O'Malley detention policy draws fire
Plan to limit deportations of illegal immigrants from Md. jails called inadequate

By John Fritze
The Baltimore Sun

A policy that Gov. Martin O’Malley said would limit deportations from Baltimore to cases in which the immigrant poses a threat to public safety is being criticized from advocates, who say it contains a loophole that will allow an enormous number of deportations.

At issue is the way the state responds to requests by federal authorities to hold arrestees in the state for deportation.

O’Malley announced the new policy after The Baltimore Sun reported that 40 percent of immigrants deported from Maryland through a controversial federal program known as Secure Communities, or SC, were released on their own recognizance — a practice that has been halted in other states because it allows deportees to cross the border.

The governor said he would limit deportations from Maryland to cases in which the immigrant poses a threat to public safety.

Several special operations teams will initially deploy in and around Baghdad and in northern Iraq to oppose the threat from the Islamic State and the White House is doubling the number and variety of missions.

The study, based on 41 years’ worth of data, shows precipitous declines in the number and variety of orchids in the Catoctins in Frederick County, with three orchid species vanishing altogether from spots they had been seen year after year.

Seven other species have dwindled by more than 90 percent, while nine shrubs by between 51 percent and 87 percent. Only two orchid species gained or held their own.

Rocky Peranio of Miller Landscaping said he is monitoring the orchids first appeared in a book he authored in 2002 became Maryland’s Catoctin Mountains with pink, yellow and white blooms peeping from the forest floor. But those “secret havens,” as one researcher dubbed them, are vanishing at an alarming rate, likely devoured by a horde of deer feeding on every leaf and shoot they can reach, according to a new study.

“The rate in Maryland was far higher than the national average. That hasn't stopped them from invoking their name, blaming themselves for it, seeking his fundraising assistance and, in at least one case, using his home for a campaign commercial.

Barbara Haas / The Baltimore Sun

The poem also spoke of the superintendent of Catoctin Mountain Park in Thurmont. “They especially like things like orchids.”

Orchid loss in Md. hills blamed on deer

Three deer orchid species that has disappeared.

Orchid loss in Md. hills blamed on deer

Wildflower drops underscore wider decline in vegetation, potential effects on ecosystem

By Timothy R. Wheeler
The Baltimore Sun

For as long as anyone can remember, wild orchids have rewarded sharp-eyed hikers in Maryland’s Catoctin Mountains with pink, yellow and white blooms popping from the forest floor. But those “secret havens,” as one researcher dubbed them, are vanishing at an alarming rate, likely devoured by a horde of deer feeding on every leaf and shoot they can reach, according to a new study.

“Deer are like lawn mowers when they get going in a forest,” said J. Ald Poole, a superintendents of Catoctin Mountain Park in Thurmont. “They especially like things like orchids.”

The orchids have rewarded sharp-eyed hikers in Maryland’s Catoctin Mountains with pink, yellow and white blooms peeping from the forest floor.

By Jeff Barker
The Baltimore Sun

Garrett Ehrlich, who in 2002 became Maryland’s first Republicans to hold major party gubernatorial nominations, and is now seeking his fundraising assistance and, in at least one case, using his home for a campaign commercial.

Ehrlich, who in 2002 became Maryland’s first Republican governor in three decades and is now pursuing a book, has long been telling the candidates he won’t choose a favorite in Tuesday’s primary.

But three “secret havens,” as one researcher dubbed them, are vanishing at an alarming rate, likely devoured by a horde of deer feeding on every leaf and shoot they can reach, according to a new study.

The findings, published online last month in the journal Biodiversity and Conservation, document the drastic change.

Officer Thomas Schmidt, as-signed to the Baltimore police Emergency Services unit, was responded after police say he held down a St. Wu while a fellow officer, Jeffrey Bridget, shot the dog Wednesday. NEWS-PG

U.S. advisors heading to Iraq

But Obama insists

Iraqis should find a political solution

By Kathleen Hennessey, Christi Parsons and Shams plantingamped

WASHINGTON — President Barack Obama said Thursday that he will send up to 300 military advisors to help Iraqbolstered armed forces “take the fight” to Islamist insurgents who have seized nearly a third of the country, although he insisted that only a political solution can end the violence.

The rate in Maryland was far higher than the national average. That hasn't stopped them from invoking their name, blaming themselves for it, seeking his fundraising assistance and, in at least one case, using his home for a campaign commercial.

Ehrlich, who in 2002 became Maryland’s first Republicans to hold major party governor’s race. "But now I'm curious to see if people that have even any native orchids in "See ORCHARDS, page 2

Orchid loss in Md. hills blamed on deer

Wildflower drops underscore wider decline in vegetation, potential effects on ecosystem

By Timothy R. Wheeler
The Baltimore Sun

For as long as anyone can remember, wild orchids have rewarded sharp-eyed hikers in Maryland’s Catoctin Mountains with pink, yellow and white blooms peeping from the forest floor. But those “secret havens,” as one researcher dubbed them, are vanishing at an alarming rate, likely devoured by a horde of deer feeding on every leaf and shoot they can reach, according to a new study.

“Deer are like lawn mowers when they get going in a forest,” said J. Ald Poole, the superintendent of Catoctin Mountain Park in Thurmont. “They especially like things like orchids.”

The orchids have rewarded sharp-eyed hikers in Maryland’s Catoctin Mountains with pink, yellow and white blooms peeping from the forest floor.

The findings, published online last month in the journal Biodiversity and Conservation, document the drastic change.

The findings, published online last month in the journal Biodiversity and Conservation, document the drastic change.

The findings, published online last month in the journal Biodiversity and Conservation, document the drastic change.

The orchids have rewarded sharp-eyed hikers in Maryland’s Catoctin Mountains with pink, yellow and white blooms peeping from the forest floor.

The findings, published online last month in the journal Biodiversity and Conservation, document the drastic change.

The orchids have rewarded sharp-eyed hikers in Maryland’s Catoctin Mountains with pink, yellow and white blooms peeping from the forest floor.

The findings, published online last month in the journal Biodiversity and Conservation, document the drastic change.

The findings, published online last month in the journal Biodiversity and Conservation, document the drastic change.
Orchids, from page 1

Maryland's orchids are in trouble, said Johnson, president of the Maryland Native Plant Society. Orchids, especially those that grow in the tropics, are prized for their delicate and rare Mary-
land has been home to 78 species, though many are considered rare, threatened or endangered in the state, and a handful have been declared extinct, meaning they are no longer found here.

“Twenty-one years or so — growing in the Catoctin, ac-

according to the state’s official list. The researchers considered a

variety of possible causes but soon focused on the proclivity of deer roaming the forests. There were no

long-term trends of orchids’ abundance to match the orchid data, so the researchers looked at how many deer were reported killed by hunters. The number of deer shot increased 2-fold from 1990 to 2000, they found, suggest-

ing that the harvest grew because the deer population did.

Knapp and Wiegand’s findings underscore the conclusions of a 2008 study that linked the decline in orchids to habitat destruction from human activity, the invasion of non-native species, and the over-

abundance of white-tailed deer. While natural areas continue to lose to suburban sprawl, state and local governments have prevented hundreds of thousands of acres, either through purchasing them outright or acquiring the development rights, but a work group commissioned by the legis-

lature to study the condition of Maryland’s native plants found that simply春运ing open spaces from the bulldozer is not enough. “Parks that in our lifetime have displayed a profusion of spring

wildflowers do so no more,” the group concluded in its report this year. “Many of our forests, in-

cluding those protecting our rivers, are missing the under- story of shrubs, tree saplings and herbaceous plants that permit forest regeneration and support animal life.” As the plants go, so go the animals — the birds, the mammals, the reptiles, the bees and butterflies and the other insects that depend on native plants for food and shelter. Exotic plants also are crowding the natural landscape by out-competing our native flora and fauna. While it’s possible that some of the state’s native species are no longer found here, some are still thriving.

In cooperation with

Keller Williams Select Realtors

DeCaro Auctions

1.800.332.3767 DeCaroAuctions.com For Over 35 Years

Saturday, June 21 at 11am

Open House every Saturday & Sunday 1-4pm until Auction.

Luxury Real Estate Auctions

Auction Saturday, June 21 at 11am

FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 2014 | NEWS | THE BALTIMORE SUN

The greater purple fringed orchid, native to Maryland, is a species that are no longer found here. The researchers considered a variety of possible causes but soon focused on the proclivity of deer roaming the forests. There were no long-term trends of orchids’ abundance to match the orchid data, so the researchers looked at how many deer were reported killed by hunters. The number of deer shot increased 2-fold from 1990 to 2000, they found, suggesting that the harvest grew because the deer population did.

Knapp and Wiegand’s findings underscore the conclusions of a 2008 study that linked the decline in orchids to habitat destruction from human activity, the invasion of non-native species, and the overabundance of white-tailed deer. While natural areas continue to lose to suburban sprawl, state and local governments have prevented hundreds of thousands of acres, either through purchasing them outright or acquiring the development rights, but a work group commissioned by the legislature to study the condition of Maryland’s native plants found that simply sprawl opening spaces from the bulldozer is not enough. “Parks that in our lifetime have displayed a profusion of spring wildflowers do so no more,” the group concluded in its report this year. “Many of our forests, including those protecting our rivers, are missing the understory of shrubs, tree saplings and herbaceous plants that permit forest regeneration and support animal life.” As the plants go, so go the animals — the birds, the mammals, the reptiles, the bees and butterflies and the other insects that depend on native plants for food and shelter. Exotic plants also are crowding the natural landscape by outcompeting our native flora and fauna. While it’s possible that some of the state’s native species are no longer found here, some are still thriving.

MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES PHOTO

For Breaking News
baltimoresun.com

FROM PAGE ONE

Orchid loss in Md. blamed on deer

Maryland has been home to 78 orchid species, including the mosaic- 

The Greater purple fringed orchid, native to Maryland, is a species that are no longer found here. The group concluded in its report this year. “Many of our forests, including those protecting our rivers, are missing the understory of shrubs, tree saplings and herbaceous plants that permit forest regeneration and support animal life.” As the plants go, so go the animals — the birds, the mammals, the reptiles, the bees and butterflies and the other insects that depend on native plants for food and shelter. Exotic plants also are crowding the natural landscape by out-competing our native flora and fauna. While it’s possible that some of the state’s native species are no longer found here, some are still thriving.

Maryland’s orchids are in trouble, said Johnson, president of the Maryland Native Plant Society. Orchids, especially those that grow in the tropics, are prized for their delicate and rare Mary-
land has been home to 78 species, though many are considered rare, threatened or endangered in the state, and a handful have been declared extinct, meaning they are no longer found here. The researchers considered a variety of possible causes but soon focused on the proclivity of deer roaming the forests. There were no long-term trends of orchids’ abundance to match the orchid data, so the researchers looked at how many deer were reported killed by hunters. The number of deer shot increased 2-fold from 1990 to 2000, they found, suggesting that the harvest grew because the deer population did. Knapp and Wiegand’s findings underscore the conclusions of a 2008 study that linked the decline in orchids to habitat destruction from human activity, the invasion of non-native species, and the overabundance of white-tailed deer. While natural areas continue to lose to suburban sprawl, state and local governments have prevented hundreds of thousands of acres, either through purchasing them outright or acquiring the development rights, but a work group commissioned by the legislature to study the condition of Maryland’s native plants found that simply sprawl opening spaces from the bulldozer is not enough. “Parks that in our lifetime have displayed a profusion of spring wildflowers do so no more,” the group concluded in its report this year. “Many of our forests, including those protecting our rivers, are missing the understory of shrubs, tree saplings and herbaceous plants that permit forest regeneration and support animal life.” As the plants go, so go the animals — the birds, the mammals, the reptiles, the bees and butterflies and the other insects that depend on native plants for food and shelter. Exotic plants also are crowding the natural landscape by out-competing our native flora and fauna. While it’s possible that some of the state’s native species are no longer found here, some are still thriving.