

## AN ORCHID INVENTORY AND CONSERVATION PROJECT AT BOSQUE DE PAZ BIOLOGICAL RESERVE, UPPER RIO TORO VALLEY, ALAJUELA, COSTA RICA

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RESUMEN. El Jardín de Orquídeas de la reserva fue creado en el año 2000. Allí, las orquídeas caídas de los árboles del bosque son rescatadas, reubicadas y conservadas en árboles vivos (principalmente güitite, jaul y poró). Los objetivos del proyecto son: aumentar el conocimiento de la diversidad de orquídeas de la Cuenca del Río Toro mediante un inventario, respaldado por fotografías y material de herbario seco y en líquido, de las orquídeas rescatadas del bosque y cultivadas en el Jardín de la reserva y dar a conocer dicha reserva como ejemplo de ecoturismo educativo y sitio de gran importancia para la investigación orquideológica. El inventario se ha llevado a cabo desde junio del 2004. Se han identificado 47 géneros y 163 especies; 12 de éstas son endémicas de Costa Rica. En promedio, se observan 40 especies en floración cada mes. El hecho de que el Jardín de Orquídeas está situado junto a una reserva de vegetación natural, es una ventaja que puede aprovecharse para investigar sobre taxonomía y ecología de orquídeas de la región. Además de las opciones de investigación, Bosque de Paz realiza una importante labor en educación ambiental. Este inventario y la colección de herbario resultante son herramientas importantes para la investigación en orquideología. Consultar una colección de este tipo es de mucha utilidad tanto para estudios taxonómicos como ecológicos, en vista de que pocas veces se cuenta, como en este caso, con observaciones de plantas vivas, datos fenológicos, fotografías y material preservado, al mismo tiempo.

Orchids are among of the best-known and beloved plants, not only by scientists, but also by amateurs, and have a high commercial demand thanks to their beautiful, diverse and interesting flowers (Herrera 1998). It is the largest family of flowering plants in the world, with around 20,000 species (Dressler 1993). In Costa Rica there are around 1,400 registered species of orchids, but the knowledge of this family has grown a lot in recent years. Since 1993, around 20 new species have been described each year, and their classification is constantly changing because of molecular studies (Dressler 2003).

On the other hand, orchids are one of the most threatened groups of plants. Many species are considered endangered (Salazar 1996, Morales 2000). Most of the Orchidaceae family is included in the Appendices of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), which main objective is to regulate international trade to prevent species extinction because of this trade (or their overexploitation) (von Arx 1996).

Human activities have been causing, directly or indirectly, a decrease in orchid population sizes. The habitat alteration, including total destruction, modification and fragmentation, is the main problem for the conservation of the diversity. Most of the tropical orchids grow in primary forests. Some species are probably more tolerant to forest fragmentation than others; hence those less tolerant populations will decline more rapidly when habitats are altered. Another important threat is the illegal exploitation. A lot of plants are illegally collected from nature and sold (Salazar 1996, Morales 2000).

The main requirement for orchid conservation is therefore the maintenance of natural habitats (Light 2000, Catling 1996). The objective of *in situ* conservation is to allow species to be in the habitat where they belong and in the environment to which they are adapted (BGCI 1989). *Ex situ* conservation is the maintenance of organisms out of their natural habitat, for example in botanical gardens, field collections, and others, and its objective is to ensure the conserva-

tion of endangered species. *Ex situ* conservation is justifiable only when it is part of an integral conservation strategy (BGCI 1989).

The establishment of small natural reserves, sustained by private institutions, is an important strategy that complements the effort of the State to create and maintain the National Park System. In this way, a coordinated effort is made to conserve the Costa Rican natural and cultural patrimony (Fournier and Herrera 1979). Bosque de Paz is a private biological reserve located in the Central Volcanic Range. It has both primary and secondary forests, as well as grazing and in various states of reforestation (Kirby 2003). The Reserve was created with the objective of protecting the flora and fauna of the zone, and to create public awareness of the importance of conservation. The idea to relocate orchids for public viewing and scientific study began in the mid-90's. After major storms with high winds and heavy rain occur, large number of branches and trees, full of epiphytic plants, fell across 20 km of trails in the Reserve. These orchids would die eventually due to low light and high humidity conditions. Fallen plants were subsequently rescued, and some of the orchid diversity of the area is now made accessible to visitors (Kirby 2003). In 1996 the Reserve had orchids relocated at eye level on trees along a 75 meter-long trail. In 2000, the Orchid Garden was created, at an elevation of about 1,550 meters above sea level, at 10°12.425' N latitude and 84°19.140' W longitude. The orchids are located on trees and live trunks.

To preserve orchid diversity, it is necessary to know which species exist, where they are located and basic aspects about their ecology and frequency in nature (Dressler 1996). Ideally, live plants in collections should be studied, but not every grower knows where their plants come from. In practice, one of the most common ways to obtain this kind of information is by visiting museums and herbariums, where dry material, sometimes complemented with flowers preserved in alcohol, can be found (Dressler 1996). Moreover, more elaborate surveys that give diversity, endemism, density and blooming data of the orchids present in a specific area, are even more valuable because they increase the knowledge of the distribution and ecology of the species, especially the rare ones (Soto 1996).

Surveys of plants present in National Parks, botanical gardens, as well as that of the biological preserves and private collections, are essential for the use of these places in conservation and research. Because of this, it is important to perform both taxonomic studies as sources of information about the species diversity in different places of the country, and ecological studies to know the habitat and the environmental conditions where the native orchids grow, as well as obtaining fundamental information on orchid biogeography (Kirby this volume). This study is believed to be the first comprehensive, multi-year collection, description and identification of orchids in the Central Volcanic Range in Costa Rica. The objective of this paper is to provide a species inventory of native orchids from the Río Toro Valley, Valverde Vega, Alajuela, as a baseline for conservation and starting point for orchid research in this region.

### Methodology

An orchid survey at Bosque de Paz Biological Reserve has been in progress since June of 2004. Monthly field trips to the Reserve were made in order to sample blooming species. A herbarium collection was created and is currently maintained at the Reserve. Flowers were collected and preserved in liquid (55% alcohol, 5% glycerin and 40% water) as well. Every species was photographed and described using the checklist described by Kirby and Muñoz (this volume). Nomenclature follows that used by Dressler (2003). The blooming dates of every species were recorded and the identified plants were all labeled in the Orchid Garden.

### Results

In the study period, 163 orchid species were observed in bloom and described, of which 12 species are endemics to Costa Rica. These were distributed into 47 genera. The genera with greatest number of species in the garden are: *Epidendrum* (24 spp.), *Pleurothallis* (23 spp.), *Maxillaria* (22 spp.) *Stelis* (10 spp.), *Lepanthes* (8 spp.), *Masdevallia* (7 spp.), *Prosthechea* (6 spp.), *Elleanthus* (5 spp.), *Platystele* (4 spp.) and *Scaphyglottis* (4 spp.) (Table 1). On average, 40 ( $\pm 11$ ) species were observed in bloom each month. The months with more species in bloom were October, November and

TABLE 1. Orchid list of Bosque de Paz Biological Reserve.

Name	Field number	Name	Field number
<i>Acineta densa</i>	04_98 (97)	<i>Masdevallia</i> sp.	06_240
<i>Ada chlorops</i> <sup>a</sup>	04_105	<i>Masdevallia calura</i> E	04_80
<i>Barbosella dolichorhiza</i> <sup>a</sup>	04_126	<i>Masdevallia chontalensis</i>	05_205
<i>Brassia arcuigera</i>	05_174	<i>Masdevallia nidifica</i>	06_212
<i>Chondrorhyncha picta</i> <sup>a</sup>	04_100	<i>Masdevallia picturata</i>	06_234
<i>Cryptocentrum calcaratum</i>	04_104	<i>Masdevallia pygmaea</i>	06_228
<i>Dichaea glauca</i> <sup>a</sup>	04_147	<i>Masdevallia striatella</i> <sup>a</sup>	04_131
<i>Dichaea schlechteri</i> E	04_128	<i>Maxillaria</i> (5 spp.)	04_96 <sup>a</sup> /05_189/06_213/ 06_227/06_237/
<i>Dichaea trichocarpa</i>	04_75	<i>Maxillaria angustisegmenta</i> <sup>a</sup>	04_110
<i>Dracula carlueri</i>	05_175	<i>Maxillaria bioolleyi</i>	04_146
<i>Elleanthus</i> (2 spp.)	06_220/06_238	<i>Maxillaria bradeorum</i>	05_163
<i>Elleanthus cynarocephalus</i>	04_77	<i>Maxillaria brevilabia</i>	04_148
<i>Elleanthus glaucophyllus</i>	05_173	<i>Maxillaria cucullata</i>	04_140
<i>Elleanthus lancifolius</i> <sup>a</sup>	05_180	<i>Maxillaria dendrobiooides</i> <sup>a</sup>	04_141
<i>Encyclia ceratistes</i>	04_82	<i>Maxillaria flava</i>	06_235
<i>Epidendrum</i> (8 spp)	04_115 <sup>a</sup> /04_156/05_177/ 05-187/06_210/06_216/ 06_221/06_236/	<i>Maxillaria fulgens</i>	04_74
<i>Epidendrum firmum</i>	04_136	<i>Maxillaria inaudita</i>	04_145
<i>Epidendrum lacustre</i>	b	<i>Maxillaria microphyton</i> <sup>a</sup> E	05_176
<i>Epidendrum lancilabium</i>	05_204	<i>Maxillaria nasuta</i>	04_123
<i>Epidendrum laucheantum</i>	04_93	<i>Maxillaria porrecta</i>	04_125
<i>Epidendrum myodes</i>	05-184	<i>Maxillaria pseudoneglecta</i> <sup>a</sup>	04_127
<i>Epidendrum palmense</i> E	05_162	<i>Maxillaria ringens</i>	04_124
<i>Epidendrum parkinsonianum</i>	04_157	<i>Maxillaria sigmoidea</i>	06_239
<i>Epidendrum piliferum</i>	04_91	<i>Maxillaria umbratilis</i>	06_208
<i>Epidendrum platystigma</i> E	05-181	<i>Maxillaria wercklei</i> E	05_192
<i>Epidendrum radicans</i>	04_154	<i>Miltoniopsis warscewiczii</i>	04_132
<i>Epidendrum sancti-ramoni</i> <sup>a</sup>	05_161	<i>Oerstedella endresii</i>	04_143
<i>Epidendrum subnutans</i> <sup>a</sup> E	04_137(155)	<i>Oerstedella exasperata</i>	04_70
<i>Epidendrum summerhayesii</i>	05-186	<i>Oerstedella intermixta</i> E	04_107
<i>Epidendrum wercklei</i>	b	<i>Oncidium</i>	04_152
<i>Erythrodes killipii</i>	06_215	<i>Oncidium bracteatum</i>	04_81 (83)
<i>Eurysyles standleyi</i> E	07_243	<i>Oncidium klotzschianum</i>	04_129
<i>Gongora horichiana</i>	04_112	<i>Oncidium panduriforme</i> <sup>a</sup>	04_85
<i>Govenia quadriplicata</i>	06_224	<i>Osmoglossum egertonii</i>	04_134
<i>Houlletia tigrina</i>	06_231	<i>Otoglossum chiriquense</i>	06_232
<i>Leochilus tricuspidadus</i>	04_130	<i>Phragmipedium longifolium</i> <sup>a</sup>	04_92
<i>Lepanthes</i> (7 spp.)	05_158/05_164/05_190/ 06_207/06_214/06_217/ 06_219/	<i>Platystele compacta</i>	04_89
<i>Lepanthes crossota</i>	04_114	<i>Platystele lancilabris</i> <sup>a</sup> E	05_166
<i>Lockhartia hercodonta</i>	06_241	<i>Platystele oxyglossa</i> <sup>a</sup>	04_103
<i>Lockhartia oerstedii</i>	04_102	<i>Platystele propinqua</i> <sup>a</sup> E	04_113
<i>Lockhartia oerstedii</i> <sup>a</sup>	05_178	<i>Pleurothallis</i> (10 spp.)	04_101 <sup>a</sup> /04_116 <sup>a</sup> / 04_120/04_139/04_153/ 05-188/06_211/06_218/ 06_230/06_242/
<i>Lycaste macrophylla</i>	04_99	<i>Pleurothallis amparoana</i> <sup>a</sup>	05_171

E = Endemic species to Costa Rica. <sup>a</sup> = Samples with duplicates in the Herbarium of the University of Costa Rica. <sup>b</sup> = Not collected plants, just identified in the Orchid Garden.

TABLE 1 (continuation). Orchid list of Bosque de Paz Biological Reserve.

Name	Field number	Name	Field number
<i>Pleurothallis cardiohallis</i> <sup>a</sup>	04_108	<i>Scaphyglottis pachybulbon</i> <sup>a</sup>	04_149
<i>Pleurothallis costaricensis</i> <sup>a</sup>	05_165	<i>Scaphyglottis pulchella</i>	04_84
<i>Pleurothallis dentipetala</i>	05_203	<i>Scaphyglottis sigmoidea</i> <sup>a</sup>	04_86
<i>Pleurothallis eumecocaulon</i>	04_133	<i>Sigmatostalix picta</i>	04_90
<i>Pleurothallis johnsonii</i>	04_117	<i>Sobralia amabilis</i>	06_233
<i>Pleurothallis palliolata</i>	05_202	<i>Sobralia leucoxantha</i>	06_225
<i>Pleurothallis phyllocardioides</i> <sup>a</sup>	04_118	<i>Solenocentrum costaricense</i>	04_76
<i>Pleurothallis pompalis</i> <sup>a</sup>	04_88	<i>Stanhopea costaricensis</i>	06_226
<i>Pleurothallis ramonensis</i> E	04_87	<i>Stelis</i> (8 spp.)	04_142/ 04_144/ 05_167 <sup>a</sup> /
<i>Pleurothallis ruscifolia</i>	04_72		05_170/ 05_174/ 05-182/
<i>Pleurothallis tonduzii</i> <sup>a</sup>	04_95		05-183/ 05-185
<i>Prosthechea</i> sp.	06_206	<i>Stelis gracilis</i> <sup>a</sup>	04_109
<i>Prosthechea brassavolae</i> <sup>a</sup>	04_106	<i>Stelis ovatilabia</i>	04_119
<i>Prosthechea campylostalix</i> <sup>a</sup>	05_168	<i>Systemoglossum costaricense</i>	06_229
<i>Prosthechea ionocentra</i>	04_94	<i>Telipogon biolleyi</i>	04_71
<i>Prosthechea pseudopygmaea</i>	04_138	<i>Trichopilia marginata</i>	06_209
<i>Prosthechea vespa</i>	05_193	<i>Trichopilia suavis</i>	04_122
<i>Restrepia muscifera</i> <sup>a</sup>	04_135	<i>Trichosalpinx</i> sp.	06_216
<i>Restrepia trichoglossa</i>	04_121	<i>Trichosalpinx memor</i>	05_159
<i>Rossioglossum schlieperianum</i>	05_179	<i>Trichosalpinx memor</i>	05_160
<i>Salpistele brunnea</i>	05_191	<i>Warszewiczella discolor</i>	04_150
<i>Scaphosepalum anchoriferum</i>	04_79	<i>Xylobium elongatum</i>	04_111
<i>Scaphyglottis densa</i> <sup>a</sup>	05_169	<i>Xylobium sulfurinum</i>	04_73

E = Endemic species to Costa Rica. <sup>a</sup> = Samples with duplicates in the Herbarium of the University of Costa Rica. <sup>b</sup> = Not collected plants, just identified in the Orchid Garden.

December (Fig. 1). Dried herbarium sheets were prepared from plants and flowers of 149 species and flowers from 139 species were preserved by pickling. Duplicates of 36 species were deposited in the Herbarium of the University of Costa Rica (USJ).

### Discussion

Having more than 160 species registered so far, with at least 12 being endemic, Bosque de Paz can now be recognized as a key site for *in situ* conservation of orchids in Costa Rica. With an area of 2000 hectares and with elevations ranging between 1,300 and 2,450 meters, the Reserve brings a big, little fragmented area, with modest human impact and with several microhabitats that support the existence, reproduction and other natural biological processes of an important number of orchids.

Bosque de Paz is a natural reserve, which has had success in the conservation of a group of plants as vul-

nerable as orchids. This also reflects success in the conservation of other plant families present in the zone. Moreover, the Orchid Garden could be considered a potential bank of germoplasm in the field (BGCI 1989). Field collections like this are better than conventional ones, because they have very similar characteristics to the natural habitat. The relocated plants have similar elevation, rainfall, temperature and pollinators where they were found. According to BGCI (1989) such collections should be the main *ex situ* conservation strategy. The Garden is located just next to an important natural forest, which is an advantage that could be further exploited for the taxonomic, ecologic and biogeographic studies of the region. Since it is the first multi-year orchid survey in the Central Volcanic Range, it is a starting point for comparisons with other montane cloud-forest environments in Costa Rica and elsewhere in Latin America (see Kirby, this volume).

Furthermore, one of the most important roles of

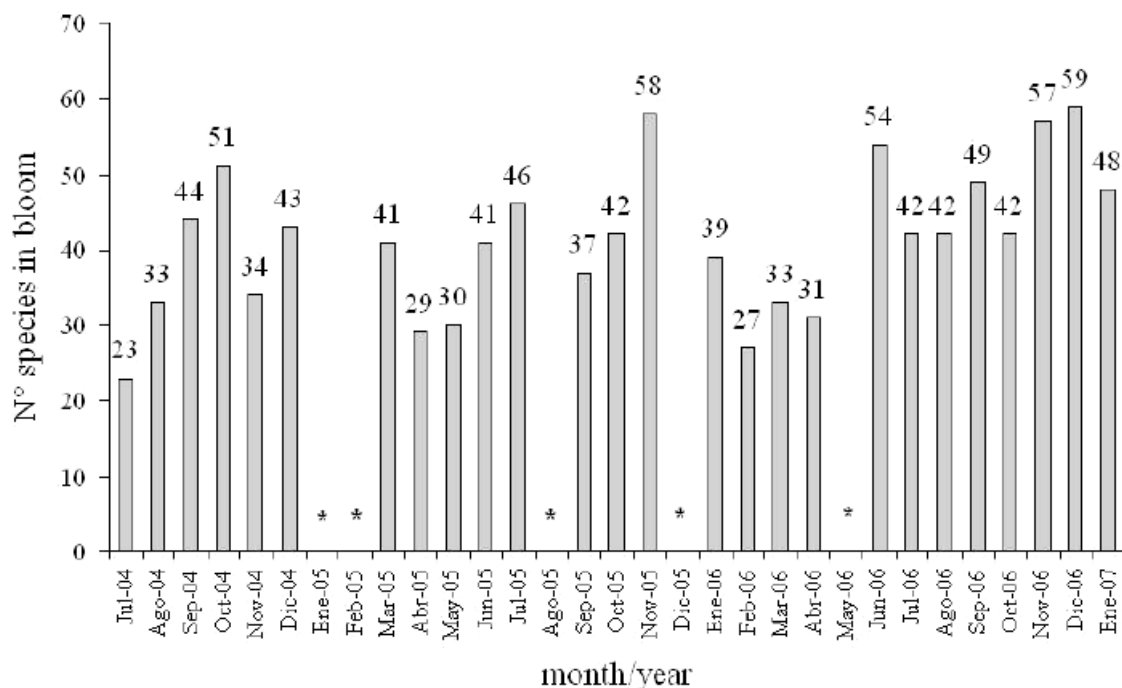


Figure 1. Number of species observed in bloom from July 2004 to January 2007 in the Orchid Garden of Bosque de Paz Reserve. \*Data not collected.

natural preserves is to educate the people who visit them (Head and Lauer 1996). The creation of an orchid garden is therefore important for environmental education of both national and foreign tourists, because thanks to it, there is a great number and diversity of blooming orchid species that can be easily seen in the garden throughout the year, and are difficult to observe in their natural habitat. This educational opportunity helps to create consciousness about Costa Rica's natural richness, the enormous orchid diversity, the problems that make their conservation difficult, and that everybody can do something for their protection, such as the simple action of not taking them from their natural habitats.

Orchid surveys such this one are also valuable tools for orchid scientists. High-resolution digital and printed photographs, high quality herbarium samples, both dry and pickled specimens, with duplicates in the Herbarium of the University of Costa Rica (USJ) are provided. Access to a collection like this one could be very useful to researchers for taxonomic studies, for which there is limited preserved material,

especially for those less conspicuous and rare species. Accurate species identifications also will be useful for population studies and orchid biogeography.

To conclude, Bosque de Paz Biological Reserve reflects the great orchid diversity of the area. Moreover, the reserve's Orchid Garden is a very important place for conservation, research and environmental education in several fields, with an obvious emphasis in orchideology.

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