

Ohio Dragon-Flyer

Newsletter of the Ohio Odonata Society



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“You won’t find any dragonflies while you’re sitting at the kitchen table.”
Anonymous



Cover Photo: **Painted Skimmer** *Libellula semifasciata*. Photographer: Terri Norris. Clark County, Ohio. 5/16/2022

Olympus OM-1. 300mm (35mm Equivalent 601mm), 1/5000th second, *f*/4.0, ISO1600, Shutter Priority (Tv), Multi-segment metering mode, AI Bird Tracking.

“The location was the "field pond" at the corner of State Route 334 and Middle-Urbana Road in Clark County. It's one of my favorite spots for odes, as it's very close to home. I had been out the day before with Jim Lemon at CJ Brown. After marsh-trekking there, I asked him if he wanted to stop at the location since he

hadn't been there before. We saw some great odes including Carolina Saddlebags and Comet Darners. I got some flight shots of the Painted Skimmers but wasn't happy with the wings; my shutter speed for them was 1/1250. I returned a day later, and using a faster shutter speed (1/5000), I was able to get some satisfactory images. The only issue is that the OM-1 shoots 50 frames per second, so I waded through almost 3000 images to pick my favorites.” *Terri Norris*.

Painted Skimmer – A Record Year [Jim Lemon](mailto:jlem@woh.rr.com)

Painted Skimmer *Libellula semifasciata* is an early and distinctive Skimmer of spring. Colors are a brown, gold, yellow, and orange. Nothing else like it so early in the season. Ohio has, historically, been towards the northern end of the range. Considered a possible migratory species. Habitat is wetlands with emergent vegetation.

First recorded in Ohio in 1899. While not documented every year, Painted Skimmer records are common across our data, mostly in single digits until the last 10 years. We saw a big jump starting in 2018. Part of this may be the Survey, part may also be warming habitat.

2022 will be a record year for Painted Skimmer. We already have over 150 confirmed observations for Apr-May 2022 in iNaturalist. We typically have more records in Jun-Jul than the early months, so we may end up with 300+. The previous high number was 143 over 36 Counties in 2019. 37 Counties now reporting Painted Skimmers in 2022. This includes a number of new County Records, at least half a dozen so far.

Ohio Dragonfly Conference 2022 Update

Space is still available for the Ohio Dragonfly Conference on Saturday, June 23rd. Register now for your chance to get out in the field to hone your ID skills with a jovial crew of Odonata enthusiasts! For the hardcore field enthusiasts, you can choose to do morning field trips or start off the morning with a few leisurely presentations highlighting identification tips. Be sure to arrive in time in the morning for the business meeting where we will elect new OOS board members and discuss how best to manage future conferences. We hope to see you there!

For more information about the conference and covid policies, see the registration page here: <https://u.osu.edu/ohiodonatasurvey/2019-ohio-dragonfly-conference/>

Best wishes, MaLisa

It's Clubtail Time! Sally Isacco disacco@roadrunner.com | Jim Lemon jlem@woh.rr.com

Moving on to a topical group for this time of year – the Clubtails, family *Gomphidae*. Clubtails, for the most part, have a number of distinctions from our previous focus on morphic species. Males and females are quite similar in appearance. They are mostly brown to green in color, without dramatic color change as they mature. Teneral individuals are less vivid. Immature individuals are maybe a bit brighter yellow in markings than during adult flight. Eye color can change. Clubtails are so-named for the expansion of the last abdominal sections.

We call late May and early June “Clubtail Time” because this is when we see adult emergence. Newly emerged individuals can be found along waterways and typically have a slow loping flight when disturbed, but they then often quickly settle to pose for photos. Once hardened off, many are gone from any predictable location.

The OOS database has over 6,000 records for Gomphidae. There are a number of subgroups, and as with previous articles, we’ll address these with the most commonly observed species. These should all be things you can find and hopefully identify. As a point of reference, we have more records for Blue Dasher than all the Clubtails combined. We’ll focus on the top 10 most common species and leave the 20 uncommon and rare species for another day.

Unicorn Clubtail *Arigomphus villosipes* Perhaps the easiest Clubtail to find is the Unicorn Clubtail. Unicorns have been recorded in 81 counties and have a relatively long adult flight (end-of-May to mid-July). Unicorns are beautiful dragonflies that like to perch near water, sometime obelisking in the bright sunlight. A unique feature with Unicorns is the “horn” on the occiput. Another field mark is the gold appendages and S10. In terms of size, Unicorns are in the middle of the Clubtail range. For a size reference, Unicorns are about the same as Twelve-spotted Skimmer.



Unicorn Clubtail

Defiance Co, Jun 8, 2019, Jim Lemon.



Unicorn Clubtail, cerci detail

Champaign Co, May 28, 2018, Jim Lemon.



Unicorn Clubtail, horn detail

Montgomery Co, Jun 3, 2018, Jim Lemon.

There are two other *Arigomphus* species found in Ohio, **Jade Clubtail** *Arigomphus submedianus* and **Lilypad Clubtail** *Arigomphus furcifer*. Both occur in lower numbers and limited range.

Jade Clubtail
Auglaize Co, Jun 6, 2021, Jim Lemon.



Lilypad Clubtail
Lake Co, May 27, 2021, Sally Isacco.

Lilypad Clubtail, cerci detail
Lake Co, Jun 6, 2020, Jim Lemon.



Three **Phanogomphus** species are in our top 10: **Lancet Clubtail** *Phanogomphus exilis*, **Ashy Clubtail** *Phanogomphus lividus*, and **Pronghorn Clubtail** *Phanogomphus grasinellus*. We have twice as many records for Lancet as we do for Ashy, then twice as many for Ashy as Pronghorn. Lancet has records in 65 counties and adult flight from mid-May to mid-July. Ashy has records in 70 counties with a slightly shorter flight than Lancet. Pronghorn is known from just 42 counties, and only 16 counties recently. While we have a number of recent county records for both Lancet and Ashy, there are 30 counties without current Ashy observations.

All *Phanogomphus* have relatively small clubs. Similarly marked, Lancet colors are more vivid, Ashy less so. The main difference is size. Lancets are similar in size to Blue Dasher, Ashy is larger – more on scale with something like a Slaty Skimmer. This is relatively easy to note in the field, but can be challenging to see things to scale in photos. Pronghorn is slightly larger than Ashy, and notable for cerci extensions that point “out” from the midline of the abdomen. Another key field mark for Pronghorn is abdominal segment 9 being yellow dorsally.



Lancet Clubtail Male
Champaign Co, Jun 23, 2016, Jim Lemon.



Lancet Clubtail Female
Champaign Co, Jun 14, 2019, Jim Lemon.



Immature Ashy Clubtail
Medina Co, May 25, 2022, Sally Isacco.



Mature Ashy Clubtail
Logan Co, Jun 15, 2019, Jim Lemon.



Pronghorn Clubtail

Lucas Co, Jun 10, 2020, Sally Isacco.

Pronghorn Clubtail cerci detail.

Defiance Co, Jun 8, 2018, Jim Lemon.



Rapids Clubtail *Phanogomphus quadricolor* is another small dragonfly in this group, limited in numbers and distribution. Rapids is slightly larger than Lancet, a key field mark is a comparatively long segment 9. There is also a fifth Ohio *Phanogomphus*, **Dusky Clubtail** *Phanogomphus spicatus*. Dusky is darker than Ashy, nearly as large, but much more limited in range (4 recent counties – all northern).



Rapids Clubtail

Greene Co, May 28, 2020, Jim Lemon.

Rapids Clubtail, S9 detail.

Montgomery Co, May 30, 2020, Sarah White.





Dusky Clubtail

Defiance Co, Jun 8, 2019, Jim Lemon.

Spinylegs come next with the *Dromogomphus* pair, **Flag-tailed Spinyleg** *Dromogomphus spoliatus* and **Black-shouldered Spinyleg** *Dromogomphus spinosus*. I love it when the common name matches the critter. These are large showy dragonflies with, as their name implies, long legs with prominent spines for aerial capture of prey. Both species are relatively widespread but with some geographic variation – Flag-tailed mostly in west Ohio, Black-shouldered mostly in south Ohio. Look for Spinylegs at the water's edge, perched horizontally.



Flag-tailed Spinyleg

Darke Co, Jul 4, 2020, Jim Lemon.

Black-shouldered Spinyleg

Lake Co, Jun 16, 2021, Dave Isacco.



Midland Clubtail *Gomphurus fraternus* is our most common species of the Gomphurus group. Similar in size to Unicorn, Midland has a broader club and displays yellow daggers down the dorsal abdomen. While Unicorn is mostly at still water, Midland is found on waterways, males seeming to prefer areas with riffles. The next *Gomphurus* are **Cobra Clubtail** *Gomphurus vastus* and **Plains Clubtail** *Gomphurus externus*. These are less common than Midland by a half and a third. Both are river species, Cobra mostly along the Great Miami and Maumee. All recent Plains have been on the Tuscarawas. Midland has a clear face. Cobra has dark horizontal lines. Also note differences in club size and markings.



Midland Clubtail
Montgomery Co, Jul 4, 2021, Sarah White.



Midland Clubtail, club detail
Darke Co, Jun13, 2021, Jim Lemon.



Cobra Clubtail
Montgomery Co, Aug 1, 2021, Sarah White.



Cobra Clubtail, face detail
Montgomery Co, Jun 11, 2020, Jim Lemon.



Cobra Clubtail, club detail
Montgomery Co, Jun 1, 2021, Sarah White.



Plains Clubtail
Stark Co, Jul 7, 2020, Sally Isacco.

Other Gomphurus are even more limited in observations and locations. These include **Handsome Clubtail** *Gomphurus crassus*, **Splendid Clubtail** *Gomphurus lineatifrons*, and **Skillet Clubtail** *Gomphurus ventricosus*. To find these, you'll have to know where and when to search, and then have some luck.

Our last stop is the fearsome **Dragonhunter**, *Hagenius brevistylus*. Dragonhunter is one of our largest Odonata, similar in size to Swamp Darner and Comet Darner. Female Dragonhunters have imposing bulk. Size alone is a field indicator, as are bold thoracic stripes and green eyes.

Dragonhunter, male
Miami Co, Aug 21, 2021, Jim Lemon.



Dragonhunter, female
Shelby Co, Jul 13, 2019, Jim Lemon

Flight Photos – Managing Exposure Jim Lundberg lundbergj@hotmail.com

The previous article, *The Exposure Triangle*, described aperture, ISO speed and shutter speed and their connection to proper exposure and blur prevention. This article, *Managing Exposure*, builds on the previous article, with a discussion of exposure modes and strategies useful for flight photography. A review of metering options abridges the discussions.

Metering – Metering options allow us to select the portion of the field of view used for light evaluation. Most camera models offer several options but, for simplicity, three are outlined:

Evaluative metering – Analyzes the entire field of view to determine automatic exposure – great for landscape photos, but not always for dragonflies. We want to expose for the dragonfly, not for the landscape. When the dragonfly is a very small component of the entire field of view, evaluative metering often misses the mark.

Spot metering – Measures light in a very small area within the field of view to determine automatic exposure. The spot, depending on the camera model and photographer setting, covers between one and ten percent of the entire field of view. Spot metering works well when the photographer can place the spot directly on the subject as with perched dragonflies, but with flight photos, that can be a challenge. Reference the *uncropped* image below; the background is shaded above and sunlit below. The metering spot was in the center of the field of view, but the Clubtail was *not* in the center of the field of view. Fortunately (and incidentally), the Clubtail was in full sunlight and the metered spot was also fully sunlit, so it was just slightly underexposed.

Center-weighted Average – Concentrates on the central 60–80% of the scene, and the balance is tapered towards the edges, a decent compromise for flight photos in changing flight conditions.



Exposure Modes – There are several exposure modes suitable for flight photos: **Shutter Priority (Tv)** mode coupled with a high shutter speed, a field-tested option, is the most commonly-used mode to control subject blur; note that Terri captured her stunning Painted Skimmer cover photo using Tv. The one downside of Tv is that the camera determines the aperture to maintain proper exposure, and the camera-selected aperture may not protect an adequate DOF. Another viable flight photo option is **Aperture Priority (Av)** mode coupled with an adequately narrow aperture to protect DOF. The downside of Av is that the camera determines shutter speed to maintain proper exposure and may reduce shutter speed to the point of subject blur. Can't have your cake and eat it too, or can you? Two options maintain both photographer-selected shutter speed and aperture. One is Manual Exposure Mode (M). The other is Manual Mode (M) plus ISO Auto.

Manual Exposure Mode (M) – Why expose manually, abandoning eight decades of auto-exposure technology? Until an advanced setting is offered that meters the servo point-of-focus, not a fixed spot, flight photo auto-exposure will be hit and miss. Reference the above photo, the Clubtail was patrolling in the sun, but the background lighting was inconsistent, and spot metering was erratic. For patrolling situations like this, Manual mode makes a lot of sense. While waiting for the dragonfly to make another pass, set aperture to a value to maintain adequate DOF and shutter speed to a value that will prevent subject blur. Focus the camera on any static proxy subject that will be lit as the dragonfly subject (in this case, patrolling in full sun). Press the metering button and adjust ISO until the exposure level mark overlays the standard mark (center of the linear exposure scale). Take a test shot and evaluate the image. The histogram is not the best evaluative tool, because you want to check subject exposure, not the entire field of view. Zoom in to the image to ensure there is detail in both the lightest areas and the darkest areas of the proxy subject, and readjust your ISO as necessary. Manual mode does have limitations. If the dragonfly itself is moving from sun to shade or cloud movement is changing the lighting, as is often the case, consider using an automatic or semi-automatic mode such as Shutter Priority (Tv), Aperture Priority (Av) or Manual Exposure (M) plus Auto ISO.

Manual Exposure Mode (M) plus Auto ISO – Although Manual Exposure Mode (M) is selected, this is a semi-automatic mode as the camera meters and adjusts ISO for proper exposure. Set the mode dial to (M). Select an aperture value to protect DOF and a shutter speed value to prevent subject blur. Select Auto-ISO and a maximum ISO value (settings buried somewhere in the camera menus). This semi-automatic mode has gained traction as a popular wildlife photo mode in situations where lighting is continually changing such as when the photographer is on the move or with cloud movement or when the subject itself moves in and out of the shadows.

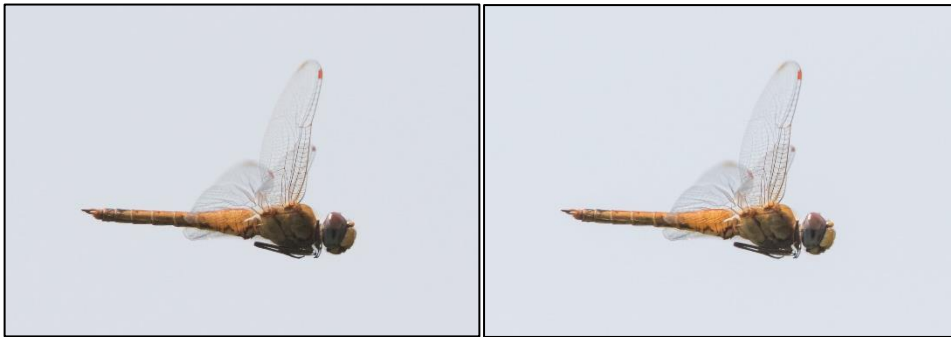
Exposure Compensation & Exposure Simulation – Two camera features that play well together.

Exposure Compensation – Allows photographer-correction to metered auto-exposure. This is very useful when the camera cannot meter the subject well such as a sunlit dragonfly against a dark river bank or a sky-silhouetted dragonfly. If the camera allows user-defined dial functions, assign exposure compensation to a dial that you can thumb clockwise or counter-clockwise to quickly increase or decrease exposure from the metered auto-exposure level. Exposure Compensation will work in the semi-automatic exposure modes (including Manual plus ISO Auto). It will not work in fully Manual Mode.

Exposure Simulation – Available on many mirrorless cameras, electronic viewfinder image brightness simulates the exposure of your shots offering intuitive feedback to the photographer. Works very well used in concert with Exposure Compensation to immediately display photographer exposure level corrections.

Fill light – Evaluative flash, called Through the Lens (TTL) metering, requires shutter speeds 1/250 or slower. Unless we rely entirely on flash for lighting the subject, TTL is not suited for flight photos since 1/250 will cause subject blur. However, another flash mode, called High Speed Synch (HSS) allows use of flash at the higher shutter speeds required for flight photos. With HSS, the flash is continuous through the period that the shutter is open. Although HSS is not evaluative, it seldom causes over-exposed images as HSS flash output is lower than evaluative flash output and dragonflies are usually so distant that flash applies only fill light to the subject. Check the results of your first few HSS shots before continuing and being disappointed over the whole lot. There is no proof that flash will cause harm or alter patrolling behavior, but it could briefly impair that amazing dragonfly vision if at close range, so use flash responsibly.

RAW File – Various camera formats that minimally process images from the camera as opposed to highly processed file formats such as JPEG. Whether auto or manual, sometimes exposure misses the mark; RAW files have a wider dynamic range, maintaining detail in both dark and light areas allowing post-processing correction of somewhat over-exposed or under-exposed subjects. A downside of RAW is the larger file size.



Wandering Glider *Pantala flavescens*. Canon 7D II, 420mm, f/9, 1/2000, ISO800. RAW.

Wandering Gliders, in sky, are often under-exposed. This RAW image contained hidden detail, revealed by brightening shadows 50% in post-processing.

June Odes – get ready for some O'nata! Jim Lemon jlem@woh.rr.com

Dragonflies and Damselflies are now in full flight. We typically have our biggest number days in June. Observation days, species days, observer days all peak in June. Here is a table of the species that have been first recorded in June. Sightings prior to the date will constitute new early flight dates.

Species	Early	Observations All Data	Recent Years
Double-ringed Pennant	1-Jun	26	26
Stygian Shadowdragon	1-Jun	74	8
Northern Pygmy Clubtail	3-Jun	15	0
Belted Whiteface	5-Jun	32	30
Clamp-tipped Emerald	6-Jun	178	66
Dragonhunter	6-Jun	322	204
Hine's Emerald	6-Jun	24	0
Jade Clubtail	6-Jun	60	60
Smoky Shadowdragon	6-Jun	30	3
Spine-crowned Clubtail	8-Jun	3	0
Appalachian Jewelwing	10-Jun	4	0
Little Blue Dragonlet	11-Jun	4	3
Taiga Bluet	12-Jun	4	0
Umber Shadowdragon	13-Jun	11	0
Fawn Darner	14-Jun	1231	154
Flag-tailed Spinyleg	14-Jun	512	345
Laura's Clubtail	17-Jun	48	25
Riverine Clubtail	18-Jun	16	1
Royal River Cruiser	18-Jun	420	208
Gilded River Cruiser	19-Jun	63	24
Plains Emerald	19-Jun	18	0
Swift Setwing	19-Jun	228	181
Taper-tailed Darner	19-Jun	3	0
Brush-tipped Emerald	20-Jun	15	2
Shadow Darner	20-Jun	764	415
Georgia River Cruiser	21-Jun	3	0
Mocha Emerald	21-Jun	183	64
Green-striped Darner	22-Jun	222	125
Eastern Ringtail	24-Jun	83	74
Macromia Hybrid	25-Jun	56	46
Allegheny River Cruiser	26-Jun	18	0
Cherry-faced Meadowhawk	26-Jun	12	1
Lance-tipped Darner	28-Jun	355	43
Ocellated Darner	29-Jun	48	6
Rambur's Forktail	30-Jun	14	12
River Bluet	30-Jun	3	1

The Season so Far [Jim Lemon jlem@woh.rr.com](mailto:jlem@woh.rr.com)

Overall, we're doing pretty well. So far on the year, we have 3,880 research grade (RG) observation submitted to iNaturalist. This represents 83 species, from 225 observers. Pretty good numbers, comparing favorably to previous years of the Dragonfly Survey project.

The top reported species so far are Eastern Forktail, Fragile Forktail, Common Whitetail, Blue Dasher and Painted Skimmer (!). Eastern Pondhawk and Ebony Jewelwing are catching up quickly, they will soon take their place as some of the most commonly reported species.

Nice finds so far: Beaverpond and Slender Baskettails, Twin-spotted, Delta-spotted, and Arrowhead Spiketails, Stream Cruisers, and Northern Bluets. Special recognition for the Little Blue Dragonlet and Furtive Forktail.

Seepage Dancer, Harlequin Darners, and Clubtails (Southern Pygmy, Cobra, Handsome) are being reported at their normal (limited) locations.

Following are statistics by county. Then by species.

County	# Obs.	# Sp.	# Users
Adams	12	9	4
Allen	9	7	1
Ashland	20	8	2
Ashtabula	134	21	7
Athens	11	6	5
Auglaize	6	5	1
Belmont	0	0	0
Brown	30	15	3
Butler	90	20	5
Carroll	1	1	1
Champaign	127	30	8
Clark	139	24	6
Clermont	71	24	8
Clinton	3	3	1
Columbiana	3	3	1
Coshocton	101	22	1
Crawford	15	10	3
Cuyahoga	43	14	20
Darke	20	15	2
Defiance	10	7	1
Delaware	12	7	7
Erie	29	5	5
Fairfield	2	2	2
Fayette	51	13	3
Franklin	619	24	26
Fulton	10	5	3
Gallia	3	3	3
Geauga	136	27	13
Greene	93	24	15

Guernsey	0	0	0
Hamilton	81	26	14
Hancock	8	8	2
Hardin	13	8	2
Harrison	0	0	0
Henry	3	2	1
Highland	18	8	2
Hocking	16	6	7
Holmes	7	4	1
Huron	108	13	3
Jackson	6	4	2
Jefferson	1	1	1
Knox	16	4	4
Lake	52	15	4
Lawrence	7	3	2
Licking	29	15	4
Logan	54	14	5
Lorain	140	25	7
Lucas	260	32	19
Madison	92	14	5
Mahoning	7	7	1
Marion	157	14	3
Medina	66	21	11
Meigs	5	3	1
Mercer	8	7	1
Miami	40	20	7
Monroe	0	0	0
Montgomery	186	39	15
Morgan	7	7	2
Morrow	114	14	5
Muskingum	0	0	0
Noble	2	1	1
Ottawa	9	4	7
Paulding	12	7	1
Perry	9	5	1
Pickaway	14	9	1
Pike	5	4	2
Portage	95	29	14
Preble	18	15	2
Putnam	2	1	1
Richland	17	9	3
Ross	4	4	2
Sandusky	12	5	2
Scioto	4	3	3
Seneca	16	6	2
Shelby	15	6	1

Stark	96	34	8
Summit	45	18	14
Trumbull	15	10	4
Tuscarawas	0	0	0
Union	128	11	3
Van Wert	5	3	1
Vinton	1	1	1
Warren	15	13	3
Washington	1	1	1
Wayne	5	5	3
Williams	19	7	2
Wood	5	3	3
Wyandot	10	7	2

Species	# Obs.	# Cty.	#Users
Amber-winged Spreadwing	23	9	9
American Rubyspot	18	2	5
Arrowhead Spiketail	4	4	4
Ashy Clubtail	51	11	15
Aurora Damsel	30	10	15
Azure Bluet	53	15	22
Beaverpond Baskettail	2	1	1
Black Saddlebags	115	31	37
Blue Corporal	24	10	16
Blue Dasher	300	48	59
Blue-fronted Dancer	3	3	3
Blue-tipped Dancer	17	10	13
Brown Spiketail	5	3	3
Calico Pennant	33	14	21
Carolina Saddlebags	89	20	31
Citrine Forktail	38	18	15
Cobra Clubtail	1	1	1
Comet Darner	17	6	5
Common Baskettail	21	11	13
Common Green Darner	129	37	43
Common Whitetail	312	52	94
Cyrano Darner	1	1	1
Delta-spotted Spiketail	4	2	2
Dot-tailed Whiteface	90	21	25
Double-striped Bluet	83	27	24
Dusky Clubtail	6	3	4
Eastern Amberwing	9	7	9
Eastern Forktail	678	61	78
Eastern Least Clubtail	5	3	3

Eastern Pondhawk	152	35	39
Eastern Red Damsel	39	8	13
Ebony Jewelwing	107	30	50
Elegant Spreadwing	8	6	5
Emerald Spreadwing	9	7	7
Familiar Bluet	62	18	23
Fragile Forktail	546	64	76
Furtive Forktail	1	1	1
Gray Petaltail	2	1	1
Great Blue Skimmer	4	2	4
Handsome Clubtail	7	2	4
Harlequin Darner	19	3	6
Lancet Clubtail	52	13	16
Lilypad Forktail	4	2	2
Little Blue Dragonlet	1	1	1
Midland Clubtail	17	6	10
Northern Bluet	1	1	1
Orange Bluet	71	22	23
Painted Skimmer	156	36	50
Powdered Dancer	10	4	7
Prince Baskettail	4	4	4
Pronghorn Clubtail	6	3	5
Rainbow Bluet	2	1	1
Rapids Clubtail	1	1	1
Red Saddlebags	3	2	3
Rusty Snaketail	7	1	2
Sedge Sprite	15	6	11
Seepage Dancer	2	1	2
Skimming Bluet	67	23	27
Slaty Skimmer	6	4	6
Slender Baskettail	1	1	1
Slender Spreadwing	53	8	9
Southern Pygmy Clubtail	2	2	2
Southern Spreadwing	4	3	4
Spangled Skimmer	21	13	14
Spatterdock Darner	3	3	3
Sphagnum Sprite	8	4	3
Spot-winged Glider	3	3	3
Springtime Darner	22	12	15
Stream Bluet	21	10	9
Stream Cruiser	16	3	6
Swamp Darner	32	20	25
Swamp Spreadwing	1	1	1
Sweetflag Spreadwing	4	3	4
Tule Bluet	2	2	2
Turquoise Bluet	18	7	8

Twelve-spotted Skimmer	64	22	30
Twin-spotted Spiketail	1	1	1
Uhler's Sundragon	6	1	1
Unicorn Clubtail	18	14	16
Vesper Bluet	7	6	5
Violet Dancer	13	10	12
Westfall's Slender Bluet	7	5	5
Widow Skimmer	11	6	7