Volume 14, Number 3 August 2013

Washington Butterfly Association

G'num*

The newsletter of the Washington Butterfly Association

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

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

Luci and Zach admire an Elegant Day Moth at Mt. Kit Carson. Photo by Ines Boehnert.

The Elegant Day Moth. Photo by John Baumann.

In this issue:

2013 Annual Conference	p 2
Trip Reports	p 4
Species Profile	p 5
Watching Washington Butterflies	p 6
Book Review: *Butterfly People*	p 9
Field Trip Schedule and Videos	p 11

Upcoming Program

September 4: Share the Wealth. Always an entertaining, fun and educational program. Bring your photos to share with us for education, entertainment or species identification. Everyone works together to make this fun. Bring photos in digital, slide or printed form of photos to be identified or just shared. This informal meeting gives members a chance to get to know each other better. All levels of photography and butterflying are encouraged and appreciated. Sense of humor is required!

(more Programs on next page)

Upcoming Programs Continued

October 2: Butterflies and Nature. Our longtime WBA members Reg Reisenbichler and Kim Kendall recently volunteered for five months at Big Cypress National Preserve (the western Everglades) and will share with us their adventures with butterflies, birds, panthers with babies, and the many other experiences of being volunteers in one of our major National Park units. This may make you want to sign up to do the same!!! Fun program…don't miss it!

November 6: TBA

December 4: Restoration of Checkerspots in Washington: Species and Habitats. Mary Linders, a highly respected naturalist from the WA Department of Fish and Wildlife, has led the program of restoring the Taylor's Checkerspot (*Euphydryas editha taylori*) and prairie habitat in the Fort Lewis area. She will discuss WA state's unique prison program in assisting in the raising of the species as well as the creation of the habitat in moving from the existing Fort Lewis firing range to a safer area for this species. Mary is an excellent presenter.

January: Winter Party, no scheduled program.

2013 Annual Conference, Goldendale

Our 15th annual conference was a great success, with good food, camaraderie,, speakers, and field trips. The Goldendale area, just above the Columbia River at the south end and the dry east side of the Washington Cascades, was new to us.

Friday evening we gathered in the Goldendale Grange Hall , which suited our needs nicely, renewing old acquaintances and meeting new people, including Jim Reed, a teacher and excellent butterflier from the nearby town of Klickitat. Concluding the evening, David James presented photos and descriptions of butterflies we might see on our field trips.

Drawing on Jim Reed's familiarity with the area, our Saturday field trip focused on locations to the west along the beautiful Klickitat River canyon. Early in the day we were seeing more larvae than adults, especially for Mourning Cloaks, California Tortoiseshells, and Anise Swallowtails. Many of us had not seen larvae jump in response to loud sounds, enthusiastically provided by Jonathan Pelham. As it warmed we began seeing Pale, Western Tiger, Two-tailed, and Anise Swallowtail adults along with other species. And finally, part of our group spotted an Indra Swallowtail.

After a full day in the field we enjoyed a lovely dinner prepared by the ladies of the Grange, followed by a brief business meeting to elect officers for the next year—Richard Youel, David Droppers, and Donna Schaeffer re-elected as President, Vice-President, and Secretary, respectively, and MJ Benavente elected as Treasurer. We then enjoyed Bob Pyle's talk showing how his research helped change the conventional wisdom of Monarch migration.

Sunday morning we met with cars already packed and drove to Satus Pass, our half-day field trip location and part way home for many of us. At pass elevation we enjoyed good butterflying in the sun. Then, as we proceeded toward the top of Simcoe Butte, increasing clouds and a cool breeze kept butterfly numbers low. But views of the entire surrounding region were spectacular.

During the two days we saw all three green hairstreaks—Western, Bramble, and Sheridan's — along with several spreadwing skippers and Great Arctics that we usually see only in even-numbered years. Very few fritillaries were seen but we did encounter Snowberry, Northern, and Edith's Checkerspots.

This conference was our best attended and all agreed it was one of our best.

2013 Annual Conference, Goldendale

At the Goldendale Conference. (Connie Youel)

Jon Pelham and David James at the conference. (Connie Youel)

Examining a swallowtail at the conference. (Connie Youel)

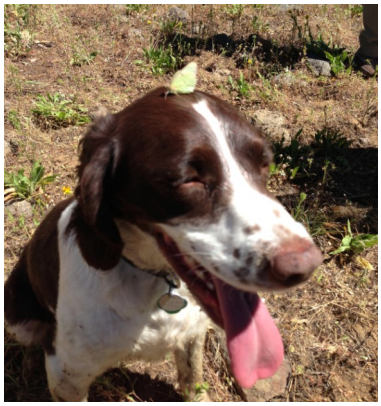
The Klickitat River valley. (Connie Youel)

Jon Pelham with the James' on the way to Satus Pass. (Joyce Bergen)

Trip Reports

It was a bit early and cool for our first two trips, May 4 to Deception Pass and May 11 to Frenchman Coulee, with only 7 and 8 species seen, respectively, and not many of them. But it was clear and beautiful at Deception Pass, and at Frenchman Coulee, Cliff Hassell gave a great orientation and explanation of the Ice Age floods that carved the landscape.

Butterflying perked up greatly for our conference at Goldendale, covered elsewhere, and the Mananstash Ridge trip was outstanding with Dave Nunnallee taking us to a number of mudding spots with lots of puddling parties and good numbers for many of the 33 species seen.



A twist on the traditional Butterfly on the Nose photo. Loke the spaniel, with a sulfur. Photo by David Branch, her owner, at Quartz Mtn.

For the June 29 "Fourth-of-July" count on Chumstick Mountain, Murphy' Law was in full operation: three people missed signals and thus the trip, and we had thundershowers instead of the sunny weather and 80-degree temperatures that were forecast. Then, loggers had intentionally blocked the road the Derby and Swakane Canyon groups needed to reach our planned rendezvous at the summit. At the little stream and ponds in lower Swakane Canyon, two carloads of young men were already shooting across the ponds. With butterfly nets no match for rifles and shotguns, we nevertheless ran them off. (Actually, when they learned it was an important area for us, they very kindly moved a quarter mile down the road.) Despite Murphy and all the quirks, the ten participants new or nearly new to butterflying all had a great time. Our stats for the day were an estimated 604 butterflies of 35 species seen, with over half of these on the Entiat route.

Some 10-12 participants in the Inland Northwest Land Trust Butterfly Walk saw 18 species of early summer butterflies on June 15, including the less common Cedar Hairstreak, not yet officially recorded for Spokane County. This lakeside habitat in Mt Spokane's foothills offered some good day moths, too, including the Elegant Day Moth.

It was another great day for the 4th of July Butterfly Count at Little Pend Oreille NWR. One particular species of note is the Dun Skipper. This is the not only the first county record but only the second confirmed record for the species for Eastern Washington. Thanks to everyone for participating and thanks to John Baumann for getting the ID confirmed with Jon Pelham at the University of Washington's Burke Museum. By the way the 32 species and 10 observers compares to 25 species seen by 5 observers last year. Everyone had a great time again and we are tentatively planning on Saturday July 12, 2014 for next year.

Those of us who banded together for the Audubon Butterfly Walk on July 13 at Mt. Kit Carson were rewarded by much more than the sightings of lots of interesting and beautiful butterflies and moths, mountain scenery and even some very good bird sightings: we met a really fun bunch of people. Members of the group found butterfly numbers reduced compared to last year but still quite varied. In addition, there were some really interesting day moths.

Mt. Kit Carson butterfly trip. (Ines Boehnert)

Quartz Mountain, July 20, was again a great trip, with butterflies out in good numbers, especially Fritillaries, Checkerspots, Fire-rim (Milbert's) Tortoiseshells, and Blues, but enough others for a final count of 42 species seen. From the top we had gorgeous views of Mts Adams and Rainier and the valleys below.

Bean Basin was a stiff, uphill hike for the two miles we covered, with 15 of us (including all five of the Jameses) spotting 24 species. The weather was perfect and butterflies were out in good numbers, especially blue coppers, fritillaries, checkerspots, several species of blues, halfmoon hairstreaks, and Lorquin's admirals.

Species Profile: Hoffmann's Checkerspot (*Chlosyne hoffmanni*) by Dave Nunnallee

In Washington State we have ten species of butterflies which are loosely grouped as "checkerspots" owing to the cancellate or squarish patterning of intersecting lines on the wings. Our checkerspots are scientifically grouped into three separate genera, *Euphydryas*, the "true checkerspots" to many lepidopterists, *Phyciodes*, also known as the "crescents", and *Chlosyne*, the remaining checkerspots which include our species. The genus *Euphydryas* can be distinguished by the very straight leading edge of its forewings, and *Phyciodes* can be distinguished by the presence of a distinct light-colored crescent-shaped mark near the outer margin of the ventral hindwing. *Chlosyne* has strongly curved forewings and lacks the crescent-shaped mark.

*Chlosyne hoffmann*i is found in a narrow band extending along the Cascade, Sierra and Siskiyou Mountains from southern British Columbia to central California, thus is a strictly western North American species. In Washington State the species is found primarily east of the Cascade crest in the north, but along both slopes further south.

The Hoffmann's Checkerspot flies from early May to mid August, depending on elevation and the annual climate, and is strictly single-brooded in Washington. After mating the female lays a large mass of eggs on the host plant, usually in July and typically on Cascade Aster (*Eucephalus ledophyllus*) or Showy Aster (*Eurybia conspicua*). The eggs hatch 'en masse' and the young larvae live communally in loose silk nests beneath which they skeletonize the aster leaves. The larvae diapause in the 2nd or 3rd instar, overwintering in this state. When the aster host plants begin growing fresh in the spring the surviving larvae disperse, usually only one or a few per plant. If disturbed the larvae coil into a ball and tumble to the ground as a predator escape response. The larvae pupate and the fresh adults eclose a couple of weeks later to repeat the cycle. The other nine species of Washington's checkerspots generally have a similar life cycle, although one is multi-brooded and food plants are not restricted to asters in all of the other species.

The three species of *Chlosyne* can be a challenge to separate in the field, although dissection of male genetalia is diagnostic. The Hoffmann's Checkerspot is blacker at the base of the dorsal forewing than the other species, and sexes are alike. The Sagebrush Checkerspot, *Chlosyne acastus,* a shrub-steppe species which flies earlier in the season, can be distinguished by its all black females. The Northern Checkerspot, *Chlosyne palla*, is more challenging, but can usually be distinguished by its less solidly black base of dorsal forewing; also it flies later in the season, and only in northern Klickitat County does its range barely overlap with *C. hoffmanni*.

Hoffmann's Checkerspot is a montane species, typically found in relatively moist areas near streams or seeps in forest openings where asters are common. The reported elevation range is 1000 - 6000 ft, but most seem to occur in the 2000-3000 ft. elevation range. Adult males can be found mudding along unpaved roads, often in the company of *Euphydryas* checkerspots. *Chlosyne hoffmanni* can be rather numerous at times and in some places; one good locality is Derby Canyon near Peshastin, Chelan County.

(all photos this page by D. Nunnallee)

Watching Washington Butterflies with Bob Pyle

Number Fourteen

Are There Hackberry Butterflies in Washington?
Part One: The Set-up

Hackberry Emperor (Butterfly).

(Jim Brock)

When the rows of brick houses were laid out in Hoffman Heights, Colorado at the outset of the second half of the twentieth century, shade trees were allocated by the block. One of the first post-war subdivisions on the edge of Aurora on the edge of Denver, Hoffman welcomed returning servicemen and their expanding families to its muddy, bare acres. A few of the old cottonwoods from the farms and ditches of the high plains were saved in the park and a couple of lucky backyards, but for the most part, the landscape we moved into in 1952 was a treeless one. The new young saplings were nurtured with water, care, and hope.

As it turned out, I was extremely fortunate in my neighborhood's trees. My own 700-block of Revere Street had mostly Chinese elms and crabapples, good for shade and ammunition, but unhelpful for butterflies. But the very next block over and one up, the 800-block of Salem Street, got alternating green ash (*Fraxinus viridis*) and common hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*). The former is a more-than-acceptable hostplant for the Two-tailed Tiger Swallowtail (*Papilio multicaudatus*) and the latter, for the Hackberry Emperor (*Asterocampa celtis*). All I had to do was walk that block with a jam-jar and my eyes open in summertime, to harvest and take home for rearing any number of eggs, larvae, and pupae of these two species. I can still smell the breeding boxes and the pungent leaves wilting into a hot July afternoon, even now. The ready availability of these two beauties may have had a lot to do with butterflies sticking to me.

Pupa of Hackberry Emperor.

(Jim Brock)

And then it got better. I discovered that nearby Fairmount Cemetery, Denver's most historic graveyard, was full of mature specimens of both trees. Their lower limbs were harder to reach than those of the young suburban stems. But in flight season, doubletails crowded the airways like 707s over Stapleton Field; and hackberries glided, flapped, and basked on tombstones and blue spruce limbs by the dozens. In the memorable summer of 1965, my mother and I witnessed thousands of the honey-brown, eyespotted *Asterocampa* all over Fairmount, perching on every marker, mausoleum, and mud-puddle after summer showers. They've never been as abundant as that again, but to this day we go to Fairmount toward the end of the afternoon on the High Line Canal Butterfly Counts, to tally the reliable Hackberry Butterfly there. In those days I had no trouble netting many adults to mail live to Dr. Walfried J. Reinthal in Knoxville, Tennessee, a psychiatrist who did *Asterocampa* research in his spare time.

So when I first learned, many years later, that hackberry trees occurred in Washington, I began looking for their special butterflies right away. But was this a fool's errand? Ray Stanford and Paul Opler's 1993 Atlas of Western USA Butterflies showed no *Asterocampa* records any nearer than east-central Utah. Could they possibly occur here?

Hackberry trees (genus *Celtis*) have co-evolved with two genera of butterflies for a long time. One of these, the snout butterflies (genus *Libythea*) actually exists alongside hackberry leaves in the Florissant Fossil Beds of Colorado—Oligocene lakebed shales—showing that this association goes back at least thirty-five million years. The other hackberry-feeding butterfly genus, *Asterocampa*, hasn't been found as a fossil, but it too probably goes way back as an obligate *Celtis* chomper. Today, there are four species in North America: the Hackberry Emperor, the Tawny Emperor, the Dusky Emperor, and Empress Leilia (*A. celtis, A. clyton, A. idyja*, and *A. leilia*) . BAMONA's map shows *A celtis* occurring on both sides of the Rockies in Colorado, across southern Utah, barely into southeast Nevada, and abundantly toward the south and east. But to my knowledge, there has never been any hint of a Cascadian presence, or anywhere near—until now.

Since *Celtis reticulata*, the tough, sandpapery netleaf or western hackberry, was not included in C. Leo Hitchcock's Botany 113 when I took Local Flora at the U. W. in 1967, it might as well not have existed for me. So the day I drove the long, steep slope from SR 14 down to Wishram, Washington, an old train-town on the Columbia River opposite Celilo, and spotted a scrubby tree beside the road that looked somehow familiar, and realized it was indeed a hackberry bush, I got mighty excited—and started looking for Hackberry Butterflies right away. Since then I have examined groves, stands, thickets, spinneys, and individual trees along the Columbia, John Day, Snake, and other basalt canyons, looking for the distinctive adults or immatures. Many insects feed on hackberry, from little pillbox-gallmakers to mourning cloaks. But in none of my searches did I see a hint of the warm brown flight, the fat, razorbacked green chrysalides or twin-horned larvae, nor even so much as a spent pupal cup in winter.

Western Hackberry (Wikipedia, Stan Shebs)

And then last fall, Ann Potter passed on a rumor from the Northwest Lepidopterists' meeting in Corvallis, which I had missed: Ray Stanford thought he'd seen Hackberry Butterflies—in Washington! So I wrote to Ray and asked him, what's up with that?

Ray is a very old friend and butterfly mentor who once lived across the street from my mother in Denver. For many years he conducted the Gilpin County, Colorado butterfly counts, which were routinely among the highest in the country. After he retired as a physician, Ray and Kit moved to Medford, Oregon, becoming Cascadians. Ray wrote back that he and Kit, in October of 2012, had taken a National Geographic cruise up the Columbia and Snake rivers, from Astoria, Oregon to Lewiston, Washington, nearly into Idaho. "The first stop," wrote Ray, "was at the entrance to Hells Canyon Recreation Area, on the Idaho/Washington border, in Asotin County about a mile north of the Oregon state line." He went on: "While the captain checked us in, we disembarked to climb a hill to rest rooms and a nice garden with many birds, rabbits, and a few deer. Kit stayed there for a few minutes, to identify the birds, while I started back down the hill. At this time I was using Nordic walking poles to stay upright, but noticed that for hundreds of yards uphill, and a long way both up and down river, the dwarf forest consisted almost entirely of hackberry, *Celtis reticulata*, the netleaf hackberry. Then, to my great astonishment, an *Asterocampa* flew by, and back, landing on my shoulder! Then a second one flew by, and they went up in a typical spiral flight, and one returned to perch on my cap. Kit was not there yet, but another member of our group was nearby, so I asked him to photo the butterfly. He tried, but it flew away. Neither of the people near me knew a butterfly from a blimp, so I do not have a second qualified witness of this surprising confrontation. Kit and I also saw, separately, one flying specimen of *Nathalis iole*, a surprise also but not new from Asotin County, WA. That pretty yellow jewel of a butterfly is still unknown from Oregon !!"

Hackberry Emperor (Butterfly) (Wikipedia, Megan McCarty))

So this was Ray's amazing report. The Dainty Sulphur, by the way, was only the second record for Washington: my party had found seven males not far north of Ray's location in 1975. But the Hackberry Butterfly was entirely new to Cascadia! Or not: After describing the range of *Celtis reticulata*, Ray discussed what he called "the main feature: the known distribution of *Asterocampa celtis* in the Northwest." He wrote, "I have today found time to put this unusual sighting of *A. celtis* into the context of recent records from others, indicating that the species could be moving north, as several others seem to be doing also. My sightings from Asotin Co, WA, are the only ones known to me from WA, OR, northern CA or northern NV. In Idaho there are old records from Gem and Washington counties (Lep Soc season summaries from long ago), and Twin Falls, Cassia and Oneida counties, from the 1970s and 1980s, mainly from George Stephens of Boise. Cliff Ferris determined at least one of his specimens as *A. celtis montis,* so there are documented records from south-central Idaho. Also Box Elder County, UT, and White Pine County, NV. So it is creeping up on Hells Canyon !!"

Those putative Idaho records had not made it into Stanford and Opler's western atlas, nor into BAMONA's data base, so I was previously unaware of them. But if sound, they do place Hackberry Butterflies much closer to Washington than we had imagined them to be. I was also surprised by the season. The Hackberry Butterflies of my youth in Denver were

exclusively single-brooded as far as I knew, flying once in midsummer. The only autumn flight I'd known was in Texas. So the existence of a potential second brood in the North is a lucky novelty, perhaps an adaptation to the lingering austral heat of the basalt canyons where the hackberry trees abound.

So now what? Do we pop *Asterocampa celtis* onto the state list? I don't for a minute doubt the judgment of my old friend and teacher Ray, one of the most knowledgeable and experienced lepidopterists in the country, let alone the West. However, as he properly pointed out, in the absence of a voucher specimen or a photograph, there really should be a second "qualified witness" to a new record of this importance. This is how the Variegated Fritillary (*Euptoieta claudia*) made it into the state checklist last year—because two separate observers turned in reliable reports in the same season and region—and even that was a stretch of the normal procedure for validating a new member of the state's fauna. But Ray himself suggested where we should go from here:

Hackberry Emperor. (Janet Chu)

"I now think forward," he wrote, "which is always the best place to search for new information. First, we both know that the total range of a larval foodplant, say *Celtis*, is usually much larger than that of any particular butterfly species that uses it [as its host]. I did not expect to see an *Asterocampa celtis* along the Snake River in WA, although I learned ...that it has been recorded, and collected, farther upriver on the Snake River in Idaho. Someone younger and more mobile than I am should return to the scene of the crime, as described above, with net and/or camera, probably in June or again in September. I predict that my sighting will be confirmed, and that this new butterfly to Asotin Co, WA, will eventually be found westward and northward, with *Celtis reticulata*... I shall point my rear-view mirror the other way, and hope to watch the fireworks that might await us."

And so, an expedition has been planned for this fall to take up Ray's challenge. Though we are not that much younger or more mobile, another long-time field companion and WBA member, David Branch, and I will be heading into the wilds of deepest Asotin in search of hackberries and the butterflies that love them. The second half of this column, after discussing the range of net-leaved hackberry trees in the West, will report our results—fireworks or not!

The author gives special thanks to Ray Stanford for the hot tip and for the use of text from his informative and entertaining e-mail! And to Jim Brock and Janet Chu for coming through quickly with their beautiful photographs.

Book Review: *Butterfly People* by William Leach
Reviewed by Larry Lund

William Leach, a highly regarded historian, has written an engaging and brilliant book about America's nineteenth century infatuation with butterflies. His 2013 book, *Butterfly People: An American Encounter with the Beauty of the World*, is not only compelling prose but is beautifully illustrated.

According to Leach, earlier enthusiasts described butterflies as "flying flowers" or "winged jewels". Their beauty led Americans into a deeper understanding of the natural world "setting them on paths to lifetime fulfillment." He wrote that Lord Alfred Wallace (1823-1913), co-founder of evolution theory, upon collecting one specimen said:

> "On taking it out of my net and opening the glorious wings
> my heart began to beat violently, the blood rushed to my head,
> and I felt more like fainting than I have done when in apprehension
> of death. I had a headache the rest of the day."

William Leach tells how Americans were inspired by that sort of enthusiasm in the pursuit of butterflies during the nineteenth century. But change was on the horizon. He maintains that the enthusiasm for butterflies was coincident with – and eventually replaced by – the wonders of technology often on display at world's fairs and commercial shows. Leach says "at great cost" to American's interest in the natural world the growing interest in human-made objects soon took precedence over nature in general and butterflies in particular. Stated in his occasionally grandiloquent manner, Leach wrote:

> "This was an extraordinary moment: beauty of a natural kind
> appearing in tandem with beauty of an artificial kind, each
> competing for dominion of the American soul."

Prominent among the nineteenth century American "butterfly people" Leach describes are Samuel Scudder (1837-1911) and William Henry Edwards (1822-1909). He engagingly describes their lives and their debates on many topics, including life histories, taxonomy, and evolution. Charles Darwin's (1809-1882) theories of evolution and natural selection have a prominent presence in the book, especially pertaining to arguments between Louis Agassiz (considered one of America's foremost naturalists, yet adamantly opposed to Darwin's theories) and Samuel Scudder, Agassiz's student at Harvard.

Scudder and Edwards made major contributions to the study of butterflies, each writing three-volume tomes. According to Leach, Volume 2 of Edwards' *The Butterflies of North America* is considered to be the best book ever written on American butterflies. While many naturalists were adamant about calling butterflies by their scientific name, Scudder gave common names to many, including *Danaus plexippus*, which he considered regal and thus named it Monarch. Famed lepidopterist Vladimir Nabokov considered Scudder's contributions to be enormously significant, saying the 1889 three-volume, 1,500-page *The Butterflies of the Eastern United States and Canada,* "inaugurated a new era in lepidopterology."

Presaging David Nunnallee and David James, Leach wrote that William Henry Edwards emphasized that to "know a butterfly species from egg to caterpillar to pupa to adult (and sometimes different forms of adult in the same species), you had to raise it yourself. He had jam jars and kegs in his home, housing pupae that would be heated by the fireplaces, and butterflies would flit from room to room." Edwards would have been impressed with the monumental achievement of David James' and David Nunnallee's book, *Life Histories of Cascadia Butterflies*.

Butterfly nets, Leach points out, were ubiquitous in American homes during the heyday of natural history. He has much to say about collecting and states his opinions quite fancifully:

> "It was a way of knowing science and nature, but it was more
> than that. Collecting exposed a hidden generative realm, shared

by both human beings and butterflies, that imparted to many an overpowering feeling of being alive and of knowing that this is who you are and why you are. James Tutt, one of the foremost butterfly men of England in the late nineteenth century, wrote that collecting connected the collector not only to the butterfly but to the context in which the butterfly existed, the flowers and carrion it fed upon, the surrounding insects and predatory birds, the ambient air, the sunlight, the blended smells, climaxing in an "exquisite sense of enjoyment" nothing could replicate."

By the end of the nineteenth century, Leach writes that in addition to the great works of Samuel Scudder, William Henry Edwards, and several others, foundational literature on butterflies had been produced including lists, catalogs, and guidebooks. He concludes his book with a concise but interesting narration covering the final years of the magnificently committed and eccentric "butterfly people."

Leach is hopeful that America's passion for butterflies can be revived. A question remains, he says: "How do you get children to connect with the richness of the natural world?" Perhaps, he answers, "it is as simple as heading outside with a homemade butterfly net and a racing heart."

Compton Tortoiseshell, Liberty Creek, Spokane Co, 7/28/13 by John Baumann. "Common in spots further north in Pend Oreille County, it is very unusual to see it here. It has just appeared to me once as an apparent migrant before, puddling near the Spokane River in Peaceful Valley two Septembers ago. This butterfly was one of four such individuals we saw, making me think it must be a resident here as well! "

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/Video Link	Difficulty	Trip Leader
May 4	Deception Pass	2-3	Droppers
May 11	Quincy Lakes		Hassell/ Nunnallee
May 25	Little Spokane River		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)		John Baumann
June 29	4th 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		John Baumann
July 20	Quartz Mountain, Kittitas Co	3	Nunnallee
July 27	Bean Basin	4-5	James
August 10	Sunrise, Mt. Rainier NP	3	Droppers
August 17	Corral Pass, Pierce Co. (near Mt. Rainier)	3	Droppers
August 24	Sheep Lake, Chinook Pass (near Mt. Rainier)	3	Hardwick

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	
MJ Benavente	Treasurer	
Jon Pelham	Science Advisor	
Kim Kendall	At-Large	
Reg Reisenbichler	At-Large	
Al Wagar	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.