

Newsletter of the Ohio Odonata Society

Ohio Dragon Flyer



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Cover Photo: Autumn Meadowhawk *Sympetrum Vicinum*
Greene County, Ohio, 9 November 2022, Sarah White
Canon EOS R6, 600mm, f11, ISO 800, 1/1250

This female was hanging out in vegetation along the Siebenthaler Fen boardwalk. There were males sunning themselves on the boardwalk too. That was the last decent day in the field before winter weather hit!

Past President – MaLisa Spring

Hi everyone! For those who are not familiar with me, I ran the Ohio Dragonfly Survey from 2017-2020. That was a project funded through the Ohio Biodiversity Partnership where I was employed through The Ohio State University with funds coming from the Ohio Department of Natural Resources. As I was running the survey and doing outreach events across the state, I became heavily involved with the Ohio Odonata Society (OOS). I became Member-at-Large of OOS in 2017, then Vice President in 2018, and President from 2019-2022. Typically, the terms are a year and then you move up to the next position the following year. With the pandemic and the pause in conferences and annual meetings, I remained in the President position even though my dragonfly job ended. However, now that annual meetings have resumed, the transition has continued and I am, now, officially the *Past President* of OOS!



Where we go from here: Since I am now Past President, my official duties mostly involve helping the board. So, I will not be the one organizing conferences or logistics for the society. There are still many cool things happening in the society. Jim Lemon and Jim Lundberg have been great at communicating regular updates and newsletters to keep everyone involved and hunting for dragons. We will eventually transition the Ohio State Dragonfly Survey website elsewhere. There is another conference planned for 2023 and 2024. Myself, Dave McShaffrey, and Jim McCormac are working on the long-promised Ohio Dragonfly book.

Where I go from here: Many people have asked what I am doing since I am no longer employed for dragonfly activities. Starting in 2020, I received another short-term grant through the same program to do a much-needed Ohio Bee Survey. That was also a 3-year grant, which is set to end June of 2023. After that, I will once again be on the job hunt, so I am not taking on any longer-term obligations until I know where I will land.

About the Ohio Bee Survey: Some people are curious about my recent work with the Ohio Bee Survey. Unlike dragonflies and damselflies, there has been no statewide effort to document bees in Ohio. Moreover, bees are more diverse and much harder to identify than our photogenic dragonflies. Imagine if every dragonfly you encountered was as annoying to identify as a Clubtail, then shrink them down to the size of a grain of rice. Thus, the bee survey involved specimen collection, as a majority of the species are not identifiable from a photo. We sent out collection kits to 87 counties in 2020 and got a great response rate. The last 2 years have been focused on processing those specimens and identifying them. Each individual specimen needs to be washed, dried, pinned, labelled, identified, and databased. So far, we have over 250 species of bees confirmed from the 2020 samples, though we expect another 100-200 species to occur in Ohio. So, this bee project is at least the start of documenting the common and abundant species for the state. Much more work is left to do to find floral specialist bees (those that only use a very limited group of plants), cuckoo bees (those that need the correct host bee), and sand nesting bees (since sand is much rarer in Ohio).

Spiketails – Five Easy Species Sally Isacco disacco@roadrunner.com | Jim Lemon jlem@woh.rr.com

Ohio has Spiketails! Five species, all distinctive. Spiketails are generally rare in Ohio, and one species is State-listed. How rare? In recent years they are only 3/10ths of one percent (0.3%) of the total research grade observations. So, few and far between. And recent numbers are down compared to historical (pre-iNaturalist) where the *Cordulegaster* genus was 1% of the records. As a point of reference, it's easy to report more Blue Dashers on a June day than what we tally for all Spiketails in a whole year. Spiketail flight season is short and they have specific habitat requirements. Like other large Odonata, they may undergo multi-year from egg to maturity.

All the Spiketails, other than Tiger, fly mainly in June. Tiger peaks July into August. They are all associated with woodland streams and headwaters. The saying is if a stream is too wide to step over, it's probably too big for Spiketails.

The good news is that when you do see one, they are distinct and easy to ID. They are big (2.5") and colorfully marked on the lateral thorax and abdomen. The yellow patterns are all distinct enough to preclude confusion. Eyes are mostly green, although there are some reports of bluish eyes. Females have long spiky ovipositors that provide the group with the common name. Males do not have the spike, with terminal appendages that are shorter and more abrupt than their female counterparts. We will consider species based on recent records – more common to less common.

Brown Spiketail *Cordulegaster bilineata*. Most similar to Delta-spotted. Brown has the most limited range, just 9 Ohio counties, primarily SW. Higher observation numbers reflect the good population and ease of access at Cedar Bog. They can also be found at other fen areas in the Champaign-Clark-Greene counties.



Brown Spiketail. Dorsal, Champaign Co, May 28, 2016, Jim Lemon. Note paired spots.



Brown Spiketail Female, Champaign Co, May 29, 2022, Jim Lemon.

Brown Spiketail. Female, Champaign Co, Jul 7, 2019, Jim Lemon.



Brown Spiketail Male, Champaign Co, May 31, 2018, Jim Lemon.



Arrowhead Spiketail *Cordulegaster obliqua*. 13 recent County Records – more than any other Spiketail. This may be a growing population with warming climate. Recorded in 43 counties – also more than any other Spiketail.



Arrowhead Spiketail. Female, Ashtabula Co, Jun 7, 2020, Jim Lemon. Note long terminal appendage.



Arrowhead Spiketail. Male, Lake Co, May 28, 2008, Sally Isacco. Note characteristic arrowhead spots on dorsal abdomen.



Arrowhead Spiketail. Male, Logan Co, Jun 4, 2022, Jim Lemon.

Delta-spotted Spiketail *Cordulegaster diastatops*.
 Similar to Brown, but range is NE Ohio. Most common
 site is Kingsville, but other Ashtabula County sites have
 populations.

Delta-spotted Spiketail. Pair, Ashtabula Co, Jun 7, 2020,
 Jim Lemon. Note triangular spots.

Delta-spotted Spiketail. Male, Ashtabula Co, Jun 1,
 2021, Sally Isacco.



Tiger Spiketail *Cordulegaster erronea*. Mostly found in hill country in Eastern counties. Tigers patrol very small headwater seeps. Males have a slow regular flight. Females can be seen in their ovipositing bounce.

Tiger Spiketail. Female, Logan Co, Jun 13, 2020, Jim Lemon. Note long terminal appendage.

Tiger Spiketail. Male, Scioto Co, Aug 3, 2013, Deb Marsh. Note complete yellow rings on abdominal



Tiger Spiketail. Female, Logan Co, May 27, 2021, Jim Lemon.



Twin-spotted Spiketail *Cordulegaster maculata*.

Declining observations, mostly East. Like Tiger, Twin-spotted prefer the smallest headwater areas. Usually in wooded ravines.

Twin-spotted Spiketail Male, Geauga Co, Jun 3, 2020, Linda Gilbert.



Twin-spotted Spiketail Male, Geauga Co, Jun 3, 2020, Linda Gilbert.



Twin-spotted Spiketail. Female, Geauga Co, May 23, 2011, Linda Gilbert. Note long terminal appendage, and smaller, smoother spots.



This concludes our year-long ID series. It's been fun. Let us know on questions or things we've missed.

Subject Series Managers – Seeking Volunteers

Newsletter content is a reflection of Ohio Odonata Society members and their Ode-related pursuits. The Newsletter will undergo changes for 2023 in the form of standardizing the layout and introducing new subject series managed by volunteers. Subject series suggestions include:

Conservation Corner

Backyard habitat improvement. Wetland restoration projects. Regional habitat loss. Regional habitat protection measures. Environmental change affecting Odes. Etc. Photos may accompany articles in this series. Series managers will determine the scope, direction, frequency and termination of the series.

Survey Guidelines and Reports

Maintaining data collection accuracy. Property permissions. Frequency. Times of day. Expectations versus results. Survey reports of any size – backyard, park, county or statewide. Series managers should have some background in this discipline (Ohio Biological Survey members and etc.). Series managers will determine the scope, direction, frequency and termination of the series.

Ask the Expert

Any question Ode. Responses may be one-line answers or full-page explanations. The knowledge base among our society members covers a wide spectrum. Volunteer experts, please contact the editor with your area(s) of expertise/interest. In the absence of volunteer experts, questions shall be published in one month's newsletter, and all answers submitted by the membership will be published in the following month's newsletter. Monthly recurrent series.

Field Trip

Providing more detail than can be found on iNaturalist, field trip reports connect us with Society members from across the state. Whether covering a new destination or a favorite site, by an individual or group, articles will provide elements of human-interest. Photos will accompany most articles in this series. Series managers will be the point of contact for submissions. In the absence of submissions, the managers will review iNaturalist observations and Odonata Ohio posts for interesting outings from which to solicit submissions. Monthly recurrent series through the flight season.

Observation of the Month

Observation of the Month is not, necessarily, a stunning image suitable for the Newsletter cover but is significant in other ways – early or late flight date, county record, uncommon species, difficult ID, interesting behavior and etc. Observation of the Month is, probably, best managed by the group of individuals most involved with iNaturalist observation ID. Monthly recurrent series through the flight season.

There are no long-term commitments for the managing volunteers – it is understood that life happens. The subject series manager can be a single individual or a group. Article submissions require a week minimum before end-of-month publishing. This allows time for edit, layout, obtaining observation permissions and return for review.

Please respond by 21 December to volunteer as a subject series manager. Jim Lundberg lundbergj@hotmail.com

Photo Submissions – Your Best of 2022

The Ohio 2022 flight season is surely finished. Please submit your favorite Ohio Ode photos of 2022 to be published in the January 2023 newsletter. Include date and observer. If the specific location is not protected, include that as well. Field notes and camera setting information are not required but appreciated. The digital images may be of any size, but uncropped is preferred. If a single image is submitted, it will likely share space on a page with a submission from another member. If you submit multiple images, expect an entire dedicated page. A note will be included that you retain full copyright over your images. Submission deadline is 21 December.

The 2022 Season Jim Lemon jlem@woh.rr.com

So far on this year, we have over 34,600 research grade (RG) observation submitted to iNaturalist, now the most reported season for OOS data.

This represents 136 species, nearly 1,200 contributors. The top reported species for the year: Eastern Pondhawk, Blue Dasher, Eastern Forktail, Fragile Forktail, and Common Whitetail. Interesting that after a whole season both Pondhawk and Dasher have the same record count – 2,436.

Autumn Meadowhawk leads species numbers for November with 180 observations. The next species (Familiar Bluet, Shadow Darner) were in the teens.

Lucas County had the most November observations. Lucas and Stark are neck-and-neck for the year with over 2,700 observations for Stark, over 2,800 for Lucas.

We have two new late flight records: American Rubyspot by user quddy on Nov 5 and Orange Bluet by monicap273 on Nov 4.

New County Records are at 121. This is comparable to the two previous years: 110 for 2021; 105 for 2020. Great Blue Skimmer and Painted Skimmer both have 7. Comet Darner is right behind with 6. Columbiana Co had the most new species with 6.

There will be more details in the January issue.

2022 Numbers To-Date – Species Jim Lemon jlem@woh.rr.com

| 2022 iNat data – Mar 6 to Nov 10 as of Nov 29, 8AM | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-------------|----------------|---------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| 88 Counties | # Observations | # Sp | # Users | # Co Records | New Yearly High | New Sp High |
| Adams | 104 | 34 | 22 | | | |
| Allen | 71 | 24 | 6 | 1 | | |
| Ashland | 248 | 36 | 13 | | * | ~ |
| Ashtabula | 2347 | 67 | 19 | | * | |
| Athens | 109 | 32 | 20 | | | |
| Auglaize | 66 | 23 | 2 | 3 | | |
| Belmont | 388 | 27 | 2 | 2 | * | * |
| Brown | 74 | 32 | 6 | | | |
| Butler | 602 | 41 | 48 | 1 | | |
| Carroll | 106 | 27 | 6 | 1 | | |
| Champaign | 1272 | 68 | 40 | 1 | | * |
| Clark | 846 | 58 | 25 | 3 | * | * |
| Clermont | 380 | 50 | 43 | 2 | | |
| Clinton | 109 | 30 | 12 | | | |
| Columbiana | 159 | 46 | 11 | 6 | ~ | * |
| Coshocton | 1404 | 57 | 13 | 3 | * | * |
| Crawford | 106 | 33 | 6 | 3 | | |
| Cuyahoga | 738 | 52 | 96 | | * | |
| Darke | 214 | 46 | 7 | 1 | | |
| Defiance | 56 | 21 | 6 | | | |
| Delaware | 267 | 36 | 42 | | | |
| Erie | 256 | 30 | 23 | | * | |
| Fairfield | 134 | 31 | 21 | 1 | | |
| Fayette | 165 | 30 | 5 | 2 | | |
| Franklin | 2315 | 61 | 113 | 1 | | * |
| Fulton | 214 | 30 | 6 | | * | |
| Gallia | 139 | 25 | 7 | | | |
| Geauga | 539 | 69 | 39 | 1 | | |
| Greene | 736 | 62 | 61 | 1 | | |
| Guernsey | 126 | 23 | 3 | | | |
| Hamilton | 689 | 56 | 67 | 1 | * | |
| Hancock | 381 | 59 | 19 | 3 | | |
| Hardin | 83 | 31 | 3 | 1 | | |
| Harrison | 270 | 38 | 5 | 3 | * | |
| Henry | 314 | 34 | 6 | 1 | * | * |
| Highland | 71 | 27 | 12 | | | |

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|------------|------|----|-----|---|---|---|
| Hocking | 118 | 35 | 24 | | | |
| Holmes | 203 | 29 | 8 | 1 | * | * |
| Huron | 334 | 28 | 5 | 3 | * | ~ |
| Jackson | 119 | 31 | 8 | | | |
| Jefferson | 229 | 34 | 7 | 2 | * | * |
| Knox | 154 | 22 | 16 | | | |
| Lake | 593 | 68 | 44 | 1 | | |
| Lawrence | 228 | 37 | 4 | 2 | * | ~ |
| Licking | 197 | 34 | 25 | 1 | | |
| Logan | 399 | 46 | 16 | 2 | * | |
| Lorain | 745 | 49 | 37 | 1 | | |
| Lucas | 2846 | 76 | 71 | 1 | * | |
| Madison | 237 | 33 | 15 | 2 | | |
| Mahoning | 104 | 42 | 10 | 1 | | |
| Marion | 322 | 29 | 8 | 3 | * | |
| Medina | 214 | 44 | 31 | 2 | | |
| Meigs | 378 | 31 | 1 | 3 | * | |
| Mercer | 91 | 22 | 3 | 2 | | |
| Miami | 473 | 54 | 21 | | * | * |
| Monroe | 180 | 28 | 2 | 2 | * | |
| Montgomery | 1202 | 78 | 50 | 3 | | * |
| Morgan | 144 | 32 | 7 | | 2 | |
| Morrow | 482 | 31 | 15 | 1 | * | * |
| Muskingum | 200 | 34 | 9 | | | |
| Noble | 372 | 27 | 7 | | * | * |
| Ottawa | 167 | 31 | 50 | 5 | | ~ |
| Paulding | 59 | 21 | 2 | | | |
| Perry | 93 | 21 | 1 | 1 | | |
| Pickaway | 119 | 34 | 16 | 3 | | |
| Pike | 267 | 40 | 9 | 3 | * | |
| Portage | 459 | 76 | 50 | 3 | | * |
| Preble | 227 | 36 | 12 | 3 | | |
| Putnam | 125 | 23 | 1 | | | |
| Richland | 137 | 30 | 15 | 1 | | |
| Ross | 113 | 33 | 13 | | | |
| Sandusky | 248 | 40 | 11 | 3 | ~ | * |
| Scioto | 114 | 32 | 9 | 2 | | |
| Seneca | 283 | 30 | 7 | 3 | * | |
| Shelby | 136 | 32 | 14 | 5 | | |
| Stark | 2734 | 76 | 43 | 4 | * | * |
| Summit | 950 | 72 | 108 | | | * |

| | | | | | | |
|------------|-----|----|----|---|---|---|
| Trumbull | 140 | 39 | 10 | 1 | | |
| Tuscarawas | 191 | 29 | 6 | 1 | * | |
| Union | 319 | 27 | 10 | | * | |
| Van Wert | 51 | 21 | 1 | | | |
| Vinton | 130 | 30 | 7 | | | |
| Warren | 231 | 45 | 32 | 2 | | |
| Washington | 99 | 26 | 3 | | | |
| Wayne | 219 | 30 | 26 | 1 | * | ~ |
| Williams | 138 | 36 | 4 | 1 | | |
| Wood | 155 | 32 | 27 | 2 | | |
| Wyandot | 80 | 29 | 12 | | | |

2022 Numbers To-Date – Counties Jim Lemon jlem@woh.rr.com

| 2022 iNat data – Mar 6 to Nov 10 as of Nov 29, 8AM | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-------------------|----------------|---------------------|------------------------|---|
| 136 Species | # Observations | # Counties | # Users | # Co Records | New Yearly High | |
| Amber-winged Spreadwing | 60 | 15 | 19 | 1 | | |
| American Rubyspot | 578 | 38 | 74 | | | * |
| Arrow Clubtail | 20 | 7 | 9 | | | |
| Arrowhead Spiketail | 19 | 10 | 14 | 1 | | |
| Ashy Clubtail | 91 | 18 | 27 | | | * |
| Aurora Damsel | 44 | 15 | 22 | 1 | | |
| Autumn Meadowhawk | 1324 | 72 | 152 | | | * |
| Azure Bluet | 305 | 53 | 73 | 1 | | |
| Band-winged Meadowhawk | 124 | 16 | 36 | 2 | | |
| Banded Pennant | 111 | 20 | 24 | 2 | | |
| Beaverpond Baskettail | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Black Saddlebags | 525 | 72 | 98 | | | * |
| Black-shouldered Spinyleg | 58 | 22 | 21 | 1 | | |
| Black-tipped Darner | 7 | 3 | 5 | | | |
| Blue Corporal | 26 | 10 | 18 | 1 | | |
| Blue Dasher | 2436 | 88 | 276 | | | |
| Blue-faced Meadowhawk | 206 | 22 | 45 | 2 | | |
| Blue-fronted Dancer | 944 | 80 | 117 | | | |
| Blue-ringed Dancer | 341 | 42 | 45 | | | |
| Blue-tipped Dancer | 675 | 71 | 88 | 1 | | * |
| Brown Spiketail | 15 | 4 | 5 | | | |

| | | | | |
|-------------------------|------|----|-----|-----|
| Calico Pennant | 370 | 52 | 70 | |
| Carolina Saddlebags | 198 | 39 | 61 | 2 |
| Cherry-faced Meadowhawk | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Citrine Forktail | 161 | 33 | 34 | 3 |
| Clamp-tipped Emerald | 9 | 8 | 8 | |
| Cobra Clubtail | 59 | 4 | 22 | |
| Comet Darner | 99 | 32 | 36 | 6 * |
| Common Baskettail | 32 | 17 | 21 | 1 |
| Common Green Darner | 505 | 69 | 116 | |
| Common Sanddragon | 17 | 4 | 4 | ~ |
| Common Whitetail | 1725 | 88 | 289 | * |
| Cyrano Darner | 43 | 21 | 21 | 3 * |
| Delta-spotted Spiketail | 8 | 2 | 3 | |
| Dot-tailed Whiteface | 208 | 32 | 37 | 3 * |
| Double-ringed Pennant | 6 | 1 | 1 | |
| Double-striped Bluet | 671 | 71 | 72 | |
| Dragonhunter | 71 | 19 | 30 | 1 |
| Dusky Clubtail | 26 | 4 | 7 | * |
| Dusky Dancer | 261 | 44 | 40 | * |
| Eastern Amberwing | 1559 | 88 | 169 | * |
| Eastern Forktail | 2246 | 88 | 168 | |
| Eastern Least Clubtail | 47 | 7 | 12 | * |
| Eastern Pondhawk | 2436 | 88 | 256 | * |
| Eastern Red Damsel | 190 | 20 | 44 | 1 * |
| Eastern Ringtail | 21 | 4 | 7 | |
| Ebony Jewelwing | 1105 | 77 | 288 | 1 * |
| Elegant Spreadwing | 57 | 19 | 22 | |
| Elfin Skimmer | 80 | 1 | 18 | * |
| Elusive Clubtail | 12 | 1 | 4 | * |
| Familiar Bluet | 848 | 77 | 104 | * |
| Fawn Darner | 42 | 20 | 25 | |
| Flag-tailed Spinyleg | 92 | 21 | 19 | 1 |
| Fragile Forktail | 1898 | 88 | 172 | * |
| Furtive Forktail | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Gilded River Cruiser | 7 | 4 | 4 | |
| Golden-winged Skimmer | 6 | 3 | 4 | 2 |
| Gray Petaltail | 60 | 14 | 29 | 2 * |
| Great Blue Skimmer | 168 | 32 | 43 | 7 * |
| Great Spreadwing | 110 | 25 | 43 | 1 |
| Green-faced Clubtail | 13 | 1 | 4 | * |
| Green-striped Darner | 9 | 6 | 8 | |

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|----|-----|---|---|
| Halloween Pennant | 472 | 70 | 115 | | |
| Handsome Clubtail | 17 | 6 | 7 | 1 | |
| Harlequin Darner | 24 | 3 | 8 | | * |
| Jade Clubtail | 26 | 4 | 11 | 2 | * |
| Lance-tipped Darner | 4 | 4 | 4 | | |
| Lancet Clubtail | 224 | 37 | 34 | 1 | * |
| Laura's Clubtail | 2 | 2 | 2 | | |
| Lilypad Clubtail | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| Lilypad Forktail | 102 | 8 | 22 | | |
| Little Blue Dragonlet | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Lyre-tipped Spreadwing | 5 | 2 | 4 | 1 | |
| Macromia Hybrid | 8 | 5 | 6 | 2 | |
| Midland Clubtail | 84 | 17 | 22 | 2 | |
| Mocha Emerald | 9 | 7 | 5 | 1 | |
| Northern Bluet | 3 | 2 | 3 | | |
| Northern Emerald Spreadwing | 73 | 17 | 29 | | * |
| Northern Spreadwing | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Ocellated Darner | 12 | 4 | 6 | 1 | * |
| Orange Bluet | 579 | 72 | 68 | 1 | * |
| Painted Skimmer | 285 | 42 | 75 | 7 | * |
| Paiute Dancer | 65 | 4 | 17 | | |
| Plains Clubtail | 34 | 1 | 6 | | |
| Powdered Dancer | 718 | 56 | 89 | | * |
| Prince Baskettail | 377 | 76 | 62 | | |
| Pronghorn Clubtail | 18 | 5 | 10 | | |
| Racket-tailed Emerald | 10 | 3 | 6 | | |
| Rainbow Bluet | 22 | 6 | 10 | | |
| Rapids Clubtail | 15 | 7 | 10 | 1 | |
| Red Saddlebags | 20 | 7 | 10 | 2 | * |
| Riffle Snaketail | 3 | 1 | 3 | | |
| River Bluet | 9 | 1 | 7 | | * |
| River Jewelwing | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| Royal River Cruiser | 50 | 28 | 24 | 3 | |
| Ruby Meadowhawk | 19 | 8 | 9 | 1 | |
| Russet-tipped Clubtail | 53 | 3 | 11 | 1 | * |
| Rusty Snaketail | 23 | 4 | 9 | | * |
| Sedge Sprite | 70 | 11 | 20 | 1 | * |
| Seepage Dancer | 193 | 5 | 34 | | * |
| Shadow Darner | 142 | 33 | 61 | 1 | * |
| Skimming Bluet | 465 | 63 | 63 | 1 | * |
| Slaty Skimmer | 766 | 67 | 106 | 5 | * |

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------|------|----|-----|---|---|
| Slender Baskettail | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Slender Spreadwing | 552 | 67 | 86 | | |
| Smoky Rubyspot | 57 | 3 | 4 | | |
| Southern Pygmy Clubtail | 5 | 3 | 4 | 1 | |
| Southern Spreadwing | 5 | 3 | 4 | 1 | |
| Spangled Skimmer | 164 | 41 | 44 | 5 | |
| Spatterdock Darner | 16 | 7 | 12 | | |
| Sphagnum Sprite | 70 | 8 | 21 | | * |
| Splendid Clubtail | 11 | 2 | 7 | | |
| Spot-winged Glider | 54 | 19 | 22 | | |
| Spotted Spreadwing | 97 | 22 | 28 | 2 | * |
| Springtime Darner | 24 | 14 | 17 | | |
| Stream Bluet | 592 | 64 | 74 | | * |
| Stream Cruiser | 18 | 5 | 7 | 1 | * |
| Swamp Darner | 69 | 29 | 48 | 4 | |
| Swamp Spreadwing | 58 | 21 | 21 | 3 | |
| Sweetflag Spreadwing | 46 | 18 | 23 | 1 | |
| Swift River Cruiser | 49 | 20 | 19 | | |
| Swift Setwing | 52 | 7 | 10 | 2 | * |
| Tiger Spiketail | 6 | 5 | 5 | | |
| Tule Bluet | 48 | 10 | 11 | | |
| Turquoise Bluet | 102 | 15 | 18 | 1 | |
| Twelve-spotted Skimmer | 500 | 63 | 121 | | |
| Twin-spotted Spiketail | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | |
| Uhler's Sundragon | 6 | 1 | 1 | | ~ |
| Unicorn Clubtail | 293 | 51 | 65 | 1 | * |
| Vesper Bluet | 106 | 23 | 22 | 4 | * |
| Violet Dancer | 1097 | 77 | 106 | | * |
| Wandering Glider | 202 | 45 | 69 | 3 | |
| Westfall's Slender Bluet | 318 | 48 | 58 | 4 | * |
| White-faced Meadowhawk | 23 | 7 | 12 | 1 | |
| Widow Skimmer | 1579 | 88 | 227 | | |
| Yellow-sided Skimmer | 30 | 1 | 3 | | * |

| Key |
|-------------------------|
| * New high |
| ~ Matched previous high |