## **CATHANCE PRESERVE DRAGONFLY STUDY**

## **Purpose:**

To observe the changes in populations of dragonflies at Cathance River Preserve in Topsham, Maine according to the air temperature during the months of September and October.

## **Hypothesis:**

As the temperatures decrease throughout the fall, all dragonfly populations will steadily decrease.

## **Procedure:**

- 1. Gather nets and camera.
- 2. Visit four locations to look for dragonflies.
- 3. Using the nets, catch any dragonflies spotted, photograph them, and record their identity.
- Record the air temperature.
- 5. Repeat weekly throughout September and October.

# Background Information:

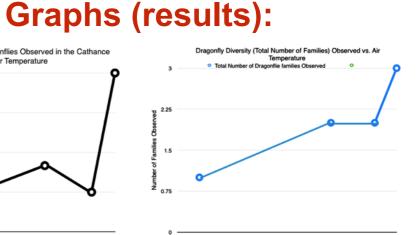
- Dragonflies are part of the Anisoptera suborder of the Odonata family
- Dragonflies have large eyes, a short thorax, a long and thin abdomen, and two sets of glassy membraneous wings, the hind set being larger than the front.
- Dragonflies can live for many years.

  However, most of this time is spent as nymph (lowest picture), and in the water.
- Weather patterns have a considerable effect on dragonflies, as they are exothermic, meaning they can't produce their own heat.

## **By Kevin Bolduc and Ryan Glass**



Quantity (Total Number) of Dragonflies Observed in the Cathance Preserve vs. Air Temperature



The researchers at work



Autumn Meadowhawk (Left and right)





Darner Nymph

## **Dragonfly Species Identified:**

- Ruby Meadowhawk (Sympetrum rubicundulum)
- White-faced Meadowhawk (Sympetrum obtrusum)
- Cherry-faced Meadowhawk (Sympetrum internum)
- Autumn Meadowhawk (Sympetrum vicinum)
- Salty Skimmer (Libellula incesta)
- Blue Darner (Aeshna multicolor)

## **Conclusions:**

The hypothesis was supported. The diversity and amount of dragonflies observed at the Cathance Preserve had a correlation with the temperature on the days observed, as both decreased along with the decreasing temperatures.

There were some errors in this

experiment. Data was only collected once a week, at the same time (midmorning), and the researchers limited their data collecting to areas near the trails.

\* These could be solved by having more people collect data, and to collect data at different times and more often than once a week.

## **Thanks:**

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