



TORREYANA

THE DOCENT NEWSLETTER FOR
TORREY PINES
STATE NATURAL RESERVE

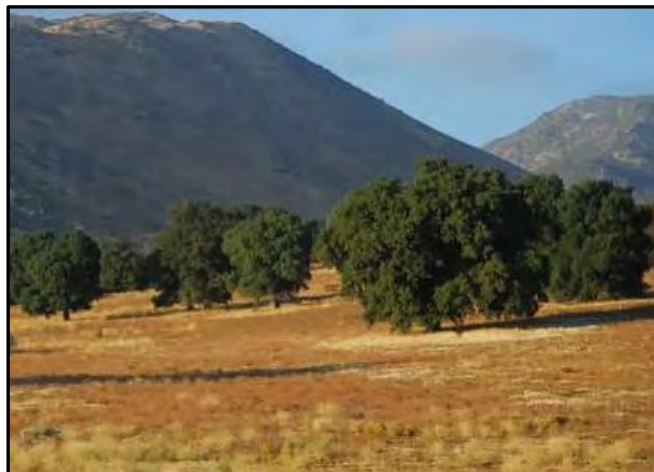
Issue 437

December 2021

What Is that Oak I See?

by Dan Hammer

The English writer Neil Gaiman once offered this valuable advice to aspiring authors: “You can take for granted that people know more or less what a street, a shop, a beach, a sky, an oak tree look like. Tell them what makes this one different.” At the November TPDS meeting on Zoom, botanist Fred Roberts gave docents a lesson in oak taxonomy, telling us what makes one oak different from others.



When we picture an oak, most of us think of a mighty tree spreading its limbs over a field of golden grassland or a grove scattered across rolling hills. But oaks come in many sizes and shapes, from towering giants to relatively low-lying shrubs. The most common oak at Torrey Pines, Nuttall’s scrub oak, is one of the latter.

Fred Roberts began his presentation by pointing out the importance of oaks in San Diego County’s landscape and ecology. With the exception of the driest deserts, they are found in all our native habitats, particularly in woodlands and chaparral. Even people who know nothing about botany can recognize an oak: they are majestic, recognizable, and picturesque. But beyond that, which oak is which?



Docent Holiday Party



Saturday, December 11, 11 am

Location: Children’s Pavilion (east of Lodge/VC)

We hope you will join us for our annual holiday celebration. There will be a short business meeting followed by a potluck lunch. Please bring a dish to share (main dish, salad, vegetable side, dessert or appetizer). Also bring your own drink, plate, and utensils. We will be celebrating outside at the Pavilion, weather permitting.

As a longtime botanist who authored the *Illustrated Guide to the Oaks of the Southern Californian Floristic Province* and has worked at the Museum of Systematic Biology at UC Irvine, in the listing and recovery program at the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and as a botanical surveyor, Fred definitely knows one oak from another.

All oaks are members of Fagaceae, the beech family. There are three oak genera in California: *Chrysolepsis*, *Notholithocarpus*, and the “true oaks,” *Quercus*. These can be differentiated chiefly by their fruit – *Chrysolepsis* is spiny, *Notholithocarpus* has a classic acorn with elongated scales on the cup, and *Quercus* has a classic acorn and cup – and to a lesser degree by their flowers. All San Diego County oaks are members of the genus *Quercus*.

If you’re out in the field, you can identify oaks using these four criteria:

- 1) **Habit:** Is it a tree or a shrub? A few species fall in between, but most are one or the other.
- 2) **Leaf shape:** Is the leaf margin spiny, lobed, or entire (smooth)?
- 3) **Trichomes:** Are there minute hairs on the leaf’s surface, and if so what kind?
- 4) **Acorn:** What is its shape? Is its cap warty or scaly?

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**FLASH - Don't forget to donate
your ZooNooz magazines to the
Museum Shop.**

The Quercus of San Diego County fall into three readily identifiable groups: black oaks (aka red oaks), golden oaks, and white oaks.

Black oaks include the coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), the county's best-known and most widespread oak. These make up most of our coastal woodlands and are also found in coastal sage scrub. Its leaves are fairly hairy and its acorn cups have flat, lizard-like scales. Other black oaks include the California black oak (*Q. kelloggii*), found near Cuyamaca and the Laguna Mountains. They have large, deeply lobed leaves that turn yellow and fall in the autumn.

Golden oaks are the oldest group, going back about 50 million years. They include the canyon oak (*Q. chrysolepis*), which occurs as a tree or shrub in San Diego mountain areas. Golden oaks are mountain species, often occurring as individuals interspersed in pine forests.

White oaks are common throughout San Diego County, especially in chaparral. They occur as trees and shrubs, with the latter more prevalent in our arid climate, but some trees are found in the Palomar and Laguna Mountains. All white oak leaves are hairy, though often the hairs are minute, and the leaves usually have margins that are smooth, toothed, or wavy. The acorn cups are almost always warty. White oaks include Engelmann's oak (*Q. engelmannii*) and Nuttall's scrub oak (*Q. dumosa*).



Most oaks at Torrey Pines are Nuttall's. It is a very compact, relatively low, very densely tangled-branched oak found usually in coastal sage scrub, sometimes in chaparral, and in the Torrey Pines woodland areas. It is generally evergreen (losing some leaves) with normal rainfall, but it loses more leaves in dry years. Its branches are reddish and sharply angled. Nuttall's has among the narrowest distribution of all oaks: most are in coastal San Diego County, with a few further north and south, and most are within two miles of the coast. They are typically buried into shrub cover, interspersed with poison oak and other plants.

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Okay, now you can tell one oak from another. But as Fred says, “Hybrids can make a mess of things.” Oak species “hybridize like crazy,” with offspring having characteristics of each parent. White oaks in particular are “promiscuous darn things.” In conclusion, Fred said, “Humans like to put names on things, but sometimes things just aren’t that clean.”



Nuttall's Scrub Oak with reddish, angled branches

If you missed Fred’s presentation or would like to see it again, click [here](#) for the Vimeo site.

General Meeting Minutes November 13, 2020

The meeting was called to order at 9:05 am by TPDS President **Lynne Truong**. Lynne welcomed Torrey Pines docents to the GM via Zoom. The meeting was attended by 95 docents.

Invited Speaker

Fred Roberts, a botanist focusing on rare plants of Orange, Riverside, and San Diego County, gave a talk about “Wild Oaks of San Diego County.” (See article on pg. 1.)

TPDS Business

- **Voting on TPDS Board 2022 Slate**

Lynne Truong, in preparation for the election of the 2022 Board and in accordance with the TPDS bylaws, called on the Nominating Committee for its report. **Ken King**, representing the committee, reported that last month, the Nominating Committee submitted the following slate of board members for 2021:

President: **Lynne Truong**; Vice President: **Cres Torres**; Treasurer: **Janet Ugalde**; Secretary: **Matthew Xavier**; At-large: **Roger Isaacson, Mark Lippard, Harry Proctor, Rosemary Wareham, Gabriele Wienhausen**.

Lynne thanked the committee and reported that she did not receive any prior notice of additional nominations from the floor and that the nominations are therefore closed. She invited the docents to vote on the entire TPDS Board slate, as is customary for the Society.

The board slate was elected, 87 ayes and 0 nos.

Lynne congratulated the new Board and thanked the old Board members for their service.

- **Docent of the Month**

Lisa Kakone received the Docent of the Month honor. Lisa is a member of the Class of 2020 (trained in 2019). She has been leading Public Nature Walks and hosting at the Lodge and the TIK. She has logged more than 128 hours for 2021. Congratulations, Lisa!

- **Upcoming Special Events**

Lynne Truong announced the following special events:

- o *CEED Event, November 15*: Cres Torres has organized a special tour of the San Diego Zoo Safari Park.
- o *Moonlight Walk in the Reserve, November 18*: Ingo Renner will lead the hike. Docents should arrive at the Reserve no later than 6:20 pm. (See pg. 5.)
- o *Komen Walk, November 19*: Docents interested in volunteering for this event should contact **Ann Smith Mercandetti**. (See pg. 8.)
- o *Nature Discovery Series, November 20*: The presentation will take place at 3 pm at the Pavilion. The public talk, “Kumeyaay Cultural Traditions,” will be led by Stan Rodriguez, a Kumeyaay elder, tribal leader and CSUSM (Cal State Univ. San Marcos) educator.
- o *Holiday Party and New Docent Graduation Ceremony, December 11*: The event will take place from 11 am to 1 pm at the Pavilion. Members of the 2019 training class, who became Class of 2020 docents, will be organizing the party

- **TIK Announcements**

Janice Barnard, TIK organizer, shared that the bird nest found on top of the map board has been identified as being a house finch nest. It has been put in a box with a transparent lid. The lid should never be opened. Janice reminded docents to always check at the end of their shift that the cabinets are securely locked.

Lastly, Janice reiterated that we still have to follow CDC COVID guidelines. This means that visitors should not handle any objects put out for show-and-tell. Sunscreen and hand sanitizer bottles should also not be put out for visitors to use.

- **Museum Shop Announcements**

Nancy Walters, co-leader of the Museum Shop team, shared that the park aides’ shifts have changed. They now work during the week only until 3 pm and on weekends until 5 pm. Therefore, any docent unable to

lift the heavy metal bars used for locking the Lodge doors should not sign up for closing shifts at the Lodge on weekdays.

Karen Berger, wife of the late Wolf Berger, Ph.D. (SIO scientist), donated 100 mint-condition *Walk Along the Ocean* books (authored by Dr. Berger) to the Torrey Pines Docent Society for fundraising efforts. *Walk Along the Ocean* is a simple guide to understand what one can see and discover when walking on the beaches of North County. Nancy shared that the book will be sold in the Museum Shop for \$5. All proceeds are going to the Docent Society.

Nancy let the docents know that the popular basket ornaments will be available for purchase by Thanksgiving. It takes more than 4 hours to make a basket, which is why the purchase price for the baskets will increase this year. Lastly, Nancy informed the docents that the Board decided to make the credit-card-only purchase policy permanent, which was initially implemented as a response to the COVID pandemic.

- **Garden Committee Announcements**

Lynne Truong shared that, for medical reasons, the Garden Committee members are unable to monitor the native plant garden close to the Pavilion and conduct the regular moisture measurements. Lynne asked for volunteers willing to step in. Docents interested in helping out should contact **Pete di Girolamo**.

- **Science Fair**

Wayne Kornreich, leader of the Science Fair Committee, shared that Emily Tianshi, who won the top San Diego Science Fair 2020 award for her project “Biomimicking Torrey Pine Needles: Atmospheric Moisture Harvesting Device Through Alternating Hydrophilic and Hydrophobic Micro-Patterns,” was featured in a Hewlett Packard (HP) movie about promising young scientists and their projects. The movie was filmed in early November in Torrey Pines State Natural Reserve. Emily is currently attending Stanford University.

The meeting ended at 10:43 am.

Out with the Old, in with the New

by Rhea Bridy

The last lemonadeberry
Lays like a precious ruby.
New pink buds cluster like
Tiny pieces of pearl.
The Reserve begins again.
A new cycle of life appears.



Docent of the Month: Lisa Kakone

Photo by Herb Knüfken

My timing was perfect! I had just retired in September 2019 and found an ad in the local Del Mar newspaper announcing the Torrey Pines docent training. Having lived near the Reserve for 30+ years, I was happy to now have the opportunity to learn about this unique place in my community.



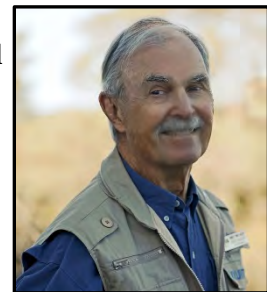
The training was spectacular. The teachers and my mentor, **Steve Neal**, were amazing, and I've made some wonderful new friends. I enjoy being out at the TIK and hosting public walks. Being a docent provides me with an opportunity to be outdoors among the trees, birds, and beautiful ocean views. Every day I learn something new from our guests and from my fellow docents. It's a privilege to share my enthusiasm for the park with our visitors.

80+: A Conversation with Roger Isaacson

Interviewed by Kristine Schindler

How did you become a docent?

It was my wife's fault. She played tennis with **Barbara Wallach**, and a mutual friend was volunteering at Torrey Pines. At the time (2004), I had no idea what a Torrey pine was. I bike-commuted from Del Mar to UCSD for 17 years, mostly with blinders on. Occasionally my blinders opened up. I almost ran over a rattlesnake, and I saw a fox run in front of me. But I still had no idea that the Lodge was there. I'd lived in the area since 1961 but never hiked on a trail until I became a docent.



I began by helping with trail maintenance. (I had previously blazed a new path near our home bordering Crest Canyon and had been called out for making an illegal trail.) After six months as a docent, I helped edit *The Writings of Guy Fleming*. Then I was recruited by **Linda Martin** to help with the *Torreyana* newsletter. There was no computer in the Lodge, so Linda and I installed her mini-computer, and then I found her a better computer to use for newsletter design and production. Later I worked with **Jeannie Smith** to get the *Torreyana* online for the first time. Jody Kummer, supervising ranger at the time, wanted the Children's Program to go digital too, so I worked with **Ann Williamson** to create a program for that as well.

In 2005, I joined Barbara and the Whacky Weeders to help clear lemonadeberry around the Lodge. Darren Smith, the Reserve's ecologist, was not pleased at first, but he came around to the idea of making the Lodge more visible to visitors. (I had an excuse for not knowing the Lodge was there before the Weeders started whacking.)

Tell us about your childhood

When I was six years old, I pretty much decided what I was going to do. I had wanted to make lights for my electric train. My mom's boyfriend, an electrician, showed me how to make a complete circuit, and a light went off in my head. I wired the family back yard and shed with 110 volts. By the time we moved from Winslow, Arizona to San Bernardino and I was in junior high, I had built five science projects – Tesla coils and more – and got my ham radio license at age 12.

Where did you go to school?

After moving to Barstow and graduating from high school, I got a scholarship to Pomona College and majored in physics. I worked with the college radio station to change from 50 watts to a 1000-watt station reaching the whole LA area and alumni.

After college, I was hired by UC La Jolla (now UCSD) in 1961 on a probationary appointment as an electronic technician, received my Master's degree in 1964, and stayed on for 50 years as a research associate for a Bell Telephone Labs scientist.

How did you meet your wife?

At UCSD, there was only one woman in the physics class, so a classmate arranged a dance at SDSU with nursing students. I danced with Jane and then asked her to go sailing, though I hadn't really sailed before. We had an interesting adventure that ended with us paddling all the way back after the wind died. Oh, my! Five years into our marriage, we went sailing a second time.

What have you most enjoyed as a docent?

Probably working on the newsletters. I look forward to that each month. Creating Team *Torreyana* and working with

many editors over the years has been a pleasure. Now our editors are **Joan Simon** and **Dan Hammer**. I'm impressed by the professional experience they each bring to the role.

Do you have any advice for new docents?

Read. The Torrey Pines Book Club is a great thing. We recently read *A Life on Our Planet*, David Attenborough's memoir about his work in conservation. And I recently read this great quote: "Gratitude is not only the greatest of virtues, but the parent of all others."

To see this and other 80+ interviews click [here](#).

Moonlight Walk at Torrey Pines

by Cresencio Torres, PhD; photos by Aiden Thorogood

On the evening of November 18, fifty docents, family, and friends attended the Moonlight Walk at TPSNR. In addition, three groups, led by **Ingo Renner**, **Cresencio Torres**, and **Lynne Truong**, hiked the Guy Fleming, Yucca Point, Razor Point, and the Broken Hill trails.

It was a near-perfect moonlit night with little wind and cool temperatures. Participants created a community of like-minded people who shared one goal in common, the preservation of *Pinus torreyana*.



A special thank you to Ranger Stephanie Adams for providing cover while the guides led the two groups into the darkness with headlamps and UV blue-light flashlights searching for the elusive scorpion.



Bizarre Butterflies of Torrey Pines

by Kathy Dickey

Do you love to watch butterflies flit from plant to plant? Here's a list of some surprising facts that might make you think about our beautiful butterflies in a new way.

There are over 20,000 butterfly species on earth.

Approximately 575 species regularly occur in the lower 48 states of the US, and there are about 170 species of butterflies in southern California. Those interested in seeing many of the common ones in the San Diego area will find an excellent display of 61 butterflies in a case on the south wall of the Visitor Center. This display was prepared by David Marriott in 1994.

Most butterflies live for only a few weeks. However, the entire life cycle from egg to caterpillar to chrysalis to butterfly can last anywhere between two and eight months. As with anything, there are exceptions. Our local mourning cloak butterflies have a lifespan of 11 to 12 months, one of the longest of any butterfly species in the world. Their bodies produce antifreeze-like chemicals which give them the ability to survive sub-freezing winter temperatures.

Although approximately 400 eggs are laid by butterflies, only 2 or 3 survive. Many eggs and first instar (young) caterpillars resemble bird droppings, an excellent camouflage.

Butterflies have four wings, not two. All four wings move up and down in a figure-8 pattern during flight.

Butterflies taste with their feet. Monarchs, for example, have a taste sensitivity about 2,400 times greater than humans. They all have a liquid or nectar diet, but some are pickier than others. Some of their favorite plants are buckwheat, ceanothus, verbena, yarrow, and sages. Monarch caterpillars and butterflies collect toxins from milkweed to make themselves less tasty to birds and other predators. A host plant for many of the butterflies seen at TPSNR is the Arroyo Willow, common around Peñasquitos Lagoon.

If the air temperature falls below 55 degrees Fahrenheit, butterflies are rendered immobile—unable to flee from predators or feed. Butterflies need an ideal body temperature of about 85 degrees Fahrenheit to fly. They may flutter their wings or shiver to warm themselves up.

Butterflies cannot see well in the shade or dark. At night or during bad weather they perch on the underside of leaves, between blades of grass, or in rock crevices, and sleep.

A butterfly's daily activities consist of eating and mating, both of which require landing – even if it is only briefly. Many butterflies have ultraviolet wing patches that are invisible to the human eye but obvious to potential mates.



*Mourning Cloak Butterfly; from
nps.gov/band/planyourvisit/march.htm*

Basket Ornaments Back in the Shop!

by Nancy Walters

After taking a year off during pandemic lockdown, the docent basket makers have been back in action! We craft small raffia baskets in the tradition of Kumeyaay pine-needle baskets, and then we decorate them. Each mini-basket is an individual creation, and we try to use natural items for decoration. They are now in the shop for sale on the small holiday tree. They do sell out quickly, so pick yours up soon!



Have you renewed your membership for 2022 (\$25)? (Optional for Lifetimers) Due before December 31. For more info see the November *Torreyana*, pg.8. Click [here](#).

Coast Jepsonia

by Margaret Fillius

Coast jepsonia (*Jepsonia parryi*) is an unusual and interesting plant for several reasons:

1. Being named after two well-known botanists.
2. Flowering in the late part of the year (October to December).
3. The heart-shaped leaves appear, usually low to the ground, after the flowers have died back (December through spring).
4. The flowers are of two types:
 - a. With larger stigmas (2) on longer styles in flowers with short stamens (10) that produce small pollen grains; and
 - b. With smaller stigmas on shorter styles in blossoms with longer stamens that produce large grains of pollen.



a – Larger stigmas



b - Longer stamens (with fly)



Heart-shaped Leaves

Fertilization of one type of flower can occur only with pollen from the other. This ensures genetic diversity as self-pollination does not occur.

Pollinators are metallic sweat bees and flower flies. White flowers often attract flies (Jepsonia has white flowers with purple veins).

Coast jepsonia is perennial, grows from a corm, and is usually found on north-facing slopes in clay/rocky soils. This is true at Torrey Pines. It can be found in a number of locations, but you are most likely to see it along the Broken Hill Trail.

CEED: Safari Park Tram Ride

by Cresencio Torres, PhD; photo by Dan Hammer

The sixth CEED event of the year was a visit to the San Diego Zoo Safari Park. Docents, family, and friends attended. The tour encompassed the Park's African savanna habitats. Our knowledgeable guides shared stories about the animals and plants in their care and how conservation work has a worldwide impact.

A special thank you to Johnson Jou and Joy Inton, former TPSNR park aides, who made the event possible.

The Safari Park tram ride was the last CEED event for 2021. If you have any CEED event ideas for 2022, please forward them to me (email in Roster).

I thank you all for your support and attendance. Let's make 2022 another great CEED event year.



Komen Walk 2021

by Ann Smith Mercandetti

On the morning of November 19, twenty-one faithful TPSNR docents were at the Reserve before 8:00 am to scatter along the road to greet the 2,300 Three-Day Komen Walkers for Breast Cancer. **Joan Simon, Greg Lafreniere, Kristine Schindler, Lynne Truong, Gretchen Embree, Mark Embree, Paul Howard, Carolyn Colwell, Gabrielle Ivany, Betsy Seible, Irene Larrimore, Rosemary Smith, Nancy Novak, Jan Lombardi, Medi Denker, Rosemary Wareham, Jean Kelleher, Valerie Thomas, Annette Ring, and Helen Grundler** were already “bright-eyed and bushy-tailed,” ready to greet the walkers, literally from all over the United States, upon their 7:45 a.m. arrival. San Diego Police volunteers again rode their bikes through the Reserve, scattered amongst the walkers. It was a cool, comfortable morning.



Betsy Seible and Gabrielle Ivany

Dealing with the playing of radios and eating within the Reserve continue to be things docents work to correct as the Komen Walkers walk the 1 ½-mile road through the Reserve. A few stickers, crackers, and a pink feather on the roadway still needed to be cleaned up, but no one will be picking up pink feathers in the Reserve *through the end of the year* as had to be done in 2010! During the 2011 and 2012 Komen Walks, the problem was “observed,” and the current TPDS volunteer program was begun in 2013.

The difference the TPDS volunteers have made is *nothing* short of *remarkable*! While we encourage and thank the walkers as they begin their three-day, 60-mile challenge, they thank us for being there to applaud, thank, and encourage them.

It seems a real “win-win deal” for TPSNR, for us docents who get to meet people from all over the USA, and for the walkers who are happy for the docent appreciation and the good wishes they hear as they walk in our beautiful Natural Reserve.

Torrey Pines Book Club

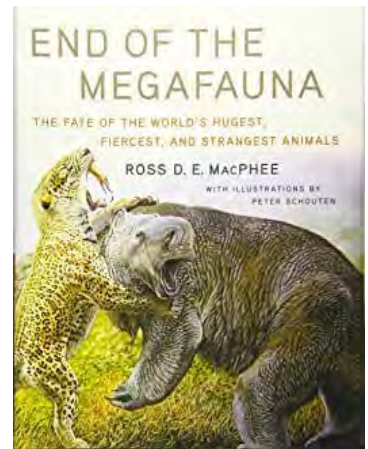
We will continue to meet via Zoom at our regularly scheduled time. Please notify Ken King if you plan to participate and if you need any extra help getting connected.

When: Tuesday, December 14, 1:00 pm

What: *End of the Megafauna: The Fate of the World's Hugest, Fiercest, and Strangest Animals* by Ross D. E. MacPhee

Amazon says:

Until a few thousand years ago, creatures that could have been from a sci-fi thriller—including gorilla-sized lemurs, 500-pound birds, and crocodiles that weighed a ton or more—roamed the earth. These great beasts, or “megafauna,” lived on every habitable continent and on many islands. With a handful of exceptions, all are now gone.



What caused the disappearance of these prehistoric behemoths? No one event can be pinpointed as a specific cause, but several factors may have played a role. Paleomammalogist Ross D. E. MacPhee explores them all, examining the leading extinction theories, weighing the evidence, and presenting his own conclusions. He shows how theories of human overhunting and catastrophic climate change fail to account for critical features of these extinctions, and how new thinking is needed to elucidate these mysterious losses. Along the way, we learn how time is determined in earth history; how DNA is used to explain the genomics and phylogenetic history of megafauna—and how synthetic biology and genetic engineering may be able to reintroduce these giants of the past. Until then, gorgeous four-color illustrations by Peter Schouten re-create these megabeasts here in vivid detail.

All TPDS docents are welcome. Meetings usually last a couple of hours.

January 11: *The Death and Life of the Great Lakes* by Dan Egan

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Bird of the Month: Cooper's Hawk

by Jack Friery; photo by Herb Knüfken

Our star bird this month is the Cooper's Hawk, *Accipiter cooperii*. At Torrey Pines, the Cooper's hawk is a year-round resident. Watch for a rapidly flying bird (with a flap-flap-glide wing beat) that has short, rounded wings and a long tail. Note that the bird pictured here is a juvenile – among other differences, the juvenile's breast has vertical streaks, rather than the horizontal breast bands seen in the adults.

As with nearly all raptors, the male is considerably smaller than the female: the male is 14 to 18 inches long, weighing about 8 to 14 ounces; and the female 16 to 17 inches, weighing 12 to 24 ounces.

Per the San Diego *Union-Tribune*, "the Cooper's hawk diet mainly consists of medium-sized birds such as starlings, doves, pigeons, robins, jays, chickens and quail. They often attack by rapidly approaching prey, flying low to the ground, and staying hidden behind a shrub or bush. At the last moment, the hawk will pop over the obstruction to surprise the unsuspecting prey on the other side."

The bird was named after William C. Cooper, a prominent 19th century naturalist.

Sources: Choate, *Dictionary of American Bird Names*

San Diego *Union-Tribune* online, 12/14/17

allaboutbirds.org/guide/Coopers_Hawk/overview

en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cooper%27s_hawk#Size.



Torrey Pines Docent Society Bird Survey: December 2021

Number of species: 66
(+2 other taxa)

American Wigeon 36	Heermann's Gull 93	Northern Flicker 16	Lesser Goldfinch 14
Mallard 29	Ring-billed Gull 2	American Kestrel 3	White-crowned Sparrow 59
Northern Pintail 1	Western Gull 79	Peregrine Falcon 1	Golden-crowned Sparrow 2
Surf Scoter 96	California Gull 12	Black Phoebe 14	Savannah Sparrow 1
Bufflehead 22	Royal Tern 1	Say's Phoebe 4	Song Sparrow 22
Western Grebe 102	Elegant Tern 1	Cassin's Kingbird 8	California Towhee 54
Eurasian Collared-Dove 2	Double-crested Cormorant 3	California Scrub-Jay 13	Spotted Towhee 22
Mourning Dove 46	Brown Pelican 53	American Crow 14	Red-winged Blackbird 27
Anna's Hummingbird 59	Great Egret 4	Common Raven 6	Brewer's Blackbird 6
Allen's Hummingbird 5	Snowy Egret 3	Bushtit 19	Orange-crowned Warbler 3
Rufous/Allen's Hummingbird 1	Black-crowned Night-Heron 1	Wrentit 74	Common Yellowthroat 12
hummingbird sp. 6	Osprey 2	Ruby-crowned Kinglet 7	Yellow-rumped Warbler 168
American Coot 12	White-tailed Kite 1	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher 1	
Semipalmated Plover 38	Northern Harrier 1	California Gnatcatcher 8	Observers: Anonymous,
Least Sandpiper 25	Sharp-shinned Hawk 1	House Wren 8	Robert Turner, David Walker,
Willet 32	Cooper's Hawk 1	Bewick's Wren 1	Nancy Richardson, Gabriele
	Red-shouldered Hawk 3	California Thrasher 10	Wienhausen, Phyllis
	Red-tailed Hawk 2	Northern Mockingbird 1	Kuszniier, Tsaiwei Olee,
	Belted Kingfisher 1	Hermit Thrush 12	Marty Hales, Steve Neal
	Nuttall's Woodpecker 2	House Finch 81	

View this checklist online at ebird.org/checklist/S97450410

Herb Knüfken's amazing photo gallery, including many birds, may be found here: pbase.com/herb1rm



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