



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 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.

May 3

“Confused?? Join the Club!”

Still struggling with telling the Commas apart? Blues? Hairstreaks? Skippers? Frits? etc? *Jon Pelham* will review identification tips on telling some of our most confusing but common species apart. This will be an excellent review as we head out for a new season of butterflying. Jon is becoming an expert with powerpoint and has put together an excellent program. Come with your questions.

June 7

“Thermo regulation of moths: How they can fly at night and winter when butterflies can't?”

Tom Boucher will review some of our more common moths and then help us understand the process of

thermoregulation in moths which allow them to fly at night and at temperatures down to near freezing. Their temperature regulation is very different from butterflies.

July

No membership meeting – conference July 14-16.

August 2

“Share the Wealth”

Last year's Share the Wealth was the best ever! Much learning and a lot of laughter! Bring your butterfly, moth, and dragonfly photos for show and/or identification and don't miss this one...it's always informal, informative and fun! You don't need to contribute to the program to have fun and learn.

Class: Butterflies of Puget Sound Region

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 the 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 photo-based with superb photographs of all species and topics discussed. This class is co-sponsored by Seattle Audubon and the Washington Butterfly Association.

Instructor: Idie Ulsh, Past Presidents: Seattle Audubon & Washington Butterfly Association; Nature Photographer

Class: Thursdays 7:00 -9:00 PM: May 18, 25, June 1
 Location: Center for Urban Horticulture, Douglas Classroom.
 Carpool Field Session: May 20 (Saturday) - will be rescheduled in case of rain.

Classes with field session are limited to 20 participants.

Cost: \$60-members (SAS or WBA), \$75 non-members
 Classes only, no field session: \$40-members (SAS or WBA), \$55 nonmembers
 Registration will be through Seattle Audubon, 8050 35th Ave NE, Seattle, 98115
 (206) 523-4483



WBA Begins Formally Recording Field Trip Sightings; Board Approves Policy to Insure Accuracy

After WBA field trips we've always gathered to record our sightings, announce the list of species seen, and then head for the nearest ice cream dispensary. Some of our lists have found their way back to WBA archives. Some haven't.

During the summer of 2005, we stepped up a level: formally keeping track of our butterfly encounters on field trips, recording exactly where we found them using a handheld GPS (Geographical Positioning System), and including notes on observations such as numbers, behavior, gender, condition and the like.

Why? Well, several reasons.

- These reports provide an accurate record of field trips that can be posted, compared year to year, and used for planning and timing of future trips. (see <http://www.naba.org/chapters/nabaws/fieldTrips>)
- Natural history observations have scientific value. All those maps in *Butterflies of Cascadia* were based (largely) on maps in John Hinchliff's classic *An Atlas of Washington Butterflies*. And the maps in that atlas came from thousands of observations like those we make on our field trips.
- Records of butterfly distribution provide a baseline that often serves as a starting point for designing scientific investigations. For example, when Dr. Dana Garrigan (PLU) scoped areas for studying the potential effects of global warming on butterfly distribution, he began by looking at historical records of sightings in places such as Olympic and Mt. Rainier National Parks.
- Sightings of special interest (and requiring special verification) include those that could result in state or county records, range expansions, extensions of flight periods and the like. A perfect example is Richard Youel's sighting of an American Lady during the Big Day Count back in 2003. This was the first American Lady reported in Kittitas County.

As part of that larger world of scientific inquiry, WBA began last summer to send our sightings to Ann Potter. Ann has inherited the responsibility for maintaining records of Washington State butterfly sightings that were begun by John Hinchliff, Jon Pelham and the Evergreen Aurelians.

Last fall I talked with Ann about our reports and she told me that records, including supporting information (e.g. photographs, etc.), were kept in a "sighting file" and that

plans were afoot to develop an electronic database for storing this information. Ann emphasized the value of information about butterfly distribution, noting that it will become increasingly important as climate change accelerates.

Ann also underscored the importance of data quality for efforts like ours, pointing out that quality assurance is one of the highest priorities for establishing and maintaining sighting records. We talked about ways to insure the accuracy of sightings reported from WBA's field trips. Out of these discussions came a policy that will help us maintain the credibility of the information we collect and report.

After getting valuable input from Bob Pyle, the WBA board has reviewed, discussed, tweaked and approved this new policy. Highlights include:

- To make sure we are correctly identifying each species reported, initial sightings for each species on each field trip will be confirmed by at least two well-informed participants – generally including the trip leader. This will generally require having the butterfly "in hand."
- If there is uncertainty about the identity of a butterfly, participants are urged to photograph it (dorsal and ventral images, as appropriate) for review by (an) expert(s).
- Until the identity of a species can be determined with certainty, the record should be flagged for instance with a question mark.
- Unusual sightings: potential range extensions, county records, early or late flight records, etc. are likely to require special procedures. These sightings should be vouchered – usually with photographs adequate to clearly identify the species, although some species will require specimen vouchers for certain identification.
- Additional observations and comments are encouraged including behavior, nectaring records, and associated plants – especially if egg laying is observed.
- Notes and photographs will be sent to Ann Potter and will include the precise locality (latitude/longitude or equivalent), date, and observer data.

So – as we enter the 2006 field season, we'll be especially attentive on field trips, paying close attention to what we encounter and recording it with care, knowing that this information may provide important clues to the condition of butterfly populations far into the future.



Dreamy Duskywing-Erynnis icelus



Coronis Fritillary-Speyeria coronis



Johnson's Hairstreak-Mitouri johnsoni

Rearing butterflies from eggs or larvae can be satisfying and fulfilling, or it can be frustrating and disappointing. There are 'eureka' moments when a bright light heralds a sudden new discovery, and there are crushing moments when larvae you obtained from a difficult long trip all decide to stop feeding and die for no apparent reason. There are exciting new discoveries of unknown food plants, and there are sad disappointments when your larvae grow to the very point of pupation and then inexplicably languish and die.

For many of our Washington butterflies there is little literature or other resources to help a person find or rear larvae. To be successful in rearing it is important to become familiar with native plants, and one must pay close attention to seasons, weather, elevation, timing and proper habitat. It is also very important to be able to identify female butterflies from males; while I have tried several times to obtain eggs from males, this is usually quite unproductive! Studying the limited literature will help provide other critical clues such as adult flight periods, overwinter stage, foodplants, and if you are lucky maybe some tips for larval identification or other information. It's an exciting big nature treasure hunt, with clues provided here and there in isolated fragments, and with lots of large knowledge gaps which you will need to fill in for yourself. When those clues finally come together, and you find a larva you are specifically searching for, and just where and when you predicted you would find it, you can experience the exciting rush of scientific discovery for yourself.

I surprised myself recently; in looking at some of my earliest photographs of larvae I discovered that I have been studying these fascinating creatures for ten years now, much longer than I had thought. And even after ten years I definitely do not consider myself an expert. As many of you know I have been working toward a book on Washington butterfly larvae, and to my great relief I have found a lepidopterist of like mind in Dr. David James. We have joined forces now, and the task of documenting most of our local butterflies seems less a dream and more a matter of timing now. It will be a nearly impossible task

to document all of the stages of all our Washington butterflies, so we expect the book will be a starting point, one to which others can add their discoveries later.

I am often asked which butterflies are the most suitable for rearing in the classroom. This is a surprisingly difficult question, simply because most northwest butterflies are summer creatures, and most school classes are out of session during the summer. A number of species can be reared in classrooms, but some will be difficult to obtain, others need foodplants which are not easily available, and most will not hatch to adult butterflies before classes are recessed for the summer. In short we are left with a few "old standbys" like the Painted Lady, which is available commercially together with artificial food, and of course Monarchs similarly available, and maybe the rather unattractive non-native Cabbage White. And of course most children want to release their butterflies into the wild, which may cause problems to scientists who are trying to study these species in the wild. So should classes avoid rearing? No, certainly not; rearing provides a great learning experience for children. But the best opportunities for kids will be to rear their own 'livestock' at home during the summer, perhaps with the help of their parents.

Another question I am often asked is which species are the most difficult to rear. The first inclination is to answer that, of course, the rarest butterflies are the most difficult. But this is not necessarily correct. Rare butterflies are difficult to *obtain*, but not necessarily difficult to rear. Actually, some of the most difficult to rear are often common species. Take the buckwheat blues for example, the "Square-spotted" and "Dotted" Blues in the genus *Euphilotes*. These common butterflies are very small, so their eggs and larvae are tiny and difficult to handle. The larvae feed only on the fresh flowers of buckwheat plants, and once cut these flowers have a very short shelf life; and if you happen to live in western Washington you are unlikely to have suitable buckweats growing nearby. If you should be successful in growing buckweats they will probably bloom at the wrong time of year for the eastern Washington larvae you gather. And for a final blow, if you

are successful in obtaining eggs you will find that the tiny newly hatched larvae immediately bore into the flowers where they are easily lost. When those (cut) flowers wilt and decompose a day or two later the larvae die unseen. These problems make for a very difficult set of rearing conditions.

Another very difficult type of butterfly to rear is one which takes multiple years to develop. All three of our Arctics, in the genus *Oeneis*, take two years to develop. So it is necessary to overwinter these larvae twice, once as a small larva the first year and again the next winter as a nearly mature larva. In the meantime, the larvae grow with excruciating slowness, and must be supplied with fresh grass foodplants through two entire summers. Just one miscalculation over that two year period, perhaps allowing a direct sunbeam to 'cook' the larvae, or allowing mold to grow during the winter, or failing to keep the larvae moist to avoid desiccation, and you will have the privilege of starting all over. And as the adults fly only on alternate years you may have to wait a full year before you can even try again. Such larvae are understandably very difficult to rear to pupation, and as a result you will not find many published photos of them. And typically *Oeneis* larvae are exceedingly difficult to find in nature as well, so it is not practical to shorten the process by finding partially grown larvae.

So how would I suggest a person plan a successful larvae-finding trip? Well the first rule would be to go where butterflies are abundant, probably an area you are already familiar with. But before going you will want to ask yourself which species you have seen there in the past, especially which species are the most abundant there. So

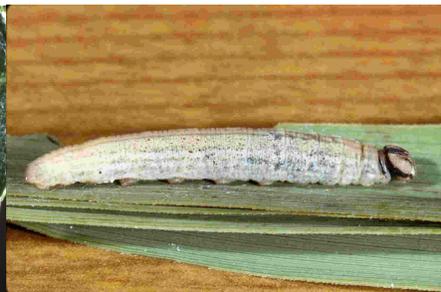
now you may be starting to form a general idea of your target species. The next step would be to do some research on your target species. When are the larvae likely to be present? The adult flight period and the overwinter stage should provide strong clues for you. In midsummer butterfly species you will typically find late instar larvae around 3-4 weeks before the adult flight period starts. But be aware that larvae are best found before the flight period in some species (including those which overwinter as eggs), but after the flight period in others (such as those which overwinter in the chrysalis). Think about the life cycle, and draw your own conclusions about when the larvae are likely to be present. Next ask what is the larval food plant, and what part of the plant is eaten? Don't be afraid to ask for help; or consult a local book such as *Butterflies of Cascadia* for information. Be sure that you can identify the food plant in the field. And you might want to check with someone to assure that you are not attempting a particularly difficult species; for instance *Speyeria* (Fritillary) larvae are nocturnal and are very difficult to find. You might want to start with an easier target, and you might want to ask for suggestions on just what to look for (holes in leaves, silked nests, frass), and for other clues for a good search pattern. When you feel reasonably comfortable that you are going to a good place at the right time, the next thing to do is tell yourself that the larvae are there and that you can find them. Confidence is very important. And finally just go and search. Be prepared to be patient, concentrate on the target species, bring all your powers of observation into focus, and try to avoid distractions. You can and will find what you are looking for, but it may not be easy. But above all relax and enjoy your day in the field. After all, that's what it's all about.



Margined White-Pieris marginalis



Two-Tailed Swallowtail-Papilio multicaudatus



Yuma Skipper-Ochodes yuma

WBA Mission Statement

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

2006 General Membership Field Trips

Non-consumptive appreciation of butterflies is central to our purpose and basic to our approach. This is the guiding principal behind general membership field trips. Collecting of adult butterflies is not allowed on general membership field trips. Collecting of eggs and larval stages for rearing is accepted on the condition that individuals raised to adult stage are to be released at their original location.

Date	Destination	Trip Leader
May 20	Griffin Creek & SE 39th St (King County)	Dave Nunnallee
June 3	Umtanum (Kittitas County)	TBA
June 10	Nooksack Falls (Whatcom County)	Dave Nunnallee
June 25	Chumstick Fourth of July Count (near Wenatchee)	Don Rolfs 509-662-7196
July 8	Reecer Creek Canyon "Big Day" (Kittitas County)	TBA
July 14-16	WBA Annual Conference, Metaline Falls	See Registration Form
August 5	Haney Meadows (Kittitas County)	Dave Nunnallee
August 19	Quartz Mountain (Kittitas County)	TBA

HOW TO SIGN UP:

Anyone can sign up for field trips at a WBA monthly meeting or by contacting WBA Secretary: Donna Shaeffer at donut@u.washington.edu or 206-525-5328.

WHERE & WHEN TO MEET:

Trips will depart from the Ravenna Park & Ride at 7:00 a.m. unless expressly stated otherwise. The park & ride is located under I-5 at Ravenna Blvd between NE 50th & NE 65th St. We meet in the north half of the park & ride.

On request will also stop at the Issaquah Park & Ride at 7:30 a.m. To reach the Issaquah Park & Ride, take I-90 east to Issaquah, exit to the south via Exit 16, and go 3 blocks. The Park & Ride is on the left.

If you live in another part of the state, contact the trip coordinator to make arrangements to meet the field trip group.

FIELD TRIP PROTOCOLS:

All field trips are conducted by carpool-without the volunteer participation of drivers the trips are not possible.

If you have a car that you are willing to drive, please have the gas tank full and ready to go. Passengers are expected to share gasoline expenses. It is suggested that each rider pay the driver ten cents per mile plus a share of any park entry fees, ferry fares, etc.

All WBA-sponsored field trips are fully insured through our parent organization, NABA.

Please tend to any personal matters, such as getting breakfast, coffee or gasoline, before the departure time so others are not delayed.

The trip leader will collect a voluntary donation of \$5 per person (children under 12 are free) for each field trip to help offset expenses of the organization.

SCHEDULING & WEATHER:

Weather is always a major factor for planning butterfly trips in Washington, particularly March through June. The key to dealing with weather is flexibility; our leaders reserve the right to make last-minute itinerary changes in order to provide you with the best possible butterfly experience.

On occasion it may be necessary to cancel or postpone an outing if the weather does not permit a viable alternative. The flow of the season is also important, and it may be necessary to adjust some trips to earlier or later dates to best match the seasonal weather patterns. WBA will make every effort to keep you informed of any changes.

CANCELLATIONS:

If you need to cancel, please remember to contact the trip coordinator as soon as you can so the group does not wait for you at the park & ride.

Since June 2000, Don Rolfs of Wenatchee has been responsible for organizing the Chumstick Fourth of July Butterfly Count which was initiated by Bob Pyle in 1984. He is also the Region-3 Editor for the NABA annual Butterfly Counts for North America. Don has been interested in butterflies and moths in Central Washington since 1950. For the last 15 years, he has been focused on the Chumstick Mountain area. His *Pictorial Guide to Butterflies of Chumstick Mountain* contains illustrations and field marks for all 87 species known to the 5,800 foot-high Chumstick Mountain. This butterfly-rich area usually reports at least 40 species for the day. In 2001, 14 observers in three parties, saw a total of 59 species on this one-day butterfly count.

No experience is necessary. The point is to share field time between seasoned experts like Bob and Thea Pyle, Jon Pelham, Dave Nunnallee, and Idie Ulsh who are “regulars” at this annual event. Beginners have no responsibility, except to have fun, enjoy the expertise of the expert group leaders, appreciate the great diversity of butterflies in this small part of Eastern Washington, and to enjoy stunning views of the north side of the rugged, glacier covered, Stewart Range. Don will provide the traditional watermelon feast at the summit.

WBA participants from Western Washington will car pool from North Seattle. Eastern Washington participants should contact Don directly at 509-662-7196 or DonRolfs@aol.com. Both a sun hat and a warm jacket are required for this outing. Even on the warmest day, expect the temperature to be 25 degrees cooler at the summit than at the base of the canyons. Participants should also bring a sack lunch from home and about 2 quarts of water. From about 9:30 AM until about 5:30 PM, we are off the paved road, miles from any food or potable water. There is a \$3 NABA administration fee.

Dick L Travels, Tom O'C Reports



Our friend Dick Lindstrom is on the road studying butterflies most of the time these days. I suggest that through G'Num and me he might occasionally report to WBA on his findings and experiences. He concurred, so here is the first report.

As many of you know, Dick's most recent trip, with his fiancée, Shirley Sekarajasingham, has been to Chiapas, Mexico. Shirley describes Chiapas as “the poorest and least known of the Mexican states”. It is also the furthest southeast of the Mexican states.

Shirley is primarily a birder and secondarily a butterflyer and she identified many new birds. But Dick was somewhat unhappy at finding only 150 butterfly species of which 7 were lifers for him. He was expecting more. Why were there not more? Dick says they'd have done better in July and August, rather than the fall. Also, more and more land is being put to agriculture. That is, of course, a problem everywhere in Hispano-America. I think first of Costa Rica. Dick was particularly disappointed at not finding a single new skipper. Some of you are aware that skippers are now his specialty, and particularly those in neo-tropical areas.

But there were several memorable sightings. He and Shirley found a lovely little cloud forest reserve at Cerro Huitepec, near San Cristobal. There Dick found a Cloud Forest King. It was a lifer but what delighted him more were the circumstances: He was enjoying an old favorite, a mint-perfect Dart White perched on a flower. All of a sudden, the King landed on the flower and posed beside the White! Perfect!

They found another fine spot, with plenty of water, just west of Tapachula. There Dick listed sixty species in one day. His favorite was a skipper, a Stola Flat. Like the Dart White just mentioned, this skipper looked brand new. Dick told me that most skippers he finds in Mexico look pretty beat up compared with those found elsewhere. Of course, that makes them much harder to identify.

Dick has a special outfit for butterflying in rough Mexican terrain. He wears spats and knee-pads. Curious Mexicans ask him why he wears them. He replies, “¡Protección contra los tigres!” They are really more for protection against snakes and dogs than for jaguars. As to dogs (not Dick's favorite animals), he said that the dogs in Chiapas bark less and are generally less aggressive than they are in most parts of Mexico. And Dick has been in most parts. I have been with him there looking for birds and butterflies in Guerrero, Baja, Michoacan, and Jalisco.

Shirley gave me a long written report on his observations on the political situation in Chiapas, with particular attention to the indigenous people, who constitute 60% of the population. I'd be glad to share it with any WBA folks. - Tom O'Connell

WBA passed a milestone this March. Idie Ulsh, WBA's first president, stepped down from the Board of Directors. Most of you know probably know Idie. More than likely, you became a member of WBA *because* you know Idie. Idie made her vision of an organization that combines scientific interest in butterflies with a friendly, fun-loving attitude.

It would be impossible to list all the things Idie has done for WBA. She was central among the founders of the organization, doing tasks from recruiting the first Board of Directors to filing the Articles of Incorporation and filing for non-profit status with the IRS. Idie has stoked an interest in butterflies in hundreds of people with her "Butterflies of Puget Sound" class. Idie is responsible for the fascinating programs every month at the WBA membership meetings. She also does many behind-the-scenes jobs, like monitoring WBA email. As varied as her contributions have been, Idie's greatest contribution to WBA may be the personal connections she makes that makes so many people feel welcome at WBA.

Idie's wisdom and commitment to WBA are even evident in her departure from the Board. Her departure shows her belief in the strength of the organization—that WBA is strong enough to thrive without her in a formal leadership position. Idie will always be a leader.

Wings Over Metaline Falls

Annual Conference 2006



Washington Butterfly Association
Seventh Annual Conference
Metaline Falls, Washington
July 14 - 16, 2006



This year's conference explores Metaline Falls in the northeastern corner of Washington State. With moist boreal forests and boggy meadows, this area is rich with butterflies. We may find Silver-bordered Fritillaries (*Boloria selene*) and Queen Alexandra's Sulphur (*Colias alexandra*). Pend Oreille County boasts 14 skipper species, including the Long Dash (*Polites mystic*) and Peck's Skipper (*Polites peckius*). Enjoy all the butterflies this area offers in July; sign up by sending in your registration form now.

Historic Metaline Falls lies on the scenic Pend Oreille River. In this remote area, accommodations are limited, so book your lodging well in advance.

Conference program

Friday, July 14

6:30–7:30pm Registration & refreshments in the Green Room, Cutter Theatre
7:30–8:30pm Speaker to be announced. Watch the web page.

Saturday, July 15

Breakfast on your own

8:30–9am Meet in front of the Cutter Theatre for an all-day field trip
9am–5pm All-day field trip
6pm Buffet dinner in the Green Room, Cutter Theatre
7:30pm Short business meeting, including election of officers
7:45pm Speaker to be announced Watch the web page.

Sunday, July 16

Breakfast on your own

8:30–9am Meet in front of the Cutter Theatre for a half-day field trip
9am–1pm Half-day field trip
1pm Leave for home

Please note that you are responsible for making your own arrangements for lodging. The Metaline Falls area is busy with mining and road construction; all rooms may be taken unless you book early. When you book, verify that your room is guaranteed. Listed below are some of the area accommodations. All conference events will be held in the Cutter Theatre.

In Metaline Falls, within easy walking distance of The Cutter Theatre:

The Washington Hotel 509-446-4415; Tina or Lee

Historic 1910 building on the main street of town. A deli on the ground floor and a separate restaurant next door. Sixteen rooms, one of the rooms has two beds. Rooms are small, but with pretty handmade quilts. Small baths are located down the hall; one for men and one for women. Rooms about \$35.

Pend Oreille Apartments 509-446-4802; Carol Bennett

Historic building built in the 1930's for seasonal mine workers. Most of this building is fully booked to seasonal mine and road construction workers, but one or two very basic studio apartments may be available. About \$35.

Two to five miles out of Metaline Falls:

Box Canyon Resort 1-800-676-8883

A plain motel well-located on the river. Nine rooms, all of them with baths, two of them with kitchenettes. Some rooms have more than one bed. About \$47 - 65.

Circle Motel 509-446-4343

A tiny motel with eight motel units, about \$38, and three with kitchens, about \$50 - 55. All are with baths. This motel may be unable to guarantee rooms until after May 1.

In Ione, about 15 miles south of Metaline Falls:

Porter's Plaza 509-442-4811. Six rooms, with gas station and mini-mart; about \$35 - 45.

Ione Motel 509-442-3213. Eleven rooms, some remodeled, near city park; about \$40 - 85.

Riverview Inn 509-442-2990. Twelve rooms, two with deck. About \$45-54.

In Salmo, B.C., about 25 miles north of Metaline Falls:

Be advised that road construction is underway between Metaline Falls and B.C.

Reno Motel 250-357-9937

Sal-Crest Motel 250-357-9557

Salmo Hotel 250-357-9414

Campgrounds:

Sullivan Lake Ranger District

There are many campsites around Sullivan Lake, a few miles out of town. Some sites can be reserved; contact the national reservation system at **877-444-6777** or **reserveusa.com** and ask for sites at Sullivan Lake (East or West) or Noisy Creek (one group site at each location, too). About \$12/night, plus a reservation fee of about \$9.

Circle Motel and **Ione Motel** can also take RVs.

Spring Native Plant Sale

Washington Native Plant Society (WNPS) holds its annual Spring Native Plant Sale on Saturday, May 13, 2006 from 10 am to 4 pm at the Bellevue Botanical Garden. This sale is the largest native plant sale in Washington, and features hundreds of species of plants native to the Northwest, including trees, shrubs, wildflowers, ferns, moss, and ground covers that are ideal for gardens and yards in western Washington. There will also be field guides and botanical and gardening books for sale, and native plant experts to help shoppers choose and cultivate the best plants for their space. Proceeds from this event benefit the Washington Native Plant Society and its education programs, including Ivy Out! and the Native Plant Stewardship Program. For more information, contact WNPS at 206-527-3210 or visit the WNPS web site at www.wnps.org where an inventory of species for sale will be posted.

Board Members

Maureen Traxler	President	(206) 782-5537	maureentraxler@msn.com
David Williams	Vice President	(206) 985-2727	wingate@seanet.com
Donna Schaeffer	Secretary	(206) 525-5328	donut@u.washington.edu
Mardell Moore	Treasurer	(206) 524-1950	
Richard Youel	Past-President	(206) 282-3758	mmyarch@earthlink.net
Jon Pelham	Science Advisor	(425) 697-6654	jppelham@cs.com
Bill Yake	At-Large	(360) 866-0925	yake@comcast.net
Marjorie Kittle	Hospitality	(206) 985-2727	mlknfp@yahoo.com
Carolyn Heberlein	Newsletter/Website	(206) 633-2313	diosa@nwlink.com

Committees

Marty Hanson	Membership	(425) 392-2458	larmarhan@msn.com
Joyce Bergen	Annual Conference	(509) 996-7808	magpie@methownet.com
Bob Hardwick	WBA Research	(253) 858-6727	
David & Jo Nunnallee	Field Trips	(425) 392-2565	nunnallee@comcast.net
Idie Ulsh	Programs	(206) 364-4935	idieu@earthlink.net

Membership Application

Washington Butterfly Association

The Washington State Chapter of the
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.