



G'num*

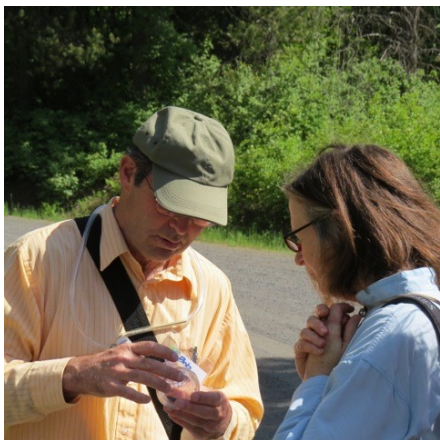
The newsletter of the Washington Butterfly Association

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*.



Rhiannon searches for the next big discovery in a field of camas at the 2014 Conference. (J. Taylor)



Keynote speaker Dr. Bob Gillespie shares ideas with Conference Coordinator Joyce Bergen (I. Ulsh)

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Conference silent auction organizers Bob and Teri Farr of Coeur d'Alene. (I. Ulsh)

Upcoming Programs

Next Meeting: September 3, program to be announced.

Program Chair needed for WBA. We are in great need of a person to fill the Program Chair position. If you are in-terested or want to know more about this volunteer position, Thanks for your consideration.

Recent Programs

We're lucky to have so many great programs at our monthly meetings and, more recently, at our conference in Moscow. In March, David James gave a two-part program, first, in "Beauty with Benefits," showing how native vegetation between the rows in vineyards supports both pollinators and predatory insects and substantially reduces insect problems on the vines. Then, with "Incarcerated Citizen Scientists: Understanding migration of the Monarch butterfly in the Pacific Northwest," he showed how inmates at Walla Walla are rearing and tagging thousands of Monarchs from our region for a better understanding of their migration patterns. In April, five intrepid travelers to Ecuador—Shirley Sekarajasingham, Maureen Traxler, Robin Lewis, Carolyn Heberlein, and Bob Hardwick--showed photos from their trip. Then in May, Sarah Hamman, Ecologist with the Center for Natural Lands Management, presented "Burning for Butterflies." She showed that maintaining not only butterflies but other threatened species in the South Sound prairies is usually best accomplished with controlled fire, which has become an enormously sophisticated science and art.

Paralleling these programs, Dave Nunnallee has continued to provide a "species profile" at nearly every meeting: the Hedgerow Hairstreak in February, Indra Swallowtail in March, and Vidler's Alpine in May. Friday evening at our conference he showed us the species we might be seeing on our field trips.

President's Message from Idie Ulsh

Fifteen years ago this summer Richard Youel and the late Richard Lindstrom, had just completed my first "Butterflies of the Puget Sound Region" class and went on a butterflying trip with Dave Nunnallee & me. We were butterflying in eastern WA and decided that we needed to share this fun with more people. Thus the idea for WBA was sparked! We gathered together our first planning group and it was decided to put the Association together under the cover of NABA. One of our group, Vivian Gross of Bellevue, suggested that we have a state conference each year and was willing to coordinate it until 2003 when Joyce Bergen took over the coordinator role and has done so very capably ever since. Thus we had a statewide conference in Winthrop in 2000 and excellent conferences ever since. Our first WBA membership meeting was held on July 14th, 1999 with more than 25 people attending. Selected as the first president I felt it would be nice to have a profile of a specific butterfly presented at each meeting to help us learn about the butterflies of WA. Dave Nunnallee agreed to put these together and has done so for each meeting since. He faithfully just completed his estimated 150th profile along with helping to coordinate field trips every year. Richard Youel took over as president in 2003 and now just completed his second term. Deepest thanks go to past presidents Richard Youel, Maureen Traxler and Al Wager for the excellent work they have done in keeping the organization together and growing into a healthy, fun organization.

As I take over the reins again, I am looking forward to expanding WBA to a truly statewide organization...thus the value of having our Vice President, John Baumann living in Spokane! John has been an outstanding WBA member, organizing many field trips in the Spokane area and developing an enthusiastic group of butterflyers. We are honored to have John as an officer of WBA.

Please feel free to contact me with ideas you have to make WBA better and stronger. I would appreciate any input from our WBA members at:

You can see the announcement for the very first meeting of WBA on the last page.

Trip Reports

The first field trip of the season, to **Schnebley Coulee** on March 29th, got off to a dubious start, driving through steady rain up to Snoqualmie Pass and then snow showers on the pass. Once over the crest, however, the east side was dry, as in not actually raining. Our stop in overcast Thorp presented us with hundreds, yes hundreds, of elk. Rough-legged hawks lined the powerlines. Lunch stop in sunny Vantage brought our first butterfly, a Becker's White, hunkering down against the wind in rabbitbrush. Emboldened, we headed up to partly-cloudy Schnebley Coulee for our main quarry - the Sheridan's Hairstreak. Carefully we paced up the coulee, scanning lomatium flowers for butterflies and finding their eggs on buckwheat, but no butterflies were to be seen until the sun finally broke free of the clouds pouring over the mountains - and then they were all around us. We were able to see a considerable amount of individual variation in the white line on the ventral hind wings. One person also saw a Gray Hairstreak, for three species of butterflies that day. Meanwhile, back home in Olympia, nearly an inch of rain fell over the course of the day.



Where's Sheridan?? Find the hairstreak.
(Marty and Steve Witt)

Regina Johnson

A group of 17 butterflies headed into **Cowiche Canyon** on May 10. This beautiful canyon has towering rock formations, wildflowers, and birds flying overhead; and follows the rushing Cowiche Creek. Although not wide, the water moves very fast and could sweep away a child. The trail traverses the creek numerous times on sturdy bridges. The canyon is home to a population of Lucia's Blues, a new species for several of us. We saw many of our old friends, including the Western Tiger and Two-tailed Swallowtail, Orange Sulfur, Gray Hairstreak, Melissa Blue, and Common Sootywing. In the parking lot we met a group of local Native Plant Society members who were also hiking the trail. They shared some milkweed starts with us, and we planted them along the way.



Snowberry Checkerspot. (M. Weiss)

The trip to **Elk Heights and Reecer Canyon** has long been a favorite of our group, and it didn't disappoint us this time. On June 7, 12 participants stopped first at Elk Heights and enjoyed 5 species of buckwheat, several in full bloom. An Acmon Blue was detected there for the first time. At the fire pit at Reecer, we saw butterflies puddling, nectaring, and on the wing. We spent time photographing, identifying butterflies, and simply enjoying the scene. After moving up to several higher meadows, our species count totaled 38 for the day, including a Large Marble, a Halfmoon Hairstreak, and a Great Arctic! In addition to the adult butterflies, we saw a Snowberry Checkerspot larva, and a grapefruit-sized puffball that looked like it was dropped from outer space, a *Calbovista subsculpta*. To reward ourselves for a good day, we stopped for ice cream on the way home.

Melanie Weiss



Western Tiger Swallowtail on
milkweed (J. Baumann)

I want to thank all who joined the Inland Northwest Land Trust staff, Brenda and I for our 3rd INLT sponsored butterfly walk to **Latah Creek** on June 28! Despite threatening weather, conditions proved pleasant enough along Latah Creek in south Spokane County at the beautiful acreage of Bryant-Sayre conservation easement, so that twelve species of butterflies were able to present themselves for a good look before our inquisitive eyes. I especially was grateful for the help of INLT staff in organizing and publicizing the event, and for Chris' informative explanation of the easement's history and significance. There were no real rarities here, but it was good to find Edith's Copper in a new locale in southern Spokane County, indicating the butterfly is still expanding its range westward from the Rocky Mtn. zone where it had been "locked up" until the past 10-15 years or so. The day was capped off for Brenda and I by a swallowtail's visit to our milkweed, always a welcome visitor.

John Baumann

2014 Annual Conference, Moscow, Idaho

This was a great year and location for frits, hairstreaks, checkerspots! Our Saturday walk, by permit, in paper company land east of Potlatch, ID, proved to be a springtime wonderland adventure in acreage of blooming camas at Macumber Meadows. As it turned out, several colorful butterfly species enjoy these flowers for their nectar. The second stop was a forest area with small clearings about 5 miles further south at the Mt Margaret trailhead (USFS). The weather was mostly sunny and warm, with a short cloudy period during which we took our lunch break. Highlights included finding strong colonies of Cedar Hairstreaks and Arctic Skippers.

The camaraderie and good eats of the Saturday evening dinner were followed by a very good presentation by Bob Gillespie of Wenatchee Valley College, whose knowledge of the many hundreds of species of Inland Northwest bees and other pollinators had us all quite intrigued. Hats off to one of our local heroes, Teri Farr, who coordinated a silent auction that raised over \$800!

The Sunday walk took us partway up Moscow Mountain, where our sharp-eyed lepidopterists were able to locate 3 more species to add to the list of 30 we'd compiled on Saturday. My personal favorites were the six Cedar Hairstreaks we found, some of which were freshly emerged, still tinted with lavender (see photo above). At 3,700 ft elevation we were a little early in the season but we saw a number of the same butterflies seen at Macumber Meadows, including another strong colony of Cedar Hairstreaks, and a Thicket Hairstreak and several other nice butterflies caught by David & Tanya James' precocious daughter Jasmine, who wields a mean net.



Western Blue Flag Iris (A. Wagar)



Western Meadow Fritillaries (J. Baumann)



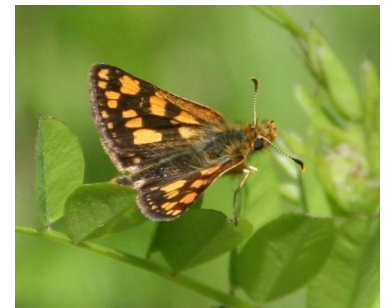
Donna Schaeffer and Annabella admire a blue flag iris. (C. Youel)



Cedar Hairstreak (J. Baumann)



Western Pine Elfin on camas (J. Baumann)



Arctic skipper (J. Taylor)



Sue Spain photographs a butterfly. (J. Taylor)

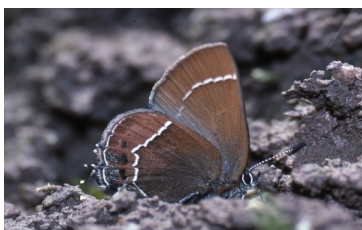
Watching Washington Butterflies with Bob Pyle

Number Seventeen

The Top Twelve Washington Butterfly Discoveries

All of us, when we go afield, unavoidably bear in mind the remote but real possibility of making some great new discovery in Washington butterfly studies: a county, or maybe even state, record or range extension; a new hostplant association; or any such novelty. The possibility of uncovering fresh knowledge adds spice and excitement to our forays. Any one of us, with our eyes open and binoculars, cameras, or nets at the ready, stands a chance of adding measurably to what we know about our state's butterfly fauna, and thus, to its conservation.

From time to time I like to think back on some of the finds from earlier times that made a difference. I find this exercise both fascinating and inspiring. And so, in the spirit of future exploration, I offer my list of the top twelve butterfly discoveries in the history of Washington entomology. (I purposefully omit the interception of strays, accidentals, and recent colonists, covered in a recent column, in favor of resident species.) Of course this list is subjective and not at all complete, and you may add your own favorite highlights from our butterfly history to augment it. My choices are given chronologically, not in order of importance, for who could say?

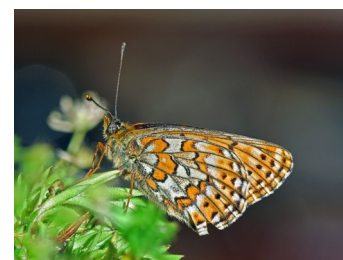


Johnson's Hairstreak (D. Nunnallee)

1) **ca. 1891.** Orson Bennett Johnson and Charles Vancouver Piper discover Johnson's Hairstreak (*Callophrys johnsoni*) in Seattle. The story goes that Johnson (first professor of Zoology at the U.W.), dispatched Piper, a graduate student, to bring back foliage from old growth hemlocks, then available not far from the university. Piper found larvae on dwarf mistletoe on this foliage, which when reared became the new Johnson's Hair-streak—named in 1904 by Skinner for the professor, not the graduate student, of course!

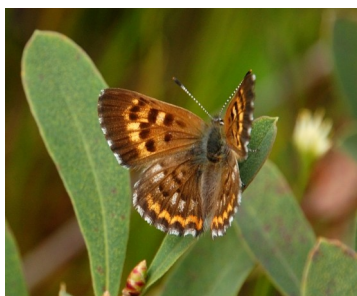
2) **1930s.** John Hopfinger and Andy Anderson find Bean's Arctic, the Astarte Fritillary, and others. These two pioneer collectors (Hopfinger from Brewster, Anderson from Pateros) hiked into the Sawtooths above Lake Chelan, and to other high redoubts, long before REI days. They returned from Cooney Lake with the butterfly described in 1930 as *Oeneis melissa beani*. This was followed in 1936 by *Boloria astarte*, also at Cooney Lake, both first records in the Lower 48.

3) **1930s-1950s.** William N. Burdick explores the high Olympics, comes back with several endemic subspecies which he subsequently describes, with interesting spellings for the names. These include the Olympic Parnassian (*Parnassius smitheus olympianna*), the Valerata Arctic (*Oeneis chryxus valerata*), and the Spangled Blue (*Plebejus lupini spangelatus*).



Astarte Fritillary (D. Nunnallee)

4) **1960s.** E. J. Newcomer, long-time Yakima lepidopterist, makes many extraordinary butterfly finds on and around the Yakama Nation, including the first Nevada Skippers in the state. His find of Mardon Skippers atop Signal Peak on the Reservation marks the first sure record outside the Tenino Prairies, and launches fifty years of surveys and conservation efforts for *Polites mardon* in both the Washington and Oregon Cascades, as well as in northern California.



Makah Copper (Joe Rocchio)

5) **1961.** Jon Shepard spends a summer as a fire lookout on Bunker Hill, in the future Paysen Wilderness Area, and adds the Labrador Sulphur (*Colias nastes*) to the Lower 48 U. S. list. This denizen of the Far North has still been found nowhere south of the Canadian border but a few localities around the highest of the Okanogan Highlands.

6) **1975.** Sally Hughes comes back from a pre-breakfast walk on Ahlstrom's Prairie, Clallam County, with a small brown butterfly that turns out to be the first Makah Copper known to science. The writer is presently revising the species *Lycaena mariposa* with a view toward describing this bog-dependent subspecies, which has strong conservation implications for Olympic National Park and other coastal and Coast Range habitats in Washington and Oregon.

7) **1980.** John Hinchliff, Sally Hughes, and the writer, having finally located chinquapin in Washington (thanks to Art Kruckeberg), visit the stand at the bottom of the Big Lava Bed in Skamania County. Immediately upon arrival at the trees, they find the Golden Hairstreak (*Habrodais grunus*). Formerly considered a weed tree, chinquapin becomes a subject of protective management for Gifford Pinchot National Forest, on behalf of the butterfly.



Golden Hairstreak (D. Nunnallee)

8) **1984.** Jonathan Pelham, exploring the reed-beds of Sun Lakes below Dry Falls in Grant County, discovers Yuma Skippers hundreds of miles from their previously known northernmost occurrence in Nevada. This population of *Ochlodes yuma* drives management choices in Sun Lakes State Park, and adds a key element to debates over native and introduced *Phragmites*.



Island Marble (USFWS)

9) **1996-97.** The writer's "Chasing Monarchs" exercise shows that inland Northwest monarchs may migrate to Mexico as well as to California; and the first Washington tagged monarch ever recovered (collected by David Branch, tagged by the writer) fetches up in Santa Cruz. David James's current Northwest Monarch studies will doubtless take this knowledge much farther.

10) **1998.** John Fleckenstein, of the Washington Natural Heritage Program, conducting grassland butterfly surveys, brings some whites back from San Juan Island National Historic Park. These turn out to be the Island Marble (*Euchloe ausonides insulanus*, thought to be extinct since 1908. This dramatic discovery introduces tough management challenges for the National Park Service.

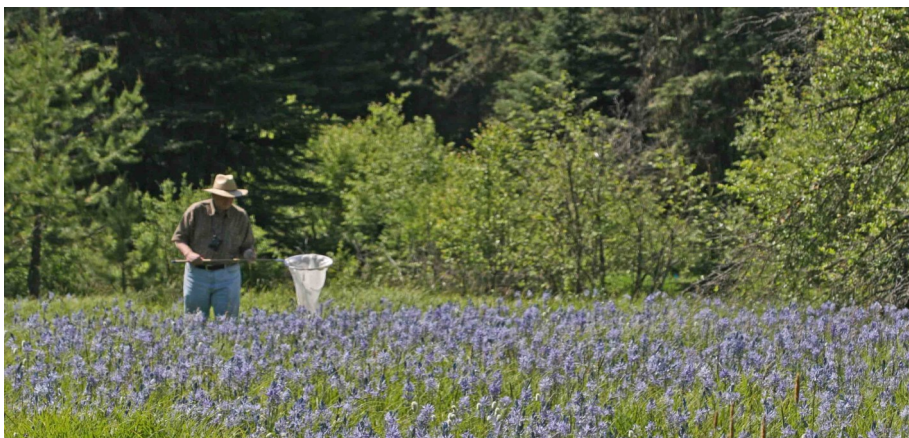
11) **2005:** Ann Potter, of the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, also conducting grassland butterfly surveys, comes upon blues frequenting strand communities along the Straits. Thus come to light these remarkable high-tide colonies of Acmon Blues, a complete surprise to everyone. Whether or not they represent a new subspecies of *Plebejus acmon*, the highly disjunct Fuca Blue (as I call it) poses fascinating riddles in the distribution and evolution of this species.

12) **2000-present.** Dave Nunnallee (working with fellow Blues Brothers D. James, J. Pelham, A. Warren, P. A. Opler, and the writer) discloses a suite of buckwheat blues (genus *Euphilotes*) co-evolved with particular G'nums, including the Columbian, Cascade, "on *heracleoides*," and Enoptes Blues (the latter taxon first collected in the state by Thea. L. Pyle). This work, still very much in progress along with studies of *P. acmon/lupini*, greatly expands the "dotted blues" section of the state checklist, and illuminates a complex case of plant-insect co-evolution.



Acmon Blue (Wikipedia, Calibas)

What will number 13 be? Maybe you'll be the one to find out!



Bob Farr searches a field of camas at the 2014 annual conference.

(J. Baumann)

Species Profile: Arrowhead Blue (*Glaucopsyche piasus*)

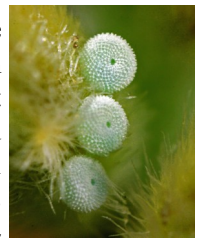
by Dave Nunnallee

The Arrowhead Blue is a member of the family Lycaenidae, the large worldwide family of butterflies which includes all blues, coppers and hairstreaks. In Washington there are 46 species of lycaenids, 20 of which are blues. Only two of Washington's blues are in the genus *Glaucopsyche*, this species and the closely-related Silvery Blue, *Glaucopsyche lygdamus*.



The flight period for *Glaucopsyche piasus* in Washington is mid-April to early August. The Arrowhead Blue is a rather uncommon species in Washington but occurs over a large area east of the Cascade Mountains. Beyond Washington *G. piasus* occurs throughout much of the western US. The larvae of *G. piasus* feed on lupines and adults are seldom found far from these food plants. *Lupinus sericeus* (Silky Lupine), *L. laxiflorus* (Spurred Lupine) and *L. wyethi* (Wyeth's Lupine) have been confirmed as host plants here. The preferred habitat includes areas where lupines flourish, from the shrub-steppe into montane areas, but the species is generally absent from heavily timbered regions.

Adults eclose in mid to late spring and soon begin courtship. After mating females oviposit on the tight, unopened flower heads of *Lupinus*, tucking eggs singly down between the buds or placing them on the sides of the unopened racemes. The larvae apparently always remain on the flowers of the host plant until pupation; hatched eggs found on blooming lupine flowers indicate that oviposition is timed to enable first instars to exploit new blossoms. Eggs can be obtained from captive females on a fresh host plant or can be found in the wild by searching unopened flower buds of the host plant in areas where *G. piasus* flies. However other lycaenids, especially *Plebejus icarioides* and *Glaucopsyche lygdamus*, may oviposit on the same plants and the eggs are difficult to separate. Development from L1 to pupa appears to be about 25 days and development from oviposition to pupa is probably about 30 days. On July 20 in Chelan County, three larval instars, L2-L4, were found on *L. sericeus* at the same time suggesting that oviposition occurred over an extended period of time.



Of fifteen larvae found, all were on the pods of *Lupinus sericeus* and all were tended by ants; in fact the larvae were most easily found by searching first for the tending ants. In all cases the larvae were on or immediately adjacent to *L. sericeus* pea pods, and many of the pods had neat round holes bored into them, the result of larval feeding. In several instances the larvae were found with their heads and necks extended into the pods.

There were no indications that the larvae fed on any part of the lupine other than the fruits although early hatchlings must feed on the flowers as the peas are not yet developed at that time. Wild collected larvae are easily reared by placing them with fresh pods from their host plant; there are reports that even grocery store fresh peas can be used. The larvae of *G. piasus* do not build nests at any stage, although the final instar places a thin mat of silk on the surface where the pupa will be attached. This species is single-brooded and the pupa is the overwintering (diapause) stage.

The Arrowhead Blue is arguably the most attractive and most easily identified of Washington's blues. This species is larger than many of the other blues, and the white "arrowheads" on a gray or brown background on the ventral hindwing is a unique and diagnostic pattern. Adults appear larger and darker in flight than other blues which fly with them.



All photos this page by David Nunnallee.

2014 Field Trips Schedule

Date	Destination/Description	Difficulty	Trip Leader/Contact
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 Mtn., 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

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.

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

DIFFICULTY RATINGS:

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

WHERE & WHEN TO MEET: Trips depart from the north half of the Ravenna Park & Ride at 7:00 a.m. unless expressly stated otherwise. The park & ride is located under I-5 at Ravenna Blvd between NE 50th & NE 65th St. On request we also stop at the Issaquah Park & Ride at 7:30 a.m. To reach the Issaquah Park & Ride: going eastbound on I-90 take Exit 15 (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.



Photographing Sheridan's Hairstreak, Schnebley Coulee. Not warm or sunny, but not raining either! (R. Johnson)

Calbovista subsculpta, a puffball, from the Elk Heights field trip. (M. Weiss)



Field Trip Descriptions

Little Pend Oreille National Wildlife Refuge, July 12: Please join Mike Munts, the staff and volunteers of the Little Pend Oreille Wildlife Refuge, for the 3rd Annual Fourth of July Butterfly Count near Colville, WA in Stevens County. We start organizing at 9am. The one day foray turned up almost 3 dozen species last year, with an unexpected appearance by the Dun Skipper, a colorful array of four sulfur species and many others.

Remember that the **Chumstick Mtn. Fourth of July Count** is also on July 12 this year.

Bear Creek Mountain, July 26: Join us for this spectacular hike! Bear Creek Mountain (BCM) is on the edge of the Goat Rocks Wilderness and home to a great diversity and abundance of butterflies. Our date at BCM should hit the peak of butterfly season there with 30-35 species expected including some highlights like Arctic Blue, Arctic Fritillary, Arrowhead Blue, Edith's Checkerspot, Great Arctic and Greater Fritillaries galore!

Although the peak of BCM is at 7300 ft we make most of the climb by car, up to about 6000 ft. The forest road is pretty good up until the last mile or so when it is a little bumpy. Most family cars can make it though. The hike is on pretty even terrain for about a mile or so and we will focus on the meadows below the summit of BCM.

This is the first time WBA has visited Bear Creek Mountain, so please join us on July 26!

Slate Peak, August 1-3: We are planning for this trip to be very informal. Everyone will be on their own for transportation to Winthrop in Okanogan County (no organized carpools), although we will share rides from Winthrop and Mazama up to the Peak. Everyone is also on their own for accommodations and meals, although we will try to announce a restaurant-meeting place for those interested. We (Dave and Jo Nunnallee) and several others will be staying at the Chewuch Inn, which is located just across the Hwy 20 Methow River bridge east of Winthrop, then a quarter mile SW on Twin Lks Rd, but others will likely be staying elsewhere or camping. We will try to keep everyone in touch by email and cell phone to the extent possible, but even the dates (August 1-3) are flexible, people arriving & leaving on their own schedules.

The little community of Mazama is 13 miles west of Winthrop via Hwy 20. From Mazama we will travel northwest up the Methow River, following first pavement then a narrow unsurfaced road which climbs some 20 miles to Harts Pass and up to the 7,417 ft Peak. Parking is very limited at the road end so carpools are essential. We will plan to visit both the high ridges near the Peak and the big flowery meadows lower down at 6,400 ft near the horsemen's trailhead. With good weather we can expect to find a large number of butterfly species, some found nowhere else in Washington.

Tagging Monarchs at Crab Creek, Vantage, August 23: This event is subject to cancellation if monarchs are not present in sufficient numbers for tagging, but as of June 20, things are looking good! Monarchs have already arrived at the site and given good breeding conditions during July there should be a reasonable population present for us to net and tag on August 23! If our expectations are realized we should be able to tag up to 50 monarchs which would be the first time such a number of wild monarchs have ever been tagged in Washington! If you join us for this historic day, please bring your net! You will get the opportunity to catch and tag your own monarch! Tags will be provided of course.

Sheep Lake, Sept. 6: The trip will begin in the parking lot just east of Chinook Pass, just past the east entrance of Mt. Rainier National Park. The trail leaves the parking lot and parallels Highway 410 (east) for about 1 mile then leads up a valley northward for another mile to the lake. The butterfly area is the wet meadows at the head of the lake. The hike is for people that are in reasonably good condition. It is not difficult, but is about two miles (one way) and some uphill trail climbing. It is a beautiful area, and very popular with hikers. The area is Forest Service land, and is located on the western edge of Yakima County. Bring lunch and drink and good hiking shoes.

Board Members

Idie Ulsh	President	
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Jim Flynn	Secretary	
MJ Benavente	Treasurer	
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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	
Vacant—please volunteer!	Programs	
Carolyn Heberlein	Publicity/Website	
Regina Johnson	Newsletter	
David James	Trip Leader, Central WA	

**(The following is the announcement sent out in 1999 by Idie Ulsh
for WBA's first meeting)**

You are cordially invited to the founding meeting of the
WASHINGTON BUTTERFLY ASSOCIATION (WBA), the
Washington State chapter of the North American Butterfly Association (NABA).

Please join with us on Wednesday, July 14, 1999 7:00 PM, at the Center for Urban Horticulture, NHS Hall, 36th
Ave NE & NE 41st St (Mary Gates Blvd),

(adjacent to the Montlake Fill & the University of Washington), Seattle, Wa.

Our featured speaker will be well-known butterfly expert Mr. Jon Pelham, presenting an eclectic introduction to butterfly biology and nomenclature.

There will be sign-ups for three upcoming field trips including Table Mountain near Blewett Pass, Kittitas Co, July 17, the foothills of Taneum Creek near Cle Elum, Kittitas Co, July 18, and Corral Pass near Mt. Rainier, Pierce Co, July 24. (1999)

For this year there will be no additional dues for WBA; all Washington State residents who are members of NABA are automatically charter members of WBA.