

Windows to Wildlife



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Idaho's Flying Gems

by Joel Sauder*
Clearwater Region Wildlife Diversity Biologist, Idaho Dept. of Fish & Game

Idaho earned the nickname "The Gem State" because of the diverse array of gemstones that can be found here. However, for those that take the time to look, there is another type of gem, this one with wings and delicate beauty that epitomizes all the wonder nature has to offer: butterflies. Idaho is home to 170 species of butterflies (and only 72 gems of the rock variety); from the mighty Two-Tailed Swallowtail with a wingspan of almost 5 inches, to the Western Pygmy Blue which is about dime sized (and may be the smallest butterfly in the world). Butterflies are found in just about every Idaho habitat imaginable, such as the Sagebrush Checkerspot that lives, fittingly, in sagebrush habitats, to the Chryxus Arctic, which lives above treeline on mountain tops. It is doubtful that an ardent observer would fail to find a butterfly, sooner or later, in any habitat in Idaho.

Butterflies have amazing characteristics. The myriad of colors that butterflies display so prominently comes from two sources: pigments and structural color. The pigments are chemicals and compounds that absorb certain colors. However, some of the more interesting colors of butterflies come from structural color. Structural colors come from microscopic scales on the butterflies' wings that bend and reflect light, causing the phenomena we know as iridescence. In fact, the term Lepidoptera, the order of invertebrates butterflies belong to, means "scaly wings" in Latin. But not all butterflies are iridescent; many have cryptic color patterning that protects them from predators. Others, like the showy and well-known Monarch, retain chemicals in their tissues that they get from the plants they feed on, making them toxic to predators. Some, like the Vicroy, mimic Monarchs, so while they look very similar to their distant cousin they are not actually toxic. And while the migration of Monarchs is famous, that of the Painted Lady is even more impressive. In Europe, Painted Ladies make an annual migration of up to 9,000 miles, spanning from the tropics of Africa to the Arctic Circle. It takes an estimated 6 generations of Painted Ladies to complete the annual migration, meaning no single butterfly sees both the northern or southern end of the loop, yet they faithfully return every year.

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Oregon Old World Swallow © Bart Jones

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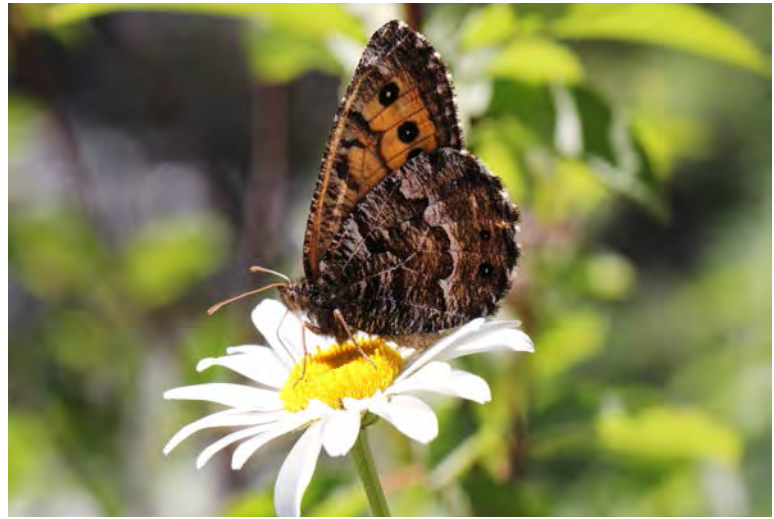
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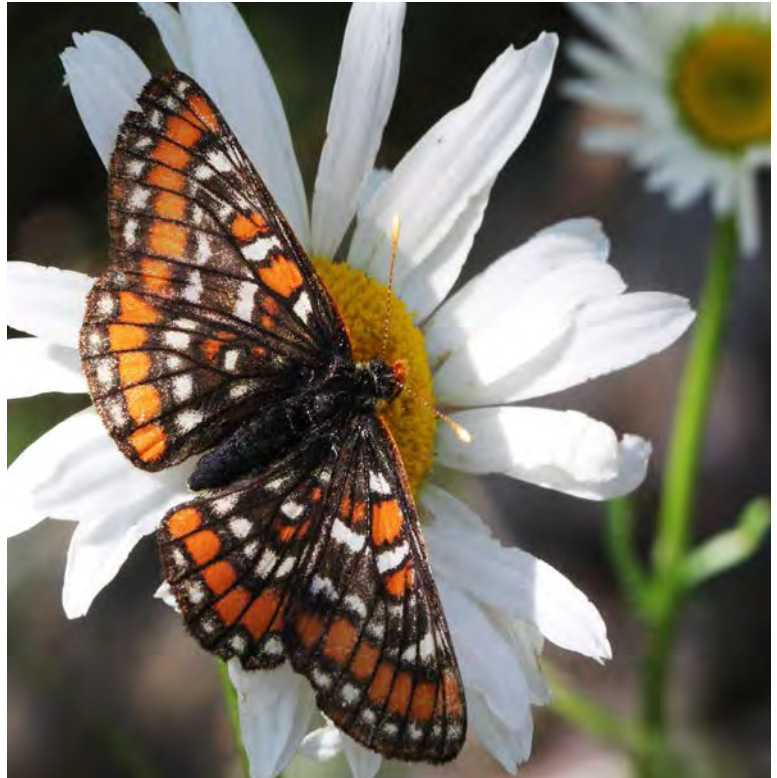
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Many butterflies have very specific host plants that the larval caterpillars live on. For example, a group of butterflies called “buckwheat blues” only lay their eggs on a variety of species of buckwheat plants. The larva of the Great Spangled Fritillary feed only on wild violets. A keen observer can often find a butterfly species by looking for specific host plants first and the butterfly second. As adults, butterflies often frequent a wider variety of plants, searching for flowers to nectar on. In fact, butterflies are important pollinators of many plant species. Insects (including butterflies, bees, and others) pollinated commercial crops in the U.S. worth an estimated 20 billion dollars in 2000, plus countless acres of wildflowers and native habitats. Yet another way butterflies are valuable flying gems!

Just as birds have individuals that enjoy birding, butterflies have enthusiasts that enjoy butterflying. Getting started is as simple as getting a butterfly guide (*Butterflies of North America* by Brock and Kaufman is a great one) and heading out in the backyard, local field, or park (preferably one with diverse vegetation not manicured green lawns). On warm days, with little to no wind, butterflies will most likely be around somewhere. Close focus binoculars or a butterfly net can be helpful as well. The North American Butterfly Association (<http://www.naba.org/>) was created in 1992 with the purpose of increasing public enjoyment and conservation of butterflies. Each year NABA sponsors butterfly counts around the 4th of July to collect information on the distribution and abundance of butterflies. There are about 10 of these counts scattered around Idaho, check www.naba.org/counts/us_mx_map.html to find and participate in a count near you.



Chryxus Arctic © Bart Jones



Gillett's Checkerspot © Bart Jones



Blue Copper © Bart Jones



Phoebus Parnassian © Bart Jones

Keeping an Eye on the Native Plants of Idaho

by Lynn Kinter, PhD*
State Botanist, Idaho Dept. of Fish & Game

Most Idaho citizens know that Fish and Game is responsible for our state's wildlife, but few citizens know the agency is also responsible for Idaho's native plants—some 3,000 species. From the dwarf purple monkeyflower, which is less than 2 inches tall, to the grand fir, which can tower above 150 feet, Fish and Game keeps an eye on them all.

In 2003, House Bill 67 transferred authority for plants from Idaho Parks and Recreation to Fish and Game. The wildlife agency now maintains a database of about 400 rare species. This database began in 1984 as part of the Idaho Natural Heritage Program and includes thousands of locations reported by state and federal employees, academicians, and knowledgeable citizens. Fish and Game also conducts field research on 15-20 rare plants each year. Botanists traverse the mountains and plains to search for new populations or assess known populations. They also map noxious weeds, aid wildlife management efforts, and collect seeds of common native species for restoration.

Members of the public sometimes ask why rare plant conservation is important. Rare plants are valuable for agriculture, medicine, and more. About half of the rare plants in the US are close relatives of agricultural and horticultural species; they contain genes that can help fight disease, promote drought tolerance, or otherwise aid crop species. Locally adapted plants are needed for xeric landscaping and for use by local birds and insects, and many of Idaho's rare plants have the potential to be cultivated in a greenhouse or garden and then marketed as ornamentals.

Plants produce a huge array of compounds with medicinal properties. Some are important in fighting cancer or other diseases, but <2% of all plants worldwide have been tested. Plants are also used for oils, plastics, clothing fibers, biofuels, and more, but most rare plants have not been studied for these uses.

Plants form the basis of food chains for all animals, and provide many other critical functions, such as shelter and nesting or birthing areas. Rare plants have unique ecological roles for the creatures that rely on them. Perhaps most noticeable to Idahoans—rare plants are a lovely part of our natural heritage. More than 50 species or varieties of plants are found in Idaho and nowhere else on Earth, though not all of these endemic plants are considered rare. Their foliage and flowers, along with those of other native plants, are part of what makes Idaho our home.

Though Idaho statutes direct Fish and Game to protect rare and native plants, they provide no state general funds, nor hunting or fishing license fees, for this work. Most research is funded by the US Fish & Wildlife Service and Bureau of Land Management for their specific projects. A few projects are funded by other federal agencies, private companies, and the Nongame Wildlife Conservation Fund—donations from Idaho citizens. Volunteers from the Idaho Native Plant Society and Idaho Master Naturalist Program provide valuable assistance. Anyone can support rare plant conservation and management by donating to Fish and Game's Wildlife Diversity Program, by checking the "Nongame Wildlife Conservation Fund" box on their tax returns, or by buying a bluebird, elk, or trout license plate.



Documenting a rare plant location © Lynn Kinter



Photographing a rare plant © Michael Mancuso



UTE LADIES' TRESSES

IDAHO'S RARE PLANTS

A BEAUTIFUL PART OF IDAHO'S NATURAL HERITAGE!



WINWARD'S GOLDENBUSH



PHANTOM ORCHID



OREGON BLUEBELLS



MACFARLANE'S FOUR-O'CLOCK



CHRIST'S PAINTBRUSH



SLICKSPOT PEPPERGRASS



SALMON TWIN BLADDERPOD



IDAHO PHLOX



CLUSTERED LADY'S SLIPPER ORCHID



DAUBENMIRE'S DASYNOTUS



IDAHO DOUGLASIA



PALOUSE MILKVETCH

SPRING WILDLIFE EVENTS

Boise Watershed

11818 West Joplin Rd., Boise; (208) 489-1284 www.cityofboise.org/Bee/WaterShed/Home/index.aspx

The Boise WaterShed is open every 3rd Saturday of each month from 10 am - 2 pm as part of the Watershed Weekend series. Join us for an outdoor walking tour of the Wastewater Treatment Plant at 1 pm. FREE admission! No pre-registration required unless indicated.

April 19 - Earth Day Celebration

Get outside and celebrate the earth with eco-friendly games, crafts, and activities from 10:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. At 10:30 a.m. and 12:00 p.m., take a 1-mile birding walk with Golden Eagle Audubon Society to view the blue heron rookery at the West Boise Wastewater treatment Plant. In and around the center, visitors can plant a tree, make paper, interact with a river model, paint a forest mural, and make their own green cleaner! A wastewater treatment plant tour is scheduled from 11:30 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. Closed-toe shoes are required for the tour.

May 31 - Wacky Weather

Train to become a volunteer Water Master Steward by attending this fascinating workshop hosted by University of Idaho Extension. Participants will have classroom instruction and hands-on field work. The workshop runs from 8:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. The workshop will include a 4-hour classroom session and a 4-hour hands-on field session. Learn how to conduct habitat, biological, chemical and physical stream assessments. IDAH2O protocol can be used in K-12 classrooms and Professional Development Credits are available to educators. You must register to attend as seats are limited. Registration deadline is Monday, May 26th. A \$20 registration fee is due at the time of the workshop. Bring a sack lunch. Register online at: www.uidaho.edu/cda/idah2o/workshops. Please contact Extension Educator, Jim Ekins, at 208-292-1287

Dubois Grouse Days

April 12, 2014

<http://www.grousedays.org>

Witness the unusual mating ritual of sage-grouse as males gather on traditional mating territories (leks) and strut their stuff while females wander around looking for their perfect mate! This annual event in eastern Idaho celebrates the shrub-steppe ecosystem and the unique animals which call it home. For more info, call 208-313-2730.

Deer Flat National Wildlife Refuge

13751 Upper Embankment Rd, Nampa, ID; (208) 467-9278

<http://www.fws.gov/Deerflat>

Directions: <http://www.fws.gov/Deerflat/map.html>

Wild About Life Lecture Series; 2nd Tuesday of every month at 7pm; free

April 8 -The Impact of Noise on Northern Saw-whets Owl's Hunting Ability

Much of the globe has experienced a dramatic rise in human-caused noise and this raises many questions about the impact of noise on wildlife. Many owl species are auditory specialists, meaning they localize their prey through hearing. Tate Mason, a Raptor Biology graduate student at Boise State University, will discuss his experiment on the effect of noise on the hunting ability of the Northern Saw-whet owl.

May 13 -The Status of Sage Grouse

The Greater Sage Grouse is currently listed as a candidate for the Endangered Species List. What are the threats that have led to this current status? Find out about the biology, habitat, and what the future holds for sage grouse from Jason Pyron, a Wildlife Biologist for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Unplug and Be Outside Week Activities:

April 21- Look at the Birdie: An Introduction to Birds and Birding; 4-5pm

April 23- Be the Bird; 4-5pm

April 25- Bye, Bye Birdie: An Introduction to Migration; 4-5pm

June 14 -BioBiltz 2014

The public is invited to the BioBlitz festival from 10:00 am to 3:00 pm. To learn about Idaho's wildlife and plants and the importance of biodiversity through demonstrations, guided walks, booths, live animals, and kids' activities.

June 14 -Kids Fishing Day

Participate in fishing-related activities and crafts, and then practice your new fishing skills! Fishing poles will be available to borrow, or bring your own. At Gotts Point at Lake Lowell.

International Migratory Bird Day

An annual celebration of birds world-wide. This year's theme is "Why Birds Matter." Celebrations will be held on Saturday, May 10 (Treasure Valley and Lewiston) and Saturday, May 17 (McCall).

May 10:

Treasure Valley: MK Nature Center, 600 S. Walnut St., Boise, 9am-4pm: Celebration with live birds, bird banding, and children's games and crafts. Call (208) 334-2225 for more info.

Lewiston area: 8am-12pm at the Moscow Farmers Market. IMBD booth with live hawks and owls.

Contact Joel at ID Dept of Fish & Game office (208) 799-5010 for more info.

Celebration at the Lewiston IDFG office (3316 16th St., Lewiston) with mist netting, beginning bird identification, birding and habitat walk through the nature area, children's games and crafts, and post-event birding tour to Mann Lake. Contact Justin Barrett at IDFG for more info (208) 799-5010.

Coeur d'Alene area: 9am-1pm at Blackwell Island on Hwy 95. Bird bingo, bird feeder projects, prizes, guided bird walks, live birds of prey, and more! For more info, contact: Carrie Hugo at (208) 769-5048.

May 17:

McCall area: All activities take place at Ponderosa State Park from 8:30am-1pm. Activities planned include an early morning bird walk at 8:30am. Games and other activities for kids. Contact Terri Bryant at Ponderosa State Park at: terri.bryant@idpr.idaho.gov for event details.



Unplug and Be Outside Week

Treasure Valley: April 19-26

Idaho Falls: May 3-10

<http://unplugandbeoutside.com>

A week of free events to inspire and empower families to get off the couch and get active OUTSIDE!

Bats in Our Belfry- Swan Falls Dam Provides a Perfect Maternity Ward

by Sandra Vistine-Amdor*
Wildlife Biologist, The Idaho Power Company

If any of you have ever visited the Swan Falls old powerhouse museum in the summer time, you may have noticed a less than pleasant smell. That smell is bat guano cooking in the summer heat. What used to house all of the power generating equipment in the old powerhouse is now home to a large maternity colony of little brown bats (*Myotis lucifugus*) from about April to November each year when the females all gather to give birth to and raise their young. While bats may be an unwelcomed guest and feared by some, to others they are a pretty important part of the food web (consuming up to 1,000 small insects in an hour), and a species that needs to be protected against threats of disease like White-nose syndrome (WNS), increasing threats from wind turbines and increased loss of habitat, to name a few.

On July 2, 2013 I met with Rita Dixon (biologist with Idaho Fish and Game) to look at the maternity colony at Swan Falls Dam. Information on little brown bat (LBB) colonies like this one is hard to gather because locations of colonies are largely unknown unless reported. I first contacted Rita when the presence of the bats was brought to my attention last year. Thinking this was a small problem I wanted to get some information from Rita on how best to exclude the bats from the facility. At the time we did not know it was a maternity colony and we did not know exactly how many bats were present. We were also unaware of the fact that the bats were occupying the entire lower half of the museum and that with so many openings to get through, it would be nearly impossible to exclude them. Rita was thrilled to find out that Idaho Power was playing host to a very large maternity colony of LBBs. She jumped at the chance to have a look at the colony, and gather some basic information on the number of individuals present, characteristics of the location of the roost, and to take some physical measurements of one of its females for IDFG's records. Gathering information on known colonies like this one will help IDFG and other agencies to learn more about the species, track populations, and will allow them to monitor for potential issues like WNS.

Little brown bats are a statewide summer resident of Idaho. This species is believed to hibernate during the winter but hibernation sites are largely unknown and additional information is needed to substantiate wintering strategies and behaviors. Females give birth to a single pup each breeding season. The pregnant females form maternity colonies (like the one at Swan Falls) where they will spend the entire summer with their pup. For the first month the young are unable to fly. The females will go out each night and hunt for food and return to nurse their pup. By the end of August the young are able to fly and hunt for food with their mothers. During this time of pup rearing it is illegal to perform any kind of removal of LBBs from a human dwelling. Currently they are not a federally protected species under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), however they are an Idaho state protected nongame species. With the spread of WNS in the eastern half of the United States, large populations of LBBs are dying off and there is concern that the species may be federally listed in the future, but more information is needed.

White-nose syndrome is a poorly understood disease associated with the deaths of at least 5.7 million-6.7 million North American bats. The condition, named for a distinctive fungal growth around the muzzles and on the wings of bats was first discovered in a cave in Schoharie County, New York but has since rapidly spread throughout the northeast and as far west as Missouri. The fungus acts as an irritant, causing these bats to rouse too frequently from torpor during the winter and starve to death through excessive activity. To date, we do not have WNS in Idaho or the western states and steps are in place to try and prevent that from happening.

As a precautionary method, Rita and I put on protective suits, booties, gloves and a cap as part of the protocol (outlined here: [National WNS Decontamination Protocol](#)) for protecting bats from the spread of WNS. As we entered the lower half of the museum we were amazed to find hundreds of female LBBs and their pups (in various stages of development) clinging to the walls and ceiling. It truly was an impressive sight. Rita captured one of the lactating females and took some measurements before returning her to the colony. We then discussed how best to limit the amount of disturbance to the colony. To date we are not going to attempt to remove this colony. The reasons for this are that the bats are not located in an area that is open to the public; it would also be a difficult process and could potentially be detrimental to this population to displace them. It has been observed that the bats leave this area around the end of October or beginning of November and return in late spring/early summer. I have worked with some of Idaho Power's recreational staff to put together a cleaning contract that allows for the removal of the guano piles and washing of all surfaces with water during a period when the bats are not present, and we are hoping that this will alleviate some of the smell during the summer months when the museum is open to the public. Idaho Power's recreational staff is also looking into getting some more air circulation in the building, which will help with the smell.

In the future we will try to put up some educational materials in the museum about the bat colony and we hope that folks from all over will come out not only to see this little piece of history but also to learn about its inhabitants.



From top to bottom: Swan Falls Dam, little brown bat colony, closeup of little brown bat, and little brown bat being inspected for WNS © Sandra Vistine-Amdor

Plants and Pollinators: *A Partnership Between Packard's milkvetch and its native pollinators*

by Justin R. Fulkerson and Kristen Pekas*
Idaho Natural Heritage Program, ID Dept. of Fish & Game

Discovered in 1980 by Dr. Patricia Packard, Packard's milkvetch (*Astragalus cusickii* var. *packardiae*) is an endemic plant restricted to 10 square miles in Payette County, Idaho. This plant is one of the rarest in the state. Five populations of Packard's milkvetch have been discovered occurring mostly on lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management. The plant appears to be restricted to highly fragmented bare white clay soil outcrops in the foothills. The outcrops are surrounded by shrub steppe that has been converted to non-native annual grasslands, which are subject to disturbance by fire and to a lesser extent by off-highway vehicles (OHVs).

Conservation of rare plants is dependent on identifying mechanisms that limit their population or persistence. Reproduction is a crucial step in population persistence, and plants in fragmented habitats often suffer from inadequate pollinator services, consequently leading to fewer seeds produced.

Prior to 2012, not much was known about Packard's milkvetch pollinators, but in the summer of 2012, botanists at the Idaho Natural Heritage Program in the Idaho Department of Fish and Game, studied the reproductive ecology of Packard's milkvetch. With help from several Idaho Master Naturalists, a series of studies were conducted to determine if pollinators are required for seed production, to investigate floral visitation rates, and to identify pollinators.

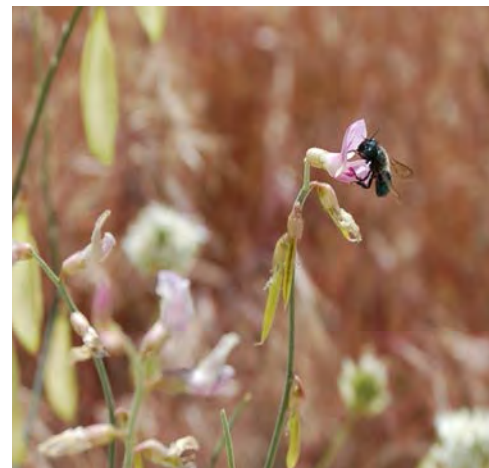
To gauge if pollinators are required for seed set, seed production was compared between plants open to pollinators and excluded from pollinators. Pollinator exclusion bags were placed on flowers of some plants to prevent pollination, while flowers of plants open to pollinators were left unbagged. Seeds from the bagged and unbagged flowers were counted once they had matured. Plants that were excluded from pollinators produced significantly fewer seeds than those open to pollinators (0.11 vs. 2.73 seeds/fruit). This study demonstrated that Packard's milkvetch is highly dependent on pollinators for reproductive success.

Floral visitation rates were assessed by videotaping flowers visited by insects and quantifying visits per flower per hour in the lab. Packard's milkvetch received an average of 3.8 visits/flower/hour, which is similar to visitation rates for other milkvetch species. The majority (70%) of visitors were mason bees (*Osmia* spp.). The remaining visitors included leaf-cutter bees (*Hoplitis* spp.), long-horned bees (*Eucera* spp.), small carpenter bees (*Ceratina* spp.), and others.

Lastly, pollinators were collected in the field and then identified in the lab to determine the pollinators of Packard's milkvetch. Using nets and aspirators, insects that landed on a Packard's milkvetch flower were captured and later identified. The main pollinators of Packard's milkvetch are mason bees (*Osmia* spp.), which are native. These are solitary bees that nest in stems or wood above ground making them very susceptible to ground disturbance caused by wildfire, OHV activity, and livestock. Since Packard's milkvetch is highly dependent on native pollinators for reproductive success, future management plans for Packard's milkvetch should incorporate the conservation of native bee habitat.



Packard's Milkvetch © Justin R. Fulkerson



Mason bee probing a milkvetch © Justin R. Fulkerson

WILDFLOWER WATCH

Wildflower Viewing Around Idaho

by Lynn Kinter, PhD*
State Botanist, Idaho Dept. of Fish & Game

Idaho has many wonderful areas to see wildflowers. Here are a few favorites from around the state. These sites are at their peak in spring and early summer. Look for a late summer list in the next issue of *Windows to Wildlife*.

Location	County	Main bloom	Showy species sampler
Homestead Trail in Boise Foothills	Ada	early-mid-May	lupine, balsamroot, biscuitroot, bitterroot, woodland star, penstemon
Jackson Creek & Goodrich Creek Roads near Council	Adams	mid-late May	camas, mules ears, groundsel, penstemon, mariposa lily
Bear Basin, northwest of McCall	Adams/Valley	late May-early July	camas, shooting star, mules ears, balsamroot, bistort, onion
Mary Minerva McCroskey State Park	Benewah/Latah	late May-early June	sticky geranium, wild hyacinth, shooting star, larkspur, sugarbowl, prairiesmoke, balsamroot, biscuitroot
Craters of the Moon National Monument	Blaine	May-June	penstemon, buckwheat, balsamroot, cinquefoil, dwarf monkeyflower
Red Mountain Lookout	Boise	late May-June	balsamroot, lupine, penstemon, paintbrush, geranium, scarlet gilia, cornlily
Wapiti Creek Trail	Boise	late May	balsamroot, paintbrush, yellowbells
Warm Springs Trail to Eightmile Mountain	Boise	late May	balsamroot, monkshood
Pass Creek Road (Forest Service Road 122)	Butte/Custer	late June	mules ears, paintbrush, lupine, phlox, phacelia, larkspur
Camas Prairie Centennial Marsh WMA	Camas	late May-early June	camas, mules ears, groundsel
City of Rocks & Castle Rocks State Park	Cassia	May	balsamroot, sagebrush bluebell, stonecrop, lupine, goldenpea, steershead, sticky geranium, yellowbells
Weippe Prairie	Clearwater	mid-May-mid-June	camas, bistort, buttercup
Tubbs Hill, in Coeur d'Alene	Kootenai	May-June	oceanspray, thimbleberry, Oregon grape, serviceberry, snowberry, glacier lily, blue-eyed grass, clarkia
Agency Creek/Pattee Creek/Warm Springs Roads	Lemhi	mid-May-early July	penstemon, milkvetch, groundsel, currant, buckwheat, blazingstar
Badger Basin near Carmen Creek Road	Lemhi	May-June	prairiesmoke, mock goldenweed, milkvetch, penstemon, lava aster, buckwheat, death camas, paintbrush
Barracks Lane Trails from Cheney Public Access	Lemhi	May-June	buttercup, milkvetch, cats-eye, cleomella, phacelia, buckwheat, penstemon
Bench between Mollie Gulch & Little Eightmile Creek	Lemhi	early June-early July	paintbrush, locoweed, milkvetch, penstemon
Discovery Hill/Slump Gulch/Owl Canyon	Lemhi	May-June	bitterroot, sagebrush false dandelion, hawksbeard, paintbrush, lava aster, phlox, onion
Divide (or gap) between Cow Creek & Yearian Creek	Lemhi	early June-mid-July	fleabane, milkvetch, paintbrush, locoweed, larkspur, stonecrop, prairiesmoke, yarrow, penstemon
Henry Creek Trail, particularly at basin	Lemhi	May-June	paintbrush, death camas, phlox, milkvetch, larkspur, lupine, bitterroot, buckwheat, cushion cactus
Hot Springs Ridge, southeast of Salmon	Lemhi	May-June	paintbrush, milkvetch, phlox, blazingstar, fleabane, larkspur, onion
Little Sawmill Creek/lower Hayden Creek	Lemhi	late May-early July	cinquefoil, milkvetch, phlox, mock goldenweed, buckwheat, penstemon, bitterroot, fleabane
North Fork	Lemhi	May	balsamroot, scarlet gilia, phacelia, penstemon
Salmon River Trail downriver from Corn Creek	Lemhi	mid-April-May	syringa, thimbleberry, balsamroot, phacelia, penstemon
Wagonhammer and Big Silverlead Creeks	Lemhi	mid-May-early June	cushion cactus, lupine, balsamroot, penstemon
Williams Creek Picnic Area/Perreau Creek/Horse Mtn	Lemhi	May-June	aster, milkvetch, penstemon, paintbrush, lupine, cushion cactus
Craig Mountain	Nez Perce	May-early June	ballhead waterleaf, blue-eyed grass, penstemon, phlox, mariposa, sagebrush false dandelion, buckwheat
Bruneau Dunes State Park	Owyhee	April-May	bitterbrush, buckwheat, nakedstem sunray, sand lily, white blazingstar
Duck Valley	Owyhee	late May-early June	camas, mules ears, groundsel
Owyhee Uplands Byway/Mud Flat Road	Owyhee	late May-early June	mules ears, camas, phlox, monkeyflower, iris, penstemon
Meadows around Clarkia	Shoshone	late May	camas, red kittentails, trillium, buttercup
Cecil Andrus WMA & Brownlee Summit	Washington	May	biscuitroot, balsamroot, bitterbrush, serviceberry, hawthorn, lupine, buckwheat, penstemon, syringa

*Many thanks to Derek Antonelli, Sue Birnbaum, Alexia Cochrane, Wendy Hoffman, Juanita Lichthardt, Dave Lingle, Jennifer Miller, Chris Murphy, Marilyn Olsen, Kristen Pekas, Kyra Povirk, Beth Waterbury, and Ross Winton for their assistance.

BUMBLE BEE WATCH

Wild bumble bees are on the decline.

They are important crop pollinators.

Help researchers locate rare or endangered populations of bumble bees

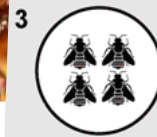
SUBMIT YOUR OBSERVATIONS TO:
bumblebeewatch.org



1 Take a photo of a bumble bee



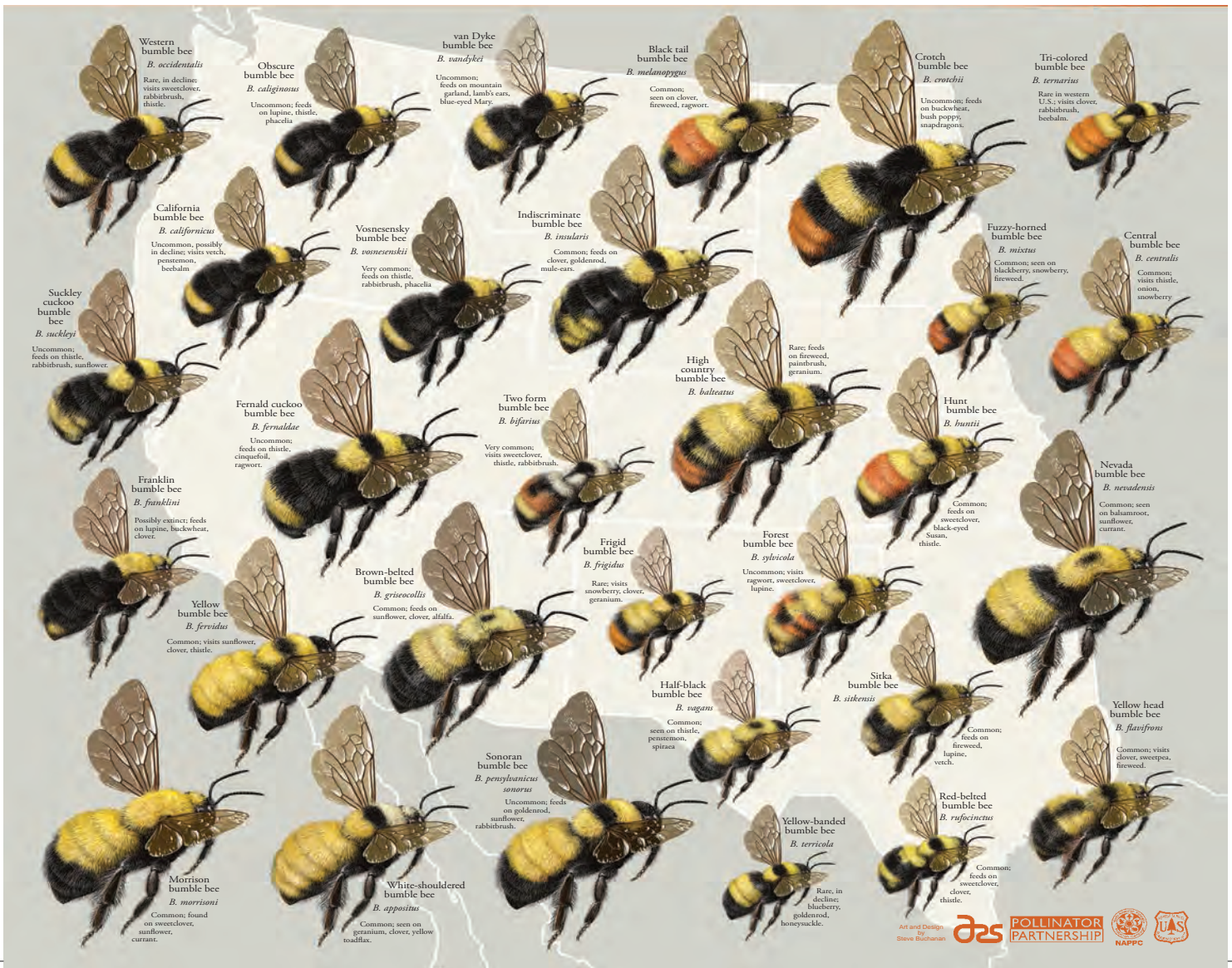
2 Log in and upload your photo



3 Identify your species



4 Sighting will be verified by expert



Bee photo: By Maciej Czyzewski (Own work) [GFDL (<http://www.gnu.org/copyleft/fdl.html>)]

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Idaho's wildlife thanks you ALL!

Windows to Wildlife

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Idaho Department of Fish and Game
Idaho Department of Parks & Recreation
Idaho Power
Idaho Recreation and Tourism Initiative
U.S. Bureau of Land Management
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