LITERATURE ON THE VEGETATION OF OKLAHOMA, 1964-1975

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Oklahoma vegetation has been studied extensively both in its role as a primary component of the environment and as it relates to animal life, geology, agriculture, and other aspects of the state's natural history and economy. These studies have resulted in a large and scattered body of literature. Two previous bibliographies have been published (371,389) dealing with Oklahoma vegetation, one in 1953 and the second in 1964. This third bibliography on Oklahoma vegetation is for the period 1964-1975 and adds 171 new titles to the two previous lists. Entries are arranged alphabetically by author and chronologically when more than one entry occurs by the same author(s). Numbering continues sequentially. Geographical regions used in the current list are the same as those used for the two precedent bibliographies and are illustrated by Fig. 1. Initials represent subdivisions within the state, except that OK is used to indicate papers dealing with the state as a whole and RE for those in which Oklahoma vegetation is considered as part of a larger region.

Since knowledge of the vegetation of an area is often basic and preliminary to other research activities, the list includes a number of papers in which the main objective is to report findings other than vegetational analysis or description. The inclusion of this collateral material enhances the value of the list for plant ecologists as well as makes it useful for taxonomists, agronomists, geographers, zoologists, and other scientists. All items included have been examined and verified bibliographically by the compiler in order to make citations on the list dependable and accurate. Publications, such as environmental impact studies, whether published commercially or by U.S. government agencies, have been excluded if copies have not been found in academic libraries in the state or if their description could not be verified in standard bibliographical authorities, e.g., The National Union Catalog. Abbreviations for periodical citations are those found in BioSciences Information Service of Biological Abstracts, BIOSIS 1975.

The amount of vegetational investigation continues to be unevenly distributed throughout the state. Areas studied most are the north central section with 86 papers and the south central with 113 papers; the Panhandle, with only 16 reports, has been studied least. (Table 1) This concentration is to be expected since both of the state's largest universities, at which most research is conducted, are located in these central regions. The increased amount of investigation in the north central section during the past decade reflects the attraction of the Adams ranch in Osage County as a research area. Fifteen research papers have been published during recent years from this large and representative prairie site. The impetus for research that such an area provides argues persuasively for the acquisition of additional natural areas throughout the state in the near future in which research may be conducted.

The literature searched in compiling the following list includes Proceedings of the Oklahoma Academy of Science, 1964-1975; Biological Abstracts, 1964-1976; Science Citation Index, Permuterm Subject Index; Xerox University Microfilms, Comprehen-

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sive Dissertation Index, 1891-1972, Supplements 1973, 1974; and the thesis catalogues of Oklahoma State University and of the University of Oklahoma. The latter two catalogues reveal the existence of a number of vegetational theses and dissertations not previously listed.

These three bibliographies on Oklahoma vegetation have been compiled to aid vegetational research and teaching throughout the state.


304. S. C. BARBER, *A floristic study of the vascular plants of the gypsum hills and redbed plains area of southwestern Oklahoma*, Master's Thesis, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, 1975. (SW) Site descriptions include photographs.


323. R. L. DALRYMPLE, *Vegetational response following winged elm (Ulmus alata Michx.) and oak (Quercus spp.) control, winged elm browse and winged elm understory growth*, Master's Thesis, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, 1964. (SE) Specific site of study not stated.

324. C. A. DAVIS, *Components of the habitat of the bobwhite quail in Payne County, Oklahoma*, Ph.D. Dissertation, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, 1964. (NC) Vegetation on farmlands, grassland, and woodlands described and illustrated with map.


334. HEDI FAROUA, *Interseeding and paraquat effects on central and eastern rangeland vegetation*, Master's Thesis, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, 1975. (NC, NE)

356. G. P. HUTCHINSON, Changes in species composition of grassland communities in the great plains region, Ph.D. Dissertation, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, 1965. (NC) Vegetation on study plot was determined both before and after treatment.


361. J. E. GRAVES and W. E. McMurphy, Burning and fertilization for range improvement in central Oklahoma. J. Range Manage. 22: 165-168 (1969). (NC) Vegetation on study plot was determined both before and after treatment.


421. E. L. RICE and S. K. PANCHOLY, Inhibition of nitrification by climax ecosystems. Am. J. Bot. 59: 1033-1040 (1972). (SC, SE) In both climax grassland and forest vegetation nitrification is inhibited and level of ammonium nitrogen higher than in all preclimax successional stages.


437. M. A. SEMTNER, Possible mechanisms of the exclusion of Johnson grass by tall grass prairie, Master's Thesis, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, 1972. (NC) Field studies made at two sites near Stillwater.

described in which this study was conducted.


444. J. D. SHEEDY, Calcium, magnesium, phosphorous, and potassium budgets of a tall grass prairie, Master's Thesis, University of Oklahoma, Norman, 1971. (NC) Ranch site in Osage County.


448. GURMUKH SINGH, Some effects of differential clipping on six native grasses and on one introduced species, Master's Thesis, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, 1959. (NC) Grasses on artificially established plots near Lake Carl Blackwell.


456. J. D. TYLER, Habitat types used by the bobwhite quail and other wildlife in southwestern Oklahoma, Master's Thesis, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, 1965. (SW) Vegetation maps and description.


463. G. H. WARE, A study of revegetation in the floodplain of the South Canadian River,

