



*G'nun**

The newsletter of the Washington Butterfly Association

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

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



Thea Pyle (1947-2013) shows her grandson David a butterfly in a Cascadian meadow. (Iliana Delgadillo)

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Upcoming Programs

April 2nd: Butterflying Adventures in Ecuador! Several WBA members recently spent time traveling in northwest Ecuador and have agreed to share their photos and butterfly adventures with us. Speakers will include Shirley Sekarajasingham, Robin Lewis, Maureen Traxler, Carolyn Heberlein, and Bob Hardwick.

May 7: to be announced



The most coveted gifts at the Winter Party (see page 9). (Al Wagar)



The Palouse outside Moscow, Idaho, site of this year's Annual Conference. (Foucachon at en.wikipedia)

President's Message

This issue includes the field trip schedule and what you need to know for registering for the Annual Conference. Pull out your calendar and fill in the dates. It is going to be fun.

The Annual Conference will be on the weekend of Friday, May 30 through Sunday, June 1. We will be in Moscow, Idaho, a new butterfly region for us. This year we have two options for registration. For the first time you have the option to register online. You can pay by check or credit card. You may register online anytime from now to May 23. For those who still like the “regular” way we have the form included in this issue for you to fill out and mail to Louise Kulzer with your check the same as we have done in previous years if you prefer. You may register at any time from now until May 23. It will be interesting to see how the online choice works for us. Let us know if you have opinions on it. We encourage you to register at your earliest convenience. Our regular full registration cost is \$90, however, we offer it for \$80 for those of you who register by May 15. Our venue for Friday evening refreshments, socializing and short presentation and the Saturday evening dinner and speaker will be the Fairfield Inn and Suites in Moscow. They will have a limited number of rooms available at a reduced rate to those attending the conference if registering before April 30, but you must identify yourself as a WBA conference attendee to get the discount. Note that lodging accommodations are not included in the conference registration. There are other lodging options available; please see more information in this issue. Also, see more information in this issue on the area with regard to butterflies to be seen, conference field trip locations, opportunities for side trips and maybe extending your time to get to know this part of Cascadia.

We look forward to a full and enjoyable butterfly year.

Richard Youel

Fifteenth Annual Conference Moscow, Idaho May 30 – June 1, 2014

This year we delve into new territory near Moscow, Idaho. The familiar rolling grain fields of the Palouse quickly give way to foothills and hills east of Moscow, transitioning to mountains and eventually the Rocky Mountains of Montana. Nearby Moscow Mt., at 4,983 feet, is a center for outdoor activities. Extensive USFS land provides good access and forest roads to explore.

Precise field trip locations will depend on conditions at the time; our scouts will be surveying locations before our arrival. In terms of butterfly species, the area should be home to some old friends – but considering the proximity to western Montana, a few surprises could be in store.

Friday and Saturday evening events will be held at the Fairfield Inn and Suites in Moscow; 1000 W. Pullman Rd. Until April 30, a limited number of guest rooms are available at a reduced rate to those identifying themselves as members of the Washington Butterfly Association. There are other hotel options located nearby as well.

Registering for the conference by May 15 allows you to buy optional meals, and to receive a \$10 discount on registration. Make your plans now to join us for this much-enjoyed annual event.



Gillett's Checkerspot (*Euphydryas gillettii*), a northern Rockies endemic that just might be seen at the annual conference in Moscow. (Bill Bouton, Wikipedia).

Conference Lodging in Moscow

Please note, lodging is not included in WBA's registration fee. You must make your own arrangements. Idaho hotel room tax is 8%. Price estimates below do not include tax.

Fairfield Inn & Suites/Marriott

1000 W. Pullman Rd.; Moscow ID 83843 208-882-4600

<http://www.marriott.com/hotels/travel/puwfi-fairfield-inn-and-suites-moscow/>

WBA Friday and Saturday evening events are in the Fairfield's meeting room. Fairfield offers WBA members a limited number of guest rooms at the reduced rates below, available only until April 30. Ask for the Washington Butterfly Association rate when reserving your room.

\$119 one king; \$129 two queens; breakfast included.

La Quinta Inn & Suites

185 Warbonnet Dr.; Moscow, ID 83843 208-882-5365 <http://laquintamoscow.com/>

Rooms range from \$116-150; breakfast included.

Best Western Plus University Inn

1516 Pullman Rd.; Moscow ID 83843 208-882-0550

<http://www.uinnmoscow.com/>

Rooms range from \$100-120; breakfast included.

More hotels are listed at the www.visitidaho.org website. Click on "Places to Stay".

Camping

Camping opportunities are limited in this area.

Scenic 6 RV Park

18 mi. from Moscow. 125 Sixth St.; Potlatch ID 83855

Reservations 208-875-1117

Fee RV & tent camping; showers available.

<http://www.cityofpotlatch.org/Pages/Scenic6RVPark.aspx>

Robinson County Park

7 miles from the Fairfield Inn. 5168 Robinson Park Rd. Moscow, ID 83843

No reservations, no showers. Fee RV & tent camping.

http://www.latah.id.us/parksrecreation/robinson_park/index.php

Latah County Fair RV Park in Moscow

Fee RV parking; no reservations <https://www.latah.id.us/fair/index.php>

USFS campsites

<http://www.fs.usda.gov/activity/nezperceclearwater/recreation/camping-cabins/?recid=16470&actid=29>

Laird Park Campground

Near Harvard, ID; 32 mi. from Moscow. Fee campground; no reservations

Little Boulder Campground

Near Helmer, ID; 31 mi. from Moscow. Fee campground; no reservations



Moscow, Idaho. USDA photo by Bob Nichols. (Wikimedia).

Washington Butterfly Association 2014 Conference Registration

Moscow, Idaho – May 30-June 1, 2014

Registration is \$90; early registration by May 15 is \$80. No refunds after May 15. Registration does not include lodging or meals. Registration and reservations for dinner & lunches must be received by Friday, May 23. Registration (not meals) after May 23 must be at the conference site. Pay by check only for mail-in registration. See online registration for payment by check or credit card.

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. (\$90 after May 15; \$80 before that)	\$90/ \$80		
- Children 12 and under free if accompanied by an adult registered for the conference	\$0		
Partial Registration:			
Friday evening only	\$25		
Saturday field trip only	\$35		
Saturday evening lecture only	\$25		
Sunday field trip only	\$25		
SPECIAL OFFER! Discounted registration AND one year free WBA 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	\$45		
Children 12 and under free if accompanied by a registered adult	\$0		
Partial Registration:			
Friday evening only	\$15		
Saturday field trip only	\$25		
Saturday evening lecture only	\$15		
Sunday field trip only	\$20		
MEALS--OPTIONAL not included with registration fee. If you have special dietary needs, contact Louise Kulzer. If more than one person is ordering meals, enter a name for each choice below. Bring your own water for field trips.			
Saturday dinner: includes potato salad, coleslaw, and dessert. Pick one entrée per person.			
Adults			
Barbequed chicken and pulled pork	\$22		
Barbequed vegan bratwurst	\$22		
Children's plates. Specify meat or vegetarian	\$8		
Sack lunches			
Saturday sack lunch with potato salad, fruit, & chocolate/walnut cookie			
Turkey & provolone on whole wheat	\$9		
Loaded veggie with hummus on wheat (vegetarian)	\$9		
Sunday sack lunch with Sumi salad (cabbage w/rice wine vinaigrette), fruit, & almond cookie			
Ham, Turkey, & Swiss cheese on a baguette	\$9		
Chopped Olive Salad sandwich on whole wheat (vegetarian)	\$9		

TOTAL

\$ _____

Make your check payable to Washington Butterfly Association, and mail it with this form to: WBA, Attn:

Watching Washington Butterflies with Bob Pyle

Number Sixteen

Thea Linnaea Pyle: Lepidopterist

In the late fall, my dear, longtime friend, wife, and field companion, Thea, finally succumbed after a decade of courageous and graceful coexistence with ovarian cancer. Thea was much beloved of many in the butterfly and moth community, and far beyond. They remember her as cheerful, positive, intelligent, thoughtful, kind, and uncommonly lovely—both her unforgettable smile and her whole presence; and as a quiet, calming, sheer delight to be with. Everyone who met Thea wanted to know her better. This cannot be said of many!

Thea was born in Seattle on September 3, 1947; grew up on Mercer Island; lived in Seattle, Portland, Cheyenne, Chelan, Wenatchee, and Gray's River; and died in Astoria on November 20, 2013. Her son Tom and wife Iliana live on Lake Chapala, Jalisco, Mexico, and daughter Dory and husband Jeb in North Portland. Their children—David, Cristina, Edward, and Francis—all loved butterflying (or doing anything else) with their Grandma Thea.



Thea, grandson David, son Tom, and grand-dog Esquinle (Squinky) pursue butterflies at Swede Park. (Iliana Delgadillo)

Thea's many contributions were felt as a fine artist, community volunteer and activist, and plantswoman (both in the garden and the woods), among other involvements. But I want to devote this column to Thea's life as a lepidopterist. As a 1969 graduate of the University of Washington in botany, Thea's primary focus in natural history was always plants and fungi (we met in a mushroom class in 1967, and mushrooms—especially chanterelles and morels—remained among her keenest delights for the rest of her life). However, she loved all aspects of natural history (see <http://www.willapahillsaudubon.org/media/whistler/2014-1.pdf>). As my friend of 46 years, partner for 30, and wife of 28 years, it was perhaps inevitable that Thea would be drawn to butterflies, and make a notable mark in their study.

During her years in Chelan County, Thea became well acquainted with the narrowly endemic Thompson's Clover (*Trifolium thompsonii*), the huge-flowered, magenta-colored clover whose entire world distribution is restricted to the area around Swakane Canyon. She photographed a Two-tailed Tiger Swallowtail nectaring on it and sent me the slide, back in the seventies. We always intended to conspire on an article about this highly restricted plant and its insects, but the busy years intervened. Much later, when both single, we finally visited the clover together. That day turned out to be the beginning of our courtship. We never wrote the article, but we did find a colony of Greenish Blues both nectaring on the clover and using it as their larval hostplant in Swakane. A subsequent trip to Thompson's Clover and its habitat became the first Swakane Canyon (later Chumstick Mountain) Fourth of July Butterfly Count, conducted by Thea, Tom, Dory, and me. It is pleasant to think that both this venerable and productive 4JBC, and our 28-year marriage, grew out of that first tiptoe through the clover together.



Thompson's clover. (WA Natural Heritage Program)

While Thea was still living in Wenatchee, before coming over to Gray's River in 1984, she kept an eye (and a net) out for butterflies on my behalf. In the process, she came up with two new county records—a real challenge in well-collected Chelan County. First, she salvaged a soggy skipper out of Tom and Dory's wading pool that proved to be the county record Sandhill Skipper (*Polites sabuleti*). Next, she found the county's first reported monarch at her favorite wild asparagus-hunting ground: Gallagher Flats, a backwater bottom cut off from the Columbia River by SR 97, north of Chelan. This discovery, and the good stand of showy milkweed that went along with it, led me to spend a significant (and productive) time there during my *Chasing Monarchs* quest in 1996. We went back many times, finding a good range of butterfly species, including colonies of both Acmon Blues and Mormon Metalmarks on snow buckwheat.

Thea was always the one to spot the great stuff, and she had other county records. But she also logged three personal state records—all the same species, in three different states! First, while I was teaching a family nature class at Big Sky resort in Montana, Thea roamed with her net and collected a series of tiny golden skippers by the horse corral. Never mind that *Thymelicus lineola*, the introduced European Skipperling, would fairly swarm in the Little Blackfoot River country during my 2008 Butterfly Big Year, these of Thea's were the very first to turn up in Montana. The following summer, visiting her sister's camp at Cascade, Idaho, Thea swung her net in the lush mountain meadows around McCall and Payette Lake. Again she spotted tiny golden skippers, and although the similar Garita Skipperling was also present, she picked out Europeans—a new state record for Idaho. (I'm not sure the resident Montana and Idaho collectors were amused at this Washington botanist finding new butterflies for their state lists beneath their noses! But they later confirmed Thea's finds with additional records.) Finally, we had been seeking *T. lineola* for years around the borders of Washington. A lover of Timothy grass whose eggs overwinter and therefore can easily be transported in hay bales, the skipperling can theoretically turn up wherever hayfields prosper. I've told the tale of this discovery in WWB # 4 in the February, 2011 issue of *G'Num*. Suffice it to say here that we finally found it, just south of the B.C. border along a powerline right-of-way. As Thea went in for the first catch to preserve her streak, she tripped over a hidden cable. But she bounced right back up and nabbed her third state record for the species. I wonder whether anyone else has ever copped three state records for the same species, at least in modern times? Had she lived, I don't doubt she would have added Oregon eventually, boosting her trifecta to a grand slam.



European Skipperling.
(Wikipedia)

Thea garnered another state record, when we went in search of *Eriogonum nudum* and the Dotted Blue that feeds on it, *Euphilotes enoptes* (also told in WWB # 4). We'd found the host at last, a big stand of it in early bloom along the Tieton River's West Fork. We parked, and I paused for a quick lunch. Thea went straight to the buckwheat, and before I could take a bite, she'd nabbed the first one ever taken in Washington.

But two of Thea's most significant records lay far outside Washington's bounds. In the first case, we had co-led a butterfly-&-bird trip to southern Arizona with master naturalist Mark Garland in the fall of 1999. I had to depart before the last day for a job up north, so Thea took the reins. As the group lunched in the ramada atop the Mexican border lookout at Coronado National Memorial, Thea noticed several butterflies perching and basking on the frame. "I've never seen that kind before!" she said to Mark, and he agreed. As Coronado is a National Park Service unit, they could not use their nets. But one of the insects was temporarily and harmlessly detained with forceps, so it could be photographed well: only the second record of the Dusky Emperor (*Asterocampa idyja*) north of Mexico, and the first ever photographed in the United States. Jeff Glassberg arrived to take its picture within days, and Thea's butterfly (or one of its cohort) graced the cover of *American Butterflies*.

Then, in December of 2008, Thea and I were all but wrapping up the Butterfly Big Year in Hawaii. Just the previous March, Jim Snyder had discovered a new (alien) butterfly for the Hawaiian list on Oahu: *Zizina otis*, the Lesser Grass Blue. We were on Kauai, looking for the native Hawaiian butterflies, Blackburn's Bluet and the Kameamea. But first, we were waiting for a farmers' market to open in Lihue, so we could buy a pineapple. We'd just obtained a cold drink in a mall. Then, quoting from *Mariposa Road*: "As we climbed ... past a grassy slope, Thea said, 'I think I saw a Pygmy Blue.' ... Then we noticed more vegetation across the lot, beyond K-Mart's Dumpster pen. Several of the blues flitted over the far slope, too big and too blue to be Pygmies. I realized then that they must be Lesser Grass Blues." This was only the second find in the islands, and the first for the island of Kauai—all because Thea spotted that tiny flicker out behind a shopping center on a hot and humid afternoon in Lihue. Later, we would see scads of them in Honolulu, and Thea would make another range extension by spotting one roosting at dusk below Diamond Head, on a little pink weed called Emelia, or Cupid's Shaving Brush. I would see the same plant a few days later in the Florida Keys, but with Ceraunus Blues on board instead.

It is just this uncanny degree of spotfulness that was Thea's most salient feature as a lepidopterist, and as a naturalist in general. As her friend and fellow botanist Kathleen Sayce, with whom Thea studied *Spartina* on Long Island, put it: "Being in the field with Thea was always about being taught to see—it wasn't that I could not see plants, birds, butterflies—it was that Thea saw *everything*, so quickly, so clearly." Together with her keen sense of how plants and creatures work together, this trait made her an excellent field worker. On two contracts we held with the National Park Service for butterfly surveys in Olympic and San Juan Historic national parks, Thea detected many of the most important species and their host- and nectar plants.

Her observational acuity was simply breathtaking, as anyone who's been afield with her would agree. It was a running joke among my repeat students that if you wanted to see the best stuff, you stuck around Thea; and it was entirely true! It was always Thea who would pick out the beautiful but cryptic green Clark's Sphinx moth, as well as the green hair-streaks, from the general green chaos on our Sun Mountain butterfly courses. I remember how once, near Tiger, Thea spotted a Northern Crescent caterpillar on a fleabane as we were driving past at 20 mph! Indeed, she was better at finding immatures than anyone I know (Dave McCorkle and possibly Dave Nunnallee excepted) and she often picked out roosting butterflies on stormy days. On my fiftieth birthday, on Silver Star Mountain, she found three species of butterflies bedded down for the night, with a flashlight; and again in Guatemala, she spotted an 88 Butterfly hunkered down at roost, at dawn's first light. These kinds of events were typical for Thea, as when she espied both the first and the latest California Sisters of the several that have visited our Gray's River garden, both at some distance and against variegated patterns of foliage. Her powers of perception were simply preternatural, and she often put them to work finding butterflies, as well as her beloved chanterelles.

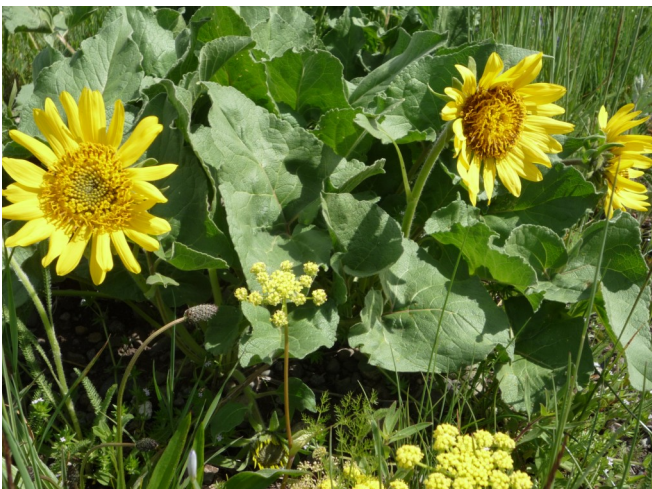
A superb artist widely admired for her silkscreens of wildflowers and other prints, Thea usually resisted depicting butterflies. However, I talked her into making lino-cuts of butterflies for the title pages of two of my books, most of which are graced by her art. The monarch-on-a-milkweed-pod motif on *Chasing Monarchs*, and the Harvester on *Mariposa Road*, both show that she had the measure of insects as well as wildflowers. In these images, her new records, her fine butterfly garden, and in much else, she has made a positive difference to our butterfly landscape. But her greatest contribution was her own sweet presence among the other denizens of the wild, flowered places, and her absence from our company will be profoundly missed.



RM Pyle places white-lined sphinx on TL Pyle's nose. (Iliana Delgadillo.)

A Celebration of Life for Thea Linnaea Pyle will take place on Saturday, April 26, in Gray's River, WA. It will be an open house at Thea and Bob Pyle's historic home, Swede Park, near the Gray's River Covered Bridge, from 11-5. All are welcome. Parking will be at Ahlberg Park beside the covered bridge, with a shuttle provided for those who need it.

Prairie Appreciation Day May 10



Prairie wildflowers. (Regina Johnson)

Thurston County's Glacial Heritage Preserve and the DNR Mima Mounds Natural Area Preserve host the annual Prairie Appreciation Day on Saturday, May 10th, a free family-oriented public festival celebrating prairies and their inhabitants. Prairie Appreciation Day is a good opportunity to see the South Puget Sound prairie in bloom (it's usually peak camas season) and to see prairies being restored for butterfly habitat. Both sites are part of the Sustainability in Prisons project restoring native prairies, the subject of last December's program. Butterflies on the prairies in May include the Sara's Orangetip, Spring Azure, Anise Swallowtail, Puget Blue, Elegant Day Moth, and the Bumblebee Clearwing Moth. For the bird watchers, there are Western Bluebirds, Western Meadowlarks, Northern Harriers, lots of swallows, and Savannah Sparrows; and Ospreys at Glacial Heritage. There will be information and activity booths to learn about prairie restoration and prairie inhabitants.

Both reserves are west and south of Littlerock in southern Thurston County. While Mima Mounds is open to the public year-round, Glacial Heritage is only open on Prairie Appreciation Day.

See <http://www.prairieappreciationday.org> for more information.

Species Profile: Eastern Tailed Blue (*Cupido comyntas*) by Dave Nunnallee

The Eastern Tailed Blue is a member of the family Lycaenidae, the large worldwide family of butterflies which includes all blues, coppers, hairstreaks and metalmarks. In Washington there are about 45 species of lycaenids, about 19 of which are blues. We have two species of *Cupido*, the Eastern Tailed Blue and the Western Tailed Blue.



Cupido comyntas is rare in Washington, known only from the far northeast of the state. The flight period is poorly documented, but adults at Spokane have been reported in late July. Pyle (2002) reported an early-April to early-August flight for Cascadia, including Oregon's Willamette Valley where it is double brooded, while Guppy & Shepard (2001) reported a shorter flight of mid-June to mid-July in British Columbia where it is single brooded (and very sparsely known). *Cupido comyntas*, while rare in Washington, occurs and is common throughout the eastern half of America and the southeastern part of Canada. The species is lacking in much of the west but occurs in Oregon and California plus our isolated population in NE Washington. This species has a large distribution

break between the Pacific coast and eastern Colorado, causing a suspicion that it may have been human introduced in the west. However its use of native host plants in the west suggests that our populations are indeed native.

Oviposition was observed in the Willamette Valley of Oregon on May 18. The female flew very low, with inconspicuous short hops of a few inches between plants, carefully probing the terminal leaves of the host plant with her abdomen. A single white egg was placed on the dorsal surface of a leaf near the stem. The female then flew 8-10 feet and began probing additional plants in short hops. She repeated the process three times, ovipositing twice. Many legumes have been reported as host plants elsewhere including members of the genera *Lathyrus*, *Astragalus*, *Vicia*, *Lotus*, *Melilotus*, *Lupinus* and *Trifolium*. In the Willamette Valley *C. comyntas* used the native *Lotus*, but they rejected three species of non-native vetches (*Vicia cracca*, *V. hirsuta*, *V. sativa*) which were abundant at the same locality. Eggs begin hatching when five days old. First brood young larvae feed on the partially opened terminal bundles of host plant leaves, eating halfway through the leaves in small patches from the ventral side. The larvae grew very fast molting to L4, the final instar, only 10 days post egg hatch. Pupation began on day 20, and the second brood adults began eclosing 28 days post egg hatch. Dornfield (1980) reported that the pupae possess stridulating organs between the abdominal segments and can produce sound. First brood larvae at all stages feed by skeletonizing host leaves, and each larva tethers itself to the host plant with a single silk thread. Second brood larvae more likely feed on the fruits (peas)



of the host plants. Scott (1986) reported that the overwintering stage is the nearly mature larva and that they sometimes overwinter in host pea pods. Ballmer and Pratt (1991) indicated that this species is commonly attended by the ant *Formica pilicornis*. Camouflage is likely an important factor in survival as the larvae are small and green and blend well with their green host plants.

While the Western Tailed Blue is much more lightly marked in most of Washington, care should be taken identifying adults from the far northeast of the state. *C. amyntula* populations there are heavily maculated on the ventral wings and are easily mistaken for *C. comyntas*; habitat may provide a good clue in this area as *C. comyntas* prefers drier habitats while *C. amyntula* prefers wet areas. The male genitalia differ but can be observed only with dissection. *C. comyntas* tends to have more extensive ventral orange spots and the black ventral maculations tend to be rounder and more strongly outlined with white rings than in *C. amyntula*. This species needs field study in Washington to determine whether it is double brooded here, and to better define the flight period.

All photos this page by Dave Nunnallee.



Winter Party January 2014

Twenty people met January 25 for our annual winter party at the home of Bill and Heidi Weber (Jonathan Pelham's sister) in Mountlake Terrace, with great food and camaraderie and the traditional "white elephant" gift exchange. Gifts included some much coveted items that, under the rules, changed hands multiple times. These included two gorgeous scarves and a protective bug net. (Under the rules, each person, in turn, chose a wrapped gift from the pile, or, a gift someone else had already opened, with the now-giftless person choosing another unopened gift or someone else's gift, and so on.) A great evening!

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	
Joyce Bergen	
David & Jo Nunnallee	
Idie Ulsh	
Carolyn Heberlein	
Regina Johnson	

2014 Field Trips Schedule

Date	Destination/Description	Difficulty	Trip Leader/Contact
March 29	Schnebley Coulee, Wanapum Dam, Kittitas County	2	Nunnallee
May 10	Cowiche Canyon, Kittitas County	3	Nunnallee
May 30-June 1	WBA Annual Conference, Moscow, ID		Various
June 7	Elk Heights, lower Reecer and vicinity, Kittitas County	1	Nunnallee
June 28	Manastash Ridge, Ellensburg	2	Nunnallee
June 28	Latah Creek, Spokane		John Baumann*
July 12	4 th of July Butterfly Count, Chumstick Mountain (Cashmere)	2	Wagar
July 12	4th of July Butterfly Count, Little Pend Oreille NWR (Colville)		NWR Staff
July 26	Bear Creek Mnt., Yakima County	4	James
August 1-3	Slate Peak, Pasayten (Okanogan NF) Overnight	2	Nunnallee
August 23	Monarch Tagging, Lower Crab Creek, Grant County	2.5	James
September 6	Chinook Pass and Sheep Lake (Mt. Rainier east side)	4	Hardwick

Because non-consumptive appreciation of butterflies is central to our purpose, collecting is not permitted on our field trips or at our conferences. The only exception is when a voucher specimen is needed and its taking is approved by a majority of the board members present. Limited collecting of eggs, larvae and pupae for rearing is accepted on condition that individuals raised to adult stage are released to their original location.

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.

*John Baumann's contact info is: 509 327-4827

RAIN DATES (if any) **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.