



TORREYANA

THE DOCENT NEWSLETTER FOR
TORREY PINES
STATE NATURAL RESERVE

Issue 482

October 2025

Restoring the Lodge

by Joan R. Simon

Since the beginning of May docents have been keenly aware of the repair work going on at the Lodge under the direction of Corbin Schuppert, a Restoration Specialist for California State Parks, who gave an overview of the Lodge renovations at the September 13 General Meeting. Corbin was initially a member of the Torrey Pines Maintenance Department and previously worked on the Guy Fleming House renovation.

While renovating the entire Lodge has been a goal of the Docent Society and the Torrey Pines Conservancy (TPC) for decades, the enormity of the task and the astronomical expense of such a major undertaking had stalled any forward movement. Recently, a new approach was decided on: carrying out the renovation in small, manageable stages, using State Parks maintenance workers, rather than outside contractors, to do the work. Funding for the initial projects has been provided by the TPC.

Two projects rose to the top of the “to do” list. The first was re-plastering the exterior of the Lodge; the second was shoring up the front porch of the Lodge.

Corbin talked about the challenges of figuring out how to do these important projects with very little historic record available as a guide. While work has been done on the Lodge throughout its life, only two previous large restoration projects are known: one in the 1960s and a more substantial one in 1986-87, when a large part of the exterior plaster was removed, similar to what is being done now. “One of the big struggles we have in the work we’re doing now is that we have very little documentation.” Although there are detailed plans and specs, there is almost no information on the actual construction of the building. (Cont. on pg. 3.)

Docent General Meeting

Date: Saturday, October 11, 9:00 am

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

Speaker: Mohammad Sedarat, Scripps Institution of Oceanography (SIO)

Topic: “Future-Proofing” San Diego’s Kelp Forests

Mr. Sedarat is a marine scientist and Ph.D. candidate at SIO. His doctoral research examines how climate change is reshaping kelp forests in San Diego and throughout southern California. His work aims to inform strategies that support the conservation and recovery of these exceptionally biodiverse marine ecosystems.

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



The front of Torrey Pines Lodge during a rehabilitation undertaken in 1986-87. Courtesy of California State Parks Southern Service Center Archival Collection.

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 Angela Bailey and Roger Isaacson. Submissions are due on or about the 20th day of the preceding month and may be emailed to

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your nature and conservation
magazines to the Museum Shop.**

President's Message

At our September General Meeting, we shared an important update: the project to restore utilities for the restrooms and the Lodge is moving forward. In anticipation of a possible park closure this fall, State Parks has cancelled the Youth Program until **Spring 2026 (March–May)**.

Until we receive an official start date, all shifts at the Lodge, TIK, BLIK, Ambassador stations, public walks, and special walks will continue as scheduled. Please plan to honor your current commitments. We expect confirmation from State Parks by the end of September. Although full park closure is one option, it has not yet been finalized. We do know that the project will pause for the endangered species breeding season (February–August) and resume afterward.

To help mitigate the impact of reduced volunteer opportunities, the Board is taking a two-pronged approach:

Adjusted minimum hours for 2025

- Annual requirement: **60 hours**
- Lodge/Youth Program minimum for Lifetime status: **15 hours**

Expanded opportunities for service (details to be determined)

- Additional **public walks at the beach**
- Increased **Roving Interpretation** at the Extension
- Extended **BLIK operating days and hours**

We will schedule a Zoom forum soon to gather your ideas and feedback on making this transition as smooth as possible.

During this time when access to the Reserve will be limited, we encourage everyone to respond with positivity, adaptability, and purpose. This pause is an opportunity to:

- Deepen our knowledge of the Reserve's ecology, history, and trails through study and training
- Strengthen community connections by sharing stories, resources, and inspiration
- Reflect on our mission and prepare to return with renewed energy and insight

In the meantime, docents can continue making an impact by volunteering at the BLIK, leading public beach walks, participating in conservation activities, or exploring opportunities at other San Diego parks (hours will be credited in Better Impact). More details will follow.

Thank you for your flexibility and commitment to the Reserve. If you have any questions, please don't hesitate to reach out to a Board member.

Matt Xavier

President, TPDS



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(Cont. from pg. 1.)

Exterior Plastering Process

The re-plastering started last year to deal with the heavy amount of moisture that was coming into Supervising Ranger Dylan Hardenbook's office in the west wing of the Lodge. Corbin delved into the document library to understand historically what needed to be done. The Lodge is made up of unstabilized adobe building blocks, which can absorb water and then release it. The original lime and sand plaster that was applied to it contained cement, which is harder than adobe and traps moisture behind the walls. Corbin chose to use an historically appropriate lime plaster containing no Portland cement, which would allow the adobe blocks to breathe. The preparatory work of removing the existing plaster revealed that the adobe was in incredibly good shape – not a single adobe block had to be completely replaced. Fortunately, for this work, Corbin had the help of Foresta Von Kurt, an expert in the plastering field, who showed him how to use historically accurate methodologies. "He taught me things I wouldn't have known and couldn't have found," Corbin said. By applying natural lime plaster, without any Portland cement, the plaster will dry in harmony with the adobe blocks and create a more lasting bond.

Re-plastering requires three coats, with the third one being the color coat. When Corbin consulted the architect's notes from the original specifications for the Lodge, he discovered a "Rosetta Stone" – a key to how the architect imagined the Lodge should look. The directions were to recreate the variegated coloring of the Reserve's canyon walls, which at the time were sometimes referred to as San Diego's "Painted Desert." Corbin took coloring from the cliff wall opposite the entrance to Whitaker Garden and worked with two shades: mustard and gold. These colors have been applied to the walls of the west wing of the Lodge; if satisfactory, they will be used on the entire exterior of the Lodge.



After the re-plastering.

Lodge Entrance Stabilization

While the Lodge "has a lifetime of work to be done," the next project chosen was stabilizing the Lodge entrance. When the Lodge was built in 1923, the porch roof was supported by two columns placed on either side of the entryway. By 1936, those



Lodge in the 1920s. Note there are only two vertical supports.

responsible for the Lodge realized that additional support was needed, and two more columns were added, one on each side. Ten years ago, Dylan saw that the header to the entranceway was sagging, and the central column on the east side was not adequately supporting the porch roof and entryway. A temporary structure was built at that time and has remained in place ever since. This very challenging project, to re-shore the failed column and re-level the sagging header, was next in line. Corbin explained that planning for the Lodge porch stabilization started last December. He did as much research as he could to learn how to do things in a historically accurate way and not just go in and try to "fix things with good intentions." He then had to do "exploratory demolition work and take apart the building to find out what was going on." Demolition work is loud, noisy and dusty. "It's not fun," he said -- for the workers or for visitors. A lot of the demolition was carried out between 6 and 9 am, before the Lodge opened.

Initially Corbin thought the other three columns were sound, but after taking off more plaster, he realized all four needed to be replaced. Despite the extra challenge of replacing four columns rather than one, the work was accomplished. The refashioned columns are no longer embedded in the wall so that moisture is not able to seep in and rot the wood. Metal supports have been added to the base of the columns, providing the necessary support that the original design lacked, and they will be artfully covered to hide them from view. Every effort has been made to reuse whatever original material is repairable, such as the capitals above the columns.



An important aspect of the work on the Lodge has been bringing together maintenance workers from all over the South Coast District to not only help with the project, but also learn new skills from it. Corbin even organized a “work party” in July to help launch the labor-intensive process of re-plastering the front of the



A new column being made; it fit perfectly.

Lodge. It included workers from all parts of the district, including behind-the-scenes people in the district office who have been supporting all aspects of the Lodge restoration. Corbin thanked his boss Jodi Whelchel, pictured below, “who has facilitated everything I’ve been doing.”



We left the meeting confident that the Lodge was in good hands, with Corbin Schuppert combining the roles of historian, architect, archeologist, and construction supervisor.

See articles on the Lodge restoration in the [April](#), [July](#) and [August](#) 2025 issues of the Torreyana.

To view Corbin’s presentation, click [here](#).

Applications for Board Membership Now Available

by Ann Herbert and the Nominating Committee

TPDS board members are the elected leadership of our society. They oversee our activities, create and/or approve new activities, take care of our finances and reporting, communicate board decisions to TPDS members and work with State Parks staff. Members of the board are expected to attend the majority of its 12 meetings and to actively participate in discussions and decision making. The five at-large members are each a liaison to one of several specific docent activity areas as assigned at the first board meeting of the year.

All Board members should meet the following qualifications:

1. **Commitment to the Mission:** A strong dedication to the organization's purpose, goals, and values. Engagement in TPDS activities and committees.
2. **Time Availability:** Willingness to commit time for board meetings (currently 1 pm on the Wednesday before the General Meetings), committee work, and organizational events.
3. **Teamwork & Collaboration:** Ability to work well with other board members, staff, and stakeholders.
4. **Integrity & Accountability:** High ethical standards and a commitment to transparency and responsible governance.

If you would like to contribute to our Docent Society by becoming a board member, please request an application by emailing nom-com@torreypine.org.

Guy Fleming Trail

by Rhea Bridy

Prickly Pear Cactus

Cliffside

Blue and Pearly-white Waves Seaside

Guy Fleming Trail

Singularly Spectacular.

General Meeting Minutes: September 13, 2025

Corbin Schuppert gave a fabulous presentation on the Lodge restoration (see pg. 1). Over 70 docents attended.

The business meeting was led by board treasurer **Lynne Truong**.

Docent of the Month: Kyle Gill from the class of 2025. Kyle works in nearly every docent activity.

Nominating Committee (NomCom): Janet Ugalde presented the NomCom's report. Others on the committee are **Lisa Kakone, Roger Isaacson, Connie Jaffee, Gary McCook, Ann Herbert,** and **Janice Barnard** (advisor). The election process this year will be the same as in previous years. The NomCom has decided to nominate officers from among the current board members, thus applications are only being accepted for at-large positions. Applications for a board position are available in the docent library and by emailing nom-com@torreypine.org. Applications must be submitted by October 13 to allow time for interviews. (See article on pg. 4.)

Upper Part of the Reserve Closing: All board members and committee leads have been notified of the expected Reserve closure for the utility project construction. Permits for the work have been obtained, but an exact start date is pending. It is likely that the docents will only have a few days' notice of when this will commence. (For more details, see President's Message on pg. 2.)

Docent hours for 2025: Because of the expected Reserve closure, opportunities for obtaining docent hours will be reduced by a quarter year. The board voted to require only 60 hours total, of which 15 hours need to be in the Youth Program and/or Lodge hosting for active members. When more than two docents work a Lodge shift, the additional participants need to put their Lodge hours in manually. BLIK and Ambassador Program days/hours may be expanded to provide additional opportunities for docents to obtain hours.

TPDS/TPC Collaboration: **Bob Friedman** attended the last TPC board meeting and reported that TPC and TPDS have formed a task force to consider joint funding of projects to benefit TPSNR. It will have two members each from TPC and TPDS. Docents are encouraged to suggest ideas for large joint projects.

Maintenance Update: Chad Van Doren, maintenance supervisor at TPSNR, has accepted a position at San Elijo State Beach. Fortunately, he will work at both places until TPSNR has hired a replacement for him.

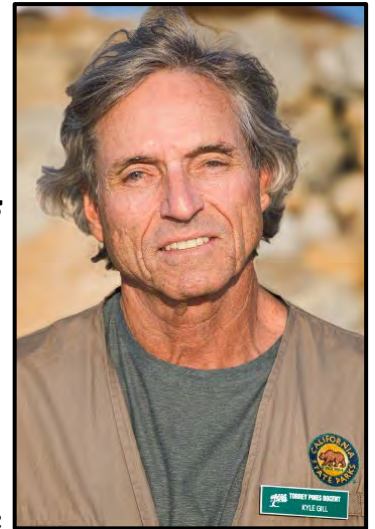
Museum Shop: The museum shop now has the popular blue children's T-shirts back in stock, available in sizes 6 month to 7 years. The 6-month size is perfect for baby showers.

Next month's General Meeting refreshments will be brought by docents whose last names begin with **T – Z**.

Docent of the Month: Kyle Gill

Photo by Herb Knufken

The best thing about being named Docent of the Month is the reflecting. I have thought about and relived the experiences of my first year in the Docent Society. I am grateful to all of you. I have seen something of all that you contribute to the Reserve and to each other. I realize that I receive far more than I could ever give back, both from you all and from the Reserve.



A wise man once told me that everything is heading to the ocean. (Actually, it was my mentor, **Mukesh Mehta**.) I have been fortunate. From a young age, I have frequently been heading to the ocean. The Reserve wasn't in my backyard, but it was around the corner. I was born at Scripps Hospital, way back when it was on Prospect Street in La Jolla. Growing up near Sunset Cliffs and jumping off the cliffs and surfing the waves there, I dreamt of one day being an oceanographer. I did end up working at Scripps Institution of Oceanography as an electrician. And now I am spending time at a place preserved in large part by Ms. Scripps. **Melba Kooyman**, an original Lodge Sitter, inspired me to join the Docent Society. My wife, children, grandchildren, and I have had the great good fortune to be guided on the trails by Melba.

Thank you, docents, for working so hard and making it seem like you're not working at all. Thanks to **Ingo Renner** for assuring me that I probably wouldn't become the first docent to ever be fired. Thanks to **Pao Chau** for letting me know that as an interpreter I would need to be engaging, not provocative. Thank you all for encouraging me to open my senses and observe. It's my favorite thing about the Reserve.

New Docent Training 2026

by Barbara Wallach and Pao Chau

The Docent Training committee voted to make some minor and major changes to training this coming year to strengthen and enhance the program. A major change is to return the training to the spring, when wildflowers and shrubs are in bloom. Next year's classes will be held from March to June on Wednesday mornings from 9:00 am to noon. Another change is to use Training Advisers and Field Instructors to provide more uniform information and consistent guidance. A minor change will streamline training-review exercises and encourage docent leaders to implement workshops.

Other changes are being introduced to encourage early and active engagement. Trainees will be allowed to credit a fraction of their training as service hours and to participate, with stipulations, in an activity once they are trained and qualified in that specific task. They will be encouraged to attend monthly meetings and workshops held during the training period, thus enabling them to meet and engage with more of the active docents. Evaluation of the program will take place at the end of the summer.

Training committees will continue to plan and establish guidelines to be followed by Advisers and Instructors to guarantee success and a smooth transition to the program changes. Applications will be accepted beginning Monday, December 1, 2025, either online or by mail.

Elderberry Planting at Flintkote

by Olivia Pederson, State Parks Forestry Aide, San Diego Coast District

Blue elderberry (*Sambucus mexicana*) is a fast-growing native shrub and an integral part of the coastal sage scrub ecosystem. It is a vital food source for pollinating insects, and its fruits feed birds and other animals. In February and May 2025, the District's Natural Resources Field Crew planted five elderberries at the coastal sage scrub habitat restoration site on Flintkote Avenue. This restoration site was established in 2022; since then staff and volunteers have dedicated thousands of hours to planting, setting up irrigation, and removing weeds.

Staff planted several elderberry seedlings along the Marsh Trail this year, although many did not survive because of herbivory [consumption by animals]. There are a handful of elderberries that are looking good, and we look forward to seeing them grow this winter! A sincere thank you to the Scripps Assist volunteers for removing weeds and watering these elderberry seedlings.



CEED: Scripps Memorial Pier

by Mukesh Mehta

Have you ever wondered how long Scripps Pier is? It extends 1,084 feet into the Pacific Ocean and is an iconic feature of UC San Diego's Scripps Institution of Oceanography (SIO).



Twenty-one docents attended the August 28 CEED tour of the Scripps Pier. We were received by Guido Oliva, Assistant Director of Development at SIO, and his team. As we walked the length of the pier, our hosts taught us more about it. The original Scripps Pier was built in 1916 with concrete pilings and a wooden surface, which was replaced in 1988. It has the distinction of having measured seawater temperature and salinity every day since August 1916 – the longest continuous record of such data on the Pacific Ocean.

Today Scripps Pier filters approximately 1.8 million gallons of seawater per day for research and aquarium use. The filtered water is supplied to laboratories at SIO, Birch Aquarium, and other facilities.

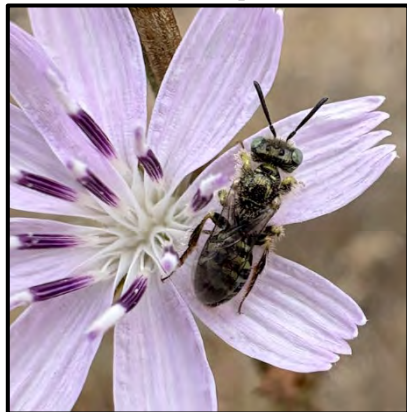
We had a wonderful day out on the pier, with a magnificent view of the coastline.



Tiny But Mighty: Fairy Bees

by Gabriele Wienhausen

For many visitors in late summer, Torrey Pines State Natural Reserve appears to be brown and barren. The spectacular display of color brought to the landscape by the winter and spring rainfall has long vanished. However, even during a time when nature appears to be in survival mode, some plants produce an abundance of flowers. The San Diego wreath-plant (*Stephanomeria diegensis*) is one of them. If you come across one, stop and zoom in, focusing on its delicate



white to pinkish inflorescence. Take time to let your eye adjust. Notice that the strap-like ray florets move ever so slightly. Why?

Minuscule insects – fairy bees – are busy collecting pollen and nectar. Don't be afraid; these bees are hard at work and won't harm you. They are stingless.

Fairy bee is the common name for bees of the genus *Perdita*. Native to North America, they are particularly diverse in the desert regions of the United States and Mexico. *Perdita* bees are quite small (2.0 to 10.0 mm). Their diminutive size may be why they were once associated with the light and magical quality of fairies, and it also may be the reason that they received the Latin name *Perdita*, which means “lost.” The *Perdita* genus is part of the larger Andrenidae family – solitary, ground-nesting (mining) bees. Many members of this genus have a highly specialized relationship with specific plants. In particular, they are *oligolectic* – bees that forage for pollen or nectar from only a limited number of plant species.

Remarkably, there are 63 known species of *Perdita* in the county. Because they are so tiny, they are difficult to identify from a photo, and taxonomists are still actively working on the group, which is why most sightings are identified only at the genus level. *Perdita hirticeps*, the most common *Perdita* species found in the Reserve, is an exception because specimens of this species collected from nearby places were physically examined. Using a microscope, experts could reliably identify the species by observing minute morphological details, such as wing venation pattern and hair structure. Because *Perdita hirticeps* are pollen specialists and because they were found only on *Stephanomeria* plants and photos have been compared to specimens, taxonomists are confident that fairy bees visiting *S. diegensis* are *Perdita hirticeps*.

San Diego wreath-plant grows all over the Reserve. It invites you to stop, come closer, and dive into an enchanting miniature world. It will bring a smile to your face.

Bird of the Month: Swinhoe's White-eye

by Robert James; photo by Tsaiwei Olee

Swinhoe's what? Swinhoe's White-eye (*Zosterops simplex*) is a small songbird native to China, Vietnam, and nearby areas. It occurs in forests, shrublands, parks, gardens, farmlands, and urban areas, actively foraging for fruit, insects, and nectar from the understory through the forest canopy. This bird was described to science by Robert Swinhoe, an English diplomat to Taiwan and a prolific naturalist.



Swinhoe's White-eye is a recent addition to our regional bird fauna. In 2015, birds were reported in Orange County. By 2021, they were becoming more common and spreading southwards to San Diego and Ensenada, and north along the coast to the San Francisco area. While some observations in our region extend inland about 15 miles, most are confined to the coastal plain in our suburban areas.

Our recent monthly bird counts in the Reserve have reported Swinhoe's White-eye. In August, **David Walker** and **Nancy Richardson** noted them in the Extension, and **Donna Mancuso** reported a “very vocal” bird around the Lodge in 2023. In addition, there have been several recent observations posted on eBird from Flintkote Avenue and nearby areas by a variety of observers. I now regularly hear their [high-pitched twitters](#) around our home nearby.

So how did Swinhoe's White-eye reach California? Though this group of birds is known to be good short-distance dispersers and adaptable, they were not known to be intentionally introduced. Most likely, they reached us as descendants from releases via the illegal pet trade, a multibillion-dollar criminal activity that is another threat to biodiversity.

What will the future hold for Swinhoe's White-eye? A recent [article](#) referenced a paper that models projected habitat. Interestingly, birds are occurring beyond those areas deemed suitable. It is likely that the usually irrigated vegetation in our suburbs – which has tropical and subtropical plants – is similar enough to the bird's native habitat and meets its life history needs. Over time, they may maintain a stable, small population here like the Scaly-breasted Munia (*Lonchura punctulata*), also from tropical Asia.

Although it is an attractive bird to see and pleasurable to hear, will Swinhoe's White-eye expand into our natural areas in more than an incidental manner and reduce the abundance of our native species? As nectar and insect eaters, they might compete with hummingbirds and gnatcatchers, for example. (Cont. on pg. 8.)

(Bird Cont.) Monthly bird counts and other community science efforts will be integral to monitor Swinhoe's White-eye and better understand its future effects in California.

What's on the Beach? Seagrasses

article and photo by Kathy Dickey

Did you know that John Torrey has a seagrass named for him? Torrey's surfgrass, *Phyllospadix torreyi*, was first discovered by S. Watson in 1879 and named for his botany colleague in New York. While there are two common surfgrass species found on San Diego beaches, *P. torreyi* is more abundant than *P. scouleri*. Both species can be found from Alaska to Baja California.

The narrow-leaved surfgrasses tend to look wiry, and the green leaves usually are unbranched. After exposure to the sun on the beach, they look like black wires.

They can grow to up to 10 feet long and about 0.1 to 0.2 inches wide, with a rhizome at the bottom to attach to rocks. They live



Torrey's surfgrass with rhizome

from the intertidal area to 15 feet deep in the turbulent surf areas. They are photosynthetic, producing their own food and oxygen along with any nutrients they get from their rhizomes. Their tiny flowers are held closely to the leaves. Scouler's surfgrass has three veins that are visible along the entire length of the leaf. Limpets, nudibranchs, snails, fish such as opaleye, and invertebrates feed on surfgrass. Crabs like to eat the seeds.

Another common San Diego resident is eelgrass, *Zostera marina*, but it prefers soft, muddy or sandy areas such as bays and estuaries. There is so much eelgrass in Mission Bay and San Diego Bay that they are called "meadows." They provide shelter and food habitat for a wide variety of marine life, such as snails, brant geese, crabs, and turtles. Eelgrass has air-filled sacs called lacunae within its leaves to help it stay upright. The leaves are wider than surf grass (about 0.5 inch), grow to four feet long, and may divide into bunches.

The Port of San Diego is studying carbon storage in eelgrass beds. San Diego Bay has 2,600 acres of eelgrass. The eelgrass acts as a filter for pollutants and helps water quality. It also contains 170,000 metric tons of carbon dioxide (about the same as emitted by 37,000 cars each year).



Eelgrass photo from WildlifeTrusts.org

CO₂ can remain trapped in eelgrass sediments for thousands of years if undisturbed. Eelgrass can store carbon 30 to 50 times faster than terrestrial forests.

Seagrass was used by Native Americans along the coast to make cordage and other woven objects starting about 10,000 years ago.

References available upon request.

BLIK: Learn at Lunch

Date/Time: Thursday, October 2, 12 noon

Location: North Beach parking lot, docent shed

Speaker: Gabriele Wienhausen

Topic: Kelp Forests: An Enthralling Undersea World

Bring your lunch, a chair, your curiosity, and any questions you may have about kelp. 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 docent shed, North Beach parking lot. All docents, park employees, and visitors are welcome.



TPDS Beach Party

by Lisa Kakone

On September 10, more than 70 docents enjoyed an evening meal and each other's company on Torrey Pines South Beach. We dined on pizza and salad from Oggi's and desserts contributed by docent attendees. We experienced a remarkable low tide and an exceptionally beautiful sunset.

Special thanks to CEED for organizing this event; our TPDS Board of Directors for funding it; **Bob Friedman**, **Mukesh Mehta**, and **Ed Saade** for table set-up; and Ranger Chuy Salinas for help with trash removal.



Torrey Pines Book Club

We will meet via Zoom at our regularly scheduled time. Please notify **Annette Ring** if you plan to participate or if you need any extra help getting connected.

When: Tuesday, October 14, 1:00 pm

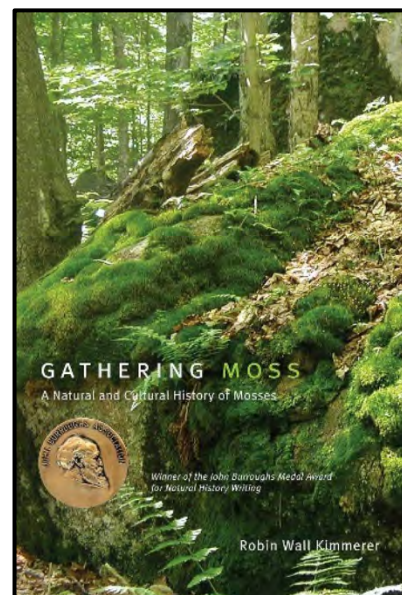
What: *Gathering Moss: A Natural and Cultural History of Mosses* by Robin Wall Kimmerer

Amazon says:

Living at the limits of our ordinary perception, mosses are a common but largely unnoticed element of the natural world. *Gathering Moss* is not an identification guide, nor is it a scientific treatise. Rather, it is a series of linked personal essays that will lead general readers and scientists alike to an understanding of how mosses live and how their lives are intertwined with the lives of countless other beings, from salmon and hummingbirds to redwoods and rednecks. Kimmerer clearly and artfully explains the biology of mosses, while at the same time reflecting on what these fascinating organisms have to teach us.

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

November 11: *Fen, Bog and Swamp: A Short History of Peatland Destruction and Its Role in the Climate Crisis* by Annie Proulx



Torrey Pines Docent Society Bird Survey: September 2025

Number of species: 56
(+1 other taxa)

Mallard 12
Mourning Dove 38
Anna's Hummingbird 15
Allen's Hummingbird 5
Whimbrel 53
Long-billed Curlew 16
Marbled Godwit 4
Red-necked Phalarope 16
Willet 2
Parasitic Jaeger 2
Heermann's Gull 26
Western Gull 73
California Gull 6
Royal Tern 3
Black-vented

Shearwater 160
Brandt's Cormorant 11
Double-crested Cormorant 4
Snowy Egret 12
Green Heron 1
Great Egret 4
Great Blue Heron 2
Brown Pelican 83
Osprey 1
White-tailed Kite 2
Cooper's Hawk 1
Red-shouldered Hawk 3
Red-tailed Hawk 2
Nuttall's Woodpecker 7
American Kestrel 6
Peregrine Falcon 3
Black Phoebe 4
Hutton's Vireo 1

California Scrub-Jay 28
American Crow 8
Common Raven 60
Northern Rough-winged Swallow 1
Cliff Swallow 6
Bushtit 40
Wrentit 69
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher 1
California Gnatcatcher 3
Northern House Wren 11
Marsh Wren 1
Bewick's Wren 7
wren sp. 2
California Thrasher 27
Northern Mockingbird 3
Scaly-breasted Munia 8
House Finch 49

Lesser Goldfinch 39
Dark-eyed Junco 2
Savannah Sparrow 1
Song Sparrow 30
California Towhee 78
Spotted Towhee 16
Orange-crowned Warbler 9
Common Yellowthroat 6

Observers: Nancy Richardson, Nancy Stalnaker, Paul Mullholland, Robert James, Kathy Estey, Robert Turner, Pam Burdt, Luz Chung

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



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