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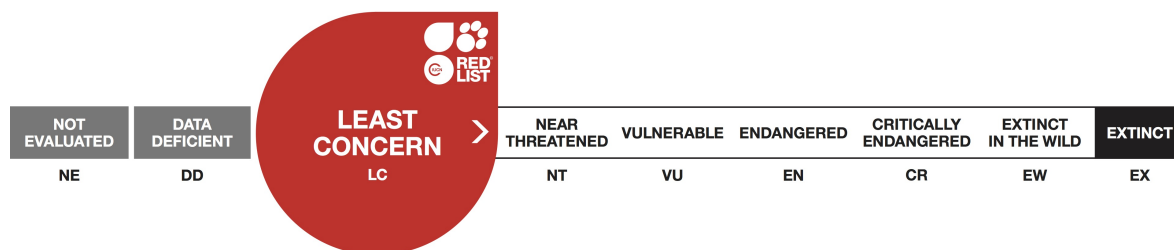
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Ophrys omegaifera subsp. hayekii, *Ophrys admirabile*

Assessment by: Rebbas, K. & Véla, E.



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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Plantae	Tracheophyta	Liliopsida	Asparagales	Orchidaceae

Taxon Name: *Ophrys omegaifera* subsp. *hayekii* (H.Fleischm. & Soó) Kreutz

Synonym(s):

- *Ophrys algarvensis* D.Tyteca, Benito & M.Walravens
- *Ophrys atlantica* Munby subsp. *hayekii* (H.Fleischm. & Soó) Soó
- *Ophrys fusca* Link subsp. *hayekii* H.Fleischm. & Soó
- *Ophrys mirabilis* Geniez & Melki

Common Name(s):

- English: Ophrys admirable
- French: Ophrys de Hayek

Taxonomic Source(s):

WCSP. 2017. World Checklist of Selected Plant Families. Available at: <http://apps.kew.org/wcsp/>.

Taxonomic Notes:

This taxon is considered here *lato sensu*, i.e. including "*O. algarvensis*", like the Sicilian "*O. mirabilis*", within the natural variability of *O. omegaifera* subsp. *hayekii* (typified from Tunisia) thanks to the abundant populations discovered recently throughout northern Algeria. This subspecies can grow together with *O. omegaifera* subsp. *dyris* (native to the western Baetic Mountains in southern Spain and Trara Mountains in northwestern Algeria) and then hybridise with intermediate forms (E.Véla pers. comm. 2018). Taxonomy adopted here is in conformity with Martin *et al.* (2015).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern [ver 3.1](#)

Year Published: 2018

Date Assessed: August 9, 2018

Justification:

This southwestern Mediterranean orchid is native to Sicily, Tunisia and Algeria. It is listed as Least Concern because its population is considered stable and no facing major threats at present. In Tunisia, this taxon is very rare and localised and, therefore, there is a need for further research on its distribution and population status in this country. In Morocco, it has to be searched for more accurately before concluding its absence.

Geographic Range

Range Description:

This orchid is endemic to the southwestern Mediterranean region, where it is present on Sicily and from

northwestern Algeria to northeastern Tunisia in North Africa (Martin *et al.* 2015, Board of Trustees, RBG Kew 2018). In Italy, it has been recorded in the southeastern, central and northwestern provinces of the island of Sicily (G.I.R.O.S. 2009, Romolini and Souche 2012). In Tunisia, it is only known from south of Nefza in the Béja Governorate and historically on Jebel Bou Kornine south of Tunis (Martin *et al.* 2015). In Algeria, it was found in the provinces of Béjaia in Chemini (Djenane; Rebbas and Véla 2008), Akfadou, Seddouk and M'Chedallah (Rebbas and Véla 2013), the province of M'Sila in Dréat, the province of Sétif in Boutaleb, the province of Bordj Bou Arréridj in El Mhir (Rebbas and Véla 2013), the province of Jijel in Béni Foughal (Hadji and Rebbas 2014), in the province of Souk-Ahras (Boukehili *et al.* 2018) and in the province of Tlemcen in the Trara Mountains (E. Véla pers. obs. 2011) and in the mounts of Tlemcen (Babali *et al.* 2018). In Morocco it has not been recorded, maybe by confusion with *O. omegaifera* subsp. *dyris* which is also present in the country.

Country Occurrence:

Native: Algeria; Italy (Sicilia); Tunisia

Population

The population of this plant is considered stable at the global level although abundance and rarity differ between countries. It is considered abundant in Italy (Romolini and Souche 2012) and very rare and localised in Tunisia (Martin *et al.* 2015), where only very a few individuals are known in the only recorded site. In Algeria, between 10 and 20 individuals are estimated to occur per station (Hadji and Rebbas 2014).

Current Population Trend: Stable

Habitat and Ecology (see Appendix for additional information)

This orchid inhabits open, uncultivated dry grasslands (*Ampelodesmos* sp.), garrigues, pastures and forests (*Eucalyptus* sp.), where it grows on full light, dry meadows or meadows on fresh alkaline/calcareous soil, at 300 up to 800 m asl; flowers in April and May (G.I.R.O.S. 2009, Romolini and Souche 2012, Martin *et al.* 2015). In Algeria, it has also been recorded in abandoned olives plantations, dominated by *Cistus monspeliensis* and *Pulicaria odora*, and bordered by a grove of *Quercus ilex* subsp. *ballota* (Rebbas and Véla 2008).

Systems: Terrestrial

Use and Trade

This subspecies is not known to be utilised.

Threats

No major past, ongoing or future threats are known for this taxon.

Conservation Actions (see Appendix for additional information)

Its presence in protected areas is confirmed at least in Algeria in the Tlemcen National Park (Babali *et al.* 2018). This orchid is included under Appendix II of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora and Annex B of the EU Wildlife Trade Regulations (CITES 2018). No specific conservation measures are in place or proposed for this species. Additional research on its distribution and population in Tunisia, where it is very rare and localised is recommended.

Credits

Assessor(s): Rebbas, K. & Véla, E.

Reviewer(s): Beghami, Y., de Bélair, G. & García, N.

Contributor(s): Alcázar Montañez, E.

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External Resources

For [Images and External Links to Additional Information](#), please see the Red List website.

Appendix

Habitats

(<http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes>)

Habitat	Season	Suitability	Major Importance?
1. Forest -> 1.4. Forest - Temperate	Resident	Suitable	No
3. Shrubland -> 3.4. Shrubland - Temperate	Resident	Suitable	No
4. Grassland -> 4.4. Grassland - Temperate	Resident	Suitable	Yes
14. Artificial/Terrestrial -> 14.2. Artificial/Terrestrial - Pastureland	Resident	Suitable	No
14. Artificial/Terrestrial -> 14.3. Artificial/Terrestrial - Plantations	Resident	Suitable	No

Conservation Actions in Place

(<http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes>)

Conservation Actions in Place
In-Place Land/Water Protection and Management
Occur in at least one PA: Yes

Research Needed

(<http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes>)

Research Needed
1. Research -> 1.1. Taxonomy
1. Research -> 1.2. Population size, distribution & trends

Additional Data Fields

Distribution
Lower elevation limit (m): 300
Upper elevation limit (m): 800
Population
Number of mature individuals: 1000-10000
Continuing decline of mature individuals: No
Extreme fluctuations: No
Population severely fragmented: No

Habitats and Ecology
Continuing decline in area, extent and/or quality of habitat: Unknown

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