U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service





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Conserving South Carolina's **At-Risk Species:**

Species facing threats to their survival

Mountain river cruiser (Margarita river skimmer)

(Macromia margarita)



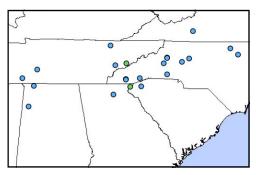
Female Mountain river cruiser

Description

The Mountain river cruiser is a large me- Their preferred habitat is mountain, on 2 are interrupted dorsally. In females, among rocks. these bands are interrupted laterally. The larvae of the species are undescribed. Status Males have brilliant green eyes and the The species is considered vulnerable with drical abdomen with no hint of a club. ing may be warranted. Their wings are tinged with brown at maturity. Flight is mid-May and August with **Threats** breeding sites has not been reported.

Range

thought to be endemic to the southern swamps will likely affect the assemblages. only been recorded in Pickens County.



Mountain river cruiser occurrences; Source OdonataCentral.

Habitat

tallic black dragonfly with a yellow band sometimes piedmont, streams and rivers minimizing the impacts from new home around the thorax. Males have yellow with good current and high water quality, construction and commercial developbands on abdominal segment 2 and 7, that forested watersheds, and silt deposits ments. There is also a need for additional

face is black with a yellow band across the a limited number of known occurrences References middle and a pair of small yellow spots (less than 20). All known populations are Abbott, J.C. 2006-2017. OdonataCenduller. Abdominal spots are usually larger 2010 and published a substantial 90-day ble at http://www.odonatacentral.org.

possibly 2 flight periods. Males patrol Dragonflies are closely tied to aquatic en- explorer.natureserve.org. years in the aquatic larval or nymph stage, 2010-2015. and only a few weeks as a flying adult. Contact Many of the 154 species of dragonflies U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service The species is recorded from Alabama, found in South Carolina have specific habi- South Carolina Field Office Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, tat requirements, and changes in the con- 843/727-4707 Formerly dition of rivers, streams, ponds and christopher_hernandez@fws.gov

Appalachians, several recent records exist In that way, dragonflies can indicate the for the Piedmont of North Carolina, west- integrity of freshwater habitats. Threats central Tennessee, and northwestern Ala- to the integrity of those habitats include bama. In South Carolina, the species has alterations associated with agricultural practices, commercial and residential development that result in sedimentation, bank destabilization and potential degradation of water quality from pesticide and fertilizer runoff.

Management/Protection Needs

Incentive programs to help farmers implement best-management practices could improve instream habitat by decreasing sedimentation and runoff and increasing riparian forest cover. Forestry operations should follow best-management practices for water quality. Outreach and education to developers and local governments will assist with sharing information about surveys to document new populations and for periodic monitoring of known popula-

above. Females are colored much like the small. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service tral: An online resource for the distribumales but the lower half of the eyes is was petitioned to list the species in April tion and identification of Odonata. Availathan those of male. Females have a cylin-finding in September 2011 indicating list- NatureServe. 2015. NatureServe Explorer: An online encyclopedia of life [web application]. Version 7.1. NatureServe, Arlington, Virginia. Available http://

lengthwise along creeks and rivers but vironments. Depending on species, an South Carolina Department of Natural how often they fly and perch away from individual dragonfly may spend months to Resources—State Wildlife Action Plan: