

Additional Information

Tips For Observing and Photographing Dragonflies

Dragonflies can be loosely lumped into categories of “perchers” or “flyers”. Perchers, such as some of the skimmers, have a usual or favorite perch which they return to repeatedly. Some flyers have a usual route, a beat which they fly back and forth in the same area. You can pre-focus your camera or binoculars on that area to get a close look. Some have a large, long beat and are more difficult to predict, so some luck and persistence are required to find them perched. Most odonates are most active in the middle of the day, but some are more active early and late, roosting most of the day in the shade. Be prepared, research and study your subjects first to know the preferred habitats. Binoculars, especially close-focus binoculars are a great aid for observing all nature subjects.

Approach slowly, getting closer and snapping away as you go (with today’s digital cameras, you can always delete later), a good distant shot is better than none and will be of some aid in identifying later.

Try to align planes of focus; for example, a side view is usually good, so move to the side for a clear side view of the dragonfly. A “3/4 view” can show face and eyes as well as the side. Some field marks are more important than others in differentiating one species from another. Get more than one angle if possible.

Sun at your back is always good for photographic detail but be ready to use flash to “fill” in the detail on the shadow side if the subject is back-lit or in any dark situation.

About ATBI

This brochure was compiled and developed by the All Taxa Biodiversity Inventory (ATBI) group. ATBI is an on-going project in Tennessee State Parks and State Natural Areas. The goal of ATBI is to document all species in Tennessee State Parks, monitor long-term trends in specific taxonomic groups, and promote education about and preservation of all biodiversity with increased science and citizen education efforts. To access the ATBI database, go to www.tn.gov/environment/parks/atbi.

For more information about ATBI, please contact David Hill, 7th Floor, L & C Tower, 401 Church St., Nashville, TN 37243. Email david.r.hill@tn.gov. Phone 615-253-2455.

Notes:

Dragonfly References

Beaton, Giff. 2007. Dragonflies and Damselflies of Georgia and the Southeast. A Wormsloe Foundation Nature Book.

Dunkle, Sidney. 2000. Dragonflies through Binoculars: A Field Guide to Dragonflies of North America. Oxford University Press.

Nikula, Blair et al. 2002. Stokes Beginner's Guide to Dragonflies. Little, Brown & Company.

<http://www.odonatacentral.org/>. Dragonfly Society of the Americas. This site has checklists of dragonflies by county.

Collecting of plants or animals in state parks and natural areas is prohibited. Please help preserve Tennessee's natural heritage by leaving plants and animals for others to enjoy.

LONG HUNTER STATE PARK

2910 Hobson Pike

Nashville, TN 37076-4027

(615) 885-2422

www.tn.gov/environment/parks/LongHunter/

TENNESSEE STATE PARKS
DIVISION OF RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT



All Taxa Biodiversity Inventory (ATBI)

Dragonflies and Damselflies of Long Hunter State Park and Davidson County



Photo © Richard Connors

Welcome to the wonderful world of dragonflies at beautiful Long Hunter State Park! Of the approximate 155 species of odonates (dragonflies and damselflies) in Tennessee, 69 have been documented in this park and Davidson County.

Above is a picture of a Widow Skimmer (*Libellula luctuosa*), male. A common "percher", widow skimmers are found near lakes, ponds and slow sections of streams. Both males and females have the solid black wing stripes next to the body. You can remember this one by: "the Widow wears black next to the body". The female has a dark brown abdomen with a bright yellow stripe down the sides.

©2010 ATBI Group

Cannot be modified or reproduced except by
written permission of ATBI

Updated July 2010

Dragonfly and Damselfly Checklist of Long Hunter State Park and Davidson County

Damselflies (Zygoptera)

Broad-winged Damselflies (Calopterygidae)

- Ebony Jewelwing
- American Rubyspot
- Smoky Rubyspot

Spreadwings (Lestidae)

- Great Spreadwing
- Southern Spreadwing
- Sweetflag Spreadwing
- Elegant Spreadwing
- Slender Spreadwing
- Lyre-tipped Spreadwing

Pond Damselflies (Coenagrionidae)

- * Blue-fronted Dancer
- Variable Dancer
- Powdered Dancer
- Blue-ringed Dancer
- Blue-tipped Dancer
- * Dusky Dancer
- Aurora Damsel
- Azure Bluet
- Familiar Bluet
- Marsh Bluet
- Stream Bluet
- Skimming Bluet
- * Orange Bluet
- Vesper Bluet
- Citrine Forktail
- * Fragile Forktail
- Furtive Forktail
- Eastern Forktail

Dragonflies (Anisoptera)

Dragonflies Darners (Aeshnidae)

- Shadow Darner
- * Common Green Darner
- Swamp Darner

Clubtails (Gomphidae)

- Jade Clubtail
- Black-shouldered Spinyleg
- Flag-tailed Spinyleg
- Eastern Ringtail
- Handsome Clubtail
- Cocoa Clubtail
- Cobra Clubtail
- Rusty Snaketail
- Elusive Clubtail
- Russet-tipped Clubtail

Cruisers (Macromiidae)

- Stream Cruiser
- Illinois (Swift) River Cruiser

Emeralds (Corduliidae)

- * Slender Baskettail
- * Prince Baskettail
- Umber Shadowdragon
- Fine-lined Emerald
- Mocha Emerald

Skimmers (Libellulidae)

- Calico Pennant
- Halloween Pennant
- Swift Setwing
- * Common (Eastern) Pondhawk
- * Blue Corporal
- Golden-winged Skimmer

- * Slaty Skimmer
- * Widow Skimmer
- Twelve-spotted Skimmer
- Painted Skimmer
- * Blue Dasher
- * Wandering Glider
- Spot-winged Glider
- * Eastern Amberwing
- * Common Whitetail
- * Blue-faced Meadowhawk
- Variegated Meadowhawk
- Autumn Meadowhawk
- Striped Saddlebags
- Carolina Saddlebags
- * Black Saddlebags
- Red Saddlebags

*** Documented in the Park**

Habitat

Long Hunter State Park lies on the eastern edge of Davidson County on the shores of J. Percy Priest Lake. Low ridges and bluffs along the old river channel are oak and hickory forest, but most of the area is limestone eastern red cedar forest with typical rocky glades and sinks. There are few permanent streams in the area, but there are some ponds and seeps.

Good spots

*Along the edge of the lake and in lake-side vegetation.

*~~Open areas/fields and along the edges of these open areas/fields.~~

*At ponds and seeps