



Species

ISSUE 64

2023 Report

of the IUCN Species

Survival Commission

and Secretariat



Mission statement

Orchidaceae are the largest family of flowering plants, and they occur in a wide range of ecosystems and habitats. A charismatic group, many species are important in horticulture. Habitats of orchids are, however, threatened throughout the world, and the Orchid Specialist Group (OSG) is dedicated to their conservation and sustainable use.

Projected impact 2021–2025

By the end of 2025, the OSG will have made significant progress towards addressing

T-020 Increase *ex situ* community by engaging new members to work towards scientifically managed *ex situ* conservation collections.

Status: On track

T-021 Reform the *in situ* subgroup, identifying Co-Chairs and inviting members.

Status: Achieved

T-022 Organise a symposium on molecular identification and species delimitation of threatened orchids.

Status: On track

T-023 Provide training in analytical techniques, e.g. for target capture datasets, for at least two colleagues.

Status: On track

T-024 Organise and coordinate a red listing workshop at the IOCC 8, the 8th International Orchid Conservation Congress (2024).

Status: On track

COMMUNICATE

T-004 Produce two or more newsletters p.307 Td[(a)-2 2822 Tm[(w)-6.85- (r)-2-8.3 (o)-10.1 (r)-5-16.us03s Tm[(Tj)-0.005 Tc -0.06 Tw 8.8 0 0 8

(Torrey) Lindley, (Lepidoptera including *Lon hobomok* [Hesperiidae: Lepidoptera]); *Platanthera obtusata* (Banks ex Pursh) Lindl. (mosquitoes, *Aedes* spp.: Culicidae: Diptera); *Galearis rotundifolia* (Banks ex Pursh RM Bateman), (syn. *Amerorchis rotundifolia*): *Osmia proxima*, primary pollinator, [Hymenoptera: Megachilidae], and *Eupodeas lapponicus*, [Syrphidae: Diptera]). Range extension of selected orchid taxa was investigated using GBIF (herbaria) and iNaturalist (*in situ* observation). Range of selected insect pollinators was estimated using NatureServe and the Moth Photographers Group reports. Records were compared with observations made a few years previous. Results and Conclusions: none of the four selected orchid taxa was dependent on a single insect species for pollination but could adapt to different pollinators if available. *Platanthera hookeri* is at the northern limit of its range and not because of phenological asynchrony with pollinators. The decline of *Cypripedium arviflorum* in Alaska, US, British Columbia, Canada and elsewhere is suggested to be unrelated to phenological asynchrony with pollinators but possibly due to changes within the mycorrhizal community structure related to climate change. This should be further investigated. Both *G. rotundifolia* and *P. obtusata* have different and abundant pollinators making them more adaptable to phenological shifts. Cautions with interpretation Tracking range extension of orchids, their pollinators and phenological shifts, if any, was limited by observation and survey data that are rarely focused on one taxonomic group. Organised surveys of national parks, and territories often assess biological diversity

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T-017 D
.....(KSR 5)

Number of publications produced in internal journals of SSC groups: 0

Result description: We have not been able to secure funding, which has delayed this target. We have applied for a small grant from the Orchid Society and we might try for an IUCN grant in 2024.

Synergy

