

TORREYANA

THE DOCENT NEWSLETTER FOR
TORREY PINES
STATE NATURAL RESERVE

Issue 474

February 2025

A Man and His Birds

by Dan Hammer; photos by Herb Knufken

For the past 20 years, most days have found Torrey Pines docent and master photographer **Herb Knufken** at the Reserve taking photos of his favorite subject, Peregrine Falcons. At the January TPDS meeting on Zoom, Herb shared dozens of his amazing photos along with background on this magnificent bird and the story of how he made them the focus of his work (pun intended).



The Peregrine Falcon is the fastest animal on earth, with a diving speed of least 220 miles per hour (and some estimates as high as 300 mph). It occurs on all continents except Antarctica. In the mid 20th century, DDT nearly wiped out the wild population; by 1970 there were only two pairs in California, with none in San Diego County. After DDT was banned in 1972, the species recovered, and in 1989 the county's first nesting pair was sighted under the Coronado Bridge. Today there are two mated pairs in TPSNR: one at the long-used site on the cliffs beneath the Guy Fleming Trail, and a younger pair that recently took up residence near the beach stairs. The Guy Fleming male has been here for four years and the female for "a long, long

Docent General Meeting

Date: Saturday, February 8, 9 am

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

Speaker: Dr. Sarah Giddings, Associate Professor, Scripps Institution of Oceanography

Topic: Water circulation and exchange between the lagoon and ocean

Dr. Giddings will present an overview of the circulation within Los Peñasquitos Lagoon and its exchange with the coastal ocean. She will highlight the importance of waves, freshwater runoff, outflow from the lagoon, sand/cobble movement near the mouth, and estuary mouth closures.

Dr. Giddings, a coastal physical oceanographer, has been conducting observational research in the lagoon for the past ten years, examining the physical drivers for and resulting circulation and ecological impacts of inlet closure, estuarine dynamics, and outflow from the lagoon.

Refreshments: Docents with last names beginning with **K, L, M, N** will be responsible for providing snacks for this meeting.

time" – at least six years. Peregrines live for about 13 years in the wild and about 18 years with falconers.

The best time to see Peregrines is from late April through May, when they are nesting. Most years there are four or five young, and three or four survive. After 33 days of incubation, the young are in the nest for 42 days. While the female tends to the young, the male constantly hunts and brings food, which he often drops through the air to the female (and later to the fledglings). Once they can kill their own prey, the young are kicked out of the nest almost immediately. For a while they will roost nearby, screaming for food, but eventually they move off.

Herb bought his first camera when he was 14 years old. Later, while working long hours in the (Cont. on pg. 3.)

The Torrey Pines Docent Society publishes the *Torreyana* monthly, edited by Joan Simon and Dan Hammer on alternate months, and is formatted and produced by Roger Isaacson and Angela Bailey. Submissions are due on or about the 20th day of the preceding month and may be emailed to:

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FLASH - Don't forget to donate your nature and conservation magazines to the Museum Shop.

General Meeting Minutes: January 9, 2024

The meeting was held on Zoom. About 85 docents watched it live.

President **Matt Xavier** thanked speaker **Herb Knufken** for sharing his extensive knowledge and photographs of Peregrine Falcons.

Nancy Richardson is Docent of the Month for January. Her contributions to the Reserve, including working with the bird count and the Youth Program, are much appreciated. (See her article on pg. 4.)

David Walker announced that the "Christmas bird count" was jointly done this year with the Rancho Santa Fe bird group. At Torrey Pines, 87 species were observed; altogether the total was 190 species, a larger-than-normal number. It was carried out on one day, January 4, 2025, unlike the typical multi-day event of previous years. (See Bird Survey on pg. 9.)

Nancy Walters announced that the shop had an exceptionally large profit in 2024. Matt will give a full financial report for 2024 at the February meeting.

Thomas Stehlik, a member of the cliff graffiti removal group, shared his team's dedication to the task and would like to expand the group with more volunteers for future clean-up efforts. (See story on pg. 6.)

Mediha Denker announced there are a few leftover uniform shirts for anyone who is interested.

Nancy Novak reminded everyone about the Mindful Walks every Sunday morning from 8 to 10 am.

Matt Xavier discussed the recent Board of Directors' annual retreat, which focused on budget approval, goal setting, the nomination process for board elections, and the newly formed Conflict Resolution Committee. Also discussed was the implementation, beginning in February, of visitor accounting at the TIK, similar to the one which started in January at the Lodge.

Our 2024 docent parking passes will be valid through January (and longer, if needed) until the 2025 passes are available.

Prof. David Hildebrand at SIO has obtained a gray whale carcass that washed up on the shores of Mission Bay. He is planning to mount the skeleton for display at a state park, and the board has established a committee to work on procuring it for Torrey Pines. It is a full-size whale (46').

The Wannabees have created a book on bees (*Native Bees at Torrey Pines*), which is available for sale at the Museum Shop.

The Ambassadors program is adding a station at the North Beach to its South Beach and Golf Course locations. The BLIK will resume operations when the construction at the North Beach is completed, which is expected to be by the end of February. Sign-ups for the two-hour shifts on Friday, Saturday and Sunday are on Better Impact for docents who have been trained as Roving Interpreters.

The Docent Society has a three-year Cooperating Association agreement with the State that needs to be renewed. It defines the relationship between the two entities and provides guidelines on what we can and cannot do.

The holiday committee was thanked for organizing such a successful holiday party.

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(Cont. from pg. 1.)

semiconductor industry, he realized that he “needed a hobby to maintain my sanity.” When his work took him to Hong Kong, he bought a slew of cameras and lenses at the Fair and Square Camera Shop.

In 2004, while walking down Torrey Pines Beach, he spotted the Guy Fleming pair and started taking pictures. The rest is history. Below is a sampling of Herb’s Peregrine photos.



Peregrine chicks in cave



Peregrine falcons mating



Peregrine attacking a pelican during nesting season



Midair food transfer between falcons



Peregrine falcon closeup



New Peregrine pair at Flat Rock

To view Herb’s entire photo gallery, including many birds, visit pbase.com/herb1rm

Youth Program

by Janet Ugalde, Program Director

If you are wondering where all the children have gone, you are not alone. Yesterday’s children are today’s youth, so we’ve adapted by renaming our program the Youth Program (YP).

Our winter/spring session is busy as we host students on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and some Fridays. All available dates through May have been reserved by teachers, and there are lots of opportunities for walk leaders to sign up.

We’ve created a new position: shift leader. These docent volunteers will sign up online, to coordinate specific shifts (dates). Thanks to **Bruce Montgomery, Patty Montgomery, and Lynne Truong** for stepping up to this challenge of keeping our program running smoothly without

a permanent coordinator! If you are an experienced walk leader, please consider becoming a shift leader on your next shift.

It is now easy to sign up for the Youth Program on Better Impact, but for program details you need to log in at torreypine.org/volunteering/docentlogin/ Scroll down to **DOCENT-LED SCHOOL PROGRAM**, then “For a list of school programs by date, click here.” An updated program list will be posted here in early February.

Welcome, docent Class of 2025! The latest members of your class to qualify as YP walk leaders are **Alberto Trujillo** (aka Mr. T), **Barbara Gunning** and **Lynn Riedman**. Bravo!

I invite all interested docents to let us share the joys of being a Youth Program walk leader with you, too. Please email me if you have issues or questions.

Docent of the Month: Nancy Richardson

Photo by Herb Knufken

What an honor it is to be named Docent of the Month and a wonderful way to start the new year! Really, I'm touched.

My first visit to Torrey Pines Reserve was over a quarter of a century ago. It was breathtaking, but little did I realize what a significant role it would play in my life. I was still living in Toronto and wildly passionate about the natural environment there, but this place? Wow! So different and so much to learn about. My curiosity was piqued.



Not long after, I relocated to San Diego. I had studied the natural sciences, but somehow most of my career was spent behind a desk with the odd visit to industry, courtrooms, and lecture halls - all very interesting but not as rejuvenating as the natural environment.

I didn't have the opportunity to visit Torrey much until job, family, and other responsibilities lessened. This finally allowed me time to explore the Reserve more, by training to be a docent in 2016. Now the nature nerd in me could let loose. Always, I have been picking up interesting rocks, examining strange-looking insects, and just plain mucking about in nature. I had lots of opportunities as my parents exposed me to cottage life on the rocky Canadian Shield north of Toronto, in the Muskokas, and north of Montreal in the Laurentian "mountains" - I was blessed.

I'm constantly in awe of the wealth of knowledge of the docents - such an inspiring group of people. Thank you for this opportunity to learn more about this wonderful place and to be able to share my love of it with others (whether they like it or not - I have the vest!).

Bee of the Month: Mountain-Digger Bee

by Cindy Pencek & Jess Mullins; photo by Cindy Pencek

The protocol for bee surveys with the WannaBees is straightforward: take photos of all flowering plants and native bees you can find. Easy enough, except sometimes the flowers are so few and far between you wouldn't notice them.

That's what happened when I found a mountain-digger bee (*Habropoda* sp.) in February 2024 on my first survey on the Razor Point Trail. I saw the bee and watched her as she landed on the last few blossoms of mission manzanita, which I hadn't seen until then. Thankfully, she lingered on the flowers and even landed on the path so I could take some high-quality photos viewable in [this iNaturalist](#) observation. The photos were crucial for identification, as they clearly show the wing venation (the pattern of lines), distinguishing this bee from the closely related genus *Anthophora*.



The genus *Habropoda* has a common name of "mountain-digger bees." They nest in the ground, either alone or in aggregations. They have large, wide bodies and could be mistaken for bumble bees at first glance. However, a closer look reveals their hairy legs, or *scopa* (Latin for "broom"). In contrast, bumble bees lack hairy legs and have a bare divot on their hind legs called a *corbicula* (Latin for "basket").

There are only three species of *Habropoda* known to San Diego County; the species seen at Torrey Pines had not been recorded in the county before and is a new record! Bee experts think this bee is *Habropoda morrisoni*, but specimens are needed for confirmation.

Another species of *Habropoda* is commonly observed in early spring. It was observed at Torrey Pines before the WannaBees started doing surveys. With a common name that includes "dimorphic," *Habropoda tristissima* has two different color morphs: both have black abdomens, but some have black hairs on the head and thorax, and some have tan hairs. Both morphs were observed at Torrey Pines in 2018 and 2019.



Habropoda sp. fly in the early spring and focus on early blooming flowers. Look for them on mission manzanita, and the *Habropoda tristissima* also visits black sage, lupines, and locoweed.

What's on the Beach? Round Stingrays

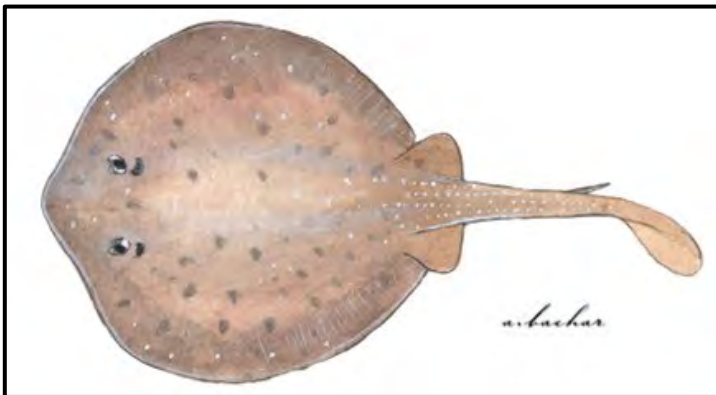
by Kathy Dickey

One afternoon last summer, I arrived for my shift at the BLIK at the North Beach parking lot and saw half a dozen distressed people on a nearby bench with their legs in buckets of hot water. Lifeguards were running back and forth to check on their wounds and give them more hot water. One lady was crying, so I gave her some water to drink and a hug. A young, tall and strong surfer was in agony, and said the pain was going up his leg into his groin area. All had been stung by stingrays. The lifeguard said an equal number had been stung at South Beach and in Del Mar that day.

The most common stingray on San Diego beaches is the round stingray (*Urobatis halleri*), also known as Haller's round stingray or little round stingray. It is named after Colonel Granville Haller (1819-97) because he stepped on one in San Diego Bay. Other stingray species found along the Southern California coast include bat rays, butterfly rays, and diamond rays. *Urobatis* refers to the Greek words *oura* (tail) and *batis* (ray).

Round stingrays are found from Humboldt Bay, California to Peru, but they are most abundant in Southern California and Baja California on beaches and in bays. They are usually on the bottom of water close to shore, from less than a foot deep to 15 meters deep, although they have been found in water as deep as 91 meters. They prefer muddy or sandy areas and especially like to hide in eelgrass. Their local numbers have increased substantially in recent years, especially during the summer months.

The rays are brownish or grey on top, sometimes with spots, and yellowish or white on their underside. Their coloring is good for camouflage. These flat creatures often hide under the sand with only their eyes and spiracles (breathing holes) above the sand. Their mouth is on the underside. They weigh about 2 to 3 pounds. Their disk-shaped bodies are 10 to 15 inches in diameter. The tail is about 8 to 10 inches long, with a spine (stinger) about halfway from the base of the tail. The spine is 1 to 1.5 inches in length.



Source: marinespecies.wildlife.ca.gov/round-stingray/false/

Round stingrays eat worms, shrimp, small crabs, and small fish. They hunt for prey using both sight and smell. They are good swimmers, using the edges of their pectoral fins to undulate through the water. They live from 10 to 15 years. Many animals eat stingrays, including sharks, seals, sea lions, killer whales, and large fish.

The rays reach sexual maturity at about two and a half years of age. Breeding usually occurs in March and April but may vary depending on the water temperature. Fertilization occurs internally, and incubation lasts for three months. The female ray bears one to six pups, depending upon her size. The pups are 6 to 8 cm in length.

Round stingrays do not attack, but in order to defend themselves (especially if stepped on), the stingrays quickly swing their tail down or to the side, releasing their toxin through barbs on the stinger. Sometimes parts of the stinger also get injected into the victim. The toxin causes blood vessels to constrict and reduces blood flow. The intense throbbing pain is immediate and lasts for hours. The best way to reduce the pain is to soak the foot and ankle in very hot water after cleaning the wound area. When I was young, we were told by lifeguards to pour urine on the area, but this was just a silly solution and did not work.



Source:

aquariumofpacific.org/onlinelearningcenter/species/round_stingray

Prevention is the best way to avoid getting stung. I always tell visitors to the BLIK, especially children, to do the "stingray shuffle" when they walk into the water, and not to jump in the waves. Shuffling the feet in the sand scares off the rays and keeps them away from potential victims.

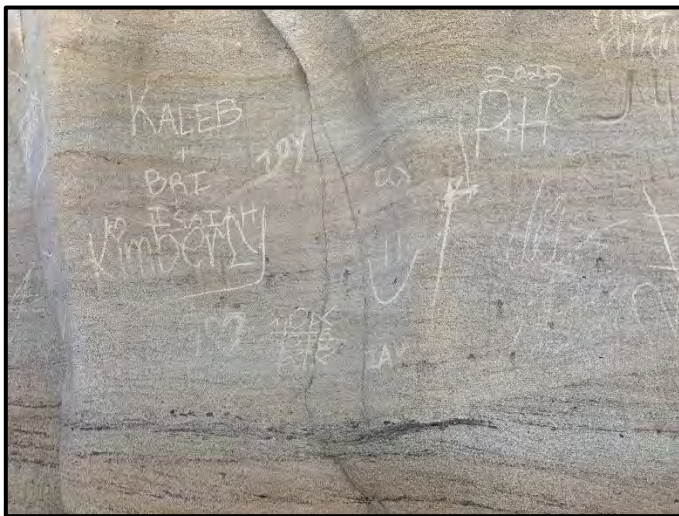
In 1983, then-ranger Hank Nicol wrote a cute article in the *Torreyana* called "My Pet Rock." In it he described Flat Rock and all the creatures that lived on it. Inside the "bathtub" area he found a small shark and a round stingray. About a week later, the shark was gone but the ray was still in the bathtub. The next day he went down with a lawn rake to try to get the ray, but it too had left the "prison."

References available upon request.

A Task for all Seasons: Graffiti Clean-up on the Cliffs

by Guy Lawrie; photos by Craig Carlisle

Whether you run across **Don McGuire** with a rag in his hands rubbing away at trail signage or see a crew of hard-hatted docents scraping away at the sea cliffs, you know that graffiti in all its forms finds its way into the Reserve. For the most part, it is just someone making a protestation of love or someone marking their time at the Reserve. Still more, it seems folks feel the need to carve or mark a celebration of a graduation, coming of age or other significant event in their lives, and they even occasionally leave declarations of faith or politics. In any case, there is a group of docents who recognize that if the graffiti is left in place, it will only encourage other visitors wanting to leave their marks on the Reserve.



A core group of **Don McGuire, Thomas Stehlik, Khai Truong,** and **Guy Lawrie** exercise their muscles and regularly get after the carving or markings. At times, other docents have lent a welcome hand and alerted the team to carvings and markings that show up around the Reserve. One of our goals is to avoid increasing erosion by doing the

least amount of scraping, sweeping, and cleaning of the Reserve's beautiful sand cliffs as possible.



Our team seldom comes across folks defacing the cliffs or other features of the Reserve, but a search of the State Parks website turns up a statement that “active stewardship ensures that resources are preserved, protected and made available for public understanding and appreciation. Cultural resource specialists take proactive measures, such as removal of graffiti from an ancient rock art site or stabilization of historic features, to rescue the heritage resources of our state parks from decline and decay, and to ensure that these resources are available for future generations.” Ranger Stephanie Adams says that utilizing an enforcement officer's discretion, a Ranger would probably use the CA Code of Regulations under Title 14 to issue a citation as an infraction or misdemeanor, which might result in a substantial fine. The code includes under Section 4307, Geological Features: “No person shall destroy, disturb, mutilate, or remove earth, sand, gravel, oil, minerals, rocks, paleontological features, or features of caves.”

So, without even addressing the carving on the cacti, what are docents to do? Well, we can begin by showing, with our words and our actions, that we care about protecting precious resources in as natural state as is possible. Bye, bye, graffiti! Yahoo, here's to the TP docents making an impact every day!

Happy 50th Birthday, TPDS!

by Judy Schulman, TPDS Historian

Author's note: This is the first in a series of articles about the history of TPDS. For information about the organizations that preceded us, see the [October 2012](#) Torreyana article “Life at the Reserve Before the Docent Society.”

The Torrey Pines Docent Society was started in 1975 under the guidance and training of Ranger Linda Engel. As an organization of volunteer nature guides, they were dedicated to the preservation and interpretation of the natural features of the park, as we are now.

We are quite a dynamic group. In the beginning, our only responsibilities were to staff the Visitor Center at the Lodge and lead nature walks. But that soon branched out to trail maintenance (the Seabees), trail patrol (changed to Roving

Interpretation, then renamed Trails Program), and invasive plant removal (Whacky Weeders). Early on we opened a museum shop to not only help finance our group but also to aid the rangers whenever the park system wouldn't pay for certain supplies. We also earned money through our recycling program and by helping the state park sell entrance fee tickets.

Over the years we have become involved in a variety of special projects such as the making of a commercial for the State Park System's Year of the Volunteer and helping to fund a cable series on State Parks (some of our members even got involved in the production). We have published several books, produced a series of postcards and flower brochures, and worked on museum displays.

We have established a very successful children's program (renamed Youth Program) – so successful that in 1998, **Barbara Wallach** was honored as Volunteer of the Year for Southern California by CALPA (the California League of Park Associations) for her contribution to the program, which was chosen as one of the best in the Southern District.

We were also recognized for our efforts in trying to keep our park open during the 2009 proposed park closures. (We actually held a protest march!) By sponsoring special walks for organizations, we became involved with ecotourism. We have sponsored Earth Day events. We have partnered with the TPA (now the Torrey Pines Conservancy) to hold art festivals. During both the La Jolla Half Marathon and the Susan B. Komen 3-Day Walk, docent volunteers hold up encouraging signs and keep the runners and walkers from littering.

To inform the growing number of park visitors about enjoying and protecting the park, we have added the TIK (upper Reserve) and the BLIK (North Beach parking lot).

Looking to the future, we sponsor science fair winners from the Greater San Diego Science and Engineering Fair. For our own docents we have the CEED and OAKS continuing education programs. We hold talks for docents and the public through the Nature Discovery Series and offer Mindful Walks on Sunday mornings.

Last but not least, each year we run a training class for our much-needed and welcomed new docents!

In 1977, while a senior at UCSD, I became a docent. I spent more time here than doing my own studies! In the following issues of the Torreyana, I am going to share some items from my personal collection of photos and ephemera.

Bird of the Month: Mallard

by Mary Makowski & Robert James; photo by USFWS

*Q*waaaaaak! So goes the familiar call of the Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*). *Anas* is the Latin word for duck and *platyrhynchos* is the Greek word for broad-billed. Mallards in San Diego are ubiquitous and are more abundant than any other duck species. They can be found in lakes, marshes, rivers, and ponds. Mallards are one of our few breeding waterfowl species. One can see them in Los Peñasquitos Lagoon and sometimes flying over the Reserve, frequently in pairs or small flocks. Our monthly Reserve bird counts usually tally between 5 and 15 birds.



The beautiful iridescent green head, yellow beak, white ring around the neck, brown chest, and ivory body makes the male easily identifiable. The female's mottled light- and dark-brown body and black and orange bill provide good camouflage while nesting. Both sexes have orange legs and feet and a patch of blue feathers on the back of their wings (speculum) that are especially visible when they are flying. Interestingly, like many other waterfowl, male Mallards undergo a plumage "eclipse" from midsummer to early fall, losing their bright feathers. They are less conspicuous as they molt their flight feathers at the same time.

Mallards are dabbling ducks: they tip over, head in the water, to graze on aquatic plants. They almost never dive. In addition to aquatic plants, they will eat seeds like millet and acorns, grains like oats and rice, and a variety of vegetables like corn, kale, and lettuce. As omnivores, they will also consume insects, crustaceans, tadpoles, minnows, freshwater shrimp, and snails, especially during breeding season when more protein is needed.

Nesting sites are near water and preferably under brush. Females lay 5 to 15 olive-green eggs and then incubate them for 26 to 30 days. Although fledglings can walk, swim, and forage for food almost immediately, they will stay near mom for about two months before venturing off on their own. Since domestic ducks are derived from Mallards, they will easily hybridize, resulting in a myriad of plumages. A wild Mallard male will usually have a distinct white neck ring, however. Mallards can live about five to ten years in the wild. Their predators are humans, foxes, snakes, racoons, skunks, hawks, crows, ravens, turtles, and even some fish. So the next time you hear or see the humble Mallard, take a moment to appreciate its beauty, adaptability, and success.

References are available up on request.

BLIK: Learn at Lunch

Date/Time: Thursday, February 6, 12 noon

Location: North Beach Parking Lot Shed (because of the construction at the BLIK site)

Speaker: Ed Saade, class of 2024

Topic: Marine mammals within the waters of TPSNR (including otters! but no whales)

Bring your lunch, a chair, your curiosity, and any questions you may have about marine mammals. No need to register. You may claim one hour on Better Impact under Training, Continuing Education (up to 12 hours per year).

BLIK Learn at Lunch is the first Thursday of every month at noon at the **North Beach Parking Lot Shed** (for as long as construction work makes the BLIK inaccessible). All docents, park employees, and visitors are welcome.

For more, read Ed's [December 2024](#) Docent of the Month article.

January CEED: Kendall-Frost Marsh

by Mukesh Mehta

On January 16, twenty-four Torrey Pines docents took a tour of the Kendall-Frost Marsh Reserve. The Reserve occupies 16 of the 40 total acres of preserved wetland habitat on the northern edge of Mission Bay, adjacent to the City of San Diego's Northern Wildlife Preserve.

We were greeted by Kellie Uyeda, Executive Director of UC San Diego's Natural Reserve System, in charge of Kendall-Frost. A bird-spotting scope on a tripod was set up for us to watch wildlife activities in the wetland. After a short talk in the onsite trailer, we divided into two groups and took a short trail walk to view the extent of the marsh. Habitats at the marsh include restored coastal sage scrub, coastal salt marsh, tidal channels, salt flats, mudflats, and eelgrass beds.

For more information, read the [August 2019](#) *Torreyana* feature on Kendall-Frost Marsh or visit nrs.ucsd.edu/.



Winter Solstice Mindful Walk

by Cresencio Torres

On a sunset mindful walk, we tread,
As brilliant hues in the west are spread,
A canvas painted in gold and red,
The sun, our guide, as it sinks in stead.

Breathing slow, in and out we go,
With each step, we feel the earth's deep flow,
Connected to the miracles unseen,
In every leaf, in evergreen.

A thousand wonders in nature's grace,
Miracles we often leave no space,
To pause and listen, to stop and see,
The magic in the air, the sky, the Torrey Pine tree.

The song of the Wrenit, soft, yet clear,
Rings in our hearts as it draws near,
A melody of life so pure,
A song of love that will endure.

With each step closer to winter's embrace,
We share the warmth of this sacred space,
Together, in awe, we sense the light,
Of a sunset that ushers in the night.

The sun settles low, as winter begins,
A season of change, where silence wins,
Yet in this quiet, a miracle blooms,
In the coldest air, the heart resumes.

And so, as winter's first touch arrives,
We marvel at life, and all it strives,
For in each moment, great and small,
The miracles of winter embrace us all.

CEED: February Event

Date: Thursday, February 20

Time: 10:00 am

Place: Natural History Museum (NAT), Balboa Park

NAT docents will take us on a tour of the museum's Coast to Cactus exhibit. This event is open to 20 docents and is part of a reciprocal education event; we will host NAT docents for a hike at Torrey Pines on Monday, March 3.

For more information, contact **Lisa Kakone**.

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, February 11, 1:00 pm

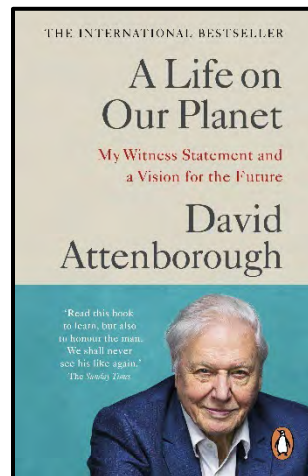
What: *A Life on Our Planet* by Sir David Attenborough

Amazon says:

In this scientifically informed account of the changes in nature over the last century, award-winning broadcaster and natural historian David Attenborough shares a lifetime of wisdom and a hopeful vision for the future.

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

March 11: *Night Magic: Adventures Among Glowworms, Moon Gardens, and Other Marvels of the Dark* by Leigh Ann Hanlon



Torrey Pines Docent Society Bird Survey: January 2025

Number of species: 87
(+4 other taxa)

Blue-winged Teal 3	Western Gull 30	Black Phoebe 11	Lincoln's Sparrow 1
Gadwall 18	California Gull 21	Say's Phoebe 6	California Towhee 101
American Wigeon 49	Royal Tern 1	Cassin's Kingbird 9	Rufous-crowned Sparrow 2
Mallard 41	Pied-billed Grebe 8	Hutton's Vireo 1	Spotted Towhee 13
Northern Pintail 65	Western Grebe 4	California Scrub Jay 28	Western Meadowlark 6
Green-winged Teal 17	Red-throated Loon 3	American Crow 14	Orange-crowned Warbler 5
Canvasback 4	Pacific Loon 1	Common Raven 55	Common Yellowthroat 6
Lesser Scaup 18	Common Loon 6	Bushtit 49	Yellow-rumped Warbler 203
Surf Scoter 13	Black-vented Shearwater 350	Wrentit 89	Townsend's Warbler 1
Bufflehead 37	Brandt's Cormorant 250	Ruby-crowned Kinglet 1	Additional Taxa
Eurasian Collared Dove 1	Double-crested Cormorant 13	Blue-grey Gnatcatcher 1	2 Hummingbird sp.
Mourning Dove 96	Black-crowned Night Heron 1	California Gnatcatcher 5	1 Parasitic/Pomarine Jaeger
Anna's Hummingbird 58	Snowy Egret 7	Rock Wren 2	1 Sharp-shinned/Cooper's Hawk
Allen's Hummingbird 18	Great Egret 4	Northern House Wren 1	1 small Falcon sp.
American Coot 36	Great Blue Heron 2	Bewick's Wren 3	
Killdeer 1	Brown Pelican 11	California Thrasher 20	
Semipalmated Plover 17	Osprey 1	Northern Mockingbird 3	
Long-billed Curlew 4	White-tailed Kite 2	Western Bluebird 2	
Willet 10	Cooper's Hawk 1	Hermit Thrush 5	
Dunlin 2	Red-shouldered Hawk 1	Scaly-breasted Munia 11	
Least Sandpiper 7	Red-tailed Hawk 13	House Finch 154	
Western Sandpiper 49	Great Horned Owl 1	Lesser Goldfinch 31	
Heermann's Gull 7	Belted Kingfisher 2	Dark-eyed Junco 7	
Ring-billed Gull 7	Nuttall's Woodpecker 7	White-crowned Sparrow 38	
	Northern Flicker 1	Golden-crowned Sparrow 14	
	American Kestrel 6	Savannah Sparrow 9	
	Peregrine Falcon 1	Song Sparrow 40	

The January Count was held on January 4th in support of the Annual Rancho Santa Fe Christmas Bird Count. All our groups counted birds on the same day instead of spreading days out over a week. Areas covered include all main trails, Los Peñasquitos marsh trail and lagoon, North beach and lagoon mouth, and the Extension. We saw a total of 87 species in the TPSNR. The preliminary total for the Rancho Santa Fe CBC is 190 species!

Please look for more bird ID training and join in one of our regular monthly counts. Contact **David Walker** for more information.

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



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