



SOUTH CAROLINA ASSOCIATION OF NATURALISTS

SCAN

PO Box 24911
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www.scnaturalists.org

April 2024

Howdy SCANNers!

I believe we are moving from winter into summer. That means we need to be thinking of heat, dehydration, and bugs (NOOO! to the biting bugs!) as well as the cool things we will be seeing on trips! (And that is my breadth and depth of meteorology; track down past-President Dave Schruetrum for real forecasts!) But warmer months bring the promise of increased biodiversity, so let's keep soodling and adding to our species list.

A quick reminder about the species list – SCAN's mission is to “gathering and sharing of natural history information about South Carolina”. I want to emphasize that we should be recording and sending lists of what we observe to Kim McManus (Database Manager). With almost 50 years of data, I'm sure there are some fascinating records in there, and we need to keep up the good work. While we have a project in iNaturalist, we recognize that not all members want to take that leap into contributing data online. With changing weather patterns, we might end up observing species range changes or a species new to South Carolina. Not to mention, it is really exciting when you realize that you have just observed a rarely-seen red-buttled fly (genus *Zelia*), a critter Kim and I spotted and recorded a few years ago (August 2020) at the Asbury Trail, Greenville County. While someone suggested an alternate species recently in iNaturalist, this genus is not your everyday fly.

While I will not be able to make this month's trip due to USC Union's graduation, I urge everyone who can make it to attend the newly accessible Arant property in Calhoun County. I will be sitting in the hot sun in a black robe and thinking about how much more fun it would be to be near the Congaree River in glorious April.

Keep soodling and wombling into May!

Lee Morris, President

TRIP SCHEDULE CHANGE!

There's been two changes to our fall schedule for SCAN. So please correct your calendars!

We'll now be going to the Clemson Experimental Forest in October to get some more of the fall colors, late season wildflowers, tail end of fall bird migration, and streamside herps the area is known for. The Dewees Island trip didn't pan out, so we're now planning to head to Nemours Wildlife Foundation in December. We're still waiting on a final blessing from the folks at Nemours. So, the back-up will be the next-door Combahee Unit of the ACE Basin National Wildlife Refuge if Nemours has a conflict. If we're lucky, there may even be some early ducks at both!

Tom Austin, Secretary/Southern Regional Director



Green-and-Gold (*Chrysogonum virginianum*).



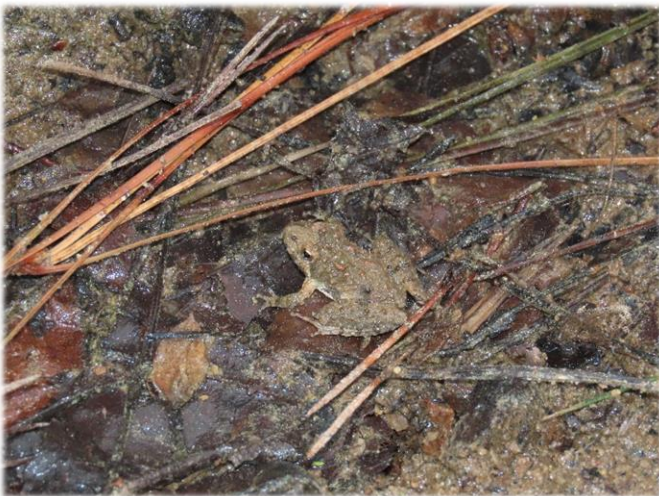
Fusiform Rust (*Cronartium quercuum*) on Loblolly Pine.



Fence-rail Cladonia (*Cladonia parasitica*).



Little-Brown-Jug (*Asarum arifolium*).



Northern Cricket Frog (*Acris crepitans*).



A cool perched pool in the creek.



Prostrate Blue Violet (*Viola walteri*).



Orange Jelly Spot (*Dacrymyces chrysospermus*).



Eastern Tailed-Blue (*Cupido comyntas*).



Red-headed Woodpecker (*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*).



Spotted Wakerobin (*Trillium maculatum*).



Quite the gully we found! (Scott for scale)

Fort Motte Cliffs (Arant Tract)

Calhoun County, SC

Saturday, April 27, 2023, 10:30 AM to ~4:00 PM

GPS Coordinates: 33.7542, -80.7009

Meet at the Second Congaree Bluffs Heritage Preserve Parking Area

On Turkey Track Lane (directly after making a left-hand turn toward the Education Center)

We will meet in the second parking lot for Congaree Bluffs HP and walk in from there. This is on Turkey Track Lane, Saint Matthews. GPS Coordinates are 33.7542, -80.7009. Tim Evans of Audubon South Carolina and Dick Watkins will be there for guidance.

In August 2023, Audubon South Carolina, Ducks Unlimited, and Friends of Congaree Swamp announced the permanent protection of 400 acres in the Fort Motte community of Calhoun County. This area of land is near the confluence of the Congaree and Wateree Rivers and has close to a mile of forested river frontage providing scenic views of Congaree National Park. It serves as an important migratory passageway for waterfowl and neotropical migrants.

Funding for the acquisition and conservation easement was made possible by a generous contribution by the landowner, Kam Arant, as well as a grant by the South Carolina Conservation Bank. This area of land has been owned by the Arant family since 1949 and permanent protection of it was very important to Kam Arant's late husband, Tom, and her late brother-in-law Sam Arant.

Audubon South Carolina intends to restore a portion of the property to longleaf pine and mixed xeric upland hardwood and shortleaf pine forests that would have once occurred there. They will continue to allow guided public access to the property with approval from Kam Arant for research and educational purposes, as well as an annual homecoming for African American families to visit ancestral homesites and cemeteries.

The timber on the Arant tract consists of five timber stands which all appear to be natural in origin. Some of the trees are 150-200 years old. Part of the property was farmed and the trees in those areas are much younger.

When walking on the property, we'll mainly be following old roadbeds covered with leaves. The black and white map (attached) shows the roadbeds. Watch for orange plastic ribbons tied to trees and branches to help you find your way. You might want to track your route. There are also areas where you can go down the cliff to the bottom.

Below is Tim Evans' description of each tract and the plans (in red) for each area. As you read the plans, refer to the "Fort Motte Cliffs Timber Type" map.

Kam Arant also provided the black and white map of the "roads" (trails) on this property as referenced above. It is included below after Tim's color timber maps and color Audubon map and just before the driving directions. The locations were added by Dave & Marty Kastner after "scouting" the tract with Tim and Dick Watkins. The GPS coordinates were recorded by Dave and should be fairly accurate.

Dave & Marty Kastner, Central Regional Directors

Fort Motte Cliffs Forest Management Plan

Tim Evans, Audubon South Carolina

SC Registered Licensed Forester #1928

The timber on this property consists of five timber stands. All of the timber appears to be natural in origin (some small plantation blocks) and all of the timber is considered to be merchantable. The majority of the ground within the property is considered to be "all weather logging" meaning that logging activities can occur during wet times of the year. Generally, timber product prices are higher during wet times of the year so the timber on this property would command premium prices. The good logging conditions coupled with the excellent timber would result in peak of the market timber product prices.

There are several sawtimber mills that buy timber out of the area of this property. There are also two timber export yards that are within an easy haul from this property. The age and quality of the timber along with its size makes the timber on this property highly desirable for timber buying entities. For both pine and hardwood pulpwood there are two mills within hauling distance.

Stand 1 is about evenly divided between mature hardwoods and pines in terms of volume. This stand is found along the cliffs of the Congaree River as well as within the interior of the property. Pines are generally very tall with excellent quality timber. Hardwoods generally have excellent 1st and 2nd logs of high-quality wood. This stand is comprised of 135 acres and 100 sample points were recorded and used for volume calculation.

Stand 2 is associated with the pond within the property as well as the wet ground across the railroad tracks. This stand has a minimal amount of timber around the pond but no significant timber in the wet area.

Future management of Stands 1 and 2 will be restricted to salvage operations in the event of storm, disease or insect damage. Otherwise, they will be allowed to develop to old growth.

Stand 3 is a predominantly hardwood stand with scattered clumps of pines. This stand is found on the ridges of the property and is considered to have excellent ground conditions for timber harvesting. The hardwoods on this stand appears to be rather short and of lower quality as compared to the other timber stands on this tract. However, the large amount of hardwood pulpwood and the excellent logging conditions make this a valuable stand of timber. This stand is comprised of 109 acres and 116 sample points were recorded and used for volume calculation.

Future management will focus on creating early successional habitat through thinning and group selection harvest of low-grade hardwoods in hopes of regenerating the stand to a better species mixture while providing improved habitat. The timing of these silvicultural operations will be tied to the harvest of pine sawtimber on the adjacent stands. Stand 3 may be burned lightly on a long rotation but will not be subject to regular burning.

Stand 4 is a high ridge on the corner of the tract that is heavily stocked with large merchantable timber. This timber is a majority of loblolly and slash pines. These trees are very tall and appear to have excellent quality timber that is in high demand for dimensional lumber as well as for electrical poles. Ground conditions are considered to be excellent for logging. This stand is comprised of 11 acres and 15 sample points were recorded and used for volume calculation.

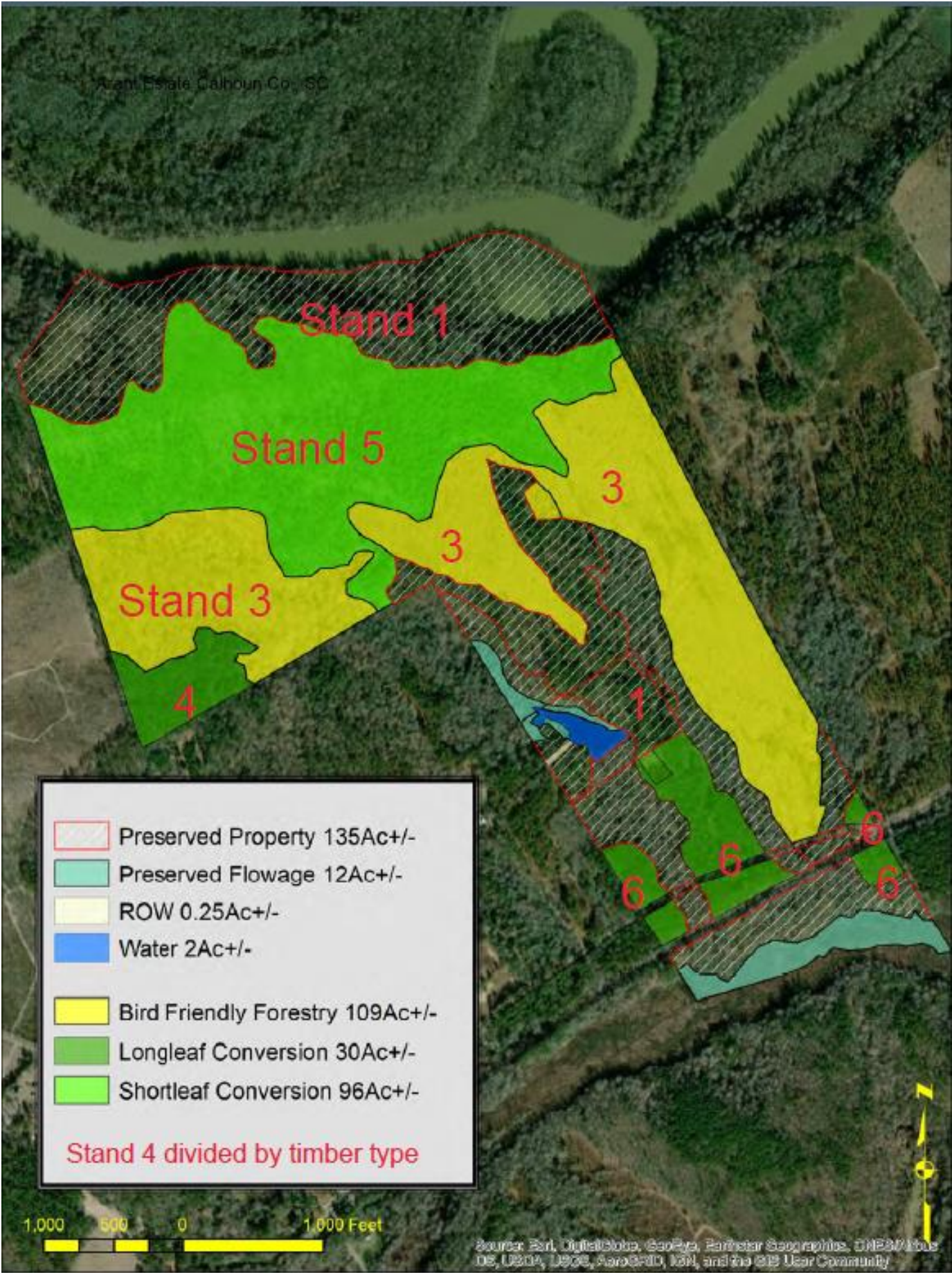
Future management of Stand 4 will be a longleaf pine restoration. The existing stand of Loblolly and slash pine will be harvested, the site prepped through herbicide application and prescribed fire and planted with containerized longleaf pine at 545 trees per acre. There will be a firebreak between Stand 4 and 5.

Stand 5 is a high ridge of land near to the cliffs. This stand is characterized by having a majority of pine timber on this stand. Of this timber, about half is shortleaf pines with rare quality of timber. Mostly these trees are tall and appear to have excellent quality fibers. The hardwood understory of this stand is comprised of various oaks with gums scattered within. This stand is comprised of 96 acres and 102 sample points were recorded and used for volume calculations.

Future management of Stand 5 aims to restore much of the character seen along the bluffs, which give us a glimpse of the original forest condition. The stand will be harvested through a targeted selection of loblolly pine, slash pine, sweetgum, etc. Leaving a scattered stand of shortleaf pine, southern red oak, and hickories. This remaining stand will be site prepped and burned before being under planted with shortleaf pine seedlings. The stand will then be burned on a 5 year +/- rotation, mimicking natural conditions prior to it having been converted to agriculture. Firebreaks will be installed and maintained between all stands

Stand 6 is found along Wise Road and is predominately loblolly pines. These pines are very tall and have good diameter. The overall quality of trees within this stand is less than the other trees on the tract. There were a lot of forked trees as well as crooked or lesser quality trees in this stand. However, this stand is densely stocked and is on excellent ground for logging. This stand is comprised of 20 acres and 15 sample points were recorded.

Future management of Stand 6 is to convert all of these to longleaf pine or, in the case of the two small easternmost parcels, bottomland hardwoods. Existing loblolly, slash and Virginia pines will be harvested, the site prepped through herbicide application and prescribed fire and planted with containerized longleaf pine at 545 trees per acre. There will be firebreaks around all longleaf plantings. The two small easternmost parcels will receive the same treatment but will be replanted to a bottomland hardwood mixture representative of the surrounding hardwood stand and will then be merged into Stand 1.



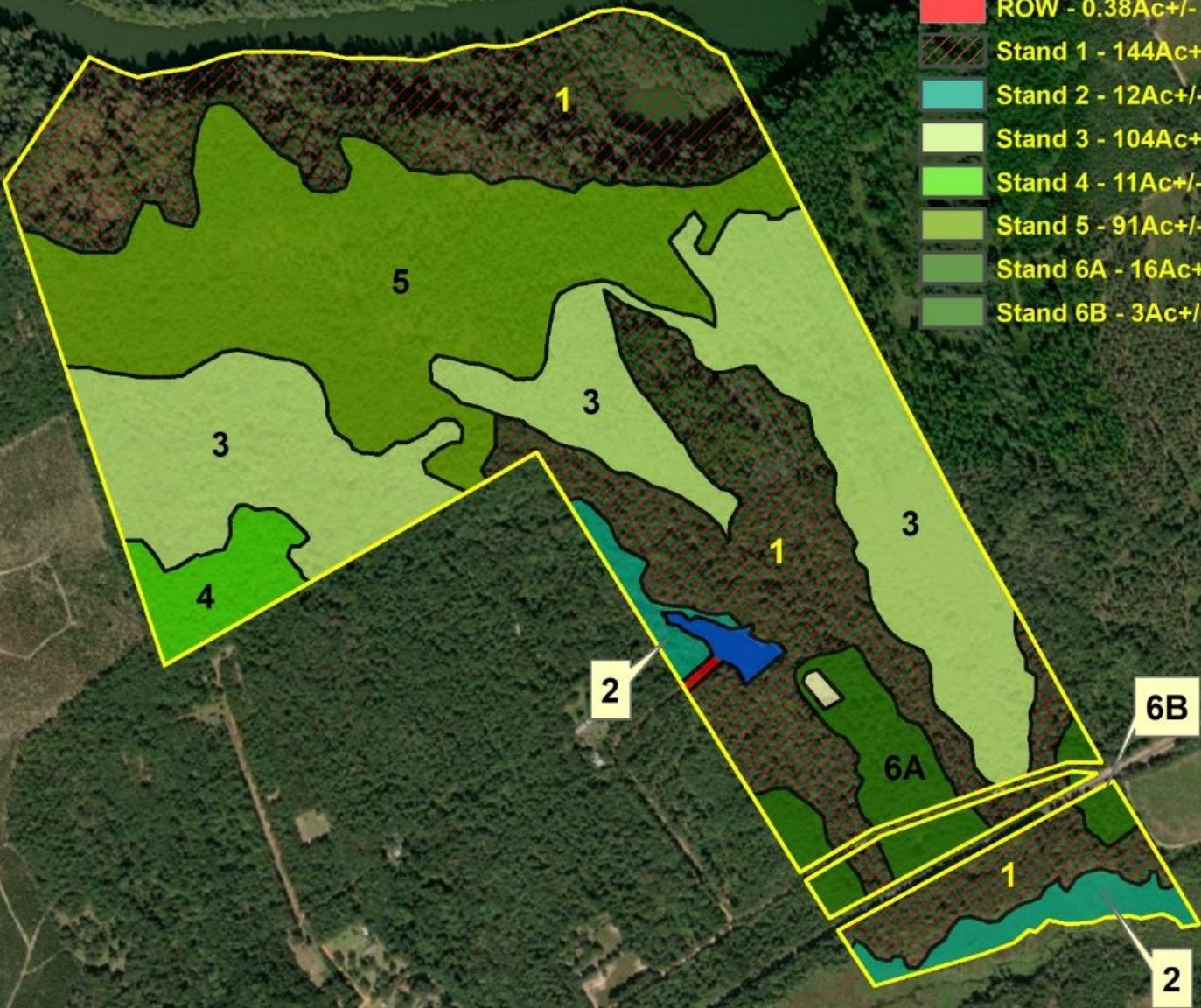
- Preserved Property 135Ac+/-
- Preserved Flowage 12Ac+/-
- ROW 0.25Ac+/-
- Water 2Ac+/-

- Bird Friendly Forestry 109Ac+/-
- Longleaf Conversion 30Ac+/-
- Shortleaf Conversion 96Ac+/-

Stand 4 divided by timber type

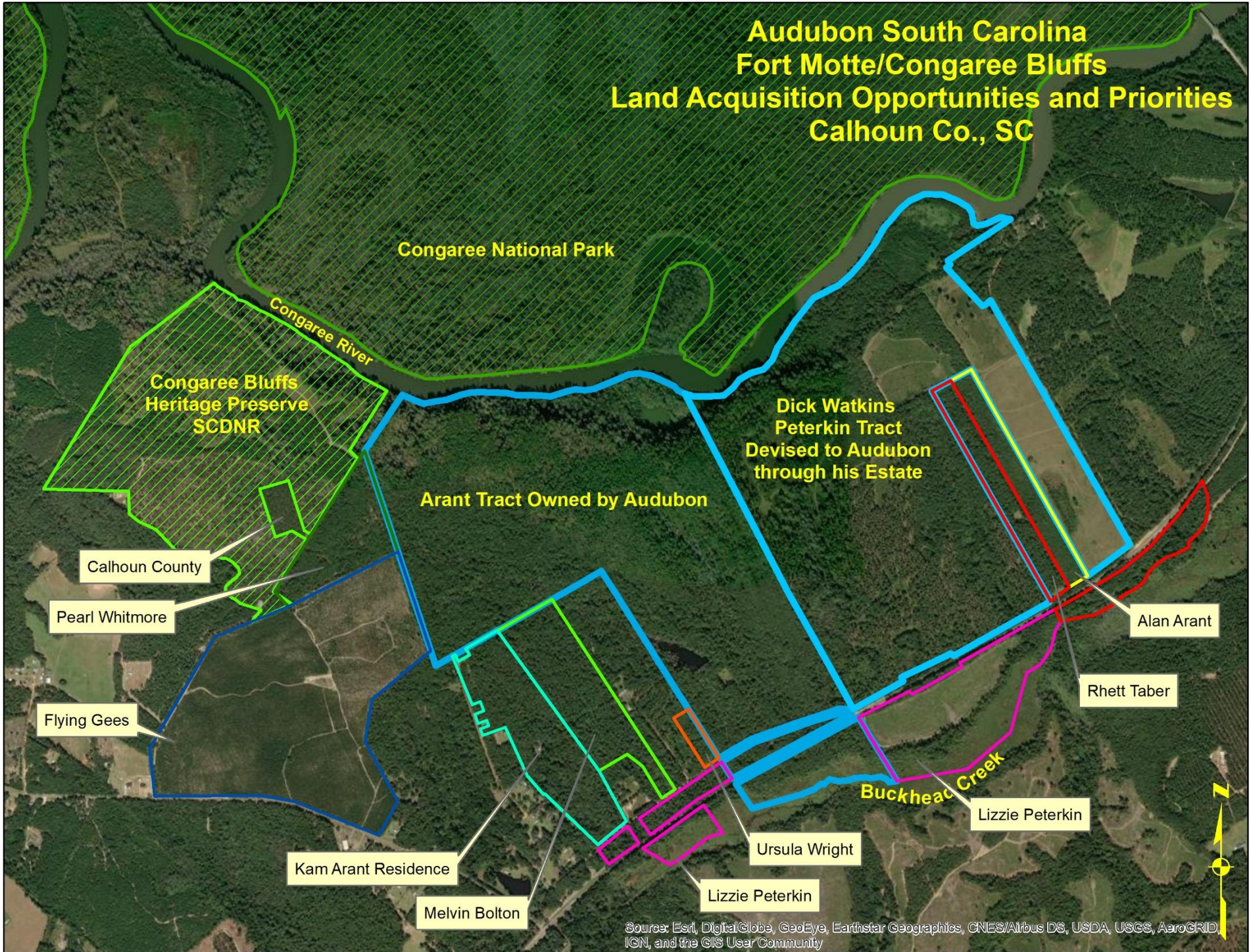
Fort Motte Cliffs Arant Tract Timber Type Map

- Open - 0.6Ac+/-
- Pond - 2.33Ac+/-
- ROW - 0.38Ac+/-
- Stand 1 - 144Ac+/-
- Stand 2 - 12Ac+/-
- Stand 3 - 104Ac+/-
- Stand 4 - 11Ac+/-
- Stand 5 - 91Ac+/-
- Stand 6A - 16Ac+/-
- Stand 6B - 3Ac+/-

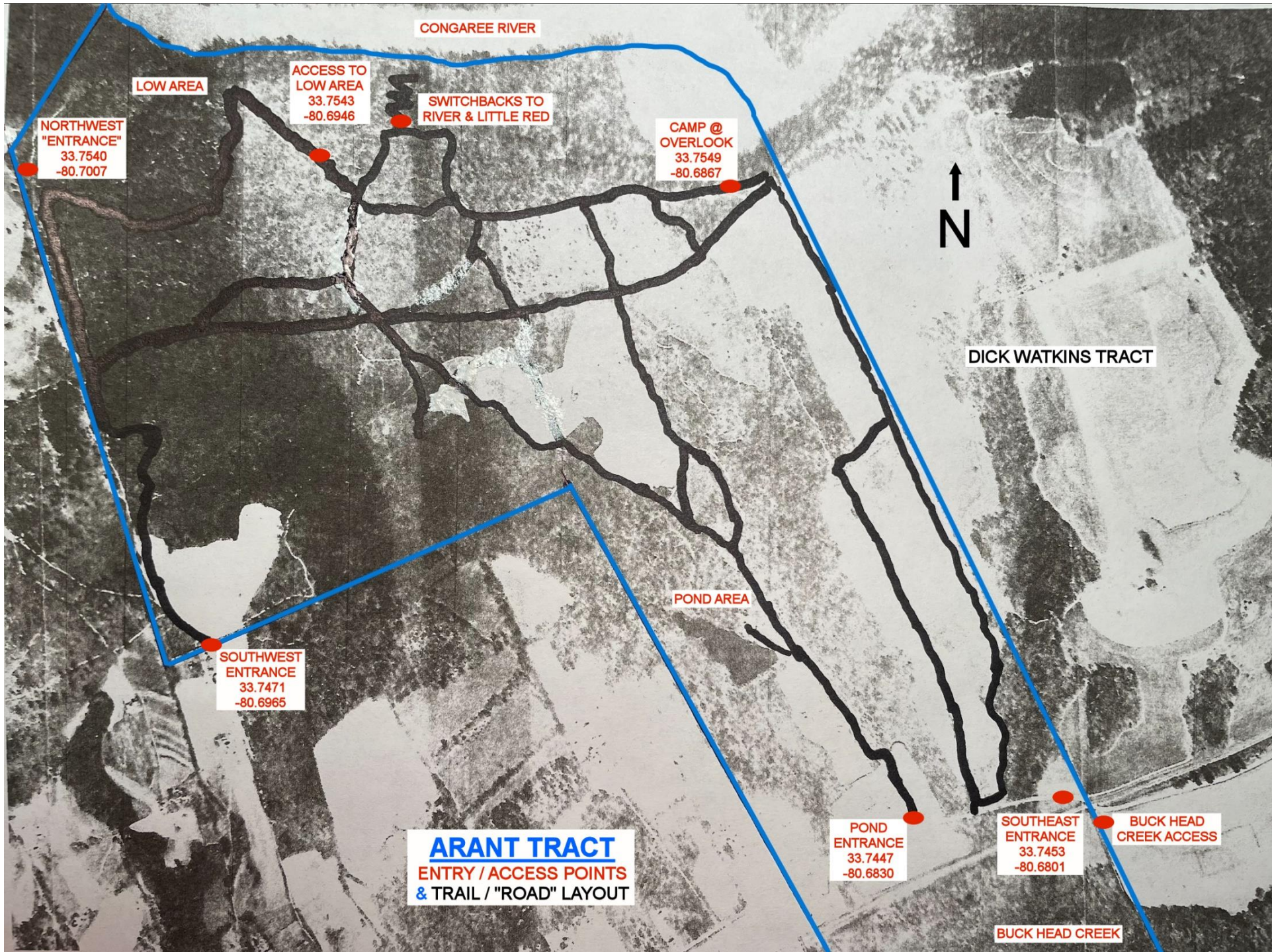


Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

Audubon South Carolina Fort Motte/Congaree Bluffs Land Acquisition Opportunities and Priorities Calhoun Co., SC



Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community



Directions to: Congaree Bluffs Heritage Preserve Parking Area (per the SCDNR website)

The **location to meet** is the second parking lot on Turkey Track Lane (just after turning left).

Parking Area GPS Coordinates = Latitude **33.7542**, Longitude **-80.7009**

General Directions:

- Take I-77 South.
- Take Exit 9B, Turn right onto Leesburg Road.
- Then take a Left turn onto Garners Ferry Road (Hwy. 378).
- Continue on Hwy 378 for 16.6 miles.
- Then take a right turn onto McCords Ferry Road (Hwy. 601).
- Continue on Hwy 601 for 17.2 miles.
- Turn right onto Fort Motte Road (SC-419).
- Continue on Fort Motte Road for 3.6 miles to Turkey Track Lane.
- Turn right onto Turkey Track Lane and go about 0.3 mile to the beginning of Congaree Bluffs Heritage Preserve property (which will be on your left).
- Continue on Turkey Track Lane for about another 0.66 mile (0.96 mile total) to the second parking lot (which is located immediately after the left turn towards the Education Center).

From Columbia:

- From I-26 East (toward Charleston), take exit 125.
- Turn right onto SSR31 known as Old Sandy Run Road. Drive 2 miles on Old Sandy Run Road until you come to a stop sign at Highway 176.
- Turn right onto Highway 176 and then you will travel 7.6 miles.
- Turn left just past West Bethel Church on SSR24 known as Old Bellville Road. Travel 7 miles on Old Bellville Road.
- Turn left on to Purple Martin Road just past Mount Carmel Baptist Church, Travel on Purple Martin Road until you come to a stop sign at SSR25 known as Fort Motte Road.
- Turn left on Fort Motte Road and travel for 2.8 miles to Turkey Track Lane. The Heritage Preserve sign is on the right.
- Turn left on Turkey Track Lane (dirt road). Two parking lots are available at the preserve along dirt road.
- Continue on Turkey Track Lane for about 0.96 mile to the second parking lot (which is located immediately after the left turn towards the Education Center).

From Charleston:

- Take I-26 West to Exit 145 (US 601).
- Travel north on US 601 approximately 15 miles.
- Turn left on SC 419. Follow SC 419 for 2.5 miles to the railroad tracks in Fort Motte. Cross the tracks and continue straight for approximately 1 mile.
- Turn right on Turkey Track Lane (dirt road). Two parking lots are available at the preserve along dirt road.
- Continue on Turkey Track Lane for about 0.96 mile to the second parking lot (which is located immediately after the left turn towards the Education Center).

Dinner: It has been suggested by a very special member that we try to get together for a meal after this outing. Consequently, we are proposing a gathering time of ~4:30 PM and have found, wait for the drumroll, a House of Pizza about 10 miles or 16 minutes away from our parking lot meeting place.

Calhoun House of Pizza
721 Harry C Raysor Drive
St Matthews, SC 29135
GPS Coordinates: 33.6582, -80.7806
(803) 655-7827

Directions to Calhoun House of Pizza:

- Head southeast on Turkey Track Lane toward Fort Motte Road (State Rd S-9-25) for about 1.0 mile.
- Turn right onto Fort Motte Road. Continue on Fort Motte Road for about 4.6 miles to Old Belleville Road.
- Turn slight left onto Old Belleville Road for about 0.8 miles to Preference Road.
- Turn left onto Preference Road (just after Calvary Church) for about 0.8 miles to Home Farm Road.
- Turn right onto Home Farm Road for about 1.1 miles to F R Huff Drive.
- Turn right at first cross street onto F R Huff Drive for about 0.5 miles to Depot Road.
- Turn left onto Depot Road for about 130 feet to Harry C Raysor Drive (US-601).
- Immediately turn right onto Harry C Raysor Drive (US-601) for about 0.8 miles. Calhoun House of Pizza will be on the left side of the street.

Lick Fork Lake Recreation Area
Edgefield Co., SC
March 23, 2024

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 Kim McManus at scnaturalists76@gmail.com. Please indicate exactly to which flora/fauna list you are referring in the subject line of your message. Thank you.

LICHENS

Cladonia cristatella
Cladonia didyma
Cladonia parasitica
Cladonia subtenuis
Cladonia ramulosa
Usnea strigosa

FLORA

Haircap Moss
Polytrichum commune
Saffron Moss
Ditrichum pallidum
Tree-skirt Moss
Pseudanomodon attenuates
Brachythecium Moss
Brachythecium sp.
Rattlesnake Fern
Botrypus virginianus
Southern Grapefern
Sceptridium biternatum
American Royal Fern
Osmunda spectabilis
Bracken
Pteridium aquilinum
Ebony Spleenwort
Asplenium platyneuron
Southern Lady Fern
Athyrium asplenoides
Mariana Maiden Fern
Macrothelypteris torresiana
Christmas Fern
Polystichum acrostichoides
Resurrection Fern
Pleopeltis michauxiana
Shortleaf Pine
Pinus echinata
Longleaf Pine
Pinus palustris
Loblolly Pine
Pinus taeda
Eastern Red Cedar
Juniperus virginiana
Little Brown Jug
Hexastylis arifolia

Tulip-tree
Liriodendron tulipifera
Small-flowered PawPaw
Asimina parviflora
Common Pawpaw
Asimina triloba
Sassafras
Sassafras albidum
Catesby's Trillium
Trillium catesbaei
Sweet Betsy
Trillium cuneatum
Mottled Trillium
Trillium maculatum
Straw-lily
Uvularia sessilifolia
Catbrier
Smilax bona-nox bona-nox
Whiteleaf Greenbrier
Smilax glauca
Bristly Greenbrier
Smilax hispida
Bamboo-vine
Smilax laurifolia
Sarsaparilla-vine
Smilax pumila
Jackson-brier
Smilax smallii
Dimpled Trout Lily
Erythronium umbilicatum umbilicatum
Downy Rattlesnake-orchid
Goodyera pubescens
Cranefly Orchid
Tipularia discolor
Field Garlic
Allium vineale
False Garlic
Nothoscordum bivalve
Common Atamasco-lily
Zephyranthes atamasco
Curlyleaf Yucca
Yucca filamentosa
Hairy Spiderwort
Tradescantia hirsuticaulis
Toad Rush
Juncus bufonius
Common Rush
Juncus effusus solutus
Rush
Juncus sp.
Wood-rush
Luzula acuminata
Wood-rush
Luzula echinata
Blue Ridge Brome Sedge
Carex bromoides montana

Lined Sedge
Carex striatula
Florida Sedge
Carex floridana
Southern White-tinged Sedge
Carex albicans australis
Sedge
Carex sp.
Old-field Broomstraw
Andropogon virginicus
Sweet Vernal Grass
Anthoxanthum odoratum
Giant Cane
Arundinaria gigantea
Lesser Quaking Grass
Briza minor
River Oats
Chasmanthium latifolium
Longleaf Spikegrass
Chasmanthium sessiliflorum
Woolly Witchgrass
Dichanthelium acuminatum
Variable Witchgrass
Dichanthelium commutatum
Witchgrass
Dichanthelium dichotomum
Open-flower Witchgrass
Dichanthelium laxiflorum
Tall Swamp Witchgrass
Dichanthelium scabriusculum
Centipede Grass
Eremochloa ophiuroides
Silver Plume Grass
Erianthus alopecuroides
Japanese Stilt-grass
Microstegium vimineum
Switchgrass
Panicum virgatum
Annual Bluegrass
Poa annua
Bloodroot
Sanguinaria canadensis
May-apple
Podophyllum peltatum
Common Black-cohosh
Actaea racemosa
Lanceleaf Anemone
Anemone lancifolia
Wood Anemone
Anemone quinquefolia
Round-lobed Hepatica
Hepatica americana
Rue-anemone
Thalictrum thalictroides
Sycamore
Platanus occidentalis

Sweet Gum
Liquidambar styraciflua

American Alumroot
Heuchera americana

Foamflower
Tiarella cordifolia

Muscadine
Muscadinia rotundifolia

Hog-peanut
Amphicarpaea bracteata

Eastern Redbud
Cercis canadensis

Tick-trefoil
Desmodium sp.

Sericea Lespedeza
Lespedeza cuneata

Hairy Lespedeza
Lespedeza hirta

Dollarweed
Rhynchosia reniformis

Black Locust
Robinia pseudoacacia

Low Hop Clover
Trifolium dubium

Red Clover
Trifolium pratense

White Clover
Trifolium repens

Tiny Vetch
Vicia hirsuta

Spring Vetch
Vicia lathyroides

Common Vetch
Vicia sativa sativa

Low Agrimony
Agrimonia microcarpa

Wild Strawberry
Fragaria virginiana

White Avens
Geum canadense

Running Five-fingers
Potentilla canadensis

Eastern Wild Black Cherry
Prunus serotina serotina

Sand Blackberry
Rubus cuneifolius

Common Dewberry
Rubus flagellaris

Pennsylvania Blackberry
Rubus pensilvanicus

Southern Dewberry
Rubus trivialis

Blackberry
Rubus sp.

Oriental Silverleaf
Elaeagnus umbellata

Winged Elm
Ulmus alata

Southern Hackberry
Celtis laevigata

American Beech
Fagus grandifolia

White Oak
Quercus alba

Water Oak
Quercus nigra

Post Oak
Quercus stellata

Black Oak
Quercus velutina

Pignut Hickory
Carya glabra

Tag Alder
Alnus serrulata

American Hornbeam
Carpinus caroliniana

American Hop-hornbeam
Ostrya virginiana

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

Southern Yellow Wood-sorrel
Oxalis dillenii

Violet Wood-sorrel
Oxalis violacea

St. Andrew's Cross
Hypericum hypericoides

Wild Pansy
Viola rafinesquei

Common Blue Violet
Viola sororia

Walter's Violet
Viola walteri

Yellow Passionflower
Passiflora lutea

Carolina Crane's-bill
Geranium carolinianum

Wild Geranium
Geranium maculatum

Winged Sumac
Rhus copallinum

Eastern Poison Ivy
Toxicodendron radicans radicans

Eastern Box Elder
Acer negundo negundo

Eastern Red Maple
Acer rubrum rubrum

Sugar Maple
Acer saccharum

Red Buckeye
Aesculus pavia pavia

Buckeye
Aesculus sp.

Trifoliolate Orange
Citrus trifoliata

Jumpseed
Persicaria virginiana

Sticky Mouse-ear
Cerastium glomeratum

Common Chickweed
Stellaria media

Blackgum
Nyssa sylvatica

Climbing Hydrangea
Hydrangea barbara

Flowering Dogwood
Benthamidia florida

Spotted Touch-me-not
Impatiens capensis

Creeping Phlox
Phlox stolonifera

Water-pimpernel
Samolus parviflorus

Little Silverbell
Halesia carolina

Pipsissewa
Chimaphila maculata

Piedmont Azalea
Rhododendron canescens

Elliott's Blueberry
Vaccinium elliotii

Cleavers
Galium aparine

Blue Field-madder
Galium sherardia

One-flowered Bedstraw
Galium uniflorum

Tiny Bluet
Houstonia pusilla

Partridge-berry
Mitchella repens

Carolina Jessamine
Gelsemium sempervirens

Southern Hound's-tongue
Andersonglossum virginianum

Carolina Ponyfoot
Dichondra carolinensis

Green Ash
Fraxinus pennsylvanica

Chinese Privet
Ligustrum sinense

Polypremum
Polypremum procumbens

Common Toadflax
Linaria canadensis

English Plantain
Plantago lanceolata

Corn Speedwell
Veronica arvensis

American Mistletoe
Phoradendron leucarpum

Cross-vine
Bignonia capreolata

Mountain-mint
Pycnanthemum sp.

Lyreleaf Sage
Salvia lyrata

Downy Oak-leech
Aureolaria virginica

American Holly
Ilex opaca

Pale Indian-plantain
Arnoglossum atriplicifolium

Indian-plantain
Arnoglossum sp.

Silverling
Baccharis halimifolia

Green-and-gold
Chrysogonum virginianum

Common Yellow Thistle
Cirsium horridulum

Coastal Tall Thistle
Cirsium nuttallii

Sandhill Thistle
Cirsium repandum

Leafy Elephant's-foot
Elephantopus carolinianus

Philadelphia-daisy
Erigeron philadelphicus

Common Dog-fennel
Eupatorium capillifolium

American Everlasting
Gamochaeta americana

Pennsylvania Everlasting
Gamochaeta pennsylvanica

Spoonleaf Purple Everlasting
Gamochaeta purpurea

Appalachian Sunflower
Helianthus atrorubens

Beaked Hawkweed
Hieracium gronovii

Spotted Cat's-ear
Hypochaeris radicata

Virginia Dwarf-dandelion
Krigia virginica

Coastal Plain Lettuce
Lactuca graminifolia

Appalachian Ragwort
Packera anonyma

Grass-leaved Golden-aster
Pityopsis graminifolia

Fragrant Rabbit-tobacco
Pseudognaphalium obtusifolium

Black-eyed Susan
Rudbeckia hirta

Bearsfoot
Smallanthus uvedalia

Goldenrod
Solidago sp.

American Aster
Symphyotrichum sp.

Common Dandelion
Taraxacum officinale

Frostweed
Verbesina virginica

Asiatic Hawk's-beard
Youngia japonica

Common Elderberry
Sambucus canadensis

Japanese Honeysuckle
Lonicera japonica

Coral Honeysuckle
Lonicera sempervirens

Devil's-walking-stick
Aralia spinosa

Hairy Angelica
Angelica venenosa

American Queen-Anne's-lace
Daucus pusillus

Black-knot
Apiosporina morbosa

Orange Jelly
Dacrymyces chrysospermus

Witches'-butter
Tremella mesenterica

Multicolor Gill Polypore
Lenzites betulina

Crowded Parchment
Stereum complicatum

Train-wrecker
Lentinus lepideus

Pine-oak Rust
Cronartium quercuum

Loblolly Pine Rust
Cronartium fusiform

Bacterial Crown Gall
Agrobacterium radiobacter

FAUNA

Mantleslug
Philomycus sp.

White-lip Globe
Mesodon thyroidus

Whitelip
Neohelix albolabris

Tuft-legged Orbweaver
Mangora placida

Wolf Spider
Lycosidae family

Field Cricket
Gryllus sp.

Katydid
Tettigoniidae sp.

Red Imported Fire Ant
Solenopsis invicta

Bumblebee
Bombus impatiens

Dogwood Club Gall (midge)
Mycodiplosis clavula

Mosquitoes
Culicidae sp.

Springtime Darter
Basiaeschna janata

Clubtail
Gomphus sp.

Ashy Clubtail
Phanogomphus lividus

Fragile Forktail
Ischnura posita

Patent-leather Beetle
Odontotaenius disjunctus

Pipevine Swallowtail
Battus philenor

Zebra Swallowtail
Eurytides marcellus

Eastern Tiger Swallowtail
Pterourus glaucus

Spicebush Swallowtail
Pterourus troilus

Red-banded Hairstreak
Calycopis cecrops

Eastern Tailed-blue
Cupido comyntas

Gemmed Satyr
Cyllopsis gemma

Carolina Satyr
Hermeuptychia sosybius

Silver-spotted Skipper
Epargyreus clarus

Southern Cloudywing
Cecropterus bathyllus

Northern Cloudywing
Cecropterus pylades

Juvenal's Duskywing
Erynnis juvenalis

Eastern Tent Caterpillar
Malacosoma americanum

Common Oak Moth
Phoberia atomaris

Northern Cricket Frog
Acris crepitans

Cope's Gray Treefrog
Hyla chrysoscelis

Spring Peeper
Pseudacris crucifer

Green Anole
Anolis carolinensis

Double-crested Cormorant
Phalacrocorax auritus

Turkey Vulture
Cathartes aura

Red-shouldered Hawk
Buteo lineatus

Barred Owl
Strix varia

Belted Kingfisher
Megaceryle alcyon

Red-bellied Woodpecker
Melanerpes carolinus

Northern Flicker
Colaptes auratus

Downy Woodpecker
Dryobates pubescens

Yellow-bellied Sapsucker
Sphyrapicus varius

Pileated Woodpecker
Dryocopus pileatus

Eastern Phoebe
Sayornis phoebe

Purple Martin
Progne subis

American Crow
Corvus brachyrhynchos

Tufted Titmouse
Baeolophus bicolor

Carolina Chickadee
Poecile carolinensis

White-breasted Nuthatch
Sitta carolinensis

Brown-headed Nuthatch
Sitta pusilla

Winter Wren*Troglodytes hiemalis***Carolina Wren***Thryothorus ludovicianus***Ruby-crowned Kinglet***Regulus calendula***Blue-gray Gnatcatcher***Poliophtila caerulea***Eastern Bluebird***Sialia sialis***Brown Thrasher***Toxostoma rufum***Yellow-throated Vireo***Vireo flavifrons***Black-and-white Warbler***Mniotilta varia***Northern Parula***Setophaga americana***Yellow-rumped Warbler***Setophaga coronata***Yellow-throated Warbler***Setophaga dominica***Pine Warbler***Setophaga pinus***Louisiana Waterthrush***Parkesia motacilla***Common Yellowthroat***Geothlypis trichas***Northern Cardinal***Cardinalis cardinalis***Eastern Towhee***Pipilo erythrophthalmus***Chipping Sparrow***Spizella passerina***White-throated Sparrow***Zonotrichia albicollis***Swamp Sparrow***Melospiza georgiana***American Goldfinch***Spinus tristis***Pine Siskin***Spinus pinus***American Beaver***Castor canadensis***Coyote***Canis latrans***White-tailed Deer***Odocoileus virginianus***NEW SPECIES***** Agreeable Tiger Moth***Spilosoma congrua**** Bulbous Woodrush***Odocoileus virginianus**** Common Ptichodis Moth***Ptichodis herbarum**** Condensed Dicranum Moss***Dicranum condensatum**** Fan Moss***Forsstroemia trichomitria**** flat-backed millipede***Furcillaria aequalis**** Green-tufted Stubble Moss***Weissia controversa**** Hidden Mealy Pixie-cup Lichen***Cladonia cryptochlorophaea**** Iron Oxidizing Bacteria***Geobacter sulfurreducens**** Leucodon moss***Leucodontaceae sp.**** Modoc Sigmoria***Sigmoria aequalis**** Nash's Blue-eyed Grass***Sisyrinchium nashi**** Oak Leaf Gall Midge***Polystepha pilulae**** Powdery Mildew***Erysiphaceae sp.**** Silvery Bryum***Bryum argenteum**** Snakewort***Conocephalum salebrosum**** Thyme-Moss***Plagiomnium sp.*