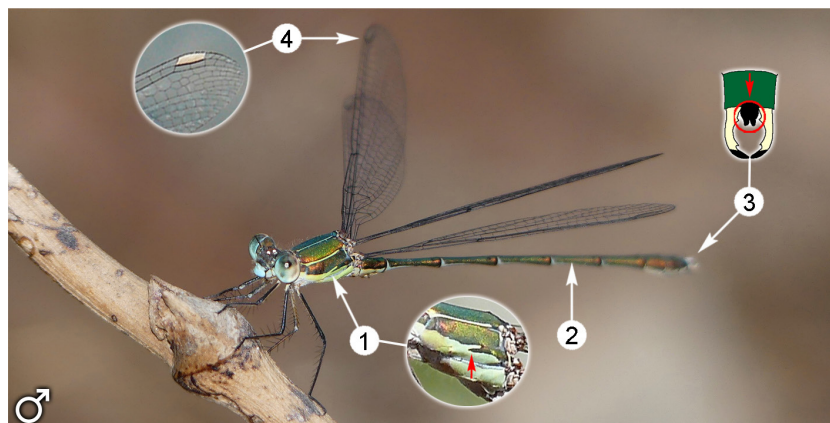




Chalcolestes viridis



Length: From 39 to 48 mm.
Hindwing span: From 23 to 48 mm. **Male:** **1.** The upper part of the thorax is metallic green and it can have some bronze shades, depending on the light. It has a marking in a shape of a splinter on the side. **2.** The colour of the upper part of the abdomen is similar to that of the thorax without waxy sheen. **3.** Black anal underside anal appendages. **4.** Large light pterostigma. **Female:** Females are similar to males, but their anal appendages are shorter and they have an egg-laying organ. The marking in the shape of a splinter (**6**) and the large light pterostigma (**7**) are different in *Lestes* if we compare it to other species.





HABITAT

It mates in stagnant or slow-flowing water bodies, normally in the rivers and streams with lower flow that go through forests with abundant plant life on the riverbanks, such as willows, oleanders and blackberries.

WAY OF LIFE

It flies between plants and often rests in the blackberries, trees and bushes, close or far away from water.

The female lays eggs in tandem with the male by placing them in tree branches or the stalks of the bushes that lean over water.

WHEN TO SEE THIS SPECIES

It can be seen from May to November, but it is the most common in July, August and September.

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

WHERE TO SEE THIS SPECIES

This is the most common Lestidae and the most widely distributed in the county, and it is rather copious in certain places close to the preserved rivers and streams.

It can be seen on many of the stages that belong to the Great Path of Málaga, above all in forests and in the mountains, close to water and the rivers that meet streams.

It is likely to be seen along the following stages, though there are chances it can be found on others as well: 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 32.

SIMILAR SPECIES

Lestes barbarus and *L. virens*.

CONSERVATION STATUS

The species is not endangered nor is it particularly protected by the current environmental law.