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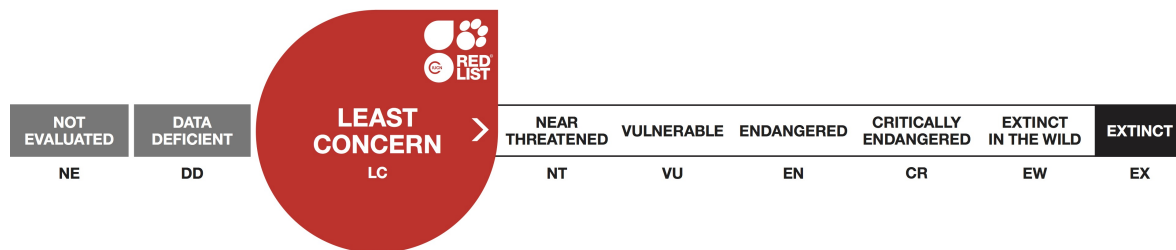
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Ophrys omegaifera subsp. dyris, Omega Ophrys

Assessment by: Rebbas, K., Fraga i Arquimbau, P. & Véla, E.



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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Plantae	Tracheophyta	Liliopsida	Asparagales	Orchidaceae

Taxon Name: *Ophrys omegaifera* subsp. *dyris* (Maire) Del Prete

Synonym(s):

- *Ophrys dyris* Maire
- *Ophrys fusca* Link subsp. *dyris* (Maire) Soó
- *Ophrys fusca* Link var. *dyris* (Maire) O.Bolòs & Vigo

Common Name(s):

- English: Omega Ophrys
- Spanish: Orquídea abejera negra

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 *stricto sensu*, i.e. excluding "*O. algarvensis*" considered here in synonymy under *O. omegaifera* subsp. *hayekii* (= *O. mirabilis*). Both subspecies can grow together (western Baetic Mountains in southern Spain, Trara Mountain in northwestern Algeria) and then hybridize with intermediate forms.

Assessment Information

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

Year Published: 2018

Date Assessed: August 11, 2018

Justification:

Mediterranean regional assessment: Least Concern (LC)

This Mediterranean orchid native to the Iberian Peninsula and North Africa is listed as Least Concern due to its widespread distribution, abundance and absence of major threats to its population, at least in Spain where are present a very large majority of its population.

Geographic Range

Range Description:

This western Mediterranean orchid is near endemic (>95% of populations) to the Mediterranean Hotspot (Roux and Roux 2018). It has been recorded from the southern Iberian Peninsula in Spain and Portugal (Chozas *et al.* 2018), the Balearic Islands, Morocco (WCSP 2017) and recently Algeria (Medjahdi *et al.* 2009, Rebbas and Véla 2013) in North Africa. In Morocco, the subspecies occurs in the Grand Atlas

in Ourika and Mont Agaiouar, Middle Atlas in Jbel R'nim, and in the atlantic plains near Rabat, Chaouia-Doukkala and Zaër (Raynaud 1985, Fennane *et al.* 2014). In Algeria, it occurs only in the extreme northwest in one locality from the Trara Mountains (Medjahdi *et al.* 2009). In Spain, it is present through the southern half of Peninsula, in the central part of northern peninsula, in the Balearic Islands (Aldasoro and Sáez 2005) and in Catalonia (Roux and Roux 2018). It is relatively frequent in the province of Alicante in the east, and mainly in the provinces of Alava, Burgos and La Rioja in the north (ANTHOS 2018). In Portugal, it has been recorded in the region of Estremadura, Ribatejo and Serra de Arrabida (Aldasoro and Sáez 2005, J.M.R. *et al.* 2018) because records from Algarve are corresponding to "*O. algarvensis*" (Tyteca *et al.* 2003), here considered in synonymy under *O. omegaifera* subsp. *hayekii* (= *O. mirabilis*). Thus, it is a very rare taxon in Portugal, numbers of individuals are rather small, with perhaps the exception of the locality of Pinheirinhos in the Serra da Arrabida (Tyteca *et al.* 2003).

It also occurs marginally outside the Mediterranean region (<5% of EOO but perhaps c.10% of AOO) in the Spanish provinces of Navarra and Álava (Aldasoro and Sáez 2005).

Country Occurrence:

Native: Algeria; Morocco; Portugal (Portugal (mainland)); Spain (Balears, Spain (mainland))

Population

Although no precise information is available on population size for this taxon, it is considered widespread and abundant, at least in its core distribution area, i.e. Spain.

Current Population Trend: Stable

Habitat and Ecology (see Appendix for additional information)

This subspecies inhabits open habitats, perennial xerophytic grasslands and shrubland clearings, where it grows on both acid and basic substrates, with a preference for basic clay or loam soils at altitudes ranging between 50 and 1,800 m Asl (Aldasoro and Sáez 2005). In Morocco, the subspecies is found at higher altitudes in mountain pastures (Aldasoro and Sáez 2005).

Systems: Terrestrial

Use and Trade

There is no information on utilisation for this taxon.

Threats

There are no past, ongoing, or future threats to this subspecies in its main distribution area (Spain). Outside its core area (Portugal, Morocco, Algeria), we don't have any threat information based on field data.

Conservation Actions (see Appendix for additional information)

It is present in protected areas such as Sierra de Grazalema Natural Park in Andalucía, Spain (IUCN and UNEP-WCMC 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.

Credits

Assessor(s): Rebbas, K., Fraga i Arquimbau, P. & Véla, E.

Reviewer(s): de Bélair, G., Beghami, Y. & 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?
3. Shrubland -> 3.4. Shrubland - Temperate	Resident	Suitable	Yes
4. Grassland -> 4.4. Grassland - Temperate	Resident	Suitable	Yes

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

Additional Data Fields

Distribution
Estimated area of occupancy (AOO) (km ²): 440-560
Continuing decline in area of occupancy (AOO): Unknown
Extreme fluctuations in area of occupancy (AOO): No
Estimated extent of occurrence (EOO) (km ²): 800000
Continuing decline in extent of occurrence (EOO): No
Extreme fluctuations in extent of occurrence (EOO): No
Number of Locations: 110-140
Continuing decline in number of locations: Unknown
Extreme fluctuations in the number of locations: No
Lower elevation limit (m): 50
Upper elevation limit (m): 1800
Population
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: No

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