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[View Glossary](#)***Somatochlora brevicincta*** - Robert, 1954

Quebec Emerald

Taxonomic Status: Accepted**Related ITIS Name(s):** *Somatochlora brevicincta* Robert, 1954 (TSN 101964)**French Common Names:** cordulie de Robert**Unique Identifier:** ELEMENT_GLOBAL.2.107406**Element Code:** IIODO32020**Informal Taxonomy:** Animals, Invertebrates - Insects - Dragonflies and Damselflies[Search for Images on Google](#)

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Genus
Animalia	Mandibulata	Insecta	Odonata	Corduliidae	Somatochlora

Genus Size: D - Medium to large genus (21+ species)
 Check this box to expand all report sections:

Concept Reference

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Conservation Status

[Collapse](#) **NatureServe Status****Global Status:** G4**Global Status Last Reviewed:** 22Aug2006**Global Status Last Changed:** 22Aug2006**Rounded Global Status:** G4 - Apparently Secure**Reasons:** More widespread than previously thought. The range of this species has been greatly extended into the Maritime Provinces and its habitat is not rare within this large range. It has also recently extended into the U.S.**Nation:** United States**National Status:** N2 (04Nov2004)**Nation:** Canada**National Status:** N3N4 (14Jan2012)**U.S. & Canada State/Province Status**

United States	Maine (S2), Minnesota (SNR)
Canada	British Columbia (S3), New Brunswick (S2), Newfoundland Island (SU), Nova Scotia (S1), Quebec (S3)

Other Statuses**IUCN Red List Category:** LC - Least concern

NatureServe Global Conservation Status Factors

Range Extent: 20,000-2,500,000 square km (about 8000-1,000,000 square miles)

Range Extent Comments: Known from eastern Canada (Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland), northern Maine, and a western population in British Columbia. Recently discovered in Minnesota.

Number of Occurrences: 6 - 20

Number of Occurrences Comments: Known from eastern Canada (Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland), northern Maine, and a western population in British Columbia. Recently a breeding population was discovered in Minnesota in Lake Co. just south of the Canadian border (Tveekrem, 2006).

Population Size: 1000 - 2500 individuals

Overall Threat Impact Comments: Current threats appear minor over much of the species' range. Potential threats of habitat degradation are secondary impacts from harvesting of peatmoss and fuel peat, and cranberry farming, and primary impacts from broadcast toxic pollution, and water level alteration leading to inundation or dessication of the habitat.

Short-term Trend: Relatively Stable (<=10% change)

Short-term Trend Comments: No abundance changes not attributable to flight season have been noted.

Intrinsic Vulnerability Comments: Given the high vagility of the species (estimated 5 kilometers (3 miles) per day) and the prevalence of suitable habitat over much of its range, the species' overall population is not considered fragile. Localized extirpations would likely be re-inhabited very shortly (less than 2 years) after habitat recovery.

Other NatureServe Conservation Status Information

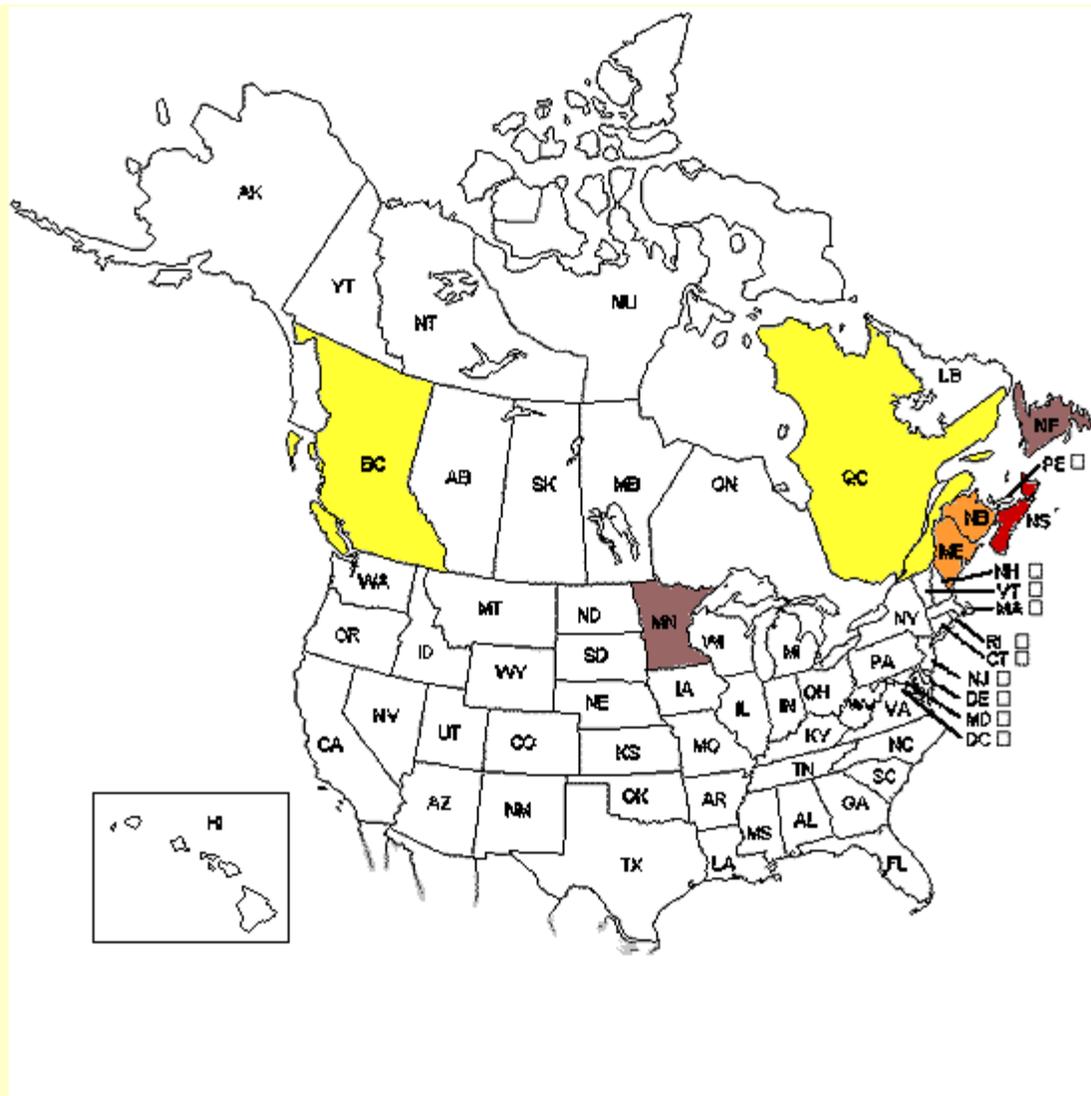
Inventory Needs: Survey for adults of the species within and peripheral to its current known range, Cape Breton Island (Nova Scotia) in the east, Maine and the rest of northern New England to the south as far as upstate New York. Also Michigan and Wisconsin.

Distribution

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Global Range: (20,000-2,500,000 square km (about 8000-1,000,000 square miles)) Known from eastern Canada (Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland), northern Maine, and a western population in British Columbia. Recently discovered in Minnesota.

U.S. States and Canadian Provinces



State/Province Conservation Status

- SX: Presumed Extirpated
- SH: Possibly Extirpated
- S1: Critically Imperiled
- S2: Imperiled
- S3: Vulnerable
- S4: Apparently Secure
- S5: Secure
- Not Ranked/Under Review (SNR/SU)

Conservation Status Not Applicable (SNA)

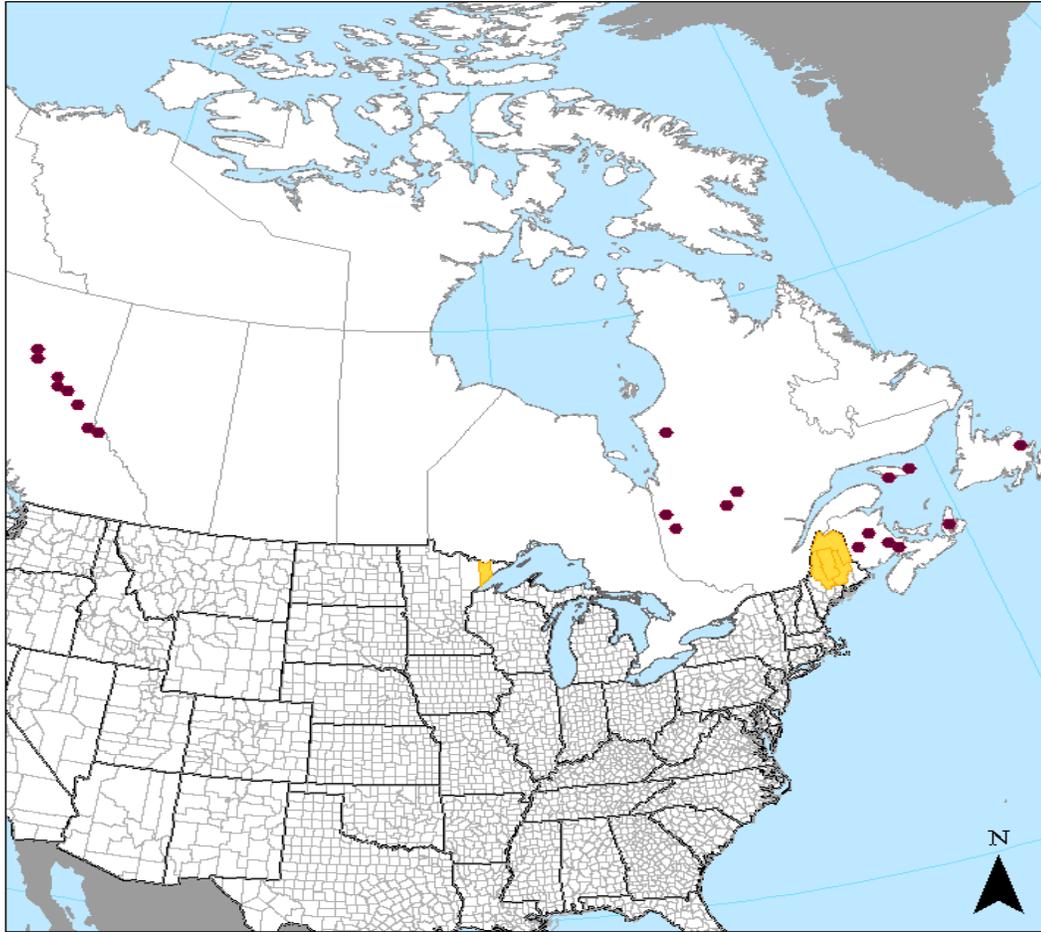
- Exotic
- Hybrid without Conservation Value

Endemism: occurs (regularly, as a native taxon) in multiple nations

U.S. & Canada State/Province Distribution	
United States	ME, MN
Canada	BC, NB, NF, NS, QC

Range Map

Note: Range depicted for New World only. The scale of the maps may cause narrow coastal ranges or ranges on small islands not to appear. Not all vagrant or small disjunct occurrences are depicted. For migratory birds, some individuals occur outside of the passage migrant range depicted. A shapefile of this map is available for download at www.natureserve.org/conservation-tools/data-maps-tools.



Somatochlora brevicincta
Quebec Emerald

Map created June 2014

 Modern Record (post 1969)

 Date Unknown



Range Map Compilers: NatureServe

U.S. Distribution by County 

State	County Name (FIPS Code)
ME	Aroostook (23003), Penobscot (23019), Piscataquis (23021), Somerset (23025)

* Extirpated/possibly extirpated

U.S. Distribution by Watershed 

Watershed Region	Watershed Name (Watershed Code)
	
01	Upper St. John (01010001)+, Allagash (01010002)+, West Branch Penobscot (01020001)+, East Branch Penobscot (01020002)+, Mattawamkeag (01020003)+, Lower Penobscot (01020005)+, Upper Kennebec (01030001)+

+ Natural heritage record(s) exist for this watershed

* Extirpated/possibly extirpated

Ecology & Life History

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Basic Description: A moderate sized dragonfly, its thorax metallic green with one lateral light stripe, the dorsal abdomen black.

General Description: Metallic brown with eyes bright green in life. Larva unknown.

Diagnostic Characteristics: Very like *S. ALBICINTA*, but male hamule curved and not bent, male cerci with 1 lateral angle at base instead of 2, female subgenital plate as long as abdominal segment 9 and not notched (1/2 as long and notched in *ALBICINTA*). (Walker & Corbet, 1975)

Non-Migrant: N

Locally Migrant: N

Long Distance Migrant: N

Palustrine Habitat(s): Bog/fen

Habitat Comments: Lentic. Habitat is predominantly bogs, fens, and heaths.

The microhabitat (sub-EO) is water-suspended or water-saturated SPHAGNUM ("quaking bog" and "moss lawn") whether or not associated with open water, and typically showing graminaceous emergents indicating weak minerotrophism.

Eggs are laid outside plant tissues on the moss or adjacent water surface, with the larvae likely living within the saturated moss itself rather than on its interface with open water. The species has not been observed at open-water peatland ponds. Landforms in which the habitat can develop will generally be of bedrock or surficial deposits with little mineralizing potential and be of some relief as the habitat is dependent for its weak mineralization upon short or isolated catchments. However these habitats may also form adjacent to or within peat bogs or heaths which can form in low relief areas.

Adult Food Habits: Invertivore

Immature Food Habits: Invertivore

Adult Phenology: Diurnal

Phenology Comments: Larvae must overwinter, life cycle probably at least 2 years, flight season mid July to early September.

Length: 5 centimeters

Economic Attributes

Not yet assessed 

Management Summary

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Population/Occurrence Delineation

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Population/Occurrence Viability

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U.S. Invasive Species Impact Rank (I-Rank)

Not yet assessed 

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