Theodore Payne Foundation’s Wild Flower Hotline is made possible by donations and memberships. Please support the Hotline today! The Theodore Payne Wild Flower Hotline offers free weekly online and recorded updates on the best locations for viewing spring wildflowers in Southern and Central California. All locations are on easily accessible public lands and range from urban to wild, distant to right here in L.A.

MAY 3, 2024

ENJOY RESPONSIBLY!

While superblooms are a beautiful and awe-inspiring natural phenomenon, they are also delicate and are easily damaged by human activity, so it is important to enjoy them responsibly and minimize the impact on fragile ecosystems.

Please always...

✔ Stay on designated trails
✔ Share the trails; be respectful of others
✔ Visit on weekdays and/or off-peak hours, if possible
✔ Do not collect or trample wildflowers
✔ Remember your experiences through photos and leave no trace.

The Coast Ranges

Pinnacles National Park has something for everyone—an epic geological creation story, diverse biological habitats, rare raptor sightings (you may get a glimpse of a California condor), and this time of year, wildflowers blooming everywhere. Pinnacles has 30 miles of trails that showcase the beauty of the park and accommodates hikers of different abilities and experience levels. In the dry, open, gravelly areas of Condor Gulch Trail for example, annual chia sage (Salvia columbariae) embellishes the stark landscape with its spikey rounded heads of tiny purple flowers and the unforgettable aroma of sage. The seeds of chia sage are an important food source for indigenous people and wildlife. Visitors who hike the Old Pinnacles Trail this time of year will enjoy seeing three Park beauties, in particular—the yellow coast range triteleia (Triteleia lugens), woodland star (Lithophragma affine) and fiesta flower (Pholistoma auritum). All of them like to hang out in shady areas with the sunlight filtering through tree canopies. Coast range triteleia sports several star-shaped yellow flowers bursting forth from one single stem like exploding fireworks. Woodland stars, growing there as well, are the host plant to the Greya moth. Attracted by the scent and white beacon flower, the moth visits to lay eggs and sip nectar as it pollinates the flower. The blue fiesta flower has stiff hairs in the crotch of the leaves and stem. Legend says that young ladies would pluck the bright blue flowers and stick them to their clothing for a festive look. It’s impossible to choose the “cutest” flower in California but cream cups (Platystemon californicus) seen along the North Wilderness Trail, would be a contender. Each creamy petal grades to a
buttery yellow at the center where you find a pompom of filaments and stamens. One nefarious but beautiful character found on the Sycamore Trail is the oneflower aphyllon (Aphyllon purpureum). It is a single tubular blue flower sitting atop a short colorless stem. Seems harmless enough, but it and other members of this family are root-parasites. The plant’s own roots are modified to absorb nutrients from its host plant’s roots. Also seen on this trail are patches purple pagoda (Collinsia heterophylla). The flowers are arranged in stacked whorls along its stem and to some, resembles a pagoda. Yet another purple flower occupying areas along this trail are the zigzag or spreading larkspurs (Delphinium patens ssp. patens). Delphiniums hide their nectar in a deep spur structure that is part of the flower. Pollinators need to dig deep to find this sweet reward. Purple owl’s clover (Castilleja exserta ssp. exserta) is another pollinator favorite and is, in fact, a crucial host for the threatened Bay Checkerspot butterfly. Find purple owl’s clover in the Bottomlands and the campground. 

Always check on road or trail closures before visiting the Park. Closures protect wildlife, especially raptors, during breeding season. Park staff thank climbers and hikers for their support of their efforts to protect the spectacular birds of prey at Pinnacles. For more information about raptors at the park, please refer to the Raptors page.

Southern Sierra Foothills

There is still a little snow on the ground in the Sequoia big trees area of Sequoia National Park, but at lower elevations in the park and along the Case Mountain Trail, in Three Rivers at the entrance of Sequoia, the landscape has colored with new spring blooms. The bulb plants that have benefitted from both soil moisture and warming temperatures sprung up first and include purple Ithuriel’s spear (Triteleia laxa), pink fairy lantern (Calochortus ameonus), and prettyface (Triteleia ixioides). These plants cover slopes and meadows with an impressionist artist’s eye. Another bulb plant found there is the superb Mariposa lily (Calochortus superbus). It is a large flower with 3 pure white petals. Yellow and maroon markings near the center of the flower look like an artist’s brush strokes on a fresh canvas. The twining snakelily (Dichelostemma volubile), another plant that emerges from underground corms, can be found associated with chaparral shrubs. Snakelily sends its flowering stems up through the shrubs by twining around the branches until the flower head appears above.
the drab shrub some two to five feet from the ground. Then it opens a cluster of bright pink flowers. Also seen in great numbers are mountain blue penstemon (*Penstemon laetus*), fire-orange wind poppy (*Papaver heterophyllum*), speckled clarkia (*Clarkia cylindrica*), a name derived from bright pink blossoms with dustings of red sprinkles on the petals. Coulter’s wild cabbage (*Caulanthus coulteri*), is another colorful character in this spacious painted landscape. Carefully spaced on a long stem, the flowers are a deep maroon color when new and fade in maturity to yellow green with purple veined sepals. The flowers appear like sparkling precious jewels in the sunlight. There are many more floristic treasures to explore here as well.

**The Carrizo Plain**

Recent rain has allowed extended blooming of the wildflower display at Carrizo Plain National Monument, especially on the low Plain, including around Soda Lake and the gentle slopes of the Temblor Range. Patches of color other than yellow are appearing; most notably the purple owl’s clover (*Castilleja exserta*), and the white layia (*Layia glandulosa*). There is much less color on the Plain this year, some areas of baby blue eyes (*Nemophila menziesii*) and Great Valley phacelia (*Phacelia ciliata*) and the orange blazing star (*Mentzelia sp.*) has been reported in the Temblors, but displays are not widespread. The bright yellows of the hillside daisies (*Monolopia lanceolata*), goldfields (*Lasthenia californica*) continue to dazzle the landscape just in sheer numbers and color. There is still great beauty in the Carrizo, and although the splashes of color are quite a bit more limited than last year, they are out there if you are in the right places. The valley floor seems to have held its moisture and is looking good, especially around Soda Lake. The perennial larkspurs (*Delphinium sp.*) are particularly notable. There is probably another week or so of this, so if you plan to go for the wildflowers, plan to go soon. If you plan to visit, always check out the area’s weather report and road conditions. Visit on a weekday if possible. Also, please continue to be cautious on the back roads; the recent rains have kept the wet spots in the roads wet, and it is a long wait for towing help if you get stuck! And stay on the trails, things are warming up and the rattlesnakes are coming out. Leave them alone and they will leave you alone. Enjoy your outing to Carrizo Plain, and be sure to add your voice to those speaking out for more protection for this special place!
Los Padres National Forest

Driving along Figueroa Mountain Road from Los Olivos, good flower displays start to appear at the first cattle guard (about 11 miles from Los Olivos). As you climb the mountain road, a wild blue and white display of fiesta flowers (Pholistoma auritum), white pagodas (Collinsia bartsiifolia), white blow wives (Achyrachaena mollis) and blue and white sky lupine (Lupinus nanus) is dominating the roadsides. Mid way up in serpentine rocky areas there are many crinkled onion (Allium crispum), Catalina Mariposa lily (Calochortus catalinae), common baby stars (Linanthus parviflora) and Big Berry Manzanita (Arctostaphylos glauca). The famous Poppy Hill known for a quilt of sky lupines (Lupinus nanus) and California poppies (Eschscholzia californica) is mostly composed of lupines this year. Continuing to Ranger Peak and through to Sunset Valley you will find a plethora of color from bush poppy (Dendromecon rigida), paintbrush (Castilleja sp.), bush lupine (Lupinus sp.), foothill poppies (Eschscholzia caespitosa), chia (Salvia columbariae), baby blue eyes (Nemophila menziesii), popcorn flower (Plagiobothrys sp.), and goldfields (Lasthenia sp.). Carpets of gypsum spring beauty (Claytonia gypsophiloides) have sprung up here to join the already colorful display.
Panamint Valley

The Trona Pinnacles are unique geological features in the California Desert Conservation Area. The unusual landscape consists of tufa spires, rising from the bed of the Searles Dry Lake basin near Trona. They are composed primarily of calcium carbonate (tufa). This area, and generally the Panamint Valley is dominated by desert sunflower (Geraea canescens), pretty much from horizon to horizon. But when walking around, there are lots of little outcroppings of different plants including desert fivespot (Eremalche rotundifolia), desert pincushion (Chaenactis sp.), parachute flower (Atrichoseris platyphylla), little magenta and blue gilias (Gilia spp.) and a few different annual buckwheats (Eriogonum spp.). By exploring the area more closely, you will find browneyes (Chylismia claviformis) and patches of phacelia (Phacelia spp.) closer to the pinnacles themselves. In a few areas just west of the sandy wash, there was a decent show of sand verbena (Abronia villosa) and desert calico (Loeseliasmum matthewsii) It is thought that the area is about peak bloom, so it should still be worth the trip.

Santa Monica Mountain Region

The Westridge-Canyon back loop at San Vicente Mountain Park in Encino is part of the Mountains Recreation and Conservancy Authority. There’s a trailhead with parking off Mulholland. Part of the loop (going counterclockwise) is a preserved Nike missile control tower with great views. The first part of the loop was a fire road with hillsides of bush sunflower (Encelia californica), bush lupine (Lupinus sp.), holly leaf cherry (Prunus ilicifolia), morning glory (Calystegia macrostegia), California cudweed (Pseudognaphalium beneolens) purple nightshade (Solanum xanti), caterpillar phacelia (Phacelia cicutaria), sugarbush (Rhus ovata) and chamise (Adenostoma fasciculatum). In smaller numbers were popcorn flower (Plagiobothrys sp.), stinging lupine (Lupinus hirsutissimus), and spotted eucrypta (Eucrypta chrysanthemifolia). Heading back to the parking lot on this loop, briefly walk down a residential part of Mandeville Canyon Rd. turn east on Hollyhock Place for the trailhead. There is canyon sunflower (Venegasia carpesioides), clematis (Clematis
sp.), ferns, Miner’s lettuce (Claytonia sp.), ceanothus (Ceanothus sp.), fiesta flower (Pholistoma auritum), mustard evening primrose (Eulobus californicus), sticky monkeyflower (Diplacus aurantiacus), and dodder (Cuscuta californica) covering other plants nearby. There was evidence of small landslides with downed manzanita and toyon. The Park service cleared most of the trails.

San Gabriel Mountain Region

The demonstration gardens at Theodore Payne Foundation are dominated by a cheery cadre of sunflower family members including common sunflower (Helianthus annus), California bush sunflower (Encelia californica), desert marigold (Baileya multiradiata), Baja bush sunflower (Encelia ventorum) and cobwebby thistle (Cirsium occidentale). The fragrance that wafts from the demonstration garden is coming from the sage members growing with the sunflowers and include pitcher sage (Lepechinia fragrans), hummingbird sage (Salvia spathacea), chia (Salvia columbariae), white sage (Salvia apiana) and others. You don’t have to travel to Vegas to appreciate neon colors in the Neon Museum. An explosion of color is generated from from the demonstration’s garden neon pink beavertail cactus (Optuntia basilaris), neon orange California poppies (Eschscholzia californica), neon sulphur-yellow buckwheat (Eriogonum ‘Sierra Sulphur”), and neon-blue penstemon (Penstemon spectabilis). In the shade of the Western sycamore (Platanus racemosa) in the sales yard, baby blue eyes (Nemophila menziesii) and fivespot (Nemophila maculata) are in their peak bloom. A walk on the trails above the nursery on Wildflower Hill will bring you to stands of chaparral beardtongue (Keckiella antirrhinoides) with their large yellow snapdragon–like flowers. Let your nose lead you to the purple sage (Salvia leucophylla) growing on the slopes. The cheerful wands of flowers on deerweed (Acmispon glaber), whose flowers turn from yellow to red once they are pollinated, proliferate along the trails right now as well.
Located at the southwestern tip of the Arroyo Seco Park is the 3-acre South Pasadena Nature Park, dedicated to wildlife and nature. It is a small, peaceful area for urbanites to explore native plants, many of them in gorgeous bloom this time of year. The cheery yellow bush sunflowers (Encelia californica) and Hooker's evening primrose (Oenothera elata) are mixed with pinks, reds, and blues belonging to showy penstemons (Penstemon spectabilis) and scarlet buglers (Penstemon centranthifolius) add to the wildflower palette. In addition, cobwebby thistle (Cirsium occidentale) is blooming throughout the park and attracting several butterfly pollinators. Sticky monkeyflower (Diplacus aurantiacus), California buckwheat (Eriogonum fasciculatum) and trees—California black walnut (Juglans californica), and blue elderberry (Sambucus mexicana) are also in flower. A new demonstration garden, featuring white sage (Salvia apiana), deergrass (Acmispon glaber), purple needlegrass (Stipa pulchra), neon blue foothill penstemon (Penstemon heterophyllus), and more, is located at the lower entrance to the park. There is street parking on Pasadena Avenue, South Pasadena, though this entrance path is a bit steep and rutted. People can also park at the Arroyo Seco Golf Course Club House at 1055 Lohman Lane, and enter by walking west along the bicycle/pedestrian path to the lower entrance.
Another picturesque road trip would be on Mt. Emma Road near the Little Rock Recreation Area. These are the foothills of the San Gabriel Mtns. above Pearblossom in the Western Mojave Desert. The roadsides are spotty with blooms if you are only “drive-by botanizing”, but worth pulling off the road to search more closely for those treasures here and there above gullies and along off-road-carved trails. The luminous pinkish lavender flowered Mojave aster (*Xylorhiza tortifolia*) is standing out on road cuts and along gullies off-road. Stands of vivid purple–blue chia sage (*Salvia columbariae*), yellow Bigelow’s coreopsis (*Leptosyne bigelovii*), mixed with white tidy tips (*Layia glandulosa*) and brilliant red desert paintbrush (*Castilleja chromosa*) can be nearby, but still away, from the roadsides and down and into the gullies. Lush bushes of deep blue–purple Dorr’s sage (*Salvia dorriz*) are occupying space there as well and filling the warm desert air with the distinct scent of sage. Pink desert calico (*Loeseliastrum matthewsii*), growing low in sandy and loose granite as a “belly flower”, may take some bending of knees to get a careful look. It is well worth the effort! Be cautious when pulling off and walking near roadsides.

![Mojave aster (*Xylorhiza tortifolia*), desert paintbrush (*Castilleja chromosa*), Dorr's sage (*Salvia dorriz*), photos by Mile Letteriello.](image)

The “Communities Section” at the north end of the [California Botanic Garden](https://www.californiabotanicgarden.org) is popping with spectacular spring color! Vibrant blossoms adorn many of the plants found here. Beavertail cactus (*Opuntia basilaris*) is covered in hot pink flowers, and the branches of desert globemallows (*Sphaeralcea ambigua*) are full of coral pink blooms. Multiple species of lupines are flowering including the grape soda lupine (*Lupinus excubitus*) and the silver bush lupine (*Lupinus albilors*). Several species of California lilacs (*Ceanothus* spp.) paint the landscape in multiple shades of blue. Brilliant yellow bush poppy (*Dendromecon rigida*) and Island tree poppy (*Dendromecon harfordii*) are major focal points throughout the Communities Section and other venues in the garden. Stands of purple, blue, and white Douglas irises (*Iris douglasiana*) continue to dazzle across the Mesa. Blue–eyed grass (*Sisyrinchium bellum*), pink Western redbuds (*Cercis occidentalis*), orange California poppies (*Eschscholzia californica*), and peachy–orange bush monkeyflowers (*Diplacous aurantiacus*) are also still in full flower on the Mesa. Coral bells (*Heuchera* spp.) near the entrance and on the Mesa are blooming profusely, creating whimsical sprays of pink flowers. Sages (*Salvia* spp.) in varying pinks and purples are still blooming as well, with the white sage (*Salvia apiana*) between Johnson’s Oval and the administration building looking especially spectacular. One plant just now coming into bloom, is the neon violet purple/blue foothill penstemon (*Penstemon heterophyllus*)! You won’t miss seeing it. This is one of the best times of year to visit the garden.
A very enjoyable experience is waiting for every flower lover in SoCal, and you can find it at the Santa Fe Dam Recreation Area’s Nature Center in Irwindale. A big show of Matilija poppies (Romneya coulteri), chia (Salvia columbariae) and so many more flowering native plants are in full flower now. The Center has a paved walkway that will allow a visitor to see all the wonderful flowers. Staff members conduct tours and can identify every plant. The Center has a compelling exhibit on the indigenous people who utilized (and still use) many of the plants. Go to the link above for directions and other information and enjoy the exploration!

Orange County

The confetti of colors that greet you at The Environmental Nature Center in Newport Beach will put a smile on your face immediately upon entering the garden. There are “put-your-sunglasses-on” sunny yellows of brittlebush (Encelia farinosa), California encelia (Encelia californica), giant coreopsis (Leptosyne gigantea) and evening primrose (Oenothera elata). The peachy orange monkeyflowers (Diplacus aurantiacus), the iconic orangeness of California poppies (Eschscholzia californica), the golden Indian mallows (Abutilon palmeri) and flannel bushes (Fremontodendron californicum and F. mexicanum) will warm you heart. Vibrant magentas, purples, lavenders, and pinks hail from Island bush mallow (Malva assurgentiflora), hummingbird sage (Salvia spathaceae), fairy duster (Calliandra eriophylla), pitcher sage (Lepechinia fragrans), showy penstemon
(Penstemon spectabilis), California wild rose (Rosa californica), and Southern hedge nettle (Stachys bullata).

Shades of blue can be seen in the cadre of fragrant sages in purple sage (Salvia leucophylla), black sage (Salvia mellifera), and Munz’s sage (Salvia munzii).

Tucker Wildlife Sanctuary is also under the stewardship of the Environmental Nature Center. Tucker is a 12-acre wildlife sanctuary located in Modjeska Canyon in the Santa Ana Mountains. It includes a natural history museum, trails, a bird observation deck and a native plant demonstration garden. The garden has many specimens of bird and insect pollinator friendly plants now blooming and include common yarrow (Achillea millefolium), false indigo bush (Amorpha fruticosa), which is a host plant for California’s state butterfly, the Pacific Dogface butterfly, morning glory (Calystegia macrostegia), greenbark ceanothus (Ceanothus spinosus), chaparral yucca (Hesperoyucca whipplei), bladderpod (Cleomella arborea), lemonade berry (Rhus integrifolia), white sage (Salvia apiana), blue elderberry (Sambucus mexicana), and Mojave yucca (Yucca schidigera).

Inland Empire–Riverside County

Tucked away in the Santa Ana Mountains in southwestern Riverside County, ancient oak woodlands and endangered vernal pool wetlands are preserved at the Santa Rosa Plateau. The pools are starting to recede, and the drying will set off a cycle of flowering circling the banks of the pools with brightly colored wildflowers such as yellow goldfields (Lasthenia glabrata) and toothed calicoflower (Downingia cuspidata). It is an interesting phenomena in nature and visitors can experience it up close as boardwalks get you near to the water’s edge and the blooming action. The flower species are small but impressive in diversity of color and form. You should visit a few times through late spring to see all the sequential flowering phases. There are three species of oak on the Plateau, and all are flowering now. Engelmann oak (Quercus engelmannii), coast live oak (Quercus agrifolia) and scrub oak (Quercus berberidifolia) are bursting with their tassel-like catkins of flowers. In the shade under oak there are cute little round leaved Miner’s lettuce (Claytonia sp.). Other notable flowers along the Vernal Pool Trail include Southern checkerbloom (Sidalcea sparsifolia), red skinned onion (Allium haematochiton), thread–leaved Brodiaea (Brodiaea filifolia) and of course, California poppies.
Trails in the San Jacinto Mountains are suddenly coming into bloom along with the warmer May weather. On the upper part of Old Morris Ranch Road off Hwy 74 and southeast of Mountain Center, the scenery is filled with fresh new flowers, including carpets of golden chaetopappa (*Pentachaeta aurea*), white daisy (*Syntrichopappus lemmonii*), and goldfields (*Lasthenia gracilis*). Standing out in this expansive field of yellow, white, and gold are patches of baby blue eyes (*Nemophila menziesii*). Other stops along this route had some showy owl’s clover (*Castilleja exserta*), some San Diego gilia (*Gilia diegensis*) and very nice fields of white layia (*Layia glandulosa*). Southern mountain lupine (*Lupinus albifrons* var. *austromontanus*), Bajada lupine (*Lupinus concinnus* var. *optatus*) and goldenbush (*Ericameria linearifolia*) was just beginning to bloom. Many other species are yet to come later this month and into June.

![Vernal pool boardwalk, Miner’s lettuce (Claytonia perfoliata), thread leaved Brodiaea (Brodiaea filifolia), photos by Emily Sluiman.](image)

![Golden chaetopappa (*Pentachaeta aurea*), San Diego gilia (*Gilia diegensis*), photos by Michael Charters.](image)
Native Plant School Gardens—LA Region

The wildflower show continues at Elizabeth Learning Center’s Habitat Gardens! Colorful beauties in the Desert Habitat Garden include desert beardtongue (*Penstemon fruticiformis* var. *fruticiformis*), desert tobacco (*Nicotiana obtusifolia*), desert wishbone bush (*Mirabilis laevis*), catclaw acacia (*Senegalia greggii*), creosote bush (*Larrea tridentata*), desert lavender (*Condea emoryi*), apricot mallow (*Sphaeralcea ambigua*), bladderpod (*Cleomella arborea*), brittle bush (*Encelia farinosa*), five needle pricklyleaf (*Thymophylla pentachaeta*), climbing milkweed (*Funastrum cynanchoides* var. *hartwegii*), blue bells (*Phacelia campanularia*), bird’s eye gilia (*Gilia tricolor*) and Coulter’s lupine (*Lupinus sparsiflorus*).


Additional species in their Chaparral Habitat Garden include island bush monkeyflower (*Diplacus parviflorus*), Douglas Iris (*Iris douglasiana*), island ceanothus (*Ceanothus arbores*), fairy lantern (*Calochortus albus*), island pitcher sage (*Lepechinia fragrans*), chaparral brodiaea (*Brodiaea jolonensis*), Southern mountain misery (*Chamaebatia australis*), Peirson’s morning glory (*Calystegia peirsonii*), Matilija poppy (*Romneya coulteri*), woolly paintbrush (*Castilleja foliolosa*), Southern California black walnut (*Juglans californica*), Nevin’s barberry (*Berberis nevinii*), pink fairy duster (*Calliandra eriophylla*), black sage (*Salvia mellifera*), rooreh (*Claytonia perfoliata*), Santa Rosa Island sage (*Salvia brandegeei*), red–skinned onion (*Allium haematochiton*), sugar bush (*Rhus ovata*), Santa Cruz Island buckwheat (*Eriogonum arborescens*), and blue–eyed grass (*Sisyrinchium bellum*).

Elizabeth Learning Center is located off Elizabeth Street between Atlantic and Wilcox Avenues in Cudahy. Most gardens can be seen from the sidewalk in front of the school without having to check in at the Main Office. For a more immersive visit (like taking in the beauty of cobra lilies – *Darlingtonia californica* Monday–Friday (no Tuesdays), contact George Nanoski, the Habitat Gardens coordinator via email: gtn5586@lausd.net. His conference period is 10:30 AM–12:20 PM on Mondays and Thursdays, 9 AM–10:15 AM on Wednesdays and Fridays. Or a visit can be arranged after 3:30 PM when school is out.
That’s it for this week. Look for our next report on Friday, May 10th and check back each week for the most up to date information on southern California wildflower regions to visit.
**Native Plant & Wildflower Events Across SoCal**

### Placerita Canyon Nature Center

🌟 **Blooms of the Season | 4th Saturdays | 9:30 AM**  
Learn about native plants on a hike with a docent. 4th Saturday of every month, meet on the patio at 9:30AM for a one-hour stroll. Bring your camera and questions. Visit [Placerita Nature Center website](#) for more information.

### Arroyo Seco Woodland & Wildlife Nature Park

🌟 **Park Volunteer Day | May 18 | 9 AM–12 PM**  
Celebrate as we work stewarding our little piece of wild in urban Southern California. We will weed, clean up litter, and tidy up paths. For more information, go to [weedingwildsuburbia.com/nature-park](http://weedingwildsuburbia.com/nature-park).

### Theodore Payne Foundation

🌟 **Monarchs & Milkweed: Creating Native Plant Habitat | May 16 | 6:30 PM**  
Western monarch butterflies are endangered! These migratory monarchs have dropped from millions of individuals in the 1980s to just a few thousand in 2021. Join us in understanding about their life cycle and needs in this informative class. Tickets and details [here](#).

🌟 **All About Bulbs with Tim Becker | May 24 | 1 PM**  
Join Tim Becker, TPF's Director of Horticulture, in this exciting class focusing on native California bulbs! Tickets and details [here](#).