A Quest for Dragons: Odonate diversity in Johnson Creek watershed





- Nymphs are top predators in fishless wetlands
- Link between terrestrial& aquatic food webs
- → Biotope characterization





▼ Bioindicators

★ Models to study effects of climate change

Dragonfly community re-organisation in boreal forest lakes: rapid species turnover driven by climate change?

IDA FLENNER^{1,2}, GÖRAN SAHLÉN¹

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DOI: 10.1111/j.1752-4598.2008.00020.x

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Insect Conservation and Diversity

Volume 1, Issue 3, pages 169–179, August 2008

Changing temperature regimes have advanced the phenology of Odonata in the Netherlands

NIELS J. DINGEMANSE^{1,*} and VINCENT J. KALKMAN²

Article first published online: 22 FEB 2008 DOI: 10.1111/j.1365-2311.2007.00982.x



Ecological Entomology Volume 33, Issue 3, pages 394–402, June 2008

A northward shift of range margins in British Odonata

Rachael Hickling^{1,2}, David B. Roy¹, Jane K. Hill². Chris D. Thomas²

Article first published online: 13 JAN 2005 DOI: 10.1111/j.1365-2486.2005.00904.x



Global Change Biology Volume 11, Issue 3, pages 502–506. March 2005













Part of a suite of natural enemies that helps control mosquitos

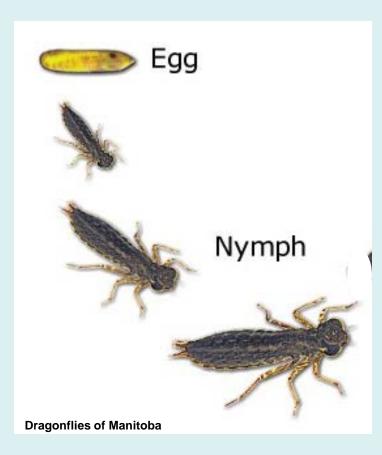
Salamander,

C.A.S. Mazzacano



A PROJECT DEVELOPS

- ★ Years of incidental observation suggest Johnson Creek mainstem is strangely devoid of odonates
- ★ Westmoreland Park postrestoration → more species in 3 hours than in past 3 years
- → Observations of migratory species at park → good Pond Watch locality for Migratory Dragonfly Partnership





A PROJECT EMERGES

Survey adults & nymphs at Westmoreland Park March through October to:

- ★ Monitor odonate diversity throughout the season
- ★ Assess resident & migrant members of migratory species (Pond Watch)
- ★ Correlate nymph & adult populations (reproductive sinks?)
- ★ Compare diversity to other sites in Johnson Cr. watershed





METHODS

- ★ Alternate weekly surveys of adults and nymphs
- ★ Aquatic samples:
 - eight 1-ft² D-net sets along
 830 ft (250 m) reach
 - 4 each from wetland and stream
 - count nymphs, save subset for ID, note additional invertebrates







METHODS

★ Adult surveys:

- slow visual surveys through stream, wetland, upland
- photo vouchers; ID in-hand as needed
- specimen vouchers of new/unexpected species







RESULTS (so far...)

Ischnura cervula (Pacific Forktail) male:

★ Adult odonates 1st sighted





Sympetrum corruptum (Variegated Meadowhawk): C.A.S. Mazzacano

RESULTS (so far..)

★ Adult dragonflies 1st seen
 April 9 (Sympetrum corruptum)
 & April 20 (Anax junius)

 migrants returning north from wintering grounds



★ Much mating & oviposition in early Anax; only patrolling males in early S. corruptum



RESULTS (so far..)



- ▼ Damselfly nymphs in aquatic samples starting on April 12
- ★ No dragonfly nymphs or exuviae yet as of May 15







RESULTS (so far..)

Additional species almost weekly in spring, including some not seen prior to restoration





RESULTS (so far...)

Aquatic macroinvertebrate community dominated by a few common, tolerant types: Water Boatmen (Corixidae), Scuds (Amphipoda), Bloodworms (*Chironomus*)







Alderflies (Sialis) most abundant large predators





RESULTS (so far..)

A variety of other interesting invertebrates





CONTINUING WORK

- ★ Monitor multiple years to detect community-level changes
- ★ Examine additional sites on Johnson Cr. to compare odonate diversity





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Protecting the life that sustains us

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