



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 36, Number 1 Spring 2021

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Oklahoma State Symbols

statesymbolsusa.org/oklahoma



Rock

Rose Rock
(Barite rose)

Adopted in 1968

Single rose rock; photo
© [Timberlake Rose Rock
Museum](http://TimberlakeRoseRockMuseum)

Upcoming Events/Activities

(check the ONPS website or Facebook for more details)

March 4 - Central Chapter Virtual program, *Native Grasses and Flowering Plants Response to Prescribed Fires*, by Dr. Laura Goodman, 7 pm
oknativeplants.org

April 1 - Central Chapter Virtual program *Native Plant Responses to Global and Climatic Changes*, by Dr. Lara Souza, 7 pm
oknativeplants.org

April 3 - Field trip to Lucky Springs, meet at 10 am at the Spring Creek Country Store, 10850 SH-82, Locust Grove, OK

April 10 - Field trip to Osage Hills State Park, meet at 10 am at the Park Office

April 17 - Field trip to Ken Laubenstein's home south of Muskogee, 10 am Directions will be emailed to participants.

April 24 - Field trip to J.T. Nickel, Nature Conservancy Preserve, meet at the Preserve parking lot at 10 am

May 14-16, 2021 - Wonders of Wildflowers (WOW) at Selman Living Lab near Alva, Oklahoma (see insert)

May 15-16, 2021 - Audubon Backyard Habitat Tour, Tulsa, Ok You may order ahead and pick up plants.

All regular scheduled Indoor meetings have been cancelled until the WOW meeting in May.

Welcome New Members

Ellen Knickmeyer * Yvonne Kolarik * Janice Mobley *
Betty & Anthony Schwartz * Ian & Amy Thompson *
David Truelove * Audrey Weymiller * Linda Isaak *
Bill & Carol Kennedy * Cher & Doug Miller *
Michelle Mitchell * Laura Murdoch * Rose Schultz *
Shaun Perkins * Nellie Alexander * James Crutcher

Gaillardia

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Vice-president	Donna Horton
Secretary	Connie Murray
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Past-President	Bruce Smith

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2021: Ray Luth and Janet Thomas
2022: Kathy Doss and Joe Roberts
2023: Rahmona Thompson and Jim Elder

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Teresa Blue	Northeast
Patrick Bell	Central
Elaine Lynch	Cross-Timbers
Nancy Hamill	Mycology

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Publicity and Merchandise	Barbara Klein
Betty Kemm Award	Sue Amstutz
Awards	Connie Murray
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<i>Gaillardia</i> Editor	Lynn Michael
Color Oklahoma	Alicia Nelson

Conservation Committee and statewide Tulsa Garden
Center Liaison positions retired.

ONPS website:

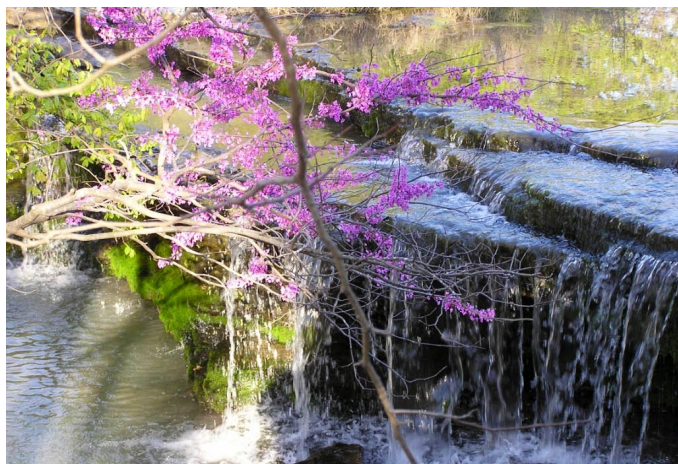
www.oknativeplants.org

ONPS email:

ONPSinfo@gmail.com

Gaillardia News email:

ONPSGaillardia@gmail.com

**President's Message**

Howdy folks,

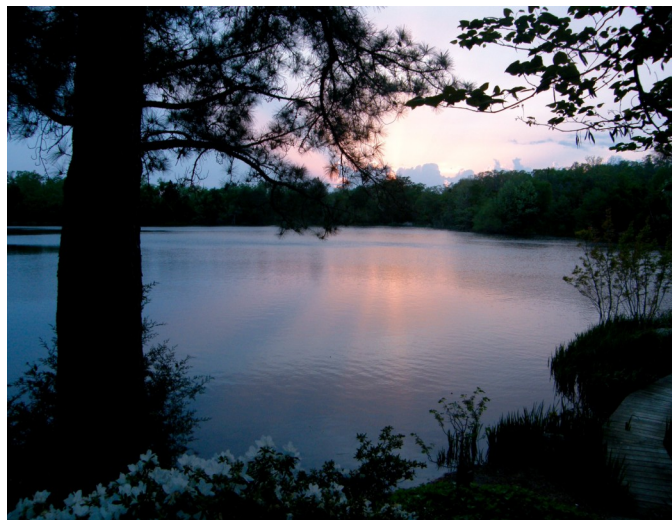
I hope you are all doing well. 2020 is finally behind us and 2021 is looking brighter.

At this time most plant festivals and farmers markets are planning to carry on as usual and I'm sure nurseries and garden centers will be stocking up soon, as spring is just around the corner.

I look forward to seeing you at chapter meetings and state-wide events, as hopefully we return to normal.

ONPS President,

Bill Farris



Field trip to Ken Laubenstein's home April 17, 2021

Photos above and at left by Ken Laubenstein. See Page 12 for more Field Trip info

**COPY AND ART DEADLINE
FOR THE NEXT
ISSUE IS MAY 5, 2021**

Contributions

Nov 22, 2020 - Feb 6, 2021

General Fund

2/1/2021 Euchner, Lisa
Contributions to General Fund
2/1/2021 Allison, Pamela
Contributions to General Fund

Central Chapter Update

Patrick Bell, Chair

The Central Chapter will be sponsoring this year's Wonders of Wildflowers weekend, May 14th-16th, a separate flier and information is included in this Gaillardia; please refer to that for more information. BUT.... be aware the weekend should be amazing! In addition to fabulous botany and flowers, we'll have telescopes for star-gazing, get to watch thousands of bats emerge at dusk from an underground bat cave (this one is a 'lifer' experience, if you haven't seen it), have a field trip to the Alabaster State Park, and get to spend time with old friends and make new ones; doesn't get much better than this. Registration will, unfortunately, be limited due to Covid, so get it in early!!!

Central Chapter continues to sponsor our virtual lecture series for all ONPS members and guests. I encourage you to visit the ONPS website, oknativeplants.org and peruse the archived presentations.

And, as the spring warm-up begins, what better time than now to hear the featured April 1st (no foolin') intriguing discussion on *Native Plant Responses to Global and Climatic Changes*. The talk will be given by Dr. Lara Souza, the highly respected Academic Director for the Oklahoma Biological Survey and Associate Professor, Microbiology, and Plant Biology at OU. She has research and a perspective few could ever hope to achieve. This will be a talk/discussion you won't want to miss. When viewing the presentation 'live', you'll have the opportunity to ask questions and have dialog with Dr. Souza.

Mark your calendars and plan to join us.

Northeast Chapter Update

Teresa Blue, Chair

I am unable to continue as N.E. Chapter Chair. A nominating committee has been formed with Donna Horton and Maryhelen Hagge as members. The committee has nominated two candidates: Kathy Doss and Rick Gardner. Here are brief biographies for each.

Kathy Doss

Retired librarian with the Tulsa City County Library B.A. in History, University of Tulsa, 1980. Masters in Library Science, University of Oklahoma, 1990. I have been involved with ONPS since the beginning and encourage planting and encouraging native plants. I enjoy outings and learning about native plants from all the botanists and biologists in this group.

Bernard Richard (Rick) Gardner III, JD

B.S. in Zoology, 1974. J.D. , University of Tulsa, 1987. Frequent Oklahoma Academy of Science field trips with Dr. Harriet Barclay & Dr. Paul Buck. Native plants are an increasingly rare and valuable component of human ecology. Familiarity supports mutual survival.

The election for the new N.E. Chapter Chair will occur in March. A MailChimp message will be sent to N.E. Chapter members on March 1 with the candidate bios and a link to the ballot location on the ONPS website. Postcard ballots will be mailed to any members that do not have email.

Great news: The Tulsa Audubon Society's Wildlife Habitat Garden Tour and Plant Sale is happening Saturday, May 15 from 9:00 am till 5:00 pm and Sunday, May 16 from noon until 5:00 pm. Additional information will be available April/May at www.tulsaaudubon.org or you can contact Alyne Eiland at eiland@swbell.net.

Cross-Timers Chapter News

Elaine Lynch, Chair

Cross-Timbers is working on the details of the 2021 Annual Meeting. We are going on the assumption that it will be possible to meet in person by September, with proper precautions in place. The meeting will be held in the Stillwater area with a field trip to St. Francis in the Woods

near Coyle. We are still looking for a space large enough to hold the membership meeting and dinner on Saturday evening. In the meantime, we are asking everyone to hold the September 24-26 weekend open for our meeting when we hope it will be possible to see our fellow members in person again.

A Rose By Any Other Name

Article and illustrations by Donna Horton

Shakespeare is right. We do not need to know which wild rose it is, because they all smell sweet. But if you'd like to know, it's not that hard. And it gives you a chance to learn some botanical terms.

Roses are a good place to begin learning a whole genus because we have only a handful of native and naturalized species in Oklahoma. The two most common non-natives are pretty easy to separate out, so let's get them out of the way first.

Multiflora rose, *Rosa multiflora*, is a shrubby climber with clusters of small white, or occasionally pink, flowers and 5-9 leaflets. The leaves are alternately arranged along the stems, and the base of each leaf is fringed on each side with a comb-like stipule. The flexible stems may be reddish and are covered with prickles, but the larger back-curved thorns tend to occur in pairs. The fruits, called hips, are small. Like all roses, multiflora rose is susceptible to rosette disease, and most of them seem to be infected these days.

Rosa multiflora, multiflora rose



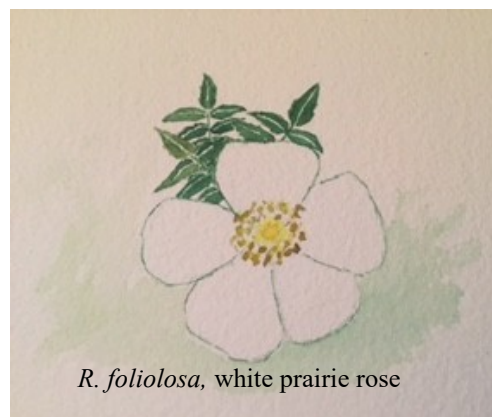
R. rugosa, Japanese rose



Japanese rose, *R. rugosa*, is also commonly called rugosa (wrinkled) rose because of its thick, textured leaves. The stems are densely covered with straight prickles of different lengths. The magenta to white flowers are 2.5-4" across and occur singly or in twos or threes; they produce large round hips.

That leaves us with the 5 species native to Oklahoma.

The scientific name of white prairie rose, *R. foliolosa*, means "leafy rose": the 7-11 (usually 9) tiny narrow, finely toothed leaflets are distinctive. Its single full-sized (1.5") cream-colored (occ. pink) 5-petalled flower at the top of a short (18") leafy stem with few prickles may be nearly hidden by the surrounding vegetation. *R. foliolosa* occasionally spreads by underground rhizomes to form short dwarf clumps.

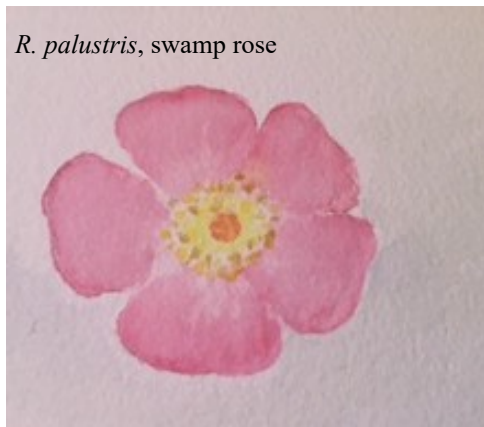


R. foliolosa, white prairie rose

The remaining 4 native species have typical simple (5-petalled) pink flowers 1.5-3" across. All but one species have the same short cluster of stigmas squatting in the center of a ring of stamens. A stigma is the receptive structure at the top of a pistil, the flower's female parts. It is supported by a tube-shaped style that connects it to the ovary, where the seeds form. The core of an apple (also

in the rose family) is an ovary. Stamens are the male flower parts. Each stamen has a thread-like filament which supports a pollen-producing anther.

R. palustris, swamp rose



Swamp rose, *R. palustris*, should come to mind if you find it growing in a wetland area. Like multiflora rose some of the prickles along the stems may be enlarged into paired thorns with wide bases. The thorns tend to be set at 180 or 90 degrees to each other along the stem. Also, swamp rose's central cluster of stigmas may be orange or pink instead of yellow.

(Rose continued on Page 5)

(Rose continued from Page 4)

Use a hand lens to examine the hypanthium and its pedicel to see if you have Arkansas rose, *R. arkansana*. The hypanthium is the swollen portion below the petals and sepals that will become the rose hip; it sits on a section of stem called the pedicel. Most roses have tiny glands on hair-like stalks, especially on their sepals, the five green sections of the rosebud that split open and linger underneath the flower petals. *R. arkansana* is sometimes called "smooth rose" because it has no stalked glands on its hypanthium or pedicel. Otherwise, it looks a lot like the next one.

Carolina rose, *R. carolina*, may be the most widespread of Oklahoma's native roses. The leaves have 5-9 (usually 5-7, occ. 3) mostly oval leaflets. It may form hybrids with *R. arkansana*, which makes it complicated.



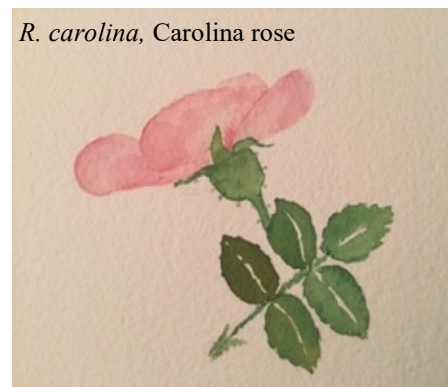
R. setigera, prairie rose

However, the stalked glands on the hypanthium may even persist on the rose hips.

At first glance *R. setigera*, the prairie rose, may look a lot like a Carolina rose, but its leaves have only 3 leaflets, and they are long and pointed. Look closely at the center of the flower: like in multiflora rose, the stigmas of *R. setigera* sit well above the surrounding stamens, perched atop a visible column of styles pressed together (connate.)



R. arkansana, Arkansas rose



R. carolina, Carolina rose

So there they are, the wild roses of Oklahoma. You can do it. With practice, you might even be able to recognize some from a trotting horse, or a moving car. But be sure to stop and smell them, often.

SCRAMBLED FLOWER QUOTES

While we are cooped up at home waiting for warm weather, when we can get outside again, how about some quotes which can bring rays of sunshine to these gloomy late winter days? Directions: Unscramble each of the following groups of words to form a quotation from literature about flowers. HINT: The first word of each quote is capitalized in each group of scrambled words. (Answers and sources of the quotes can be found on page 9 of this Gaillardia.)

1. laughs The flowers earth in
2. which even understand are Flowers may a baby words
3. grow the lilies how of Consider the field they
4. born a many unseen Full is flower to blush
5. ages of labour the is flower little a create To
6. of grass in the splendour Of the flower in glory
7. it faith every enjoys 'tis air my the And flower that breathes
8. attractive about is One things their beautiful of the flower the reserve
9. does bloom How unfold meadow the flower its (First line of quote)
little free because lowly the flower is (Second line of quote)
10. poetry is the reproduction of The flower is (First line of quote)
eternal of an life example of the seductiveness (Second line of quote)

Little HOA on the Prairie

article & photos by Matthew Langeston

Just over six years ago, my wife and I made the decision to purchase our first home in Moore, six months after moving to Oklahoma. We made the safe choice that more and more people are making, to purchase a new home in a close neighborhood of tract housing. This was admittedly a compromise on my part, but this country boy grew up on 60 forested acres and wasn't going to take the change of environment lying down. The property of our new house was a whopping 0.24 acres (less the house footprint) with winter-brown bermuda grass rolled out over almost every inch. The only other obvious



Chamaesyce fasciculata,
showy partridge pea

plant life was the pre-installed flowerbed next to the front sidewalk, consisting of a few European hollies and boxwoods, Indian hawthorns, and Asian nandinas. This would have to change, and so it did!

Over the last few years tract housing of the sort I described has relentlessly been filling in the gap between OKC and Norman, crowding out some of

the best prairie remnants to be seen in Oklahoma and Cleveland counties. Fortunately, more people seem to be showing an interest in reversing the negative effects of urban sprawl on wildlife. There are a couple of challenges to overcome with returning a manicured lawn back to the wild—not just the obvious questions of what/where/when/how to plant, but also keeping the peace with the neighbors and avoiding getting slammed with a fee or complaint from the city or the homeowner's association. I've dealt firsthand with some of the aforementioned challenges, and thought I'd take the opportunity to share some of the lessons learned, while name-dropping a few of my favorite plants for a suburban habitat. Anyone reading this probably is/was eager to transform the first piece of land they have access

to. Many of our native perennials can take years to germinate from seed, and it can take another few years for the plant to develop to flowering age.

Early on, take advantage of unfussy annuals like showy partridge pea, snow-on-the-mountain, lanceleaf coreopsis, and lemon beebalm while waiting for other plants to grow in or while deciding what to plant next. Rock and gravel mulch is a great look on many native plants and as long as it isn't layered too thick, it is surprisingly

accommodating to seed germination. Azure sage, Leavenworth's eryngo, and gaillardias are especially good at establishing from seed quickly in these conditions. Slower growers like false indigo (*Baptisia ssp.*) and prairie clovers (*Dalea ssp.*) will also occasionally pop up in rock mulch. I can name several plants that do great at my house, but the fact of the matter is that experimentation is essential. Locally gathered seed makes for an inexpensive way to experiment and better learn the lay of your land, but it can make for some disjointed plantings and results may not surface until years later. I

recommend relegating the seeding to the outer edges and less visible areas of the backyard, along fences



Salvia azurea, azure blue sage



Passiflora incarnata, purple passionflower

(HOA Continued on Page 7)

(HOA continued from Page 6)

and designated 'wild' areas of the lawn. Many topnotch natives such as goldenrod, passionflower, buffalo currant, and Chickasaw plum spread indiscriminately from rhizomes, and you'll be glad you gave them somewhere with space to run free. If you discover something well-behaved and successful, you may be able to transplant it to a more composed area near the house. At natives nurseries,



Monarda citriodora,
lemon beebalm

I'm still tempted to try buying 'one of everything' and see what thrives. Unless planting a single large focal point, resist this urge and try to commit to plantings of 2-4 of the same plant. This makes for more structured-looking gardens and I believe plants' health benefits from having a few of their own kind nearby. Lastly, don't forget about the neighbors, city codes, or your property value if you ever plan on selling your home.

Mulch and put a border around and any highly visible areas that will be heavily planted, even if just for experimental seeding. Many natives have a tendency to 'flop' so avoid planting these where they will overhang roads or public walkways. With trees, do your research and find out if there's any municipal water or electrical lines buried where you want to plant. To avoid potential foundation damage, my rule of thumb is to plant five feet from a foundation for every fifteen feet of mature tree height. If you have a neighborhood social media group, share some information about the goings-on in your yard. Monarch conservation is a common talking point to facilitate this. Communicating your intent with planting natives can stop complaints before they happen, and may even change a few minds to do the same.



Asclepias incarnata,
swamp milkweed

Musings from Joe

I tend to overteach my kids. This is perhaps a reaction to growing up under the tutelage of my father. "Go hook up the flail mower to the tractor and mow the north field". "Um, dad, I don't know how to drive a 50hp tractor." "Why not?" he said. "I dunno. I guess because I'm nine?" The disappointment obvious in his face, he sighed as he took me to show how it was done. After a detailed, OSHA-approved 45-second explanation of the aging farm equipment's myriad parts, gears, and the spinning death-trap PTO shaft with no safety guards, he left me to my own devices.

Even at nine, I surmised that that wasn't the greatest method of conveying information to one's child. So I resolved to teach my kids differently, patiently. Which, of course, leads to overteaching, then directly to the answer every patient, caring, teaching parent gets to hear.

"I KNOW!"

I have (dragged, forced) invited my kids on many ONPS trips, and we also botanize anytime we are outside. "Quiz plant!!" I announce. Groans follow. "Can't we just walk around the park like a normal family?" "In the ONPS, this IS normal" I reply. But like most teachers, we are often rewarded for our efforts years afterwards. My daughter is away at college, studying hard and rigorously avoiding boys and parties, I hear. And she has texted me several times when she got a test question correct because of her botanical knowledge. She has identified lamb's ear, morel mushrooms, correctly stated a leaf was an elm leaf, and recently ID'd hackberry seeds in a lab. She is finally enjoying her plant ID skills taught to her years ago. That's why we've got to get them outside when they're young. Bring along your kids, grandkids, or borrowed kids to the next ONPS event. We can overteach them together. The next time they say "I KNOW!," they may really mean it.

Wildflowers in Your Garden: Early Spring Flowers for Pollinators

Article by Marilyn Stewart,

Photos by Lynn Michael



Claytonia virginica,
spring beauty

Gardening in early spring is, at best, chaotic. Cold, windy, warm, sleet, no rain, too much rain, the rapid weather changes of March and April can and do try a gardener's soul and patience. How many of us will admit to rushing outside in a robe to cover a recently purchased plant after checking the weather and seeing how low the temperature will be?

I'm always amazed, though, at how resilient our early spring natives are to the vagaries of Oklahoma weather. From the first frost of fall until the last frost of winter these plants have been busy growing roots and preparing for spring. Waiting for the blooms are emerging pollinators that depend on early bloomers. These bees, butterflies, flower flies and wasps are what makes it really seem like spring.

One of the very first of our natives to bloom is *Claytonia virginica* which is sometimes called "Spring Beauty", although my favorite is what I consider one of the best common names around--"Hello Spring". This is a tiny bulb with narrow strap-like leaves and pale pink petals with darker pink stripes. It's definitely one of those that is best to allow to grow among other plants as they disappear soon after blooming. Early pollinators LOVE this one.

One of the next to bloom in our yard and a favorite of small checkerspot butterflies is *Packera obovata*, aka Golden Groundsel. All of the Groundsels are important nectar sources and Oklahoma has at least nine native species, some—like *obovata*—are shade loving and prefer an organic-rich soil, but others, such as *Packera plattensis*, can handle the full sun and harsh conditions of the prairie. Each species has bright yellow daisy-like blooms and after their spring flush will fade into the background.



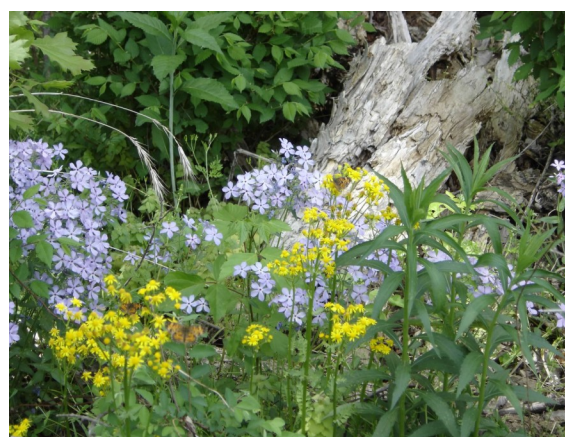
Packera obovata, roundleaf ragwort



Amsonia tabernaemontana,
eastern bluestar

Another huge favorite is Amsonia. We have four native species of Bluestar in Oklahoma and while all of them offer something special, *Amsonia tabernaemontana* is the earliest to bloom. The light blue flowers seem especially popular with bumblebees, clear-winged moths, and swallowtail butterflies that have just emerged from overwintering chrysalides. This Bluestar likes at least half a day of sun, well-drained soil, and grows to about 18-24 inches.

Packera obovata and *Phlox divaricata*



(Wildflowers, continued on Page 9)

(Wildflowers, Continued from Page 8)

*Phlox divaricata*, wild blue phlox

Woodland Phlox, *Phlox divaricata*. Oh my, such a wonderful plant. Low growing, highly fragrant, a mid-blue to lavender color, this one attracts lots of pollinators. After blooming and setting seed it begins to go dormant in the summer and then begins to re-leaf in late fall. It prefers a moist to well-drained soil and is ideal for places under deciduous trees. Definitely on my-don't-live-without list of plants.

One other early spring plant I would not want to be without is

Antennaria plantaginifolia aka Pussytoes. Definitely in the category of groundcovers, like the Phlox and Groundsel it prefers shadier conditions and will go dormant in the summer months. Growing in well-drained soil, it only grows to about 6 inches tall. The blooms are not particularly showy, but the foliage is an attractive silvery gray

*Antennaria plantaginifolia*, plantainleaf pussytoes

and best of all it's a host plant for the American Painted Lady butterfly.

Early blooming trees and shrubs are other important nectar sources.

Prunus angustifolia, the gold standard for jelly, Sand Plum, is shrubby and flowers so early that the blooms are sometimes zapped by late freezes, but is highly attractive to our native bees. Mexican Plum, *Prunus mexicana*, blooms a little later and will be swarmed by bees and butterflies.

It is a small tree and doesn't sucker, is fragrant and is best in an understory location. It is also host for the Tiger Swallowtail butterfly. There are at least one or two plum species native to every part of Oklahoma and each of them are beneficial to wildlife.

With the availability of our native plants on the decline it is important to provide the plants our native pollinators have evolved with, perhaps a late new year's resolution could be to replace at least one or two non-native species in your garden with an Oklahoma native? As our friend Doug Tallamy says, "A plant that has fed nothing has not done its job".

1. "The earth laughs with flowers." — Ralph Waldo Emerson
2. "Flowers are words which even a baby may understand." — Arthur C. Cox
3. "Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow." — Matthew 6:28
4. "Full many a flower is born to blush unseen." — Thomas Gray
5. "To create a little flower is the labour of ages." — William Blake
6. "Of splendour in the grass, of glory in the flower." — William Wordsworth
7. "And 'tis my faith, that every flower enjoys the air it breathes." — William Wordsworth
8. "One of the attractive things about the flowers is their beautiful reserve." — Henry David Thoreau
9. "How does the meadow flower its bloom unfold? Because the lowly little flower is free." — William Wordsworth
10. "The flower is the poetry of reproduction, an example of the eternal seductiveness of life." — Jean Giraudoux

ANSWERS AND SOURCES — FLOWER QUOTES SCRAMBLE

FUNGI IN THE GARDEN

Article and photo by Teresa Blue

In December, after a snow had melted, I took a stroll through my garden pathway that is lined with logs on either side. A good soaking from a snow melt encourages the fruiting body of mycelium to appear so one of the things I was on the lookout for was fungi. I had a log with dried Wood Ear on it and I was curious to see if the Wood Ear had plumped up. As I continued down the pathway, what to my wondering eyes should appear but.....Wood Ear!



Auricularia auricula, commonly known as Wood Ear or Tree Ear and pictured here, may be found on logs and stumps and also on living trees. It is prevalent in Oklahoma

in mid Fall and early Winter and again in the Spring. It plays an important role in breaking down wood and improving soil quality. Wood Ear is categorized as a jelly fungus. I would describe the fungi as the color of motor oil (reddish brown) with 1-6" wide cups shaped like an ear. The upper surface is smooth and wavy or irregular shaped. The

undersurface has a dense silky covering, ribbed and veined. The flesh is thin and rubbery. Spores form on the upper surface and are white in color.

Wood Ear is edible but appears to have no taste that I can tell. It has cartilaginous texture that after being boiled is good in salads and soups. Wood Ear can be dehydrated easily and may be found all throughout North America on coniferous and deciduous wood. It is best to harvest Wood Ear when the weather is cool and wet. In drier months it will dry up and be harder to identify. In rainy season they plump back up.

Wood Ear has medicinal values and is high in protein, iron and copper. It is a natural anticoagulant and a natural antioxidant. It has been found to lower cholesterol and control blood sugar and is thought to improve breathing, blood circulation and overall health. Anyone on a blood thinner should talk to their doctor before consuming Wood Ear and anyone on blood pressure medication or expecting to have surgery should not eat this mushroom.

I am not an expert in mushroom identification and always check multiple sources when identifying one. Please make sure you have a 100 percent proper ID before consuming any mushroom.

"To everything there is a season"....thus we read in Chapter Three of Ecclesiastes. With these words in mind, we remember four influential, long-time members of ONPS who recently have departed this life: Helen Riley, Russell Studebaker, Pat Folley, and Chad Cox. Each of these individuals contributed in many ways, not only to the Society but to respect for and appreciation of the natural world.

Russell Studebaker's biography was published in the Summer, 2018, *Gaillardia* and Chad Cox was featured in the Fall, 2020, *Gaillardia*, fortunate indeed since he was interviewed for the article shortly before his passing.

Helen Riley was instrumental in the establishment of the Southwest Chapter of ONPS. In that capacity, she served as that chapter's representative on the State Executive Board. When ONPS held its Annual Meeting in Medicine Park in the Fall of 2016, Helen took responsibility for the majority of planning and executing of every aspect of that meeting. She also served on the committee which updated the Society's Bylaws; those Bylaws, amended in the summer of 2016, remain the Society's functioning guidelines to the present.

Pat Folley's contributions to ONPS and the world of native plants would fill volumes. Her book, "*A Guide to Oklahoma Wildflowers*", secured her place as an accomplished author. Pat served ONPS in many capacities on the State Executive Board, chief of which were her three terms as State President, 2000 - 2003. It was Pat's recommendation to the Board in 1999 that an award be established with which to honor ONPS members for their service to the Society. This recommendation resulted in the establishment of the Service Award (we now refer to that award as the Betty Kemm Service Award.) Pat had the distinction of being one of a very few members who have been recipients of both of the Society's highest honors, the Anne Long Award which Pat received in 1999 and the Service Award she received in 2003 (the fourth recipient of the latter honor).

Yes, "To everything there is a season". ONPS expresses gratitude for the contributions of these four individuals during their combined many seasons of membership and service on behalf of the Society.

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:
Oklahoma Native Plant Society, PO Box 14274, Tulsa, OK 74159.
Membership is for Jan. 1 – Dec. 31 of current year and dues include subscription to *Gaillardia*.

(Please Print Clearly) _____ RENEWAL _____ NEW MEMBER (All dues are tax deductible)

Name: _____

Affiliation: (School, Business, or Avocation) _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____ - _____

Phone: Home: (_____) _____ Cell: (_____) _____

Work: (_____) _____ (Please don't list my phone in the directory: ____)

E-mail: _____

E-mail 2: _____

Membership Levels:

- ____ Individual (\$20)
 ____ Family (\$25)
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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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Spring 2021 Issue

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Field Trips

Someone once said to me that they would love to attend a field trip but it was too far away..... This always saddened me because you should know the native plants that grow around you....right?

By attending field trips, you will find new and exciting things and share knowledge with people from different parts of the state. So join us for our April Field Trips. Send an email to the editor if you want to make sure you get directions. If you can't attend on Saturdays, send an email, alternate dates have been known to be scheduled. Meet at the location at 10 am the day of the field trip.

April 3, 2021 - Lucky Springs, near Peggs, OK.
THE spot for spring ephemerals.

April 10, 2021 - Osage Hills State Park

April 17, 2021 - Ken Laubenstein's home south of Muskogee

April 24, 2021 - J T Nickel Nature Preserve

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Greenleaf State Park, Photo by Lynn Michael