



Canyon News

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

Spring, 2015
Volume 29, No. 2

Tom Stephan to Speak at Friends' Annual Meeting

Please join the Friends of Los Peñasquitos Canyon Preserve on Saturday, June 13, 2015 under the stars in the courtyard of the historic ranch house for our Annual Membership Meeting. Socializing will begin at 7:00 p.m. Our featured speaker will begin at 7:30.

Tom Stephan will be speaking on *The Raptors of Los Peñasquitos Preserve and Beyond*.

Our preserve is home to a high number of raptor species including: Ospreys, Coopers Hawks, Sharp-shinned Hawks, American Kestrels, Merlins, Peregrine Falcons, White-tailed Kites, Northern Harriers, Red-shouldered Hawks, Red-tailed Hawks, Common Barn Owls, Western Screech Owls, and Great Horned Owls.

Tom's interest in birds of prey began in 1962 while doing research for a second grade report. A National Geographic story on trapping, training and hunting with falcons led to a life long enthusiasm for raptors. By his teen years, he was an agile tree climber, climbing to eagle, hawk and owl nests to observe the birds of prey.

His tree climbing abilities led to a career as a certified arborist. The repair and installation of an owl nest box for an elderly client led to a hobby, then career, of building and installing barn owl boxes.

Join us on June 13 at 7:00 p.m. to learn more about some of the fascinating winged creatures that inhabit the Preserve.

Highlights Inside

Hikes and Volunteer Opportunities	2-3
Shell Mounds	4
San Diego Ambrosia	5
Strangers in a Stolen Land	6
Introducing Ranger Melanie	7
Trail for all People	8
Membership Form	8
Friends Directory	8

Carson's Crossing Restoration Complete

City Ranger Gina Washington

City of San Diego Rangers and volunteers restored the bridge at Carson's Crossing during the months of December through February. The bridge was relocated to its original position slightly downstream from where it had recently been.

The bridge was also raised considerably to allow for better water flow, to help prevent future bank erosion during rain events while maintaining the approved "break-away" design.

Another benefit of the original location is that both bridge sections are now connected so there is no confusion as to where the next section of the bridge is located. This has made equestrian crossing a little safer too; now the horses have a straight open path to cross the creek as well.

Ranger staff has also taken the opportunity to plant some oak sprouts to help fill in some of the gaps in the vegetation with the hopes of discouraging visitors from wandering through the ever present poison oak.

We hope you enjoy the "new" crossing for years to come.



Activities, Hikes, and Volunteer Opportunities

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

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

Hike Leaders Needed

Do you have a passion for birds, plants, or animals? Do you find the history of the Preserve fascinating? Do you enjoy sharing your knowledge with others?

Volunteer to be a hike leader for the Friends of Peñasquitos. The Friends are setting up a training program for new hike leaders. We will bring you up to speed on the history of the Preserve, fill in gaps of your knowledge of the flora and fauna of the area, and show you the ins and outs of leading a hike.

The Friends want to offer more hikes in Peñasquitos Canyon and the surrounding open spaces. We need your help to make that happen. If you are interested, or just looking for more information, please contact Mike Kelly at 858-342-8856 or mkelly1@san.rr.com

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.

Monthly:

Introduction to Wildlife Tracking

Sat. 8 a.m.-10 a.m. Apr 11, May 9, June 13, July 11, Aug 8, Sept 12, Oct 10, Nov 14, Dec 12

Join a knowledgeable San Diego Tracking Team instructor for FREE informal "dirt time" lessons in the art of wildlife tracking.

All experience levels are welcome. Learn how to identify the tracks and scat of coyotes, bobcats, raccoon, deer and other wildlife in the area! Information at www.sdt.org. No reservation necessary. Rain cancels.

NOTE: The tracking walk will be combined with the quarterly Wildlife Survey Volunteer Training for the first two hours. Both are free! Anyone who is interested is welcome to stay for the rest of the training day (ends at 3:00 pm)! Meet at the Historic Adobe Ranch House on Canyonside Park Drive and Black Mountain Road, Rancho Peñasquitos.

Every two months:

Black Mountain Open Space Park Citizens Advisory Committee

Thurs. 6:30 p.m. May 14, July 9, Sept 10, Nov 12

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 CAC

Thurs. 6:30 p.m. May 21, July 16, Sept. 17, Nov. 19

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.

Friends of Peñasquitos Canyon Board of Directors

Tues. 7 p.m. May 5, July 7, Sept. 1, Nov 3 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.

San Diego Tracking Team:

Wildlife Survey Volunteer Training

Sat. 8 am-3 pm April 11, July 11, Oct. 10

This FREE class prepares you to participate in surveys that monitor the wildlife in major open space preserves and other critical areas. Learn about basic track and scat identification animal gaits, habitat fragmentation, survey transects, data collection protocols, and conservation. At the end of the class, you can sign up to join experi-

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

enced trackers on some of SDTT's wildlife surveys throughout the San Diego area; please bring calendars to class. Preregistration is requested to reserve your spot. Dress prepared to spend time outdoors and bring a sack lunch and water. More information and preregistration at www.sdt.org. Email info@sdt.org or call 760.715.4102 to register. Meet at the Historic Adobe Ranch House on Canyonside Park Driveway and Black Mountain Road, Rancho Peñasquitos.

Beginning Tracker/Naturalist Class

Class: Wed. 7- 9 p.m. Sept. 16, Oct 14

Field Sat. 8 am- 4 pm Sept 19, Oct 17

The Tracker/Naturalist series of classes provides you with information and skills to identify tracks, scat, and other sign from wildlife that inhabit our local nature preserves. Classes involve one weekday evening of classroom instruction and one Saturday in field for "dirt time" instruction. Beginning class topics include: levels of tracking, the six arts of tracking, sensory awareness, journaling, the process of track identification, common species encountered locally, and introduction to gaits. Cost \$50 (\$10 discount for SDTT members). Preregistration required. Payment is due by Friday before the classroom session. More information at www.sdt.org. Email info@www.sdt.org or call 760-715-4102 to register. Meet at the Historic Adobe Ranch House on Canyonside Park Driveway and Black Mountain Road, Rancho Peñasquitos

Tracker Intensive Dirt Time

Sat. 8 a.m. – 2 p.m. Aug 15

Enhance your tracking skills with an experienced SDTT tracker. This free-form dirt-time will focus on advanced tracker/naturalist concepts with topics depending on what type of sign is found. Topics we hope to cover: small mammals like mice, voles, shrews; reptile or amphibian sign; gaits; various bird species; skull identification; and possibility some trailing. This dirt-time session is for new trackers, apprentice trackers (counts toward continuing education requirement), and seasoned trackers alike, and should help anyone who is planning to take a CyberTracker Track & Sign evaluation. End time is approximate, so bring a lunch and be prepared to spend the

day outside. Attendees are encouraged to use the SDTT Facebook Group to coordinate ride sharing: tinyurl.com/olrkmr3. Cost: \$10. More information at www.sdtt.org. Email info@www.sdtt.org or call 760-715-4102 to register. Meet at the Historic Adobe Ranch House on Canyonside Park Drive-way and Black Mountain Road, Rancho Peñasquitos

Intermediate and Advanced Tracker/Naturalist Class

Class: Wed. 7 – 9 p.m. May 13, Nov 4

Field: Sat. 8 am – 4 pm May 16, June 20, Nov 7, Dec 5

The Tracker/Naturalist series of classes provides you with information and skills to identify tracks, scat, and other sign from wildlife that inhabit our local nature preserves. Classes involve one weekday evening of classroom instruction and one Saturday in the field for "dirt time" instruction. This classroom session combines both intermediate and advanced tracking topics. Intermediate class topics include: beyond the track--connecting the track to the animal, speculative tracking, advanced aspects of track identification, additional species, and introduction to track-debris-substrate interaction and track aging. Advanced class topics include: advanced gait interpretation, additional species, and further study of track-debris-substrate interaction and track aging. **The field sessions for the first class are: Intermediate: Saturday, May 16, 8 am – 4 pm. Advanced: Saturday, June 20, 8 am – 4 pm. The field sessions for this class are: Intermediate: Saturday, November 7, 8 am – 4 pm. Advanced: Saturday, December 5, 8 am – 4 pm.** Cost: \$50 (\$10 discount for SDTT members). Includes combination classroom session and Intermediate field session. More information at www.sdtt.org. Email info@www.sdtt.org or call 760-715-4102 to register. Meet at the Historic Adobe Ranch House on Canyonside Park Drive-way and Black Mountain Road, Rancho Peñasquitos.

Hikes Opportunities

April

**Nature and History Hike with Mike Kelly
Sat., April 11, 9 - 11:00 am**

About a 2-hour, moderately paced walk on flat ground. Bring water and sun protection. Learn about some of the major trees and shrubs and see some wildflowers. We'll

walk the original "immigrant" trail, the first transcontinental mail and passenger delivery, and the road Kit Carson took after the "Battle of San Pasqual." Meet at the kiosk near the corner of Park Village Rd. and Camino del Sur in Rancho Peñasquitos, 92129.

**Herb Walk with Will Bowen
Sun., April 26, 4 - 6:00 p.m.**

Learn to identify the different trees, plants, and shrubs of Carmel Mountain Nature Preserve. Find out how they were used for food and medicine by Native Americans, Spanish, and Anglo-American settlers. End up with a grasp of the native flora of this mesa top preserve. Meet at the Carmel Mountain Trailhead, 4730 Fairport Way at Shorepoint Way.

May

**History & Nature Hike with Mike Kelly
Sun., May 10, 9 – 11:00 a.m.**

About a 2-hour, moderately paced walk on flat ground. Bring water and sun protection. Learn about some of the major trees and shrubs and see some wildflowers. We'll walk the original "immigrant" trail, the first transcontinental mail and passenger delivery, and the road Kit Carson took after the "Battle of San Pasqual." Meet at the kiosk near the corner of Park Village Rd. and Camino del Sur in Rancho Peñasquitos, 92129.

**Herb Walk with Will Bowen
Sun., May 31, 5 - 6:30 p.m.**

Learn to identify the different trees, plants, and shrubs of Lopez Canyon. Find out how they were used for food and medicine by Native Americans, Spanish, and Anglo American settlers. End up with a grasp of the native flora of Lopez Canyon. Meet at the West End Parking Staging Area.

June

**Birding with all Your Senses
Sat., June 6, 7:45 a.m.**

Join Ornithologist Jeanie Anderson on a path in the canyon with many birds both visible and calling. Bring sturdy shoes, 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. Rancho Peñasquitos

**Wildlife Night Hike with Mike Kelly
Sat., June 6, 7:15 – 9:30 p.m.**

A moderately paced walk on flat ground. Do bring insect repellent and a flashlight. Enjoy the Preserve at night,. On past walks we've seen Mule Deer, bats, tarantulas, owls, and more. Meet at the kiosk near the corner of Park Village Road and Camino del Sur Rd. in Rancho Peñasquitos, 92129.

**Herb Walk with Will Bowen
Sun., June 28., 5 - 6:30 p.m.**

Learn to identify the different trees, plants, and shrubs of Penasquitos Canyon. Find out how they were used for food and medicine by Native Americans, Spanish, and Anglo-American settlers. End up with a grasp of the native flora of the west end wetlands and riparian habitats. Meet in the parking lot at 4206 Sorrento Valley Blvd.

More than 40 Israeli Girl Scouts helped Ranger Joe DeWolf plant natives at a restoration site in Black Mtn. Park.



Shell Mounds

Will Bowen, PHD

Shell mounds, or shell middens, are Native American archaeological sites composed chiefly of the processed remains of shellfish.

Usually the shells and shell fragments are dumped in the same spot over many years, sometimes hundreds or thousands of years. Some shell middens are located near village sites but others may not be.

In San Diego County, Native Americans, like the Kumeyaay, collected the shellfish from coastal lagoons, bays, the sandy beach, and the rocky coast. They then carried the shellfish inland for processing, to near a site where fresh water was available. The shellfish were opened, eaten raw, or cooked in a fire. Sometimes they were boiled to make a soup.

The collecting and processing of shellfish was generally women's work. Men, in contrast, hunted or fished, or made stone tools.

All up and down the San Diego coast there are shell midden sites, indicating that shellfish were an important staple in the Native American's diet.

For example, shell middens can be found near San Elijo lagoon, at the south parking lot of Torrey Pines State Beach, along Mission Bay, and at the south end of San Diego Bay.

There is a shell midden site associated with a small village located on a bluff at the west end of Penasquitos Canyon. There is also a midden at the village of Yastagua, located near the end of Roselle Street in Sorrento Valley.



There also appears to be a small midden site located near the trail-head of Carmel Mountain Preserve. This midden site may have been used in the spring,

when fresh rain water was available in the Carmel Mountain vernal pools. There is a superb view of the mountains to the east from this site.

The shellfish from these three sites were undoubtedly gathered at Penasquitos Lagoon and Torrey Pines State Beach. Some of the most common species found at San Diego shell midden sites include Chione or Venus Clam, Argopectin or Speckled Scallop, and Ostra or oyster, all native to lagoons and bays.

You can also find the small Donax or bean clam, native to

sandy beaches, Mytilus or mussel, Haliotis or abalone, and Pseudochampa or Pacific Jewel Box, all of which are found on rocky areas, like Torrey Pines "bath tub" rock or the reefs of Torrey Pines, which are observable at very low tides.

You can imagine that it might have been a fairly long walk from the beach or the lagoon to the west end of Penasquitos Canyon or to Carmel Mountain, especially carrying a load of seashells. The shells would have had to be processed fairly quickly to keep them from spoiling.



Example of shells from Penasquitos West End shell midden left to right Mussel, Chione, Scallop, Jewel Box showing that the Native Americans collected shell fish from the Penasquitos lagoon and from the rocky areas of Torrey Pines State beach.

Note the small flake above the shells which was left over from flintknapping arrowheads and scrapers, indicating that male and female work areas were in close association at this village site.



One of half-a-dozen restoration events held by the Friends this winter in our new site next to Black Mtn. Community Park, an area that burned in the "Bernardo" fire. Organizing these were Mike Kelly, Beth Mather, and Cindy Burrascano.

A Successful Experiment
San Diego Ambrosia
Mike Kelly

One of the endangered plants the Friends have been working to save is the herbaceous perennial San Diego Ambrosia (*Ambrosia pumila*). This species has been listed as "Endangered" by the Federal Government. The three major threats to it are development, invasive weeds — especially grasses, but also Filaree (*Erodium* spp.) — and its inability to produce viable seeds. It evidently went through a genetic bottleneck at some point in its evolution and now reproduces clonally, underground.

Our work has taken several forms. More than 20 years ago this author helped our friend in the California Native Plant Society, Cindy Burrascano, survey known populations to get a more accurate picture of the plant's status.

In 1998 or so we helped David Bainbridge, then of Alliant University and the Soil and Environmental Restoration Group of San Diego State University, identify potential locations for experimental transplant sites in Peñasquitos Canyon Preserve. We eventually took over management of these sites. The City of San Diego Dept. of Parks and Recreation was very supportive of this project. Historically there had been one known population of this Ambrosia in the Preserve, but it was extirpated with the construction of the Black Mtn. Rd. bridge over Peñasquitos Creek.



In 2006 we began a research project, first in my garden on potted Ambrosia, then on a naturally occurring population in

Mission Trails Regional Park. The research involved testing the safety and efficacy of using a specialized grass-specific herbicide "over the top" of the Ambrosia. This means being able to spray the weeds without worrying about spraying and harming the Ambrosia. Again, a partner in this was Cindy Burrascano. The City of San Diego's Multiple Species Conservation Program was an enthusiastic partner in the project.

Our experimental results showed this herbicide could be safely used to control the weeds threatening the species. The results were replicated by the Center for Natural Lands Management. Our results were reported in professional forums and the management of Ambrosia was adapted to include

this new tool. Weed control promoted an expansion of one population 5-6 times its original size and a second by a factor of 2-3 times. The third was brought back from 0 to a handful of plants with several years of weed control.

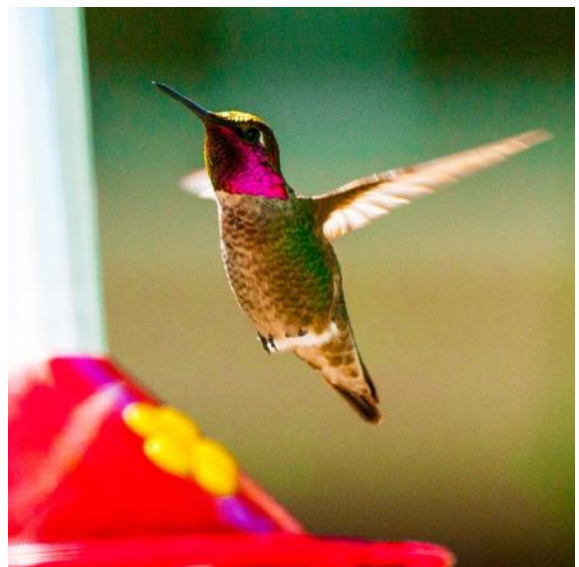
Of six experimental plots in the Preserve, three currently have *Ambrosia pumila* in them. We have been controlling the weeds in these plots on a consistent basis. I believe that two of the three plots without our endangered plant could be used to establish additional populations, as long as there is consistent weed control once planted. Bainbridge developed effective methods for transplanting the species.

This male Anna's is visiting my feeder in Rancho Penasquitos (outside of the preserve).

They are frequent visitors and now that the young have fledged, it's nice to see them join in at the juice bar.

The Allan's and Anna's have a daily Mexican standoff with much positioning. By dusk, they all declare a truce and sip together to obtain their essential calories to make it thru the night.

Photo by Jeanie Anderson



Strangers in a Stolen Land Indians of San Diego County from Prehistory to the New Deal

Mike Kelly, Conservation Chair

(Ed. Note: This is part one of a two part series.)

I recently finished reading the second edition of *Strangers in a Stolen Land* by Richard Carrico. This important book covers the Indians of our County, from their prehistory to the New Deal. Carrico is a well-known and respected archaeologist and historian. He is a professor of American Indian Studies at San Diego State University. The book is published by Sunbelt Publications, a local San Diego publishing company. (They were the publisher of the Friends' Trails Map for the North County.)

This is a well researched, deeply detailed, history of the Indians of our county. I have to be frank and say that is is also a sad and depressing account. That is not a reason *not* to read it. It is a simple warning. I consider it a *must* read if you care about the history of our county and wish to know it with all of its beauty, but especially in this case, with its warts. I believe we should *bear witness* to distressful histories, whether it is Hotel Ruanda or the history of our San Diego Indians.

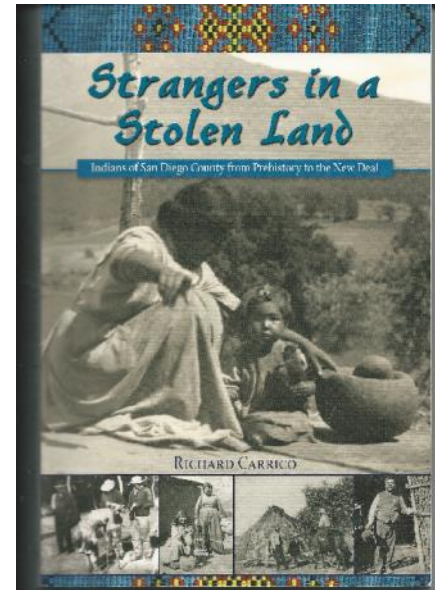
Prehistory

Carrico begins the book with a look at what life was like for the different Indian cultures that inhabited San Diego County before contact with the Spaniards and their missionaries. His account of the prehistory (before contact with the Spanish) is more up to date and nuanced than my previous knowledge of this epoch. This prehistory covers some ten millennia and there may still be earlier sites to be found.

A lot of archaeology excavation has occurred in San Diego County over the last century, resulting in a rich database of information and artifacts drawn from more than 18,000 recorded sites. I once had the opportunity to visit and be impressed by the South Coast Information Center where these records and maps are housed. Also impressive is the collection of tens of thousands of artifacts that are catalogued and warehoused in a museum quality environment at The Archaeology Center in San Pasqual Valley near the Safari Park. I highly recommend a visit to their museum. Some of the recorded sites are from our own Peñasquitos Canyon Preserve.

Carrico and others have drawn from this database to give us a picture of the different peoples, their linguistic distinctions, their tool assemblages, their food sources, and what daily life might have been for them. From the point of contact onward, there is a rich historical record to research that allows for a look at the lives and fates of many Indian individuals, as well as the fate of entire clans and tribes. Carrico gives a detail list of references at the end of each chapter, allowing

the reader to delve deeper into the subject matter if



they so desire.

Historical Periods

From the time of first contact, 1769, to the present, Carrico divides the book not only chronologically, but thematically. In the chapter "Missionaries & Rancheros: Sowing the Seeds of Destruction 1769-1846, he describes life in the village or pueblos near the two major missions in the County: Mission San Diego de Alcalá and Mission San Luis Rey de Francia. He also treats the Rancheros that were quite separate from the missions, and the Indians who, at first, lived their old life-style in the back country of the County without much contact with the Spanish.

Spanish control over the Indian population proved to be tenuous in the early decades. There were no big battles or conquests of the Kumeyaay or Luiseno peoples. Initial contacts were peaceful, even friendly. As Carrico says "The promise of cloth, beads, food, and trade goods trumped coercion." This was not always the case in other parts of California. Attempts to lure large numbers of San Diego Indians to the Missions to become converts or "neophytes" proved difficult since the Missions couldn't feed and clothe them. Agriculture, especially at the San Diego Mission, was a failure. The Indians had to be allowed to return to their native villages and habitat to hunt and fish. The missionaries admitted in their writings that the Indians were used to eating well before the Missions ever arrived.

After several decades of Spanish colonial rule, it proved more and more difficult for the Indians to sustain themselves, even far from the missions in the back country. Spanish cattle grazed everywhere and caused a drastic decline in wildlife. The native grasses the Indians had harvested were gone and they were prohibited from using one of their major food tools, burning. They had long managed the landscape with widespread burning, which maintained major grasslands with abundant prey.

While the missions were becoming more coercive in their methods, especially of forced conversions, the Spanish, later Mexican Californios based on the rancherias, came more and more into conflict with the Indians, including well documented cases of rape of Indian women. Tensions rose. Individual acts of Indian resistance led to more organized ones until Nov. 4-5, 1775, when the Kumeyaay surrounded and successfully attacked the San Diego Mission. As Carrico documents it, warriors from as many as 14 Kumeyaay villages cooperated in the attack. This is significant as the Kumeyaay had a decentralized power structure. Each village was autonomous from the rest. So it took a major situation to get them to cooperate. Desert tribes, non Kumeyaay, were invited to participate, but didn't. The Luiseno also declined.

The mission was burned and its small garrison defeated. An equally small garrison at the nearby Presidio was probably as inadequately prepared for an Indian assault, but the Kumeyaay leaders, for whatever reason, chose not to press their advantage. Carrico doesn't raise the question, but it intrigues me: if they had moved on and probably conquered the Presidio garrison that day, would it have broken Spanish rule in the region? The Spanish were spread thinly across the California landscape.

More insurrections took place, but were undermined by Indians loyal to the Missions and by punitive Spanish expeditions. In 1821 the Spanish crown was overthrown and the newly established Mexican republic ushered in a new epoch of secularization. Carrico documents a continual decline in the numbers of the Indians and their quality of life. Although there were some land grants to some groups of Indians and some individual families, these often undermined traditional patterns of Indian collective occupation and stewardship of the lands. By the 1870s more Indian lands were sold or stolen.

Indian resistance, this time to the Mexican ranchos, was active and frequent, but left the local Mexican governor and his regime in power.

In 1846 the Mexican-American war began, eventually resulting in the transfer of power and land to the Americans in 1848. Carrico describes the locally important battle in this war, the Battle of San Pasqual. The local Californios, led by Pio Pico fought General Kearney and his forces in San Pasqual, the former easily defeating the latter. Local Ipai Indians had offered their help to Kearney but he rejected it. Other Indians, seeking revenge against the Mexicans for earlier killings and seeking favor with the Americans, took advantage of the chaotic situation and massacred a Californio force.

By the end of Mexican rule, the Indian population in San Diego County was estimated to be about 5,000, down from 20,000 at the time of contact. (To be continued next issue.)

Introducing: City Ranger Melanie Fontana

Hello, my name is Melanie.

I'm one of the luckiest recent graduates in the country because I get to work as a Park Ranger Aide in Los Peñasquitos Canyon and the nearby mesa preserves.

I was born and raised in San Diego, though I spent the majority of the last five years in Santa Barbara, India and Nepal. I have a bachelor's degree in Environmental Studies and am excited to get to use and add to the knowledge it represents with the outstanding ranger and volunteer crew here at Los Peñasquitos.

My gratitude beggars description as each day brings renewed opportunities to live out my love for the outdoors, music, and kung fu.

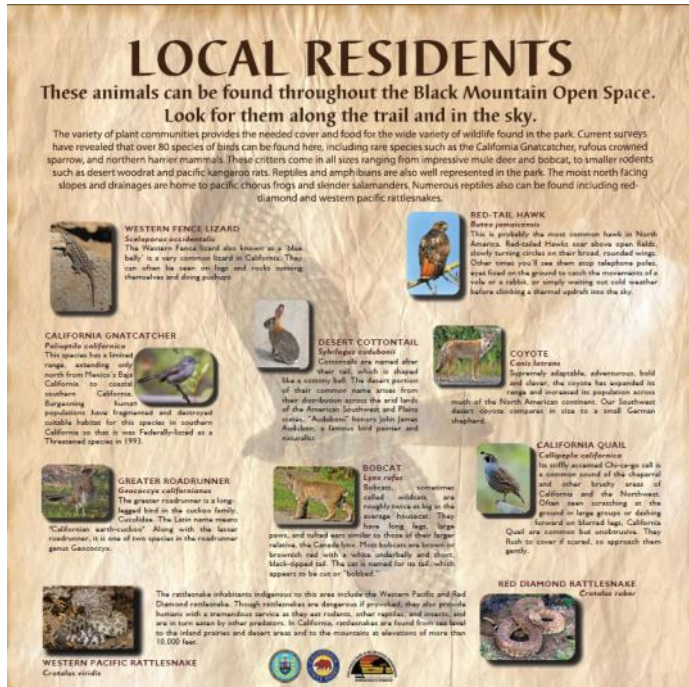


Trail for All People Update

Jas Arnold

The project will soon be going out to bid. It is estimated, with 99% certainty, that construction will begin in the fall of this year.

Several informational signs will be featured along the trail. The exhibit shown below displays the numerous animals which are indigenous to the Black Mountain Open Space.



Please watch where you are stepping when out in the canyons. Snakes, lizards, and other wildlife are abundant on warm days.

If you are receiving a printed version of this newsletter, it may be because we don't have a good email address for you. If you have an active email, and don't mind getting emailed newsletters, please help the Friends by providing us with your email address. We don't sell or share our lists, nor do we send endless email to clutter your mail boxes. We will continue to send you a printed newsletter if we don't get an email, but we would rather spend the time and money on habitat restoration. Send your address to pqcanyonfriends@gmail.com. The wildlife will appreciate it. Thanks.

Membership Application

Membership category: (circle 1 below)

Senior (62) or Student \$10	Individual \$15
Family \$20	Sponsor \$30
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 - home	858-566-3958
	858-204-7142
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, Brian Swanson

Walk Leaders

Don Albright, Will Bowen, Les Braund, Arne Johansen, Mike Kelly, Mary Lueking, Brian Swanson, Pat Watkins

Committees

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