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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Sitting in a board meeting at Will Rogers Garden Center greenhouses, I realized that our society members could not possibly know everything the board is doing. So thought I would summarize the best I could. As most of you know, the OHS sponsors scholarships for hort minded students at both OSU in Stillwater and OSU at OKC. This year we are giving \$2750 to that cause. We are also pledging, new this year, \$1000 to the Oklahoma 4-H Foundation and \$500 to the Oklahoma FFA Association. These monies will provide scholarships and pay for county project medals for these youth oriented groups. Our thanks go to Marjorie Moesel for her work on this. We are also looking into contributing to Stillwater's Multi Art Center Children's Garden & Outdoor Classroom, which will benefit young and old alike, with board member Brenda Sanders doing the research. We also hope to contribute to the Friends of Will Rogers Park group in Oklahoma City when it is up and running.

All this generosity is possible due to the many volunteers that made our garden tour and our festival in the park sale such a huge success. Thanks go to our chairpersons, Sharon Beasley and Shirley Kennedy respectively. I am very proud that our board and our society are quick to look for ways to pay back our communities and our youth with these donations. Of course, even more of our society's generosity is shown through actions and not money. One example of this is a small delegation of our board, meeting with civic leaders of Woodward and USDA officials in September, to help in their efforts to revitalize and save the historical Southern Plains Research Station. Thanks go to Joe Howell for his many hours of work on this project. We are also holding one of our board meetings in Ponca City this October and hosting a program there with our very own Steve Owens donating his valuable time to give a program entitled 'Perennials For Oklahoma'. Thanks to board members Russell Studebaker and Steve Sprehe's work in Ponca City, this will be a great opportunity for Poncans to learn about society.

Our bi annual meeting in Stillwater this month is providing a great program by Dr. David Stahle of the University of Arkansas on 'Oklahoma's Old Growth Forest'. This is another example of friends of OHS donating their time and expertise to our cause. We'll also have our usual presence at the OKC Zoo Garden Gala and the OKC Garden Festival this winter.

I can't leave off without mentioning the enormous amount of generosity our members are showing in their writing of articles for our newsletters. We are really blessed to have such knowledgeable members kind enough to donate their time to writing for the paper. We especially thank Victoria Michalik for organizing our 'Horticulture Horizons'.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION

	Members	Non-member
Bus card	\$15.00	\$20.00
1/4 page	25.00	35.00
1/2 page	45.00	55.00
full page	85.00	100.00

Issue	Deadline
Spring	March 1
Summer	May 1
Fall	August 15
Winter	November 15

For corrections,
additions or
questions,
email Vicky at
tohightek@hotmail.com
or call (405) 330-9150

In closing, I feel confident in reporting to the membership that our society is very active in reaching out statewide to communities, to youth groups, businesses and everyday gardeners. I am extremely grateful to those board members and other members who are so generous with their time, expertise and gifts. You all make this a very vibrant and very special society.

Hugh Stout

DRY LAND FLOWERING TREES

by Bob Scott, Owner of Bob Scott Nursery

I have been in the nursery business for over 30 years and it seems that the longer I am in the business, the more I find that I learn each year. I look back 30 years and realize that I was almost ignorant when I started in this business. About 5 years ago, I started to become reacquainted with some plants that grew in my parent's yard in the Rio Grand Valley when I was a teenager. I thought they were almost tropical at the time, and put them completely out of my mind when I moved to Oklahoma in 1960. They must be considered as liking hot dry locations as it seldom rained there, and they are common to South West Texas and New Mexico.

The first one is The **“Chilopsis” or Desert Willow**. It is a small deciduous flowering tree reaching only around twenty feet tall. The leaves are lance shaped, resembling a willow, maybe reaching a length of one foot. They love hot, well-drained locations. Here in Oklahoma they seem to start blooming around the first of June, and continues until frost. They have handsome crimped, trumpet shaped flowers that are born in short terminal racemes. I have been able to locate three distinct colors of flowers, white, lilac-pink with darker centers, and a dark red or burgundy. One thing I like about this tree so far is that although we are on it's northern edge of hardiness, it seldom seems to have any die back like the crepe myrtle seems to do in this area. If you want to have a row of small flowering trees, you might want to consider this plant, as it will be easier to keep a row of them the same height.

The next shrub or small tree I would like to mention is the **“Caesalpinia Gilliesii”, or the Yellow Bird of Paradise**. This plant and it's cousins grow everywhere in the Rio Grand Valley of Texas, but I never remember seeing them in Houston when my father was stationed there in the Air force so I always assumed they were almost tropical. But the yellow flowering one, “Gilliesii,” will grow quite well here in central Oklahoma. They grow about eight feet tall and are loaded each

summer beginning in mid-June with erect racemes of flowers with 40 or more flowers each. The flowers are yellow with red stamens. They have 8" leaves consisting of numerous leaflets. You may experience some die back on a cold winter but they bloom off new wood so they will put on a show each summer for at least a month. It is truly spectacular when established and in full bloom.

Another dry land flowering tree one should mention is the **Vitex agnus-castus**. You see these growing on old farmsteads. These small trees grow ten to fifteen feet tall, and have gray-green divided leaves. In summer they produce spikes of compound flowers for several weeks. I have thus far located three distinct colors of this plant, deep blue, white and a soft pink. They all make wonderful small flowering trees for that neglected area of the yard. When in bloom they are a mass of color. They would also be much easier to make a row of small flowering trees that could be kept the same size, than would crepe myrtles that often freeze back to the ground.

The last tree that I would like to mention is the **Chitaba**. It is a cross between the Cataba and the Desert Willow. It grows to about fifteen to twenty feet tall. It has lance shaped leaves like the desert willow and has bell shaped flowers, lavender-pink in color that look similar to the desert willow. It is hardier, growing into zone 6, and I feel that, at least in my yard and nursery, they bloom more profusely than the desert willow. The bloom color to me is not quite as rich in color as the desert willow, but it is a **“stop traffic”** kind of tree when in bloom during the summer. They bloom from around the middle of June till frost.

As with most plants in Oklahoma, fall is a very good time to plant these trees. All prefer a well drained location, full sun, and all once established, can withstand a limited amount of water. So give these trees a try if you are looking for a small flowering tree that blooms over a long period.

GARDEN FESTIVAL IN THE PARK *report*

The 2002 Garden Festival in the Park was a great success. Over \$626.00 was raised with the sale of donated plant material from our members. If it had not been for the work of the many volunteers listed below, this fundraiser would not have been possible. OHS was one of a number of plant related groups participating in the day long event on June 8, 2002. It was a great day with wonderful weather and those of us who worked the booth enjoyed the day. Thanks again for everybody who donated their time and/or plants.

Shirley Kennedy, Chairman

Judy Alston
Cathy Bartlejay
Sharon Beasley
Steve & Sherry Bieberich

Cathy Connel
Shirley McFarland
Nancy Fernandes
Warren Filley

Quentin Michalik
Vicky Michalik
Vanessa Michalik
Patsy Lee

Marjorie & Dick Moesel
Jeanie Spence
Hugh & Jennifer Stout
Linda & Charles Shackelford
Wanda White

A Passion for Peppers

by Steve Owens Assistant Extension Specialist and Host of Oklahoma Gardening

Have you ever wondered why we have two food products that go by the same name of pepper. We have garden peppers and black pepper. The garden peppers, some which are sweet and others hot, are all variations of the plant *capsicum annuum*. It's native to South America, Central America, and the West Indies. Black pepper, or white pepper, depending on how it's harvested and processed, is one of the oldest and probably the most widely used spices in the world today. It's made from ground-up peppercorns, the small round fruit of the plant *Piper nigrum*. The black pepper plant is a woody vine native to the Malabar coast of India. The garden peppers are in the family solanaceae, or the nightshade family. This family contains plants such as: petunias, tomatoes, potatoes, tobacco, and eggplant. Piperaceae is the family to which the black pepper plant belongs. This family also contains the Peperomias, some of our showy houseplants.

It's interesting that both types of pepper are edible, they share the same name, and they both have a taste that's spicy, hot or pungent. But other than these few things, they have nothing else in common. They are in two completely different families and they come from lands that are thousands of miles apart. So why are they both called pepper?

We have to look at our History books to find the answer. When Christopher Columbus discovered the New World, he was actually looking for a new trade route to the Far East. Some of the highly coveted trade items from the Far East at that time were the spices, like black pepper. When Columbus discovered the Americas and found the native people of the West Indies using this fruit that tasted so fiery, hot and spicy, he assumed it was a type of pepper like that of India and the name stuck. He introduced this "new pepper" to the rest of the world, and in a short time it was being grown and relished around the globe. This new way to make food hot and spicy sparked the creation of new cuisines in countries like: India, China, Indonesia and Thailand, and changed the world of cooking forever.

Because peppers have been grown in other parts of the world now for so many years, specific local varieties have been developed in different areas. For instance, several small, extremely hot, thin-skinned varieties have been developed in Southeast Asia, like the 'Thai Hot' and the 'Thai Dragon'. The country of Hungary has developed a group of waxy-skinned varieties known as the Hungarian wax peppers. If they contain no heat, they are also known as the sweet banana peppers. Likewise, a hot banana pepper is also known as a

Hungarian hot wax pepper. Several other countries have developed their own style of peppers as well. We sometimes refer to all these peppers as ethnic peppers. But no matter where they are grown in the world today, all peppers have their roots right here in the Western hemisphere.

There are several types and varieties of peppers but most people divide them into two groups, sweet peppers and hot peppers. They contain a high amount of vitamin C, some with as much as ten times that of an orange. Bell peppers are what people usually think of when sweet peppers are mentioned, however there are several non-bell sweet peppers. Today sweet bell peppers can be found in the supermarket in many colors other than traditional green. These bright fruits in colors of; yellow, red, orange, purple, white and even black can sometimes cost as much as 3-4 times that of the green ones.

The hot peppers come in many different forms and heat levels as well. The compound in these peppers responsible for the heat is called capsaicin. Certain peppers contain extremely high amounts and are grown not to be eaten but for capsaicin extraction alone. The capsaicin is used in products like pepper spray and deep-heating muscle ointments. The part of the pepper where the highest amount of capsaicin is produced is the placenta, and not the seeds like many people think. The placenta is the fleshy tissue where the seeds are attached. The seeds absorb the capsaicin from the placenta during processing, but the seeds of a fresh hot pepper in the garden contain little.

To remove the burning sensation from your mouth after eating a pepper that's too hot, drink milk or eat yogurt or ice cream. A substance in dairy products called caisen will disrupt the reaction. A very small but extremely hot pepper is the Bird's eye pepper, sometimes called the Chiltepin, *Capsicum annuum* var. *mimimum*. It has been used in the hybridization of other hot peppers. Its fruit are only about a half-inch in diameter but some consider it one of the three hottest peppers in the world.

Peppers are fairly easy to grow in the garden. Because of their close relation to the tomato, their cultural requirements are similar, only peppers need to be planted a little later in the spring than tomatoes. A location with full sun and well-drained soil is important. Few insects will severely damage the pepper plant or fruit but there are several disease problems like viruses and bacterial spots that can cause problems. When summer temperatures stay above 90 degrees, peppers have reduced fruit set and

Peppers continued...

may drop some of their flowers. Cooler weather in the fall will cause them to flower and set fruit again.

Besides growing peppers for the dinning table, they're also quite showy when used as ornamentals. More and more people are using peppers in their planting beds and containers to spice-up the display. Some have showy foliage, some have colorful fruit, and a few have both. A few colorful varieties in the pepper garden at the *Oklahoma Gardening Studio* are; 'Nosegay', a 6-8 inch tall plant with marble size peppers of red, orange and yellow, 'Medusa', which has erect, twisted, multi colored chilies, 'Chilly Chili', another multi-colored, erect fruited variety that contains no heat and is a 2002 All-America Selections winner. A dark purple foliaged pepper that has purple flowers and fruit that changes to about 4 or 5 different colors is the variety 'Pretty-in-Purple'. 'Variengata' is a tri-color leaved plant with green, white and purple and small colorful fruits. A truly unique pepper from Seed Savers Exchange is an African-American heirloom called 'Fish'. It has clean, crisp white variegated foliage and fruits that have white stripes before maturing to red. It was used extensively in the Oyster and Crab houses of the Chesapeake Bay area.

Occasionally ornamental peppers are erroneously thought to be poisonous, but all forms of *Capsicum annuum* are edible. The ornamental varieties are however bred more for show than taste. A plant related to the pepper and closely resembling it in appearance, the Jerusalem Cherry, *Solanum pseudocapsicum*, is poisonous. Also called the Christmas Cherry, the plants have round, cherry-pepper-sized, orange and red fruit and are used as ornamentals. There is also the False Jerusalem Cherry, *Solanum capiscastrum*, that looks similar but has slightly pointed fruits. Both plants can cause vomiting, nausea, and other problems if eaten and should be kept away from children and pets.

Whether growing peppers for food or landscape color, these festive New World plants are sure to enliven your garden.

TREASURER'S REPORT July 20, 2002

CHECKING ACCT. BALANCE:
\$1968.00

SAVINGS ACCT. BALANCE:
\$21,781.81

SOME OF MY FAVORITES

by Brent Satterlee, Satterlee Nursery

Runyan Yew (*Taxus media 'Runyan'*)

Yews have been a shady spot favorite for a long time. They add great texture and come in many different varieties. Runyan Yew has been tested in full sun and seems to be much more heat tolerant. This opens a wider range of sites to implement this evergreen.

Weeping Threadleaf Arborvitae (*Thuja occidentalis 'Filiformis'*)

Arborvitae have gotten a bad name over the years, but they shouldn't be ignored. This weeper will dazzle you with excellent texture and form. Its thin, cordlike foliage arches to the ground, creating a great, focal specimen for any landscape.

Summersweet (*Clethra alnifolia*)

This deciduous shrub prefers filtered or afternoon shade and moist, organic soil. Depending on variety, they bloom extremely fragrant pink or white flowers in mid-summer. Summersweet is also an Oklahoma native, which makes it ideal for our gardens. Varieties include: Hummingbird (white), Pink Spires (light pink), and Ruby Spice (dark pink).

OKLAHOMA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY'S ANNUAL MEETING AND FIELD TRIP

October 18 - 20

This year's meeting and outings will be held in to beautiful Camp Eagan Retreat Center in Cherokee County, east of Tahlequah. The Oklahoma Ozarks site is nicely balanced between comfort and natural, the weather should be wonderful, with fewer mosquitos, ticks, & chiggers, autumn foliage colors should be starting. There will be two spacious dorms with a meeting room. Prices are modest, and they will prepare and serve all meals on Saturday and Sunday breakfast. Part of the tour will be the new Nature Conservancy John Nichols Preserve (15,000 acres of prime Ozark habitat).

For more information contact:

President, Pat Folley, 15100 Etowah Road,
Noble, OK 73068; Ph (405) 872-8361;

E-mail: pfolley7@juno.com OR

Charles Lewallen, 1000 West Cummings,
Henryetta, OK 74437; Ph (918)

652- 3003; E-mail granylil@mmind.net

HOW PLANTS GOT THEIR NAMES

14th in a series by Warren Filley

GERANIUM

Botanical Name: Three genus

- 1) *Geranium* (cranesbill) USDA Zone 4-8; AHS Heat Zone 9-1
- 2) *Erodium* (heronsbill) USDA Zone 6-9
- 3) *Pelargonium* (geranium) USDA Zone 10 (flowers if over 45 degrees F., so grow as a frost-tender annual in most of the U.S); AHS Heat Zone 12-1


"I want white geraniums by the front walk this year", proclaimed my wife as we contemplated what annuals to plant in our gardens this spring. "But they don't always do well during our hot summers", I commented knowing the problems Pelargonium have with the intense heat and high humidity of a typical Oklahoma summer. However, we planted them anyway and the mild Oklahoma summer this year has rewarded us with beautiful plants and lots of color.

Since childhood I have known this flower as geranium, although true horticulturists and "real gardeners" refer to them as Pelargoniums. Although quite common and often over-used, I still love them very much. They can be raised from seed, rooted from cuttings, or uprooted and overwintered to be replanted once again in spring. I have kept some plants for many years by repotting and holding in the greenhouse. As a child I watched my Aunt Kate hang the bare rooted plants upside down in her basement and then successfully replant them in the spring (a feat that I have never been able to duplicate).

The Pelargoniums (geraniums as they are often referred) are a genus of plants found initially in South Africa. The plant was first called a geranium by Jan Commelin, Director of the Hortus Botanicus in Amsterdam during the 1700's. Soon thereafter large numbers of Pelargoniums specimens were shipped from the Cape to the gardens at Kew by Francis Masson. His records of 1772 refer to the plants as "geraniums" despite the fact that another plant had thousands of years before been named geranium by the Greek Dioscorides.

The true geranium (genus Geranium) is native to Eurasia and was named by Dioscorides for the Greek word geranos (a crane) because the beak-like seed pods resemble a crane's bill. The Greeks felt these particular plants were medicinal. There are over 300 species worldwide and have been classified as Geranium since 1707. The Geranium family was divided into three: the cranesbills or Geranium; the Erodiums (from the Greek erodios, "a heron"); and the Pelargoniums which are the South African geraniums. There are 60+ species of Erodium primarily native to the Mediterranean. Over 250 species of Pelargonium exist. They are soft-wooded shrubs or subshrubs/ herbaceous perennials native to South Africa, Namibia, South Asia, Arabia, Australia, New Zealand and South Atlantic Ocean Islands. Although the nomenclature remains intact to this day, greenhouses, seed catalogues and almost everyone else refer to the Pelargonium as geranium. Rare is the gardener who has not grown a Pelargonium. They are easy to grow and vigorous, and today are one of the most highly bred and reliably available annual plants.

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GARDEN GALA AT THE ZOO! volunteers needed...

Don't miss the **Annual Garden Gala** at the Oklahoma City Zoo on September 7th. This day long event, showcases horticultural societies, nurseries and related groups. Plants and other items will be for sale, along with a chance to visit with other plant-associated societies. The Oklahoma Horticultural Society will have a booth and will need donated plants to sale and volunteers to work in our booth. Those interested, please call Wanda White at 771-3665 .

OHS MEETS IN PONCA CITY

The Oklahoma Horticultural Society is branching out. On October 27, 2002, the OHS is presenting a program in Ponca City. Steve Owens (one of our members), host of the weekly "Oklahoma Gardening", will be presenting "**Perennials for Oklahoma**". Following are all the details for what will be an exciting and interesting event.

Ponca city map

Oklahoma Horticultural Society Meeting
Sunday, October 27, 2002
Conoco Fourth Street Club House
1500 S. 4th St
Ponca City, OK 74601-6803

1:00 pm Board Meeting - North Room
3:00 pm Program: "Perennials For Oklahoma",
presented by Steve Owens - South Room

POINTS OF INTEREST IN PONCA CITY

maps will be available at the meeting

- Conoco Office Complex -
Steve Sprehe (one of our members)
will lead a walking tour.
- Standingbear Memorial Park
Hwy 60 and Old Highway 177
- Cann Gardens (OBGA Affiliate)
Grand Ave and 14th St.
- Pioneer Woman Museum
701 Monument
- Marland Mansion
901 Monument Road
- Marland's Grand Home
1000 East Grand Avenue

REMEMBERTO REGULARLY CHECK

THE OHS WEBSITE:

*includes the OHS board, calendar, scholarship
information, upcoming events & related horticulture links*

www.okhort.org

Satterlee Landscape Nursery has been serving plant lovers from across the state for 36 years. Family owned and operated, we specialize in unusual varieties as well as old favorites. Select from a wide variety of trees, shrubs, perennials, water plants, annuals and tropicals for every situation.

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Fall Foliage at Will Rogers Horticultural Gardens and Arboretum

Louis Scott, Assistant Naturalist, Will Rogers Park

Fall is a great time to visit our park to check out the seasonal horticultural delights! The following are just a few of the wide diversity of plants that provide fall and winter interest. All of these plants are on display throughout the park and most of them are labeled with the common name and Latin name.

Each year, the park offers a free Fall Foliage Tour to the public. This year, the tour will be held on Friday, November 8 and repeated on Saturday, November 9 from 9:30 am. to 11:30 a.m. You may pre-register by calling 943-0827, Monday through Friday, 8:30 a.m to 5:30 p.m.

Most of the plants you will see are available at local garden centers and nurseries. The common name is listed first, followed by the botanical name. Each year we showcase different plants. Here is a sample of the plants included on last year's tour.

List Key:

Trees = T, Shrubs = S, Vines = V and Perennials = P

1. Maiden Grass *Miscanthus sinensis* 'Gracillimus'

These grasses produce heads that last from summer through winter. The narrow leaves are quite ornamental. P

2. Crapemyrtle *Lagerstroemia* sp. - Some crapemyrtles have good fall foliage color and the seeds are attractive to birds. Larger specimens produce interesting mottled bark. S

3. Red Maple/*Acer rubrum* 'Autumn Flame' - Maples usually have good fall color. Red maples like good soils and moisture. T

4. Pampas Grass/*Cortaderia selloana* - Pampas grass has showy flower heads. This grass can be winter killed in this zone. P

5. Deciduous Holly *Alex decidua* - This OK native loses its leaves in the fall. The brightly colored red-orange fruit is a good bird attractant. S

6. Bald Cypress/*Taxodium distichum* - Native to southeastern OK, this tree has a nice rusty color in the fall. T

7. Indian Cherry/*Rhamnus caroliniana* - This shrub has good fall color and fruit that colors from red then to black. S

8. Feathertop/*Pennisetum villosum* - Native to Africa, this grass produces fluffy heads and is very drought tolerant P

9. Beautyberry/*Callicarpa bodinieri* - The bright purple fruit is this plant's calling card. Showy in fall, but mousey for the rest of the season. Native to China. S

10. Firethorn/*Pyracantha* sp. - This thorny shrub has very showy berries and nice whiteflowers in the spring. S

11. Chinese Parasol Tree/*Firmiana simplex* - This Asian native has large, tropical looking leaves and green, smooth bark. T

12. Kentucky Coffee Tree /*Gymnocladus dioica* - This OK native has good yellow fall color. The male trees do not produce seed pods. T

13. Sweetgum/*Liquidambar styraciflua* - Another OK native. Usually has good fall color. Fruits are spiny and can be messy. There is a 'fruitless' selection available: 'Rotundiloba'. T

14. Western Soapberry/*Sapindus drummondii* - This tree has yellow fall color, interesting fruit and is drought resistant. Another good native tree. T

15. Sycamore/*Platanus occidentalis* - These trees have showy bark and interesting branching. An OK native. T

16. Nandina/*Nandina domestica* - A semi-evergreen, this shrub is noted for the bright red fruits and some foliage color. Very durable plant. S

17. Chinese Pistache/*Pistachia chinensis* - This tree is native to China. Fall color is usually very good. It is also very pest and disease resistant. S

18. Hollies/*Ilex* sp. - Many hollies have good fruiting habits. Colors range from black, red, yellow to orange. Some are very good bird forage. S

19. Golden Lacebark Elm/*Ulmus parvifolia* 'Aurea' This shade tree produces yellowish leaves all season. T

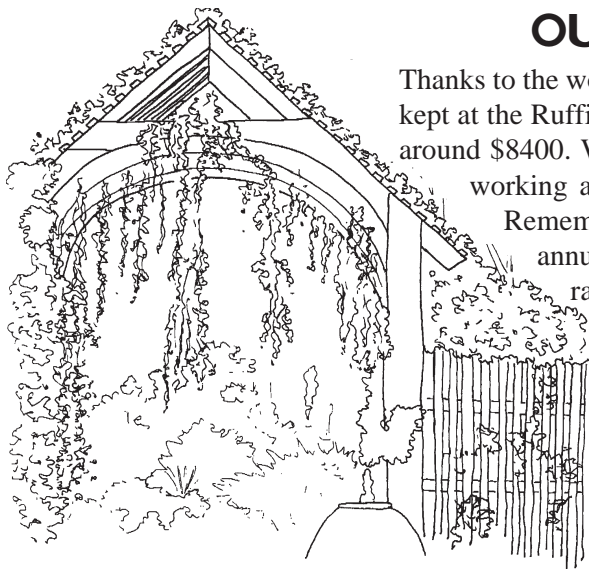
20. Persian Ironwood/*Parrotia persica* - The bark is an outstanding feature of this tree. Slower growing and has narrow branch angles. Some fall color. T

21. Crabapple/*Malus* sp. - Some crabapples have showy fruit which is a good bird attractant. Some foliage color depending on variety. T

22. Arner Maple/*Acer ginnala* - This small maturing tree has good fall color and drought tolerance. Produces lots of seed, but usually not a nuisance. T

23. Hawthorns/*Crataegus* sp. - These smaller trees produce white flowers in the spring and red fruit in the fall. Birds love the small fruits. These trees are thorny. T

24. Red Oak/*Quercus rubra* & White Oak Group - This red oak has good fall color. A good substitute for Pin Oak. White Oaks usually do not have significant fall color. T



OUR VOLUNTEERS -- THE BEST!

Thanks to the work of many people, we had another successful garden tour. A tally kept at the Ruffin garden counted 850 visitors. After expenses, our net income was around \$8400. We had good weather and great gardens with lots of happy people working and visiting. I hope all of you plan to volunteer again next year.

Remember, it will be Sat., June 7th next year. Sign up sheets will be out at the annual meeting, which will be in early March. This is a very successful fund raiser for OHS and it can't happen without so many members helping out. Thanks to all of you.

Sharon Beasley, Chairman, Garden Tour 2002

The OHS Garden Tour was a success again this year thanks to the many volunteers listed below:

Juhree Bassett
 Kaylan Hand
 Vicky Michalik
 Hugh Stout
 Scott Brinkert
 Vanessa Michalik
 Jennifer Stout
 Wanda Faller
 Pearl Pearson
 Patricia Steffens
 Ann Baer
 Bill Kopplin
 John Steffens
 Suzanne Rennix
 Julia Linger
 Sandra Krug
 Betsy Bealer
 Anna Harper
 Marjorie Miller
 Tempie Simon
 Mark Hoehner
 Wanda White
 Mardi McKenzie


Teresa Hoehner
 Everett White
 Shirley McFarland
 Jim Kirby
 Gina Steele
 John Alston
 Barbara Kirby
 Linda Farris
 Laurie Barger
 Rhoda Myers
 Richard Farris
 Judy Alston
 Fran Whilton
 Denise Tillman
 Dianne VanLandingham
 Ann Waddell
 Madeline Baldwin
 Steve Hill
 Terry Bailey
 Dora Prather
 Olen Thomas
 Pat Lee
 Betty Thompson

Teresa Thomas
 Sue Layne
 Katrinka Greear
 Bob McLemore
 Carol Blackwood
 Sylvia Nelson
 Dorothy McLemore
 Frank Arney
 Cathy Connel
 Janis Johnson
 Lila Arney
 Scott Connel
 Leslie Tippet
 Chop Sparks
 Doug Dale
 Wanda & Dean Manderscheid
 Greta Burnett
 Pat Miller
 Linda Testa
 James Prock
 Valerie

Sonderegger
 Kathleen Ryan
 John Fluitt
 Tom Taggart
 Judith Hill
 Leslie Tippet
 Norma Taggart
 Watzell Carlson
 Beth Wagner
 Marge Long
 Gilbert Carlson
 Jo Anne Vervinck

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 Shirley Kennedy
 Jeanie Spence
 Charlene Swalwell
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 Keith Pierce
 Jim & Barbara Kirby
 Warren Filley

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 Diplomate American Board Allergy, Asthma and Immunology

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Multi-State Ornamental Plant Materials Conference


September 25-26, 2002
 Holiday Inn
 2515 West 6th Stillwater, OK

Speakers will address both herbaceous and woody plant materials that are appropriate for Oklahoma and in some cases for surrounding states. A few of the speakers are Steve Dobbs, Steve Owens, Allan Storjohann and Linda Horn. For preregistration information contact Stephanie Larimer at 405-744-5404 or Mike Schnelle at mas@okstate.edu. Preregistration is required. nursery and greenhouse operations in the state and discuss export/import possibilities. Anyone interested in working with Mike can contact him at mas@okstate.edu or 405-744-7361.


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OKLAHOMA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY EVENTS 2002

>**September 7 GARDEN GALA** - annual event at the OKC Zoological Park with many retail, hobby, and affiliated plant groups and speakers. To donate plants &/or volunteer time, call Wanda at 771-3665

>**September 22 OHS BI-ANNUAL MEETING; "Old Growth Forests of Oklahoma"**, by David Stahle; business meeting, auction and tour of "Oklahoma Gardening" studio gardens also; OBGA, Stillwater; 2:30 pm... (board meets 1:30) more details page 1

>**September 24 OHS Monthly Meeting: "The Dirt About Soil"**, by George Vaclavek, Will Rogers Garden Building; 7 PM; *Bring Snacks Please*

>**September 25-26 Multi-State Ornamental Plant Materials Conference, Holiday Inn, Stillwater**, contact Stephanie Larimer at 405-744-5404 or Mike Schnelle at mas@okstate.edu. for required pre-registration.

.>**October 18-20 Oklahoma Native Plant Society's Annual Meeting and Field Trip**; Camp Eagan Retreat Center in Cherokee County, east of Tahlequah. For more information contact: President, Pat Folley, 15100 Etowah Road, Noble, OK 73068; Ph (405) 872-8361; or E-mail: pfolley7@juno.com

>**October 22 OHS Monthly Meeting: TBA** Will Rogers Garden Building; 7 PM; *Bring Snacks Please*

>**October 27 OHS Meeting in Ponca City; "Perennials for Oklahoma"**, by Steve Owens, tour to follow, Conoco 4th Street Club House, Ponca City; 3 pm (1 pm board meets) ..more details in this issue

>**November 26 OHS Monthly Meeting: TBA** Will Rogers Garden Building; 7 PM; *Bring Snacks Please*

>**December CHRISTMAS PARTY** -Date, etc... TBA
2003

>**Jan 30-Feb 2, 2003 OKLAHOMA GARDEN FESTIVAL**

>**March 8 (tentative) WINTER MEETING & BOARD MTG**; 1:00 pm OKC Zoo ..more details to follow


For questions, check *the website* www.okhort.org
 or email Vicky at tohlightek@hotmail.com or call at (405) 330-9150

LIGHT AND HEAT by Dick Moesel


For years we have evaluated a plant's ability to adapt to different climates mainly on the minimum low temperature a plant could endure without freezing. Zone maps were charted on contours that demarked the lowest average minimum temperature, as if the only cause of plant death was extreme cold. Over a considerable time, people began to deduce, that plants might meet their demise by other means than just simply cold. Heat damage can also be extremely effective in terminating a plant's life in a relatively short time. As demonstrated by Dr. Marc Cathey's book, "Heat Zone Gardening".

Plant tissues that contain chlorophyll, can often be "solarized" or sunburned either by the destruction of the chlorophyll or by the complete collapse of the surface layer of cells. The result of such damage is loss of ability to synthesize sugars which are the basic building blocks for new cells and the source of energy for such construction to take place. There is a relationship between light intensity and temperature accumulation in plant tissues. In Oklahoma, where we often have wind or air movement in hot weather, heat accumulates within the leaf when the breathing pores (stomates) are closed after being "jostled" by the wind. Leaves become quite hot and you can almost burn your skin if you touch them! Needless to say, many plants with thin skins and thin blades, suffer from internal heat greatly. Measuring air temperatures and using a light intensity meter (foot candles or lumen) provide useful information in determining the plants ability to tolerate heat. It seems to unscientific to talk about light exposure as "full sun" or "part shade", and "shade". We need to be more explicit!

Make notes of the actual number of hours per day a specific site is exposed to these conditions. Use of a light meter that measures incident light rather than reflected light would be helpful in setting standards. Even judicious foresight can reduce heat problems, such as rapidly growing screens or a clump of cannas or Candlestick trees. No matter how we slice it, Oklahoma is in the Sunbelt and our air is cleaner than most, so we get lots of solar light and heat. I have watered by hand in Oklahoma for years and still find that syringing hot foliage in the heat of the day is helpful.



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**"OLD GROWTH FORESTS
OF OKLAHOMA"
by David Stahle**

**OKLAHOMA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S
B-ANNUAL MEETING
Sunday, September 22
OBGA in Stillwater**

**...in addition there will be a business meeting, auction
and a tour of the "Oklahoma Gardening" studio gardens
2:30 pm (board meets at 1:30)**