



August 2007

Hi SCAN,

Rainy weather in the upper piedmont did not stop 20 of us from enjoying the day hiking and exploring the part of the Blue Wall Preserve that is also part of the Palmetto Trail system. The welcome cooling precipitation added to the lushness of this beautiful part of our state. Most of us spent the day walking around two small lakes that adjoin the trails. A few of us ventured further higher to the edges of Hogback Mountain.

The geology of this area, the southern edge of the Blue Ridge, is underlain by metamorphosed sedimentary and igneous rocks from the upper Precambrian and Cambrian period. On the trails, I noticed numerous rocks with shiny flakes, which I think was mica schist. Under one large rock near a waterfall slide and campground we found a scorpion and later another of these arachnids stung Ben as he was trying to examine it. Fortunately, the sting was no more severe than a bee sting for him. I did wonder though on our trip home if he might transform into something like Spider Man!

The flora was plentiful and we saw many flowering perennials like Mountain Mint, Hydrangea, Goldenrod, Coneflower, and Rudbeckia. Mike and Sudie used their Radford trying to id species of Hypericum near the waterfall. Mary and Tom identified a species of Willow that has leaves not typical of this genus, *Salicaceae sericea*. We saw numerous small toads crossing the trails and a box turtle hiding behind the root ball of a large fallen tree near the waterfall. Butterflies were plentiful, many Azures mineralizing, a Hummingbird moth dining on delicious horse manure (!), and I had an uncommon Harvester butterfly, which was on my hat. This lep is unique because its larvae eat aphids that live on beeches and alders, the latter (tag alder) was abundant around the lakes. Toward the end of the day many of us explored the creek under the entry bridge to this site and found more beautiful blue Monkey Flower (*Mimulus*) on the shoals of the creek and various other flora.

We welcome two new members and others that were at our trip, Jeff and Karen from Greer. Eva and Sam brought along a friend, Art, from New Jersey, who they met initially in Austria at a Mozart Festival. We missed the presence of Lynn, who rarely misses our meetings; we later found out she had appendectomy surgery. We all wish you a speedy recovery Lynn! We finished the day eating delicious barbeque at the Southside Smokehouse in Landrum.

Jules Fraytet/President

Mepkin Abbey & Bonneau Ferry WMA

Berkeley County, SC

August 25, 2007, 10:30 AM

(Mike Turner)

We will meet first at Mepkin Abbey.

Come join the SCAN posse August 25th at the grounds of the Trappist monastery known as Mepkin Abbey. Mepkin Abbey is located near Moncks Corner, at the junction of the two forks of the Cooper River northwest of Charleston. This monastery, like other Trappist's, is sustained by the hands of its inhabitants. When not in prayer, the monks of Mepkin Abbey spend their hours running a thriving chicken farm that produces nine million eggs per year. These eggs and organic gardening compost are available for sale at the Abbey's gift shop in the Reception Center. The gift shop also carries soaps, honeys, and sweets, all produced by the monks. Although Trappist monks are not mendicants (beggars), donations are greatly appreciated, but I plan to spend a lot of money in the gift shop.

I have talked to Fr. Gueric Heckel, the Native Plant Project Manager, and he is very much looking forward to our arrival. I explained to Fr. Heckel that our posse does not do well in one large, cohesive group, so we can wander around at our usual leisure.

The area has been known as Mepkin for centuries, and was originally the estate of several historic families. The first record of the name was a 1681 grant to the sons of Sir John Coleton, one of the Lords Proprietary of South Carolina. In 1762, one of his descendants sold the land to Henry Laurens of Charleston. Laurens built his home there, and it was known as the Mepkin Plantation. The house was burned by the British and again by the Union Army in the Civil War.

Passing down through various owners, Mepkin was purchased in 1936 by Henry R. Luce, the noted publisher-philanthropist, and his wife, Clare Boothe Luce. Mrs. Luce commissioned and built an extensive landscape garden known as the Mepkin Garden. Then in 1949 The Luces, who are buried on the site along with Henry Laurens, donated a large part of the property including the garden to the Trappist Order's Gethsemani Abbey for use by the order. Its gardens are known now as the Mepkin Abbey Botanical Garden. The garden is a wonderful natural area that encompasses 3,200 acres along the Cooper River, featuring live oaks and a camellia garden designed by landscape architect Loutrel Briggs. In 1988, the gardens were renovated by Nancy Bryan Luce, wife of Henry Luce III.

Address: 1098 Mepkin Abbey Rd., Moncks Corner, SC; 843/761-8509. Website: www.mepkinabbey.org

Directions: From Charleston, SC — Drive west on I-26. Take **Exit 209**. Travel **US 52** to Moncks Corner. Drive north out of Moncks Corner on **US 52/17A**. Cross the Tail Race Canal Bridge. At the bottom of the bridge, turn right at the traffic light onto **SC 402**. Travel two miles and cross a small bridge over **Wadboo Creek**. *Immediately* after the bridge, turn right onto **Dr Evans Road**. Mepkin Abbey is six miles down this road on your right. Turn onto the oak-lined lane and drive about 1/4 mile until you come to the log Reception Center.

From Columbia, SC — Drive east on I-26. Take **Exit 199B** onto **Alt 17** all the way to Moncks Corner. Then follow the directions from Moncks Corner as above. Drive north out of Moncks Corner on **US 52/17A**. Cross the Tail Race Canal Bridge. At the bottom of the bridge, turn right at the traffic light onto **SC 402**. Travel two miles and cross a small bridge over **Wadboo Creek**. *Immediately* after the bridge, turn right onto **Dr Evans Road**. Mepkin Abbey is six miles down this road on your right. Turn onto the oak-lined lane and drive about 1/4 mile until you come to the log Reception Center.

Directions to Bonneau Ferry Wildlife Management Area from Moncks Corner, SC: Take US 17A/US 52 north thru Moncks Corner; immediately after crossing the Tail Rice 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.)

South Carolina Association of Naturalists: Jules Fraytet, President; Lynn Smith, Vice-president; Ben Gregory, Secretary; Greg Mancini, Treasurer; Tom Jones & Mary G. Douglass-Jones, Flora/Fauna Database Managers; Dee Hope, Historian. Regional Directors: Jan Ciegler (north), Mike Turner (south), Gordon Murphy (east), Eva & Sam Pratt (west), Jerry & Pat Bright (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, PO Box 5651, Columbia, SC 29250-5651. Fieldtrips open to newcomers over age 15. SCAN is a nonprofit 501(c)(3) in the state of South Carolina. (www.scnaturalists.org)

Enoree River Rich Woods, Sumter National Forest – Laurens Co., SC – June 23, 2007

Honewort
Cryptotaenia canadensis
Queen-Anne's-lace
Daucus carota
Sanicle; Snakeroot
Sanicula canadensis
Southern Sanicle
Sanicula smallii
Meadow-parsnip
Thaspium barbinode
American Columbo
Frasera caroliniensis
Indian-hemp; Hemp
Dogbane
Apocynum cannabinum
White Milkweed
Asclepias variegata
Carolina Spiny pod
Matelea carolinensis
Wild Sweet Potato; Manroot
Ipomoea pandurata
Phlox
Phlox carolina
Wild Comfrey
Cynoglossum virginianum
virginianum
American Lopseed
Phryma leptostachya
leptostachya
Northern Horsebalm
Collinsonia canadensis
Self-heal; Heal-all
Prunella vulgaris
Lyre-leaf Sage
Salvia lyrata
Skullcap
Scutellaria elliptica
Common Toadflax
Nuttallanthus canadensis
Fringe-tree; Old Man's Beard
Chionanthus virginicus
Green Ash
Fraxinus pennsylvanica
Chinese Privet
Ligustrum sinense
Woolly Mullein
Verbascum thapsus
Appalachian Oak-leach
Aureolaria laevigata
Southern Oak-leach
Aureolaria pectinata
Downy Oak-leach
Aureolaria virginica
Squawroot
Conopholis americana
Carolina Wild-petunia
Ruellia caroliniensis
Cross-vine
Bignonia capreolata
Trumpet-creeper
Campsis radicans
Forest Bedstraw
Galium circaezans
Bedstraw
* *Galium obtusum*

Sweet-scented Bedstraw
Galium triflorum
Bluet
Houstonia longifolia
Summer Bluet
Houstonia purpurea
Partridge-berry
Mitchella repens
Japanese Honeysuckle
Lonicera japonica
Common Elderberry
Sambucus canadensis
Arrow-wood
Viburnum dentatum
White Snakeroot
Ageratina altissima
Common Ragweed
Ambrosia artemisiifolia
Plantain Pussytoes
Antennaria plantaginifolia
Pale Indian-plantain
Arnoglossum atriplicifolium
Coreopsis
Coreopsis major
Leafy Elephant's-foot
Elephantopus carolinianus
Elephant's-foot
Elephantopus tomentosus
Fireweed
Erechtites hieraciifolius
Bitterweed
Helenium amarum
amarum
Butterweed
* *Packera glabella*
Sweet Goldenrod
Solidago odora
Silphium
Silphium dentatum
Coneflower
Rudbeckia laciniata

FAUNA

Forest Snail
Triodopsis sp.
Disk Cannibal Snail
Haplotrema concavum
Grass Spider
* *Agelenopsis*
pennsylvanica
Rattler Round-winged Katydid
* *Amblycorypha*
rotundifolia
Robust Shieldback Katydid
Atlantiscus gibbosus
Stink Bug
* *Meneclis insertus*
Leaf-footed Bug
Acanthocephala femorata
Broad-headed Bug
Alydus eurinus
Velvet-ant
Dasytilla sp.

Phantom Crane fly
Bittacomorpha clavipes
Bee Fly
* *Bombylius major*
Bee Fly
Bombylius sp.
Ebony Jewelwing
Calopteryx maculata
Blue-fronted Dancer
Damselfly
Argia apicalis
Smoky-winged Dancer
Argia fumipennis
fumipennis
Blue-ringed Dancer (damselfly)
Argia sedula
Blue-tipped Dancer (damselfly)
Argia tibialis
Snail-eating Ground Beetle
Sphaeroderus
stenostomus lecontei
Patent-leather Beetle
Odontotaenius disjunctus
Rose Chafer
Macrodactylus angustatus
Japanese Beetle
Popillia japonica
Flower Scarab Beetle
Euphoria sepulchralis
Soft-winged Flower Beetle
* *Attalus pallifrons*
Sap Beetle
Pallodes pallidus
Dusky Lady Beetle
Scymnus fraternus
Lady Beetle
Cycloneda munda
Darkling Beetle
Meracantha contracta
Flower Longhorn Beetle
Typocerus zebra
Flat-faced Longhorn Beetle
* *Eupogonius tomentosus*
Oval Leaf Beetle
Paria quadriguttata
Wedge-shaped Leaf Beetle
* *Sumitrosis rosea*
Leaf-rolling Weevil
Attelabus bipustulatus
Pipevine Swallowtail
Battus philenor
Eastern Tiger Swallowtail
Papilio glaucus
Spicebush Swallowtail
Papilio troilus
American Snout (butterfly)
Libytheana carinenta
Question Mark (butterfly)
Polygonia interrogationis
Red-spotted Purple (butterfly)
Limenitis arthemis
astyanax

Southern Pearly-eye (butterfly)
Enodia portlandia
Creole Pearly-eye (butterfly)
Enodia creola
Gemmed Satyr (butterfly)
Cyllopsis gemma
Carolina Satyr (butterfly)
Hermeuptychia sosybius
Little Wood-satyr (butterfly)
Megisto cymela
Long-tailed Skipper
Urbanus proteus
Large Lace-border Moth
* *Scopula limboundata*
enucleata
Northern Red Salamander
Pseudotriton ruber
Cope's Gray Treefrog
Hyla chrysoscelis
Eastern Box Turtle (shell)
Terrapene carolina
Ground Skink
Scincella lateralis
Worm Snake
Carphophis amoenus
Turkey Vulture
Cathartes aura
Wild Turkey
Meleagris gallopavo
Yellow-billed Cuckoo
Coccyzus americanus
Ruby-throated Hummingbird
Archilochus colubris
Red-bellied Woodpecker
Melanerpes carolinus
Acadian Flycatcher
Empidonax virescens
American Crow; Common Crow
Corvus brachyrhynchos
Carolina Wren
Thryothorus ludovicianus
Wood Thrush
Hylocichia mustelina
Yellow-throated Vireo
Vireo flavifrons
Red-Eyed Vireo
Vireo olivaceus
Northern Parula
Parula americana
Kentucky Warbler
Oporornis formosus
Hooded Warbler
Wilsonia citrina
Yellow-breasted Chat
Icteria virens
Northern Cardinal
Cardinalis cardinalis
Summer Tanager
Piranga rubra

Enoree River Rich Woods, Sumter National Forest – Laurens Co., SC – June 23, 2007

This list is produced by SCAN from sightings by SCAN members and is subject to revision as needed. An asterisk (*) indicates a new sighting for SCAN. Send any changes or corrections to Tom Jones & Mary Garland Douglass-Jones at prestoea@bellsouth.net. Please indicate exactly to which flora/fauna list you are referring. Thank you.

FLORA

Rattlesnake Fern; Sang-find
Botrypus virginianus

Northern Maidenhair Fern
Adiantum pedatum

Broad Beech Fern
Phegopteris hexagonoptera

Ebony Spleenwort
Asplenium platyneuron

Christmas Fern
Polystichum acrostichoides

Loblolly Pine
Pinus taeda

Virginia Pine; Scrub Pine
Pinus virginiana

Eastern Red Cedar
Juniperus virginiana virginiana

Green Dragon
Arisaema dracontium

Jack-in-the-pulpit
Arisaema triphyllum

Virginia Dayflower
Commelina virginica

Wide-leaved Spiderwort
Tradescantia subaspera

Sedge
Carex crinita

Few-flowered Nutrush
Scleria oligantha

Giant Cane
Arundinaria gigantea

Common Shorthusk
Brachyelytrum erectum

River Oats
Chasmanthium latifolium

Bosc's Witch Grass
Dichanthelium boscii

Wild-rye
Elymus virginicus

Flexible Sasa-grass
Microstegium vimineum

Perfoliate Bellwort
Uvularia perfoliata

Straw-lily
Uvularia sessilifolia

Fly-poison
Amianthium muscitoxicum

Devil's-bit
Chamaelirium luteum

Crisped Bunchflower
Veratrum latifolium

False Solomon's-seal
Maianthemum racemosum racemosum

Solomon's-seal
Polygonatum biflorum

Catesby's Trillium
Trillium catesbaei

Southern Nodding Trillium
Trillium rugelii

Dwarf Crested Iris
Iris cristata

Biltmore Carrionflower
Smilax biltmoreana

Catbrier
Smilax bona-nox

Whiteleaf Greenbrier
Smilax glauca

Carrionflower
Smilax pulverulenta

Downy Rattlesnake-orchid
Goodyera pubescens

Tulip-tree
Liriodendron tulipifera

Cucumber-tree
Magnolia acuminata

Common Pawpaw
Asimina triloba

Sweet-shrub
Calycanthus floridus

Spicebush
Lindera benzoin

Sassafras
Sassafras albidum

Lizard's-tail
Saururus cernuus

Wild Ginger
Asarum canadense

Virginia Snakeroot
Endodeca serpentaria

Little Brown Jug
Hexastylis arifolia

Common Black-cohosh
Actaea racemosa

Round-lobed Hepatica
Anemone americana

Windflower
Anemonella thalictroides

May-apple
Podophyllum peltatum

Bloodroot
Sanguinaria canadensis

Sycamore
Platanus occidentalis occidentalis

Sweet Gum
Liquidambar styraciflua

Winged Elm
Ulmus alata

Southern Hackberry
Celtis laevigata

False-nettle
Boehmeria cylindrica

Greenfruit Clearweed
Pilea pumila

Mockernut Hickory
Carya alba

Bitternut Hickory
Carya cordiformis

Pignut Hickory
Carya glabra

Shagbark Hickory
Carya ovata

American Beech
Fagus grandifolia

White Oak
Quercus alba

Scarlet Oak
Quercus coccinea

Southern Red Oak
Quercus falcata

Swamp Chestnut Oak
Quercus michauxii

Water Oak
Quercus nigra

Willow Oak
Quercus phellos

Red Oak
Quercus rubra

Post Oak
Quercus stellata

Black Oak
Quercus velutina

American Hornbeam
Carpinus caroliniana

Giant Chickweed
Stellaria pubera

Jumpseed
Persicaria virginiana

St. Andrew's Cross
Hypericum hypericoides

Yellow Passionflower
Passiflora lutea lutea

Poor Man's Pepper
Lepidium virginicum virginicum

Spotted Wintergreen
Chimaphila maculata

Pinesap
Hypopitys monotropa

Indian Pipes
Monotropa uniflora

Eastman's Azalea
Rhododendron eastmanii

Sparkleberry
Vaccinium arboreum

Deerberry
Vaccinium stamineum

American Persimmon
Diospyros virginiana

Silverbell
Halesia tetraptera

Bigleaf Snowbell
Styrax grandifolius

Creeping Charlie; Moneywort
Lysimachia nummularia

Ashy Hydrangea
Hydrangea cinerea

American Alumroot
Heuchera americana

Foamflower
Tiarella cordifolia

Southern Agrimony
Agrimonia parviflora

Avens
Geum canadense

Black Cherry
Prunus serotina serotina

Hog-peanut
Amphicarpaea bracteata

Eastern Redbud
Cercis canadensis canadensis

Butterfly Pea
Clitoria mariana mariana

Naked Tick-trefoil
Desmodium nudiflorum

Sericea
Lespedeza cuneata

Snoutbean
Rhynchosia difformis

Pencil-flower
Stylosanthes biflora

Flowering Dogwood
Cornus florida

Blackgum
Nyssa sylvatica

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

American Holly
Ilex opaca opaca

Eastern Flowering Spurge
Euphorbia corollata

Nettleleaf Noseburn
Tragia urticifolia

Virginia-creeper
Parthenocissus quinquefolia

Muscadine; Scuppernong
Vitis rotundifolia rotundifolia

Bladdernut
Staphylea trifolia

Chalk Maple
Acer leucoderme

Box Elder; Ash-leaved Maple
Acer negundo

Red Maple
Acer rubrum

Painted Buckeye
Aesculus sylvatica

Winged Sumac
Rhus copallinum

Smooth Sumac
Rhus glabra

Eastern Poison Ivy
Toxicodendron radicans radicans

Spotted Touch-me-not
Impatiens capensis

Devil's-walking-stick
Aralia spinosa

Master Naturalist Program, Clemson University, (info, Lynn Smith)

The Master Naturalist Program is sponsored by Clemson University. Classes are held throughout the state. The midlands class is held at the Sandhill Research and Education Center, at 900 Clemson Rd, in Columbia SC. Classes will be held from 9 AM to 3 PM, every Friday, beginning Sept 14 and ending Dec. 7 (skipping Thanksgiving). The cost for the class is \$500, but this provides you with 5 important field guides as well as other materials and supplies. The course has limited capacity. Students should only miss one class. A second class may be missed under certain circumstances, which will be decided by the program director.

Registration and payment can be completed online at <http://www.clemson.edu/masternaturalist/>. Click on 'take a course.' Under 'on-site training,' click on 'here.' Make sure to register for the Master Naturalist Course and then select Sandhill as your site. It lists Florence as our home now, but that is incorrect, as we are in Columbia. You can pay with credit card; it will ask for this info after you press 'submit.' This method is suggested since the mail will be slower. We can only accept the students in the order that their payments are received. Payment is nonrefundable.

The goal of the course is not only to deliver knowledge of our local natural history, but also to produce trained volunteers (30 hours required) for various conservation endeavors. The latter should be an important consideration for anyone signing up! Although the maximum daily instructional time will be from 9 to 3, students will be required to travel to training sites, most of which will be near the midlands. The first class at Sandhill will be located onsite, in the bottom of the lake house (follow the signs). However, throughout the season, we will make expeditions to the exciting and wild hinterlands within our region. This will include the majestic black waters of the Congaree Swamp, the vast pinelands of Carolina Sandhills Refuge, the granite wonders of Forty-acre Rock, the bewildering geology of Savage Bay, and the colorful seepage gardens and white cedar forests of Shealy's Pond.

Subject matter will not only include the natural history of the state and the places visited, but also our local flora and fauna. Students will need to pack lunch and be prepared for a day in the field. Because we are training to be naturalists, we must traverse the wild country, and so our excursions will at times involve mosquitoes, heat, and briars. If you have any questions, please contact me at 864-313-4233 or rjenkin@clemson.edu. I hope to see you soon. Austin Jenkins, PhD, Naturalist, Natural Resources Manager, Sandhill Research and Education Center, Clemson University, P.O. Box 23205, Columbia, SC 29224, (864) 313-4233, rjenkin@clemson.edu. (Austin is a SCAN member.)

Upstate Master Naturalist Program, (info, Janie Marlow)

A Master Naturalist is a person who wishes to make a difference in helping to maintain the quality of our native ecosystems and so is specifically trained to 'read' the landscape of the state. This includes understanding the underlying geology, specific inhabitants (birds, plants, mammals, etc.), ecology, and the impacts of humans on the landscape including how we conserve our amazing natural environments. In essence, the Master Naturalist program aims to turn out volunteer citizen scientists who can positively impact the natural resources of the state.

While many of those who participate in this program may have prior science exposure/education, this is certainly not a requirement, and all are welcomed. We believe that individuals who participate in the program will bring diverse skills and experiences that will lead to the contribution of time, energy, and ideas in maintaining the native eco-systems throughout South Carolina. After receiving training, Master Naturalists may participate in many different types of volunteer activities. These might include assisting in a nature outreach program at a park, museum, nature center or school; assisting a scientist collecting bird census data; collecting data on water quality or many others.

The Upstate Master Naturalist program is a 10-class series that will take place at various upstate locations in fall of 2007. The actual dates of this program will be on Thursdays, September 6 - November 8, 2007. The registration fee of \$500 will include all educational resources needed for the program. For more information about becoming a Master Naturalist, or for more information about the Upstate Master Naturalist Program, please contact Brian Callahan (bcallah@clemson.edu) at the Pickens Extension Service at 864-878-1394 x 115. This class is first-come, first-served. To register, go to <http://www.clemson.edu/masternaturalist/courses.html>

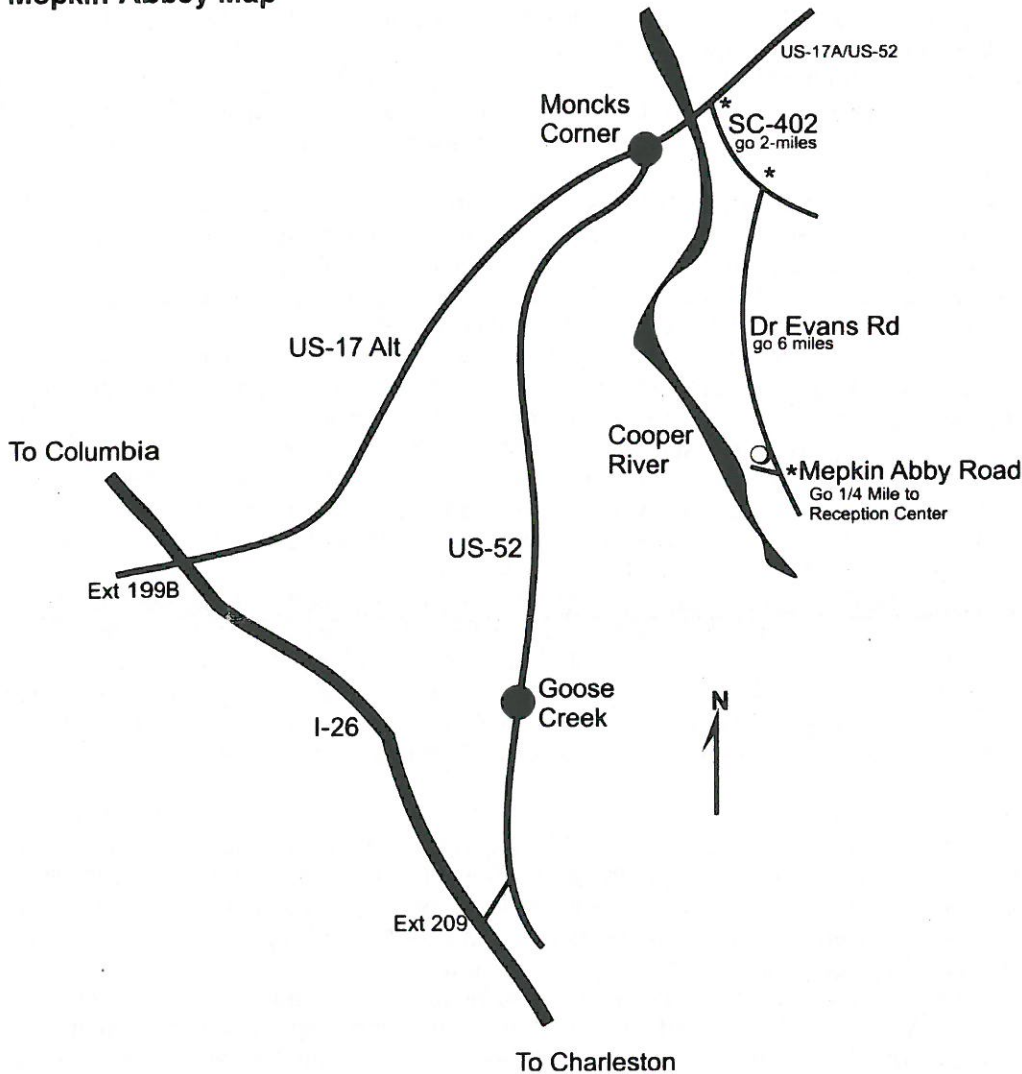
Painted Bunting Observer Team Seeks Help from Citizen Scientists, Jan Ciegler

The Painted Bunting Observer Team at the University of North Carolina Wilmington is seeking help from volunteer citizens to support a research study in South Carolina and North Carolina to develop strategies to sustain and increase the numbers of these brightly colored migratory birds. To become a Painted Bunting Observer Team volunteer member or to learn more about the project, check the website www.uncw.edu/paintedbuntings. Contact Dr. Jamie Rotenberg, ornithologist in the Department of Environmental Studies at the University of North Carolina Wilmington, at pbot.mns@ncmail.net, for more information.

Oak Wilt Kills Oak Trees, (info Jan Ceigler)

A fungus causes Oak Wilt, which kills oak trees. Death rate is variable depending on region and oak species. The fungus, *Ceratocystis fagacearum* (Bretz) Hunt, is spread underground by root contact between trees or aboveground by both sap and bark beetles. This disease is primarily a problem in the Midwest, but it does occur in a few SC counties. These websites provide good information about this disease. www.na.fs.fed.us/spfo/pubs/howtos/ht_oakwilt/toc.htm www.na.fs.fed.us/spfo/pubs/fidls/oakwilt/oakwilt.htm, www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/land/Forestry/Fh/oakWilt

Mepkin Abbey Map



Congaree NP, Poised for Additional Land Acquisition, (Charlotte Observer, 8-9-07)

The Trust For Public Land is poised to announce it has an option to buy a 1,840-acre tract for \$5.6 million from Riverstone Properties, with the intention of selling the land to the National Park Service to add to Congaree National Park. Adding the Riverstone tract would increase the park's acreage to nearly 26,500. Combined with neighboring Manchester State Forest, and wetlands protected by Santee Cooper in the Upper Santee Swamp, the Riverstone tract would give wildlife an open corridor along nearly 30 miles of rivers.

Native Plant Sale,

The South Carolina Native Plant Society will sale native plants on Saturday, September 29, from 9 am to 1 pm in the parking lot of Jeff Lynch Appliances at Roper Mountain Rd & Woodruff Rd in Greenville, SC.

RESERVE YOUR SPACE NOW FOR OUR OCTOBER FIELDTRIP! Jan Ciegler

On October 27-28, SCAN is having a fabulous overnight fieldtrip to Chesterfield County: Sandhills National Wildlife Refuge and Cheraw State Park. It is rumored that some of our members will be cooking Saturday evening, and last year's barbecue was a whopping success.

I have reserved cabins at Cheraw State Park for Friday & Saturday nights, and campsites there for the same dates. First come, first served. **Deadline:** If these reservations are not filled by **September 26**, I will cancel them in order to get most of my deposit back. Cabins are rustic, each with a double bed and two singles, with fully equipped kitchen, all towels, and bedding, and one bathroom with hot shower; they cost \$49 per person for one or two nights. No pets in cabins. Campsites are in the public campground but in a semi-isolated group and may contain 4 people, 2 vehicles each; they cost \$36 per campsite or \$18 for each of two tents (or camper and one tent) sharing a site. Cabins are available Friday night after 4 pm, campsites after 2 pm, as they charge the same price for one night or two. I have reserved two cabins and four campsites. Please mail checks with details about exactly which accommodations you wish, to: Janet C. Ciegler, 2636 Pine Lake Drive, West Columbia, SC 29169, Questions? 803-796-2862 or ciegler@earthlink.net. I will not be home during most of September but will open mail on Sept. 26 and examine postmarks.

Motels in Cheraw: (Days Inn, 820 Market St, 843-537-5554), (Econo Lodge, 710 Market St, 843-537-2101). Primitive camping is also available at Sugarloaf Mountain.

Hawk Watch at Caesar's Head State Park

Viewing bird migrants at Caesar's Head State Park can be spectacular. Birds migrate through the park area from early September through late November. The park lists two hawk watches in September on the 15 & 22 from 10:00 am to 11:30 am. The Nature Conservancy has a watch posted for September 19; check with TNC. Robin Carter, a SCAN member, has posted a list of observable birds at the following website. ww.carolinabirdclub.org/sites/SC/caesarshead.html