



Washington Butterfly  
Association

# G'num\*

The newsletter of the Washington Butterfly Association

P.O. Box 31317 Seattle WA 98103

[www.naba.org/chapters/nabaws](http://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*.



Eden Valley Guest Ranch, near Mt. Hull.

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Dana Visalli, Conference Keynote Speaker:  
"Butterflies and Plants: A Cozy  
Coevolutionary Relationship"

## Upcoming Programs



**June 6. Butterflies of China. Dr. Bob Pyle.** During much of May, 2010, Bob and Thea Pyle had the remarkable opportunity to take a natural history trip to China, with in-depth visits to several nature reserves. Along with Janet Chu, Paul Opler, and Evi Buckner, they paid particular attention to the butterflies. Bob will introduce many of the nearly 100 species encountered, compare them to our own fauna, and place them in context with the culture, terrain, plants, and other animals, including giant panda and the giant red flying squirrel. Thea's photographs of some remarkable wildflowers complement those of the butterflies and landscape.

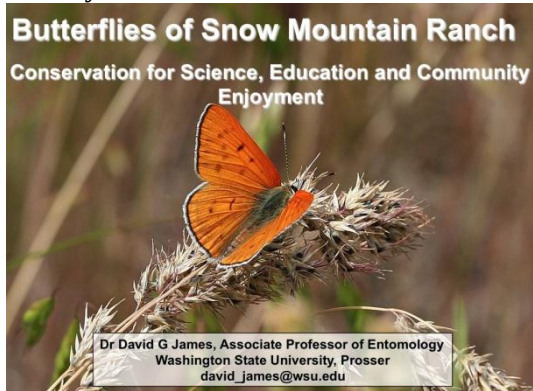
**White-lined Satyr (*Lethe albolineata*) on bamboo, photographed by Thea L. Pyle in the Foping Panda Preserve, May 2011**

## Recent Programs

**In March, Dr. Dennis Paulsen** showed and discussed the dragonfly species of Washington, including their life histories from aquatic nymphs to adults and reproduction and the various strategies both nymphs and adults use for catching prey.

**In April, Dr. Tom Daniel** talked about insect flight, illustrating it with video of the six-spotted hawkmoth (*Manduca sexta*), and focused especially the gyroscopic and other sensory capabilities that allow insects to know how they are positioned in space. For the hawkmoth, operating in very low light, visual information is not nearly fast enough.

**In May, Dr. David James** discussed the Snow Mountain Ranch, 1800 acres of rich and varied butterfly habitat ranging from lowland-riparian at about 1500 feet through canyons and shrub-steppe areas to summit & ridges at about 3000 feet. As Director, he plans to further enrich the habitat and perhaps also add butterfly species. The area is owned by the Cowiche Canyon Conservancy and is close to another preserve, Cowiche Canyon.



**Dr. David James.**

## Idie Ulsh's May Butterfly Class

Idie's class is full. It will be held on Tuesdays May 15, 22, and 29, 7:00 – 9:00 pm in CUH Douglas Classroom, with field session Saturday May 19 (rain date June 2).

This photo-based course includes natural history, butterfly gardening, and butterfly photography with superb photos of all species and topics, plus several handouts. Participants will learn to identify and attract 30 of the most common butterfly species of the Puget Sound area. **Cost:** \$75 for SAS or WBA members, \$90 for nonmembers. (Lecture only: \$40 for SAS or WBA members; \$55 for nonmembers. **Class is full.**

## President's Message ~ from Richard Youel

We welcome Regina Johnson as editor of the G'num with this issue. She lives in Olympia and brings not only newsletter editor experience to the G'num but butterfly passion as well. She caught butterflies and caterpillars as a child, took a lot of entomology as an undergrad, and has worked in horticulture, landscaping, and now restoration ecology. She hikes, camps, gardens, birds, botanizes and harvests mushrooms. She went to the WBA Conference last year and really enjoyed it. She plans to be at the Conference this summer. Thank you, Regina, for joining the ranks of volunteers who make WBA run.

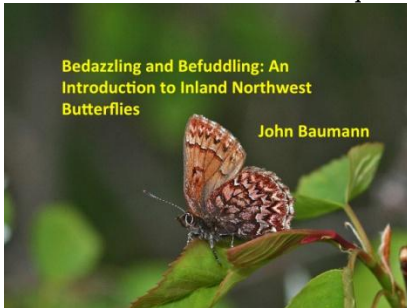


**Your new editor (with garter snake). Photo by Michael E. Walker.**

## Spreading the Word about WBA

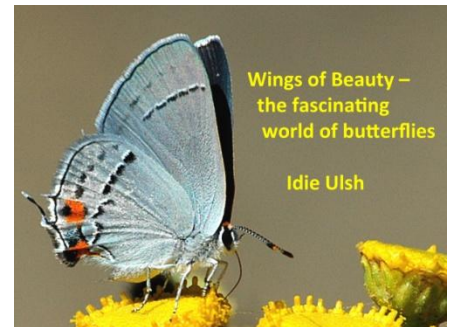
Some of our members are out telling the world about butterflies and WBA. In the past year Idie Ulsh has given butterfly programs for Eastside Audubon, Olympic Peninsula Audubon Society, St. Albans Girl Scout FOSA training, Master Gardening training and several garden clubs throughout the Olympic Peninsula/Quimper Peninsula/Puget Sound area and recently at the Othello Crane Festival and Community Cultural Center of Tonasket. Like her Spokane talk ahead of last year's conference, the Tonasket talk helps publicize this year's conference in nearby Oroville.

John Baumann talked on butterflies at the Spokane Audubon Society in March with about 70 people showing up, including three carloads from Coeur d'Alene. He will host two butterfly walks this summer, one at Turnbull Wildlife refuge and another at a new easement acquired by the Inland Northwest Land Trust.



And again this year, Martha Robinson is leading a butterfly field trip at Gary Grant Soos Creek Park in Kent (Saturday, June 30, 3:00 to 4:30pm).

As a result of these talks, we've received several new memberships.



## Why do ants tend the larvae of our blues?

Of the 19 species of blues in Cascadia, about half have their larvae tended by ants (James and Nunnallee. 2011. Life Histories of Cascadia Butterflies, p. 182). But what's in it for the ants? Apparently not much. Honeydew glands keep the ants interested while the larvae are above ground (ants & larva of silvery blue at right, on lupine), but from there on it seems to be pure parasitism, not symbiosis.

At least for the European species *Maculinea rebeli*, the larvae use chemical mimicry to smell like an ant and then acoustic mimicry to sound like the ant queen, thereby getting preferential (truly "royal") treatment from the worker ants (Barbero et al. 2009. Queen ants make distinctive sounds that are mimicked by a butterfly social parasite. Science 323:792-785). If the ant nest is disturbed, the butterfly larvae are rescued first, and if resources in the nest get short, they are even fed ant larvae.

Wow! Makes you wonder when and how this got started.



## Book Review: Life Histories of Cascadia Butterflies

Reviewed by Joyce Bergen.

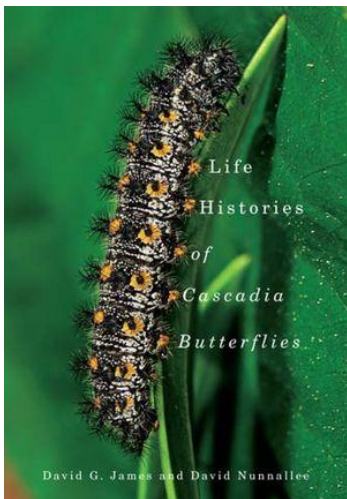
Entomologist David G. James and long-time butterfly observer David Nunnallee have given twenty years of combined effort to produce a remarkable new book, *Life Histories of Cascadia Butterflies*. Covering all of Washington and spilling into bordering states and Canada, they present the life histories of all 158 butterfly species of our state in astonishing detail. There is no published butterfly resource comparable to this book.

James and Nunnallee introduce us to the fascinating world of butterfly life histories by first reviewing the four life stages – eggs, larvae, pupae, and adults. We learn that newly emerged larvae are first instar. As larvae grow and molt – typically five times – each newly molted larva is referred to as a second or third instar, and so on.

The authors proclaim “Butterflies are inextricably linked to plants...” and their introduction illuminates the many ways in which this is true. They explain that most female butterflies search for just the right plant on which to oviposit; they chemically test plants by drumming their legs on leaves, stems, and flowers. The chosen plant provides immediate nourishment for diminutive caterpillars emerging from tiny eggs.

Some plant/butterfly relationships may amaze you. For instance, when larvae sense that their host plant verges on senescing, they respond by suspending their own development, or entering “diapause”. I was surprised to learn that some plants respond to caterpillar attack by issuing chemical distress signals to attract bugs that prey on butterfly larvae.

The most impressive feature of this book is the species accounts. Grouped into families, each species is given a two-page spread where James and Nunnallee describe – and show photographs of – every single stage of a butterfly’s life, from egg to larva to pupa to adult. Trumping that, they provide not just one photograph of each species’ larva, but photographs of almost every instar of every species. While this may leave readers wondering about the authors’ sanity, anyone using this book would readily concede that caterpillar ID would be impossible without these wonderful photographs.



It’s easy to break into using this book. Suppose you notice a smooth green caterpillar with fake eye spots munching on chokecherry. The authors shortened your search with three “Quick Photo Guides”. These two-page spreads show representative assortments of eggs, larvae, and pupae, with species and group names captioned. There you can quickly recognize to what group your caterpillar belongs, then thumb through that group to home in on your larva. Without much effort you’ll know that you’re in close contact with a Two-tailed Swallowtail, *Papilio multicaudata*, the largest butterfly in Washington.

You’ll also learn that earlier instars of Two-tailed Swallowtails look amazingly like bird droppings, leading you to re-examine some of those brown and white lumps littering your chokecherry’s leaves. And you’ll learn that your larva is likely to pupate to while away winter, then eclose and fly next spring.

This book is uniquely suited to guide plant-lovers in understanding and appreciating butterflies in all their life stages. If you are just beginning to identify butterflies, this book alone is not ideal for you; species accounts omit adult butterfly identification details. But *Life Histories of Cascadia Butterflies* will enormously expand your understanding of all butterfly life stages and their relationships with plants.

At 447 pages, it’s a bit oversized for use in the field. That won’t be stopping me; I can’t wait to go out with this book in my backpack.

## 2012 Field Trip Schedule

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

| Date           | Destination/Description                                                                          | Difficulty | Trip Leader/Contact          |
|----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|------------------------------|
| May 19         | Umtanum Ridge (4WD required) (Ellensburg)                                                        | 2          | Dave Nunnallee               |
| June 2 (9)     | Snow Mountain Ranch (Yakima Valley)                                                              | 2 - 3      | David James, David Droppers  |
| June 22-24     | Oroville Conference (probably Mt. Hull)                                                          | 1 - 2      | Dave Nunnallee, Bob Hardwick |
| June 30        | 4 <sup>th</sup> of July Count - Chumstick Mountain (Entiat)                                      | 2          | Al Wagar                     |
| July 14        | Reecer Creek Canyon (Ellensburg)                                                                 | 2          | Bob Hardwick                 |
| July 24 (Tues) | Hurricane Ridge, with Olympic Peninsula Audubon & Washington Native Plant Society (Port Angeles) | 1 - 2      | Idie Ulsh                    |
| August 4       | Quartz Mountain (Thorp, Kittitas Co.)                                                            | 3          | Maureen Traxler              |
| August 11      | Sauk Mountain (Concrete, North Cascades)                                                         | 4 - 5      | Colin Doan                   |
| August 18      | Pelham's Boneyard (Swakane Wildlife Area, Wenatchee)                                             | 1 - 2      | David Droppers               |
| August 25      | Ellensburg Overlook & Snoqualmie Pass                                                            | 1 - 2      | Al Wagar                     |
| Sept 1 (8)     | Sheep Lake (Chinook Pass, Mt. Rainier)                                                           | 2 - 3      | Bob Hardwick                 |

**Quartz Mtn** is in SW Kittitas County, and is accessible to the 6,300 ft summit via US Forest Service roads beginning at Taneum Creek near Thorp. The summit is one of the highest spots available by car in the county, providing good high elevation habitat. The access route passes through some very nice lower elevation habitats as well, with many species of butterflies possible. Roads unsurfaced, dusty and often corrugated, but moderate clearance cars should be fine. Most stops will involve short walks through meadows; one spot requires clambering down a short but steep road shoulder.

**Sheep Lake** is located along the Pacific Crest Trail. The trip will begin in the parking lot just east of Chinook Pass, just past the east entrance of Mt. Rainier National Park. The trail leaves the parking lot and parallels the highway 410 (east) for about 1 mile then leads up a valley northward for another mile to the lake. The butterfly area is the wet meadows at the head of the lake. The hike is for people that are in reasonably good condition. It is not difficult, but is about two miles (one way) and some uphill trail climbing. It is a beautiful area, and very popular with hikers. The area is Forest Service land, and is located on the western edge of Yakima County. Participants will meet Bob at the Krispy Creme Donut Shop at the Tacoma Mall at 8:00 a.m. People from Seattle should car pool together if possible and travel to Tacoma to meet Bob. Any questions contact Bring lunch and drink and good hiking shoes.

### RAIN DATES SHOWN IN PARENTHESES

**HOW TO SIGN UP:** Anyone can sign up at a WBA monthly meeting or by contacting the trip leader. (See Board and Committee list in this issue for contact information)

### DIFFICULTY RATINGS:

- 1 Easy, mostly by car, minor walking along roads
- 2 Fairly limited walking, some slopes involved.
- 3 Moderate, up to 1.5 miles walking with moderate slopes.
- 4 Difficult, hiking required, trails or terrain are steep in places
- 5 Very difficult, extended hiking on trails or steep terrain.

**WHERE & WHEN TO MEET:** Trips depart from the north half of 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. On request we also stop at the Issaquah Park & Ride at 7:30 a.m. To reach the Issaquah Park & Ride: going eastbound on I-90 take Exit 15 (1<sup>st</sup> Issaquah exit). At exit stoplight turn right (south) and drive 0.45 mile to Newport Way intersection (traffic light). Turn left (east) on Newport Way and drive 0.1 mile to another light, and turn right (south) into the Park & Ride.

If you live in another part of the state, contact the trip leader to arrange where to meet the field trip group.

Please tend to personal matters such as getting coffee or lunch food before departure time so others are not delayed. Bring your own beverages, snacks and lunch for a day in the field.

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.

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

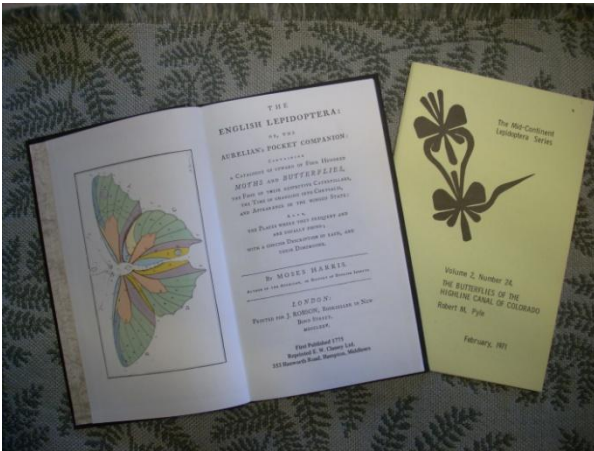
**COSTS:** Passengers are expected to share gasoline expenses. Typically this is \$10-20 each. Each rider should also pay a share of any park entry fees, ferry fares, etc. The trip leader will collect a voluntary donation of \$5 per person (children under 12 are free) for each field trip to help offset expenses of the organization.

# Watching Washington Butterflies with Bob Pyle

Number Nine:

## Taking Names, Keeping Lists

I believe almost all naturalists like to make lists of what they record on their rambles. True, some people find the very activity of listing to be demeaning of the organisms tallied, as if it somehow "objectifies" them. And it can be like that, as with the gonzo bird listers known in Britain as "twitchers." But it can also be just plain fun. I enjoy listing on various levels. There is something about the tally that intensifies the pleasure of the hunt. And that's not all: lists can actually focus our attention such that our identifications are more likely to be accurate, and they can become useful agents of scientific knowledge and biological conservation in their own right.



**One of the first butterfly lists (1775) and the author's first published list (1971). Both include the butterfly known as the Grand Surprise in Moses Harris's *Aurelian*, and as the Mourning Cloak to us. Photo by Bob Pyle.**

The first butterfly list I kept intensively, year after year, was for the place I call my "birthplace as a naturalist": the High Line Canal, an urban, suburban, and rural waterway that runs through the environs of Denver and Aurora, Colorado, where I grew up. As related in detail in my book *The Thunder Tree* (in print from Oregon State University Press), the High Line was my retreat, my special place of initiation and wild discovery, and where I learned my butterflies. As a moist, linear corridor, the canal hosted many of the plants—and therefore the butterflies—typical of both mountains and plains. There was far more prime habitat in those days than now, though some of the best bits have been, and are being, protected. By the time I published a little booklet on "The Butterflies of the High Line Canal of Colorado" (1971), I had recorded almost one-tenth of the known USA butterfly species along my humble old ditch. Each addition to this list brought a special fillip of pleasure, as well as a clearer understanding of its fauna. I am sure I learned better, faster, and deeper because of the detailed and annotated list I made.

We make many kinds of lists...life lists, trip lists, year lists, yard lists. I stopped keeping life lists for either birds or butterflies years ago, but I've made many of the other kinds. Any trip receives a boost of enthusiasm and energy when there is a list to keep up, and it's a good way to occupy the kids—infinitely preferable to on-board electronics, in my opinion. I enjoy listing not only from a car and on foot, but on train trips as well. I've spotted nearly a hundred species of birds on winter rail journeys from Seattle to Denver, and on a train from St. Louis to Kansas City, I managed to ID seventeen species of butterflies with reasonable certainty.

Annual lists are fun to compare from one year to the next, and can be most illustrative of the weather and climate (see last issue's column!). And, you get to start over every January 1. The yard list is a special case, because it has the power to stimulate better butterfly management of our own immediate precincts. By attending to nectar and host plants, as well as to exposure and other factors, Thea and I have managed to jack our yard list at Swede Park, a two-and-a-half acre sliver of rainforest and old farmstead in ultra-rainy southwest Washington, up to some fifty species in thirty-three years: almost equal to the whole Wahkiakum County list.

Listing can be as competitive as you wish, or not at all. About the only time I can remember being really competitive about listing was when I vied with a friend over our yard-bird lists in Seattle in the late sixties. He lived near Ravenna, and I was out by Sand Point. For a while we telephoned several times a day with our "Take that! Pheasant!" and "Ha! Kestrel!" But for most of my listing life, I have competed only with myself, the clouds, and the length of the day. On the contrary, listing can be a great spur to collaboration, nowhere better than on annual counts. The Fourth of July Butterfly Counts, begun by the Xerces Society in 1975 and run by NABA since 1993, convert the play of cooperative listing into comparative data-gathering with real analytical potential. How does Chumstick Mountain differ since 1985? Check the counts!

Any list can assist us in watching things more closely, and in paying better attention when we make determinations of identity. After all, paying attention is the very business of the naturalist. When we take names and do it reliably, we help to create the basic faunistic checklists that have long been the foundation of habitat monitoring and conservation. Descriptive listing is no longer fashionable in academic circles—you can't get tenure or grants for it—but science always comes back to the raw data (that's us) for necessary knowledge of the organisms in their habitats. Again and again, the tenured faculty falls back on the volunteer amateurs for the basic field knowledge they need (remember, "amateur" means "one who loves"). So it is that cutting-edge, quantitative science still depends upon the labors of the amateur, qualitative list-makers. When our WBA field trips and annual conferences, and our individual forays, help to flesh out the checklists and natural history of local butterflies in particular places, we undergird the experimental science that can lead to understanding and conservation of the butterflies we love.

Perhaps the apotheosis of the personal list is the Big Year. In this exercise, a person tries to see and identify as many species as possible in a given area in one calendar year. Birding big years began in the thirties, and have grown into a highly competitive activity since. The great books in this genre, in which the love of birds and countryside eclipse competition, are *Wild America* by Roger Tory Peterson and James Fisher, and *Kingbird Highway* by Kenn Kaufman. I consider both titles masterpieces of natural history writing—superbly observed, funny, wonderful romps. The best seller in this field, however, was *The Big Year*, by Mark Obmascek, which is all about competition. It has recently been made into a pretty good movie of the same name, starring (remarkably) Steve Martin and Jack Black. If nothing else, these contests at least focus public attention on something other than strictly human concerns. The same can be true for butterflies.

Butterfly big years have not taken off to the extent of birding big years. To my knowledge, the one I undertook in 2008 (told in *Mariposa Road*) was the first. The next one I know about took place in Great Britain in 2009. The person who did it, Patrick Barkham, wrote a good book about it. I reviewed *The Butterfly Isles* favorably in Vol. 66, no. 1 of the *Journal of the Lepidopterists' Society* (March 2012) and I highly recommend the read—it is, of course, very different from *Mariposa Road*, with only 59 species to count in the whole U.K.! Still, or maybe therefore, it makes for a very engaging tale. The only other one I know was Chris Kline's BBY journey around the US by Harley Davidson in 2011 (<http://butterflyrider.blogspot.com/>). Chris hopes to write it up in a book. It is not an easy thing to organize one's life, family, responsibilities, and finances so as to slip away in search of butterflies for an entire year—whether by Honda or Harley!

I have heard rumors of a few state BBYs, but I've seen no details. Who will do the first Butterfly Big Year for Washington? Would it be possible to see all of the state's butterflies in one year? You'd have to have awfully good luck with the weather and the biennial species. I'd love to try it myself, but I doubt that I shall. A BBY requires total involvement, and one runs the risk of falling into the trap that has captured many of the birders: the list mattering more than the butterflies themselves. Here is how I approached that challenge for *Mariposa Road*:

"My intent here was to let the game drive the days enough to keep me moving but not so much as to call all the shots. My promise to the butterflies, my readers, and myself was never to let mere listing, ticking, or twitching the species supersede or get in the way of solid, meaningful encounter with the animal and its habitat. And while I concentrated on butterflies, I attended to all of the flora and fauna, including people." This might not be the worst way to approach listing in general.



Mourning Cloak, aka Grand Surprise.

And so, with the whole picture in mind, have fun—and good listing!

## Species Profile: Desert Marble (*Euchloe lotta*) by Dave Nunnallee



Our species profile for this issue is the Desert Marble, *Euchloe lotta*.



The Desert Marble belongs to the family Pieridae, a large worldwide family of butterflies which includes the whites, sulphurs, marbles and orangetips. Butterflies in this family bear a full complement of six functional legs and are typically medium-sized species which spend much time on the wing. Although some species are common or abundant they are often flighty and difficult to approach. Pierids typically have white or yellow wings, and can be very similar in appearance worldwide. In Washington there are 17 species of pierids including 7 sulphurs, 7 whites, 2 marbles and 1 orangetip.

The Desert Marble ranges from southern BC to northern Mexico, occurring east of the Rocky Mountains but largely absent in coastal areas. In Washington it occurs east of the Cascades in the shrub steppe, especially in hilly habitats. It is univoltine (single-brooded), appearing early in the season and flying late March to late June, and is sometimes common in the Columbia Basin and adjacent areas. Males emerge before females and patrol gullies and hillsides for mates. Males hilltop in April, females joining them to mate before returning to lower slopes to lay their eggs. Females are usually found flying near host plants but are elusive and easily disturbed. Both sexes visit flowers including phlox, mustards and fiddlenecks.



Pupae overwinter, adults eclosing the following spring. Females lay eggs singly on the buds, flowers, stems or leaves of the host plant. Larval hosts are crucifers including several species of *Arabis* or *Bouchera* (rockcress), *Sisymbrium altissimum* (Tumble Mustard), *Descurainia pinnata* (Tansy mustard) and *Lepidium* sp. (peppergrass). Larvae feed on all parts of the host, preferring terminal stems, buds and flowers early but feeding readily on leaves as they grow larger. Development is rapid, likely due to the ephemeral nature of many of the mustard hosts in arid areas in late spring. Larvae are green with a vivid lateral white stripe, sometimes slightly edged above in darker purple; the white stripe runs the full length of the larva but does not continue onto the head. There are five larval instars. Larvae wander before pupation, which occurs mostly on host stems. The pupa is light brown and streamlined with a long beak; after a few weeks it turns dark brown. The chemistry of droplets produced by setae in L1-L4 is unknown but is presumed to be for defensive purposes. No nests are made, and survival is based on camouflage and defensive chemicals. In the later instars the only larva likely to be confused with this species in Washington is *Anthocharis sara* (Sara Orangetip) which is also green with a prominent lateral white stripe. However the white side stripe in *A. sara* continues onto the head, providing an easily observed identification mark.

In Washington the adult Desert Marble can be confused only with the Large Marble, *Euchloe ausonides*. The two species differ in size, *E. ausonides* being significantly larger. Also the ventral hindwing coloration of *E. ausonides* is distinctly gold while in *E. lotta* it is a colder green with limited gold veins. *Euchloe lotta* usually flies a little earlier where the two occur together, and *E. ausonides* continues later into the season and at higher elevations.



## Details for 2012 Annual Conference in Oroville

This year's annual conference will headquarter at the Eden Valley Guest Ranch, 10 miles east of Oroville. Keynote Speaker for Saturday 23rd: "Butterflies and Plants: A Cozy Coevolutionary Relationship" by Dana Visalli of Twisp. Registration form available on the website. Mt Hull and the Scotch Creek Wildlife Area are full on into spring as of the end of April, with buttercups, blue bells, shooting stars, and balsamroot blooming. Here's what we anticipate – around Mt. Hull, we might see some extremely cool skippers, such as Peck's Skipper, *Polites peckius*; Garita Skipperling, *Oarisma garita*; and Tawny-edged skipper, *Polites themistocles*. Also on our "likely" list are Common Alpine, *Eribea epipsodea*; Chryxus Arctic, *Oeneis chryxus*; and the Silver-bordered Fritillary, *Boloria selene*. There should be many other species to enjoy in the meadows and along the roads. Already 24 butterfly enthusiasts are registered as of the end of April, so it should be a fun gathering and a good way to catch up with old and new butterfly friends.

As for your lodging plans, all the cabins at Eden Valley Guest Ranch are now booked, with one name on the waiting list. Five people are signed up to camp there. Not to worry, there's still plenty of room at the Camaray Motel in nearby Oroville; refer to "Lodging" on the "Annual Conference" page on the WBA website, or see page 9 in the previous issue of G'num. Keep in mind that the Oroville area is a popular summer destination, so book your accommodations soon!

Field trips are planned for Mount Hull. Alternatives, depending on whether we have an early or late season, are the Mary Ann Creek area of the Scotch Creek Wildlife Area a bit further east and the Sinlahekin Wildlife Area to the west. Mary Ann Creek is generally higher than the Mt. Hull area, and the Sinlahekin is lower, providing some flexibility in adjusting for an early or late season. Since the habitat may well be past its prime by July, we scheduled in June, recognizing a somewhat increased risk of rainy or cool weather. Some of the June species we might see are Peck's Skipper, Garita Skipperling, Tawny-edged Skipper, Common Alpine, Chryxus Arctic, and the Silver-bordered Fritillary, as well as many other species. Also, consider visiting Moses Meadows, Long Swamp, or 30-mile Creek on way to or from the conference for more chances of seeing the Meadow Fritillary and Freija Fritillary.

### Lodging

**Eden Valley Guest Ranch ( conference site)** 509-485-4002 <http://www.edenvalleyranch.net/>

31 Eden Valley Lane, Oroville, WA 98844 USA. 10 cabins with kitchens; \$99/night for a two-night stay, plus tax

**Camaray Motel.** 509-476-3684 <http://www.orovillemotel.com/index.html>

1320 Main St., Oroville WA 98844

38 rooms with microwave & minifridge; \$60-80 w/tax. 12 miles, 26 min. from Eden Valley

### Camping

**Eden Valley Guest Ranch (conference site)** 509-485-4002 <http://www.edenvalleyranch.net/>

#### Reserve in advance

31 Eden Valley Lane, Oroville, WA 98844 USA

Camping available, with access to a bath in the Lodge with shower, toilet, sink, and towels; also access to a second bathroom without a shower. Campers may have morning coffee and tea in the Lodge.

- \$25 plus tax per person for tents and RVs includes access to shower, etc., in a friend's cabin, or in the Lodge.
- \$15 plus tax per RV for self-contained RVs that do not use any Eden Valley facilities.

**USFS Tonasket Ranger District Campgrounds** <http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/oka/recreation/toncamp.shtml>

\$12/night, \$5/extra vehicle; listed campgrounds are on Chesaw Rd.

- **Lost Lake**, 19 sites. 18 miles, 47 min. from Eden Valley
- **Beaver Lake**, 11 sites. 20 miles, 40 min. from Eden Valley
- **Beth Lake**, 15 sites. 20 miles, 38 min. from Eden Valley

#### Osoyoos Lake Veterans Memorial Park

Park Office: 509-476-3321 City Hall: 509-476-2926

2207 Juniper St.; Oroville, Washington

[http://oroville-wa.com/index2.php?option=com\\_docman&task=doc\\_view&gid=423&Itemid=111](http://oroville-wa.com/index2.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_view&gid=423&Itemid=111)

\$25/day plus registration fee. 13 miles, 27 min. from Eden Valley. Some users have found this to be a noisy campground.



Peck's Skipper

## Board Members

|                   |                 |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| Richard Youel     | President       |
| David Droppers    | Vice President  |
| Donna Schaeffer   | Secretary       |
| Al Wagar          | Treasurer       |
| Jon Pelham        | Science Advisor |
| Kim Kendall       | At-Large        |
| Louise Kulzer     | At-Large        |
| Reg Reisenbichler | At-Large        |
| Melanie Weiss     | At-Large        |

## Committees

|                      |                   |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| Marty Hanson         | Membership        |
| Joyce Bergen         | Annual Conference |
| David & Jo Nunnallee | Field Trips       |
| Idie Ulsh            | Programs          |
| Carolyn Heberlein    | Publicity/Website |
| Regina Johnson       | Newsletter        |

## 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](mailto:wabutterflyassoc@earthlink.net) or call Idie Ulsh at (206) 364-4935.