UPCOMING PROGRAM of the Los Angeles/Santa Monica Mountains Chapter

Sepulveda Garden Center
16633 Magnolia Blvd., Encino

Wetlands in Ventura County and along the South Coast

Dr. Shauna Dark, Professor in Applied Geography, Geography Department, CSUN, explains how wetlands are measured (with the aid of many beautiful photos) and discusses projects in Ventura County and along our south coast. A no-host dinner precedes the meeting at 5:30pm at Chevy’s Mexican Restaurant in Encino at 16705 Ventura Blvd.

Directions: the Sepulveda Garden Center, 16633 Magnolia Blvd. in Encino, is on the north side of Magnolia between Balboa & Hayvenhurst. Park in the lighted lot at the east end of the garden, walk west along the path to the garden center building. Native plant and gardening books will be for sale.

Program is free to the public. Refreshments will be served. There is no program in August.

New Native Plant Protections for the City of Los Angeles - Michael O'Brien

For some time, the City of Los Angeles has protected native oaks on parcels of an acre or more in size. Recently, the Community Forest Advisory Committee convened a task force of interested parties to recommend changes to the City’s oak tree protection ordinance.

New species are being protected: the southern California black walnut, Juglans californica; the western sycamore, Platanus racemosa; and the California bay, Umbellularia californica. These added species will give a greater representation of the trees native to Los Angeles.

Previously, only oaks 8” or greater in trunk diameter 4-1/2’ above ground level were protected. Now, all the above trees 4” in cumulative trunk diameter will be protected. “Cumulative” is important - this will protect walnuts that have sprouted from the base after fires, which usually grow as very large shrubs instead of single-trunk trees, and rarely have trunks 8” in diameter.

Previously, only landscape architects and registered pest control advisors were allowed to produce oak tree reports. To these professions have been added consulting arborists of the American Society of Consulting Arborists.

Previously, only oaks on parcels of an acre in size or greater were protected. Now, there is no minimum property dimension required, which will give protection to a considerably greater number of trees.

When such native trees are allowed to be removed, they must be replaced. Now, replacement trees can be of a lesser size that the tree removed (and not necessarily 15-gallon sizes). There is no maximum quantity of replacement trees mandated, and no minimum size, so that a considerable quantity of trees could be required to be planted for any tree removed, and in (small) sizes suited to the local environment, to give them a greater chance of eventually naturalizing.

And, finally, if a “protected tree” is removed illegally, the Department of Building and Safety can decline to issue any permits for the property for up to 10 years.

These changes are being processed by the City Attorney’s office, and will reach the City Council in a couple of months. These changes are a considerable improvement over the City’s previous native tree protection regulations, and should receive the support of CNPS. Write your local councilmember to express your support for these changes and get your friends to write, too!
ever wondered what research occurs in the UCLA Herbarium of the Botany Building? We can clarify this by describing for you our current project to produce by 2008 a new flora of the Santa Monica Mountains (SMM) and Simi Hills (SH).

A flora is a published list, often with accompanying descriptions and illustrations, of all plants occurring within a given region with aids for plant identification. Our project is to describe all species of vascular plants reproducing without supplemental watering within an area of 1170 square kilometers, from which must be subtracted 200 square kilometers of fully suburbanized neighborhoods. At last count, this included approximately 1100 species and forms. The actual number will be less or greater than that, as we sort through and research records, but enormous effort and thousands of research hours are required to determine, first, whether species are living in the wild within the perimeter of the range and, second, to define and describe accurately every taxon (= an officially named form).

UCLA straddles the southern edge of the Santa Monicas, which extend eastward to Griffith Park and the Hollywood Hills in Los Angeles County, skirted by the Los Angeles River, and westward to Calleguas Creek next to Camarillo (77 km) and then south to the Pacific Ocean at the Point Mugu Naval Air Station in Ventura County. The mountains create the uphill southern edge of the San Fernando Valley from Burbank through Woodland Hills and then parallel with the Ventura Freeway westward through the Conejo Grade. Among many communities included within the mountain range are ones like Brentwood, Bel Air, Beverly Hills, Hollywood, Pacific Palisades, Malibu, Topanga, Calabasas, Agoura Hills, Westlake Village, and Thousand Oaks. We have defined the boundary for the flora so that it excludes densely populated flat areas of Santa Monica and the San Fernando Valley. The Simi Hills extend from northern Chatsworth in Los Angeles County westward to where they contact the Santa Monicas near Thousand Oaks and Newbury Park in Ventura County. Generally speaking, the SH are north of the Ventura Freeway and the SMM are south of it, although Thousand Oaks is partly in the SMM but mostly in the SH. Communities included in the SH, at least in part, are Chatsworth, Chatsworth Manor Lake, the fringes of West Hills, Hidden Hills, and the undeveloped slopes of Oak Park, Thousand Oaks, and Newbury Park. The visitors center of Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area, located in Thousand Oaks, is actually in the Simi Hills, where President George W. Bush recently attended a ground breaking ceremony – with our flora in the background for television viewers. Indeed, around the world our vegetation has been seen by billions of people watching television and films.

Within the boundaries of the flora are notable cultural centers and landmarks, including the J. Paul Getty Museum, the Los Angeles Zoo, Griffith Observatory, Pepperdine University, the Hollywood sign, and some of the most famous beaches in North America. It has been noted that this treatment could be subtitled “The Flora of the Stars.”

The initial challenge to summarize the local flora was accepted in earnest by Peter Raven in the late 1950s, while he was a young, energetic doctoral student in botany at UCLA. Then there was really no easy way to identify unknown plants quickly; there were few good local herbarium specimens, and even after Munz’s *A California Flora* was published in 1959, a person had to wade through more than 1500 pages of plant descriptions for the state. A simple solution for college students and local botanists was to produce an abridged version for the SMM, including Santa Monica and Westwood (for practical reasons), which could be used in college courses as an inexpensive way to learn and facilitate plant identification in the area. Professor Harry Thompson and Peter Raven botanized the Santa Monicas, and before Raven graduated from and left UCLA in 1960, the two had assembled three herbarium cabinets of specimens from collections and had written treatments of several important families. Family treatments were tried in local taxonomy classes at UCLA and Santa Monica City College as more and more were written. Eventually in June 1966, Professor Thompson convinced the UCLA Bookstore to produce the flora as a lab manual for Botany 3, entitled *Flora of the Santa Monica Mountains, California*. The treatment was, of course, typed on a typewriter, then dittoed and hand-assembled for sale at a cost of four dollars. Identification keys to the angiosperm families were adapted from a dichotomous key written and used earlier by Professors Mildred Mathias and Harlan Lewis in their UCLA classes, and descriptions were very brief to inform only about several important structural characteristics, distributions within the range, and, sometimes, flowering times. In all, 805 species were included in 189 pages with a mint green cover and Acco page fastener.

The initial quality of the simply published flora stood well the test of time. In 1977 a revision was published with nomenclatural changes in plant names and authorities generated by David Verity at the UCLA Herbarium. Then only a single introduced conifer was added to the treatment (that plant has subsequently died), and the cover gained a drawing by A. M. Johnston of the hummingbird-pollinated zuazchneria, *Epilobium canum*. After Harry Thompson retired from UCLA (1984), the torch was passed to a younger botanist to produce a new edition (1986; Raven, Thompson, and Prigge). The 1986 version recognized 880 taxa and thus had to make major alterations in identification keys. Because computers were now available, the text was totally redone while incorporating all updates in botanical information. The Southern California Botanists aided in the publication.

[Editor’s Note: Part 2 of this article will be published in the next issue of TOYON.]
Los Angeles / Santa Monica Mountains Chapter  
California Native Plant Society  
Events Calendar July-August 2005

PROGRAMS

Come join us for our free monthly programs!  
If you have questions about native plants or native plant gardening ask our Chapter experts.  
Programs are open to the public. Refreshments will be served.  
See front cover for directions.

July 12, Tuesday, 7:30 pm-9:30 pm  
Sepulveda Garden Center,  
16633 Magnolia Blvd., Encino

Wetlands in Ventura County and along the South Coast

Dr. Shauna Dark, Professor in Applied Geography, Geography Department, CSUN, explains how wetlands are measured (with the aid of many beautiful photos) and discusses projects in Ventura County and along our south coast. A no-host dinner precedes the meeting at 5:30pm at Chevy’s Mexican Restaurant in Encino at 16705 Ventura Blvd.

NO AUGUST PROGRAM!

WEED WARS / RESTORATION

July 10, Sunday, 9am  
Malibu Creek State Park  
Habitat Restoration Day  
Wildflowers, native plants and grasses help young oaks grow to provide food and shelter for wildlife when non-native plants are removed. Reservations required (818)348-5910. 5 hrs . Co-sponsored with Mountains Restoration Trust.

August 21, Sunday, 9am  
Malibu Bluffs Park  
Restoration Day  
Enjoy a morning of weeding wildflowers and native grasses in this coastal park to restore habitat and diversity. Reservations required. (818) 348-5910. 4hrs

WILDFLOWER HIKES

July 9, Saturday, 9am  
Cold Creek Preserve  
Second Saturday  
This leisurely 2-mile walk on an oak-canopied trail will see many summer wildflowers. Reservations required (818) 591-1701x 203. 3 hrs. Co-sponsored with Mountains Restoration Trust.

July 24, Sunday, 10 am  
Malibu Bluffs Park  
Bluffs Ramble to the Sea  
Walk 2-miles on trails with great views, dip your toes into the bay, look for dolphins, sea lions and wildflowers. 2hrs. (818) 782-9346

August 28, Sunday, 10am  
Malibu Bluffs Park  
Bluffs Ramble to the Sea  
Walk 2-miles on trails with great views, dip your toes into the bay, look for dolphins, sea lions and wildflowers. 2hrs (818) 348-5910

CHAPTER BOARD MEETINGS  
Chapter members are invited!

July 5, Tuesday, 7 pm  
LA/SMM CNPS Chapter Board Meeting  
at Jo Kitz’ home  
6223 Lubao Ave., Woodland Hills  
(818) 348-5910

August 2, Tuesday, 7 pm  
LA/SMM CNPS Chapter Board Meeting  
at Jo Kitz’ home  
6223 Lubao Ave., Woodland Hills  
(818) 348-5910
As you will read below, there is reason to hope for federal funding for the USDA’s Cape ivy biocontrol research project. At the December CNPS Chapter Council meeting, I told the Council that I had attended a meeting of the Big Sur Multi-agency Task Force, chaired by Congressman Sam Farr. At that meeting research scientist Joe Balcunas of USDA Agricultural Research Service (ARS) in Albany described his research on potential biological control agents for Cape ivy (*Delairea odorata*). I followed up Joe’s talk with a rundown of other coastal weeds too widespread to be amenable to control by other than biological means. I stated that there was no other control technology known to us which would be capable of arresting these weeds, and that, absent biocontrol, continuing decline of natural systems, agricultural lands, state and national parks, and recreation areas could be expected, along with attendant problems of fire and erosion.

The congressman, who is the sole Californian on the House Agriculture Appropriations Sub-committee, asked me to write him a letter, which I did, and I have followed up with his Washington, D.C. staff. Before writing the letter, I consulted with ARS to determine what would be a realistic figure to request, and we decided on $2 million annually.

Farr inserted a request into the 2006 congressional agriculture budget for $2 million for biocontrol research (plants to be researched to be specified later; Cape ivy would be one of them). The rough-and-tumble of the budget process is still ahead of us, and we could receive nothing, $2 million, or something in between.

For technical reasons, it would be good to receive contributions by July; however, funds contributed after that time will still be put to good use for the following year. For the latest information on this program, visit this Web site: [www.cal-ipc.org](http://www.cal-ipc.org).

Anyone wanting a hard copy of the 2004 report (out soon), please ask. Release sites for insects undergoing testing under quarantine in Albany have been selected in the Big Sur area, and permission to release could happen in a year. For most plants, control is effected only after release of a suite of organisms, so the two that may be released may not be sufficient.

I thank those chapters who have contributed generously in the past; I know well how hard you work for them. As an indication of how important this issue is, over the past five years the LA/SMM Chapter has donated $10,000 toward this cause. The result of a successful program could be the salvation of the coastal flora of California. Direct donations by members would be greatly appreciated!

Contributions earmarked “Cape Ivy” should be made payable to Cal-IPC and mailed to:

**Cal-IPC**

1442-A Walnut St #462  
Berkeley CA 94709  

Jake Sigg is a CNPS Fellow and former CNPS President. Call Jake at (415) 731-3028

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**Western Wetland Conference Collaboration across Boundaries**

The Western Wetland Conference will be held at the Denver Marriott West from October 24-26, 2005. Individuals and organizations interested in wetland functions, conservation, and protection are invited from across the 17 state region. The conference will focus on successful approaches and strategies for overcoming wetland protection challenges which are unique to the west: water shortages and variability, limited regulatory protection, and lack of information. Three tracks highlight topics high priority topics across the region.

Tracks are:  
**Strategies for Wetland Protection**;  
**Gathering and Using Information**; and  
**Water Availability**.

For more information, please visit: [www.mtwatercourse.org/wwc/index.htm](http://www.mtwatercourse.org/wwc/index.htm)

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**NEW CNPS GRASS POSTERS AVAILABLE AT PROGRAM MEETINGS**

California’s native grasses have never looked more beautiful or been more easily identifiable than in this new poster, drawn from plants in the field by the artist Kristin Jakob. The poster is actually a set of four 12-by-18-inch designs, with native grasses depicted on three of the set and the introduced grasses grouped on the other. Available as either laminated or un laminated. Price $20 plain, $25 laminated. Available at chapter program meetings or on the web at [www.cnps.org](http://www.cnps.org).
Federal Judge Rules that US Fish & Wildlife Service Improperly Denied Endangered Species Protection for San Fernando Valley Spineflower

Five Environmental Groups Prevail in Lawsuit Brought to Protect Rare Plant Species Threatened by Newhall Ranch Development

On Friday, March 25, a federal district court judge ruled in favor of five environmental organizations, finding that the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) violated the Endangered Species Act (ESA) when the agency rejected a request to list the San Fernando Valley Spineflower as a threatened or endangered species. Specifically, Judge James Robertson found that the Service did not justify its explanation that although the plight of the Spineflower warranted protection under the ESA, a listing decision was “precluded” due to other higher priorities for the agency.

The Environmental Defense Center (EDC), a public interest law firm, filed the lawsuit in July 2003 in the Washington, D.C. federal district court on behalf of the California Native Plant Society, Center for Biological Diversity, Friends of the Santa Clara River, Heal the Bay, and Save Open Space. The lawsuit was based on a petition brought by the City of Calabasas in 1999, seeking protection for this incredibly rare plant species. The San Fernando Valley Spineflower is a small, white-flowered annual that was thought to be extinct, but was rediscovered in May 1999. Prior to 1929, the plant had been found in many locations in Ventura, Los Angeles, and Orange Counties. Today, the San Fernando Valley Spineflower is known to occur only at two locations: on the Ahmanson Ranch in Ventura County, and on the site of the proposed Newhall Ranch development in Los Angeles County. The primary threat to the Spineflower is habitat destruction.

Despite the strong evidence that the Spineflower is endangered and warrants protection under the ESA, the Service has not taken the required steps to protect the species. Concerned that the Ahmanson Ranch project posed a threat to the newly rediscovered Spineflower, the City of Calabasas petitioned the Service to list the Spineflower as an endangered species in December 1999. The Service did not respond to this petition. Instead, the Service relied on an October 1999 determination that the Spineflower was a “candidate” for listing and issued a “warranted but precluded” finding that the Spineflower is in need of protection but that listing is precluded by other priorities within the agency. A candidate species is not afforded any protections under the ESA.

The Service issued additional “warranted but precluded” findings for the Spineflower in January 2001, October 2001, June 2002, and May 2004. As with the first finding, these actions provided no protection for the Spineflower, despite imminent development threats at both Ahmanson and Newhall Ranches. Although the Ahmanson Ranch has since been preserved, massive development plans for the Newhall Ranch will significantly jeopardize the existence of this rare species.

In his ruling, the Judge found that the Service failed to substantiate its claim that other listing petitions were of higher priority and therefore left the agency without the funding or resources to evaluate the status of the Spineflower. The Judge also directed the Service to address the plaintiffs’ claim that the agency had violated the ESA by failing to demonstrate expeditious progress towards listing of this and other species.

“This decision should break the bureaucratic logjam that has left the San Fernando Valley Spineflower unprotected by the federal Endangered Species Act, despite the acknowledged threat of extinction,” said John Buse, formerly lead counsel on the case for the Environmental Defense Center and currently on staff with the Center for Biological Diversity. “At this point, there is no longer any excuse for Fish and Wildlife Service’s failure to protect this rare plant.”

EDC is the only nonprofit environmental law firm between Los Angeles and San Francisco. Since 1977, EDC has been working with community groups on environmental issues such as protecting water quality, preserving precious open spaces, saving species from extinction and guarding public health. To learn more, visit www.edcnet.org.

Old News But Good News

On April 15 the Mountains Recreation and Conservation Authority (MRCA) closed escrow on Soka University, which means that the property’s title of ownership has officially been transferred to the National Park Service, California State Parks and the MRCA. In a letter from Stephen A. Harris, President of Mountains Restoration Trust (on behalf of the Committee to Save Soka / King Gillette Ranch), he wrote that our chapter was “part of an unparalleled coalition that included nine federal, state, and local funding agencies as well as legislators and community leaders dedicated to preserving this crown jewel of the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area.” Our chapter “together with 131 individuals and 24 organizations helped make history happen!”
Grass Thought To Be Extinct Rediscovered on Catalina Island.
Rare Catalina grass may have relatives in the Andes and on a volcano in Central Mexico

AVALON, California, MAY 24, 2005 - At the same time of the announcement of the rediscovery of the long-feared extinct Ivory-billed Woodpecker in the Big Woods of eastern Arkansas, right here, off the coast of California, a species of grass – considered extinct for more than a century – has been rediscovered on Catalina Island by a plant ecologist with the Catalina Island Conservancy.

The grass, California dissanthelium (*Dissanthelium californicum*), was first discovered on Catalina in 1847– well before the Civil War – and subsequently found on only two other islands, San Clemente off the coast of Southern California, and Guadalupe, off the coast of Baja California. The last time the grass was seen at any location was in 1912.

Assistant Plant Ecologist Jenny McCune was surveying and sampling plant communities in an 80-acre burn area near Catalina’s Airport-in-the-Sky, when she spotted the “different looking,” inconspicuous short grass growing underneath shrubbery on a steep, highly inaccessible hillside.

“There are many species of grass on the Island,” McCune said. “I’ve only been here a year, but when I saw it, I realized that this particular grass was very different from what I had seen before.”

McCune said it was unlikely the grass has been dormant all this time. She said that, more likely, a combination of diminished pressure from grazing animals, combined with this year’s higher-than-average rainfall, caused the grass to flourish for the first time in a century. Since the initial rediscovery, McCune and fellow botanists have counted small patches of the grass in three locations on Catalina Island.

According to a report written by J. Travis Columbus and Nancy Refulio, researchers from the Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden in Claremont, California, California dissanthelium is the only species in the genus that grows near sea level in a Mediterranean climate. Refulio is currently doing microscopic tests on samples brought back to the lab from Catalina to see how closely the Island grass resembles the grass from the Andes.

“I’m eager to see if they are related,” McCune said. “It may be that this grass is different enough from what is found in the Andes, that we may have a brand new grass genus that grows only here on the California islands.”

“This is such good news for rare plants on the Island,” she added. “It’s nice to think there is still hope for plants on Catalina thought to be extinct. It will be interesting to see if the dissanthelium will reemerge on San Clemente and Guadalupe islands as well.”
Congresswoman Lucille Roybal-Allard Announces House Passage of 2006 Funding For Los Angeles Harbor and Los Angeles River

**Washington, D.C.** - Congresswoman Lucille Roybal-Allard (District 34) announced today the May 24 passage in the House of Representatives of the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act for 2006 that includes funding for major projects in the Los Angeles area. Through the congresswoman’s efforts, the measure includes continued funding for the dredging of the main channel of Los Angeles Harbor, the Harbor South Bay Recycled Water Project, and a feasibility study for a recreation and development project at the Cornfields site along the Los Angeles River.

Congresswoman Roybal-Allard obtained $1.3 million for the Corps of Engineers to work with the City of Los Angeles and local groups in planning parks, recreation, and community improvement projects at the Cornfields site along the Los Angeles River. The funds are to complete a feasibility study to convert the abandoned industrial site called the Cornfields into parks or other community uses.

“I have worked for several years with City Councilman Ed Reyes and local stakeholders to explore ways to convert the land adjacent to the Los Angeles River into parks, housing and economic development for our local communities,” Congresswoman Roybal-Allard said. “The Cornfields site is one of the most promising opportunities for these types of initiatives, and I am pleased that we can move forward with a feasibility study to lay out some of the possibilities.”

The bill, which passed by a vote of 416 to 13, is the final House version of the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2006. Following expected passage by the Senate, the bill will be sent to President Bush for his signature.

California Invasive Weeds Awareness Week July 18-24, 2005

**What is California Invasive Weeds Awareness Week?**

In June 2003 Assembly Concurrent Resolution (ACR) No. 114 “Invasive Weeds Awareness Week” was adopted by the California State Legislature. This bill, authored by Assemblymember Tim Leslie, “declares the week beginning with the 3rd Monday in July as the annual Invasive Weeds Awareness Week in California and urges all Californians, during that week, to participate in activities that raise awareness of both the scourge of harmful nonnative weeds and methods to prevent their pernicious spread.” To view the resolution in its entirety go to [www.leginfo.ca.gov](http://www.leginfo.ca.gov); click on Bill Information box, chose Session 2003-2004 (from the drop down list) and search for Bill Number ACR 114.

With the passage of the resolution, weed groups throughout California have taken advantage of the special designation to raise awareness in a single, coordinated, large voice! The California Invasive Weeds Awareness Coalition (CALIWAC) sponsored a weed project tour for legislators and staff members to kick off California Invasive Weeds Awareness Week (CIWAW) in July 2003. CALIWAC continues to encourage groups around the state to sponsor activities and tours to increase public awareness regarding invasive weed issues. Information regarding CIWAW is available on the California Invasive Plant Council website at www.cal-ipc.org.

**What You Can Do Locally**

Join other CNPSers on a Weed War or Restoration Day on July 10 or August 21 (see Events Calendar on page 3) or send a donation to CAL-IPC to help control Cape Ivy (see article by Jake Sigg on page 4), or attend the Santa Barbara County Weed Management Area Noxious Weeds Seminar September 14 (see below).

**More Weed Awareness - Carl Wishner**

Speaking of weed awareness, the yellow star thistle along Agoura Road at Liberty Canyon and on Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy’s Abram’s property acquisition is twice as dense and twice as tall as it was last year! Is anyone aware of this? It’s so beautiful with its prolific flowers. The pockets along Agoura Road east of Kanan are also doing well, and the road department has already cut some of them, although they’ll just continue to flower at the ground level. There’s a 6-foot high plant on the north side of US101, just west of the west-bound onramp from Kanan Bridge, just past the call box. Just thought we should all be “aware” that the invasion has definitely spread.

**Upcoming Event of Interest**

**The Santa Barbara County Weed Management Area** has scheduled its fifth noxious weeds seminar. The seminar will be held on September 14th, 2005 at the Royal Scandinavian Inn in Solvang, California.

The theme of this year’s seminar is “Riparian Weeds”. Scheduled to appear: Mona Robison - Cape Ivy Biology & Distribution; Joe Balcunias - Cape Ivy Biocontrol; Jason Giessow - Arundo Control; Tom Dudley - Biocontrol of Riparian Weeds - Arundo and Tamarisk; Maureen Spencer & Tom Lockhart - Habitat Restoration & Stabilizing Streambanks; and Ken Owen - Santa Cruz Island Project and Vinca Control. Registration will begin in July.

For more information: [http://www.countyofsb.org/agcomm/wma/WMASeminar.htm](http://www.countyofsb.org/agcomm/wma/WMASeminar.htm)
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CHAPTER RENEWALS & NEW MEMBERSHIPS:
Send check to David Hollombe, 6223 San Vicente Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA 90048 or to CNPS, 2707 K Street, Suite 1, Sacramento, CA 95816. Current CNPS memberships are: Student $20, Retired $20, Individual $35, Library $35, Family $45, Group $45, Supporting $75, Plant Lover $100, Patron $250, Benefactor $500. Make checks payable to CNPS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS TO TOYON ONLY: For members of other CNPS chapters, send $5 to David Hollombe.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS: Write or phone David Hollombe (323-934-0332). Include your e-mail address. Be sure to notify State CNPS Office, 2707 K Street, Suite 1, Sacramento, CA 95816.