



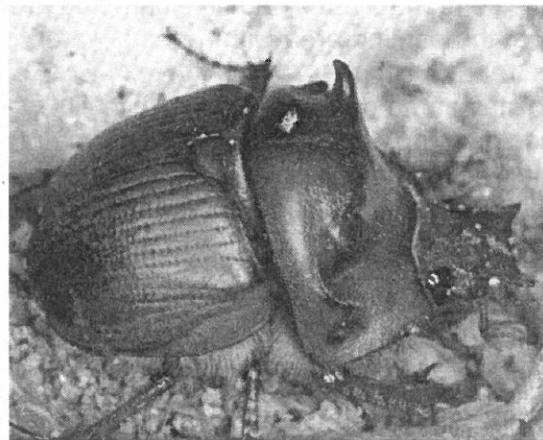
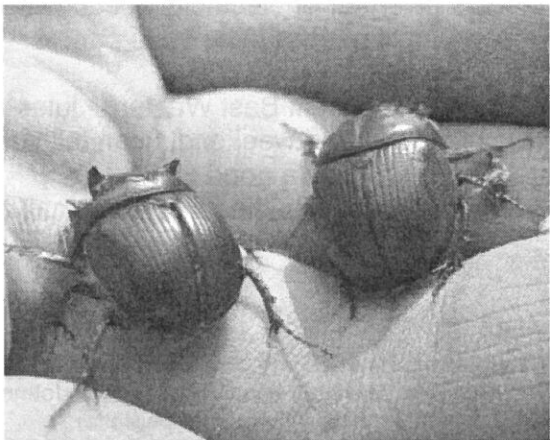
June 2008

Hello Everyone,

Normally I reserve my kudos for the end of my monthly message, but this time I want to take care of that up front. In the words of a SCAN member that attended the trip to Ark Lodge at the Woodbury Tract, "Our hosts showed us what southern hospitality is all about." We had a wonderful trip to the Ark Lodge, which is located on an outparcel within the Woodbury Wildlife Management Area in Marion County. Francis Ervin and Hilton McCleod were our gracious hosts for the weekend. They prepared a wonderful dinner for us Saturday night and provided us with a detailed history of the Ark Lodge. Chris Manuse provided us with details about the Woodbury Tract. Based on the comments I've heard from Francis and Hilton, I believe they enjoyed the weekend as much as SCAN did. Sunday afternoon, after everyone else had left, Chris and I went kayaking with Francis and Hilton on the Little Pee Dee River and into the adjacent swamps. Their appreciation for the important wetland habitat was evident as they listened carefully as Chris and I discussed the plants in the deep swamp. They asked many questions and demonstrated a genuine interest in the natural world that surrounded us. Another SCAN member commented that we "only scratched the surface" of what is to be seen at the Ark Lodge. Well, fortunately for SCAN, we have been invited back to the Lodge and hopefully we can return next year and "scratch" a little deeper to see what we can find. Thanks again to Francis, Hilton and Chris!

Generally when we are observing plants and/or animals on our trips, we see a snapshot of a single stage in their life cycle. During the Ark Lodge trip we were fortunate enough to see several snapshots in the life cycle of a butterfly; snapshots that encompassed its complete life cycle. We found Virginia snakeroot (*Aristolochia serpentaria*), host plant for the pipevine swallowtail butterfly, growing on the terrace above the Little Pee Dee River swamp. A short time later, we found a female pipevine swallowtail laying eggs (ovipositing) on the underside of the leaves of the Virginia snakeroot. Then, on our hike back to the Lodge for lunch, we found a couple of pipevine swallowtail caterpillars cruising across the ground. There it was, practically the complete life cycle, right there before our eyes! The only thing missing was the chrysalis.

Phil and Andy Harpootlian set-up various traps, including a black light on a white sheet, Saturday night to see what kind of insects they could attract. But the most impressive find to me was



a couple of beetles that Phil excavated from the earth that, according to Phil, spend 99.9 percent of their life underground!

See you later this month at Green Swamp!

Gordon,  
SCAN President

(Photos are by Jerry Bright.)

**GREEN SWAMP NATURE PRESERVE  
BRUNSWICK COUNTY, N.C.  
JUNE 28-29, 2008 – 10:30 AM  
(Chris Manuse)**

Join us on another exciting SCAN weekend as we explore a very special and rare habitat, Green Swamp. The day is sure to be action packed with plenty of exciting plants and animals to see. Green Swamp is located within the southern coastal plain of North Carolina and in Brunswick Co., southwest of Wilmington.

Green Swamp encompasses almost 16,000 acres and contains some of the best examples of a longleaf pine savanna anywhere in the country. Prescribed burns help maintain the habitat and support the unusual plant life that occurs there. If there is no fire in the longleaf pine savannas, it would convert to a mixed hardwood forest in a period of a few decades. Over 80% of Green Swamp is made up of dense evergreen shrub bogs also known as pocosins. We will encounter both longleaf savanna and pocosin habitats during our stay. While on a recent scouting trip to Green Swamp, Jules and I discovered some awesome examples of Venus flytraps, water sundews, trumpets (a pitcher plant) and a rosebud orchid. Many other flowers were discovered but will wait to tell, so you can experience it all for yourself. We also watched as red-headed woodpeckers and many other birds flew about. Some other wildlife that we may experience will be the American alligator, fox squirrel, both Henslow's and Bachman's sparrows and the federally endangered red-cockaded woodpecker. You can also count this trip as another great birding and botanizing opportunity awaiting.

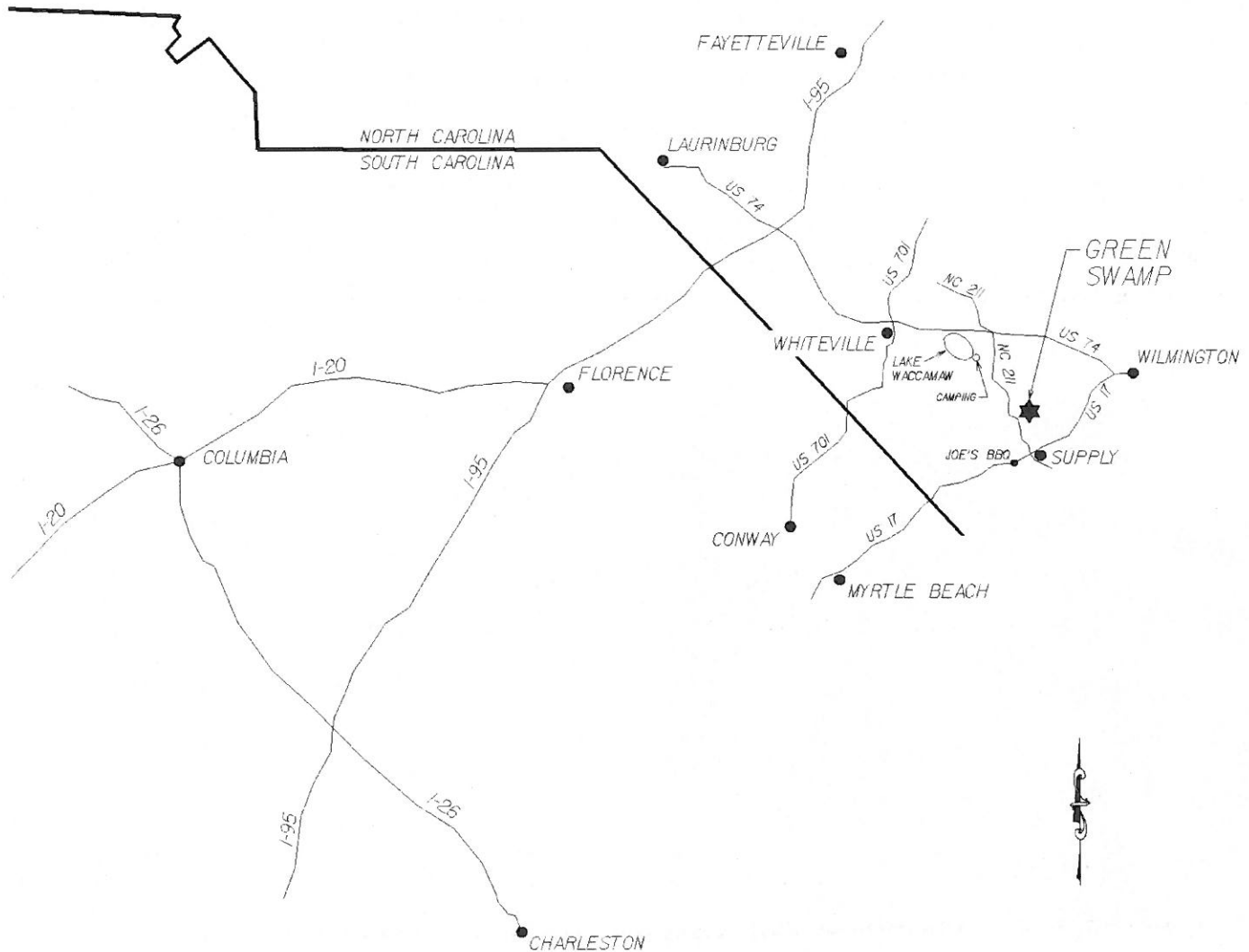
We will start our day by meeting at the sandy parking area adjacent to a currently dry pond, just off of NC Hwy 211. Here we can read the kiosk describing some of the Green Swamp's exciting areas to go explore and figure-out our path of progression. The longleaf pine savanna will be the first habitat we'll encounter. Here, there will be many exciting things to look upon. I will take you to view the Venus flytraps and sundews discovered on the scouting trip. As we continue down the trail and come to the end of the longleaf pine savanna, we will enter a pocosin that has a narrow boardwalk winding through it. Here on the boardwalk you will find many common plants that grow in pocosins. At the end of the boardwalk it opens up again to another savanna much like the first area we walked through. There will be much more to see in this second area than in the first part we explore. Lots of dense wire grass growing everywhere will tickle your legs while you walk on the trail as well as walking around to explore things off the trail. The trail will continue for a good distance with the same type habitats and at the end, there is supposed to be an open bog that few visit because of the distance needed to get there. Here I'm told are more gems awaiting to be discovered, only if we can get that far. I've learned the total time to get to the end of the trail is about 2 hours long, one way. Lots to see and discover, come join us on this special trip to find out for yourself!

We should be able to eat our lunches at the cars after exploring the first longleaf pine savanna. This will give us a chance to cool down a bit before heading out for more! It will most likely be very hot, so bring lots of liquids to keep hydrated. Bug spray would be desirable to have. There are no facilities at Green Swamp, please plan accordingly. Since Green Swamp is such a fair distance away for most of us, camping at Lake Waccamaw State Park is possible at \$9 a site. There are a limited number of campsites, but each campsite could hold about 5 or 6 tents comfortably. It's primitive camping and there is no water or electricity at each site. There is a restroom facility at the parking area with running water to freshen up, if needed. The state park is about 45 minutes north of Green Swamp.

Others may want to stay at the nearby town of Whiteville where there is a decent Best Western. Jules stayed here while on the scouting trip. If you need more information on camping for the weekend, I can tell you more and answer questions when we meet. Joe's BBQ is the suggested place to enjoy a good dinner. It's about 12 miles away from the parking area at Green Swamp, headed (south) toward and then past the small town of Supply.

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](http://www.scnaturalists.org))

Directions: From Columbia take I-20 east and then merge onto I-95 north for approximately 53 miles. Next, take US 74 east toward Whiteville for approximately 49 miles. You'll pass the town of Whiteville at about 31 miles on US 74 from I-95. Proceed to NC 211 (about 15 miles from Whiteville exit –Hwy 701 Bypass) and take a right (heading south). You'll travel about 19 miles down NC 211 (Green Swamp rd.) before you come to the parking area on your left for Green Swamp. Watch for other SCAN members vehicles parked.



**New Book: A Coast for All Seasons, A Naturalist's Guide to the Coast of South Carolina,**

Theresa Thom (info): Announced 5/1/08, [www.researchplanning.com/pandionbooks.pdf](http://www.researchplanning.com/pandionbooks.pdf), \$39.95 + \$8.00 S&H, <http://www.researchplanning.com/orderform.pdf>. Rudy Manke wrote, "What a wonderful book on coastal geology – written in a style that everyone can understand. It is a perfect mix of photographs, diagrams, and clear explanations. Best book on this subject I have ever seen anywhere!"

**Free Narrowleaf Evening Primrose (*Oenothera fruticosa*) Seeds,** Glenn Quattlebaum (info)

Please send him a self-addressed stamp envelope to: 1344 Caroustie Drive, Manning, SC 29102. The flowers are large and very fragrant and open about 8:45 PM every night. Visitors, among many, include sphinx moths just after full darkness and bumble bees get their turn the next morning!

**Invasive Applesnail Found in South Carolina,** Janie Marlow (info)

"June 12, 2008 – The S.C. Department of Natural Resources Aquatic Nuisance Species team and its partner organizations are currently dealing with the highly invasive island applesnail, *Pomacea insularum*, which was recently discovered in a retention pond just southeast of Socastee, South Carolina." This information was copied directly from <http://www.protectyourwaters.net/news/display.php?id=7988>.

## A Description of SCAN's Visit to the SRS and SREL, Ben Gregory

I was asked to write an article about our trip on May 9, 2008 to the Savannah River Site (SRS) and the Savannah River Ecology Laboratory (SREL). Due to some personal hurdles, that's like asking a snail to describe and publish an article about a new mammal species; e.g., our trip occurred on 5/9 & today is 6/19. The latter date, and the earlier sentence, reveals the newsletter must be sent to the publisher today; I'm nowhere near finished -- a snail's pace. Additionally, I'm dealing with a sedimentary-formed uniformistic arrangement of papers (i.e., carbon) on my desk that probably harbors a geologist.

Linda Lee (SCAN member) created and hosted our entire day. According to Linda, "This trip was something Johnny (Hardaway), Wayne (Grooms), and I had talked about, and I got so much enthusiasm from those two that I decided to go ahead and set something up even though it wasn't one of our regular monthly SCAN outings." I am sincerely grateful to these three for cooking-up this trip and for the fantastic leadership that Linda displayed. Linda is a graduate student who works with Dr. Rebecca Sharitz, who also served as a full-day host for us. Dr. Sharitz is a full professor (UGA) and studies ecological processes in wetlands. She has published THE book on wetlands ecology, "*Ecology of Freshwater and Estuarine Wetlands*." I was especially delighted to spend the day with her, and I learned much from her. For example, the SREL is the largest laboratory fieldsite in the world.

Both Linda and Dr. Sharitz guided us through the SRS main office where each of us obtained our Visitor's Badge using a long list of Acceptable Documents. Some of the acceptable identification documents included the US Passport (unexpired or expired), Unexpired Refugee Travel Document (Form I-571), Unexpired Employment Authorization Document (Form I-688B), School Record or Report Card, Doctor Record, Alien Registration Receipt Card (for off-world folks -- I couldn't find mine), etc. Of course, these acceptable forms, which are good for inclusion, left me feeling a bit faint since I was at a US Nuclear Facility; fortunately though I didn't have to use a Report Card. All of us made it through this process, and I beg Linda, Dr. Sharitz, & others to forgive my 'humor.'

We next drove to the SREL, where we were hosted by Dr. Whit Gibbons, who is a full professor of ecology at the



University of Georgia. He has published an extremely large number of articles and is noted for his professionalism and his wonderful humor. Dr. Gibbons introduced us to numerous researchers and animals; e.g., a coral snake. My favorite part of the day, except for sharing time with fellow fieldtrip members, occurred when Dr. Gibbons allowed me to hold an alligator snapping turtle. I borrowed this picture from the SREL site: <http://www.uga.edu/srelherp/turtles/mactern.htm>. This photo was taken by J.D. Wilson. I am not in this picture -- hand or otherwise; though I'm sure some wish this turtle was about to grab my hand for multiple reasons; particularly as it relates to this article. Anyway, several of us very gently picked-up this very heavy turtle, or a similar specimen of his size; 'our' turtle was very mellow and appeared to be none the worse for wear. We all came in peace, and left that way.

The importance of our fieldtrip was the ability to visit several different ecological habitats: a prairie-like habitat beneath power-line towers, a partially restored Carolina Bay, a hardwood habitat on a bluff, Tinker Creek (a blackwater ecology area), and a beaver pond.

At the prairie, we worried a number of plants, particularly *Echinacea laevigata* (or smooth purple coneflower) (an endangered plant; extirpated in part of its range) and *Robinia viscosa* (or Clammy Locust) (a new sighting for SCAN). At the Carolina bay, Debi & I enjoyed the company of Gene and Win Ott as we scouted for snakes and frogs, and I hoped that none of the snakes were scouting for us. These two fellows are excellent herpetologists and have been a nice addition to SCAN. Debi & I also enjoyed Johnny Hardaway's companionship as he diligently identified plants. Linda has conducted research at this bay. On the way to Tinker Creek, our vans stopped by an open field and we inspected *Coreopsis lanceolata* (longstalk coreopsis) and other plants. At the hardwood site, Johnny, Debi and I explored until Linda 'reprimanded' us for not going to Tinker Creek (she had to keep the group together); at the SREL everyone was supposed to stay in a group -- perhaps that's better for satellite tracking! In a swampy area of Tinker Creek, Chris Manuse showed us a beautiful *Drosera rotundifolia rotundifolia* (a roundleaf sundew). At the beaver pond, Wayne Grooms enthusiastically showed Debi & I how to collect sassafras roots in order to make tea. Additionally, an alligator in the pond noted our arrival.

Mike Turner, our type specimen for *Scannus inquisitus*, blessed us with a cameo appearance, his great smile, and his wonderful knowledge. We missed the presence of many members, including Tom Jones, Mary Douglass, Lynn Smith and Greg Mancini. Jerry and Pat took photos. Jan and Phil cornered the SREL beetle market. Quentin Webber, Linda Lee, Jules Fraytet, Sarah Campbell, and Doug Phillips contributed to an array of ID's involving plants, insects and birds. I thought we all had a wonderful time and thoroughly enjoyed each other's companionship. Somewhere during the day, at which location I can't remember, we raggedly worried some beautiful *Hymenopappus scabiosaeus* (Carolina woollywhite) -- a biennial of the Aster family that has ragged leaves with white 'hairs' and lovely white flowers.

## Savannah River Site, Barnwell & Aiken Counties, SC – May 09, 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](mailto:jciegler@sc.rr.com). Please indicate exactly to which flora/fauna list you are referring. Thank you.

### FLORA

**Dwarf Palmetto**  
*Sabal minor*

**Sedge**  
*Carex debilis*

**Prickly-pear**  
*Opuntia humifusa*

**Roundleaf Sundew**  
*Drosera rotundifolia rotundifolia*

**Flame Azalea**  
*Rhododendron calendulaceum*

**Chickasaw Plum**  
*Prunus angustifolia angustifolia*

**Clammy Locust**  
\* *Robinia viscosa*

**Virginia Goat's-rue**  
*Tephrosia virginiana*

**American Holly**  
*Ilex opaca opaca*

**Pinkroot; Indian-pink**  
*Spigelia marilandica*

**Phlox; Trailing Phlox**  
*Phlox nivalis*

**Longstalk Coreopsis**  
*Coreopsis lanceolata*

**Smooth Purple Coneflower**  
*Echinacea laevigata*

### FAUNA

**Eastern Pondhawk**  
*Erythemis simplicicollis*

**Violet-masked Glider**  
*Tramea carolina*

**Tiger Beetle**  
*Cicindela* sp.

**Predacious Diving Beetles**  
*Laccophilus maculosus maculosus*  
*Neoporus lobatus*  
*Neoporus undulatus*  
*Hydroporus signatus youngi*

**Water Scavenger Beetle**  
*Enochrus ochraceus*

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

**Net-winged Beetle**  
*Caenia dimidiata*

**Soldier Beetle**  
\* *Podabrus frater*

**Tumbling Flower Beetle**  
*Mordella* sp.

**Short-horned Leaf Beetle**  
*Saxinis omogera omogera*

**Cylindrical Leaf Beetle**  
*Pachybrachis nigricornis carbonarius*

**Flea Beetle**  
*Crepidodera nana*

**Leaf-mining Leaf Beetle**  
\* *Odontota notata*

**Seed Beetle**  
*Acanthoscelides alboscuteallatus*

**Fungus Weevil**  
\* *Ormiscus pusillus*

**Leaf-rolling Weevil**  
\* *Auletobius cassandrae*

**Pear-shaped Weevil**  
*Apion* sp.

**Broad-nosed Weevil**  
\* *Atrichonotus taeniatus*

**Wetlands Weevil**  
\* *Bagous magister*

**Fruit Weevil**  
*Anthonomus tectus*

**Plum Curculio**  
\* *Conotrachelus nenuphar*

**Flower Weevils**  
\* *Odontocorynus falsus*  
\* *Sibariops concinnus*

**Eastern Tiger Swallowtail**  
*Papilio glaucus*

**Spicebush Swallowtail**  
*Papilio troilus*

**Palamedes Swallowtail**  
*Papilio palamedes*

**Gulf Fritillary**  
*Agraulis vanillae*

**Red Admiral**  
*Vanessa atalanta*

**Common Buckeye**  
*Junonia coenia*

**Carolina Satyr (butterfly)**  
*Hermeuptychia sosybius*

**Least Skipper**  
*Ancyloxypha numitor*

**Southern Toad**  
*Anaxyrus terrestris*

**Southern Cricket Frog**  
*Acris gryllus*

**Gray Treefrog (call)**  
*Hyla chrysoscelis/versicolor*

**American Alligator**  
*Alligator mississippiensis*

**Five-lined Skink**  
*Eumeces fasciatus*

**Black Racer; Eastern Racer**  
*Coluber constrictor*

**Red-shouldered Hawk**  
*Buteo lineatus*

**Belted Kingfisher**  
*Ceryle alcyon*

**Great Crested Flycatcher**  
*Myiarchus crinitus*

**Eastern Wood-pewee**  
*Contopus virens*

**White-breasted Nuthatch**  
*Sitta carolinensis*

**Red-Eyed Vireo**  
*Vireo olivaceus*

**Northern Parula**  
*Parula americana*

**Prairie Warbler**  
*Dendroica discolor*

**Pine Warbler**  
*Dendroica pinus*

**Yellow Warbler**  
*Dendroica petechia*

**Yellow-breasted Chat**  
*Icteria virens*

**Indigo Bunting**  
*Passerina cyanea*

**Brown-headed Cowbird**  
*Molothrus ater*

**Wild Pig; Feral Pig (tracks)**  
*Sus scrofa*

**White-tailed Deer**  
*Odocoileus virginianus*

### Addenda

Stumphouse/Isaqueena  
Oconee Co., SC  
April 26, 2008

### FAUNA

**Dacetine Ant**  
*Strumigenys* sp.

**Ants**  
\* *Acanthomyops* sp.  
\* *Formica* sp.  
\* *Proceratium* sp.  
\* *Sysphincta* sp.

**Pedunculate Ground Beetle**  
*Clivina americana*

**Minute Ground Beetles**  
*Elaphropus granarius*  
*Paratachys pumilus*  
*Paratachys oblitus*

**Clown Beetles**  
\* *Acritus* sp.  
*Aeletes* sp.  
\* *Saprinus* sp.  
\* *Onthophilus* sp.

**Feather-winged Beetles**  
\* *Cylindroselloides* sp.  
\* *Ptinellodes* sp.  
\* *Ptinella* sp.  
\* *Acrotrichis* sp.

**Round Fungus Beetles**  
\* *Agathidium* sp.  
\* *Anisotoma* sp.

**Ant-like Stone Beetles**  
*Euconnus* sp.  
\* *Stenichus* sp.

**Large Rove Beetle**  
*Philonthus* sp.

**Paederine Rove Beetle**  
*Lathrobium* sp.

**Unmargined Rove Beetle**  
*Thoracophorus costalis*

**Spiny-legged Rove Beetle**  
*Coprophilus* sp.

**Crab-like Rove Beetles**  
\* *Mycetoporus* sp.  
*Coproporus* sp.  
*Sepedophilus* sp.

**Obscure Rove Beetles**  
*Xenota* sp.  
\* *Gyrophaena atoma*  
\* *Gyrophaena socia*  
\* *Deinopsis rapida (poss.)*

**Shining Fungus Beetles**  
\* *Scaphisoma ornata*  
*Scaphisoma* sp.

**Aphodiine Dung Beetle**  
*Ataenius strigatus*

**Long-toed Water Beetle**  
\* *Helichus fastigiatus*

**Sap Beetles**  
*Epuraea* sp.  
*Stelidota* sp.

**Silken Fungus Beetle**  
*Cryptophagus* sp.

**Pleasing Fungus Beetles**  
\* *Dacne quadrimaculata*  
*Triplax* sp.

**Cylindrical Bark Beetle**  
\* *Cerylon* sp.

**Minute Fungus Beetles**  
\* *Orthoperis* sp.  
\* *Sericoderus* sp.  
\* *Gloeosoma* sp.

**Minute Brown Scavenger Beetle**  
\* *Latridius liratus*

**Hairy Fungus Beetle**  
\* *Mycetophagus* sp.

**Minute Tree-fungus Beetles**  
\* *Ceracis* sp.  
*Cis* sp.

**False Darkling Beetle**  
*Eustrophinus bicolor*

**Darkling Beetles**  
\* *Rhipidandrus* sp.  
*Neomida bicornis*  
*Alobates pennsylvanica*

**Red-horned Grain Beetle**  
*Platydemus ruficornis*

**Blister Beetle**  
\* *Lytta sayi*

**Hidden Snout Weevil s**  
*Conotrachelus posticatus*  
\* *Eurhoptus sordidus*

**Bark Weevil**  
\* *Tomolips quercicola*

**Red-bellied Woodpecker**  
*Melanerpes carolinus*

**American Crow; Common Crow**  
*Corvus brachyrhynchos*

**Blue-gray Gnatcatcher**  
*Poliophtila caerulea*

**Prairie Warbler**  
*Dendroica discolor*

## Ark Lodge, Marion Co., SC May 24, 2008

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### FLORA

#### Cinnamon Fern

*Osmunda cinnamomea*

#### Royal Fern

*Osmunda regalis spectabilis*

#### Netted Chain Fern

*Woodwardia areolata*

#### Ebony Spleenwort

*Asplenium platyneuron*

#### Sensitive Fern

*Onoclea sensibilis sensibilis*

#### Resurrection Fern

*Pleopeltis polypodioides michauxiana*

#### Eastern Mosquito Fern

*Azolla caroliniana*

#### Shortleaf Pine

*Pinus echinata*

#### Longleaf Pine

*Pinus palustris*

#### Loblolly Pine

*Pinus taeda*

#### Pond-cypress

*Taxodium ascendens*

#### Bald-cypress

*Taxodium distichum*

#### Dwarf Palmetto

*Sabal minor*

#### Duckweed

*Lemna valdiviana*

#### Roseling

*Cuthbertia rosea*

#### Common Rush

*Juncus effusus solutus*

#### Sedge

\* *Carex albolutescens*

#### Fescue Sedge

\* *Carex festucacea*

#### Carolina Sedge

*Carex caroliniana*

#### Sedge

*Carex intumescens*

#### Few-flowered Nutrush

*Scleria oligantha*

#### Giant Cane

*Arundinaria gigantea*

#### Switch Cane

*Arundinaria tecta*

#### Lesser Quaking Grass

*Briza minor*

#### Common Cattail

*Typha latifolia*

#### Spanish-moss

*Tillandsia usneoides*

#### Spiderlily

*Hymenocallis crassifolia*

#### Common Stargrass

*Hypoxis hirsuta*

#### Bristleseed Stargrass

*Hypoxis wrightii*

#### Catbrier

*Smilax bona-nox*

#### Common Greenbrier

*Smilax rotundifolia*

#### Common Wild Yam

*Dioscorea villosa*

#### Spring Ladies'-tresses

*Spiranthes vernalis*

#### Swamp Bay

*Persea palustris*

#### Sassafras

*Sassafras albidum*

#### Lizard's-tail

*Saururus cernuus*

#### Virginia Snakeroot

*Endodeca serpentaria*

#### Sweet Gum

*Liquidambar styraciflua*

#### Water-elm

*Planera aquatica*

#### Winged Elm

*Ulmus alata*

#### Red Mulberry

*Morus rubra*

#### Common Wax-myrtle

*Morella cerifera*

#### White Oak

*Quercus alba*

#### Bluejack Oak

*Quercus incana*

#### Turkey Oak

*Quercus laevis*

#### Laurel Oak

*Quercus laurifolia*

#### Overcup Oak

*Quercus lyrata*

#### Swamp Chestnut Oak

*Quercus michauxii*

#### Water Oak

*Quercus nigra*

#### Willow Oak

*Quercus phellos*

#### Post Oak

*Quercus stellata*

#### Black Oak

*Quercus velutina*

#### Live Oak

*Quercus virginiana*

#### Tag Alder

*Alnus serrulata*

#### Eastern Prickly-pear

*Opuntia humifusa humifusa*

#### Sleepy Catchfly

*Silene antirrhina*

#### Wire-plant

*Stipulicida setacea setacea*

#### St. John's-wort

\* *Hypericum galioides*

#### St. Andrew's Cross

*Hypericum hypericoides*

#### Eastern Rose-mallow

*Hibiscus moscheutos*

#### Violet

*Viola septemloba*

#### Passionflower; Maypops

*Passiflora incarnata*

#### Poor Man's Pepper

*Lepidium virginicum virginicum*

#### Swamp Azalea

*Rhododendron viscosum*

#### Sparkleberry

*Vaccinium arboreum*

#### Elliott's Blueberry;

**Mayberry**

*Vaccinium elliotii*

#### Southern Highbush

**Blueberry**

*Vaccinium formosum*

#### American Persimmon

*Diospyros virginiana*

#### Horsesugar; Sweetleaf

*Symplocos tinctoria*

#### Mayhaw

*Crataegus aestivalis*

#### Parsley Hawthorn

*Crataegus marshallii*

#### Carolina Laurel Cherry

*Prunus caroliniana*

#### Swamp Rose

*Rosa palustris*

#### Common Groundnut

*Apios americana*

#### Matted Tick-trefoil

\* *Desmodium lineatum*

#### Smooth Trailing Lespedeza

*Lespedeza repens*

#### Pink Sandhill Lupine

*Lupinus villosus*

#### Eastern Sensitive-briar

*Mimosa microphylla*

#### Pencil-flower

*Stylosanthes biflora*

#### Goat's-rue

*Tephrosia hispida*

#### Zornia

*Zornia bracteata*

#### Sundrops

*Oenothera fruticosa*

#### Water Tupelo

*Nyssa aquatica*

#### Blackgum

*Nyssa sylvatica*

#### American Holly

*Ilex opaca opaca*

#### Supplejack; American

**Rattan**

*Berchemia scandens*

#### Peppervine

*Ampelopsis arborea*

#### Virginia-creeper

*Parthenocissus*

*quinquefolia*

#### Summer Grape

*Vitis aestivalis aestivalis*

#### Muscadine; Scuppernong

*Vitis rotundifolia*

*rotundifolia*

#### Red Maple

*Acer rubrum*

#### Red Buckeye

*Aesculus pavia pavia*

#### Winged Sumac

*Rhus copallinum*

#### Eastern Poison Ivy

*Toxicodendron radicans radicans*

#### Carolina Jessamine

*Gelsemium sempervirens*

#### Indian-hemp; Hemp

**Dogbane**

*Apocynum cannabinum*

#### Clasping Milkweed

*Asclepias amplexicaulis*

#### Sandhill Milkweed

*Asclepias humistrata*

#### Butterfly-weed; Pleurisy-

**root**

*Asclepias tuberosa*

#### Climbing Dogbane

*Trachelospermum*

*difforme*

#### Horse-nettle

*Solanum carolinense*

*carolinense*

#### Carolina Ponyfoot

*Dichondra carolinensis*

#### Beautyberry;

**French-mulberry**

*Callicarpa americana*

#### American Self-heal

*Prunella vulgaris lanceolata*

#### Lyre-leaf Sage

*Salvia lyrata*

#### Common Skullcap

*Scutellaria integrifolia*

#### Lyre-leaf Sage

*Salvia lyrata*

#### Common Skullcap

*Scutellaria integrifolia*

#### Water-starwort

*Callitriche heterophylla heterophylla*

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**Common Toadflax**  
*Nuttallanthus canadensis*  
**Water Ash; Carolina Ash**  
*Fraxinus caroliniana*  
**Coastal Plain Water-willow**  
*Justicia ovata ovata*  
**Carolina Wild-petunia**  
*Ruellia caroliniensis*  
**Cross-vine**  
*Bignonia capreolata*  
**Trumpet-creeper**  
*Campsis radicans*  
**Lobelia**  
*Lobelia nuttallii*  
**Venus's Looking-glass**  
*Triodanis perfoliata*  
**Buttonweed**  
*Diodia virginiana*  
**Forest Bedstraw**  
*Galium circaezans*  
**Carolina Bedstraw**  
\* *Galium obtusum*  
*filifolium*  
**Partridge-berry**  
*Mitchella repens*  
**Whitetop Fleabane**  
*Erigeron vernus*  
**Cudweed**  
\* *Gamochaeta antillana*  
**Cudweed**  
\* *Gamochaeta coarctata*

FAUNA

**Disk Cannibal Snail**  
*Haplotrema concavum*  
**Rabid Wolf Spider**  
*Rabidosa rabida*  
**Crab Spider (juvenile)**  
*Misumenops* sp.  
**Shield-backed Katydid**  
\* *Atlantiscus gibbosus*  
**S. E. Giant Burrowing Mayfly**  
\* *Hexagenia bilineata*  
(*prob.*)  
**Meadow Katydid (juvenile)**  
*Orchelimum* sp.  
**Fork-faced Pygmy Grasshopper**  
\* *Neotettix proavus*  
**Southeast Lubber Grasshopper (juvenile)**  
*Romalea microptera*  
**Orange-winged Grasshopper**  
*Pardalophora phoenicoptera*  
**Grasshopper**  
\* *Trimerotropis* sp.  
**Bush Katydid (larva)**  
*Scudderia* sp.

**Assassin Bug**  
\* *Pselliopus barberi*  
**Black Carpenter Ant**  
*Camponotus pennsylvanicus*  
**Cobra Clubtail**  
\* *Gomphus vastus*  
**Gray-green Clubtail (dragonfly)**  
*Arigomphus pallidus*  
**Eastern Pondhawk**  
*Erythemis simplicicollis*  
**Flea Beetle**  
*Disonycha discoidea*  
**Pipevine Swallowtail (larva, egg, adult)**  
*Battus philenor*  
**Eastern Tiger Swallowtail**  
*Papilio glaucus*  
**Palamedes Swallowtail**  
*Papilio palamedes*  
**Gray Hairstreak**  
*Strymon melinus*  
**Gulf Fritillary**  
*Agraulis vanillae*  
**Pearl Crescent (butterfly)**  
*Phyciodes tharos*  
**Common Buckeye**  
*Junonia coenia*  
**Creole Pearly-eye (butterfly)**  
*Enodia creola*  
**Gemmed Satyr (butterfly)**  
*Cyllopsis gemma*  
**Little Wood-satyr (butterfly)**  
*Megisto cymela*  
**Byssus Skipper**  
*Problema byssus*  
**Clear Oakworm Moth**  
\* *Anisota pellucida*  
**Oakworm Moth**  
\* *Anisota* sp.  
**Trumpet Vine Sphinx (larva)**  
\* *Paratraea plebeja*  
**Blinded Sphinx Moth (larva)**  
\* *Paonias excaecatus*  
**Painted Lichen Moth**  
\* *Hypoprepia fucosa*  
**Sallow (moth) (larva)**  
\* *Pyrrhia* sp.  
**Oak Toad**  
*Anaxyrus quercicus*  
**Oak Toad**  
*Anaxyrus quercicus*  
**Green Treefrog**  
*Hyla cinerea*  
**Green Frog; Bronze Frog**  
*Lithobates clamitans*  
**Rat Snake; Black Rat Snake**  
*Pantherophis obsoleta*

**Double-crested Cormorant**  
*Phalacrocorax auritus*  
**Green-backed Heron**  
*Butorides striatus*  
**Cattle Egret**  
*Bubulcus ibis*  
**Great Egret; Common Egret**  
*Casmerodius albus*  
**Great Blue Heron**  
*Ardea herodias*  
**Wood Duck**  
*Aix sponsa*  
**Turkey Vulture**  
*Cathartes aura*  
**Red-shouldered Hawk**  
*Buteo lineatus*  
**Red-tailed Hawk**  
*Buteo jamaicensis*  
**Wild Turkey (tracks)**  
*Meleagris gallopavo*  
**Mourning Dove**  
*Zenaida macroura*  
**Common Ground-dove**  
*Columbina passerina*  
**Yellow-billed Cuckoo**  
*Coccyzus americanus*  
**Black-billed Cuckoo**  
\* *Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*  
**Great Horned Owl (call)**  
*Bubo virginianus*  
**Barred Owl**  
*Strix varia*  
**Common Nighthawk**  
*Chordeiles minor*  
**Chimney Swift**  
*Chaetura pelagica*  
**Ruby-throated Hummingbird**  
*Archilochus colubris*  
**Red-bellied Woodpecker**  
*Melanerpes carolinus*  
**Red-headed Woodpecker**  
*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*  
**Downy Woodpecker**  
*Picoides pubescens*  
**Hairy Woodpecker**  
*Picoides villosus*  
**Pileated Woodpecker**  
*Dryocopus pileatus*  
**Eastern Kingbird**  
*Tyrannus tyrannus*  
**Great Crested Flycatcher**  
*Myiarchus crinitus*  
**Eastern Wood-pewee**  
*Contopus virens*  
**Acadian Flycatcher**  
*Empidonax virescens*  
**Blue Jay**  
*Cyanocitta cristata*

**American Crow; Common Crow**  
*Corvus brachyrhynchos*  
**Tufted Titmouse**  
*Parus bicolor*  
**Carolina Chickadee**  
*Parus carolinensis*  
**White-breasted Nuthatch**  
*Sitta carolinensis*  
**Carolina Wren**  
*Thryothorus ludovicianus*  
**Blue-gray Gnatcatcher**  
*Poliophtila caerulea*  
**White-eyed Vireo**  
*Vireo griseus*  
**Yellow-throated Vireo**  
*Vireo flavifrons*  
**Blue-headed Vireo**  
*Vireo solitarius*  
**Red-Eyed Vireo**  
*Vireo olivaceus*  
**Prothonotary Warbler**  
*Protonotaria citrea*  
**Northern Parula**  
*Parula americana*  
**Yellow-throated Warbler**  
*Dendroica dominica*  
**Prairie Warbler**  
*Dendroica discolor*  
**Pine Warbler**  
*Dendroica pinus*  
**Hooded Warbler**  
*Wilsonia citrina*  
**Louisiana Waterthrush**  
*Seiurus motacilla*  
**Common Yellowthroat**  
*Geothlypis trichas*  
**Northern Cardinal**  
*Cardinalis cardinalis*  
**Blue Grosbeak**  
*Guiraca caerulea*  
**Indigo Bunting**  
*Passerina cyanea*  
**Eastern Towhee**  
*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*  
**Chipping Sparrow**  
*Spizella passerina*  
**Brown-headed Cowbird**  
*Molothrus ater*  
**Common Grackle**  
*Quiscalus quiscula*  
**Orchard Oriole**  
*Icterus spurius*  
**Summer Tanager**  
*Piranga rubra*  
**American Goldfinch**  
*Carduelis tristis*  
**Eastern Fox Squirrel**  
*Sciurus niger*  
**Raccoon (tracks)**  
*Procyon lotor*

## Woodbury Wildlife Management Area, Marion Co., SC – May 25, 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](mailto:jciegler@sc.rr.com). Please indicate exactly to which flora/fauna list you are referring. Thank you.

### FLORA

**Foxtail Clubmoss**  
*Lycopodiella alopecuroides*

**Bracken**  
*Pteridium aquilinum*

**Virginia Chain Fern**  
*Woodwardia virginica*

**Pond Pine**  
*Pinus serotina*

**Pipewort**  
*Eriocaulon compressum*

**Common Bogbutton**  
*Lachnocaulon anceps*

**Creeping Rush**  
*Juncus repens*

**Sedge**  
\* *Carex grisea*

**Sedge**  
*Carex tenax*

**Threeway Sedge**  
*Dulichium arundinaceum arundinaceum*

**Woolgrass Bulrush**  
*Scirpus cyperinus*

**Flag**  
*Iris tridentata*

**Curlyleaf Yucca**  
*Yucca filamentosa*

**Bamboo-vine**  
*Smilax laurifolia*

**Sweetbay**  
*Magnolia virginiana*

**Common Pawpaw**  
*Asimina triloba*

**Sycamore**  
*Platanus occidentalis occidentalis*

**Slippery Elm**  
*Ulmus rubra*

**Water Hickory**  
*Carya aquatica*

**Sand Hickory**  
*Carya pallida*

**Dwarf Wax-myrtle**  
*Morella pumila*

**Sand Live Oak**  
*Quercus geminata*

**Bluejack Oak**  
*Quercus incana*

**Turkey Oak**  
*Quercus laevis*

**Sand Post Oak**  
*Quercus margaretta*

**Live Oak**  
*Quercus virginiana*

**River Birch**  
*Betula nigra*

**American Hornbeam**  
*Carpinus caroliniana*

**Loblolly Bay**  
*Gordonia lasianthus*

**St. John's-wort**  
\* *Hypericum galioides*

**Marsh St.-John's-wort**  
*Triadenum virginicum*

**Pink Sundew**  
*Drosera capillaris*

**Water Sundew**  
*Drosera intermedia*

**Eastern Cottonwood**  
*Populus deltoides deltoides*

**Black Willow**  
*Salix nigra*

**Ti-ti**  
*Cyrilla racemiflora*

**Coastal Sweet Pepperbush**  
*Clethra alnifolia*

**Spotted Wintergreen**  
*Chimaphila maculata*

**Dangleberry**  
*Gaylussacia frondosa*

**Shining Fetterbush**  
*Lyonia lucida*

**Staggerbush**  
*Lyonia mariana*

**Creeping Blueberry**  
*Vaccinium crassifolium*

**Deerberry**  
*Vaccinium stamineum*

**Southern Blueberry**  
*Vaccinium tenellum*

**Honey-cups**  
*Zenobia pulverulenta*

**American Persimmon**  
*Diospyros virginiana*

**Red Chokeberry**  
*Aronia arbutifolia*

**Tall Indigo-bush**  
*Amorpha fruticosa*

**Dwarf Indigo-bush**  
*Amorpha herbacea herbacea*

**Thick-pod White Wild Indigo**  
*Baptisia alba*

**Carolina Wild Indigo**  
*Baptisia cinerea*

**Eastern Redbud**  
*Cercis canadensis canadensis*

**Low Rattlebox**  
\* *Crotalaria rotundifolia vulgaris*

**Honey Locust**  
*Gleditsia triacanthos*

**Goat's-rue**  
\* *Tephrosia florida*

**Virginia Goat's-rue**  
*Tephrosia virginiana*

**Feathery Mermaid-weed**  
*Proserpinaca pectinata*

**Flowering Dogwood**  
*Cornus florida*

**Southern Swamp Dogwood**  
*Cornus stricta*

**Swamp Tupelo**  
*Nyssa biflora*

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

**Big Gallberry**  
*Ilex coriacea*

**Little Gallberry; Inkberry**  
*Ilex glabra*

**Myrtle Holly**  
*Ilex myrtifolia*

**Tread-softly; Spurge-nettle**  
*Cnidioscolus stimulosus*

**Carolina Ipecac**  
*Euphorbia ipecacuanhae*

**Orange Milkwort**  
*Polygala lutea*

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

**Poison Oak**  
*Toxicodendron pubescens*

**Carolina Jessamine**  
*Gelsemium sempervirens*

**Carolina-vervain**  
\* *Stylodon carneus*

**Brazilian Vervain**  
*Verbena brasiliensis*

**Eastern Beardtongue**  
*Penstemon laevigatus*

**Woolly Mullein**  
*Verbascum thapsus*

**Southern Oak-leach**  
*Aureolaria pectinata*

**Arrow-wood**  
*Viburnum dentatum*

**Sandhill Thistle**  
*Cirsium repandum*

### FAUNA

**Orchard Spider**  
*Leucauge venusta*

**Antlion; Doodlebug**  
*Myrmeleon sp.*

**Palamedes Swallowtail**  
*Papilio palamedes*

**Variegated Fritillary**  
*Euptoieta claudia*

**Painted Lady (butterfly)**  
*Vanessa cardui*

**Six-lined Racerunner**  
*Aspidoscelis sexlineata*

**Rough Green Snake**  
*Opheodrys aestivus*

**Turkey Vulture**  
*Cathartes aura*

**Black Vulture**  
*Coragyps atratus*

**Eastern Fox Squirrel**  
*Sciurus niger*

**Catawba River,**  
Sherry East (info, new SCAN member)

Sherry has informed me that David Merryman is the new Catawba River-keeper.

While cruising the internet I found that on April 17, 2008, American Rivers designated the Catawba River as America's Most Endangered River. This information appeared in an article written by Rick Gaskins at: <http://www.catawbariverkeeper.org/>