



Canyon News

Black Mountain Park • Del Mar Mesa Preserve
Peñasquitos Canyon Preserve
Friends of Los Peñasquitos Canyon Preserve, Inc.

July, Aug., Sept., 2012
Volume 26 No. 3

It's a Bird, it's a Gull, it's a ... Kite!

Brian Swanson

Most of the Preserve's visitors have seen them. They often perch on the tops of tall trees, such as our western sycamores. Or hover over open fields. Or, at the end of the day, fly with a purpose to a favorite roosting site. Typically solitary, frequently in pairs, and occasionally in larger congregations, these medium-sized, delicate-boned birds are white-tailed kites. Kites are one form of raptors, which include owls, falcons, hawks, eagles...and kites. Various species of kites are found on several continents. In the South-eastern United States you might chance upon a swallow-tailed or Mississippi kite.

White-tailed kites (*elanus leucurus*) were formerly uncommon, but have made a significant come-back in the past decade. They live in river valleys with open fields nearby, such as Peñasquitos Canyon Preserve, and the San Pasqual and San Dieguito River Valleys. The fields near the Peñasquitos Adobe, or the south shore of Lake Hodges are good places to watch



Photo by Jeanie Anderson

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for kites. Their white, grey, and black coloration often leads hikers to dismiss them as sea gulls. But look a little closer. Notice the distinctive vocalization... solitary whistles, or sometimes a raspy "growling", especially when near the nest, and especially if a young bird.

Young kites have a rusty coloration, which fades out to the adult plumage as they molt their juvenile feathers. A young kite will continue to beg for food from its parents, even after it's left the nest and mom is sitting on a new set of eggs. The male kite helps build the nest, and will deliver food to the female and young throughout the day. A pair of kites may raise several broods during nesting season, which runs from about Feb. 15th through September 1st.

Kites are diurnal, hunting from sunup to sundown, constantly on the look-out for unwary rodents. They are efficient hunters and get their distinct name from their habit of hovering in place over a field, patiently focused on the ground below while waiting for the gopher, rat, vole or mouse to pop into view. Upon sighting an unsuspecting rodent, the kite will drop from the sky like a stone, often emerging with a fat meal. At the end of the day, groups of kites will often fly to a favorite roosting spot to spend the night. One autumn afternoon, I counted a group of 13 roosting on the tall scrub oaks on the hillside near the waterfall.

Next time you're out hiking, take a few minutes to stop and watch these beautiful birds who make our preserve their home.

Upcoming Hikes and Volunteer Opportunities

All of our hikes are free. There is a fee for the Tracking survey classes. See below for details.

Wear good trail sneakers or boots and sun protection (hat, sunscreen or both), and bring water. Call 858-484-3219 for more information.

Repeating Events

Every Saturday and Sunday:

Historic Adobe Ranch Tour

San Diego County Park docents lead a free guided tour of San Diego's second oldest standing residence, Rancho Santa María de los Peñasquitos, at 11 a.m. on Saturdays and 1 p.m. on Sundays, lasting 45 minutes. See an historic Mexican era rancho with three foot thick adobe walls, settler and Indian artifacts and tour the grounds. The Ranch House is located on Canyonside Park Driveway off Black Mountain Road between Mira Mesa and Rancho Peñasquitos.

Every month:

Wildlife Tracking

Sat. 8 a.m. - 10 a.m. July 14, Aug. 11, Sept. 8, Oct. 13, Nov. 10, Dec. 8

Join a knowledgeable San Diego Tracking team instructor for FREE informal dirt time lessons in the art of wildlife tracking. Learn how to identify the tracks and scat of coyotes, bobcats, raccoons, deer, and other wildlife in our area! No reservations necessary, just show up. Rain cancels. For more information see www.sdt.org. Meet at the Historic Adobe Ranch House on Canyonside Park Drive and Black Mountain Road, Rancho Peñasquitos.

Every two months:

Friends of Peñasquitos Canyon Board of Directors

Tues., 7 p.m. July 3, Sept. 4, Nov. 6
Members are welcome to attend this business meeting to plan Friends' activities. Meeting is at the historic Adobe Ranch House at Black Mountain Road and Canyonside Park Driveway, Rancho Peñasquitos

Black Mountain Open Space Park Citizens Advisory Committee

Thurs., 6:30 p.m. July 12, Sept. 6, Nov 8

Public is welcome to attend this meeting to plan park activities. Meet in the Canyonside Recreation Center at Black Mountain Road and Canyonside Park Driveway, Rancho Peñasquitos.

Peñasquitos Canyon Citizens Advisory Committee

Thurs. 6:30 p.m. July 19, Sept. 13, Nov. 15

Public is welcome to attend this meeting to plan park activities. Meeting is at the Historic Adobe Ranch House on Canyonside Park Driveway and Black Mountain Road, Rancho Peñasquitos.

Quarterly:

Beginning Tracking Wildlife Surveys

Sat. 8 a.m. - 4 p.m. July 21, Oct. 20

This class prepares you to participate in surveys that monitor the wildlife in major open space preserves and other critical areas. Topics include basic recognition and identification of animal tracks and other signs, introduction to track patterns and gaits, wildlife journaling, an overview of the survey protocol, and more! Classroom time is supplemented with plenty of time in the field ("dirt time").

This training is required for survey volunteers and also serves as a prerequisite for the Intermediate Tracker/Naturalist class. After this training, students are expected to participate in at least one SDTT wildlife survey. Preregistration is not required for individuals, but requested for groups. The \$25 fee includes a number of valuable reference materials. Dress prepared to spend time outdoors and bring a sack lunch and water.

Also, please bring your calendar to sign up for transects. For more information: 760.715.4102 or www.sdt.org. Meet at the Historic Adobe Ranch House on Canyonside Park Driveway and Black Mountain Road, Rancho Peñasquitos.

Maps of Peñasquitos Canyon Preserve and Black Mountain Open Space Parks are available at www.Peñasquitos.org

Intermediate Tracking for Wildlife Surveys

Class: Wed. 7-9 p.m. Sept. 19

Field: Sat. 8 a.m.-4 p.m. Sept. 22

This class expands on the beginning training and includes recognition and interpretation of tracks and sign on a variety of surfaces. There are exercises in speculative tracking, aging, soil dynamics, debris interaction, trailing, mammal skull and dental identification, and tracking on various substrates. Additional gait interpretation is covered. Cost: \$50 (\$10 discount for SDTT or Friends members). Pre-registration required. Go to www.peñasquitos.org/classes.htm for more information or e-mail lptt@cox.net to register.

Advanced Tracking Wildlife Surveys

Class: Wed. 7-9 p.m. Nov. 14

Field Sat. 8 a.m. - 4 p.m. Nov. 17

The Advanced Class continues to develop your tracking proficiency. Subtle details of track identification are presented. Techniques and exercises for trailing animals through various surfaces will enable you to stay on the right track. Drills and exercises will help expand your knowledge base, point out areas to work on, and give you a preview of the tracker evaluation process. Cost: \$50 (\$10 discount for SDTT members). Pre-registration required. Go to www.peñasquitos.org/classes.htm for more information or e-mail lptt@cox.net to register.

Hike Opportunities

July

Birding with All Your Senses

Sat. July 7, 7:45 - 9:30 a.m.

Join Field Ornithologist Jeanie Anderson on a path in the canyon with many birds both visible and calling. Bring sturdy shoes and binoculars and cover ups. Handouts and checklists will be provided. Meet at the west end of Canyonside Park Driveway, 1 block west of Black Mtn. Rd. at the Preserve sign at the beginning of the white ranch house fence. 12350 Black Mtn. Rd. San Diego

Night Hike with Mike Kelly

Fri. July 13, 7:30 - 9:30 p.m.

Naturalist Mike Kelly leads this moderately paced, flat hike to enjoy the Preserve at night and see wildlife including deer, bats, and tarantulas. Meet at the kiosk at the corner of Park Village Road and Camino del Sur in Rancho Peñasquitos.

**Night-owl Walk –
the Crepuscular Preserve**

Sat. July 21, 6:45 – 9:15 p.m.

The shadowy time between night and day is another world. We'll visit an 1800's historic gravesite, listen to night sounds and watch for bats and owls on this two and a half hour easy hike with naturalist Brian Swanson. Wear sturdy shoes, bring field glasses and a flashlight, and be prepared for a cool evening. Meet at the west end of Canyon-side Park Driveway, 1 block west of Black Mtn. Rd. at the Preserve sign at the beginning of the white ranch house fence. 12350 Black Mtn. Rd. San Diego

**New Moon Night Walk with
Will Bowen**

Sat. July 21, 7:30 - 9:30 p.m.

We start at dusk and walk out into the night hoping to encounter owls, bats, deer, and night blooming plants. Listen to the symphony of crickets, frogs, and cicadas. Look for spider webs. Contemplate the stars and the constellations. Bring a flashlight and water. You might need insect repellent. Meet at 4206 Sorrento Valley Blvd.

August

**Full Moon Night Walk with
Will Bowen**

Sat. August 4, 7:30 - 9:30 p.m.

The full moon illuminates the canyon at night with an eerie light which influences plants, animals, and people. Experience the photoelectric effect of moonlight first hand. Bring a flashlight and water. You might need insect repellent. Meet at 4206 Sorrento Valley Blvd.

**Night-owl Walk –
the Crepuscular Preserve**

Sat. August 11, 6:30 – 9:00 p.m.

The shadowy time between night and day is another world. We'll visit an 1800's historic gravesite, listen to night sounds and watch for bats and owls on this two and a half hour easy hike with

naturalist Brian Swanson. Wear sturdy shoes, bring field glasses and a flashlight, and be prepared for a cool evening. Meet at the west end of Canyon-side Park Driveway, 1 block west of Black Mtn. Rd. at the Preserve sign at the beginning of the white ranch house fence. 12350 Black Mtn. Rd. San Diego

Night Hike with Mike Kelly

Fri. August 24, 7:30 - 9:30 p.m.

Naturalist Mike Kelly leads this moderately paced, flat hike to enjoy the Preserve at night and see wildlife including deer, bats, and tarantulas. Meet at the kiosk at the corner of Park Village Road and Camino del Sur in Rancho Peñasquitos.

September

**Full Moon Spider Hike with
Will Bowen**

Sat. Sept. 1, 7:30 - 9:30 p.m.

In late summer and early fall, in the first hours of evening, the Orb Spiders build huge beautiful webs across the trail. This is a hike to look for and admire these webs. We will also seek out colonies of black and brown widows with their red hourglass markings. Bring a flashlight, water, and a camera. You might need insect repellent. Meet at 4206 Sorrento Valley Blvd.

**Night-owl Walk –
the Crepuscular Preserve**

Sat. Sept 8. 6:00 – 8:30 p.m.

The shadowy time between night and day is another world. We'll visit an 1800's historic gravesite, listen to night sounds and watch for bats and owls on this two and a half hour easy hike with naturalist Brian Swanson. Wear sturdy shoes, bring field glasses and a flashlight, and be prepared for a cool evening. Meet at the west end of Canyon-side Park Driveway, 1 block west of Black Mtn. Rd. at the Preserve sign at the beginning of the white ranch house fence. 12350 Black Mtn. Rd. San Diego

Night Hike with Mike Kelly

Fri. Sept 14, 7:00 – 9:00 p.m.

Naturalist Mike Kelly leads this moderately paced, flat hike to enjoy the Preserve at night and see wildlife including deer, bats, and tarantulas. Meet at the kiosk at the corner of Park Village Road and Camino del Sur in Rancho Peñasquitos.

(Oak from p. 5) the variety and sheer numbers of insects associated with Coast Live Oaks. While contemplating the tree, perhaps your eye has fixed on a strange apple-like growth within the canopy. That oak gall is a nursery for the *Cynipidae* wasp. Millions of insects of hundreds of species can inhabit a single mature tree. Some may be familiar – oak leaf munchers - others remain unseen, and their presence known only by exit holes left behind. All are witness to the immeasurable food supply provided by Coast Live Oak, and to its central role in an immense food chain.

Coast Live Oak supports the natural community 24/7. Twilight hours and nighttime is the right time for nocturnal creatures such as owls, bats, and woodrats. CLO is very accommodating!

Experienced in daylight or at night, Coast Live Oak is truly a majestic natural wonder. The range of wildlife it supports is staggering, and its imposing presence has long touched our imagination. Like the Kumeyaay who sustain a deep religious connection to the oak and the spirits that dwell within, through our admiration, we derive respect for the power and resilience of Nature. We are all part of the centuries-old relationship between man and oak.

Author's note: We, in turn, must do our part to insure Coast Live Oaks continue to flourish. The gold-spotted oak borer is a real threat to our mature oaks. Observing restrictions on imported firewood will aid in limiting its spread.

As the weather warms, please bring plenty of water and sun protection (hat or sun screen or both) when you visit the parks and canyons. Hiking boots or trail sneakers are recommended.

Invasive Plants

Text and Photos by Will Bowen, PhD

It might surprise you to know that there are quite a few invasive plants in Peñasquitos Canyon. It might even be kind of a shock to find out that some of the plants that we have all grown quite familiar with, such as the brightly yellow flowered mustard plant or the sweetly fragrant fennel, are not native and ought to be removed because they crowd out our native vegetation.

Back in the early days of the Preserve, Mike Kelly and I used to go out into the canyon with double machetes—one in each hand—to deal with invasive intruders. Like fervent gladiators, we chopped off the flowering tops of the cardon or desert artichoke, hoping to stop its spread. That's where the term "Weed Wackers" originated. Nowadays the habitat restoration team has much more sophisticated and effective methods of removing invasives.

It's good to get to know which plants are invasive so you can see first hand what they do and understand why they are being removed. On my herb walks in the canyon, I always try to point some of the invasive plants and explain their danger.

If you walk out into Lopez Canyon, right along the edge of the trail on the drier north side you can see a low growing shrub (less than 12" tall) with silvery grey evergreen foliage and red berries, called Australian saltbush, that is an invasive plant. It can form dense mats from four up to six feet across.



Australian saltbush was introduced into California in 1901 as livestock forage. By 1916, it was common and abundant in San Diego. It has the good quality of being a ground cover in arid landscapes, especially those with saline soils or that have been heavily disturbed or grazed. It is also a fire retardant and a means of erosion control. It attracts lots of birds, who like to eat the tiny tasty red berries, which have a delicious salty nutty taste. Lizards and foxes also eat the berries. That is how it spreads—as the seeds are released in the droppings of birds and animals.

the best way to remove this plant is by pulling it up with

the hands.

If you walk farther out into Lopez Canyon and cross the creek bed—just as you come out and see the steep walls of the canyon, you will find some rather thick stands of head-high Italian thistle—another invasive plant. Like other thistles, it has lots of stickers and thorns. It's drying up right about now, in late June.

You can tell Italian thistle from other varieties of thistle because it has the rose to red colored flowers. It likes our warm Mediterranean climate and soils with a higher Ph, such as those near where the creek flows.



Italian thistle is native to the Mediterranean and was accidentally introduced into California in the 1940s. It thrives in times of drought. The best way to remove it is by hand pulling or by spraying it with a chemical agent called Roundup.

If you continue walking along the trail out into Lopez Canyon, by the time you get to the area of the Old Lopez Orchard, you may notice another invasive plant, tucked back a little from the road. This is a plant called Poison Hemlock, the plant that Socrates drank to end his life when he was sentenced to death. It is highly poisonous to both man and animals.

Poison hemlock is a member of the carrot family. It has white flowers which grow in umbrella-shaped clusters, leaves with a fern-like appearance, and stems that have purple spots on them.



Coast Live Oak: Majestic Conservationist

Audrey F. Baker

(Ed note: This is an excerpt of an article originally appearing in the Mission Trails Regional Park News, April 3, 2012.)

They inspire us by creating enchanted landscapes and, by their massive, twisted architecture, present eerie, haunting visions. You'll find them growing on valley floors, among rocky canyons, sage and chaparral, along the river and above you on cliffs overlooking the gorge.

Arboreal champions, Coast Live Oaks (CLOs) play an extensive role in conservation and ecology. The massive canopy provides a dense overstory that aids in the protection of threatened and endangered species. True survivors, live oaks thrive in our mild coastal climate, prepared to face the challenges of drought, insects and fire, all while serving as nursery, protector and food source for a surprising variety of wildlife.

Its genus name, *Quercus*, hints at the long history of mankind's association with oaks. It comes from two Celtic words, "quer" and "cuez", meaning fine tree. Monarchs of the woodlands, riparian and grassland fringes of MTRP, these impressive trees are the overlords of our green and golden wild San Diego.

Coast Live Oaks are an essential part of our southwestern heritage. Brilliant in sunshine, eerie in mist and enchanted in moonlight, for the Kumeyaay, our local oak represents a symbol of fertility, communication with the spirit world, oneness with the Earth, and the bounty provided by Tuchaipai, the great creator. The habitat spawn by Coast Live Oaks sustain more wildlife than any other land-based plant.

Native Americans made ample use of its offerings in their daily lives. Just to hint at its utility, they depended on its acorns as a food source and trade item, and its bark and leaves for medicine. CLO wood equipped them with a myriad of tools, including rabbit sticks and bows. Its fuel fired their pottery. Franciscan monks established their missions by following the distribution of oaks, and settlers used its leaves for livestock feed and its wood for farm and ship implements.

Today the Coast Live Oak stands as a seminal symbol for ecological consciousness, reminding us of the important role it plays in maintaining the delicate balance of the spe-

cies, and in preserving natural California for future generations.

Magnificent in architecture, the luxuriant foliage literally absorbs light, and can form crowns up to 130' in diameter. Resting under this superstructure, hikers can enjoy up to a 15 degrees drop from outside temperatures. For animals, the coolness provides thermal relief, hiding places from predators, and nesting sites.

Life under the canopy is a rich micro-habitat with diverse plant/animal interaction. The abundant food products produced by CLO – acorns, leaves, flowers, twigs, sap, roots and pollen – attract and support a thriving wildlife community.

Coast Live Oak's characteristically spectacular canopy,



photo by Janet Nelson

the hearty weather-challenged branches, impressive trunk, and delicate new growth twigs represent home to a large number of nesting birds. Among the resident nesters are the regal red-tailed and the red-shouldered hawk. The Cooper's hawk aided by its short-wings, dives into the oak leafage to hunt, and nests there to raise its young. On the opposite side of the size spectrum, the tiny Anna's hummingbird, weighing in at 0.15 oz, constructs its diminutive nest, crafted with spider webs and downy vegetable matter, on new growth areas among reddish twigs.

Reptiles and amphibians also benefit by feasting on insects that dine on oak or take refuge among the organically-rich leaf litter. Alligator lizards seek insects, eggs and young birds, while gopher snakes prowl and California king snake pursues its meal – watch out rattlers! The arboreal salamander searches at night for crickets and termites on tree limbs and among the debris.

Acorns are the most recognizable food source offered by CLO. In the fall, mule deer can consume 300 acorns per day! They browse extensively on leaves and twigs, but can also eat bark from the main trunk. Scrub jays, ground squirrels, and acorn woodpeckers busily cache acorns for future meals. Those not retrieved may grow as representative of a new generation of trees.

The source for all this wildlife activity is (see p. 3)

Nature Bullies: A conservation biologist's perspective on children in nature

Editor's Note: In a Children and Nature Network blog written May 22, 2012, conservation biologist Ron Swaisgood suggested that kids need to interact with nature; "to touch, feel, climb, dig, and ...yes, destroy. Destruction is sometimes the natural byproduct of nature play. Keeping kids on the trail all the time is a death sentence to their nature connection." His article acknowledges that "there is a time and place where we must tread lightly or not tread at all. But equally, we must still have those places where kids can run free and be kids." The full article can be found at: <http://www.childrenandnature.org/blog/2012/05/22/nature-bullies-a-conservation-biologists-perspective-on-children-in-nature/>.

This article was brought to the attention of the Los Peñasquitos Canyon CAC and began an email discussion about creating kid friendly areas in our preserves. Following is the letter written by Diana Gordon, a long time advocate of preserving the Carmel Mountain/Del Mar Mesa area and a vernal pools hike leader for the Friends..

The discussion about children and nature is very important. I must say that I chastise anyone who does not respect the trail signs etc. in an area designated as a preserve, since the reason that the area, such as Carmel Mountain, is set aside as a preserve is for protection of endangered species, and their promulgation. children were able to roam around Carmel Mountain, Del Mar Mesa when they were growing. had a wonderful time, followed animal trails, learned about native flora and fauna., there needs to be a place for children to enjoy and love nature, but, given the minimal space around us, if we do not have some restrictions, then habitat is encroached upon, little by little - and, in the chaparral community, near the coast, it is so easy to destroy species, even unwittingly, that we need to educate everyone, father and son, mother and daughter. I hike on Carmel Mountain several days a week. have photos of my children looking across at the devastation when Neighborhood 10 was being built. hurt very much, and is still painful when I see how many people allow dogs to run off leash, children construct BMX jumps in an area that has been set aside for habitat preservation, without any thought to what animals they might be disturbing during breeding season etc.

How can you say that the people who worked so hard to save a place for nature to keep being natural are trying to protect the environment for themselves? Those people wanted to save and protect a spot so that your children could learn about fairy shrimp, tadpoles, and get down in the earth and experience the love of being in touch with the soil, the smell of sage brush, the sight of a quail on a bush. I don't understand why you would not respect the fact that there have to be limits, given the current circumstances.

Torrey Pines State Reserve, Penasquitos Canyon, Del Mar Mesa, Carmel Mountain, have very fragile ecosystems. 32 years ago, when I first moved here, I thought the landscape was dry, uninviting, uninhabitable. Over time I discovered that there is so much going on, such incredible interaction between every creature and plant that now remains protected due to the efforts of many agencies and local residents, and am so happy to see that we still have a glimpse of a vernal pool, a canchalagua, some marsh hawks, etc.

My message to you that think that people are nay-saying children running wild is, yes, let your children run wild, but please educate them first, for their own safety, for their ability to understand how precious the local resources are, for love of the planet. It is a very sad day for us to deny children access to nature, but, unless we take back the freeways and the shopping malls and the suburban cul-de-sacs, nature as you currently know it locally will be pretty much gone if everyone is allowed to run amok during a drought period — when plants and animals hide away—and that will be a sorry day.

It would be great if you could introduce native plants into your back yards, ask for a local park to have some part of it be replanted in native plants to encourage wildlife, have your children participate in local beach and mesa clean ups, encourage them to learn about the plants and animals. Talk to your local council person about establishing a park where children can be safe to experience nature.

It's a very hard, tough issue, and I thank you all for providing your input. I know it is frustrating, and I and my children were very fortunate to have been in the area before it became so restricted. I lead hikes for the Friends of Penasquitos during the spring, and I do encourage children, and adults, to touch, smell, taste (non-poisonous) native plants, so that everyone can appreciate and understand the importance of relating to the local habitat. Love of nature, and support of nature, is inherent to my well-being, and I wish that this could be possible for your children and their children, and those others that will follow.

With love and respect to all of you,
Diana Gordon

Making Movies on Location... in Penasquitos Preserve

text & photo by Jeanie Anderson

This spring, the Friends have been working with videographer Jim Karnik of Wild Web Films to produce new videos highlighting different aspects of our Preserve. Three videos are completed and ready for your viewing pleasure. Find the links to all of them at www.penasquitos.org or <http://fieldnotes.com/videos.html>

A Day Hike to the Waterfall in Los Peñasquitos Canyon

Los Peñasquitos Canyon Preserve is a wonderful place to explore. Join Les Braund on a 3 mile day hike to the waterfalls and learn about some of the human and natural history of the canyon.

Within the first 30 minutes of filming A Day Hike, a bobcat crossed the trail stalking a cottontail rabbit. Our videographer caught all the action on film... totally unscripted!

Wildflowers on Duck Pond Trail

Los Peñasquitos Canyon Preserve is a wonderful place to explore. Join Les Braund as he takes an easy hike from Del Mar Mesa down to Duck Pond and on the way learn about some of the wonderful wildflowers found around the trail.

A Hike Through Geologic Time

Geologist Don Albright guides a virtual hike through geologic time. From the mesa rim rocks of the Linda Vista Formation to the andesite volcanic bedrocks at the Waterfall on the canyon floor, Peñasquitos Canyon spans 150 million years. Along the way, learn about vernal pools, mima mounds, the little cliffs that give Peñasquitos its name, and much more.



Membership Application

Membership category: (circle 1 below)

Senior (62) or Student \$10	Individual \$15	
Family \$20	Sponsor \$30	Patron \$100
Corporate \$250	Life \$1000	
Contribution \$ _____		

I/We are interested in the following:

____ Volunteer to help a committee (call to discuss)

____ Hikes

____ Indian Culture

____ Educational Workshops

____ School, Family, Youth Programs

____ Environment (Plants, birds, mammals, geology)

Other: _____

Name(s) _____

Address _____

City State Zip _____

Home Phone _____

Email _____

Please make checks payable to:

Friends of Los Peñasquitos Canyon Preserve, Inc.
P.O. Box 26523, San Diego, CA 92196

Thank you for your support! Your donation is tax deductible.
Call **858.484.3219** or **858.342.8856** for more information.

Friends' Directory

Officers

President: Les Braund	858-566-3958
Vice-President: Don Albright	619.443.5937
Treasurer: Pat Watkins	858.538.2527
Secretary: Edward DiBella	619.563.0717

Other Members of the Board of Directors

Jeanie Anderson, Anne Harvey, Mike Kelly, Mary Lueking, Janet Nelson, Brian Swanson

Walk Leaders

Don Albright, Will Bowen, Diana Gordon, Arne Johansen, Mike Kelly, Linda King, Mary Lueking, David Robertson, Brian Swanson, Pat Watkins

Committees

Conservation Chair: Mike Kelly, 858.342.8856
Newsletter: Janet Nelson, 619.519.3150
nelson.janet1@gmail.com
Tracking Team Coordinator: Rick Botta,
858.672.0584
Webmaster: Beth Williams



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Willowy Monardella Survey Team

Shown are 9 of the 10 volunteers who spent a Sunday afternoon surveying the endangered Monardella in López Canyon (part of Peñasquitos Canyon Preserve). Most of the plants found were planted by Friends' and California Native Plant Society volunteers under a grant and permits from the City of San Diego and various regulatory agencies. From left to right are Cindy Burrascano, Beth Mather, Laura Powell, Greg Hampton, Mike Kelly, Bill Brown, Adam and Scott Pohlson, Shawn Gray. The Friends and CNPS will be launching another Monardella planting/transplant program this coming winter. Let us know if you'd like to help. Not pictured is the photographer, Margaret Filius (the author of the fantastic Torrey Pines Wildflower book).