

Useful Resources and References

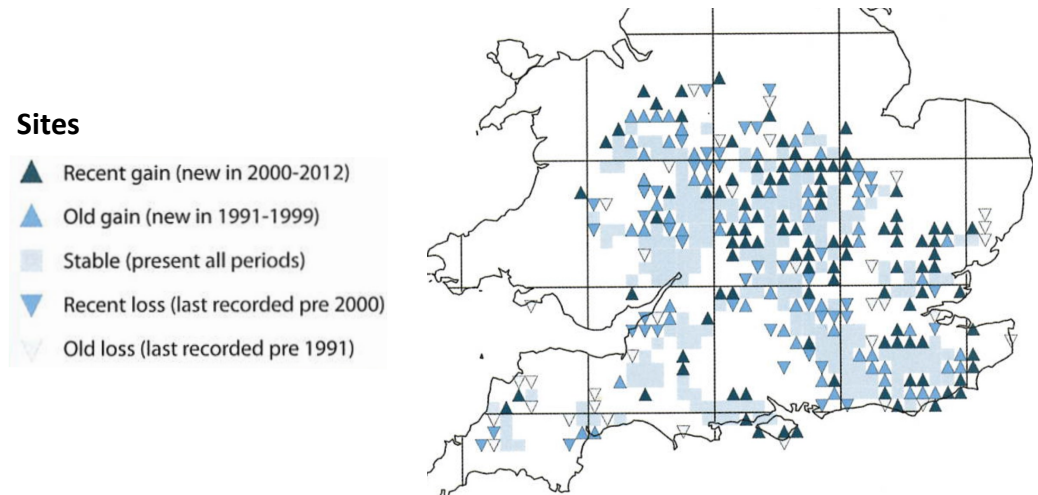
- Field Guide to Dragonflies and Damselflies of Great Britain and Ireland by Steve Brooks and Steve Cham (2014): illustrated guide. ISBN-13: 9780956490285
- Britain's Dragonflies by Dave Smallshire and Andy Swash (2014): photo identification guide with illustrated ID featured chart. ISBN-13: 9780691161235
- Atlas of Dragonflies in Britain and Ireland by Steve Cham *et al* (2014): distribution and habitat guide. ISBN-13: 9781906698492

Image credits: front page, habitat and mating images by Christophe Brochard; male White-legged Damselfly by David Mitchell; female White-legged Damselfly by David Kitching; male Azure Damselfly and female Common Blue by David Smallshire; female Azure Damselfly by Joanne Hood; male Common Blue by Gareth William Tonks;



All the information you need to find and identify
White-legged Damselflies.

Where and when to find White-legged Damselflies



Source: Atlas of Dragonflies in Britain and Ireland. S.Cham *et al.* (2014).



www.british-dragonflies.org.uk

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White-legged Damselflies prefer slow flowing streams and rivers, but will also use lakes and pools.

Adult White-legged Damselflies can usually be seen between late May and mid August.

Identification of adults

Full length: 35-37mm

Teneral (newly emerged adults): Pale, like females, with a pink/orange tinge.

Male: Pale blue body and blue eyes.

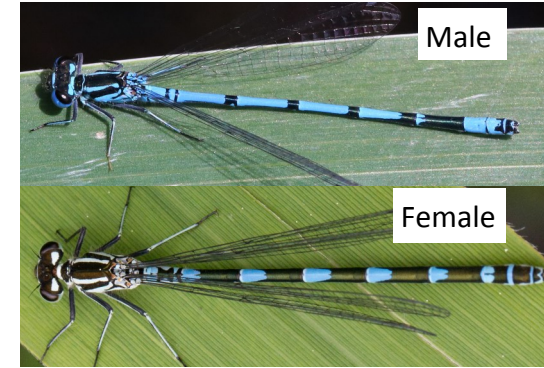
Females: Creamy body with pale eyes.

Similar species include:

Common Blue Damselfly



Azure Damselfly



White-legged Damselflies can be told apart from other species of blue Damselflies by their pale coloration, pale legs, thin black abdomen markings and paler wing spots.

Mating Behaviour

Mating



Egg laying



Mating is initiated when males grasp the females around the back of the head using their abdominal claspers (this position is referred to as being 'in tandem'). The female then brings her abdomen up to meet the male's, forming the wheel position. Males remain in tandem with females during egg laying (oviposition). Eggs are laid on the underside of floating and emergent vegetation, and floating debris.