



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 37, Number 1 Spring 2022

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Oklahoma State Symbols

<https://statesymbolsusa.org/states/united-states/oklahoma>



Bullfrog; photo by [Schristia on Flickr](#)

Amphibian

Oklahoma designated the American bullfrog (*Lithobates catesbeianus*) as the official state amphibian in 1997

Upcoming Events/Activities

(check the ONPS website or Facebook for more details)

April - A MONTH OF FIELD TRIPS. See back page for dates and info.

April 7 - Central Chapter in-person and Virtual program, 7 pm oknativeplants.org NEW LOCATION (see below)

April 15 - Fabulous Wildflower Fridays at Panera Bread, 41st Street, Tulsa, 5:30 pm

April 29-May 1 - Wonders of Wildflowers, hosted by NE Chapter, Riverbend Arena, Inola, OK (See insert for details)

May 2 - NE Chapter meeting, 6:30 at the Tulsa Garden Center, Tulsa.

May 5 - Central Chapter in-person and Virtual program, 7 pm oknativeplants.org NEW LOCATION (see below)

May 19 - Fabulous Wildflower Fridays at Panera Bread, 41st Street, Tulsa, 5:30 pm

June 2 - Central Chapter in-person and Virtual program, 7 pm oknativeplants.org NEW LOCATION (see below)

June 17 - Fabulous Wildflower Fridays at Panera Bread, 41st Street, Tulsa, 5:30 pm

All regular scheduled Indoor meetings may resume.

SAVE THE DATE: ONPS Annual Meeting, September 23-24 at Lake Murray State Park. Early room reservations are encouraged!!!! You must call for reservations and use Group Code 2445. Rooms must be booked by August 22.

Central Chapter, 6:30 pm socializing and 7:00 pm meeting at Oklahoma City University in the Dawson-Loeffler Science Center, Room 208.

NE Chapter, 6:30 Social and 7:00 Meeting Tulsa Garden Center, 2435 S Peoria Ave, Tulsa

Fabulous Wildflower Fridays, 3rd Friday monthly, 5:30 casual, Panera Bread, 5601 E 41st Street, Tulsa

Preview Chapter meeting topics inside. All members are invited to all meetings, including board meetings, and are encouraged to bring guests.

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Micah Friedman	Central
Nancy Hamill	Mycology

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Webmaster	Adam Ryburn
<i>Gaillardia</i> Editor	Lynn Michael
Color Oklahoma	Pearl Garrison

Conservation Committee and statewide Tulsa Garden
Center Liaison positions retired. CrossTimbers chapter
suspended.

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President's Message

By Patrick Bell, ONPS President

Spring

"Winter has gone, spring has come, and the prairie
springs to life". So pinned J.E. Weaver in 1954;
North American Prairie, pp 125. Generations later,
though Dr. Weaver's prairies have long gone, the
anticipation of spring lives on.

The marcescent leaves have mostly fallen, the
dreary skies and drab browns of winter will
quickly change to the gentle greens and colossal
colors of spring. And with that change, if you'll
quietly listen within, you may hear a voice softly
calling to join in nature's vernal dance... and what
a time to do so.

The ONPS spring agenda will again include the
annual Wonders of Wildflower weekend, multiple
field trips scattered around the state, chapter
meetings and both scheduled and impromptu get
togethers. Check the ONPS website,
oknativeplants.org regularly for updates on
activities.

And while you're planning your spring, consider
what might be important to you... a nature walk, a
nature talk, or perhaps a Blue Zone (spots in the
world where people live measurably longer,
happier and healthier lives). Why not a Blue Zone
of your own, in your private place?

Plant an oak,
scatter some
native plants
around, unplug,
leave the phone
inside, and enjoy
the true difference
it will make. You
won't regret it.



Podophyllum peltatum,
Mayapple
Photo by Lynn Michael

Northeast Chapter Update

Kathy Doss, Chair

The Northeast Chapter was very disappointed that Doug Tallamy's event was cancelled due to the snow storm. We look forward to hosting him here sometime later this year.

We continue our Fabulous Wildflower Fridays, at 5:30 the third Friday of each month at Panera at 41st and Hudson Avenue. We plan field trips and events, identify wildflowers and share fellowship.

Our first 2022 NE Chapter meeting was March 7 at the Tulsa Garden Center. Jay Pruett presented a photo program, "Beyond Monarchs and Bees - Non-traditional Pollinators".

Lynn Michael will lead a series of field trips in April (see Page 12). We will have ONPS tables at several spring garden tours and sales. Notably the Spring Fest at the Tulsa Garden Center, April 8-9 and the Audubon Backyard Habitat Tour at Tulsa homes May 14-15, 2022. Both are great places to shop for native plants.

NE Chapter will host this year's WOW April 30-May 1 at Riverbend Arena near Catoosa (See insert for details and registration).

At our May 2 Chapter meeting our program will feature Lynn Michael sharing photos of native plants from the spring field trips and the WOW weekend.

Welcome New Members

11/21/2021 through 1/31/2022

Susan Ulmer, Anne Harris, Cynthia Rhodes,
Janet Brewster, Sally Hensel & Evan Clayburg,

Wendi Neal, Bruce Niemi, Tambra Gifford,

Jana Jackson, Garrett Riggs,

Cassandra Lambert & Lilly Cunard,

Elizabeth Payne-Merideth, Kristin Rebik,

Stephanie & Nicole Lewis,

Emily Thaden & Puni Jeyasingh - Family Life
membership

Central Chapter Update

Micah Friedman, Chair

Central Chapter serves primarily the Oklahoma City metro area. Meetings are typically the 1st Thursday of every month on the campus of Oklahoma City University in the Dawson-Loeffler Science Center, Room 208.

Doors open at 6:30 for socializing and seed swap (if you've got 'em); presentations begin at 7:00. For those that can't attend in person, this year we will offer a [virtual option](#).

Oklahoma City University is located off NW 23rd Street between Pennsylvania Ave and Classen Boulevard in Oklahoma City Uptown 23rd District. The Dawson-Loeffler Science Center is located just south of NW 27th Street and Indiana, immediately adjacent to the OCU Baseball Field. The best place for parking is in the lot east of the building. Watch for ONPS signs.

Cross-Timbers Chapter News

Elaine Lynch, Chair

This is my final chapter report. The Cross-Timbers chapter has gone inactive as of Jan. 1, 2022, since no chapter member has expressed interest in, or volunteered to be, a chapter officer and I am no longer able to fill the role of Secretary/Treasurer and acting Chair.

Cross-Timbers chapter can go active again should anyone care to revive it. All you would have to do is contact the Executive Board to let them know. I am willing to assist anyone who wishes to reactivate the chapter. I just can't do it as an officer any longer.

It has been a privilege to serve Cross-Timbers and ONPS all these years. I will continue to support ONPS and take part in events as a regular member. Thank you.

Elaine Lynch

Be The Native Plant Resource For Your Neighborhood

Article and Photos by Paul Thomson



As a charter member of the Missouri Native Plant Society I brought my interest in native plants with me to Oklahoma. My wife and I moved to Edmond to be close to our daughter and family after retiring from careers in education. While I had retired from work I could never retire from botany and soon after settling into our new home I began learning the plants of my new state.

Chisholm Creek runs through the west side of our housing addition. The developer, by adding a walking trail along it, turned the area into a woodland amenity for the residents. But what a gift for a botanist! And what a wonderful laboratory for beginning my education.

Because my previous research interests were the oaks, I started with listing tree species. This done, I wrote a manual key to their identification including a,

“How to use” section so people could take self-guided tours. Then, an educator at heart and wanting to meet the neighbors, I announced on the neighborhood Facebook site that I would offer tours on the trail and instruction on use of the key. Thud! The silence of the response still echoes in my mind.

To most people plant life is just so much anonymous scenery. But with plants, as with people, learning the names makes the time together more meaningful. With this in mind I was able to convince our home owner’s board to let me place a name tag on each kind of tree. My hope was it would create interest that I could build on.



Today, Fallbrook Tree Trail is there for all to enjoy, but when it first opened and to make it more fun I purposely did not reveal the names or how many trees I had marked. Instead I challenged the residents to submit a list of all those they found. What a difference! And many have said they felt a closeness to nature they did not have before.

Lessons learned: People must develop a readiness for learning before they can be taught, and learning is the basis from which appreciation for our native plants grows.

The newsletter counsels us to, “Sow some wild seeds.” Many of you have in your own way. I know mine are a bit metaphorical, but as a friend of mine from graduate school days was fond of saying, “Old botanists never die they just go to seed and scatter.” I scattered some of mine on a trail by a creek in Oklahoma.

Survivor Trees

Article and Photos by Becky Emerson Carlberg

Did you know a tree quite close to the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building survived the bomb at 9:02 am on April 19th 1995? Probably planted about 1920, the century old American elm (*Ulmus americana*) stands as a symbol for resilience and healing. Growing in a parking lot between the Journal Record Building and Murrah Building, the tree was the only living thing that offered shade on hot days. After receiving a direct blast from the powerful bomb equivalent to 5,000 pounds of TNT, many of the branches were blown away, the trunk was blackened, burned and embedded with glass and debris. The cars parked around the elm were destroyed.

In the spring of 1996, the tree miraculously produced new leaves and seeds. The seeds were collected for the nascent Survivor Tree Seedling Program. Sunshine Nursery, north of Clinton offered the first small seedlings to families of those killed in 1997, soon followed by small saplings to survivors and rescuers. If that tree were a cat, it has already gone through several lives. After somehow escaping Dutch Elm Disease, living through the creation of a parking lot after all other trees were removed and years later a bomb, the elm had to deal with a nasty October ice storm in 2020. It lost a large branch, but still survives.



The vase-shaped American elm still grows in eastern North America, despite Dutch Elm Disease (DED) which wiped out so many of the magnificent street and forest trees across the eastern and Midwestern US. Three species of ascomycetes (sac fungi) have been identified as culprits—*Ophiostoma ulmi* (rode in on lumber to North America in 1928), *O. himil-ulmi* (western Himalaya) and *O. novo-ulmi* (especially virulent species from Japan that entered the US in the 1940s). They couldn't have spread the disease without the help of three species of little bark beetles—our unsuspecting miniscule 1/10th inch long native elm bark beetle, the tiny 1/8th inch long European bark beetle (arrived before 1909 from—you guessed it—Europe) and the aggressive 1/6th inch long banded elm bark beetle (introduced before 1994 from Asia and currently hell-bent on displacing the other two elm bark beetles). Another fine species of elm bark beetles may also serve as vectors.

The fungi block xylem channels and the tree starves. Dastardly mechanism. The suffering elm slowly dies, but sends up suckers (similar to the reaction of ash trees being invaded by the Asian Emerald Ash Borer). Years later, the suckers also succumb to DED.

The insidious disease was called Dutch Elm because it was tracked back to logs from the Netherlands on their way to Ohio for veneers for furniture. Quarantine procedures implemented in New York limited spread, but WWII war demands ended the quarantine and the disease spread like wildfire. By 1989, over 75% of American elms were gone.

Today, a promising biological fungicide using a strain of *Verticillium* shows great promise in treating DED. Ten resistant elm cultivars are now on the market, although none of them are immune to DED. My house in Midwest City had two American elms in front. In 1980, the smaller tree died of DED, was cut and carted away. The largest elm, the only large shade tree remaining on our street and probably over 70 years old, had fungicide injected around the base of the trunk. As with the isolated survivor elm in OKC, this nearly 80-foot-tall elm, the only one in the area, is still alive. American elms have long lives and can live beyond 200 years. Both these survivor elms are over 100 years.

Descendants of the Oklahoma Survivor Tree grow in over 76 Oklahoma towns and 33 states. Between 200 to 400 seedlings are distributed each year on April 19th. On April 25th 2017, Oklahoma Baptist University planted one survivor elm descendent to the south of Raley Chapel. The healthy young tree stands as a symbol of hope.

Entangled Life: How Fungi Make Our Worlds, Change Our Minds & Shape Our Futures,

Merlin Sheldrake, Random House, 2020.

Review by Sheila Strawn

Several months ago a fellow lichen lover recommended “Entangled Life”. Intrigued by the title, I requested it from my local library. It took over a month to get, and I couldn’t recheck it. That’s how good it is! It’s only 225 pages (plus lots of back matter). But the author, Merlin Sheldrake (love that name!) has a way of packing a lot of new ideas, facts, and philosophy into his pages.

Like lichens and fungi, there’s no single characteristic that would describe this book, so I’ll introduce you to each chapter. More than one of them will pull you in, fill your brain with questions, and challenge what you think you already know about life.

After an introduction about what and where fungi are, Chapter One is about the chemical lures that a fungus can release. It’s amazing that so many are capable of emitting so many different odors. Just because most humans can only smell morels, stinkhorns, and truffles, that doesn’t mean others – perhaps all – don’t emit other chemicals that we aren’t aware of.

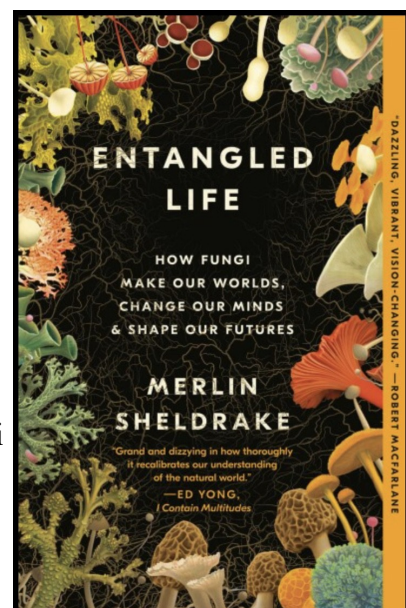
Chapter Two, “Living Labyrinths” is about their mycelial hyphae that grow throughout their substrate. They actually live **IN** their food. That is, except lichens, where their food lives **INSIDE** them. Chapter Three, “Intimacy of Strangers”, is about lichens; what they are and how they came to be. Learning how two or more organisms share resources, live together, and change together really can change the way you understand life. Chapter Four “Mycelial Mind” explains how chemicals that fungi produce can also change the way your mind works. It’s an interesting perspective on hallucinogenic drugs.

Chapter Five, “Before Roots”, can really get a botanist to thinking. Evidently plants couldn’t evolve until fungi were on land, holding water and organic nutrients for the plants’ roots that had not yet fully evolved. It’s especially intriguing to think about the soil being almost saturated with mycelial hyphae that are constantly growing into plant matter (live or dead), and then dying right

alongside plant roots. It’s a good thing the hyphae grow fast because they die just as quickly.

Much to our unwitting delight, fungal relationships with crop plants causes *chemical* changes in crop growth, taste, and smell. While some fungi reduce plant production, others help them to grow significantly better, holding water and providing necessary nutrients. DNA sequencing has identified some fungal genes that could be used commercially to improve production and others that could remediate soil. It is troubling that chemical fertilizers, fungicides, and plowing kill the fungi that help plants resist drought. DNA sequencing has also revealed that fungi can move nucleic acids through cell membranes; their own and those of algae and bacteria. Hope exists for treating genetic diseases using these fungal methods of genetic engineering.

Chapter Six, “Wood Wide Web” challenges what we know about parasitism. Many plants take resources from mycelial hyphae in the soil that are already taking resources from other plants. *Mycoheterotrophs!* Those hyphae are often the transfer network that moves organic nutrients not just from one single host plant to a parasitic plant, but back and forth from plants to other plants. Like birch and fir in Canadian forests, sometimes plant species share resources back and forth through fungal mediators. Parasites can be hosts and hosts parasites, depending on where the food is at any given time (birch in summer, firs in winter). Is that parasitism, mutualism, commensalism, or should we just stop at symbiosis?



(“Entangled” continued on Page 7)

("Entangled" continued from Page 6)

Chapter Seven, "Radical Mycology" explains how fungi digest organic matter, living or dead. Ever wonder why coal is mined in eastern North America and petroleum in the Great Plains? It depends on the age of the deposits. Coal is older, having developed from dead plant matter in the Carboniferous period ~300 MYA, that contained lignin, an organic molecule in woody plants that fungi were not digesting at that time. Then white rot fungi evolved the ability to make peroxidase that releases highly reactive molecules called "free radicals" to enzymatically burn the lignin. Voila! The result is the liquid gold, petroleum.

The author suggests fungi already have more genes than they use, making them more adaptable than most other organisms. All they have to do to fit into a new ecosystem is to turn on the ones they need wherever they are. So perhaps they already had the genes, but they simply weren't using them. Mycological research has found other strains of white rot fungi that recycle wastes such as cigarette butts, diapers, radioactive ruins, pesticides, dyes, TNT, crude oil, and some plastics. It may not be easy, but *Mycoremediation* will be worth it.

Chapter Seven has so much more to say that it could have been three chapters. Here's an oversimplified list of discussions Sheldrake brings up:

Evidence shows that there were drunken monkeys who could digest alcohol, an energy-filled drink produced by yeast in tree stumps before humans were around. Humans inherited that same gene and then cultivated those fermenting yeast, not knowing what we were growing.

Linnaeus could not figure fungi out. It's no wonder his classification system doesn't work well for fungi, lichens, or bacteria. Sheldrake suggests a cultural bias existed against complex scientific issues. Relationships not easily described were ignored. It wasn't until the 1800s that yeasts were found to be microscopic organisms. Not until 1960 were Fungi officially given their own kingdom, separate from plants.

I'll leave you with one big question he raises. What do you do with Artificial Life Form Sc2.0 ?

Color Oklahoma

Want to help color Oklahoma's roadsides? You can, by purchasing or renewing a Color Oklahoma specialty license plate.



For each tag sold and renewed, Color Oklahoma Sow Some Wild Seeds receives \$20. The money is used for education and to purchase native wildflower seeds which the Department of Transportation and the Oklahoma Turnpike Authority sow on their rights-of-way.

The state Legislature and a former governor believed this was so important that they authorized the state Tax Commission to issue the tags.

A new tag is \$40 (\$35 plus \$5 mailing fee), and a renewal is \$36.55. You will find a catalog with the tag at Oklahoma Tax Commission specialty plates. You are to display the Color Oklahoma tag on the back of your car and store the regular state tag in your trunk. Both are to be renewed annually.

You can learn more about Color Oklahoma at coloroklahoma.org. The site is being updated.

Color Oklahoma is a committee of the Oklahoma Native Plant Society. If you would like to join the committee, contact Pearl Garrison at osageprairie10@hotmail.com.

Guess who?

*A foot only, I am
proudly palmate.
Stand tall, I do
as giants slumber.
A warm umbrella, I am
to the frigid earth*

*Podophyllum
it is, who I am...!*



Poem by Shalini Chitturi

Photo by Isaac Sarratt

Wildflowers in Your Yard: Mixed Hedges

Article by Marilyn Stewart, Photos by Lynn Michael

Ah, our beautiful Oklahoma natives. Did you know we have ~172 families, ~850 genera, and more than 2,549 species of plants native to Oklahoma? How to choose? Where to start? What is your goal?

Pat Folley, one of the founders of the Oklahoma Native Plant Society and the author of Oklahoma Wildflowers, once told me that an average of 42 animals used each species of native plant. When Doug Tallamy was last here he was thumbing through a copy of Milkweed, Monarchs, and More by Ba Rea, Karen Oberhauser, and Mile Quinn. This handy guide shows all the animals that utilize *Asclepias*. I asked him about this statistic and he confirmed that yes, a book like this could be compiled for just about every native plant.



Rhus aromatica, FrAGRANT Sumac

We know a lot about grasses, perennials, and trees and the part they play in the environment, but we don't pay as much attention to the large shrubs and small trees. And that's a shame because they are some of the best for benefitting wildlife. Specifically, planting these in groups can provide not only food and cover for birds, but also make a screen between



Sophora affinis, Eve's necklace

yards that won't be a magnet to crews of utility tree trimmers.



Callicarpa americana,
American beautyberry

There are many advantages to planting a mixed group of shrubs, small trees, and even vines. A row of one kind of plant isn't just boring, but we all know that one will inevitably die and that gap will always stick out. With a variety of plants that will never happen.

These groupings can be easily tailored to where you live in the state and how much sun or shade you are dealing with. Because a grouping is ideally several heights, you can plant the shade-loving ones under those that prefer sun and, unlike specimen trees or shrubs, the goal of a mixed hedge is to plant things fairly close together and let the plants grow naturally. The resulting jumble will be a haven for birds and the accumulated leaf litter provides a home for arthropods and overwintering cocoons. A variety of plants can insure there is always a supply of ripening berries and seeds for the songbirds and a good spot for nests. This mosaic of woody plants also makes an effective screen from a street because, if planted thickly enough, even in the winter there is enough vegetation to make a barrier.

There are many great plants to choose from and the following is a list of some I find especially well-suited for a mixed habitat, although I'm certain some have unintentionally been left out.

(“Hedges” continued on Page 9)

("Hedges" continued from Page 8)

Shrubs and Small Trees:

American beautyberry *Callicarpa americana*

Arkansas rose *Rosa arkansana*

Buckbrush *Symphoricarpos orbiculatus*

Buttonbush *Cephalanthus occidentalis*

Clove currant *Ribes odoratum*

Dogwood *Cornus florida*

Elderberry *Sambucus canadensis*

Eve's necklace *Sophora affinis*

False indigo *Amorpha fruticosa*

FrAGRANT sumac *Rhus aromatica*

Indian cherry *Frangula caroliniana*

Mexican plum *Prunus mexicana*

New Jersey tea *Ceanothus americanus* and
C. herbaceous

Ninebark *Physocarpus opulifolius*

Pipevine *Aristolochia tomentosa*

Possumhaw *Ilex decidua*

Redbud *Cercis canadensis*

Rough-leaf dogwood *Cornus drummondii*

Rusty blackhaw *Viburnum rufidulum*

Serviceberry *Amelanchier arborea*

Spicebush *Lindera benzoin*

Strawberry bush, wahoo *Euonymus americanus*
and *E. atropurpureus*

Swamp privet *Forestiera pubescens*

Wafer ash *Ptelea trifoliata*

Witch-hazel *Hamamelis vernalis* and
H. virginiana

Yaupon holly *Ilex vomitoria*

Vines:

Bittersweet *Celastrus scandens*

Coral honeysuckle *Lonicera sempervirens*

Pitcher's clematis *Clematis pitcheri*

Contributions

Nov 15, 2021 - Mar 15, 2022

General Fund

1/18/2022 Anonymous

Contributions to General Fund 1,000.00

HIDDEN TREASURES: Ephemerals

Article and Photos by Lynn Michael

I have always loved autumn.

The colors, the crisp air, the temperatures, are all right up my alley. But now I LOVE ephemerals! So that means I now love early, early spring. Ephemerals are plants that come up briefly, bloom, set seed, and then the whole plant dies and disappears. For a lot of plants this means blooming very early in the season so they can catch the sunlight before the trees leaf out. For some, it is the period just after a rain, such as when rain lilies bloom.



Top to bottom:
Trillium viridescens,
green trillium;
Sanguinaria
canadensis,
bloodroot; *Sassafras*
albifolium, Sassafras



I blame the song "April Showers" for lulling us all into this mindset that April showers bring May flowers and we don't need to look too hard before then.

April should be your target month to get out and see all those miraculous and elusive plants that you have had on your bucket list for so long. Our April Field trips can help you find trout lily, wild ginger, Dutchman's breeches, green dragon, Jack-in-the-pulpit, rue anemone, and more.

While trees and bushes are not Ephemerals, they are also, sometimes, blooming when we least expect them. Witch hazel blooms in January, spicebush, elms and maples in March and April. Let's find some sassafras trees and then all go have a root beer with lunch.



Meet the Members: Tina Lynn

"I usually base each bio article on notes from a telephone interview, but due to surgeries and health issues Tina's voice was not up to a phone call. However she kindly offered to email me some bio information, and her notes were so lively that I decided to use them pretty much As Is. Thank you, Tina!" — Fran Stallings

Tina Lynn grew up in rural Kentucky, Henderson and Webster counties to be exact. A valley girl, she was the fifth of six children. Tina's mother Marion was her first native plant influencer. She was a nature lover, native plant enthusiast and a forward thinking recycler. She instilled in her children a desire to appreciate their surroundings and preserve its beauty. Life in the valley was pleasant with a sassafras tree that held a tire swing for Lynn's summer fun. There were wildflowers and brambles throughout the valley and vegetable gardening at home. It was idyllic!

After graduation, Tina moved to Muskogee, Oklahoma in 1979, then to Tulsa where she lives today. Unfulfilled with her position at an oil company, she made a decision to pursue a new career. Her love of plants lead her back to school at Tulsa Junior College during the early 1980s. She found her niche, and it was horticulture!



Photo submitted by Tina Lynn

Tina went to work as a summer intern at the City of Tulsa - Park Department/Woodward Park. Throughout that first summer she worked in the greenhouses, Conservatory and at other parks in the CT park system.

Tina was eventually hired as a full time gardener/greenhouse grower in the Woodward Park greenhouses, where she worked closely with various Tulsa Garden Center garden club members and many influential gardeners: herbs - JoAnn White; perennials - Anne Pinc; and native plants/wildflowers - Betty Kemm!

Betty Kemm was a magnetic gardener who was starting a new garden society, specifically, the Oklahoma Native Plant Society. Betty wasn't alone, her team of native plant and wildflower enthusiasts were just getting started. Tina wanted to be on the ground floor and out in the weeds with this dynamic group. Betty encouraged Tina to join ONPS and that's all it took to draw her into an old hobby that was brand new.

Tina made future changes moving from Woodward Park to A New Leaf, Inc., in Broken Arrow where she gained an immense education working with challenged people who craved nature and wanted cultivated knowledge. She then moved back to Tulsa Junior/Community College as an employee in the horticulture and continuing education departments.

Today Tina works for Donna and Roger Hardesty at their estate in midtown Tulsa - Forest Hills. Her position with Hardesty has changed throughout the last 24 years. Initially she was hired as grounds supervisor for the midtown estate, ranch, and mausoleum, and is now Donna Hardesty's personal assistant.

Gardening will always have a place in Tina's heart along with all the great gardeners she calls friends. A few ONPS members Tina is awed by/worked for/learned from/admired, are: Dr. Paul Buck, Betty Kemm, Constance Murray, Leigh Standingbear, Russell Studebaker, Dr. Ron Tyrl, and JoAnn White!

Sow Some Wild Seeds!

Musings from Joe

By Joe Roberts

Woke up to a beautiful, white blanket across the land this morning. It is cold and windy, with blowing snow creating a light gray-blue backdrop sky. It will be a paperwork day for me, in my sweatpants with a big mug of coffee. I might run up to the store and get ingredients for stew for dinner. It's nice driving in this kind of snow. If you take it easy, and watch out for those who don't, it is safe enough. Which makes me wonder why they cancel school on a day like today. People are just not very hardy anymore. I inform the kids that, in my day, we had to ride our tricycles to pre-K through heavy semi-truck traffic in this kind of weather. They seem to ignore this important life lesson of courage and sacrifice, though, and go upstairs to start "virtual learning."

Virtual learning. What a horrible concept. Take a barely tolerable 50 minutes of modern education, and put it on a screen so the kids can be bored and slouch at home for a change. ***It is snowing, for Pete's sake!*** If I were in school administration (and many thank heaven daily that I am not), the first assignment of a snow day would be to... go out in the snow. Play with it. Taste it. Lie in it. Build a snowman. Come back in when your fingers and toes are blue, drink cocoa, change your wet socks, then head back out. Walk through an empty field or woods. Identify dried plants and animal signs. See how the clumps of grass provide shelter where they bend over. Find coralberry, possumhaw, and poke berries, pretty and important late winter food for many birds. Read a meadowlark's obituary written in feathers, blood, and bobcat tracks. Walk on the edge of the creek ice and hear it crack. Take refuge from the wind in a cluster of cedars and be amazed at how peaceful it is. Walk home and find your earlier footprints have filled up with snow. Then, instead of a lengthy report on it, condense the whole experience into a three-line haiku poem.

Job well done. Everyone gets an "A".

CAN YOU HELP ONPS? SKILLS SURVEY

Oklahoma Native Plant Society is looking for some members whose special talents, skills, and interests could help us out. Take a look at the "jobs" listed below and see if there is one that fits YOU!!! You may let us know by indicating your talent on the form below and submitting to ONPS % Sue Amstutz, 4190 E. 46th Place, Tulsa OK 74135 or via email at d-s-amstutz@cox.net.

Website
management

Public
speaking

Presenting
programs

Graphic
design

Landscaping
advice

Proofreading

Outdoor
classrooms

Social media
management

Catering

Educational
workshop planning

Accounting

Database
management

Landscape
design

Leading
field trips

Roberts Rules
of Order

My talent I'll offer ONPS: _____

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Email (or phone): _____

Oklahoma Native Plant Society
P. O. Box 14274
Tulsa, Oklahoma 74159

Non-Profit
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Tulsa, Oklahoma
Permit No. 357

Return Service Requested

Spring 2022 Issue

DUES ARE PAST DUE. Please use the enclosed form to renew before May 1st so that this is not your last Gaillardia.

ONPS Spring Field Trips

Meet at Park Office or Nature Centers

March 26 - North Woods of Oxley to find Trout Lilies

April 2 - Okmulgee State Park/Dripping Springs

April 9 - Skiatook Lake

April 16 - Bluestem Falls and Lake, near Pawhuska

April 19-20 - Overnite with tent camping (some beds and floor space available) at Eufaula

April 23-25 - Weekend at Beaver's Bend State Park

April 29-May 2 - WONDERS OF WILDFLOWERS

June 4 - Fallbrook Tree Trail, Edmond

June 11 - Pawnee Lake

Email Lynn Michael at zebraweeds@sbcglobal.net to register, get directions or additional info, and to make suggestions.



Lonicera flava, yellow honeysuckle
Photo by Lynn Michael

**COPY AND ART DEADLINE
FOR THE NEXT
ISSUE IS MAY 5, 2022**



Oklahoma Native Plant Society Wonders of Wildflowers

April 29-May 1, 2022

Riverbend Arena and Event Center, Inola, OK

This year's location is new and we are excited to be invited to Riverbend Arena's 200+ acres between Inola and Catoosa. Activities will be field trips to the Redbud Valley Nature Preserve with privileged access, on-site workshops in the Arena Event Center, as well as presentations on lichens, and wildcrafting and foraging. Learn how to identify lichens on trees and rocks. Learn how to make a tea or salve from plants you've collected in the field.

Friday, April 29 th	
6:30-7:30 PM	Dinner on your own Registration and Social Time
7:00-8:30 PM	Program by our event location host Stephanie Lewis with Riverbend
Saturday, April 30 th	
8:30-9:00 AM	Registration
9:00-10:00 AM	Welcome
10:00-12:00 AM	Redbud Valley Nature Preserve guided tour off-trail to the mitigation acreage, a buffer zone between the preserve and the quarry. Optional work project to help ready Redbud to reopen.
10:00-12:00 AM	Explore the trails at Riverbend with other botanists.
10:00-12:00 AM	Lichens with Sheila Strawn at the Event Center
12:00-2:00 PM	Box Lunch
2:00 - 4:00 PM	Wildcrafting and Foraging with Ashley Clouse at the Event Center
2:00 - 4:00 PM	Redbud Valley Nature Preserve guided tour off-trail. Optional work project to help ready Redbud to reopen.
2:00 - 4:00 PM	Explore the trails at Riverbend with other botanists.
4:00 - 6:00 PM	Free time to explore the grounds at Riverbend
6:00 PM	Dinner - to be determined or on your own
7:30 PM - 9:00 PM	Program by Donna Horton - Gardening for Butterflies
Sunday, May 1 st	
9:00 AM	ONPS Board Meeting

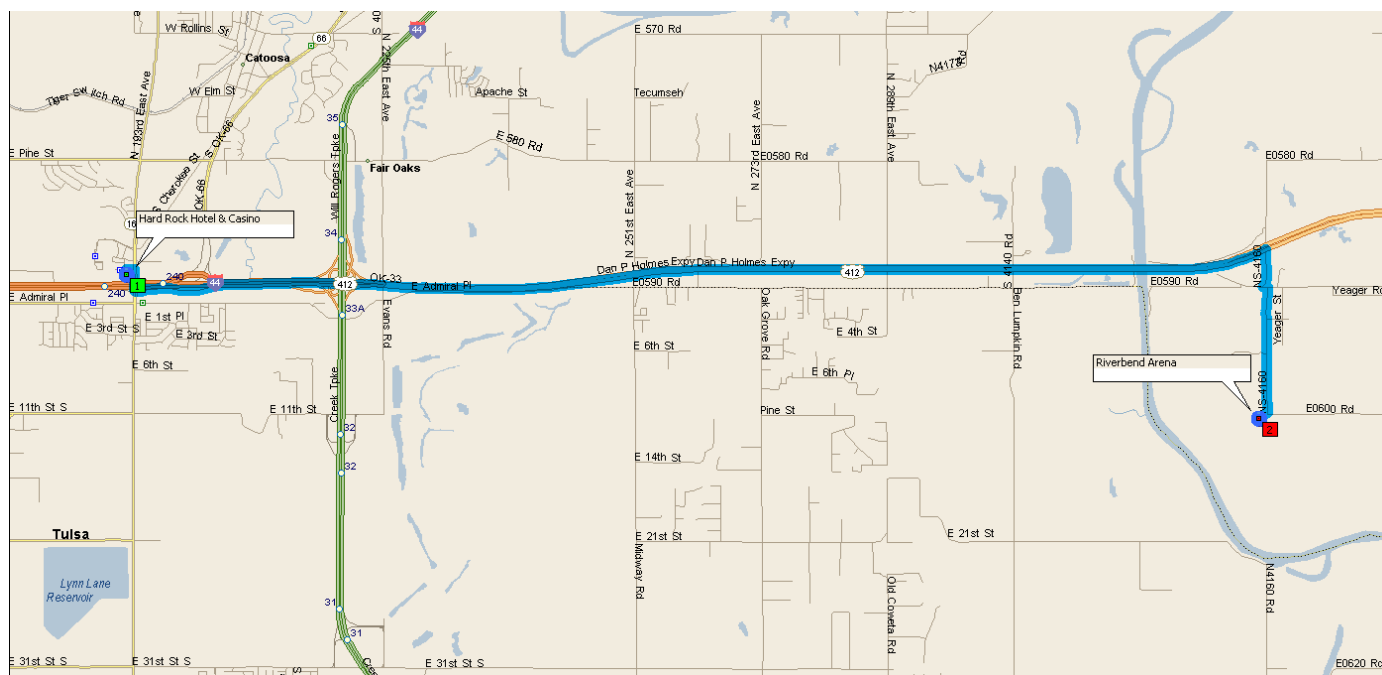
Lodging Options:

- 1) **Riverbend Arena and Event Center**,
12900 E. 600 Rd., Inola, OK (1 mi. S of
Hwy 412, on 4160 Rd). Riverbend is also
an RV Park. They have 60 hook-ups with
30 & 50-amp power, water, and septic.
Laundry and shower room. Note
Riverbend is a non-alcoholic facility. Book
a campsite through their website
www.riverbendarena.com

The following hotels are in Catoosa near the
Hard Rock Hotel & Casino, north and south
of Hwy 412, approx. 11 miles west of
Riverbend.

- 2) **La Quinta Inn & Suites by Wyndham**,
2009 S. Cherokee, Catoosa,
(918) 739-4600
- 3) **Hampton Inn & Suites Tulsa**,
100 McNabb Field Rd, Catoosa,
(918) 739-3939
- 4) **Catoosa Inn & Suites**,
40 S. 193rd E. Ave., Tulsa / Catoosa
(918) 739-3076
- 5) **Fairfield Inn & Suites by Marriott**,
200 Elliott Lane, Catoosa
(918) 739-4790
- 6) **Holiday Inn Express & Suites**,
19120 E Admiral Pl, Tulsa / Catoosa
(918) 739-4326
- 7) **Homewood Suites by Hilton Tulsa Catoosa**
201 Elliott Lane, Catoosa
(918) 739-4644
- 8) **Glo Best Western Tulsa, East Route 66**
18705 E Admiral Pl., Tulsa / Catoosa
(918) 739-4100

Directions: Riverbend Arena is located approximately 11 miles from the Hard Rock Hotel & Casino in Catoosa. Starting in the vicinity of the Hard Rock Hotel (N 193rd E Ave [Hwy 197] and I-44\Hwy 412) take East US Hwy 412, 9.0 miles to S 4160 Rd. S 4160 Rd is the first right past (East of) the Verdigris River (1 mi), turn South (right) on S 4160 Rd. At 0.3 mile S 4160 Rd will run into E 0590 Rd. Turn East (left) and go 1 block where S 4160 continues South (right). Continue down S 4160 Rd for 1.0 mile to the entrance to Riverbend Arena Event Center.



Map to the Riverbend Arena Event Center, Inola, Oklahoma

Registration

Register online at the ONPS website www.oknativeplants.org
or mail registration to:

Mary Korthase, 3926 E 33rd St, Tulsa, OK 74135-1643

Make checks payable to: ***Oklahoma Native Plant Society***

Name: _____

Address: _____ City: _____ Zip: _____

E-mail: _____ Phone: _____

On-site registration will be available, without meals

_____ Registration Fee \$10.00

Saturday Breakfast on your own

_____ Saturday Box Lunch \$10.00

☐ Turkey

☐ Ham

☐ Veggie

Saturday Dinner is on your own or to be determined**

_____ TOTAL Amount Enclosed

*****Dinner Saturday at the Riverbend Arena Event Center is a possibility
that you will order and pay for at that time.***

Please register as early as possible but no later than April 15, 2022!

Questions: Contact Mary Korthase at mkorthase@sbcglobal.net or (918) 743-2743



Join the Oklahoma Native Plant Society today!

ONPS is a non-profit 501(c)3 organization and all contributions are tax deductible.

☐ **New Member**

OR

☐ **Renewal Membership**

Name(s)

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City, State

Zip Code

Email

Phone(s)

Membership Levels

- ☐ Individual \$20.00
- ☐ Family \$25.00
- ☐ Life Individual \$300.00
- ☐ Life Family \$350.00
- ☐ Student \$10.00

(free with faculty sponsor)

email: ONPSinfo@gmail.com for details

State Chapters

- ☐ Central Chapter - (OKC area)
- ☐ Northeast Chapter - (Tulsa area)
- ☐ Mycology Chapter - (statewide)

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- ☐ USPS mail
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PLEASE COMPLETE THIS FORM AND MAIL IT WITH YOUR CHECK TO:

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Make checks payable to ONPS or visit us at: oknativeplants.org



Join the Oklahoma Native Plant Society today!

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