



May 2008

Greetings Everyone,

April was a very busy month for SCAN. We started the month with a trip to a beautiful tract of land owned by SCAN member Dick Watkins. The property is located in Calhoun County and overlooks Congaree National Park. On April 5th, 14 SCANNers showed up, despite the rainy weather, to explore the hardwood forest and seeps/springs that originate on Dick's property and flow to Butlers Gut Creek, which then flows to the Congaree River. We also spent some time exploring the bottomland hardwood forest adjacent to the River where a few of us saw the only cypress Dick has on his property. In spite of the intermittent rain showers, we had a great day. Once again our entomologists made some exciting new discoveries so be sure to ask Jan Ciegler about them next time you see her. Thanks go to Dick for his hospitality and thanks go to John Cely for organizing and leading the trip.

SCAN participated in the 2008 Naturefest activities at Congaree National Park held on April 19th and 20th. Naturefest is the Park's annual Earth Day celebration. Our display included a backboard with photographs of flora and fauna photographed on our trips as well as SCAN members enjoying nature. We also had a variety of "natural" objects for folks to examine including sea shells, fossils, mammal bones, turtle shells, snake skins, and a rattlesnake rattle. Lots of people stopped to talk with the SCAN volunteers who manned the table and the kids really enjoyed handling the display items. We had several people show interest in joining and hopefully we'll be seeing them on future fieldtrips. If you have not attended the Naturefest activities before, I highly recommend that you mark your calendars for next year's event as there are numerous nature oriented presentations and demonstrations that you are sure to enjoy. Thanks go to Lynn Smith for coordinating SCAN's participation and manning the display table both days. Also, thanks to Pat and Jerry Bright, Chris Manuse, Jan Ciegler, and Greg Mancini for helping Lynn.

April 26th found SCAN at Stumphouse Tunnel and Isaqueena Falls in Oconee County. We started the day with a little history of the railroad tunnel, provided by Claudia Houck, followed by a hike into the tunnel. We were fortunate enough to find bats roosting near the back of the tunnel. Rumor has it that there is an interesting snake story associated with the ventilation shaft and a couple of SCAN members in the tunnel, however I do not know all the details at this time so be sure to ask others about it on the next fieldtrip. The hike down to the base of Isaqueena Falls was a little treacherous, and the climb back to the top was physically taxing, but well worth the trip. Not only did it offer a beautiful view of the falls, but we found lots of interesting plant life there including walking ferns, wild geranium, and foam flower. Other flowering plants observed on the various trails at the park include showy orchids, Catesby's trillium, Jack in the pulpit, dog hobble, sweet shrub, Solomon's seal, and false Solomon's seal. Thanks go to Claudia Houck and Lynn Smith for coordinating the trip.

Our Secretary, Ben Gregory, initiated communication among SCAN members via email shortly after he took office. This form of communication has proved very helpful, but in an effort to make it more efficient, Dee Hope and I have been working on a way for SCAN to communicate via email and provide members with options as to how often they receive emails. Dee established a SCAN Yahoo Group recently and SCAN Board members have been evaluating it over the past few weeks as a possible tool for communication. In the coming weeks you will be receiving an email invitation to join the newly formed SCAN Yahoo Group site. Once you join the Group, you will have the option to receive email updates immediately when posts are made to the site, one email per day with a summary of posts made that day, or you can choose not to receive emails at all but check the site periodically to see what new information has been posted. The site also allows us to archive past newsletters, the 2008 SCAN trip-list, and links to interesting websites. SCAN members can share photographs from our trips and there is a calendar of events where you can check on upcoming nature oriented activities. I am very excited about the site and hope that everyone finds it useful.

Hope to see you at the Ark Lodge, which is the meeting place for our next fieldtrip!

URGENT: PLEASE NOTE THAT THE ARK LODGE FIELDTRIP STARTS AT 10 AM.

Gordon / SCAN President

ARK LODGE
MARION COUNTY, SC
MAY 24 & 25, 2008 – 10:00 AM ---- NOT 10:30 AM
(Gordon Murphy & Chris Manuse)

PLEASE NOTE: THIS FIELDTRIP STARTS AT 10 AM!!!

The time has come for our first overnight trip of the year. Please note the requirement for this trip as posted at the bottom of this page! This month we will have the pleasure of exploring a privately owned outparcel located within the boundaries of the Woodbury Tract. The Woodbury Tract is a 25,668-acre WMA owned by the SCDNR that is situated south of US Route 378 and between the Great Pee Dee and Little Pee Dee Rivers. The Ark Lodge is owned by the Ervin family and is located on the Little Pee Dee River. The Ervin's are a very environmentally conscious family who are anxious to see the flora and fauna list we compile for their property.

We will meet at a small store located at the intersection of US Route 378 and SC Route 908 called the "Park 'n Blow" at 10:00 AM. From there we will caravan to the Ark Lodge to be sure that no one gets lost. Please be prompt. If by some chance you arrive late, follow the map below and we will have the SCAN sign posted on Woodbury Road where you should turn left to reach the Lodge. The road may be rough so drive carefully.

Saturday we will explore the pinelands located on the Ark Lodge tract and the wooded swamp on the adjacent SCDNR land. The pinelands contain areas of upland as well as pine flatwood / savanna wetland habitats. There are also small depressions containing bottomland hardwoods as well. A controlled burn was conducted in February so we should see some interesting wildflowers and grasses. There should be plenty of migratory birds and if we are lucky, we may catch a glimpse of swallow tailed kites.

We have a couple of options for exploration on Sunday. There are great paddling opportunities in the Little Pee Dee River and swamp which can be accessed from the Ark Lodge grounds. Also, there are several Carolina bays located on the Woodbury Tract. Many of these are easily accessible with a short walk from the dirt roads. Logging operations are still ongoing in the managed pine areas and some hardwood wetlands at Woodbury, but some of these recovering areas have interesting wildflowers.

Accommodations: This fieldtrip is intended to be a camping trip; however, a limited number of beds are available in the Lodge and bunkhouse, as well as fold-out sofas and cots in the great-room of the Lodge. There are three bedrooms with two beds in each room; therefore rooms may have to be shared. I would ask that these accommodations be reserved for our "veteran" members and those with medical issues that prevent them from camping. There is a large grassy area in front of the Lodge, which is suitable for pitching tents as well as shady areas to the sides and in the rear for camping. For those that would like to participate both days but would rather stay in a hotel, Conway is only 16.5 miles from the Park 'n Blow. There is a reasonably priced Days Inn in Conway.

Food: Saturday night we will enjoy a Low Country Boil prepared for us by Francis Ervin, our gracious host for the weekend. As with our barbeque meals on overnights, I ask that we each contribute a few dollars to help cover the cost of the meal. You should bring your own lunch and breakfast foods and of course your beverage(s) of choice. There is running water and restroom facilities at the Lodge.

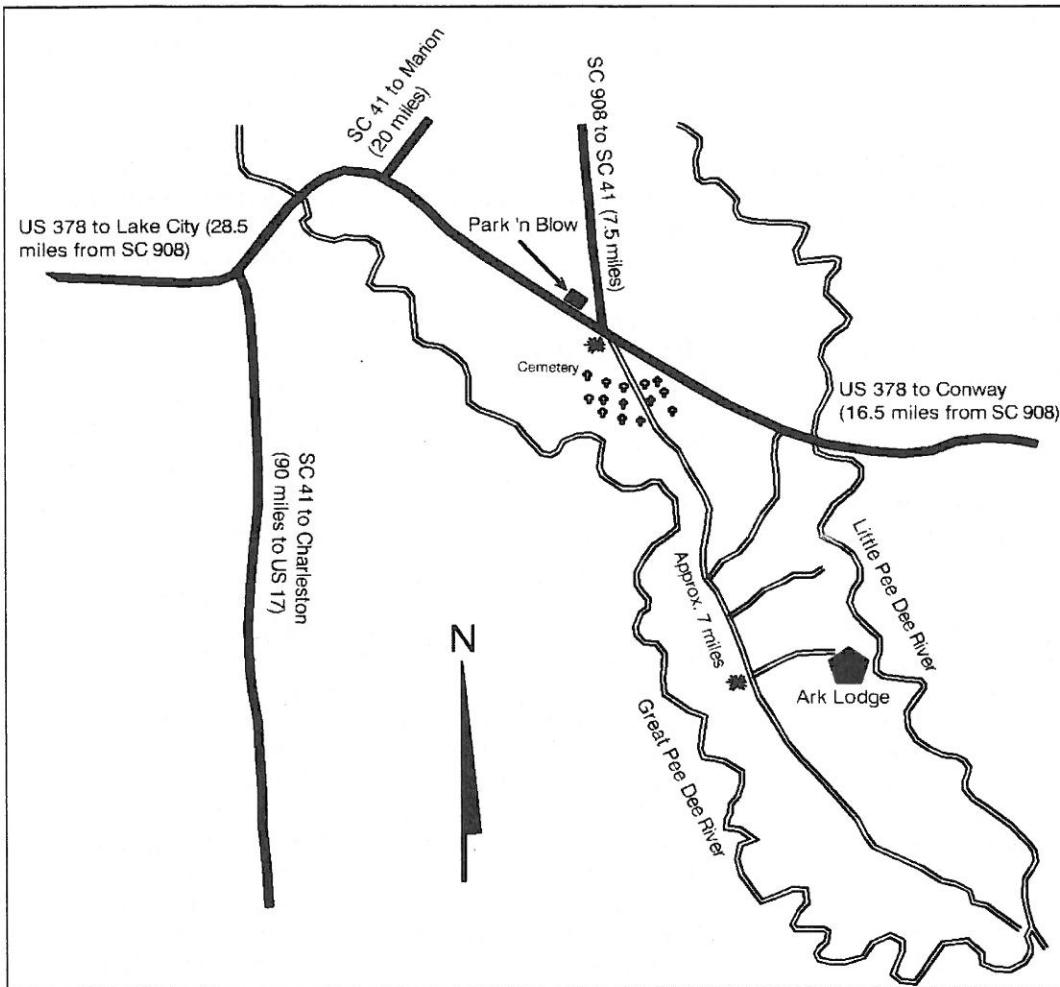
Considerations: Pack your lunch and bring plenty of containers for water. Insect repellents are likely to be a good precaution; always be ready for rain; bring a hat, etc.

Requirement: In order to see that those attending will have sleeping accommodations and food for Saturday night, please email me at agmurphyjr@gmail.com, or call me at 803-530-2395 to let me know if you will need a bed, and if you will be partaking of the Low Country Boil.

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)

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ARC LODGE MAP



Native & Naturalized Plants of the Carolinas, Janie Marlow (author, SCAN member, and webmaster)

Namethatplant.net (at www.namethatplant.net) is a clearing house of information about native and naturalized plants of the Carolinas. Janie is grateful to **Patrick McMillan** of Clemson University, for monitoring the site's taxonomic integrity and for the contribution of his extensive collection of botanical photography.

Janie wants people to know that this site is a huge collaborative work. She could not have accomplished it without the assistance of so many others. She would be most grateful to have additional contributors. Please see the website if you are interested.

Other folks who contributed are Wayne Bateman, Scotts Lawn Service; Marie Burgess, Furman University; Amanda Howard, Hunting Island State Park; Rick Huffman, SC Native Plant Society & EarthDesign; Janet Manning, Corneille Bryan Native Garden; Bob Polomski, Clemson University Extension Service & State Master Gardener Coordinator; Claude Smith, Clemson University Extension Service & Greenville County Master Gardener Coordinator; Jane Thomas, Corneille Bryan Native Garden; Mike Walker, Huntington Beach State Park; Ann Wilson, Myrtle Beach State Park. Additionally, thanks go to Ron Lance, Chimney Rock Park; John Nelson, AC Moore Herbarium, University of South Carolina; Bill Stringer, SC Native Plant Society & Clemson University; Kevin Adams, author, North Carolina's Best Wildflower Hikes: The Mountains; Christi Bruner, Carolina Wild Native Plant Nursery; Jim Fowler, author, Wild Orchids of South Carolina; Jan Haldeman, Erskine College; Joe Pollard, Furman University; **Richard Porcher**, The Citadel; **Doug Rayner**, Wofford College; Many of the photographs were taken at places such as Chimney Rock Park, Corneille Bryan Native Garden, and other public parks, forests, preserves, and gardens. These are invaluable resources. The primary reference for plant descriptions is the *Manual of the Vascular Flora of the Carolinas*, by Albert E. Radford, Harry E. Ahles, and C. Ritchie Bell. Much of the information on plant origin was obtained from the *PLANTS National Database*: USDA, NRCS. 2003. *The PLANTS Database*. Version 3.5 (<http://plants.usda.gov>). National Plant Data Center, Baton Rouge, LA 70874-4490 USA. *Flora of the Carolinas, Virginia, & Georgia* by **Alan S. Weakley** (working drafts) has been the major source of descriptions of additional species, taxonomic clarification and revisions, updated nomenclature, expanded information on native status, and synonymy. I copied heavily from Janie's website for the information in this article (BRG).

Dolin's Hill (R. Watkins Property), Calhoun Co., SC — April 05, 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.

LICHENS

Cladonia sp.

FLORA

Bracken

Pteridium aquilinum

Ebony Spleenwort

Asplenium platyneuron

Christmas Fern

Polystichum acrostichoides

Resurrection Fern

Pleopeltis polypodioides michauxiana

Shortleaf Pine

Pinus echinata

Slash Pine

Pinus elliotii elliotii

Longleaf Pine

Pinus palustris

Loblolly Pine

Pinus taeda

Bald-cypress

Taxodium distichum

Marsh Dewflower

Murdannia keisak

Common Rush

Juncus effusus solutus

Sedge

Carex sp.

Giant Cane

Arundinaria gigantea

Corn (ear)

Zea mays mays

American Bur-reed

Sparganium americanum

Spanish-moss

Tillandsia usneoides

Trillium

Trillium sp.

Greenbrier

Smilax sp.

Cranefly Orchid

Tipularia discolor

Tulip-tree

Liriodendron tulipifera

Southern Magnolia

Magnolia grandiflora

Sassafras

Sassafras albidum

Lizard's-tail

Saururus cernuus

Hooked Buttercup

Ranunculus recurvatus recurvatus

Short-spurred Corydalis

Corydalis flavula

Sycamore

Platanus occidentalis occidentalis

Sweet Gum

Liquidambar styraciflua

Mockernut Hickory

Carya alba

Common Wax-myrtle

Morella cerifera

American Beech

Fagus grandifolia

White Oak

Quercus alba

Southern Red Oak

Quercus falcata

Turkey Oak

Quercus laevis

Sand Post Oak

Quercus margaretta

Blackjack Oak

Quercus marilandica marilandica

Water Oak

Quercus nigra

Cherrybark Oak

Quercus pagoda

Black Oak

Quercus velutina

American Hornbeam

Carpinus caroliniana

Coastal American

Hornbeam

Carpinus caroliniana caroliniana

American Hop-hornbeam

Ostrya virginiana

Prickly-pear

Opuntia humifusa

Cultivated Prickly-pear

Cactus

Opuntia sp.

Common Chickweed

Stellaria media

Giant Chickweed

Stellaria pubera

Wire-plant

Stipulicida setacea setacea

St. Andrew's Cross

Hypericum hypericoides

Wild Pansy

Viola bicolor

Yellow Passionflower

Passiflora lutea lutea

Eastern Cottonwood

Populus deltoids deltoides

Swamp Cottonwood

Populus heterophylla

Trailing Arbutus

Epigaea repens

Dangleberry

Gaylussacia frondosa

Mountain Laurel;

Mountain Ivy

Kalmia latifolia

Sourwood

Oxydendrum arboreum

Piedmont Azalea

Rhododendron canescens

Wild Azalea; Pinxterflower

Rhododendron periclymenoides

Sparkleberry

Vaccinium arboreum

Elliott's Blueberry;

Mayberry

Vaccinium elliotii

Deerberry

Vaccinium stamineum

American Persimmon

Diospyros virginiana

Horsesugar; Sweetleaf

Symplocos tinctoria

Climbing Hydrangea

Decumaria barbara

Serviceberry; Sarvis

Amelanchier sp.

Hawthorn

Crataegus sp.

Wild Crab Apple

Malus angustifolia

Cinquefoil; Five-fingers

Potentilla sp.

Chickasaw Plum

Prunus angustifolia angustifolia

Black Cherry

Prunus serotina serotina

Blackberry; Raspberry

Rubus sp.

Wild Indigo

Baptisia sp.

Honey Locust

Gleditsia triacanthos

Kudzu

Pueraria montana lobata

Chinese Wisteria

Wisteria sinensis

Flowering Dogwood

Cornus florida

Hearts-a-burstin'-with-love

Euonymus americanus

Possum-haw

Ilex decidua decidua

American Holly

Ilex opaca opaca

Eastern Flowering Spurge

Euphorbia corollata

Supplejack; American

Rattan

Berchemia scandens

Virginia-creeper

Parthenocissus quinquefolia

Muscadine; Scuppernong

Vitis rotundifolia rotundifolia

Box Elder; Ash-leaved

Maple

Acer negundo

Red Maple

Acer rubrum

Red Buckeye

Aesculus pavia pavia

Eastern Poison Ivy

Toxicodendron radicans radicans

Carolina Jessamine

Gelsemium sempervirens

Sandhills Blue-stars

Amsonia ciliata

Common Periwinkle

Vinca minor

Beautyberry;

French-mulberry

Callicarpa americana

Common Toadflax

Nuttallanthus canadensis

Creeping Speedwell

* *Veronica rupestris*

Green Ash

Fraxinus pennsylvanica

Woolly Mullein

Verbascum thapsus

Cross-vine

Bignonia capreolata

Trumpet-creeper

Campsis radicans

Bedstraw

Galium sp.

Partridge-berry

Mitchella repens

Viburnum

Viburnum sp.

Hawkweed; King-devil

Hieracium sp.

Virginia Dwarf-dandelion

Krigia virginica

Butterweed
Packera glabella
Gill Fungus
Amanita sp.

FAUNA

Rabid Wolf Spider
Rabidosa rabida
Short-winged Green Grasshopper (juvenile)
Dichromorpha viridis
Eastern Subterranean Termite
Reticulitermes flavipes
Antlion; Doodlebug (larva)
Myrmeleon sp.
Red Imported Fire Ant
Solenopsis invicta
Dacetine Ant
* *Strumigenys* sp.
Twin-spotted Spiketail
Cordulegaster maculata
Spreadwing Damselfly
Lestes sp.
Seed-eating Ground Beetle
* *Dyschirius pilosus*
Minute Ground Beetle
* *Paratachys proximus*
Minute Ground Beetle
Paratachys oblitus
Minute Ground Beetle
Polyderis laevis
Woodland Ground Beetle
Poecilus lucublandus lucublandus
Seed-eating Ground Beetle
Amara impuncticollis
Minute Ground Beetle
Micratopus aenescens
Dingy Ground Beetle
* *Bradycellus neglectus*
Colorful Foliage Ground Beetle
Apenes sinuatus
Clown Beetle
* *Aeletes* sp.
Round Fungus Beetle
* *Colenis* sp.
Ant-like Stone Beetle
Euconnus sp.
Large Rove Beetle
* *Pinophilus* sp.
Paederine Rove Beetle
Palaminus sp.
Ocellate Rove Beetle
* *Xylodromus concinnus* (?)

Ocellate Rove Beetle
* *Pycnoglypta* sp.
Spiny-legged Rove Beetle
* *Aploderus* sp.
Spiny-legged Rove Beetle
* *Coprophilus* sp.
Crab-like Rove Beetle
* *Bolitobius* sp.
Rove Beetle
Coproporus sp.
Obscure Rove Beetle
Xenota sp.
Shining Fungus Beetle
* *Scaphisoma* sp.
Shining Fungus Beetle
* *Toxidium compressum*
Shining Fungus Beetle
* *Toxidium gammaroides*
Short-winged Mold Beetle
Trimiomelba dubia
Branch-and-twig Borer
* *Rhyzopertha* (?) sp.
Death-watch Beetle
* *Caenocara* sp.
Sap Beetle
Stelidota geminata
Root-eating Beetle
Monotoma sp.
Minute Fungus Beetle
* *Sericoderus* sp.
Minute Brown Scavenger Beetle
* *Lathridius* sp.
Cylindrical Bark Beetle
* *Bitoma quadriguttata*
Darkling Beetle
Platydemus micans
Darkling Beetle
* *Alphitophagus bifasciatus*
Broad-nosed Weevil
* *Cercopeus* n. sp. #32
Mud Salamander
Pseudotriton montanus
Wild Turkey
Meleagris gallopavo
Great Horned Owl (call)
Bubo virginianus
Barred Owl (call)
Strix varia
Red-bellied Woodpecker
Melanerpes carolinus
Hairy Woodpecker
Picoides villosus
Pileated Woodpecker
Dryocopus pileatus
American Crow; Common Crow
Corvus brachyrhynchus

Tufted Titmouse
Parus bicolor
White-breasted Nuthatch
Sitta carolinensis
Carolina Wren
Thryothorus ludovicianus
Northern Mockingbird
Mimus polyglottos
White-eyed Vireo
Vireo griseus
Northern Parula
Parula americana
Black-and-white Warbler
Mniotilta varia
Pine Warbler
Dendroica pinus
Hooded Warbler
Wilsonia citrina
Northern Cardinal
Cardinalis cardinalis
Eastern Fox Squirrel
Sciurus niger

Corrections:
Blackstock Battlefield, Union Co., SC
March 22, 2008

Change scientific name:
Liverleaf, Hepatica
to: *Anemone* sp.

Cudweed, Gnaphalium
to: *Gamochaeta* sp

Delete:
Choke Cherry – *Prunus virginiana virginiana*

Add:
Carolina Laurel Cherry -
Prunus caroliniana

Addenda:
Sedalia Lake, Union Co., SC
March 22, 2008

LICHENS

Cladonia sp.

FLORA

Ebony Spleenwort
Asplenium platyneuron
Christmas Fern
Polystichum acrostichoides
Common Rush
Juncus effusus solutus
Broomsedge
Andropogon virginicus
Common Cattail
Typha latifolia
Sweet Gum
Liquidambar styraciflua
Black Willow
Salix nigra
Spotted Wintergreen
Chimaphila maculata
Sparkleberry
Vaccinium arboreum
Climbing Hydrangea
Decumaria barbara
Black Cherry
Prunus serotina serotina
Eastern Redbud
Cercis canadensis canadensis
Possum-haw
Ilex decidua decidua
Box Elder; Ash-leaved Maple
Acer negundo
Devil's-walking-stick
Aralia spinosa
Climbing Hempweed
Mikania scandens

FAUNA

Asiatic Clam
Corbicula sp.
Mosquitofish
Gambusia sp.

Stumphouse Tunnel**& Isaqueena Falls,****Oconee Co., SC****- April 26, 2008**

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FLORA**Rattlesnake Fern; Sangfind***Botrypus virginianus***Northern Maidenhair Fern***Adiantum pedatum***Hay-scented Fern***Dennstaedtia punctilobula***Broad Beech Fern***Phegopteris hexagonoptera***New York Fern***Thelypteris noveboracensis***Netted Chain Fern***Woodwardia areolata***Ebony Spleenwort***Asplenium platyneuron***Walking Fern***Asplenium rhizophyllum***Southern Lady Fern***Athyrium asplenioides***Sensitive Fern***Onoclea sensibilis sensibilis***Christmas Fern***Polystichum acrostichoides***Shortleaf Pine***Pinus echinata***Virginia Pine; Scrub Pine***Pinus virginiana***Eastern Hemlock***Tsuga canadensis***Common Jack-in-the-pulpit***Arisaema triphyllum triphyllum***Common Rush***Juncus effusus solutus***Wood-rush**** Luzula multiflora multiflora***Hill Cane***Arundinaria appalachiana***Two-flower Melic***Melica mutica***Woodland Bluegrass**** Poa alsodes***Dimpled Trout Lily***Erythronium umbilicatum umbilicatum***Perfoliate Bellwort***Uvularia perfoliata***False Solomon's-seal***Maianthemum racemosum racemosum***Small Solomon's-seal**** Polygonatum biflorum biflorum***Large Solomon's-seal**** Polygonatum biflorum commutatum***Catesby's Trillium***Trillium catesbaei***Sweet Betsy***Trillium cuneatum***Dwarf Iris***Iris verna***Blue-eyed-grass***Sisyrinchium mucronatum***Whorled Wild Yam***Dioscorea quaternata***Showy Orchis***Galearis spectabilis***Tulip-tree***Liriodendron tulipifera***Fraser Magnolia***Magnolia fraseri***Smooth Sweet-shrub**** Calycanthus floridus glaucus***Sassafras***Sassafras albidum***Little Brown Jug***Hexastylis arifolia***Variable-leaf Heartleaf***Hexastylis heterophylla***Large-flower Heartleaf***Hexastylis shuttleworthii shuttleworthii***Sharp-lobed Hepatica***Anemone acutiloba***Clematis***Clematis sp.***Kidney-leaf Buttercup***Ranunculus abortivus***Hooked Buttercup***Ranunculus recurvatus recurvatus***Yellowroot***Xanthorhiza simplicissima***May-apple***Podophyllum peltatum***Witch-hazel***Hamamelis virginiana***Sweet Gum***Liquidambar styraciflua***Slippery Elm***Ulmus rubra***Pignut Hickory***Carya glabra***Red Hickory***Carya ovalis***Black Walnut***Juglans nigra***American Beech***Fagus grandifolia***White Oak***Quercus alba***Scarlet Oak***Quercus coccinea***Rock Chestnut Oak***Quercus montana***Willow Oak***Quercus phellos***Red Oak***Quercus rubra***Tag Alder***Alnus serrulata***Jumpseed***Persicaria virginiana***Sweet White Violet***Viola blanda***Halberd-leaf Violet***Viola hastata***Violet***Viola septemloba***Dooryard Violet***Viola sororia***Black Willow***Salix nigra***Spotted Wintergreen***Chimaphila maculata***Trailing Arbutus***Epigaea repens***Mountain Laurel;****Mountain Ivy***Kalmia latifolia***Mountain Doghobble***Leucothoe fontanesiana***Sourwood***Oxydendrum arboreum***White Rosebay; Great***Rhododendron maximum***Laurel***Rhododendron minus***Gorge Rhododendron;****Punctatum***Rhododendron periclymenoides***Smooth Highbush****Blueberry***Vaccinium corymbosum***Black Highbush Blueberry***Vaccinium fuscum***Hillside Blueberry***Vaccinium pallidum***Galax***Galax urceolata***Silverbell***Halesia tetraptera***Climbing Hydrangea***Decumaria barbara***Smooth Hydrangea***Hydrangea arborescens***Virginia-willow***Itea virginica***American Alumroot***Heuchera americana***Rock Alumroot***Heuchera villosa villosa***Foamflower***Tiarella cordifolia***Foamflower***Tiarella wherryi***Downy Serviceberry***Amelanchier arborea***Hawthorn***Crataegus sp.***Wild Strawberry***Fragaria virginiana***Five-fingers***Potentilla canadensis***Black Cherry***Prunus serotina serotina***Hog-peanut***Amphicarpaea bracteata***Naked Tick-trefoil***Desmodium nudiflorum***Black Locust***Robinia pseudoacacia***Vetch***Vicia sp.***Flowering Dogwood***Cornus florida***Blackgum***Nyssa sylvatica***Hearts-a-burstin'-with-love***Euonymus americanus***American Holly***Ilex opaca opaca***Supplejack; American****Rattan***Berchemia scandens***Virginia-creeper***Parthenocissus**quinquefolia***Fox Grape***Vitis labrusca***Muscadine; Scuppernong***Vitis rotundifolia**Rotundifolia***Southern Sugar Maple***Acer floridanum*

Red Maple
Acer rubrum

Painted Buckeye
Aesculus sylvatica

Eastern Poison Ivy
Toxicodendron radicans radicans

Wild Geranium
Geranium maculatum

Spotted Touch-me-not
Impatiens capensis

Devil's-walking-stick
Aralia spinosa

English Ivy
Hedera helix helix

Carolina Jessamine
Gelsemium sempervirens

Common Periwinkle
Vinca minor

Phlox
Phlox sp.

Lyre-leaf Sage
Salvia lyrata

White Ash; American Ash
Fraxinus americana

Chinese Privet
Ligustrum sinense

Downy Oak-leach
Aureolaria virginica

Cross-vine
Bignonia capreolata

Trumpet-creeper
Campsis radicans

Cleavers
Galium aparine

Sweet-scented Bedstraw
Galium triflorum

Partridge-berry
Mitchella repens

Japanese Honeysuckle
Lonicera japonica

Common Elderberry
Sambucus canadensis

Southern Single-head Pussytoes
Antennaria solitaria

Pale Indian-plantain
Arnoglossum atriplicifolium

Carolina Green-and-gold
Chrysogonum virginianum brevistolon

Smallflower Hawksbeard
* *Crepis pulchra*

Robin's-plantain
Erigeron pulchellus Pulchellus

Hollow-stem Joe-pye-weed
Eutrochium fistulosum

Spoonleaf Purple Everlasting
Gamochaeta purpurea

Veiny Hawkweed
Hieracium venosum

Rattlesnake-root
Prenanthes sp.

Cutleaf Coneflower
Rudbeckia laciniata

FAUNA

Elegant Crab Spider
Xysticus elegans

Red Velvet Mite
Trombidium sp.

Hemlock Woolly Adelgid
Adelges tsugae

Woolly Alder Aphid
Prociphilus tessellatus

Black Carpenter Ant
Camponotus pennsylvanicus

Red Carpenter Ant
Camponotus castaneus

Large Carpenter Bee
Xylocopa virginica virginica

Common Green Darner
Anax junius

Lancet Clubtail (dragonfly)
Gomphus exilis

Ashy Clubtail (dragonfly)
Gomphus lividus

Brown Spiketail (dragonfly)
Cordulegaster bilineata

Common Baskettail
Tetragoneuria cynosura

Blue Corporal (dragonfly)
Ladona deplanata

Blue Dasher
Pachydiplax longipennis

Black Saddlebags
Tramea lacerata

Citrine Forktail (damselfly)
Ischnura hastata

Green Tiger Beetle
Cicindela sexguttata

Whirligig Beetle
Dineutus emarginatus

Marsh Beetle
Cyphon obscurus

Click Beetle
Limonius basillaris

Firefly; Lightning Beetle
Ellychnia corrusca

Soft-winged Flower Beetle
* *Nodopus flavilabris*

Dusky Lady Beetle
Scymnus tenebrosus

False Ant-like Flower Beetle
Pedilus collaris

Oval Leaf Beetle
Spintherophyta globosa

Skeletonizing Leaf Beetle
* *Scelolyperus liriophilus*

Kalmia Flea Beetle
Altica kalmiae

Leaf-mining Leaf Beetle
Sumitrosis inaequalis

Leaf-mining Leaf Beetle
* *Odontota mundula*

Molytine Weevil
Odontopus calceatus

Flower Weevil
* *Sibariops sp.*

Zebra Swallowtail
Eurytides marcellus

Eastern Tiger Swallowtail
Papilio glaucus

Spicebush Swallowtail
Papilio troilus

Red-banded Hairstreak
Calycopis cecrops

Azure Butterfly
Celestrina sp.

Pearl Crescent (butterfly)
Phyciodes tharos

Red-spotted Purple (butterfly)
Limenitis arthemis astyanax

Carolina Satyr (butterfly)
Hermeuptychia sosybius

Silver-spotted Skipper
Epargyreus clarus

Juvenal's Duskywing
Erynnis juvenalis

Eastern Tent Caterpillar
Malacosoma americanum

Largemouth Bass
Micropterus salmoides

Three-lined Salamander
Eurycea guttolineata

Cope's Gray Treefrog (call)
Hyla chrysoscelis

Bullfrog
Rana catesbiana

Green Frog
Rana clamitans

Painted Turtle
Chrysemys picta

Carolina Anole; Green Anole
Anolis carolinensis

Broadhead Skink
Eumeces laticeps

Five-lined or SE 5-lined Skink
Eumeces sp.

Broad-winged Hawk
Buteo platypterus

Pileated Woodpecker
Dryocopus pileatus

Eastern Phoebe
Sayornis phoebe

Blue Jay
Cyanocitta cristata

Tufted Titmouse
Parus bicolor

Carolina Chickadee
Parus carolinensis

White-breasted Nuthatch
Sitta carolinensis

Blue-headed Vireo
Vireo solitarius

Red-Eyed Vireo
Vireo olivaceus

Black-and-white Warbler
Mniotilta varia

Chestnut-sided Warbler
Dendroica pensylvanica

Black-throated Green Warbler
Dendroica virens

Hooded Warbler
Wilsonia citrina

Louisiana Waterthrush
Seiurus motacilla

Common Yellowthroat
Geothlypis trichas

Northern Cardinal
Cardinalis cardinalis

Scarlet Tanager
Piranga olivacea

**End Of Listing For:
Stumphouse Tunnel
& Isaqueena Falls,
Oconee Co., SC —
April 26, 2008**

REDBUGS (CHIGGERS), Prepared by Jonathan M. Sargent, Entomology Extension Graduate Assistant; Patricia A. Zungoli, Extension Entomologist; and Eric P. Benson, Extension Entomologist, Clemson University.

Chiggers (*Trombicula* species) are not insects. They are actually larval, or immature, mites. Mites are more closely related to ticks and spiders than to insects. Chiggers are commonly known as red bugs because of their bright color. They may be orange, yellow or straw-colored. They are most known for the severe itching they can cause. Only the larval form of the mite bites humans.

LIFE CYCLE -- Adult female mites lay from one to five eggs per day in leaf litter, damp soil or overgrown weeds. After five to seven days, the chiggers hatch. They crawl over vegetation until they find a shaded area near the top of an object that is close to the ground, like a fallen leaf or a blade of grass. Chiggers then wait for a suitable host. They are attracted to the carbon dioxide exhaled by the host. Once on a host, chiggers usually crawl around on the body before settling down. On animals, chiggers are likely to attach themselves in areas without fur. On humans, chiggers tend to accumulate in areas where clothing is tight, such as a belt at the waist or socks around the ankle. They pierce skin around hair follicles and release skin-dissolving saliva. Chiggers then feed on the resulting liquid. Contrary to popular belief, chiggers do not burrow into the skin nor do they feed on blood. The chigger usually stays attached for about three days, but may remain longer. After it feeds, it will drop to the ground and bury itself. The chigger is quite small, only $\frac{1}{128}$ inch, and has six legs. After a week or ten days, the chigger molts into a nymph (an immature stage) with eight legs. Nymphs are not pests to humans. Instead they feed on the eggs and young of other small soil animals. After two weeks to one month, a nymph molts into an adult that also has eight legs but is larger. Like the nymph, the adult is not a pest to humans. In total, the life cycle of the chigger usually takes from 40 to 75 days, but can take up to ten months, depending on the environment.

MEDICAL IMPORTANCE AND TREATMENT -- Chigger feeding causes an intense itch that can last for several days or weeks. The itching is not felt until three or more hours after feeding occurs. If you have been attacked by chiggers, there are several ways to remove them. One of these is to take a bath as soon as possible. Apply a thick lather of soap to the infected area, rinse and repeat. This will kill most of the chiggers on you. Next, apply an antiseptic to the welts. This will kill remaining chiggers. Ask your pharmacist about products that may relieve the itching. Scratching may remove chiggers, but may result in mouthparts remaining at the feeding site. The mouthparts and the scratching can cause secondary infections that may require topical antibiotic treatment. Chiggers found in the United States are not known to transmit any diseases to humans, although some species in Asia and countries in the Pacific do carry a disease called scrub typhus.

PREVENTION AND CONTROL -- Prevention is the best way to avoid chigger bites. Spray exposed skin with an insect repellent. Read the repellent label carefully before applying to sensitive skin. Pay special attention to spots where chiggers can crawl onto the skin from clothing such as around socks, waistbands, cuffs and collars. Consider spraying clothing that will contact vegetation. Several products are available for application to cloth. Check the label for the appropriate application. Wearing long pants tucked into boots or socks and long-sleeved, tight, cuffed shirts will add to your protection. Also be aware that chiggers can infest inanimate objects that touch the ground, such as blankets or clothes. If chiggers are a problem around the outside of a home, prevention should also be practiced. Removal of brush and weeds can help keep populations low. Yard treatments are usually not practical or recommended. However, in cases of severe populations, sprays can be applied. Always check the label and follow directions carefully. Make sure you select a chemical that will not harm plants.

This information is supplied with the understanding that no discrimination is intended and no endorsement by the Clemson University Cooperative Extension Service is implied. Common and brand names of pesticides are given as a convenience and are neither an endorsement nor guarantee of the product nor a suggestion that similar products are not effective. All recommendations for pesticide use are for South Carolina only and were legal at the time of publication, but the status of registration and use patterns are subject to change by action of state and federal regulatory agencies. Follow all directions, precautions and restrictions that are listed. (New 1/99).

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