



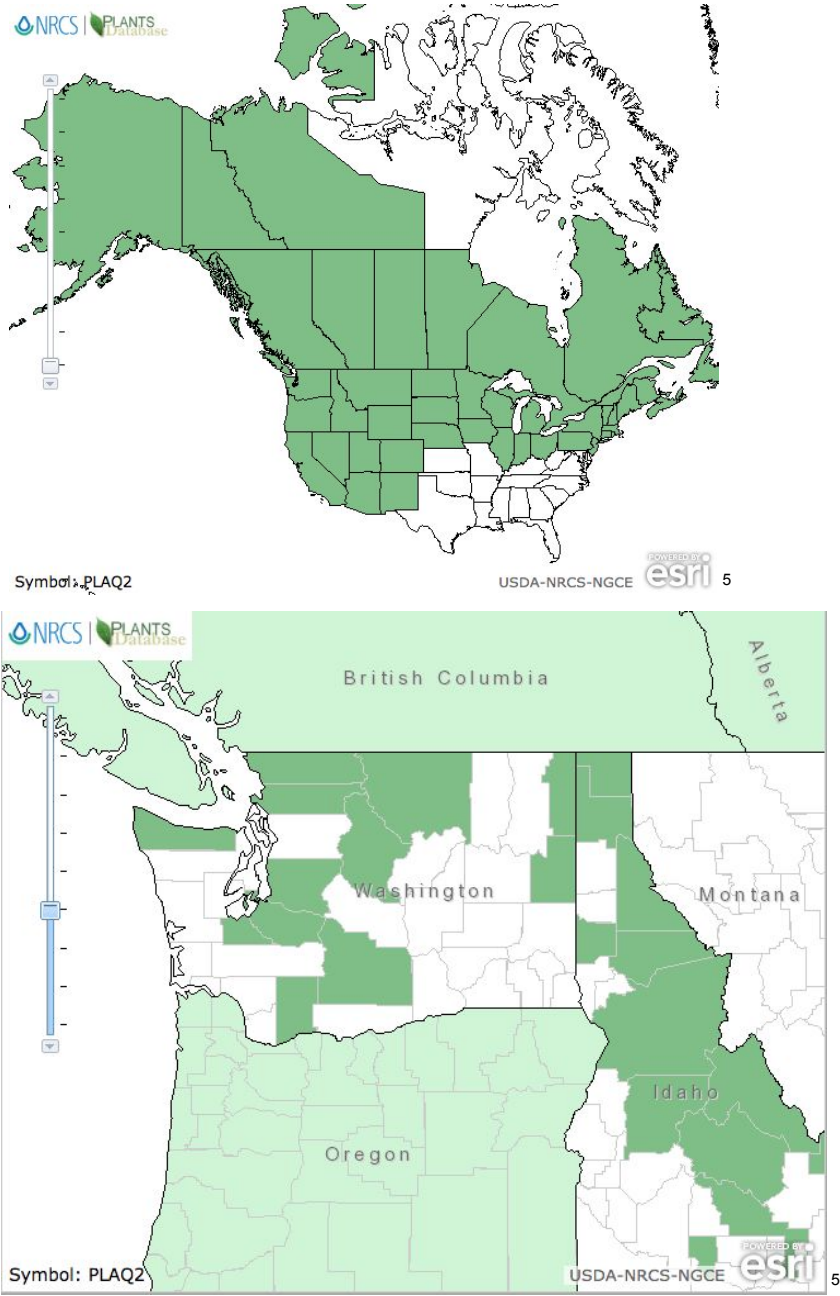
*Platanthera aquilonis*: A—whole plant in flower, B—Portion of inflorescence, C—Typical flower, exploded view

Left two images <sup>2</sup> Right image <sup>1</sup>

### *Platanthera aquilonis* Sheviak (Northern Green Orchid)

<b>TAXONOMY</b>	
<b>Plant Family</b>	
Scientific Name	Orchidaceae
Common Name	Orchid
<b>Species Scientific Name</b>	
Scientific Name	<i>Platanthera aquilonis</i> Sheviak
Varieties	N/A
Sub-species	N/A
Cultivar	N/A

<p>Common Synonym(s)</p>	<p><i>Platanthera hyperborea</i> auct. non (L.) Lindl.<sup>5</sup>  <i>Habenaria hyperborea</i> auct. non (L.) R. Br.<sup>5</sup></p>
<p>Common Name(s)</p>	<p>Northern Green Orchid, eagle rein orchid, Sheviak's bog orchid <sup>2</sup></p>
<p>Species Code (as per USDA Plants database)</p>	<p>PLAQ2, HAHY3, PLYH9<sup>5</sup></p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>GENERAL INFORMATION</b></p>	

<p>Geographical range</p>	 <p>The figure consists of two maps. The top map shows the geographical range of the Northern Green Orchid (PLAQ2) across North America. The species is distributed in most states and provinces, with green shading indicating its presence. The bottom map is a zoomed-in view of the Pacific Northwest, showing the species' distribution in British Columbia, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Montana. Both maps include logos for NRCs PLANTS Database, USDA-NRCS-NGCE, and Esri.</p>
<p>Ecological Distribution</p>	<p>Wet meadows, tundra, marshes, fens, stream banks, shores, ditches, seeping slopes, roadsides, borrow pits, mesic deciduous forest slopes.<sup>6</sup></p>
<p>Climate and elevation range</p>	<p>0 - 2500 m elevation. Climate is generally cool and moist.<sup>4</sup></p>
<p>Local habitat and abundance</p>	<p>No specific information found for Washington State. Across native habitats in North America, this species is recognized as regularly occurring. It has been documented that the Northern Green Orchid inhabits prairie</p>

	regions (fens, wet prairies, sedge meadows) and forests that are continually moist, shaded, and soil is fairly acidic. <sup>1</sup>
Plant strategy type / successional stage	Self pollinating/fertilizing, tuberous <sup>1</sup>
Plant characteristics	15 - 75 cm in height. Leafy stems. Tuberous orchid, tubers are vertical, slim, and tapering sizing between 3 - 15 cm in length and grow two roots per tuber. Plant has inflorescence raceme between 3-25 cm in length housing between 5 - 40 flowers. Flowers are small and yellow/green in color and usually bearing no scent. <sup>1</sup> Blooms usually occur between May and August. <sup>6</sup>
<b>PROPAGATION DETAILS (TUBER)</b>	
Ecotype	N/A
Propagation Goal	Plant
Propagation Method	Vegetative. Tubers
Product Type	Bareroot or container
Stock Type	N/A
Time to Grow	N/A
Target Specifications	N/A
Propagule Collection Instructions	No species specific information found; below are general instructions for tuberous orchid propagation.  Remove tuber from parent plant during dormancy season, between early fall and early spring. Cut underground stem between an old and new tuber. <sup>7</sup>
Propagule Processing/Propagule Characteristics	N/A

Pre-Planting Propagule Treatments	N/A
Growing Area Preparation / Annual Practices for Perennial Crops	Tubers should be planted at the same depth they were harvested from. <sup>7</sup> If stock type is bareroot, tubers should be planted 15 cm apart. <sup>7</sup>
Establishment Phase Details	N/A
Length of Establishment Phase	N/A
Active Growth Phase	N/A
Length of Active Growth Phase	N/A
Hardening Phase	N/A
Length of Hardening Phase	N/A
Harvesting, Storage and Shipping	N/A
Length of Storage	N/A
Guidelines for Outplanting / Performance on Typical Sites	N/A
Other	P. aquilonis is often confused with P. huronensis. Generally the easiest way to confirm the identity of P. aquilonis is checking for its scentless flowers and a dull yellow color on the lip of its blooms. <sup>1</sup>

**INFORMATION SOURCES**

References (full citations)	<p><sup>1</sup>Angell, Bobbi. "Platanthera Aquilonis Shev. Northern Green Bog-Orchid." <i>Native Orchids of Minnesota</i>, by Welby R. Smith and Vera Ming Wong, University of Minnesota Press, 2012, pp. 160–163.</p> <p><sup>2</sup>Giblin, David. "Platanthera Aquilonis Eagle Rein Orchid, Sheviak's Bog Orchid." <i>Burke Herbarium Image Collection</i>, Burke Museum, biology.burke.washington.edu/herbarium/imagecollection/taxon.php?Taxon=Platanthera%20aquilonis</p> <p><sup>3</sup>"Platanthera Aquilonis Sheviak, Lindleyana." <i>Platanthera Aquilonis in Flora of North America @ Efloras.org</i>, Efloras.org, <a href="http://www.efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora_id=1&amp;taxon_id=242101825">www.efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora_id=1&amp;taxon_id=242101825</a>.</p> <p><sup>4</sup>"Platanthera Aquilonis." <i>Encyclopedia of Puget Sound</i>, <a href="http://www.eopugetsound.org/species/platanthera-aquilonis">www.eopugetsound.org/species/platanthera-aquilonis</a>.</p> <p><sup>5</sup>"Platanthera Aquilonis Sheviak Northern Green Orchid." <i>Plants Profile for Platanthera Aquilonis (Northern Green Orchid)</i>, USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service, plants.usda.gov/core/profile?symbol=PLAQ2.</p> <p><sup>6</sup>Romero-Gonzalez, Gustavo, et al. "Platanthera Aquilonis Sheviak." <i>VPlants</i>, vplants.org/portal/taxa/index.php?taxon=18576.</p> <p><sup>7</sup>Toogood, Alan, editor. "Orchids." <i>The American Horticulture Society Plant Propagation</i>, DK Publishing, INC, 1999, pp. 178–185.</p>
Other Sources Consulted	<p>Wallace, Lisa. <i>Biological Investigations in the Genus Platanthera (Orchidaceae): Conservation Issues in Platanthera Leucophaea and Evolutionary Diversification in Section Limnorchis</i>. Diss. Ohio State University, 2002. Web. May 17, 2019.</p> <p>Johnson, R. Timothy. <i>Developing A Model of Orchid Seed Germination: in Vitro Studies of the Threatened Florida Species Bletia Purpurea</i>. Diss. University of Florida, 2011. Web. May 17, 2019.</p> <p>Wright, Ashley, and Selena. "The Garden Hotline, Platanthera Aquilonis." 17 May 2019.</p>
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