

# The Beauvii



A newsletter published by the  
Sarasota Shell Club

Look for us at  
[www.Sarasotashellclub.com](http://www.Sarasotashellclub.com)

We meet on the 2nd Thursday, 7:00 pm  
(September to April)  
at Fire Station #2,  
2070 Waldemere St.,  
Sarasota, FL

October, 2018 Edition

## From the Prez



Greetings!

We've had a great start to the new season. If you attended the September meeting, you saw lots of lovely shells collected by members over the summer. I hope many of you will attend our field trips this

year so you can have your own shells to show off!

Speaking of field trips, our first big trip this season is down to Boca Grande. Red tide should recede with the advent of cooler weather and Boca Grande always boasts good shelling. I've found several beautiful Florida cones and orange scallops there and I know others have found alphabet cones and even a deer cowrie! Reserve the date now and plan to go. The sign-up sheet will be at the meeting on the 11th.

Do, please, plan on coming to the October meeting because our guest speaker is not to be missed. Many of you have heard Dr Jose Leal speak before and know that it is always fascinating and informative.

Don't forget to pay your dues to Donna Krusenowski as soon as possible so she can get your new season membership card to you. Also, check your address, phone numbers and email address so we have the correct contact information for you.

Respectfully,  
Sally Peppitoni

## Field Trips, 2018-2019

10/27/18	Boca Grande
11/10/18	Blackthorne Park, Sunshine Skyway
1/19/19	Cedar Key
1/22/19	Carefree Learner
2/05/19	Carefree Learner
2/20/19	Carefree Learner
4/20/19	Peanut Island, West Palm Beach

## Whats in this Issue:

President's Message	Page 1
Featured Mollusk	Page 2
Meet your Member	Page 3
Article: Florida's Land Snails	Page 4-5
Raising Snails	Page 6
"Slime"	Page 7
October Meeting's Speaker	Page 8
Historian's Report	Page 8
Shelling for Live Shells	Page 9
September Meeting Photos	Page 10
Messages & Club Info	Page 11-12
2018-2019 Renewal Form	Page 13

***NOTE: As promised, this is a  
Slimy Issue—ED***

## October's Speaker:

## Dr. José H. Leal

**Your 2018-2019 Membership Renewal Form is on the back page - Renew Now!**

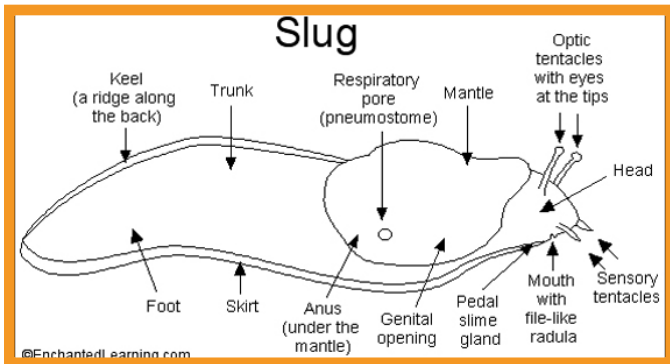
## *Leidyula floridana*

(Leidy, 1851)

September's Featured Mollusk



One day in September of this year I noticed a rather large slug crossing my walkway. It was over two inches in length—I was curious so I picked it up for an examination. The dorsal side was very characteristic for a *Leidyula floridana*, otherwise known



as the **Florida Leatherleaf**. As I turned it over to see the bottom or ventral side I was surprised with all the slime. He (or she) was a feisty rascal and getting it to stay on its back was a messy ordeal. Then came the fun part of getting slime off: soap and Bartender's friend were all of little use—finally my lacquer cleaner, which I have in my shop, got the slime off. More on this pesky slime on page seven.

The Florida Leatherleaf is characterized by a tan color with brown or black spots. They come together in the midline to form a dark stripe. It can measure over five centimeters in length.

It is native to the Caribbean and southern Florida. Recently it has been found in northern Florida as well as Louisiana and Texas.

It can feed on crops and ornamental plants but not enough to cause economic damage.

Ron Bopp



### Slug Facts

- \* Their blood is green
- \* They lay 20 to 100 eggs several times a year
- \* One slug can have potentially 90,000 grandchildren
- \* They are hermaphrodite—they have both male and female organs and can inseminate themselves
- \* They can live up to six years
- \* Slug's slime absorbs water
- \* The slug has a radula
- \* Vinegar will remove slug slime
- \* The slime
  - 1. helps ambulate
  - 2. protects from bacteria
  - 3. used to identify other slugs
  - 4. part of sex life
- \* The slime or mucous is produced by glands in the slugs foot

## Meet Your Member—Beverly Root

At the age of four, my parents moved to Miami from Charleston, SC where my father had been stationed in WW II. During the summers, when I was 12-14, I flew to Nassau, boarded a seaplane, and landed on the water near Hope Town, Abacos where I was met by a boat that took me to summer camp. Camp had rustic cabins with communal latrines. I learned to scuba dive using only a weight belt, regulator and tank.

I, and later my future husband, Cliff, spent every summer on my parents' boat in the Bahamas for 7-8 weeks. We went as far south and east as San Salvador and Rum Cay and as far north and west as Grand Bahama Island. One summer we went to the Cay Sal Bank which is a triangle of islands and rocks between Cuba and the Florida Keys and we even went to Cuba for ice. This was in 1954.

My cat loved snapper that Cliff caught for her every day. We ate the biggest crawfish (Florida lobster) all the time. In 1961 my parents moved to live on their boat and spent a year at Hog Cay in the Bahamas and then went to the West Indies. The first few years they made St. Thomas, VI their home base; then went south and made St. Lucia their home base as it had a hurricane harbor. At this time there were no satellite weather forecasts, cell phones, etc. To communicate was by letter or cable gram. Too bad I was not into collecting shells during this time. They were so plentiful everywhere. In fact in the Bahamas there were tall piles of queen conch shells everywhere. They were piled after a hole was made to insert a knife to cut the muscle of the conch so it could be pulled out and eaten. It is difficult to realize the queen conchs are now endangered according to the article in the latest *The Beauui*.

After Cliff and I were married, we spent two years in the Army in Darmstadt, Germany; San Francisco; Lexington Kentucky; and two years in Hawaii. Then we returned to Florida and Cliff worked for Boeing in Cocoa Beach. We lived in Satellite Beach for 18 months and saw many rockets and satellites go up. It was a very exciting time. Then we moved to Charleston, SC. After 18 months we moved back to Miami where we lived for 40 years until we both retired. He from data processing and I as a statistical analyst for Miami-Dade County Schools.

Years later when Cliff could no longer get tanks refilled, we had to take certified courses. He took PADI and I took NAUI. We went grudgingly thinking it was a huge waste of time. How wrong we were. We wondered how we had never had problems in all the dives we did prior to taking the courses.



Living so close to the Florida Keys, we went diving nearly every weekend from April to November. We also did several dive trips in the Caribbean. We were always the first in and last out because we never ran out of air. I think it was because we had spent so much time under water that we were very comfortable and breathed normally.

Cliff saw an ad in *Skin Diver* magazine for female volunteers to participate in a NOAA underwater experiment. I got the call and since my boss was also a serious diver, she gave me time off. The place was the Jules Verne Underwater Hotel on Key Largo. The Hotel was luxurious, but the habitat was not.

I spent 48 hours underwater in a habitat. One of the women was 20 years younger and one 20 years older. We could use a hookah rig from the habitat to explore the lagoon

day and night. Of course we looked in on the people in the Jules Verne habitat and swam all over the lagoon. We surfaced 14 feet underwater in the habitat where we took a fresh water shower and dried off before going into the main cabin. We had a microwave and refrigerator. When we went down so did the supplies we would need for the two days. When we surfaced the next group went down with their supplies.

The night before we were to enter the habitat, they used a Doppler machine to measure and listen to our blood flowing in the aorta. After we came up and had a shower, they measured us again. The younger woman off-gassed the nitrogen in about one hour and the older woman in about three. I still had nitrogen the next morning and had to wait nearly 18 hours before it was completely gone from my system.

Cliff's mother loved shells and all things relating to the sea. Through her I began to love shells. Too bad I was not collecting shells during my youth. In fact the shells I do have mostly came from her. When my parents moved to Longboat Key in 1967, there were so many shells on the beach. Each season brought different ones in with the tide. We collected some to give to visitors from the north never thinking they would become scarce. When the beaches are renourished with sand, the shells disappear. Takes about a year before even the coquinas return.

We live in a condominium on Longboat Key, which is a stand-alone villa. We have two daughters and two adult granddaughters. We have neither a garage nor carport, thus I have no place to put shells. I enjoy shelling and usually pickup shells for the shell show or the artisans. I still love to learn and enjoy the meetings and trips of both shell clubs I belong to—Sarasota Shell Club and Englewood Shell Club.

## Florida's Fabulous Land Shells

Alan Gettelman

Florida is well known for many colorful seashells. With over 8400 miles of coastline with numerous bays, lagoons, and estuaries, the state is famous for the abundance of great shells.

Less known are the state's fabulous land shells. Land shells curiously originated from the shells of the seas. The Pulmonates and have a primitive lung, two pairs of tentacles, and no operculum. The others are the Prosobranchs which came separately from the Nerites and another from the Periwinkles. These have one pair of tentacles and an operculum and breathe through a gill.

Land shells are found in almost every land habitat. Some climb trees to hide from predators; others climb grasses near the shoreline. Most however are found at ground level, often just below ground or underneath rocks or vegetation. The majority of land shells are less than an inch long, but that does not mean they are difficult to find. One of the most common genera of land shells, the *Polygyra* (Greek for multiple coiled) can be found in urban to forested regions, from the sand dunes of the shores, from moist areas near woodlands and disturbed urban cites. The *Polygyra* well adapted to many habitats can often be seen by the hundreds, but don't worry they are not harmful and do not eat your garden plants. They are clever enough to seek refuge climbing trees or even walls when local flooding occurs, and then quickly return to land when the water recedes.

Just as shell-less marine gastropods, the nudibranchs, such as the colorful "Spanish Dancers," the land mollusks have their own shell less representatives, the not-so-colorful slugs. Florida has native slugs, but most often you will encounter the larger introduced European slugs which can be an agricultural pest. Traditionally an environmentally friendly way to trap harmful slugs was to leave a shallow saucer of beer near locations of slug damage. It is not known if the slugs are attracted to the beer or if the ingested libation is toxic, but presumably the slugs died happy.

Florida's semi-tropical climate allows for mollusks from the Caribbean to happily settle here. In

southern Florida and the Florida Keys, the largest of the state's land shells can be seen. The Florida *Liguus* shells are arboreal and live on certain species of trees. There is only one species, *Liguus fasciatus* but around sixty recognized forms which is a conchological and not a biological distinction. Nonetheless, the wide variety of patterns and bright colors for many forms make them the most popular of our land shells.



*Liguus fasciatus* 'roseatus,' one of the many forms of the species. Approximately two inches.

Another group that migrated to Florida are the *Cerion* "Peanut Shells." The *Cerion* are found in very far southern Florida. Their habitat is very specific, from the high tide line behind sand dunes. They tolerate some salt spray, and are not found far away from the sea. The Peanut shells are more numerous in the Bahamas and Cuba, and some Caribbean islands.

Florida is home to at least two notorious land shells, one native and one introduced. The native so called "Rosy Wolf Snail" is an elongate pink shell that is a carnivore on other land shells. In its own habitat it is not a problem.

The other notorious land shell is the "Giant African Land Shell" which usually goes by its old



*"Euglandina rosea"—a.k.a. the "Rosy Wolf Snail"* approximately three inches long; color: brownish pink to pink.

Latin name of *Achatina fulica*. This monster of a shell which can grow over five inches in length is a serious agricultural pest and strictly prohibited from importation into the United States. Occurrences of introduction to Florida in 1966 and a new outbreak in the Miami area in recent years have cost millions to keep under control.

In an incredibly stupid decision, our Rosy Wolf Snail was introduced to many areas of the tropics to theoretically hunt down the agricultural pest (oh, by the way, the *Achatina* also carries disease). The Rosy



*Archachatina bicarinata*—West African Land Snail, similar to the *Achatina fulica*.

Wolf Snail largely ignored the *Achatina* and instead killed the valuable native tropical land shells. Now the Rosy Wolf Snail is an unwanted and hard to eliminate pest on those islands.

---

### ... A Postcard from the Past ...



A 1909 vintage postcard featuring the seaside resort of Rockaway Beach, Long Island, New York. The card features numerous shells in a 'frame' pattern—a common practice at the time; different attractions could put their resort or landmark inside and advertise in this manner.

## ***Heliciculture*** **a.k.a. “Snail Farming”**

*A synopsis of an interesting article by Karin Klein in August, 2018 of “The Complicated Business of Farming Snails in America” is seen below. “Wikipedia” defines heliciculture (also known as heliculture) “as snail farming--the process of raising land snails for human use, either to use their flesh as edible escargot, or more recently, to obtain snail slime for use in cosmetics, or snail eggs for human consumption as a type of caviar.” More information below—*

An article by Ms. Klein centers around a snail farmer of Ric Brewer from Quilcene, Washington. She notes that:

Brewer is the owner of Little Gray Farms, named for his stock in trade, the common garden snail, or petit gris [*Helix aspersa aspersa*—ED]. It’s smaller, as the name implies, than the canned escargots that are supposedly French, though they’re more likely processed in France, not grown there. The petit gris is more tender and more palatable, American snail farmers will tell you, and requires less processing.

Discussing about the snails and raising from the eggs Brewer noted:

At his farm, Brewer shelters the eggs indoors, raising the baby snails, which have shells from the start, until they’re large enough to live in an outdoor shade-house. The structure is similar to a greenhouse, but with a woven cloth that rain and air can permeate, and perimeter fencing to thwart his snails’ escape attempts and attempts by rats and raccoons to feast on his crop. He feeds the snails organic vegetables that he grows, sharing his food with them. It takes them a year to mature fully. Then he purges them for a week by giving them only water—an important process done with clams too, which clears out their little digestive systems. “They will eat almost anything,”

It is noted on the web that a serving of about three and a half ounces has only 90 calories and the snails are lower in fat than salmon.

Since they are considered an invasive species, eating them is doing a favor for the environment?

### **Tidbits about Snail Farming**

- \* Snail farming can be done in confined places
- \* Snails feed on fruits, vegetables, algae & banana/plantain leaves or lettuce
- \* Humidity, temperature control, confined areas are need to raise them
- \* The two popular snail geneses are *Helix* & *Achatina*
- \* They are burrowers, living beneath the soil
- \* They can be stewed, boiled, fried, grilled and even cooked in spicy sauces
- \* Many interstate regulates exist regarding transportation (because they are considered an agricultural pest).



Pictured above on the left is Ric Brewer’s snail, outdoor shadehouse. On the right is Ric Brewer with a tray of mature snails.

## “The Slime” . . . or Snail Mucous

### What is the “Slime?”

The slime or mucous is a gel which provides a protective layer for the foot of gastropods. It is most noticeable in land snails and particularly in those without a shell, the slugs. It is produced by a gland in the foot of the animal, below the mouth.

It serves several purposes including lubrication, repulsion of predators, adherence to surfaces, recognizing other like species and used during reproduction.



A trail of snail slime.

It is from 91 to 98% water with a small amount of high molecular weight glycoproteins. The slime can be either a lubricant or adhesive depending on external factors. The slime contains fibers which helps travel on vertical surfaces.

### Use in Cosmetics

Used in the middle ages to treat ulcers by placing the snail on the upper chest region. It has also been used to treat burns and coughs (in the form of a syrup).

Commercially snail slime is obtained from *Helix aspersa*, a common garden snail.

According to *Wikipedia* the secretion of the snail has a double function:

“on one hand it is claimed to stimulate the formation of collagen, elastin and dermal components that repair the signs of pho-



A snail applied to the face.

Photo: Ilya Naymushin, Reuters

toaging, and second, is claimed to minimize the damage generated by free radicals that are responsible for premature skin aging.”

An interesting reference was found on [www.newsfeed.tim.com](http://www.newsfeed.tim.com) which noted a Tokyo Spar is offering a “Celeb Escargot” facial—the client’s face is washed before the mollusks are gently placed on the cheeks and forehead and left to their slimy devices for five minutes.



On the left is a “Snail Soothing Gel—300 ml for \$13.50 on Amazon. Others note the benefits of snail slime include:

- \* Nourishing
- \* Hydrates to Improve Skin Texture
- \* Smoothens and Softens
- \* Rejuvenates Skin
- \* Reveals Radiance

### October’s cartoon . . .



## October Speaker—Dr. José H. Leal

### *“Cool Gulf of Mexico Mollusks”*

This presentation highlights the results of the recent cruise sponsored by Dr. Greg Herbert from the University of South Florida to the north-eastern Gulf of Mexico. Shell Museum Science Director Dr. José H. Leal and Marine Biologist Rebecca Mensch participated in the cruise, and Dr. Leal's presentation will showcase rare mollusks and shells collected in the occasion and incorporated into the collection of the University of South Florida.

Dr. José Leal diving amongst reefs.  
Photo: Chip Clark



---

### Editor's Thoughts

That girl said she recognized me from the  
vegetarian club, but I'd never met herbivore.

---

### Historian's Report

**Dwayne Kauffmann**

#### **50 Years ago**

Forty-seven members and guests attended the October 10, 1968 meeting of the Sarasota Shell Club at the Palmer First National Bank Building.

It was announced that the location (“Sunrise Room”) in the Lido Beach Casino where the shell show had been held since its beginning would no longer be available. A search for a new venue was underway. Inquiry at Roberts Arena found a daily fee of \$200 per day.

Byron Riggie, Pauline Robertson, and F. Rinck were designated Life Members of the Club.

Selma Lawson gave the program on marine life, with comments concerning life and habits. The minutes note the program was “very much appreciated.”

#### **25 Years Ago**

President June Bailey called the October 14, 1993 meeting of the Sarasota Shell Club to order at 7:35. The treasury balance was \$4185.10.

Among the items in the minutes were: notice of a field trip to Fort Desoto, a plea to join COA, opportunity to become part of Adopt-a-Shore.

Details of planning for the Shell Show were provided, along with a plea for more volunteers. Judges honorarium to be \$50.

Sue Vaughn gave the mini-ed program on the “Rules of Shelling.” Following refreshments and the raffle, Sue also gave the main program on shelling in Baja, Mexico.

**Members**—want your shell story published? Send your information and photo to the editor at [rbopp1@tampabay.rr.com](mailto:rbopp1@tampabay.rr.com) and it will appear in a future issue of *The Beauui*.

## Shelling for Live Shells

### Remember the 'take 2' rule for live shells

By Ryan Paice  
Islander Reporter

At least one local guide to the waterways is complaining of people taking too many live shells.

And Capt. Katie Scarlett Tupin has a point.

Two counties in Florida limit the collection of live shells from local waters and the shoreline.

Manatee County is one. Lee County is the other.

In 1994, then-Anna Maria Mayor Dorothy McChesney lobbied Bradenton, Bradenton Beach, Holmes Beach and Palmetto to pass resolutions along with Anna Maria banning the collection of sand dollars from the beaches.

After years of pushing for a countywide ban, McChesney in 1996 went to the Florida Marine Fisheries Commission to request a ban on the collection of sand dollars from beaches in Manatee County.

Almost 50 people showed up to a hearing on the issue, with 18 people speaking in support of the ban and four speaking against the proposal.

The state compromised, and banned the harvest or possession of more than two shells per day containing living organisms — including echinoderms such as sand dollars and starfish.

The rule did not restrict collection of hard clams, oysters, sunray venus clams and coquinas. However, clams, oysters and mussels only can be harvested from designated or conditionally approved areas as determined by the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

Also, according to the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, a recreational saltwater fishing license is required to harvest a seashell containing a living organism, even when harvesting from shore.

Despite McChesney's victory, Tupin said she often

Live sand dollars are brownish in color, have a flat, rigid exoskeleton and a star-shaped mark on the surface. The body is covered with numerous, small brown, purple-ish fuzzy spines.



A sign in Anna Maria near the Gulf Boulevard beach includes regulations on taking live shells. *Islander* Photo: Ryan Paice

sees people breaking the rule. She is a charter boat captain who runs environmental tours on the waterways from Star Fish Co. in Cortez.

"I see people taking just about anything you can imagine," Tupin said Sept. 6. "The biggest thing people take are the sand dollars, because everyone thinks they are the No. 1 go-to souvenir. I've seen them take hundreds of them at a time, with 5-gallon buckets full of live sand dollars."

Tupin thinks people are uninformed.

"It's roughly 50 percent people who know things are alive and don't care, and the other 50 percent are people who just don't know," Tupin said.

Enforcement of the rule is a challenge, according to Manatee County Sheriff's Sgt. Mike Jones. Tourists, unfamiliar with county rules, may collect shells of all kinds on the beaches, while some collect live shells from the shallow waters around Anna Maria Island.

In Anna Maria, signs near the beaches refer to the take two rule, and Jones said live shell collection hasn't been an issue.

He said no fines or tickets had been given for the collection of live shells.

"The deputies are cognizant of the wildlife and protected species," Jones said. "We try to educate. If we see someone with dozens of sand dollars, for example, (the deputies) know that the rule is around two or three, and they'll say 'Hey, just so you know ...' or refer them to the FWC."

Tupin said neither the FWC nor the county appear to have the resources to enforce the rule. Additionally, if someone makes a call and alerts law enforcement, she said, by the time they arrive the offender usually is gone.

"If you see someone with buckets full of live creatures, just say something," Tupin said. "Just tell them you have to put them back, because that's basically all we can do."

"If everyone does their part and does the right thing, that's all we can do."

### 1 reason sand dollars die: red tide toxin

Scientists say red tide is one of many reasons sand dollars die off in vast numbers.

Sand dollars, invertebrates similar to sea urchins and star fish, are part of the ecosystem near Anna Maria Island.

Death can be blamed on the toxicity of harmful algal blooms and the oxygen depletion they cause, according to William J. Mitsch, Florida Gulf Coast University, in a July 16 article by reporter Andrea Stetson in the Naples Daily News.

Other reasons include the natural cycle and overpopulation, say Bruce Neill, executive director of the Sanibel Sea School, and Rebecca Mensch, marine biologist with the Bailey-Matthews National Shell Museum of Sanibel, in the July article.

They said mass die-offs of sand dollars disproportionately impact the young of the species.

And mortality in young animals goes beyond sand dollars, according to the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission.

The FWC links the survival of bivalves, including clams, mussels, oysters and scallops to maturity. Larvae are more susceptible to environmental stressors, such as red tide, salinity and ocean acidification, than the adult invertebrates.

— Kathy Prucnell

The above article appeared in *The Islander*, a weekly newspaper found on Anna Maria Island. The issue date was September 12, 2018.

## The Artisans

The Artisans are a group of caring and talented people. We meet usually once a week on Thursday 10 to 1pm, after which we all go out for lunch. We also go on day trips, to buy shells, etc.. All of the items we make are for the Sarasota Shell Club show, as well as other venues. The monies we make (thousands each year), funds our outreach programs, as well as other educational gifts the club chooses.

If you have any questions, please call Nancy Marini 941-758-9790. We meet at the Bee Ridge Presbyterian Church on the corner of Proctor & McIntosh (Sarasota). We are in the one story brick "Keyes" building. If you think you'd like to join us, please give Nancy a call.

## The September Membership Meeting Photos



Noreen Bernard & Janet Brooks.



Jim & Judy Wedge.



Sandy Samuel.



Paul Lamb.



Sally Peppitoni & Donna Krusenowski.



Nancy Cadieux & Maynard Kaplan.



Pete Steelman and John & Sandra Colagrande.



The membership awaits the start of the meeting.

### **2018 Sarasota Shell Club's *Holiday Party***

The Holiday Dinner this year is on Thursday, December 6, at 5:30 followed by a fun auction and a gift for everyone. Bread basket, Caesar salad, choice of:

\*Carved New York Strip Steak, Au-Jus Horseradish cream sauce, Yorkshire pop-over roasted potatoes, and asparagus

or

\*Pan-seared Atlantic Salmon, Citrus Beurre Blanc-Grilled vegetable, Rice Pilaf

Both come with a warm lava cake, soda, iced tea and coffee. There will also be a cash bar.

Tickets will be sold at our October and November meetings or you can just mail me a check \$25.00 per person; please make check out to the SSC and mail to Nancy Marini, 5003 28th Ct E, Bradenton, FL 34203

### **Notes from Nancy**

- The speaker for October is Dr. José Leal, who was director of the Bailey Matthews Shell Museum. We've had the pleasure of his talks before and there always throughly enjoyable.
- Please save the dates for our upcoming shell show on February 8, 9 & 10, 2019.
- Bruce Paulsen and I hope to have as many wonderful volunteers as we had last year. It really helped the show go smoothly. Any volunteer who works four or more hours a day gets lunch compliments of the club.
- The Sanibel Club has had a lot of success selling old and unused jewelry at their show, so we would like to give it a try. Please donate any jewelry you no longer use (including broken for the Artisans to make ornaments, etc). Please look through your jewelry boxes; it's a great way to help the club.
- The artisans are a group of people it is my pleasure to be a part of: caring, kind and considerate. The husbands help out also—several weeks ago Alan Banko called said he picked up four wooden pallets (old & beat up). He got together with Dave Timmermann and they cut them up for us to make signs; then Bruce Paulsen sanded all the wood while Alan was assembling the signs. It takes a village and then Chuck Schley taught himself to make mermaids for us.
- We are in need of the following shells; please see if you can share with us: jingles, jewel boxes, as well as broken shells; driftwood & misc. pieces found on the beach. We will be glad to pick up if you can't bring them to the meetings. Best regards from the Artisans.

Nancy

The **2019 COA Convention** will be held at the South Seas Plantation on the island of Captiva, June 19-23. Field trips will be available June 17-18. The Bourse will be held June 22-23. Reservations open September 1, 2018. More information will be available on the COA website.

Reported in the September 7th, 2018 issue of *The Week* it was noted that it was a 'Good Week' for the lazy, after a study into metabolic rates of mollusks during the Pliocene era concluded that "the best evolutionary strategy for animals is to be lassitudinous and sluggish," with species that expend as little energy as possible having a greater likelihood of surviving.

## Officers & Board Members

President	Sally Peppitoni
Vice-President	Nancy Marini
Treasurer	Karen Huether
Recording Secretary	Donna Cassin
Corresponding Secretary	Duane Kauffmann

Board Members: Donna Krusenoski (3), Rich Cirrantano (3), Donna Timmermann (2), Jenny Folden (2), JoAnne Mancuso (1), and Pete Steelman (1).

## Committee Chairmen

Artisans	Nancy Marini
<i>The Beauui</i>	Ron Bopp
Historian	Duane Kauffmann
Field Trips	Sally Peppitoni
Librarian	Linda Greiner
Membership	Donna Krusenoski
Shell Show	Board
Sunshine	Karen Ciffin
Webmaster	Bruce Paulsen

**Contact the Editor** - email Ron Bopp at [rbopp1@tampabay.rr.com](mailto:rbopp1@tampabay.rr.com) or call at 918-527-0589 if you have something to include in *The Beauui*.

## Calendar

Oct. 11	SSC Membership Meeting
Oct. 27	Field Trip (Boca Grande) (for more field trips, see front page)
Nov. 8	SSC Membership Meeting
Dec. 6	Holiday Party
Feb. 8-10	Shell Show

**Meetings** are held on the second Thursday of September through April at 7:00 pm at Waldemere Fire Station, 2070 Waldemere St. in Sarasota. Park in the small lot on the right or in the nursing home lot across the street.

**Dues** are \$21.00 for new single members and \$33.00 for family members (at the same address). **Renewals** are \$15.00 for single and \$20.00 for family.

If you want *The Beauui* printed and mailed it is an extra \$15.00 to your dues.

**The 2018-2019  
Membership Application  
is Attached**  
**You may renew your membership  
now - fill out and sign!**

## Library Notes

Our Sarasota Shell Club library is located at the Bee Ridge Presbyterian Church in Sarasota. A list of our books is on the website [www.sarasotashellclub.com](http://www.sarasotashellclub.com). For more info on some of our books, go to [www.mdmshellbooks.com](http://www.mdmshellbooks.com).



You may want a book to help with your scientific or artistic exhibit at our SSC Shell Show or just educate yourself about shells and marine life, as well as helping you identify shells you find.

Call me at 941-993-5161 or email me at [luvseashells@gmail.com](mailto:luvseashells@gmail.com) to arrange an appointment for browsing our library or requesting books you would like me to bring to our SSC meetings or just talk about our exciting library books.

There is a whole world of seashells and marine life out there !

Linda Greiner

# Sarasota Shell Club 2018 - 2019 Renewal/New Application Membership

Note: Dues include newsletters (*The Beauui*) via email, September through April. If no email address is available, add \$15 to your yearly dues if you want to receive the newsletters by mail.

**Initial Dues:** include cost of membership name tag:

\$21.50 single and \$33 family (living at the same address)

**If no email address,** add \$15 to your yearly dues

**Renewal Dues:** \$15 single and \$20 family (living at the same address).

If no email address add \$15 to your yearly dues.

To join, send checks only (no cash) made out to SSC to

**Donna Krusenoski, Membership Chairman**

**3250 Ringwood Mdw**

**Sarasota, Fl 34235**

Please print legibly to help us correctly spell your name:

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Name(s): \_\_\_\_\_

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

City, State, Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

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

Cell: \_\_\_\_\_

Email address(s): \_\_\_\_\_

Other address & phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Emergency contact & phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Birthday day & month: \_\_\_\_\_

We offer field trips to our membership and would like you to attend. Times and places will be announced at meetings or in our newsletter.

Are you interested in field trips? \_\_\_\_\_

Do you know of any good field trip location(s)? \_\_\_\_\_

If so, they are: \_\_\_\_\_

**We require you to sign this Liability Release if you are interested in participating in our field trips. Every member must sign below:**

## Liability Release

*I agree that I am individually responsible for my safety and my personal property. I will not hold the Sarasota Shell Club, its officers, field trip leader(s), or property owner liable for any damage or injury to me or my property that should occur.*

**Signature required for each member joining:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

The SSC publishes a roster with names, address and emails for our member use only. Please check one:

\_\_\_\_\_ it is **OK** to publish my information in the roster

\_\_\_\_\_ it is **Not OK** to publish my information in the roster

You will be sent monthly newsletters starting in September through April informing you of the date and time of the next meeting held the 2nd Thursday of each month at the Waldemere Fire Station off US 41 (behind Wendy's near Sarasota Memorial Hospital). Name badges can be picked up approximately 4 weeks after they are ordered.

To be filled in by the Membership Committee

Renewal \_\_\_\_\_ New Member \_\_\_\_\_

Amount paid & date \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_