



Washington Butterfly
Association

G'nun*

The newsletter of Washington Butterfly Association

Volume 3, Number 2 April—June, 2002

*G'nun is the official greeting of the Washington Butterfly Association. It is derived from the name of common Washington butterfly food plants, belonging to the genus *Eriogonum*.

President's Letter: The Ideal Becomes Reality by Idie Ulsh

Ten years ago I began to envision a butterfly organization which would bring butterfly and moth enthusiasts together to learn from each other. I thoughtfully dreamed of what the ideal organization would look like, knowing that the ideal seldom comes true in the real world. The ideal included a very friendly group in which everyone, including kids, felt comfortable and truly a part of the organization. It would have an education component so that everyone could learn at his or her own level. It would lead to other interests such as learning about plants and butterfly habitats, but most of all it had to be FUN!! This dream was postponed a couple of times in those ten years as I took on other obligations.

In January of 1999 a group of us who shared this dream met to discuss the founding of this organization. I knew from that first meeting that the energy and enthusiasm of Jon Pelham, Dave and Jo Nunnallee, Richard Youel, Tom O'Connell, Richard Lindstrom, and David Branch would take us far.

On July 14th of 1999, after several organizational meetings, the Washington Butterfly Association had its first membership meeting with 42 people in attendance. Since that day WBA has not only reached the "ideal" status but raised the bar on what that ideal can be.

Each of you as WBA members has certainly had a very important role in whom we have become. There is an energy, an eagerness to learn and to share knowledge and to have fun that is far beyond expectation.

As I leave the office of presidency in June my deepest thanks goes to each one of you who made this dream come true far beyond expectations. It has truly been an honor to have been a small part of what you have made this organization become something very, very special.

Idie Ulsh, WBA President

Third Annual WBA Conference: Columbia Gorge Butterflying

The third annual WBA conference will be held **June 28-30, 2002**. Activities will begin Friday evening and continue through mid-afternoon on Sunday. The Dalles, Oregon has been chosen as headquarters for this year's conference. We will venture back into Washington for each day's field trips. The conference agenda and registration form are included with this newsletter. The keynote speaker for the Saturday evening banquet and barbecue is Dr. David McCorkle, who will speak on butterfly niches. Be sure to register soon. We had lots of fun and learned a lot at the past two conferences, and hope you can attend!

NABA Biennial Meeting to be Held in Oregon This Summer

Another notable butterflying event will occur in the Northwest this summer. The North American Butterfly Association will hold its biennial conference in Bend, Oregon July 19-21, 2002. The Inn of the Seventh Mountain at Mount Bachelor will be the conference headquarters, just a few miles from Bend. The conference will feature numerous field trips, workshops about butterflies, photography and gardening, and many opportunities to meet other butterfly enthusiasts.

A Peaceful Day

by Mary Charvet

Floating, soaring across the skies,
I see a pretty butterfly.
Its colors shimmer as it flies,
And sees a sweet flower blooming nearby.

Nearby I see a caterpillar,
Crawling across some nettle leaves.
It munches along quite happily,
Watching its mother soar through the trees.

Ms. Charvet is 10 years old, and is a member of "Butterfly Club", a class on butterflies taught by Martha Robinson.

WBA Meeting programs: Year 2002

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.

April 3: Nationally recognized expert on skippers, Andy Warren from Oregon State University, will make skipper identification a little easier for us.

May 1: Dave Nunnallee, our Vice President, will show his fantastic butterfly slides from a trip to Costa Rica. Instead of the usual butterfly profile, Dr. Gene Lagerberg will show the emerging of a Painted Lady butterfly through a series of stereo slides. Special glasses will be provided.

June 5: Dr. Robert Pyle will do a kickoff program to introduce his newest book, *Butterflies of Cascadia*. This will be a combined meeting with Seattle Audubon and Scarabs held at Graham Visitor Center at the Washington Park Arboretum. The books will be available for purchase (\$29.95) at this meeting and book signings will take place after the program.

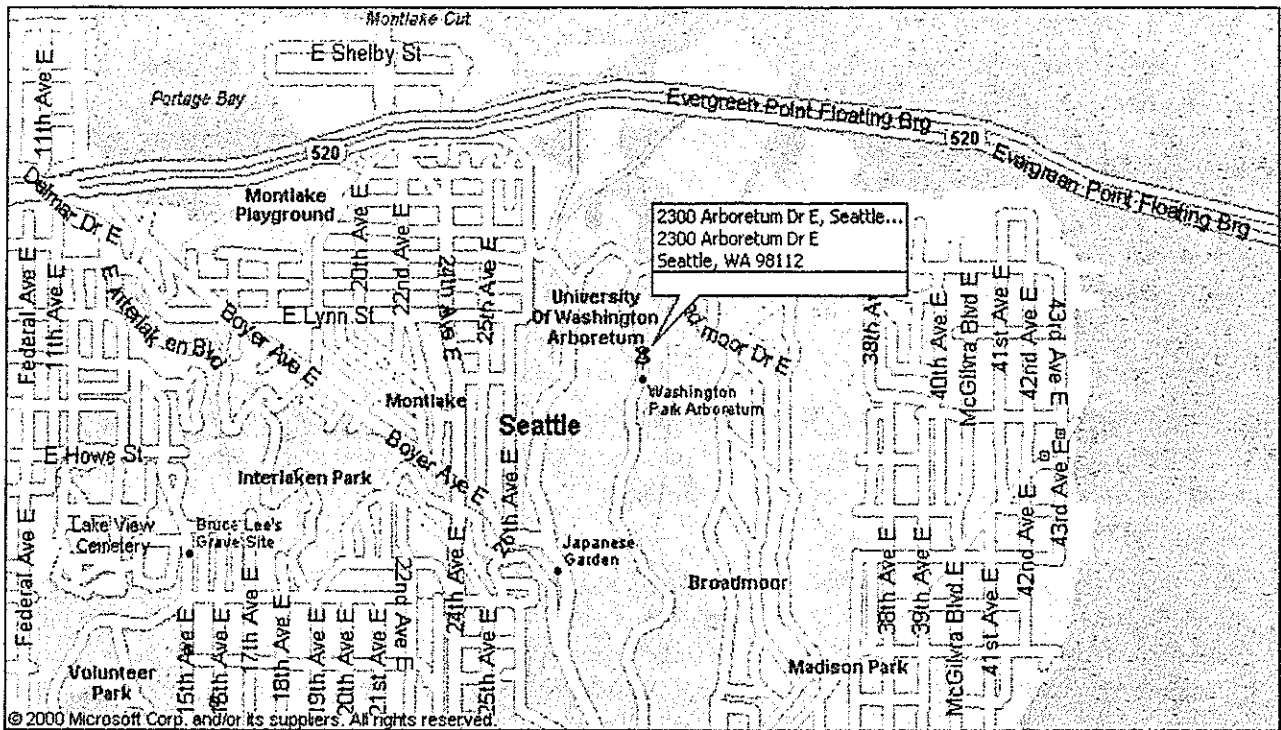
Note: There will be no meeting in **July** because of proximity to the WBA and NABA conferences.

Note: *The June meeting will be held at the Washington Park Arboretum's Graham Visitor Center at 2300 Arboretum Drive E.* The Graham Visitor's Center is located near the north end of the Arboretum.

From 520 eastbound take the first exit (Montlake Blvd). From the exit ramp, go straight across Montlake Blvd. at the traffic light onto E. Lake Washington Blvd. and follow it to the Arboretum.

From 520 westbound, take the first Seattle exit (Lake Washington Blvd. S.). At the stop sign, turn left into the Arboretum.

Once in the Arboretum, turn left at the "Y" in the road as you enter the Arboretum from the west, then turn right onto Arboretum Drive E.



2002 WBA Field Trip Schedule

We are looking forward to an exciting summer of field trips this season. We will be having fewer trips, averaging about two per month, but a significant number of them will be to new areas, including some Washington classics and some areas virtually unexplored for butterflies.

WHERE & WHEN TO MEET (Unless otherwise noted)

Western Washington trips will depart from the Ravenna Park & Ride at 7:00 a.m. unless expressly stated otherwise. This park & ride is located under the elevated I-5 freeway at Ravenna Blvd, (between NE 50th & NE 65th St) and is split in two parts; we meet in the north half.

Eastern Washington trips will also leave Ravenna at 7:00 a.m. but 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 about 3 blocks. The Park & Ride will be on your left, and we meet on the side nearest I-90.

One exception currently scheduled is the June 8 Black Canyon trip, which will leave both Park & Rides one hour earlier.

DIFFICULTY

We use trip difficulty ratings to help participants better plan their trips. While most of our trips are suitable for nearly everyone, there are a few which are more rigorous and which require moderate physical fitness.

Difficulty 1 = Easy, mostly by car, minor walking along roads

Difficulty 2 = Fairly limited amounts of walking, some slopes involved

Difficulty 3 = Moderate difficulty, up to 1.5 miles walking with moderate slopes.

Difficulty 4 = Difficult. Hiking required, trails or terrain are steep in places.

Difficulty 5 = Very Difficult. Steep, extended hiking on trails or terrain.

SIGN UPS, FIELD TRIP PROTOCOLS

Members or non-members can sign up for field trips at any WBA monthly meeting. Members have priority if the trip becomes filled. People can also sign up by contacting the trip leader by telephone. If you need to cancel, please remember to contact the trip leader so another person can take your place, and so that the group does not wait unnecessarily for you at the park & ride.

All field trips are conducted by carpool; without the volunteer participation of drivers the trips are not possible. If you have a car which you are willing to drive, please have the gas tank full and ready to go. Passengers are expected to share in gasoline expenses.

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

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

The trip leader will collect a non-mandatory donation of \$5 per person (children 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 occasions it may be necessary to cancel or postpone an outing if the weather will not permit a viable alternative. The flow of the season is also important, and to maintain the best possible schedule 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.

LEADERS

Idie Ulsh

Dave Nunnallee

Bob Hardwick

Jon Pelham

THE TRIPS

April 3 **Schnebley Coulee, Difficulty 2** Leaders: Jon Pelham and Dave Nunnallee

An exceptionally cold spring has forced our traditional first trip of the season to this later date. Low elevation shrub-steppe near Vantage, with early desert wildflowers. Expect Sheridan's Hairstreaks, several species of whites, maybe early swallowtails, perhaps scorpions or a rattlesnake.

April 27 **Tahuya Peninsula, Difficulty 1** Leader: Idie Ulsh

This fascinating area near Hood Canal has excellent heath-salal habitat, with Hoary Elfins, Bramble Hairstreaks, Western Pine Elfins and other springtime specialties. Idie "lives" part-time in this area at her cabin, and knows all the best spots.

May 4 **Reecer Creek, Difficulty 1** Leaders: Jon Pelham and Dave Nunnallee

This canyon northwest of Ellensburg, with its large range of elevation options, always has a "sweet spot" which we will attempt to find. At this season we may still find Moss' Elfins, and many other springtime species should be present together with many kinds of emerging wildflowers.

May 11 **Colockum Pass, Difficulty 2-3** Leader: Jon Pelham

Not actually to the pass, this trip will go to Jon's secret lower elevation haunts near the Colockum

Pass Road, northeast of Ellensburg. Expect some nice buckwheat and sage habitat along an open ridge, with an interesting assortment of checkerspots, blues and whites. Jon has studied this area for years, and knows it very well.

June 1 Oak Creek Canyon, Difficulty 2 Leader: Bob Hardwick

Oak Creek is a "classic" Washington butterfly locality which WBA has not yet visited. Bob has considerable experience in this area, which is a large state wildlife recreation area west of Yakima. Propertius Duskywings should still be around, together with a nice suite of other spring butterflies. An upland road closure may still be in effect, and if so we may have to do some walking on good roads.

June 8 Black Canyon, Difficulty 1 Leader: Dave Nunnallee

Another classic Washington location not yet visited by WBA, Black Canyon is tributary to the Methow Valley west of Pateros, Okanogan County. This will be a very long drive, so we will start early, leaving Ravenna at 6:00 AM, and the Issaquah Park and Ride at 6:30 AM. Black Canyon is shrub-steppe/open pine forest in its lower parts, with roads available to much higher elevations. At its prime, Black Canyon can be spectacular, with many species of Okanogan butterflies. If the ceanothus and dogbane are in fresh bloom, several hairstreak and swallowtail species should be nectaring on them in abundance.

July 13 Chumstick Mountain, Difficulty 1 Leaders: Jon Pelham and Dave Nunnallee

Most of us have enjoyed trips to this exceptional area in Chelan County, northwest of Wenatchee. This is some of the best butterfly habitat in the state. With a wide range of elevations from Swakane Canyon to the mountain top, only weather can prevent us from having a fine trip. Well over 50 species of butterflies are possible here.

**August 3 Twin Lakes, Whatcom County, Difficulty 1—3 (your choice)
Leader: Dave Nunnallee**

Magnificent alpine mountain and lake scenery, together with a virtually unsampled butterfly fauna, promise to make this a thoroughly enjoyable trip of exploration and discovery. Relax near the lake shore, or walk trails through flowery alpine meadows, and help us "discover" this scenic area north of Mount Baker, near the Canadian border. We need four-wheel-drive vehicles with moderate clearance to navigate part of the road. If you can drive such a vehicle please consider volunteering.

August 10 Kachess Ridge, Difficulty 4 Leader: Dave Nunnallee

We will drive on back logging roads to the 5000 foot ridgetop between Lake Kachess and Lake Cle Elum in Kittitas County, where the road ends in an old clearcut. Good trails, but very steep in places, will take us about 1.5 miles into the ridgetop virgin forest and to some scenic, hidden wet meadows. This area is virtually unexplored for butterflies. The habitat looks very good, so we should find some nice surprises while we explore this exciting and scenic new area.

September 7 Mount Townsend, Difficulty 4 Leaders: Jon Pelham and Dave Nunnallee

WBA has previously visited Mount Townsend on the northeast Olympic Peninsula, but this time we intend to hike a significant distance up the main mountain trail. This is a classic alpine Washington butterfly locality, with a number of subspecies that are found only in this area. The trail has been described as "unrelenting" in its climb up the mountain, but the butterflies, wildflowers and scenery should make it worthwhile. This area is just outside of the national park, so nets are permitted.

Butterflies of the Puget Sound Region Class This Spring

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 butterfly flying with binoculars. Butterfly gardening and photography will also be included. Classes are slide-based with superb photographs of all species and topics discussed. This class is co-sponsored by Seattle Audubon and the Washington Butterfly Association. The class is limited to 20 participants

Instructor: Idie Ulsh

Dates: May 17, 24, 31 (Fridays), 7:00 -9:00 PM

Location: Center for Urban Horticulture, Douglas Classroom

Field Session: May 18 (Saturday) (Will be rescheduled in case of rain)

Cost: \$80 members, \$95 nonmembers

To register contact Seattle Audubon at 206-523-4483

Confessions of a Beginning Butterflier

by Tom O'Connell

Once one becomes a butterflier, one inevitably becomes aware of a few differences of opinion among one's colleagues about our "hobby". (There's one right there: is butterfly flying a hobby or a sport or an avocation or a passion or what?) Most butterfliers I've come to know are gentle folk, so the differences rarely reach the point of shouting or fisticuffs or hard feelings. But there are a few issues about which amateur and professional lepidopterists feel pretty strongly. You'll find some who like to defend their positions with friends who take different views.

Perhaps "collecting" is the number-one area of difference, especially when it is coupled with the related but perhaps more innocent activity of "netting." I mentioned in an earlier column that collecting butterflies is mainly done by the professionals, who need to collect and kill them in order to study them in their laboratories. While that's true, a few amateurs like to do some collecting on their own, perhaps to start their own set of mounted butterflies to admire on winter evenings.

The whole issue of non-professionals collecting butterflies is skewed by a few greedy entrepreneurs who deal in the sale of mounted specimens. Some have been known to visit an area and to clean out a whole population of a rare or unusual butterfly species in order to sell specimens at surprisingly high prices.

As a reaction against those destructive few, some authorities have forbidden all netting in parks or nature preserves for which they are responsible. One such officer caught me in the act. When I protested that I was innocently netting, identifying and releasing butterflies, he riposted, "How am I to know which of you are doing that and which are shameless dealers? That's why we have NO NETS policy!" (I meekly put my net away and skulked off.)

Other anti-netters cite the unintended injury to the bugs caused by us netters in the process of catching and handling them. Most of us beginners and semi-beginners who have tried netting have to our regret hurt or killed a butterfly or several. As we get better at the game ("game?"), we do less damage, but, let's face it, we're still somewhat dangerous to fast-moving, elusive beauties in the field.

Personally, I love to net. I love the challenge and the excitement and the exercise. But I must somewhat grudgingly admit that I increasingly respect the position of our parent organization, NABA, in forbidding nets on NABA field trips. Those of us who attend the NABA national convention next summer in Oregon will (sob!) have to leave our nets at home. (The convention will be held on the last weekend of July; watch for more information in coming issues of AMERICAN BUTTERFLIES.)

Jon's Arctic Adventure: Part 3

by Jonathan Pelham

[Editor's note: The following article is the third installment of a travelogue begun in an earlier issue of this publication. Jon and his friend, Lars Crabo (who is "crazy for Noctuid moths"), took an extended trip to the Arctic region of the Yukon Territory in the summer of 1989. In an earlier installment, in addition to Lars, we met Jon's other companions, Jon and Sigrid Shephard, Kenelm Philip, and Glenn Morrel. The last installment left Jon and Lars in the Ogilvie Mountains of northern British Columbia, waiting for action. The saga will be continued in future editions of the newsletter.]

8 JUNE--DAY EIGHT: TWELVE HOURS; BUTTERFLIES GALORE

What I am about to relate is not for the faint of heart. At least if butterflies stir you at all. Lars and I spent one more restful night, if the ever-brightening "nights" could be so called. We rose early, or should I say we slept fitfully? It was not apparent that the weather was about to break, only that the clouds seemed thinner. The morning rituals began breakfast and coffee until ... the sun shone! In that moment, at least five different species of butterfly appeared. Breakfast was over! What transpired over the next twelve hours can be described only with the enthusiasm of someone "Crazy for Butterflies."

Creatures of my dreams. That is what Arctic butterflies were until this day. Books, pictures or even tales told could not prepare me for the abundance, this fantastic beauty. In the days ahead I would become accustomed to discovery, jaded to the novelty. Well, at least a little. On this day, it came rushing at me with breathtaking suddenness. The first butterfly I captured was Polaris Fritillary (*Boloria polaris*). Imagine, if you might, a butterfly in the palm of my hand that the book I grew up with called "one of the most arctic of butterflies." These fritillaries were everywhere! The list for the day "tells the story": Grizzled Skipper (*Pyrgus centaureae*), the arctic form of the Common Branded Skipper (*Hesperia comma*), Eversmann's Parnassian (*Parnassius eversmanni*), Old-World Swallowtail (*Papilio machaon*), "Arctic" veined whites (*Pieris "napi" group*), Northern Marble (*Euchloe creusa*), Canadian Sulphur (*Colias canadensis*), Ross' Alpine (*Erebia rossii*), Boreal Alpine (*Erebia mancinus*), Mt. McKinley Alpine (*Erebia mackinleyensis*), Banded Alpine (*Erebia fasciata*), Young's Alpine (*Erebia youngi*), White-veined Arctic (*Oeneis bore*), Polaris Fritillary (*Boloria polaris*), Freija Fritillary (*Boloria freija*), Boreal Spring Azure (*Celastrina lucia*), Silvery Blue (*Glaucopsyche lygdamus*).

The most astounding creature I saw this day has a name that simply does it no justice. The Mt. McKinley Alpine (*Erebia mackinleyensis*) is a treasure! Imagine a piece of cold steel, heated to an incipient redness, then allowed to cool. Freeze this vision at the point where that glow is nearly gone. This large Alpine has a faint ruby-red glow against a blackness rare in the world of creatures. No, it is within the blackness. It is so astounding in appearance, I could not help but stare in wonder as it rested in my hand. This day they were only on slopes of treacherous limestone blocks, likely to cut deeply were one to fall against the stone. They were abundant there. In the days following, we found them in dozens along the road, along streams, everywhere! Ken told us later that they were not usually that numerous. Indeed!

I do not mean to denigrate the beauty of the other arctic butterflies. All Alpines (*Erebia*) are pretty amazing. Boreal, Ross', Young's, McKinley and Banded. All flying in close proximity, yet occupying subtly different habitats. The Lesser Fritillaries (*Boloria*), in their abundance and variety, are often even more restricted in micro-habitat. Silvery Blues and Boreal Spring Azures, but not like we see in Washington, no, not at all. Every butterfly I saw that day was a novelty to me. I have cherished each new discovery in my life, yet was nearly overwhelmed by so many at once.

It was an astounding day indeed. We climbed mountains, walked the valleys; up, down, back and forth. Lars and I wandered back to camp at about the same time, an early evening "dusk." We were absolutely exhausted. Joyously tired. It is a day that I will remember as long as I breathe. Even my fish soup tasted pretty good. We had much to talk about, yet, weary as we were, sleep beckoned. We both knew that in the days that followed we would be exhilarated, surprised even. We also knew that this was a rare moment in our lives, a special moment that lives beyond the experience itself. To this day, Lars and I re-live this moment. Now I have shared it with y'all.

Digression Number 1: The Mt. McKinley Alpine is part of a "guild" of butterfly species or subspecies, all very similar in appearance and structure. The oldest name in this group is applied to the Magdalena Alpine (*Erebia magdalena*), which occurs in the Rocky Mountains of Colorado and adjacent states. In Russia there are four other named populations in this group, and there is much discussion among butterfly taxonomists regarding whether any of these are species distinct from the Magdalena Alpine. The argument is encouraged by the distinctly separate ranges, and diversity of appearance. While Mt. McKinley Alpines have the ruby flush as described, Magdalena Alpines are entirely black. Some Russian populations have even more red; others are more like Magdalena Alpines. The "correct" species placement is a future concern. All of the populations are sporadic. A dot distribution map shows how "disconnected" all of them are. Sometimes the gaps between groups of populations are enormous. It is always a question whether populations separated by such distances are of the same species. No matter where these Black Alpines occur, they are always found associated with scree and block slopes. They are always amazing!

To Be Continued...

Species Profile: Moss' Elfin - *Incisalia mossii* by David Nunnallee



Incisalia mossii Adult

Our species profile for this issue is the Moss' Elfin, *Incisalia mossii*. The moss's Elfin belongs to the group of butterflies we call hairstreaks, a subgroup of the large worldwide family Lycaenidae, which includes hairstreaks, blues, coppers and metalmarks. Many of the hairstreaks, as their name suggests, bear tail-like, or hair-like, extensions at the rear of their hindwings. The group of hairstreaks we call elfins have no such "tails", however, instead bearing a "tornus" on their hindwing, a rounded globular extension to the wing projecting down in a direction perpendicular to the "tails" of other hairstreaks. Elfins are small, unobtrusive butterflies, adorned in camouflaged colors of browns and grays. All four of our elfins fly early in the spring, most species appearing in March, but the Moss' Elfin is the earliest, with Washington records as early as late February. At higher elevations, *mossii* is found through late May.

Moss' Elfin is a strictly western North American species, occurring in Washington, Oregon, northern California, the panhandle of Idaho and southern British Columbia, with some outlier populations in central Wyoming and northern Colorado. In Washington, *mossii* occurs mostly east of the Cascade Mountains, in a band along the eastern foothills extending from southern Okanogan to northern Klickitat counties, but it also occurs in a very spotty, broken distribution in the Olympic Mountains, other parts of Okanogan County, and in the Blue Mountains and Spokane County.

Moss' Elfin is found in rocky areas where stonecrops, especially *Sedum lanceolatum*, are found, typically in mid- to higher-elevation areas. Prime habitat is usually large flowery clearings with sagebrush and other shrubs, often adjacent to, but not in, forested areas.

All four of Washington's elfin species hibernate through the winter in the chrysalis stage, enabling them to emerge early in the spring. The Moss' Elfin can often be found flying while there are still patches of snow in the vicinity, and while their stonecrop (Sedum) host plants are barely emerging from the ground. After mating, the females lay their eggs singly on the stonecrop leaves. After hatching, the larvae feed on the stonecrop leaves and do not make nests. Larval color varies depending on foodplant, with ours usually pale greenish to greenish-brown, although bright pink individuals are found elsewhere. The larvae pupate approximately five weeks after the eggs are laid and, as the species is single brooded, the pupae hibernate through the summer, fall and winter to emerge early the following spring.

Dorsally the adults of all four of Washington's elfins are mostly solid brown or reddish-brown. Because dorsal wings cannot easily be observed in the field, ventral wing markings are more useful for identification. Of our elfins the Western Pine Elfin is the most easily identified, by the dramatic dark brown zigzag lines on the underside of its hindwing. The Brown Elfin has a two-tone ventral hindwing, dark brown at the base and lighter brown on the outer half, with no white markings at all.

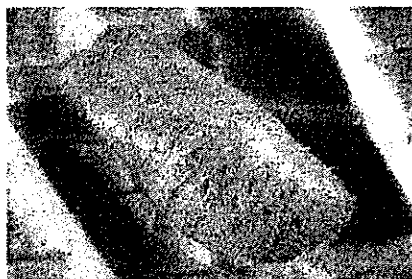
Our other two elfins, the Hoary and the Moss', both have whitish (hoary) markings on the ventral hindwing, and are thus more likely to be confused. On the Hoary Elfin the entire outer half of the wing is hoary, but on *mossii* the white is limited to a mid-ventral hindwing band, or sometimes just a narrow white edging to a darker line across the middle of the ventral hindwing. Thus, the limited extent of the whitish markings on the ventral hindwing is the best diagnostic field mark to separate *mossii* from the Hoary Elfin. Further south in California, *mossii* is not always well marked with white and can be confused with the Brown Elfin, but here in Washington the identification is more straightforward.



Incisalia mossii fifth instar
larva on stonecrop



Incisalia mossii
fourth instar
larva on
stonecrop



Incisalia mossii
chrysalis

The Moss' Elfin is one of our most localized Washington species, being found in small, discrete colonies. Adults generally do not move very far from their place of emergence during their one-week life span, and are never found far from their stonecrop foodplants. Adults readily take nectar from available flowers, and males engage in a "perch and wait" strategy for females. Moss' Elfins are inconspicuous and easily overlooked. All elfins perch with their wings closed over their back, so dorsal wing surfaces can be observed only in the hand or in flight.

The Moss' Elfin is always a welcome sighting, as it is generally scarce, not easily found and sought by butterfly enthusiasts, but most of all because it is a welcome harbinger of spring.

Note: All photos are by David Nunnallee.

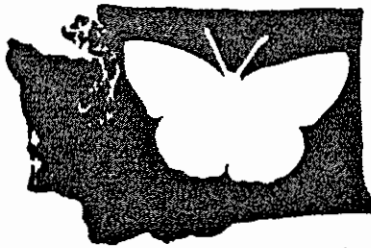
Officers/Board Members

Idie Ulsh	President/Programs
Dave Nunnallee	Vice President
Richard Youel	Secretary
Spencer Smith	Treasurer
Käthe Watanabe	Special Projects
Jon Pelham	Science Advisor
Tom O'Connell	Writer/Reporter
Jo Nunnallee	Hospitality
Vivian Gross	Conference Coordinator
Maureen Traxler	Newsletter/Publicity
NonBoard Position: Bob Hardwick is WBA Research Coordinator, organizing WBA field projects.	

Membership Application

Washington Butterfly Association

<https://wabutterflyassoc.org/membership/>



Washington Butterfly
Association

**Washington Butterfly Association
Third Annual Conference
The Dalles, Oregon
June 28-30, 2002
A Link and a Corridor: Columbia
Gorge Butterflying**

Conference Agenda:

Friday, June 28

7:00-8:00 p.m.	Registration -- Lobby of the Quality Inn
7:30-8:15 p.m.	Informal Reception
8:15-9:30 p.m.	Program with presentation by Jonathan Pelham

Saturday, June 29

Breakfast on your own

8:30-9:00 a.m.	Meet in Quality Inn lobby and leave for field trip
6:00 p.m.	Western Barbecue Buffet, Cousins' Restaurant, Quality Inn
7:30 p.m.	Short business meeting, including election of officers
7:45 p.m.	Conference Keynote Speaker, Dr. David McCorkle "Butterfly Niches"

Sunday, June 30

Breakfast on your own

8:30-9:00 a.m.	Meet in Quality Inn Lobby for field trip
3:00 p.m.	Leave for home

Third Annual Washington Butterfly Association Conference

"A Link and a Corridor: Columbia Gorge Butterflying"

June 28-30, 2002

REGISTRATION FORM

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Telephone _____

e-mail (please print very clearly) _____

Please fill in appropriate spaces:

Member Registration Fee	X \$30 =
Non-member Registration Fee	X \$40 =
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 \$20=
Saturday Dinner age 9 and under	X \$10 =

Total Enclosed \$ _____

Make Check Payable to Washington Butterfly Association, and mail to

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

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

CONFERENCE INFORMATION

Headquarters for the conference is: Quality Inn, PO Box 723, 2114 West Sixth Street, The Dalles, Oregon.
Phone: 800.848.9378, 541.298.5161 info@qualityinn-thedalles.com,
www.qualityinn-thedalles.com

Conference rates for single are \$62, double \$71 + 6% Oregon lodging tax. The hotel is giving us a 10% discount until June 1, so please tell them you are with WBA when you register. After June 1 rooms will be available on a first-come, first-served basis at the hotel's regular rates.

Friday night registration and Saturday night banquet will be at the Quality Inn.

Registration and Meals

Breakfasts are on your own. Please make your own arrangements for box lunches on Saturday and Sunday. Saturday Western Barbecue Buffet dinner at 6:00 p.m. should be purchased with your registration. Please register for conference by June 21.

Late Registration (after June 21) and walk-ins: Members: \$35; Non-Member: \$45.

Last day to register for Saturday night barbecue is June 24.

Partial refund, in case of emergency is available through June 21. No refunds will be given after June 21.

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