

# Researchers discover what is on the menu for dragonflies

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A variable damselfly (*Coenagrion pulchellum*) feasting on a chironomid. Credit: Tuomas Kankaanpää

Researchers from the Universities of Turku and Helsinki, Finland, have discovered the prey species of adult dragonflies and damselflies, as

modern laboratory techniques enabled the study of the insects' diet. In the study, prey DNA was extracted from tiny dragonfly droppings and the researchers managed to identify dozens of prey species from the samples. The results shed light on dragonflies' position in natural food webs with an unprecedented specificity.

Dragonflies and damselflies, i.e. the odonates, are numerous and quite large insects. As adults, they control the air space as the apex predators of invertebrates. The diet of [dragonflies](#) has never before been resolved comprehensively, as it is difficult to observe them catching or eating their [prey](#).

The dragonflies' menu was studied by extracting and identifying the DNA of prey species from faecal samples. With this method, the researchers were able to identify in detail which insects the three studied dragonfly species had eaten and a large group of different [prey species](#) was identified as their prey. At the same time, the researchers discovered that the three dragonfly species prey upon practically the same species—and that they share their diet with birds and bats, which are the dominant vertebrate predators.

The research group included researchers from the Biodiversity Unit of the University of Turku, the Department of Agricultural Sciences of the University of Helsinki, and Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences.

"This study is very significant as dragonflies are at the top of the insect [food webs](#) all over the world and regulate the number of many other insect species. Therefore, it is important to know exactly which species they eat. From there, we can, for example, assess the dragonflies' impact on the populations of those insects that are harmful to humans. Yet so far, the information on the diet of adult dragonflies has practically been based on individual visual observations of their prey," says Kari Kaunisto from the Biodiversity Unit of the University of Turku.

In the study, the researchers also tested the applicability of different methods for extracting DNA, and their results can be utilised in future research.

"When Kari told me of his idea, I was immediately interested. It was surprising that no one had done this before and I accepted the challenge at once. Often in research, earlier studies provide a starting point for laboratory work, but in this case we had to start from the beginning. In a new project, it's a good idea to test different methods and we wanted to lay a good foundation for future studies," says researcher Eero Vesterinen from the University of Helsinki, who in his earlier research has specialised in the research of feeding biology, especially by applying molecular research methods based on DNA.

"As dragonflies are large insects, they have long interested researchers as well as nature lovers. The number of the odonate species is relatively small and identifying different species is easier than with other insect groups. Dragonflies are excellent model [species](#) for biological research also because they give indications of the state of both terrestrial and aquatic environments. Dragonflies spend their larval phase in water, after which they control the air space as the flying [apex predators](#) of invertebrates. The new study sheds additional light on dragonflies' role in the aerial food web," notes Professor Tomas Roslin from the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, who also participated in the study.

The study was recently published in the *Ecology and Evolution*.

**More information:** Kari M. Kaunisto et al, Pellets of proof: First glimpse of the dietary composition of adult odonates as revealed by metabarcoding of feces, *Ecology and Evolution* (2017). [DOI: 10.1002/ece3.3404](#)

Provided by University of Turku

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