Program planning group is working hard to develop activity booklets, a discovery laboratory, and a weekend Junior Ranger Hour. Torrey Pines Reserve subject areas to be covered include: Animals; Plants; Native People; Beach/Ocean; Geology; Insects; Park Careers; Weather; and Ecology. We welcome all assistance in this exciting new program for children; join us on June 6th at noon in the lodge. Bring your imagination!

## Native Plants

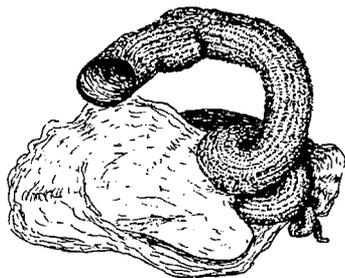
Are you interested in the Interpretive Garden? Those wanting to help with it should call Melanie Martinod at 632-5126.

## EOCENE Flora and Fauna

-Pamela Drechsel

For those interested in biology, the Western Society of Malacology will be having its 29th Annual Meeting, June 23-27, at the Handlery Hotel and Country Club. The Symposium includes:

Biology and Evolution of Cypraeoidea; Functional Morphology & Natural History of Molluscan Feeding; and Invertebrate DNA: Prospects and Problems. Our very own docent, Wes Farmer, will be presenting a paper on the EOCENE Flora and Fauna with an emphasis on mollusks. Dr. Farmer's booklet, 'One Hundred Common Marine Animals of San



Tube-building snail  
(Drawing by Wes Farmer)

Diego' published by San Diego Society of Natural History in 1964, first introduced me to the fascinating world of intertidal creatures. His chapter on Mollusks forever endeared me to such creatures as clams, snails, chitons, and octopuses. Unfortunately, this informative booklet is no longer in print. For more information about the Malacology meeting, call Wes. (And if you are interested in seeing Wes' out-of-print booklet, contact Pamela Drechsel at 272-8270; e-mail: pdrechsel@opgl.ucsd.edu or leave a message for me in the *Torreyana* box at the Reserve.)

## Answers to "What is this?" Questions

Page 3. Early stage of *Dudleya brevifolia*  
(ENDANGERED)

Page 4. Wild Oat seed (INVASIVE)

## Torrey Pines Docent Society Board

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Stacie Hathaway, Charlie Kerns

Torrey Pines Association  
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La Jolla, CA 92038

Torrey Pines Docent Society  
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Pamela Drechsel (272-8270)  
e-mail: pdrechsel@opgl.ucsd.edu

(Please note that the figure after 'opg' is a 1 as in 'one'.)

Layout:

Jerome Smith

Proofreader:

Elizabeth Nicoloff



Torrey Pine Needle and Raffia Basket, by Judy Scholman  
(sold at Carmel Mountain Fund-raiser art auction, 5/19/96)

# JUNE Duty Calendar

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
						1 SUN RISE 5:42 L Grain W Marley L D. Sachs W Stone FULL MOON
2 L Schulman W Cassell L Schulman W P. Roberts	3 L R. Miller L Huber	4 L Campbell L Katz	5 L Oswald L Amanns	6 L D. Miller L Wenman	7 L Wenman L Gittelsohn	8 L Camporini W Tanalski L Weir W Marley LAST QUARTER
9 Children's Day L Heller W Dixon L Anasis W Stiegler	10 L R. Miller L Hansen	11 L Talberts L Weir	12 L Hauer L Shaw	13 L Clark L Gordon	14 Flag Day L Gaarder L Vale	15 MEETING L Grain W Brav L Parnell W D. Miller NEW MOON
16 Father's Day L Camporini W Tanalski L Morin W P. Roberts NEW MOON	17 L Rudolph L Oswald	18 L Margulies L D. Sachs	19 L Hansen L Weir	20 Summer Solstice L Katz L Wollaeager	21 L Burtons L Gittelsohn	22 L Robertson & Watson W Ferguson L Myers W Brav
23 L Heller W D. Miller L W Stone FIRST QUARTER	24 L Rudolph L Huber	25 L Talberts L D. Sachs	26 L Burtons L Hauer	27 L Clark D. Roberts	28 L Gaarder L Vale	29 L Weir W Ferguson L W Stiegler & D. Roberts
30 BLUE MOON* L Parnell W Dixon L Camporini W Tanalski *2nd FULL MOON				Duty Coordinator: Ann Campbell 755-1934 Hours: 10am-1pm, 1-4pm Walks Sat, Sun, & Holidays, 11am and 1 pm If you cannot do your duty, please arrange your own substitute. Lodge duty daily.		

**WANT TO FIND OUT** about surf conditions, or the weather here, in the desert, or in the mountains?  
Call 289-1212 for a free, daily recorded message.

Torrey Pines Docent Society  
P. O. Box 2414  
Del Mar, CA 92014

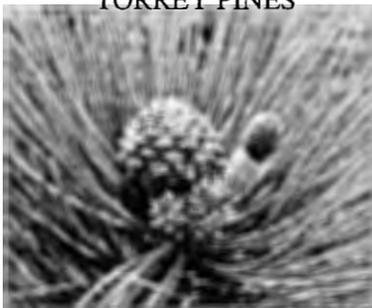
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For

TORREY PINES



DOCENT SOCIETY

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