



April 2008

Hello Everyone,

Once again we were blessed with beautiful weather for our fieldtrip. We visited the Blackstock Battlefield Passage of the Palmetto Trail and Johns Creek Lake Complex, in Union County, SC. The trail at Blackstock Battlefield, which is currently a loop trail, takes you through a series of switch-backs down a steep hill to the banks of Hacker's Creek, then along the Tyger River, before crossing an open field at the battlefield monument. Once we passed through the planted pines near the parking area, the hardwood trees on the north-facing slope and floodplain of the creek and river took over. Wildflowers in bloom were scarce, but we did see a few, including round-lobed liverleaf, windflowers, violets, and spice bush. Beech trees, oaks, and hickories dominated, with sourwood and short-leaf pine intermingled. Thick patches of mountain laurel and common silverbells were observed along the banks of the Tyger River. We watched a rather vociferous kingfisher foraging in the river and heard a Louisiana water thrush at Hacker's Creek.

Johns Creek Lake Complex was formed by impounding two creeks that flow through the area which provided us with a different habitat to explore. We walked a trail along one of the lakes where we saw lots of damage to trees caused by beavers, then we eventually found the beaver dam. Tree species on the slopes above the lake were similar to those on the Battlefield trail, but we saw different wetland plant species along the edge of the lake and the creeks that feed it. One notable plant was a very impressive climbing hydrangea, discovered by Robin Carter, which must have been close to two-inches in diameter at the base and climbed about twenty-five feet up into a pine tree.

On March 24, the day after our trip, I received an email from Jan Ciegler with some exciting news that I'd like to share with everyone. The email read like this: "Along the sandbar at the Tyger River yesterday, I scooped up in my aquatic net five specimens of *Laccobius reflexipennis*, a 3.1-mm hydrophilid (water scavenger beetle). That's a new state record, it's having been found previously at Highlands, NC, north to Newfoundland and west to Canada's Northwest Territories." In my line of work, one thing I (i.e., Gordon) have found is that we have a pretty good handle on terrestrial species (plant and animal) occurring in South Carolina, but more aquatic surveys need to be performed.

Thank you Jan Ciegler for scouting the sites, for leading the trip, and providing us with a fine synopsis of the history behind the Revolutionary War battle at the Blackstock Battlefield site. And congratulations on your discovery of a new state record!

Late last year I discovered a copy of SCAN's "*First Ten Years*" book listed on eBay and purchased it. It was being offered by a second-hand bookstore in Florida. When the book arrived I was pleased to see that Rudy had signed the inside cover with "Best wishes! Rudy Mancke". I couldn't help wondering about the history of this book, such as who owned it and how did it end-up in Florida. With the recent discussions about producing a third SCAN book, I pulled the book off my bookshelf a couple of weeks ago and started reading a little about the early days of SCAN. One thing that caught my eye was something Rudy said in the introduction. He expressed how his life has been enriched by SCAN and that he is a better naturalist than he would have been without SCAN. I thought about this and realized that this is true for me as well. I truly cherish the friendships that I have developed through SCAN and I learn something new from my fellow members on every fieldtrip. Our March fieldtrip was no different as I learned about an upland species of *Viburnum*, rusty blackhaw, from Quinton Webber and the difference between the call of a blue-headed vireo and a red-eyed vireo from Jules Fraytet. Afterwards we all enjoyed a seafood dinner, recounted the day's activities, laughed a little, and generally caught up on what's been happening in each other's lives. It was a wonderful day!

As always, thanks for the camaraderie and knowledge you share.  
Gordon / SCAN President

# Stumphouse-Mountain Tunnel & Isaqueena Falls Area

## Oconee County, South Carolina

April 26, 2008 — 10:30 A.M.  
(Claudia Houck & Lynn Smith)

In March we visited an eastern portion of Sumter National Forest at Sedalia Lake and nearby battlefield. This month we visit a western portion of Sumter National Forest...almost! We will visit the Stumphouse Mountain-Tunnel-Isaqueena Falls area. This area is just south of the border of the national forest. Even before Andre Michaux traveled the Carolinas, William Bartram traversed this area. Judging from his journals he passed very close to this area. He visited Station Falls on the east side of the mountain then apparently followed Indian trails west and north to cross the Chatooga River. This track took him very close to this area. What might we find in this same area?

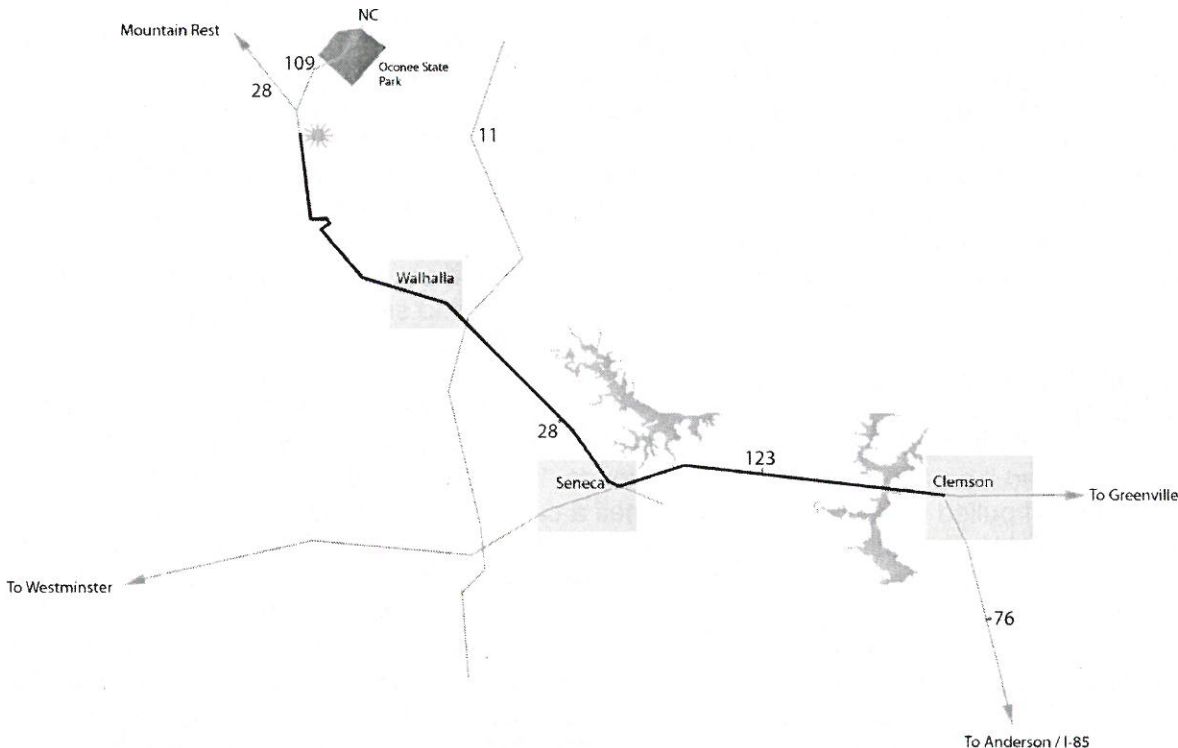
This area has recently been given protection thanks to the cooperation and efforts of several land trust organizations, The Nature Conservancy and SCDNR. It is in the process of becoming a Heritage Trust site.

SCAN visited in April of 1980. The highlight of the trip was the large number of spring ephemerals to be found (plus the bats in the tunnel). It is time to visit those ephemerals again. There are interesting salamanders and other amphibians in the creeks. It should be close to the height of the spring bird migration. April in the Southern Appalachians is magical. Come prepared to explore the area, including some 'off-trail' walking. It should be exciting.

**Considerations:** Pack your lunch and plenty of liquids. Insect repellent is likely to be a good precaution.

### Remember to bring a flashlight if you want to go inside the tunnel.

**Directions:** There are several routes to Walhalla, with the route through Clemson probably being the most convenient for folks; however another alternative is staying on I-85 to SC 24 then north to 11 or 183. To go via the Clemson route, from I-85, take exit 19B to Clemson on hwy. 76. In Clemson, turn left onto Hwy. 123 towards Seneca and cross the lake. Once in Seneca, take a right onto Hwy. 28 towards Walhalla. From Walhalla, starting at the intersection of SC 28 and SC 183, go west on SE 28 for 5.5 miles and turn right onto Stumphouse Tunnel Road. (If you come to the fork where Hwy. 109 meets Hwy. 28, you have gone too far.) Park in the lot next to the picnic area.



South Carolina Association of Naturalists: Gordon Murphy, President; Pat Bright, Vice-president; Ben Gregory, Secretary; Greg Mancini, Treasurer; Jan Ciegler, Flora/Fauna Database Manager; Dee Hope, Historian, Regional Directors: Jan Ciegler (north); Johnny Hardaway & Wayne Grooms (south); Chris Manuse (east); Claudia Houck & Lynn Smith (west); John Cely (central). Newsletter published monthly; contact Ben Gregory, scan\_editor\_brg@bellsouth.net or 704-372-8532. Yearly membership is \$12. Send check to SCAN, c/o Greg Mancini, P.O. Box 5651, Columbia, SC 29250-5651. Fieldtrips are open to visitors; children must be over age 15. SCAN is a nonprofit 501(c)(3) in the state of South Carolina. (www.scnaturalists.org)

## Blackstock Battlefield, Union Co., SC – March 22, 2008

This list was produced by SCAN from sightings produced by SCAN members and is subject to revision as needed. An asterisk (\*) indicates a new sighting for SCAN. Send any changes or corrections to Jan Ciegler at jciegler@sc.rr.com. Please indicate exactly to which flora/fauna list you are referring. Thank you.

### FLORA

**Liverleaf**  
*Hepatica sp.*

**Cudweed**  
*Gnaphalium sp.*

**Ebony Spleenwort**  
*Asplenium platyneuron*

**Christmas Fern**  
*Polystichum acrostichoides*

**Shortleaf Pine**  
*Pinus echinata*

**Loblolly Pine**  
*Pinus taeda*

**Virginia Pine; Scrub Pine**  
*Pinus virginiana*

**Eastern Red Cedar**  
*Juniperus virginiana virginiana*

**Broomsedge**  
*Andropogon virginicus*

**Giant Cane**  
*Arundinaria gigantea*

**River Oats**  
*Chasmanthium latifolium*

**Panic Grass**  
*Panicum sp.*

**Annual Bluegrass**  
*Poa annua*

**Curlyleaf Yucca**  
*Yucca filamentosa*

**Whiteleaf Greenbrier**  
*Smilax glauca*

**Greenbrier**  
*Smilax sp.*

**Tulip-tree**  
*Liriodendron tulipifera*

**Spicebush**  
*Lindera benzoin*

**Sassafras**  
*Sassafras albidum*

**Wild Ginger**  
*Asarum canadense*

**Little Brown Jug**  
*Hexastylis arifolia*

**Round-lobed Hepatica**  
*Anemone americana*

**Windflower**  
*Anemonella thalictroides*

**Sycamore**  
*Platanus occidentalis occidentalis*

**Sweet Gum**  
*Liquidambar styraciflua*

**Winged Elm**  
*Ulmus alata*

**Northern Hackberry**  
*Celtis occidentalis*

**Mockernut Hickory**  
*Carya alba*

**Hickory**  
*Carya sp.*

**Black Walnut**  
*Juglans nigra*

**American Beech**  
*Fagus grandifolia*

**White Oak**  
*Quercus alba*

**Southern Red Oak**  
*Quercus falcata*

**Blackjack Oak**  
*Quercus marilandica marilandica*

**Water Oak**  
*Quercus nigra*

**Willow Oak**  
*Quercus phellos*

**Post Oak**  
*Quercus stellata*

**Tag Alder**  
*Alnus serrulata*

**River Birch**  
*Betula nigra*

**American Hornbeam**  
*Carpinus caroliniana*

**Spring-beauty**  
*Claytonia virginica*

**Common Chickweed**  
*Stellaria media*

**Wild Pansy**  
*Viola bicolor*

**Eastern Cottonwood**  
*Populus deltoids deltoids*

**Toothwort; Bittercress**  
*Cardamine sp.*

**Spotted Wintergreen**  
*Chimaphila maculata*

**Trailing Arbutus**  
*Epigaea repens*

**Mountain Laurel;**  
**Mountain Ivy**  
*Kalmia latifolia*

**Sourwood**  
*Oxydendrum arboreum*

**Sparkleberry**  
*Vaccinium arboreum*

**Hillside Blueberry**  
*Vaccinium pallidum*

**American Persimmon**  
*Diospyros virginiana*

**Silverbell**  
*Halesia sp.*

**Hawthorn**  
*Crataegus sp.*

**Five-fingers**  
*Potentilla canadensis*

**Black Cherry**  
*Prunus serotina serotina*

**Choke Cherry**  
*Prunus virginiana virginiana*

**Eastern Redbud**  
*Cercis Canadensis canadensis*

**Vetch**  
*Vicia sp.*

**Flowering Dogwood**  
*Cornus florida*

**Blackgum**  
*Nyssa sylvatica*

**Hearts-a-burstin'-with-love**  
*Euonymus americanus*

**American Holly**  
*Ilex opaca opaca*

**Grape**  
*Vitis sp.*

**Southern Sugar Maple**  
*Acer floridanum*

**Chalk Maple**  
*Acer leucoderme*

**Box Elder;**  
**Ash-leaved Maple**  
*Acer negundo*

**Red Maple**  
*Acer rubrum*

**Painted Buckeye**  
*Aesculus sylvatica*

**Winged Sumac**  
*Rhus copallinum*

**Eastern Poison Ivy**  
*Toxicodendron radicans radicans*

**Devil's-walking-stick**  
*Aralia spinosa*

**Carolina Jessamine**  
*Gelsemium sempervirens*

**Milkweed**  
*Asclepias sp.*

**Henbit; Dead-nettle**  
*Lamium sp.*

**Hedge-nettle**  
*Stachys sp.*

**Speedwell**  
*Veronica sp.*

**Ash**  
*Fraxinus sp.*

**Chinese Privet**  
*Ligustrum sinense*

**Cross-vine**  
*Bignonia capreolata*

**Trumpet-creeper**  
*Campsis radicans*

**Quaker Ladies;**  
**Common Bluet**  
*Houstonia caerulea*

**Partridge-berry**  
*Mitchella repens*

**Japanese Honeysuckle**  
*Lonicera japonica*

**Common Elderberry**  
*Sambucus canadensis*

**Southern Black Haw**  
*Viburnum rufidulum*

**Plantain Pussytoes**  
*Antennaria plantaginifolia*

**Silverling; Groundsel Tree**  
*Baccharis halimifolia*

**Elephant's-foot**  
*Elephantopus tomentosus*

**Goldenrod**  
*Solidago sp.*

### FAUNA

**Sand Grasshopper**  
*Spharagemon sp.*

**Field Cricket**  
*Gryllus sp.*

**Velvet-ant**  
*Dasymutilla sp.*

**Red Imported Fire Ant**  
*Solenopsis invicta*

**Honey Bee**  
*Apis mellifera*

**Springtime Darner**  
*Basiaeschna janata*

**Predacious Diving Beetle**  
*Coptotomus venustus*

**Water Scavenger Beetle**  
*\* Laccobius reflexipennis*

**Patent-leather Beetle**  
*Odontotaenius disjunctus*

**Eastern Tiger Swallowtail**  
*Papilio glaucus*

**Falcate Orangetip**  
*Anthocharis midea*

**Orange Sulphur**  
*Colias eurytheme*

**Red-banded Hairstreak**  
*Calycopis cecrops*

**Spring Azure (butterfly)**  
*Celastrina ladon*



**Pearl Crescent (butterfly)**  
*Phyciodes tharos*  
**Carolina Anole; Green Anole**  
*Anolis carolinensis*  
**Eastern Fence Lizard**  
*Sceloporus undulatus*  
**Rat Snake; Black Rat Snake**  
*Elaphe obsoleta*

**Turkey Vulture**  
*Cathartes aura*  
**Wild Turkey (feather)**  
*Meleagris gallopavo*  
**Belted Kingfisher**  
*Ceryle alcyon*  
**Red-bellied Woodpecker**  
*Melanerpes carolinus*  
**American Crow**  
*Corvus brachyrhynchos*

**Tufted Titmouse**  
*Parus bicolor*  
**Carolina Chickadee**  
*Parus carolinensis*  
**Carolina Wren**  
*Thryothorus ludovicianus*  
**Pine Warbler**  
*Dendroica pinus*  
**Louisiana Waterthrush**  
*Seiurus motacilla*

**Beaver (gnaw mark)**  
*Castor canadensis*  
**Coyote (scat)**  
*Canis latrans*  
**Domestic Horse (tracks, scat)**  
\* *Equus caballus*  
**White-tailed Deer (tracks)**  
*Odocoileus virginianus*

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### FLORA

**Eastern Mosquito Fern**  
*Azolla caroliniana*  
**Loblolly Pine**  
*Pinus taeda*  
**Eastern Red Cedar**  
*Juniperus virginiana virginiana*  
**Rush**  
*Juncus sp.*  
**Crane-fly Orchid**  
*Tipularia discolor*  
**Tulip-tree**  
*Liriodendron tulipifera*  
**Sycamore**  
*Platanus occidentalis occidentalis*  
**Winged Elm**  
*Ulmus alata*  
**Hickory**  
*Carya sp.*  
**American Beech**  
*Fagus grandifolia*  
**White Oak**  
*Quercus alba*  
**Tag Alder**  
*Alnus serrulata*  
**American Hornbeam**  
*Carpinus caroliniana*  
**Willow**  
*Salix sp.*

**American Persimmon**  
*Diospyros virginiana*  
**Silverbell**  
*Halesia sp.*  
**Foamflower**  
*Tiarella sp.*  
**Plum; Cherry**  
*Prunus sp.*  
**Blackberry; Raspberry**  
*Rubus sp.*  
**Flowering Dogwood**  
*Cornus florida*  
**Hearts-a-burstin'-with-love**  
*Euonymus americanus*  
**American Holly**  
*Ilex opaca opaca*  
**Chalk Maple**  
*Acer leucoderme*  
**Red Maple**  
*Acer rubrum*  
**Winged Sumac**  
*Rhus copallinum copallinum*  
**Eastern Poison Ivy**  
*Toxicodendron radicans radicans*  
**Carolina Jessamine**  
*Gelsemium sempervirens*  
**Japanese Honeysuckle**  
*Lonicera japonica*  
**Southern Black Haw**  
*Viburnum rufidulum*  
**Pussytoes**  
*Antennaria sp.*  
**Devil's-urn**  
*Urnula craterium*

### FAUNA

**Red Imported Fire Ant**  
*Solenopsis invicta*  
**Shadow Darner**  
*Aeshna umbrosa*  
**Patent-leather Beetle**  
*Odontotaenius disjunctus*

**Multicolored Asian Lady Beetle**  
*Harmonia axyridis*  
**Eastern Tiger Swallowtail**  
*Papilio glaucus*  
**Eastern Tailed-blue (butterfly)**  
*Everes comyntas*  
**Spring Azure (butterfly)**  
*Celastrina ladon*  
**Anglewing (butterfly)**  
*Polygonia sp.*  
**Clearwing Moth**  
\* *Hemaris sp.*  
**Carolina Anole; Green Anole**  
*Anolis carolinensis*  
**Canada Goose**  
*Branta canadensis*  
**Turkey Vulture**  
*Cathartes aura*  
**American Crow; Common Crow**  
*Corvus brachyrhynchos*  
**Blue-headed Vireo**  
*Vireo solitarius*  
**Yellow-throated Warbler**  
*Dendroica dominica*  
**Pine Warbler**  
*Dendroica pinus*  
**Beaver (gnaw mark)**  
*Castor canadensis*