



**FUN WITH
DRAGONFLIES**



Hawthorne Valley Farmscape Ecology Program



DRAGONFLIES





DAMSELFLIES







SPREADWINGS













Striped Emeralds - male appendages (continued)



Mocha Emerald



Mocha Emerald



Coppery Emerald



Coppery Emerald



Fine-lined Emerald



Fine-lined Emerald



Calvert's Emerald



Calvert's Emerald



Treetop Emerald



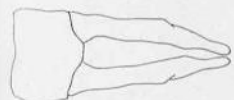
Treetop Emerald



Ozark Emerald



Ozark Emerald



Texas Emerald



Texas Emerald



Hine's Emerald



Hine's Emerald



Clamp-tipped Emerald



Clamp-tipped Emerald

Striped Emeralds - female abdomen tip



Ringed Emerald



Hudsonian Emerald



Quebec Emerald



Lake Emerald



Whitehouse's Emerald



Muskeg Emerald



Forcinate Emerald



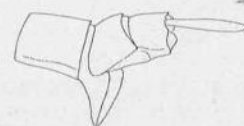
Incurvate Emerald



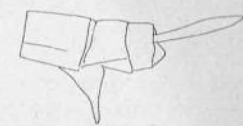
Delicate Emerald



Kennedy's Emerald



Ski-tipped Emerald



Williamson's Emerald



Ocellated Emerald



Brush-tipped Emerald



Plains Emerald



Mocha Emerald



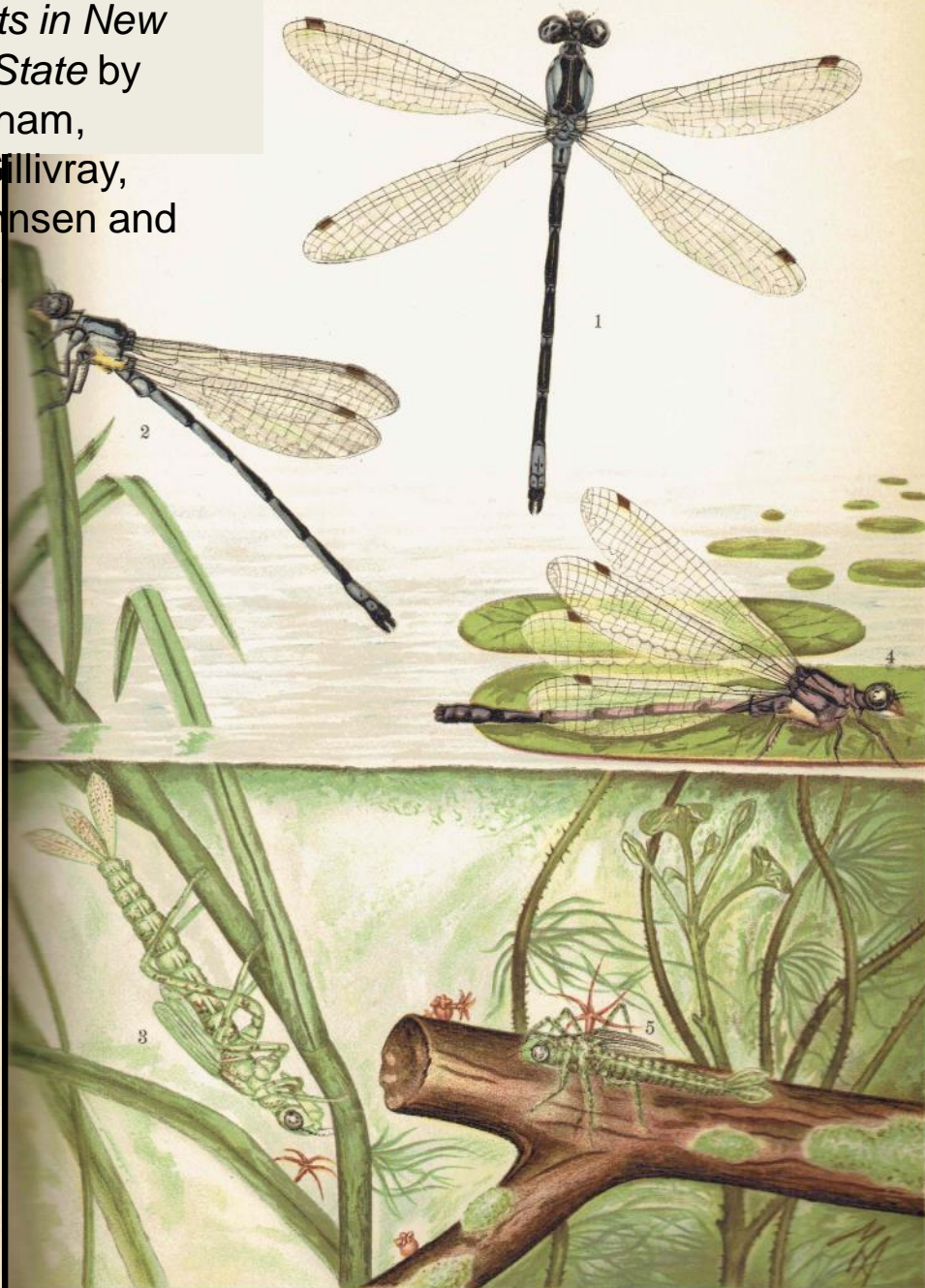
Coppery Emerald



Fine-lined Emerald

From: Dragonflies and Damselflies of the East by Dennis Paulson

From: *Aquatic
Insects in New
York State* by
Needham,
MacGillivray,
Johannsen and
Davis









































15 June

2011

902















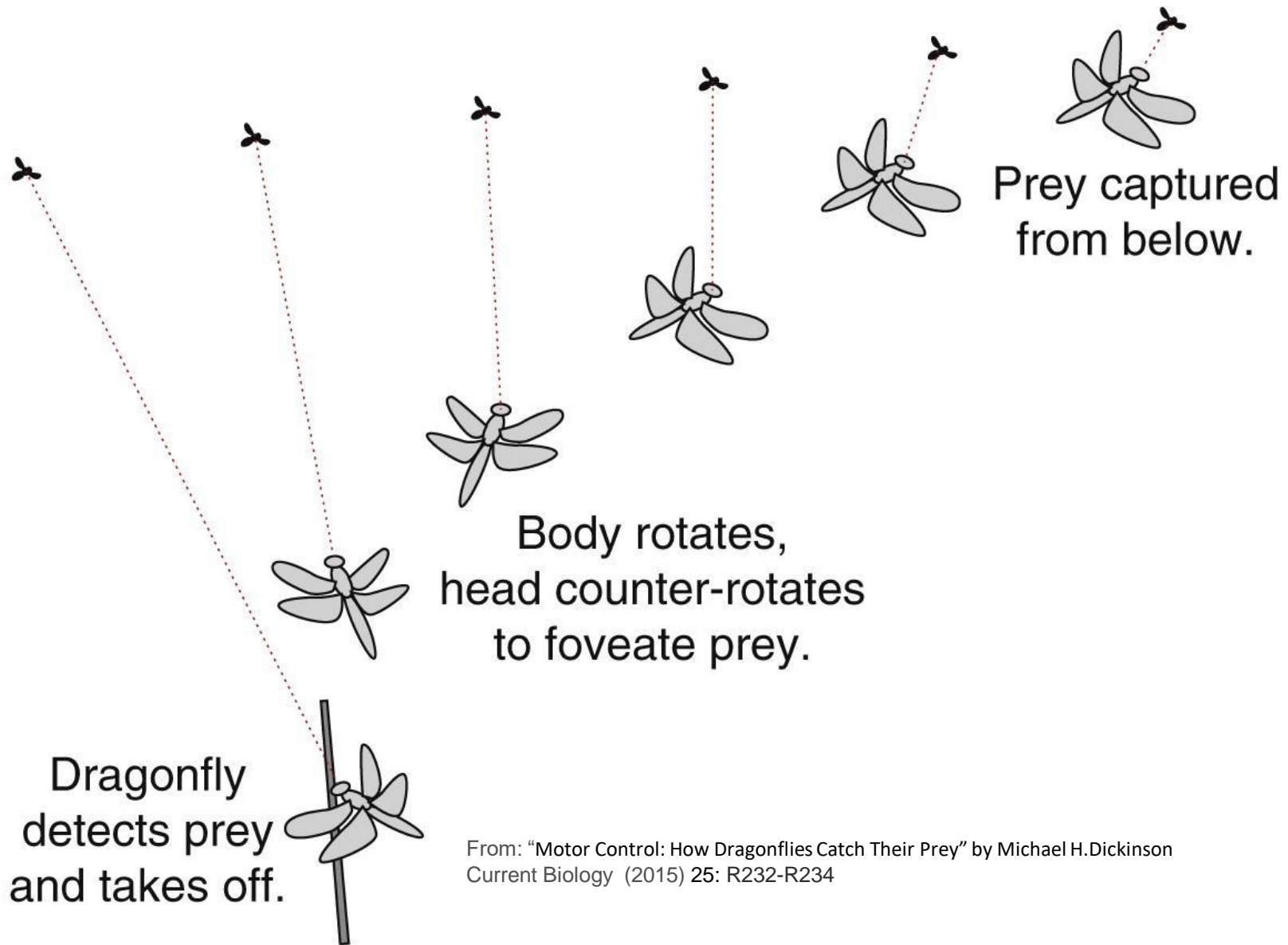




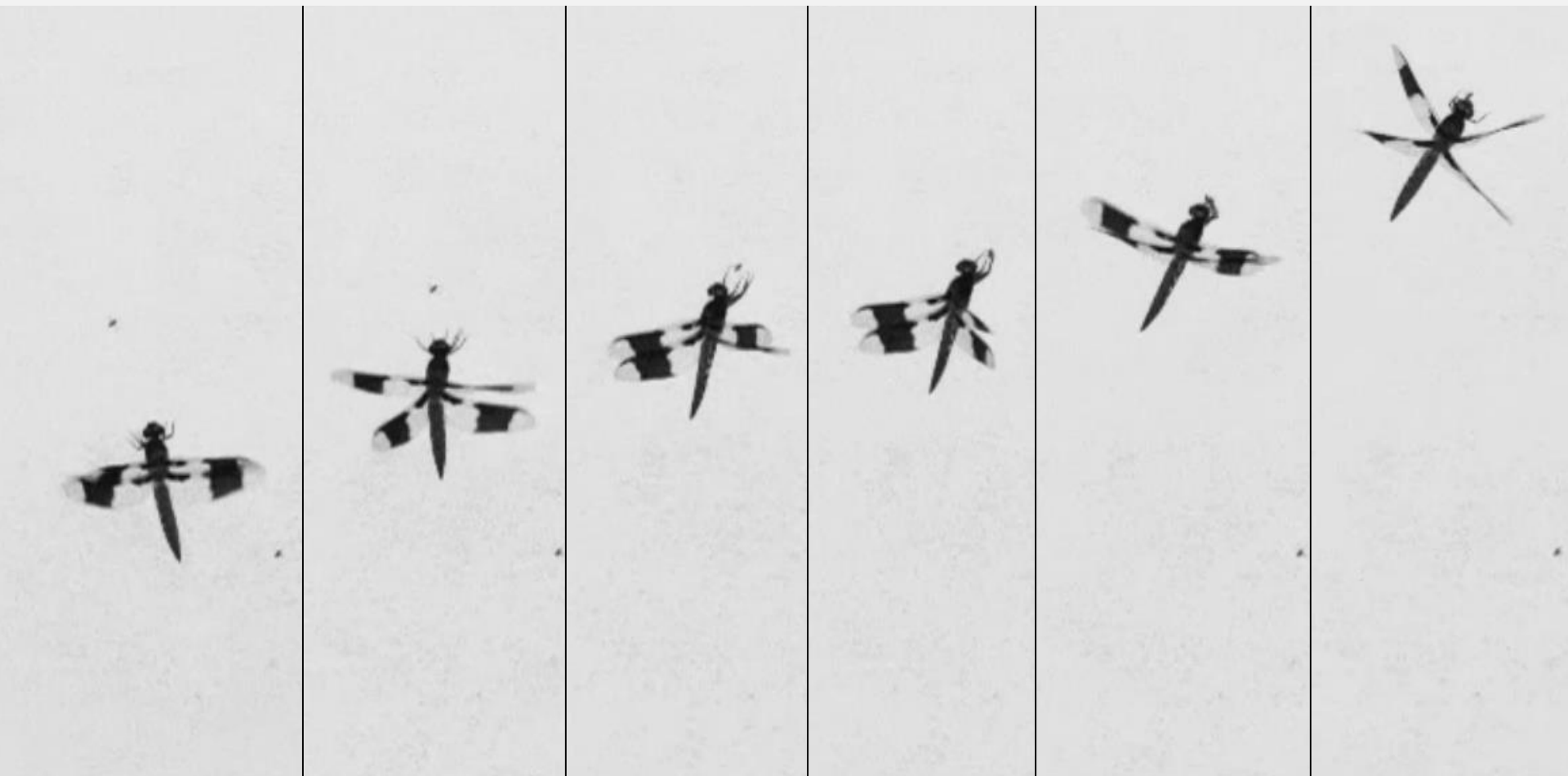


Comet Darner





From: "Motor Control: How Dragonflies Catch Their Prey" by Michael H. Dickinson
Current Biology (2015) 25: R232-R234



From: <https://www.thedodo.com/dragonfly-predicts-top-gun-876349443.html>
<https://www.janelia.org/lab/leonardo-lab>







Georg Schmider,
Zeller Kermatische
Fabriken, Zell,
Germany. Circa
1900. (image from
ebay.com)

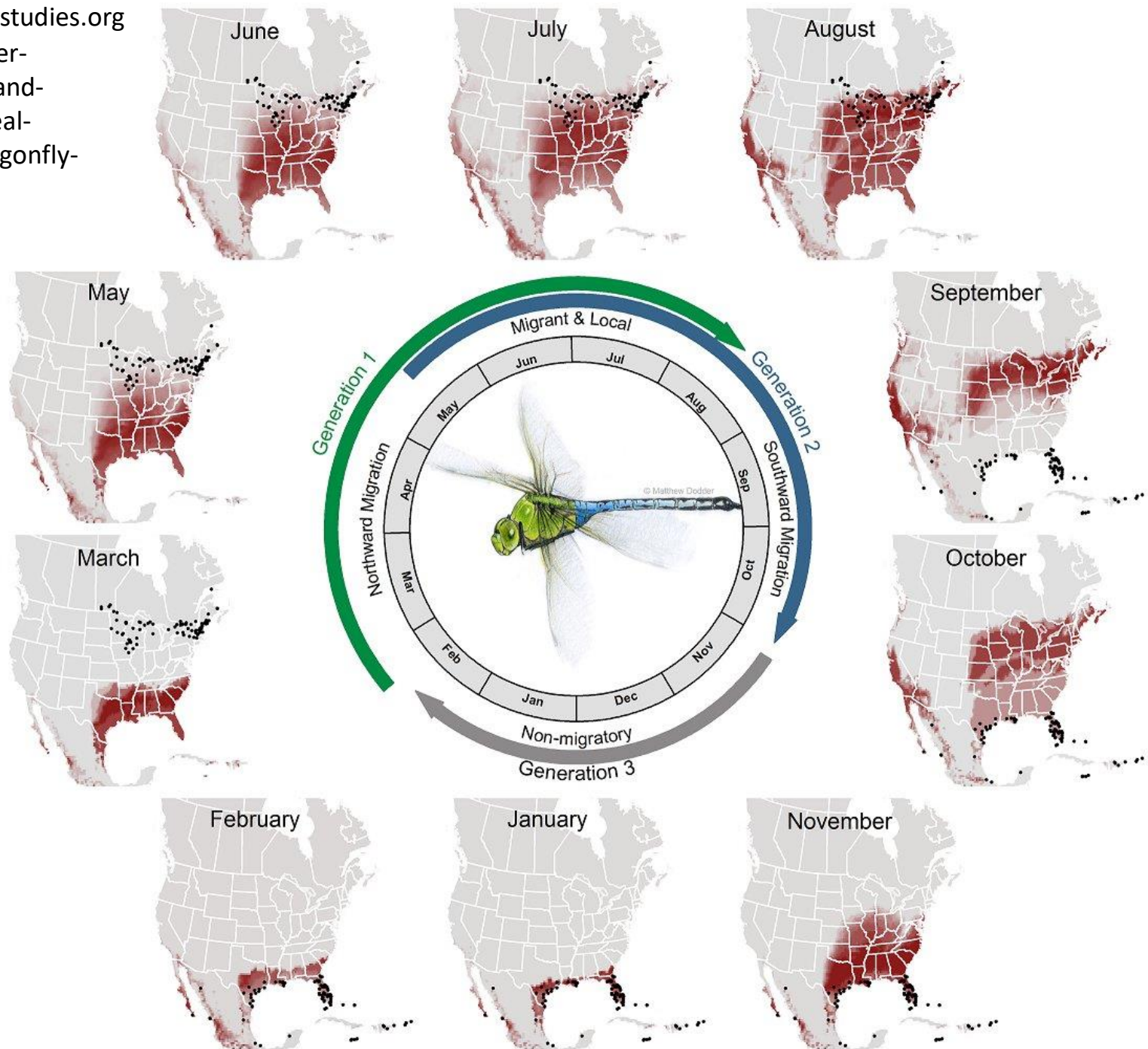


Manufacture Bordeaux
Vieillard, vintage late
nineteenth century.
www.antiques-delaval.com



What happens in Winter?

<https://vtecostudies.org/blog/move-over-monarchs-vce-and-colleagues-reveal-astonishing-dragonfly-migration/>

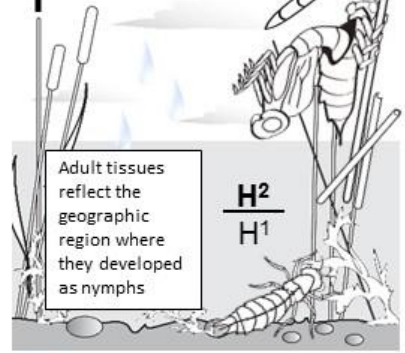


Chemical make-up of dragonfly wings reveals their migratory secrets.

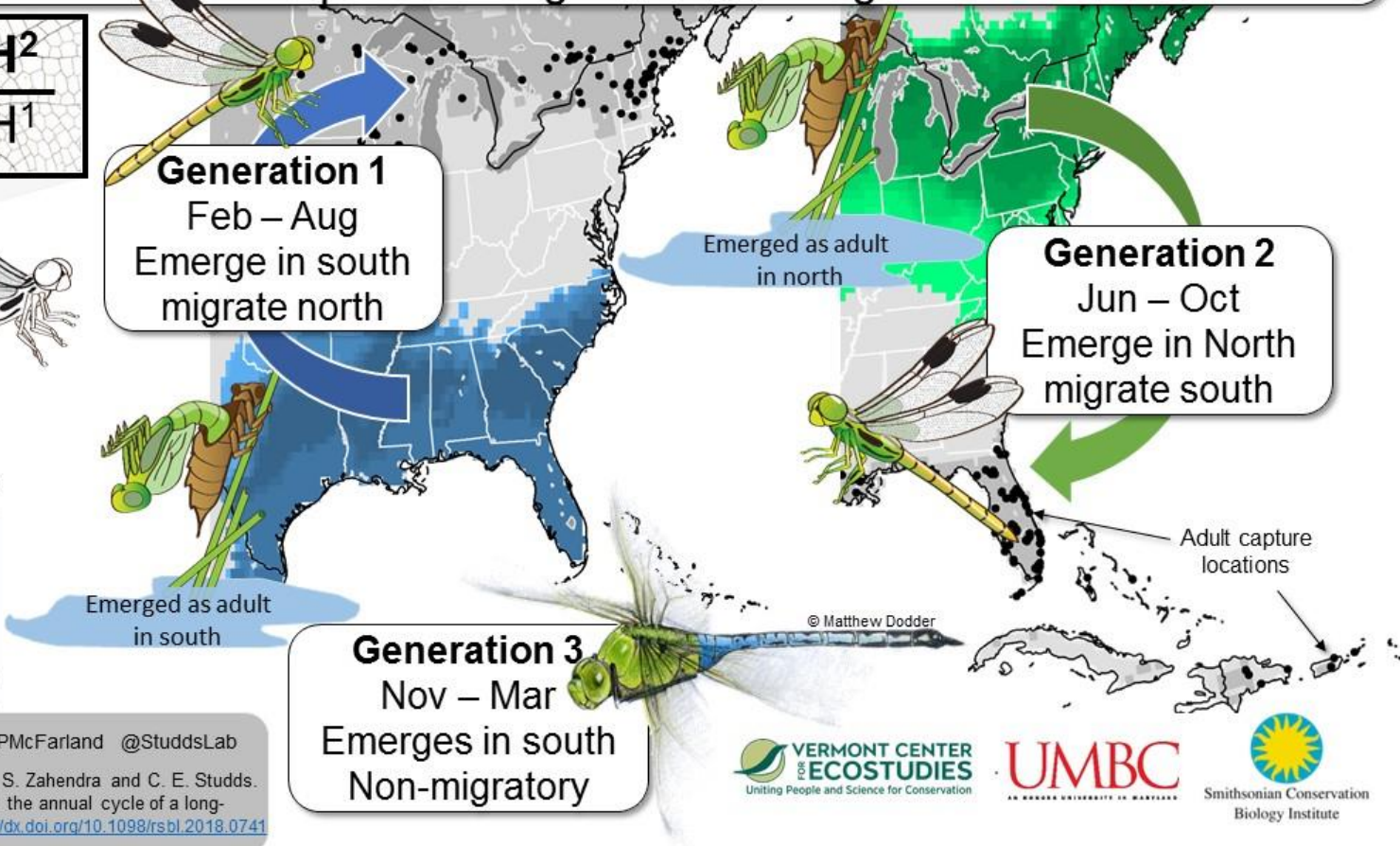
Common green darners migrate further than 650 km in spring and fall to complete multi-generational migration

Stable-Isotopes
in precipitation

Latitude ↑
 $\frac{H^2}{H^1}$ Light
 $\frac{H^2}{H^1}$
 $\frac{H^2}{H^1}$ Heavy



@MTHallworth @PeterPMarra @KPMcFarland @StuddsLab
Hallworth, M. T., P. P. Marra, K. P. McFarland, S. Zahendra and C. E. Studds.
2018. Tracking dragons: Stable-isotopes reveal the annual cycle of a long-
distance migratory insect. *Biology Letters*. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1098/rsbl.2018.0741>



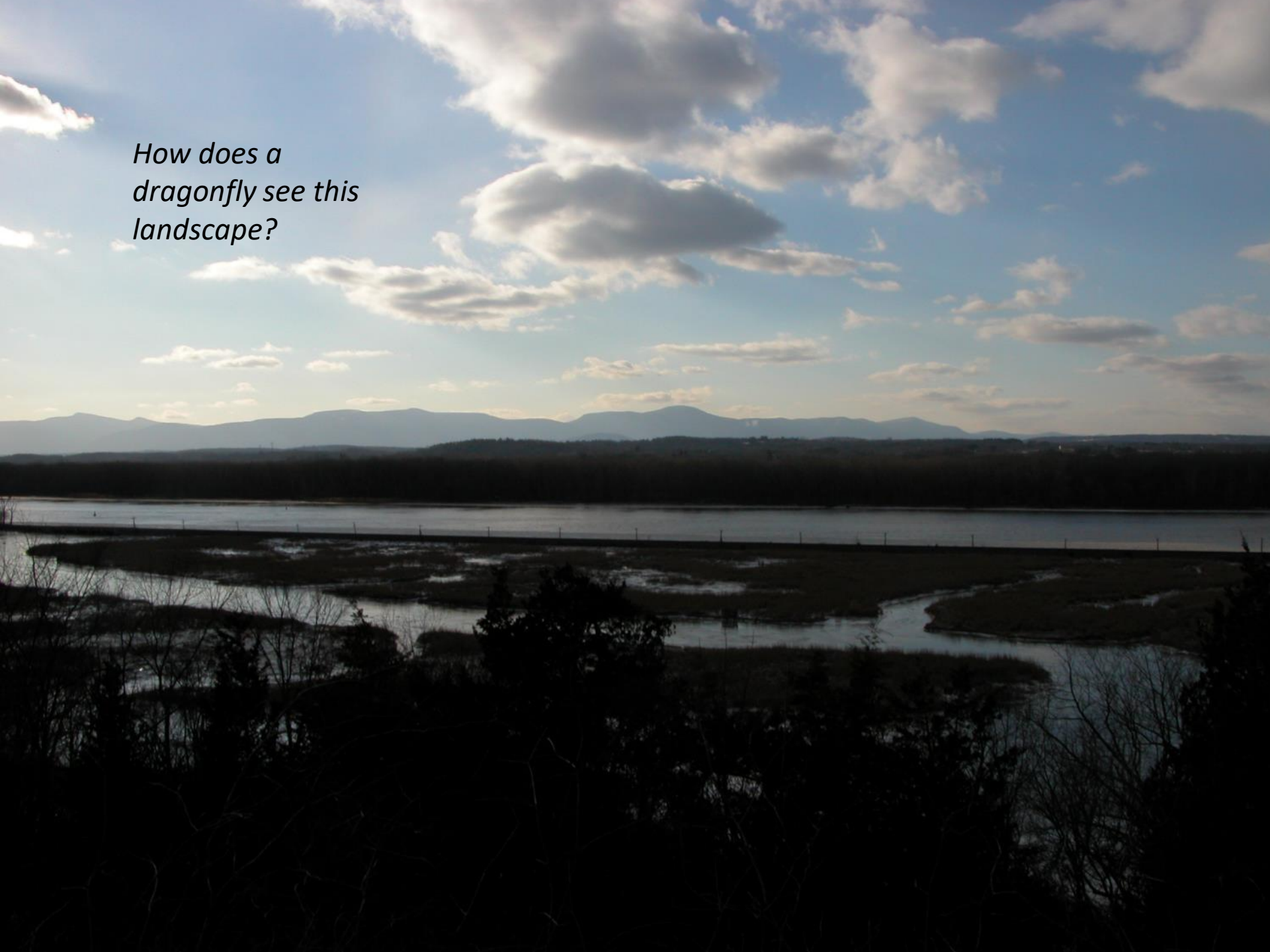
© Matthew Dodder

VERMONT CENTER
for ECOSTUDIES
Uniting People and Science for Conservation

UMBC
AN AMERICAN UNIVERSITY IN MARYLAND

Smithsonian Conservation
Biology Institute

*How does a
dragonfly see this
landscape?*



WETLANDS



WETLANDS





SEDGE SPRITE

Halloween Pennant







LILYPAD CLUBTAIL





PAINTED
SKIMMER



SHADOW
DARNER

LESS LANDSCAPED PONDS



A photograph of a calm pond in a lush, green landscape. The pond's surface is still, reflecting the surrounding dense forest of various green trees. In the middle of the pond, there is a small, grassy island. The foreground shows a grassy bank. The overall scene is peaceful and natural.

LANDSCAPED PONDS





WIDOW SKIMMER



COMMON GREEN DARNER

DOT-TAILED WHITEFACE



Dependent Variable: **Specialist Dragonflies & Damselflies**

% of Variation Explained by Model: **15%**

Number of Ponds in Analyses: **84**

Significant Variable	Standardized Coefficient	"Significance" of Effect
Presence of Fish	-0.215	0.039
% Pasture within 100'	0.306	0.004

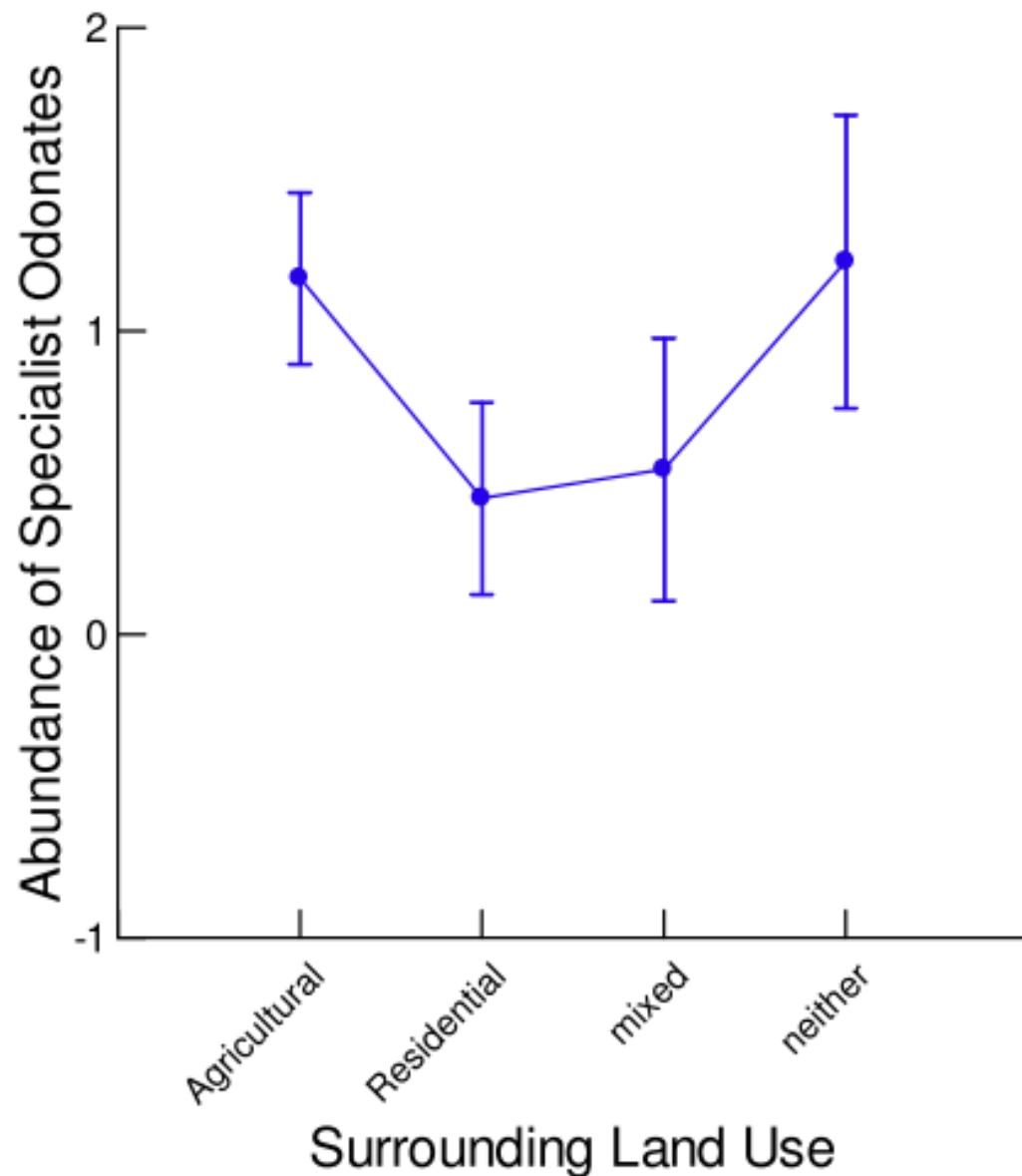


Fig. 80. The abundance of Specialist Dragonflies and Damselflies at ponds in different land use contexts. These insects tended to be more common at agricultural than residential ponds.

No Fish in Pond
47 Ponds

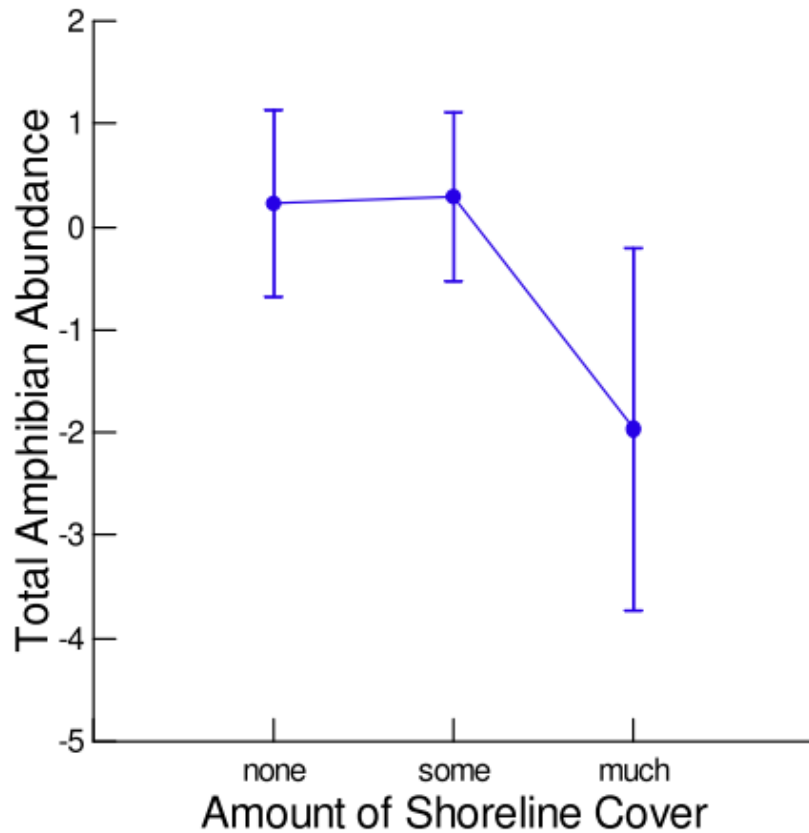


Fig. 71. The relation between shoreline vegetative cover and amphibian abundance in the absence of fish. If anything, amphibian abundance was lower in ponds with much cover.

With Fish in Pond
32 Ponds

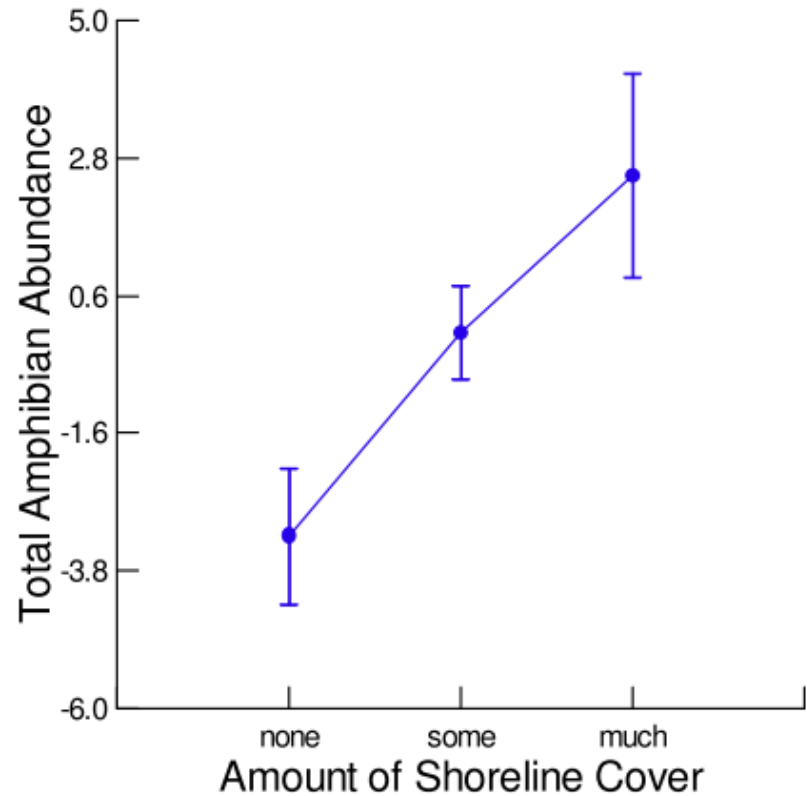


Fig. 72. The relation between shoreline vegetative cover and amphibian abundance in the presence of fish. Amphibian abundance appeared to increase with increasing shoreline cover.



ROCKY HEADWATER STREAMS

SUPERB JEWELWING



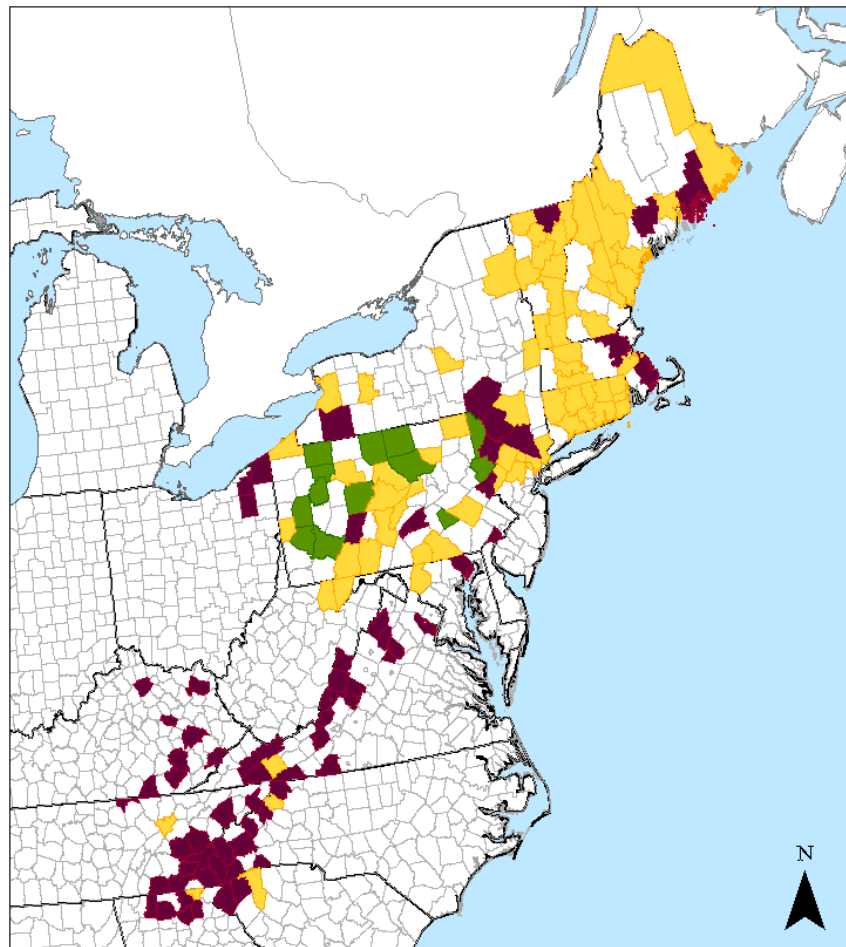


NORTHERN PYGMY CLUBTAIL



SOUTHERN PYGMY
CLUBTAIL



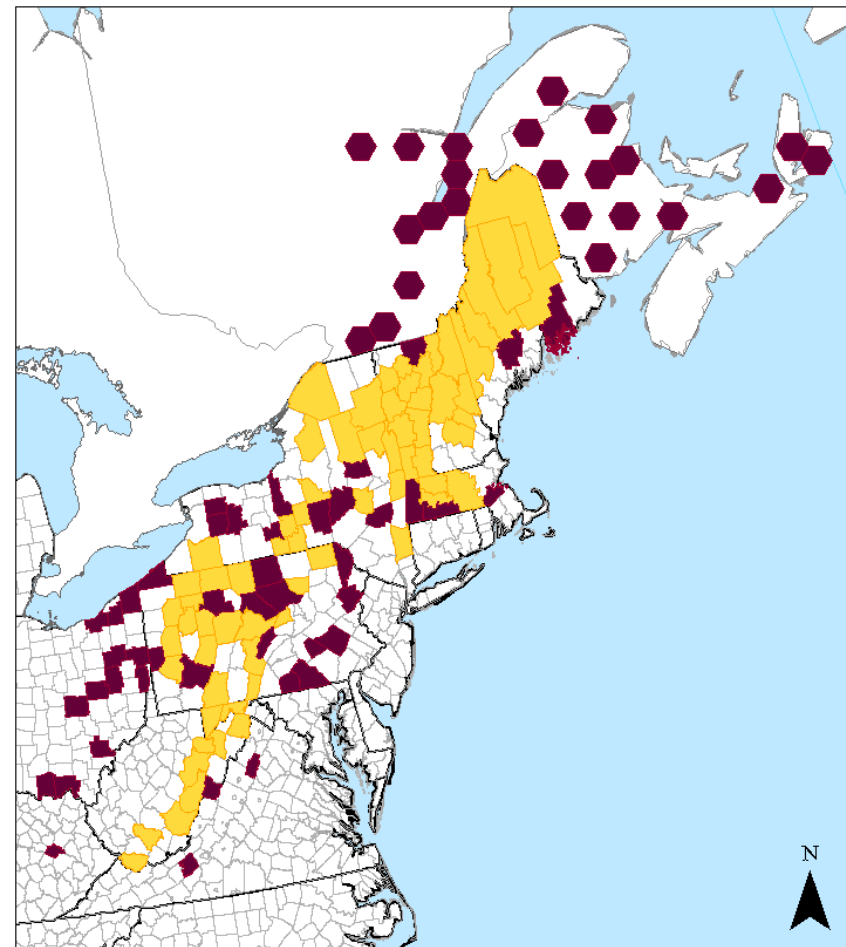


Lanthus vernalis
Southern Pygmy Clubtail

Map created June 2014

- Modern Record (post 1969)
- Historical Record (pre 1970)
- Date Unknown

0 280 560
km



Lanthus parvulus
Northern Pygmy Clubtail

Map created June 2014

- Modern Record (post 1969)
- Date Unknown

0 290 580
km



SMALLER CREEKS



EBONY JEWELWING





MOCHA EMERALD

VARIABLE DANCER





Aeshnidae



Gomphus (Gomphus) sp.

Ophiogomphus ...ensis

Ophiogomphus ...malus

Ophiogomphus howei

Stylogomphus albistylus

(Hylogomphus) sp.

Lanthus sp.

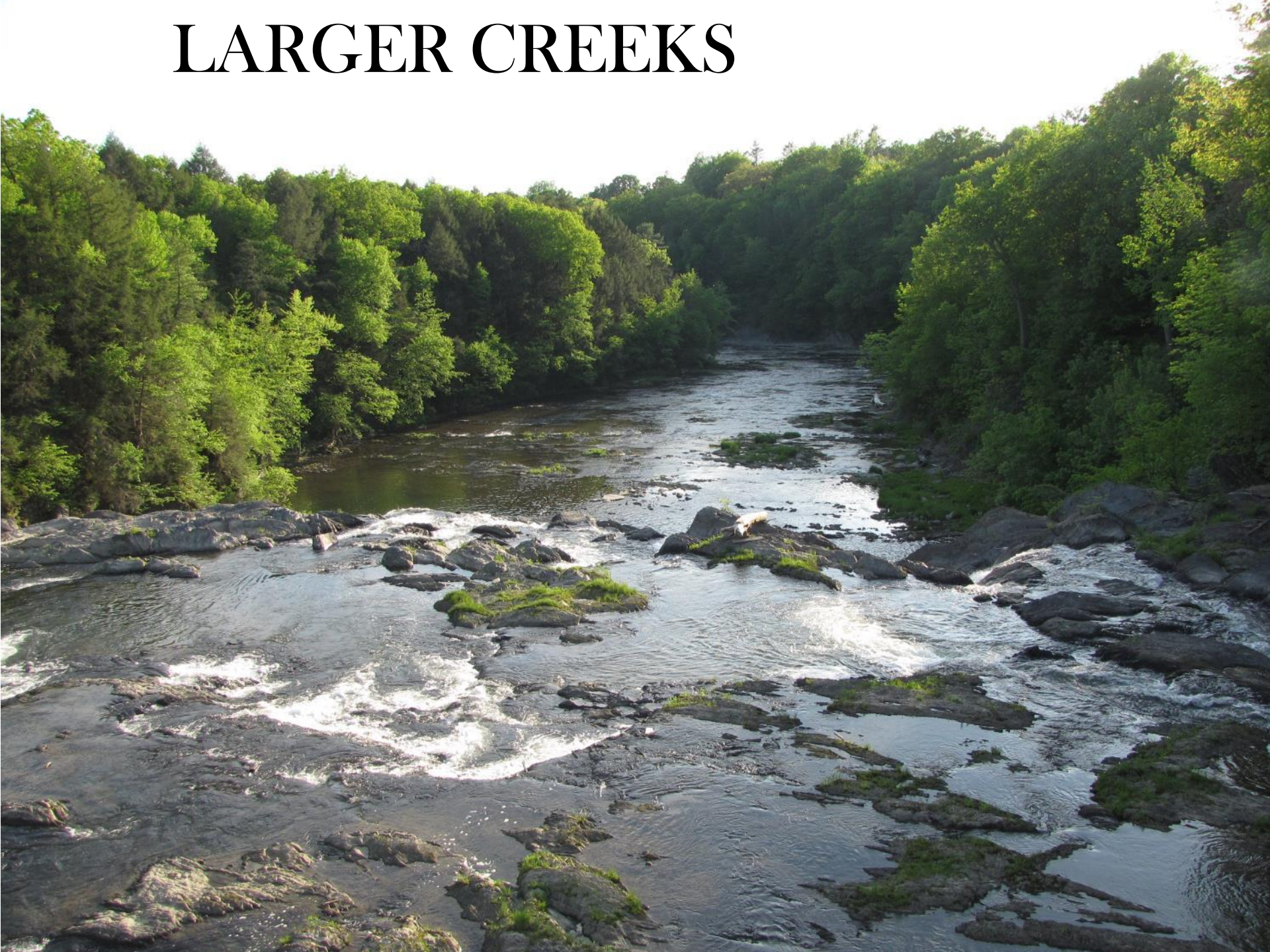
Stylurus

Gomphidae - Clubtails

Exuviae of representative



LARGER CREEKS



River Jewelwing



SKILLET CLUBTAIL
(NOT YET FOUND IN
COLUMBIA COUNTY)



DRAGONHUNTER



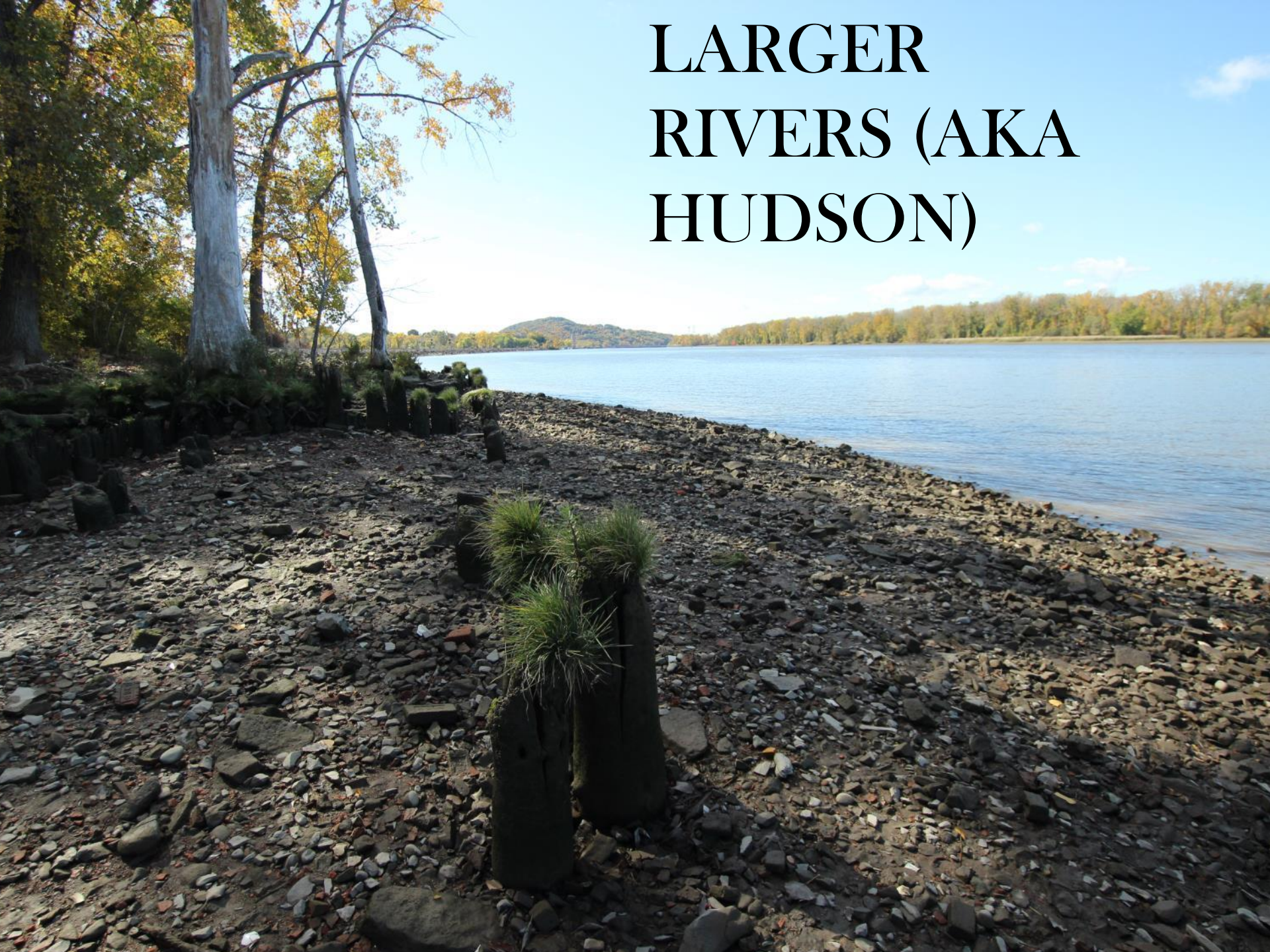
FAWN DARNER



Table 8: Odonates (dragonflies and damselflies) found during our floodplain work. Blue highlighted species are ones who appear, based on the literature, to be tied to riverine or stream environments.

Occurrence at our 15 Sites (%)		Occurrence at our 15 Sites (%)	
Species		Species	
Ebony Jewelwing	14 (93%)	Familiar Bluet	2 (13%)
Least Clubtail	9 (60%)	Rusty Snaketail	2 (13%)
Variable Dancer	9 (60%)	Slender Spreadwing	2 (13%)
Fawn Darner	8 (53%)	**Spine-crowned Clubtail	2 (13%)
Stream Bluet	8 (53%)	Spreadwing sp.	2 (13%)
Illinois River Cruiser	7 (47%)	12-spotted Skimmer	1 (7%)
Black-shouldered Spinyleg	5 (33%)	**Arrow Clubtail	1 (7%)
**Brook Snaketail	5 (33%)	Azure Bluet	1 (7%)
Common Whitetail	5 (33%)	Black Saddlebags	1 (7%)
Eastern Forktail	4 (27%)	Common Green Darner	1 (7%)
Fragile Forktail	4 (27%)	Eastern Amberwing	1 (7%)
Powdered Dancer	4 (27%)	Emerald Spreadwing	1 (7%)
"Red" Meadowhawk	3 (20%)	Harpoon Clubtail	1 (7%)
Blue Dasher	3 (20%)	Lance-tipped Darner	1 (7%)
Dragonhunter	3 (20%)	Lilypad Clubtail	1 (7%)
Eastern Pondhawk	3 (20%)	Mustached Clubtail	1 (7%)
Ophiogomph spp.	3 (20%)	Riffle Snaketail	1 (7%)
River Jewelwing	3 (20%)	Shadow Darner	1 (7%)
Zebra Clubtail	3 (20%)	Superb Jewelwing	1 (7%)
Ashy Clubtail	2 (13%)	Twin-spotted Spiketail	1 (7%)
Common Baskettail	2 (13%)	Umber Shadowdragon	1 (7%)
Dusky Clubtail	2 (13%)	Widow Skimmer	1 (7%)

LARGER RIVERS (AKA HUDSON)



BIG
BLUET



RUSSET-
TIPPED
CLUBTAIL





PRINCE
BASKETTAIL

DRAGONFLIES & DAMSELFLIES OF COLUMBIA COUNTY



JEWELWINGS



JEWELWINGS



JEWELWINGS



SPREADWINGS



SPREADWINGS



SPREADWINGS



SPREADWINGS



SPREADWINGS



SPREADWINGS



SPREADWINGS



SPREADWINGS



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SPREADWINGS



DRAGONFLIES & DAMSELFLIES OF COLUMBIA COUNTY



CLUBTAILS



CLUBTAILS



CLUBTAILS



CLUBTAILS



CLUBTAILS



CLUBTAILS



CLUBTAILS



Hagstone Chub (*Stygomphus levicollis*)
DESCRIPTION: This is a very large, dark clubtail almost the size of a damselfly. Its most defining feature is the dragonfly-torpedo-shaped head, which is surprisingly recognizable in the field.
BEHAVIOR/ABUNDANCE: In all surveys we have only ever seen across one dragonfly stream, although it is not recognized as widespread in New York. It can be found along streams, especially shaded ones.

Rusty Clubtail (*Stygomphus spicatus*)
DESCRIPTION: This mid-sized, dark, green-brown clubtail can be extremely hard to distinguish from other clubtails, although its sturdy size can lend the proof.
BEHAVIOR/ABUNDANCE: We have only seen this Rusty Clubtail, although it is considered uncommon in New York. They fly over dense woods or still water late in the season.

Least Clubtail (*Stygomphus exilis*)
DESCRIPTION: This is a relatively small clubtail. It is mostly brown, and has a relatively small club. While it can be hard to distinguish from other clubtails, it can be told apart by the light yellow dorsal markings on its abdomen.
BEHAVIOR/ABUNDANCE: We have seen several Least Clubtails. They have over fields and meadows, and rarely on small water bodies.

Least Clubtail (*Stygomphus exilis*)
DESCRIPTION: This is one of the smallest clubtails in our area. It has a thick black abdomen with a small club and very yellow wings. It has green eyes.
BEHAVIOR/ABUNDANCE: We have seen several Least Clubtails. They have over fields and meadows, and rarely on small water bodies.

Lined Clubtail (*Stygomphus lineator*)
DESCRIPTION: This is a medium-sized, stocky, non-chubby, green-eyed clubtail.
BEHAVIOR/ABUNDANCE: We have only seen a couple of Lined Clubtails. It is not considered widespread. It can most often be found around still water and slow streams.

Northern Pigmy Clubtail (*Ischnura perla*)
DESCRIPTION: This is a very small, thin clubtail. It is almost entirely black, with yellow dorsal stripes on its thorax.
BEHAVIOR/ABUNDANCE: We have only seen a few Northern Pigmy Clubtails, and it is considered uncommon in New York. It can be found over small shaded streams.

Rife's Stained (*Stygomphus rifei*)
DESCRIPTION: This is a small clubtail, with a black abdomen and light greenish-yellow markings. It has a slight club at the end of its abdomen.
BEHAVIOR/ABUNDANCE: We have only seen a few Rife's Staineds, and it is considered uncommon in New York. It can be found near rivers and small streams.

Rusty Siskelot (*Stygomphus*)
DESCRIPTION: This is a very small, thin clubtail, with a black abdomen and light greenish-yellow markings. It has a slight club at the end of its abdomen.
BEHAVIOR/ABUNDANCE: We have only seen a few Rusty Siskelots, and it is considered uncommon in New York. It can be found near rivers and small streams.



CLUBTAILS



CLUBTAILS



CLUBTAILS



CLUBTAILS



CLUBTAILS



CLUBTAILS



CLUBTAILS



Unicolor Clubtail (*Stygomphus unicolor*)
DESCRIPTION: This is a medium-sized clubtail that is mostly grey-green in color. It has spots down each side of its abdomen, and its wings are mostly yellow with some grey. It is not considered widespread in New York. It can be found along streams, especially shaded ones.
BEHAVIOR/ABUNDANCE: We have only seen a couple of Unicolor Clubtails, and it is not considered widespread. It can most often be found around still water and slow streams.

Zebra Clubtail (*Odynerus zebra*)
DESCRIPTION: This is a stocky dragonfly with a very prominent club. The yellow wings on each of its abdominal segments are distinct from other clubtails.
BEHAVIOR/ABUNDANCE: We have only seen a few Zebra Clubtails, and it is considered uncommon in New York. It can be found near rivers and small streams.

Black River Cuckoo (*Micromia blackriver*)
DESCRIPTION: This is a small dragonfly with a very prominent club. It is mostly black, with some yellow markings on its abdomen and wings. It is not considered widespread in New York. It can be found near rivers and small streams.

Twinspotted Spotted (*Trichostema maculata*)
DESCRIPTION: This is a relatively stocky, mostly black dragonfly. It has yellow markings on the sides and dorsum of its thorax and pairs of small yellow dots marking down its abdomen.
BEHAVIOR/ABUNDANCE: We have only seen a couple of Twinspotted Spotteds, and it is not considered widespread. It can be found around still water and slow streams.

American Emerald (*Erythemis simplicicollis*)
DESCRIPTION: This small (1.5 inch) dark-brown-black dragonfly is relatively uncommon, and can be a challenge to distinguish from other clubtails. However, its size and broad abdomen help to narrow down the possibilities.
BEHAVIOR/ABUNDANCE: We have only seen a couple of American Emeralds, and it is not considered widespread. It can be found around still water and slow streams.

Changestipped Emerald (*Trithemis formica*)
DESCRIPTION: This small (1.5 inch) dark-brown-black dragonfly is relatively uncommon, and can be a challenge to distinguish from other clubtails. However, its size and broad abdomen help to narrow down the possibilities.
BEHAVIOR/ABUNDANCE: We have only seen a couple of Changestipped Emeralds, and it is not considered widespread. It can be found around still water and slow streams.

Common Backswallow (*Sphegodes caryocera*)
DESCRIPTION: This is a small, non-chubby dragonfly with a brown thorax and black abdomen with yellow spots. It is similar in appearance to other backswallows, the only distinguishing feature being a small black spot at the base of the hind wing.
BEHAVIOR/ABUNDANCE: We have seen several Common Backswallows in our area, although not in large numbers. It is not considered widespread. It can be found around ponds or perched on grass in neighboring fields.

Pierce Backswallow (*Sphegodes*)
DESCRIPTION: This is an insect backswallow, with its black wings and body.
BEHAVIOR/ABUNDANCE: We have seen several Pierce Backswallows in our area, although not in large numbers. It is not considered widespread. It can be found around ponds or perched on grass in neighboring fields.



SWIMMERS



SWIMMERS



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Black-tailed Emerald (*Desmoceratus thorax*)
DESCRIPTION: This is an extremely small dragonfly, with a black thorax and black abdomen, and brown wings.
BEHAVIOR/ABUNDANCE: We have only seen a few Black-tailed Emeralds in our area, although it is not considered widespread. It can be found around ponds or perched on grass in neighboring fields.

Black-winged Meadowhawk (*Oxygaster concolor*)
DESCRIPTION: This small, not dragonfly is easily distinguished from other meadowhawks by the darker wings at the base of its wings. However, this can be hard to see in some individuals.
BEHAVIOR/ABUNDANCE: This is one of the meadowhawks that we have seen across most of our surveys. It is not considered widespread. It can be found around ponds or perched on grass in neighboring fields.

Black Siskelot (*Tramea lacerata*)
DESCRIPTION: This medium-sized, stocky dragonfly is easily seen in the field because of the black "saddle" on its hind wings. Also, the bright yellow dot at its abdomen's black abdomen is a very distinct feature.
BEHAVIOR/ABUNDANCE: Although it is not considered widespread, it can be found around ponds or perched on grass in neighboring fields.

Blue Darter (*Pachydiplax longipennis*)
DESCRIPTION: This is a small dragonfly, and easily distinguished by its black abdomen and striped wings. It has a black "saddle" on its hind wings, and a black "saddle" on its hind wings.
BEHAVIOR/ABUNDANCE: This Blue Darter is a common dragonfly. It can be found swimming over most of our ponds, or perched on vegetation.

Cane Pennant (*Ethemis striata*)
DESCRIPTION: This small (1.5 inch) dragonfly is distinctive because of the coloring on its wings. It has one large brown spot on the base of its hind wing, brown tips to all wings, and a small black spot in the center along the leading edge.
BEHAVIOR/ABUNDANCE: We have seen several Cane Pennants in our area, although not in large numbers. It is not considered widespread. It can be found around ponds or perched on grass in neighboring fields.

Chalk-fronted Cuckoo (*Ladona julia*)
DESCRIPTION: This is a distinctive dragonfly, with a black thorax and black abdomen, and brown wings. It is easily distinguished from other clubtails by its black thorax and black abdomen, and brown wings.
BEHAVIOR/ABUNDANCE: We have seen several Chalk-fronted Cuckoos in our area, although not in large numbers. It is not considered widespread. It can be found around ponds or perched on grass in neighboring fields.

Cherry-faced Meadowhawk (*Oxygaster intermedius*)
DESCRIPTION: This small dragonfly stands out because of its bright red abdomen. However, it is extremely similar to other meadowhawks in the field.
BEHAVIOR/ABUNDANCE: We have seen several Cherry-faced Meadowhawks in our area, although not in large numbers. It is not considered widespread. It can be found around ponds or perched on grass in neighboring fields.

Common Whitetail (*Pseudagrion*)
DESCRIPTION: The males of this dragonfly have a black thorax and black abdomen, and brown wings. Females have a black thorax and black abdomen, and brown wings. It is easily distinguished from other clubtails by its black thorax and black abdomen, and brown wings.
BEHAVIOR/ABUNDANCE: We have seen several Common Whitetails in our area, although not in large numbers. It is not considered widespread. It can be found around ponds or perched on grass in neighboring fields.



SWIMMERS



SWIMMERS



SWIMMERS



SWIMMERS



SWIMMERS



SWIMMERS



SWIMMERS



Dot-tailed Whiteface (*Leucocorymbus flavidus*)
DESCRIPTION: With its small size, black body, bright white face, and yellow spots on its hind wings, it is easily distinguished from other clubtails. It has a black "saddle" on its hind wings, and a black "saddle" on its hind wings.
BEHAVIOR/ABUNDANCE: We have only seen a few Dot-tailed Whitefaces in our area, although it is not considered widespread. It can be found around ponds or perched on grass in neighboring fields.

Eastern Amberwing (*Pseudagrion*)
DESCRIPTION: This is a small, not dragonfly is easily distinguished from other meadowhawks by the darker wings at the base of its wings. However, this can be hard to see in some individuals.
BEHAVIOR/ABUNDANCE: We have seen several Eastern Amberwings in our area, although not in large numbers. It is not considered widespread. It can be found around ponds or perched on grass in neighboring fields.

Eastern Pondhawk (*Pseudagrion longipennis*)
DESCRIPTION: This is a medium-sized dragonfly, which is mostly black, with some yellow markings on its abdomen and wings. It is not considered widespread in New York. It can be found around ponds or perched on grass in neighboring fields.

Four-spotted Skimmer (*Libellula quadripunctata*)
DESCRIPTION: This is a medium-sized dragonfly, distinctive because of the coloring on its abdomen - the upper half is brown and the lower half is - and the entire leading edge of its wings. It has a black patch on the back of its hind wing and small black spots on the mid-point of each wing.
BEHAVIOR/ABUNDANCE: We have seen several Four-spotted Skimmers in our area, although not in large numbers. It is not considered widespread. It can be found around ponds or perched on grass in neighboring fields.

Hollowhorn Pennant (*Ethemis spicatus*)
DESCRIPTION: This is a small, not dragonfly is easily distinguished from other meadowhawks by the darker wings at the base of its wings. However, this can be hard to see in some individuals.
BEHAVIOR/ABUNDANCE: We have seen several Hollowhorn Pennants in our area, although not in large numbers. It is not considered widespread. It can be found around ponds or perched on grass in neighboring fields.

Rusty Meadowhawk (*Oxygaster rubicinctus*)
DESCRIPTION: This is a small, not dragonfly is easily distinguished from other meadowhawks by the darker wings at the base of its wings. However, this can be hard to see in some individuals.
BEHAVIOR/ABUNDANCE: We have seen several Rusty Meadowhawks in our area, although not in large numbers. It is not considered widespread. It can be found around ponds or perched on grass in neighboring fields.

Rusty Skimmer (*Libellula*)
DESCRIPTION: This dragonfly is instantly recognizable because of its rusty orange body and black eyes.
BEHAVIOR/ABUNDANCE: We have seen several Rusty Skimmers in our area, although not in large numbers. It is not considered widespread. It can be found around ponds or perched on grass in neighboring fields.

Spangled Skimmer (*Libellula*)
DESCRIPTION: This is a medium-sized dragonfly, with its black wings and body.
BEHAVIOR/ABUNDANCE: We have seen several Spangled Skimmers in our area, although not in large numbers. It is not considered widespread. It can be found around ponds or perched on grass in neighboring fields.



SWIMMERS



SWIMMERS



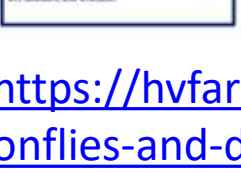
SWIMMERS



SWIMMERS



SWIMMERS



SWIMMERS



SWIMMERS



Twelve-spotted Skimmer (*Libellula pulchella*)
DESCRIPTION: This is a medium-sized dragonfly, with its black wings and body.
BEHAVIOR/ABUNDANCE: We have seen several Twelve-spotted Skimmers in our area, although not in large numbers. It is not considered widespread. It can be found around ponds or perched on grass in neighboring fields.

Meadowhawk (*Pseudagrion*)
DESCRIPTION: This is a small, not dragonfly is easily distinguished from other meadowhawks by the darker wings at the base of its wings. However, this can be hard to see in some individuals.
BEHAVIOR/ABUNDANCE: We have seen several Meadowhawks in our area, although not in large numbers. It is not considered widespread. It can be found around ponds or perched on grass in neighboring fields.

White-faced Meadowhawk (*Oxygaster albastratus*)
DESCRIPTION: This is a small, not dragonfly is easily distinguished from other meadowhawks by the darker wings at the base of its wings. However, this can be hard to see in some individuals.
BEHAVIOR/ABUNDANCE: We have seen several White-faced Meadowhawks in our area, although not in large numbers. It is not considered widespread. It can be found around ponds or perched on grass in neighboring fields.

White Skimmer (*Libellula*)
DESCRIPTION: This is a small, not dragonfly is easily distinguished from other meadowhawks by the darker wings at the base of its wings. However, this can be hard to see in some individuals.
BEHAVIOR/ABUNDANCE: We have seen several White Skimmers in our area, although not in large numbers. It is not considered widespread. It can be found around ponds or perched on grass in neighboring fields.

Yellow-legged Meadowhawk (*Oxygaster concolor*)
DESCRIPTION: This is a small, not dragonfly is easily distinguished from other meadowhawks by the darker wings at the base of its wings. However, this can be hard to see in some individuals.
BEHAVIOR/ABUNDANCE: We have seen several Yellow-legged Meadowhawks in our area, although not in large numbers. It is not considered widespread. It can be found around ponds or perched on grass in neighboring fields.

Yellow-legged Meadowhawk (*Oxygaster concolor*)
DESCRIPTION: This is a small, not dragonfly is easily distinguished from other meadowhawks by the darker wings at the base of its wings. However, this can be hard to see in some individuals.
BEHAVIOR/ABUNDANCE: We have seen several Yellow-legged Meadowhawks in our area, although not in large numbers. It is not considered widespread. It can be found around ponds or perched on grass in neighboring fields.

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<https://hvfarmscape.org/dragonflies-and-damselflies-odonates>



