



**September 2008**

**Hello Everyone,**

We had a wonderful trip to Ramsey Creek Preserve, located in Oconee County, in August. Talk about a diversity of flora and fauna, our trip last month to the Preserve delivered, and then some! The creek and its surrounding coves, rhododendron thickets, upland slopes, and even wetlands were not only a beautiful place to spend a Saturday, but loaded with discoveries around every bend. Enthralling us were numerous woodland wildflowers, wetland forbs, and a great diversity of trees and shrubs keeping the botany crowd abuzz, and for the photo bugs and "bug-bugs", aquatic larval dobsonflies, a scorpion with juveniles on its back, and a wide array of grasshopper species.

The "then some" was the story of The Preserve. It is significant as a large chunk of land now set aside and protected, but also as land now in the hands of Dr. Billy Campbell, who is returning it to its natural state. (Dr. Campbell personally showed us many of his favorite species down the many trails, and is an excellent botanist as well as physician.) Most significantly, the Preserve is a trendsetter in the growing green burial movement. The setting certainly is perfect, and for those who love nature, an interesting option to consider. (Some SCAN members have already signed up!)

A great turnout, agreeable weather, and fellowship around the dinner table before parting was icing on the cake. Kudos to our gracious host, Dr. Campbell, for his good stewardship of this Oconee County gem. Thanks, too, to Claudia Houck and Lynn Smith for organizing the trip.

And a special thank you to Dee Hope for providing us with the Ramsey Creek trip summary above! If you did not attend the trip, the Preserve is open daily to the public, free of charge, and I encourage you to visit and take a stroll through a truly peaceful cemetery.



SCAN recently received a monetary donation from Kalmia Gardens to honor Rudy Mancke. In May of this year Rudy shared his knowledge of our natural world with Garden visitors during a fund-raising event. Mary Ridgeway, Director of Kalmia Gardens, felt that a fitting tribute to Rudy would be to help support the organization that he established. Thank you Mary and Kalmia Gardens! The donation couldn't have come at a better time as we are in the process of publishing another book spanning the third decade of SCAN, from January 1996 to December 2005.

On another note, one of our Regional Coordinators recently accepted a new position with an engineering firm in up-state New York, and SCAN lost a dedicated member. Chris Manuse has moved on and he will be missed, but not forgotten, by the many friends he made among the ranks of SCAN members. Chris, we'll miss you and wish you the best of luck in your new position, and please come join us on future trips when you are in South Carolina to visit your family.

Take care and I hope to see you all at Woods Bay later this month.

Gordon / SCAN President



**WOODS BAY STATE NATURAL AREA**  
**BIOLITZ & CAMPOUT**  
**SUMTER-CLARENDON COUNTIES, SC**  
**SEPTEMBER 27, 2008 – 10:00 AM**  
**(John Cely)**

Woods Bay State Natural Area, part of the State Park System, is one of the best remaining examples of the “mysterious” Carolina bay. Carolina bays, so named because they are found primarily in the coastal plain of the Carolinas and feature an abundance of bay trees – loblolly bay, sweet bay, and red bay - are elliptical swampy depressions with a long axis orientation of northwest-southeast. Carolina bays can vary in size from an acre or two to several thousand acres; the largest known bay in South Carolina has a long axis of nearly 3.5 miles but the average long axis measured for more than 2500 bays was slightly less than half a mile (Bennett and Nelson 1991). With a long axis of 2.4 miles, Woods Bay ranks considerably above average in size.

Carolina bays in an undisturbed condition are highly valuable, and variable, wetlands. The typical bay in South Carolina features a perched water table over a clay-based bottom layer, although some have peat-based bottoms. Many bays are so thick with an evergreen shrub layer, intertwined with razor-sharp bamboo vine, that it is almost impossible for a human to penetrate them. Bays often have an overstory of pond pine, black gum, pond cypress, red maple, loblolly bay, and others. Some bays have pools of standing water in the middle and have an overstory of almost pure pond cypress, while others are treeless and feature a rich growth of grasses and sedges. Habitats at the 1,540-acre Woods Bay include a grass-sedge marsh, sand rims, cypress-tupelo swamp, and an evergreen shrub bog.

Carolina bays offer outstanding wildlife habitat for many birds, mammals, reptiles and amphibians. It is no coincidence that black bears, especially in eastern North Carolina, are closely associated with bays and regularly use them for denning and escape cover.

Carolina bays are mysterious due in part to their origins, or the disagreement over their origins. Although bays have been known since shortly after the Carolinas were first settled, the extent of their distribution and consistent shape was not fully realized until the development of aerial photography in the 1920s and 30s. Observers were astonished when aerial photographs first revealed hundreds of Carolina bays that dotted Horry County, South Carolina. Their orientation and shape led to the meteor theory origin for some proponents, notably Henry Savage of Camden who wrote one of the definitive books on the Carolina bay phenomenon (“The Mysterious Carolina Bays” by Henry Savage, Jr., USC Press, 1982). Although the meteor theory has largely fallen out of favor, and most geologists now settle for a more prosaic origin, such as wind and wave action in a shallow sea bed, Henry Savage has been remembered with a Carolina bay of his own, Savage Bay Heritage Preserve, a few miles north of his home town.

A few imaginative souls with creative minds have come up with their own versions of Carolina bay origins, including the possibility that they were created from spawning beds by giant fish; were the launching pads of extraterrestrial rocket ships; and my favorite, giant divots created by golf-playing dinosaurs.

Whatever their origin, the mysterious Carolina bays that once numbered in the thousands have been systematically destroyed by agriculture, industrial forestry, highways, channelization, and other such developments to the point that Steve Bennett and John Nelson estimated only about 10% of the estimated 4000 bays that occurred in South Carolina were “relatively intact” and the number of pristine or exemplary bays was far fewer.

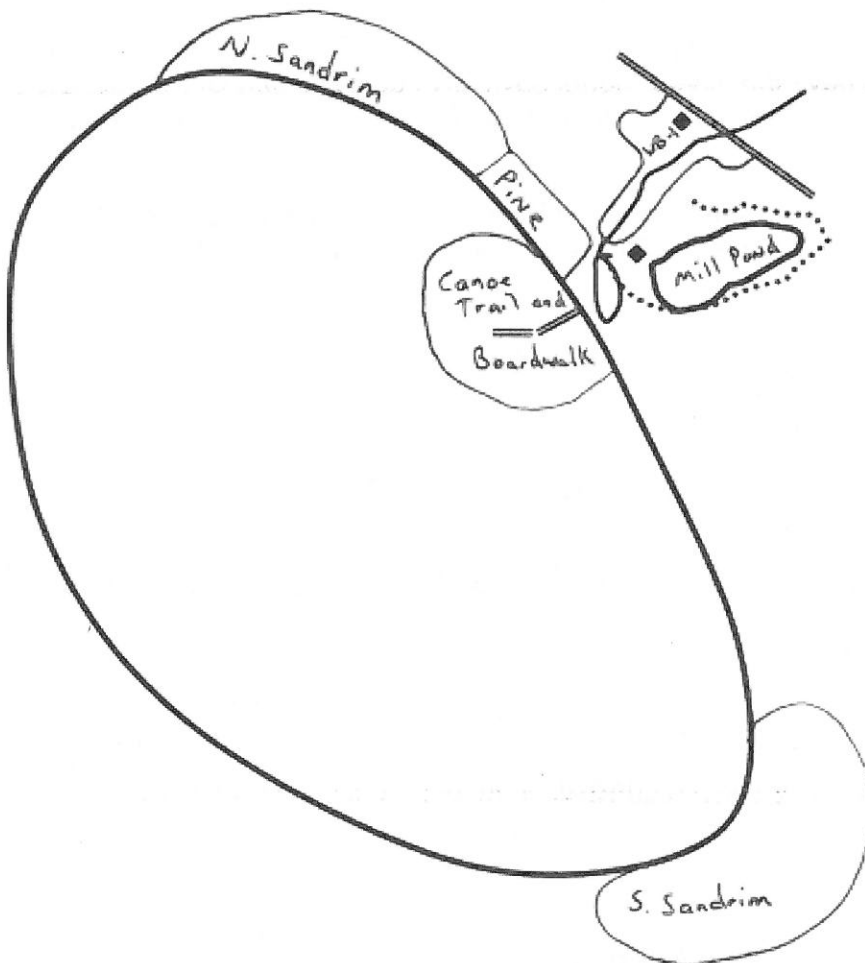
We have a local naturalist, J.C. Truluck, to thank for bringing the attention of Woods Bay to state authorities, which resulted in it becoming a protected part of the State Park System in the 1970s. One only has to google the words “earth Woods Bay” to see what has become of its sister bay next door to the west, Dial Bay, to realize Woods Bay’s eventual fate had it not been protected.

We will meet at 10:00 AM at the Woods Bay Nature Center parking lot. From there we can hike a short distance into the bay on a 500-foot boardwalk. For those that wish to bring a small kayak, the canoe trail, which

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); Lynn Smith & Claudia Houck (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))

has been closed due to low water, will be open for us, although we may not be able to cover the entire half mile route. The Park has 4 kayaks they will make available to those on a first-come basis (contact Bryn Harmer at bharmer@scprt.com). Other habitats available by walking include the sand rims on the south and east side, the pine woods, and the half-mile trail around an old grown-up mill pond which has all the vegetative characteristics of a Carolina bay.

## Woods Bay State Natural Area



**Important:** For this outing, the South Carolina Parks, Recreation, and Tourism Department will be hosting a park "bioblitz;" *see details below*. Park officials will allow camping (primitive – restrooms and water are available but no electricity) for those that wish to stay over Saturday night or come early on Friday. We will have supper at the Smokehouse Restaurant in Turbeville. **NOTE: Turbeville is a notorious speed trap; for my short visit a few weeks ago, I saw two cars pulled over, so be careful!!**

**DIRECTIONS:** From Columbia and parts west, take US 378 to Sumter and continue on the 378 by-pass to Turbeville; at Turbeville, take US 301 north for about 4-5 miles and turn left at the Woods Bay sign on county road 152; the Park entrance is about 2 miles down this road, on the left; Driving time from Columbia, about 1 hour & 15 minutes. From Florence and parts east: take I-95 south to exit 141, then hard right (south) on county road 58 for about two miles, then left (east) onto county road 48 and follow for 4-5 miles where the Park entrance will appear on your right. From Charleston and the south: take I-95 to the Turbeville exit (135) and follow directions as is from Columbia above.

## Woods Bay State Natural Area Bioblitz – September 27-28, 2008

Please join the South Carolina State Park Service for a Bioblitz at Woods Bay State Natural Area. The park is located at 11020 Woods Bay Rd, Olanta, SC 29114. The event will take place from 10 AM on Saturday, September 27<sup>th</sup>, to noon on Sunday, September 28<sup>th</sup>. Participants may come early and check in Friday or wait until the official start Saturday morning.

You are welcome to join us for the weekend as we search the sandrims, mill pond, forest, and blackwater of the 1500 acre Carolina Bay known as Woods Bay State Natural Area. Primitive camping will be available free of charge. There is also a picnic shelter available for the event. Please come and help us build a species list for the park.

Please contact **Bryn Harmer** at [bharmer@scprt.com](mailto:bharmer@scprt.com) to register for the event or if you have any questions. Registration is required to help us in the planning of the weekend. Please register by September 24<sup>th</sup>. Feel free to pass this invitation to those in the scientific community that would be interested.



**SCHEDULE FOR WOODS BAY BIOBLITZ:**

**Friday** →→ Check-in 4:00-6:00 PM at Visitor Center

**Saturday** → Check-in 8:00- 9:30 AM at Visitor Center  
Presentation about the SC Park Service ATBI at 8:00 PM

**Sunday** →→ Close-up camp by noon

**CONSIDERATIONS:** Some drinking water and snacks will be provided. The water at Woods Bay State Natural Area has a very high iron content. If your tastes are sensitive you will want to bring some water with you.

**RECOMMENDED MAP COORDINATE SYSTEM**

UTM Coordinates

UTM coordinates are preferred over latitude-longitude or any other types of coordinates.

The preferred datum is NAD 83 (or WGS 84 depending on your GPS unit's available options.)

Use UTM Zone 17 N

Record UTM Easting coordinates to 6 digits (leave off any preceding zeroes); and UTM Northings to 7 digits.

Record whole numbers only without any decimal places, commas, or letters (such as 'E' or 'N').

Accurate geographical information is requested and will be included in the SC State Park Service All Taxa Biodiversity Inventory.

**Please fill out the following registration form and remit to: Bryn Harmer at bharmer@scprt.com**

**Deadline: September 24<sup>th</sup>**; Woods Bay State Natural Area Bioblitz – September 27-28, 2008

Registration Form:

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ Email: \_\_\_\_\_

Species you would like to inventory: \_\_\_\_\_

Areas you would like to inventory (Please rank your top three choices) See Map Above for listed Areas:

N. Sandrim \_\_\_\_\_ S. Sandrim \_\_\_\_\_

Mill Pond Trail I \_\_\_\_\_ Pine Area \_\_\_\_\_

Boardwalk/Canoe Trail \_\_\_\_\_ WB-1 \_\_\_\_\_

What time of day would you inventory: \_\_\_\_\_

Do you plan on camping: Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

**President's Special  
Bishop Gravatt Center  
Aiken County, SC  
October 11, 2008, 10:30AM  
(Gordon Murphy)**

SCAN has been invited by Mr. Thomas Coleman, Program Director at the Bishop Gravatt Center, to conduct our typical flora and fauna inventory at the Center, located just north of Aiken. The Center is scheduled to have a controlled burn early in 2009 and they would like to have a flora inventory conducted prior to the burn, and would like our input on the maintenance of areas where rare plant species may be identified. Additional details will be forthcoming, via email and the SCAN Yahoo Groups website.

Florida Bay, Francis Marion National Forest, Berkeley Co., SC, July 26, 2008

The following lists were produced by SCAN from sightings by SCAN members and are 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*

**Southern Bog Clubmoss**  
*Lycopodiella appressa*

**Cinnamon Fern**  
*Osmunda cinnamomea*

**Royal Fern**  
*Osmunda regalis spectabilis*

**Bracken**  
*Pteridium aquilinum*

**Netted Chain Fern**  
*Woodwardia areolata*

**Virginia Chain Fern**  
*Woodwardia virginica*

**Longleaf Pine**  
*Pinus palustris*

**Pond Pine**  
*Pinus serotina*

**Pond-cypress**  
*Taxodium ascendens*

**Dwarf Palmetto**  
*Sabal minor*

**Pipewort**  
*Eriocaulon compressum*

**Common Ten-angled Pipewort**  
*Eriocaulon decangulare decangulare*

**Common Bogbutton**  
*Lachnocaulon anceps*

**Umbrella-grass**  
*Fuirena* sp.

**Angle-stem Beaksedge**  
*Rhynchospora caduca*

**Threadleaf Beaksedge**  
*Rhynchospora filifolia*

**Broadleaf Whitetop Sedge**  
*Rhynchospora latifolia*

**Short-beak Beaksedge**  
\* *Rhynchospora nitens*

**Wright's Beaksedge**  
*Rhynchospora wrightiana*

**Georgia Nutrush**  
\* *Scleria Georgiana*

**Pitted Nutrush**  
\* *Scleria muehlenbergii*

**Tall Nutrush**  
*Scleria triglomerata*

**Toothache Grass**  
*Ctenium aromaticum*

**Maidencane**  
*Panicum hemitomon*

**Spanish-moss**  
*Tillandsia usneoides*

**Redroot**  
*Lachnanthes caroliniana*

**Large Death-camas**  
*Zigadenus glaberrimus*

**Golden Colic-root**  
*Aletris aurea*

**Northern White Colic-root**  
*Aletris farinosa*

**Coastal Plain Bog Asphodel**  
*Triantha racemosa*

**Flag**  
*Iris tridentata*

**Catbrier**  
*Smilax bona-nox*

**Bamboo-vine**  
*Smilax laurifolia*

**Sweetbay**  
*Magnolia virginiana*

**Sweet Gum**  
*Liquidambar styraciflua*

**Common Wax-myrtle**  
*Morella cerifera*

**Common Chinquapin**  
*Castanea pumila*

**Running Oak**  
*Quercus elliotii*

**Bluejack Oak**  
*Quercus incana*

**Turkey Oak**  
*Quercus laevis*

**Sand Post Oak**  
*Quercus margaretta*

**Blackjack Oak**  
*Quercus marilandica marilandica*

**Water Oak**  
*Quercus nigra*

**Post Oak**  
*Quercus stellata*

**St.-John's-wort**  
*Hypericum cistifolium*

**St. Andrew's Cross**  
*Hypericum crux-andreae*

**Coppery St.-John's-wort**  
*Hypericum denticulatum*

**Peelbark St.-John's-wort**  
*Hypericum fasciculatum*

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

**Yellow Pitcherplant; Trumpets**  
*Sarracenia flava*

**Hooded Pitcherplant**  
*Sarracenia minor minor*

**Pink Sundew**  
*Drosera capillaris*

**Water Sundew**  
*Drosera intermedia*

**Coastal Sweet Pepperbush**  
*Clethra alnifolia*

**Leatherleaf**  
\* *Chamaedaphne calyculata*

**Dwarf Huckleberry**  
*Gaylussacia dumosa*

**Dangleberry**  
*Gaylussacia frondosa*

**Shining Fetterbush**  
*Lyonia lucida*

**Staggerbush**  
*Lyonia mariana*

**Creeping Blueberry**  
*Vaccinium crassifolium*

**Southern Highbush Blueberry**  
*Vaccinium formosum*

**Black Highbush Blueberry**  
*Vaccinium fuscum*

**Southern Blueberry**  
*Vaccinium tenellum*

**American Persimmon**  
*Diospyros virginiana*

**Horsesugar; Sweetleaf**  
*Symplocos tinctoria*

**Red Chokeberry**  
*Aronia arbutifolia*

**Spurred Butterfly Pea**  
*Centrosema virginianum*

**Butterfly Pea**  
*Clitoria mariana mariana*

**Coastal Plain Rattlebox**  
*Crotalaria purshii*

**Low Rattlebox**  
*Crotalaria rotundifolia vulgaris*

**Milkpea**  
*Galactia volubilis volubilis*

**Wild Indigo**  
*Indigofera caroliniana*

**Eastern Sensitive-briar**  
*Mimosa microphylla*

**Dollarweed**  
*Rhynchosia reniformis*

**Pencil-flower**  
*Stylosanthes biflora*

**Goat's-rue**  
*Tephrosia hispidula*

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

**Waxweed**  
*Cuphea carthagenensis*

**Flaxleaf Seedbox**  
\* *Ludwigia linifolia*

**Shrubby Seedbox**  
*Ludwigia suffruticosa*

**Savanna Seedbox**  
*Ludwigia virgata*

**Smooth Meadow-beauty**  
*Rhexia alifanus*

**Awmed Meadow-beauty**  
*Rhexia aristosa*

**Meadow-beauty**  
*Rhexia mariana*

**Ciliate Meadow-beauty**  
\* *Rhexia petiolata*

**Swamp Tupelo**  
*Nyssa biflora*

**Dahoon**  
*Ilex cassine cassine*

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

**Myrtle Holly**  
*Ilex myrtifolia*

**American Holly**  
*Ilex opaca opaca*

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

**Eastern Flowering Spurge**  
*Euphorbia corollata*

**Queen's-delight**  
*Stillingia sylvatica sylvatica*

**Muscadine; Scuppernong**  
*Vitis rotundifolia rotundifolia*

**Drumheads**  
*Polygala cruciata*

**Tall Pinebarren Milkwort**  
*Polygala cymosa*

**Showy Milkwort**  
*Polygala grandiflora grandiflora*

**Orange Milkwort**  
*Polygala lutea*

**Red Maple**  
*Acer rubrum*

**Winged Sumac**  
*Rhus copallinum*



**Florida Bay,  
Francis Marion  
National Forest,  
Berkeley Co., SC,  
July 26, 2008  
(continued)**

**Poison Oak**  
*Toxicodendron pubescens*

**Centella; Coinleaf**  
*Centella erecta*

**Rattlesnake-master**  
*Eryngium yuccifolium*

**Virginia Bartonia**  
\* *Bartonia virginica*

**Sabatia**  
*Sabatia difformis*

**Clasping Milkweed**  
*Asclepias amplexicaulis*

**Dawnflower**  
*Stylisma patens*

**Virginia Marbleseed**  
*Onosmodium virginianum*

**Polypremum**  
*Polypremum procumbens*

**Hedge-hyssop**  
\* *Gratiola viscidula*

**Lobelia**  
*Lobelia boykinii*

**Lobelia**  
*Lobelia nuttallii*

**Buttonweed**  
*Diodia virginiana*

**Rayless-goldenrod**  
*Bigelowia nudata nudata*

**Sandhill Thistle**  
*Cirsium repandum*

**Coreopsis**  
*Coreopsis major*

**Fireweed**  
*Erechtites hieraciifolius*

**Common Roundleaf**

**Eupatorium**  
*Eupatorium rotundifolium*

**Beaked Hawkweed**  
*Hieracium gronovii*

**Stiff-leaved Aster**  
*Ionactis linariifolia*

**Blazing-star**  
*Liatris squarrosa squarrosa*

**Grassleaf Barbara's-buttons**  
*Marshallia graminifolia*

**Grass-leaved Golden-aster**  
*Pityopsis aspera adenolepis*

**Marsh Fleabane**  
*Pluchea baccharis*

**Blackroot**  
*Pterocaulon pycnostachyum*

**Licorice Goldenrod**  
*Solidago odora odora*

**American Aster**  
*Symphotrichum walteri*

**Ironweed**  
*Vernonia angustifolia*

**Old-man-of-the-woods**  
*Strobilomyces floccopus*

**FAUNA**

**White Micrathena (spider)**  
*Micrathena mitrata*

**Funnel Web Spider**  
*Agelenopsis naevia*

**Green Lynx Spider**  
*Peucetia viridans*

**Meadow Katydid**  
*Orchelimum erythrocephalum*

**Red-headed Bush Cricket**  
*Phyllopalpus pulchellus*

**Flat Bug**  
*Aradus sp.*

**Froghopper**  
*Prosapia bicincta*

**Bumblebee**  
*Bombus impatiens*

**Two-striped Forceptail**  
\* *Aphylla williamsonii*

**Halloween Pennant (dragonfly)**  
*Celithemis eponina*

**Eastern Pondhawk**  
*Erythemis simplicicollis*

**Seaside Dragonlet**  
*Erythrodiplax berenice*

**Citrine Forktail (damselfly)**  
*Ischnura hastata*

**E. Pinebarrens Tiger Beetle**  
*Cicindela abdominalis*

**June Beetle**  
\* *Phyllophaga prununculina*

**Leaf Jewel Beetle**  
*Brachys aerosus*

**Dermestid Beetle**  
*Cryptorhopalum triste*

**Blister Beetle**  
*Epicauta sp.*

**Oval Leaf Beetles**  
*Colaspis favosa*  
*Paria quadriguttata*  
*Paria sellata*  
*Graphops curtipennis*

**Broad-nosed Weevil**  
*Naupactus peregrinus*

**Eastern Tiger Swallowtail**  
*Papilio glaucus*

**Palamedes Swallowtail**  
*Papilio palamedes*

**Whirlabout (skipper butterfly)**  
*Polites vibex*

**Pine Woods Treefrog**  
*Hyla femoralis*

**Green Anole; Carolina Anole**  
*Anolis carolinensis*

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

**Northern Bobwhite (call)**  
*Colinus virginianus*

**Red-headed Woodpecker**  
*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*

**Pileated Woodpecker(call)**  
*Dryocopus pileatus*

**Brown-headed Nuthatch**  
*Sitta pusilla*

**Eastern Towhee**  
*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*

**White-tailed Deer (tracks)**  
*Odocoileus virginianus*

**Red Bluff Bay,  
Francis Marion  
National Forest,  
Berkeley Co., SC  
July 26, 2008**

**FLORA**

**Slash Pine**  
*Pinus elliotii elliotii*

**Longleaf Pine**  
*Pinus palustris*

**Loblolly Pine**  
*Pinus taeda*

**Giant Yellow-eyed Grass**  
*Xyris fimbriata*

**Pipewort**  
*Eriocaulon compressum*

**Flag**  
*Iris tridentata*

**Turkey Oak**  
*Quercus laevis*

**Coppery St.-John's-wort**  
*Hypericum denticulatum*

**Peelbark St.-John's-wort**  
*Hypericum fasciculatum*

**Yellow Pitcherplant;**

**Trumpets**  
*Sarracenia flava*

**Red Bluff Bay,  
Francis Marion  
National Forest,  
Berkeley Co., SC  
July 26, 2008  
(continued)**

**Coastal Sweet Pepperbush**  
*Clethra alnifolia*

**American Persimmon**  
*Diospyros virginiana*

**Shrubby Seedbox**  
*Ludwigia suffruticosa*

**Myrtle Holly**  
*Ilex myrtifolia*

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

**Southeastern Noseburn**  
*Tragia urens*

**Muscadine; Scuppernong**  
*Vitis rotundifolia rotundifolia*

**Tall Pinebarren Milkwort**  
*Polygala cymosa*

**Poison Oak**  
*Toxicodendron pubescens*

**Centella; Coinleaf**  
*Centella erecta*

**Carolina Jessamine**  
*Gelsemium sempervirens*

**Virginia Bartonia**  
\* *Bartonia virginica*

**Lobelia**  
*Lobelia nuttallii*

**Sandhill Thistle**  
*Cirsium repandum*

**Blazing-star**  
*Liatris squarrosa squarrosa*

**Marsh Fleabane**  
*Pluchea baccharis*

**Blackroot**  
*Pterocaulon pycnostachyum*

Halfway Creek Road at Steed Creek Road, Francis Marion National Forest, Charleston Co., SC, July 26, 2008

FLORA			
<b>Longleaf Pine</b> <i>Pinus palustris</i>	<b>Coral Bean</b> <i>Erythrina herbacea</i>	<b>Queen's-delight</b> <i>Stillingia sylvatica</i>	<b>Bedstraw</b> <i>Galium pilosum</i>
<b>Mockernut Hickory</b> <i>Carya alba</i>	<b>Wild Indigo</b> <i>Indigofera caroliniana</i>	<b>New Jersey Tea</b> <i>Ceanothus americanus</i>	<b>Sandhill Thistle</b> <i>Cirsium repandum</i>
<b>Sand Post Oak</b> <i>Quercus margaretta</i>	<b>Lespedeza</b> <i>Lespedeza hirta</i>	<b>Winged Sumac</b> <i>Rhus copallinum</i>	<b>Blazing-star</b> <i>Liatris squarrosa</i>
<b>Butterfly Pea</b> <i>Clitoria mariana mariana</i>	<b>Dollarweed</b> <i>Rhynchosia reniformis</i>	<b>Poison Oak</b> <i>Toxicodendron pubescens</i>	<b>Blackroot</b> <i>Pterocaulon pycnostachyum</i>
<b>Low Rattlebox</b> <i>Crotalaria rotundifolia vulgaris</i>	<b>Goat's-rue</b> <i>Tephrosia spicata</i>	<b>Rattlesnake-master</b> <i>Eryngium yuccifolium</i>	<b>Ironweed</b> <i>Vernonia angustifolia</i>
	<b>Tread-softly; Spurge-nettle</b> <i>Cnidioscolus stimulosus</i>		

Ramsey Creek Memorial Ecosystem, Oconee Co., SC, August 23, 2008

FLORA			
<b>Rattlesnake Fern; Sang-find</b> <i>Botrypus virginianus</i>	<b>Eastern Red Cedar</b> <i>Juniperus virginiana virginiana</i>	<b>False Solomon's-seal</b> <i>Maianthemum racemosum</i>	<b>Virginia Snakeroot</b> <i>Endodeca serpentaria</i>
<b>Cinnamon Fern</b> <i>Osmunda cinnamomea</i>	<b>Jack-in-the-pulpit</b> <i>Arisaema triphyllum</i>	<b>Solomon's-seal</b> <i>Polygonatum biflorum</i>	<b>Little Brown Jug</b> <i>Hexastylis arifolia</i>
<b>Royal Fern</b> <i>Osmunda regalis spectabilis</i>	<b>Common Dayflower</b> <i>Commelina communis communis</i>	<b>Catesby's Trillium</b> <i>Trillium catesbaei</i>	<b>Common Black-cohosh</b> <i>Actaea racemosa</i>
<b>Bracken</b> <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	<b>Rush</b> <i>Juncus coriaceous</i>	<b>Curlyleaf Yucca</b> <i>Yucca filamentosa</i>	<b>Sharp-lobed Hepatica</b> <i>Anemone acutiloba</i>
<b>Broad Beech Fern</b> <i>Phegopteris hexagonoptera</i>	<b>Common Rush</b> <i>Juncus effusus solutus</i>	<b>Catbrier</b> <i>Smilax bona-nox</i>	<b>Round-lobed Hepatica</b> <i>Anemone americana</i>
<b>New York Fern</b> <i>Thelypteris noveboracensis</i>	<b>Clustered Beaksedge</b> <i>Rhynchospora glomerata glomerata</i>	<b>Whiteleaf Greenbrier</b> <i>Smilax glauca</i>	<b>Tall Anemone</b> <i>Anemone virginiana virginiana</i>
<b>Ebony Spleenwort</b> <i>Asplenium platyneuron</i>	<b>Broomsedge</b> <i>Andropogon virginicus</i>	<b>Common Carrionflower</b> <i>Smilax herbacea</i>	<b>Yellowroot</b> <i>Xanthorhiza simplicissima</i>
<b>Southern Lady Fern</b> <i>Athyrium asplenoides</i>	<b>Giant Cane</b> <i>Arundinaria gigantea</i>	<b>Common Greenbrier</b> <i>Smilax rotundifolia</i>	<b>Coralbeads</b> <i>Cocculus carolinus</i>
<b>Sensitive Fern</b> <i>Onoclea sensibilis sensibilis</i>	<b>River Oats</b> <i>Chasmanthium latifolium</i>	<b>Common Wild Yam</b> <i>Dioscorea villosa</i>	<b>Bloodroot</b> <i>Sanguinaria canadensis</i>
<b>Christmas Fern</b> <i>Polystichum acrostichoides</i>	<b>Longleaf Spikegrass</b> <i>Chasmanthium sessiliflorum</i>	<b>Downy Rattlesnake-orchid</b> <i>Goodyera pubescens</i>	<b>Sycamore</b> <i>Platanus occidentalis occidentalis</i>
<b>Shortleaf Pine</b> <i>Pinus echinata</i>	<b>Bosc's Witch Grass</b> <i>Dichantherium boscii</i>	<b>Crane-fly Orchid</b> <i>Tipularia discolor</i>	<b>Witch-hazel</b> <i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>
<b>Eastern White Pine</b> <i>Pinus strobus</i>	<b>Wild-rye</b> <i>Elymus virginicus</i>	<b>Tulip-tree</b> <i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	<b>Sweet Gum</b> <i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>
<b>Loblolly Pine</b> <i>Pinus taeda</i>	<b>Flexible Sasa-grass</b> <i>Microstegium vimineum</i>	<b>Cucumber-tree</b> <i>Magnolia acuminata</i>	<b>Dwarf Hackberry</b> <i>Celtis tenuifolia</i>
<b>Virginia Pine; Scrub Pine</b> <i>Pinus virginiana</i>	<b>Beaked Panic Grass</b> <i>Panicum anceps</i>	<b>Fraser Magnolia</b> <i>Magnolia fraseri</i>	<b>Red Mulberry</b> <i>Morus rubra</i>
<b>Eastern Hemlock</b> <i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	<b>American Bur-reed</b> <i>Sparganium americanum</i>	<b>Small-flowered PawPaw</b> <i>Asimina parviflora</i>	<b>False-nettle</b> <i>Boehmeria cylindrica</i>
	<b>Indian Cucumber-root</b> <i>Medeola virginiana</i>	<b>Common Pawpaw</b> <i>Asimina triloba</i>	<b>Mockernut Hickory</b> <i>Carya alba</i>
		<b>Smooth Sweet-shrub</b> <i>Calycanthus floridus glaucus</i>	<b>Pignut Hickory</b> <i>Carya glabra</i>
		<b>Sassafras</b> <i>Sassafras albidum</i>	<b>Black Walnut</b> <i>Juglans nigra</i>



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<b>American Chestnut</b> <i>Castanea dentata</i>	<b>Gorge Rhododendron;</b> <b>Punctatum</b> <i>Rhododendron minus</i>	<b>Mimosa; Silktree</b> <i>Albizia julibrissin</i>	<b>Carolina Buckthorn</b> <i>Frangula caroliniana</i>
<b>Amer. x Eur. Chestnut hybrid</b> * <i>Castanea dentata x sativa</i>	<b>Wild Azalea; Pinxterflower</b> <i>Rhododendron periclymenoides</i>	<b>Common Groundnut</b> <i>Apios americana</i>	<b>Virginia-creeper</b> <i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>
<b>American Beech</b> <i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	<b>Sparkleberry</b> <i>Vaccinium arboreum</i>	<b>Honesty-weed; Rattleweed</b> <i>Baptisia tinctoria</i>	<b>Muscadine; Scuppernong</b> <i>Vitis rotundifolia rotundifolia</i>
<b>White Oak</b> <i>Quercus alba</i>	<b>Black Highbush Blueberry</b> <i>Vaccinium fuscatum</i>	<b>Eastern Redbud</b> <i>Cercis canadensis canadensis</i>	<b>Southern Sugar Maple</b> <i>Acer floridanum</i>
<b>Scarlet Oak</b> <i>Quercus coccinea</i>	<b>Hillside Blueberry</b> <i>Vaccinium pallidum</i>	<b>Common Partridge-pea</b> <i>Chamaecrista fasciculata fasciculata</i>	<b>Chalk Maple</b> <i>Acer leucoderme</i>
<b>Southern Red Oak</b> <i>Quercus falcata</i>	<b>Deerberry</b> <i>Vaccinium stamineum</i>	<b>Hoary Tick-trefoil</b> * <i>Desmodium canescens</i>	<b>Red Maple</b> <i>Acer rubrum</i>
<b>Blackjack Oak</b> <i>Quercus marilandica marilandica</i>	<b>Galax</b> <i>Galax urceolata</i>	<b>Naked Tick-trefoil</b> <i>Desmodium nudiflorum</i>	<b>Painted Buckeye</b> <i>Aesculus sylvatica</i>
<b>Water Oak</b> <i>Quercus nigra</i>	<b>American Persimmon</b> <i>Diospyros virginiana</i>	<b>Tick-trefoil</b> <i>Desmodium paniculatum paniculatum</i>	<b>Winged Sumac</b> <i>Rhus copallinum</i>
<b>Willow Oak</b> <i>Quercus phellos</i>	<b>Silverbell</b> <i>Halesia tetraptera</i>	<b>Honey Locust</b> <i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	<b>Smooth Sumac</b> <i>Rhus glabra</i>
<b>Red Oak</b> <i>Quercus rubra</i>	<b>Bigleaf Snowbell</b> <i>Styrax grandifolius</i>	<b>Kudzu</b> <i>Pueraria montana lobata</i>	<b>Poison Oak</b> <i>Toxicodendron pubescens</i>
<b>Post Oak</b> <i>Quercus stellata</i>	<b>Horsesugar; Sweetleaf</b> <i>Symplocos tinctoria</i>	<b>Black Locust</b> <i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	<b>Eastern Poison Ivy</b> <i>Toxicodendron radicans radicans</i>
<b>Black Oak</b> <i>Quercus velutina</i>	<b>Whorled Loosestrife</b> <i>Lysimachia quadrifolia</i>	<b>Perennial Sand Bean</b> <i>Strophostyles umbellata</i>	<b>Wild Geranium</b> <i>Geranium maculatum</i>
<b>Tag Alder</b> <i>Alnus serrulata</i>	<b>Climbing Hydrangea</b> * <i>Decumaria barbara</i>	<b>Virginia Goat's-rue</b> <i>Tephrosia virginiana</i>	<b>Spotted Touch-me-not</b> <i>Impatiens capensis</i>
<b>River Birch</b> <i>Betula nigra</i>	<b>Hydrangea</b> <i>Hydrangea sp.</i>	<b>Alternate-leaf Seedbox</b> <i>Ludwigia alternifolia</i>	<b>Devil's-walking-stick</b> <i>Aralia spinosa</i>
<b>American Hornbeam</b> <i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	<b>Virginia-willow</b> <i>Itea virginica</i>	<b>Wingstem Water-primrose</b> <i>Ludwigia decurrens</i>	<b>Ginseng</b> <i>Panax quinquefolius</i>
<b>American Hazelnut</b> <i>Corylus americana</i>	<b>American Alumroot</b> <i>Heuchera americana</i>	<b>Common Water-purslane</b> <i>Ludwigia palustris</i>	<b>Queen-Anne's-lace</b> <i>Daucus carota</i>
<b>Arrowleaf Tearthumb</b> <i>Persicaria sagittata</i>	<b>Downy Agrimony</b> <i>Agrimonia pubescens</i>	<b>Common Evening-primrose</b> <i>Oenothera biennis</i>	<b>American Lovage</b> <i>Ligusticum canadense</i>
<b>Swamp Smartweed</b> <i>Persicaria setacea</i>	<b>Downy Serviceberry</b> <i>Amelanchier arborea</i>	<b>Meadow-beauty</b> <i>Rhexia mariana</i>	<b>Blue-stars</b> <i>Amsonia tabernaemontana</i>
<b>St. Andrew's Cross</b> <i>Hypericum hypericoides</i>	<b>Smooth Serviceberry</b> <i>Amelanchier laevis</i>	<b>Alternate-leaf Dogwood</b> <i>Cornus alternifolia</i>	<b>White Milkweed</b> <i>Asclepias variegata</i>
<b>Dwarf St.-John's-wort</b> <i>Hypericum mutilum</i>	<b>Oneflower Hawthorn</b> <i>Crataegus uniflora</i>	<b>Silky Dogwood</b> <i>Cornus amomum</i>	<b>Carolina Spinypod</b> <i>Matelea carolinensis</i>
<b>Passionflower; Maypops</b> <i>Passiflora incarnata</i>	<b>Avens</b> <i>Geum canadense</i>	<b>Flowering Dogwood</b> <i>Cornus florida</i>	<b>Virginia Marbleseed</b> <i>Onosmodium virginianum</i>
<b>Yellow Passionflower</b> <i>Passiflora lutea lutea</i>	<b>Mountain Indian-physic</b> <i>Gillenia trifoliata</i>	<b>Blackgum</b> <i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	<b>Allegheny Monkey-flower</b> <i>Mimulus ringens ringens</i>
<b>Spotted Wintergreen</b> <i>Chimaphila maculata</i>	<b>Wild Crab Apple</b> <i>Malus angustifolia</i>	<b>Hearts-a-burstin'-with-love</b> <i>Euonymus americanus</i>	<b>Beautyberry;</b> <b>French-mulberry</b> <i>Callicarpa americana</i>
<b>Mountain Laurel;</b> <b>Mountain Ivy</b> <i>Kalmia latifolia</i>	<b>Chickasaw Plum</b> <i>Prunus angustifolia angustifolia</i>	<b>Mountain Holly</b> <i>Ilex montana</i>	<b>Northern Horsebalm</b> <i>Collinsonia canadensis</i>
<b>Mountain Doghobble</b> <i>Leucothoe fontanesiana</i>	<b>Black Cherry</b> <i>Prunus serotina serotina</i>	<b>American Holly</b> <i>Ilex opaca opaca</i>	<b>Virginia Bugleweed</b> <i>Lycopus virginicus</i>
<b>Maleberry; He-huckleberry</b> <i>Lyonia ligustrina</i>	<b>Carolina Rose</b> <i>Rosa carolina</i>	<b>Eastern Flowering Spurge</b> <i>Euphorbia corollata</i>	
<b>Sourwood</b> <i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i>	<b>Blackberry; Raspberry</b> <i>Rubus sp.</i>	<b>New Jersey Tea</b> <i>Ceanothus americanus</i>	



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<b>Mountain-mint</b> <i>Pycnanthemum incanum</i> <i>Pycnanthemum pycnanthemoides</i>	<b>Elephant's-foot</b> <i>Elephantopus tomentosus</i>	<b>Scorpion (adult with juveniles)</b> <i>Centruroides sp.</i>	<b>Cloudless Sulphur</b> <i>Phoebis sennae eubule</i>
<b>Fringe-tree; Old Man's Beard</b> <i>Chionanthus virginicus</i>	<b>Common Dog-fennel</b> <i>Eupatorium capillifolium</i>	<b>Dog Tick</b> * <i>Dermacenter variabilis</i>	<b>Variigated Fritillary</b> <i>Euptoieta claudia</i>
<b>White Ash; American Ash</b> <i>Fraxinus americana</i>	<b>Hollow-stem Joe-pye-weed</b> <i>Eutrochium fistulosum</i>	<b>Olive-green Swamp Grasshopper</b> <i>Paroxya clavuliger</i>	<b>Great Spangled Fritillary</b> <i>Speyeria cybele</i>
<b>Chinese Privet</b> <i>Ligustrum sinense</i>	<b>Narrowleaf Sunflower</b> <i>Helianthus angustifolius</i>	<b>Two-striped Mermiria Grasshopper</b> <i>Mermiria bivittata</i>	<b>Pearl Crescent (butterfly)</b> <i>Phyciodes tharos</i>
<b>Downy Oak-leach</b> <i>Aureolaria virginica</i>	<b>Forest Sunflower</b> <i>Helianthus decapetalus</i>	<b>Autumn Yellow-winged Grasshopper</b> <i>Arphia xanthoptera</i>	<b>Carolina Satyr (butterfly)</b> <i>Hermeuptychia sosybius</i>
<b>Eastern Lousewort</b> <i>Pedicularis canadensis</i>	<b>Small-headed Sunflower</b> <i>Helianthus microcephalus</i>	<b>Carolina Locust</b> <i>Dissosteira carolina</i>	<b>Box Turtle (shell)</b> <i>Terrapene carolina</i>
<b>Carolina Wild-petunia</b> <i>Ruellia caroliniensis</i>	<b>Small-head Blazing-star</b> * <i>Liatris microcephala</i>	<b>Sand Grasshopper</b> <i>Spharagemon sp.</i>	<b>Eastern Fence Lizard</b> <i>Sceloporus undulatus</i>
<b>Cross-vine</b> <i>Bignonia capreolata</i>	<b>Common Wild Quinine</b> <i>Parthenium integrifolium integrifolium</i>	<b>Two-striped Grasshopper</b> <i>Melanoplus bivittatus</i>	<b>Black Racer; Eastern Racer</b> <i>Coluber constrictor</i>
<b>Trumpet-creeper</b> <i>Campsis radicans</i>	<b>Grass-leaved Golden-aster</b> <i>Pityopsis aspera adenolepis</i>	<b>Spur-throated Grasshopper</b> <i>Melanoplus sp.</i>	<b>Great Blue Heron</b> <i>Ardea herodias</i>
<b>Cardinal Flower</b> <i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>	<b>Gall-of-the-earth</b> <i>Prenanthes trifoliolata</i>	<b>Rapier Meadow Katydid</b> <i>Conocephalus strictus</i>	<b>Red-shouldered Hawk</b> <i>Buteo lineatus</i>
<b>Buttonbush</b> <i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	<b>Black-eyed Susan</b> <i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	<b>Flat Stink Bug</b> <i>Brochymena sp.</i>	<b>Red-tailed Hawk</b> <i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>
<b>Poorjoe</b> <i>Diodia teres</i>	<b>Cutleaf Coneflower</b> <i>Rudbeckia laciniata</i>	<b>Water-strider</b> <i>Gerris sp.</i>	<b>Ruby-throated Hummingbird</b> <i>Archilochus colubris</i>
<b>Forest Bedstraw</b> <i>Galium circaezans</i>	<b>Rosinweed</b> <i>Silphium asteriscus dentatum</i>	<b>Dobsonfly (juvenile)</b> <i>Corydalis cornutus</i>	<b>Downy Woodpecker</b> <i>Picoides pubescens</i>
<b>Partridge-berry</b> <i>Mitchella repens</i>	* <i>Silphium astericus latifolium</i>	<b>Common Eastern Velvet Ant</b> <i>Dasymutilla occidentalis occidentalis</i>	<b>Eastern Phoebe (nest)</b> <i>Sayornis phoebe</i>
<b>Japanese Honeysuckle</b> <i>Lonicera japonica</i>	<i>Silphium compositum</i>	<b>Black Carpenter Ant</b> <i>Camponotus pennsylvanicus</i>	<b>Tufted Titmouse</b> <i>Parus bicolor</i>
<b>Common Elderberry</b> <i>Sambucus canadensis</i>	<b>Bearsfoot; Leafcup</b> <i>Smallanthus uvedalius</i>	<b>Pipe-organ Wasp (nest)</b> <i>Trypoxylon politum</i>	<b>Carolina Chickadee</b> <i>Parus carolinensis</i>
<b>Mapleleaf Viburnum</b> <i>Viburnum acerifolium</i>	<b>Curtis's Goldenrod</b> <i>Solidago curtisii</i>	<b>Large Carpenter Bee</b> <i>Xylocopa virginica virginica</i>	<b>Carolina Wren</b> <i>Thryothorus ludovicianus</i>
<b>Black Haw; Nannyberry</b> <i>Viburnum prunifolium</i>	<b>Licorice Goldenrod</b> <i>Solidago odora odora</i>	<b>Ebony Jewelwing</b> <i>Calopteryx maculata</i>	<b>Blue-gray Gnatcatcher</b> <i>Polioptila caerulea</i>
<b>Southern Black Haw</b> <i>Viburnum rufidulum</i>	<b>Common Frostweed</b> <i>Verbesina virginica virginica</i>	<b>Bronzed Tiger Beetle</b> <i>Cicindela repanda repanda</i>	<b>Eastern Bluebird</b> <i>Sialia sialis</i>
<b>Common Ragweed</b> <i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	<b>Ironweed</b> <i>Vernonia noveboracensis</i>	<b>Whirligig Beetle</b> <i>Dineutus discolor</i>	<b>Gray Catbird</b> <i>Dumetella carolinensis</i>
<b>Plantain Pussytoes</b> <i>Antennaria plantaginifolia</i>		<b>Dermeitid Beetle</b> <i>Cryptorhopalum sp.</i>	<b>Blue-headed Vireo</b> <i>Vireo solitarius</i>
<b>Pale Indian-plantain</b> <i>Arnoglossum atriplicifolium</i>		<b>White-fringed Beetle</b> <i>Naupactus leucoloma</i>	<b>Northern Cardinal</b> <i>Cardinalis cardinalis</i>
<b>Beggar-ticks</b> <i>Bidens sp.</i>		<b>Eastern Tiger Swallowtail</b> <i>Papilio glaucus</i>	<b>Eastern Chipmunk</b> <i>Tamias striatus</i>
<b>Stiffleaf Coreopsis</b> <i>Coreopsis major rigida</i>		<b>Spicebush Swallowtail</b> <i>Papilio troilus</i>	<b>Beaver (dam)</b> <i>Castor canadensis</i>
<b>Leafy Elephant's-foot</b> <i>Elephantopus carolinianus</i>			<b>Raccoon (scat)</b> <i>Procyon lotor</i>
	<b>FAUNA</b>		
	<b>Crayfish</b> <i>Cambarus sp.</i>		
	<b>Grass Spider</b> <i>Agelenopsis sp.</i>		
	<b>Fishing Spider</b> <i>Dolomedes sp.</i>		

**Outdoor Family Adventure Celebrates National Hunting and Fishing Day**, (info, Loree Gandy)  
**FREE ADMISSION!!** This year's Outdoor Family Adventure celebrates National Hunting and Fishing Day on Saturday, October 4, 2008 from 9:00 AM till 4 PM at the Cohen Campbell Fish Hatchery, 2726 Fish Hatchery Road, West Columbia, SC. Scheduled activities and demonstrations include the following: rock climbing wall, archery, kayaking, catch and release fishing, primitive technology demo, air rifle and shotgun shooting, camping demo, fly-fishing demo, bird watching, live music, hunter safety, boating safety, fly tying, cleaning and cooking fish demo, casting contest, and muzzleloader demo. Please do not bring personal hunting or fishing gear as all necessary equipment will be provided.

For more information call: 864-327-0090; or visit [www.upstateforever.org](http://www.upstateforever.org), or [www.scfw.org](http://www.scfw.org), or [www.dnr.sc.gov](http://www.dnr.sc.gov). You can also contact Whitney Robertson, SC Wildlife Federation, 2711 Middleburg Dr., Suite 101, Columbia, SC 29304, [whitney@scwf.org](mailto:whitney@scwf.org), 803-256-0670

**FRIENDS OF FIREFLY FOREST, Don Lewis**

FRIENDS OF FIREFLY FOREST is a non-profit corporation dedicated to the preservation, study, and public awareness of *Phausis reticulata*, the "BLUE GHOST" FIREFLY, which inhabits UNDISTURBED FORESTS in various APPALACHIAN localities.

The 122+ acre property of Don Lewis near Cleveland, SC, is home to very large numbers of the BLUE GHOSTS. FRIENDS OF FIREFLY FOREST will eventually own this property.

You can become a member of FRIENDS OF FIREFLY FOREST and help to preserve this vital habitat with an ANNUAL cash donation IN ANY AMOUNT. Once the corporation receives final verification of its tax-exempt status by the IRS, your donation will retroactively become a deductible CHARITABLE CONTRIBUTION for your tax purposes.

Additionally, if you make a donation prior to the verification of our tax-exempt status, you will be listed as a CHARTER MEMBER of FRIENDS OF FIREFLY FOREST, as long as you maintain your membership with an annual donation.

Information about the BLUE GHOSTS can be found at [www.doiop.com/fireflyforest](http://www.doiop.com/fireflyforest). The preferred way to have your name included on our emailing list is for you to send an email to [lewisdon@bellsouth.net](mailto:lewisdon@bellsouth.net). Please include your name, and write "Fireflies" on the subject line.

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FRIENDS OF FIREFLY FOREST, INC. ~ PO Box 345 ~ Cleveland, SC 29635-0345  
 Membership Application, **Please Print**

NAME \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

CITY \_\_\_\_\_

STATE & ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

PHONE # (Optional) \_\_\_\_\_

AMOUNT \$ \_\_\_\_\_ By:  Check  Cash \_\_\_\_\_

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**Bees are ubiquitous (u-bee- quitous?).** Found at: <http://www.bwars.com/>  
 BWARS is the national society dedicated to studying and recording bees, wasps & ants (aculeate Hymenoptera) in Britain & Ireland. What does "aculeate" mean?