



# *Gaillardia*

## Oklahoma

## Native Plant Society

*The purpose of the Oklahoma Native Plant Society is to encourage the study, protection, propagation, appreciation and use of Oklahoma's native plants.*

**Volume 33, Number 3**

**Fall 2018**

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### **Upcoming Events/Activities**

(check the ONPS website for more details)

**Fabulous Wildflower Fridays**, at 5:30 the third Friday of each month at Panera Bread at 5601 E 41st Street, Tulsa

For additional meeting times and topics please check the website

**ONPS Annual Meeting**-September 21-23, 2018, Lodge at Sequoyah State Park, Wagoner *see website for more details*

**Note: all members are invited to all meetings, including board meetings, and are encouraged to bring guests**

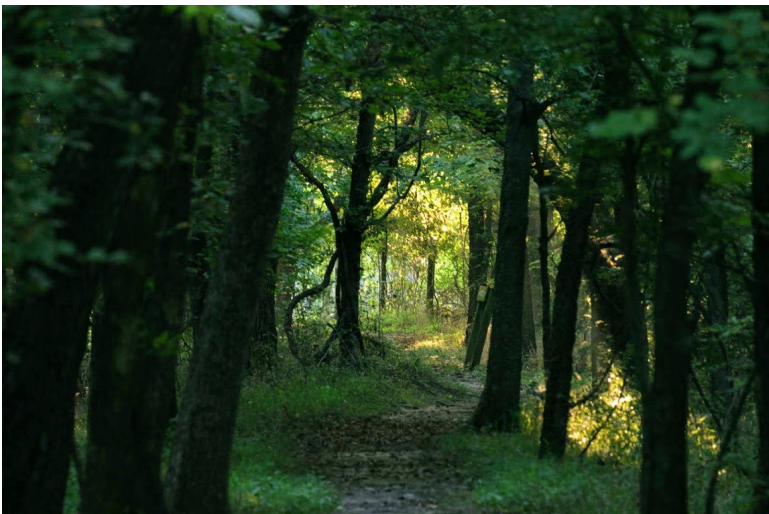
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**COPY AND ART DEADLINE**

**FOR NEXT ISSUE IS NOVEMBER 5th**



What path do you walk?

Photo courtesy: Greg Silva

Back by popular demand!

ONPS will be hosting author Heather Holm at the Tulsa Garden Center on March 1st and at OSU-OKC on March 2nd. Holm is the author of Pollinators of Native Plants and the award winning Bees: An Identification and Native Plant Forage Guide.

## WELCOME TO THESE NEW MEMBERS

Yaakov & Hava Benyosef	Claremore
Lisa Euchner	Decatur, Tx
Melanie Mayer	Muskogee
Phil Morris	Edmond
LeAnne Newell	Midwest City
Heather Slutz & Joesph Coderre	Talala
Mary Logan Wolf	Luther
Leah Dudley	Ada
Cliff & Pat McDonald	Poteau
Ashley Moyer	Yukon

Two Directors at Large have been nominated and will be voted on at the upcoming Annual Meeting.

Ray Luth  
Randy (C.R.) Ledford

### *Gaillardia*

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President	Bruce Smith
Vice-president	Bill Farris
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Treasurer	Mary Korthase
Historian	Fran Stallings

#### Directors at Large:

2018: Barbara Klein and Mary Gard  
2019 Kathy Supernaw and Mary-Helen Hagge  
2020: Derek McCall and Alyssa Whiteman

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Patrick Bell	Central
Elaine Lynch	Cross-Timbers

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Photo Contest	Lynn Michael
Mailings/Printings	Sandy Graue
Color Oklahoma	Pearl Garrison
Native Plant Record	Gloria Caddell
	Sheila Strawn
Website	Adam Ryburn

## President's Paragraph

Dear ONPS members,

I hope you and your families are doing well. School started last Wednesday and I am excited to be with my students. I will do my best to teach them exciting things about the wonders of nature and the physical world, but more importantly, I hope I can teach them how to be kind to each other.

Teaching with passion when I am talking about different trees of the oak-hickory forest is easy, but being patient and being a good listener to my students is more important. On Wednesday we went through a list of what they can and can't do in the classroom. On Thursday I reminded them the most important thing they can do is to be kind.

I hope you have a great fall, enjoy nature. It is a great time to do it. And thanks for your patience and kindness.

I hope I see you in September at the annual meeting.

Bruce A. Smith

From the Editor

Is fall the best time of year ? Many of us think so. Winter is a waiting game. Spring can seem a little overwhelming with everything leafing out and blooming all at once and so many garden chores to do. Around here summer is survival time and then comes fall. "Life starts all over again when it gets crisp in the fall" wrote F. Scott Fitzgerald and I could not agree more. Our wonderful Oklahoma native grasses shoot up and wave in the wind, towering Maximillian Sunflowers put on a show and asters of all sorts are magnets for pollinators and migrating Monarchs. Sassafras and sumac turn brilliant orange and red and squirrels struggle to carry the Bur Oak acorns across the yard.

Fall is a perfect time to take a hike in our state. In these pages you will find ideas of places to go, all are diverse eco-systems and all are open to the public for you to explore. So, forget about what you are *supposed* to be doing, grab some bug spray, get on Google maps, fill up a bottle of water and strike out to one of our state's unique spots!

## Botanist's Corner

Amy Buthod

Anyone with a passing familiarity of the flora of Oklahoma knows one thing: it is diverse. As many as eleven different ecoregions—areas with distinct assemblages of organisms and communities—are recognized. Plants from the Great Plains and the Eastern deciduous forests come together in Oklahoma; species more common in the Rocky Mountain foothills and the Gulf Coastal Plain are also native to the state. The primary influence on these patterns of diversity is climate, specifically the precipitation gradient. However, soil, geology, and growing season length are also important.

Northeastern Oklahoma's primary potential vegetation—what the vegetation would have been in the absence of anthropogenic influences—is tallgrass prairie and oak-hickory forest. Mean temperature ranges from 58 to 60°; the mean rainfall is from 40 to 48 inches per year. This area of the state includes the Ozark plateau, a region with extensive outcroppings of limestone and some of the highest floristic diversity in the state. Right outside of the city of Tulsa, interesting natives such as American smoketree (*Cotinus obovatus*; Anacardiaceae) and columbine (*Aquilegia canadensis*; Ranunculaceae) occur at the Redbud Valley Nature Preserve. Northeastern Oklahoma is also home to the largest protected remnant of tallgrass prairie at the Nature Conservancy's Tallgrass Prairie Preserve. The Prairie is home to more than 700 species of native plants which can be viewed on three hiking trails.

Southeastern Oklahoma's mean temperature ranges from 60 to 62°; mean rainfall is from 44 to 52 inches per year. This is the warmest and wettest portion of the state, and the primary potential vegetation is oak-hickory forest and oak-pine forest. Vegetation of the West Gulf Coastal Plain is also found in this region. Oklahoma's only native palm, the dwarf palmetto (*Sabal minor*; Arecaceae), and the insectivorous dwarf sundew (*Drosera brevifo-*

*lia*; Droseraceae) can be found at the Red Slough Wildlife Management Area or the Little River National Wildlife Refuge. The Ouachita National Forest includes 363,000 acres in McCurtain and Le Flore Counties and is home to endemic species, such as the pineoak jewelflower (*Streptanthus squamiformis*; Brassicaceae) and the Ouachita Mountain goldenrod (*Solidago ouachitensis*; Asteraceae).

Southwestern Oklahoma's primary potential vegetation is that of the mixedgrass eroded plains and mesquite grasslands. Mean temperature ranges from 58 to 62° and mean rainfall from----- 28 to 32 inches per year. While much of this area has been converted to agricultural fields, one can still spot common species such as little bluestem (*Schizachyrium scoparium*; Poaceae), grama grasses (*Bouteloua* spp.; Poaceae) and the lace hedgehog cactus (*Echinocereus reichenbachii*; Cactaceae) along the trails of the Wichita Mountains National Wildlife Refuge and the Quartz Mountain Resort. Trails at both areas wind through granite outcrops where one might spot unusual ferns such as the beaded lip fern (*Cheilathes wootonii*; Pteridaceae) and the star cloak fern (*Notholaena standleyi*; Pteridaceae) or the Oklahoma endemic longhair phlox (*Phlox longipilosa*; Polemoniaceae).

The northwestern extreme of Oklahoma—Cimarron County in the panhandle—has a mean temperature of 54 to 56° and a mean rainfall of about 20 inches. This is the coldest and driest part of the state. The potential vegetation is piñon pine-juniper mesa and shortgrass high--plains and is typical of the front range of the Rocky Mountains. Visiting the 1,600 acres of the Black Mesa State Park and Nature Reserve, one can spot many of these species, including tree cholla (*Cylindropuntia imbricata*; Cactaceae), one-seed juniper (*Juniperus monosperma*; Cupressaceae), mountain mahogany (*Cercocarpus montanus*; Rosaceae) and Gambel oak (*Quercus gambelii*; Faga-

ceae). In other parts of the county, ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*; Pinaceae) and woodland beargrass (*Nolina greenii*; Asparaceae) also occur.

Central Oklahoma's primary potential vegetation is post oak-black jack oak forest (the Crosstimbers) and tallgrass prairie. Means of temperature and precipitation range from 58 to 60° and 36 to 44, respectively. The Crosstimbers form the boundary between the Eastern deciduous forests and the Great Plains. This vegetation type is a patchwork of savannas, prairies, and woodlands dominated by *Quercus stellata* and *Q. marilandica* (Fagaceae). Smaller trees such as redbud (*Cercis canadensis*; Fabaceae) and roughleaf dogwood (*Cornus drummondii*; Cornaceae) and grasses such as Indian-grass (*Sorghastrum nutans*; Poaceae) and purpletop (*Tridens flavus*; Poaceae) are common in the understory. These species can be seen on the trails surrounding Lake Arcadia near Edmond and Lake Thunderbird near Norman. Where limestone outcroppings occur, such as at the Chickasaw National Recreation Area, one can observe species more common in the Texas Edwards Plateau, such as Ashe juniper (*Juniperus ashei*; Cupressaceae) and Texas ash (*Fraxinus texensis*; Oleaceae).

**If you haven't had the opportunity to experience the state's diversity, now is the time to take a hike!**

*"I would rather sit on a pumpkin, and have it all to myself, than be crowded on a velvet cushion"*

Henry David Thoreau

## Lichen Study Guide

for Oklahoma and Surrounding States



*Lichen Study Guide for Oklahoma and Surrounding States*, by Dr. Sheila Strawn, can be ordered through BRIT Press at <https://shop.brit.org>

The purpose of the guide is to encourage professionals, amateurs, and enthusiasts to include lichens in their personal and professional biodiversity studies. It also makes a great science classroom resource for students. The hope is to promote large scale studies of lichens throughout this region. The guide explains the basic characteristics needed to understand lichen biology and identification and it provides resources for further studies.

Sheila is also trying to organize a group of members and potential members who like to study lichens, fungi, or mosses, with the possibility of reorganizing our Mycology Chapter to incorporate all three groups. Group activities could include creating species lists and field guides and hosting field trips and workshops. If you would like to be a part of this new group, please contact her at the address or phone number below.

If you or your organization would like to host a lichen workshop in the near future she would be happy to lead it. Participants will need to bring their copy of the *Lichen Study Guide* or share with someone who has one. She will provide laboratory materials. Please contact her for more information. Call (405) 733-0864 or email her at [sastrawn@hotmail.com](mailto:sastrawn@hotmail.com).

Sometimes we should stop and say an extra thanks to those who have gone above and beyond for this organization.

Karen Haworth faithfully proofed, sent off to the printer and compiled the Gaillardia for many years. She also took care of any and all extra mailings that came along.

Sue Amstutz, while she continues to be the chair for the Betty Kemm award, has stepped down as chair of the awards committee and as liaison to the Tulsa Garden Center.

The organizational skills of these two members are astounding, any task they have undertaken has been executed to the highest standards. Our thanks!

**Special Note:** If you have been enjoying your Color Oklahoma tag since the early years....it might be a little faded. It can be replaced by a newly minted tag with your same original number. Just fill out an application (same cost \$35 plus \$3 mailing) and enclose a request for your old number. It takes about two months for delivery. It is best to do this a couple months before your tax sticker is due to expire.





## Redbud Valley

Connie Murray

Redbud Valley Nature Preserve is a 200 acre gem. In a less than 2-mile hike one passes through Eastern Deciduous Forest, Riparian Forest, a Prairie remnant and Cross-timbers Forest. The area has been set aside as a nature preserve since 1969, when Nature Conservancy purchased it at the encouragement of Harriet Barclay and The University of Tulsa. Then part of the land was wild and part of it was cleared grazing land. Since then secondary succession has been returning the land to its natural habitat. The preserve is now managed by Oxley Nature Center.

The preserve is bounded on the north by Bird Creek. It contains the last remaining bluff of what was once a series of limestone bluffs formed by a series of springs emerging through the sandstone under the Pennsylvanian limestone of the prairie where it meets Bird Creek. Under the limestone bluffs fossils are to be found along the trails, particularly along the trail on the west side of the bluff that goes from the Bird Creek Floodplain up and follows along under the bluff. This portion of the trail is a bit rough, as is the portion that goes over the bluff out onto the prairie remnant. Redbud Valley is always a good, if short fairly rigorous hike.

It is particularly lovely in the early spring with its carpet of false rue anemone, jack-in-the-pulpit, Dutchman's breeches, fragrant wood's phlox, fragrant spice bush and wild plum, rusty black haw and roughleaf dogwood, and of course the eponymous redbud. Fall is also a good time to visit, when the hickories and the elms are yellow, the oaks are red, the sugar maples are brilliant red, the prairie grasses are tall and the air is cool and crisp.

Redbud Valley is located in Rogers County, just east of Tulsa, at the intersection of 161<sup>st</sup> East Avenue and Redbud Drive (36<sup>th</sup> Street North.) To get there travel on I44, take the 165<sup>th</sup> East Avenue exit, go west past the Quik-Trip to 161<sup>st</sup> East Avenue and then drive north on 161<sup>st</sup> East Avenue about 3.5 miles. (It is possible to get there from Catoosa but I would not try it on your first foray.)

*Editor's note: Currently the hours of Redbud Valley are being examined as there has been vandalism at the Preserve, therefore it is recommended you call Oxley Nature Center before going to RV. Oxley, located within Mohawk Park in Tulsa, also offers trails for hikers and opportunities for viewing native plants and wildlife. There is also a fully equipped nature center and programs for both children and adults. Some of the monthly programs offered are a botany walk, Audubon walk, Saturday sketchers, and a bird walk.*

## Black Mesa Nature Preserve

Black Mesa is located at the northwest tip of the Oklahoma Panhandle and near the borders New Mexico and Colorado and covers 1,600 square acres. The name comes from the layer of black lava rock which coated the mesa 30 million years ago. It is possible to hike to the top of the mesa and is Oklahoma's highest point at 4,973 feet above sea level. It is also noted for having some of the darkest skies in North America and is especially popular during the Perseid meteor shower in August.

The Black Mesa area supports 23 rare plant species and four community types. It is here that the Rocky Mountains meets the shortgrass prairie and therefore many plants are in their furthestmost eastern part of their range while others are in the westernmost part. J.K. McPherson, Ph.D Oklahoma State University, compiled a detailed list of plants collected in 1993 and this list can be found online. A few of the notable plants include *Astragalus puniceus*, *Sarcostemma lobata*, *Palafoxia macrolepis* and the shrub *Glossopetalon planiterum*. The area is abundant in grasses and several species of Juniper. *Pinyon edulis* is also found on the Preserve.

Many animal species are found here such as golden eagles, scaled quail, pinyon jays, black-billed magpies, bighorn sheep, black bear, mountain lions and antelope. Black Mesa has been long known as a birder's paradise. There are even dinosaur tracks found here.

The preserve is open only dawn to dusk and hiking to the top of the mesa and back takes about four hours. The only facilities at the Preserve is a restroom. No camping is available at the Preserve, but is allowed at the nearby Black Mesa State Park located fifteen miles away. Boise City is the nearest town. Visitors are advised to bring plenty of water and pack binoculars to view wildlife.

*"The forests had put on their sober brown and yellow, while some trees of the tenderer kind had been nipped by the frosts into brilliant dyes of orange, purple, and scarlet. Streaming files of wild ducks began to make their appearance high in the air...the pensive whistle of the quail at intervals from the neighboring stubble field."*

Washington Irving



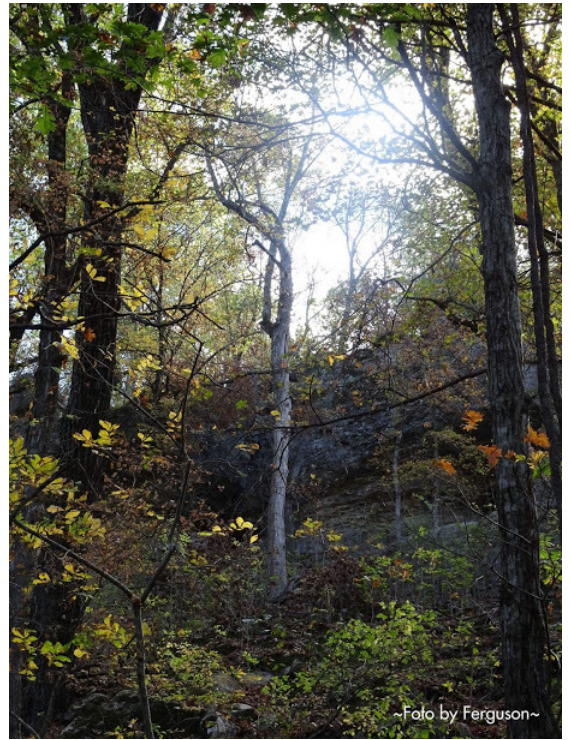


Autumn blooms, Oxley Nature Center



*Oenothera macrocarpa* CNRA

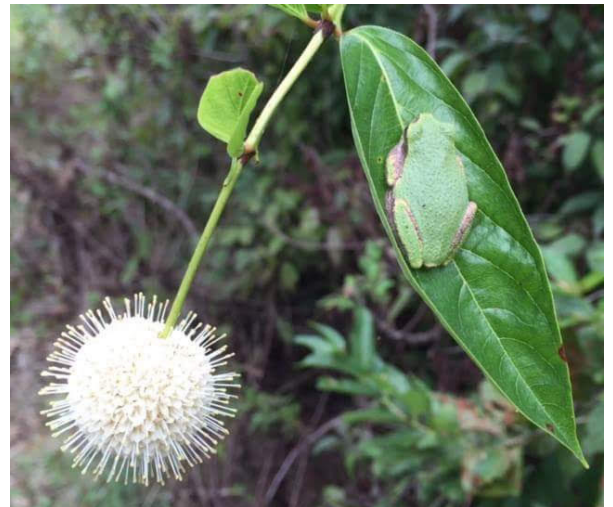
*Castilleja indivisia* CNRA



~Foto by Ferguson~

Redbud Valley

Photo courtesy: Bonnie Ferguson



*Cephalanthes occidentalis* and green treefrog, Redbud Valley



Veteran's Lake, Chickasaw National Recreation Area



Little Niagara, Chickasaw National Recreation Area





The Narrows, Wichita National Wildlife Refuge

Photo courtesy: Ken Stewart



Black-capped Vireo

Photo courtesy: FWS



*Sarcostemma lobata*

Photo courtesy: Ladybird Johnson Wildflower Center



*Pinyon edulis*

Photo courtesy: Ladybird Johnson Wildflower Center



Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge

Photo courtesy: FWS

*"The large, mitten-like leaves of the mulberry tree are a golden shout in the forest. The sunny yellow of the spice-bush also stands out amongst the greens. Angle-pod milk-weed blushes as it climbs and twists back on itself.*

*These are some of the first to call their names to us as we wander in the woods and tread upon the fallen leaves.*

*Fall is here."*

Amy Morris Marcoux



Black Mesa Preserve

Wildflowers in the Ecotone  
**Chickasaw National Recreation Area**  
Bailey Anderegg

During the spring and summer months, the prairie ecosystem is a riot of colors and smells as wildflowers bloom across sunny fields. In addition to providing wonderful scenery, these important species offer food sources for an assortment of pollinating insects, birds, bats, and other animals.

Chickasaw National Recreation Area is no exception to this surge of life, but what few realize is the unique flora opportunity provided by the joining of a mixed grass prairie and a deciduous forest. Through this environment, the park is able to boast a variety of flowers found in both ecosystems, with the species frequently overlapping into a glorious tapestry of foliage.

Rotating blooms of numerous species can be found scattered in the park's prairies for nearly nine months of the year, due to the high sunlight and well-drained soil of the area. While many species are recognized favorites of locals and visitors, there are always little surprises or early discoveries tucked away amid the grass.

In areas by Veterans Lake and the Rock Creek Multi-Use Trails, the prairie ecosystem reigns supreme, with mixed grasses dominating the landscape. Species such as Big-flower Tickseed, Texas Indian Paintbrush, Wild Blue Indigo, Prairie Penstemon, and Evening Primroses are found throughout. The less common Yellow Indigo, Celestial Lilly, and Shooting Star are often hidden alongside these more dominant plants, offering the careful observer an unexpected reward. Western White Honeysuckle and Coral Honeysuckle gather their strength to grow from scrubby, low bushes intertwining attachments on the sides of small trees and other foliage, throwing their perfume into the pervasive Oklahoma wind.

The deciduous forest portions of the park give opportunities for growth to moisture- and shade-loving plants such as Missouri Violet, Fringedleaf Petunia, Wild Onion, Smooth Tickclover, and early spring flowering trees such as Chickasaw and Mexican Plums and Eastern Redbud. The Bison Pasture Trail supports many of these species while giving visitors a reprieve from the bright, spring sunshine and offering the chance to see the park's small bison herd. An additional leg of the trail will lead visitors to the top of Bromide Hill, where they can enjoy a panoramic view of the town of Sulphur and a portion of the park's beautiful, treed landscape.

As summer fades into fall, flowers become less dominant in these areas, but a few species still persist. Swaths of Leavenworth's Eryngo and Snow-on-the-Mountain add color to the fading grassland, while the occasional Blue Sage continues to bloom nearly into November in areas where late afternoon sunlight passes beneath the defoliated trees.

The onset of winter brings a quieter time in the park, both for visitors and wildlife. The vegetation loses its showy colors and flowering plants enter a dormant period. Luckily, many of these species will return the following spring to offer their beauty to the observant hiker along the trails at Chickasaw National Recreation Area.

### **Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge**

Established before statehood in 1901, the WMWR is one of more than 556 refuges in the United States managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The WMWR occupies almost 60,000 acres of mixed grass prairie and also features many rock climbing areas and streams. The area has a long history of native American peoples trading with the Spanish for hides and other artifacts and legends continue to persist of hidden Spanish gold and lost mines. The James gang is supposed to have buried loot somewhere among the rocks.

Bison were reintroduced to the refuge in 1907 and have made a remarkable comeback. Elk, which were exterminated in 1875, have also been reintroduced. A common and brightly colored sight is the Eastern Collared Lizard which can often be seen basking on rocks and if you are lucky you may even spot a Horned Toad. The migratory Black-capped Vireo is found mainly in the Wichita Mountains and had, by 1985, been reduced to less than 40 birds in Oklahoma. Habitat management which included prescribed burns and reduction of Red Cedar helped to restore their population, native plants helped to provide insects for the young. There are now 7,000 to 8,000 nesting pairs in the refuge.

Little Bluestem, Switchgrass, Big Bluestem, Sideoats Grama, Hairy Grama and Blue Grama dominate the grasslands. Post Oak, Blackjack Oak and Eastern Red Cedar dominate forested areas. A tremendous number of native plants are found in the refuge. Of the roughly 2,600 species plants native to Oklahoma, 785 can be found in the refuge. Grasses, sedges, sunflowers, asters, grapes, milkweeds, the variety is astounding. A good rain in the spring causes a rich flush of blooms and is certainly worth a drive to see. Fall brings a different kind of beauty as the grasses and fall blooming flowers take over.

Hiking in the refuge is varied, there are a few strenuous trails, but most are fairly easy and there is a road to the top of Mt. Scott with excellent views of the area. The nature and information center is a must see. If possible try to catch a sunset over the mountains.



*Over the next several issues **Fran Stallings**, ONPS Historian, will be highlighting individuals who have contributed to and been instrumental in the founding and success of ONPS.*

**Constance Murray** was born in Tulsa but spent her early childhood in Austin TX. She lived on a chalk bluff in the south outer suburbs near St. Edwards University where her father was librarian. She enjoyed walking home from school through undeveloped lots filled with juniper (*J. ashii*?) and remembers being intrigued by the fragile beauty of a prickly poppy bloom.

In 1957 when she was ten, her father took a job as science librarian at University of Tulsa and they moved into town near campus. She found the neighborhood cramped: no wooded lots to explore. Then she was taken to hear a talk by TU botanist Harriet Barclay who had just returned from an NSF grant sabbatical in Colombia. In addition to being fascinated by Dr. Barclay's slides of tropical forests and high altitude meadows, Connie discovered that there were careers for a woman besides nurse, secretary, nun, or stay-home mom.

High school biology was interesting but she planned to major in English and History at TU. A visual tracking disorder, however, made the reading load difficult. Her eye was for detail, not for speed-reading. When she took Dr. Barclay's plant anatomy/morphology class with a survey of phyla, she found her niche in botany – although her interest shifted to the effects of environment on that morphology.

In the doctoral program at the University of Arizona, she planned to do a thesis on evolution of cactus morphology in response to environment. But a broken leg brought her home to Tulsa, and in talking with grad students she learned that fresh PhDs often spent years in postdoc limbo seeking a job, while Masters degree jobs were plentiful. She finished her MA at TU and found a job with the Tulsa Health Department doing air quality monitoring for EPA. Colleagues there, however, considered her over-educated and she left that unwelcoming position after two years (1974-76).

At this time Tulsa Junior College, founded in 1970, was expanding rapidly. She applied for a teaching job before the post even existed – and got it. She stayed with TJC (later Tulsa Community College) for 40 years, teaching biology with a botany course every semester or two as needed.

Meanwhile, Dr. Paul Buck was teaching at TU when it decided to focus more on “bench” biology than field work. He came to TJC and, although he was her senior, worked under Connie.

*Flora of Oklahoma* was started in 1986 with Paul Buck playing a major role. Although Connie had studied taxonomy under Dr. Barclay and at UA, she did not join the committee until Paul Buck's Parkinson's became disabling, when she was asked to “sit in” – perhaps to drive him to meetings in Norman. She formally joined the committee in 2006 and stayed after Dr. Buck died in 2008.

Connie was a charter member of ONPS. She served as Vice President 2002-2, President 2004-6, and chaired the Northeast chapter before and again after those terms. During her presidency she encouraged formation of Color Oklahoma. Noting that many ONPS members only seemed interested in landscaping their yards with natives, she tried to introduce more field trips into ONPS events.

Field trips are important to Connie. She says of student field trips with Dr. Barclay, “There is nothing like spending several 24 hour days in a site to show you what it's like to be a plant there.” the temperature swings, changes in light, etc. “A book can't tell you that about a site.” Dr Barclay's field trips were 8am-noon Saturdays – or whenever they got back. They also did full weekend over-nights, rain or shine, in Beavers Bend, Elk Mesa, grassy Lake AR, Oklahoma sand dunes. A tornado tore up their tents at Boiling Springs but Dr Barclay got permission to dry their soggy sleeping bags on sheets of tin behind a general store, and they went ahead with their field trip to the sand dunes.

When we enjoy ONPS field trips we can be grateful to the little girl who was fascinated by a prickly poppy for encouraging us to get out where the wild plants are.



***For joining or renewing use this form***

Fill out this form or supply the same information. Make checks payable to Oklahoma Native Plant Society and mail to:  
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Membership is for Jan. 1 – Dec. 31 of current year and dues include subscription to *Gaillardia*.

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You may sign up for multiple chapters if you like, to receive field trip and meeting notices from that chapter.

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# Oklahoma Native Plant Society

## 2018 Annual Meeting

**September 21 - 23, 2018**  
**The Lodge at Sequoyah State Park**  
**Wagoner, Oklahoma**

The 2018 Annual Meeting is being held at The Lodge at Sequoyah State Park. ONPS last utilized this location for an Annual Meeting in 2006. Since then the Lodge has been totally renovated and other park facilities upgraded or modernized. This includes hiking, biking, and horse trails. ONPS is having a **Silent Auction** so clean out your closets and find some treasures that you no longer want and no one in your family wants, or a service you would be willing to provide. Let Constance Murray know what you have to contribute.

### - Schedule of Events -

#### **Friday, September 21 - Location: The Lodge at Sequoyah State Park, Hospitality Suite 221**

- 5:00 - 7:00 p.m. Registration, and/or Dinner on your own till 9:00 Lodge Restaurant
- 7:00 p.m. Silent Auction bidding begins and runs through Saturday dinner
- 7:00 - 8:30 p.m. "Getting to Know Sequoyah State Park" in the Hickory Room
- 8:00 - 11:00 p.m. Bonfire Story Time, location TBA

#### **Saturday, September 22 - Location: The Lodge at Sequoyah State Park**

- 7:30 - 9:00 a.m. Registration and Continental Snack Breakfast - Hospitality Suite 221
- 7:00 - 9:00 a.m. Breakfast on your own, Lodge Restaurant
- 9:15 - 9:30 a.m. Welcome, Announcements, Outlining Our Day
- 9:30 a.m. - Noon Field Scavenger Hunt in the Choctaw Use Area **OR** Morning Walks-2 trails
- Noon - 1:00 Lunch, picnic on the grounds - Location TBA
- 1:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m. a) Field trip to Spring Creek - Rooney property (carpool or caravan)  
b) Repeat morning activities, reversed  
c) "Long" Hike on Eagle Roost Trail (caravan to Paradise Cove Camping Area)
- 6:30 p.m. Dinner at The Lodge at Sequoyah State Park, Cedar Room
- 7:30 p.m. ONPS Membership Annual Meeting, Cedar Room  
Displays, Silent Auction bidding ends, winners announced

#### **Sunday, September 22 - Location: The Lodge at Sequoyah State Park**

- 7:00 - 9:00 a.m. Breakfast on your own or Continental Snack Breakfast - Hospitality Suite 221
- 9:00 a.m. to ? Executive Board meeting. All are welcome. - Hickory Room
- 11:00 a.m. Check out of Lodge

For questions contact Lynn Michael at 918-381-0219 or [zebraweeds@sbcglobal.net](mailto:zebraweeds@sbcglobal.net)

**OR** Sue Amstutz at 918-742-8374 or [d-s-amstutz@cox.net](mailto:d-s-amstutz@cox.net)

Mail the registration below to: ONPS, 9843 E 500 Road, Claremore, OK 74019-1361

Or register online at [www.oknativeplants.org](http://www.oknativeplants.org)

***Lodging accommodations and map are on other side of flyer.***

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_ City \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Email, for registration confirmation: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ \$12/person General Annual Meeting Registration (must be paid by all attendees)

\_\_\_\_\_ \$5/person Student Registration

\_\_\_\_\_ \$10/person Saturday box lunch, includes sandwich, chips, pickle, fruit and cookie.

Mark your selections: ☐ turkey ☐ ham ☐ roast beef ☐ veggie

\_\_\_\_\_ \$15/person Saturday banquet (vegetarian options will be available)

\_\_\_\_\_ Total amount enclosed. **To ensure your meals, please register by August 31, 2018**

Make checks payable to: *Oklahoma Native Plant Society. Confirmation of registration will be sent by email.*



Oklahoma Native Plant Society

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Fall Grass with Dew  
Photo courtesy: Greg Silva

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