

Orchidaceae in the Pieniny Mountains (Western Carpathians)

Ludwik Frey

Department of Systematics and Phytogeography, W. Szafer Institute of Botany, Polish Academy of Sciences, Lubicz 46, 31-512 Kraków, Poland, e-mail: l.frey@botany.pl

Abstract: Orchids constitute an important component of the Pieniny Mts. flora. The presence of 35 orchid species has been noted so far in this region. A considerable number of these species are endangered for various reasons. Eight species have been deemed extinct in the area. On the other hand, the orchid flora of the Pieniny Mts. includes species that widen their local ranges and can, thus, be considered expansive as well as new species, recently entered in the list of orchids occurring in the said mountain range (*Epipactis microphylla* and *Epipactis muelleri*). It is necessary and important to conduct an inventory of Pieniny orchid resources (the major aim of this study) that would be repeated at certain intervals, in order to know the number of stations and of individuals per population of each species, which would enable taking relevant actions needed to prevent the disappearance of these plants from the Pieniny Mts.

Key words: Orchids, Carpathians, Pieniny Mts., flora, protection, threats, “red list”, “red book”

1. Introduction

The occurrence of approximately 60 species of Orchidaceae has been recorded in Poland to date, and all these are under strict legal protection (Mirek *et al.* 2002; Regulation... 2012). Stations of some of them are only of historical value because they have not been confirmed in recent years. A number of these species have been entered into national “Red Lists” (Zarzycki 1986; Zarzycki & Szeląg 1992; Zarzycki & Szeląg 2006) as well as “Red Books” (Zarzycki & Kaźmierczakowa 1993; Kaźmierczakowa & Zarzycki 2001).

Orchids constitute an important component of the Pieniny flora, both from botanical and aesthetic viewpoints. The presence of 35 orchid species has been noted so far in this region (Zarzycki 1981; Naumowicz 2008; Wróbel 2008) (Table 1). They include eight species that have been deemed extinct in the area (Zarzycki 1981). A considerable number of orchids are endangered for various reasons. According to the national “Red Book” (Kaźmierczakowa & Zarzycki 2001a), there are eight such species, and according to the national “Red List” (Zarzycki & Szeląg 2006) – 17, while the “Red Data Book of the Carpathians” reports nine species (Mirek & Piękoś-Mirkowa 2008).

The species most commonly found in this region include: *Dactylorhiza fuchii*, *D. majalis*, *Epipactis atrorubens*, *E. helleborine*, *Gymnadenia conopsea*, *Listera ovata*, *Neottia nidus-avis*, *Orchis mascula*, *O. morio*, *Platanthera bifolia*, and *Traunsteinera globosa* (Zarzycki 1981; Zarzycki & Wróbel 2012). Rarely occurring species include: *Cephalanthera damasonium*, *C. longifolia*, *Coeloglossum viride*, *Corallorhiza trifida*, *Dactylorhiza maculata*, *D. sambucina*, and *Epipactis palustris* (Zarzycki 1981; Bodziarczyk & Vončina 2001; Kaźmierczakowa & Perzanowska 2001; Kolankowska *et al.* 2012; Zarzycki & Wróbel 2012). The following species have been found in very few sites: *Cypripedium calceolus*, *Epipogium aphyllum*, *Goodyera repens*, *Malaxis monophyllos*, *Ophrys insectifera*, *Orchis ustulata*, and *Platanthera chlorantha* (Zarzycki 1981; Kaźmierczakowa & Perzanowska 2001; Vončina 2010). New species, recently entered in the list of orchids occurring in the said mountain range are: *Epipactis microphylla* (Wróbel 2008) and *Epipactis muelleri* (Naumowicz 2008). The orchid flora of the Pieniny Mountains also includes species that widen their local ranges and can, thus, be considered expansive.

Systematic botanical research in the Pieniny Mountains began already in the nineteenth century, and it

was continued in the first half of the twentieth century. However, a full description of the Pieniny floral resources, including orchids, was completed towards the end of 1970s (Zarzycki 1981; Zarzycki & Wróbel 2012). Since then, fairly scarce studies on the flora of the Pieniny Mountains have been published, which also include information concerning orchids (see list of references). In the Slovakian part of the Pieniny Mountains, floristic research was conducted in 1990s by Benčaťová (2001).

The aim of this paper is to compile reports of changes that have occurred since the 1980s in the composition of orchid flora in the Polish part of the Pieniny Mountains. Data has been presented in Table as well as notes concerning the species that do not currently occur in the Pieniny Mountains and species that are very rare or new. Factors that cause threats to many species, particularly rare ones and causes of expansion of several orchid species in the area have also been briefly described. This study has used the species nomenclature according to Mirek *et al.* (2002).

2. Species not currently found in the Pieniny Mountains

Cephalanthera rubra (L.) Rich. – A species dispersed in Poland, but rare in the mountains. Nearly half of its stations currently remain unconfirmed (Zajac & Zajac 2001; Bernacki 2008a). In danger of extinction in Poland (Hereźniak & Bernacki 2001), currently known only from one station in the Carpathians – critically endangered (Bernacki 2008a) – see Table 1. Sightings of this species were reported in Szczawnica in the Pieniny Mountains (Zieleniewski 1852 as cited by Zarzycki 1981), but these were later unconfirmed. The species was recorded in the Slovakian Pieniny Mountains (Zarzycki 1981).

Dactylorhiza incarnata (L.) Soó – Non-threatened on a national scale. Subsp. *incarnata* growing in the Carpathians, reported only in the vicinity of Przemyśl (Zajac & Zajac 2001; Bernacki 2008b). Other few Carpathian stations do not exist or have long not been confirmed – critically endangered (Bernacki 2008b). Generally reported from the Pieniny Mountains (Berdau 1890 as cited by Zarzycki 1981), and the western Pieniny Mountains – Księża Młaka mire (Gustawicz 1894 as cited by Zarzycki 1981). In the Slovakian part of the Pieniny Mountains – Červený Kláštor (Filarszky 1898 as cited by Zarzycki 1981). Probably no herbarium specimens.

Gymnadenia odoratissima (L.) Rich. – Species known in Poland only from the Tatra Mountains and from an unconfirmed station in the Sudety Mountains (Zajac & Zajac 2001), non-threatened on a national scale. Reported from the Pieniny Mountains, most likely

by mistake (Filarszky 1888 as cited by Zarzycki 1981).

Listera cordata (L.) R. Br – A relatively widespread species in the mountains of Poland (the Carpathians and Sudety) and in the northern part of the country, particularly along the Baltic shore (Zajac & Zajac 2001). Classified as vulnerable to extinction (Table 1). Generally reported from the Pieniny Mountains (Knapp 1872 as cited by Zarzycki 1981), from Szczawnica (Zieleniewski 1852 as cited by Zarzycki 1981) and Slovakia – Kláštorňá hora (Gustawicz 1881, 1894 – preserved herbarium specimens, as cited by Zarzycki 1981). Later not found for a long time.

Orchis coriophora L. – Deemed extinct in Poland until 2001 – threat level category EX (Zajac & Zajac 2001; Bernacki & Adamowski 2001). After the discovery of new stations (Głowacki *et al.* 2004; Krawczyk 2008), the current category is E (Table 1); however, its occurrence in the Polish Carpathians has not been confirmed (Bernacki 2008d). All data from the Pieniny Mountains date back to the nineteenth century. It was recorded from these mountains both generally (Berdau 1860, 1890, as cited by Zarzycki 1981) and, specifically, from Zamkowa Góra (central Pieniny Mountains) (Herbich 1834 as cited by Zarzycki 1982) and Wysokie Skalki (Little Pieniny Mountains – the highest altitude they occur in Poland) regions (Gustawicz 1894 as cited by Zarzycki 1981).

Orchis militaris L. – Reported in Poland from numerous sites in the north-western and eastern parts of the country. Its occurrence has been recently confirmed in approximately 50 sites out of nearly 200 formerly known (Zajac & Zajac 2001; Bernacki & Bartoszek 2008). Vulnerable to extinction in Poland, critically endangered in the Carpathians (Bernacki & Bartoszek 2008) – see Table 1. It probably used to occur quite frequently before the end of the nineteenth century, e.g. on Czerniawa Glade (Gustawicz 1881, as cited by Zarzycki 1981; herbarium specimens). Later deemed extinct in the Polish part of the Pieniny Mountains (Zarzycki 1981), but recently recorded in Slovakia (Zarzycki & Wróbel 2012).

Orchis pallens L. – A small number of stations can be found in southern Poland where the north-eastern border of its range runs (Zajac & Zajac 2001; Bernacki *et al.* 2008). In Poland and the Polish Carpathians, this species is vulnerable to extinction (Zajac 2001; Bernacki *et al.* 2008) – see Table 1. Reported in the Pieniny Mountains in Upszar forest (Gustawicz 1881, 1894 as cited by Zarzycki 1981; herbarium specimens), as well as Szczawnica (Zieleniewski 1852 as cited by Zarzycki 1981). These are nowadays historical stations (Bernacki *et al.* 2008; Zarzycki & Wróbel 2012).

Pseudorchis albida (L.) Á. Löve & D. Löve – It occurs very rarely in the Sudety Mountains, slightly more frequently in the Carpathians, not found for a

Table 1. Orchidaceae species recorded in the Pieniny Mts. and their threat category

Pieniny Mts.		Polish Red List			Polish Red Book		CRB
1981	Species	1986	1992	2006	1993	2001	2008
■	<i>Cephalanthera damasonium</i> (Mill.) Druce	V	R	V	-	-	-
■	<i>Cephalanthera longifolia</i> (L.) Fritsch	V	V	V	-	-	-
+	<i>Cephalanthera rubra</i> (L.) Rich.	V	E	E	-	EN	-
■	<i>Coeloglossum viride</i> (L.) Hartm.	-	V	V	-	-	-
■	<i>Corallorhiza trifida</i> Châtel.	-	V	V	-	-	-
■	<i>Cypripedium calceolus</i> L.	V	V	V	-	VU	EN
■	<i>Dactylorhiza fuchsii</i> (Druce) Soó	V	V	V	-	-	-
+	<i>Dactylorhiza incarnata</i> (L.) Soó	-	-	-	-	EN	-
■	<i>Dactylorhiza maculata</i> (L.) Soó	V	V	V	-	-	-
○	<i>Dactylorhiza majalis</i> (Rchb.) P. F. Hunt. & Summerh.	-	-	-	-	-	-
■	<i>Dactylorhiza sambucina</i> (L.) Soó	V	V	V	-	VU	EN
○	<i>Epipactis atrorubens</i> (Hoffm.) Besser	-	-	-	-	-	-
○	<i>Epipactis helleborine</i> (L.) Crantz	-	-	-	-	-	-
■	<i>Epipactis microphylla</i> (Ehrh.) Sw.	E	E	V	E	EN	EN
■	<i>Epipactis muelleri</i> Godfery	-	-	-	-	-	EN
■	<i>Epipactis palustris</i> (L.) Crantz	V	V	V	-	-	-
■	<i>Epipogium aphyllum</i> Sw.	R	V	E	-	CR	EN
■	<i>Goodyera repens</i> (L.) R. Br.	-	-	[E]	-	-	-
○	<i>Gymnadenia conopsea</i> (L.) R. Br.	-	-	-	-	-	-
+	<i>Gymnadenia odoratissima</i> (L.) Rich.	-	-	-	-	-	-
+	<i>Listera cordata</i> (L.) R. Br.	-	-	[V]	-	-	-
○	<i>Listera ovata</i> (L.) R. Br.	-	-	-	-	-	-
■	<i>Malaxis monophyllos</i> (L.) Sw.	V	R	V	V	LR	EN
○	<i>Neottia nidus-avis</i> (L.) Rich.	-	-	-	-	-	-
■	<i>Ophrys insectifera</i> L.	R	R	R	R	VU	EN
+	<i>Orchis coriophora</i> L.	E	E	E	-	EX	-
■	<i>Orchis mascula</i> (L.) L.	-	V	V	-	-	-
+	<i>Orchis militaris</i> L.	V	V	V	-	-	-
■	<i>Orchis morio</i> L.	-	V	V	-	EN	EN
+	<i>Orchis pallens</i> L.	V	V	V	V	VU	-
■	<i>Orchis ustulata</i> L.	V	E	R	-	EN	CR
○	<i>Platanthera bifolia</i> (L.) Rich.	-	-	-	-	-	-
○	<i>Platanthera chlorantha</i> (Custer) Rchb.	-	-	-	-	-	-
+	<i>Pseudorchis albida</i> (L.) Á. Löve & D. Löve	-	-	-	-	-	-
○	<i>Traunsteinera globosa</i> (L.) Rchb.	-	-	-	-	-	-

Explanations: threat degrees in the Pieniny Mts., + extinct, ■ endangered, ○ not threatened; regions – Pieniny Mts. (Zarzycki 1981); Poland – Polish Red List of Plants (Zarzycki 1986; Zarzycki & Szelağ 1992; Zarzycki & Szelağ 2006); Poland – Polish Red Book of Plants (Zarzycki & Kaźmierczakowa 1993; Kaźmierczakowa & Zarzycki 2001); Carpathians – CRB (The Red Data Book of the Polish Carpathians) (Mirek & Piękoś-Mirkowa, 2008); threat categories in Poland and in Carpathians, EX – extinct, CR – critically endangered, E, EN – endangered/declining – critically endangered, [E] – declining – critically endangered, high risk of extinction in isolated localities beyond the main area of occurrence, V, VU – vulnerable, [V] – vulnerable, endangered in isolated localities beyond the main area of occurrence, R – rare/potentially endangered

long time in many of its stations (Zajac & Zajac 2001; Piękoś-Mirkowa & Mirek 2006). Not entered in the Polish “Red List” or “Red Book”. Locally (e.g. in the Sudety Mountains), it is critically endangered (Fabiszewski & Kwiatkowski 2002). Noted in the Pieniny Mountains “in forests near Szczawnica” (Berdau 1890 as cited by Zarzycki 1981; this information is more likely to refer to the Sącz region) and in the Biała Woda valley (Kostuch 1966 as cited by Zarzycki 1981). Later not found.

3. Very rare species in the Pieniny Mountains

Cypripedium calceolus L. – Recorded in Poland from approximately 250, mostly lowland, stations ranging from the Lubuskie lake district through Masuria to the Suwalskie lake district, and occurs in the south in the Sudety Mountains and the Carpathians (Zajac & Zajac 2001). In the Polish part of the Carpathians, it had slightly more than 30 stations; it has lately been confirmed only in approximately one-third of these stations

(Mirek & Bernacki 2008). For the threat level categories on a national scale and in the Carpathians (Table 1). Protected by the Bern Convention and Habitat Directive (Bąba & Kucharczyk 2001; Zarzycki & Szelağ 2006; Mirek & Bernacki 2008). Recorded at ten stations in the Pieniny Mountains. For a certain time, it was reported at the western and central parts of the Pieniny Mountains; in the Little Pieniny Mountains only on the Slovakian side. The first account of its occurrence on the Polish side in this part of the Pieniny Mountains dates back to 1990 (Witkula mountain, north-eastern slope – station currently requires confirmation). A heliophilous species, declining due to the regeneration of tree stands (Babczyńska-Sendek *et al.* 1980; Zarzycki 1981; Mirek & Bernacki 2008; Zarzycki & Wróbel 2012).

Epipogium aphyllum Sw. – It occurs in Poland mostly in the south (Carpathians and Sudety Mountains), rarely in lowland areas (Zajac & Zajac 2001). It has been recorded in the Carpathians at 20 stations. It has not been recently confirmed in the majority of these sites. Its current distribution is focused in the Tatra Mountains (Piękoś-Mirkowa *et al.* 2008). For the threat level categories on a national scale and in the Carpathians (Hereźniak & Piękoś-Mirkowa 2001; Zarzycki & Szelağ 2006; Piękoś-Mirkowa *et al.* 2008) – see Table 1. Two historical stations in the central Pieniny Mountains – Pieniński Potok River (Knapp 1872 as cited by Zarzycki 1981) and Sokolica Mountain (Gustawicz 1881, 1894; as cited by Zarzycki 1981; herbarium specimens) later unconfirmed. A present-day station in the Harczy Grunt valley was observed from 1994 to 2005. The number of individuals gradually declined when, finally, only one blooming individual was still left in 2005. This species is endangered mainly due to its scarceness and the fact that populations are small in number. When growing near tourist trails, it is under threat of trampling (Piątek & Vončina 1995; Bodziarczyk & Vončina 2001; Piękoś-Mirkowa *et al.* 2008).

Goodyera repens (L.) R. Br. – In Poland, found mostly in Western Pomerania and the north-eastern part of the country. Recorded in the Sudety and Carpathians Mountains (Zajac & Zajac 2001; Piękoś-Mirkowa & Mirek 2006). For the threat level category on a national scale – see Table 1 (Zarzycki & Szelağ 2006). Reported only from the Little Pieniny Mountains up until the 1980s, where it was collected in 1973 in the Skalski Potok River gorge, and from Slovakia (Aksamitka Mt.) (Zarzycki 1981). A new station was found in 2007 near Czorsztyn, located beyond the reach of human economic activities, which is promising for its survival (Vončina 2010). In general, the major threat to this species in Poland is the commercial use of forests (Piękoś-Mirkowa & Mirek 2006).

Malaxis monophyllos (L.) Sw. – Approximately 300 stations of this species have been recorded in Poland,

both in lowland areas and mountains. The number of its stations solely in the Carpathians was nearly 60 in former times. Nowadays, almost half of them are considered extinct or no longer found since as early as the turn of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The species currently occurs in the western Tatra Mountains (Zajac & Zajac 2001; Bernacki 2008c). For the threat level categories on a national scale and in the Polish Carpathians (Bernacki 2001, 2008c; Zarzycki & Szelağ 2006) – see Table 1. Noted in the Pieniny Mountains near Szczawnica and Krościenko in eight stations in the nineteenth century. Not found again in the following years (Zarzycki 1981). It was not until 2000 that several stations were recorded in the western and central Pieniny Mountains and one in the Little Pieniny Mountains. Populations are usually small in size (a few or, less commonly, about a dozen individuals) (Kaźmierczakowa & Perzanowska 2000; Bodziarczyk & Vončina 2001; Bernacki & Błońska 2006). The most severe threat is posed by draining moist forests and shrubland areas, regulating the flow and lining the riversides of mountain streams, as well as the deliberate structural transformation of deciduous and mixed forests into coniferous forests (Bernacki 2008c).

Ophrys insectifera L. – Approximately 30 stations are known in the south of Poland (in the Carpathians and Małopolska Upland), situated beyond the continuous range of this species. In the Polish Carpathians, it can be found only in the Tatra and Pieniny Mountains (Zajac & Zajac 2001; Mirek & Stawowczyk 2008). For the threat level categories on a national scale and in the Polish Carpathians (Kaźmierczakowa & Zarzycki 2001b; Zarzycki & Szelağ 2006; Mirek & Stawowczyk 2008) – see Table 1. Its occurrence has been recorded in all parts of the Pieniny Mountains. Since the beginning of the twentieth century, it has only been reported in Czorsztyn and on Holica mountain. Quite rare in 1970s, although it occasionally occurred at many sites in large numbers (Zarzycki 1981). Towards the end of 1980s, it was recorded in just two locations (Jagiello 1992). Only several stations have been found in the western Pieniny Mountains since 2000 (Kaźmierczakowa & Perzanowska 2001; Bernacki & Błońska 2006; Kolanowska *et al.* 2012). Endangered due to small numbers of individuals in populations, scarcity of occurrence, and the succession of trees and shrubs (Mirek & Stawowczyk 2008).

Orchis ustulata L. – Currently a fairly rare species in Poland (approximately 130 stations, now predominantly historical ones), and very rare in the Carpathians (Zajac & Zajac 2001; Mirek *et al.* 2008). Two subspecies can be distinguished: subsp. *ustulata* (blooming in May and June) and subsp. *aestivalis* (blooming in July and August). For the threat level categories on a national scale and in the Polish Carpathians (Table 1). Protected

by the Washington Convention (Bernacki & Krukowski 2001; Zarzycki & Szelağ 2006; Mirek *et al.* 2008). It occurred very rarely in the Pieniny Mountains in 1970s, whereas in the nineteenth century, it was possibly more common in the area, as confirmed by data from that period (Zarzycki 1981; Mirek *et al.* 2008). Two stations on the Polish side of the Pieniny Mountains were known for a short time, namely Kórnikówka Glade (central Pieniny Mountains) and Wysoki Wierch Mt. (Little Pieniny Mountains), the latter discovered in 2006, both of which currently require confirmation. It is likely that the species, which is associated with warm meadows, disappeared from the Polish part of the massif, although it was recorded on the Slovakian side in the Haligovce region (Frey & Frey 2006; Mirek *et al.* 2008; Zarzycki & Wróbel 2012). Threatened due to very small populations, scarcity of its occurrence and afforestation of meadows (Mirek *et al.* 2008).

Platanthera chlorantha (Custer) Rchb. – Dispersed in Poland and fairly common in the southern, eastern, and north-eastern parts of the country, as well as in the Sudety Mountains and Carpathians (Zajac & Zajac 2001). The species is non-threatened on a national scale. Considered rare in the Pieniny Mountains. Reported in central and western parts, including Slovakia (Zarzycki 1981; Jagiełło 1992). Found in 2009 in the Little Pieniny Mountains (Szafranówka Mt.) (L. Frey, unpubl.). It is possible that there are more stations, as the species is sometimes confused with *P. bifolia*. Directly threatened as a result of people picking them and, indirectly, by the commercial use of deciduous forests (Piękoś-Mirkowa & Mirek 2006).

4. Orchid species new to the Pieniny Mountains

Newly occurring orchids in the Pieniny Mountains are represented by two (or three?) species of the *Epipactis* genus.

Epipactis microphylla (Ehrh.) Sw. – A Mediterranean species, its range reaches as far north as Poland's southern regions. Eight stations have been known to date, located in the southern part of the country (Zajac & Zajac 2001; Wróbel 2008). For the threat level category on a national scale and in the Carpathians (Baryła 2001; Zarzycki & Szelağ 2006; Wróbel 2008) – see Table 1. In 1998, it was found in the central Pieniny Mountains (southern slope of Pieninki, in a *Carici-Fagetum cephalanteretosum* community) (Wróbel 1999). Observations continued from 1998 to 2007 showed a variable number of individuals producing fairly abundant blooms (no seedlings found). The small population does not seem to be directly threatened; however, a random event may negatively affect its occurrence. Therefore, this orchid has been included in the list of species of special interest in the Pieniny National Park (Wróbel 2008).

Epipactis muelleri Godfrey – A Western and Central European species, reported in Poland only from three sites. Due to its resemblance to *Epipactis helleborine* s. lato, this species could have been previously misidentified, which suggests that further stations are yet to be found. Not entered in the national “Red List” or “Red Book”; included in the “Red List” of species of the Lower Silesia region (Kački 2003; Naumowicz 2008) – see Table 1. It has been, so far, recorded in the Pieniny Mountains at just one site in the central Pieniny Mountains (Wyrobek Glade) in 2008. The population, which comprises merely four blooming individuals, is greatly threatened because of its location near a tourist trail. Constant monitoring, the preservation of seeds in a seed bank and entering the species in the national “Red List” are recommended steps (Naumowicz 2008).

Epipactis purpurata Sm. – Threat level category R (Zarzycki & Szelağ 2006). The station from the Pieniny Mountains reported by Jagiełło (1992) is doubtful. It was not confirmed in the following years; it has not been referred to in literature concerning plant distribution in Poland (e.g. Zajac & Zajac 2001; Piękoś-Mirkowa & Mirek 2006).

5. Species showing expansive tendencies in the Pieniny Mountains

On the basis of research by Bernacki and Błońska (2006), it was found that 11 orchid species occurred in an anthropogenic zone (environs of the Krośnica – Niedzica road, western Pieniny Mountains) at stations formed as a result of construction works. These were mainly species with the largest number of stations in the Pieniny Mountains (*Dactylorhiza fuchii*, *D. majalis*, *Epipactis atrorubens*, *E. helleborine*, *Gymnadenia conopsea*, *Listera ovata* and *Platanthera bifolia*), as well as those classified as rare (*Cephalanthera damasonium* and *Epipactis palustris*) and very rare species (*Malaxis monophyllos* and *Ophrys insectifera*).

The following species, which occurred more frequently in the anthropogenic zone than the undisturbed zone, were deemed the most expansive: *Epipactis palustris*, *E. helleborine*, *Listera ovata*, *Gymnadenia conopsea*, *Dactylorhiza fuchii*, and *Epipactis atrorubens*. The latter three produced the largest numbers of sprouts in the anthropogenic zone. The abundant occurrence of orchids in human-transformed habitats probably results from the creation of specific habitat conditions, such as high humidity and insolation levels, with the concomitant suppression of competition from herbaceous plants, shrubs and trees.

6. Final remarks

The abundance of *Orchidaceae* species still endures in the Pieniny Mountains. It is evident from the above-

presented compilation that both commonly found species, forming numerous populations, and rare species, with no more than single stations and the populations that produce small numbers of flowering sprouts, occur in this region. Regrettably, many species that had still been recorded in the nineteenth and early twentieth century disappeared and other, formerly abundant species, survived only at single stations.

The Pieniny orchid flora, together with other vascular plant species of this mountain range, undergoes constant quantitative and qualitative transformations. This is caused both by natural factors, which seem inevitable, and by human activity that can be modelled relative to needs (Zarzycki & Wróbel 2012). For instance, as a result of changes in the management, particularly substantial changes occurred in meadow flora, of which orchids are an important component. These changes pertain to the withdrawal from exten-

sive meadow management, intensification of meadow use, the abandonment of meadows or the introduction of grazing. For these reasons, orchids disappear from their stations, as they rapidly show negative response to habitat changes. On the other hand, it is interesting to observe particular species colonising habitats where they have not occurred before.

Despite the fact that these plants are under legal protection, most of them having been entered in “Red Lists” and “Red Books”, orchids still require special conservation efforts. It is, therefore, necessary and important to conduct an inventory of orchid resources (the major aim of this study) that would be repeated at certain intervals in order to know the number of stations and of individuals per population of each species. This, in turn, would make it possible to take relevant actions needed to prevent the disappearance of these plants from the Pieniny Mountains.

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