AMENDMENTS TO APPENDICES I AND II OF THE CONVENTION

Other Proposals

A. PROPOSAL

Transfer of Phragmipedium spp. from Appendix II to Appendix I.

B. PROPONENT

The Federal Republic of Germany.

C. SUPPORTING STATEMENT

1. Taxonomy

11. Class: Angiospermae

12. Order: Orchidales

13. Family: Orchidaceae

14. Genus: Phragmipedium spp. (Pfitz., 1894) Rolfe, 1896 (see List of Species)

15. Common Names:

English:	slipper orchids
French:	sabots de Vénus
Spanish:	
German:	Frauenschuhorchideen

16. Code Numbers:

2. Biological Data

21. Distribution: Tropical regions of Middle and South America. The distribution ranges from the South of Mexico into Guyana and along the Andean region into Bolivia. Two species occur in the East of Brazil (see Distribution Map).

22. Population: Population data are scarce. The population is difficult to estimate, because of its relatively broad range and its occurence up to 2,000 m in altitude. P. caudatum was once common in parts of Peru where it is now virtually extinct. It has been collected very heavily for export. This species is now very difficult to find in commercial numbers (15-25) whereas before it was easy to collect 100-200 from a small locality covering 10-20 hectares. P. caudatum is endangered quite seriously despite its wide habitat adaptation (Bennett in litt., 1989).

In Peru P. ecuadorense is quite rare and P. caricinum is subject to imminent danger of depletion (Bennett in litt., 1988).

Phragmipedium besseae has remained undiscovered until 1981 and it would not seem likely that such a striking flower is widespread in the wild (Hegedus & Stermitz, 1986). According to environmental activists in Peru P. besseae is very near

extinction in Peru due to excessive depredation in the past 6 years (Thompson Campbell in litt., 1988; Sheeline in litt., 1988).

One population of P. exstaminodium, which has been first described in 1984 (Castano et al., 1984), is already extinct; the only other one known is threatened by collecting and the destruction of its habitat by slash and burn cultivators (IUCN, 1988). A new species recently discovered in southern Mexico will soon be published and is also very rare, known only from a few specimens and one or two localities (Hágsater in litt., 1988).

23. Habitat: The phragmipediums vary in their habitat from being truly epiphytic to lithophytic on mossy rocks, or predominantly terrestrial, usually on grassy banks (Hawkes, 1965). Most of the species occur in mountainous regions between 300-2,000 m above sea level.

The destruction of tropical forests means a serious threat to the whole genus Phragmipedium.

For example, habitat destruction coupled with massive, highly selective depredation has reduced the normal population of P. caudatum in Peru and has greatly endangered this species (Bennett in litt., 1989).

3. Trade Data

31. National Utilization: Slipper orchids are sometimes used in preparation of folk remedies. They are at all palatable, but the slow growth rate limits culinary usage (Atwood, 1984).

32. Legal International Trade: The trade in species of Phragmipedium has undoubtedly increased dramatically in the past few years. Dr. Cribb (Royal Botanic Gardens Kew) has seen large importations of jungle-collected plants in California and Europe (Cribb in litt., 1988).

There is a great international interest in these species among hobbyists and horticulturists. For instance they were offered in the USA in 1986-1988 for US$ 4-40 each as imported plants from Brazil and Peru. In the Federal Republic of Germany you can get them now (1988) for DM 30-100 each.

Phragmipedium besseae, in which cultivation and artificial propagation remains problematical at this time (Hegedus & Stermitz, 1986; Bergstrom, 1988), is offered for US$ 125-500 in the USA and for DM 300 in F.R. Germany in 1988 (see Annex 3).

The 1984 discovered Phragmipedium exstaminodium had already been offered one year later in the F.R. Germany for DM 40-60 (see Annex 3).

About 100 plants of P. exstaminodium were once introduced as P. cadatum into the United States, about 15 years ago. Dr. Hágsater saw also large amounts of P. besseae which were sold in Ecuador. (Hágsater in litt., 1988).

In 1985 no less than 60,000 plants of P. pearcei were systematically collected and exported in only a few shipments by one Peruvian exporter (Bennett in litt., 1989).

Imports

Australia	1984:	18 Brazil (a)
	1985:	3 Brazil (a)
	1986:	110 Peru (a), 56 Brazil (a), 9 USA (a)
Bermuda	1985:	7 Ecuador (a)
	1986:	20 Peru (a)
Federal Republic of Germany	1984:	54 Guatemala, 40 Brazil
	1985:	70 Peru
	1986:	265 Peru (a), 115 Peru, 43 Brazil (a)
	1988:	1240 Peru, 61 Brazil (until October 1988)
Japan	1983:	174 USA
	1985:	30 Brazil, 30 Peru
	1986:	86 Peru (a), 16 Peru, 10 Brazil (a), 2 USA (a)
Netherlands	1984:	16 Brazil (a), 10 Guatemala
	1985:	10 Peru (a), 5 Brazil (a)
	1986:	10 Peru (a), 5 Brazil (a)
Switzerland	1984:	1 F.R. Germany (a)
United Kingdom	1977:	40 Peru, 3 USA, 2 Netherlands (Peru)
	1978:	40 Peru, 20 Costa Rica, 2 USA, 1 Netherlands (Peru)
	1979:	19 Panama, 2 Colombia
	1981:	20 Guatemala, 14 Colombia, 2 Mexico, 1 Panama
	1982:	12 South Africa, 9 USA
	1984:	10 Guatemala. 2 USA (a)
	1986:	10 Brazil (a)
United States of America	1977:	9 kg live Ecuador, 2 shipments live Ecuador
	1978:	1 Brazil
	1979:	565 Ecuador, 108 Peru, 6 Brazil, 4 Costa Rica, 2 Panama, 1 Guyana, 1 Venezuela
	1980:	500 Guyana, 309 Ecuador, 80 Peru, 22 Panama, 3 Brazil
	1981:	335 Peru, 30 Peru (a), 14 Panama, 6 Brazil (a), 10 pieces Brazil
	1982:	360 Guatemala (a), 220 Colombia, 150 Ecuador, 100 pieces Brazil, 56 Panama, 8 Panama (a), 21 Peru (a), 1 Denmark (a), 1 United Kingdom (a)
	1983:	425 Colombia (a), 382 Peru (a), 29 Peru, 109 Brazil, 68 Panama, 16 Panama (a), 29 Guatemala, 5 Ecuador, 1 Dominica

	1984:	574 Guatemala, 233 Colombia (a), 131 Costa Rica, 105 Panama, 68 Brazil, 34 Peru, 11 Ecuador, 6 United Kingdom, 5 France (a), 1 Japan (a)
	1985:	888 Peru, 229 Brazil (a), 165 Brazil, 205 Ecuador, 60 F.R. Germany (a), 25 Colombia, 6 Colombia (a), 2 Canada, 2 Costa Rica
	1986:	1710 Peru, 680 Peru (a), 866 Colombia (a), 67 Brazil, 1 Brazil (a), 50 Ecuador, 4 Costa Rica (a), 3 Venezuela (a), 1 derivative F.R. Germany
	1987:	only from Peru 2167 obtained from the wild (Thompson Campbell *in litt.*, 1988)
Exports		
Australia	1986:	5 USA (a), 2 New Caledonia (a)
Colombia	1986:	876 USA (a), 180 Japan (a), 6 Panama (a), 5 Canada (a), 5 F.R. Germany (a)
Costa Rica	1984:	6 USA, 4 F.R. Germany
Denmark	1982:	1 USA (a)
Ecuador	1984:	2 USA
	1985:	74 USA, 36 USA (dried plants), 22 Canada, 6 Caribbean
	1986:	50 USA
Federal Republic of Germany	1986:	21 USA (a), 3 Switzerland (a), 2 Austria (a), 1 Canada (a), 1 Japan (Brazil) (a)
Guatemala	1982:	360 USA (a), 250 F.R. Germany (a), 50 Belgium (a), 50 japan (a), 25 United Kingdom (a), 20 Denmark (a), 18 Netherlands (a)
	1983:	76 F.R. Germany, 53 USA, 20 United Kingdom
	1984:	873 USA, 226 F.R. Germany, 30 Japan, 30 United Kingdom, 25 Denmark, 20 Australia, 10 Netherlands, 2 Italy
	1985:	875 USA, 226 F.R Germany, 30 United Kingdom, 30 Japan, 25 Denmark, 20 Australia, 10 Netherlands, 2 Italy
Netherlands	1984:	1 France (a), 1 Switzerland (a)
Panama	1980:	1 Canada
	1981:	3 USA
United Kingdom	1976:	1 Netherlands
	1977:	10 New Zealand, 1 F.R. Germany, 1 Netherlands
	1978:	1 Canada
	1984:	6 USA (a)

United States of America	1979:	1 Australia, 1 Italy, 1 United Kingdom
	1980:	27 Japan, 23 Italy, 14 Canada, 5 Philippines, 3 South Africa
	1981:	25 Japan (a), 18 Canada (a), 5 Austria (a), 4 Australia (a), 3 pieces Australia, 3 Costa Rica (a), 2 Italy (a), 1 F.R. Germany (a), 3 pieces Mexico, 3 pieces United Kingdom
	1982:	50 Japan (a), 15 Canada (a), 7 United Kingdom (a), 6 New Zealand (a), 4 F.R. Germany (a), 3 Hong Kong (a)
	1983	43 Japan (a), 20 Australia (a), 4 South Africa (a), 2 Canada (a), 1 New Zealand (a), 12 Country unknown (a)
	1984:	30 Japan (a), 16 Canada (a), 1 Brazil (a), 1 New Zealand (a)
	1985:	11 Canada (a), 1 Australia (a), 1 Bermuda (a)
	1986:	44 Kenya (a), 25 Switzerland (a), 22 Canada (a), 12 Australia (a), 9 United Kingdom (a), 7 New Zealand (a), 3 Belgium (a), 2 Japan (a), 1 Hong Kong (a), 3 country unknown (a)
Venezuela	1985:	30 Australia (a)

(Ref.: WTMU Trade Data)

(a) = artificially propagated

(Peru) = country of origin

Imports of Phragmipedium besseae:

Federal Republic of Germany	1986:	50 Peru (a)
	1988:	300 Peru
United States of America	1985:	20 Peru
	1987:	20 Peru

(Ref.: WTMU Trade Data; Thompson Campbell *in litt.*, 1988; Jelden pers. com., 1988)

33. Illegal Trade: Extent unknown, but likely to exist in this large-flowered species. Many plants are sent from Ecuador (possibly also from Chile, Colombia and Mexico) to Peru and from there to third-countries.

P. besseae is being exported from Peru. A company in the USA (J and L orchids) received a shipment in December 1988 from an exporter in Peru possibly identified as *P. boisserianum* (Wiesman *in litt.*, 1988).

According to Bennet (*in litt.*, 1989) all exports of *Phragmipedium* from Peru are essentially illegal because "there is no Scientific Authority being consulted by the Management Authority for the

identification of the species to be exported, and to advise whether the number of orchids to be exported might endanger the normal population in the area from which they were collected. The Peruvian requirements to obtain an export permit are that "the exporter must have the orchids identified by any biologist" and that he has payed "to the Ministry of Agriculture for the extraction of the orchids from the forest".

It may be also possible that many plants declared as artificially propagated from the countries of origin may be obtained from the wild. This often means that the plants had been grown under nursery conditions for a short time prior to their export.

34. Potential Trade Threats:

341. Live Specimens: The trade in Phragmipedium species has largely increased in the last years. There is a great demand for wild-collected plants (see Annex 3), because it is easier and cheeper to get them from the wild than to rise them from seeds or tissue-cultures. Propagating from seeds or tissue-cultures takes 2-4 years until the plant flowers, it is then ready for export. Although great efforts are being made, artificial propagation in the genus Phragmipedium is difficult and only well established in some species and horticultural hybrids.

The Asociación Mexicana de Orquideología A.C. has an ongoing conservation project for P. exstaminodium to try and locate viable populations, to see the possibility of their conservation and to promote its artificial propagation (Hágsater in litt., 1988).

In P. besseae hybrids are not known at present, but are awaited soon in account of the bright colour of her flowers (Senghas & Bockemühl, 1988). In the F.R. Germany an orchid dealer has succeded in artificial propagation of P. besseae from seed (Senghas pers. com., 1988). According to Hágsater (in litt., 1988) Father Angel Andreetta in Cuenca cultivates and propagates this species easily with new growth produced from old stolons and its propagation by vegetative division in the Andean countries seems a very worthwhile commercial project for export.

Moreover the phragmipediums are difficult to keep in cultivation and not plants for beginners (Mergner, 1985). As a result there is always a ready market for wild-collected plant. Both species, P. besseae from N. Peru and Ecuador and P. extaminodium from Mexico are particularly threatened by trade. According to Dr. Cribb (Royal Botanic Gardens Kew) every known colony of P. besseae has been stripped by collectors (Cribb in litt., 1988).

The principal exporter of Peruvian orchids, Mr. Manuel Arias S., has hired the Ecuadorian who discovered the habitat in Ecuador of P. besseae to come to Peru to assist him in finding new localities so as to continue his very profitable exportations of P. besseae (Bennett in litt., 1989). In the opinion of Dr. Hágsater P. besseae is a

common species usually found in very safe natural habitat although some localities have been completely depleted of their plants (Hágsater in litt., 1988).

The native population in Peru has been made aware that the plants are valuable and will be purchased by commercial collectors. In one locality in the Cordillera Azul in Peru, that has at least 750 plants of P. boissierianum in an area of 1.5 hectares, the entire population has been stripped and exported by one man (Bennett in litt., 1989).

A lot of orchid collecting expeditions into the countries of origin (see Annex 3), offered by travel agencies, will also mean a great threat.

342. Parts and Derivatives: Traded almost exclusively as whole plants. In 1985 there was one account of 36 dried plants from Ecuador to USA. There may be some collecting of seeds, cuttings and flowers by tourists and orchid collecting expeditions.

4. Protection Status

41. National:

Ecuador: Commercial export prohibited (Ley Forestal y de Conservación de Areas Naturales y Vida Silvestre No. 74, 1981).

Guyana: Commercial export prohibited from 28.02.1978 (WTMU-Traffic Bulletin, Vol. 8(4), 1987).

Mexico: Commercial export prohibited except artificially propagated orchids (Bases de Control y Regulación de Exportaciones e Importaciones de Fauna Silvestre y Sus Productos Derivados, 1982).

Nicaragua: Commercial export prohibited (Decreto No. 625, 1977).

Other countries: Unknown.

42. International: The wole genus Phragmipedium is included in Appendix II of CITES.

43. Additional Protection Needs: The wonderful flowers of these plants, resembling those of Paphiopedilum spp., cause a great demand by orchids collectors and hobbyists. Since the trade in Paphiopedilum spp. has been more and more controlled many orchid dealers tend to import and sell phragmipediums. This high collecting-pressure on populations, in combination with alteration of their habitats, has caused that some species, especially the rare Phragmipedium bessae, became endangered. According to Cribb (pers. comm. to Schneckenburger, 1988) and some environmental activists in Peru (Thompson Campbell in litt., 1988; Sheeline in litt., 1988) it is already threatened with extinction.

The transfer of the genus Phragmipedium to Appendix I will encourage the artificial propagation of these species and, therefore, help to reduce demand for wild-collected specimens.

It is rarely possible, even for an orchid specialist, to identify individual orchid plants when they are not in flower (Stewart, 1986). Especially in the genus Phragmipedium not flowering species are very difficult to distinguish (Senghas pers. comm., 1988). Commercial collectors in Peru export the great majority of their jungle collected specimens without flowers (Sheeline in litt., 1988). So for look-alike reasons it is not practical to put only a few species in Appendix I.

5. Information on Similar Species

There is a great similarity to the whole genus Paphiopedilum. Hybrids between these genera are known to exist (Wimber & Hanes, 1985). The genera Cypripedium, Selenipedium and Phragmipedium also resemble one another.

The species of Phragmipedium are often listed under the genera Paphiopedilum and Cypripedium (for synonymy see List of Species).

6. Comments from Countries of Origin

Belize: Support the proposal (Rosado in litt., 1988).

Mexico: Objects to the proposal, because in their opinion there isn't any trade in these species and because there are several studies on artificial propagation (De la Garza Garcia in litt., 1988).

7. Additional Remarks

Mr. David E. Bennett, Jr., the Co-ordinator of the Orchid Group ECCO (IUCN) in Peru, has proposed to put P. besseae in Appendix I of CITES to the CITES Management Authority of Peru in 1987, because this species is now virtually extinct in Peru. He now "feels very strongly that the whole genus Phragmipedium needs very prompt additional protection in Appendix I of CITES (Bennett in litt., 1989).

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Doc. 0993c

Annex 1: List of Species

Phragmipedium:

(Genussynonymy: *Phragmopedilum*, *Cypripedium*, *Paphiopedilum* and *Selenipedium* spp.)

Name:	Synonymy:
P. besseae Dodson & Kuhn	
P. boissierianum (Reichb. f.) Rolfe	(include *P. czerwiakowianum* (Reichb. f.) Rolfe, *P. reticulatum* (Reichb. f.) Rolfe, *P. boisseranum*)
P. caricinum (Lindl. & Paxt.) Rolfe	
P. caudatum (Lindl.) Rolfe	(*Cypripedium humboldtii*)
P. ecuadorense Garay	(*P. ecuadoriense*)
P. exstaminodium Castano et al.	(*P. caudatum*. *P. warscewiczianum*)
P. kaieteurum (N.E.Br.) Garay	(*P. lindleyanum* var. *kaieteurum*)
P. klotzschianum (Reichb. f.) Rolfe	(*P. klotzscheanum*)
P. lindleyanum (Schomb. ex. Lindl.) Rolfe	
P. lindenii (Lindl.) Dressler & Williams	(*P.lindeni*, *Uropedium lindenii*)
P. longifolium (Reichb. f. & Warsz.) Rolfe	(include *P. dariense* (Reichb. f.) Garay, *P. gracile* Hort., *P. hartwegii* (Reichb. f.) Pfitz, *P. hincksianum* (Reichb. f.) Garay, *P. roezlii* (Reichb. f.) Garay)
P. pearcei (Reichb. f.) Rauh & Senghas	
P. sargentianum (Rolfe) Rolfe	

P. schlimii
(lindl. & Reichb. f.) Rolfe

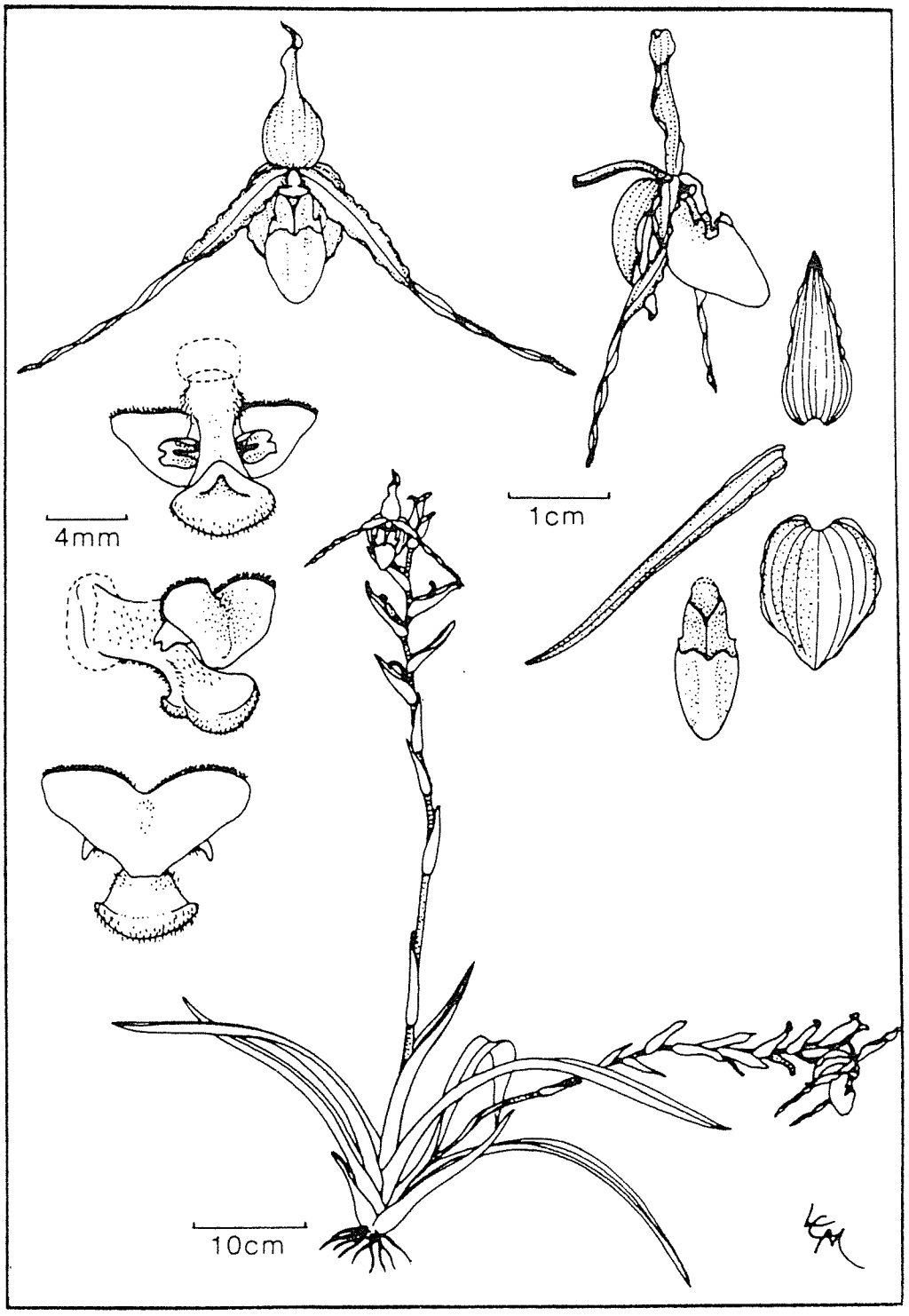
P. vittatum
(Vell.) Rolfe

P. wallisii
(Reichb. f.) Garay

P. warscewiczianum
(Reichb. f.) Garay

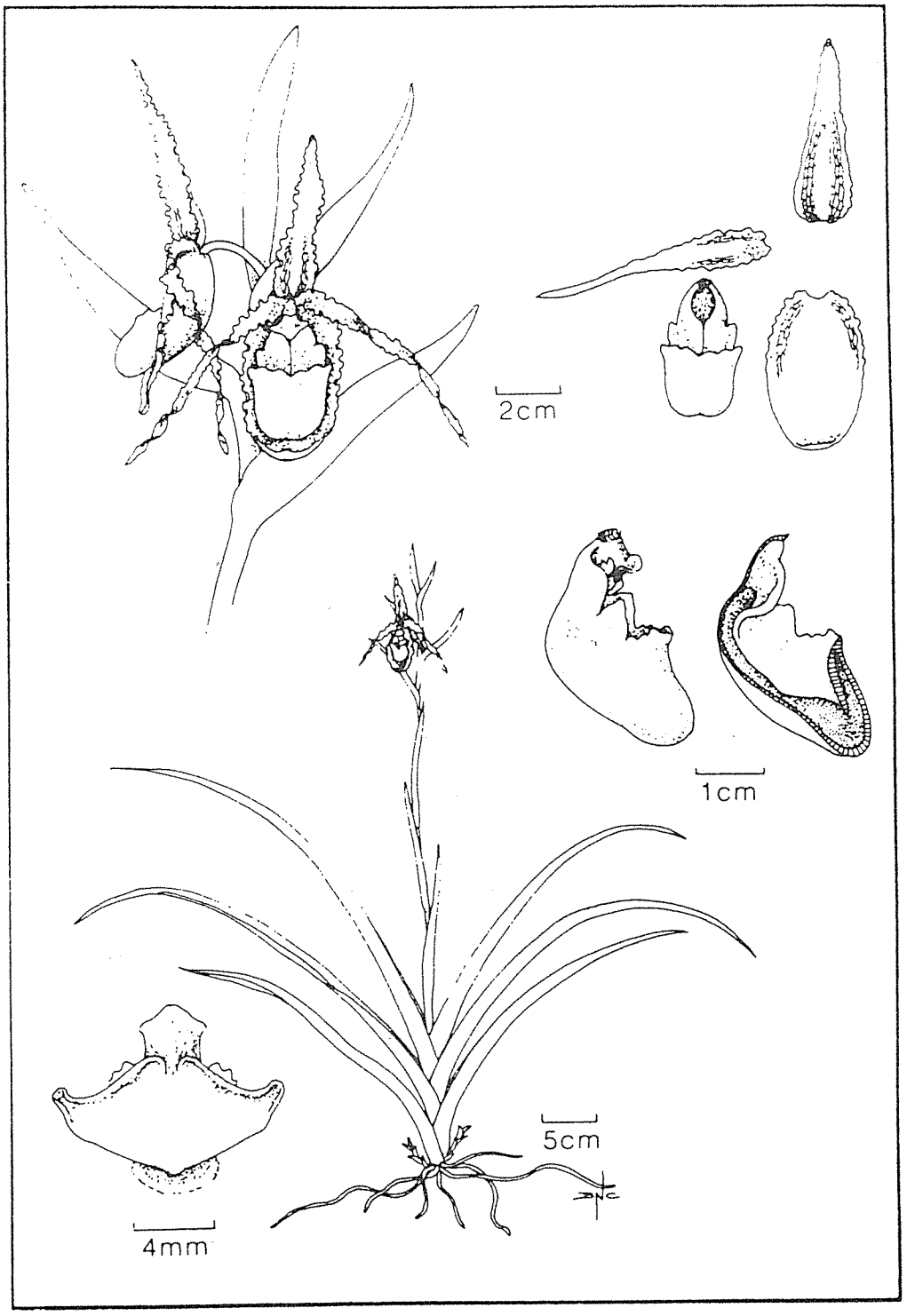
Distribution of *Phragmipedium*-species

P. besseae	Ecuador, Peru
P. boissierianum	Ecuador, Peru
P. caricinum	Bolivia, Peru
P. caudatum	Colombia, Ecuador, Panama, Peru, Venezuela
P. ecuadorense	Ecuador, Peru
P. exstaminodium	Mexico
P. kaieteurum	Guyana, Venezuela
P. klotzschianum	Guyana, Venezuela
P. lindleyanum	Guyana, Venezuela
P. lindenii	Colombia, Ecuador, Venezuela
P. longifolium	Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Panama, Peru
P. pearcei	Ecuador, Peru
P. sargentianum	Brazil
P. schlimii	Colombia
P. vittatum	Brazil
P. wallisii	Ecuador
P. warscewiczianum	Colombia, Middle America



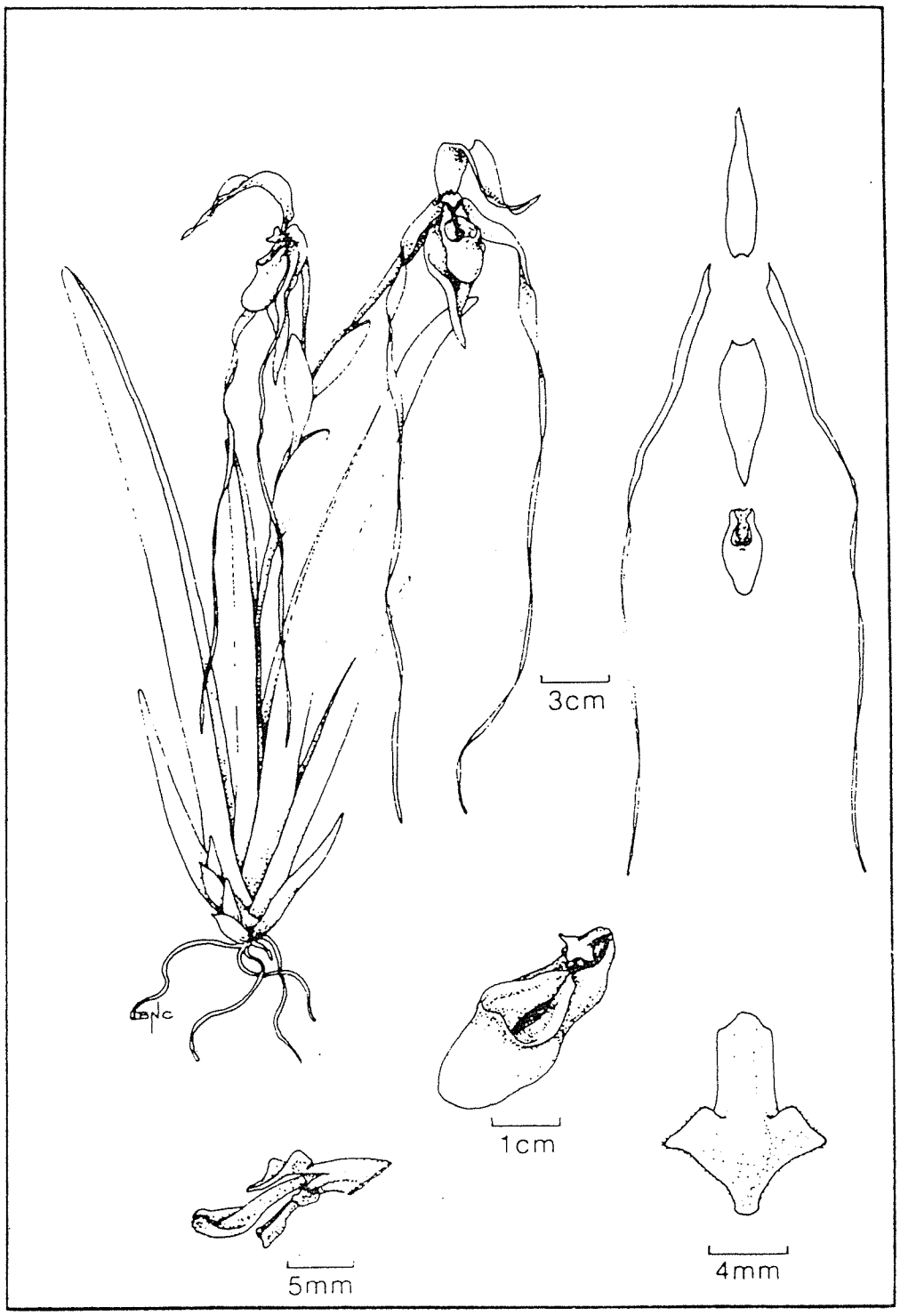
PHRAGMIPEDIUM LONGIFOLIUM (Rchb. f. & Warsc.) Rolfe PLATE 202
Icones Plantarum Tropicarum

(Dodson, C.H. & P.M. Dodson, 1980)



PHRAGMIPEDIUM RETICULATUM (Rchb. f.) Garay PLATE 978
Icones Plantarum Tropicarum

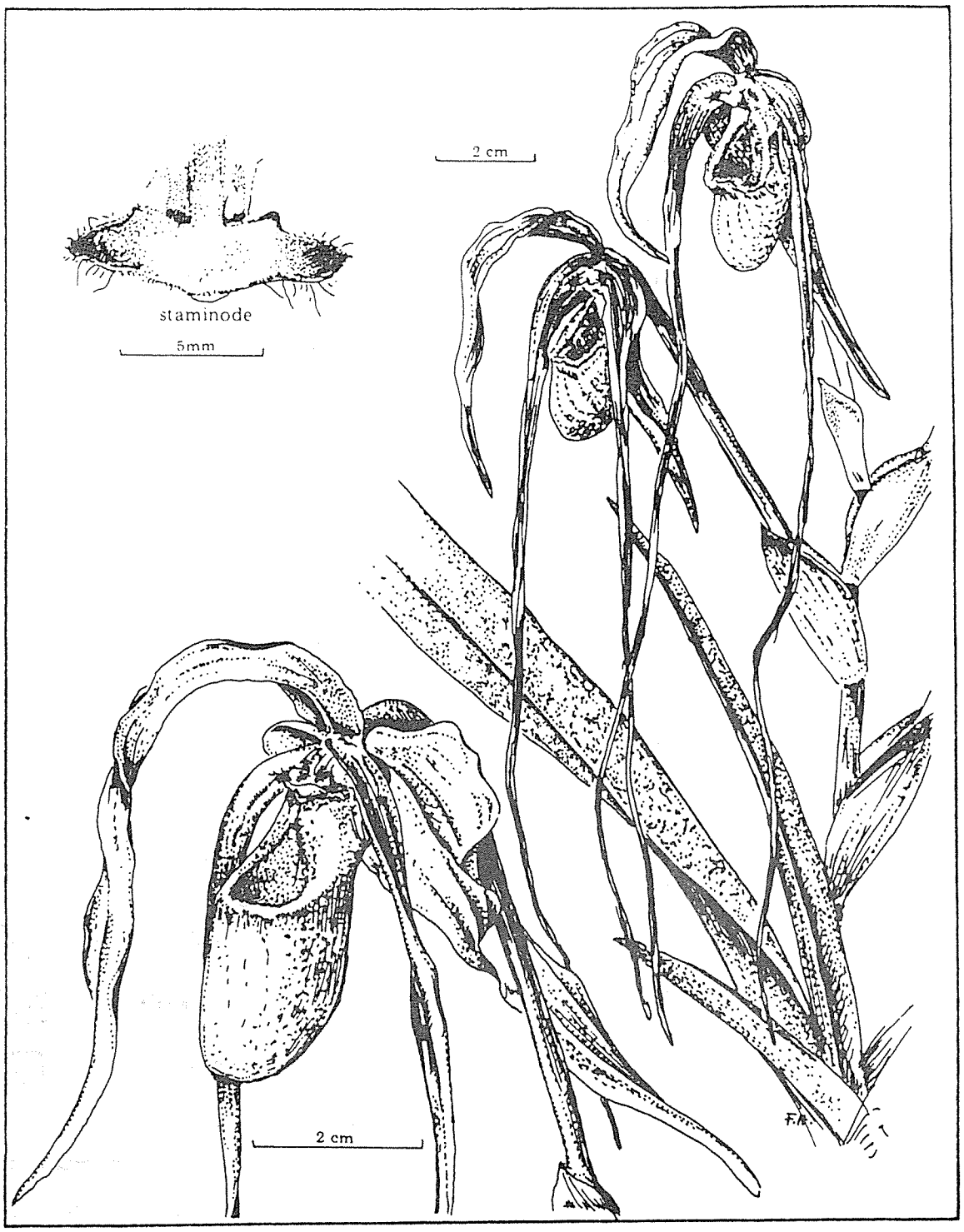
(Dodson, C.H. & P.M. Dodson, 1984)



PHRAGMIPEDIUM WALLISII (Rchb. f.) Garay

PLATE 482
Icones Plantarum Tropicarum

(Dodson, C.H. & P.M. Dodson, 1982)



PHRAGMIPEDIUM WARSCEWICZIANUM (Rchb. f.) Garay

PLATE 1248
Icones Plantarum Tropicarum

(Hamer, F., 1985)

Annex 2 DISTRIBUTION MAP

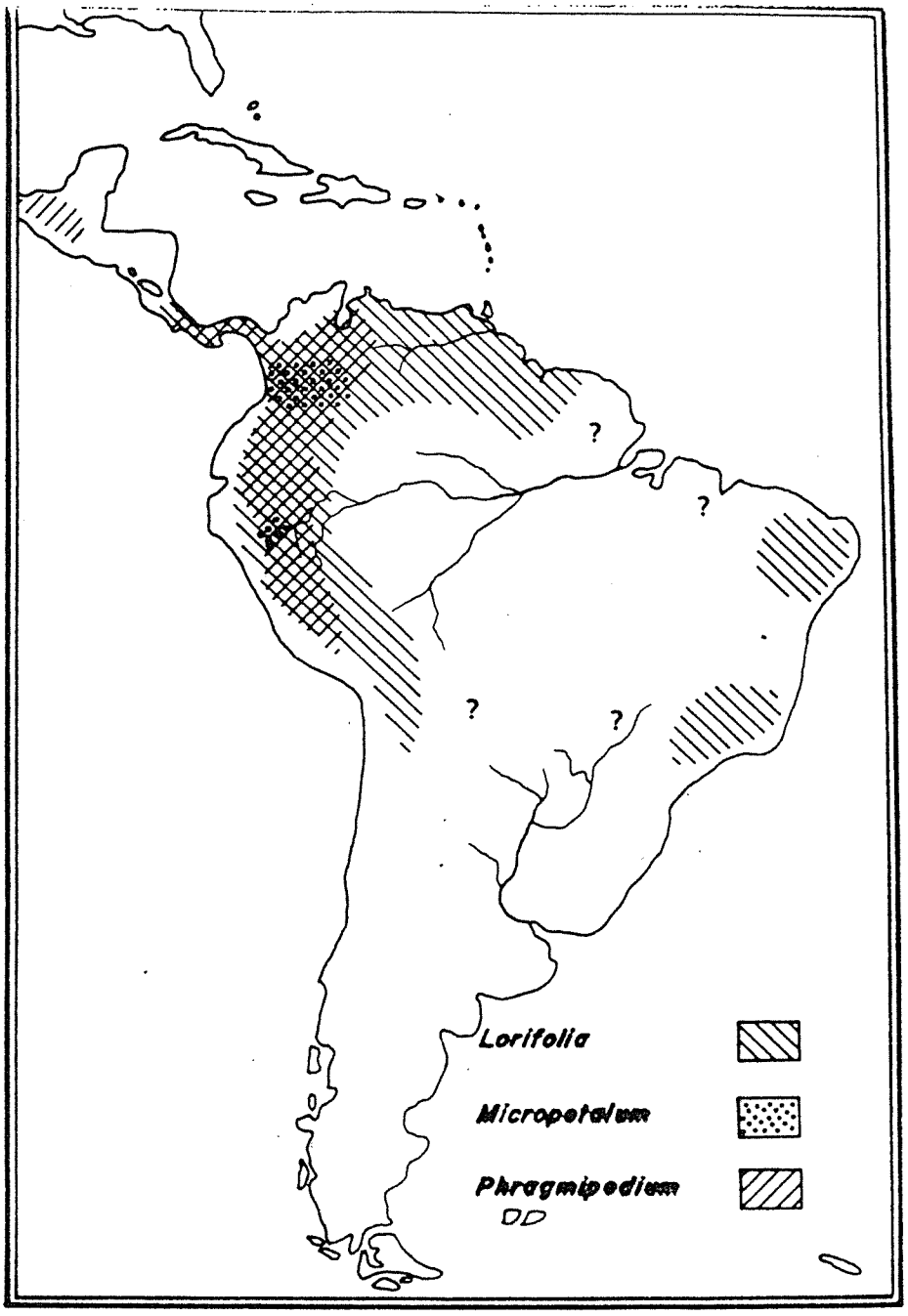
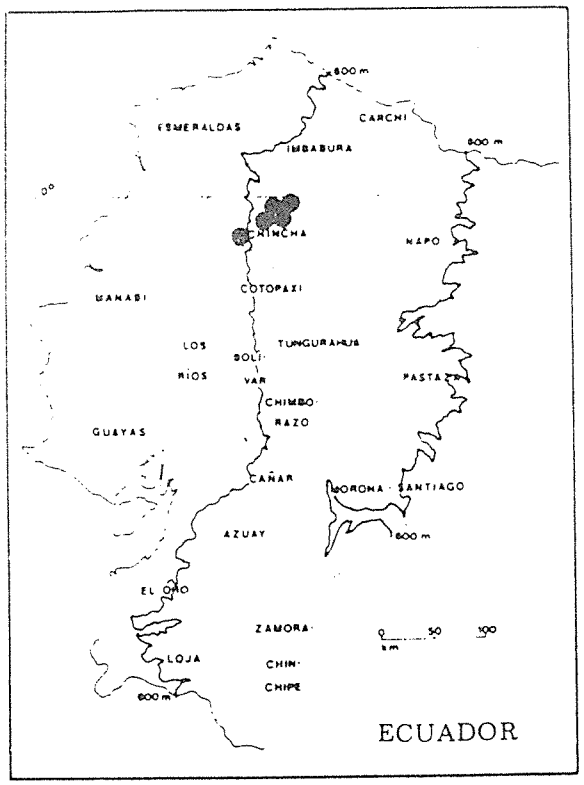


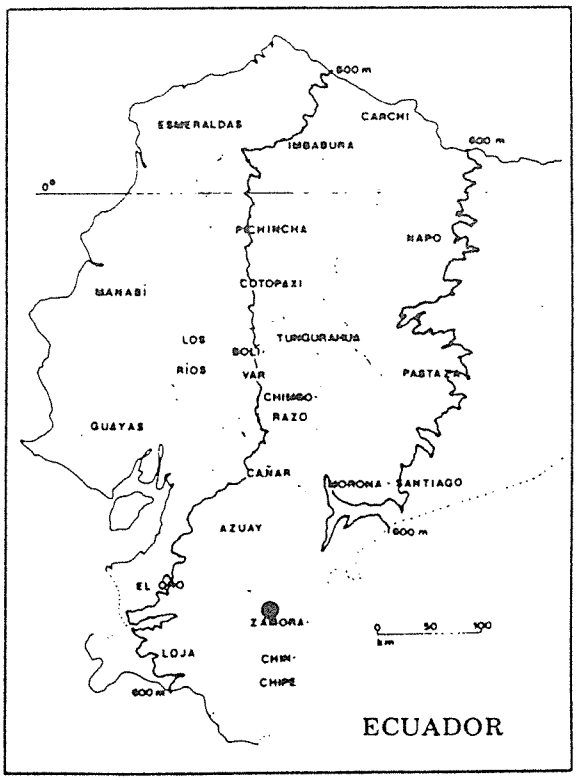
Fig. 6.3. Approximate range limits of the three *Phragmipedium* sections. Question marks indicate areas where species may occur or have occurred. There is little reason to believe that populations between the non-related east Brazilian species were ever continuous since each is closely related to species to the immediate west or northwest. Although *Phragmipedium* may have had more suitable habitats in the lower latitudes than *Selenipedium*, the presumed greater seed dispersibility probably accounts for its relatively broad range.

(Ref.: Atwood, 1984)



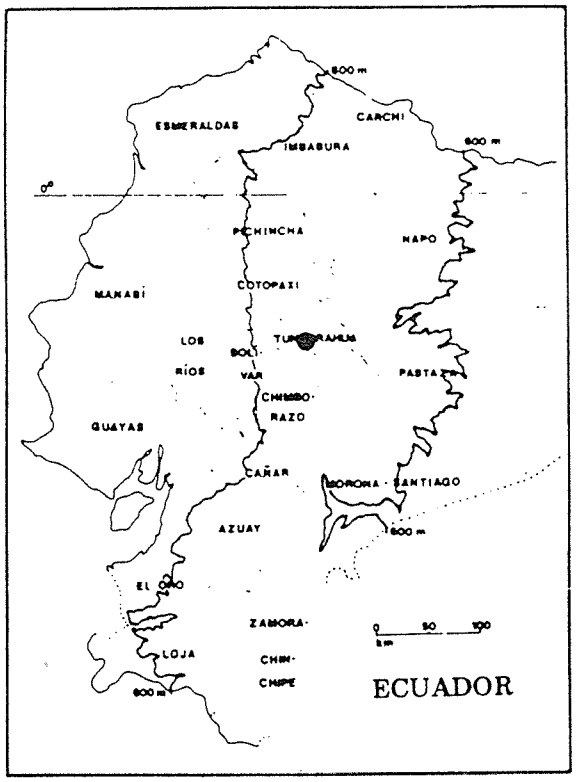
Phragmipedium longifolium (Rchb. f. & Warsc.) Rolfe

Authors: C. H. and P. M. Dodson
The Marie Selby Botanical Gardens, P. O. Box 4155, Sarasota, FL 33578
Illustrator: Lisa Megahee
Editor: C. H. Dodson
Icones Plantarum Tropicarum 1980, Plate 202



Phragmipedium reticulatum (Rchb. f.) Garay

Authors: C. H. and P. M. Dodson
The Marie Selby Botanical Gardens, 811 S. Palm Ave., Sarasota, FL 33577
Illustrator: Barbara N. Culbertson
Editor: C. H. Dodson
Icones Plantarum Tropicarum 1984, Plate 978

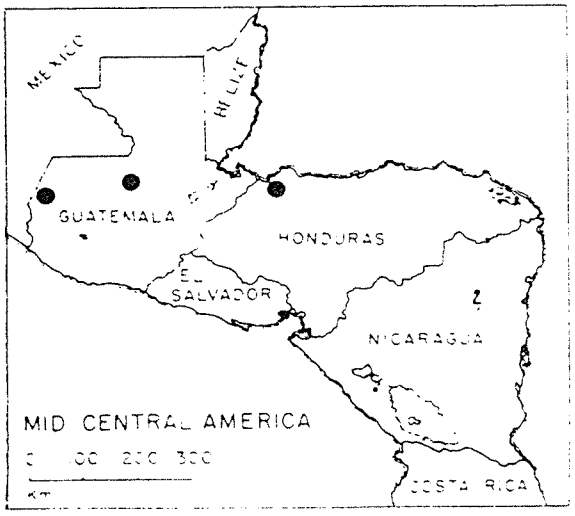


Phragmipedium wallisii (Rchb. f.) Garay

Authors: C. H. and P. M. Dodson
The Marie Selby Botanical Gardens, P.O. Box 4155, Sarasota, FL 33578

Illustrator: Barbara N. Culbertson

Editor: C. H. D dson
Icones Plantarum Tropicarum 1982, Plate 482



Phragmipedium warscewiczianum (Rchb. f.) Garay

Author: Fritz Hamer
The Marie Selby Botanical Gardens, 811 S. Palm Ave., Sarasota, FL 33577

Illustrator: Fritz Hamer

Editor: C. H. Dodson
Icones Plantarum Tropicarum 1985, Plate 1248

American Orchid Society Bulletin, Vol. 57(1), 1988

Die Orchidee, 39(1), 1988

ZUM RARE BIRDS FLU INTO MY CUCKOO'S NEST . . .
ALL . . . RARE . . . PAPHIOPEDILUM AND PHRAGMIPEDIUM SPECIES . . .

PAPHIOPEDILUM DAYANUM. TALL, TRIANGULAR DORSAL SEPAL . . . WHITE, LINED IN GREEN . . . PETALS LIGHTLY SPOTTED, WHITE, LINED IN TAN AND TIPPED IN PINK . . . POUCH A GLOSSY, HARD MAROON-BROWN. $225.00

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PAPHIOPEDILUM WENTWORTHIANUM. (PLANTLETS) DORSAL SEPAL A SOFT COMBINATION OF GREENS AND ROSE . . . PETALS AN ALMOST BRILLIANT PURPLISH RED $175.00

PAPHIOPEDILUM BARBATUM SUBSP. NIGRESCENS. HAILING FROM BORNEO, THIS IS THE 'DARK' FORM OF PAPH. BARBATUM. THIS IS *NOT* THE COMMON FORM FROM THAILAND. $40.00

PLUZ . . . TWO REALLY RARE PHRAGO. BIRDS.

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PHRAGMIPEDIUM BESSEAE. THIS IS THE RARE REDDISH FORM FROM ECUADOR. AND . . . YOU'VE SEEN THIS PRICED IN THE UPPER HUNDREDS . . . OUR PRICE . . . ONLY, ONLY ONLY, ONLY, ONLY .....$140.00 (THIS IS NOT SUBJECT TO ANY DISCOUNTS).

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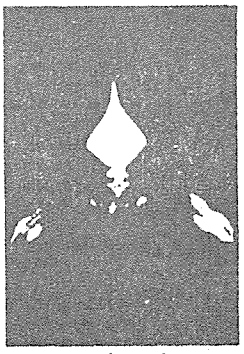
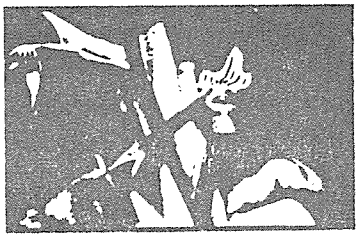
PLEASE NOTE: Range open by appointment only.

American Orchid Society Bulletin, Vol. 57(2), 1988

Paphiopedilum & Phragmipedium
BLOOMING-SIZE



Paph. petri
VERY RARE
$175.00



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$1200.00

VERY LARGE PLANTS

Paph. parishii var. gigantea	$15.00	Paph. esquirolei	$6.95
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THIS MONTH'S SPECIAL: Phrag. besseae $125.00
shipped in pot only

NO DEALER ORDERS ACCEPTED: LIMIT 6 PER SPECIES
Please add $8.00 for bare-root shipping and packing 2nd day air UPS — $15.00 for shipping 1 day air UPS.

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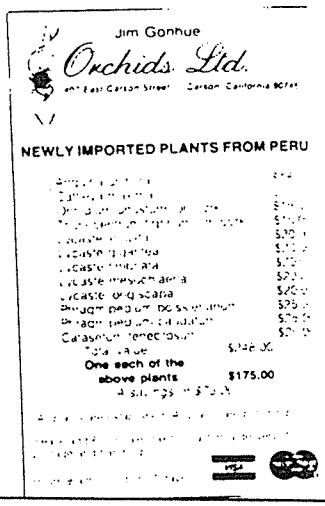
American Orchid Society Bulletin, Vol. 57(3), 1988

American Orchid
Society Bulletin,
Vol. 56(3), 1987



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PAPHIOPEDILUM HENRYANUM (RARE NEW SPECIES)	*NOW ONLY* $12.50
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PAPHIOPEDILUM HAINANENSE	9.50
PAPHIOPEDILUM MICRANTHUM	5.50
PAPHIOPEDILUM WARDII	12.50
PAPHIOPEDILUM APPLETONIANUM (CAMBODIAN STRAIN)	7.50
PAPHIOPEDILUM PURPURATUM	8.50
PAPHIOPEDILUM ARGUS	6.50
PAPHIOPEDILUM CHARLESWORTHII	14.50
PAPHIOPEDILUM BARBIGERUM (TRUE TYPE SPECIES)	12.50

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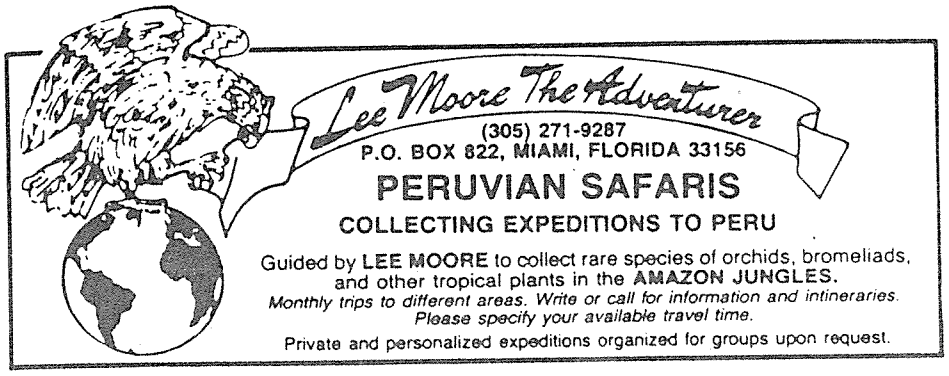
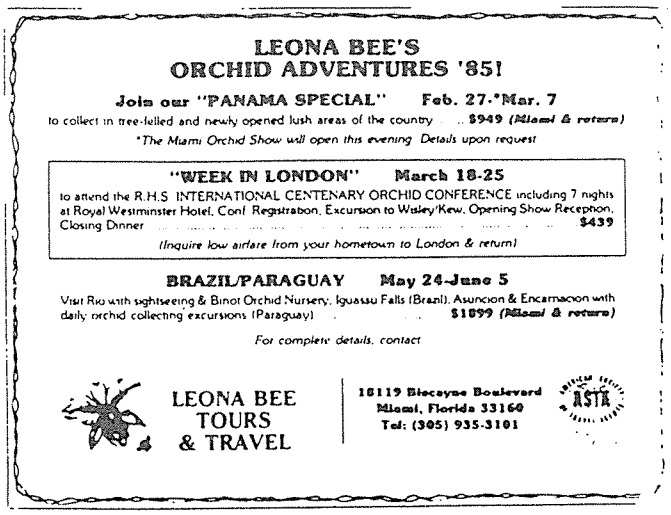
American Orchid Society Bulletin, Vol 57(3), 1988



American Orchid Society Bulletin, Vol. 55(10), 1986



American Orchid Society Bulletin, Vol. 54(1), 1985

Ippopo
3180 wolfsburg 12 (fallersleben)
sandkamperstr. 1, telefon: 0 53 62 / 6 24 61

Orchideenangebote

Paphiopedilum

Paph. villosum	17,- DM
Paph. sukhakulii	15,- DM
Paph. spicerianum	18,- DM
Paph. venustum	15,- DM
Paph. callosum var. giganteum	18,- DM
Paph. venustum 'Bhutan'	17,- DM

Angebot je eine obiger Sorten statt 100,– nur 80,– DM

Paph. purpuratum	50,-/60,- DM
Paph. papuanum	25,-/35,- DM
Paph. purpurascens	40,-/50,- DM
Paph. bodegomii, 1 Tneb	60,- DM
Paph. niveum	15,-/20,- DM
Paph. concolor	15,-/20,- DM
Paph. bellatulum	15,-/20,- DM
Paph. gardnerii, 1 Tneb	60,-/80,- DM
Paph. sukhakulii var. giganteum	25,- DM

Phragmipedium

exstaminodium	40,-/50,-/60,- DM

Masdevallien

attenuata	20,-/25,- DM
glanduiosa (warm/duftend)	40,-/45,- DM
prodigiosa	30,-/35,- DM
minuta	15,-/20,- DM
klaenia	20,-/25,- DM
caura	20,-/25,- DM
nidifica	12,-/15,-/18,- DM

Sortiment je eine obiger 7 Masdevallien
statt 160,– nur 140,– DM
stärkere statt 193,– nur 165,– DM

Odontoglossum

Odontoglossum grande	25,- DM
Odm. pulchellum	25,- DM
Odm. stellatum	15,-/20,-/25,- DM
Odm. schlieperianum	25,- DM
Odm. cordatum (dunkler Typ)	30,- DM
Odm. nebulosum (Mini-Art)	20,- DM
Odm. cervantesii var. roseum, echt	35,-/45,- DM
Odm. majale	15,-/25,-/35,- DM

Oncidium variegata, Naturformen

Onc. scandens	15,-/20,- DM
Onc. varicegatum	15,-/20,- DM
Onc. guianense I	20,-/25,- DM
Onc. compressicaule	30,- DM

Angebot je eine obig. 4 Sorten statt 80,– nur 60,– DM

Onc. tetrapetalum (kleine Form)	19,- DM
Onc. turckheimii	35,-/45,- DM
Onc. guianense II	25,- DM
Onc. calochilum (Mini-Art)	25,-/35,- DM
Onc. quadrilobum (Mini-Art)	25,- DM
Onc. enza-jukana (Mini-Art)	40,- DM

Angebot: Gesamtsortiment je eine obiger 10 Sorten
statt 249,– nur 200,– DM

Onc. variegata Meristeme

(blühbar in ca. ½ bis 1 Jahr)

Golden Sunset 'Tumi' AM/AOS	15,- DM
Midas 'Willow Pond' AM/AOS	15,- DM
Puff 'Magic Dragon' AM/AOS	15,- DM
Rochelle AM/AOS	15,- DM
Rustic [illegible]	15,- DM
Wilbur 'Wilma' AM/AOS	20,- DM

Angebot je eine obiger Sorten statt 95,– nur 75,– DM

Cattleya dowiana var. aurea, fast blühstark	35,-/45,- DM
Aerangis thouarsiana, ca. ½ Jahr blühstark	30,-/40,- DM
Paph. rothschildianum 'Tenny' AM/AOS, 1 neubg. (ca. [illegible] nur wenige Pflanzen)	600,- DM

Phalaenopsis

schilleriana	30,-/35,- DM
stuartiana	30,-/35,- DM
psyllantha	40,-/50,- DM
violacea, Borneo	40,-/50,-/70,- DM
equestris, fast blühstark	15,-/20,- DM
Trichoglottis suavis	25,-/35,- DM
species, grüne Blüten	25,-/30,- DM
tortilis	25,-/30,- DM
Laelia speciosa	25,-/30,- DM
Laelia pumila	20,-/25,-/35,- DM
Laelia mixta	25,-/35,- DM
Encyclia species (Cultivar)	35,- DM
Epidendrum microchilum, selten	25,- DM
Aerangis cryptodon	35,-/45,- DM
Podangis dactylochilus	25,-/30,- DM
Restrepia trichoglossa	15,- DM
Epidendrum schumannianum, Jungpflanzen 6-cm Topf	12,-/15,- DM

Miniaturorchideen (alle kleinbleibend)

Barbosella cucullata	15,- DM
Barbosella species	15,- DM
Notylia [illegible]	18,-/25,- DM
Notylia barkeriana	18,-/25,- DM
Dominguezia nudosa	25,-/35,- DM
Restrepia trichoglossa	15,-/18,- DM
Lepanthes, verschiedene	je 15,- DM
Masdevallia [illegible]	25,- DM
Sarcochilus hartmannii	35,- DM
Stelis, verschiedene	je 15,- DM
Epidendrum sperrens, ähnlich porpax	16,- DM
Trichocentrum panamense	18,-/25,- DM
Sophronitis [illegible]	15,-/25,- DM

Angebot I
Miniaturorchideen-Sortiment, je eine folgender 10 Sorten: Restrepia, Stelis, Lepanthes, Trichocentrum panamense, Dominguezia, Onc. scandens, Onc. guianense, Masdevallia, Notylia, Mormodes
statt ca. 170,– nur 125,– DM!!!

Angebot II
10 Miniaturorchideen unserer Wahl
statt ca. 160,– nur 100,– DM

Verschiedene Arten

Oncidium [illegible]	25,-/35,- DM
Trichocentrum [illegible]	25,-/35,- DM
Comparettia falcata	15,-/20,-/25,- DM
Brassia verrucosa	20,-/25,- DM
Brassia species	25,- DM
Aerangis [illegible]	20,-/25,- DM
Encyclia [illegible]	25,-/35,- DM
Encyclia atropurpurea	30,-/40,- DM

Sonderangebot – immer beliebter –
Anfängersortiment: 5 versch. bot. Orchideen unserer Wahl, [illegible] Pflanzen, alle blühstark, kein Frischimport, statt ca. 75,- bis 90,- nur 60,- DM
10 versch. statt ca. 150,-/180,- DM nur 100,- DM

Mindestbestellwert [illegible] DM, Ausland 150,- DM. Verpackung ist kostenlos bei Vorkasse [illegible] auf Rechnung. Bestellung bitte schriftlich.

American Orchid Society Bulletin, Vol. 57(7), 1988

American Orchid Society Bulletin, Vol. 57(8), 1988

Here goes our second offering for the ORCHID DIGEST. I hope that you might find some interesting and worthy species herein. I will be starting off with a mighty expensive item but, as you see, not all our plants are in the upper strata price bracket.

PHRAGMIPEDIUM BESSEAE, ECUADOR — Read the article and you have all that you need to know about this one. They do not appear to be hard to grow; just pay for. I have about 15 of them to sell at prices from **$300** to **$500** depending on amount of leads, etc. I hope that I still have an ample supply at the time that this comes to press.

BARKERIA PALMERI AND SCANDENS, MEXICO — Both of these are mighty handsome and worthy of a place in any greenhouse. I simply hang them by monofiliment fishing line and get very good results. The *palmeri* can produce an absolutely extraordinary abundance of blooms. Both flowers are of the color of pale pink to lilac. They do not much care for water in the winter ..... **$20 each**

BRASSAVOLA FLAGELLARIS, BRAZIL — Handsome rat-tail type growth, long and elegant. Blooms are plentiful and elegant. Chartreuse and white with an emerald green spot in the throat. A bargain at **$8**

BRASSAVOLA CUCULLATA, MEXICO — Another of the rat-tails, this time with a pure white color. The bloom is exquisite. Sepals and petals are pendulous and somewhat spidery. With a large plant this species in bloom is a thing to behold..... **$10**

ONCIDIUM SPILOPTERUM, BRAZIL — The very nicest of the yellow Oncidiums. The center is a brilliant jewel of red reminiscent of a ruby **$15**

NANODES MEDUSAE, ECUADOR — I hope that I still have some of these left by the time that you get your bulletin. These are certainly the most outlandish of all the orchid genera. Fairly large purple bloom on a pendant growth that looks more like a centipede than a plant **$30**

PHRAGMIPEDIUM SARGENTIANUM, BRAZIL — One of the more unusual of the family. You do not tend to think of Brazil when you think of Phrags. Another, *vittatum*, also originates from Brazil. It is even harder to come by than *sargentianum*. This blooms fairly tall with nice, rich colors of green, brown, and a kind of purple. Easy to grow (for me anyhow)..... **$15**

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At Bergstrom Orchids we carry a large selection of Laelias, Encyclias and Oncidiums with fresh plants coming in from the Americas all the time from Mexico, Central America and South America.

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Cold weather can delay shipping. SORRY no overseas delivery is possible at this time.

Orch. Dig., Jan.-Feb.-Mar., 1988

[illegible]

[illegible]

Dear Mr. [illegible]:

I refer to your letter to Dr. Enrique Ferrero dated October 25, 1990 requesting information concerning the genus Phragmipedium. I [illegible] that I have been assistance with the information that I have [illegible] during a period from 1960 to the present date. At the [illegible] I am acting as the leadership of the Orchid Group of "CODEX". We are [illegible] of Peru.

[illegible] make a statement which may seem a bit [illegible], [illegible] asked in your letter if illegal trade is [illegible]. [illegible] the terms of the original CITES agreement [illegible] of orchids from Peru with a CITES Export Permit are [illegible] illegal for the fundamental and basic reason that <u>there is no scientific authority being consulted by the Management Authority for the identification of the species to be exported, and if the numbers of orchids to be exported might endanger the normal population in the area from which they were collected.</u> The peruvian requirements to obtain an export permit are 1) the exporter must have the orchids identified (in theory but not in actual practice) to genus and species by <u>any</u>, I repeat, any titled biologist, and 2), the, must present the receipt showing that payment has been made to the Ministry of Agriculture for, the extraction of the orchids from the forest. This is a very very small fee. The biologists are not examined by the Ministry of Agriculture to determine their qualifications to make the decisions required by the CITES agreement. There is no list of authorized, qualified biologists to make identifications of bromeliads, cacti, orchids or palm species. With such an obviously deficient arrangement mismanagement occurs constantly and corrupt practices become common. Essentially, the <u>exporter</u> makes up his list of species and pays any biologist a fee to sign the declaration for the CITES Export Permit. So to sum up the peruvian CITES situation for orchid exports: all orchids are exported without identification by a competent, impartial, scientific authority, and no consideration whatsoever is given to the population status in their natural habitat. This effectively defeats the purpose of the Cites agreement, and by definition extension should be termed illegal. The Peruvian CITES management authority is a political appointee issuing CITES permits without complying with the terms of the agreement. The last CITES Management Authority also Director General de Forestal y Fauna held his position for about 3 years before being replaced. Favored exporters got their permits, and even went so far as to influence the authority to deny permits to competitors.

PERU IS NOT COMPLYING WITH THE CITES AGREEMENT AND IS NOT USING IT TO PROTECT THEIR OWN FLORA AND FAUNA, AND THEY CONTRIBUTE TO ILLEGAL TRADE IN ORCHIDS AND CACTI FROM CHILE, ECUADOR, MEXICO AND COLOMBIA.

[illegible] Lima [illegible] Honolulu and [illegible] Berkeley. In [illegible] collaborated with the University of California and Shell 744 Peruvian Expedition to The Andes b, growing unflowered orchid species collected by Paul C. Hutchison from February 1971 to March 1975 in my large backyard in Lima. I made [illegible] and [illegible] illustrated. We also sent many live [illegible] to the Univ. of California and the U[illegible] of Honolulu. That [illegible] collection numbered nearly 150 orchid species. For the past three years I have been collaborating with the Missouri Botanical Garden [illegible] publication of the Flora Neotropica Fascicle on Peruvian Orchids. I have continued collecting and [illegible] a guide. My present orchid collections [illegible]

[illegible] Maroa Tenorio [illegible] the Ucayali Department [illegible] to have [illegible] because this species is now [illegible] [illegible] an answer, even though I [illegible] [illegible] people holding government positions do not want or accept suggestions from the private sector. We know that the principal exporter of peruvian orchids, Dr. Manuel Avila G. has hired the ecuadorian who discovered the habitat in Ecuador of P. bessae to come to Peru to assist him in finding new localities so as to continue his very profitable exportations of P. bessae.

***Phragmipedium* caudatum.** Normally either epiphytic, terrestial or lithophytic. At one time in the period 1960 to 1975 it was common in the Departments of Junin, Huanuco, and Cusco along the roadways where it is now virtually extinct. It must be searched for on rocky hillsides or in virgin forests which are now very scarce. It has been collected very heavily for export. It is such a large, showy plant that the inhabitants living in the jungle grow it in large tin cans in the front of their houses. Its common name is the "Queen's Slipper". Many hundreds have been brought to Lima in flower by peruvian tourists, but unfortunately they soon die due to the fact that Lima soil and water is alkaline. This species is now very difficult to find in commercial numbers i.e. 15 to 25 whereas before it was easy to collect 100 to 200 from a small locality covering 10 to 20 hectares. This species is endangered quite seriously despite its wide habitat adaptation. The road between Surpasata and San Ramon in the Department of Junin has 70 km of rocky, steep slopes where it was easy to find *P. caudatum*. This habitat has been depleted. The road from San Ramon 670 m to Menitanto at 1750 m has been collected extensively, trees cut, and the undertrush burnt. Habitat destruction coupled with massive highly selective depredation has reduced the normal population greatly, endangering this species. A similar situation exists along the 120 km road from San Ramon to Satipo and then up [illegible] to 2000 m towards Huancayo. The [illegible] along the 80 km road from San Ramon to Chanchamayo and Villa Rica has been virtually cleared of all virgin forest. Hundreds

[illegible] *Cattleya* [illegible]

[illegible] *Cypripedium boissierianum*. [illegible] *P. Czerwiakowianum*. [illegible]

[illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] Marañon and Huallaga that had at least 750 plants in an area of 1 [illegible] hectares. This entire population has been exhausted and exported by one man. If you can I'd suggest you check the importation figures in Manuel Ortiz S. to Germany in 1927 and 1928. You will note that he originally specialized in sending man, hundreds of Maddevillias to the Konnigers and another German importer in Munchen. In the past two years he has expanded his importations to include all of the Phragmipediums and a great variety of miniature or compact growing species of a variety of genera.

Phragmipedium fosseii is confused by many with *Phragmipedium caudatum* which is not common in Peru, but *P. fosseii* was very common. In 1965 no less than 10,000 plants of *P. fosseii* were systematically collected and exported in only a few shipments by one Peruvian exporter. This species normally grows along swift streams on exposed bare rocks where water splashes on the root system. It branches frequently and forms mats of 20 to 50 mature flowering stems. The collector contracted facilities in the Department of San Martin to make a huge collection of 10,000 mature mats of *P. fosseii*. The payment was the equivalent of U.S.$0.05 per mature mat. This species, due to its small size and prolific growth habit has marked it for extinction by the great demand for this compact species. *P. ecuadorense* is quite rare in Peru and is recognized by its larger plant size and distinctive staminode.

Phragmipedium caricinum and *P. reticulatum* are both species which do not have large populations and therefore much more subject to imminent danger of depletion.

There is every indication that the genus *Phragmipedium* is seriously endangered as long as Peru does nothing to protect their

[illegible]

[illegible]

David E. Bennett, Jr.
Deep Water Drilling Group
[illegible]
Fed. Fidela Varela 207
Miraflores, Lima 18
Peru

cc. Dr. Enrique Tavera 1
Dr. Tilth Campbell 1
Mr. Eric Higgins (IUCN) 1
Dr. [illegible] 1
Dr. Sara de Lanas, Museo de Hist. Nat. "Javier Prado"
[illegible] 1
Writer 1

KEW

Ms Lydia Klös
Zoo Wuppertal
Hubertusallee 30
5600 Wuppertal 1
Fed. Rep of Germany

28 November 1988

Dear Ms Klös

Thank you for your letter of 8 November about Phragmipedium.

The trade in species of Phragmipedium has undoubtedly increased dramatically in the past few years and I have seen large importations both in California and Europe of jungle-collected plants.

So far as I know two species are particularly threatened by this trade. These are P. exstaminodium from Mexico and P. besseae from N. Peru and Ecuador. I have been told by reliable sources that every known colony of the latter has been stripped by collectors such is the demand for it.

I would suggest that you try and get first-hand information of P. besseae from Dr C Dodson, Casilla, Sucursal, Quito, Ecuador, and Mr Stig Dalstrom, Gylletorget 20, 78132, Borlange, Sweden, both of whom know this species in the wild. For P. exstaminodium you should contact Sr. Ing. Eric Hagsater, Apartado Postal 53-123, 11320 Mexico D.F., Mexico.

Dr Dodson will also be able to give you information on other Andean species.

I would luck to wish you good luck with your project.

Yours sincerely

Phillip Cribb

dmc

Telephone 01-940 1171 Fax 01-948 1197 Telex 296694 KEWGAR

SUBSECRETARIA DE ECOLOGIA
DIRECCION GENERAL DE CONSERVACION
ECOLOGICA DE LOS RECURSOS NATURALES
DIRECCION DE FLORA Y FAUNA SILVESTRES
RIO ELBA # 20 - 8o PISO.
COL. CUAUHTEMOC, 06500 MEXICO, D.F.

FORMA CG-1A

SECRETARIA DE DESARROLLO URBANO Y ECOLOGIA

Oficio No. 412.2.1.0.0. 4952

24 Pd. U.
12.1.89

CIUDAD DE MEXICO, 14 DIC. 1988

SR. ULRICH
HEAD OF CITES-MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY
BUNDESAMT FÜR ERNÄHRUNG
UND FORSTWIRTSCHAFT
POSTF 18 02 03
6000 FRANKFURT/MAIN 1.

Por este conducto me permito comunicarle que recibimos una carta de Lydia Klos, de la Sociedad Zoológica de Frankfurt, con fecha 4 de octubre del año en curso, en la cual nos pide información de Phragmipedium spp, sobre su estado poblacional; distribución histórica y actual, alteraciones o destrucción de hábitat, uso y valor comercial y su tráfico legal e ilegal.

La razón del interés por esta información se debe a que desean proponer la transferencia de este género de orquídea del Apéndice II al Apéndice I de CITES.

Por lo anterior, anexo le envío información proporcionada por la Asociación Mexicana de Orquideología, A.C., sobre dicho género en México. Así mismo, nos unimos a la opinión de dicha Asociación en el sentido de que las especies del género mencionado no sean transferidas al Apéndice I del CITES, en virtud de que dichas especies no son comercializadas y están próximos a realizar diversos estudios entre los que se pretende su propagación.

Cabe señalar que nos ha extrañado que una Sociedad Zoológica, nos solicite información sobre especies vegetales, es por ello que si usted considera prudente, se remita la misma a la siguiente dirección.

LYDIA KLOS
ZOO WUPPERTAL
HUBERTUSALLEE 30
5600 WUPPERTAL 1
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Sin otro particular, le reitero mi consideración más distinguida.

SUFRAGIO EFECTIVO. NO REELECCION.
LA DIRECTORA GENERAL.

DRA. GRACIELA DE LA GARZA GARCIA

Copias a la vuelta.

December 22, 1988

Lydia Klös
Zoo Wuppertal
Hubertusallee 30
5600 Wuppertal 1
ALEMANIA FEDERAL

Dear Ms. Klös:

Thank you for your letter of October 25th, which just reached me. I had already had notice of your interest through our Ministry of Ecology.

There are two species of *Phragmipedium* in Mexico; *P. exstaminodium* Castaño, Hágsater & Aguirre, and a new species which will soon be published and related to *P. schlimii* and *P. besseae*, which we recently discovered in southern Mexico. I enclose a reprint of the original description of the first species, which was confused in earlier publications with *P. caudatum* Lindl. which does not occur in Mexico or Central America.

Both Mexican species are very rare, known only from a few specimens and one or two localities. We have an ongoing conservation project for *P. exstaminodium* partly funded by WWF-US to try and locate viable populations and see the possibility of their conservation. It is most probably also found in recently decreed protected areas. It is also our intention to promote its artifical propagation. As to the new species it is known from one small colony only and several plants have been distributed to reputed grower-propagators to try and reproduce it and through propagated plants introduce it into cultivation. The type locality is kept secret so as to protect it and is found in an area which has been proposed as a natural reserve under the MAB (Man and the Biosphère) programme, in escence, the natural habitat is protected.

Due to the scarcity of both species, neither is in commerce, although about 100 plants of *P. exstaminodium* were once introduced as *P. caudatum* into the United States, about 15 years ago.

Regarding the idear of putting the whole genus in Appendix I of CITES, we do not agree with such a strategy, because we believe that Appendix I in practice makes it impossible to promote the propagation of such species in tropical countries, which is a way to insure its conservation by diminishing the demand for wild collected plants, and promote local income. Thus, although it is not the intention of CITES, practically, due to the way CITES is applied in the USA, it would be in practice very difficult to export propagated plants to the main markets, and thus nobody would be interested in propagating it in the countries of origin, and only illegally collected wild plants will be smuggled into the United States. This is especially true for such rare species as ours. You would in fact be putting a very high price on each plant, and they are so easily smuggled, that it would be impossible to control.

ASOCIACION MEXICANA DE ORQUIDEOLOGIA A.C.

LAGO TANGAÑICA No. 18 COL. GRANADA TEL. 531-4349 APARTADO POSTAL 53-123
11520 MEXICO, D. F. MEXICO. 11320 MEXICO, D. F. MEXICO.

As an additional comment, I may add that I just returned from Ecuador, where large amounts of *P. besseae* were sold. Though originally thought to be very rare, it has turned out to be a common species found along the eastern Andes from Perú to Colombia, usually in inaccesible places which can be neither burned nor used for agriculture, and thus the natural habitat seems very safe, and although some localities have been completely depleted of their plants, many other localities are safe. In addition I was able to observe how Father Angel Andreetta in Cuenca cultivates and propagates the spiecies easily with new growths produced from old stolons. Thus, although the species is now extinct in the type locality in Perú, it seems in no serious danger of extinction in the wild. Its propagation by vegetative division in the Andean countries seems a very worthwhile commercial project for export.

I would strongly recommend you follow the Tokyo findings of the Conservation Committee of the IOC (International Orchid Conference) and the Orchid Specialist Group of the IUCN, in relation to adding more species to Appendix I of CITES. I strongly believe it would be counterproductive.

In addition, please bear in mind the orchids are not animals. In the case of animals, you generally need two consenting adults to get one or a few offspring, whereas you may produce very many new individuals from orchids by various means: vegetative division, artificial pollination and production from seed in controlled conditions, and meristem tissue culture (in many, but not all species). It is very unfortunate that CITES. as originally concieved for animals has been applied to the plant kingdom as such, when plants behave in a very different way, and orchids in particular.

If you need any more information, please do not hesitate to write, this is a subject in which I have taken much interest for many years, as a scientist with no commercial interests.

Looking forward to hear from you, I remain,

Sincerely,

Eric Hágsater
Herbarium Director

ccp. Joyce Stewart, OSG-IUCN
Philip Cribb, Kew

BELIZE

Please Quote
No. F1/3/1/88(89)

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
Belmopan, Belize C.A.

October 17, 1988

Lydia Klos
Zoo Wuppertal
Hubertusallee 30
5600 Wuppertal 1
Federal Republic of Germany

Dear Ms. Klos,

Thank you for your letter dated 22nd September, 1988. There is no available information at our disposal concerning the status of the American slipper orchids in order to give an objective view on your proposal.

We support your representation on the matter.

Yours sincerely,

OSCAR ROSADO
Ag. Chief Forest Officer

TRAFFIC(U.S.A)

(over)

World Wildlife Fund

1250 Twenty-Fourth St., NW
Washington, DC 20037 USA
202/293-4800

Telex: 64505 PANDA
Fax: (202) 293-9211

Lili Sheeline
Trade Campaign
Coordinator

(202) 778-9678

Dear Ms. Klöz, 11/9/88
Faith Campbell asked me to send the enclosed orchid trade information to you.

Sincerely,
Lili Sheeline

PARTIAL SUMMARY OF PERUVIAN ORCHID EXPORTS IN 1987 TO THE U.S.A.

NUMBER OF EXPORTERS----------6

1. 11Z RERESETACIONES E.I.R.L. (TWO SHIPMENTS)--------17%
2. GELBERT ISERN BALILENIA (ONE SHIPMENT OF 2000 CATTLEYA VIOLACEAS)----------26%
3. JORGE MEZA TORRES--(ONE SHIPMENT)----------9%
4. MANUEL ARIAS S. (TWELVE SHIPMENTS)----------41%
5. CIA. EL RUISEÑOR E.I.R.L. (ONE SHIPMENT)----------5%
6. SOUTHAMERICAN PLANTS S.A.----------2%

Sr. Manuel Arias S. has openly admitted he shipped from Peru plants of Phragmipedium besseae to J.L.Rands Orchids in the U.S.A. This species is very nearly extinct in Peru due to excessive depredation in the past 6 years, and we alerted La Dirección General Forestal y de Fauna to this situation with no acknowledgement whatever from Ing. Marco Romero P., Director General.

Our study of the exports shows that there is no competent Scientific Authority within Forestal to identify the species to be exported. More important is the fact that nothing is known by the authorities about the ecological effect on the population from which the orchids were collected and whether or not the removal will cause endangerment to the survival of the species. This rather defeats the whole purpose of the Convenio. These collections are not in any way facilitated by logging operations. They are highly selective.

La Dirección Forestal General y de La Fauna has stated they are primarily interested in the fact that orchid exports produce divisas for the country. In order to maintain an appearance of legality they request that each solicitud be accompanied by 1) a Declaración Jurado del Valor of the shipment, 2) a certificate of plant identity which must simply be signed by any Biologist. In the case of legitimate scientists with full credentials wishing to export plants they must submit their plant or animal material for identifiction by competent personnel of the Museo de Historia Natural 'Javier Prado' and agree to leave specimens with the museum or send them back to Peru after the research has been completed.

Commercial collectors are not requiered to leave any specimens with the Peruvian institutions, and send out the great majority of their jungle collected specimens without flowers. We take note of Forestry's great interest to produce divisas for PERU. We offer the following information collected from various sources such as The American Orchid Society Bulletin & xerox copies of the 1987 Cites Export Permits from Peru.

Orchid Plants	1987 (nearly 90%) Value declared to Forestal US$ 1.50 ea.	Commercial Value Total U.S.A.
7,200	U.S.$ 10,800.00	US$ 123,301.00

We recommend that the Ministerios of Comercio, Economia y Finanzas be consulted about the method used by the Ministerio of Agricultura to insure the declaration U.S. dollars produced by the actual sales of the orchids. Where are the invoices???

Natural Resources
Defense Council

1350 New York Ave., N.W.
Washington, DC 20005
202 783-7800

13 October, 1988

Herr Rainer Blanke
Bundesamt fur Ernahrung und Forstwirtschaft
Adickesallee 40
D-6000 Frankfurt am Main 1
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Dear Herr Blanke:

I understand from Ger van Vliet that Germany is considering initiating a proposal to transfer the orchid genus Phragmipedium to Appendix I. I wish to provide the following information in support of your efforts.

I enclose photocopies of the U.S. Annual Report data showing U.S. imports of the genus in 1985 and 1986. The latter is from the preliminary computer printout rather than the final report, but I expect that it is accurate.

I enclose further a computer printout showing U.S. imports of the genus from Peru only in 1987. I compiled this record directly from the CITES documents on file with the Office of Management Authority, so it is unofficial.

Environmental activists in Peru have complained to me frequently about the extent of trade in wild-collected orchids from that country. I have written to them today, urging them to compile all information available to them about Phragmipedium trade and the status of various species in the wild. I will forward that information to you as soon as it becomes available.

In the meantime, I will try to find time in November or December to update my own file on Phragmipedium imports (that is, imports from Peru in 1988; imports from other countries in 1987 and 1988). I will forward this information to you as soon as possible.

I will also explore other sources of expertise on the genus. As you know, many orchid experts are hostile to CITES, so it may be difficult to find people willing to cooperate.

New York Office:
122 East 42nd Street
New York, New York 10168
212 949-0049

Western Office:
90 New Montgomery
San Francisco, CA 94105
415 777-0220

New England Office:
850 Boston Post Road
Sudbury, MA 01776
617 443-6300

Toxic Substances
Information Line:
USA: 1-800 648-NRDC
NYS: 212 687-6862

I regret that you will not be at the London meeting. However, I promise full support in this and other endeavors. If you wish any information about U.S. dealers trading in either Phragmipedium or Paphiopedilum, please let me know.

Sincerely,

Faith Thompson Campbell, Ph.D.

Pet Hospital
Apache Plaza
3700 Silver Lake Road #15F
St. Anthony, MN 55421
(612) 789-5855

12/28/88

Mr. Dave Bennett
Asociacion de Ecologia y Conservacion
Vanderghen 560-2A
Lima 27, Peru

Dear Mr. Bennett:

I was given your name by Ms. Eva Eckenrode at TRAFFIC(USA) as you may be interested in my comments on cultivation of various Peruvian orchid species in the USA and also thier importation into this country.

I am an amature orchid grower specializing in orchid species that grow at higher elevations from around the world. I also have what might be described as an intense interest in tropical forrest conservation and ecologically sound forrest management alternatives.

Some projects I am considering are: 1. propagation from seed and reintroduction of various rare montaine orchid species into protected habitats in thier countries of origin. I would be willing to donate seedlings for this purpose. 2. maintianing a cryogenic seed bank of as many orchid species as possible in conjunction with the American Orchid Society (if not already being done). 3. conducting experiments to determine the long term viability of orchid seed in cryogenic storage and methods to enhance that viability.

I have examined the documents recieved summarizing Peruvian orchid trade for 1987. My comments are as follows. Phrag. besseae is still being exported from Peru, a company in the US (J and L orchids) recieved a shipment this month from an exporter in Peru possibly identified as Phrag. boisserianum. The following species were exported in far greater numbers than listed or were exported and completely omitted from the list; Masdevallia lamprotyria, M. dura, M.pumila, M.ariasii, M. aphanes, M.ensata, M. deformis, M. weberbaueri, M.mendosae, M.tubulosa var. syringiodes, M. kuhnorum, etc. Species listed in the documents as exported from Peru are not known to exist in that country, one that most notably stands out is Nanodes medusae from Ecuador. Prices listed for value of plants in US$ are on average 25% undervalued.

Please send any information about ways that I can help your efforts to the above address. I am also planning on working with the American Orchid Society on the above issues soon.

Thankyou for your time and consideration.

Sincerely, Mark Wiesman