

1: Oklahoma Native Plant Society - Home

Oklahoma's amazingly diverse flora has long been of interest to state residents. In , individuals from throughout the state founded the Oklahoma Native Plant Society to encourage the study, protection, propagation, appreciation, and use of the state's native plants.

Enter any portion of the Scientific, Common Name, or both. Orchidaceae - Orchid family Agrimony: Rosaceae - Rose family Alfalfa: Fabaceae - Pea family Anemone: Thimbleweed, Tall Anemone Native Family: Ranunculaceae - Buttercup family Arrowhead: Alismataceae - Water-plantain family Aster: Asteraceae - Aster family Aster: Asteraceae - Aster family Avens: Rosaceae - Rose family Balloonvine: Sapindaceae - Soapberry family Baneberry: Ranunculaceae - Buttercup family Beardtongue: Plantaginaceae - Plantain family Beautyberry: Verbenaceae - Verbena family Bee Plant: Cleomaceae - Spiderflower Family Beechdrops: Orobanchaceae - Broom-rape family Beggarticks: Asteraceae - Aster family Beggarticks: Asteraceae - Aster family Bellflower: Campanulaceae - Bellflower family Bellwort: Large-flowered Bellwort Native Family: Liliaceae - Lily family Bellwort: Liliaceae - Lily family Bergamot, Beebalm: Wild Bergamot Native Family: Lamiaceae - Mint family Bittercress: Cutleaf Toothwort Native Family: Brassicaceae - Mustard family Bittercress: Slender Toothwort Native Family: Brassicaceae - Mustard family Blackberry: Rosaceae - Rose family Blackberry: Rosaceae - Rose family Blackfoot: Asteraceae - Aster family Bladdernut: American Bladdernut Native Family: Staphyleaceae - Bladdernut family Bladderwort: Lentibulariaceae - Bladderwort family Blanketflower: Asteraceae - Aster family Bloodroot: Papaveraceae - Poppy family Blue Eyed Mary: Plantaginaceae - Plantain family Blue-eyed Grass: Iridaceae - Iris family Bluehearts: Orobanchaceae - Broom-rape family Bluets: Rubiaceae - Madder family Bluets: Rubiaceae - Madder family Broomrape: Orobanchaceae - Broom-rape family Bundleflower: Fabaceae - Pea family Bur Cucumber: Cucurbitaceae - Cucumber family Buttercup: Ranunculaceae - Buttercup family Butterfly Pea: Fabaceae - Pea family Buttonbush: Rubiaceae - Madder family Buttonweed: Rubiaceae - Madder family Camas: Liliaceae - Lily family Catchfly: Caryophyllaceae - Pink family Catchfly: Royal Catchfly Native Family: Caryophyllaceae - Pink family Chicory: Asteraceae - Aster family Cinquefoil: Rosaceae - Rose family Cinquefoil: Rosaceae - Rose family Clover: White Clover Introduced Family: Fabaceae - Pea family Clover: Red Clover, Cowgrass Introduced Family: Fabaceae - Pea family Cohosh: Blue Cohosh Native Family: Berberidaceae - Barberry family Columbine: Ranunculaceae - Buttercup family Coneflower: Black-eyed Susan Native Family: Asteraceae - Aster family Coneflower: Orange Coneflower Native Family: Asteraceae - Aster family Cowbane: Apiaceae - Carrot family Crippled Cranefly: Orchidaceae - Orchid family Crossvine: Bignoniaceae - Bignonia family Crownbeard: Yellow Crownbeard Native Family: Asteraceae - Aster family Crownbeard: Wingstem, Yellow Ironweed Native Family: Asteraceae - Aster family Daisy: Oxeye Daisy Introduced Family: Asteraceae - Aster family Dandelion: Asteraceae - Aster family Dayflower: Commelinaceae - Spiderwort family Dayflower: Virginia Dayflower Native Family: Commelinaceae - Spiderwort family Deadnettle: Henbit, Henbit Deadnettle Introduced Family: Lamiaceae - Mint family Deadnettle: Lamiaceae - Mint family Dodder: Dodder Vine, Scaldweed Native Family: Cuscutaceae - Dodder family Dogwood: Flowering Dogwood Native Family: Cornaceae - Dogwood family Dogwood: Fumariaceae - Fumitory family Dwarf Dandelion: Asteraceae - Aster family Dwarf Dandelion: Asteraceae - Aster family Elderberry: Asteraceae - Aster family Eryngo: Apiaceae - Carrot family Evening Primrose: Onagraceae - Evening Primrose family Evening Primrose: Onagraceae - Evening Primrose family False Foxglove: Orobanchaceae - Broom-rape family False garlic: False Garlic, Crowpoison Native Family: Amaryllidaceae - Amaryllis family False Indigo: Fabaceae - Pea family False-buckwheat: Polygonaceae - Buckwheat family Fern: Cinnamon Fern Native Family:

2: Trees for Oklahoma Gardens

Trees and Plants for Oklahoma City 8/2/ 3 | Page Large Trees (Over 50' Tall) Scientific Name Common Name Type Water Exposure Growth Height Width.

Click on flower image for larger view The tallgrass prairie is rich in plant diversity and contains over plant species. One can visit the prairie each month and see a different color scheme each time. Grasses of the tallgrass prairie reach their greatest height in the early fall and the wildflowers that achieve considerable height are most prominent in late summer, such as Rosinweed, Sunflowers, Blazing Star, etc. The spring wildflowers are for the most part short in height and do not have to compete with tall grasses for sunlight. It has two basal leaves on each side of a taller stalk supporting a single nodding flower. The flowers have six bluish to light purplish white pointed petals. There are six yellow stamens and a white style. Since the plant is often about two inches tall, one needs a keen eye to spot them. Leaves are arrow-shaped and basal. Leaf edges have small teeth. The single flower on each stalk has 5 purple petals and is about 1 in. Common Vetch , *Vicia sativa* The stems are weak and the plant spreads or climbs. The leaves have leaflets and a terminal branching tendril. Flowers are bluish purple and about an inch long. It is a member of the Bean Family. Cream Wild Indigo, *Baptisia bracteata* Somewhat sprawling plants up to 2 ft. Leaves are alternate and divided into 3 leaflets. The flower usually droops and has alternate cream-colored flowers. The seed pods are fat, black, hairy, and up to 2 in. Daisy Fleabane, *Erigeron strigosus* Erect plants growing up to 2. The flowers resemble miniature daisies. Leaves are less than 1 in. Flowers are on individual branches in a spreading cluster. Fringed Puccoon, *Lithospermum incisium* A hairy plant less than 15 inches tall. Leaves are narrow and alternate. Flowers cluster at the top of stems, with each flower up to 1 in. The yellow tubular flowers have crinkle-fringed edges. Blue-Eyed-Grass, *Sisyrinchium campestre* Although called "grass" it is a member of the iris family. The flowers are blue to white on unbranched stems and have 6 pointed tepals and a yellow eye. The flowers are up to 1 in. The leaves are distinctively flattened.. Gray-green Wood Sorrel, *Oxalis dillenii* The leaves are smaller, lighter green, and without purple undersides compared to Violet Wood Sorrel. It has branched, leafy stems covered with small grayish hairs. Plants usually are about 6 in. The yellow flower has 5 petals. Jack-In-The-Pulpit , *Arisaema triphyllum* This plant grows in shady, moist areas, such as along the banks of streams. The leaf is divided into 3 leaflets which can grow to 7 inches long. The flower often has brownish purple stripes. Stems are smooth and can grow to 18 inches. In the fall the plant produces orange-red fruit. New Jersey Tea, *Ceanothus americanus* The flower is white, with some pink and some red in the stems. It is a small shrub that grows up to 3 feet tall. The leaves are used to make tea. Native Americans showed the colonists how to make the tea as a substitute for the black tea during the American Revolution on the East Coast. The leaves are eaten by white-tailed deer and the fruit by wild turkeys. Prairie Parsley, *Polytaenia nuttallii* Plants grow to 3 ft. Leaves have several segments, each of which is divided or lobed. Pale yellow flowers are in umbrella-like clusters near the top of the plant. Prairie Iris, *Nemastylis geminiflora* Plants grow from bulbs. They have alternate, narrow leaves growing from the main stem. Leaves are up to 1 ft. The flowers open in late morning and close in early afternoon. They usually grow over limestone formations. Prairie Verbena, *Verbena bipinnatifida* The plant is hairy, branched, and somewhat prostrate, reaching inches in length. The color is purple or lilac. The plants prefer rocky limestone soil. Spring Beauty, *Claytonia virginica* Each stem, somewhat weak, bears only one pair of leaves. Flowers usually have 5 petals and each is light pink with darker pink veins. The plant grows in. It grows up to 8 inches tall and has long-stalked, deeply cut, basal leaves. The stems are hairy and each stem carries one flower. It grows where the grass is short or sparse, such as on walking trails. Wild Parsley, *Lomatium foeniculaceum* This is a low, smooth to hairy, perennial herb. Flowers are slightly rounded umbrels up to 4 inches wide. Wild Strawberry, *Fragaria virginiana* The plant is low spreading. The leaves are divided into 3 rounded leaflets with toothed edges. Flowers are in small clusters. Each flower has 5 white petals and more than 15 yellow stamens. Whitlow Grass, *Draba brachycarpa* This plant is not a grass, as the name implies. It grows up to 10 inches tall on hairy stems. The leaves are at the base of the plant and scattered along the stem. Yellow Star Grass, *Hypoxis hirsuta*

Plants are 1 ft. The leaves are hairy and up to 8 in. Flower stalks are shorter than the leaves. There are yellow flowers, each with 6 petals. May Wildflowers Bindweed, *Convolvulus arvensis* This is a spreading vine that grows up to three feet. It is from the morning glory family. The flowers are funnel-like and are variable in color, white to rose. It is often found along the sides of roads. It often grows where there is limestone. The leaves are alternate compound and divide into three rounded to oblong leaflets, less than two inches long. It grows up to four feet tall. Flowers are blue and the seedpods are black with a point at the tip. The stems are smooth and mostly unbranched. Flowers are numerous and mostly three at each stem node. The flowers are lavender to white and are tubular shaped. Carolina Larkspur, *Delphinium carolinianum* Plants are feet tall. Leaves are alternate on the lower part of the stem. Flowers are alternate on the upper stem; they are irregular cornucopia-shaped flowers about 1 inch long. Flowers are white to blue in color. Common Mallow, *Malva neglecta* Blooms in spring and fall. It is native to Eurasia. It grows inches tall. The leaves are kidney-shaped to round with shallow lobes. Flowers have 5 petals and are small. Flowers are white, pink, or lavender. It is also called Dwarf Mallow. Common Spiderwort, *Tradescantia ohiensis* Spiderwort thrives on disturbed sandy soils and can be found in fields and on roadsides. Stems are erect and unbranched.

3: Welcome to the PLANTS Database | USDA PLANTS

Oklahoma Trees & Wildflowers, An Introduction to Familiar Species, is a must-have, reference guide for beginners and experts alike. Whether you're on a nature hike or taking a stroll in your neighborhood, you'll want to take along a copy of this indispensable guide.

Almost all perennial and many annual plants are best planted in the fall months of September, October, and November, seed is best planted in September and October. Plants can also be planted in the spring near the frost-free date. Most of the wildflowers in our area require several hours of sunlight. They will usually do well in most soils as long as drainage is adequate. Those wildflowers that prefer shade will probably require alteration of the soil not discussed here. Although use of herbicides is usually not recommended, grassy areas are best treated with a glyphosate-containing herbicide. These must be applied to green vegetation, so will probably need to be applied well before seeding. Allow at least 2 weeks before seeding the area after application of the herbicide. An alternate method would be to cover the dormant turf grass with several sheets of newspaper, cover that with a couple of inches of sand or compost or a mixture of the two. Mow any dead vegetation as short as possible. Seeds: Seeds, purchased from a local source, usually will be better adapted to our area. They should come with instructions on how to treat the seeds or they may be already treated since some seeds require special treatments. They may require a different planting scheme from that given above because some seeds require light exposure for germination. There are specific guidelines that need to be followed for collecting seeds in the wild. Lightly rake the area. Hand broadcast the seeds over the area. If you are using a mixture be sure they are properly mixed. Commercial wildflower mixtures contain flowers not native to the area so mix your own. Lightly rake the area again to assure good seed-soil contact. Spray the area with water. Water as needed to keep the area moist until seedlings have a couple of true leaves. There is no need for fertilizer. Of course, avoid foot traffic. Actually, you are trying to defend yourself from the authorities that will be responding to the complaints of the lawn crowd. Do not have any plants that are noxious or allergenic. Do not violate any height restrictions near roads. Take care not to violate any easement requirements. Make the area look like a garden including hardscape. Keep records of what is present and their care. Keep records of all interactions with authorities. Keep a picture record of what your garden looks like through the seasons.

4: Oklahoma Prairie Country

Oklahoma Trees and Wildflowers is a portable reference guide featuring over species of trees and wildflowers found in Oklahoma. This richly illustrated and detailed guide is printed on durable material and folds for easy handling.

5: Oklahoma Plant Identification | Garden Guides

The state tree, the redbud, is one of thousands of species of plants growing in the diverse ecosystems found throughout the state. This beautifully illustrated guide highlights over familiar and unique species of trees, shrubs and wildflowers and also includes an ecoregion map featuring prominent botanical sanctuaries.

6: US Wildflower's Database of Wildflowers for Oklahoma

*Deciduous Trees. Eastern redbud, or *Cercis canadensis*, is the Oklahoma state tree. It grows on bluffs and stream banks. Wild populations are common except in the westernmost and Panhandle counties.*

7: Native Gardening - Oklahoma Native Plant Society

Did you know that the number of Oklahoma wildflowers species ranks third in the nation, behind California and Texas?

The state tree, the redbud, is one of thousands of species of plants growing in the diverse ecosystems found throughout the state.

8: About Your Privacy on this Site

Oklahoma is home to a diverse array of plants. There are more than 2, different native species of plants found in Oklahoma, including more than native species of trees, shrubs and woody vines.

9: Oklahoma Trees & Wildflowers

Oklahoma is home to a wide range of trees as a result of the diversity of our landscape. The following fact sheets were produced by the USDA Forest Service and the Southern Group of State Foresters. Additional information is also available in the USDA Forest Service Handbook (Silvics of Forest Trees of the United States).

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