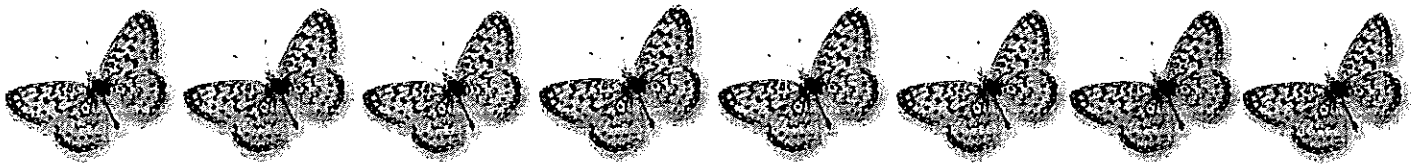


Washington Butterfly Association - Founded 1999
Volume 2, Number 2 April—June, 2001

A Very Special Organization — by Idie Ulsh, WBA President

The Washington Butterfly Association is only a year and a half old but has already evolved into something far beyond our expectations.

As we put WBA together we felt that there were six components that would produce a successful organization:

It must be friendly and all-inclusive.

It must inspire people to appreciate, respect and enjoy butterflies, moths and the native plants that support these insects.

It must include a free educational component so that all may learn.

It must make kids feel welcome...they are our future.

It must be environmentally friendly.

It must be fun!

Each Board member and WBA member has certainly contributed to who we have become. There is an energy, an eagerness to learn and share knowledge and to have fun. An average of thirty to forty attend each meeting and several have told me that they now schedule their vacation times around our meetings and field trips so they won't miss out. That is very gratifying!

Shaping the personality of a new organization is an exciting opportunity and the Washington Butterfly Association truly has become something very, very special.

Dr. Robert Michael Pyle Speaks at April WBA Meeting at Center for Urban Horticulture

Washington Butterfly Association is fortunate to have Dr. Robert Michael Pyle as the speaker for our April meeting. Dr. Pyle's talk is titled "Monarchs in Washington: Fascinating Travels of an Uncommon Beauty". Based on his autumn journey with migrating monarchs and subsequent research, Dr. Pyle has worked with Lincoln Brower to develop a new model for monarch migration in the Western United States. This presentation with slides and maps will share our state of knowledge about *Danaus plexippus* as it occurs in the West, Pacific Northwest and Washington in particular—its distribution, routes of movement, seasonality, milkweed host plants, behavior and conservation. Dr. Pyle will discuss monarch tagging, recoveries and research needs, and share some memorable stories from the 1996 adventure that resulted in his book, "Chasing Monarchs: Migrating with the Butterflies of Passage." Don't miss this chance to better understand our distinguished visitor from California and perhaps Mexico, and to learn how and where to encounter monarchs in our own state.

Editor's Note: The last newsletter gave an incorrect location for Dr. Pyle's talk. It will be held at our usual location at the Center for Urban Horticulture. I apologize for any confusion.

Butterfly Class Offered by Washington Butterfly Association and Seattle Audubon Society

Butterflies of the Puget Sound Region with Idie Ulsh, President of WA Butterfly Association

This relaxed and informative class is designed for persons who wish to learn about the butterflies of this area. You will learn where to find and identify 30 of our most common butterfly species. The course serves as an introduction to the popular and fascinating activity of butterflying with binoculars. Butterfly gardening and photography will also be included. Classes are slide-based with superb photographs of all species and topics discussed.

Class: May 21, June 4, 11 (Mondays), 7:00 PM-9:00 PM
Field Session: June 3, Sunday (Will be rescheduled in case of rain)
Location: Center for Urban Horticulture, Douglas Classroom
Cost: $80 members, $95 non-members (limited to 20 persons)
Registration: Call Seattle Audubon 206.523.4483
Further information: wabutterflyassoc@earthlink.net

WBA Meeting Programs

WBA meetings will continue to be held on the first Wednesday of each month in 2001: April 4, May 2, June 6, August 1, September 5, October 3, November 7 and December 5. There will be no meeting in July due to the Independence Day holiday and the Annual Conference.

Meetings are held at the UW Center for Urban Horticulture (3501 NE 41st Street, Seattle), and begin at 7:00 p.m. The first fifteen minutes are used for social reception and viewing of displays.

Editor's Note: The previous newsletter gave an incorrect location for the April 4 meeting. It will be held in our usual location at the Center for Urban Horticulture.

- **April 4:** Monarchs in Washington: Fascinating Travels of an Uncommon Beauty; Robert Michael Pyle. Special joint meeting with Scarabs Entomological Society.
- **May 2:** Nature Photography—Learn the Basics: Knowing your camera, lens choice and composition. Dave Nunnallee and Idie Ulsh.
- **June 6:** Butterflies of the Blue Mountains. Jonathan Pelham and Dave Nunnallee will get us ready for our conference field trips.
- **June 22-24:** Second annual WBA Conference in Dayton, WA. Registration information and form are enclosed. Contact Vivian Gross for additional information at vlgross@aol.com or call (425) 823-6582.
- **July 4: No meeting.**

Washington 2001 Field Trips

Date	Location	Difficulty*
	March-April	
March 24	Schnebly Canyon	3
March 31	Cowiche Creek Canyon (Yakima County)	2 (3 miles)
April 7	Badger Mountain & Titchenal Canyon (Douglas County)	1
April 28	Reecer Creek (Kittitas County)	1 & 2 (some irregular terrain)
	May	
May 5	Belfair/Grapeview (Mason County)	2
May 12	Scatter Creek/Weir & Johnson Meadows (Thurston County)	1
May 19	Durr Road & Umtanum Ridge (Yakima County)	3
	June	
June 2	Lake Cushman (Mason County)	1
June 9	Swakane Road (Chelan County)	1
June 16	Robinson Canyon (Kittitas County)	3
June 23-24	WBA Annual Meeting, Dayton WA	3
June 30	Quartz Mountain (Kittitas County)	1 & 2
	July	
July 7	WBA 4th of July Butterfly Count—Table Mountain (Kittitas County)	1 & 2
July 14	Scatter Creek (Kittitas County)	1 & 2
July 21	Table Mountain (Kittitas County)	1 & 2
July 30	Hurricane Ridge (Clallam County)	3

	August	
August 4-5	Moses Meadow (Okanogan County)	1
August 11	Corral Pass (Pierce County)	4
August 18	Snoqualmie Pass	1
August 25	Johnson Ridge (Mount St. Helens)	1 & 2

***Notes on Trip Difficulty**

1 — Little or no elevation gain; roadside.
2 — Walking on level ground.
1 & 2 — car trips with optional walks near the car. The walks may exceed level 2 difficulty.
3 — Some elevation gain or irregular terrain.
4 — Elevation gain and irregular terrain.
5 — Strenuous

- Portions of some trips may be strenuous for some; check with trip leader for more details.
- Walking distances vary, but the total amount of walking rarely exceeds one-half mile.

Notes about field trips:

- You can register for field trips by signing up at the monthly membership meeting; or by calling Richard Lindstrom, field trip coordinator, at (206) 842-4817.
- The meeting times and places will be announced at the membership meetings, or you can call Richard Lindstrom or contact WBA at wabutterflyassoc@earthlink.net.
- Please be flexible. Butterflying is very dependent on the weather — each year is different, so it's difficult to predict when the butterflies will be active at any location. We will review the dates and locations of field trips as the season progresses, and make adjustments dependent on where we expect the butterflies to be.
- The time and meeting place for field trips may change. If the arrangements for a trip change, everyone who has signed up for the trip will be notified as soon as possible.
- A donation of $5.00 per person is suggested for each field trip.
- Carpooling is encouraged; rides will be arranged at the beginning of each trip. Passengers will be asked to contribute money for gas.
- Bring a lunch and water or other soft drinks.
- Wear comfortable walking boots or shoes.
- You can contact WBA at wabutterflyassoc@earthlink.net for the latest information.

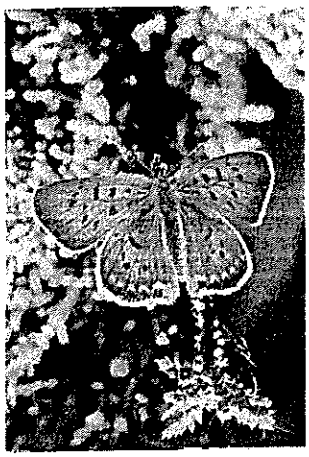
WBA Award Presented to Claire Hagen Dole

WBA presented a special award to Claire Hagen Dole at the March meeting to recognize the work she has done in furthering awareness of butterflies through gardening. For eight years Claire published the *Butterfly Gardeners Quarterly*, which had a national subscriber base. *Butterfly Gardeners Quarterly* gave tips on attracting butterflies, presented butterfly profiles and used Ms. Dole's Master Gardener skills to educate people in organic gardening. This spring will see the last issue of this publication as Claire moves on to other projects.

With the assistance of Bob Pyle and Idie Ulsh, she created regional butterfly gardening guides for the North American Butterfly Association. As a Master Gardener she edits a newsletter for Bradner Gardens Park, a community garden in the Rainier Valley.

Species Profile: Purplish Copper (Lycaena helloides) by Dave Nunnallee

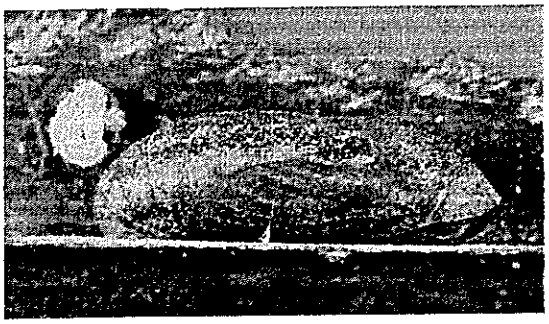
Our species profile for this issue is the Purplish Copper, Lycaena helloides. The Purplish Copper belongs to the family Lycaenidae, which includes the Blues, Coppers, Hairstreaks and Metalmarks, a worldwide family with great diversity but generally of only small to medium size. Washington's seven species of coppers, as the name suggests, are sometimes coppery in color on the dorsal side. The females are often sexually dimorphic (different) from the males. Dorsally the males may be coppery, blue, bright orange or reflective purple, depending on species. Coppers are typically pale on the ventral size, often with contrasting well-defined spots.

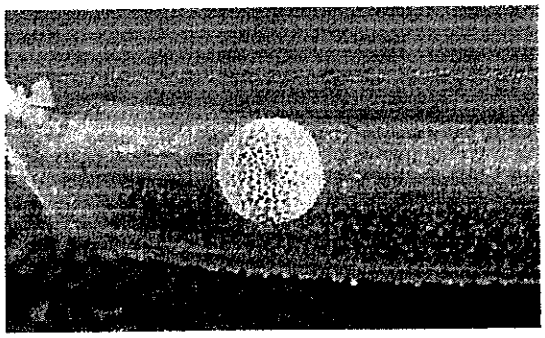


Coppers are mid-season butterflies, most appearing in May or June and persisting through the summer, some species until the first frosts. The Purplish Copper has been recorded in Washington from early May until early October, thus representing the longest flight period of all our state's coppers.

Lycaena helloides occurs throughout much of North America, including most of Alaska, and south along the west coast to the Mexican border. It also ranges east across southern Canada and the American West and Midwest to the Great Lakes area, but is absent from the far eastern, southeastern and southern states. In Washington, helloides is found in many habitats and in every county. Its habitat includes coastal areas, urban weedy fields, streamsides, valley bottoms, and sagebrush areas to open woodlands at higher elevations.

The duller brown and orange females scatter their eggs on and near their host plants, often tucking eggs out of sight into the large seed heads that top dock and sorrel plants.





The opportunistic nature of the Purplish Copper was demonstrated this past season. I obtained a number of eggs from a gravid female late in the season, after most butterflies had disappeared for the year. About ten of the eggs hatched, and the remaining 50 or so did not, instead going into a diapause state for the winter. Those that hatched fed ravenously on Curly Dock and developed rapidly, pupating and then emerging as very late-season adults. This was a good example of the species hedging its bet against the vagaries of weather and other environmental factors; come fair weather or foul, at least part of the brood would survive.

Like other coppers, the helloides larvae are fairly small and green, with hidden legs giving a slug-like appearance. The Purplish Copper overwinters in the egg stage, but is multiple-brooded, continuing to develop to the adult stage as long as weather permits. The larvae hatch green, and remain green throughout development. The larvae eat the leaves of the host plants including Polygonum (knotweed, smartweed), sorrels and docks, also cinquefoils. The chrysalis is brown, rounded, and uses 1 or 2 very fine girdle threads.

Our most widespread copper, helloides is sometimes found in considerable numbers, even at times when other butterflies are scarce, especially late in the summer when its host plants continue to persist. They are generally unobtrusive and rather easily overlooked, although the bright metallic purple reflection from a fresh male will quickly catch a butterflier's attention.

Confessions of a Beginning Butterflier

by Tom O'Connell

What's the best way to identify butterflies? Well, there are a variety of ways, and each has its own advocates. The easiest way, and the best way for a true beginner on, say, his or her first outing to find butterflies, is to go out with a more experienced butterflier, or perhaps several, who will find them and then identify them for you. A WBA trip is a fine first step. But, of course, pride forbids relying entirely on someone else indefinitely. Then you're faced with buying or borrowing a net or a camera or both. Oh, yes, you're eventually probably going to want to have access to a pair of binoculars as well.

All that stuff comes later, though, and assumes you like the quest as much as I did not long ago on my first few outings. Then the fun becomes to find and identify a few species on your own.

I confess I like to chase and net butterflies. It's exhilarating and challenging and it's good exercise. Butterflies are quick and elusive; netting them takes practice. It took me several outings before I became any good at it -- and I'm no star performer yet. (See the reason for the title of this column? Confession is good for the soul.) Sometimes I can identify the butterfly while it is in the net after I've been lucky enough to catch it. More often I must very carefully lure the butterfly into a small plastic cup (designed for just this purpose) while it flits about in the net. Then I compare its colors and markings and shape with the likely pictures in my butterfly guide. Once I've identified it, or given up trying if it's too confusing for me—no disgrace—I carefully let it out of the net near the spot where I caught it.

This "catch and release" method is not to be confused with "collecting." These days professional lepidopterists are for the most part the only ones who "collect." They need to kill them in order to study them in detail—for example, in their laboratories. Most of the rest of us abhor killing them. I had been fascinated by butterflies for years but refrained from becoming a butterflier because I understood that identifying them required killing them first. I liked them; I didn't want to kill them.

Just as that great birder Roger Tory Peterson had to prove to skeptical ornithologists that he could identify birds with precision without shooting them and having them in the hand, so butterfliers have only relatively recently satisfied skeptics that butterflies could be reliably identified without killing them. When I learned this, I signed up for a butterfly course with Idie Ulsh, and I haven't looked back.

In future columns I'll discuss other methods that beginning butterfliers like me can use to start identifying butterflies.

Green Elfins: Emerald Confusion In The Pacific Northwest—Installment 2 by Jonathan Pelham

GREEN ELFINS: EMERALD CONFUSION IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST—PART 2
RE-INTRODUCTION

When last I left you, we had explored the history of the names and relationships of our northwest green elfins. An introduction to the characters used in identification of our "greenies" was also given. This time around we get serious. You will remember that the physical characters distinguishing green elfins are subject to variation; surprise...surprise...surprise. This is certainly because we do not inhabit the mini-environment they do, for the green elfins make no mistake. We must figure out who is who based on unreliable appearances and any behavioral or other characters that can be found. [Editor's note: Part 1 of this article was printed in Volume 1, Issue 2 of this newsletter.]

INTRODUCING THE CAST

We are blessed with three species of green elfin in Washington—Bramble Hairstreak, Western Green Hairstreak and Sheridan's Hairstreak. Two of them have been given subspecies determinations in Washington, though we will barely touch on this here. Also, you should know that there is disagreement over how many green elfins there actually are in North America; even the experts dissent.

First under consideration is the **Bramble Hairstreak** (*Callophrys perplexa*) named by two fellas, Barnes & Benjamin, in 1923. The name *perplexa* reflects the uncertainty surrounding this creature from the very beginning. When the study of North American butterflies was young, the first green elfin was described from California. Usually, the earliest butterflies described are among the most common. In this case, the first described green elfin was a very restricted and local butterfly, found only along the coast north of San Francisco. Unfortunately the name given to this elfin, *dumetorum*, was widely applied to the widespread and common west coast species. This error has been corrected after much wrangling and confusion, and the common species is properly known as *perplexa*. You may still see our Bramble Hairstreak called by the name *dumetorum*. But the confusion does not die here either. You see, my friends in Oregon have discovered populations of what may be the "real" *dumetorum* in the Oregon coastal ranges, flying with the Bramble Hairstreak, and these populations may be an intermediate between California *dumetorum* and populations of the Western Green Hairstreak (*Callophrys affinis*); or they may be the same species. In a few years we may find out that we indeed have butterflies that must go under the name *dumetorum*. Whew!

We have two subspecies of Bramble Hairstreak. Its range best determines the Bramble Hairstreak, but once one becomes familiar with its identifying features, it is easily recognized.

Dorsal Ground Color: Both males and females are brown dorsally, with females often having an orange suffusion. Of course this surface is not often seen in the wild, and even if the specimen is in a laboratory, the degree of wear can make determination on this character alone very difficult.

Ventral Ground Color: The green color tends to be a darker, grass green, though bluish and yellowish tints are not uncommon. Perhaps most useful is the fact that on the ventral forewing, the green is restricted to the foremost edge, trailing around the wing tip a short distance, with the remainder of the wing gray or brown. Our other green elfins are predominantly green on this surface.

Ventral Postmedian White Line: These lines are notoriously unreliable as absolute indicators, but there are some tendencies that are useful. The Bramble usually has a *curved* row of spots, following the contour of the outer wing margin. This row is usually incomplete, the foremost or aftmost (or both) spots being absent. Many have only two spots present in the band, so the shape is indeterminate. These spots have black edging basally, and sometimes just a trace of orange as well. The populations in Klickitat County (*oregonensis*) usually have a more complete white line.

The next green elfin we shall consider is the **Western Green Hairstreak** (*Callophrys affinis*). William Henry Edwards named this butterfly in 1862. (You will see many butterflies with Edward's name appended—he was prolific.) Originally described from Wyoming, the Western is now known to be widely distributed in the intermontane west (between the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra-Cascade Mountains). Our populations are distinguished as subspecies *washingtonia*, named by Clench in 1944. The Western Green Hairstreak can easily be confused with Sheridan's, but habitat and behavior are very conclusive. Here are some useful features.

Dorsal Ground Color: As noted earlier, this surface is not usually visible in the wild. In the lab, it is a distinctive character as Westerns are brown to fulvous (orange), even more orange than in the Bramble. Sheridan's are dark grey.

Ventral Ground Color: As usual with green elfins, this color varies a lot. Usually Westerns are paler green because they have fewer dark scales; they also tend to more bluish and yellowish tones. In contrast with the Bramble, the green on the ventral forewing occupies most of the wing surface; this feature is shared with Sheridan's.

Ventral Postmedian White Line: For a long time this butterfly was known as the Immaculate Green Hairstreak. Not so! In Washington this butterfly almost always has some white line. It may be quite faint. The line is usually straight, not curved, and often is not composed of individual spots, but conjoined together.

Our last green elfin is **Sheridan's Hairstreak** (*Callphrys sheridanii*), also named by Edwards, in 1877, and also from Wyoming. We list two subspecies of this butterfly from Washington, and there are two distinct populations, but these names may be misapplied. No worries, we will know them when we see them. Some populations are very similar to the Western; others are distinctive. Some of this will be detailed below.

Dorsal Ground Color: In this species there is virtually no difference in ground color between males and females—it is a slaty gray color. While some of our other green elfins may approach this color, they are predominantly browner.

Ventral Ground Color: Usually the darkest green of all the green elfins, due to much black scaling. It is not as variable in this regard as either of the other two.

Ventral Postmedian White Line: This feature is perhaps the most variable in this species. Most individuals will show a prominent straight white line, sometimes very heavy and lined with black. The most extreme of these have been called subspecies *neoperplexa*, and predominate in the Columbia Basin and adjoining regions. At all elevations in the southern Cascades and Blue Mountains, and at higher elevations elsewhere this white line becomes less obvious, to the extent that some populations in Klickitat County are immaculate!

FLIGHT PERIOD

Flight periods are relative things. A species may be among the first butterflies to emerge in its the several locales where it is found, but the flight dates may differ radically. An early spring butterfly in the arid steppe emerges in late March; the same species at high elevation emerges in late July. Sheridan's Hairstreak is among the first non-diapausing butterflies to emerge in the spring. This is because the adult is already developed within the pupa (Chrysalis) before entering diapause the year before. It is ready to go at first onset of good weather. Both the Bramble and Western are what I would call "mid-spring" butterflies, emerging somewhat later than the first whites *et al.* An example of this timing is at Schnebly Coulee (the location of WBA's first field trip annually). Here, Sheridan's cavort in the canyon from late March through April, where on the ridge above, Westerns sport from the middle of April through May. A similar pattern occurs at Chumstick Mountain where Sheridan's begin their flight sometime in late May (give or take based on snowpack) and Westerns sometime in late June. Brambles are not really adjacent either of the other two, so comparisons are not as dramatic, but they emerge later than Frosted Elfins, which are equivalent to Sheridan's as early spring butterflies.

DISTRIBUTION

Distribution of our green elfins provides great aid in identification.

To begin with, the **Bramble Hairstreak** is the only green elfin in western Washington. The total range includes the western parts of California, Oregon and Washington. It does not occur in British Columbia or Idaho. They penetrate the Cascade Mountains in both Oregon and Washington only slightly. In Washington there are populations

in Klickitat County that are considered a distinct subspecies, *oregonensis*. All three green elfins are encountered in Klickitat County, although in different habitats and at different times of year.

The **Western Green Hairstreak** is restricted in Washington to the east slopes of the Cascade Mountains, east through the Okanogan Highlands to Idaho and also in the Blue Mountains. The total range includes most of the western states, in the Great Basin and adjacent arid habitats, and it penetrates to some degree into British Columbia in the Okanogan Valley. It is usually not found with the Bramble Hairstreak, but often is in the same geographic region as Sheridan's Hairstreak.

Sheridan's Hairstreak is the most widespread of our green elfins, found in one form or another throughout the western United States and Canada, though not on the immediate west coast. As has been said, distribution enables us to immediately determine western Washington green elfins, but is not so helpful in the case of the other two.

HABITAT

The habitats chosen by green elfins are often contrasting. While actual sympatry (occurrence together simultaneously) does occur, it is conspicuously infrequent.

The **Bramble Hairstreak** is *always* found in forested biomes, at least in the Northwest. Its specific habitat is clearings within the forest, often burn-maintained, or natural breaks in the forest caused by local factors. It is not specific to draws, canyons or hilltops, but usually in open undulating heathland, like that often found in Christmas tree farms.

The **Western Green Hairstreak** is limited to lithosol (stony-soil) habitats, usually on ridgetops and mountaintops, but occasionally in stony flats with "hilly" contours. These habitats may be entirely within the arid zone, or they may be in lightly forested regions, but above the trees.

Sheridan's Hairstreak occurs in canyons, draws, or at high elevations, rock shutes. This pattern of occurrence can be from the dry Columbia Basin to high in the mountains, but they always are associated with drainages.

FLIGHT BEHAVIOR

The behavior of adult green elfins is very critical in determining what species you are seeing. This behavior is so regimented that the exceptions prove the rule. All green elfins will nectar on low-growing flowers, so this behavior is not particularly illustrative. However, when not nectaring each species has a particular pattern of perching. Perching is defined as the "at rest" position. In males this is usually related to mate detection; in females it is simply resting. Despite the differences in purpose between males and females, they generally behave in similar fashion. We will begin from the ground up, so to speak.

Sheridan's Hairstreaks *always* perch on the ground, or very close to the ground. In the few locales where they co-occur with Western Green Hairstreaks, such as Chumstick Mountain, this can be a critical distinguishing feature, as the adults themselves are very similar. The flight pattern of adult Sheridan's is also lower.

Western Green Hairstreaks *always* perch on top of some sort of shrubbery, usually the highest Big Sage on the hilltop. When you see greenies bouncing about the top of a sagebrush on a ridgetop, you have identified the Western. Of course the nectar sources are lower to the ground, and females may oviposit (lay eggs) on lower plants, but the general impression is clearly one of "bush-perching".

Bramble Hairstreaks are almost exactly intermediate, perching on low shrubs, for instance salal, lining a pathway through their heath habitats. Rarely does one see Bramble Hairstreak perching on the highest point.

FOOD PLANTS

While this subject is slightly more esoteric and less easily observable in the field, it is important to know that the food plant choices for our green elfins are also distinctive. The major difference is between the Bramble Hairstreak and the other two.

Bramble Hairstreaks larvae feed on members of the pea family (Fabaceae). Actually in Washington only one genus is used: *Lotus*. In western Washington this is *Lotus crassifolius*, a plant that is evident wherever Brambles occur here. It is not especially evident during the flight period since it is just beginning to grow, but later it is quite obvious. In Klickitat County, the populations called *oregonensis* use *Lotus nevadensis*, a conspicuous, "cow-pie" shaped legume.

Western Green Hairstreaks larvae use a number of buckwheats in the genus *Eriogonum* (Family Polygonaceae). Most records are from *Eriogonum sphaerocephalum*, but *Eriogonum elatum* is also used.

Sheridan's Green Hairstreaks also use *Eriogonum*, including *Eriogonum heracleoides*, *E. strictum*, E. *douglasii*, *E. heracleoides*, *E. umbellatum*, but especially *E. compositum*.

The presence of these plants is a good indicator for the presence of the butterflies—as always, a good butterflyer is a reasonable botanist.

This little treatise will undoubtedly raise some questions; there is much yet to learn about our green elfins. I hope that this will enable you to begin looking at greenies in earnest. They are just so coool!

Officers/Board Members:

Idie Ulsh	President/Programs	(206) 364-4935
Dave Nunnallee	Vice President	(425) 392-2565
Käthe Watanabe	Secretary/Membership	(206) 784-5487
David Branch	Treasurer	(206) 281-7849
Jon Pelham	Science Advisor	(206) 524-9648
Richard Lindstrom	Field Trip Coordinator	(206) 842- 4817
Tom O'Connell	Writer/Reporter	(206) 860-9569
Jo Nunnallee	Hospitality	(425) 392-2565
Richard Youel	Member-at-Large	(206) 282-3758
Vivian Gross	Conference Coordinator	(425) 823-6582
Maureen Traxler	Publicity/Newsletter	(206) 782-5537

NonBoard Position: Bob Hardwick is WBA Research Coordinator, organizing WBA field projects. His phone number is (253)858-6727.

Membership Application

Washington Butterfly Association

the Washington State chapter of
North American Butterfly Association (NABA)

Yes! I want to join WBA/NABA and receive *American Butterflies*, *Butterfly Garden News* and *WBA Newsletter*.

Name: _____

Address: _____

_____

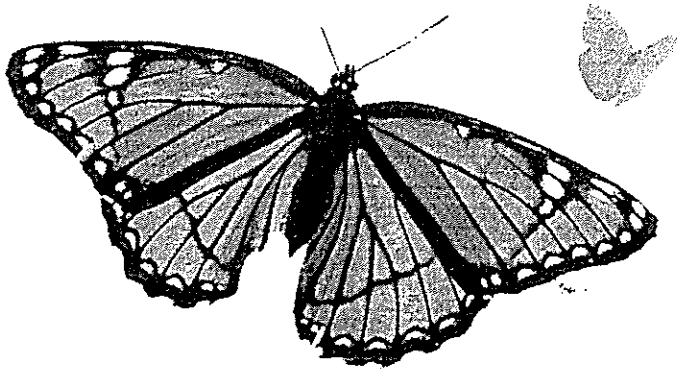
Phone: _____ Email Address: _____

Special Interest (circle): Listing, Gardening, Observation, Photography, Conservation, Other_____

Dues enclosed (circle): Regular $25 ($30 outside U.S.)
Family $35 ($40 outside U.S.)
Payment must be in U.S. dollars.

Mail application form to: NABA, 4 Delaware Rd., Morristown, NJ 07960

Further information: wabutterflyassoc@earthlink.net or call Idie Ulsh, WBA President, at (206) 364-4935.



Washington Butterfly Association
Second Annual Conference
Dayton, Washington
June 22-24, 2001

Conference Agenda:
Friday, June 22
7:00-8:14 p.m. - Registration, -- Weinhard Hotel lobby
7:30-8:15 p.m. -- Informal Reception
8:15-9:30 p.m.-Program with Speaker
Saturday, June 23
Breakfast on your own
8:50 a.m. Leave from Weinhard Hotel for Field Trip to Blue Mountains
6:00 p.m. Buffet Dinner at the General Store
7:00 p.m. Short business meeting
7:30 p.m. Conference Keynote Speaker, Dr. Robert Michael Pyle
"Butterflies for a New Era: Discoveries, Questions and Conservation Needs"
Followed by book signing
Sunday, June 24
Breakfast on your own
8:50 a.m. Leave from Weinhard Hotel for Field Trip to Blue Mountains
3:00 p.m. Leave for home

For more information
contact Vivian Gross,
12417 95th Pl. N.E.
Kirkland, WA 98034-2763
vlgross@aol.com

Second Annual Washington Butterfly Association Conference
BLUE MOUNTAIN BUTTERFLYING
June 22-24, 2001
REGISTRATION FORM

Name_____

Address_____

City/State/Zip_____

Telephone_____

e-mail (please print very clearly)_____

Please fill in appropriate spaces:

Member Registration Fee	_____X $25 =_____	
Non Member Registration Fee	_____X $35 =_____	
Children ages 7 through 17	_____X $ 5 =_____	
Children through age 6	_____X $ 0 =_____	
Friday Only	_____X $10=_____	
Saturday Only	_____X $15=_____	
Sunday Only	_____X $10=_____	
Saturday Dinner	_____X $15 =_____	_\ Vegetarian entrée(s)
Saturday Dinner age 12 and under	_____X $ 8 =_____	_\ Vegetarian entrée(s)

Total Enclosed $_____

If you are staying at the Blue Mountain Motel and want a complimentary continental breakfast at the Weinhard Hotel, write in total number of people each day. _____Saturday _____Sunday

Make check payable to Washington Butterfly Association

Mail to: Vivian Gross
12417 95th Place NE
Kirkland, WA 98034-2763

Your registration will be confirmed by e-mail (preferable), phone or snail mail.

CONFERENCE INFORMATION

Headquarters for the conference is the Weinhard Hotel in Dayton, WA located on Highway 12, 20 miles from Walla Walla.

The following lodging sites are members of the Dayton Chamber of Commerce; other lodging may be available.

- The Weinhard Hotel "Fine Victorian accommodations" 509.382.4032, Fax 509-382-2640, www.weinhard.com.
- The Blue Mountain Motel 509.382.3040.
- The Purple House Bed and Breakfast, 1.800.486.2574
- Camping is available at Lewis and Clark Trail State Park four miles east of Waitsburg.

Registration and Meals

Breakfast is on your own. (There is continental breakfast (fresh muffin and hot beverages) for those staying at the Weinhard Hotel. Because the Blue Mountain Motel is under the same ownership, those staying there may pre-register (on the registration form) for complimentary continental breakfast at the Weinhard).

You should make your own arrangements for box lunches on Saturday and Sunday.

Buffet dinner Saturday night at 6:00 p.m. should be purchased with the registration.

Please register for conference by June 12. **The last day for registrations that include Saturday dinner is June 4.** (So we know how to plan).

Conference registration fee: Members: $25; Non-Members: $35; Children 7 through 17: $5.

Late registration (after June 12) and walk-ins: Members $30; Non-Members $40.

Partial refund, in case of emergency, is available through June 12. No refunds will be given after June 12.

Questions? Contact Vivian Gross, vlgross@aol.com, 425.823.6582

If you want to join WBA, contact Idie Ulsh, wabutterflyassoc@earthlink.net or 206.364.4935