



SCAN *South Carolina Association of Naturalists*

Post Office Box 5651, Columbia, South Carolina 29250-5651

April Newsletter 2006

Greetings SCAN,

I had another one of my work related on-call weekends so I regret that I was not at the March trip to Goodale and Savage Bay, but Lynn and Quentin with others were there and will be giving you the details of that trip in this newsletter and on the next trip info to Bonneau Ferry near Charleston.

I thought I would share with you some internet links from time to time about natural history, etc. Here are 3 below that are good botany links and the last which is a great guide to watching the monthly phases of the moon, also something that is part of our "natural" universe that on our daylight trips is not thought about much. With a good pair of birding binoculars or a small telescope (50mm) it is amazing what details you can see. This link helps you identify the features and craters.

<http://plantsdatabase.com/> (gardening)

<http://plants.usda.gov/index.html>

<http://www.plantatlas.usf.edu/browse.asp>

<http://www.inconstantmoon.com/>

Hope to see many of you on our next trip.

Jules Fraytet/President

"I didn't know this park was here....what a beautiful spot" was a frequently repeated comment on the March trip to Goodale State Park. This was followed later in the day with comments about two such diverse habitats so close together in one county after the visit to Savage Bay. The vice president and regional director were pleased as we are the Kershaw County residents in the group. The sun was shining showing off the lake at Goodale and its stand of pond cypress to good advantage, and the Litsea (Pondspice), an endangered species, was in bloom at Savage Bay Heritage Preserve. At Goodale most members explored the lake edge and area below the dam and confluence of two overflows from the lake that are part of Big Pine Tree Creek. The birds were cooperating but many species visited early and left for the day. The botanists and a few others took the high road and walked the newly expanded nature trail which follows the ecotone between the damp soils near the lake and the higher drier sandhill areas. The sandhills are a classic example of the sandhills that stretch from Aiken County up into North Carolina. The flood plain along the creek is also a diverse area. The bay also has a sandhills type habitat along the sand rim. The wet interior of the bay provides a very unique habitat as these are areas with no inlet or exit for the water. In dry years, like this one they are dry. In 1991 when SCAN was first there it was knee deep in water. Check the picture on the cover of the SCAN book, From Abbeville to Yemassee. Savage Bay is the location of the photograph where several members are standing in knee deep water. Fortunately that was a warm day! This visit we didn't get our shoes damp. Both sites are worthy of return visits in differing times of the growing season.

Two other events are coming up. SCAN is one of the cosponsor of the visit by Bobby Harrison, one of the original pair of folks representing the Cornell Ornithological Lab when they spotted an Ivory-billed Woodpecker. This is the evening of April 8. By the time you get this newsletter that will have passed, so Jules will report next month. Our April SCAN field trip will be to the coast to a new property open to the public, Bonneau Ferry in Berkeley County. It should be an exciting trip. We hope to see you there.

Lynn Smith, Vice-president, and Quentin Webber Northern Regional Director (filling in for our president)

Bonneau Ferry
Berkeley County
April 22, 2006, 10:30 a.m.

The DNR acquired about 16,000 acres along the north shore of the Cooper River, in 2005. The area is filled with sandy trails, and there are reputed sightings of the endangered red-cockaded woodpecker as well as bald eagles within the preserve. Many migratory birds utilize the area too, and April should be a good time for sighting those as well. There should be a lot of typical coastal plain habitat fauna and flora ecology here for us to see.

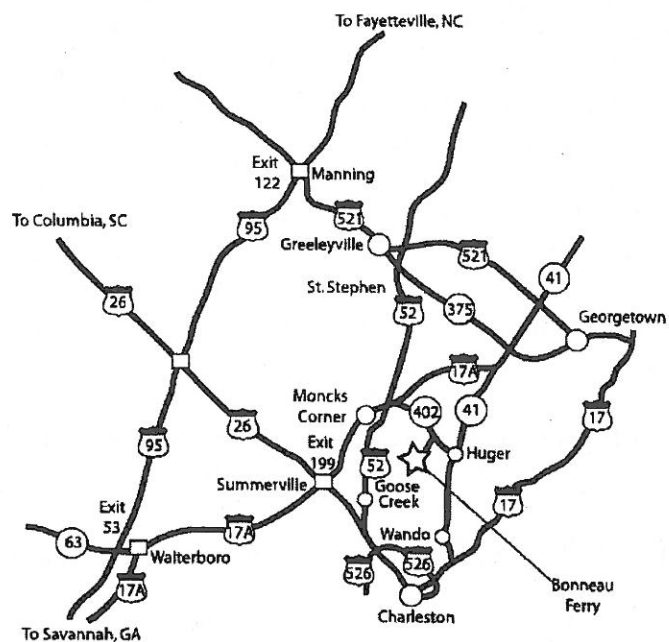
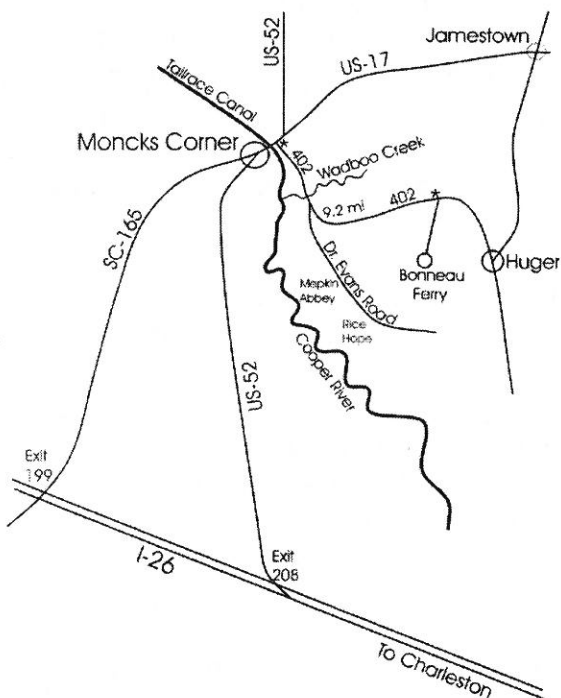
There are also historical and cultural resources at Bonneau... the remains of an old rice mill, and a 1738 masonry plantation house, as well as old cemeteries. Some of site will be managed for wildlife like other DNR sites with fire management of the long-leaf habitat and planting of dove fields etc. and impoundments for waterfowl.

Archeologists are working this site for it's cultural resources. The site is named for Samuel Bonneau who ferried travelers over the Cooper River on their way to Charleston in the 1730's. It was part of the old Calais Road byway that ran along the east fork of the Cooper River

The site breaks down to 216 acres of freshwater ponds, 1360 acres of historic rice fields, 202 acres of wildlife openings, 44 miles of roads and 8000 acres of forest. Lots to Explore! Bring your lunch, lots of water, and insect repellent...and don't forget your binoculars. No facilities are on the site. Nearest food and restrooms are in Moncks Corner where there is a myriad of choices. Remember to arrive early enough to do your socializing before the regional director starts telling about the trip.

Directions from Moncks Corner, SC: Take US 17A/US 52 north thru Moncks Corner; immediately after crossing the Tail Race Canal turn east (right) onto SC 402. Go 9.2-miles on SC 402 and the Bonneau Ferry sign and gate will be on the right.

(Note: Shortly after you turn onto SC 402 you will cross Wadboo Creek at a big boat landing, with lots of neat aquatics. Stay on SC 402.)



Goodale State Park – Kershaw Co., SC – March 25, 2006

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FLORA			
Common Running-cedar <i>Diphasiastrum digitatum</i>	Crane-fly Orchid <i>Tipularia discolor</i>	Hairy Bitter Cress <i>Cardamine hirsuta</i>	Muscadine; Bullace <i>Vitis rotundifolia</i>
Carolina Bog Clubmoss <i>Pseudolycopodiella caroliniana</i>	Common Wax-myrtle <i>Morella cerifera</i>	Sweet Pitcher-plant <i>Sarracenia rubra</i>	St.-Andrew's-cross <i>Hypericum hypericoides</i>
Bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Mockernut Hickory <i>Carya tomentosa</i>	Sundew <i>Drosera intermedia</i>	Bird-foot Violet <i>Viola pedata</i>
Ebony Spleenwort <i>Asplenium platyneuron</i>	Tag Alder <i>Alnus serrulata</i>	Sundew <i>Drosera brevifolia</i>	Violet <i>Viola villosa</i>
Sand Pine <i>Pinus clausa</i>	River Birch; Red Birch <i>Betula nigra</i>	Sweet-gum <i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Prickly-pear <i>Opuntia humifusa</i>
Shortleaf Pine <i>Pinus echinata</i>	Post Oak <i>Quercus stellata</i>	Five-fingers <i>Potentilla canadensis</i>	Ludwigia <i>Ludwigia leptocarpa</i>
Longleaf Pine <i>Pinus palustris</i>	Scrubby Post Oak <i>Quercus margarettiae</i>	Blackberry <i>Rubus argutus</i>	Intelligence-plant <i>Centella asiatica</i>
Pond Pine <i>Pinus serotina</i>	Turkey Oak <i>Quercus laevis</i>	Alchemilla <i>Alchemilla microcarpa</i>	Flowering Dogwood <i>Cornus florida</i>
Loblolly Pine <i>Pinus taeda</i>	Spanish Oak; Southern Red Oak <i>Quercus falcata</i>	Multiflora Rose <i>Rosa multiflora</i>	Sweet Pepperbush <i>Clethra alnifolia</i>
Atlantic White-cedar <i>Chamaecyparis thyoides</i>	Black Jack Oak <i>Quercus marilandica</i>	Red Chokeberry <i>Sorbus arbutifolia</i>	Spotted Wintergreen <i>Chimaphila maculata</i>
Eastern Red Cedar <i>Juniperus virginiana virginiana</i>	Water Oak <i>Quercus nigra</i>	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus sp.</i>	Fetterbush <i>Lyonia lucida</i>
Pond-cypress <i>Taxodium ascendens</i>	Blue-jack Oak <i>Quercus incana</i>	Black Cherry; Wild Cherry <i>Prunus serotina</i>	Trailing-arbutus; Mayflower <i>Epigaea repens</i>
Giant Cane <i>Arundinaria gigantea</i>	Cherrybark Oak <i>Quercus pagoda</i>	Carolina Cherrylaurel <i>Prunus caroliniana</i>	Sparkleberry <i>Vaccinium arboreum</i>
Golden Club; Never-wet <i>Orontium aquaticum</i>	Mistletoe <i>Phoradendron serotinum</i>	Winged Sumac <i>Rhus copallinum</i>	Elliott's Blueberry <i>Vaccinium elliotii</i>
Fringed Greenbrier; Bullbrier <i>Smilax bona-nox</i>	Sheep-sorrel, Sour-grass <i>Rumex hastatulus</i>	Eastern Poison Ivy <i>Toxicodendron radicans radicans</i>	Low-bush Blueberry <i>Vaccinium tenellum</i>
Sawbrier; Greenbrier <i>Smilax glauca</i>	Common Chickweed <i>Stellaria media</i>	Titi <i>Cyrilla racemiflora</i>	Persimmon <i>Diospyros virginiana</i>
Red-berried Greenbrier <i>Smilax walteri</i>	Tulip-poplar; Yellow-poplar <i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	American Holly <i>Ilex opaca</i>	Horse-sugar; Sweetleaf <i>Symplocos tinctoria</i>
Bamboo Smilax <i>Smilax laurifolia</i>	Sweetbay <i>Magnolia virginiana</i>	Yaupon <i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	Chinese Privet; Ligustrum <i>Ligustrum sinense</i>
Sweet-scented Smilax <i>Smilax smallii</i>	Southern Magnolia; Bull Bay <i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Inkberry; Bitter Gallberry <i>Ilex glabra</i>	Yellow Jessamine <i>Gelsemium sempervirens</i>
Bear-grass <i>Yucca filamentosa</i>	Swamp Bay <i>Persea palustris</i>	Sweet Gallberry <i>Ilex coriacea</i>	Beautyberry; French-mulberry <i>Callicarpa americana</i>
	Teesdalia <i>Teesdalia nudicaulis</i>	Red Maple <i>Acer rubrum</i>	Mazus <i>Mazus japonicus</i>

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Shade Mudflower <i>Micranthemum umbrosum</i>	Wood Duck <i>Aix sponsa</i>	Northern Cardinal <i>Cardinalis cardinalis</i>
Toadflax <i>Linaria canadensis</i>	Killdeer <i>Charadrius vociferus</i>	Swamp Sparrow <i>Melospiza georgiana</i>
Trumpet Vine; Cow-itch Vine <i>Campsis radicans</i>	Common Snipe <i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	American Goldfinch <i>Carduelis tristis</i>
Small Bluets <i>Houstonia pusilla</i>	Turkey Vulture <i>Cathartes aura</i>	
Japanese Honeysuckle <i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Red-tailed Hawk <i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	
Common Dandelion <i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	Mourning Dove <i>Zenaida macroura</i>	
Sea-myrtle; Groundsel-tree <i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>	Red-bellied Woodpecker <i>Melanerpes carolinus</i>	
Turkey-tail <i>Trametes versicolor</i>	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker <i>Sphyrapicus varius</i>	
	Tree Swallow <i>Tachycineta bicolor</i>	
FAUNA		
American Bird Grasshopper <i>Schistocerca americana</i>	Northern Rough-winged Swallow <i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i>	
Southeastern Blueberry Bee <i>Habropoda laboriosa</i>	American Crow; Common Crow <i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	
Blue Corporal (dragonfly) <i>Ladona deplanata</i>	Fish Crow <i>Corvus ossifragus</i>	
Eastern Tiger Swallowtail <i>Papilio glaucus</i>	Tufted Titmouse <i>Parus bicolor</i>	
Red-spotted Purple (butterfly) (larva) <i>Limenitis arthemis astyanax</i>	Carolina Chickadee <i>Parus carolinensis</i>	
Southern Toad <i>Bufo terrestris</i>	Brown-headed Nuthatch <i>Sitta pusilla</i>	
Northern Cricket Frog <i>Acris crepitans</i>	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher <i>Poliophtila caerulea</i>	
Ground Skink <i>Scincella lateralis</i>	Cedar Waxwing <i>Bombycilla cedrorum</i>	
Pied-billed Grebe <i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>	Yellow-rumped Warbler <i>Dendroica coronata</i>	
Double-crested Cormorant <i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i>	Yellow-throated Warbler <i>Dendroica dominica</i>	
Great Blue Heron <i>Ardea herodias</i>	Pine Warbler <i>Dendroica pinus</i>	
Canada Goose <i>Branta canadensis</i>		

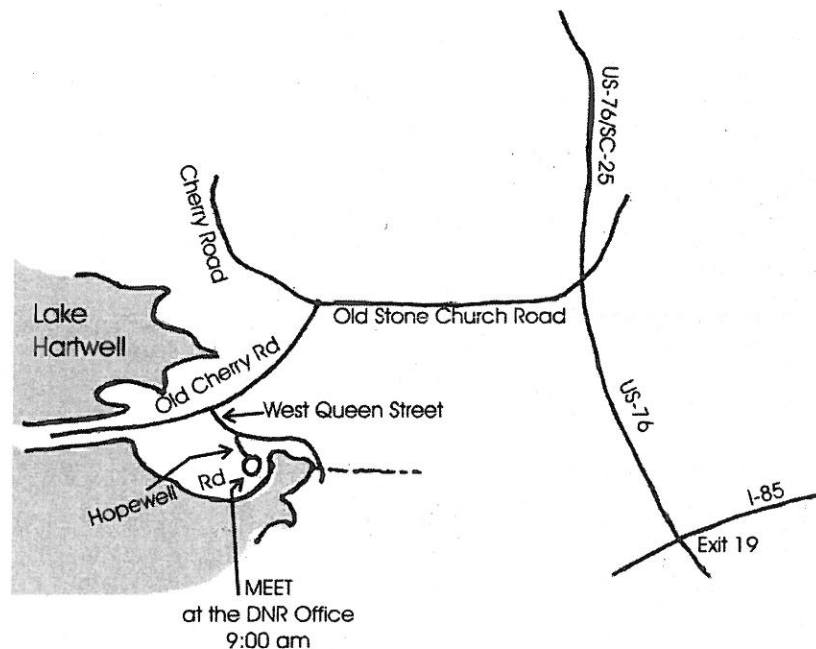
Regional Director's Special Project
Clemson Forest
May 6 & 7, 2006
9:00 a.m.
Special Project to help Patrick McMillan

We have been asked to assist in a survey of a section of Clemson Forest. This is not a regular SCAN trip where we are the 'students' but where we are assisting the researcher. Here is what Dr. McMillan (from here on known as Patrick) has to say.

"What we would like to do is to document as much of the biodiversity of the South Forest as possible. This means plants, insects, you name it! It all is part of our biodiversity inventory and endangered species project for the Clemson Forest. You may recall plans to possibly develop parts of the lakeshore habitat on the Forest last year? We are documenting biodiversity on these sites and preparing a manuscript for the administration on the location of the rare species here. The expertise of SCAN would be most appreciated. Insect and plant collecting (vouchers) are being done and SCAN would also be encouraged to do so to add to our knowledge of the forest."

Bring your books and collecting equipment, and be prepared to help identify everything we find. This may mean doing research after you return home then getting the data to Patrick.

Directions: (Note the Early Start Time) We should gather at the DNR office at the Cherry Farm at 9 a.m. From I-85 exit 19, go west on US 76 toward Clemson. Turn left onto Old Stone Church Road. Watch for Old Cherry Road to the left, at a 3-way stop. In about one-half mile (before you cross the lake) turn left onto W. Queen Street. There is a large brown sign to DNR at this intersection. Descend a hill and cross railroad tracks. Immediately turn right onto Hopewell Road toward the DNR office and the Cherry Farm. There are signs to the DNR office. It is at the end of the road.



Savage Bay Heritage Preserve – Kershaw Co., SC – March 25, 2006

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<p>FLORA</p> <p>Bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i></p> <hr/> <p>Virginia Chain Fern <i>Woodwardia virginica</i></p> <p>Pond-cypress <i>Taxodium ascendens</i></p> <p>Sawbrier; Greenbrier <i>Smilax glauca</i></p> <p>Bamboo Smilax <i>Smilax laurifolia</i></p> <p>Redroot <i>Lachnanthes caroliniana</i></p> <p>Common Wax-myrtle <i>Morella cerifera</i></p> <p>Scrubby Post Oak <i>Quercus margarettiae</i></p> <p>Turkey Oak <i>Quercus laevis</i></p>	<p>American Holly <i>Ilex opaca</i></p> <p>Inkberry; Bitter Gallberry <i>Ilex glabra</i></p> <p>Red Maple <i>Acer rubrum</i></p> <p>Prickly-pear <i>Opuntia humifusa</i></p> <p>Fetterbush <i>Lyonia lucida</i></p> <p>Sparkleberry <i>Vaccinium arboreum</i></p> <p>Persimmon <i>Diospyros virginiana</i></p> <p>Yellow Jessamine <i>Gelsemium sempervirens</i></p> <p>Toadflax <i>Linaria canadensis</i></p>	<p>Yellow-rumped Warbler <i>Dendroica coronata</i></p> <p>Eastern Towhee <i>Pipilo erythrophthalmus</i></p> <p>White-throated Sparrow <i>Zonotrichia albicollis</i></p> <p>House Finch <i>Cardodacus mexicanus</i></p>
FAUNA		
<p>Mistletoe <i>Phoradendron serotinum</i></p> <p>Sweetbay <i>Magnolia virginiana</i></p> <p>Swamp Bay <i>Persea palustris</i></p> <p>Pondspice <i>Litsea aestivalis</i></p> <p>Virginia-willow <i>Itea virginica</i></p> <p>Southern Crabapple <i>Malus angustifolia</i></p> <p>Red Chokeberry <i>Sorbus arbutifolia</i></p> <p>Black Cherry; Wild Cherry <i>Prunus serotina</i></p> <p>Winged Sumac <i>Rhus copallinum</i></p> <p>Eastern Poison Ivy <i>Toxicodendron radicans radicans</i></p> <p>Titi <i>Cyrilla racemiflora</i></p>	<p>Rabid Wolf Spider <i>Rabidosa rabida</i></p> <p>Southeastern Blueberry Bee <i>Habropoda laboriosa</i></p> <p>Honey Bee <i>Apis mellifera</i></p> <p>Turkey Vulture <i>Cathartes aura</i></p> <p>Red-tailed Hawk <i>Buteo jamaicensis</i></p> <p>American Crow; Common Crow <i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i></p> <p>Fish Crow <i>Corvus ossifragus</i></p> <p>Carolina Wren <i>Thryothorus ludovicianus</i></p> <p>Hermit Thrush <i>Catharus guttatus</i></p> <p>Brown Thrasher <i>Toxostoma rufum</i></p> <p>Cedar Waxwing <i>Bombycilla cedrorum</i></p>	