



Hi folks,

The day started as foggy and humid and turned into a bright scorcher by the mid afternoon on the Lynchburg Savanna. I know I was a deeper shade of pink after the day was through! 25 of us showed up to explore the SCDNR site which despite our regional drought had many flowering plants for us to identify and photograph. The fire-managed savanna has a beautiful mix of yellows, pinks purples and whites on display from Goldenrod, Ironweed, Vetch and Eupatorium species. Sudie, Robin, Dennis and I spotted butterflies such as Wood-Nymphs, Gray Hairstreaks, Southern Skipperlings and many Cloudless Sulphurs. Also abundant are Longleaf Pine, Pond Cypress, Broomsedge, Lovegrass, Agrostis and Toothache grass which was tried and verified that it has a numbing effect to the mouth. Tom, Mary, Ben, John, Sam, Eva, Dee, Johnny, Quentin and others searched for rarities among the grassy fields. Eleanor, Pat, Cindy, Katy and Virginia and Peggy looked for Pitcher plants. Gordon, Jerry and George were busy photographing the floral and faunal beauties including a very compliant pine borer beetle that we posed for a macro view. Lynn was busy identifying spiders and dragonflies. As usual SCAN members scatter to different areas and enjoyed exploring at a comfortable pace, hoping to find something special that will excite the group. I love that many naturalists find beauty in subtle things that most of us are not even aware of in our hectic routines. My own little reverie here, something inspired from my Texas Gulf coast childhood, was that I especially enjoyed the beautiful blue coastal plain skies, full of a stunning variety of Cumulus congestus clouds stretching to the horizon and in stages of growth to thunderheads that were being influenced by a tropical system to our south.

We finished the day in different groups at Pearl Fryar's Topiary Garden in Bishopville. We met Pearl and he gave us a tour of his extraordinary and creative ongoing 18 year garden project which has evolved into a non-profit foundation to help young people. Pearl is an inspired, positive thinking man who is trying to leave the world a better place by example of his hard work and creativity. We also had some good food at Watford's BBQ in Bishopville to complete our time together.

I hope you will join us on our next trip, to the Sandhills region, an overnigher, with BBQ cooked by Wayne and Johnny, as we enjoy more of South Carolina's natural wonders. Note: Sorry about our newsletter not being mailed to all in September, but our computer was down. Unfortunately, our computer is not fully operable at this time, so we are again emailing my comments and our October fieldtrip information; however, anyone without an email address will be sent a hardcopy. Thanks for your patience.

Jules Fraytet / SCAN 2007 President

SCAN 2007(10):1

Cheraw State Park and Carolina Sandhills National Wildlife Refuge
Chesterfield County, SC
October 27-28, 2007, 10:30 AM
(Jan Ciegler)

Fall weather should be great, and we're heading for the Sandhills to see what we can find. Be sure to bring binoculars if you have them, as we may spot the endangered red-cockaded woodpeckers and will surely see their nest holes. Migrating waterfowl may have arrived. We'll see pitcher plants and other wet-loving plants, and hope that the critters are still moving around. In August I saw a magnificent yellow-fringed orchid in full bloom. Other possibilities are pixie moss, trailing arbutus, creeping blueberry, and all the typical sandhills flora. Most walking will be on level trails, boots optional. You may come for one, two, or three days.

Housing (if needed): As of October 12, there is still one cabin bunk available for \$49 and one tent space for \$18. Please email your reservation request to me, Janet Ciegler (ciegler@earthlink.net). Reservations are for both Friday and Saturday nights. Motels are in nearby Cheraw.

Friday: For those of you who have reserved cabins or campsites, you may arrive any time after 4 pm Friday, Oct. 26, and I'll see that you have keys for your cabin; campers don't need to coordinate with me. For those with cabins, contact me through email to arrange a meeting place to receive your keys. Friday dinner and Saturday breakfast will be on your own; we could go into one of Cheraw's restaurants, or you may cook in the cabins or campsites.

Saturday's regular trip starts at 10:30 am near the park headquarters in Cheraw State Park; there is no admission to the park. If you have cabin reservations, I'll meet at the fieldtrip. We'll walk and drive to a few sites, and eat in the picnic ground. Bring the usual water, bug spray, and lunch. Restrooms are in the park.

Saturday's dinner will be at the Boat Dock pavilion near the park headquarters, provided by our own in-house chefs Wayne and Johnny! **Bring personal eating utensils** (plate, fork, and cup) and folding chairs. There will be a \$10 charge for some really excellent BBQ; payable to the cooks.

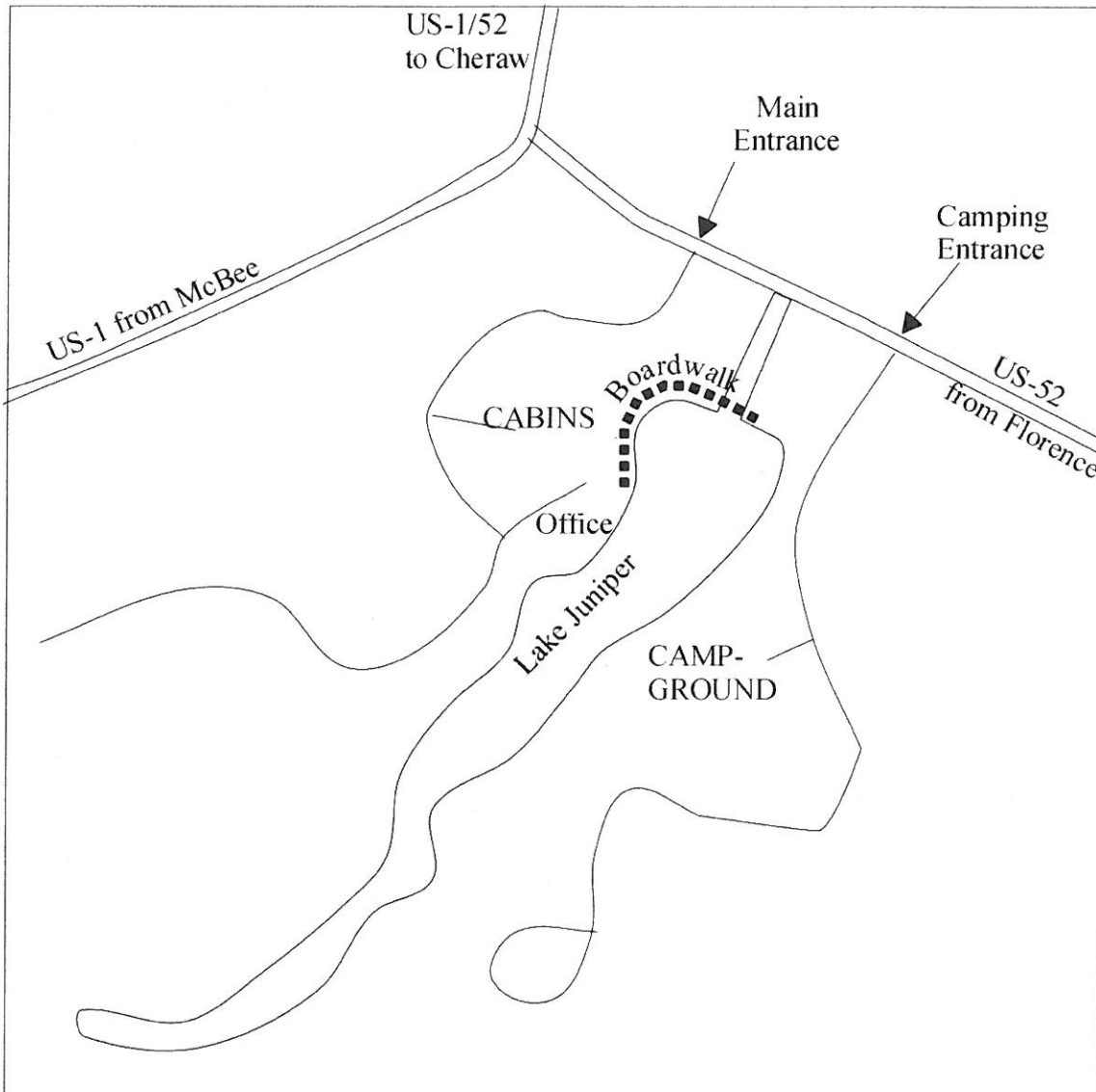
Sunday's trip starts at 10:00 am at the main picnic shelter & restrooms near Lake Bee in the Sandhills NWR. Bring another lunch, and we'll eat near the cars.

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), Johnny Hardaway & Wayne Grooms (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, P.O. Box 5651, Columbia, SC 29250-5651. Fieldtrips open to visitors, and children must be over age 15. SCAN is a nonprofit 501(c)(3) in the state of South Carolina. (www.scnaturalists.org)

Directions to Cheraw State Park: From Camden, take US-1 north almost to Cheraw (53 miles), then turn right onto US-52. Go about 1.5 miles and turn right into the park. Follow the signs to the headquarters or cabins. The campground entrance is off US-52 1/4 mile south of the main entrance (see map below).

From Charlotte, take US-74 to Wadesboro, then US-52 through Cheraw to the park. From I-95 south, take US-52 (exit 164) north nearly to Cheraw (about 35 miles), and watch for the park on your left. If you reach US-1, turn around and go back.

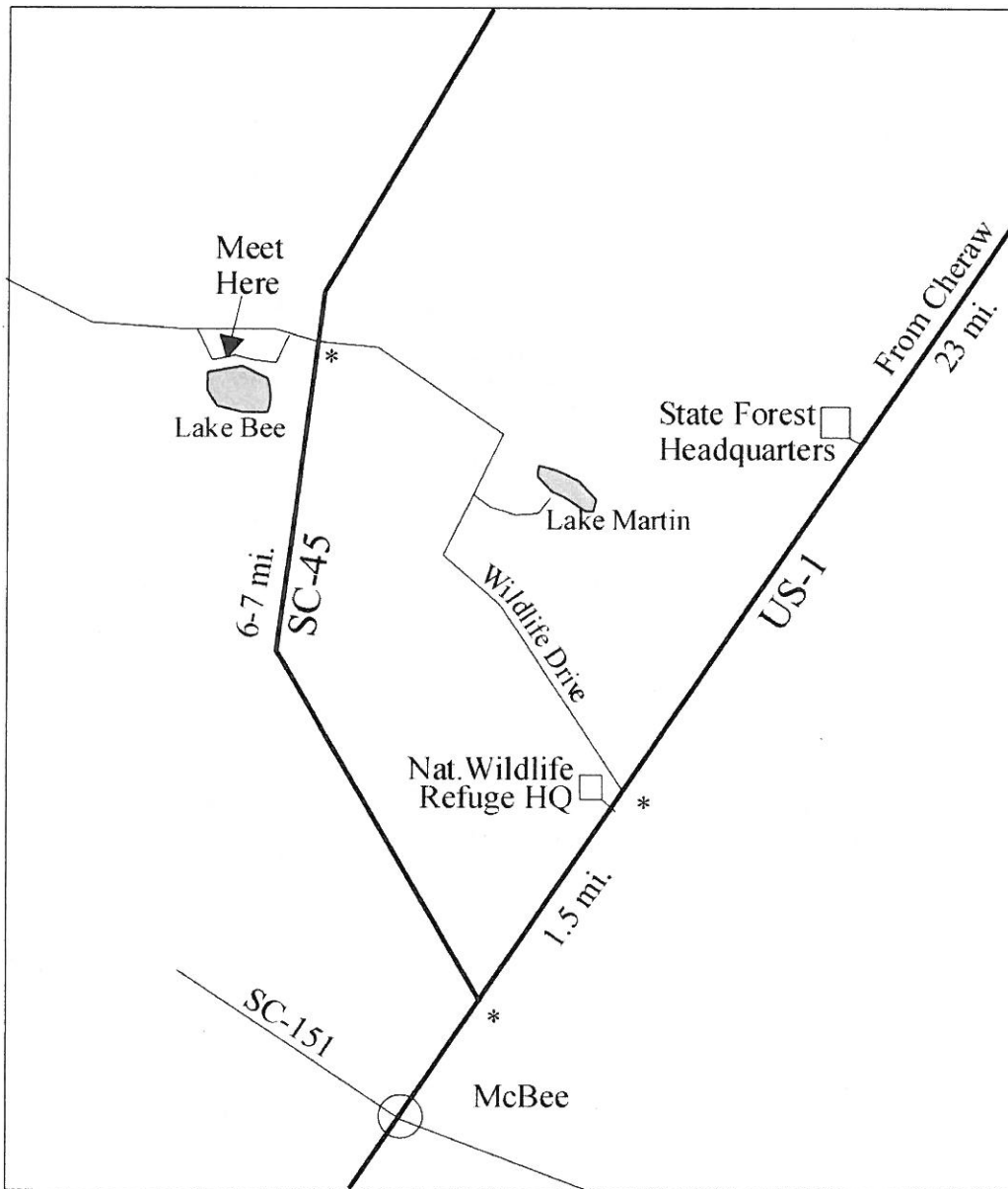
Map, Cheraw State Park



Directions to the Sandhills NWR: From Cheraw State Park: Turn left as you leave the park, go 1.5 miles, and turn left onto US-1. Travel about 23 miles, passing the State Forest Headquarters, and turn right onto the Wildlife Drive. Go slow and watch for deer and turkey, about 5 miles. Cross SC-45, then turn left at the first opportunity and park near the pavilion and restrooms.

From Camden, take US-1 north to McBee (27 mi.), continue 1-2 miles further, and turn left onto SC-45. Travel about 6-7 miles, and turn left into the Refuge. Turn left at the first opportunity.

Map, Sandhills National Wildlife Refuge



Mepkin Abbey – Berkeley Co., SC – August 25, 2007

This list was produced by SCAN from sightings supplied 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

Japanese Climbing Fern

Lygodium japonicum

Bracken

Pteridium aquilinum

Sensitive Fern

Ocnoclea sensibilis sensibilis

Resurrection Fern

Pleopeltis polypodioides michauxiana

Spruce Pine; Walter's Pine

Pinus glabra

Eastern Red Cedar

Juniperus virginiana virginiana

Bald-cypress

Taxodium distichum

Arrowhead

Sagittaria lancifolia media

Arrowhead

Sagittaria subulata

Hydrilla

Hydrilla verticillata

Dwarf Palmetto

Sabal minor

Cabbage Palmetto

Sabal palmetto

Elephant's-ear; Dasheen

Colocasia esculenta

Duckweed

Lemna valdiviana

Virginia Dayflower

Commelinella virginica

Common Rush

Juncus effusus solutus

False Nutsedge

Cyperus strigosus

Short-bristle Horned Beaksedge

Rhynchospora corniculata corniculata

Giant Cane

Arundinaria gigantea

Longleaf Spikegrass

Chasmanthium sessiliflorum

Eulalia

Miscanthus sinensis

Woods-grass

Oplismenus hirtellus setarius

St. Augustine Grass

Stenotaphrum secundatum

Purpletop Tridens

Tridens flavus

Common Cattail

Typha latifolia

Spanish-moss

Tillandsia usneoides

Water Hyacinth

Eichhornia crassipes

Pickerelweed

Pontederia cordata

Catbrier

Smilax bona-nox

Jackson-brier

Smilax smallii

Green-fly Orchid

Epidendrum magnoliae

Tulip-tree

Liriodendron tulipifera

Southern Magnolia

Magnolia grandiflora

Sassafras

Sassafras albidum

Lizard's-tail

Saururus cernuus

Sycamore

Platanus occidentalis occidentalis

Sweet Gum

Liquidambar styraciflua

Southern Hackberry

Celtis laevigata

Red Mulberry

Morus rubra

False-nettle

Boehmeria cylindrica

Common Wax-myrtle

Morella cerifera

Swamp Chestnut Oak

Quercus michauxii

Water Oak

Quercus nigra

Cherrybark Oak

Quercus pagoda

Willow Oak

Quercus phellos

Live Oak

Quercus virginiana

American Hornbeam

Carpinus caroliniana

Common Pokeweed

Phytolacca americana

Jumpseed

Persicaria virginiana

St. Andrew's Cross

Hypericum hypericoides

Chinese Parasol-tree

Firmiana simplex

Eastern Rose-mallow

Hibiscus moscheutos

Southern Seashore-mallow

Kosteletzkya virginica virginica

Bristly-mallow

Modiola caroliniana

Creeping Cucumber

Melothria pendula pendula

Carolina Willow

Salix caroliniana

American Persimmon

Diospyros virginiana

Horsesugar; Sweetleaf

Symplocos tinctoria

Carolina Laurel Cherry

Prunus caroliniana

Black Cherry

Prunus serotina serotina

Cherokee Rose

Rosa laevigata

Tall Indigo-bush

Amorpha fruticosa

Hog-peanut

Amphicarpaea bracteata

Common Partridge-pea

Chamaecrista fasciculata fasciculata

Coral Bean

Erythrina herbacea

Chinese Wisteria

Wisteria sinensis

Autumn Silverberry

Elaeagnus pungens

Water-primrose

Ludwigia grandiflora

Flowering Dogwood

Cornus florida

Blackgum

Nyssa sylvatica

American Holly

Ilex opaca opaca

Yaupon

Ilex vomitoria

Spotted Spurge

Chamaesyce maculata

Popcorn Tree

Triadica sebifera

Peppervine

Ampelopsis arborea

Virginia-creeper

Parthenocissus quinquefolia

Muscadine; Scuppernong

Vitis rotundifolia rotundifolia

Red Maple

Acer rubrum

Winged Sumac

Rhus copallinum

Eastern Poison Ivy

Toxicodendron radicans radicans

Chinaberry

Melia azedarach

Spotted Touch-me-not

Impatiens capensis

Devil's-walking-stick

Aralia spinosa

English Ivy

Hedera helix helix

Dune Water-pennywort

Hydrocotyle bonariensis

Swamp Water-pennywort

Hydrocotyle ranunculoides

Eastern Anglepod

Gonolobus suberosus

Climbing Dogbane

Trachelospermum difforme

Greater Periwinkle

Vinca major

Horse-nettle

Solanum carolinense carolinense

Carolina Ponyfoot

Dichondra carolinensis

Vervain

Verbena urticifolia

Mazus

Mazus pumilus

Beautyberry; French-mulberry

Callicarpa americana

Dotted Horse-mint

Monarda punctata

Perilla

Perilla frutescens

Florida Betony

Stachys floridana

Glossy Privet

Ligustrum lucidum

Chinese Privet

Ligustrum sinense

Wild Olive; Devilwood

Osmanthus americanus

Trumpet-creeper

Campsis radicans

Buttonweed

Diodia virginiana

Japanese Honeysuckle

Lonicera japonica

Common Elderberry

Sambucus canadensis

Common Ragweed

Ambrosia artemisiifolia

Silverling; Groundsel Tree

Baccharis halimifolia

Elephant's-foot

Elephantopus tomentosus

Climbing Hempweed

Mikania scandens

Bearsfoot

Polymnia uvedalia

Black-eyed-Susan

Rudbeckia hirta

Wing-stem

Verbesina virginica

Melanthera

Melanthera hastata

FAUNA

White Micrathena (spider)

Micrathena mitrata

Writing Spider; Garden Spider

Argiope aurantia

Orchard Spider

Leucauge venusta

Golden-silk Spider

Nephila clavipes

Southeast Lubber Grasshopper

Romalea microptera

Carolina Locust

Dissosteira carolina

Spur-throated Grasshopper

Melanoplus sp.

Field Cricket

Gryllus sp.

Mepkin Abbey – Berkeley Co., SC – August 25, 2007

Loud-singing Bush Cricket <i>Orocharis sp.</i>	Patent-leather Beetle <i>Odontotaenius disjunctus</i>	Meske's Skipper <i>Hesperia meskei</i>	Mourning Dove <i>Zenaida macroura</i>
Annual Cicada <i>Tibicen sp.</i>	Green June Beetle; Fig-eater <i>Cotinus nitida</i>	Whirlabout (skipper butterfly) <i>Polites vibex</i>	Blue Jay <i>Cyanocitta cristata</i>
Common Eastern Velvet-ant <i>Dasymutilla occidentalis occidentalis</i>	Dusky Lady Beetle <i>Scymnus fraternus</i>	Dun Skipper <i>Euphys vestris</i>	Tufted Titmouse <i>Parus bicolor</i>
Black Carpenter Ant <i>Camponotus pennsylvanicus</i>	Eastern Tiger Swallowtail <i>Papilio glaucus</i>	Pink-striped Oakworm (moth) <i>Anisota virginensis</i>	Carolina Wren <i>Thryothorus ludovicianus</i>
Southern Carpenter Bee <i>Xylocopa micans</i>	Cloudless Sulphur <i>Phoebis sennae eubule</i>	Luna Moth <i>Actias luna</i>	Northern Mockingbird <i>Mimus polyglottos</i>
Bumblebee <i>Bombus impatiens</i>	Sleepy Orange (butterfly) <i>Eurema nicippe</i>	Azalea Hand-maid Moth <i>Datana major</i>	White-eyed Vireo <i>Vireo griseus</i>
Southeastern Spinyleg <i>Dromogomphus armatus</i>	Summer Azure <i>Celestrina ladon neglecta</i>	Fall Webworm Moth <i>Hyphantria cunea</i>	Red-Eyed Vireo <i>Vireo olivaceus</i>
Four-spotted Pennant	Gulf Fritillary <i>Agraulis vanillae</i>	Green Treefrog <i>Hyla cinerea</i>	Northern Parula <i>Parula americana</i>
Dragonfly <i>Brachymesia gravida</i>	Pearl Crescent (butterfly) <i>Phyciodes tharos</i>	Green Frog <i>Rana clamitans</i>	Northern Cardinal <i>Cardinalis cardinalis</i>
Eastern Pondhawk <i>Erythemis simplicicollis</i>	Carolina Satyr (butterfly) <i>Hermeuptychia sosybius</i>	American Alligator <i>Alligator mississippiensis</i>	Summer Tanager <i>Piranga rubra</i>
Slaty Skimmer <i>Libellula incesta</i>	Monarch (butterfly) <i>Danaus plexippus</i>	Carolina Anole; Green Anole <i>Anolis carolinensis</i>	White-tailed Deer (tracks) <i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>
Blue Dasher <i>Pachydiplax longipennis</i>	Common Checkered-skipper <i>Pyrgus communis</i>	Great Egret; Common Egret <i>Casmerodius albus</i>	
Rambur's Forktail (damselfly) <i>Ischnura ramburi</i>	Least Skipper <i>Ancyloxypha numitor</i>	Turkey Vulture <i>Cathartes aura</i>	

Non-native, Invasive Plants, Mary Morrison

I am education and outreach chair with the SC Exotic Pest Plant Council. One of my ideas in this position was to work with State Parks on developing non-native, invasive plant control plans. I saw the bioblitz at the state parks and was hoping that identification of non-native, invasive plants could be added to the list. Once we figure out what needs to be done, then we work on how to get it done. Volunteers could do some work- small privet plants pull up easily if the ground is wet, Japanese stilt grass can be hand pulled, even kudzu crowns can be dug up. Unfortunately herbicides are still the most effective method, but are key if we can keep some of these plants from becoming established too.

There is a tremendous need for early detection and rapid response plus general public education on the impacts of these plants to our environment. It is very frustrating for me to see stores still selling autumn olive, privet, Japanese honeysuckle, etc. There are no laws to control the sale of these non-native, invasive plants, so education is critical. Clemson Extension is helping private landowners with identification, plus they are developing a short course for landowners on non-native, invasive plants.

If there is some way for SCAN to help with this problem, I am open to ideas. Inventories will be a start. My home number is 803-329-6990 and my work number is 864-427-9858. I look forward to working with you on one of the greatest challenges of our times. I will be happy to talk with the SCAN executive board if needed or perhaps at the January annual meeting.

Thanks! Mary maryrob1@comporium.net (Mary is also a SCAN member.)

2008 Fieldtrip Planning Committee Meeting

November 3, 2007, Saturday, 10:00 PM

Jan Ciegler's home, 2636 Pine Lake Drive, West Columbia, SC

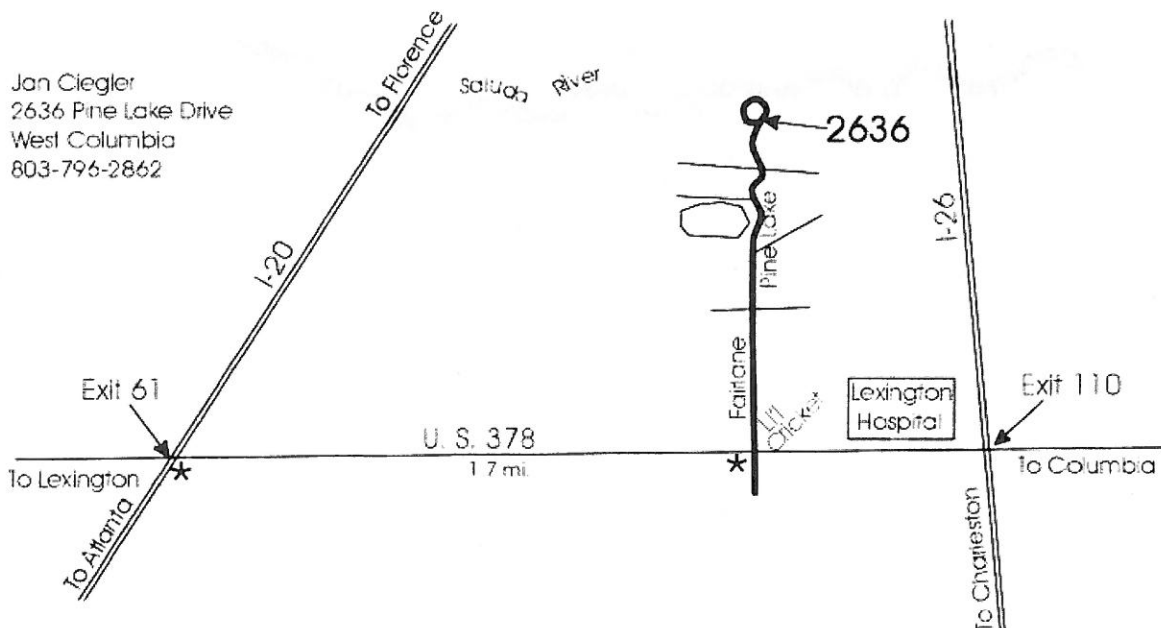
Jan's phone number: 803-796-2862

The fieldtrip planning committee will meet on November 3, 2007 to determine the 11 fieldtrip sites that SCAN members will visit for 2008. You are welcomed to attend the meeting, or you can email your fieldtrip ideas to me (i.e., Ben Gregory, Secretary, scan_editor_brg@bellsouth.net) and I will forward your info to all SCAN board members. Please note, that in addition to these 11 sites, SCAN will also visit some other sites during the year, which are known as Presidential Special Fieldtrips, Exploratory Fieldtrips, and BioBlitzes. Your input is most important and gratefully encouraged. If you come to the meeting, please email Dee Hope (digital_sandlapper@yahoo.com) and request a PDF file regarding the potential sites.

Directions: From downtown Columbia, take either the Gervais or Taylor Street bridge, and angle right onto US-378 immediately after the bridge (Sunset Boulevard, toward Lexington). Continue on US-378 past the intersection with I-26 and follow directions below.

From I-26, Exit 110, turn onto US 378 west toward Lexington. Pass the hospital on your right, then go to the second traffic light by the Phillips 66 gas station. Turn right onto Fairlane (which becomes Pine Lake Drive). Go all the way to the dead end; house is next to last on the right. Park on the street.

From I-20, Exit 61, turn onto US 378 east toward Columbia. Go about 1.7 miles to the third traffic light, passing the Van Hott equipment store on the left and down a long gradual hill. At the bottom of the hill is the Phillips 66 gas station. Turn left at the light onto Fairlane and follow directions above.



Little Mountain, SC
President's Fieldtrip Special
Newberry County, SC
November 10, 2007, 10:30 AM
(Jules Fraytet & Buddy Johnson)

SCAN conducted an Exploratory Fieldtrip of Little Mountain, SC in April 2007. The site was so beautiful and intriguing that a follow-up trip was requested.

We will explore a different area of the mountain, but we may have time to return to the area we explored in April. There are so many intriguing locations to explore! Located between 630 to 825 feet above sea level, Little Mountain (LM) is the highest point of land between Greenville and Charleston. This site has some interesting geological history. LM is thought to have formed in the early Paleozoic and to have been part of an offshore island archipelago. Additionally, LM is part of the Carolina slate belt and is highly mineralized. Buddy has been working with a state geologist to document its soil and rock types, and will probably bring samples of the rock types to the fieldtrip. This area is just about the fall line. The presence or absence of plant species is generally dependent on soil and rock types. Additionally, plants species frequently determine animal location and biodiversity. Mountain laurel and blue gentian occur on the mountain, as does the northern cricket frog. During our April visit, we created a large flora and fauna list. Rudy Mancke visited the site some years ago, and was so intrigued, that he filmed a Nature Scene episode. The largest meteorite discovered in SC came from the slopes of LM in 1944.

Directions: Take I-26 to Exit 85 (SC 202) then head southward approximately 1.2 miles to a caution light at US 76 - turn right and go one block - turn right and go over RR tracks and Town Hall is on right (sign says sheriff's substation). Restrooms at Town Hall - we'll assemble there and then go to Mountain.

We'll have a knowledgeable person from the SC State Geologist's office or a reasonable facsimile! Arrangements have been made at Cannon's BBQ for lunch with some great desserts (lunch compliments of the Town of Little Mtn.)

Look forward to having you all back to the mountain!

Many Thanks,
Buddy
olj@bellsouth.net
803-348-6500