



TORREYANA

THE DOCENT NEWSLETTER FOR
TORREY PINES
STATE NATURAL RESERVE

Issue 472

November 2024

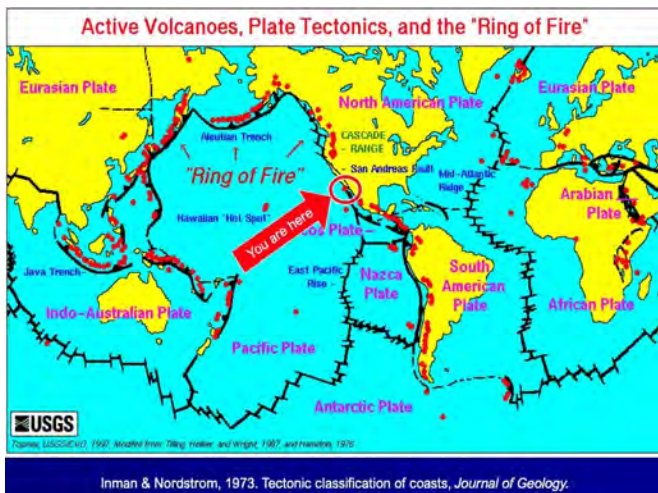
It's Not Your Fault: Southern California's Uplifting Coast

by Mukesh Mehta

Why is Southern California's coastline so magnificent? It is a gift from its tectonic geological history, climate, and physical mechanisms (mainly waves), that have combined to create our scenic shoreline.

Dr. Reinhard Flick, Research Associate at Scripps Institution of Oceanography, took us from ancient geological times to the present-day processes that have shaped our shoreline. He started by outlining Southern California's main challenges: finding and maintaining a balance between nature and development (commercial, residential, and public), which includes establishing and maintaining enough beach width and preserving natural features, habitats, biodiversity, and access.

Dr. Flick showed us how the mechanics of plate tectonics formed the San Andreas Fault, which continues to be active. He showed us the classic world map showing the active "Ring of Fire" plate boundaries. You can see where San Diego is located along the Pacific Plate and North American Plate boundaries.



Docent General Meeting

Date: Saturday, November 9, 9:00 am

Location: St. Peter's Episcopal Church Parish Hall, Del Mar

Speaker: Dr. Tammy Russell, postdoctoral researcher, Scripps Institution of Oceanography

Topic: Brown Pelicans: unlocking the mysteries of this charismatic coastal species

This presentation will include an overview of what we know about Brown Pelicans, including their life history, adaptations, and the historic and current impacts from human activities. It will also include an introduction to the Brown Pelican tagging project, the first of its kind, which is revealing more about migration and foraging patterns through new technologies and collaborations.

Refreshments: Docents with last names beginning with **G, H, I, J** will be responsible for providing snacks for this meeting.

About 30 million years ago, the Farallon Plate started colliding and diving under the North American Plate, causing an uplift of granite mountains in the backcountry of San Diego including Palomar Mountain and San Jacinto.

By 20 million years ago, the Pacific Plate had created a wedge, which split apart the Farallon Plate and created the beginning of the San Andreas Fault. The Pacific Plate started moving north relative to the North American Plate at about one or two inches per year. The San Andreas Fault is not just one fault but a wide system of faults at least a couple of hundred miles wide from the Nevada border across the width of California to the west offshore.

The Rose Canyon fault runs along La Jolla Parkway past Highway 52 and south along Interstate 5. This fault is sinuous rather than straight. Because of its curved nature

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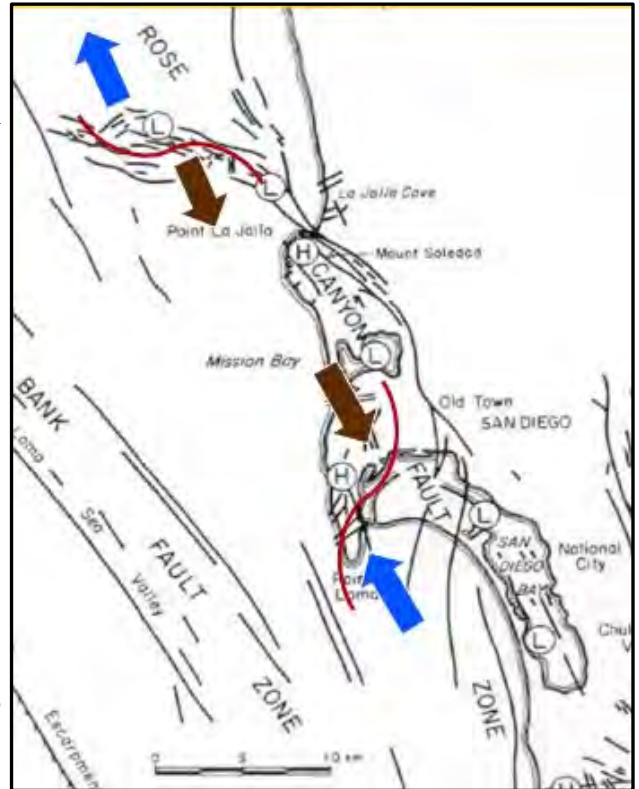
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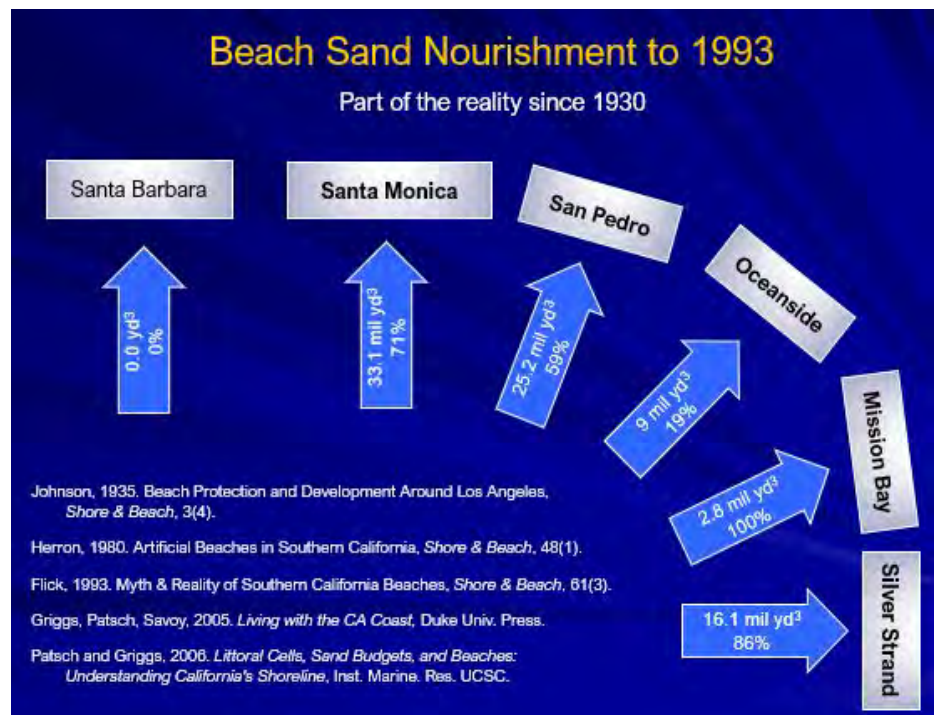
**FLASH - Don't forget to donate
your ZooNooz magazines to the
Museum Shop.**

and the shear associated with it, there is compression which has given rise to Point Loma and Mt. Soledad. This compression is the reason Mt. Soledad is rising about two inches every thousand years.

Where there is separation due to tectonic motion, the crust breaks up, creating canyons like La Jolla Canyon, Mission Bay, and San Diego Bay. This continues up the coast to Dana Point and other canyons further north. Dr. Flick explained that one of the main reasons our California coast is so beautiful is because it is young, tectonically active, and eroding.



Dr. Flick talked about how erosion and human activities have created many of the beaches along Southern California. The diagram below shows how beach sand nourishment has sustained or created many of the beaches in California. At Mission Bay, the beach was formed completely by sand nourishment; i.e., sand was brought from other sources, so the entire beach is artificial.



The photos below show Coronado from 1898 to the present day. The 1898 photo was taken from the top of Hotel Del Coronado looking south. There is not much of a beach, just overflow sand, kelp, and only a narrow strip of sand along the Silver Strand. In 1905 a major storm eroded the sand back to the street and the whole beach washed away, almost damaging the Hotel Del Coronado.

In 1946, as the U.S. fleet returned to San Diego from World War II, the Navy wanted a wider beach for a naval base and Seals training area. That year, 16 million cubic yards of sand were dredged from San Diego Bay to build up the Silver Strand. All Navy Seals are trained along this beach. Today Coronado's beach is one of the widest in Southern California because it is stabilized by a manmade jetty and a groin.



The question for us now, Dr. Flick said, is how do we manage our coastline into the future with the inevitable rise in sea levels. Will we be able to protect the beaches and the private and public development along the coast? Do we have a strategy for a managed retreat if necessary? Dr. Flick said he has seen plenty of "coastal planning" over the years, but very little focus on these problems.

To watch Dr. Flick's presentation, click [here](#).

General Meeting Minutes: October 12, 2024

Speaker: Reinhard Flick, Research Associate at Scripps Institution of Oceanography, spoke about the uplifting of Southern California's coast. (See pg. 1.) Approximately 60 docents and four trainees attended.

Docent of the Month: **Santosh Nichani**, a volunteer for Mindful Walks, CEED, Special Walks, TIK, and BLIK.

Mini Baskets: **Margaret Pluth** invited docents to two workshops in October to make Christmas mini-baskets, which will be sold at the Lodge during the holiday season. The baskets are made of twine and raffia following

indigenous techniques. The baskets will be decorated in November. Contact Margaret for more information.

Refreshments: **Marian Edelbrock** announced that docents whose last names begin with G, H, I, and J will be responsible for bringing refreshments to the November 9 meeting.

Komen Walk: **Lynne Truong** announced that the Susan B. Komen Walk for Breast Cancer will go through TPSNR on Friday, November 15 (see pg. 9). Contact Lynne if you want to sign up to monitor the walk.

Mindful Walks is offering a **Sunset Walk** with yoga on Saturday, October 19 at 4:30.

October CEED: **Mukesh Mehta** announced that the October event is a visit to the Water Conservation Garden at Cuyamaca Community College in El Cajon (see pg. 5).

Board Slate for 2025: **Janet Ugalde** announced the Nominating Committee's slate for the 2025 TP Docent Society board (see pg. 9 for details). The election will be held during the November 9 general meeting.

Docent Training Class: There are 29 trainees this year. Classes are being held on Wednesday mornings.

Roving Interpreter Training: **Matt Xavier** announced that a redesigned Roving Interpreter training would be held in early November.

North Beach: Matt announced that the ramp down to the North Beach is being repaired. During construction the BLIK will be closed and a small interpretation station with an Easy-up, table and chairs will be set up near the entry kiosk. Two docents (instead of four) will be able to sign up on Better Impact for weekends and holidays. The goal is to explain the parking, direct visitors, and answer their questions. There will be a training session in early November.

Program Budgets: The 2025 budgets for all programs are due. Program coordinators should send their requests to **Lynne Truong** as soon as possible.

Docent of the Year: Matt requested that nominations for Docent of the Year be sent to him with a brief description of why the person should be considered.

Conflict Resolution Process (CRP) and Principles of Community (POC): There are now nine non-board member docents signed up for the CRP POC. Three members will draft the initial CRP; then the entire group will comment and make revisions and send them to the board to be voted on. The POC will follow the California State Parks Guidelines.

Docent of the Month: Santosh Nichani

Photo by Herb Knufken

For the past two years, I have had the privilege of being a docent at Torrey Pines, a place where I can share my love for nature and connect with people from all walks of life. As an active member of the Mindful Walks program, I am passionate about helping others slow down and fully immerse themselves in the beauty of the trails. My goal is to make these experiences accessible to everyone, ensuring that each person, regardless of their abilities, can enjoy the peace and serenity that nature offers.



In my role as a docent, I am constantly looking for ways to make Mindful Walks more inclusive. I believe that everyone should have the opportunity to explore the stunning landscape of Torrey Pines, whether they are experienced hikers or newcomers. I adjust the pace of our walks and offer support to those who may need a little extra help on the trails. This approach comes naturally to me, partly because of my work as an occupational therapist.

Working part-time as an occupational therapist has given me valuable insight into the needs of people with different abilities. It has taught me how to help individuals overcome physical and cognitive challenges, allowing them to experience the joy of being outdoors. I love blending my professional skills with my volunteer work, creating a space where everyone can feel safe, comfortable, and connected to nature.

Outside of my work and volunteer commitments, I am a proud mom to two wonderful sons, both currently in graduate school. Balancing my responsibilities is made easier with the unwavering support of my husband, who encourages me in all my endeavors. His support allows me to pursue my passions while also being there for our family. Together, we create a nurturing environment that inspires me to keep sharing my love for nature and mindfulness with others.

Thank you for this honor, and I look forward to performing future service at Torrey Pines with many, and hopefully all, of you.

Children's Program

by Janet Ugalde, Program Director

In October, Children's Program docents enjoyed Tuesday and Thursday mornings with awed and grateful students and teachers.

Our fall calendar includes many geology programs. So, let's channel our inner geologists and share our enthusiasm with student visitors.

We still have plenty of openings for walk leaders and presenters. Signups are easy using your Better Impact account. For detailed program information visit: torreypine.org/volunteering/docentlogin ([link](#)). Scroll down to DOCENT-LED SCHOOL PROGRAM, then click on "For a list of school programs by date, click here."

Welcome docent trainees! Please visit us on Tuesdays and Thursdays when school is in session.

THANK YOU, TEAM, for your contributions to our awesome Children's Program!



Elfin Forest

by Rhea Bridy

Love imagining along
Dabbled-leaved trails.

'Tis the time of elves

Hiding in bushes--

Above and beyond.

Sweet time of life!

October CEED: The Water Conservation Garden

by Mukesh Mehta

Seven Torrey Pines docents and one trainee participated in the October 17 CEED event at the Water Conservation Garden, which is nestled on six acres of land within the Cuyamaca College campus in El Cajon. The San Diego County Water Authority, City of San Diego, Sweetwater Authority, Otay Water District, and Helix Water District are all partners in supporting the garden.

We were greeted by Carol Stevens, an enthusiastic Garden volunteer. Carol told us that the mission of the Garden is to promote water conservation and the sustainable use of natural resources. She showed us a unique rain-harvesting roof configuration, where two roofs of a building slope inwards toward the center of the structure. Water runoff from the roofs is collected and piped to the garden planters.



Most of the plants in the Garden are from countries with Mediterranean climates, such as Australia, South Africa and Chile, with some local native plants. At the Water Story display, Carol told us that up to 90% of Southern California's water is imported, most of it coming from the Colorado River and California Aqueduct.

Carol explained how cacti and succulents adapt to dry climates: cacti's folded surfaces swell when rainfall is plentiful and shade the plant from the sun; hairs also shade the plants from burning sun rays; thick leaves hold water; spiky plants direct overhead water to roots.

Carol took us to a large Butterfly Pavilion, where we saw a butterfly ecosystem, including a living chrysalis. We saw a Monarch butterfly lifecycle, which demonstrated how to sustain populations using water-saving plants. We experienced interactive exhibits about creating habitats for butterfly nectar plants and caterpillar host plants.

As we toured the Garden, Carol pointed out Britton's dudleya, Cleveland sage, ceanothus, weeping bottlebrush tree, lemon verbena, Mexican bird of paradise (peacock flower), bladder pod, lemonadeberry, and various medicinal plants.

Carol walked us to exhibits that illustrated the practical uses of landscapes and gardens to prevent erosion and control microclimate and how to create safe spaces around homes to reduce the risk of fire. Beautiful mosaic structures, created by volunteers, such as water fountains and planters, are displayed throughout the Garden.

Overall, it was a beautiful day of learning and spending time in nature. We have agreed to a reciprocal exchange visit, so volunteers and docents from the Garden will visit Torrey Pines Natural Reserve in November.



Annual Docent Membership Renewal

by Lynne Truong

This is a reminder to log your service hours in Better Impact. You will need to log a minimum of 84 hours to retain **Active** membership status in the Torrey Pines Docent Society (TPDS) for 2025.

If your current status is **Active** and you cannot fulfill your 84 hours requirement by the end of the year but wish to remain in TPDS, you will need to fill out an Associate Application form ([link](#)) to remain in the TPDS with **Associate** status for 2025.

If your current status is **Associate** and you will have completed 84 hours by the end of the year, your status will automatically be converted back to **Active** for 2025. If you will not have 84 service hours by the end of the year and wish to remain in the TPDS, please submit the Associate Application form to request an extension of your **Associate** membership for next year (see [link](#) above).

There is also a **Friends** status for docents who can no longer make the annual 84 service hours requirement but still want to participate in other docent activities. **Friends** status does not come with a parking pass.

If you will be completing your 10th year as an Active docent by the end of the year, please send an email to membership@torreypine.org to request the **Lifetime** membership award. For each year starting in 2024, for your service year to count towards your Lifetime award, a minimum of 20 hours must be from the core interpretive areas of Lodge Hosting and/or Children's Program.

Your TPDS volunteer hours may also qualify you for the CA State Parks Volunteers In Parks (VIP) parking pass. A minimum of 100 hours is required for the District Pass and 200 hours for the State Pass. State Parks will use the hours you log in Better Impact to determine whether you qualify for a VIP pass and will mail the VIP pass to you.

Please email membership@torreypine.org if you need further clarification on membership requirements.

Bee of the Month:

Small Carpenter Bee (*Ceratina*)

Article and photo by Robert James

The small carpenter bee is one of the most frequently observed native bees in the Reserve, but it often goes unnoticed by our visitors, despite its presence every month of the year. The genus *Ceratina* means “horned” in Greek because the scientist who first saw the short antennae on a male thought they looked like a pair of horns.

Small carpenter bees are nearly all generalists, having been observed gathering pollen or nectar on the flowers of at least 40 species at the Reserve as they perform their essential pollination services. Since they fly for so many months of the year, they have to be flexible. Here they are seen about half of the time on wreath-plant (*Stephanomeria diegensis*), where their dark body coloration nicely contrasts with the light petals, making them easier to see. They are also sometimes sighted on bush sunflower (*Encelia californica*), sea dahlia (*Leptosyne maritima*), yellow pincushion (*Chaenactis glabriuscula*), and morning glory (*Calystegia macrostegia*).



As you may know, most native bees at the Reserve are ground nesters. But interestingly, small carpenter bees nest in old wood, usually inside the stems of dead, burnt, or broken twigs. The stem must be broken or the tip somehow damaged because they cannot chew their way through the harder outer material. Females overwinter as adults in small tunnels in the pithy stems and excavate that same tunnel

into a nest in the spring. That is why it is important to leave brush and stems in place for conservation of these bees.

More about small carpenter bee identification: Some folks may overlook them for flies (I know that I did at first!). Under a hand magnifier, their small eyes, easily visible antennae, and folded-up wings show they are not flies. Small carpenter bees are about the size of a grain of rice. Also, they are shiny green-black bees with few hairs. Like all bees in the family Apidae, such as bumble bees, they have long tongues that can be seen as they drink nectar. In addition, female small carpenter bees have slightly pointed abdomens that help with identification, distinguishing them from similar-looking metallic sweat bees.

The six known small carpenter bee species in San Diego County are part of the amazing biodiversity of the over 700 native bee species here. Generally, they cannot be further identified to species with only photographs, but of the metallic-looking species, only the *Ceratina acantha* male has a spur on the hind femur that can often be seen. The Arizona small carpenter bee (*C. arizonensis*) is also identifiable to species due to its very small size.

References are available upon request.

New on the Lodge Porch



Copies of the original copper light fixtures were installed on the porch.



New flower board on the porch with photos based on Margaret Fillius's book.



Torrey Pines Reserve Extension Fire of June 25, 2024

Dave Nichols took this photo (on a foggy day in early October) when he and the Seabees (including **Ingo Renner**, **Mukesh Mehta**, **Rick Vogel**, **Cliff Colwell**, and **Greg Lafreniere**) were installing eye-rod and cable at the burn area on Red Ridge Trail in the Extension. He walked over to the west side of the trail and saw this burned-out vista.



Photo by Joan R. Simon from Lodge porch.
(See August 2024 *Torreyana* article on the Extension fire, pg. 5-6. [Link](#))

November CEED Events

Cabrillo Tide Pools

Date: Thursday, November 14

Time: 12 noon to 2 pm (two groups, one hour each)

Place: Cabrillo National Monument

Participation Limit: 25

RSVP: email Lisa Kakone

This is part of a reciprocal educational program with Cabrillo National Monument.

Kumeyaay-Ipai Interpretive Center

Date: Saturday, November 16

Time: 9 am

Place: Kumeyaay-Ipai Interpretive Center, 13104 Ipai Waaypuk Trail, Poway

Participation Limit: 20; 2 groups of 10, both starting at 9 am

RSVP: email Myrna Trust by November 6

What's On the Beach: Jellyfish

by Kathy Dickey

When I was in high school, my dad had a speed boat, and we'd go to South Bay near the Silver Strand State Park to water ski almost every weekend in the summer. Once I happened to ski further south than usual, and there were thousands of jellyfish close to the surface! My skeg on the ski cut right through them...yikes. I was petrified that I might fall and get stung, but now I realize they were moon jellyfish, and not too painful. Still, I was glad to make it back to the beach.

Jellyfish, or parts of them, can often be found on our beaches in the warmer months. It's wise to keep away from these gelatinous animals because the nematocysts on their tentacles (or even pieces of tentacles) might still be active and contain venom. When a tentacle touches the skin, it can cause a sting that ranges from mild irritation to severe pain, depending on the species and the person's sensitivity. If stung, move out of the water or away from the jellyfish on the beach. Use a credit card or tweezers (not your hands) to remove any remaining tentacles from the skin and rinse the affected area with ocean water or vinegar. If available, vinegar is best because it neutralizes the toxin. Then soak the skin in hot water for 20 to 45 minutes.

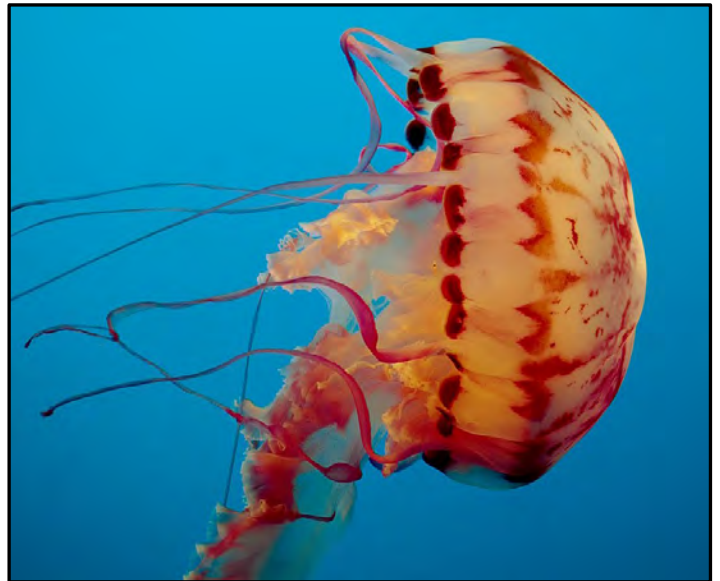
Luckily for us, our most common jellyfish is the moon jellyfish (*Aurelia aurita*), also called saucer jelly or common jelly. They are very transparent, about 10 to 16 inches wide, with four white or gray round-shaped gonads (male or female medusae) at the top of the bell, and hundreds of short tentacles around the outside of the bell. They do not swim, but ride with the current. They tend to live near the surface of the water and are found almost worldwide. Their sting is very mild compared to other jellyfish.



Moon jellyfish eat plankton, larvae, fish eggs, diatoms, and other small organisms. Young larvae of these jellyfish, as

well as adults, capture food with their nematocyst-covered tentacles, and pass the food plus mucus to the gastrovascular cavity using a ciliated action, where digestive enzymes break down the food. Oxygen is diffused into the body via a thin membrane covering the bell. Predators include turtles, the large fried-egg jellyfish, the ocean sunfish, and sea birds. Moon jellyfish live for 8 to 12 months.

The other common jellyfish that may wash onto the beach is the purple-striped jellyfish (*Chrysaora colorata*). This monster's bell can grow as large as five feet in diameter, with tentacles up to 20 feet long. The bell has vertical purple stripes. The tentacles vary with age, changing from red to white. They consist of eight marginal long arms and four frilly oral arms. They are very fragile, and usually get broken up by the surf. However, even small pieces of tentacles can cause a painful burning rash on the skin. The worst stings are on swimmers due to the long, invisible tentacles. These jellyfish live from Bodega Bay to San Diego and tend not to live in large congregations.



The purple-striped jellyfish is often accompanied by small fish such as juvenile yellowfin and spotfin croakers, who hope to get fallen pieces of food. The food consists of zooplankton, fish larvae, other jellies, fish eggs and salps. The prey is immediately paralyzed by the stingers on the marginal tentacles; those then bend inwards toward the oral arms. The oral arms are used to transport food to the gastrovascular cavity. Predators include sunfish, turtles, grey triggerfish, whale sharks, humpback whales, and fulmars. These jellies live less than one year in the wild.

There are other jellyfish that might be found on our beaches, such as the orange-colored sea nettle (*Chrysaora fuscescens*), but they would be very rare. People also often confuse *Velella velella* (also called by-the-wind sailor) with jellyfish, but they are in another family and are not true jellyfish. We will leave these for another story...

TPDS Board Nominations for 2025

The Nominating Committee – consisting of **Frank Burham, Medi Denker, Steve Neal, Myrna Trust, and Janet Ugalde** – has selected the following docents to serve as 2025 board members for the Docent Society:

President: Matt Xavier
Vice President: Harry Proctor
Treasurer: Lynne Truong
Secretary: Rosemary Wareham
At-Large: Umesh Bellur
At-Large: Bob Friedman
At-Large: Roger Isaacson
At-Large: Connie Jaffe
At-Large: Ed Saade

This slate of directors was presented at the October 12 general meeting and will be voted on by the membership at the November 9 annual meeting. Nominations may be made from the floor at the meeting (with seven days' prior notice). A candidate nominated must be a voting member in good standing and consent to the nomination.

Museum Shop Spotlight

by Nancy Walters

I'm sure you have all seen and enjoyed the wonderfully creative ink and watercolor cards from **Rhea Bridy**. We are happy to announce that we now carry those same watercolor images in a matted format perfect for framing. There are six images to choose from, all lovely reminders of our special Reserve. Beautiful!



New Senior Park Aide: Hanna Nason

Article and photo by Joan R. Simon

We welcome Hanna Nason as our newest Senior Park Aide. Hanna will be handling the scheduling for the Children's Program. She is also helping with the Special Walks schedule and assisting in the current docent training program.

Hanna grew up in Palmdale, California and went to college in Hawaii, where she majored in

environmental studies. She worked for a year and a half at the San Elijo Campgrounds as a park aide before coming to Torrey Pines in September.

Hanna said she loves to be outside and was a cross-country runner in high school. She will be at the Reserve on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays from 7:00 am to 3:30 pm and will be primarily working out of Louis Sands's former office at the Maintenance Department.



Komen Walk: November 15

We hope you will join us in monitoring the Susan B. Komen 3-Day Walk to Cure Breast Cancer this month. For many years, TPDS docents have welcomed thousands of Komen walkers with encouragement and enthusiasm, as well as with guidance on how to keep the Reserve free of litter and amplified music while they are traversing our scenic park.

Date: Friday, November 15
Start time: tentatively 7:15 am
Duration: 3 - 4 hours
Sign Up: email Lynne Truong



Torrey Pines Book Club

We will continue to meet via Zoom at our regularly scheduled time: the second Tuesday of each month at 1 pm. Please notify **Annette Ring** if you plan to participate or if you need any extra help getting connected.

When: Tuesday, November 12, 1:00 pm

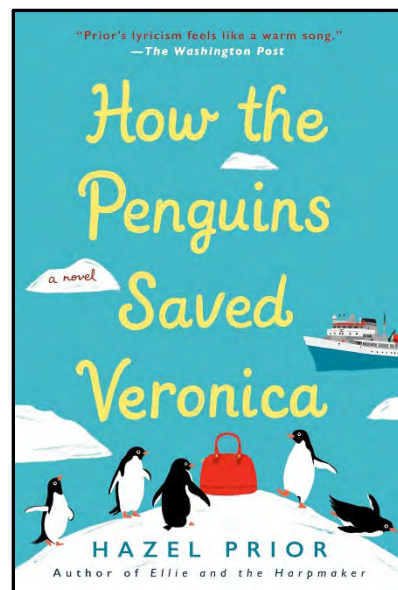
What: *How the Penguins Saved Veronica* by Hazel Prior

Amazon says:

Eighty-five-year-old Veronica McCreedy is estranged from her family and wants to find a worthwhile cause to which to leave her fortune. When she sees a documentary about penguins being studied in Antarctica, she tells the scientists she's coming to visit – and won't take no for an answer. Shortly after arriving, she convinces the reluctant team to rescue an orphaned baby penguin. He becomes part of life at the base, and Veronica's closed heart starts to open. Her grandson, Patrick, comes to Antarctica to make one last attempt to get to know his grandmother. Together, Veronica, Patrick, and even the scientists learn what family, love, and connection are all about.

All TPDS docents are welcome. Meetings usually last an hour and a half.

December 10: *Remarkably Bright Creatures: A Novel* by Shelby Van Pelt



Torrey Pines Docent Society Bird Survey: October 3, 2024

Number of species: 75
(+3 other taxa)

Mallard 3
California Quail 2
Eared Grebe 1
Western Grebe 2
Rock Pigeon (Feral Pigeon) 2
Mourning Dove 17
White-throated Swift 40
Anna's Hummingbird 15
Allen's Hummingbird 5
hummingbird sp. 1
Black-bellied Plover 1
Semipalmated Plover 3
Whimbrel 1
Long-billed Curlew 6
Marbled Godwit 4
Willet 10
Sanderling 26
Least Sandpiper 1
Heermann's Gull 11
Western Gull 29
California Gull 3

Royal Tern 13
Double-crested Cormorant 8
Brown Pelican 17
Black-crowned Night Heron 2
Little Blue Heron 1
Snowy Egret 2
Great Egret 2
Cooper's Hawk 1
Red-shouldered Hawk 4
Red-tailed Hawk 2
Belted Kingfisher 2
Downy Woodpecker 1
Nuttall's Woodpecker 8
American Kestrel 8
Merlin 1
Peregrine Falcon 1
Western Wood-Pewee 1
Willow Flycatcher 1
Western Flycatcher 1
Black Phoebe 13
Say's Phoebe 6
Cassin's Kingbird 2
yellow-bellied kingbird sp. 2
Hutton's Vireo 4

California Scrub-Jay 20
American Crow 11
Common Raven 20
Tree Swallow 10
Northern Rough-winged Swallow 1
Barn Swallow 13
Bushtit 103
Wrentit 87
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher 4
California Gnatcatcher 6
House Wren 25
Bewick's Wren 10
wren sp. 1
California Thrasher 12
Northern Mockingbird 3
Scaly-breasted Munia 6
American Pipit 1
House Finch 61
Lesser Goldfinch 37
Dark-eyed Junco 10
White-crowned Sparrow 9
Golden-crowned Sparrow 1
Savannah Sparrow 3
Song Sparrow 56

California Towhee 88
Rufous-crowned Sparrow 2
Spotted Towhee 21
Western Meadowlark 3
Orange-crowned Warbler 12
Common Yellowthroat 8
Yellow-rumped Warbler 16
Western Tanager 2
Black-headed Grosbeak 3

Observers: Donna Mancuso, Kathy Estey, Manolo Turner, Robert Turner, Tsaiwei Olee, Andy Rathbone, Gabriele Wienhausen, Debbie Regottaz, Dinah Carl, Robert James, Nancy Richardson, Isabelle Kay, Gale Darling

Herb Knufken's photo gallery includes many birds: pbase.com/herb1rm



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