



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 38, Number 4
Winter 2023**

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Upcoming Events/Activities

(check the ONPS website or Facebook for more details)

Dec 4 - NE Chapter meeting, 6:30 socializing and 7 pm program at the Tulsa Garden Center, Tulsa

Dec 15 - Fabulous Wildflower Fridays (details below)

Jan 19 - Fabulous Wildflower Fridays (details below)

Feb 8 - Central Chapter meeting, 6:30 socializing and 7 pm program at OCU Dawson-Loeffler Building

Feb 16 - Fabulous Wildflower Fridays (details below)

Mar 4 - NE Chapter meeting, 6:30 socializing and 7 pm program at the Tulsa Garden Center, Tulsa

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

Mar 15 - Fabulous Wildflower Fridays (details below)

Apr 26-28 - SAVE THE DATE for the annual Wonders of Wildflowers event at Robbers Cave State Park. Details in spring Gaillardia.

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, 5:30 pm, 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.

Participants at Annual Meeting. Photo by Shalini Chitturi.

Gaillardia

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2026: Andrea Schultz-Farriester & Joe Roberts

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Kathy Doss	Northeast
Micah Friedman	Central
Nancy Hamill	Mycology

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Publicity & Merchandise	Barbara Klein
Betty Kemm Award	Sue Amstutz
Awards	Constance Murray
Mailings/Printings	Sandy Graue
Membership	Sandy Graue
Native Plant Record	Gloria Caddell
Webmaster	Adam Ryburn
Gaillardia Editor	Lynn Michael
Color Oklahoma	Monica Bartling

Conservation Committee and statewide Tulsa Garden
Center Liaison positions retired.

ONPS website:

www.oknativeplants.org

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Gaillardia News email:

ONPSGaillardia@gmail.com

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President's Message

By Shalini Chitturi, ONPS President

The surprisingly chilly weekend welcomed us at Sequoyah State Park when we all met for our ONPS Annual meeting from Oct 6th to 8th.

It was the most humbling feeling to know that when I was selected as the new President of Oklahoma Native Plant Society by those same gurus that inspired me all these years. The real surprise came when Mr. Patrick Bell did my initiation by introducing me to the root beer. It was the first time in the history of ONPS, he added!! I suddenly remembered our conversation from a week prior, about me not knowing what a root beer is. As the room echoed in our laughter, I tried the root beer for the first time in my life. I actually liked it!

The Annual Meeting was such a fun filled event as we shared it with Oklahoma Academy of Science. Sequoyah State Park was a delightful place with its resorts and cabins nestled amongst the many dappled paths, that were curated around the enormous lake. There were some brave ones who embraced the starry and chilly nights right in their tents.

The initial gentle plant walk on the fossil trail became a moderate hike as we tackled the rocky shores of the lake. The trail was echoing in our discussions about the rare milkweed creeper and many other cool perennials under those giant oaks.

The Annual meeting was a huge success. It was very inspiring to meet so many passionate people from all ages and be able to learn about multiple aspects of Nature. It was not only about plants but also about insects, reptiles, birds, geology and fossils. The camp grounds came to life with our laughter and discussions, as we treaded the trails, shrieked in awe, shared our meals and planned our future projects.

As the fall settles in quietly painting the leaves in yellow, I walk on the damp soil from the recent rains and reflect on my garden plans. To check on the cool host plants that we just planted and the places where I need to sow the milkweed seeds. As the butterflies and birds greet me in my backyard, I feel the need to share about the sheer joy that a native haven would bring. Even a small patch would do. So, this fall, try sowing some native seeds, some milkweeds, plant a redbud in a sunny corner and add some native grasses. Then just wait for the magic to reveal in spring! Happy Gardening!!

Central Chapter Update*Micah Friedman, Chair*

January - No meeting

February 8th - Micah Friedman will present his graduate research: Flora of Oklahoma County: Floristic inventory, species lists, and Floristic Quality Assessment.

March 7th - Dr. Sheila Strawn will present her current research on lichens.

Northeast Chapter Update*Kathy Doss, Chapter Chair*

The December 4th NE Chapter meeting will have a presentation by Brian Fuller of the US Fish and Wildlife Department about the Partners for Fish and Wildlife program, in which biologists consult with landowners to help them conserve and improve wildlife habitat. We will meet at the Tulsa Garden Center with fellowship at 6:30 pm and the meeting beginning at 7 pm.

Elections for Chapter Chair will be conducted with the new chair to assume duties immediately for the coming year. The March meeting will be held March 4, 2024 with a program TBA.

**New Plant Found!!!!**

The Journal of the Botanical Research Institute of Texas recently cited Lisa Miller of Skiatook, OK for her co-authored paper on *Geocarpon minimum*, a federally threatened plant never before documented in Oklahoma. Be sure and report rare and new species to Oklahoma herbariums. Yours might be a 1st too!

The Oklahoma Invasive Plant Council (OkIPC) was established in 2009 with the mission of facilitating education and management of invasive plant species for the protection of Oklahoma's economic and natural resources. We strive to increase awareness of invasive plants in the state through education about their sources, their economic and ecological impacts, their prevention and early detection, and their control and management. Our stakeholders are diverse and include federal, state, and local agencies, conservation, agricultural, and land management non-profits, educational and research institutions, plant-related business and industry, and public and private landowners and managers.

The OkIPC recently launched its **Invasive Plant Database**, which identifies both problematic and potentially problematic plants for the state of Oklahoma. This database includes the OkIPC's **Dirty Dozen List** and the **Watch List**. The Dirty Dozen List includes 13 of the worst invasive plants species in the state, while the Watch List is made up of invasive plants species that are known to be present in Oklahoma and/or a bordering state, where they are negatively affecting the economy, environment, or human health. Noxious weeds and aquatic nuisance plants are also included in the list. Within the database, a custom list can be created that is specific to a particular region of the state and/or a particular land use type. The database also includes information about each invasive species, including links to images, management suggestions, and distribution maps.

We believe that OkIPC's Invasive Plant Database could help you and your organization in your vegetation planting and management decisions. We encourage you to visit us at okinvasives.org, where you can find the database, as well as links to OkIPC's other projects and materials, including infographics, fact sheets, presentations, and posters. We also strongly encourage you to share this information with the rest of your organization so that it will be readily available to your staff and stakeholders who might benefit from it directly. If you have any questions about the database or the Oklahoma Invasive Plant Council, we encourage you to reach out to us. Amy Buthod, President

Whirling Butterflies

Article and photos by Becky Emerson Carlberg

The *Gaura* plants alongside the road have exploded into floral fireworks. They are simply amazing. Long waving branches support floral spikes full of white to pink delicate flowers each with four small spoon-shaped petals arranged like Japanese folding fans. I even persuaded my neighbor across the street to not mow two *Gauras* that had volunteered to grow amongst the sandburs and Bermuda grass. Both plants are now over three feet high, wide and covered in blooms. Some stems are down on the ground after being whipped by a few rounds of strong winds.

Gaura in Hindu is a girl's name referring to a fair woman or the Hindu Goddess of love and devotion. Gaurangi means giver of happiness. Then again, Gau means cow, rangi is color so it can mean a girl the color of a cow. But, in the Hindu religion, cows are considered holy.

Gaura in Greek means splendid, superb or magnificent. In Astrology, *Gaura* is associated with power and authority. I think all those descriptive adjectives apply to *Gaura* the plant, which also has a long list of common names: Whirling butterflies, Wandflower, Bee Blossom, Appleblossom Grass, Indian Feather, Butterfly *Gaura*, and Lindheimer's Clockweed. Or simply call them all *Gaura*, although most are no longer in that genus.

Blame it on the taxonomic research of botanists Wagner, Hoch and Raven who had nothing else better to do in 2007 but rearrange the *Gauras* and move most of the 22 species into the evening primrose genus *Oenothera*.

Oena from the Greek oinos, and *thera* from *theras*, when combined means wine-seeker. Some of the evening primroses had been used to scent wine. One of the last holdouts to go into *Oenothera* was *Gaura lindheimeri* in 2020. This *Gaura* species has several different commercial varieties on the market such as 'White Sparkle', 'Rosy Jane' and 'Siskiyou Pink'. The horticultural industry still calls these charmers *Gaura*. Take that you academics.



Thirteen native species or varieties grow in Oklahoma. They may be annuals, perennials or biennials. Lizard-tail *Gaura* (*Oenothera curtiflora*) towers over the sunflowers in the planter. Anchored by an impressive taproot, the long sinewy velvety stem is nearly ten feet tall, with narrow floral spikes and extremely tiny flowers. Not exactly your typical *Gaura*, the annual is found not across Oklahoma and the central US, but beyond its native range. Native Americans used the leaves to make a cool headband in summer. Both leaves and roots were pounded, boiled or steeped to treat inflammations, snakebites and fevers.



(Whirling Butterflies continued from Page 4)

Small Gaura (*Oenothera suffulta*), fondly called Kisses, is one to three feet tall. The cute miniature versions of Gaura only live in Oklahoma, Texas and New Mexico. They often hide along the edges of roads. The native Tall Gaura (*Oenothera gaura*) at my house reaches past six feet in height. The annual or biennial tolerates dry conditions (even though this Gaura's native region is the Mississippi River Basin). From rosettes of leaves, the erect stalks emerge and branch into thin stemmed floral spikes. The blooms resemble and move like butterflies, the reason they are also called Whirling Butterflies.

Through the night as each flower matures, it transitions from white to pink by morning. Long tongued pollinators like bumblebees and metallic bees are able to reach the Gaura nectar, but must be fast since flowers close down as the sun rises. Late afternoon, another set of flowers open for their nightly appearance. Now come the moths. In the dark, the White-lined Sphinx moth aka Hummingbird moth (*Hyles lineata*) drinks nectar while inadvertently pollinating Gaura or other members of the Evening Primrose family. The Sphinx eggs will develop into large green caterpillars.

Devoted solely to Gaura species, the Clouded Crimson flower moth (*Schinia gaurae*) is a small thick-bodied owlet moth. Owlet moth eyes reflect light in the dark! This flower moth is colored white and pink like a Gaura flower but with yellow fuzz on top of the thorax. The caterpillars resemble thin emaciated Monarch caterpillars as they munch on Gaura flowers, leaves and stems. Once they get their wings, the Clouded Crimson also pollinate Gaura flowers as they sup on nectar. The moths even mate on the floral stems, appearing as two Gaura flowers real real close together.



False Gaura (*Oenothera glaucifolia*) is a south-central US occupant, more often seen in western Oklahoma. The flowers look like white Christmas trees on long floral spikes. These perennials crop up from long thick roots. The flowers need wasps to pollinate them since the species doesn't self-fertilize.

Gaura can form thick colonies fortified by deep woody taproots to help survive hostile summer conditions. An ideal native plant for any garden, Gaura requires much less water, attracts pollinators and is simply breathtaking.



Grow Some Wild Seeds!



WHAT IN THE WORLD?

From time to time there are articles that influence our views of the world around us. Here are a few of the things members felt were worth a look:

What raising an orphaned owl taught me about our broken bond with nature

<https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2023/nov/02/carl-safina-orphaned-owl-taught-me-about-our-broken-bond-with-nature-aoe>
CMP=Share iOSApp Other

‘A portion of paradise’: how the drought is bringing a lost US canyon back to life

[https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2023/jun/11/lake-powell-glen-canyon-drought-reservoir?](https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2023/jun/11/lake-powell-glen-canyon-drought-reservoir?CMP=Share iOSApp Other)
CMP=Share iOSApp Other

Mississippi Is Offering Lessons for America on Education [https://www.nytimes.com/2023/05/31/opinion/mississippi-education-poverty.html?](https://www.nytimes.com/2023/05/31/opinion/mississippi-education-poverty.html?smid=nytcore-ios-share&referringSource=articleShare)
[smid=nytcore-ios-share&referringSource=articleShare](https://www.nytimes.com/2023/05/31/opinion/mississippi-education-poverty.html?smid=nytcore-ios-share&referringSource=articleShare)

Meadows to return at 100 historic sites in England to mark coronation

[https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2023/mar/31/meadows-to-return-at-100-historic-sites-in-england-to-mark-coronation?](https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2023/mar/31/meadows-to-return-at-100-historic-sites-in-england-to-mark-coronation?CMP=Share iOSApp Other)
CMP=Share iOSApp Other

Arkansas Wildflower Program

<https://www.ardot.gov/divisions/environmental/natural-resources/wildflower-program/>

Wild Ones Receives Grant to Advance Pollinator Conservation Initiatives

https://wildones.org/2024_mjv_grant/

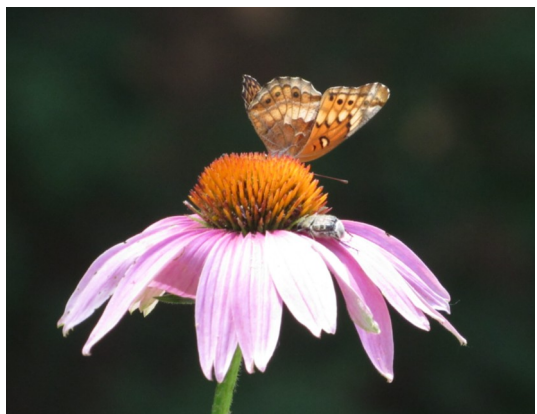


Photo of painted lady butterfly on Purple Coneflower by Connie Scothorn

Seen Any Dead Butterflies Lately?

Becky Emerson Carlberg

The US Geological Survey (USGS) is the nation’s largest civilian mapping agency for water, earth and biological sciences. They collect data about the natural hazards that threaten us and the natural resources we rely on. They are asking residents in six states to send in dead butterflies, moths and skippers to be tested for contaminants.

Alabama, Georgia, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Texas are experiencing declining insect populations. There are questions that can’t be answered without the help of lots of people. “This makes the project so special and valuable” says Julie Dietze, the USGS scientist in charge of the survey. “Collections like this one are important because they have the potential to provide scientists now, and 20 years from now, access to specimens.”

The states in the central US were chosen because they are either on the migration path of Monarch Butterflies or in the Corn Belt where pesticides are heavily used or have a large presence of industrial farms that raise animals for consumption.

Here’s what to do if you find a dead butterfly. It must be larger than two inches wide. Damaged insects are accepted. The insect should be placed in a resealable plastic bag, put in a sealed envelope and mailed via USPS or delivered in person to **USGS LRC, 1217 Biltmore Drive, Lawrence, KS 66049**. Freeze the dead insects if you can’t ship them within 3 days.

The pilot program began in April and will probably continue beyond November into 2024, based on the response and number of specimens received so far. If this proves successful, Dietze says she hopes to expand to other states to include other kinds of insects.

Dietze urges the program to be used within K-12, Vo-Tech and institutions of higher education. “I think community science projects like this one can be really impactful for just teaching students about science and how they can help, plus other opportunities within USGS” said Dietze.

Insects are being threatened by habitat loss, pesticides and uncertain weather patterns. Monarchs were listed as endangered last year by the International Union for Conservation of Nature. They are two categories away from extinction. Their numbers have dropped between 22% and 72% in the last decade.

Here’s something else. A 2019 study published in ‘Biological Conservation’ estimates 40% of the world’s insect species could become extinct in the next few decades. Don’t diss the lowly insect. They break down waste materials, pollinate food and are food themselves for larger animals. SO, help save the Monarch!

OKLAHOMA NATIVE PLANT NETWORK

NEW SPROUTS IN THE STATE!

We are the Oklahoma Native Plant Network (ONPN), and our goal is to connect native plant growers, sellers, landscapers, and enthusiasts (like you!) from across this beautifully biodiverse state!

Born from an Oklahoma Nursery and Landscape Association panel, ONPN is dedicated to promoting the use of native plants in the state by creating a network for people and businesses interested in producing, marketing and selling native plants. We aim to be a source of education, support, and public engagement around the topics of keeping, growing and selling native plants in Oklahoma to make a difference in conservation and habitat restoration.

In 2023, we held our first Native Plant Festival to a wonderful +1,000 guests on September 30th. Native plant growers and sellers from across the state came and brought their best native species out to sell, alongside food vendors and community organizations. An array of talks on topics filled the day including what do we do with Oklahoma soil, to how to become a grower of native plants, how to grow a native pocket garden and good native plants to add to your landscape.

We are currently aligning our slate for 2024 and have a few ideas in the works to bring this event (and more like it) back. We also want to create more workshops that are geared for professional growers and landscapers wanting to work with natives.

We need your help! Currently we are only serving Central Oklahoma. We want to be connected with growers, landscapers and organizations throughout the state to help conserve the state's natural beauty. If you know of any or are a member of an organization in the state that wants to know more about who we are, what we do, and our plans to help the state, please reach out to OklahomaNativePlantNetwork@Gmail.com or onpn.com/contact to learn more!

Little Bluestem, *Schizachyrium scoparium*, Photo by Connie Scotthorn

Articles and photos by Connie Scotthorn

ONPS Featured Selection:

Schizachyrium scoparium

LITTLE BLUESTEM

Little bluestem says 'Oklahoma' like few other plants do. You see it in prairies and along roadways in places where no one mows or maintains the grass. It is very distinctive because of its coloration and its strict upright growth that reaches 2-4' in height. In the summer, the leaves have a distinct bluish color and then in fall, it turns a beautiful salmon/copper color. It will grow in full sun and in any soil, except for the wet, boggy kind.

Little Bluestem's fibrous roots can extend five to eight feet below ground making it drought tolerant and an overall a tough-as-nails plant. If it starts to slump, it is being overwatered or over fertilized. It actually thrives on neglect. It provides nesting shelter for bees and is the host plant for many skipper butterflies.

You can add this fine textured plant to your landscape as a background to accent other flowering plants, or use it in a mass planting for a stunning show reminiscent of the old 'Oklahoma' landscape.



2023 ANNUAL MEETING

By Connie Murray

The 2023 Annual Meeting was again held concurrently with the Oklahoma Academy of Science Fall Field Meeting, this year at Sequoyah State Park. About 30 ONPS members were in attendance. It was a lovely late summer, early fall weekend, Oct. 6-8. Leading field trips of botanical interest on Saturday were: Mark Fishbein, OSU – Botany; Stephen Marek, OSU – Mycology; and Sheila Strawn – Lichens.

Saturday evening at the Annual Meeting the 2024-25 Officers and 2024-26 Board Members were elected: President - Shalini Chitturi; Vice President - Juliette Hulen; Secretary - Debbie Drinko; Treasurer - Mary Korthase; Past-President - Patrick Bell; Directors at Large - Joe Roberts and Andrea Schultz-Farriester (2026). Amendments to the By-Laws as published in the

previous edition of the *Gaillardia* were approved by those present.



Participants at Annual Meeting. Photo by Shalini Chitturi.



Above left:
Shalini Chitturi and
Ram Pulijala.
Photo by Shalini
Chitturi

Below left:
Gus Barksdale, an OU
engineering
undergraduate,
received the 2023
Anne Long Award.
Gus combs the hills
and valleys of
Oklahoma looking for
rare and endangered
plants, particularly
ferns. Photo by
Patrick Bell



Above right: Barbara Klein was recipient of the 2023 Betty Kemm Service Award. Presented by Awards Chairman Dr. Constance Murray during the ONPS Annual Meeting held at the Lodge in Sequoyah State Park on October 7, Barbara was recognized for her service as Merchandise and Publicity Chairman since 2019, a position she volunteered for. A member of the Society's Central Chapter since 1996, Barbara was also recognized for her dependability, thoroughness, and creativity in carrying out the duties of her office.

The 2023 presentation of the award was the first since 2019. Hopefully, presentations of Betty Kemm Service Awards will now continue on an annual basis. Nominations deadline for 2024: August 31, 2024. Photo by Patrick Bell

MEET THE MEMBERS: JOE ROBERTS

By Fran Stallings, Historian

Joe Roberts grew up near OKC's Lake Hefner ("back then a pretty wild place") and spent a lot of time chasing snakes, climbing trees, and catching tadpoles with his friends. When he was 8 the family moved out to a neighborhood of about 25 houses surrounded by ranches and farms, many unoccupied, obviously there for his entertainment! Most days he'd come home, eat a snack, and go down to the creek or walk to a pond with his friends. In this feral childhood the only restriction was to be home by dinner or dark. It was paradise for a young boy. His clothes were permanently stained with red dirt, and he pulled off so many ticks it is a wonder he never came down with Rocky Mounted Spotted Fever or other disease. Poison Ivy was a minor nuisance. And nearly everyone had Horny Toads in their yards. Joe says, "I think these were the most formative of my years, because I was out in it every day, and kids learn so fast when no one's teaching them."

The family had many pets and a large vegetable garden where, Joe says, "I was less interested in the weeding than the insects and other animals there."

Joe's father, a former Boy Scout, took him camping a lot. They backpacked the Kiamichi Mountains in SE OK, camped at the Wichita Mountains, and went to Colorado often. When Joe and his friends were 14, his Dad took them to the Wichita Mountains on a Friday, dropped them and their gear off at Sunset Campground, and said to meet him back there on Sunday at 5pm. Then he drove away. It's hard to explain the kinds of predicaments three 14-year old boys can get themselves in at the Wichita Mountains given 2-1/2 days with no supervision. Joe says, "Fortunately there were no fatalities and DHS was not informed of the situation."

At OSU, Joe planned to study architecture until he noticed that the lights of the Architecture Building were always on at 2am. "I switched my major to Wildlife Ecology, and that has made all the difference (thanks Robert Frost)."

Joe says the most important thing he did at OSU was to attend summer courses at the University of Oklahoma Biological Station at Lake Texoma. He signed up for Field Ornithology and Field Mammalogy but because the latter was full, he had to take Field Botany instead. "Oh god I hate plants." They lived, ate, and breathed biology, with a morning field trip; lectures and lab in afternoon heat; supper & volleyball; evening identifying plants. Dr. Ron Tyrl required collecting at least 50 plants and Joe scraped by with a C, "which shows how generous Dr. Tyrl was: I probably deserved less. As big a loser as I was, I felt Dr. Tyrl liked us. He liked being a teacher despite the knuckleheads in that class."

And that summer left its mark. While on rugby training runs through pastures and woods, Joe realized he recognized some trees and plants and was amazed to remember something he had been so uninterested in. He credits Dr. Tyrl's rigorous teaching.

With his Wildlife Ecology degree, Joe worked two years for the tourism dept at Pawnee Bill Museum as a naturalist and park superintendent. He kept discovering that he recognized plants!

Then Joe ventured overseas for 13 years. With OSU friends, he attended the inaugural rugby World Cup in Australia and New Zealand and stayed to play on local teams. The other guys married and stayed in New Zealand but Joe moved on to Japan, teaching conversational English and studying the language, eventually working as a translator. He wanted to translate texts about birds of prey; instead he was hired to do environmental impact statements on raptors in the mountains of western Japan. "Very cool." Joe was the only westerner there but his coworkers, good naturalists, taught him about edible wild plants. They stayed in tiny local inns which served meals featuring local native plants and mushrooms. He enjoyed bike and camping trips.



(Meet the Members continued on Page 10)

(Meet the Members cont from Page 9)

While back stateside in 1998, Joe needed references for a MS degree he was starting in 2000, and contacted Dr. Tyrl, who graciously shared information about graduate schools and gave a glowing reference. When Joe mentioned that he could still recognize plants to his friends' amazement, Dr. Tyrl told him about ONPS and suggested he join.

Accepted at OU, Joe started attending ONPS field trips and really enjoyed them even more than when younger. Doing penance, he started really paying attention. "Plants grew on me. I can't tell you how incredible a base Dr. Tyrl built on us."

Joe got his masters degree from OU but the 2003-4 hiring freeze made him think twice: he was 42, married, with a new baby. To teach biology at university level he'd need a PhD, postdoc, then seek tenure which would require moving, and he would be in his mid 50s before he could have a Real Job. He had grown up working in the family construction business, doing framing, roofing, etc. In Australia he had worked on a large commercial building site, and knew "just enough to be dangerous" about construction. So he did something that he swore he'd never do: he ate crow and asked his father for a job.

Joe has built homes in Oklahoma City ever since. As a general contractor, he does the books, gets the loans, sweeps the floors, and weeds a few flower beds. "It's a one man show." He sees the irony of building stuff where there used to be native plants.

Meanwhile thanks to ONPS, he can still hang out with plants. Despite inertia to go on a field trip, he is always so glad he went. It recharges his spirit. "It is so cool to be able to identify things other people classify as 'weeds, trees, and bushes.' It's like being taught to see things in a language others don't know."

Also, he says, there's something about Plant People: "they're much kinder and gentler. It's really refreshing to be around that kind of people, no big egos, it relieves stress to be around them."

In summary Joe says, "the biggest factors in my love of nature and further studies were my Dad, moving out into the 'country' when I was about 8 or 9, some really good biology teachers in middle school, and the summer at OU's Biological Station with Dr. Tyrl. Again, it was that daily, constant presence in nature that seems to have the most profound influence."

Welcome New Members**Added 7/23/2023 thru 11/12/23**

Kenney Graham, Sara Bondy,
Amy Wilson, Taylor McKenzie,
Race Clark, Kris Clemens,
Patty Mathews, Alisha English,
Rebekah Branch, Vicki Muir,
Amy Smith, Elizabeth Scott,
Ginger & Michael Sharkness,
Randall, Nova & Gena Montgomery,
Mary Katherine Long, Mary Beth Becker,
Kurt Ameringer, Lauren Kennedy
Kelly & Teresa Pendergraft,
Daniel & Alyssa Hopkins,
Nancy & Jim Jost, Nathan Minnis
Emily Grimes, Zakori Blackwell,
Ashton Blackwell

CONTRIBUTIONS**8/18/23 thru 11/27/23****Color Oklahoma Donations**

Pearl Garrison - Seeds Color Oklahoma

General Fund

Square; Anonymous: (2); Andrew Moore

**John & Virginia Stenhouse, In Memory of
Patricia McDonald**

**Dale & Sue Amstutz, In Memory of Ethel
Brown & Irene McKee**

Teresa A. Leeders, In Memory of Irene McKee

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**Mary Korthase, In Memory of Ethel
Brown & Irene McKee**

For joining or renewing use this form

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

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

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Affiliation: (School, Business, or Avocation) _____

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- ____ 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

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ONPS members at 2023 ONPS Annual Meeting. Photos by Shalini Chitturi.