

June 2003

THE DOCENT NEWS



Published by the Tallgrass Prairie Preserve Docent Program

Distributed to Volunteers and Supporters of the Oklahoma Chapter of The Nature Conservancy

Tracks in the Tallgrass

- Jerry Wagener

I can hear the groans now: "He promised that we wouldn't have to put up with his column for a couple of months." Well, at least I'll be safely out of town when you read this.

Perhaps, had I stuck to my promise, you would not notice much difference in this issue of *The Docent News*, except to appreciate the updates in the back on other activities of the Oklahoma Chapter of The Nature Conservancy.

In short, *The Docent News* is so good that there is interest in increasing its distribution., namely to the roughly 100 other TNC volunteers in the state, and to the 7000 Oklahoma members of TNC. The updates from other preserves will likely be of interest to the TGP docents and are appropriate for this wider audience.

Remember when every three months we received the *Oklahoma Conservator*, reporting on news from Conservancy-related preserves and activities around the state? That disappeared about the

same time as Conservancy management of volunteer programs, when funds for public outreach were funneled into TNC's science mission,

Therefore, except for the Tallgrass docents, the state's volunteers and TNC members have been left without a periodic communication as to what is happening; *The Docent News* fulfills this communication role, very effectively, for the Tallgrass docents. The thought is that with little change it could do the same across the state.

This issue and the next one are prototypes for what *The Docent News* might look like in this context. Expanded distribution would not start before the September issue.

Kim Hagan and I met in the TNC conference room, with some of the TNC staff, on June 5th; here are some of the ground rules we discussed:

- ➔ The newsletter would remain primarily by and for the Tallgrass Prairie docents
- ➔ The name would remain *The Docent News*, with a revised subtitle

- ➔ The content and organization would remain pretty much the same
- ➔ A new section would be added at the back that includes updates from time to time, as appropriate, from the other OK preserves and activities, as well as a state-wide contact list
- ➔ The expanded distribution would be by email only

Each TGP docent who has an email address will receive this issue and the next by both email and the usual hard copy. After that, anyone wishing to drop the hard copy version, which helps save copying and mailing costs, is invited to do so; any docent wishing to remain on the hard copy list may do so.

The only cost of the expanded distribution is the initial assembly of the email list, which the Tulsa office TNC staff will do, and the purchase of a software package to produce the email format. The Tallgrass docents will have the email/hard copy option; all others will receive the newsletter only by email.

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Members of the TNC staff will be responsible for providing the new section updates, much as Bob now does for the Tallgrass Prairie, to Kim for incorporation in the newsletter.

Look this issue, and the next, over critically, and let me know if you think this is a step forward or a step in the wrong direction. Any general or specific suggestions will be most helpful in making constructive adjustments in the event we *go live* in the state later this year.

Perhaps I'll return from the safe haven of my travels only to face the clamoring hordes. Until then ...



Research Assistance Experience

Andrew Donovan-Shead

During the docent reorientation meeting this year, some of us volunteered to give assistance to researchers working out on the Prairie. Last month, on the day before I was scheduled to be at the Visitor's Center, I received an email from Hunter Anderson asking for help.

Hunter is a post graduate student in the masters program at OSU. He needed

an assistant to help gather data for the patch-burn experiment he is conducting under the guidance of Professor Sam Fuhlendorf. Hunter's email was unexpected; for a moment I thought it was spam from our friends in Nigeria, or possibly a twelve-step organ enlargement program; luckily, I remembered my rash promise and opened it.

Usually, I need a lot more notice to make arrangements to be available, but events congealed in Hunter's favor. I was scheduled to be on duty with Steve Welter, so Steve ran the shop while I lent Hunter a hand.

Hunter's under-graduate work took him in the direction of soil science. For his post-graduate masters program, Sam Fuhlendorf had a couple of proposals, one of which concerned production of nitrogenous nutrients in upland prairie soils such as are found on the Tallgrass Prairie; it piqued Hunter's interest. My explanation of what he is doing is not exact, but it is close enough to give you a sense of what is happening.

Designed by Hunter, this experiment is intended to determine how various nitrogen ions in the soil are converted to nutrients available to growing vegetation. Bacteria do the conversion. The rate of conversion depends on the amount of light reaching the

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surface of the soil as the bacteria are more active with higher temperatures.

This amount of light reaching the soil depends on the growth of vegetation, which depends on the amount of nutrients available to the plants and how often vegetation is razed by fire. It is a closed system for which there is an optimum set of variables, the main one of which is governed by the question: How often should the prairie be razed to produce the best forage? Hunter is trying to discover this optimum that will produce maximum nutrients while maintaining maximum biodiversity for maximum fresh growth.

As you know, if you leave the prairie unburned, the plant life will tend to become decadent and woody, eventually returning to woodland where the food value to cattle and bison reaches a minimum.

Hunter's experimental plots are located in areas at different stages in the burn cycle. At each site Hunter installed resin beads in the ground. These beads absorb the ionic precursors of the nitrogen nutrients produced by bacteria. My job was to use a calibrated photometer to take readings of the light reaching the surface of the soil through the vegetation at thirty different locations around each datum. Naturally, the more growth

there is, the less light reaches the ground.

Next, Hunter will take samples of the soil for analysis back to the lab, which will tell him how much nitrogen is available to the plants in useable form. At intervals throughout the summer he will repeat the measurements, replacing the resin beads.

Analysis of the beads will reveal the nitrogen ion content of the soil available to the bacteria. Successive photometer readings measure the growth of vegetation and how much light is available to warm the soil. Soil analysis reveals how much nitrogen is produced by bacteria to stimulate plant growth.

Correlation of these factors should enable adjustment of the patch-burn regime to produce the optimum growth most suitable to bison and cattle. Results from this experiment should support Fuhlendorf in his effort to get ranchers to change their range management practice to produce heavier cattle on range that has greater biodiversity. The aim is to help ranchers and to improve the Flint Hills rangeland at the same time. One species I can see this helping is the Greater Prairie Chicken that needs a large heterogeneous expanse in which to prosper.

Hunter had already done a

couple of hours work by the time he collected me from the Visitor Center at 9a.m. We went up onto some recently burned areas around the pump jacks on the northwest corner of the preserve, locating his experimental areas by GPS receiver. We spent the remainder of the morning and part of the early afternoon collecting data and setting up the experiment. We returned to the picnic area for a late lunch then went to the southern end of the preserve for two more plots.

We parked at the side of the road and hiked two miles through knee-high brush covering rocky terrain. It was heavy going, especially for someone who spends his days sitting in front of a computer. We took turns carrying the posts, post-driver, and bucket of equipment.

As we were taking our last measurements at this location, I took some internal measurements of my own and decided that I had to get back to Tulsa. Hunter was planning to work on until 7 or 8 p.m. We hiked back to the truck, found some roofing shingles along the way, and saw a large tree that had been pushed over by the tornado that passed through earlier in the month.

Hunter returned me to the Visitor Center where I helped Steve close the shop. Just after 5 p.m. I drove off the prairie, passing Hunter's truck parked at the side of the road; he was

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 finishing his data collection.

I got a good look at science in action. Hunter has the right stuff to be a scientist and I will be interested to read the paper that results from his work. Science is about meticulous attention to detail, planning, and careful measurement.

I got a really good walk that I felt in my legs for several days afterwards, and I discovered I am not as young as I thought I was; this stuff is not for faint hearts, the indolent, or infirm. All in all it was a lovely day out seeing, feeling, and smelling the prairie up close.



What's Blooming? - Van Vives

You can add the following list of wild flowers to last month's list:

Common Milkweed (Pink flowers; Native Americans made sugar from the flowers)

New Jersey Tea (White flowers)

Horse Nettle (Purple flowers)

Ground Plum (Fruit are green to red, lying on the ground, and taste like raw peas)

Lemon Mint (White to pink to lavender)

Clasping-leafed Coneflower (Yellow and reddish brown; sometimes confused with Mexican Hat)



Flowers in bloom June 2003



Golden Coreopsis (*Coreopsis tinctoria*, yellow and reddish brown center)

Buffalo Bur (Yellow flower)

Lead Plant (In bud)

Penstemon (Beard tongue, white to pink to lavender)

Indian Blanket (*Gaillardia*, yellow and red)

Black-eyed Susan

Blue Flax (More white than blue)

Canadian and Virginia Wild Rye are heading



Visitation Summary - George Meyers

1190 visitors signed in during May, a decrease of 31.8% from May 2002. This



Photos taken at the Visitor Center



is a continuation of the downward trend we have been experiencing. Visitation is down 25.8% for the year-to-date compared to 2002. There were 364 visitors from 38 other states, with Kansas (47), California (37), Missouri (33), Texas (30), Arizona (22) and Florida (20) heading the list. 43 visitors came from seven other countries, Germany (14), England (11), Australia (3) and Canada and France (2) each. Croatia and United Arab Emirates were new countries on our list. 783 Oklahomans came to the prairie.

The weekends and Monday were the most popular days to visit, as 62% of the week's visitors came on those days. 68.5% of the visitors came between 9:30 a.m. and 3:30 p.m. 73% of the foreign visitors were first timers, along with 70% of other state

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visitors, and only 29% of Oklahomans. More Oklahomans are revisiting for the 2nd and 3rd time.

Visitor comments indicate pleasure from their visit. "Impressive close-up of bison", "Great trails – we got a great list of flowers", "Vast/Magnificent", "A wonderful quite place", "Worth many visits", "Enjoyed flowers and baby bison", Proud to be a Native American", "Thanks for having the buffaloes met us this time". There were also many comments stating "Great", "Wonderful", and "WOW".



TGP Docent First Experiences

- Neil Garrison

I scheduled May 21st and 22nd as the first couple of days of my apprenticeship as one of the new TGP docents. It was a fun and eventful experience.

One of my co-workers was Iris McPherson. Her husband was one of my major professors when I attended OSU during the time period of 1969 to 1973. I had met Iris once way back in those college years, and I was tempted to ask her if she remembered me from that one meeting that was so long ago. I finally decided that that was a silly notion and put the thought out of my head. But, guess what? This very nice lady greets me at the very start of the day there at

the Visitor Center with a sheet of old yellowed-on-the-edges notebook paper with my signature on the bottom of it. It was a letter that I'd written to her husband way back in 1972. I had thanked him for letting me visit his property for the purpose of doing a small mammal study for my mammalogy coursework. I asked Iris why she had decided to keep this ancient piece of paper after all of these years. She explained that it was part of the three-ring binder of flora and fauna inventory files that she keeps at her home place. Well, I've got to admit that it was a touching moment. I teared up just a little bit that morning.

Another eventful thing that happened while I was doing my TGP docent work was my sighting of a signature prairie bird: the Upland Sandpiper. My home is in Oklahoma City, far removed from the TGP. Although I hear these bird's distinctive call as they fly way above my home's rooftop on spring migration, I seldom actually see the birds themselves. Imagine my surprise then when I saw this bird alight on the top of a roadside fence post. Upon landing, the Upland Sandpiper holds its wings hiked at a peculiar angle. It suggests a bird with an ill-fitting pair of trousers, and some discount store suspenders that are just making matters worse, or it could just possibly be an

over-active imagination? Do you suppose?

I also felt fortunate to explore some of the TGP hiking trail. I had not expected to see Jack-in-the-Pulpit, but there it was nevertheless. Jack's little pulpit had already shriveled up and an embryonic seed cluster was already taking its place. When I was there, the seeds were green. Weeks from now these will turn into a dramatic beacon of fiery red. I'll have to schedule a return visit!

All in all, it was a memorable experience. Thanks!



Interesting Visitors - Van Vives

I think many docents will agree that part of the charm and pleasure of working at the TGP is the visitors we meet and get to talk to. There are those who are excited about seeing the bison, others marvel at the beauty of the prairie, and others are just interesting individuals.

I was fortunate to be working when a woman, obviously Native American, came into the gift shop and seemed to take great interest in everything there. I talked to her and found out that she was from Sedona, Arizona. Before moving to Sedona she lived alone on a 48-acre ranch in California. She is a TNC member and had worked as a docent in California. Part of

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 what she did was to take visitors on whale sighting trips. Since I was familiar with Sedona I asked her if she was involved with arts and crafts and she said that she was a poetess and a publisher of poetry. She periodically hosts poets from all over the country. I commented that Sedona is a beautiful place with the red mountains surrounding it. She commented that it was beautiful, but every year she just had to get away and see something green, and the prairie certainly fulfilled that desire. She stood on the porch of the shop at the west end and looked north at the rolling green hills and was enthralled with the view. I wondered if the prairie was going to evoke images that would be included in some of her future poetry.

Later that same day I saw a well-used car pull up to the shop and four people got out. I could actually smell the cigarette smoke when they opened the car door. The first person that came into the shop was a middle-aged woman with a shaved head, except for a pigtail in back, wearing a brightly colored tie-dyed shirt and tattoos. She wanted literature on the prairie and the bison. The next two to come into the shop were her daughter and son-in-law. He wore a bandana, some leather and tattoos. The wife, tall and rather heavy, wore very tight short, and tattoos. Last to come in was the grandmother,

wearing a tie-dyed shirt, but no tattoos. They were from Wisconsin, but had a very heavy New York accent. I would have been less surprised had they driven up on Harleys. I don't want you to think that I am ridiculing this group. But what I want to emphasize is that they were very interested in what they were seeing and had seen on the prairie. They wanted literature on adopting a bison and were very sincere in wanting to do that. They were under the impression that they were going to adopt a very particular bison spent some time discussing among themselves whether they wanted to adopt a bull, cow or calf. I tried to explain that it was a donation and they were not adopting a particular bison. I don't think I ever got the point across, but it doesn't matter.

There is great contrast between the poetess and the last four visitors, but the prairie had an emotional impact upon all of them, perhaps in a slightly different, but positive way.



Gift Shop Sales Summary

\$ 8,774.83	May 2002
\$ 6,527.79	May 2003
\$18,173.42	Year-to-date 2002
<u>\$14,360.36</u>	Year-to-date 2003
<\$3,813.06>	Year-to-date decrease in sales

RECRUITING NEWS - June Endres

What do you mean recruiting news?
 Don't you know it's summer and we don't recruit in summer? We just work at the Tallgrass Prairie, or on the Potontoc Butterfly Count or over at the Nickel Preserve or Crosstimbers doing something useful.
 That is, indeed, true. That is what we have done in the past and it has worked quite well.

But, maybe this year it's time to think ahead some. Think of all the new and interesting people we meet at other functions or places we are or will be. How many times do we discuss the Tallgrass Prairie and go on about how much we like it? We get a number of people really excited about the Tallgrass Prairie who want to become associated with our VIP (Volunteers in Preservation) group; but, by the time January comes around, maybe we've all forgotten that they were interested - both the new people and ourselves. Isn't it a good idea to take a minute and sign them up now?

Beginning next month there will be an application in the Newsletter to use. Right now, send names, addresses and phone numbers to the address below and we'll do a follow up right away and again before the next Volunteer orientation program. It's never the wrong
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time to show an interest in those who show an interest in our preservation activities. There are lots of fine men, women and young people who could be a great addition to our corps of workers if they just knew how to go about getting to us. Likewise, if you are at the Visitor Center, there will be applications at the desk. Keep any eye out for potential members to join our great group.

Send all information regarding volunteers to:

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CATTLE AND CATTLEMEN

- Jenk Jones

Part IV of a VI Part Series

During the Civil War, longhorn cattle in Texas multiplied hugely when the men who normally would tend them went off to fight. Following the conflict, ranchers found vast herds of longhorns wandering the range. Although the nation's rapidly growing population and settlement of the Midwest increased the demand and price for beef, those Texans with surplus cattle were far from their lucrative markets. This led to the great cattle drives across the future Oklahoma along the

East and West Shawnee, the Chisholm and the Great Western trails. Cattle were driven to railhead towns in Missouri and Kansas for shipment to stockyards farther east. The major trails missed the Osage, although there was a branch off the East Shawnee Trail at Fort Gibson that went northwest through the Osage.

What cattlemen saw was the fine grassland Indian Territory had. This led to leases in the Cherokee Outlet. Some cattlemen moved into the Osage, especially the western and north-central parts, where they found the bluestem grass an excellent means to put weight on trail-wearied animals. What started as temporary cow camps evolved into permanent ranches. The Indians took to cowboying more readily than farming despite government efforts to make them sodbusters. The Osage ultimately would boast super ranches: the various Drummond spreads once totaled more than 300,000 acres, Chapman-Barnard exceeded 100,000 acres and there were other great ranches such as the Cross Bell (Mullendore) and Adams. Lee Russell, a relative of cowboy artist Charles Russell, once ran cattle over much of western Osage and eastern Kay County and had herds from Texas to Montana. Lyndon Johnson had Osage land; Ted Turner does today to raise bison for meat.

The need to ship cattle to the Osage was a major impetus in railroad building. The Osage Nation soon was crossed by the

Santa Fe, the Midland Valley (the two crossing in Pawhuska), the Missouri, Kansas and Texas (Katy) and the Frisco. Branch lines later were built to supply oilfields. The railroads disgorged thousands upon thousands of head of cattle onto the rich prairie each year. Blackland was the nation's largest point for off-loading and re-loading. One report said the land was so rich that cattle came in 40 to the cattle car but the same car could only hold 23 when they were shipped out. Some reports said Texas steers could double their weight in six months on bluestem grass.

Cowboys who rode the Osage range often became legends in their own right. The Chapman-Barnard Ranch employed four who were world rodeo champions, including Ben Johnson Sr. Ben "Son" Johnson took a year out of movie making to become a world champion roper in his own right. In neighboring Kay County, Bill Pickett, a black cowhand on the famed 101 Ranch, invented the sport of bulldogging, now known as steer wrestling.

The Osages knew they were onto something when they studied the lands in north central Oklahoma. The soil was thin and rocky, unsuited for the plow and hence less attractive to white farmers. But it was wonderful grassland, with ample rainfall. James Chapman and H.G. Barnard saw the same thing. Starting with just 1,200 acres in 1915, they increased their holdings to 60,000 acres by 1920 and more than 100,000 in

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 the 1950s. Ben “Son” Johnson said that when he was a boy as many as 18-20,000 cattle grazed on the ranch each year. The Tallgrass Prairie Preserve began with 29,000-plus acres of the Barnard portion of the old ranch. About 35,000 acres of that which was Chapman land is now owned by the Bass family from Fort Worth; it lies west and north of the preserve, with the old Midland Valley right-of-way

serving as the boundary between ranch and preserve. The Mormon Church has 34,000 acres of the old Adams spread north of the Foraker road, part of its extensive Osage holdings. So large are the ranches and so widely separated any houses that pilots call the northern Osage *the black hole* when flying over it at night. Cattle remain a vital economic component of the Osage; the Osage

Cattlemen’s Association estimates the county has some 80-85,000 cows (not counting their calves of less than a year’s age) and 150,000 stockers. Those figures are deemed conservative, meaning the Osage likely has more than a quarter-million cattle, or six times as many head as humans.



Executive Director’s Letter

- Tim Grogan

Welcome to the trial issue of the newly expanded *The Docent News* (TDN). Just as nature is ever changing and evolving, the Conservancy is continually looking for ways to better accomplish our mission, including communicating with members of the Conservancy family.

The idea of expanding TDN was inspired by the heights of success and excellence to which it, and the entire Tallgrass Docent program, have risen in recent years. We would like to begin sharing TDN with our entire volunteer pool of about 300 and our entire Oklahoma membership of about 7,000.



We believe that this expansion will benefit Tallgrass Docents by providing them with more current and complete news on the Conservancy’s work across the entire state, as well as serving as a potential Docent recruiting channel. At the same time, it will provide a high quality, much requested means of sharing our successes and challenges on a regular basis with the entire statewide Conservancy family.

The changes you will see in this issue include this column, updates on each of the four other current major Conservancy programs in Oklahoma, and an increased number of statewide volunteer opportunities on the Chapter calendar. In addition, I will be inviting all of our family members to submit any questions about



the Conservancy, which I will answer in the News, as well as submit appropriate articles they would like to see published in the News.

The Tallgrass Docents have much to be proud of with the wonderful heritage of their program and excellent tools such as TDN. Please contact Jerry Wagener with your thoughts and comments about expanding the newsletter, and we will make a final decision on the change by the end of the summer.

Congratulations on yet another year of providing excellent support to the Tallgrass Preserve, and hopefully having some fun and making some new friends in the process. Once again, I thank you for your support in *Saving the Last Great Places*.



Tallgrass Prairie Preserve

- Bob Hamilton

- ➔ Started sericea lespedeza spot-spraying effort the first week of June. We will have a 3-4-man crew spraying all the way through early October. We hope to invest 2,000 man-hours in sericea control this summer.
- ➔ Research Station construction is picking up speed, with the floor slab to be poured the week of June 16. Stucco House remodeling is on-track: new east wing is now framed, roofed and the exterior has been stuccoed.
- ➔ Perimeter fencing project on east side continues; 4 1/4 miles now done with 3 1/2 miles to go before fall bison introduction. Damage from May 8 tornado has necessitated a shift in our fence crew to the total replacement of 1/2 mile of fence on the preserve southeast perimeter, which was not scheduled to be done for a few more years.
- ➔ Science Export: Participated in a management plan meeting for the Tallgrass Prairie National Preserve near Strong City, KS and hosted a group of Kansas Flint Hills ranchers interested in patch-burning.

- ➔ Five abandoned oil wells plugged on the preserve southwest side (Pearsonia Field) with joint BIA-TNC (Chevron donation) funding.



Calf born at TGP, June 2003



Nickel Preserve

- Chris Wilson

Statewide stewardship staff conducted a 1,000-acre burn this Spring on a forested unit northwest of the new Nickel Preserve Headquarters. Fire has been excluded from much of the area for several decades, and these initial burns are just the beginning of the long-term goal of reintroducing key ecological processes and restoring the landscape mosaic that once characterized the Ozarks. Staff have accomplished nearly 6,000 acres of prescribed burns in just two years.

The savanna restoration project continues at a good pace. Preserve staff planted 150 acres this spring using our new Truaxx warm-season grass drill. Restored areas will initially be very weedy, and it generally takes

two to three years before native grasses begin to really express themselves. Areas will be planted at 100 acres a year for the next 10 years. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Partners provide funds for the project for Wildlife Program.

We recently completed acquisition of the 195-acre James in holding. This was an important piece in the northeastern part of the preserve, and goes a long way toward protecting the integrity of our boundary long-term. It harbors some of the finest oak savanna in the region.

We just received the good news that we've been awarded a \$12,000 grant from NatureWorks to establish informational and interpretive signage around the building. A kiosk and two trailhead signs will allow visitors to hike the two self-guided trails 7 days a week. We hope to have these in place by early Fall.



Pontotoc Ridge

- Jim Erwin

We have been doing a lot of mowing and weed eating on our trails and burn lines, and spot spraying sericea. While this is the off season for doing prescribed burns, we have been working with our neighbors to get ready to do their fall burns and making sure their burn lines

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 are prepared. At Pontotoc Ridge Preserve we are getting started on our 1½ mile ADA trail, which we hope will be completed sometime this fall. We are also going full steam ahead with the cross/timber ecoregional plan, which we hoped to have completed by June, 04. In the past 2 months we have had close to a hundred people visit the preserve looking at everything from birds, butterflies, to shooting stars, and some come to just have a picnic lunch.



Oklahoma Freshwater Initiative

- Grant Gerondale

The waters of the Kiamichi, Little, Glover and Mountain Fork Rivers contain freshwater species found nowhere else in the world, and one of the most diverse collections of freshwater biodiversity found anywhere in the United States.

This past spring the Conservancy launched a new project – the **Oklahoma Freshwater Initiative (OFI)**– that seeks to balance the pressing social, economic, and recreational demands being placed on these southeastern Oklahoma rivers with their ecological needs to remain healthy. This new initiative is based on The Nature Conservancy's

Freshwater Initiative, Ecologically Sustainable Water Management process *(for more information check out freshwaters.org)* Our OFI seeks to answer key questions relevant to the long-term health and management of these rivers. Questions like:

"What would be the ecological effects of implementing the state's water development plan on the Kiamichi, Little, Glover and Mt. Fork rivers?"
"What flows of water are necessary to keep those rivers healthy?", and
"What man-made influences are happening now on those rivers that affect their health?".

Partners in our Oklahoma Freshwater Initiative will collaboratively identify the ecological needs of the Kiamichi and surrounding streams to define what is needed to sustain them for generations to come.



Western Oklahoma

A third round of Black-capped vireo habitat restoration work was completed this winter in western Oklahoma's Salt Creek Canyon. Grant funding through the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has allowed the Oklahoma Chapter to clear invasive eastern red cedar timber from a total of 27 habitat

plots over the past three years, restoring much-needed nesting habitat for this critically endangered bird.



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 Manager
 Jim Erwin

Jul 2003

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
		1 Dean Johnston Mary Ellen Johnston	2	3 Kim Hagan	4 Barbara Bates Doris Mayfield	5
6 Rebecca Bush	7 Pat Jaynes	8 Hugh Selman Peggy Selman	9	10 Mary Ann Davis Cela James	11 Don Baird Larry Myers	12 Beverly Atteberry Don Bruner TG
13	14 Maureen Forsythe	15 Jim Walker	16 Dave Dolcater Marilyn Keefer	17 Deana Brewster Dennis Brewster	18 Steve Forsythe	19 John Fisher TG
20 Nicholas Delgrosso	21 Loretta Vives Van Vives	22 George Brenner Neil Garrison	23 Stuart Marshall	24 Bill Rinehart	25 June Endres Jan Reynolds Jane Thomas	26 Van Vives TG
27	28 Barbara Bates	29 Kim Hagan	30	31		

Check the web site for up to the minute schedule information
http://oklahomanature.org/OK/tallgrass_volunteers.html

Aug 2003

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
					1	2 Beverly Atteberry
3	4 Dean Johnston Mary Ellen Johnston	5	6 Stuart Marshall	7	8	9 Don Bruner TG
10	11	12 Jim Walker	13 Dave Dolcater	14 George Brenner	15	16 John Fisher TG
17	18 Loretta Vives Van Vives	19 Hugh Selman Peggy Selman	20 Kim Hagan	21	22	23 Van Vives TG
24 Nicholas Delgrosso	25	26	27	28 Bill Rinehart	29 June Endres	30
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