



The purpose of the ONPS is to encourage the study, protection, propagation, appreciation and use of Oklahoma native plants.

Gaillardia

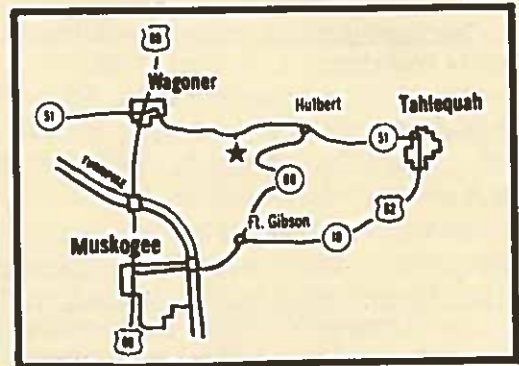
The Oklahoma Native Plant Society Newsletter

Annual Meeting Registration Time

For what is usually considered ONPS's high point of the year, the time is now for making attendance registration and housing reservations. The "Annual Meeting" -- October 13-14 sessions and field trips -- will be at Sequoyah State Park on Fort Gibson Lake near Wagoner, with Western Hills Guest Ranch as headquarters.

Besides the election of a new slate of officers and other business, two field trips, a panel discussion on conservation in Oklahoma, a slide program, seed/plant exchanges and Awards Dinner speaker are scheduled. There will be time for independent exploration of the oak/hickory forest of eastern Oklahoma where bald eagle roost in winter, and many varieties of birds inhabit the cottonwoods, hackberry and ashes growing in the habitat. Sumac abides there, along with native Pecans, buckbush, Hedge Apple and wild plum and persimmon. Among wildlife are owls, hawks, songbirds and mammals including the gray fox, deer, and bobcat. The Three Forks Nature Center can be visited, and several nature trails invite investigation along with resort-type amenities. The tentative agenda with names of speakers and guides appears on page 8 of this issue.

See page 7
for mail-in
registration
and room
information



Sequoyah State Park, at the star on map, is about 50 miles east of Tulsa via Rte. 51, 8 miles east of Wagoner, and 18 miles west of Tahlequah. The Lodge is at the southern tip of the peninsula at Fort Gibson Lake.

Also in this issue

Annual meeting info
To pick or not to pick
Seed sources
Tallgrass trivia



recycled paper

Volume 5, Number 5
September/October, 1990

Here are new ONPS board nominations

ONPS Treasurer, Herb Beattie, headed the Nominating Committee with Ruth Boyd and Nora Jones in August, and proposed the following slate of officers and directors to be put forward for election at the Annual Meeting, Oct. 13:

President: Mike Bush, Director, Myriad Gardens, Oklahoma City

Vice President: Dr. Linda Watson, Oklahoma Natural Heritage Inventory, Norman

Treasurer: Herb Beattie, Oklahoma Nature Conservancy, Tulsa

Secretary: Nora Jones, Business & Technology, Tulsa Central Library

Historian: Ruth Boyd, naturalist, Noble

Directors-at-Large: Tom Chilton - designer, instructor, naturalist, Tulsa

John Skeen - Oklahoma Dept. of Wildlife Conservation, Oklahoma City

Dr. Teresa Maurer - Kerr Center for Sustainable Agriculture, Poteau

Dr. Paul Nighswonger - NW Oklahoma State Univ., Alva

Chilton would replace Dr. Watson; Skeen would replace Aileen Carter (term expired); and Maurer to replace Bush. Completing the board would be Dr. Larry Magrath

Continued on back page

Northeast Oklahoma Chapter

The Chapter meets on Sept. 12 at Tulsa Garden Center with a photography/wildflower discussion. Several field trips will be led by ONPS members with Oklahoma group's sponsorship: Paul Buck on Sept. 21 -23; Nora Jones on Oct. 16 and Oct. 20.

ONPS member Walter Long saw to it that his valuable botanical (as well as geological) library went to appropriate places when he recently sold his Tulsa home. The Tulsa Central Library and Oxley Nature Center were recipients of some outstanding volumes, as well as the Tulsa Garden Center's library. Over 200 gardening and wildflower books from Anne Long's collection are now part of the Garden Center library, and her slides and herbarium, along with botanical books are part of Oxley's library. From the Garden Center newsletter: "Mr. Long's special gift will serve as a wonderful resource for all who want to learn more about wildflowers. With much appreciation, thank you Mr. Long for sharing Anne's collection with the center."

Wild and Worth Noting

Wildflowers of Arkansas (Carl G. Hunter, Ozark Society Foundation, Little Rock, 1988) covers the wildflower wealth of our neighbor state. Four or five species are briefly described on each page with color photos of each opposite the descriptions. While this guide lacks a key, it is arranged in taxonomic order.

An important book for the serious amateur and the professional wildflower seedsman is Collecting, Processing and Germinating Seeds of Wildland Plants (James A. Young and Cheryl G. Young, Timber Press, 1986). The book covers timing and methods of collection; handling of harvested seeds including threshing, cleaning and separating; storage and germination. Separate chapters cover germination requirements of trees, shrubs, herbs and forbs. At the end of each chapter further readings are suggested. A good index and glossary are real plusses.

Reviews by Nora Jones

Free Recycling Directory/Tulsa area

A 10-page guide to recycling methods and centers in the Tulsa area is available from the Metropolitan Environmental Trust (M.e.t.), free to the public. The booklet explains how to recycle aluminum and glass; paper and plastics; metals and tires; batteries and other appliances, rags, clothing, radiators, oil, etc.

Recycling center locations are in Bixby, Broken Arrow, Coweta, Claremore, Muskogee, Owasso, Sand Springs, Sapulpa, Skiatook, Sperry, Tulsa and Wagoner. Call Me.t. for a copy: 918/584-0584, or leave a message with *Gaillardia* editor.

Central Oklahoma Chapter

by Susan Chambers

Our July meeting was a combination field trip/educational lecture on the trees, shrubs, wildflowers, etc. to be found in a local state park. The majority of plants found were, indeed, natives, but a surprising number were exotics (if you can call Siberian elm exotic). Bob Harrell, a service forester with the State Department of Forestry, was our speaker and guide. He aids homeowners with insect problems on existing trees and assists with selection and placement of new trees for the landscape. Bob was very knowledgeable about key points for identification of native plants. He even cleared up for us how to tell Post oak from Blackjack oak. Post oak has blunt edges on leaf lobes and is cross-shaped, while Blackjack oak has points on leaf lobes and is bell-shaped.



Some of the natives found at Miskelly Park are: Eastern red cedar (of course), Big bluestem, Illinois bundleflower, rough leaf dogwood, Western hackberry, Heal-all (had to look this one up!), smooth sumac (excellent quail food), American elm, button bush and sugarberry. Some of the non-natives were Russian olive (naturalized), Scotch pine, weeping willow and Japanese honeysuckle. The six participants of our field trip all enjoyed the hike and all of us, even the most learned, learned something. And that's what it's all about!

Our next scheduled meeting will be September 24 at the Myriad Gardens. Meeting time is at 7:30 p.m., with Brenda Wisner from the Conservation Commission, our scheduled speaker on "Project Learning Tree."

Recycling to benefit Nature Center

As reported in its July newsletter, Martin Park Nature Center has been given an account at U.S. Recycling Industries, 400 E. Sheridan, in Oklahoma City. Now, anyone taking newspaper, aluminum, glass, and plastics can direct money earned from deposits to the Center's account. From the newsletter item: "Our thanks to Jenny Schneider, Martin Park volunteer, for getting this unique program set up. The recycling center situated on the grounds of Martin Park Nature Center is only designed to accommodate aluminum and newspaper, so it is indeed fortunate that Jenny took the initiative to expand the effort."



Conservation Corner by Paul Buck

Daily we are subjected by the media to reports of either new or worsening environmental crises. Examples are: pollution of our water and atmosphere, destruction of the ozone layer with a predicted increase in ultra-violet levels and the subsequent impact on our genetic structure, the accumulation of toxic waste in the environment and its role in increasing cancers and other diseases, and now the prospect of global warming brought on, in part, by our overexploitation of the tropical rain forests. Each of these issues is of deep concern to us. If the human is to survive we must react individually and responsibly. However, these issues are but symptoms of a much deeper problem, the real disease: our exploding population. When I suggest the root of our environmental difficulties is the population I do not mean simply the number of us on the earth, but the way in which we live. The "standard of living" we are demanding has a direct bearing upon the degree of global exploitation.

Many years ago, in the botany graduate program at the University of Oklahoma, the graduate students were encouraged to sit in on undergraduate botany classes. That would allow us to observe teaching techniques of Master Teachers, and also expose us to the concerns and philosophies of the senior faculty. It was during one such class that Dr. Elroy Rice announced he would spend the period discussing the human population, its history, predictions for its future and its impact upon the earth. Dr. Rice never realized the powerful impact of that lecture upon me. On that day that he opened my eyes to the human population problem, sent me rushing to the library for books and references dealing with populations, both wild and human, and prompted me to make the personal vow that I, too, would spend one lecture in each class every semester discussing the human population, a pledge I have kept for well over 30 years.

Three or four hundred years ago the questions of pollution and environmental deterioration were not raised, and for good reason. Population densities were low, much of the earth was still "frontier" with vast pristine areas unsoiled by humans. The Industrial-Medical Revolution had not taken place, with its upside of *Death Control* and downside of natural resource overexploitation, pollution associated with the extraction, processing and utilization of those resources and the ever increasing accumulation of toxic by-products. These technological advances coupled with the great increase in the population -- 500,000,000 in 1850 to near 5,500,000,000 in 1990 -- bring us to our current environmental crises.

Each of us is painfully aware of this multitude of problems. What can we do? The "Doomsdayers" claim, "Nothing! It's too late!" They maintain *Homo sapiens* is too far down the road culturally, socially, industrially, economically, and politically to avoid both widespread

death and destruction and the inevitable extinction of higher life forms. Are they correct? Or is there a chance to salvage life, as we know it, on the earth? If the opportunity still exists now is the time to act; we cannot put it off expecting some future generation to take appropriate action -- we must do something.

As I suggested earlier, the root of the problem is the ever-increasing human population. None of us would attempt to raise 500 head of cattle on five acres of land. We realize such a venture would be doomed to failure from the start. Yet, why is it many people feel the globe will support an ever-increasing human population? The earth is finite, with a limited amount of land, soil, water and supporting atmosphere and with a definite rate of purification, for those vital renewable resources. There is a global *carrying capacity* for the human animal!! I cannot tell you what that number is, nor can anyone else! The carrying capacity changes, probably daily, with the status of the earth and the various factors vital to our survival. The continual changes of global CO₂, increased temperatures, the accumulation of pesticides, organic and toxic wastes and the daily loss of natural ecosystems to development all have an impact on the global carrying capacity for humans.

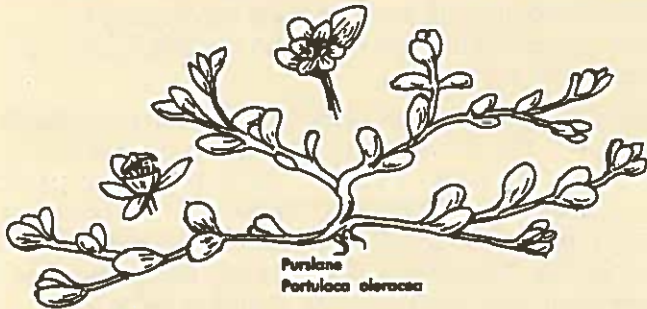
What can be done? Control the human population!! But how? The answer to this question is quite simple. There are two ways. Decrease the number being added, or increase the number being removed -- birth control or death control. Obviously, each presents problems for many of us. Do we lower the birth rate using any of the numerous techniques currently available, or do we accelerate the death rate, selecting mental/physical conditions or an age level that automatically dictates termination?

Several years ago, after I had spent a lecture period covering the human population as I had vowed to do, an older student came up to me and informed me I was unduly concerned. She pointed out we need not worry, that the human population could continue to grow and "God would take care of it." In retrospect, I suspect she was absolutely correct. God will indeed take care of an earth overpopulated by starving humans. But are we prepared for his means? Pestilence? War? Starvation? It would probably not be the latter since it would be difficult to isolate a large population and tell them there is little food left, to simply starve quietly. They would strike out with whatever weapons were available in an effort to obtain food for survival. I am not certain we are prepared for "What God would provide." But then are we really meant to continue down this path of self destruction waiting for Divine intervention? Or do you think perhaps it was expected we would use our brains?

Members Making News

Paul Buck's pioneering work with the maples of the Wichita Wildlife Refuge in Comanche County was highlighted in an article by Gary Lanz in *American Forest*, July/August, 1990. Until the mystery was solved after much field work, botanists had long argued whether the Refuge's maples were *Acer grandidentatum*, the bigtooth maple (whose home is in the Rocky Mountain hundreds of miles away), or *Acer saccharum*, the sugar maple (an eastern species). Although the sugar maple of the Wichitas is smaller and brushier than the typical eastern form, "they're most definitely sugar maples, Connecticut Yankees in cowboy garb."

Buck and other botanists also discovered the sugar maple in many secluded Oklahoma canyons and valleys. A stand of sugar maples found in Rogers County prompted Harriet Barclay to lobby the Nature Conservancy which thus saved Redbud Valley from sure destruction. Other relictual populations of eastern plants were saved in various ways. Teddy Roosevelt set aside the Wichita Wildlife Refuge. The Caddo Canyon sites -- moist microclimates amidst harsh prairies -- were spared



National awards for Okla garden clubs

Two Oklahoma garden clubs received awards this summer by the National Council of State Garden Clubs, Inc. In the "1990 Operation Wildflower" category, first place winner for highway safety rest areas was Oklahoma Garden Clubs, Inc. The site is the Thackerville Traveler/Information Rest Area on Interstate 35 near the Texas border. The National Council states: "Sites were carefully selected on both sides of the highway to allow motorists safe parking to view, photograph and enjoy the wildflowers. The many trees and natural beauty of the area provide a nice background . . . In 1989, the wildflower areas were enlarged with the federation purchasing over 100 pounds of seeds, which were planted by the Oklahoma Department of Transportation."

In the "Land Trust/Nature Conservancy" category, the Tulsa Council of Garden Clubs (32) was awarded for increasing the interest and activity in the three Nature Conservancy projects in the state: 1) the Least Tern Nesting Habitat on the Arkansas River; 2) Redbud Valley Nature Preserve; 3) Tallgrass Prairie Preserve.

because of their remoteness. Some other sites became church camps or state parks.

These populations of sugar maples are reminders of the cool, shady forest that prevailed in Oklahoma only a few thousand years ago.

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Native plant enthusiast and active ONPS member Pat Folley attracted the attention of the press with her 40 acre wildflower sanctuary near Noble. This summer the *Daily Oklahoman* spotlighted Pat's commitment to preserving the varied habitats on her land that supports a wealth of wildlife. Pat especially loves the bluebirds, and she has constructed a bluebird trail complete with nest boxes for them. Pat and her husband, J.W., have tried to restore parts of the land that had been over-cleared. They planted trees near swampy areas and are "getting lots of interesting plants in there." Pat's involvement with the herbarium at OU and her slide shows on wildflowers were also noted.

Seed catalogs from all over

Carrying all the mainstay grasses, plus 22 kinds of wildflowers in any quantity is Stock Seed Farms, R.R. 1, Box 112, Murdock NE 68407. Catalog is free on request.

For plants and seeds of native species derived from Missouri origins, send \$1 for catalog from: Missouri Wildflower Nursery, Rte. 2, Box 373, Jefferson City, MO 65109. Spring is the only shipping season.

For a catalog highly praised by the Kansas Wildflower Society for its detailed cultural guide "telling how to germinate the scores of different kinds of seeds," send \$1 to: Prairie Moon Nursery, Rte. 3, Box 163, Winona, MN 55987. Seeds are from nearby Minnesota origins; plants are nursery-grown; some kinds seldom encountered commercially, says KWS.

For more than 175 varieties of wildflowers and ferns in the 1991 Seed List, write to SEEDS, New England Wild Flower Society, Garden in the Woods, Hemenway Road, Framingham, MA 10701. Included are natives for woodland, wetland and meadow gardens. Include \$1 and a self-addressed, stamped #10 envelope.

The following nurseries sell both plants and seeds of prairie species mail-order:

Midwest Wildflowers, P.O. Box 64, Rockton, IL 61702. 50 cents. Seeds only.

Prairie Nursery, P.O. Box 306, Westfield WI 53964. \$2.00. Seeds and plants

Prairie Restorations, Inc., P.O. Box 327, Princeton, MN 55371. Free. Seeds and plants

Prairie Ridge Nursery, 9738 Overland Rd., Mount Horeb, WI 53572. 50 cents. Seeds and plants

Natural history for the naturally curious: THE TALLGRASS PRAIRIE

Throughout America's history the Midwest prairies have served as a backdrop for major scenes. They are part of our national image, captured by painters and photographers of the wagon trains, Indians, cattle drives, bison herds, and brave pioneer families next to their sod houses. Now changed by the cow and the plow the tallgrass prairie and adjacent grasslands have become one of the richest agricultural regions in the world.

The tallgrass prairie, as its name implies, is characterized by flat or rolling lands dominated by unusually tall grass plants. In presettlement days these lands accounted for about 220,000 square miles, stretching from southeastern Texas and Louisiana through portions of the Midwest to just beyond the Minnesota-Canada border. The tallgrass prairie was rich — both in the quality of the soil and the quantity of species it supported. Receiving up to 40 inches of annual precipitation, the dominant grasses with as many as 100 species of wildflowers, kept the landscape constantly changing from March through October. Three hundred bird species and 80 mammals species, including bison, wolf, mountain lion, elk, and grizzly bear, made the tallgrass prairie one of the most biologically diverse ecosystems on earth.

While there are still isolated areas where tallgrass plant communities can be found, the tallgrass prairie as a self-regulating ecosystem has almost disappeared. The surviving plants, often found in abandoned pioneer cemeteries and along railroad rights-of-way, now serve as isolated sources for collecting seed for botanical research.

As extensive as the tallgrass prairies were, they represented a rather fragile ecosystem that was dependent on a unique interaction of three factors: fire, bison, and rainfall. Though none of these factors was unique to the tallgrass prairie, the interaction of all three prevented normal ecological succession from changing the prairies into woodlands.

Fire Wildfire has been the prairie's greatest weapon against the forest. When the fires came the dry grasses burned quickly, minimizing the possibility of the scorching the dense, interlocking roots. Root depth, as much as 10 feet in the big bluestem plant, also protected the plant from heat stress. Growth quickly followed spring and summer fires since the sunlight could easily reach the base of the leaves where growth occurs.

Young trees, and other non-prairie species, however, did not do as well. Isolated trees in open country, then as now, were the likely conduit for lightning. Once the grass fire started, tree seedlings were killed outright. Saplings that survived were highly stressed and thus, more vulnerable to future fires, disease or infestation. Trees that managed to mature were likely to accumulate dead branches at the base which could cause the fire to linger and threaten the protective bark.

With European settlers, however, came the advent of fire suppression and the decline of the prairie ecosystem.

Bison Roaming freely throughout the native grasslands, bison, which numbered perhaps 60 million, were a frequent sight to the Plains Indians and the early explorers. Although bison had adapted to herbage with low nutritional value, they were especially attracted to the high quality growth which followed a wildfire. Thus, a relationship developed between the location of a wildfire and the subsequent location of the bison herd. With the herd being attracted to the new growth, other areas received proportionately less grazing pressure and could produce more fuel for future fires.

The herd played a role in keeping the land fertile. Grouped together for protection from predators, their grazing shortened the plants and allowed more light to filter down to the base. Feeding in high concentrations, the bison mulched the soil by trampling dead plants back into it. Then, because bison won't feed where they have dunged and urinated, the herds moved quickly to graze other areas in the same intense manner. This interaction benefited both species: the recently burned and grazed plants received abundant sunlight additional nutrients in the bison droppings; the bison received higher quality nutrients and presumably enhanced reproductive status.

Sport hunting of the bison, however, resulted in a large scale disturbance to the ecosystem. By 1890, bison were all but extinct. The plants lost a source of nutrients and a regulating force in the mosaic of the wildfires.

Rainfall While there were many areas of the Midwest which experienced bison herds and wildfires, only those areas with 30 to 40 inches of annual precipitation could support the tallgrass species. The resultant grasses — big bluestem, Indiangrass, and switchgrass — often grew 6 to 10 feet tall and harbored a complex community of more than other 250 plant species. Ninety-five percent of these species were perennial, many with life spans of 20 years or more. Given sufficient moisture the grasses spread along horizontal runners on top of the soil and below. The runners interlaced with the fibrous root system to form a dense sod which bound the dirt particles together, retained moisture, and prevented erosion. Because the sod slowed the leaching of nutrients through the soil, the decayed matter of dead plants continually built up the dark prairie soil.

These rich areas with abundant rainfall were prime areas for cultivation. By 1880 the last holdouts, Kansas and Oklahoma, were largely settled. With the introduction of new plant species, such as wheat and corn, the tallgrass prairies quickly disappeared.

The *GOOD* news is that the tallgrass prairie has a bright future. The Oklahoma Nature Conservancy's project to restore 50 square miles of prairie northwest of Pawhuska -- complete with bison and grassfires -- will insure that this important natural resource will survive for future generations to study and enjoy.

Tom Chilton

On Collecting: Views from Other States Oregon Native Plant Society Publishes Ethical Code

"THINK TWICE. Use discretion. A plant in place is worth two in the hand. Love thy flora."

Thus reads the summary of the *Native Plant Society of Oregon Guidelines and Ethical Code*. In particular, local chapters are exhorted to appoint watchdogs to be alert to threats to native plants, educated members and nonmembers about endangerment, and encourage members and nonmembers to grow plants only from seeds or cuttings.

NPSO outings "must never endanger a plant population." Group leaders should explain the concept of plant

protection to participants. Collecting is discouraged, except where it will "contribute significantly to educational or scientific objectives." Collecting should never endanger a population of plants.

Uses of native plants must not endanger populations. Plants should only be dug for salvage purposes. Seeds should not be sold. Sale and use of aggressive nonnatives should be discouraged. Salvage should be encouraged "when their destruction is certain." Wildflower shows should focus on eional purposes.

Quite a lot of food for thought. Anyone wanting a copy of the guidelines may contact the editor of *Gaillardia*.



Is Wildflower Collecting a Good School Activity?

From *Wildflower*, the newsletter of the National Wildflower Research Center, May/June 1990 issue, by Resource Botanist Beth Anderson, of the Center.

... Each year, thousands of wildflowers fall prey to eager students busily picking and pressing in hopes of high grades. Once completed and graded, those collections often lie unused and forgotten, collecting dust on a shelf or permanently filed in the trash.

How useful are wildflower collections as school projects? Do students actually attain a better understanding of plants through collecting wildflowers? Are there alternatives to collecting that would be more beneficial to the student and less destructive to the environment?

The most important aspect of wildflower collection is the opportunity for students to get outside and see plants growing in their natural habitats, interacting with the surrounding components (other plants, insects, soil microorganisms, etc.). Too often, natural science curricula neglect the study of whole organisms in order to focus on their structural aspects. Yet the goal of assigned collections usually tends to emphasize quantity over any other factors. In the rush to overwhelm teachers with sheer numbers of specimens, students learn little about more important concepts such as the ecology of plants, characteristics of plant families, or even plant names.

How can wildflower collecting or alternative projects

instill a longer lasting impression on students? Below are a few suggestions or alternatives to plant collections.

- ✓ Emphasize the process and value of collections, rather than quantity. Detailed notes of location, habitat, collector, etc., are just as important as the plant itself. You may want to start a mini-herbarium (plant library) as a class or school project that classes can add to in subsequent years. Collect flowers as a group instead of individually.
- ✓ Wildflower flash cards -- made by taping pressed specimens onto index cards, with their names written on the back -- may be a more useful way to learn how to identify wildflowers. The cards can be filed in a box in the classroom for future reference.
- ✓ Photographing wildflowers, although expensive, is another option, especially for older students.
- ✓ Photocopies of wildflowers provide enough detail for recall, and are an easy way to make a simple identification booklet that can be reused.
- ✓ A wildflower planting on the school grounds provides an excellent opportunity both to learn about plants and to study them over time. Caring for their own wildflowers will instill in students a greater appreciation for plants in the wild.

With a little creative thinking, teachers can help reduce the frenzied collecting of wildflowers, and still give students a glimpse of the intricate plant kingdom.

Reservation info

Please register now for the Oct. 13-14 meeting, and make your room reservations directly with the Tourism and Recreation Department at 1-800-654-8240.

ONPS has reserved 30 lodge rooms and five cottages. Room rates are \$47/52 for double, \$57/62 for triple and \$67/72 for quads. Cottage rates are \$47/52 for double, \$57/62 for four, and \$75 for six people. (Ask for description of accommodations re different priced rooms and cottages.)

Call the toll-free number above for access to Western Hills Guest Ranch. Ask for ONPS reserved room or cottage.

The direct line number is 918-772-2545.

Tentative Agenda for ONPS Annual Meeting Oct. 13-14

SATURDAY

- 10 a.m.-1 p.m. Registration
1 p.m. Field Trip
Paul Buck, Larry Magrath, Jim Norman, Clark Overbo
- 4 p.m. Business Meeting
Election
Treasurer's Report, Chapter Reports, 1991 Plans
- 5 p.m. Panel: *Present Status of Plant Conservation in Oklahoma -- Progress & Problems*
Herb Beattie, Director, Oklahoma Nature Conservancy
Dr. Linda Watson, Oklahoma Natural Heritage Inventory
James Bennett, Executive Director, Oklahoma Wildlife Federation
Ross Murphy, Director, Deep Fork Wetlands Coalition,
- 7 p.m. Dinner - Anne W. Long Memorial Award
Program: Dr. Clark Overbo, Department of Biology, Central State University, *An Introduction to Mushrooming (collecting, preserving and identifying)*
Slides, plant and seed trades
- Post-program
- ### SUNDAY
- 8 a.m. Executive Board Meeting
9 a.m. Field Trip (Same leaders as 1 p.m. Saturday)
11 a.m. Adjourn

About ONPS memberships and dues

Annual dues are \$15 family (FM); \$10 individual (IM); \$5 student (SM). Dues pay for the newsletter and programs offered by the society. Please make checks payable to the Oklahoma Native Plant Society, and mail to: 2435 South Peoria, Tulsa, OK 74114.

Please check the right-hand corner of the mailing label on the back of this page to determine your membership status. The date after FM, IM or SM is your expiration date. The word "Mail" means you are receiving a courtesy mailing, and are not a member according to our records. New members who join after September 1, 1990 will have memberships extended to December 1991.

JOIN OR RENEW TODAY!

REGISTRATION FORM OCT.13-14 Annual Meeting

PLEASE PRE-REGISTER. FILL IN THE FORM BELOW AND MAIL NO LATER THAN WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26 TO: DR. LARRY MAGRATH; ONPS; USAO BOX 82308; CHICKASHA, OK 73018-5358. FOR LATE REGISTRATION, CALL 405-222-0904 AND LEAVE MESSAGE ON ANSWERING MACHINE.

NAME(S) OF ATTENDEES: _____

ADDRESS: _____

CITY & STATE: _____ ZIP: _____

HOME PHONE: _____ WORK PHONE: _____

AMOUNT ENCLOSED FOR REGISTRATION: \$ _____ FOR DUES: \$ _____



See *Oklahoma Today*, October issue, for "Saving our Trees," Burkhard Bilger's 10 page report on how the state's forests have evolved and efforts underway to save the hardwoods of southeastern Oklahoma.

Continued from page 1

New Board nominees

as past president, plus Joanne Orr of Okla. Dept. of Transportation, Oklahoma City; and Dr. Connie Taylor, Southeast State Univ., Durant, whose terms expire in 1991 and 1992.

Members leaving the board: Aileen Carter, Davida Phillips and Pat Mehlhop-Cifelli.

Larry Magrath sent via *Gaillardia* his appreciation to the nominating committee for their dedication and good work. All the nominees were contacted, and agreed to serve if elected.

Native Plant events for your calendar

Date/Time	Event/Place	Contact/Phone
Sept. 12 7 p.m.	Northeast Chapter meeting Tulsa Garden Center	Gary Schaum (918) 743-1313
Sept. 21-23	OK Acad/Sci trip	Paul Buck (918) 743-3397
Sept. 24 7:30 p.m.	Central Chapter meeting Myriad Gardens, Oklahoma City	Mike Bush (405) 557-0133
Oct. 13-14	Annual Meeting/Sequoyah State Pk.	Larry Magrath (405) 222-0904
Oct. 16 and Oct. 20	Audubon field trips	Nora Jones (918) 749-5859
Nov. 2-3	Field Day & Conference on Sustainable Agriculture/Kerr Center, Poteau (Nov. 2); Tulsa Jr. College (Nov. 3)	Teresa Maurer (918) 647-9123

The Gaillardia

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President: Larry Magrath
Secretary: Nora Jones
Treasurer: Herb Beattie
Editing: Marilyn Bell

PLEASE, let us know if you are moving.
Post Office will not forward 3rd Class Mail. Thanks.

Oklahoma Native Plant Society
c/o Tulsa Garden Center
2435 South Peoria
Tulsa, Oklahoma 74114

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Annual Meeting:

**October
13 & 14**