



TORREYANA

THE DOCENT NEWSLETTER FOR
TORREY PINES
STATE NATURAL RESERVE

Issue 476

April 2025

Goodness Snakes Alive

by Dan Hammer

The summer when I was 10, two friends and I started a reptile club. We met behind my garage and climbed through a hole in the fence to a vacant lot covered with bamboo, winding along our boy-made trails in search of snakes and lizards. After three expeditions, with only one brief king snake sighting, we gave up and went back to playing baseball all day.

At the same age, Jeff Nordland had considerably more success. His neighborhood backed up against a huge cattle ranch that would later become Chino Hills State Park. There Jeff and his two younger brothers not only found reptiles such as gophersnakes and alligator lizards, they caught and studied them before releasing them back to the wild. Jeff once caught 13 blue-bellied lizards and held 12 together in one hand before the 13th got away.

Years later, Jeff is still passionate about *herps* – i.e., reptiles and amphibians. A longtime officer of the North American Field Herping Association, he has led expeditions and collected herp records from all over Southern California, especially San Diego County. He also volunteers as a field herpetologist with organizations such as the San Dieguito River Valley Conservancy, the City of San Diego, and the US Geological Survey.

At the March TPDS meeting, Jeff shared his passion and expertise with a presentation on the herps of TPSNR, focusing on the snakes and lizards most often seen at the Reserve.

The **rattlesnake** is the snake seen most often, partly because it is so adaptable to different biomes and partly because it is bolder and less afraid to cross trails or bask in open areas. Though generally about three feet long, some rattlers grow to five feet or more in length. Baby rattlers



Rattlesnake

often feed on lizards; adults eat mostly mice and rats, providing excellent rodent control.

Docent General Meeting

Date: Saturday, April 12, 9 am

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

Speaker: Dr. Lynne Talley, Distinguished Professor of Physical Oceanography, Scripps Institution of Oceanography

Topic: *The Changing Global Ocean: Heating, Sea Level, Acidification, Deoxygenation, and Greening*

The global ocean is changing due to human activities. How do we observe this? What are the impacts? Dr. Talley will discuss the signals of heating and added carbon dioxide, which lead to sea level rise, ocean acidification, changes in its oxygen content, and associated changes in the ocean's ecosystem.

Dr. Talley earned her Ph.D. in Physical Oceanography through the Woods Hole/MIT Joint Program in Oceanography.

Refreshments: Docents with last names beginning with **T - Z** will be responsible for providing snacks for this meeting.

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magazines to the Museum Shop.**

Rattlesnake babies have only one segment on their tails, which therefore do not rattle; rattlers gain another segment each time they shed (usually 2-3 times a year), and the loose-fitting segments create the rattle. Contrary to popular belief, baby rattlers' bites are not deadlier than adults'—even though babies might secrete all their venom, it is nowhere near as much as adults release.

The **striped racer** is a fast-moving, diurnal lizard eater. It has large eyes and especially good eyesight for a snake; while hunting, it *periscopes* (lifts its head) to look for prey. It can reach five feet in length. It is distinguished by its two white or yellowish stripes running down its sides (hence the scientific name *lateralis*), which vary little from one racer to another; the adult's ventral surface goes from yellow near the neck to bright pink near the tail.



Striped racer (lateralis)

The **gophersnake** is probably our third-most commonly seen species. It is very adaptable, potentially living in "virtually every acre of habitat" in San Diego County from the beaches through high elevations and down to the edge of the desert. Gophersnakes feed almost exclusively on rodents, though babies will eat lizards and adults occasionally eat rabbits. They can reach six feet in length and spend most of their time underground to avoid raptors. They are well known for mimicking rattlesnakes: their pattern is similar (though "busier," with more saddles), they inflate themselves to look bigger, and they can flatten their heads to look triangular like the rattler's. The gophersnake's similarity to rattlesnakes has one unfortunate side effect: many people kill them thinking they are rattlers (Jeff said these cases of mistaken identity inspired him to begin his public educational talks). Unlike rattlers, gophersnakes are harmless: their jaws are weak, and they do not secrete venom.



Gophersnake



Kingsnake (banded)

Jeff called the **California kingsnake** "one of my favorite snakes." It is a polymorphic species, with a variety of colors and patterns. Its two basic pattern morphs are banded and striped, with banded much more common across most of its range. However, the striped morph represents nearly half of kingsnakes seen in San Diego County.



Kingsnake (striped)

All California kings have smooth, shiny scales, and their coloration can be any combination of black/brown and white/yellow. They are generally around three feet long but can reach five feet in length. Kingsnakes are well known for eating other snakes but also eat rodents, lizards, birds, and frogs. They tend to stay underground more than most other species but can be seen during mating season, particularly in early April in the coastal areas of Southern California. Like gophersnakes, kingsnakes are harmless, though they can emit a pungent musk.

Following brief overviews of TPSNR's most common lizards (the Great Basin fence lizard, western side-blotched lizard, orange-throated whiptail lizard, and San Diego alligator lizard), our rarely seen turtles, and San Diego coastal amphibians, Jeff gave a brief but helpful course in rattlesnake safety.

First he offered some tips for the trail. "Number one is: don't put your body parts within strike range of a snake." Keep your eyes open at all times, especially when the weather is good for hiking; "the snake that'll bite you is the one you didn't see!" Wear strong boots and pants. Stay on trails. Be extra cautious in areas that rattlers frequent: near outcrops, brush piles, prickly pear cactus, and rodent burrows.

"If you're bitten by a rattler," Jeff said, "the only things that will help you are antivenom and rest." Most medical facilities in Southern California have antivenom. If you get there within two hours of being bitten, you're unlikely to suffer permanent damage. Lie down and relax in order to decrease blood circulation. Call 9-1-1. If you're outside cell phone reception area, don't try to hike out: half an hour of exercise will circulate the venom through your body. Instead, have a companion hike out and call a helicopter to come get you. Take off rings or anything that can cause swelling.

After his presentation, Jeff brought out some of his live animals including a striped racer, a gophersnake, and two kingsnake morphs: a banded and a striped.

If you missed Jeff's presentation or want to see it again, click [here](#). To view his H.E.R.P. database records, visit www.naherp.com (click Search Records, then select Jeff Nordland in the "Recorded By" dropdown). There you can also search records recorded by Docent Society, Torrey Pines.



Rick Vogel with striped racer.
Photo by Joan Simon

Docent of the Month: Allan Heryet

Photo by Herb Knufken

After years of hiking the trails at Torrey Pines and years of procrastinating, I undertook docent training and graduated with the class of 2024. The experience has brought to mind a favorite quote: "Each friend represents a world in us, a world possibly not born until they arrive, and it is only by this meeting that a new world is born." And so, new worlds are born with the arrival of friends, colleagues, and the training afforded by the Docent Society.



This is not to say that I was a stranger to Torrey Pines prior to becoming a docent. Early in my career I worked on Torrey Pines Mesa. I would often run with colleagues at lunch along Torrey Pines State Beach or stop before or after work to jump into the waves, not realizing that in addition to dodging the occasional large bottlenose dolphin, I may have been surrounded by juvenile white sharks! More recently, I returned from many years working in inland North County to finish my career in the La Jolla area, again allowing me to hike the Reserve's trails and swim along its beaches. After retirement I would hike the trails here often - at least two to three times per week.

So how is my docent experience unique after having spent so many years on the trails and beaches of the Reserve?

While walking and hiking remains the anchor of my exercise routine, I no longer rush along the trails trying to finish in record time. With the knowledge gained from docent training, I have slowed my pace somewhat to accommodate a new focus on the natural world around me, becoming familiar with subtle changes in plants, insects, and animals that may occur from day to day. Perhaps the biggest change I've experienced is being able to share these perceptions with my docent colleagues and visitors to the Reserve, and also to learn from their experiences.

While I suspect I have gained more in the trade, my hope is that I have contributed as much to the docent program as I have gained in return. This award lends credence to that notion. Thank you.

General Meeting Minutes: March 8, 2025

Speaker: Jeff Nordland provided an overview of the reptiles and amphibians most commonly seen at TPSNR (see pg. 1). Approximately 75 docents attended. **Lynne Truong**, substituting for President **Matt Xavier**, led the meeting.

Docent of the Month: **Allan Heryet**, class of 2024, who frequently works at the Lodge and TIK and as a Roving Interpreter. He is on the TIK advisory committee (TAC).

Special Guests: President Rick Gulley of the Torrey Pines Conservancy (TPC) and TPC Executive Director Solange Jacobs.

Rick Gulley spoke of the differences between the TPC and TPDS, noting that the TPC is the fundraising arm and that docents are the “boots on the ground.” Rick also gave updates on current projects:

- Commemorative bench program
- Lodge repairs starting in May 2025 (see pg. 5)
- South Beach picnic area improvement, with additional shade and removal of the dumpsters
- Transportation study for a shuttle system to the upper Reserve
- Plans for a state-of-the-art Visitor Center in a new location

Solange Jacobs discussed the upcoming Wine in the Pines fundraiser, celebrating the 75th anniversary of the TPC.

- April 26, 2025, 4 pm to 7 pm.
- Tickets cost \$125, 20% discount for the first 50 docents with code WIP20
- Food, drinks, band, and dancing
- Silent auction
- Seeking sponsors and auction item donations. Contact Solange.

Mindful Walks: The Equinox Sunset Walk is scheduled for March 20.

Lynne Truong announced that the Earth Day celebration will be on Saturday, April 19, 2025. The event will be focused on a day of service. Sign-up sheets will be available soon.

Ambassador Stations: **Lynne Truong** described this new program as a “mini mobile TIK.” There will be two stations: one at the South entrance near the Broken Hill Trail and the other just above the main parking lot along the park road where the rangers sometimes park. The program committee, consisting of **Gabriele Wienhausen**, **Matt Xavier**, **Bob Friedman** and **Dinah Carl**, will have a training session for interested docents. The stations will be open on Friday, Saturday, Sunday, and some holidays. Sign up on Better Impact.

Treasurer **Lynne Truong** gave a financial update on income and expenses. The report is on the docent website and is also posted in the docent library.

The Membership Roster for 2025 has been printed, and copies are available in the Membership box (lower right side) in the Library. Thanks to **Jeannie Smith** and **Lynne Truong** for putting it together.

A Docent by Any Other Name Is....

by Judy Schulman, TPDS Historian

Looking at early issues of the *Torreyana*, “Torrey Pines Docent Society” wasn’t the only choice for our organization’s name. Among the others considered were Torrey Pines Volunteers, Torrey Pines Volunteer Naturalists, and Torrey Pines Natural History Association. I’m glad the word *docent* won. It comes from the Latin word *docere*, “to teach.” Here in the U.S., it typically refers to a person who leads guided tours through museums. Well, we have a museum, and Mother Nature’s art can be seen anywhere you look in the park.

According to Rachel Young, Volunteers in Parks Program Coordinator, we are the fourth-largest docent organization in the state (after the California State Railroad Museum, Point Lobos State Natural Reserve, and Año Nuevo State Park). According to **Roger Isaacson**, TPDS’s IT guru, we volunteered a total of 25,100 hours of service in 2024. That’s \$422,935 based on San Diego County’s minimum wage of \$16.85, and we are definitely worth more than minimum wage! So, no matter what you call us, we are very valuable contributors to Torrey Pines State Natural Reserve.

BLIK: Learn at Lunch

Date/Time: Thursday, April 3, 12 noon

Location: BLIK, North Beach parking lot

Speaker: Dr. Eleanora (Norrie) Robbins

Topic: The Geology of Here – What Do You See?

Bring your lunch, a chair, and your curiosity – 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 BLIK in the North Beach parking lot. All docents, park employees, and visitors are welcome.

Corbin Schuppert: A Restoration Specialist Comes to the Lodge

by Joan R. Simon

Corbin Schuppert is a Restoration Work Specialist for California State Parks working on historical structures in the San Diego Coast District, which spans from Border Field State Park to Carlsbad State Beach and includes Torrey Pines Reserve. He started working in the Maintenance Department at Torrey Pines in 2021 and later applied for the restoration position that was established to address the many historic structures in the district, including those in Old Town.

Corbin worked on the renovation of the Guy Fleming House with Park Maintenance Chief Chad Van Doren. When that work was completed in September 2024, he moved over to the Lodge and worked on re-plastering the west wing, where there was water leaking into the building. The Guy Fleming House was built by Guy and his father at the same time as the Lodge, so Corbin's experience there was directly transferable to the plaster project at the Lodge.

A little background. The Lodge is made from adobe blocks, which are roughly 70% sand and 30% clay, taken from the earth at Torrey Pines. The adobe was covered by a plaster that contained Portland cement. Because the adobe is "unstabilized" and free of modern additives, it "breathes" more than the plaster that covers it, and it expands and contracts at a different rate. Inevitably, over the past 102 years, the plaster and adobe have separated.



Corbin Schuppert in front of the re-plastered west wing of the Lodge

Foresta Von Kurt, an expert in the field, was Corbin's plastering mentor, teaching him how to use the methodologies from the era when the Lodge was built. By applying natural lime plaster, which does not contain cement, the plaster will dry in harmony with the adobe blocks and create a more lasting bond. The work includes exposing the structure down to the adobe blocks, a labor-intensive process, but "it will avoid problems down the line." Referring to historic archives, Corbin developed an interpretation of the original exterior treatment that mimics the natural landscape and colors of the canyon to the west of the Lodge.

Fixing the Lodge Entryway

The next project on Corbin's list is one that will be welcomed by Torrey Pines docents: the front entryway to the Lodge, where a failed central column is currently being shored up. Work will begin in May with in-house workers from the Reserve's Maintenance Department and other workers from around the District who will be brought in for skills training.



Lodge entryway column scheduled for repair

After the entryway work is complete, re-plastering of the Lodge may continue in phases using the techniques perfected on the Lodge's west wing. Corbin also mentioned the importance of "hats and boots" (roof and foundation) to any structure, so preservation efforts will continue to develop at the Lodge alongside ongoing projects in Carlsbad and Old Town.

Corbin does not spend all his time in the field. An important part of his job is researching archives to achieve a full understanding of the structures he is working on. "There is the potential of doing irreversible damage" he said, "if the work is not done correctly." In addition, by going through the Historical Structure Report, he has found projects that have already been proposed and analyzed.

Look for Corbin and a team of workers in front of the Lodge starting in May 2025!



What's on the Beach? Sanderlings

by Kathy Dickey

If there were a prize for the cutest birds on the beach, my vote would go to the Sanderlings (*Calidris alba*). One writer in the *San Diego Union-Tribune* called them “gigglebirds” because it is impossible to watch them without giggling. Famous birder Roger Tory Peterson said, “He chases retreating waves like a clockwork toy.” Flocks of 5 to 20 little, plump, whitish birds run stiff-legged back and forth, avoiding the waves as they forage for worms, sand crabs and other crustaceans by poking their black bills in the wet sand. They are fast and seldom get their heads wet.



Sanderling (*Calidris alba*)

Sanderlings are 8 inches long, with a wingspan of as much as 17 inches, but they weigh only 2.1 ounces. They are pale grey above and white below, with dark leading edges of their wings. Both the legs and bill are black and short. They are found on wide sandy beaches in San Diego from late July until about April or May. From here, they migrate to their breeding grounds in the high arctic areas of Canada and Greenland, where they nest on gravel ridges and slopes close to the tundra. Found worldwide except in Antarctica, they may migrate as far south as South America (six thousand miles).

Threats to Sanderlings include people and dogs on the beach, climate change, oil spills, and other changes to their habitats. When threatened by a predator such as a falcon, the birds form a tight ball and move erratically over the ocean. Sanderlings are protected as a migratory bird by the U.S. Migratory Bird Act.

References available upon request.

Bees of the Month: Short-faced Bees

by Robert James; photo by Tina Tong

Short-faced bees (*Dufourea*) are a genus of small- to medium-sized, dark-colored native bees. They are uncommonly seen at the Reserve because they are above ground only in the spring. The genus was named in honor of the entomologist Léon Jean Marie Dufour, after whom the Dufour's gland important to bees and related insects is also named.

Like most of our native bees, short-faced bees are ground nesters and generally solitary, but they are distinctive looking. Some of our WannaBees have learned to identify them at a glance. Their knobby antennae (like sausage links) are attached low on the head, their faces are scrunched up, and their hair tufts stand out. Photographs can often resolve the individual wing cells; there are only two submarginal cells in short-faced bees, whereas most sweat bees have three.

Short-faced bees are specialists, gathering pollen of only particular groups of flowers (usually the same genera, or closely related ones). They may drink carbohydrate-rich nectar from other plants, however. In the nearly 100 [observations](#) in iNaturalist



at the Reserve, they have been seen about 40% of the time on sun cups (*Camissoniopsis* sp.), where they are likely gathering pollen; and 28% of the time on bush sunflowers (*Encelia californica*), where they are likely partaking nectar. Most other sightings have been on the ground or on vegetation. Knowing this can increase your chances of seeing these bees out on the trail.

The 13 known short-faced bee species in San Diego County contribute to the amazing biodiversity of more than 700 native bee species here. Right now, they cannot be further identified to species with only pictures, but with careful photography at different angles it may be possible to identify individual species in the future. This would lead to a better understanding of the status and distribution of this interesting group of native bees, and guide conservation efforts.

Calling All Docents: You Can Help Maintain Our Trails

Please report any issues with trail maintenance to: Trailissues@torreypine.org.

This is especially relevant for those docents and rovers who frequent the trails more often.

Thank you.

The Beauty of Spring Flowers

by Cresencio Torres

*In spring, the Torrey Pines bloom and sigh,
As wildflowers paint the majestic sky.
Golden poppies stretch in the morning light,
Their petals soft, their hearts so bright.
Lupines nod in shades of blue,
While cliffside cacti burst in view,
With pink and red, they dare to rise,
A contrast to the endless skies.
The air is sweet with coastal breeze,
As blooms of purple, yellow, tease,
A tapestry of color spread,
On hills where ancient pines are wed.
Beneath the trees, the earth is kissed,
By nature's brush, in gentle mist.
In spring, the Reserve awakens, true,
A garden where the wild renews.*

Museum Shop Spotlight

by Nancy Walters

As I am moving to Sonoma to be closer to family, this will be my last *Torreyana* submission. I have enjoyed many years of being a docent and am so grateful to have worked with a wonderful team in managing the shop since 2019. **Selma Torres** and the rest of the team will continue to do a great job running the shop, and I'm sure they could use more help in that endeavor if anyone is inclined to join them!

This month I want to highlight some new magnets made for us by the San Diego Woodturners. These magnets are affixed to the back of wood-burned slices of Torrey wood taken from fire-damaged branches in the Extension; hence their dark color. They are a great reminder of the fragility of our Reserve! If you're working in the Lodge, please showcase these items to our visitors.



New magnets made from fire-damaged Torrey pines for sale in Lodge

New Books in the Docent Library

by Ray Eller

Treachery at Torrey Pines by John Van Vlear (288 pages, 2012). A mystery novel. In the TPDS section.

The Lives of Lichens by Robert Lucking (288 pages, 2024). A guide to the lives and biology of lichens. In the Plant section.

What an Owl Knows by Jennifer Ackerman (293 pages, 2023). An exploration into what little is known about Owls. In the Bird section. For a review of this book, see "Torrey Pines Book Club" in the [October 2024 Torreyana](#).

Bird of the Month: Townsend's Warbler

by Robert James; photo by Nancy Christensen

Looking out my window one spring morning in the not-too-distant past, I glanced at a nearby tree and motion caught my eye. I saw a small, strikingly colored bird with a contrasting face pattern, dark cheeks, and a crown surrounded by bright yellow. It brought a smile to my face.

The Townsend's Warbler (*Setophaga townsendi*) is a New World warbler, included in that group because of its vibrant colors and songs. It primarily gleans foliage for insects. Townsend's Warbler is a neotropical migratory species, breeding in pine forests of the Pacific Northwest and mostly wintering in the warm locales of Mexico and Central America. As with many birds, males are the prettier ones; females have more-muted plumage. This species can be confused with the similar-looking Hermit Warbler (with which it is also known to hybridize) and the uncommon Black-throated Green Warbler.



Townsend's Warbler (Setophaga townsendi)

From our monthly bird counts and other eBird data, Townsend's Warbler is most frequently observed at the Reserve in April and May in small numbers (high count of six in May 2017), which coincides with its northbound migration. Migratory flocks of more than a hundred birds have also been spotted in our region in recent years. Interestingly, some Townsend's Warblers decide that the Pacific coast is to their liking and brave our "harsh" winters, so the number of birds here is believed to have recently increased. The ornithologist Phil Unitt, in his *San Diego County Bird Atlas*, opined that this may be the result of the planted conifers and similar trees in our area and/or the effects of climate change manifest by warmer temperatures. Both are reasonable hypotheses.

Neotropical migratory birds have been a conservation focus of government, academic, and private partners for many years, providing the extreme challenge of conserving breeding, wintering, and migratory habitats for many species with varied life history requirements in different countries. At Caltrans, we contributed to that effort by restoring and enhancing riparian wetlands along roads to benefit these birds, as small wetlands have crucial stopover habitat value for feeding and sheltering.

So, this spring as you look out your window or take a hike in the Reserve, look up into a tree and you may be rewarded with a bright jewel heralding the new season and all its possibilities.

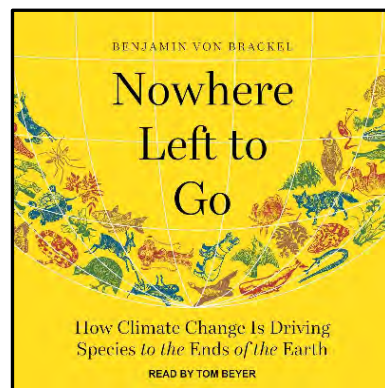
Torrey Pines Book Club

Big news! Starting in April, we will be meeting in person. (It will be a hybrid: For those bookies who prefer to meet from home, you can still join via Zoom.) Either way, it will be at our regularly scheduled time: the second Tuesday of each month at 1 pm. Please notify **Annette Ring** if you plan to participate or need any extra help getting connected.

When: Tuesday, April 8, 1:00 pm

Where: in person at **Gabrielle Ivany's** house (see docent roster) or on Zoom

What: *Nowhere Left to Go: How Climate Change is Driving Species to the Ends of the Earth* by Benjamin von Brackel



Amazon says:

As humans accelerate global warming while laying waste to the environment, animals and plants must flee to the margins: on scattered nature reserves, between major highways, or among urban sprawl. And when even these places become too hot and inhospitable, wildlife is left with only one path to survival: an often-formidable journey toward the poles as they race to find a new home in a warming world. Award-winning environmental journalist Benjamin von Brackel traces these awe-inspiring journeys and celebrates the remarkable resilience of species around the world.

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

May 13: *Eat, Poop, Die: How Animals Make Our World* by Joe Roman

Torrey Pines Docent Society Bird Survey: March 2025

Number of species: 68
(+2 other taxa)

Canada Goose 2
Gadwall 1
American Wigeon 12
Mallard 15
Redhead 2
Lesser Scaup 8
Bufflehead 19
Red-breasted Merganser 7
California Quail 4
Eurasian Collared-Dove 2
Mourning Dove 51
Anna's Hummingbird 42
Allen's Hummingbird 7
American Coot 60
Whimbrel 14
Long-billed Curlew 4
Ring-billed Gull 2
Western Gull 39
California Gull 10

Royal Tern 5
Western Grebe 57
Black-crowned Night Heron 1
Snowy Egret 2
Great Egret 4
Great Blue Heron 1
Brown Pelican 16
Osprey 2
White-tailed Kite 2
Cooper's Hawk 2
Red-shouldered Hawk 3
Red-tailed Hawk 7
Nuttall's Woodpecker 13
Northern Flicker 2
American Kestrel 3
Peregrine Falcon 1
Black Phoebe 7
Say's Phoebe 5
Cassin's Kingbird 8
yellow-bellied kingbird sp. 1
Hutton's Vireo 6
California Scrub-Jay 23

American Crow 54
Common Raven 65
Northern Rough-winged Swallow 4
Cliff Swallow 1
swallow sp. 2
Bushtit 95
Wrentit 112
California Gnatcatcher 2
Northern House Wren 6
Bewick's Wren 16
California Thrasher 22
Northern Mockingbird 5
Western Bluebird 2
Hermit Thrush 1
House Finch 136
Lesser Goldfinch 39
Dark-eyed Junco 3
White-crowned Sparrow 83
Golden-crowned Sparrow 5
Savannah Sparrow 2
Song Sparrow 58

California Towhee 112
Rufous-crowned Sparrow 2
Spotted Towhee 34
Western Meadowlark 2
Red-winged Blackbird 15
Orange-crowned Warbler 35
Common Yellowthroat 13
Yellow-rumped Warbler 81

Observers: Nancy Richardson, Donna Mancuso, Dinah Carl, Gale Darling, Gabriele Wienhausen, Andy Rathbone, Dylan Hardenbrook, Pam Burdt, Kathy Estey, Robert Turner, Manolo Turner, Tsaiwei Olee, Robert James, Steve Neal, David Walker

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



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