Volume 5, Number 1 **January – March, 2004**

Washington Butterfly Association

G'num*

The newsletter of the Washington Butterfly Association
P.O. Box 31317 Seattle WA 98103
www.naba.org/chapters/nabaws

*G'num is the official greeting of the WBA. It is derived from the name of common Washington butterfly food plants, of the genus *Eriogonum*.

WBA Meeting Programs

WBA meetings are held on the first Wednesday of each month. They 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**.**

JANUARY 10:
No membership meeting. There will be a Winter Party at the home of Jon Pelham.

FEBRUARY 4:
"Take a Walk on the Wild Side"
Mountain hiking for butterflies and blooms in Washington. Slides of their hikes over the past two years by ever popular Ian and Mary Young!

MARCH 3:
The president of the Eugene Oregon Chapter of NABA will speak at our meeting.

Southern Puget Sound Prairies Study By Maureen Traxler

The Nature Conservancy and the Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) partnered in an attempt to study and protect endangered butterflies of the southern Puget Sound prairies. The purpose of the study was to gather information so that prairie restoration efforts could improve the welfare of these butterflies. As has been described in previous issues of *G'Num*, WBA aided these efforts by surveying for butterflies at Fort Lewis. Ann Potter and David Hays, who lead the project for WDFW, described the study at the November WBA meeting.

In 1998-1999, Potter, Hays and other researchers from WDFW collected information on the feeding behavior and habitat selection of four rare butterflies: the mardon skipper (*polites mardon*), Puget blue (a subspecies of Boisduval blue, *Icaricia icarioides blackmorei*), Whulge or taylor's checkerspot (a subspecies of edith's checkerspot, *Euphydryas editha taylori*), and the valley silverspot (*Speyeria zerene bremnerii*). The sites chosen for the study were the Scatter Creek Wildlife Area in Thurston County and Fort Lewis.

The populations of al these species appear to be declining but the reasons for the decline are not understood. It is likely that reduction of their habitat makes a significant contribution to their decline. According to Potter and Hays, only three percent of an estimated 150,000 acres of grasslands remain in the south Puget Sound region. All four species were proposed for listing as threatened or endangered by WDFW in 1989. The mardon skipper was designated a state endangered species in 1999, and also became a candidate for federal endangered species listing in 1999.

The purpose of the study was to gather information needed for management of the butterflies' habitat. The State and other organizations were restoring habitats but more information was necessary to ensure that the butterflies' needs were met. WDFW

studied the plants the butterflies used for nectar, the characteristics of the vegetation in the nectars areas and the amount of Scotch broom in the nectar areas.

The study focused on the question of which nectar plants these species prefer. The researchers selected sample areas believed to have high populations of each species. During the peak flight periods, the researchers walked transects in the sample areas. When a researcher saw a butterfly, they observed and recorded its behavior for ten minutes or until they could no longer see it. The also kept records of what nectar plants were available so the frequency of use of nectar plants could be compared to their availability of plants.

The study showed that the Puget blues preferred unopened buds of sickle-keeled lupine, *Lupinis albicaulis*, possibly feeding on aphid honeydew. The mardon skipper nectared almost exclusively on *Viola adunca* in 1998 and showed a strong preference for it and common vetch (*Vicia sativa*) in 1999. The valley silverspot nectared only on Canada thistle in 1998 (*Cirsium arvense*), but in 1999 also used showy fleabane (*Erigeron speciosus*). Insufficient data was available about checkerspots' preferences, but the study suggested they preferred common camas (*Camassia quamash*)

It was interesting to note that the preferences of two species were different in the two years of the study. It is believed this indicates an ability on the part of these species to take advantage of a variety of food sources, in response to differences in availability of plants. The study also showed that all four species chose areas with relatively short Scotch broom cover.

Except for Puget blue, the timing of the emergence of adult butterflies and the plants' nectar production did not always coincide, so the butterflies' choice of nectar plants varied year by year. The study recommended that prairie restoration and management efforts focus on areas with abundant nectar species, especially at the edges of forest and grassland edges. Control of Scotch broom was determined to be essential. Because Canada thistle is a nectar source later in the season, after other sources have disappeared, control of it should be limited even though it's classified as a noxious weed.

The study concluded that availability of late-season nectar may limit populations.

While the study provided valuable information about the preferences of the species, the information is still incomplete. The study covered only the peak flight period; we don't know much about their habits during the other times of the year. The study only looked at adult feeding behavior; it didn't consider larvae or ovipositing.

Species Profile — By Dave Nunnallee

Johnson's Hairstreak - *Mitoura johnsoni*

Our species profile for this issue is the Johnson's Hairstreak, *Mitoura johnsoni*.

Hairstreaks belong to the large worldwide family Lycaenidae, which also includes all blues, coppers and metalmarks. Hairstreaks are generally small butterflies, often with taillike extensions, or "hairstreaks", on their hindwings. In Washington State there are eighteen species of hairstreaks, three of them in the genus *Mitoura*. All *Mitoura* are generally rather scarce and highly sought by butterfly enthusiasts. All three species have a close association with evergreen trees, the larvae of one feeding on cedars or junipers (Cedar/Juniper Hairstreak), and the other two feeding on dwarf mistletoe growing on evergreens (Thicket and Johnson's Hairstreaks). All three Mitoura species have distinct white lines on their ventral hindwings, contrasting with a darker ground color of various brown or purplish tones.

This species is found only near stands of old growth Hemlock trees which are host to dwarf mistletoe. In these scarce areas of suitable habitat adult *johnsoni* sometimes venture to the ground to nectar where they may be found on any nectar-producing flowers which may be in season, or on damp ground or basking on rocks. Where they fly with their close relatives the Cedar Hairstreaks, *johnsoni* seem to nectar less and bask more than their cousins. When disturbed *johnsoni* tends to fly up into the trees.

Mitoura johnsoni is a strictly far-western North American butterfly, with a very spotty distribution from southern British Columbia to northern California. However due to habitat destruction it no longer occurs in many of the areas depicted on published range maps. In western Washington *Mitoura johnsoni* historically had a wider distribution, with records even from Seattle prior to the cutting of the last old growth forest. Logging practices have severely reduced its current range and while there are almost certainly a number of small remaining undiscovered populations, this species is seldom seen except in the area around Lake Cushman and other areas in and near the Olympic National Park. Rare individuals have been reported in recent years from Skamania County, also along the west slopes of the central Cascades. Intrepid butterfliers searching old growth stands in late May and early June may well extend our knowledge of this species' range.

The Johnson's Hairstreak life cycle is inextricably entwined with that of a species of dwarf mistletoe, *Arceuthobium tsugensis*, which grows as a parasite on Hemlock trees, and *johnsoni* apparently requires infested *old growth* Hemlock. As its host plant dies back each year, Johnson's Hairstreak flies in mid spring, usually around Memorial Day at lower elevations, after the *Arceuthobium* has begun to sprout new growth. Adult butterflies usually come to the ground only to nectar, spending most of the time high

in the canopy near their food plant. Adults are most easily seen on steep slopes, where the ground level is near the canopy-level of nearby trees. Eggs are laid singly on the dwarf mistletoe, often tucked deep into the many crevices of the plant. On hatching the tiny yellow-orange larvae blend extremely well with

the similarly-colored host plant. The larvae cling tenaciously to the host plant; in nature a slip would probably be fatal.

On growing larger the larvae become beautifully patterned, albeit still in extremely well-camouflaged yellows and greens. The larvae eat the *Arceuthobium* buds using their extendable necks to hollow out the buds, producing a recognizable feeding pattern. On maturity the larvae move to an area of dense needles in or adjacent to the *Arceuthobium* where they pupate, still high in the trees, anchoring themselves only with a single thin silk girdle thread. There they diapause until the next spring when they will emerge and fly again. In Washington there may be a partial second brood, and further south the second brood is probably more pronounced.

The Johnson's Hairstreak, with its distinct jagged white ventral hindwing line contrasting with a dark brown ground color, can be confused only other species of *Mitoura*. Its western Washington range mostly overlaps only with that of *Mitoura grynea*, the Cedar (Juniper) Hairstreak, from which it is distinguished by Johnson's larger size, less jagged white line, and the absence of any purplish color on the ventral hindwing. In the very few areas where *johnsini* might overlap with the Thicket Hairstreak, such as Skamania County or eastern King County, *spinetorum* will be seen to have a more reddish chestnut-brown ventral hindwing compared to the subdued dark brown of *johnsoni*. Also *spinetorum* has dark submarginal spots around the entire periphery of the ventral hindwing, while on *johnsoni* the spots are only on the rear half of the wing. Dorsally *johnsoni* is brown, *spinetorum* is blue.

Mitoura johnsoni is under consideration for listing

under the state endangered species act.

WBA Mission Statement

The Washington Butterfly Association
is devoted to
scientific understanding and enjoyment
of butterflies and their ecology
through conservation and education.

Native Larval and Nectar Plants

by Stewart Wechsler

Winter and time to be planning for spring. To us native plant enthusiasts, that may mean it will be time to plant and time to enjoy flowers blooming. To the butterflies, it will be time for some to fly from their hiding spots where they spent the winter as adults or chrysalids to look and smell for mates, and for the plants on which they lay their eggs. Also it will be time for them to look and smell for colorful, fragrant flowers to nectar on.

About six years ago I decided to look again for the butterflies that I pursued so passionately in my larval stage. I found few. I then decided to learn all of their larval food plants and favorite nectar sources. I thought if I could find these plants I'd find the butterflies. I then came across a copy of Pojar's Plants of the Pacific Northwest Coast and became engrossed with learning and finding all of the native plants in the Seattle area. I was quite pleased to find Arthur Lee Jacobsen's Seattle area plant checklist to work from, but saddened to learn that 145 of the 516 native plant species, originally in the Seattle area, were no longer found here. I then pursued a dream of restoring as many of those plant species as possible, in particular those that might have supported the butterflies. I started on a list of all of the local native plant species that are known and potential native butterfly host plants. I was pleased to get help from Jonathan Pelham who knows more about this than anyone else. I omitted the non-native plants that butterflies use to discourage planting them.

I discovered that wet, and historically dark and forested Seattle, was among the most butterfly poor regions of the world. This was even before European ways wiped out most of the wildlife (including plants). I was still determined to work towards building or rebuilding the richest native butterfly habitat possible in the Seattle area. In doing this I also hoped to help restore the maximum diversity of beetles, bugs, bees, birds, snakes and salamanders and the plant species they lived with.

I found that there was a lot of interest in "butterfly gardening" but that it often focused excessively on the nectar flowers while relying on other property owners to provide the more critical larval foods and shelter places. I also found that it often promoted using non-native plants including invasive ones - the highly invasive Buddleja in particular. When these alien plants replace native ones, there is less food and habitat is available for both the larvae, and for all of the other organisms adapted to Northwest plant hosts and communities. Buddlejas also pull pollinators away from less alluring natives. The non-native plants themselves also detract from the wild and natural quality that I sought to have while still living in a human dominated landscape. The other problem with "gardens" is that they usually don't provide sufficient reasonably connected habitat to sustain a population of butterflies, so the challenge would be to connect a neighborhood together or to connect your property to nearby existing habitats. Not only is it good to use native species, but also their value is maximized when planted in appropriate habitat near existing populations of these species if possible. Planting more plants for the butterflies may not always bring more butterflies, but it's a good start.

So what should we plant for the butterflies? Stinging nettles! While despised by many, this is the exclusive larval host plant for more of our local butterflies than any other, exclusively hosting 3 of our 28 current and 46 historically recorded Seattle butterfly species (an additional 23 species have been recorded outside Seattle in the Puget Basin lowlands.) Stinging Nettles host fleet-winged, orange Satyr Anglewings, and gold-banded Milbert's Tortioseshells, and red-banded Red Admirals exclusively. All of these butterflies can be common in the Seattle area in good years in spring and fall and over-winter as adults. In addition, American Ladies who prefer Pearly Everlasting and Painted Ladies who prefer Thistles are also known to use Nettles as a larval food.

The larvae of another butterfly, the small orange Mylitta Crescent that can be found in Seattle, though more often outside the city, also use Thistles. Thistles (*Cirsium*) are also often very popular nectar sources for a variety of butterflies. The two species we see wild in Seattle - the hairy, sharp spined Bull Thistle *Cirsium vulgare,* and the less tough, hairless and misnamed Canada Thistle *Cirsium arvense* are both alien and highly invasive. There are 4 native thistles historically native to the Seattle area. Edible Thistle *Cirsium edule* is mostly a montane species but occurs sporadically in lowlands in moist places in sun or partial shade. It is a popular nectar source for many butterflies. Short-styled Thistle *Circium brevistylum* is common on the Olympic Peninsula along highway 101 in moderately dry sunny spots but I've been disappointed by the lack of interest butterflies have shown in the ones I've propagated and grown here. The other two species of thistle, Mountain Thistle *Cirsium callilepis* and Weak Thistle *Cirsium remotifolium* that are native to Western Washington and historically recorded for the Seattle area might also be tried.

Another very attractive shrub, rare in the Seattle area, that is an important butterfly larval food and nectar source is Ceanothus velutinus commonly known as Snowbrush/Mountain Balm/Sticky Laurel. This evergreen shrub growing to 15', with attractive, rounded, shiny and aromatic leaves, is the exclusive larval food for

California Tortoiseshell butterflies. This is another butterfly that over-winters in the adult stage and can be seen on any warm, sunny day from fall to spring in good years. They are orange above with a dark border and spots. It also seems to be the preferred larval food for a dramatic butterfly that occurs very rarely in Seattle, but occurs regularly a short flight away on Vashon and Kitsap (where Ceanothus also occurs regularly), the Pale Swallowtail. In this cousin of our common yellow and black striped Tiger Swallowtail, the yellow is replaced with creamy white. Snow Brush grows in only the sunniest well-drained sites and would do well all along our Puget Sound south and west facing bluffs and along our sandy, sunny freeway cuts. It's seeds sprout best after fire and would be appropriate for the fire ecology of freeways with their car fires also. We could replace the Scot's Broom with it. Snow Brush is also one of many shrubs with clusters of small flowers that the little blue Spring Azure butterflies lay their eggs and nectar on. Ceanothus flowers are also a good nectar source for other butterflies. The deciduous Red Stemmed Ceanothus *Ceanothus sanguineus* can also be used and occupies a similar ecology and is similarly rare in the Seattle area.

The Spring Azure is also a "summer Azure" hatching out as adults both in April and a next generation flying in August. This timing is in perfect sync with the two flowering and fruiting cycles of the Creek or Red Twig Dogwood - Cornus sericea (C. stolonifera) that is one of the most used host plants for the Spring Azure. These shrubs grow in sun or shade in moist places as the name "Creek Dogwood" implies. The butterfly also flies in both open places and in forests, while preferring the sunny patches there.

Two more shrubs used by Spring Azures are also used by one of our bigger more attractive common butterflies, the largely black Lorquin's Admiral with a spotted white central band and orange wing tips (above). These are Ocean Spray *Holodiscus discolor* and Western Hardhack *Spirea douglasii.* Their flowers also provide nectar. Growing typically to about 12' Ocean Spray thrives in medium to dry soils and full sun to medium shade. Their attractive sprays of small white flowers bloom June to August. *Spirea* is a moisture indicator and grows in wetlands and moist soils in full sun to medium shade. The Lorquin's Admiral males find prominent sunny perches near these food plants where they chase anything that flies near (even Sea Gulls). If it's a female Lorquin's they try to mate. Anything else they try to chase away.

Another family of trees and shrubs used by Lorquin's Admirals along with a number of other local butterflies is the Willow family *Salicaceae* including our most dramatic broad-leafed tree the Black Cottonwood. Our large Mourning Cloak butterfly with rich purplish brown upper sides rimmed with a band of gold, exclusively feeds on this water loving family of trees and shrubs. They can be found in sunny patches in riparian forest on warmer days from the fall until the spring (including any unusually warm sunny winter day). The Green Comma or Anglewing also uses willows, flies in the same season, occupies a similar habitat, but one must get beyond the urban area to see it. Other Puget Basin Willow feeders, not found in the urban area, include the Sylvan Hairstreak and the Dreamy Duskywing skipper. The willow family also hosts our big, beautiful Tiger Swallowtails who also use the rest of our most common broad-leafed trees including Bigleaf Maple and Red Alder, which is partly why they are our most common butterfly during their peak flight season of June. Our native Willow Family members include Scouler's, Sitka, Pacific Black, Piper's, Hooker's, Geyer's and Bog willows, Black Cottonwood and Quaking Aspen.

One of our most elusive and beautiful butterflies that is now little seen but regularly flies in the Seattle area is the Anise Swallowtail, a smaller cousin of the Tiger Swallowtail with more black and less yellow. They feed on many members of the Carrot Family (*Apiaceae*). Two of their preferred foods, now rare in the metropolitan area, are Bare Stemmed Desert Parsley *Lomatium nudicaule* that grows in the driest, sunniest habitats and Cow Parsnip *Heracleum lanatum (H. maximum)* that grows in moist places in full sun to somewhat shaded spots.

There are many more larval host plants, but not enough space here to list them all.

More exciting to most of us than caterpillar food is (adult) butterfly food: the flowers (though many also eat sap, rotting fruit, dung and rotting dead animals).

The Composites (*Asteraceae*) are some of the best nectar sources as one "flower" is made up of numerous little flowers with nectar in each. There are many good nectar sources in this family including the already mentioned Thistles and Pearly Everlasting (*Anapaalis margaritacea*). A few more are worth mentioning here. Douglas Aster (*Aster subspicatus*) blooms mid-summer to early fall, preferring moist sunny habitats especially shorelines including somewhat salty ones. Philadelphia Fleabane *Erigeron philadelphacus* also likes it moist and at least partly sunny, blooming May – July. Both have purple rays and yellow centers, but the Erigeron rays are much thinner. Canada Goldenrod *Solidago Canadensis* is another good nectar source, their sprays of little golden flowers adorn medium to drier sunny habitats, such as roadsides in the late summer to early fall. One composite that blooms in the early spring is Coltsfoot *Petasites palmatus frigidus* with its large, palmate, lobed leaves coming out of the ground and its head of many white flower heads. It likes it moist, growing in sun to medium shade.

The native flower that might be the best butterfly attractant of all Spreading Dogbane Apocynum androsaemifolium whose dogbane family is unsurprisingly

in a family related to the milkweed family with the famed "Butterfly Weed" of the east. It's one of our lost species due in large part to it's rare habitat in this area: sunny dry places. It would do well on the same bluffs and freeway cuts as Snow Brush if the Scot's Broom could be removed. It's pinkish almost bell-like flowers bloom throughout the summer.

Our most attractive native nectar source has been all but wiped out of the Seattle area from gardeners who dig them up and transplant them to their gardens where they normally have no chance to return their seed to the wild before they die. It's our magnificent Columbia (Tiger) Lily. Their hanging orange blossoms with curled back petals seem to be a favorite of Swallowtails who together make an incredible sight. Please protect remaining wild ones, and collect only a small percentage of their seeds if you have the skill and patience to grow them for about 7 years until their first bloom. They grow in medium to drier soils in full sun to partial shade and bloom June to July.

While gardeners can turn their properties into richer habitats for butterflies and other wildlife, gardening and farming has been one of the biggest causes both plant and animal species decline and extinction. The desire to control nature and make it "neat" has wiped out most of the wildlife (including plants) in many areas. In particular removing dead plant matter and rocks has eliminated the hiding places especially needed for quiet stages such as pupating and over-wintering. Brush, dead leaves, dead flower heads, hollow trees and logs and rocks provide the safe shelter often needed more than larval foods and nectar sources that may be common. If the land doesn't look like the habitat a butterfly is adapted to it may not fly in to see (and smell) if it's favorite plants are there.

Another "farming" practice that our Department of Agriculture (specifically The U.S. Forest Service) does, as they manage our forests as farms, is to introduce new parasitic wasp species that cause both moth and butterfly pupae to hatch out as wasps instead of butterflies and moths. Even some organic gardeners do this too. The Forest Service and some organic gardeners also spray the bacteria BT that kill not only Gypsy Moths and Corn borers, but all other butterfly and moth caterpillars too. This in turn starves the baby songbirds that are mostly caterpillar dependent. Also largely brought in by gardeners and formers with their seeds and soils from other parts of the world, both intentionally and unintentionally, are invasive plants. One non-native weed in particular that is used (for a short while) by a butterfly that no longer occurs in Seattle, the beautiful little orange and white Sara's Orange Tip, is Garlic Mustard *Alaria petiolata.* They are known to lay eggs on this odorous plant whose heart shaped leaves have rounded teeth. The larvae then die when they hatch and start eating the toxic leaves. These butterfly larvae should be eating the native Hairy Rockcress *Arabis hirsuta eschscholtziana* and Tower Mustard *Arabis glabra,* both of which are adapted to the driest sunniest sites and no longer occur in greater Seattle.

Not only is there an issue of using native plant "species", but also sometimes it is important to use plants of local genetic origin. A number of local pest plants are of a native species, but a non-native race. Yarrow is an example of a native species whose European race has become an aggressive weed. There may be some genetic qualities we want to preserve in local populations that make them unique or especially well adapted to our local ecology. If a plant is rare it is particularly vulnerable to being inundated with non-local genes. Ideally plants would be collected as seed or possibly cuttings, from nearby healthy populations. Care should be taken not to over-collect. Plants can also be salvaged from nearby sites scheduled for bulldozing. Altitude and growing conditions would also ideally be similar. Some nurseries stock this kind of local material, but I would concerned that someone might tell me they have what I want, when they didn't.

If you want to help make our area a more butterfly friendly place, consider planting some of these plants in a neighborhood habitat. We can also support land management that promotes more natives and leaves more dead plants to shelter our wildlife.

When you're enjoying the plants and their blooms take note of any that butterflies nectar on or lay eggs on. The same if you're enjoying the butterflies, take note of the plants. I'll be interested in any local records of either. Digital photos of the two together (or separate) would be especially useful. E-mail me at ecostewart@quidnunc.net if you'd like to share your info with me. Enjoy both the flowers on wings and stems (pedicels).

Native Plant List — by Stewart Wechsler

A partial list of native plants that are used by the butterflies:

Bleeding Heart Dicentra Formosa
Cow Parsnip Heracleum lanatum
Bare Stemmed Desert Parsley Lomatium nudicaule
Tower Mustard Arabis glabra
Arabis hirsuta Eschscholtsiana
Aster subspicatus
Erigeron philadelpaicus
Anaphalis margaritacea
Cardamine pulcherima
Holodiscus discolor
Cardamine angulata
Lathyrus polyphylus
L. vestitus
L. nevadensis
Lotus denticualtus
Viola adunca
Viola glabella
Lupinus rivularis
Marah oreganus
Ceanothus velutinus
C. sangineum
Cornus sericea (stolonifera)
Apocynum androsaemimifolium
Trifolium Wormskjoldii
Trifolium albopurpureum
Trifolium Willendowii (T. tridentatum)
T. variegatum
Vicia Americana
V.gigantea

More info: Butterflies of Cascadia by Bob Pyle (though he lists non-native host and nectar plants also)

Confessions of a Beginning Butterflier — by Tom O'Connell

My Butterfly Bush constitutes my very own butterfly garden. It sits on one side of my tiny but private and cherished patio. Last summer the bush grew to about fifteen feet high and, in addition to attracting butterflies, it provided me with some welcome shade on sunny mornings. Now it has been pruned back to about three feet, for now, of course, I don't want to block what little sun my patio gets.

Last summer the bush and I had visits from two special guests. The first visit came while I was watching a Mariners baseball game (I can turn the TV set around to enjoy while outside a pleasure usually enjoyed inside.) A Woodland Skipper, which had been feasting at my bush, was attracted by the colorful movement on the screen. He or she kept landing on the TV set just under the screen. I felt that I had a fellow Fan there with me, joining me in rooting for the home team.

Earlier in the summer I had been working quietly in my patio one sunny morning when a Red Admirable (as Bob Pyle likes to call that beautiful butterfly) dropped down from the bush to land on a sunny spot on a table right next to me. The red and black of his dorsal side glittered. I sat perfectly still for what seemed a long time, enjoying his company. I have never kept a pet of any sort, but I began to realize something of what a pet owner must feel.

All of a sudden, I heard the rustle of a little flock of birds landing in the top of my big bush. I slowly cast my eyes upward to see what they were. Bushtits often frequent the bush, hustling through the branches in their busy little flocks, vocalizing all the while. But I couldn't see these birds through the leaves, and these birds were silent. I looked back at my butterfly. He was still there but he'd shifted to show his more muted ventral side. in a flash, one of the Black-capped Chickadees swooped by my ear toward the Admirable. I turned quickly to see if the bird's thrust was successful, but the butterfly had disappeared. I like to think that he got away.

Who am I to deprive one of my favorite birds of a lunch? Well, you see, that Red Admirable was, at least for a few minutes there, my pet.

WBA Patches

WBA is offering attractive logo patches for sale. They are fabric patches, 3 inches by 3-1/4 inches, with the WBA logo and name in green and white on a royal blue background. Many thanks to Mary Maxwell-Young for designing and acquiring the patches. You can order patches by sending $7.00 per patch to Washington Butterfly Association, P. O. Box 31317, Seattle,WA 98103. Make checks payable to Washington Butterfly Association.

2004 Annual Conference

Save the dates: July 16, 17, 18 with meetings/lodging in Omak.

Officers/Board Members

Richard Youel	President	(206) 282-3758	mmyarch@earthlink.net
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Marjorie Kittel	Publicity		
Tom O'Connell	Writer/Reporter	(206) 860-9569	
Jo Nunnallee	Hospitality	(425) 392-2565	davidn@nwlink.com
Carolyn Heberlein	Newsletter/Website	(206) 633-2313	diosa@nwlink.com

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*, as well as other member privileges.

Name: _____

Address: _____

City, State, Zip _____

Phone: _____Email Address:_____

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

Dues enclosed (circle): Regular $30 ($60 outside U.S., Canada, Mexico)
Family $40 ($80 outside U.S. , Canada, Mexico)
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 at (206) 364-4935.