



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 3 Fall 2022

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Oklahoma State Symbols

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

State Name Origins

What does Oklahoma mean?

The name Oklahoma is based on Native American (Choctaw) words "okla humma" which translates as "red people."



Photo by J. Stephen Conn/
[Flickr](#)

Recorded history for the name "Oklahoma" began with Spanish explorer Coronado in 1541 on his quest for the "Lost City of Gold." Oklahoma became the 46th state on November 16, 1907.

Upcoming Events/Activities

(check the ONPS website or Facebook for more details)

August—hope you all enjoyed Doug Tallamy's programs in Jenks, Edmond and Norman.

Sept 1 - Central Chapter meeting, 6:30 socializing and 7 pm program at OCU Dawson-Loeffler Building.

Sept 12 - NE Chapter meeting, 6:30 socializing and 7 pm program at the Tulsa Garden Center, Tulsa.

Sept 16 - Fabulous Wildflower Fridays (details below)

Sept 23-24 - ONPS Annual Meeting, at Lake Murray State Park (for complete details and registration form go to oknativeplants.org).

Oct 6 - Central Chapter meeting, 6:30 socializing and 7 pm program at OCU Dawson-Loeffler Building

Oct 15 & 22 - Field trips. For details see pg 11.

Oct 21- Fabulous Wildflower Fridays (details below)

Nov 3 - Central Chapter meeting, 6:30 socializing and 7 pm program at OCU Dawson-Loeffler Building

Nov 18 - Fabulous Wildflower Fridays. (details below)

Dec 5 - NE Chapter meeting, 6:30 socializing and 7 pm program at the Tulsa Garden Center, Tulsa.

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 pm socializing and 7:00 pm meeting at Tulsa Garden Center, 2435 S Peoria Ave, Tulsa

Fabulous Wildflower Fridays, 3rd Friday monthly, 5:30pm, casual, at 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.

Gaillardia

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| | |
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| Nancy Hamill | Mycology |

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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

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P. O. Box 14274
Tulsa, OK 74159
ONPSinfo@gmail.com

Fireflies photo by Patrick Bell

President's Message

By Patrick Bell, ONPS President

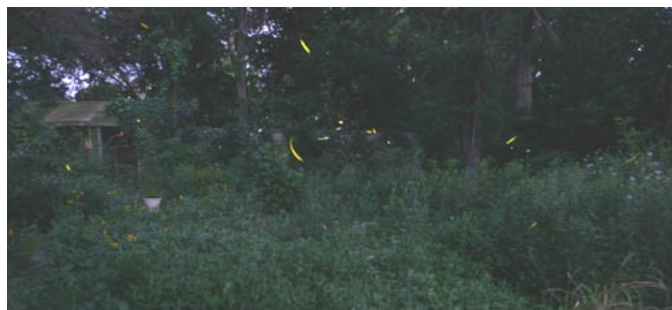
Bearings...

As summer begins its annual transition to the subtle hues of autumn, it offers us a visual contrast of what was and what will be. And with that contrast, we are also offered an opportunity to reflect and anticipate the coming season.

The wheel bearings on the old farm trailer were beyond overdue for maintenance and packing (grease) or replacement. Not a 'top 10' favorite pastime, but a necessary chore that had slowly crept up to prominence on the perpetual to-do list. It was a mid-June evening. It was just me. And the wheels, and the bearings, and the waxing, golden moon, and the fireflies. So many fireflies. The yard was a flurry of activity, and urgency. And mesmerizing illumination, all within the boundary and the quietness of that early summer evening. The native roses, fragrant and beguiling, were in full bloom, as was the pipevine. Surrounded and immersed in this peaceful, serene moment of time, I was hopeful. The neighbors' yards of manicured, watered, fertilized, cut, and trimmed Bermuda grass; along with this week's special on 'pretty flowers', showed no living sign of natural awareness. Or fireflies. But in my little corner of the world, they were there, in abundance.

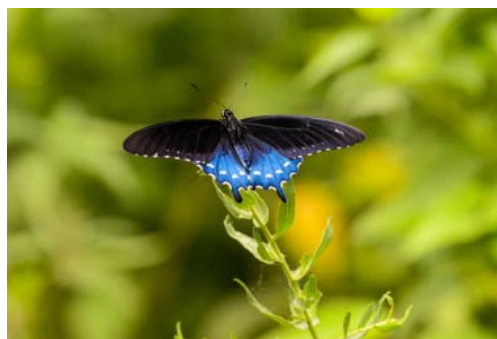
In nautical terms, to know one's bearings is to know where you are; a prerequisite to know how to get to where you want to be. The fireflies' bearings were obvious; from my yard, to my yard, and in my yard. There was little doubt the decision to offer a welcoming habitat was indeed appreciated.

(President's Message continued pg. 3)



(President's Message continued from Page 2)

The decision, to give back to nature the 'improved' lawn and landscape that, like so many others, was clearly missing in both native plants and the life they sustain, has been immensely rewarding. Years later,



as I take solace, along with great comfort and joy in seeing those fireflies, questions arise: Do you have your bearings? Is this a time to reflect? Knowing where

you are, can you contrast what you've done with what you want to do? Is a course correction in order? In doing so, you may enjoy the rewards, and perhaps the little things like fireflies, for a lifetime. It is worth it... even if you have to get a little grease on your hands to make it happen.



Pipevine swallowtail butterfly (top) and newly emerging pipevine larvae on native Dutchman's pipevine, *Aristolochia tomentosa*. Photos by Patrick Bell.

Northeast Chapter Update

Kathy Doss, Chair

What a wonderful opportunity hosting Doug Tallamy's program at Jenks HS on August 19th. He is such an inspirational speaker on the importance of planting native plants for balance in the ecosystem.

The NE Chapter met monthly for our Fabulous Wildflower Fridays at Panera Bread during our hot, hot summer to discuss plants and plan events. Our August gathering moved to the 2nd Friday, August 12, so that we could all attend Doug Tallamy's program. In September we will resume our regular 3rd Friday get-togethers. Those will be September 16th, October 21st, November 18th and December 16th.

September 12th the NE Chapter will welcome Brandon Gibson, Program Coordinator of the Tribal Alliance for Pollinators. He will inform us on his organization and talk about seed collecting and planting.

Our final meeting of 2022 will be Monday, December 5th, when we will have elections for positions for 2023. The program is TBA.

Central Chapter Update

Micah Friedman, Chair

Our annual cookout at Bluff Creek Trails was a success. We had a great potluck followed by a plant walk. Next time I will bring a working lighter. Joe and I ran the ONPS table at the Okies for Monarchs event at Scissortail park. We passed out native seed packets, ONPS pamphlets, and had native plants and hand lenses for people to nerd out on. The event had a huge turnout.

As for the rest of the year, we look forward to seeing you at Doug Tallamy's speaking event at UCO on August 20th. The ONPS annual meeting will be held from September 23rd - 25th at Lake Murray. For the October meeting, Ian and Amy Thompson will be presenting on restoring the native plants and ecology of Nan Awaya farm, from the perspective of Choctaw traditional culture. For more information on Amy and Ian's projects, you can check out www.nanaway.com.

In November, our last meeting of 2022, Amy Buthod will present on the Oklahoma Invasive Plant Council and its new Watch List. Amy Buthod is the Collections Manager of the Robert Bebb Herbarium and the Heritage Botanist for the Oklahoma Natural Heritage Inventory. Have a great Fall, and if you have ideas for events in 2023 please email me at MicahFriedman2@gmail.com.

Challenging Ourselves to Learn More

Article and photos by Donna Horton

Is it possible to find and observe all 28 of Oklahoma's native oak species? They are widely distributed, so accepting this challenge requires making a resolution to travel around the state. There is enough difficulty to make it an interesting challenge at any skill level.

If you're new to botany, this year's challenge could be:

Part 1: to Recognize an Oak.

The basic pattern of a typical oak is simple, pinnately lobed leaves arranged alternately along a twig. Most of us know what an acorn looks like. Some oak leaves may look more like a willow or holly leaf, but acorns are a sure clue. Sometimes we can even recognize the typical sturdy shape of an oak, whether it has leaves and acorns or just bare branches.



Leaf of pin oak (*Q. palustris*)



Foliage & branches of Gambel's oak (*Q. gambelii*)

Part 2: Red or White. Once you can recognize an oak, start separating them into one of two tribes, red or white. Of course there is an oak species called red oak, three species in fact: northern red oak (*Quercus rubra*), southern red oak (*Q. falcata*), and Texas red oak (*Q. texana*). There are two white oaks: white oak (*Q. alba*), which is native to Oklahoma, and swamp white oak (*Q. bicolor*), which is not. The most commonly encountered oak species in Oklahoma fall mostly into two "tribes" or sections.

Let's take a moment for a taxonomy review. All oaks belong to the genus *Quercus* (pronounced **kwair'** kuss and abbreviated as *Q.* once it has been completely spelled out.) The genus (the plural of genus is genera) is divided into two sub-genera: subgenus *Cerris* Oerst., which contains no species native to Oklahoma, and sub-genus *Quercus*. Sub-genus *Quercus* is divided into five "tribes," or sections: red oaks (section *Lobatae*), white oaks (section *Quercus*), and three more

sections with species mostly native to places other than Oklahoma.

The most definitive characteristics are not easily determined at a glance: red oak acorns take 18 months (2 growing seasons) to develop and sprout, while white oak acorns take only 6 months (one growing season) to ripen and sprout. With a good hand lens, you can see that the inside surface of a red oak's acorn cap is covered with tiny hairs, while the insides of white oaks' acorn caps are not. But what if you don't have any acorns to look at, not even on the ground from last year? Oak trees don't bloom or produce acorns until they are in their teens.

There are clues even in chunks of firewood or lumber. The white oaks tend to have rougher bark, with ridges deep enough for a chickadee to stash a sunflower seed in, and are lighter gray. Red oaks have tighter bark, without the crevices and deep ridges, and their bark is darker gray or brown. Red oaks produce heartwood lumber with shorter, finer grain marks, especially when quartersawn to show the curved ray fleck pattern that furniture makers call "tiger oak." Red oak lumber is more porous, not so good for making ships or barrels or outdoor furniture. Use a 10x



Acorns of overcup oak (*Q. lyrata*) on a table made from red oak.

hand lens to look at the end of a smooth, clean end cut - sawn across the grain; you can see the open pores. In fact, you can blow bubbles in water through a solid wooden dowel of red oak cut lengthwise with the grain!

The heartwood of the white oaks shows longer, more distinctive grain marks, and it's watertight and drought resistant. You can see that in the magnified view of the structure of the wood fibers. The sapwood out on the rim, just under the bark, may have open pores, but the pores of the heartwood, in the center of the tree, are plugged with tyloses, material that cannot be blown away like sawdust.

The easiest way to put a mystery oak into one section or the other is to look at the lobes on the leaves. A folk tale, supposedly going back to the days when red people and white people were fighting, says that the oaks took sides in the conflict. Red oaks pointed their lobes to look like arrow points (often tipped with a sharp, needle-like bristle,) and white oaks rounded their lobes to look like bullets. It gets trickier with the oaks that do not have typical leaves. When in doubt, look for a bristle on each lobe or on the tip of an unlobed leaf. The leaves of willow oaks and water oaks have no, or hardly any, lobes at all. Nevertheless, they have all the other characteristics of the red oaks in section *Lobatae*.

Part 3: to Find and Identify, any number you like, of the 28 Species of Oak native to Oklahoma. Not all keys use every characteristic, and phone apps may have trouble with oaks. Look all over the tree; find all the different shaped leaves that can appear on one tree. Leaves out in the sun tend to be smaller and more deeply lobed, while shade leaves seem to need a larger surface area: bigger leaves and shallower lobes. Remember, saplings may produce different shapes than mature trees, and coppices can produce weird variations of leaves. It might be necessary to mark the location of a mystery tree and come back to observe it in different seasons.



Post oak tree (*Q. stellata*)

There are trees I've watched for years, trying to figure out which species it could be. Oaks hybridize readily with other species within their tribe, and the hybrids are usually fertile. Occasionally I have to conclude that, without being able to analyze a tree's DNA, I have to say that I just don't know for certain. Maybe one day I will find the clues I need.

Part 4: to Find all 7 of the Hybrid Oak Species listed for Oklahoma

Part 5: to hunt for something that might not be there - Oak Species and Hybrids Found Adjacent to Oklahoma, but not yet documented in an Oklahoma county

What's the prize? We'll know more than we did last year!

References

Range maps: Biota of North America Project (BONAP)
<http://bonap.net/Napa/TaxonMaps/Genus/County/Quercus>
 Nomenclature: Integrated Taxonomic Information System

www.itis.gov

Taxonomy: Oaks of the Americas by Andrew Higgs of the Morton Arboretum

<https://quercus.myspecies.info/taxonomy/term/8>

Red oak lumber vs. white oak lumber: The Wood Database

<https://www.wood-database.com/wood-articles/distinguishing-red-oak-from-white-oak/>

There are many good tree ID books. These are some of my favorites:

- Forest Trees of Oklahoma by Elbert L. Little, Jr.

- Master Tree Finder: A Manual for the Identification of Trees by Their Leaves, by May Theilgaard Watts
- Winter Tree Finder: A Manual for Identifying Deciduous Trees in Winter (Eastern US), by May Theilgaard Watts
- Keys to the Flora of Oklahoma, by U. T. Waterfall
- Distribution and identification of woody plants of Oklahoma in the winter condition: A key to the woody species of Oklahoma in their winter condition, encompassing all trees, shrubs, and vines, by Paul Buck
- Field guide to Oklahoma plants: Commonly encountered prairie, shrubland, and forest species, Spiral-bound, by Ronald J. Tyrl
- Keys and Descriptions for the Vascular Plants of Oklahoma, edited by Ron Tyrl
- A Field Guide to Identification Trees of North America, A Golden Field Guide, by Christian Frank Brockman
- Complete Trees of North America: Field Guide and Natural History, An Outdoor Life/Nature Book, by Thomas S. Elias

Oklahoma's 15 white oaks - section Quercus

| | | Date found | Location |
|---|--|------------|----------|
| <i>Quercus alba</i> | white oak | _____ | _____ |
| <i>Quercus arizonica</i> | Arizona white oak | _____ | _____ |
| <i>Quercus buckleyi</i> | Buckley's oak | _____ | _____ |
| <i>Q. durandii</i> var. <i>durandii</i> | wavyleaf shinoak | _____ | _____ |
| | (formerly known as <i>Q. sinuata</i>) | | |
| <i>Quercus gambelii</i> | Gambel's oak | _____ | _____ |
| <i>Quercus grisea</i> | gray oak | _____ | _____ |
| <i>Quercus havardii</i> | Havard's shinnery oak | _____ | _____ |
| <i>Quercus lyrata</i> | overcup oak | _____ | _____ |
| <i>Quercus macrocarpa</i> | bur oak | _____ | _____ |
| <i>Quercus margarettae</i> | runner oak, sand post oak | _____ | _____ |
| <i>Quercus michauxii</i> | swamp chestnut oak | _____ | _____ |
| <i>Quercus mohriana</i> | Mohr's shinoak | _____ | _____ |
| <i>Quercus muhlenbergii</i> | chinkapin oak | _____ | _____ |
| <i>Quercus prinoides</i> | dwarf chinkapin oak | _____ | _____ |
| <i>Quercus stellata</i> | post oak | _____ | _____ |

Oklahoma's 11 red oaks - section Lobatae

| | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------|-------|-------|
| <i>Quercus falcata</i> | southern red oak | _____ | _____ |
| <i>Quercus incana</i> | bluejack oak | _____ | _____ |
| <i>Quercus marilandica</i> | blackjack oak | _____ | _____ |
| <i>Quercus nigra</i> | water oak | _____ | _____ |
| <i>Quercus pagoda</i> | cherrybark oak | _____ | _____ |
| <i>Quercus palustris</i> | pin oak | _____ | _____ |
| <i>Quercus phellos</i> | willow oak | _____ | _____ |
| <i>Quercus rubra</i> | northern red oak | _____ | _____ |
| <i>Quercus shumardii</i> | Shumard's oak | _____ | _____ |
| <i>Quercus texana</i> | Texas red oak | _____ | _____ |
| <i>Quercus velutina</i> | black oak | _____ | _____ |

Oklahoma's 2 live oaks - section Virentes

| | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------|-------|-------|
| <i>Quercus fusiformis</i> | Texas live oak | _____ | _____ |
| <i>Quercus virginiana</i> | live oak | _____ | _____ |

Oklahoma's 4 hybrid white oaks

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------|-------|-------|
| <i>Quercus X bushii</i> | Bush's oak | _____ | _____ |
| <i>Quercus X capesii</i> | cape oak | _____ | _____ |
| <i>Quercus X macnabiana</i> | MacNab's oak | _____ | _____ |
| <i>Quercus X stelloides</i> | | _____ | _____ |
| (hybrid of prinoides x stellata) | | | |

Date found Location

Oklahoma's 3 hybrid red oaks

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|-------|-------|
| <i>Quercus X discreta</i> | discreet oak | _____ | _____ |
| <i>Quercus X undulata</i> | wavyleaf oak | _____ | _____ |
| <i>Quercus X heterophylla</i> | oddeaf oak | _____ | _____ |

Oak species and hybrids BONAP says are found adjacent to, but not in, an Oklahoma county

| | | |
|---------------------------|----------------|---|
| <i>Quercus arkansana</i> | Arkansas oak | Listed east & south of McCurtain Co. in AR & TX |
| <i>Quercus X faxonii</i> | Faxon's oak | Listed north of Nowata Co., in KS |
| <i>Quercus X fernowii</i> | Fernow's oak | Listed n. of Washington, Nowata, Craig, Ottawa Co., in KS |
| <i>Quercus imbricaria</i> | shingle oak | Listed in KS, MO, AR, and TX |
| <i>Quercus laurifolia</i> | laurel oak | Listed east of McCurtain Co., in AR |
| <i>Quercus turbinella</i> | turbinella oak | Listed west of Cimarron Co., in NM |

Welcome New Members

6/1/2022 thru 8/17/2022

Mary McCormick

Helen Ann Cleveland

Ann Bornholdt, Eric Baker

Ann Delaloye and Mark Mileur

Nancy Werner, Joseph Shepard

Dominique McPhail

Lisa Whitworth

Keenan Lamirand, William Hines

Angela McCallister

Connor Jones, Denise Gregg

Bonnie R. Geer, Christie Stoops

Theresa & Maren Ingram – Life Family

Eulalia Engel, Alan Teel

Hayley Dikeman

Cheryl Kilpatrick

Marsha Cassada



Mike Cole, program manager for the Oklahoma Turnpike Authority (far right) recently discussed right-of-way maintenance with Indigo Underwood, PhD candidate at Oklahoma State University (far left), and Color Oklahoma committee members (l to r) Dennis Martin, Joe Roberts, and Pearl Garrison. OTA will designate a site to test allowing native wildflowers to bloom spring through fall. To avoid scheduled mowing, Color Oklahoma provides seeds for spring - early summer.

Sow Some Wild Seeds!

The Many Faces of Coreopsis

Article and Photos by Rebecca Carlberg

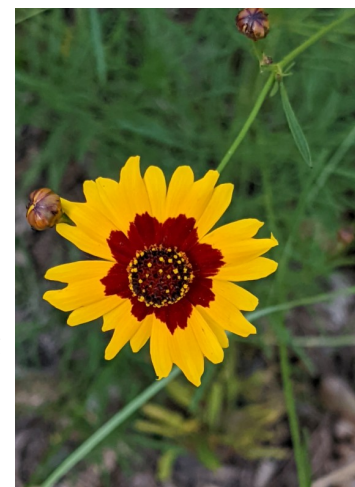


What do you call this plant? Plains coreopsis, garden coreopsis, golden tickseed or Calliopsis? The seeds do look like ticks, which are rather plentiful this year. Calliopsis is just another name for a flower in the genus *Coreopsis*. The floral beauties are native west of the Mississippi but have spread or been planted in other areas.

Coreopsis tinctoria soaks up the summer sun, but can tolerate a bit of shade. The long delicate stems (up to four feet in height) from which issue thin branches also have single to double-pinnate narrow green leaves usually growing along the bottom half of the plant. Coreopsis is not found in forests but along the outer perimeters, beside roads, in fields or living dangerously next to railroad tracks. Coreopsis bend and

blow with the wind as their little flowers bounce on the tops. These guys are not too picky about their soils, and survive and thrive in rocky, sandy, or decent earth. Somewhat drought tolerant, they do like heat.

Up to the point before their flowers open up from small tightly wrapped green balls, the plants are nearly invisible, mixing with the other green life. They choose not to draw any attention to themselves until the right moment. Then their flowers begin to bloom and boom, Coreopsis takes center stage. As with others in the Asteraceae family, each blossom looks like a small daisy, but is actually a composite of two types of flowerlets. A gigantic one to two inches across, the reddish-brown center of disk flowers is surrounded by 7 to 9 ray flowers. The outer edges of the eye-catching yellow rays may be toothed or wavy with varying amounts of burgundy color nearest the disk. One reason the Zuni people liked *Coreopsis tinctoria* blooms. The rendered flowers made a mahogany red dye for yarn.



Every Coreopsis plant is unique and each produces flowers a bit different from its neighbors. I loved walking down Garrett's Lake Road (before it was paved and constantly mowed) while the Coreopsis flowered on both sides of the road. Pollinators and I checked out the floral faces. A magical experience on days when the winds were subdued.

Coreopsis stands have a rather lengthy flowering period beginning in late spring. They may still be producing blooms in early autumn, depending on weather conditions. Some Oklahoma summers can be more brutal than others. Coreopsis is proficient in self-

seeding, but if you want to bring Coreopsis into your gardens, collect the seeds. Either sow after the last frost date directly into the soil or in pots about 5-6 weeks before the last spring frost date. You won't find a better native to carry you through the heat of the summer.



Doug Tallamy Visits Oklahoma

by Marilyn Stewart



The blurb on the inside cover of Doug Tallamy's newest book, The Nature of Oaks, reads "Doug Tallamy has established himself as one of the conservation movement's most respected and important advocates, showing us how we can make a difference in the future of the planet and all its inhabitants from our own backyards."

I have heard Tallamy speak on many occasions and each time I learn something new, something I had never thought of in that way before. This time it was the reasons WHY caterpillars-as opposed to other insects-are the most valuable insects for birds and attracting them should be a greater focus.

It is impossible to adequately summarize Tallamy's recommendations for us as stewards of the land, and if you were unable to attend, his full talk is available on the ONPS

website, oknativeplants.org

A few highlights of his presentation:

- *Plant natives

- *Focus on planting keystone plants that have the greatest impact for insects, find keystone plants for your zip code at

<https://www.nwf.org/nativeplantfinder/plants>

- *Switch your outside lights to yellow as these do not disturb the insect's life cycle, turn off outside lights or switch to motion sensors

- *Leave the leaves and plant in layers, a great number of insects depend on winter leaf cover to survive

- *Encourage and allow our children to joyfully explore nature on their own

- *Register your native plant patch or yard with the Homegrown National Park at homegrownnationalpark.org

- *Don't spray for mosquitoes as spraying doesn't kill many mosquitoes but does kill most other insects, use the effective and safe mosquito bucket method instead

This was a joint effort between ONPS, Tulsa Audubon, and Pioneer Library System and each of the three presentations were very well attended. Other sponsors included WildCare Oklahoma, Jenks Public Schools and the University of Central Oklahoma. ONPS and Audubon kept him busy with activities which included tours of Gathering Place, Flycatcher Trail, viewing migrating Purple Martins, Moth Night in Norman, and trips to find Scissortail Flycatchers, Egrets, and Painted Buntings. Much appreciation to those who extended hospitality to Doug and went out of their way to make him feel welcome, I think he was impressed with our people and remarked that his time here had been like a vacation.



Photo at Jenks High School Auditorium on August 19, 2022
Photo by Kathy Doss

Meet the Members: Adam Ryburn

Article by Fran Stallings

Adam Ryburn grew up in rural southwest Oklahoma where he loved to hunt, fish and explore with his brothers – but didn't pay much attention to plants. The first in his family to venture beyond high school, Adam enrolled at Southwestern Oklahoma State University in the pre-med track. But sophomore year, botany professor Bill Seibert changed his mind and his life. Plants!!! There's so much to learn! And he's still learning.

Adam says that Dr. Seibert inspired him and the other two students working in the SWOSU greenhouses to go on to grad school. At OSU, the excitement continued with Dr Ron Tyrl who was getting ready to retire but accepted Adam as his last PhD student.

Now Adam passes the excitement along in his own teaching. Finished at OSU, he went to upstate New York and taught at SUNY Oneonta about 75 miles SW of Albany. He loved the Catskill Mountains, but after a few years, he wanted to bring his family (the only grandkids at the time) back to Oklahoma. He has been on the faculty of the Oklahoma City University ever since.

As chair of OCU's Biology Department, Adam teaches 2-3 courses each semester: introductory botany, general biology, ecology, and environmental science. He notes that it can be difficult to get students to sign up for a botany course, especially if they aim for the health professions as most of his students do. But he advises them that professional school admissions exams like the dental school admission tests include a basic botany portion, wanting their students to be well-rounded scientists understanding not just basic cell structure and function but also photosynthesis and plant reproduction. A botany course at OCU would do the job – and maybe change a few students' lives.

“It takes a certain sort of person to be fascinated by plants,” he says, but “it can be really easy to teach because students don't know anything about plants before taking my class, so I can just pour in the knowledge and they soak it up.” Compared to their other science courses, they can really see how much they have gained. Adam especially loves teaching taxonomy and the scientific names of plants, which few people know. That's one way to impress a date.

Doubtless the field trips are another big attraction! Before Covid, OCU offered field trips every semester to such sites as Costa Rica, Alaska, Yellowstone, Big Bend, Grand Canyon, and the gulf coast of Texas. The department's 70 majors and four faculty were glad when trips resumed this spring.

Adam's involvement with ONPS dates from grad school when, he says, Dr. Tyrl dragged him along on field trips and to annual meetings. Upon Adam's return to Oklahoma from SUNY in 2012, he rejoined ONPS and was soon asked to serve as Vice President. Just a month later the President had to resign, leaving Adam in charge! He finished that term and served two more, during which he revamped ONPS' website and started our Facebook page which now has nearly 13,000 followers. He once served as editor of the Gaillardia and continues to serve as webmaster.

Adam says he is no gardener, preferring to enjoy plants in their wild habitats. His wife, working full time, can't go with him on the exotic field trips but they took their kids (now 18, 21) along on local BioBlitz and Oklahoma Academy of Science outings.

Adam's greatest reward, he says, is to see plant lovers get even more excited to expand their knowledge. Some of his OCU students have chosen careers in botany or environmental science, and several have gone to grad school. They sometimes return to tell him about it, just as he returned to visit professors Seibert and Tyrl.

The wonderful thing about ONPS is that he can see this excitement continuing for Oklahoma adults. The explosion in ONPS' Facebook followers, especially during Covid, expanded our exposure and education outreach. With continued strong organization and leadership, he foresees a great future for ONPS. Adam Ryburn <ryburna@yahoo.com>, <aryburn@okcu.edu> (405) 626-6792



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)
☐ Life Individual (\$300)
☐ Family Individual (\$350)
☐ Student (\$10) (free with faculty sponsor)

Chapter affiliation:

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

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

Need more details email: ONPSinfo@gmail.com

ONPS *Gaillardia* newsletter delivery options:

☐ USPS mail ☐ email ☐ Both mail and email



Rosa setigera; Climbing prairie rose

Photo by Patrick Bell

Field Trips

We will only have two fall field trips since the weather conditions this summer have not been ideal for fall flowers. October 15, meet at the First Wesleyan Church in Bartlesville at 10 a.m. for a walk along Pathfinder Parkway.

October 22, meet at Oxley Nature Center in Tulsa at 10 a.m. for a trip to the marsh and Lake Sherry.

Please send registrations to Lynn Michael at new email: jennmichael54@gmail.com

Contributions

May 7 thru Aug 17, 2022

General Fund

Amazon Smile, Jalene Hawkins, Charles King

Anonymous in Memory of

Constance Elaine Taylor, Ph.D

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

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Fall 2022 Issue

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ISSUE IS NOV 5, 2022**



Above: A frontyard habitat of native plants certified by the National Wildlife Federation as a Wildlife Habitat.

At right: Eastern Black Swallowtail butterfly nectaring on beebalm, *Monarda fistulosa*

Photos by Patrick Bell

