Newsletter

Dragonfly Conservation Europe

Volume 2
July 2025

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A quick note from the DCE team

by Adam Tarkowski

Gotcha! We've caught your attention like a dragonfly snatching its prey — and we're not letting go 😄

The first issue of our newsletter was really well received — we managed to surprise quite a few people with both the launch and the amount of content, especially for a growing project like ours.

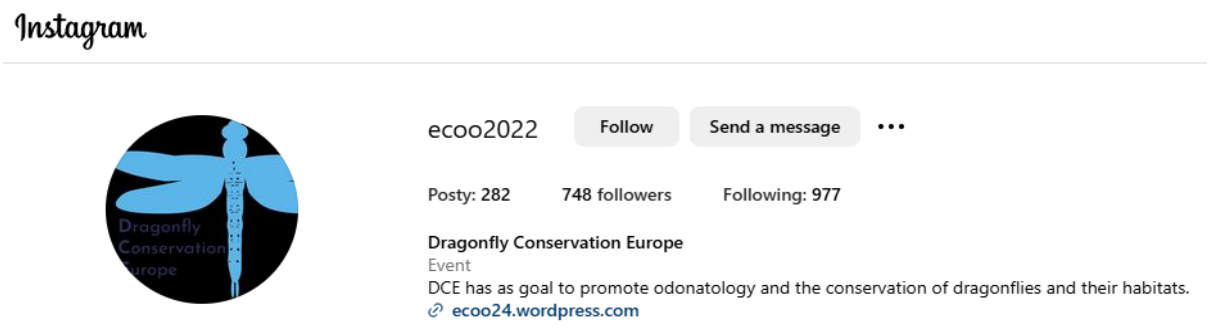
As promised, here's the second edition of the *Dragonfly Conservation Europe* newsletter! Just like last time, you'll find stories about dragonfly initiatives from around the world, recent scientific research, and upcoming events.

With each new issue, we're working to improve and grow our newsletter — making it better, more engaging, and reaching even more readers. If you have anything you want to share, please contact us through **info@europeandragonflies.com**.

If you do not want to receive this newsletter, or it was forwarded to you, and you want to receive the next one directly in your mailbox let us know through the email address above.

DCE Instagram

by Eleana Kazila



DCE has Instagram account (Dragonfly Conservation Europe). You can follow it to find updates about our vibrant European community, and please don't hesitate to send us your photos and stories —we would love to share them!

Fieldwork for the threatened *Pyrrhosoma elisabethae* in Greece

by Geert De Knijf, Giacomo Assandri, Marina Vilenica & Adam Tarkowski

Pyrrhosoma elisabethae is probably one of the rarest dragonflies in Europe and is assessed as Critically endangered (De Knijf et al. 2024). As information on the specific habitat requirements was largely missing and we only have a vague idea about the size of the different populations, a research project was undertaken by DCE. This project was financially supported by the Mohamed bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund. The fieldwork was done this May in Corfu and in the Peloponnese in Greece.

Pyrrhosoma elisabethae in the core Peloponnese population near Kalavrita (© Photo: Giacomo Assandri)

The main aims of the project are to increase our knowledge of the specific habitat requirements and to estimate the size of the different populations. By visiting all known localities, also those where the species hasn't been seen for several years or even for decades, we at the same time obtained up-to-date information on the actual occurrence of the species. All this should finally result in the formulation of specific conservation guidelines.

For mapping the habitat characteristics, we included both biotic and abiotic characteristics such as aquatic and riparian vegetation, amount of shade, stream velocity, substrate of the stream, water temperature, pH, conductivity along transects where the species was found and from

where it has disappeared. All this will now be analysed, and we will come back later with the results.

Fieldwork in the Peloponnese was done by Giacomo Assandri, Marina Vilenica and Geert De Knijf, with the support of Milos Jović who helped scouting for new localities. Our results confirmed the presence of *P. elisabethae* at the two stream basins where the species was known to occur and we found a new, but very small population several kilometres to the east. In the wider area, a single individual was found at two localities further away without being clear if these belonged to a local or nearby population or were just wandering individuals.

Habitat of Pyrrhosoma elisabethae in the Peloponnesus, Greece (© Photo: Geert De Knijf)

Similar research was carried out by Magnus Billqvist, Roy van Grunsven, Eleana Kazila, Adam Tarkowski and Bo and Marie Stille on Corfu. The surveys were carried out mainly in the northern and central parts of the island. The presence of *P. elisabethae* was confirmed primarily in ditches and drainages. Many of the sites checked were either heavily overgrown — which limited accessibility — or had been altered by human activity, both of which had a significant impact on the species' occurrence, and in some cases, even led to its disappearance from previously known locations.

Reference

De Knijf, G., Billqvist, M., van Grunsven, R.H.A., Prunier, F., Vinko, D., Trottet, A., Bellotto, V., Clay, J. and Allen, D.J. (2024). *Measuring the pulse of European biodiversity. European Red List of Dragonflies & Damselflies (Odonata).* Brussels, Belgium: European Commission. 46 pp.

The annual meeting of the Society of German-speaking Odonatologists (GdO e.V.) 2025 in Dresden

by Klaus-Jürgen Conze

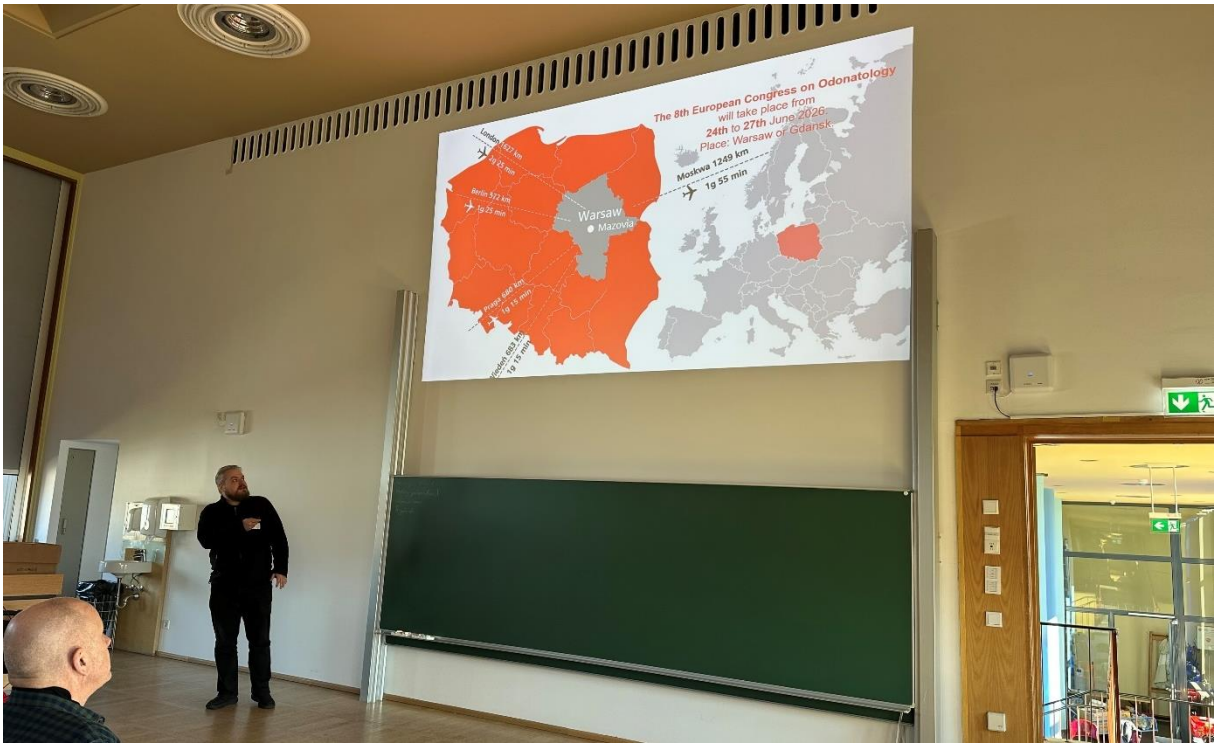
For the 42nd time, members of the GdO gathered for their annual meeting — traditionally held in mid-March (before the field season) — to exchange ideas and catch up on the latest developments in dragonfly science across Europe.

Klaus Reinhardt from the Technical University organized the meeting perfectly, attracting over 100 participants to the Saxon state capital. Attendees came not only from across all German federal states, but also from Poland, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Switzerland, the Netherlands, and Nigeria.

Eyes and ears wide open (Photo: Klaus-Jürgen Conze)

The event began on Friday with a guided tour of the Senckenberg Museum archives, where original *Nehalennia speciosa* specimens (collected by Bilek) from Lusatia were on display. That evening featured an exciting lecture by Viola Clausnitzer and Jens Kipping on dragonflies in Africa — a great prelude to the extensive lecture program over the following two days.

The lecture hall was consistently well filled, and a wide range of dragonfly-related topics were covered. Further information can be found in the conference proceedings, available as a PDF on the GdO website (www.libellula.org) and abstracts book.



Adam Tarkowski told us what to do in 2026 (Photo: Klaus-Jürgen Conze)

Of course, the real "salt in the soup" at these meetings is always the informal discussions — during coffee breaks, at Friday's get-together, or Saturday's social evening. Beyond renewing friendships and building new ones, these moments often spark fresh ideas and future research.

On Sunday afternoon, participants headed home with minds buzzing with dragonfly knowledge — well-prepared and inspired for the 2025 season, which we all hope will be rich in discoveries and observations.

We'll meet again next year, from March 13–15, 2026, in Saarbrücken — "on the other side," so to speak — in Germany's far west, right on the French border. More information will be available on www.libellula.org starting in the autumn. Everyone is warmly welcome!

Dragonfly exuviae identification course, Czechia

by Adam Tarkowski

From 20–22 June 2025, the Czech Odonatological Society organized a hands-on workshop focused on the identification of dragonfly exuviae. The event was held in the town of Vrbno pod Pradědem, nestled in the Czech Republic's Jeseníky Mountains.

On the first day, participants had the opportunity to join a field trip to the peat lake Velké mechové jezírko. Along the route, we passed the edge of a protected peatland with visible signs of beaver activity and visited nearby meadows with ponds. It was a unique chance to explore a mosaic of wetland habitats rich in odonate life.

Velké mechové jezírko (Photo: Adam Tarkowski)

We were lucky enough to observe several rare and fascinating dragonfly species, including *Somatochlora arctica* and *Leucorrhinia dubia*. In their natural environment, we witnessed their entire life cycle — from oviposition, through the larval stage and exuviae, to the emergence of individuals. Seeing this process unfold in the field was not only informative but deeply inspiring for everyone involved.

The base for both accommodation and workshop activities was Turistická základna, a small but well-equipped facility in Vrbno pod Pradědem. The organizers provided a fully prepared workspace where participants could begin learning how to identify dragonfly exuviae using professional optical tools — and yes, plenty of exuviae samples were provided for practice! 😄

A special highlight of the event was the presence of Christoph Brochard, author of several books on identification keys on larva and exuviae. Invited as a guest expert, he opened the workshop with a presentation on the history and methods of exuviae identification. Over the following two days, he generously shared his expertise, answering questions and offering guidance to participants — whether beginners or seasoned enthusiasts.

Fully equipped workstation (Photo: Adam Tarkowski)

The workshop was not only a great learning opportunity but also a chance to connect with fellow odonatologists in a relaxed and supportive setting.

A heartfelt thanks to the Czech Odonatological Society for the excellent organization, and to Christoph Brochard for his knowledge, passion, and inspiring mentorship throughout the workshop.

European Congress on Odonatology (ECOO) 2026

by Adam Tarkowski

We are thrilled to announce that less than a year remains until the 8th edition of the European Congress on Odonatology (ECOO), which will take place for the very first time in Poland!

The organizing team is working tirelessly to ensure an unforgettable experience and a warm welcome to the land of Polish dragonflies. Poland is home to over 70 species of Odonata – from the commonly seen to the exceptionally rare. Among the rarest are *Cordulegaster boltonii*, *Aeshna subarctica*, and *Coenagrion armatum*. Learn more at https://wazki.pl/start.html

ConferenceVenue

The congress will be held from 23 to 26 June 2026 in Teresin, located just 40 km west of Warsaw. The venue is the historic Niepokalanów Monastery, founded over a century ago and run by the Conventual Franciscan Friars.

What to Expect

Over three days, participants will enjoy a rich program of engaging presentations, discussions on the latest research in Odonatology, and of course—good coffee and delicious pierogi! 😉

One full day will be dedicated to a field trip to Kampinos National Park and its surroundings, including unique peat bogs and raised bogs. Located near Warsaw, Kampinos is one of Poland's largest national parks, offering a rare mix of forests, wetlands, and dunes.

For the more adventurous, a post-congress tour is planned for 27 June to 3 July 2026, exploring the wild and beautiful nature of northern Poland, including the scenic Kashubian region.

Stay Tuned

We are currently finalizing all organizational details. Information about registration, travel, accommodation, and meals will begin to appear starting this autumn via our newsletter, website, and social media channels.

Thank you for your patience—it's going to be worth the wait! 😄

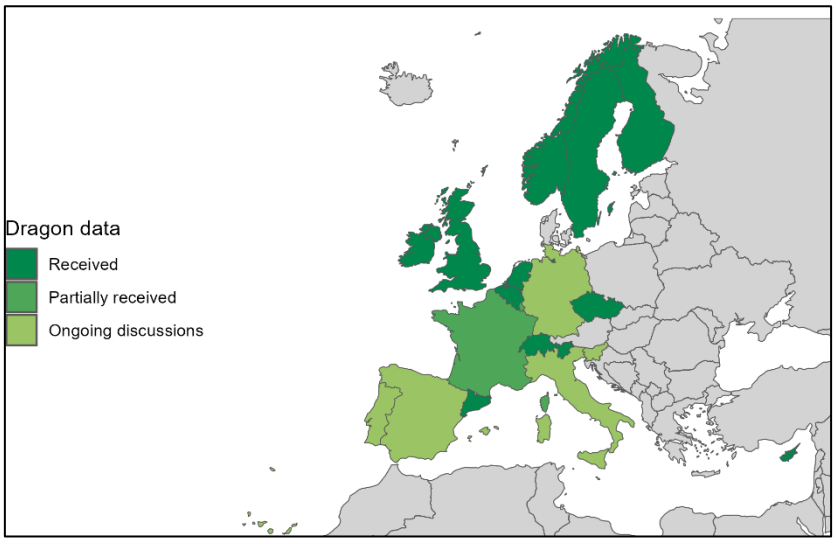
News from the Dragon project and call for data

by Lisa Nicvert, Geert De Knijf, Roy van Grunsven, Martin Jeanmougin

Dragon is a research project studying dragonflies on the European scale. It began in 2024 and is funded for three years. Much like DCE, our project aims at joining forces of multiple organizations across Europe, to inform about the dragonfly conservation status.

The aim is to study the impacts of human activities on European dragonflies in order to model species' population trends at different scales. We also aim at explaining these trends in relation with anthropogenic pressures, such as climate change or land-use. Finally, we want to propose new tools and indicators to the stakeholders involved in the conservation of dragonflies and their habitats.

During the last six months, we asked for dragonfly occurrence data from several national and regional organizations across Europe. Until now we already received data from Belgium, Cyprus, Czechia, Finland, France, part of Germany (state of Hamburg), Ireland, part of Italy (region of Trentino-South Tyrolean), Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Norway, part of Spain (Catalonia), Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom, and we engaged discussions with Germany, the Iberian peninsula, Italy and Slovenia (see map below). In the meantime, we also received data from Slovenia, Spain and Portugal.



We aim at gathering as much data as possible to perform this analysis, so that is as representative and informative as possible. If you are willing to participate in this European effort by sharing data, please contact us before mid-July! We use both opportunistic and standardized data, and accept a variety of formats, as long as data is georeferenced, dated and taxa are identified. We focus on data from the year 2000 or going back to 1990 if your dataset is large from before 2000. Of course, your data will stay your property and won't be shared, and we will only use it for trends modelling.

We look forward to sharing our results and having many interesting exchanges with the European dragonfly community!

Resources

Project webpages: DRAGON project | Dragon project repository

Our data agreement : DATA AGREEMENT AND USAGE RIGHTS STATEMENT

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Wetlands and dragonflies under threat in the Gediz delta, Türkiye

by Philippe Lambret, Şafak Arslan, Lisa Ernoul1, Anthony Olivier, Serdar Özuslu, Çağdaş Yaşar & Özge Yaylalı

The Gediz delta covers ca. 400 km^2, most of which is occupied by agricultural crops (mainly cereals and cotton). Despite the designation of large portions of the delta as protected areas, many pressures continue to threaten the ecologically sensitive zones. Pressures such as urban expansion, water over-abstraction, intensive grazing, spread of invasive plant species, and unsustainable agricultural practices are accentuated by the lack of integrated management and enforcement of policies. In addition, the dominant wind direction and geographical position of the delta contribute to the transport of anthropogenic pollution into the area. Pesticides and fertilizers from surrounding agricultural lands, further degrades the quality of wetlands.

Irrigation needs have intensified during the last decades, resulting in illegal damming and an increase in pumping water from the Gediz River. As a result, the freshwater inflows feeding the remaining natural habitats have dramatically decreased, leading to the salinization of many wetlands.

Illegal damming of the Gediz River in order to increase its water level (left) and ease pumping of freshwater for agriculture (Photo: Philippe Lambret)

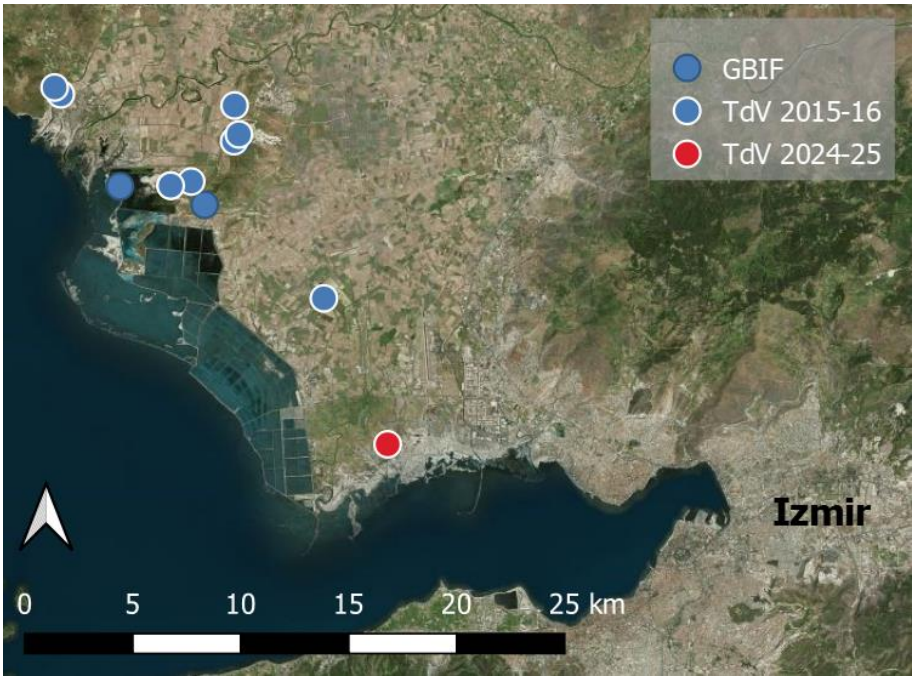
This reduction in freshwater input has also led to habitat fragmentation, further isolating temporary wetland patches and negatively affecting species dispersal and ecosystem connectivity. In addition, recent changes in the hydraulic management of some protected areas of the delta have changed some wetlands into pasturelands. Although grazing pressure in the delta has not been quantified, field observations indicate that livestock —particularly cattle and sheep— enter the ponds and disturb the vegetation along the banks. This practice is likely to have negative impacts on dragonfly larvae, especially with the reduction of plant shoots that the larvae need for metamorphosis. Given that dragonflies are often used as bioindicators, their decline may reflect broader ecosystem degradation throughout the delta.

One of the "Bird paradise" basins (38.580°N, 26.869°E) that resulted in increased salinity due to a decrease in freshwater input between May 2015 (a) and April 2025 (b) (Photo: Özge Yaylalı)

One natural site of the Gediz delta (38.581°N, 26.887°E), formerly a temporary brackish marsh that turned into a grazed salt meadow because of a change in water management (Photo: Philippe Lambret)

Lestes macrostigma could be used as an indicator species to demonstrate the quality of the temporary wetland habitats. This species typically reproduces in temporary brackish waters. In the 2010s, vast areas of marshes were managed for biodiversity in the northern part of "Bird

paradise", creating temporary marshes. In 2015 and 2016, one of us (AO) found the species in different ponds within the delta. Contrastingly, in 2024 and 2025, we found a population of thousands of adults emerging in only one location in the delta. The year 2025 was particularly dry locally, which likely limited suitable breeding habitats for *L. macrostigma*. This observation aligns with regional climate trends that indicate increasing temperatures and droughts that are more prolonged in western Anatolia, raising concern for the future persistence of temporary wetlands that are essential for the species.



Distribution of Lestes macrostigma within the Gediz delta. TdV: Tour du Valat; GBIF data (https://doi.org/10.15468/dl.7sj7zh) were gathered in 2015, 2019 and 2021. (Realisation: PL | Tour du Valat, QGIS, map background (Bing Satellite)

Lestes macrostigma have an impressive dispersal ability and inter-annual variability. The importance of annual rainfall and water management is key for the species occurrence, abundance, and reproduction. Yet, we lack data about the reproductive status of most of the observation sites located in western Anatolia. Dragonfly surveys could help clarify the real situation of the species in this area. In the Gediz delta, habitat restoration would likely improve this situation. Some of the restoration that are being implemented in the delta include the creation of a pilot pond that will be flooded by treated water from a local wastewater treatment facility through an open, soil-lined channel. This design aims to mitigate the effects of reduced rainfall and over salinisation. A plantation of *Eucalyptus* trees that extract substantial amounts of groundwater will also be removed to alleviate their negative impact on local wetland hydrology. This restoration work will be enhanced with a pasture management plan that will calculate the delta's carrying capacity for both domestic and wild herbivores. This plan will be publicly shared and discussed with relevant authorities to improve grazing management in the delta. A dragonfly monitoring program will also be implemented to assess the ecological impact of these restoration efforts.

A crowdfunding campaign for a dragonfly: *Lestes macrostigma*

by Alizée Ruel

Flamingo, the new crowdfunding platform dedicated to wetland conservation, launches with a unique project from the Tour du Valat, the research institute for the conservation of Mediterranean wetlands.

The mission? Restore the vegetation of a rare saline vernal pool, key to the oviposition of the Dark spreadwing, one of France's most threatened dragonflies.

This vernal pool was created in 2014 in favour of *Lestes macrostigma,* but the plants used by this species to lay its eggs never colonised. This may be the reason why the experimental reintroduction of *L. macrostigma* eggs in 2020, which led to the successful emergence of adults, was not followed by a natural reproduction cycle.

The project, led by Philippe Lambret, researcher at Tour du Valat, includes four steps:

1. Restoring Sea clubrush (*Bolboschoenus maritimus*) vegetation.

2. Reintroducing *L. macrostigma* eggs and monitoring reproduction.

3. Spreading the method to other pools.

4. Publishing a national guide for the species conservation.

Support research, restore wetlands, and help a species on the brink.

👉 Pre-register now to follow the launch of the campaign:

https://crowdfunding.flamingo.eco/fr/projects/libellule-cherche-mare

How Citizen Science is Helping Track Dragonflies of Slovakia

by Zuzana.Siblova

The history of odonatological research in Slovakia dates back to the early 19th century. However, in recent decades, systematic and continuous research and the updating of historical data have been lacking.

Current odonatological studies focus mainly on mapping species of community interest or cover only small areas, which does not provide a comprehensive picture of the population status of all species in Slovakia. Regularly updated occurrence data are crucial for monitoring population trends, which are constantly changing due to factors such as climate change. Given the shortage of odonatologists, it is essential to utilize citizen science tools and raise awareness of this issue among the general public. Due to their striking appearance, dragonflies attract a wide range of observers, presenting an opportunity for effective popularization and public involvement in monitoring efforts.

To this end, a project was launched on the iNaturalist, a publicly accessible, globally known, easy to use free platform which many people in Slovakia have already been using. The project named Vážky (Odonata) Slovenska (Dragonflies (Odonata) of Slovakia) automatically collects all data on the occurrence of dragonflies in Slovakia published on iNaturalist. Each added data contains a photo, date, time, location and identification number. Thanks to this, the data can be verified by experts. Since we started promoting this project, we have seen a significant increase in uploaded data. So far, we have collected 2,166 observations of 65 species (a total of 70 live in Slovakia) and 303 observers were involved. Mostly, more commonly occurring species with a tendency to perch (easier to photograph) are added, but some rare species such as *Coenagrion ornatum*, *Stylurus flavipes* or *Cordulegaster heros* have also appeared. The data from the iNaturalist are publicly available, but specific findings can be cited based on their ID. An example of the use of these data is the new publication Dragonflies of Bratislava (freely available on ResearchGate), in which we combined citizen science data with our own to create occurrence maps of individual species.

Vážky (Odonata) Slovenska na platforme iNaturalist

For any further information, please do not hesitate to contact me: zuzana.siblova@savba.sk

Contribute to a better understanding of mountain dragonfly dispersal!

by Marie Lamouille-Hébert

France Nature Environnement Haute-Savoie (an NGO), INRAE and the Laboratoire d'Ecologie Alpine have joined forces to carry out a major project to understand the distribution of *Aeshna juncea* populations in the mountains. This species is in danger of extinction (EN status on the European Red List (De Knijf et al., 2024)).

Take part in this major project by collecting genetic material. The results should provide a better understanding of how the species has colonized the southwestern European mountains and what the barriers to its dispersal are.

Aeshna juncea – exuvie (Photo: Lamouille_Hebert)

The collection of specimens will take place in 2025 and 2026. Starting this summer, you can collect genetic material in the mountains. The sampling area covers the whole of France, as well as Spain, Portugal, Belgium, the Netherlands, Germany, Switzerland and Italy. Marie Lamouille-Hébert will send you all the material you need to collect, and you can send it back to her in good condition.

The specimens are in order of preference: 1/fresh exuviae (you have seen the emergence or the emergent still on or close to the exuviae, or you are doing a daily collection of exuviae and you are sure that the collected exuviae are younger than 24 hours); 2/ a part of the middle leg of a dead individual or 3/lastly, a part of the middle leg of a living individual. All protocol details will be sent with the material. An app has been developed to record all the necessary data (location, leg/exuviae, sample number, date, collector). The app will also be available soon.

If you are interested in participating and understanding the ins and outs of the project, and for further information, please do not hesitate to contact Marie Lamouille-Hébert: (marie.hebert@fne-aura.org)

Short news

Aeshna isoceles exuviae

by Adrian Parr

Isoaeschna isoceles (also known as *Aeshna isoceles*) is a species of dragonfly that is essentially restricted to the Western Palearctic. On the very western edge of Europe its distribution tends to be patchy and localised, and in Britain it was once a very rare species. Over the last two decades its British range has, however, been slowly expanding – probably linked to climatic change. The last few years have seen this spread increase in rate rather dramatically, with individuals now frequently turning up 100-200 km from known breeding strongholds and with many new isolated breeding populations having developed.

The University of Exeter, in south-western England, has just started a project to look at the genetics of these new populations, to see if any links can be identified between them and to examine whether immigration from the Continental mainland might be occurring as well as dispersal within England. They will be analysing DNA from exuviae and are keen to get material from as wide a range of European sites as possible. A single exuvia would still be useful, but if it was possible to obtain a larger 'representative' sample (~10-20) from a local population this would be even better.

If anyone was able to collect fresh material this spring, individually wrapped exuviae can be sent, along with details of the collection locality, to Dr. Adrian Parr, 10 Orchard Way, Barrow, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk IP29 5BX, Great Britain. Adrian (adrian.parr@btinternet.com) is also happy to answer any queries that people may have. Thank you so much for your help!!!

Support for *Coenagrion* Morphological Study

by Ole Müller

Dr. Ole Müller is supporting North American odonatologist **Kenneth Tennessen** in a morphological study focused on the genus *Coenagrion*. The research examines the labial palps of larvae and exuviae, particularly the number of sharp teeth on the truncated extension.

To support this comparative work between North American and European species, contributions of larval or exuvial material from European *Coenagrion* and *Ischnura* species are kindly requested. Both preserved specimens and individual exuviae would be highly valuable.

Specimens of the following taxa are especially sought:

- *Coenagrion pulchellum*
- *Coenagrion johanssoni*
- *Coenagrion armatum*
- *Coenagrion intermedium*
- *Ischnura genei*
- *Ischnura graellsii*

Those willing to contribute or with questions are warmly invited to contact me at **mueller.ole@gmail.com**

Ceriagrion georgifreyi (null-)records wanted

by Roy van Grunsven, Andreas Martens, Tim Termaat

Ceriagrion georgifreyi is one of the rarest dragonflies of Europe but the current distribution is poorly known.

Ceriagrion georgifreyi (Photo: Tim Termaat)

There are some locations with old records where we do not know whether the species still occurs there, and there are possibly also records on new locations that have not been published.

Do you have recent records of *C. georgifreyi* that are not in a publication or on observation.org? please let us know. If you've been looking for this species in a site where it was known before or that seemed suitable, but you did not find the species, please let us know as well. Knowing where it is gone is just as important.

With your help we hopefully have a better idea of the actual situation of this clearly endangered species soon.

Contact: Roy van Grunsven (Roy.vangrunsven@vlinderstichting.nl)

New species for Europe

by Antoine van der Heijden

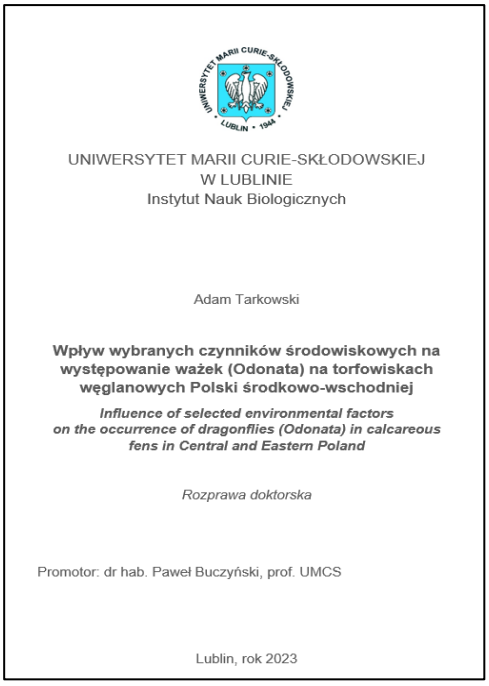
On the 4th of June 2025 I photographed *Pseudagrion sublacteum* in the south of Spain (Observation.org). This is the first record of this species and of this genus for Europe. It is known from a few localities in Morocco and is more widespread south of the Sahara. Only one male was observed. A publication on this observation will follow.

Pseudagrion sublacteum (Photo: Antoine van der Heijden)

PhD-theses

Influence of selected environmental factors on the occurrence of dragonflies (Odonata) in calcareous fens in Central and Eastern Poland

This PhD thesis was defended in November 2023 by Adam Tarkowski. The main topic is a long-term study on dragonflies (Odonata) in calcareous fens, aiming to better understand this understudied fauna, assess the effects of habitat changes, and provide reference data for future monitoring. Based on surveys from 2007–2009 and 2015–2018, 50 species were recorded (nearly 68% of Poland's odonate fauna), with notable shifts in species composition and abundance over time. The study found that water chemistry, vegetation structure, and nearby land use all influenced dragonfly communities, but the most significant driver of change was climate-related habitat drying. As a result, artificial peat pools have become increasingly important for dragonfly survival. The findings highlight the role of dragonflies as sensitive indicators of environmental change and support their use in future conservation strategies for calcareous fens.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W LUBLINIE
Instytut Nauk Biologicznych

Adam Tarkowski

Wpływ wybranych czynników środowiskowych na występowanie ważek (Odonata) na torfowiskach węglanowych Polski środkowo-wschodniej

Influence of selected environmental factors on the occurrence of dragonflies (Odonata) in calcareous fens in Central and Eastern Poland

Rozprawa doktorska

Promotor: dr hab. Paweł Buczyński, prof. UMCS

Lublin, rok 2023

Link: https://dlibra.umcs.lublin.pl/Content/47320/Adam%20Tarkowski_Rozprawa%20doktorska.pdf

Occurrence of dragonflies (Odonata) in peat excavations in fens on the background of the succession of these habitats and environmental conditions

The thesis will be defended by Agnieszka Tańczuk in autumn 2025. The main topic is the potential of peat excavations in calcareous fens to serve as valuable secondary habitats for dragonflies (Odonata), especially in light of the global decline of peatland ecosystems. A recent study conducted in 2022–2023 examined 30 peat excavation sites in calcareous fens in central-eastern Poland. Researcher recorded 44 dragonfly species and analysed how environmental conditions — such as waterbody structure, vegetation, and surrounding land use — affect their presence. The results show that these man-made water bodies can play a key role in supporting both rare peatland species and general odonate diversity. The study highlights that many habitat features can be actively managed, making peat excavations promising areas for dragonfly conservation and biodiversity protection.

UMCS

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Dziedzina: **Nauki Ścisłe i Przyrodnicze**
Dyscyplina: **Biologia**

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Występowanie ważek (Odonata) w torfiankach na torfowiskach niskich na tle sukcesji tych siedlisk i warunków środowiskowych

Occurrence of dragonflies (Odonata) in peat excavations in fens on the background of the succession of these habitats and environmental conditions

Rozprawa doktorska przygotowywana pod kierunkiem naukowym:
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w Instytucie Nauk Biologicznych

LUBLIN, 2025

Invitation to read an article related to doctoral research: Peat excavations on fens – potential role of anthropogenic peat pools in supporting Odonata in Poland and central Europe