Our days are certainly getting longer and spring is getting closer. Daffodils are peeking through along with some of the other spring flowers. I know most of us can hardly wait. If you haven’t looked at your pond for a while, be sure to make a point to. At our last meeting I heard several that are already treating their ponds for algae and turning on their UV lights because some have had the green monster aka “algae” come to visit early this year. Start early so you can control it. Don’t forget WGSO’s first Meet-N-Greet will be March 7 at Pond Pro’s Spring Start-Up Class. Come check out the class and support WGSO!

Speaking of Spring, WGSO’s speaker this month specializes unique container gardens. Elizabeth Richardson will show us how to use unique plants, flowers and other material to create custom outdoor container gardens that ensure fabulous first impressions! One of her amazing creations could go home with you - all you have to do is purchase the special raffle tickets for a chance to win one of the container gardens assembled during the presentation. Tickets are just $1 each or $5 for six. That’s right, 6 tickets for the price of 5!

I’d like to congratulate our winners of the 2015 Sweets for the Sweet contest. Marilyn Knol took first place, Sue Jones took second and Mary Garrett received third. We appreciate everyone who participated. Every year I say “I’ve never had that much sugar at one sitting and I don’t know if I will ever be the same again” and every year the Sweets for the Sweet contest proves me wrong.

We are working on our waterfall design that will be the main focus of our booth at the OKC Spring Remodel & Landscape Show, March 27-29 at the Cox Convention Center in downtown OKC. This year is the year everyone should go see our WGSO booth. It is the most awesome thing we have ever done - 100% WGSO designed and built. Wait until you see what 100 pounds of Styrofoam, 150 pounds of vertical concrete, serrated knives, blow torches, can be transformed into the with creative minds and hard work of 17 WGSO volunteers. Remember, we need artificial greenery for our masterpiece. Bring your greenery donation to the March General Meeting. I hope to have more pictures at our March meeting showing the progress we’ve made since February’s slide show.

We still need some ponds for WGSO’s 29th Annual Public Pond Tour. Tom is already working on our tour guide so get your pictures out and get your pond signed up. The application was included as an attachment, plus we’ll have some applications at the March meeting as well. If you want to compete to have a picture of your pond on the cover of this year’s tour guide, everything has to be turned in to Tom Thompson by March 1st. Those that want to be on our public tour all information has to be turned in no later than April 1st. See page 7 for details.

Our first two workshops will be in April. Jim and Mary Garrett are hosting the first two at their home. One will be a gutter planter and the other will be a wine bottle tiki torch. You can sign up at the March meeting along with all of the information you will need. We will have examples there also for you to see. See page 9 for details.

Hope to see you at our March meeting.

Diane Clark
WGSO President
Welcome WGSO Members

As of the 20th of the month

New Members: Shelly Alley, Blaine Eaton

Renewals: Herb & Jeannie Abts, Mary Beth Becker, Gilbert & Kris Bley, Murphy & Pat Bourgeois, Steve & Rita Chapman, John & Diane Clark, Sam & Merilee Estes, Stephen & Rita Farriester, Freddy & Shela Hill, Helen Hill, Peggy Holland, Jay & Tracey Jones, Tom & Kate Lay, Chad & Ellie Miller, Carole Mobley, Jim Moss, Russell & Joy Patton, Michael & Robin Perry, Jan Woodson.

If you paid your 2015 Membership Dues and DON'T see your name, contact Patty Smith at soonerpattywgso@cox.net

Board Meeting

Open to all WGSO members - RSVP Required - Bring a Dish.

Tuesday, March 31 @ 6:30 pm

RSVP Required to Diane Clark
dianec Clark@yahoo.com 947-6999

Diane Clark’s House
4900 NW 35th St
Oklahoma City, OK

All Executive Board Members and Committee Chairs are encouraged to attend. Spouses Welcome.

The WGSO Public Pond Tour is your opportunity for the biggest and best Show and Tell of your life!

Put your water feature on tour and share your story. Let others enjoy your personal paradise!

Tickets $1 or 6 for $5
Winner Takes Home One of the Container Gardens
Created During Presentation
Do Not Have To Be Present To Win
Proceeds to go WGSO General Fund

March Word Find

D F W B U Q V R
Z I N N I A E W
S L O P E D O E
T T S B C R C E
L E A F K E A D
Y R X S H A D E
Z K H I H J D F
M O S S H R G O
P G L F A N U M
K U S H T P J V

50/50 Draw
000007

$326.00
2/3/15

Tickets are $1 @ Meetings & Club Events.

WGSO Ad Rates

If you would like to place an ad in the Pond Life, the rates are as follows:

Business Card $10.00 1/4 Page $25.00
1/2 Page $75.00 Full Page $100.00

Ads are to be Camera Ready Prepaid in advance. Send payment to the WGSO Treasurer, Jim Maida, 10612 Turnberry Ln, OKC, OK 73170.

Send ad to the newsletter editor, Paulei Mumme at wgsomembership@gmail.com. Ad must be in editor’s possession no later than the 15th of the month preceding publication.

Ex: August issue must be received by July 20th.
Pond Tour Guide Photo Contest Deadline
March 1
Slide Show Entry Deadline
March 1
General Meeting
March 3
Meet-N-Greet Pond Pro - Spring Start Up
March 7
OKC Spring Remodel & Landscape Show
March 27-29
Meet-N-Greet Pond Pro - Pond Filtration
March 31
Board Meeting
Pond Tour Entry Deadline
April 1
General Meeting
April 7
Gutter Hanging Vertical Garden Workshop
April 11
Wine Bottle Tiki Torch Workshop
April 11
Meet-N-Greet Pond Pro - Pond Build
April 11
Meet-N-Greet Pond Pro - Pondless Build
April 25
Members Only Plant Sale
May 5
Meet-N-Greet Pond Pro - Plants/Fish/Algae
May 16
Board Meeting
General Meeting
May 26
June 2
June 6
June 20-21
June 30
July 7

2015 WGSO BOARD

<table>
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<tr>
<th>EXECUTIVE OFFICER*/COMMITTEE CHAIRS</th>
<th>NAME</th>
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<tr>
<td>*President</td>
<td>Diane Clark</td>
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<td>947-6999</td>
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<td>*Treasurer</td>
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<td>Newsletter / Activities</td>
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<td>Activates</td>
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<td>Phil &amp; Sarah Grissam</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tour Guide Publication</td>
<td>Tom Thompson</td>
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LAST MONTH’S RECAP

Once again our members have proved they really know how to cook and make desserts. We had some great desserts for the Sweets for the Sweet contest. First place went to Marilyn Knol for her famous rum cake. We had a tie for second place. So we turned it into a second and third place when we drew between the two. Sue Jones then took second place and Mary Garrett was awarded third.

Thanks those who brought regular snacks for our refreshments - were we ever grateful to have something balance the abundance of sweetness! A big thank you goes to all who brought refreshments and those who participated in The Sweets for the Sweet contest. Congratulations to our three winners.

It was also announced that Jim and Mary Garrett are hosting our first two workshops in April and signup sheets will be at the March meeting. Details are on page 9. 😊
Greenhouse Plans

How many of us dream of having our own greenhouse or adding another greenhouse if we’re lucky enough to have one? A friend recently told me about to desire to build the barn greenhouse in the photo to the right. I did a little research and came across of few greenhouse I thought might interest my fellow WGSO members.

One word of CAUTION - please read the comments on the websites BEFORE you purchase materials and start building any of these greenhouse. In those comments you’ll find the mistakes of the author along with tips, tricks, and techniques to make your greenhouse project a success!

Hmmm.....wonder how many new greenhouses we’ll see on the pond tour this year? 😊

Barn Greenhouse - FREE PLANS by Ana White

http://ana-white.com/2012/05/plans/barn-greenhouse

Inexpensive Hoop Greenhouse

http://doorgarden.com/10/50-dollar-hoop-house-green-house#more-44

WGSO MEMBERS ONLY PLANY SALE - MAY 5, 2015

As the weather warms and you start working in your gardens, please take a look at your plants and what needs to be thinned out, please remember WGSO’s Annual Members Only Plant Sale and Silent Auction. This is the main fund raiser for the WGSO and all proceeds go into the general fund to help keep our club fun and exciting.

We take any land and water plants, garden décor, pond equipment in working order - just about anything really, EXCEPT FISH! So take a look around and put those extra plants in individual containers to bring to the WGSO Annual Members Only Plant Sale and make room for some of the treasures you’ll be bringing home! Gary Guild is the Plant Sale Chair. More info next month. 😊
Seed Soaking: New gardeners may not be aware of the old-time gardener’s trick of soaking seeds before planting. When you soak seeds before planting, you can significantly decrease the amount of time it takes for a seed to germinate.

Reasons for Soaking Seeds: Seeds were designed to be abused. Mother Nature is not kind to a little seed. In the wild, a seed can expect to encounter harsh heat and cold, very wet or dry conditions and may even need to survive the acid-filled digestive tract of an animal. In short, seeds have developed over millions of years with defenses to survive awful conditions. But in your modern day garden, a seed is relatively pampered. Soaking seeds before planting helps you to break down the seed’s natural defenses against what it expects from Mother Nature, which then allows it to germinate faster.

Another reason is that while Mother Nature actively assaults seeds, she also gave those seeds an internal gauge to help them know when they should grow. For most seeds, moisture levels play a big role in alerting a seed to optimal grow times. By soaking the seeds, you can quickly boost the moisture content around the seeds, which signals to the seed that it is now safe to grow.

And lastly, for some types of seeds, they actually contain germination inhibitors that are designed to prevent a seed from germinating inside the fruit. These inhibitors must be leached away before a seed can germinate. In nature with natural rainfall, this process can take some time. But when you soak your seeds, this process is sped up.

How to Soak Seeds Before Planting: Seed soaking, at a basic level needs two things: seeds and water. Some methods for seed soaking may substitute the water for slightly acidic solutions, such as weak tea or coffee or even acidic chemicals. These acidic solutions are meant to imitate loosely the stomach acid of an animal. But these solutions are not necessary in most cases. For most seeds, water will work just fine.

Take a small bowl and fill it with water from your tap, as hot as your tap will allow. Some seeds can tolerate boiling water, but as the tolerance for heat can vary greatly from species to species, hot tap water is safest for seed soaking.

Once your bowl is filled with hot water, place your seeds inside the bowl, then allow the seeds to stay in the water as it cools down. Common questions at this point include “How long should seeds be soaked?” and “Can you over soak seeds?” Yes, you can over soak seeds. Too much soaking in water and a seed will drown. It is recommended that you only soak most seeds for 12 to 24 hours and no more than 48 hours. The seeds of some species of plants can survive longer soakings, but you should only do this if the specific instructions for this species recommend so.

There are things you can do to improve how well your seeds react to soaking. Large seeds or seeds with particularly hard coats can benefit from scarification before soaking. Scarification means to damage the seed coat in some way so that the water is better able to penetrate the seed. Scarification can be done through several methods. These include rubbing the seed on fine grain sand paper, nicking the seed coat with a knife and even gently tapping the seed with a hammer to help crack the seed coat.

After soaking your seeds, they can be planted as directed. The benefit of soaking seeds before planting is that your germination time will be reduced, which means you can have happy, growing plants faster. 😊

Source: http://www.gardeningknowhow.com/garden-how-to/seeds/soaking-seeds.htm/print/
A good, salt substitute for anyone who wants to restrict sodium intake is a blend of equal parts dried basil, dill, lemon balm, marjoram, mint, parsley, rosemary, thyme and a few dashes of Hungarian paprika. The mixture will keep indefinitely in a dark glass or ceramic container.

In your flower arrangements, avoid mixing cut daffodils with tulips. Daffodils produce a chemical "slime" that injures tulip blooms. If you want to use these two flowers in an arrangement, place the daffodils in another container for a day after cutting, then rinse off the stems and add to the vase of tulips. Adding 6 drops of bleach to each quart of water also helps.

After frigid weather, most people are especially anxious for signs of spring. Crocus are considered by many to be the first spring flowers, but many minor bulbs bloom even earlier. These plants are usually short and small, but if planted in mass, they can be most effective in the landscape.

Here are a few harbingers of spring to look for in gardens this spring or consider planting in your yard this fall for early spring blooms: Photos Below

1) GLORY-OF-THE-SNOW (Chionodoxa luciliae)
2) WINTER ACONITE (Eranthis hyemalis)
3) COMMON SNOWDROP (Galanthus nivalis)
4) NETTED IRIS (Iris reticulata)
5) SPRING SNOWFLAKE (Leucojum vernum)

PLANTING: Prepare beds for planting by mixing in amendments and fertilizer. Dig, divide, and replant crowded summer and fall flowering perennials like agapanthus, garden phlox astilbe, aster, bleeding heart, coral bells, daylilies, and shasta daisies. Perennials perform best in well drained soil with plenty of humus. Astilbe, hosta and bleeding heart will bloom in the shade. Plant spring flowering annuals like forget-me-nots, dianthus, English daisy sweet William, and viola. Set out nursery plants of warm-season edibles Wait until end of month to set out frost tender plants. Bluebells are superb for naturalizing in the same manner as daffodils but prefer a shadier location and will bloom even where they get no direct sun at all. Set out flowering perennials like columbines and delphiniums.

Repot houseplants that have grown too large for their containers. Cut back leggy plants to encourage compact growth. Root the cuttings in moist media to increase your supply of plants.

Accurate information on the longevity of flower seeds is hard to find. Based on limited observations, the following should be considered as short-life (one year) seeds: aster, candytuft, columbine, ornamental onion, honesty, kochia, phlox, salvia, strawflower and vinc. Some common, flower seeds viable for more than one year if stored properly are alium, calendula, centaurea, coreopsis, cosmos, marigold, nasturtium, nigella, petunia, salpiglossis, scabiosa, schizanthus, sweet pea, verbena, viola and zinnia.

If you are buying bare-root trees, look for ones with a large root system in relation to the top growth. It is not necessary to purchase a very large tree to get a quality plant.

MAINTENANCE: Fertilize plants that are starting to grow actively like annual flowers, berries, citrus, roses, and established trees and shrubs with a balanced fertilizer like: 15-15-15, or a 5-5-5. Early spring is the right time for two special turf treatments, if needed: vertical cutting or thinning to remove thatch and aerification or coring to reduce soil compaction. Special equipment is available for each operation. Consult a lawn-care specialist, or rent the equipment and do-it-yourself. Wait until later in the month to fertilize lawns.

Apply a pre-emergent herbicide before lawn weeds get started. These work by preventing the seed from germinating. Therefore, it is important that they are applied in early spring, before growth of the weed seedlings.

If your tiller turns over sluggishly in spring, before trying to start it, move it to a sunny location and cover it with a black plastic garbage bag for half an hour. A few minutes of solar heating will warm up the fluids and make starting easier.

For more compact pyracanthas without the risk of losing berries, pinch back new growth now. Prune evergreen shrubs before growth starts. Prune spring-flowering shrubs after flowering is completed.

Propagate deciduous shrubs, such as forsythia and winter jasmine, now by ground layering. 😊
OLIVE OIL:  Add virgin olive oil to a covered container with crushed fresh garlic (Note: Rosemary has also been recommended to add to the olive oil). Cut a washcloth in strips about 2” wide. Place cloth strips into olive oil/garlic in covered container until saturated. Stuff a saturated strip into a mole hole. It should keep the animals away—they can’t stand the smell of the stuff.

CASTOR OIL:  Pour 1/4 cup castor oil in hose end sprayer. Fill with water and add several drops of a wetting agent (dish detergent with no antibacterial or degreasing agents in it will work). Set sprayer dial on 3 tablespoons per gallon and spray lawn and under plants in garden with this. Repeat three weeks later and from then on you should be able to spray just the perimeter of the yard with this mixture once a month to keep the moles out.

Purchase an inexpensive large size watering can. Fill with water. Add 3 tablespoons of castor oil and stir often with a long, throwaway stick while using it. As you plant, water in each young plant with this combination. Repeat water three weeks later. No harm to plants. As a matter of fact, over the years you may notice an increase in plant health and growth using this technique. In time the watering can will turn black, sticky and ugly on the inside which is why you should have a separate watering can for this project.

TANGLEFOOT® (Sticky Glue): Purchase a package of wooden tongue depressors available at craft stores and a can of Tanglefoot which can be found at amazon.com or some Ace hardware stores carry it. Now, put on rubber gloves as this gooey organic substance is not easily removed from hands. Break a tongue depressor in half, coat it heavily with Tanglefoot, locate an active mole tunnel, cut into it and insert tongue depressor vertically and recover with soil. Repeat along tunnels about every ten feet. As a mole moves along the tunnel it bumps into this sticky product which clings to its face and inhibits its ability to eat. If one is alert and watching for new mole activity daily and uses this method as needed right away an upper hand can be gained on the mole situation.

PREDATOR URINE: Coyote, bobcat and fox urine is most widely available to gardeners and homeowners interested in using these products. They come in powder or granulated form, and are sprinkled on the perimeter of the area you wish to protect from pests twice weekly. Bobcat urine is most effective on moles. Bobcat and fox urine have both been shown to be effective on voles. Available at amazon.com
Three species of hummingbirds are regularly found in Oklahoma. Two species, the (A) Ruby-throated and the (B) Black-chinned, nest in Oklahoma and are found here during the summer months. The third species, the (C) Rufous Hummingbird, does not nest in Oklahoma, but migrates through the state during the spring and fall.

The Ruby-throated Hummingbird is the most common and widespread species. It is found across the eastern 3/4 of Oklahoma and is the only species found in the eastern half of the state. The Black-chinned Hummingbird is found in the western quarter of the state and is most common in the southwestern corner. It is the most common hummingbird around the cities of Lawton and Altus, and it has expanded its range eastward over the past three decades and is now common as far east as Chickasha.

Ruby-throated and Black-chinned Hummingbirds return to Oklahoma in early spring – usually between the 10th and 20th of April. They remain here through the summer and migrate back south during September. Like many migratory land birds, the male hummingbirds typically return one to two weeks before the females and juvenile birds. Contrary to popular myth, hummingbird migration is not triggered by changes in their food supply but by changes in day length. In the fall, they migrate southward in September regardless of whether or not there is an abundance of flowers and/or hummingbird feeders.

The third species, the Rufous Hummingbird, is not found in Oklahoma. It breeds in the Rocky Mountains and western 3/4 of Oklahoma and is the only species found in the eastern half of the state. The Rufous Hummingbird typically returns to the eastern United States after mating and incubating in the western United States. It is found in Oklahoma in the fall during the migration period.

We recommend that people place their hummingbird feeders out in mid April – between the 10th and 15th and as early as mid March if hummingbird are sighted – and maintain these feeders until late October – Halloween is an easy date to remember. Nearly all hummingbirds have migrated south by the first of October, but occasionally stragglers, especially young-of-the-year birds, may be seen throughout October and these birds benefit from the energy boost provided by hummingbird feeders.

Hummingbird feeders should be filled with a sugar water solution that is approximately one part sugar to four parts water. This can be made a little stronger in the spring and fall when hummingbirds are migrating, and a little weaker during the heat of the summer. It is not necessary to add red food coloring to the sugar water – although this was commonly recommended twenty years ago. Also, it is not necessary to use elaborate nectar mixtures, although there is nothing wrong with using these. In addition to drinking flower nectar and sugar water, hummingbirds obtain the protein that they need by eating the small insects that are attracted to flowers and sometimes pollen. Even when they appear to be dependent upon your feeders, they are supplementing their diets with insects.

You may have noticed hummingbirds acting very aggressively around your feeders. Hummingbirds defend feeding territories (usually patches of flowers) during most of the year, so defending a hummingbird feeder is a normal behavior for them. Often, one hummingbird will try to dominate a feeder and drive all other hummingbirds away. A hummingbird can usually accomplish this if there are only a few other hummingbirds in the area, however, if there are more than eight to ten hummingbirds, this territorial behavior will decrease because of the difficulty in driving off a large number of birds. Two remedies can be used to address aggressive hummingbirds – both involve placing more than one feeder in the yard. If there are only a few birds around (less than six), you might try to put out additional feeders that are scattered in the yard twenty feet or more apart. This allows multiple hummingbirds to establish individual territories in your yard. If you have several hummingbirds (more than five), it might be better to place several hummingbird feeders in the yard close together – separated by only a few feet. This will allow multiple hummingbirds to feed at one time and thus concentrate the birds in one area where it is difficult for a single bird to take control. The second remedy is being used more and more in areas with large hummingbird populations.

Male and female hummingbirds normally defend individual territories. During the nesting season, the female alone builds her nest, incubates the eggs and raises the young. Females usually lay two eggs in a nest (occasionally three eggs), and normally raises one or two broods per year. Hummingbird nests are extremely small – about the size of a half walnut. They are constructed of spider webs and fine plant fibers, and are built on the ends of tress branches 10 to 30 feet above the ground. Often, lichens or moss are incorporated into the nest and these help camouflage the nests in the trees.

In addition to placing feeders out for the hummingbirds, you can provide for their needs by growing flowers that they prefer. Hummingbirds find flowers by their sense of sight and are attracted to red, orange, deep pink and deep yellow flowers. They also appear to prefer flowers with a tubular shape that resemble the hummingbird’s long bill. Some beneficial flowers for hummingbirds include the following:

- **Coral Honeysuckle** (*Lonicera sempervirens*)
- **Swamp Hibiscus** (*Hibiscus moscheutos*)
- **Autumn Salvia** (*Salvia greggii*)
- **Scarlet Sage** (*Salvia splendens*)
- **Indian Paintbrush** (*Castilleja coccinea*)
- **Red Morning Glory** (*Ipomea coccinea*)
- **Four O’Clocks** (*Mirabilis jalapa*)
- **Red Bee Balm** (*Monarda didyma*)
- **Crimson Columbine** (*Aquilegia formosa*)
- **Red-hot Poker** (*Kniphofia uvaria*)
- **Red Yucca** (*Hesperaloe parviflora*)
- **Prairie Phlox** (*Phlox pilosa*)
- **Smooth Wild Petunia** (*Ruellia streptens*)
- **Trumpet Creeper** (*Campsis radicans*)
- **Flame Azalea** (*Rhododendron calendulaceum*)
- **Pineapple Sage** (*Salvia elegans*)
- **Texas Red Sage** (*Salvia coccinea*)
- **Beard Tongue or Penstemon** (*Penstemon species*)
- **Cypress Vine** (*Ipomea quamoclit*)
- **Cardinal Flower** (*Lobelia cardinalis*)
- **Missouri Verbena** (*Verbena missouriensis*)
- **Jewelweed or Touch-Me-Not** (*Impatiens capensis*)
- **Coral Bells** (*Heuchera sanguinea*)
- **Standing Cypress** (*Gilia rubra*)
- **Canna** (*Canna cultivars*)

29th Annual
WGSO Public Pond Tour
Saturday* June 20 - 9 am to 6 pm
Sunday June 21 - 1 pm to 6 pm

*SPECIAL HOURS - Select Homes
Public Night Tour - SAT NIGHT ONLY
9 am to 3 pm for Day Viewing
9 pm to 11 pm for Night Viewing

All WGSO Members with WATER FEATURES are eligible to be on the Public Pond Tour. Pondless waterfalls, bubbling rocks, fountains, container water gardens, small ponds, big ponds - WE WANT THEM ALL!

Entry forms will be at the General Meeting.

2015 WGSO PUBLIC POND TOUR
GUIDE COVER CONTEST
DEADLINE TO ENTER IS MARCH 1, 2015

Only WGSO members who have entered to be on the Public Pond Tour are eligible to be on the cover. If you would like your water feature to appear on the cover, check the appropriate box on the entry form and have your completed entry postmarked by March 1. WGSO members will vote for the best photo at the March General Meeting.

COVER PHOTO ENTRY MUST MEET THE FOLLOWING CRITERIA:
♦ A minimum resolution of 600 dpi in TIF or JPEG format only
♦ Good lighting and in focus
♦ Portrait orientation

For More Information
Contact Tom Thompson

Are you ready to get creative?

WORKSHOP HOST DATE
Gutter Vertical Garden Mary Garrett April 11
Wine Bottle Tiki Torch Mary Garrett April 11
Leaf Casting Diane Clark TBD
Leaf Casting Finishing Diane Clark TBD
Faux Rock Wall Fountain Diane Clark TBD
Faux Bamboo Fountain Diane Clark TBD

RSVP is required on all workshops due to limited space. Waiting list will be started when spaces are filled. Please let us know if you can’t make it so someone else can join the fun.

Some workshops will have a flat fee for all inclusive material kits, other workshops will have a partial fee for bulk materials provided, and a few workshops will have attendees bring all of the materials.

Sign Up Sheets will be at the General Meetings
Got questions? Contact, WGSO Activities Chair, Paullei Mumme paullei.mumme@gmail.com or 642-4767

Back to Back Workshops - April 11 @ 11 am
Gutter Vertical Garden & Wine Bottle Tiki Torch
Two quick and easy projects to enhance your outdoor living space.

$5 Refundable* RSVP Deposit Secures Your Spot!
Limited Space Available - Sign Up at March Meeting.

Workshop Details Will Only Be Provide To WGSO Members Who RSVP with $5 Deposit.

Materials Lists &/Or Kit Cost along with Location will be sent upon RSVP.

$5 RSVP Deposit Will Be Returned To All Attendees
OKLAHOMA HUMMINGBIRD MIGRATION SCHEDULE

**Ruby-throated Hummingbird Migration:** Ruby-throated Hummingbirds normally spend the winter in Central America. From March through May they migrate north, some through the eastern two thirds of Texas, some apparently through Cuba and Florida, and some apparently directly across the Gulf of Mexico. Birds reach the southern Gulf coast in late February and early March.

Later migrants fly to breeding grounds further north. The farther north they are going the later they travel. Arrival time on the breeding grounds tends to not occur until food plants are blooming. Departure time also corresponds with the end of the blooming season for food plants. Fall migration lasts from late July until late October in the southern states.

**Black-chinned Hummingbird Migration:** In spring Black-chinned Hummingbirds can be seen returning to Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona from mid-March through May. They reach Southern California by late March. It may be May before the species reaches the northwest states and British Columbia.

In fall they leave west-coast areas in mid-August and September. In Texas they are usually gone by mid-October. Most Black-chinned Hummingbirds winter in Mexico.

**Rufous Hummingbird Migration:** In spring Rufous Hummingbirds migrate up the Pacific coast, passing through California from February to May. The birds reach British Columbia in early April and Alaska by mid-April. Birds arrive in Idaho and Montana around the end of April.

Source: [http://hummingbirdworld.com/h/migrate.htm](http://hummingbirdworld.com/h/migrate.htm)