



G'n^um*

The newsletter of the Washington Butterfly Association

P.O. Box 31317 Seattle WA 98103
www.naba.org/chapters/nabaws

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



Indra Swallowtail—one of the butterflies we hope to see at this year's Conference.
(D. James)

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Upcoming Programs

April 3 Exploring the Butterflies and Wildflowers of the Olympic Mountains by Bob Hardwick
Travel with Bob Hardwick to the Lake Cushman area of the Olympics and then head for Quilcene to hike the Mt. Townsend Trail. Enjoy the wildlife and spectacular views as we make the climb to the summit. The special butterflies found only in the Olympics will be highlighted through Bob's excellent photographs.

May 1 Sexual Differences in Vision of Lycaenid Butterflies by Dr. Gary D. Bernard, Affiliate Professor of Electrical Engineering, U of Washington.
Both wings and eyes of many Lycaenidae are substantially dimorphic. Photos and measurements of eyeshine demonstrate sexual differences in sensitivity to wavelength and polarization. After viewing videos of hairstreak behavior when in crowded groups, the speaker and audience will consider what butterflies do when close to one another. Think about your experiences and be prepared to participate in discussions.

June: Due to the early date for the annual WBA state conference, there will be no membership meeting in June.

WBA 2013 Annual Conference

May 31-June 2

Goldendale, Washington

This year's conference will be in the Goldendale area where we expect to see butterflies not common in the rest of the state, including the large, black Indra Swallowtail, as well as the Propertius Duskywing. Conference field trips will visit varied habitats, from the steep slopes of the southern Cascades down to the dramatic Columbia Gorge. Forests of the area are a mix of fir, pine, and oak. Grassland covers south-facing slopes and low plateaus. Riparian corridors crisscross throughout, and springs and ponds dot the area. The area also has a variety of other species, including black-tailed deer, western gray squirrels, western pond turtles, and Vaux's swifts.

Noted naturalist and award-winning author Dr. Robert Michael (Bob) Pyle will participate in our field trips, at least one of which will visit the Klickitat Wildlife Area, where we'll keep a lookout for an interesting variety of early-flying east-side species among the nearly 100 species of butterflies in Klickitat County.

Program

Friday evening –

6:30 Meet at Goldendale Grange Hall for camaraderie and light refreshments

8:00 Butterflies and Habitats of Klickitat County, by **Dave Nunnallee**, coauthor of *Life Histories of Cascadia Butterflies*.

Saturday

8:30 Gather in Grange Parking lot for all-day field trip.

6:30 Dinner at Grange Hall

8:00 Monarchs in the Pacific Northwest and Beyond, keynote by noted naturalist and award-winning author **Dr. Robert Michael Pyle**.

Sunday

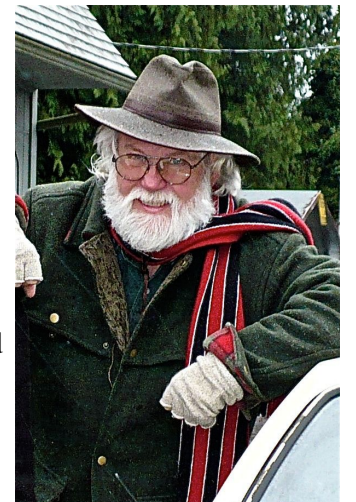
8:30 Gather in Grange Parking lot for half-day field trip.

Early afternoon Have a safe trip home.

Full Registration is **\$85** (\$75 if received by May 15). Partial registration is available as well as a special offer rate of **\$40** for new members, juniors (13 – 17 years), and students enrolled in a school program. Children 12 and under are free. **Meals are not included in registration.**



Friday night speaker, David Nunnallee



Keynote speaker, Robert Michael Pyle

2013 Convention Lodging

Lodging in Goldendale

Book your room early to insure availability. June is a busy season in Goldendale and motels can fill well in advance. All prices listed include tax, but are subject to change without notice.

Ponderosa Motel

775 E. Broadway St. Goldendale, WA 98620 509-773-5842

<http://www.ponderosamotelgoldendale.com/index.html>

45 rooms. Book your room before April 1 to insure availability. When booking your room, specify that you're with the Wa. Butterfly Association; we MAY be able to get a \$5/night discount if we book enough rooms.

In the new one-story building –

One-queen room, \$82.13. One-queen suite w/kitchen, \$93.08. Two-queen suite w/kitchen, \$109.50

In the older two-story building –

One-queen room, \$71.18. Two-queen room, \$87.60. Three-queen room, \$98.55

All rooms include a refrigerator, microwave, and continental breakfast.

Quality Inn & Suites

808 East Simcoe Drive Goldendale, WA 98620 509-773-5881

<http://www.qualityinn.com/hotel-goldendale-washington-WA178?sid=x860Ii.8o0q3g7iP.9>

Book your room before April 30 to insure availability.

Non-smoking rooms: 10 single queen-bed rooms at \$125.93. 23 double queen-bed rooms at \$135.78. 2 king-bed rooms at \$141.26. There are also a few smoking rooms and large suites available.. All rooms include a refrigerator, microwave, coffee maker, hair dryer, and continental breakfast.

Camping

May/June is peak season here. Non-reservation campgrounds are often full. All prices include tax, but are subject to change without notice.

State Campgrounds

888-226-7688 reservations. 306-902-8844 to ask questions. Leave a message to get a call back.

Brooks Memorial State Park

Off Hwy 97, about 13 miles/15 minutes north of Goldendale. 22 tent sites, 23 utility sites, no reservations. Fees range from \$22-31/night, plus tax.

<http://www.parks.wa.gov/parks/?selectedpark=Brooks%20Memorial&subject=camping>

Maryhill State Park

Off Hwy 97, about 14 miles, 20 minutes south of Goldendale. <http://www.parks.wa.gov/parks/?selectedpark=Maryhill>
19 tent sites, 51 RV sites, online reservations available. Fees range from \$23-37/night, plus a one-time transaction fee \$6.50 online; \$8.50 by telephone. Can be windy. <https://Secure.camis.com/WA/MaryhillStatePark?Map>

2013 Convention in Goldendale (continued)

Columbia Hills State Park

Off State Route 14, about 28 miles/36 minutes southwest of Goldendale. 4 standard sites, 8 partial utility sites, no reservations. Fees range from \$22-27/night, plus tax. Can be windy.

<http://www.parks.wa.gov/parks/?selectedpark=Columbia%20Hills&subject=all>

Klickitat Wildlife Area

With a Discover Pass for your car, you may camp free anywhere, except in areas marked by “no camping” signs. For questions, telephone the WDFW office at 509-773-4459; leave a message.

Discover Passes available at this site - <http://www.discoverpass.wa.gov/>

There are two developed campgrounds, about 15-20 miles from Goldendale. Take Highway 142 west out of Goldendale, then turn north on the Glenwood-Goldendale Rd. No piped water; vault toilets; both campgrounds are on the Klickitat River if you want to filter water. No reservations. Accessible without 4WD.

Stinson Flat – on the left, about 10 miles from the intersection of 142 & Glenwood-Goldendale Highways. More scenic.

Leidl Park – on both sides of the road, about 11 miles from the intersection of 142 & Glenwood-Goldendale Highways. More shade.

Private Campgrounds

Pine Springs Resort

Off Hwy 97, about 13 miles/16 minutes north of Goldendale. Private campground with tent & RV sites, and cabins

<http://www.pinespringsresort.net/index.html>

Other private campgrounds are listed with the Goldendale Chamber of Commerce

http://www.cityofgoldendale.com/lodging_dining.shtml



Klickitat Valley, south of Goldendale, with Mt. Adams. (R. Johnson)

Watching Washington Butterflies with Bob Pyle

Number Thirteen Filling In The Gaps

Do you keep a life list of Washington butterflies?

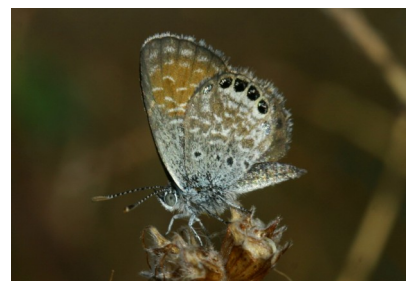
I do. I don't try to maintain a worldwide butterfly life list, but I do keep one, more or less, for the U.S. and Canada. And I definitely keep track of the butterflies I have seen here in Washington, in hopes of eventually seeing all of our species within the state's borders. No one has managed to do so yet. I know this to be a fact, since two or three species on our checklist have been seen by only one or two people each, ever, as far as we know. So any of us could be the first to check them all off. Not that such a distinction is very important in itself, apart from the personal satisfaction it would bring. After all, listing is a game—harmless in itself, but valuable for the concentration it can bring to the task. The really important thing is the encounters with the butterflies themselves, and with their habitats, and the days afield that such a list represents.

David Nunnallee updated the checklist of Washington butterflies in 2009. I jotted an ad-hoc list in my field notebook during a long road trip last summer (while Thea was driving!). Reconciling Dave's list and mine, we come up with between 150 and 155 species—depending on certain lumps, splits, and pending descriptions of new blues, whether a couple of one-time strays are accepted, and whether we really have Canadian tiger swallowtails in Washington, or just some introgressed genes of theirs from B.C. This is not such an intimidating total in itself, out of a little more than 800 species north of Mexico: not so many as to defeat anyone's hopes of seeing them all. And if we were to remove all the accidentals, strays, and visitors from the list, and stick with just the regular breeding species, we get about 145, which is even more approachable.

It is those seven accidentals—Checkered White, Dainty Sulphur, Reakirt's Blue, Pygmy Blue, Zebra Longwing, Variegated Fritillary, and White Admiral—that represent the greatest challenges to ever seeing them in the state. Indeed, some of them might never be recorded here again, such as the Zebra Longwing, which probably came into the Snake River Canyon on a boxcar; and the White Admiral found in Tri-Cities by Patti Ensor, likely a pupal stowaway on a camper. Though others, like the Dainty Sulphur and the Pygmy Blue, probably will reappear, along with the as-yet unrecorded Buck-eye, thanks to the warming climate causing such southern species to reach ever farther north in the summertime.

So you might well be forgiven for limiting your goal to the residents and regularly breeding species (including the annual immigrant monarch). But even then, a number of significant challenges remain for the would-be life-lister in Washington. Some of our butterflies occur only in remote areas of the North Cascades or Okanogan Highlands, requiring a backpack or a stiff hike into the wilderness to find them. These include Labrador Sulphur, Lustrous Copper, Astarte Fritillary, Melissa Arctic, and Alpine Checkered Skipper, all of which might be sought by a backpacking butterflyer in the Pasayten Wilderness Area or in the never-collected Pickett Range of North Cascades National

Park. Butterflies, with a few notable exceptions, have not been backpackers on the whole. I remember a young one named Shaundelle Vail, who was hopeful of finding some of our special rarities. We steered her parents to the Pasayten, where (on a vigorous family backpacking trip), Shaundelle netted several of our hardest-to-find arctic-alpine specialties in new locales—including the mysterious greenish Labrador Sulphur, which few WBA members have beheld in the wild.



Pygmy Blue (D. Droppers)



Dainty Sulphur (I. Ulsh)

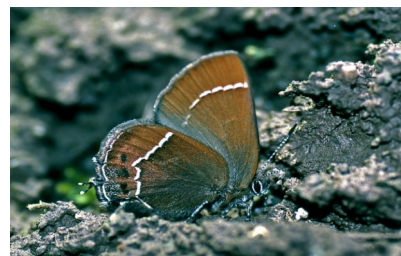


Lustrous Copper (D. Nunnallee)



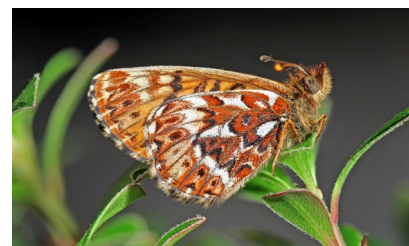
Tawny-Edged Skipper (D. Nunnallee)

Several other highly localized species may be approached by automobile; but being simply rare in nature, at least in Washington, they are never a sure thing for those who seek them. For example, to see the Freija Fritillary in abundance, you may visit certain Colorado willow bogs soon after the snow melts, or stride the North Slope of Alaska, where the butterfly abounds. But insofar as its range in Washington goes, Freija is limited to a few sites in Okanogan County, several of which have been badly burned out in recent forest fires. Or take Johnson's Hairstreak: this dwarf mistletoe-feeder occurs only around old-growth conifers, and seldom comes to the ground. Clearly, that makes it a difficult find, since precious few ancient forest groves remain. The Golden Hairstreak occupies even fewer sites, since it requires the hyper-restricted golden chinquapin as its larval host, but it is fairly reliable at the south end of the Big Lava Bed in August.



Johnson's Hairstreak (D. Nunnallee)

Some of these great rarities are associated with traditional places for viewing them: Staircase at the head of Lake Cushman for Johnson's Hairstreak, where it may come down to nectar on Oregon grape flowers in May alongside cedar hairstreaks; or Slate Peak above Hart's Pass for the Lustrous Copper, where a lucky watcher might find the Astarte Fritillary as well. But then you also need to get there during the right flight season, which can vary by weeks from year to year depending upon snowmelt; and for biennial species, even in the right year. The Astarte Fritillary, for example, flies in even years only. And finally—need I say it—even if all other factors are go, you'll still need to get there on a sunny day!



Freija Fritillary (D. Nunnallee)

My own Washington life list stands at about 135. I have been very lucky in seeing the Dainty Sulphur, the Pygmy Blue, and the Melissa Arctic, the latter at the very summit of Chopaka Mountain. I am still missing five accidentals (Checkered White, Reakirt's Blue, Zebra Longwing, Variegated Fritillary, White Admiral) and ten residents (Canadian Tiger Swallowtail, Labrador Sulphur, Lustrous Copper, one or two of the dotted blues (genus *Euphilotes*) currently under study for description, Freija Fritillary, Pale Crescent, Alpine Checkered Skipper, Tawny-Edged Skipper, and Nevada Skipper). I've seen all of them elsewhere, except for the Labrador Sulphur and those new blues (in fact, the Tawny-Edge was my common lawn-skipper as a boy in Denver).

It should not be so difficult to see the Tawny-Edged Skipper and the Nevada Skipper in Washington, requiring only that I show up at the right place (Tiger Meadows and Manastash Ridge, respectively) at the right time. The Pale Crescent is a bugaboo species for me, and never an easy given in this state. I should be able to see the Lustrous Copper at Slate Peak, but haven't succeeded in several attempts (though I have seen many, belonging to other subspecies, in the high rockslides of Colorado and the Sierra Nevada). But the Labrador Sulphur and the Alpine Checkered Skipper—ah, now they will require some real effort (of which I hope I am still capable when I get the opportunity!) and a lot of boot leather. For the Freija Frit and the Canadian Tiger, see above. And as for those dotted blues, the dust hasn't settled yet on just which species belong on the checklist, and what their names will be.

But what if we ever did see them all? Finishing a life list...whoa! Then what? Well, we could always emulate those avid birders who pursue life lists for each county in Washington. Or just pull out my column # 5 on state records yet to come, and help make the checklist longer!

* * *

Common and scientific names of species mentioned in this column:

Alpine Checkered Skipper (= Grizzled Skipper) (*Pyrgus centaureae*), Tawny-Edged Skipper (*Polites themistocles*), Nevada Skipper (*Hesperia nevada*), Checkered White (*Pontia protodice*), Dainty Sulphur (*Nathalis iole*), Labrador Sulphur (*Colias nastes*), Lustrous Copper (*Lycaena cupreus*), Golden Hairstreak (*Habrodais grunus*), Johnson's Hairstreak (*Callophrys johnsoni*), Reakirt's Blue (*Echinargus isola*), Pygmy Blue (*Brephidium exilis*), dotted blues (genus *Euphilotes*), Zebra Longwing (*Heliconius charitonius*), Variegated Fritillary (*Euptoeita claudia*), Freija Fritillary (*Boloria freija*), Astarte Fritillary (*Boloria astarte*), Pale Crescent (*Phyciodes pallida*), White Admiral (*Limenitis arthemis*), Buckeye (*Junonia coenia*), and Melissa Arctic (*Oeneis melissa*).



Pale Crescent (D. Nunnallee)

Keeping up with the Lepidoptera



Butterfly and moth distributions are changing, for a variety of reasons. What we know about butterfly and moth distributions today is due not to the people that study them, but to the people who have bothered to tell anyone. For many of our species, we have poor knowledge on their distributions, particularly for our moths, because of this lack of data. A common problem that many amateurs (meaning one who loves) have is not in the desire to share their records and experiences, but in where to divulge this information. Who do we give our records to so that they may be used to further build on our knowledge of these species?

Introducing the new and improved Butterflies and Moths of North America website (www.butterfliesandmoths.org, so simple!). This site allows you to make an account and submit your photographs. Many of us have had experience with photographing butterflies (or trying to), and have learned that it takes a lot of patience and practice, more than some of us can afford. However, the moths that visit your local light sources (such as your porch light) are often at rest and easy to photograph.

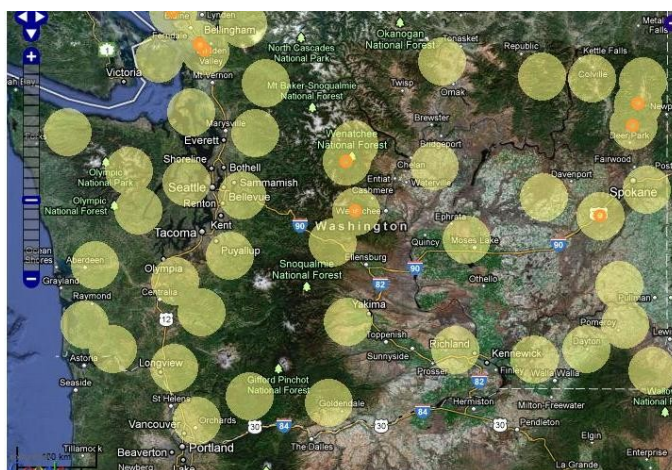
When you wish to submit a sighting, you will be required to enter the date on which you photographed the butterfly or moth, as well as what the specimen is of (moth, butterfly, larvae) and the specimen type (sighting[for coordinators], photograph [the most common type], specimen), and what county the record was taken. You will also have to mark the location of the sighting on a map.

If you are uncomfortable with placing a sighting above your house, the closest street intersection will do. However, remember that researchers are looking at habitat as well, and the roadsides are likely to consist of different habitat than that in which the butterfly or moth was found.

Don't know what the name of the species that you photographed? No problem. When you submit your photographs, it is the job of the state coordinator to identify the species in the photograph and place it in the appropriate records. Sometimes, particularly with the smaller moth species, the coordinators cannot identify it, but it will be made available to other coordinators who may have more experience with that group. Of course, you can help the coordinators by taking notes about the individual photographed, such as plant or habitat associations. Remember to record the time of day that it was found as well.

So take a look and consider participating. You can help increase our knowledge of our Lepidoptera fauna daily. The more we know about a species, the better able we are to conserve it. And you can't protect a species without knowing where it is.

Location data for the Echo Azure (*Celastrina echo*) in WA



Species Profile: *Astarte Fritillary* (*Boloria astarte*) by Dave Nunnallee

Fritillaries belong to the very large worldwide family Nymphalidae, the Brushfoots. All fritillaries have a similar appearance dorsally, tawny-orange to carrot-orange with a complex pattern of black lines and dashes. The lesser fritillaries, in the genus *Boloria*, are smaller than their "greater" relatives and have white or yellow ventral hindwing spots (silvered in one species) which are usually not oval in shape, or if oval are clustered and touching.



Guppy & Shepard (*Butterflies of BC*, 2001) placed *astarte* as a subspecies of the holarctic *Clossiana tritonia*, but Pyle (*Butterflies of Cascadia*, 2002) resumed its current status.



Only two of our lesser fritillaries are widespread and easily found in Washington while the other four are localized to rare. *Boloria astarte* is one of our rarest species, found only in the far North Cascades of Washington, and north into British Columbia. Beyond Washington this species enters the US only in Glacier Park, Montana, and also flies in Alberta, Yukon, Alaska and Russia. This fritillary is found in high alpine habitats where it flies over rocky scree slopes where its host plant grows. The only known larval host in our area is *Saxifraga bronchialis* (Spotted Saxifrage), a species found only on high alpine slopes and ridges. This is a low-growing cushion plant with tiny, spiny succulent leaves and small white flowers on 3-inch purple stalks; it also hosts the Arctic Blue in the same habitats. *Saxifraga tricuspidata* (Three-toothed Saxifrage) is another probable host further north. *Boloria astarte* is a biennial species, flying only on alternate (even numbered) years.

The immatures of *B. astarte* overwinter two times before reaching maturity. According to Guppy & Shepard the first winter is spent as first instar larvae, which continue development during the 2nd summer to fourth instars; after another winter in this stage the larvae grow to 5th instar, pupate and eclose to adults during the third summer. In our rearing we found a considerably different pattern, the eggs hatching and developing to 4th instars the first season. After one winter they grew to 5th instar and pupated. As the adults do not fly every year this "laboratory life cycle" is not representative of what happens in nature, but is suggestive that an annual life cycle is possible under optimal conditions. The larvae are among the darkest of our brushfoots, virtually black until the final instar when white and dull gold dorsal spots appear. The pupae hang upside down and are dark brown. In the North Cascades adults fly from mid July to mid August, females ovipositing in latest July. In captivity the larvae developed from egg hatch to 4th instar in four weeks, then diapaused. The following spring, development was very slow and pupation unpredictable, but a few did eventually pupate when temporarily placed in a cool place.

On the dorsal surface *B. astarte* is more tawny, less bright orange than our other fritillaries. Ventrally the pattern is distinctive, with an irregular angular white spot-band across the middle of the ventral hindwing. The most similar species is *B. chariclea* (Arctic Fritillary), which is much brighter orange dorsally; also on the



ventral hindwing the angular spot band is infused with orange and is less distinct than in *B. astarte*. Males begin flight before females, relentlessly cruising the steep alpine slopes in search of mates. Females are more subtle, often perching inconspicuously on large boulders but nectaring readily on flowers, especially on the bright yellow *Arnica*. Late in the flight period most adults will be females.



Field Trips 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 accepted on condition that individuals raised to adult stage are released at their original location.

Date	Destination/Description	Difficulty	Trip Leader/Contact
April 27 (May 4)	Deception Pass/Washington Park, Anacortes (see below)	2-3	Droppers
May 11 (May 18)	Frenchman Coulee-Quincy Lakes (Grant Co.)		Hassell/ Nunnallee
May 25	Little Spokane River	2-3	John Baumann*
May 31-June 2	Goldendale/Columbia Gorge Conference	2	Various
June 15	Manastash Ridge, Ellensburg	2	Nunnallee
June 15	McKenzie Conservation Area, Newman Lake (Spokane)	2	John Baumann*
June 29	4 th of July Butterfly Count, Chumstick Mountain (Cashmere)	2	Wagar
July 6	4th of July Butterfly Count, Little Pend Oreille NWR (Colville)		NWR Staff
July 13	Mt. Kit Carson, Mt. Spokane State Park	2-4	John Baumann*
July 20	Quartz Mountain, Kittitas Co.	3	
July 27	Bean Basin, Teanaway River	4-5	James
August 10	Summit Lake, Pierce Co. (near Mt. Rainier)	3	Droppers
August 17	Corral Pass, Pierce Co. (near Mt. Rainier)	3	Nunnallee

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)

RAIN DATES SHOWN IN PARENTHESES

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 (1st 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.

Board Members

Richard Youel	President	
David Droppers	Vice President	
Donna Schaeffer	Secretary	
Al Wagar	Treasurer	
Jon Pelham	Science Advisor	
Kim Kendall	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 or call Idie Ulsh at (206) 364-4935.

Washington Butterfly Association 2012 Conference Registration

Goldendale, Washington – May 31-June 2, 2013

Registration is \$85; early registration by May 15 is \$75. **No refunds** after May 15. **Registration does not include lodging or meals.** Reservations for dinner & lunches must be received by Wednesday, May 15. **Please print clearly:**

Name _____

Address _____

City, State, Zip _____

Telephone _____

Email _____

Enter number of people and, if chosen, any meals, with totals and grand total in the right-hand column.

WBA MEMBERS—REGISTRATION	Price	How many?	Total
Full Registration includes Friday evening light refreshments & lecture, Saturday field trip, Saturday evening lecture, Sunday field trip	\$85/ \$75		
- Children 12 and under free if accompanied by an adult registered for the conference	\$0		
Partial Registration:			
Friday evening only	\$20		
Saturday field trip only	\$30		
Saturday lecture only	\$20		
Sunday field trip only	\$20		
SPECIAL OFFER! Discounted registration AND one year free WBA-only (not NABA) membership for first-time members, juniors 13–17 years, and students enrolled in school programs. Under 18 must be accompanied by registered adult.			
Full Registration:			
Friday evening light refreshments & lecture, Saturday field trip, Saturday evening lecture, Sunday field trip	\$40		
Children 12 and under free if accompanied by a registered adult	\$0		
Partial Registration:			
Friday only	\$10		
Saturday field trip only	\$20		
Saturday lecture	\$10		
Sunday field trip only	\$15		
MEALS--OPTIONAL not included with registration fee. If you have special dietary needs, contact Louise Kulzer. Bring your own water for field trips.			
Saturday dinner: includes green salad, rice pilaf, broccoli, fruit cobbler. Pick one entrée per person.			
Adults			
Lemon chicken	\$20		
Eggplant parmesan (vegetarian)	\$20		
Children's plates available for Saturday dinner. Specify the number of children here, but do not include cost. Pay the caterer directly at mealtime.	—		—
Sack lunches includes sandwich, condiments, chips, fruit, cookie			
Saturday sack lunch			
Ham & Swiss on bun	\$9		
Hummus on whole wheat (vegetarian)	\$9		
Sunday sack lunch			
Turkey & provolone on whole wheat	\$9		
Havarti & onions on sourdough (vegetarian)	\$9		

TOTAL

\$_____

Make your check payable to Washington Butterfly Association, and mail it with this form to: WBA, Attn: Louise Kulzer, P.O. Box 31317, Seattle, WA 98103. You will receive confirmation by email, telephone, or mail. Questions? Contact Louise Kulzer at tatooshtakto@gmail.com or 206/371-6295.

