



Torrey Pinecone

A news bulletin for the
Torrey Pines Docent Society

Online version-August 2010

Native Plant Uses

by Lillian Lachicotte and Bobbi Krueger

Ken Hedges, Emeritus Curator of California Collections for the San Diego Museum of Man, shared his extensive knowledge of native plants in the San Diego area. He showed the importance of native plants to the Diegueno/Ipai (Kumeyaay) Indians. Plants were an integral part of daily living as sources of food, medicine, for use in ceremonies and for manufacturing and construction.

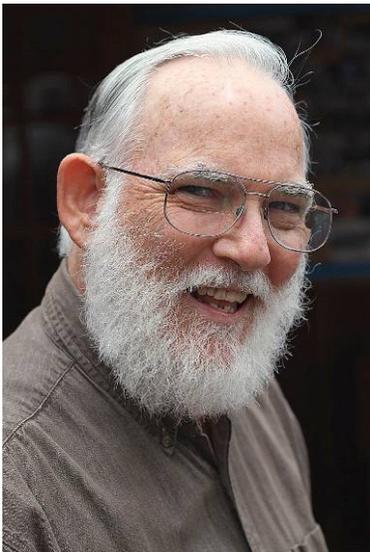


Photo by Herb Knufken

Ken spoke about the acorn which was a dietary staple. The black oak produced the best acorns, but others, such as the canyon oak acorns were eaten also. The natives would use bedrock and pestle to grind acorns, then the pieces were sifted in a loose-

woven basket. The finished acorn flour was leached of tannin, then cooked in pottery over a fire.

Piñon pine cones were harvested before the cones dropped. They were roasted in a fire to open the cones and release the nuts. Pine nuts were stored in narrow-mouth jars because it was easier to obtain an airtight seal. Torrey pine nuts were less abundant, and when harvested were treated the same way.

Other important food sources were the base of the stalk of the agave which was harvested and cooked in a fire pit. The prickly pear may have been planted by humans in orchards, and other succulents, such as barrel cactus, were also used. Less desirable food were toyon and juniper berries, harvested in times of famine.

Vegetables that enhanced meals were wild onion, several lettuce varieties, ice plant and wild hyacinth. Fruits gathered were elderberry, strawberry, chokecherry and blackberry, to name a few, and beverages were made from lemonadeberry seeds and desert tea plants.

Examples of native plants used for medicinal purposes were creosote bush (sprains and bruises), sycamore (high blood pressure) and dodder (spider bites).

During ceremonial events white sage was burned for purification before a hunt or after an illness, nettle was used to whip young boys during a rite

Docent General Meeting Saturday, August 14th 9 a.m.

Location: **St Peter's Episcopal
Rec Hall, Del Mar**
Speaker: **Jim Berrian from the
SDNHM**

Program: *Eight Eyes and Eight
Legs: Spiders of San Diego*

Mr. Berrian will start with some general spider anatomy. Then he will present information and photos of spider families and interesting bits about them. The goal is to familiarize the audience with spiders and make them less fearsome (the spiders not the audience).

of passage and tobacco was smoked ritually in a pottery pipe by shamans.

Many plants had multiple uses. Miner's lettuce was consumed and also used as a treatment for corns and calluses. The Spanish bayonet was utilized in sandal-making, in thatching houses and in soap-making. The edible seeds of the desert fan palm were also placed in music gourds for a swishing sound.

Fiber from the yucca and Spanish bayonet was used in the construction of baskets and clothing, such as rabbit fur cloaks and sandals, and in house fabrication. Skirts were fashioned from willow bark as were some baskets and other items.

Ken Hedges' fascinating talk revealed many facts about everyday life of the Kumeyaay. For detailed and extensive information you may enjoy reading our autographed copy of *Santa Ysabel Ethnobotany* by Ken Hedges which is in the Docent Library. Also included in the book is a Power Point presentation of native plants.

July 2010 Docent Meeting Notes

Excerpted from notes from the TPDS General Meeting, July 10, 2010 by Ann Williamson for Secretary Bill Eckles. Complete minutes in docent library.

Docent of the Month

Virginia Sabella was selected for her frequent Lodge Duty service and her flexibility in filling in at the last minute when needed.



Photo by Herb Knufken

President's Announcements *(Rick Vogel)*

Proposition 21: The Parks Initiative has qualified for the November ballot as Proposition 21. If you are interested in working on the Proposition 21 campaign, contact Rick for more information.

Supervising Ranger Interviews:

Interviews for Supervising Ranger will take place late July or early August. We will have Docent

representatives at a portion of the interview sessions.

LiveScan: We have requested written direction from the District regarding who must be scanned. For now, we wait that decision.

Treasurer's Report *(Ken King)*

June Museum Shop sales netted \$4,300, which is higher than the average June. The San Diego Women's Foundation (SDWF) grant of \$33,900 was received and deposited into a CD. Total income for 2010 is \$50,800 (excluding the SDWF grant). This compares favorably with Budget and with 2009. Total expenses are substantially higher than Budget due to Museum Shop purchases. Net cash flow for the month was \$500. We have a balance of \$107,000 including the SDWF grant.

Torrey Pines Association (TPA) Report *(Pat Masters)*

Pat has been having conversations with Brian Gaudet regarding upcoming trail work. Work on the overlooks is to resume by mid-August. Parry Grove Trail and Guy Fleming Trail projects will begin mid-September. A TPA Life Member has given \$50,000 to fund the trail work. Another project is new handrails for the steps from the South Beach Parking Lot to the beach.

Membership Report *(Rick Vogel for Carol Smith and Walt Desmond)*

Among the Active Docents, thirty have logged fewer than twenty hours for 2010, and twenty of those have logged zero hours. Please record your hours as soon as possible so they will be included in the State reports.

Children's Program *(Laura Lowenstein)*

On July 30th we will have a Children's Program training session. The topic will be interpretive activities on trail. We will have a few children's groups coming in this summer. American Association of University Women (AAUW) has a summer camp at UCSD for at risk

seventh grade girls. These girls will be coming to Torrey Pines in July. Also, REI is sponsoring a program at the Reserve for Hispanic families on July 13.

Lodge Duty *(Barbara McCardle)*

Many more people have signed up for July than for June. If you would like more POS training, please contact Steve Rose. There are several trainers who will be happy to train you or provide retraining.

Museum Shop *(Nancy Woodworth)*

Sales have been very good. There are many special projects that you can help with. Some of these can be done at home on your own schedule. Contact Nancy if you are interested.

Trail Patrol *(Rick Vogel for Mike Pisor)*

We need more patrollers on weekends. Weekends are a good time to do interpretation on trail, as we have a lot of visitors then.

Recycling *(Rick Vogel for Frank Burham)*

The shed in the parking lot is now the receptacle for all recycled material. One Earth will pick up material from the shed. We are still determining what to do with the truck.

Whacky Weeders *(Steve Tarkington)*

Steve reminded us that the flowers we saw on the Reserve trails this spring were visible because the Weeders have pulled the invasives that often surround and cover the flowers. So, please say thank you when you see a Weeder. They have worked hard.

The Weeders will soon start pruning at the Extension. Weeding sessions are Monday mornings at 8:30 a.m.

Seabees *(Rick Vogel for Sheldon Krueger)*

Recently the Seabees completed a 300-foot peeler pole fence near the restrooms. This project required the cooperation of ten Seabees. Brian Gaudet has been impressed with the quality of work done by this group. Seabees work Tuesdays, 8:30 a.m. until noon.

Children's Program

On July 30th there will be a training session for docents involved with the Children's Program. Meet at the museum at 9:30 a.m. We'll go out on the trail and have some demonstrations of trail activities. A second training session will take place on Thursday, August 19. Again we will meet at 9:30 a.m. at the museum and go out on the trail for activities. All interested docents are welcome.

Teachers can start reserving dates on August 15 through our website only at www.torreypine.org No phone reservations! The Children's Program will begin mid-September depending on when teachers have confirmed dates. On Thursday, September 2nd, anyone that wants to help with cleaning, repairing & organizing of the trail props & tools, please meet Laura Lowenstein at 9:30 a.m. in the library. New docents will get a chance to see what's used on trail & for presentations. Then on Thursday, September 16, at 9:30 a.m. come for an orientation as we prepare for taking the kids out on trail. For those that are new to the program, we'll go over the program schedule, what to take on trail and how to prepare for leading the kids. Seasoned docents will be able to offer helpful tips & suggestions from their experiences. We're looking forward to another exciting season of introducing kids to nature and the Reserve!

The San Diego Children and Nature Network hosted a "Nature Education Fair" at the Mission Trails Regional Center Visitor Center on Tuesday, July 27. The Docent Society was an exhibitor; we used the occasion to spread the word about the Children's Program.

This "fair" is actually the bi-monthly meeting of the San Diego Children and Nature Collaborative (SDCaN), with a broader invitation to teachers and other educators. The mission of SDCaN is to "inspire communities to

nurture, empower, and engage youth in cultivating their relationship with nature." Goals for the next three years include:

- 1- Increase public awareness of the value of nature and outdoor experiences.
- 2- Enhance schools' ability to connect children to nearby nature.
- 3- Partner with community groups to value, promote and provide opportunities for outdoor experiences.
- 4- Drive change in attitudes, skills and behaviors that lead to positive relationships with nature.
- 5- Promote learning, sharing and networking. The Children's Program will help reach all of those goals.

Tony Summers

Children's Program Director

Laura Lowenstein

Children's Program Coordinator

POS "Tip o' the Month"

Good news: we've added a lot of bar code labels, since folks have said scanning is by far the easiest way to make a sale. Don't forget, though, that typing any portion of the product's name works well too. Recently, a docent at the Lodge completed a credit card sale without printing a receipt.

Oh oh. Now what? Try again? No, because the transaction was completed and the customer doesn't want another one! It's easy to print a duplicate receipt, though. Just click on "Advanced" near the middle of the screen, and then "Sales Manager." Find the transaction in the list (either by date and time or the amount), highlight it, and click on the "Reprint" button. And there's your receipt.

Thanks for doing Lodge duty!

Ken King

Whacky Weeder News

by Steve Tarkington

The Whacky Weeders continue to be busy at the Reserve. We moved over to the Extension to help with trail maintenance. One of the many perks of being a Weeder is seeing all the newly sprouting plants and blooms. The main trail off Del Mar Scenic has a whole hillside of scarlet larkspur.



Most docents hadn't seen this profusion at that location in all their years hiking the Reserve. Another perk for Weeders was provided by



Some of the Weeders at Nan's "after work."

Nan Danninger last week. After working on the trails we were treated to homemade pastries and juices at Nan's home. Her charming yard backs up to the Reserve.

What a lovely spot she has with a great view.

Come join us anytime you want to spend quality time in the Reserve.

DQOM August 2010

Earthquakes at TPSNR

Courtesy of Jim Larrimore

Q. What should you do if an earthquake strikes while you are on Lodge Duty?

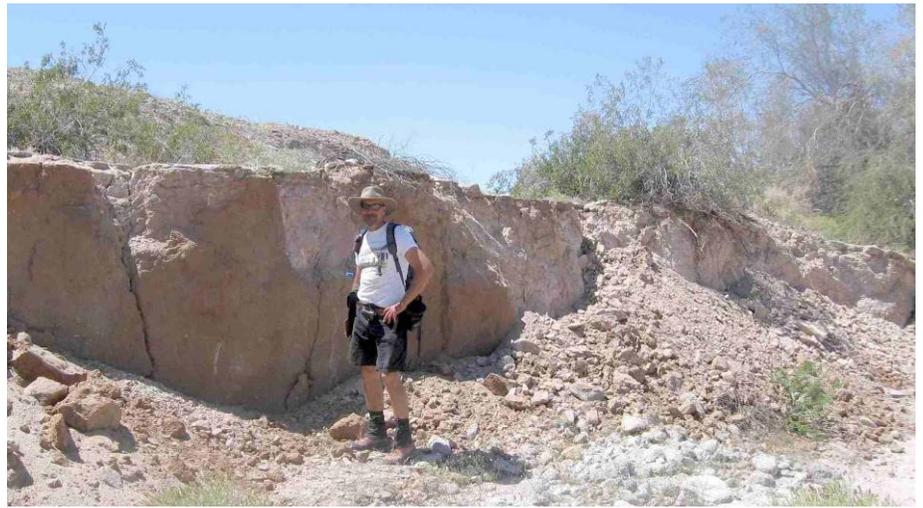
A. Docent-on-duty **Cindy Tozer** was faced with this situation at 3:40 p.m. on Easter Sunday, April 4, 2010. That's when the El Mayor - Cucapah earthquake, measuring 7.2 on the MMS (Moment Magnitude scale, formerly called Richter scale), started the Lodge shaking - and the shaking kept going "*It seemed that it was more than a minute,*" Cindy reports.

Cindy was standing near the entrance talking to visitors when the floor began undulating. They decided it must be an earthquake and that it was best to get outside. About 10-12 visitors stood outside with Cindy feeling the gentle waving of the ground. Everyone was calm; one teenage girl was hugging her mother. They could see an antenna on the Lodge roof waving. Nothing inside the Lodge fell down. An hour later Cindy felt an aftershock in the Lodge.

For the rest of the afternoon, everyone shared experiences, with many saying it was the biggest earthquake they had ever felt. A visitor who was on the Guy Fleming Trail said that just before the earthquake, a squirrel came towards them and looked at them, and a bird walked towards them chirping incessantly. Someone reported that people on the beach were running, presumably away from the cliff.

Lesson learned? Cindy says, "*Docents could use instructions on what to do in case of an earthquake.*" So, better add earthquake readiness to the things docents should know. No time to search through the Lodge Manual!

The 2010 Easter Day earthquake,



Prof. John Fletcher of CICESE (Centro de Investigación Científica y de Educación Superior de Ensenada, BC) Photo by Prof. Tom Rockwell of SDSU

with the epicenter in Baja California, 28 miles southeast from Mexicali and 120 miles from TPSNR, killed two people, collapsed buildings in the Mexicali area, and caused extensive surface rupture over a 17-mile stretch. The photo, taken by Prof. Tom Rockwell, SDSU, shows Prof. John Fletcher, from CICESE in Ensenada, next to a vertical displacement exceeding 2 meters. But in the TPSNR area the earthquake was felt as MMI (Modified Mercalli Intensity) IV, (Moderate: *Hanging objects swing. Windows, dishes, doors rattle and glasses clink. No damage*). Docents report getting outside or under a table. On June 14, after more than 3000 aftershocks across a 45 mile-long zone, a magnitude 5.7 aftershock occurred near Ocotillo, which was felt 75 miles away in the TPSNR area as MMI III (Slight: *Felt indoors. Hanging objects swing. No damage*). That one also had many smaller aftershocks.

The 2010 Easter Day earthquake was the biggest to hit the San Diego region since the 1892 Imperial Valley earthquake. Since then our region has experienced earthquakes in the 7 class in 1915, 1934 and 1940. These earthquakes are occurring along faults

at a principal plate boundary. The 2010 Easter earthquake was on the Laguna Salada fault in Baja, which runs into the Elsinore fault in California. Elsinore is the second of the parallel faults west of the San Andreas fault, after the San Jacinto fault, which is the most active fault in southern California. Then comes our Rose Canyon fault, making a curve around Mount Soledad and out to sea off shore at TPSNR. Further out are more faults, parallel cracks that formed in the Pacific plate as it pushed north against the North American plate.

HisTorrey A through Z: the letter Q (Quotations)

by Judy Schulman

I bet you were wondering what I would do for the letter Q...actually I was too! So I decided to find some interesting quotations about Torrey Pines. These are all from lesser known or unusual sources.

“*ehwiw*” The name means ‘pine nut.’ The pine nuts are generally collected in September (when ripened); sometimes the cones had to

Please, don't forget to sign up for desk duty. IF YOU HAVE TO CANCEL, PLEASE FIND A SUBSTITUTE OR INFORM Barbara McCardle or Irene Larrimore. See p 8 for Duty Calendar.

be roasted to get the seeds out. Eaten as nuts raw or roasted; they are also ground and cooked as pinole or added to other seed flour for flavoring.” (what Delfina Cuero had to say about Torrey pine usage in *Delfina Cuero: Her Autobiography: An Account of Her Last Years and Her Ethnobotanic Contributions* by Florence Shippek, republished 1991)

“One of the picturesque spots of San Diego County is a natural park of great beauty and unusual interest, situated about 18 miles north of San Diego, on the coast route. It is called the Torrey Pines, because the cliff, canyons, and hill slopes are covered with this variety of pine. Visiting scientists have brought forth a theory, perhaps because of the peculiar formation of the soil and the growth here of the strange old pines which are known to only one other spot on the globe, that this line of rugged coast may be a cropping of the lost continent of Atlantis.” (from *The Torrey Pines: Poems and Sketches* by Lillian Pray-Palmer, published in 1923)

“A beautiful tree is the Torrey under sheltered conditions. On the exposed slopes they cling close to the ground, as if resisting extirpation - crouching, creeping along, bearing burdens of cones, and sheltering younger trees with their protecting arms. Again in more sheltered localities they stand bravely upright, proud and stately as becomes the descendant of so old and distinguished a family.” (from botanist Belle Angier in the June 1900 issue of the *Overland Monthly*)

“Pine Hill- 1 mile south of Del Mar and 6 miles northward from Point La Jolla. There is a hillock of 346 feet elevation sparsely covered with pines. As this is the only pine-covered hillock for miles along the coastline, it is an important landmark to vessels that are running close along shore in foggy weather.” (my thanks to Lou Adamo for introducing me to this website:

nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/hcp.htm where the entire text of the Coast Pilot 1889 can be found)

“Why should not San Diego within whose corporate limits this struggling remnant of a past age finds a last lingering resting place, secure from threatened extermination, this remarkable and unique Pacific coast production, so singularly confined within its boundaries, dedicating this ground (utterly useless for agricultural purposes) forever to the cause of scientific instruction and recreation. And finally, why is not the San Diego Society of Natural History the suitable body to recommend this action.” (from an article by botanist Daniel Cleveland addressing the need to protect the Torrey pine in the 4/18/26 issue of the *Union*) □

Time of Divergence of the Two Torrey Pine Subspecies- A Scientific Study

by Doug Smith

The following are highlights from a review by Docent Doug Smith of the following research paper *:

"Finding a (pine) needle in a haystack: chloroplast genome sequence divergence in rare and widespread pines". J. B. Whittall, J. Syring, M. Parks, J. Buenrostro, C. Dick, A. Liston, and R. Cronn. *Molecular Ecology* **19** (Suppl. 1), 100-114 (March, 2010)

This special edition of the journal *Molecular Ecology* was devoted to breakthroughs in ecological problems resulting from the application of “next generation” DNA sequencing methods. In the paper cited above, the authors demonstrate that the Torrey pines in TPSNR and on Santa Rosa Island are in fact separate populations and are thus subspecies of *Pinus torreyana*. They further predict that the two subspecies

diverged from each other around 160,000 years ago during the upper Pleistocene, about the time when the Baypoint Formation in TPSNR was formed.

In this paper, the genetic information from one of our Torrey pines in TPSNR and from one of the Torrey pines found on Santa Rosa Island was determined using next generation DNA sequencing methodologies. Of 32 DNA site changes initially found, traditional DNA sequencing showed that 5 of these changes were accurate, a remarkably low amount of variation!

The regions of the chloroplast DNA containing these 5 changes were then analyzed from 81 trees of the mainland Torrey pine and from 86 trees from the Santa Rosa Torrey pine. The resulting DNA sequence analysis showed conclusively that the 5 changes represented fixed differences between the two Torrey pine populations, arguing that the two populations are definitively distinct from each other.

Given that the two stands of Torrey pine diverged some 160,000 years ago, one can ask why there are these two naturally occurring stands of Torrey pine, and NO others yet known. Two popular conjectures are: 1) human beings carried seed from one place to the other, and 2) separation of the two stands of Torrey pine is associated with movement of tectonic plates. Although disputed, human beings probably migrated to North America between 14,000 and 30,000 years ago. Thus, human beings were not present in California as long ago as 160,000 years ago.

What about timing of tectonic plate movement? If Torrey pines were present near San Diego, then the key question becomes: when did the Northern Channel Islands become islands? Earthquakes and upheavals

* Those of you with a scientific bent can download the complete article at: www3.interscience.wiley.com/cgi-bin/fulltext/123278872/PDFSTART

Ed. note: Justen Whittall spoke on this research at the TPA Symposium, Sep. 2008.

are thought to have separated the current islands from the mainland about half a million years ago. Geographical separation of the islands from the mainland would permit evolution of the two Torrey pine subspecies.

Torrey pines may have been present in the Channel Islands when the islands formed. Alternatively, seed may have been carried to the islands during periods of low sea level that occurred during maximum ice age glaciations. The sea level was lowest at about 450,000, 350,000, 250,000, 150,000 and 20,000 years ago during the last half million years. At these times, the Northern Channel Islands formed a single island called Santa Rosae. It is thought that the Columbian mammoth swam to the island during one of these periods, and then evolved into the Pygmy mammoth whose fossil skeletons have been found on these islands. If this occurred for the mammoth, it could also have occurred for the Torrey pine. Geographical isolation would then permit evolution of the two Torrey pine subspecies.

All conjectures, including others such as transport of *P. torreyana* seed from TPSNR to Santa Rosa Island by birds, must address two significant questions. First, the chloroplast DNA data show that the two stands of trees represent two clearly distinct populations. This means that separation of the two subspecies occurred only once, some 160,000 years ago. Second, the Torrey pine stands are localized naturally to very small and distinct areas, a fact that is not true of most other pine species.

The research presented in this paper gives us new information about the timeline of separation of the two subspecies of Torrey pine, a timeline that greatly reduces the possibility that people carried seeds to Santa Rosa Island. In contrast, conjectures involving tectonic plate movements, perhaps coupled with ice age glaciation events, are consistent with



Torrey Pines Association President Pat Masters opening the program at the Guy Fleming House tour event. Ed Vodrazka at right. Photo by Lillian Lachicotte

these timeline data. Nevertheless, there is still much to be learned about this important ecological question of separation and strong localization of the only two known naturally occurring stands of Torrey pines.

Docents and TPA Celebrate Successful Renovation of the Guy Fleming House

by Patricia Masters, TPA

Chief Lifeguard Ed Vodrazka and his family had struggled with a badly deteriorated structure -- leaking roof, rat and insect infestations, bad plumbing, scary electrical, rotten lintels, drafty window frames-- all the nightmares of a 90-year-old stucco house. Now decades of neglect have been reversed and the Guy Fleming House glows with a warm, earthen hue after three years of restoration efforts.

To celebrate the renovation, TPA hosted a party for docents and TPA Life Members on Saturday, July 17, 2010. More than 120 guests explored the Fleming House, guided by before-and-after photos prepared by Ed Vodrazka, who also regaled the gathering with tales of the process

and contractors and craftsmen who worked on the project.

Former Supervising Ranger Bob Wohl recalled the plans of DPR in the 1970s to bulldoze the house and how TPA stepped forward to make emergency repairs. The residence was saved and DPR entered into an agreement with TPA to house a law enforcement officer there as an on-site protector of the Reserve, much as Guy Fleming had been decades before.

In addition to preserving the rare Torrey pines, Guy Fleming helped plan many of the Southern California state parks from his study here.

He and his artist wife, Peggy Fleming lived in the house until 1958.

In 1998, the house was placed on the National Register of Historic Places. In 2005, architect Ione Stiegler led the studies that produced a Historic Structure Report and

provided guidance for the renovations.

With funding from TPA, the Ellen Browning Scripps Foundation and the Torrey Pines Docent Society, the



TPA Board undertook the restoration: Phase I (2008) new roof and interior piping; Phase II (2009) new windows, vigas, lintels, and railings; exterior paint; electrical upgrade; Phase III (2010) pest control, new waste lines and septic system.

Of the total \$82,000 cost, the Ellen Browning Scripps Foundation has graciously contributed \$40,000, the Docent Society donated \$5,000, and TPA supplied the remainder. The hard work of Ed Vodrazka and TPA Board member Mike Gonzalez, Jr., as project managers and schedulers was gratefully acknowledged.

A New Bird at the Torrey Pines: Allen's Hummingbirds

by Jack Friery & Kathy Estey

Traditionally, we have only one year-round species of Hummingbird at Torrey Pines, the Anna's Hummingbird. Now, we apparently have two.

Several species of Hummingbirds pass through briefly during migration seasons. This has traditionally included the Allen's Hummingbird.

We now have evidence from our monthly Torrey Pines bird counts that the Allen's is here to stay—it is nesting in the Extension.



Photo by Herb Knufken (San Diego Botanic Garden, July 9, 2009)

The Allen's is a lovely little bird, with extensive rusty-colored feathers offset by a bronze-green back and wings. (The male has an iridescent orange-red throat and shiny green back.)

The Allen's and another hummer, the Rufous, are so similar that we have usually listed them just by their genus name, Selasphorus, when we spot them. The Rufous migrate thru San Diego, but actually breed as far north as Alaska. Allen's have traditionally bred only as far south as the Palos Verdes Peninsula. Until 2001, there

was no evidence they had nested in San Diego County. More recently they have been seen nesting at Quail Gardens, but that was their south boundary.

Our Extension bird counter, Docent Will Cox, has been reporting Selasphorus hummingbirds for the last few months, and we have listed them that way on the bird list. However, at the time of the BioBlitz, Phil Unitt, curator of birds and mammals at the San Diego Museum of Natural History, and other bird experts saw a Selasphorus sub-adult male in the Extension, and then saw an adult male. And when told that Selasphorus hummers have been seen in the Extension, as reported by Will Cox, and in neighborhoods around the Extension for the last few months, Unitt felt that these were definitely Allen's, and were the southernmost breeding Allen's in San Diego County.

Next time you visit the Extension or the surrounding neighborhoods, look for the Copper Flash of our Allen's Hummingbird. Our thanks to Will Cox for first spotting this little beauty.

Torrey Pines Docent Society Bird Survey: July 3-4, 2010

Total of 63 species (Unusual species bold-italics)

Gadwall 8	Killdeer 2	Anna's Hummingbird	Northern Rough-winged Swallow 2	Yellow-breasted Chat 4
Mallard 12	Willet 2	10	Cliff Swallow 7	Spotted Towhee 4
California Quail 38	Western Sandpiper 4	Allen's Hummingbird 2	Bushtit 26	California Towhee 38
Pied-billed Grebe 2	Heermann's Gull 54	Nuttall's Woodpecker 4	Bewick's Wren 2	Rufous-crowned Sparrow 3
Brown Pelican 8	Ring-billed Gull 3	Downy Woodpecker 1	House Wren 2	Savannah Sparrow (Belding's) 6
Great Blue Heron 3	Western Gull 15	Olive-sided Flycatcher 2	Marsh Wren 2	Song Sparrow 1
Great Egret 3	California Gull 1	Black Phoebe 12	California Gnatcatcher 5	Red-winged Blackbird 15
Snowy Egret 26	Caspian Tern 13	Say's Phoebe 3	Western Bluebird 4	House Finch 4
Black-crowned Night-Heron 5	Royal Tern 2	Ash-throated Flycatcher 3	Wrentit 22	Lesser Goldfinch 23
Osprey 2	Elegant Tern 1	Cassin's Kingbird 3	Northern Mockingbird 3	American Goldfinch 2
White-tailed Kite 1	Black Skimmer 1	Western Scrub-Jay 8	Yellow Warbler 1	
Red-tailed Hawk 3	Eurasian Collared-Dove 1	American Crow 7	Common Yellowthroat 12	
American Kestrel 3	Mourning Dove 11	Common Raven 4		
Common Moorhen 1	Greater Roadrunner 1			
American Coot 4	swift sp. 1			

Observers: Blair Francis, Kathy Dickey, Jack Friery, Gary Grantham, Will Cox, Herb Knufken, and Anonymous



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 www.torreypinesreserve.org

The Torrey Pinecone, a calendar of events, notes from business meetings, and other items of specific interest to the docent membership, is published bi-monthly (even months). For odd months we publish the *Torreyana*. Please submit items by the 20th of the month to the Editor Editors@torreypine.org. This newsletter is edited by Docent Lillian Lachicotte. Items for publication may also be left in the *Torreyana* mailbox in the docent library.

August 2010 TPDS Visitor Center Duty Calendar- Updated 7/30/10						
Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1 L-Hansen W-Rowbottom L- S Doolittle W- Farmer L- Tozer	2 L- Arnold L-Donnelly L-Nagamine	3 L-Marshall L-Ivany L-Lombardi	4 L-Simon L-Martineau L-Gaarder	5 L- Tarkington L-Williamson L-	6 L-Donnelly L- Zlotnik L-McCardle	7 L- McGee W-Doolittles L- Hill W- L-Thompson/King
8 L-Justice/Johnson W-Killermann L- W- L-Tozer	9 L-Arnold L-F Doolittle L-Zlotnik	10 L- Marshall L-Dickey L-Lombardi	11 <i>Maids</i> L-C&B Hornbeck L-M Lewis L-	12 L-Donnelly L-Vogel L-Howard	13 L-Burke L-McConnell L-Isaacson	14 2x hrs-Meeting L- Blantz W-Geist L- W- L-
15 L- Rowbottom W- L- W- L-	16 L- Blantz L- Randerson L-	17 L-Marshall L-Ivany L-Lombardi	18 L-C&B Hornbeck L-Alper L-Donnelly	19 L- McConnell L- M Lewis L-B&F Eckles	20 L-Blantz L-Simon L-Isaacson	21 L-Griffith/Malin W-Stiegler L-J Smith W- L-
22 L- Schulman W-Brav L- Schulman W- Geist L-Hartung	23 L- L-F Doolittle L-	24 L-Fiorentino L- Vogel L-McCardle	25 <i>Maids</i> L- L-Alper L-B&F Eckles	26 L-Tarkington L-M Lewis L-	27 L-Burke L-J Smith L-Dickey	28 L-J Smith W- L-Geist W- L-
29 L- W-Killermann L- Hill W- L-Hartung/Geist	30 L- L-Vogel L-Killermann	31 L-Fiorentino L- L-		Lodge Duty Hours L- 9-12 L- 12-3 L- 3-6	Walks W Sat/Sun/Hol 9:30 (Start 10:00) W Sat/Sun/Hol 1:30 (Start 2:00)	

To sign up for an opening, call docent on duty (858 755-8219) to confirm the time & write your name in the Logbook. If you cannot do your duty, please try to find your own substitute by switching with another docent or using the short-notice list. Then call the docent on duty to make the change in the Logbook. **Coordinators:** Irene Larrimore & Barbara McCardle