



TORREYANA

THE DOCENT NEWSLETTER FOR
TORREY PINES
STATE NATURAL RESERVE

Issue 494

October 2026

Lodge Front Plastering Completed

On September 2, thirty-five San Diego Coast District maintenance workers, other State Parks employees, and Torrey Pines docents worked together to put the third and final coat of plaster onto the adobe at the front of the Lodge (see [September 2026 Torreyana](#)). The hard-working docents who participated were: **Thomas Stehlik, Rick Vogel, Mukesh Mehta, Mark Embree, Kyle Gill, Marci Rimlinger**, and volunteer Paul Kennedy. Interpreter I Rowan Jackman and Park Aide Hanna Nason also pitched in.

Anne Cooper, Interpreter I, Interpretation and Education Division, wrote the following article about the successful plastering at the Lodge on September 2:

Working for California State Parks means that, occasionally, one day stands out from the rest. September 2 brought a group of State Parks staff and volunteers to the Torrey Pines Lodge, a 1923 adobe building that once served as a restaurant for visitors and locals among the pines and coastal chaparral north of La Jolla. Today it houses the Torrey Pines State Natural Reserve (TPSNR) visitor center and ranger station.

Corbin Schuppert, CA State Parks Restoration Specialist, had assembled the group to apply the finish coat of lime plaster to the front of the Lodge. This was the fourth such districtwide

maintenance event held in two years. Maintenance and interpretive staff, district archaeologists, Torrey Pines docents, a San Diego State University professor



Corbin Schuppert introducing the project to the workers Photo: Isaac Ullah, SDSU

Docent General Meeting

Date: Saturday, October 10, 9:00 am

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

Speaker: Adam Young, Scripps Institution of Oceanography

Topic: The SIO Coastal Hazard Observation Program

The Scripps Oceanography monitoring program is one of the most comprehensive shoreline observing systems in the world; it includes offshore, nearshore, and onshore monitoring. Beaches, cliffs, and waves have been monitored at select sites since 2001, using in-situ instruments, GPS-equipped platforms, mobile and stationary lidar, video cameras, and photogrammetric unmanned aircraft systems. The data have led to a better understanding of beach sand level changes, wave run-up, coastal flooding, the fate of beach replenishment projects, and cliff erosion. Recent work includes development of a real-time coastal cliff failure warning system.

Adam Young is a Researcher and Principal Investigator of the Coastal Processes Group at SIO. His research focuses on coastal erosion, geomorphology, and hazards. He has a PhD in engineering from UC San Diego.

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

and graduate student, Orange Coast and Colorado Desert district staff, and a local architect assembled to hear Corbin's explanation of the work plan.

Walking to the west side of the building, Corbin indicated two walls that had already been treated with lime-based plaster, pointing out the differences in appearance between those walls and the portions of the building yet to be restored. In the past, wall surfaces had received treatments that didn't allow the adobe to shed moisture. They had been covered with Portland cement, a problematic material used in prior decades and chosen for its ease of use and low cost.

(Cont. on pg. 3.)

The Torrey Pines Docent Society publishes the *Torreyana* monthly, edited by Joan Simon and Dan Hammer and 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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FLASH - Don't forget to donate your nature and conservation magazines to the Museum Shop.

President's Message:

Strengthening Our Partnership with State Parks

As members of the Torrey Pines Docent Society, we have an important role in shaping the future of our relationship with California State Parks. A strong partnership does not happen automatically. It requires trust, communication, respect, shared responsibility, and a commitment from both organizations to work toward common goals.

Moving forward, we should view our partnership not simply as a working arrangement, but as a shared commitment to the success of Torrey Pines State Natural Reserve. Our goal should be to build a relationship in which both State Parks and the Docent Society understand and respect each other's missions, responsibilities, expertise, and limitations.

For docents, this means being willing to listen as well as speak, approaching disagreements respectfully, honoring our commitments, and communicating concerns constructively. It means leaving personal egos aside and remembering that our collective purpose is more important than any individual preference. We should strive to be dependable partners who can be trusted to follow through on what we promise.

A successful partnership also requires us to recognize the strengths we bring to the Reserve. Our knowledge, experience, volunteer commitment, and connection with visitors are valuable resources. At the same time, we should recognize the expertise and responsibilities of State Parks and look for ways our respective strengths can complement one another.

We should also be willing to build the partnership step by step. Not every issue will be resolved immediately, and disagreements are inevitable in any meaningful relationship. What matters is how we respond to them – with patience, diplomacy, openness, and a willingness to seek common ground.

Ultimately, strengthening our partnership begins with us. By modeling trust, respect, communication, accountability, and shared stewardship, we can help create the kind of relationship we want to have with State Parks. The future of Torrey Pines will be stronger when we work together as partners rather than as separate organizations.

Matt Xavier
TPDS President

To read about the Partnership Success Factors, click [here](#).



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The Reserve is closed from September 22, 2026 to March 1, 2027 for the Utility Project construction.

(Cont. from pg. 1.)

The new lime plaster allows water vapor to both enter and exit the adobe and is much more flexible than Portland cement. Cracks in the plaster can expand and contract without damage to the wall beneath.

Corbin explained that his research into the specifications for the Lodge, which was designed by architect Richard Requa, revealed directives in the original design that the exterior plaster should incorporate the colors of the cliffs so iconic to Torrey Pines Reserve. Geologist and docent Mukesh Mehta relayed the geologic history of the yellowish-tan to white Torrey Sandstone and its caprock, the reddish-brown Lindavista Formation. The cliffs contain cross-bedding within the Torrey Sandstone layers, showing preserved ancient underwater currents that once deposited the sediment along the shore. The plaster itself would echo these, with colors of tan below and red above. Could we do justice to Requa's vision?

Returning to the front of the building, maintenance crew members mixed roughly 250 gallons of "mud." Corbin demonstrated the plasterer's art and encouraged us to employ our artistic sensibilities and put shyness aside. We picked up terminology along with techniques: "trowels," "floats," and "hawks." The work went quickly and soon the redder plaster, representing the top of the cliffs, came into use. We needed to work at a measured pace. As the plaster began to dry, finishers with smaller trowels smoothed out the rough spots. Soon we were invited to lunch, giving people a chance to chat and admire their work. As Corbin noted, active restoration at the Lodge will continue as a new era of enthusiasts leave their mark on the ledger of history.

Reprinted from California State Parks "Weekly Digest," September 11, 2026.



Rick Vogel and Marci Rimlinger learning plastering techniques Photo: Isaac Ullah, SDSU



Anne Cooper plastering



Mukesh Mehta, Mark Embree and Rick Vogel



Kyle Gill with wheelbarrow



Thomas Stehlik and Mukesh Mehta



Corbin Schuppert with workers getting ready to mix the plaster Photo: Isaac Ullah, SDSU



Rowan Jackman hard at work plastering Photo: Isaac Ullah, SDSU

Docent of the Month: Alberto Trujillo

Photo by Herb Knufken

Thank you so much for the recognition. When I started here at Torrey Pines I felt welcomed by all of you, and now I feel even more accepted. It was a heartwarming surprise.

I came to Encinitas in the mid 60s from Colima, Mexico, which lies at the foot of a volcano, a land of scorpions, mangos and coconuts. I brought with me the love of nature that was passed on to me by my grandmother, who loved plants and birds. As a young boy I was curious about nature. I discovered Torrey Pines at the age of 16 while surfing at Black's Beach. My friends said "Let's go to Fat Man's Misery" and I was intrigued. I fell in love with this beautiful place and have been coming here ever since. I would bring my boys on weekends so they could take a dip in the "bath tub" at Flat Rock and look for rattlesnakes, lichen and lizards. Now I bring my grandkids and share my love of Torrey Pines with them.

My background is commercial construction management, and I really enjoyed building something lasting from the ground up. Today I'm an avid tent camper, birder and love traveling around California. My love of camping began in high school with a backpacking trip on the John Muir Trail, which set me firmly on the path of nature appreciation and outdoor adventures. Torrey Pines is a special place that I have visited over the years when I needed a dose of nature. I get the same feeling every time I'm here today.

One thing I especially appreciate about volunteering at Torrey Pines is working with the Youth Program, where I hopefully instill in the students a love of nature and appreciation for this special place. Thank you, **Janet Ugalde**, for accepting me into the Youth Program, **Robert James** for his mentorship and support, **Ingo Renner** who told me not to worry, that I would be able to pass, and **Pao Chau** for his gentle guidance. Thanks also to **Gabriele Wienhausen** for sharing her knowledge and encouragement, and to the many others I've spent time with at the TIK, Lodge and BLIK.



Docent Beach Party

by Joan R. Simon; photos by Herb Knufken

What is better than a docent beach party at the Torrey Pines South Beach on a beautiful (not too hot/not too cool) evening in September? There was a lovely spread of sandwiches on rolls (and croissants!), salad fixings, cookies and snacks. More than 70 docents and their guests joined the fun.



President **Matt Xavier** honored newly appointed Supervising Ranger Stephanie Adams with a plaque featuring a Mat drawing on the front and these words on the back:

Congratulations, Stephanie, on this exciting new role!
May your leadership help Torrey Pines continue to thrive,
And may you always know that your Docents are behind you –
working hard, pitching in, and giving our very best for the Reserve we all love.

Introducing Stephanie, Matt read portions of the recommendation letter that was submitted by the Docent Society on her behalf:

"Stephanie has been an outstanding partner and leader within the Torrey Pines community, and we have had the privilege of working closely with her over the years. Whether she is interacting with visitors, mentoring fellow staff members, or collaborating with docents, she brings enthusiasm and clarity to every conversation. Those who work with her respect not only her expertise but also her integrity and positive attitude."



Matt also presented her with a poem from the Docent Society:

Poem for Stephanie Adams

from the Torrey Pines Docents

At Torrey Pines, where the ocean meets the land,
And the pines stand proudly, strong and grand,
There's someone new now leading the way,
And we're here to celebrate her today!

Stephanie, congratulations on your promotion –
You've earned our respect, our thanks, and devotion.
You've taken the reins with a steady hand,
And we're proud to support you as you lead this land.

We Docents may wander the trails and the shore,
Sharing stories and nature, and always much more.
But behind what we do, every day,
Is your leadership showing us the way.

We'll work hard, we promise, and give it our best,
To protect this Reserve and meet every quest.
With your guidance and vision, we'll proudly do
Our very best for Torrey Pines – and for you!

Stephanie graciously accepted the plaque and poem, saying:
“We are always learning from each other and while we may not agree on everything, we always get along.” We couldn't agree more!

Alberto Trujillo, class of 2024, was named Docent of the Month for his work with the Youth Program and at the BLIK, TIK, and Lodge (see pg. 4).

Matt also thanked the committee that made the beach party possible: Chair **Barbara Gunning**, **Kyle Gill**, **Mimi Gill**, **Marci Rimlinger**, **Pam Burdt**, **Leslie Allam**, and **Cami McCook**.

See [August 2026 Torreyana](#) for Stephanie's appointment as Supervising Ranger at Torrey Pines.

History: Mission Bay State Park and Torrey Pines City Park

by Judy Schulman, TPDS Historian

Yes, you read that correctly! How many of you knew that Mission Bay used to be a state park? After talks starting in 1927, California governor C.C. Young signed a bill in 1929 that created that status. The 1930 Preliminary Plan for Mission Bay State Park included a Crown Point causeway and basic road design, early dredging, early island and shoreline shaping, zoning subdivision, and water management.

So how does Torrey Pines enter into the story? The first mention of them together occurred in 1931, when there were two bills simultaneously pending for legislative approval. One was to make Torrey Pines City Park into a state park and the other was to develop Mission Bay State Park. The second mention of them together occurred six years later, when a trade was proposed.

Beginning in 1937, the San Diego Park Commission proposed a plan to trade the Torrey Pines area for the Mission Bay tidelands. Conservationists, park advocates, and the general public were against it. One of their primary concerns was that, if passed and Mission Bay went back to the city, commercial use would be allowed. Another concern was that the city would not have the funds to develop the park in Mission Bay. The city council asked for an advisory vote by San Diego citizens. On March 24, 1937, the San Diego Union reported the following results.

*Proposition 5: Trading Torrey Pines City Park for Mission Bay State Park (Yes: 6,364; No: 15,090)

*Proposition 6: Use of part of Mission Bay for industry (Yes: 6,706; No: 14,334)



The plan was then dropped. Despite this, Mission Bay State Park was returned to the city in April 1945. No state money was available. There was an economic slump, and there was fear of a post-World War II return to an economic downturn. Torrey Pines City Park was once again mentioned later that year in October. Senator Ed Fletcher suggested that the city sell it to the state and use the money to improve Mission Bay City Park. That did not happen, and the relationship ended.

In 1956, by a vote of the electorate of the City of San Diego, ownership of Torrey Pines City Park land, not to exceed 1000 acres, would be conveyed to the State of California. The actual transfer between city and state occurred in 1959.

Author's Note: Doing history research is like beachcombing. You never know what treasures you may find. By the way, this is a hint as to what my November BLIK Learn at Lunch topic will be.

What's on the Beach?

California Cone Snails

by Kathy Dickey

So, we step into the ocean to cool off and have some fun in the waves. But what should we be worried about? Rays, sharks, jellyfish ... and what else? Luckily, we are relatively safe on San Diego beaches, but we need to be more careful in places like Australia and the Indo-Pacific. There are some beautiful snail shells there –such as *Conus geographus* and *Conus textile* – that can kill you with their venom within hours!



New cone snails are being found all the time. At this point there are about 800 named species worldwide, ranging from 1.5 cm to 21 cm (0.6 inches to 8.3 inches). The cone snails can live only in marine water, not fresh, but from a few inches deep to extreme depths. A few of them have been found in water 1000 meters (3281 feet) deep. They live from 2 to 20 years. They are somewhat conical and of various colors and designs.

They move slowly after their prey. Each has a unique chemistry of venom, depending on what they eat. Food includes worms, other mollusks, and small fish. Those that prey upon fish are the most venomous to humans. Hunting is nocturnal. How do they do it? With a harpoon! Yes, each cone snail has a proboscis, a long conical tube that extends out of its mouth toward the prey. A large muscle contraction fires a hollow, barbed tooth toward the food. Inside the barbed tooth is a potent neurotoxin that quickly paralyzes the prey, which is pulled back into the mouth and eaten whole. A similar system is also used as a defense against lobsters, crabs, stingrays, and large fish.

Our own cone snail, *Californiconus californicus* (previously called *Conus californicus*), is also venomous if you bother them while they



are alive, but the sting is similar in pain to a bee sting. However, if the pain spreads, you could be having an allergic reaction and require an emergency room visit.

I wondered why the genus name was different only for this cone snail. It turns out to be unique in its molecular, toxicological and morphological characteristics, including the wide range of its diet, since it is capable of preying on fish, snails, octopus, shrimps, and worms. Sometimes these cone snails work together to kill a larger fish. It also is the only species of cone snail that can live in colder water, from the Farallon Islands (off San Francisco) to Baja California. Its color is a dull grey or light brown and the size is small, about 2.5 to 4 cm (1 to 1.6 inches) long. They are difficult to find in our waters.

As a result of certain unique characteristics of this little cone snail's venom, *C. californicus* has become very popular with medical researchers looking for pain relief (one of the toxins is said to be a thousand times better than morphine), as a treatment for tuberculosis, and even as a cancer treatment.

I want to thank docents **Jane** and **Ray Barger** for their BLIK talk in August on local shells. It really sparked my interest in these amazing cone shells.

References available upon request.

BLIK: Learn at Lunch

Date/Time: Thursday, October 1, 12 noon

Location: North Beach parking lot, Docent Shed

Speaker: Docent Malana Tabak

Topic: *El Niño - What It Is and Why It Especially Matters This Year*

ENSO (El Niño–Southern Oscillation) and its three phases will be defined, with an explanation of their significance. The term “Super El Niño” will be described, followed by a discussion of its effects on global weather, with particular emphasis on San Diego. Suggestions for how you can prepare for these conditions will also be provided.

Bring your lunch, a chair, your curiosity, and any questions you may have about El Niño. 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 docent shed.

All docents, park employees, and visitors are welcome.

A Walking Tour of Geology in Torrey Pines

by Mukesh Mehta

Ralph Waldo Emerson once wrote “We learn geology the morning after the earthquake.” Torrey Pines docents didn’t wait for an earthquake to happen to learn about the geology of Torrey Pines.

On September 14, about 30 docents met outside the Lodge for the last geology walk and talk of the year. I told the group that a key foundational principle of geology is “the present is the key to the past.” Today’s geological processes – such as erosion, weathering, earthquakes, landslides, and sedimentation – have always happened, even millions of years ago. By studying present-day phenomena, we can decipher stories preserved in our geological formations at Torrey Pines.

We walked down the main park road to the vertical geologic exposure, where the ancient cross or current bedding in Torrey Sandstone is preserved, a classic textbook example of this principle. Torrey Sandstone was deposited in an ancient barrier beach and shallow marine environment. The cliffs exposed today contain inclined current bedding in Torrey Sandstone layers, indicating they were once deposited by flowing currents. The direction of prehistoric water currents can also be determined from the rock layers.

I talked about other geological features seen at the road exposure, as described in the image below.

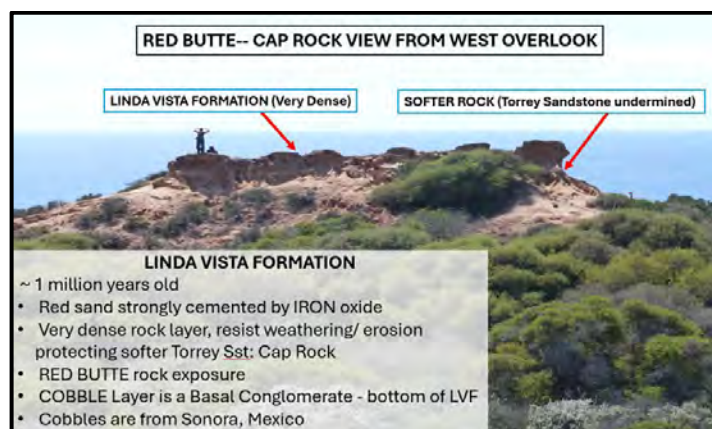


On a two-hour hike we saw small spherical iron concretions, which were formed when groundwater dissolved iron in the rocks by repeated cycles of wetting and drying and precipitating to form the concretions.

We walked to West Overlook and then down the Beach Trail to Red Butte, which is part of the Lindavista Formation, a marine terrace and one of the most popular geologic features at the Reserve.

Red Butte was once connected to the layer the Lodge sits on. Lindavista Formation is the red cap rock on top of the flat areas of the Reserve. On the west side of Red Butte we were standing on ancient hard polygonal sun-shrinkage cracks. The sun-shrinkage cracks are indicative of this

formation having subaerial exposure in the geological past, when pools of water evaporated, dried out forming sun-shrinkage cracks. The sun-shrinkage cracks were filled by younger sands and pebbles, which we see today.



Our last stop was at Yucca Point, where we talked about the Del Mar Formation with oyster shell fossils, Flat Rock, and the youngest Bay Point Formation. Looking south we talked about the marine terraces in La Jolla, which were formed by rising and falling sea-level and tectonic uplift.

Overall it was a fun field day for everyone, and we will do it again when the Reserve reopens next year.



October CEED: Water Conservation Garden

Date: Thursday, October 22

Time: 10:00 to 11:30, but we can stay longer to enjoy the gardens

Location: The Water Conservation Garden, 12122 Cuyamaca College Drive W, El Cajon, CA 92019

Limited to 25 docents; contact **Rachel Scherba** to sign up.

For more information: thegarden.org

Bird of the Month: Western Tanager

by Robert James; photo by gloriouscreation on iNaturalist.org

Learning birds in my college days, I remember asking my ornithology professor about one we saw that was a striking red, yellow, and black. The answer was that it could be only one species.

The Western Tanager (*Piranga ludoviciana*) is a bird that is typically seen at the Reserve in small numbers during spring and fall migrations. Only males have these brilliant colors. Females dress in more muted yellow and grays and are similar appearing to the Lesser Goldfinch (*Spinus psaltria*), a common resident species at the Reserve. Viewing popular [observations](#) posted in iNaturalist.org can give you a good sense of these color patterns.



The Western Tanager is best known to appear in late April to early May in San Diego on its way to breeding habitats in the pine and mixed forests of the northwestern U.S. and Canada. If you do not happen to first spot these beautiful birds in trees, you can sometimes hear their characteristic sharp, percussive calls – "pit-er-ick" or "prit-it" – which I first learned from cassette tapes! Reviewing Reserve bird count records going back to 1995, spring bird counts have been as high as 12 and 15 individuals, but more typically there are just a few each year.

Some birds are also seen at the Reserve during their return south. For example, on October 1, 2025, [we observed](#) two in Torrey Pines near the Lodge. One was clearly a female identified by its "swollen" bill, pale wing bars, and contrasting grey back. The male had limited reddish head coloration, characteristic of their non-breeding plumage. As the *San Diego County Bird Atlas* describes, some individuals remain the entire winter in our temperate coastal lowland, rather than continue southward to their usual off-season haunts in Mexico and Central America.

Another interesting fact about the Western Tanager is that recent research findings comparing DNA sequences indicate that this species (and other U.S. tanagers) are not really tanagers at all! Instead, they are more properly grouped with grosbeaks and buntings in the cardinal family. Nonetheless, this striking bird, which retains the common name of tanager and appears in short windows of time at the Reserve, is certainly special. Unlike many migrating songbird species, its population is stable due to its wide distribution in varied habitats. As a result, future generations of visitors can continue to enjoy this gem during their visits to the Reserve.

Bee of the Month: Titus's Sweat Bee

by Jess Mullins; photo by Phil Roullard

If you encounter a medium-sized black bee with thin white stripes visiting a late-summer flower in the sunflower family, you may have spotted Titus's sweat bee (*Lasioglossum titusi*). At the Reserve, this bee is most likely to be seen from July through September, especially along the Marsh Trail, when many other flowers have dried up and the landscape is waiting for winter rain.

Titus's sweat bee is a pollen specialist: females collect pollen only from plants in the aster family, which includes sunflowers, daisies, and asters. Look for it on late-blooming flowers such as San Diego wreath-plant (*Stephanomeria diegensis*) and golden tarweed (*Deinandra fasciculata*). Unlike its close relative, the tansy mustard sweat bee (*Lasioglossum sisymbrii*), featured in an [earlier Bee of the Month article](#), *L. titusi* relies on these particular flowers for pollen.

Like most of San Diego County's more than 700 bee species, Titus's sweat bee is solitary. Each female digs her own nest in bare soil. However, females may choose to nest close together in the same suitable patch of ground, similar to people living in separate apartments in the same condominium building.

Titus's sweat bee can look very similar to the tansy mustard sweat bee. Both are black with pale hair bands that can appear as white stripes across the abdomen neatly tucked under each segment. The key difference is on the first abdominal segment: *L. sisymbrii* has a small patch of short white hairs on its upper surface, while *L. titusi* lacks this patch. Instead, the first abdominal segment is hairless and black. In general, the texture of the abdomen of this species has a matte-like appearance. Males are seen less often, but they are easier to recognize because the tips of all six legs are yellowish orange, a feature that stands out clearly in the photograph.



Torrey Pines Book Club

We will continue to meet via Zoom at our regularly scheduled time. If you have any questions or need help getting connected on Zoom, please contact **Annette Ring**.

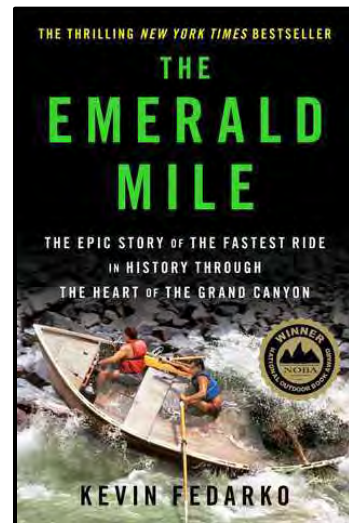
When: Tuesday, October 13, 1:00 pm

What: *The Emerald Mile: The Epic Story of the Fastest Ride in History Through the Heart of the Grand Canyon* by Kevin Fedarko

Amazon says:

In the spring of 1983, massive flooding along the length of the Colorado River confronted a team of engineers at the Glen Canyon Dam with an unprecedented emergency that could have resulted in the most catastrophic dam failure in history. In the midst of this crisis, the decision to launch a small wooden dory named “The Emerald Mile” at the head of the Grand Canyon, just fifteen miles downstream from the Glen Canyon Dam, seemed downright suicidal.

The Emerald Mile, at one time slated to be destroyed, was rescued and brought back to life by Kenton Grua, the man at the oars, who intended to use this flood as a kind of hydraulic sling-shot. The goal was to nail the all-time record for the fastest boat ever propelled – by oar, by motor, or by the grace of God – through the heart of the Grand Canyon atop the Colorado River, from Lee’s Ferry to Lake Mead. Did he survive? Just barely. Now, this remarkable, epic feat unfolds in *The Emerald Mile*.



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

November 10: *Guardians of the Valley: John Muir and the Friendship That Saved Yosemite* by Dean King

Torrey Pines Docent Society Bird Survey: September 2026

Number of species: 69
(+1 other taxa)

Mallard 3
California Quail 4
Eurasian Collared-Dove 2
Mourning Dove 59
White-throated Swift 72
Anna's Hummingbird 18
Allen's Hummingbird 14
hummingbird sp. 8
Hudsonian Whimbrel 4
Long-billed Curlew 3
Short-billed Dowitcher 400
Willet 4
Ring-billed Gull 2
Western Gull 29
Elegant Tern 3
Royal Tern 1
Pied-billed Grebe 3
Pacific Loon 1
Common Loon 1

Black-vented Shearwater 10
Brandt's Cormorant 20
Double-crested Cormorant 5
Black-crowned Night
Heron 2
Snowy Egret 5
Great Egret 8
Great Blue Heron 3
Brown Pelican 20
Turkey Vulture 1
Osprey 1
White-tailed Kite 2
Cooper's Hawk 2
Red-shouldered Hawk 1
Red-tailed Hawk 2
Great Horned Owl 1
Nuttall's Woodpecker 11
American Kestrel 7
Black Phoebe 8
Ash-throated Flycatcher 2
Cassin's Kingbird 5
Hutton's Vireo 3

California Scrub-Jay 20
American Crow 10
Common Raven 20
Northern Rough-winged
Swallow 8
Barn Swallow 2
Cliff Swallow 5
Bushtit 45
Wrentit 82
Swinhoe's White-eye 4
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher 1
California Gnatcatcher 2
Northern House Wren 12
Bewick's Wren 11
California Thrasher 18
Northern Mockingbird 8
Western Bluebird 2
Scaly-breasted Munia 6
House Finch 37
Lesser Goldfinch 45
Dark-eyed Junco 1
Bell's Sparrow 1

Savannah Sparrow 14 (4
were Beldings)
Song Sparrow 23
California Towhee 60
Rufous-crowned Sparrow 1
Spotted Towhee 9
Hooded Oriole 1
Red-winged Blackbird 2
Orange-crowned Warbler 10
Common Yellowthroat 4

Participants: Donna Mancuso, Nancy Richardson, Dinah Carl, Luz Chung, Connie Metlock, Ruslan Balagansky, Chris Roberts, Leslie Allem, German Cervantes, Marty Hales, Pam Burdt, Steve Neal, Tsaiwei Olee, Susan S., Robert James., David Walker

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



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