

Reintroduction of *Peristylus (Platanthera) holochila* – a U.S. Federally Endangered Orchid from Hawaii

BACKGROUND

In 2002, the Orchid Recovery Program at Illinois College began a collaborative effort with the National Tropical Botanical Garden in Hawaii to cultivate a U.S. Federally endangered orchid, *Peristylus (Platanthera) holochila*, from seed. Only ca. 36 individual plants remain of this Hawaiian endemic spanning three islands (Kauai, Maui, Molokai), and only one specimen persists on Kauai. Initially the technique of symbiotic seed germination was planned as the primary means to grow seedlings quickly (< 2 years) *in vitro*. Unfortunately, the Hawaiian mycorrhizal fungi that we recovered for this procedure failed to prompt seed germination forcing us to rely on a time-consuming procedure instead – asymbiotic germination. Seeds collected during a span of 4 years (2002, 2003, 2005, 2006) from the Molokai and Kauai populations were sent to Illinois College where they were subsequently sown on various agar media by undergraduate student researchers. Some seeds were placed in cold storage (-7 C) for future use. Of the 24,940 seeds initially sown on agar media, a sizeable number (300+) of seedlings have since been cultivated successfully *in vitro* to the leaf-bearing stage. To date (July 2010), 61 of our largest seedlings have been transferred from agar to soil – the last and most critical step in the process leading to reintroduction. Many of these plants have survived soil transfer and continue growth and development. We project that by March of 2011, ca. 61-100 seedlings will be large enough to reintroduce into existing orchid habitats in Hawaii - more than doubling the total number of existing plants that currently remain on the archipelago.

GOALS

1. **Reintroduce ca. 24-100 laboratory-grown *P. holochila* seedlings to Hawaii.** Seedlings would be reintroduced into Alakali Swamp (Kauai) and/or Kamakou Preserve (Molokai). Seedlings deemed too small in size for reintroduction *in situ* in March 2011 may be taken to the National Tropical Botanical Garden on Kauai, and reintroduced in due course by qualified staff members.

A total of 85 seedlings were transported to Hawaii on 6 March 2011, but one seedling destined for the National Tropical Botanical Garden did not survive transport. Of these 84 surviving seedlings, 17 were reintroduced *in situ*: 8 plants onto Kauai, and 9 plants onto Molokai. The remaining seedlings were placed into cultivation facilities for further growth and development. Of these, 6 were deposited into the National Tropical Botanical Garden (Kauai), 14 into the Lyon Arboretum, and 47 at a site higher in elevation on Maui (Olinda Rare Plant Facility).

2. **Sow ca. 1,000-10,000 seeds into two existing sites (Alakali Swamp, Kamakou Preserve).** These seeds are currently housed in cold storage (-7 C) at Illinois College in a viable state. Once sown, the seeds would be expected to germinate naturally, augmenting the existing number of plants at each site. Given that the sole remaining plant on Kauai appears to be in decline (S. Perlman, pers. com.), sowing seeds on Kauai takes on added significance.

Ten seed packets, each containing ca. 300 seeds were placed in soil at Alakali Swamp on 7 March 2011. Approximately one year later (28 March 2012) the packets were extracted from soil and inspected for germination by Wendy Kishida (Kauai PEPP). None of the packets appeared to contain seedlings (protocorms) and all packets were subsequently and immediately re-buried. Seeds of terrestrial orchids have been known to remain inactive but viable in soil for at least three years, perhaps longer, and these packets will be re-inspected for germination in the next two years.

3. **Recover additional mycorrhizal fungi from *P. holochila*.** While our asymbiotic technique appears to have worked at generating seedlings, isolating the Hawaiian fungus that *P. holochila* relies on to complete its life cycle *in situ* remains a high priority. If successfully recovered, these fungi will be deposited into an international culture collection (*e.g.*, UAMH, Alberta, Canada) for future work (*e.g.*, use in symbiotic seed germination).

If protocorms are successfully recovered from seed packets on Kauai, we will begin the process of recovering, identifying, safeguarding, and using mycorrhizal fungi from this species.

METHODS

(Linked with itemized goals above)

1. Obtaining permission and acquiring permits to release these seedlings into Hawaii is currently underway. Seedlings will be inspected for potential pests (probably via USDA-APHIS), then carefully placed into plastic Ziploc bags within 24 hrs of departure. Bags of seedlings will be housed in cardboard boxes and will be transported by air as carry-on baggage. Each student will be responsible for a particular subset of seedlings during transport from Illinois to Hawaii. Previous Illinois College students have successfully transported seedlings of other rare orchids in this manner (Illinois to Florida) leading up to reintroduction (Stewart et al., 2003; Zettler et al., 2007). Upon arrival in Hawaii, Ziploc bags will be unsealed to allow for gas exchange, and temporarily stored at the National Tropical Botanical Garden (NTBG). Seedlings acquired from seed originating from the Kauai plant will be reintroduced into Alakali Swamp in the general vicinity (1-50 m) of the existing plant. Every attempt will be made to keep the soil/root interface intact as plants are gently placed into the site. If soil at the site is dry, sterile distilled water will be added to soil. Depending on the availability of funds, a short flight to Kamakou Preserve on Molokai will follow. The *P. holochila* population on this island contains ca. 12-24 plants confined to a protected area. Seedlings will be placed in the general vicinity of the existing plants. If sufficient funds cannot be acquired for a flight to Molokai, seedlings will remain at the National Tropical Botanical Garden and likely released by trained staff from the NTBG and/or The Nature Conservancy at a later date.
2. Seeds from both populations currently stored at Illinois College at -7 C will be placed in an insulated container on cold packs immediately before departure from Illinois. Upon arrival at the NTBG, seeds will be placed in refrigeration (ca. 4 C) until taken to the field. Seeds originally acquired from Alakali Swamp on Kauai will be taken to the same site and sown by gently lifting the sod and applying ca. 100-300 seeds into hole at a depth of 5-10 cm. Seeds will be placed at randomly chosen locations along a transect originating at the site of the existing plant. *Given that the existing plant on Kauai has experienced steady decline, this particular study may represent the last opportunity for seeds from this plant to be sown in Alakali Swamp, naturally or artificially.* Seeds from the Molokai population will be sown in the same manner either by us (if funds allow), or by trained staff.
3. To acquire mycorrhizal fungi from mature *P. holochila* plants, root segments (1-2 cm in length) will be detached from one or more individual plants. (This procedure has been carried out on other terrestrial orchids in the past including *P. holochila*, without permanent harm to the plant). Root segments will be placed in Ziploc bags and stored in refrigeration until transported back to Illinois via carry-on baggage. Upon arrival, root segments will be surface-sterilized, and cortical cells containing intact pelotons (masses of viable fungal hyphae) will be plated on Fungal Isolation Medium (FIM, Hollick, 2007) containing an antibiotic (streptomycin sulfate). Within

one week, hyphal tips will be excised using a sterile scalpel and placed on the surface of Potato Dextrose Agar (PDA, Difco) and incubated at ambient temperature. Cultures that match published descriptions of orchid fungi will be retained and sent to the University of Alberta Microfungus Collection and Herbarium (UAMH, Canada) for safekeeping and future use (*e.g.*, symbiotic germination). Although mycorrhizal fungi have been previously acquired from *P. holochila* using this technique, none of the strains were effective at prompting seed germination *in vitro*. Nevertheless, these strains were deposited into UAMH for safekeeping (see attached). By acquiring new isolates from Hawaii, we hope to isolate a strain that will be effective at triggering germination in this species.

PROJECT RELEVANCE TO OBJECTIVES

Our project relates to all four objectives specified by the SDCOS and are addressed below:

1. **Protect orchids in the wild.** With perhaps as few as 36 *P. holochila* plants remaining in Hawaii, reintroducing more plants to augment this number could potentially save this species from extinction.
2. **Establish and maintain organizations that protect orchids and orchid habitat.** Since 1996, the Orchid Recovery Program at Illinois College has integrated undergraduate student learning with the conservation of North America's rarest orchids. We have received generous support from the SDCOS in previous years, and this has helped our program considerably. Some of the previous Illinois College students funded through the SDCOS have since entered conservation-based careers involving orchids and their habitats (*e.g.*, Dr. Scott L. Stewart, PhD, University of Florida, 2007). The three Illinois College students listed in this grant proposal have demonstrated a sincere concern for these plants. All three have expressed an interest in pursuing graduate studies which could include orchids and their conservation. Providing these students with an opportunity to reintroduce this rare orchid into its native habitat would be a unique, life-long experience for them.
3. **Conduct studies related to orchid conservation.** The Orchid Recovery Program at Illinois College has relied on funds through the SDCOC in previous years involving *P. holochila* as well as other rare native orchids (*e.g.*, *Spiranthes brevilabris*, *S. longilabris*). These previous research projects have been pivotal in the development of protocols aimed at *P. holochila*'s reintroduction and recovery. In other words, previous support from the SDCOC has had a "domino effect" on the development of additional studies related to orchid conservation.
4. **Educate the public about conservation in general, orchid conservation in particular, and encourage public participation in conservation.** Students in the Orchid Recovery Program have presented their research at regional, national and international meetings (*e.g.*, 3rd International Orchid Conservation Congress, Costa Rica, 2007), AOS affiliated orchid societies (*e.g.*, Prairie State Orchid Society, Springfield, IL), and to visitors to Illinois College. We have acknowledged the SDCOC in scientific papers (*e.g.*, Selbyana 2003, 2005- attached) and a popular article (Orchids Magazine, October 2002). Our ongoing work with *P. holochila* has aired on National Public Radio (1 January 2008), a local television station (WICS-TV, Springfield, IL, 9 January 2004), and newspapers (The State-Journal Register, Springfield, IL, 4 December 2009; Honolulu Star-Bulletin (online article, 1 June 2010).

HOW FUNDS WILL FULFILL OUR NEEDS

We are seeking funds primarily for the airfare for the three Illinois College students that have participated in this project. To facilitate the safe transfer of seedlings to Hawaii, the plants should be transported in person as carry-on baggage. Once in Hawaii, each student will be responsible for ensuring the safe delivery of a given subset of plants to the site(s). Each student will also specialize in various roles (*e.g.*, coordinating transects, data entry, soil preparation, watering, seed sowing, root segment collection, etc.). Given that as many as 100 seedlings may accompany us, having three students will minimize the chances for error.

EVALUATION OF PROJECT'S SUCCESS

Following seedling reintroduction, seedling growth and survival will be closely monitored by staff at the National Tropical Botanical Garden and/or The Nature Conservancy. Monitoring may be expected to take place over a period of years. If seedlings eventually mature to flowering, we will have some knowledge of *P. holochila*'s longevity for the first time. Such information may be useful for additional ecological studies (*e.g.*, demographic population models).

As of this writing (August 2012), only about two of the 17 plants under the care of Lyon Arboretum on Oahu had survived. Of the six taken to the National Tropical Botanical Garden (Kauai), most are believed to have perished. The low survivorship is attributed, in part, to warmer temperatures at these two sites (close to sea level) as we initially anticipated. Accordingly, in March 2011, the decision was made to take most of the (47 of 84) seedlings to Olinda Rare Plant Facility on Maui which is located at an elevation that more closely matches the elevation of *P. holochila*'s natural populations (ca. 4,000'). These 47 plants were placed in the care of Anna Palomino who is known throughout the islands for having a "green thumb" for rare Hawaiian plant propagation. As of 23 July 2012, Anna reported that 19 had survived. Given that only about 10% of terrestrial orchid seedlings typically survive transplantation when grown without critical mycorrhizal fungi, Anna's success rate (40%) is much higher than expected. Moreover, on 16 July 2012, one of the 19 plants at Olinda initiated anthesis (Hank Oppenheimer, Maui PEPP, personal communication; see photo below, courtesy of H. Oppenheimer).



Of the 9 plants taken to Molokai, at least two re-emerged from dormancy one year after reintroduction. Likewise, at least two of the 8 seedlings on Kauai pulled through dormancy. Also of note, all 8 of the original cages placed over each seedling on Kauai (to deter herbivory by deer) were replaced this past year. The wire on the original cages was coated in zinc, and there was concern that zinc would impart phytotoxicity to the seedlings. The newer cages now lack zinc.

In February 2012, 26 new seedlings were successfully transported to Olinda Rare Plant Nursery as carry-on baggage by an Illinois College alum, Doug Sutton (Springfield, IL). Mr. Sutton was recruited for this purpose as he was planning his annual vacation to Maui. (These seedlings were not of sufficient size to make the first trip in March 2011 and remained at Illinois College for further growth and development) As of 23 July 2012, Anna Palomino reported that all seedlings from the second batch had survived so far.

Summary

Prior to March 2011, only 33 individual plants of *Platanthera holochila* remained in Hawaii. As a result of our SDCOS-funded research, 25 additional plants are now growing in Hawaii with one initiating flowering. If the second batch of seedlings is added to the total, about 50 artificially-grown *P. holochila* plants are now on the islands, more than doubling the number that existed in Hawaii prior to March 2011. About 24 seedlings remain at Illinois College in our growth chamber, and Hank Oppenheimer is expected to take this last batch to the islands in December 2012.

PUBLICITY

A local newspaper reporter, Chris Young from The State-Journal Register (Springfield, IL), plans to accompany our reintroduction trip to Hawaii in March, 2011. We anticipate that the reintroduction of *P. holochila* will generate additional positive publicity. Chris Young's article published in December 2009 can be accessed at:

www.sj-r.com/features/x2072230980/Illinois-College-is-a-safe-haven-for-rare-orchids)

Due to the high cost of travel, Chris Young could not attend the trip in March 2011. However, this project was publicized in Orchids magazine (February 2012 issue; see attached), and the San Diego County Orchid Society was gratefully acknowledged in the article. In addition, a formal scientific paper on our SDCOS-supported work was published in peer-reviewed European Journal of Environmental Sciences (also attached). Our results were also presented at the 4th International Orchid Conservation Congress in the Czech Republic, June 2011. Taken together, we made every effort to publicize the funding provided by the SDCOS. While in Hawaii, our research was publicized by news media:

Honolulu Star Advertiser, Honolulu, HI. Illinois expert on orchids to bring rarity to islands. 28 February 2011 (Section B, p. 2).

KHON-TV (Channel 2, Honolulu, HI). Orchid expert from Illinois brings hope for endemic plant near extinction. 28 February 2011 (published online).

The State-Journal Register, Springfield, IL. IC team replants rare orchid in Hawaii. Internet article (SJ-R.com) posted 6 May 2011.

Honolulu Civil Beat, Honolulu, HI. Saving Hawaii's rarest orchid. 1 July 2011 (published online at: www.civilbeat.com/articles/2011/07/01/11913-savinghawaiiis-rarest-orchid/)

BUDGET

We are seeking \$2,500 from the SDCOC to fund the roundtrip airfares (St. Louis to Kauai, March 5-13) for the three Illinois College students. Airfares recently listed on Orbitz via American Airlines were listed at \$780 per person (see attached). This price closely parallels the amount that would be allocated to each student (\$833) if the full amount is awarded ($\$2,500 / 3 = \833). Any additional funds provided by the SDCOC would be applied towards lodging and food for the three students. Anticipated costs for lodging are \$800 (\$100 per night X 8 nights; students share one room). For their food, the projected cost would be \$675 (\$25 per day per student X 9 days). Taken together, this would bring the total to \$3,975. Thank you for your consideration.

REFERENCES

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- Zettler, L.W., S. Perlman, D.J. Dennis*, S.E. Hopkins*, and S.B. Poulter*. 2005. Symbiotic germination of a Federally endangered Hawaiian endemic, *Platanthera holochila* (Orchidaceae), using a mycobiont from Florida: a conservation dilemma. Selbyana 26: 269-276.
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SUBSEQUENT REFERENCES

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- Zettler, LW and SP Perlman. 2012. *Peristylus holochila* – Hawaii's rarest native orchid and the battle to save it from extinction. Orchids (February issue): 94-99
- Zettler, LW and H Oppenheimer. 2012. Hawaii's native orchids: a closer look at the trio. Orchids (February issue): 100-101.

Peristylus holochila



[1] One of 85 *Peristylus* (formerly *Platanthera*) *holochila* seedlings reintroduced into Hawaii.

[2] *Peristylus holochila* in the Waihee Valley, Maui. The inflorescences of plants growing on Maui have longer bracts than those plants on Kauai and Molokai.

Hawaii's Rarest Native Orchid and the Battle to Save It from Extinction

BY LAWRENCE W. ZETTLER AND STEVEN P. PERLMAN



S. PERLMAN; RIGHT: H. OPPENHEIMER

ON THE NIGHT OF MARCH 6, 2011, on board Alaska Airlines Flight 875 from Seattle, Washington, 85 laboratory-grown seedlings of the orchid *Peristylus* (formerly *Platanthera*) *holochila*, listed as endangered under the US Endangered Species Act, were speeding to Hawaii high over the Pacific Ocean, toward the end of a bumpy 30-plus-year journey. Each seedling — at least three years old and about the length of a toddler’s thumb — was safely tucked away in its own small plastic pot, shrouded in peat moss to conserve moisture and to cushion the delicate roots from jostling during transport. The seedlings were distributed within five plastic Tupperware® containers that were treated as carry-on luggage during the flight. Five of the passengers on board had the unbeknownst honor of sitting in a seat directly above seedlings of one of North America’s rarest orchids. Upon entering the cabin prior to take-off, a slightly drunk passenger seated in first class noticed the seedlings in one of the containers and half-jokingly asked, “Those aren’t marijuana plants, are they?” After reaching the rear of the plane, a flight attendant spotted the plants, and scolded with good intent, “Sir, you can’t bring those on board. You’re not allowed to take live plants and soil from the mainland to Hawaii.” After showing her official paperwork combined with a brief explanation, the flight attendant was somewhat appeased but seemed more confused than ever.

According to Carlyle Luer, MD, in his classic book, *Native Orchids of the United States and Canada Excluding Florida*, (1975), the ancestors of *Peri. holochila* [= *Platanthera hyperborea* var. *viridiflora*], one of only three orchid species endemic to the Hawaiian archipelago, possibly originated from cold bogs in Alaska, and arrived in Hawaii via seeds carried in mud on the feet of migratory birds such as the Pacific golden plover. If true, it seemed eerily ironic that many years later, the descendants of these first orchid pioneers were en route to Hawaii on another migratory bird from Alaska, one propelled by jet engines of the technological age.

So how precious were these 85 seedlings? Prior to the trip, only 33 individuals of this terrestrial orchid remained in the wild, with the majority (25) confined to a small, fenced-in area on the island of Molokai. The fence was erected by The Nature Conservancy to exclude feral pigs whose destructive foraging habits have decimated native plant populations throughout the islands. On nearby Maui, just seven plants are known to occur scattered along a steep ravine accessible only by helicopter. On



[3] A tiny leaf-bearing seedling of *Peri. holochila* being gently lifted from a Petri plate in the laboratory at Illinois College.

Kauai one last specimen struggles to survive, year after year. In 1992, the Kauai plant was severely battered by Hurricane Iniki’s 200-mph winds and several clumps of plantlets nearby perished. The lone plant’s annual reemergence from seasonal dormancy is a much anticipated event on Kauai, triggering relief and celebration when green leaves are first spotted poking up through the leaf litter. The species was once found in the Koolau Mountains on Oahu in 1938, but has not been seen on that island since and is now considered extinct there. Unfortunately, *Peri. holochila*’s case is not unique among the Hawaiian endemic flora. Of the state’s 1,159 native plant species, 9 percent are now extinct and about 53 percent are at risk of extinction (Sakai et al. 2002). According to the US Fish and Wildlife Service (2009), more than 1/3 (40.6 percent) of all plants listed under the US Endangered Species Act are native to Hawaii, and 85 additional taxa may be added to the endangered species list in the next five years (Yoshioka 2009, cited in Sugii 2011). As Nellie Sugii (2011) aptly states, “Hawaii has the dubious distinction of being the Endangered Species Capital of the World.”

Peristylus holochila was first discovered in the mountains of Waimea on Kauai in the 1880s by Valdemar Knudsen and the Reverend J.M. Lydgate, and collections by J. Rock and C.N. Forbes took place between 1909 and 1917. The species was not seen again on Kauai until 60 years later when several plants were rediscovered on Mount Wai’ale’ale by Dr. Pieter van Royen and

Steven Perlman in 1977. On Molokai and Maui, specimens were collected by Forbes beginning in 1912 and 1917, respectively, where populations still persist to this day. Apparently, *Peri. holochila* was never common, possibly because of its specific and restricted habitat requirement consisting of cool, high-elevation (3,280–6,560 feet or 1,000–2,000 m) cloud forest bogs rich in organic matter and high in acidity. In flower, the species is by no means showy and plants may be easily overlooked. Nevertheless, after thorough searching by trained botanists in remote habitats throughout the archipelago, the decline of *Peri. holochila* soon became evident prompting long-term strategies aimed at its conservation through seed propagation. In 1977, Perlman began sending seeds of this species to orchid nurseries and tissue culture labs throughout Hawaii. Despite best efforts involving a network of specialists, nobody could successfully propagate *Peri. holochila* during a 25-year period. Year by year, island by island, plant by plant, this unique species was slowly slipping away into extinction’s permanent grip as conservationists watched helplessly, baffled and frustrated by the situation at hand.

In 2002, Perlman contacted Lawrence Zettler, PhD, at Illinois College, a researcher on the mainland who specializes in using mycorrhizal fungi to grow rare native orchids using a technique known as symbiotic seed germination. This procedure works by inoculating seeds in vitro with a specific mycorrhizal fungus associated with orchid roots in nature. In the presence of the right fungus, seeds swell, germinate and initiate leaves until the orchid seedlings attain a photosynthetic capability. In nature, all members of the Orchidaceae are assumed to utilize fungi to some extent to prompt seed germination and development. Without a suitable fungus, however, orchid seedlings, especially those of terrestrials, fail to acquire enough carbon and soon perish. The key to growing *Peri. holochila*, Zettler surmised, was to isolate and utilize the right mycorrhizal fungus, and no one to his knowledge had attempted this procedure in Hawaii.

To test this procedure’s potential on *Peri. holochila*, Perlman’s first batch of seeds were matched with a mycorrhizal fungus originally isolated from an orchid native to Florida, *Spiranthes brevilabris*. Zettler and his students chose this fungus because of its proven track record for germinating a broad range of rare orchids throughout North America, and because no Hawaiian mycorrhizal strains were available at that time. Indeed, when seeds



L. ZETTLER

4

of *Peri. holochila* were inoculated with the fungus, germination quickly ensued. At long last, there was a glimmer of hope in the 11th hour.

During the next two years (2003–2004), Zettler met with Perlman on Molokai armed with the tools to recover the Hawaiian fungi *Peri. holochila* utilizes in nature. Microscopic examination of roots and leafless seedlings (protocorms) revealed heavy colonization by the fungus, suggesting that the orchid was closely tied to its mycorrhizal provider. The next step would be to tease out the fungus from the roots with surgical precision, grow it on agar and inoculate the seeds, a routine procedure. For some strange reason, however, the fungus failed to grow on the agar. Something was seriously wrong. Zettler then tried lowering the agar's pH to more closely match the acidity of the orchid's soil. Again, no luck, and orchid tissue samples were in dwindling supply. On the last attempt, a different and unconventional type of agar was used, and this time around, the fungus reluctantly began to grow. When seeds were subsequently inoculated with these newly acquired Hawaiian strains, excitement began to build in Zettler's lab. Students waited patiently as the fungus slowly crept along

the agar surface, physically contacting the seeds. Days went by, then weeks, then months. To everyone's bewilderment, the experiment was a complete failure.

What then was the next step? The mycorrhizal fungus from Florida obviously worked well, but the Hawaiian fungi did not. Should *Peri. holochila* still be propagated even though reintroducing seedlings harboring an exotic fungus into Hawaii could potentially disrupt delicate ecosystems there? Should saving one orchid species from extinction take precedence over the well-being of other endemic species? At the 2nd International Orchid Conservation Congress hosted by the Marie Selby Botanical Garden in Sarasota, Florida, Zettler asked those in attendance the same question and solicited a show of hands. The majority (ca. 90 percent) sided with not using the Florida fungus, and Zettler agreed.

Practicing the scientific method is often troubling for today's college student (the "Millennial Generation") because the experimental outcome represents an unknown. Students today desire solid footing from which to launch their careers, and they don't want uncertainty. When the experiment with the Hawaiian fungus fizzled, Zettler's students were provided

[4] The habitat of *Peri. holochila* on Molokai, Hawaii, consisting of a shaded cloud forest bog rich in humus and high in acidity.

with a unique learning experience. In his Introduction to Research class during autumn 2006, the students were challenged with the task of growing *Peri. holochila* from seed on agar supplemented with a carbon source (sugars) instead of a fungus. Also known as asymbiotic germination, this technique works well with epiphytic orchids, but for terrestrials it is considered inferior to symbiotic techniques because germination is much slower, and seedlings grown without fungi often experience high mortality rates once deflasked. In fact, Zettler admittedly balked at the idea of growing *Peri. holochila* without fungi, but now there was little choice and time was running out. To maximize the chances for success, three types of agar media were chosen instead of just one. By the end of the semester, the students were rewarded with tiny seedlings, and one agar medium worked especially well. Long after earning their grades, each student continued to show genuine concern for the well-being of the seedlings. In fact, each seedling was



H. OPPENHEIMER

[5] *Peristylus holochila* in fruit, photographed on Molokai where the plants have shorter bracts.

pampered on a level rivaling the attention that premature infants receive in intensive care. After more than a year sealed in Petri plates, the seedlings began to form leaves, but they were still too small to warrant deflasking. There was also the possibility that these seedlings could suddenly and mysteriously perish on any given day. Then, the telephone in Zettler's office began to ring. On the other line was Ketzell Levine of National Public Radio (NPR). She had

visited the *Peri. holochila* specimen on Kauai with Perlman recently and wanted an update on the seed germination experiments in progress. Pressure began to build. It was unsettling enough that the survival of a federally listed species was dangling by a thread affixed to an unreliable procedure, but now the whole world would soon hear about it. The story aired on NPR on January 1, 2008. No promises were made during the phone interview. It was anyone's guess if asymbiotic germination would lead to a successful outcome. On the NPR website's *Talking Plants* blog, an email that Zettler sent to Levine was posted which read: "I find it ironic that my research with fungi may be taking a back seat with this species in favor of the asymbiotic technique which I had little faith in for the terrestrials. But that's how science sometimes works."

As it turned out, more than 300-plus seedlings of *Peri. holochila* were eventually cultivated at Illinois College to the leaf-bearing stage in vitro without fungi. Doing so required eight years and the hard work and dedication of 15 undergraduate college students, most of who graduated before they had an opportunity to witness deflasking. This honor was bestowed to three lucky students — Tegan Fugate, Lillian Moller-Jacobs and Erin Wood — all seniors about to spend their last spring break on two tiny islands in the Pacific. The seedlings that were deflasked in their care were mere embryos about the time these students were entering their freshmen year of college. Ironically, these young seedlings had much in common with their undergraduate student caretakers, for they were about to be released ex vitro into the scary, harsh reality known as the "real world." On March 5, 2011, in a small Midwestern laboratory surrounded by endless miles of cornfields, 85 of the larger Hawaiian orchid seedlings were carefully packaged for transport to their new but natural home.

For Perlman, the arrival of the 85 seedlings seemed like a foggy dream in slow motion that narrowly escaped nightmare status. When Zettler and his students arrived in the parking lot of the National Tropical Botanical Garden with the orchids, Perlman flashed a grin from ear to ear that melted away three decades' worth of uncertainty and doubt. His colleague from Kauai's Plant Extinction Prevention Program (PEPP), Wendy Kishida, was equally upbeat and eager to drive the first batch of seedlings up the mountain to their new home on Kauai's Alakai Swamp. One could almost sense that the lone existing plant perched high above the island was

even more excited about the prospect of being reunited with its offspring. To maximize seedling survival, especially given that their roots lacked critically needed mycorrhizal fungi, the decision was made to release those with the largest root systems into the wild initially. This amounted to eight plants destined for Alakai Swamp, and nine to the Kamakou Preserve on Molokai. The seedlings that remained behind were to be taken to three different horticultural facilities for further growth and development. Most (47) were later taken to the Olinda Rare Plant Facility on Maui, chosen because the site's high elevation would afford the seedlings with cooler conditions that the species was assumed to require in nature. Of the remaining seedlings, 14 were taken to the Lyon Arboretum on Oahu, and the remainder were retained by the National Tropical Botanical Garden where they currently receive ongoing care. Should these seedlings survive, most should be ready for release into the wild within a year or two, but some will likely remain in captivity for educational purposes or as a source of additional seed.

On March 7, 2011, the much-awaited moment finally arrived. On the first clear day after several weeks of heavy rain, eight seedlings were carried about 2 miles (3.2 km) uphill to Alakai Swamp by a team of seven researchers consisting of Fugate, Moller-Jacobs, Wood, Zettler, Perlman, Kishida and Michelle Clark of the US Fish and Wildlife Service. Upon arrival, wire cages were constructed to protect the plants from deer that were recently and deliberately released onto Kauai for hunting purposes. Unlike feral pigs, which were also present on the island, deer were easily able to jump the existing fence enclosure and posed a serious threat to the young orchids. In several years a new fence, one about 9 feet (2.7 m) in height, will be constructed, but until then the wire cages will have to suffice. After the last cage was constructed, and just before the first of eight seedlings were released, Kishida snapped a photograph of the group that represented the culmination of an emotional roller coaster ride in the amusement park of rare plant conservation. Where the ride will eventually lead is anyone's guess. As of this writing, six of the eight seedlings on Kauai have survived and are growing. The same can be said for eight of the nine on Molokai. At Olinda on Maui, 80 percent have survived with more than half (60 percent) showing visible signs of growth.

Just hours after the nine seedlings were reintroduced into Kamakou Preserve on March 10, 2011, the first of several powerful earthquakes was rocking the coast of

Japan, killing thousands of people. Instead of a night relaxing in a Molokai hotel room after a long day's hike, Zettler, his family and the students watched in horror as the resulting massive tsunami aired on live television, obliterating coastal towns and fishing villages in that country. Within an hour, a tsunami warning was issued for the Hawaiian Islands, prompting mandatory evacuations in coastal areas. Fugate, Moller-Jacobs, Wood, Zettler and his family packed their suitcases and headed for higher ground where they all spent the night in two rental cars. The whereabouts of Perlman and his colleague from Maui's PEPP, Hank Oppenheimer, were unknown to Zettler's group. In Oppenheimer's care were the 47 seedlings scheduled to be taken to Olinda the next day. At daybreak, the tsunami's damage was evident, but minimal, thankfully. Various sea creatures lined the beach shores on Molokai, stranded, writhing and baking in the hot tropical sun. Unfortunately, structural damage occurred on nearby Maui, knocking out the receiving dock for Oppenheimer's ferry, but everyone was safe. Fortunately too, the seedlings were still safely nestled in their temporary containers under the guarded care of Oppenheimer. The tsunami scare seemed like the fitting metaphor for the long struggle to save this wonderful little terrestrial orchid from extinction. Hopefully now the journey will be less turbulent.

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W. KISHIDA

6

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- [6] The research team that reintroduced laboratory-grown seedlings of *Peri. holochila* for the first time, photographed at Alakai Swamp on Kauai, March 7, 2011 (left to right): L. Zettler, T. Fugate, M. Clark, L. Moller-Jacobs, E. Wood, and S. Perlman. Not shown is W. Kishida, who took this photograph.

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SEED PROPAGATION AND RE-INTRODUCTION OF THE U.S. FEDERALLY ENDANGERED HAWAIIAN ENDEMIC, *PLATANThERA HOLOCHILA* (HBD.) KRZL. (ORCHIDACEAE)

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ABSTRACT

Platanthera holochila (Hbd.) Krzl. [syn = *Peristylus holochila* (Hbd) N. Hallé] is the rarest of three orchids endemic to the Hawaiian Archipelago. As of 2011, 33 individual plants of this U.S. Federally endangered species remained on three islands with only one specimen known to occur on Kauai. This paper presents a summary of experiments aimed at cultivating this species from seed leading to the re-introduction of seedlings. We describe: 1) the mycorrhizal fungi acquired from *P. holochila* protocorms on Molokai, 2) the role of light vs. dark pretreatment on symbiotic seed germination using a mycorrhizal fungus from Florida, and 3) asymbiotic germination on three media (Murashige and Skoog, Knudson C, P723). Protocorms recovered *in situ* using seed packets yielded seven strains of a mycorrhizal fungus assignable to the anamorphic genus *Epulorhiza* Moore, but none of these strains prompted seed germination *in vitro*. Using the mycorrhizal fungus from Florida, no significant differences were detected between light pre-treatment vs. dark incubation on seed germination or development, but statistical differences were evident among two agar types tested. Seeds sown on acidified (pH 5.0) asymbiotic medium P723 (PhytoTechnology Labs) developed to the leaf-bearing stage 351 days after sowing and incubation in darkness at 16–19 °C. Seedlings illuminated 451 days after sowing were eventually established on soil in a greenhouse (*ex vitro*). A total of 85 seedlings were promptly transported to Hawaii in March 2011. A minimum of 3.1 years is required for the propagation of *P. holochila* from seed using acidified asymbiotic medium P723.

Key words: conservation, germination, mycorrhizal fungi, terrestrial, seedlings, Kauai

Introduction

Known for its multitude of endemic species, the remote Hawaiian Archipelago has been referred to as the “Endangered Species Capital of the World” (Sugii 2011). Of its 1,159 native plant species, 9% are now extinct and ca. 53% are at risk of extinction (Sakai et al. 2002). In 2009, more than one third (40.6%) of all U.S. Federally-listed plants were native to Hawaii (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 2009, cited in Sugii 2011), and 85 additional taxa may be added to the endangered species list in the next five years (Yoshioka 2009, cited in Sugii 2011). To conserve the rarest species in peril, various *ex situ* and *in vitro* methods are now viewed as necessary to augment the active management of wild plant populations (Sarasan et al. 2006), with emphasis on propagation of seed-derived tissue to maintain genetic diversity (Sugii 2011). Among the angiosperms, terrestrial orchids are notorious for having fastidious seed germination requirements complicated by their absolute natural requirement for mycorrhizal fungi. Thus, efforts to conserve these highly vulnerable plants must take into account the preservation (storage) of compatible mycorrhizal strains in addition to seed (Rasmussen 1995).

Platanthera holochila (Hbd.) Krzl. [syn = *Peristylus holochila* (Hbd) N. Hallé], the subject of this study (Fig. 1a), is the rarest of three orchids endemic to the Hawaiian

Archipelago. This species is found in high altitude (1000–2000 m) cloud forest bogs on raised hummocks that are rich in organic matter and high in acidity (Fig. 1b, 1c). As of 2011, 33 individual plants of this U.S. Federally endangered species remained on three islands (Fig. 1d) with only one specimen known to occur on Kauai. In 1977, a coordinated effort to propagate this terrestrial orchid from seed was initiated involving specialists (e.g., University of Hawaii, Lyon Arboretum) and commercial growers alike. Despite vigorous attempts spanning a 25 year period, however, the propagation of *P. holochila* remained elusive (e.g., Walker 1994). During this time, the decline of *P. holochila in situ* was evident, exacerbated by threats imposed by invasive species (e.g., wild pigs) and a natural disaster (Hurricane Iniki on Kauai, 1992), raising the distinct possibility that *P. holochila* would succumb to extinction.

In a collaborative project between Illinois College and the National Tropical Botanical Garden initiated in 2002, the technique of *in vitro* symbiotic seed germination was applied to *P. holochila* for the first time. The mycorrhizal fungus utilized for this purpose, *Epulorhiza repens* (N. Bernard) R. T. Moore, originated from the roots of a terrestrial orchid from Florida (Stewart et al. 2003). This fungus was chosen because of its reliable track record for facilitating seed germination among a wide range of orchid taxa in North America (Zettler 2008), and because

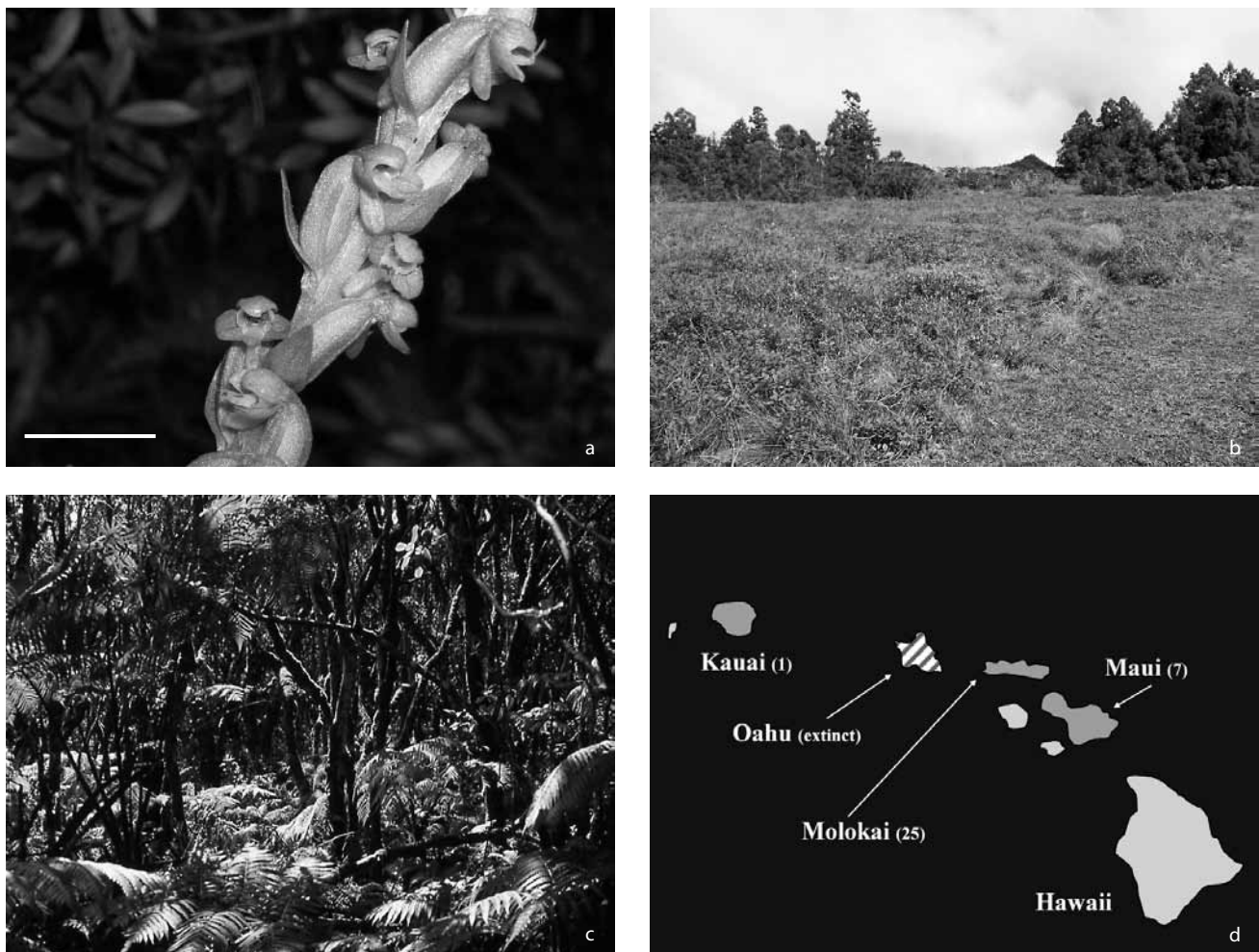


Fig. 1 *Platanthera holochila*, its habitat, and its distribution throughout the Hawaiian Archipelago. (a) A cluster of eight flowers on a portion of the inflorescence from the solitary specimen on Kauai. Scale bar = 1.5 cm. (b) High elevation bog (Alakali Swamp) on Kauai where the only known *P. holochila* specimen is thought to occur on that island. (c) Shaded bog at Kamakou Preserve on Molokai known to harbor ca. 25 individual specimens. (d) Distribution of *P. holochila* in Hawaii. The number of known plants thought to occur as of 2011 is listed for each island in parentheses.

mycorrhizal strains from Hawaii were unavailable at the time. Preliminary results suggested that this fungus had practical merit for the immediate recovery of *P. holochila*, but because this fungus originated from Florida – not Hawaii – concerns were raised that the deliberate release of mycotrophic seedlings would result in the release of this exotic fungus into ecologically sensitive areas (Zettler et al. 2005a). This paper presents a summary of the various experiments that ensued leading to the reintroduction of *P. holochila* seedlings on the islands of Kauai and Molokai in March 2011. Among the experiments described herein are: 1) attempts to recover mycorrhizal fungi from *P. holochila* protocorms and roots of mature plants from Molokai, 2) the role of light pre-treatment versus dark incubation on symbiotic seed germination, and 3) the use of carbon-based media (Murashige and Skoog, Knudson C, P723) to facilitate seed germination and development *in vitro* without fungi (asymbiotic germination). In addition, we provide the details of the best available protocol used in the artificial seed propagation of *P. holochila* leading to its reintroduction on Molokai and Kauai.

Materials and Methods

Fungal isolation and seed germination *in situ*

Several attempts to recover mycorrhizal fungi from *P. holochila* were carried out involving roots of mature plants, and protocorms acquired *in situ*. Segments of lateral roots (ca. 1–5 cm in length) from one mature plant on Maui and two from Molokai were obtained on 6 March 2002, and 23 August 2002, respectively. An additional root segment from Molokai was collected on 27 July 2004. Segments were placed in plastic bags, sealed, and promptly flown to the mainland, arriving within 4–7 days. Immediately upon arrival, root segments were rinsed in tap water to remove surface debris, then surface sterilized for 1 min. using a solution of 5% absolute ethanol (EtOH), 5% Clorox® bleach (5.25% NaOCl; Clorox Co., Oakland, CA, USA), and 90% sterile DI water. The solution was then decanted off, and tissues were rinsed twice in sterile DI water. Peloton extraction and fungal isolation via hyphal tips followed the general procedure

described by Currah et al. (1987, 1990). Using a sterile scalpel under a laminar flow hood, the epidermal layer of each root piece was gently scraped away and discarded. The exposed cortical region was then macerated using a scalpel and forceps, and clumps of cells were transferred to a drop of sterile DI water within a 9 cm diam. Petri plate. This procedure resulted in the release of individual cortical cells into the water droplet which were visible to the naked eye. Molten modified Melin-Norkran's agar (MMN; Marx 1969) was poured over the droplet, gently swirled to disperse the cortical cells throughout the agar, and allowed to solidify at ambient temperature. Plates were incubated up to 10 days at ambient temperature. Assisted by a dissection microscope, plates were inspected daily for signs of active fungal growth emanating from cortical cells/pelotons suspended in the agar. A portion of one mature root (Molokai specimen) was withheld from fungal isolations to determine the extent of peloton colonization and digestion.

To document seed germination *in situ* and to recover the mycorrhizal fungi that likely triggered this process, the seed baiting technique described by Rasmussen and Whigham (1993) was adopted during two separate attempts on Molokai. This involved placing ca. 50–500 seeds between two sheets of nylon mesh plankton netting (95 µm pore size, #65–2222M Carolina Biological Supply Co., Burlington, NC, USA) suspended within 35 mm photographic slide mounts (Polaroid Corp., MA,

USA). Each packet contained a separate seed source, and packets were attached to one another (10 cm apart) using aluminum wire. Each line was buried at a depth in soil comparable to the depth observed for mature roots of existing plants (ca. 10–20 cm). The line was then attached to nearby vegetation, and marked with flagging tape to permit relocation and retrieval. Seeds from three different collections were utilized for this purpose: S120, S125 (#6), S130 (Table 1). A total of 18 packets along 4 lines were buried on Molokai on 9 August 2003 involving S120 and S125 (#6) seed (9 packets/2 lines per seed source). The second sowing took place nearly one year later (27 July 2004) involving S130 (9 packets/3 lines, 3 per line) and S125 seed (12 packets/4 lines, 3 per line). On this same day, all packets from the previous year's sowing were retrieved, sealed in plastic bags (one line per bag), and transported to a laboratory at the University of Hawaii at Manoa on 30 July 2004. Upon arrival, each packet was gently opened and inspected for protocorms with a dissection microscope. Protocorm development was assessed using growth stage values reported for *in vitro* studies of *Platanthera* (e.g., Zettler et al. 2005a), where Stage 0 = no germination, Stage 1 = rhizoids evident, Stage 2 = rupture of testa by enlarged embryo, Stage 3 = appearance of shoot region, Stage 4 = emergence of leaf from shoot, and Stage 5 = leaf elongation. Protocorms from two of the three packets were then surface sterilized, rinsed, and plated on MMN using the

Table 1 Seed sources utilized for experiments involving *in situ* seed baiting, and *in vitro* germination of *Platanthera holochila*. All seeds were acquired from ripe (yellowing) mature capsules derived from natural pollination. Seeds were stored over CaSO₄ desiccant (Drierite, W.A. Hammond Co., Xenia, OH, USA) within 10 days of collection, and stored at –7 °C in darkness until use. (*The original source of S140 is questionable due to error in record-keeping.)

Seed Source	Population	Date Collected	Notes
S120	Molokai	23 September 2002	Seed mixture, 12 capsules from 4 separate plants
S125(#2)	Molokai	7 November 2002	Seed mixture, 15 capsules from 6 separate plants
S125 (#6)	Molokai	7 November 2002	Seed mixture, 46 capsules from 3 separate plants
S129	Kauai	5 September 2003	Seed mixture from 10 capsules, solitary plant
S130	Molokai	7 November 2002	Leftover S125(#6) seed used in previous experiment and re-frozen instead of discarded (after desiccation)
S133	Kauai	9 September 2004	Seed mixture, 9 capsules from 4 inflorescences on solitary plant (clump)
S134	Kauai	7 October 2004	Seed mixture, 3 capsules, solitary plant
S139	Molokai	10 November 2004	Seed mixture, 1–2 capsules from Plant #6
S140*	Kauai	22 September 2005	Seed mixture, 9 capsules, solitary plant
S142	Kauai	22 September 2005	Seed mixture, 16 capsules, solitary plant
S143	Kauai	22 September 2005	Seed mixture, 22 capsules, solitary plant
S145	Molokai	25 October 2005	Seed mixture from 10 capsules
S146	Kauai	14 September 2006	
S153	Molokai	29 November 2006	Seed mixture from 18–20 capsules, Plant #20
S154	Molokai	29 November 2006	Seed mixture from 27 capsules, Plant #20
S155	Molokai	29 November 2006	Seed mixture from 10 capsules, Plant #19
S156	Molokai	29 November 2006	Seed mixture from 8 capsules, Plant #23
S157	Molokai	29 November 2006	Seed mixture from 13 capsules, Plant #21
S158	Molokai	29 November 2006	Seed mixture from 15 capsules, Plant #24

technique described by Zettler et al. (2005b). A third packet containing 7 protocorms was retained for fungal isolations that resumed at Illinois College one week later (4 August 2004). Each of the 7 protocorms were divided in half longitudinally using a sterile scalpel, with one half plated on MMN agar, and the other half over malt extract agar (Difco Laboratories, Detroit, MI, USA). The pH of each agar type was lowered to 5.0 prior to autoclaving to parallel the acidity of the soils reported at the Molokai site (pH 4.3; Zettler et al. 2005a). After surface sterilization, protocorms were macerated in a droplet of water, and immersed under molten agar using the procedure outlined by Zettler et al. (2005b). Plates were incubated up to 10 days at ambient temperature. During this time, fungal hyphae observed emerging from pelotons were sub-cultured onto potato dextrose agar (PDA; Difco Laboratories, Detroit, MI, USA) using a sterile scalpel and the aid of a dissection microscope. After one month on PDA, cultures were visually compared. Those with subtle differences in colony color, growth rate, and margin texture were assigned an individual accession number. Cultures were stored in refrigeration (4–6 °C) over PDA slants in screw-capped tubes and sub-cultured every 6–12 months. Each isolate was also deposited into two international culture collections (CBS, The Netherlands; UAMH, Alberta, Canada) for safekeeping and future use via cryopreservation. Growth rates of cultures maintained at Illinois College were calculated using the technique described by Currah et al. (1990) on corn meal agar (CMA; Difco Laboratories, Detroit, MI, USA) and PDA adjusted to two pH ranges (5.0, 7.0). Hyphae from aerial and submerged mycelia were inspected by light microscopy for the presence of monilioid cells on aged (>1 month old) cultures.

Symbiotic seed germination

Two separate experiments were carried out involving the inoculation of seed with mycorrhizal fungi *in vitro* (symbiotic seed germination). The first experiment utilized the mycorrhizal fungus from Florida (*Epulorhiza repens*, UAMH 9824) reported previously (Zettler et al. 2005a) to determine if light-pretreatment and/or the addition of soil had a stimulatory effect on germination and development compared to standard protocols (e.g., Clements et al. 1986; Dixon 1987; Smreciu and Currah 1989). Four seed sources were used for this experiment: S120, S125(#2), S125(#6), S129 (Table 1), and two seed sources were paired in each Petri plate (Combination A = S120 paired with S129; Combination B = both S125 sources paired). A total of 96 plates were prepared (48 Combination A, 48 Combination B). Seeds in half (24 of 48) of the plates in each combination received light pretreatment whereas the other half remained in darkness. Half of the 24 plates in each combination contained modified oats medium (MOM; Clements et al. 1986) whereas the other half contained a standard oat meal agar (OMA, 2.5 g rolled oats, 7.0 g agar, 1 l DI water; Dixon 1987)

amended with soil collected from the Molokai population on 9 August 2003. Thus, treatments for the 48 Combination A plates consisted of: 12 plates OMA-soil + light pre-treatment, 12 plates OMA-soil + darkness, 12 plates MOM + light pre-treatment, 12 plates MOM + darkness. Two of the 12 plates in each treatment were not inoculated with the mycorrhizal fungus and served as controls. The 48 Combination B plates received the same treatment set-up. Soil collected from Molokai consisted of a grab sample (mixture of at least 5 separate equal samples) acquired adjacent to existing plants. The soil was placed in plastic bags, sealed, and promptly transported to Illinois College within 10 days. Upon arrival, soil was immediately frozen (–7 °C) until use. Soil was then allowed to thaw at ambient temperature, placed into a beaker, sealed with aluminum foil, and autoclaved (15 min at 121 °C, 19 psi). After autoclaving, soil remained in the covered beaker for ca. 24 hours and was re-autoclaved a second time prior to its addition to OMA. The Petri plate apparatus consisted of a lower glass portion (Pyrex®, 80 × 40, No. 3140, Germany) coupled to an upper lid from the lower portion of a sterile 9 cm diam. plastic Petri dish. Each lower dish accommodated 40 ml of agar, and each OMA plate contained 3 g soil. Prior to autoclaving, both OMA-soil and MOM were acidified to pH 5.0. After autoclaving, agar was poured into the lower portion of each (sterile) glass dish under a laminar flow hood, and each plate was then immediately covered with the plastic upper lid. After the agar solidified upon cooling, two sterile filter paper wedges (3 cm long, 2.5 cm width; Whatman®, No. 4, 90 mm diam., Whatman Intl. Ltd., Maidstone, England) were gently placed over the agar surface in each plate directly opposite one another, with the narrowest portion of the wedge (point) nearly in contact with the other. In the center of the dish between each of the two wedge points, a 1 cm³ block of fungal inoculum was added, except for control plates which did not receive fungal inoculation. Seeds were sown using standard protocols involving surface sterilization followed by two DI water rinses (Zettler et al. 2005a). Using a wire inoculation loop, ca. 50–300 seeds from one of the four sources were added to the surface of the filter paper wedge. Immediately after sowing, both halves of each dish were sealed with Parafilm “M” (Pechiney Plastic Packaging, Menasha, WI, USA) to retain moisture. Seeds receiving the dark treatment were then wrapped tightly in aluminum foil to exclude light. Those that received light pre-treatment were exposed to a 12 hour photoperiod (12/12 hrs light/dark) lasting one week, then tightly wrapped in aluminum foil after this time. Both light-exposed plates and dark controls were subjected to the same incubation temperatures typical of higher altitudes in Hawaii (16–19 °C). Irradiance was provided by eight full-spectrum bulbs (Sylvania Hg/32W Octron 410 0K, F032/841/ECO, Danvers, MA, USA) measured at 79.9 μmol m² 2⁻¹ at the plate surface. Light and incubation conditions were maintained by means of a Conviron EF7 Plant Growth Chamber (Controlled En-

vironments, Pembina, ND, USA). Plates were inspected monthly using a dissection microscope for signs of seed germination and contamination. Contaminated plates were promptly discarded; otherwise all plates were resealed in aluminum foil and returned to experimental conditions within 15–20 min. Seedling development was assessed 258 days after sowing on a scale of 0 to 5 mentioned previously. Data were analyzed using general linear model procedures multivariate analysis of variance ($p < 0.05$) and mean separation at $\alpha = 0.05$ by SPSS 12.0 for Windows subprogram (SPSS, Chicago, IL, USA). All inferential tests on germination percentages were conducted after normalizing the data using arcsine transformations.

In the second symbiotic seed germination experiment, two mycorrhizal fungus strains acquired from *P. holochila* protocorms on Molokai were tested for their ability to facilitate germination and development *in vitro*. The protocol was based largely on the OMA-soil/darkness method outlined previously, with three modifications: 1) one 1 cm × 4 cm filter paper strip was used per plate instead of two wedges, 2) OMA harbored 8 g agar added instead of 7 g per l, and 3) one seed source used per plate instead of two in a combination. Five seed sources (S120, S133, S134, S139, S140) were inoculated with two fungal isolates (CBS 118625/UAMH 10545, CBS 118628/UAMH 10547). Given that the quantity of seed for each source varied, the number of replicate plates that were prepared varied. S139 yielded the fewest replicate plates ($n = 4$ for each fungus), followed by S140 ($n = 5$), S133 and S134 ($n = 6$), and S120 ($n = 10$). Between 50–300 seeds were added to the surface of each filter paper strip, and a 1 cm³ block of fungal inoculum was then added to one side of the strip (one fungus per plate per seed source). Immediately after sowing and fungal inoculation, all plates were wrapped tightly with aluminum foil and incubated in the growth chamber (16–19 °C) for 6 months.

Asymbiotic seed germination

Seeds of *P. holochila* were also sown on carbon-based media excluding mycorrhizal fungi (*i.e.*, asymbiotic germination) in an effort to cultivate this species *in vitro* to the leaf-bearing stage. Three types of media were utilized for this purpose: 1) Knudson C Orchid Medium (Knudson 1946; Product No. K400, *PhytoTechnology* Laboratories, Shawnee Mission, KS, USA), 2) Murashige and Skoog basal salt mixture (M and S; Murashige and Skoog 1962; Product No. M524, *PhytoTechnology* Laboratories), and 3) P723 Orchid Seed Sowing Medium (Product No. P723, *PhytoTechnology* Laboratories). Prior to autoclaving (15 min at 121 °C, 19 psi), the pH of each medium was adjusted to 5.0. Six seed sources were sown on the three media: S130, S133, S140, S142, S143, S145 (Table 1). Seeds were surface sterilized using the standard protocol described previously, and sown directly onto the surface of the agar contained within a 9 cm diam. plastic

Petri plate (one seed source per plate). Six replicate plates were prepared for each seed source for all three media. Immediately after sowing, each plate was wrapped twice with Parafilm “M”, and then wrapped tightly in aluminum foil to exclude light. Plates were incubated at 16–19 °C for >12 months. Plates were periodically inspected (*e.g.*, usually every other month) for signs of contamination. During inspection, seeds were briefly (10–15 min) exposed to light, but were then promptly re-wrapped in aluminum foil and returned to experimental conditions. Seed germination and development were assessed on the 0–5 stage scale previously described. At the conclusion of the study 475 days after sowing, Stage 2–4 seedlings from Knudson C and M and S plates – which showed little or no additional development during that time – were transferred to acidified P723 and returned to the growth chamber (darkness, 16–19 °C). P723 was chosen because this medium resulted in substantial seedling growth (Stage 4–5) in the other treatment, and doing so ensured that the seedlings of this critically rare species were provided with the best opportunity for continued development. Seedlings that initiated leaves (Stages 4 and 5) were illuminated and used in various preliminary experiments designed to maximize survival on soil *ex vitro*.

In a follow-up study, seeds from all 16 remaining sources were sown on acidified P723 used previously. Nine sources originating from Molokai (S120, S125, S130, S153, S154, S155, S156, S157, S158, and seven from Kauai (S129, S134, S140, S141, S142, S143, S146; Table 1), were surface-sterilized, sown, and incubated > 12 months in darkness using the same procedure described above. Seed germination and development were assessed using the same 0–5 stage scale, and percentages were based on viable seed totals. Viable seeds were recorded as those having distinct rounded or ovoid embryos that generally lacked pigmentation. After 451 days incubation in darkness, all plates harboring leaf-bearing seedlings were exposed to the 12 hour photoperiod (described previously) and incubated at 16–19 °C for 217 days. In an attempt to prompt further development under illumination, the surviving seedlings were then transferred to fresh media within raised culture vessels (Magenta® GA7, Product No. C906, *PhytoTechnology* Laboratories; Fig. 3a). Four types of fresh media were utilized for this purpose: P723, P748 Orchid Maintenance Replate Medium (Product No. P748, *PhytoTechnology* Laboratories), W1.5 Advanced Orchid Medium (Western Orchids/Laboratories, Blackwood, Australia), and W2.5 Advanced Culture Medium (Western Orchids/Laboratories). Prior to autoclaving, the pH of each medium was adjusted to 5.0, and 100 ml was added to each vessel. Most (285 of 402) of the seedlings were transferred to P723 and P748 (131 and 154 seedlings, respectively). P748 was chosen for its potential to facilitate root formation because it contained higher concentrations of nutrients and other additives (S. L. Stewart, pers. comm.). Fewer (117) seedlings were placed on W1.5 and W2.5 (41 and 76, respectively) because of our unfamiliar-

ity with these two media. Each seedling within each seed source was assigned a random number and transferred accordingly. Following transfer, the lid of each vessel was wrapped twice with Parafilm "M", returned to the growth chamber (12/12 hrs light/dark, 16–19 °C), and incubated >12 months. Seedling survival on the four media was assessed after 12 months.

Greenhouse establishment *ex vitro*

During the course of incubation in raised culture vessels, seedlings that displayed marked leaf and/or root growth (ca. 2 cm in length), or were vulnerable to mold contamination, were deflasked (removed from *in vitro* conditions), placed on soil, and incubated in a greenhouse. The soil mixture used for this purpose was based on the potting mix applied to asymbiotically-grown *Platanthera* seedlings at the Atlantic Botanical Garden (M. Richards, pers. comm.). This mixture consisted of carnivorous plant mix (CP), ground tree fern (TF; Tree Fern Fiber Long, OFE International Inc., Miami, FL, USA) and builder's sand (BS; Quikrete All-Purpose Sand, No. 1152, Quikrete International Inc., Atlanta, GA, USA) in a ratio of 4 : 2 : 1 (CP:TF:BS). The composition of the carnivorous plant mix consisted of a 5 : 6 : 1 ratio of peat moss (Hyponex® Canadian Sphagnum Moss, No. 15251570, Marysville, OH, USA), milled sphagnum moss (No. 20-8710, Jim's Orchid Supplies, Ft. Pierce, FL, USA), and builder's sand, respectively. Prior to mixing, the milled *Sphagnum* moss was added to a blender and pulverized in a dry state yielding a fine texture. After the complete soil mixture was prepared and mixed by hand, it was added to plastic pots (6 cm diam., 6 cm depth; Reed's Greenhouse, Spokane, WA, USA). The lower 1/3 of each pot was previously filled with orchid potting mix (Special Orchid Mix, Better-Gro®, Sun Bulb Co., Arcadia, FL, USA) containing raw fir bark, hardwood charcoal and coarse perlite. Each pot was placed into metal baking dishes partially filled with DI water. The dishes were then sealed with a single sheet of aluminum foil, autoclaved (15 min at 121 °C, 19 psi), and allowed to cool at ambient temperature upon removal. During autoclaving, the DI water infiltrated and saturated the orchid potting mix and soil mixture rendering a moisture-rich substrate for seedlings. Seedlings were removed from the growth chamber individually and at random depending on need (e.g., of sufficient size and/or impending mold contamination, mentioned previously), and deflasked. Root systems of seedlings were gently rinsed under DI water to remove all traces of agar clinging to surface root hairs, and added to the moist surface of the soil mixture in each pot (one seedling per pot). Root systems were completely immersed in the potting mix whereas the basal leaf (or leaves) remained exposed, permitting photosynthesis (Fig. 3b). Pots were then placed into plastic humidity domes (Ferry Morse Seed Co., Fulton, KY, USA). The lower portion of each humidity dome was filled with DI water which served to

continuously saturate the potting mix in each pot. Humidity domes filled with seedlings in pots were removed from the laboratory and placed in a greenhouse at Illinois College (Jacksonville, IL, USA) under natural lighting. Temperatures ranged from 5 °C (minimum) during the evening to 22 °C (maximum) during the day. Given that *P. holochila* prefers cool moist bogs (600–1500 m), every effort was made to transfer the majority of seedlings to the greenhouse during cooler months (October 2010 – March 2011). Seedlings were monitored weekly for leaf growth and survival. One week prior to packing for transport to Hawaii, all greenhouse-established seedling were visually inspected for potential pests (e.g., scale insects, fungal plant pathogens) by the Illinois Department of Agriculture, and an import permit from the Hawaii Department of Agriculture was also secured.

Reintroduction in Hawaii

On 5 March 2011, all soil-established greenhouse seedlings were removed from humidity domes and carefully packed into plastic covered packing trays for transport to Hawaii. To prevent pots from shuffling during transport, wads of newspaper were placed between pots along the lower portion of each tray. An additional set of seedlings that were not previously established on soil under greenhouse conditions were also packed for transport. These seedlings consisted of those that remained in the growth chamber *in vitro*, but had noticeable root growth (ca. 1–2 cm in length) and were deemed as potentially suitable for deflasking. Prior to transport, the roots of all *in vitro* seedlings were gently rinsed under DI water to remove all traces of agar, and then added to plastic fishing tackle containers lined with DI-moistened milled *Sphagnum*. The lids on all plastic containers were snapped shut but still allowed for ventilation (air exchange) with minimal water loss during transport. All seedlings were manually transported to Hawaii by air within 48 hours of packing as carry-on baggage. During the security screening process at the airport (STL), all seedlings were briefly exposed to radiation. Considerable care was exercised to ensure that all seedlings remained cool during transport by shielding containers from direct sunlight. Upon arrival in Hawaii, the largest seedlings were reintroduced *in situ* at Alakai Swamp, Kauai, and Kamakou Preserve, Molokai, on 7 and 10 March 2011, respectively. The remaining seedlings were temporarily placed in cultivation at the National Tropical Botanical Garden on Kauai, at the Lyon Arboretum on Oahu, and at Olinda Rare Plant Facility on Maui in an attempt to prompt additional growth. Most of the smaller seedlings, especially those that were deflasked without prior soil establishment, were taken to Maui because this site was located at an elevation most similar to sites where *P. holochila* is known to occur naturally. In the two natural sites, seedlings were reintroduced in microhabitats that were deemed most suitable for *P. holochila* based on field observations of existing plants. These mi-

crohabitats typically consisted of slightly depressed, moist open pockets of moss beneath or adjacent to scrubby vegetation in filtered sunlight. Seedlings were released into discrete, fenced-in areas to exclude herbivores, especially wild pigs. Each seedling on Kauai was afforded with its own separate cage to discourage herbivory by recently-introduced deer known to jump over the existing fence at Alakai Swamp.

Results

Mycorrhizal fungi and seed germination *in situ*

Lateral roots of mature plants on Molokai measured at least 14 cm in length, and several such root systems were attached to a single plant. These roots extended

horizontally between the upper layer of organic matter and the lower surface of living bryophytes, usually at a depth of 2–3 cm. Examination of root segments by light microscopy revealed the presence of numerous intact pelotons in all orchid samples. Repeated attempts to isolate fungi from pelotons within roots of mature plants were unsuccessful. However, of the 18 seed packets sown on Molokai in 2003, protocorms were recovered in 3 of 4 packets using S120 seed along one line. This line was located adjacent to a Hawaiian tree fern, *Cibotium menziesii* Hook. (Dicksoniaceae). The temperature of the soil where the protocorms were retrieved was 16.5 °C. All other seed packets sown in 2003 as well as those sown in 2004 (retrieved in November 2006), however, failed to yield protocorms. A total of 20 protocorms spanning three growth stages were recovered from the packets, 5 in

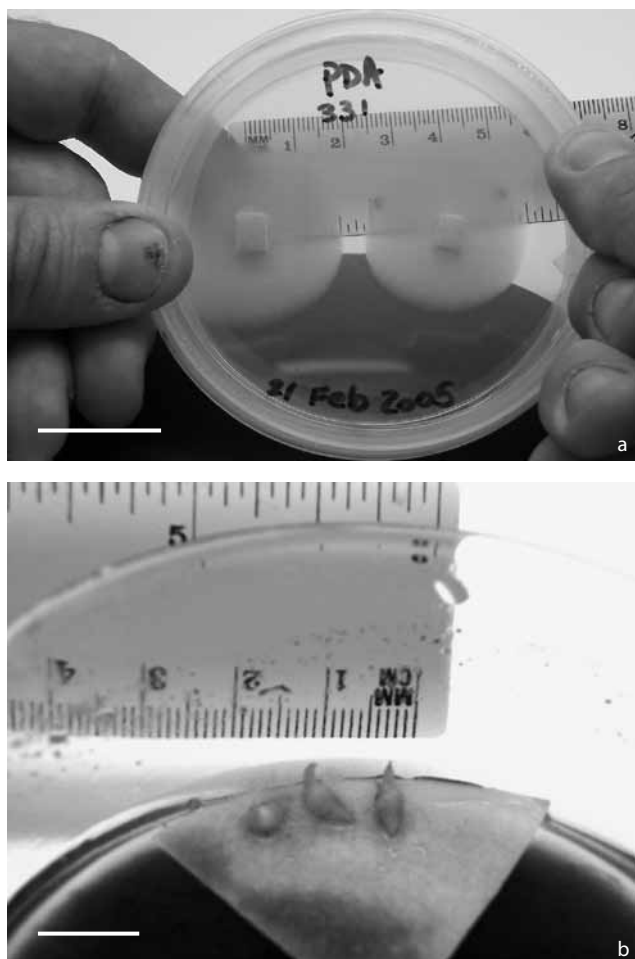


Fig. 2 Mycorrhizal fungus associate and protocorms of *Platanthera holochila*. (a) One of seven fungal isolates, tentatively assignable to *Epulorhiza*, recovered from protocorms acquired *in situ* on Molokai. The uniform growth of the surface mycelium and colony margins is evident, shown here on potato dextrose agar (PDA) within a 9 cm diam. Petri plate. This particular isolate (UAMH 10547, CBS 118628) was isolated from a Stage 4 protocorm. Scale bar = 2 cm. (b) Three *Platanthera holochila* protocorms on OMA-soil, 262 days after sowing/inoculation with a mycorrhizal fungus from Florida, *Epulorhiza repens* (UAMH 9824). Two of the protocorms (denoted by arrows) reflect growth Stage 5 (leaf elongation). Scale bar = 1 cm.

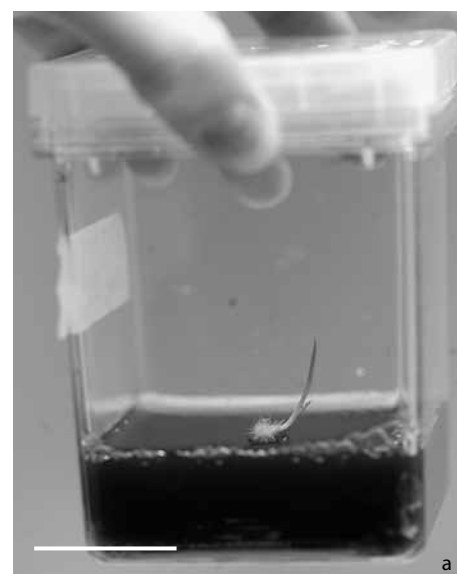


Fig. 3 Laboratory-grown seedlings of *Platanthera holochila*. (a) Stage 5 seedling *in vitro* on acidified (pH 5.0) asymbiotic medium P723 within a raised culture vessel, 217 days after illumination and 451 days after sowing. The elongated basal leaf is clearly visible (denoted by arrow). Scale bar = 2 cm. Photo courtesy of Chris Young. (b) Soil-established seedling within a 6 cm diam plastic pot just prior to its reintroduction on Molokai.

Stage 3, 10 in Stage 4, and 5 in Stage 5. Although pelotons were observed in all Stage 4 and 5 protocorms subjected to maceration, active hyphal growth was evident only in plates containing acidified (pH 5.0) malt extract agar – the procedure applied in Illinois to protocorms in the third packet. Seven strains of a mycorrhizal fungus tentatively assignable to the anamorphic genus *Epulorhiza* Moore were acquired from three of these protocorms, and were deposited into the CBS culture collection as: CBS 118625, 118626, 118627, 118628, 118629, 118630, 118631. Four of the seven strains were additionally deposited in Canada as: UAMH 10545, 10546, 10547, 10548. On PDA, colony margins were sharply entire and surface mycelium was uniform in texture and cream-colored throughout (Fig. 2a), with a slightly pinkish coloration noted at the colony center. On acidified CMA (pH 5.0) and neutral CMA (pH 7.0), mean growth rate for the seven isolates was 2.63 and 1.72 mm/day, respectively. On acidified PDA and neutral PDA, mean growth rates were 0.52 and 0.51 mm/day, respectively.

Symbiotic seed germination

Seeds previously inoculated with the mycorrhizal fungus from Florida (*Epulorhiza repens*, UAMH 9824) germinated after 258 days for all treatments, whereas seeds incubated in the absence of the fungus (control) failed to germinate. Mean percent germination was highest (10.62 ± 1.2) for seeds sown on OMA-soil that were incubated in continuous darkness (Table 2). In contrast, seeds pre-treated with light and sown on MOM resulted in the lowest percent germination (3.55 ± 1.2). Seedling (protocorm) development was also more pronounced on OMA-soil compared to seeds sown on MOM regardless of dark versus light pre-treatment (Table 3). On OMA-soil, protocorm development culminated in the initiation/elongation of leaves (Stages 4 and 5; Fig. 2b) in both light and dark treatments, yet none of the seeds incubated on MOM resulted in seedlings beyond Stage 2 (Table 3). Statistical analysis revealed no interaction effects between agar type (OMA-soil vs. MOM) and light condition (light-pretreatment vs. continuous darkness) on seed germination, percent at Stage 4 or percent at Stage 5. However, statistical differences were detected among OMA-soil and MOM on total percent germina-

Table 2 In vitro symbiotic seed germination of *Platanthera holochila* using a mycorrhizal fungus acquired from Florida (*Epulorhiza repens* isolate 266), 258 days after sowing. Values reflect mean percent germination (+SE) comparing two different media (MOM, OMA + Soil), and light pretreatment versus dark incubation.

	Light	Dark	Totals
MOM	3.55 ± 1.20	6.18 ± 1.40	4.70 ± 0.94
OMA + soil	9.22 ± 1.20	10.62 ± 1.20	9.92 ± 0.88
Totals	6.38 ± 0.89	8.68 ± 0.94	7.46 ± 0.78

tion ($F_{1,30} = 15.53$; $P < 0.01$), percent at Stage 4 ($F_{1,30} = 11.42$; $P < 0.01$), and Stage 5 ($F_{1,30} = 17.15$; $P < 0.01$). No significant differences were detected between light pre-treatment versus dark incubation on seed germination or development. In the second symbiotic germination experiment, the use of the two Hawaiian fungal isolates (CBS 118625/UAMH 10545, CBS 118628/UAMH 10547) failed to prompt seed germination beyond Stage 1 after 6 months after sowing/inoculation.

Asymbiotic seed germination

After 475 days, seed germination and protocorm development were evident on all three asymbiotic media among three of the six seed sources (S142, S143, S145), and only one seed source (S130) failed to germinate (Table 4). Mean percent germination was highest for S145 among the three media (48%, 45%, 12% for Knudson C, Murashige and Skoog, P723, respectively; Table 4). Fewer seeds germinated on P723, yet this was the only medium among the three that prompted seed germination to Stage 5. In the follow-up study using P723 alone, 10 of the 16 seed sources germinated, and protocorm development to an advanced stage was evident 351 days after sowing (Table 5). Seed viability exceeded 89% for all sources with one exception (S120, 85%; Table 5). Nine of the 16 seed sources yielded leaf-bearing seedlings (Stage 4 and 5) including five acquired from the solitary Kauai plant (S129, S140, S141, S142, S143). Few (< 4%) of the viable seeds that germinated developed to Stage 5 among the seed sources, but two sources – one from Kauai (S141) and one from Molokai (S154) – yielded the highest percentages observed (3.6% and 3.2%, respectively). When seed sources between both islands were pooled, 0.9% of the

Table 3 In vitro seedling (protocorm) development of *Platanthera holochila* in symbiotic culture for seeds pre-treated with light versus those on continuous darkness on OMA-soil and MOM. Growth stages follow Zettler et al. (2005a), where: Stage 0 = no germination, Stage 1 = rhizoids evident, Stage 2 = rupture of testa by enlarged embryo, Stage 3 = appearance of shoot region, Stage 4 = emergence of leaf from shoot, and Stage 5 = leaf elongation. Unequal sample sizes of replicate plates (n) resulted after contaminated plates were discarded.

Treatment	n	# Seeds	# Stage 0	# Stage 1	# Stage 2	# Stage 3	# Stage 4	# Stage 5
MOM light	9	435	420	1	14	0	0	0
MOM dark	7	327	307	5	15	0	0	0
OMA-soil light	9	455	414	0	7	4	9	21
OMA-soil dark	9	351	315	1	13	6	3	13

Table 4 Asymbiotic germination of *Platanthera holochila* on three media, 475 days after sowing and incubation in darkness at 16–19 °C. Growth stages follow Zettler et al. 2005a, where: Stage 0 = no germination, Stage 1 = rhizoids evident, Stage 2 = rupture of testa by enlarged embryo, Stage 3 = appearance of shoot region, Stage 4 = emergence of leaf from shoot, and Stage 5 = leaf elongation.

Medium ¹	Seed Source ²	n ³	# Seeds	# Stage 0	# Stage 1	# Stage 2	# Stage 3	# Stage 4	# Stage 5	# lost ⁴	Mean % Germination
Knudson C	S130	5	64	64	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0
	S133	6	154	147	2	2	0	1	–	2	4.5
	S140	6	194	189	0	1	1	–	–	3	2.3
	S142	5	89	86	2	1	–	–	–	0	3.4
	S143	6	113	109	0	0	1	–	–	3	3.5
	S145	5	128	67	1	30	20	–	–	10	47.7
M and S	S130	6	54	54	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0
	S133	6	78	75	1	1	–	–	–	1	3.8
	S140	5	78	78	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0
	S142	6	114	104	1	4	4	–	–	1	8.8
	S143	6	129	125	0	2	–	–	–	2	3.1
	S145	5	105	58	0	43	3	–	–	1	44.8
P723	S130	6	76	76	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0
	S133	6	98	98	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0
	S140	6	222	222	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0
	S142	5	90	89	1	–	–	–	–	0	1.1
	S143	6	184	177	0	0	0	0	2	5	3.8
	S145	6	167	147	0	0	0	5	13	2	12.0

¹Knudson C = Knudson C Orchid Medium (Knudson 1946), M and S = Murashige and Skoog basal salt mixture (Murashige and Skoog 1962), P723 = P723 Orchid Seed Sowing Medium (Product No. P723, PhytoTechnology Laboratories). The agar pH of all three media was lowered to 5.0 prior to autoclaving. ²Seed sources were obtained from Kauai and Molokai populations listed in Table 1. ³Number of replicate Petri plates for a given treatment; unequal subsample sizes resulted after contaminated plates were discarded. ⁴Reflects the number of seedlings that were counted as dead (e.g., dark brown in color).

viable Kauai seeds developed to Stage 5 compared to 1.3% for Molokai seeds (Table 5). A total of 423 leaf-bearing (Stage 4 and 5) seedlings were acquired in the follow-up study, including 47 in Stage 5 derived from the solitary Kauai specimen.

At the onset of illumination (451 days after sowing), 402 leaf-bearing seedlings from the follow-up study had survived during dark incubation and were colorless (whitish), lacking in pigmentation. Within one week of illumination, the shoot region and basal leaf were noticeably greener in color. After 12 months incubation on the fresh media in raised culture vessels, 363 of 402 (90.3%) of the seedlings had survived. Seedling survival was highest on P723 (127/131 or 96.9%), followed by W2.5 (72/76 or 94.7%), W1.5 (36/41 or 87.8%), and P748 (128/154 or 83.1%).

Greenhouse establishment *ex vitro*

During an 18 week period (October 2010 through February 2011), a total of 77 seedlings were deflasked, transferred to potting soil, and incubated in the greenhouse. In March 2011, at the conclusion of the study, 44 seedlings (57.1%) had survived. Mean length of basal leaves on surviving seedlings was 2.3 cm upon soil transfer, and 3.7 cm at the conclusion of the study, indicating

that the leaves grew a mean of ca. 1.4 cm during this time.

Reintroduction in Hawaii

A total of 85 seedlings were transported to Hawaii on 6 March 2011, but one seedling destined for the National Tropical Botanical Garden did not survive transport. The composition of these seedlings consisted of 32 derived from early preliminary experiments involving asymbiotic germination with Knudson C, M and S and P723, and 53 from the follow-up study (germination on acidified P723 with 16 remaining seed sources). Of these 53 from the follow-up study, 24 remained on P723 throughout *in vitro* incubation, 13 were transferred to P748, and the remaining number were placed on the Australian media (9 and 7 seedlings on W1.5 and W2.5, respectively). A minimum of 3.1 years (1,140 days) was required for the propagation from of *P. holochila* using asymbiotic media, from seed sowing to reintroduction. Of the 84 surviving seedlings, 17 were reintroduced *in situ*: 8 plants from seed sources S141, S142, S143 onto Kauai; 9 plants from S154, S158, S145 onto Molokai. Thus, all seedlings reintroduced *in situ* originated from seed acquired from the same source population. Although 7 additional seedlings were also of suitable size for immediate reintroduction, the decision

Table 5 *In vitro* asymbiotic seed germination and development of *Platanthera holochila* on acidified (pH 5.0) P723, 351 days after sowing and incubation in darkness at 16–19 °C. Growth stages follow Zettler et al. 2005a, where: Stage 0 = no germination, Stage 1 = rhizoids evident, Stage 2 = rupture of testa by enlarged embryo, Stage 3 = appearance of shoot region, Stage 4 = emergence of leaf, and Stage 5 = leaf elongation.

Seed Source ¹	Island/ Date ²	n ³	# Seeds	# Viable (%) ⁴	# Stage 0	# Stage 1	# Stage 2	# Stage 3	# Stage 4	# Stage 5	Mean % Stage 5
S120	M 2002	6	122	104 (85.2)	101	0	0	3	–	–	0.0
S125	M 2002	17	1,075	1,016 (94.5)	1,016	–	–	–	–	–	0.0
S130	M 2003	9	382	378 (98.9)	378	–	–	–	–	–	0.0
S153	M 2006	22	5,627	5,052 (89.8)	5,021	1	18	0	0	12	0.2
S154	M 2006	35	8,180	7,804 (95.4)	7,387	7	71	21	66	252	3.2
S155	M 2006	16	1,551	1,514 (97.6)	1,514	–	–	–	–	–	0.0
S156	M 2006	7	157	151 (96.2)	151	–	–	–	–	–	0.0
S157	M 2006	17	2,508	2,466 (98.3)	2,456	0	0	6	2	2	0.1
S158	M 2006	15	1,811	1,743 (96.2)	1,732	0	0	7	4	–	0.0
	M Totals		21,413	20,228 (94.5)	19,756	8	89	37	72	266	1.3
S129	K 2003	11	442	406 (91.9)	380	3	4	4	8	7	1.7
S134	K 2004	3	92	85 (92.4)	85	–	–	–	–	–	0.0
S140	K 2005	18	2,208	2,135 (96.7)	2,083	11	19	9	12	1	0.6
S141	K 2005	11	767	727 (94.8)	663	2	9	11	16	26	3.6
S142	K 2005	5	649	621 (95.7)	579	8	22	0	0	12	1.9
S143	K 2005	10	977	936 (95.1)	923	3	6	1	2	1	0.1
S146	K 2006	2	119	111 (93.3)	111	–	–	–	–	–	0.0
	K Totals		5,254	5,021 (95.6)	4,824	27	60	25	38	47	0.9
Totals			26,667	25,249 (94.7)	24,580	35	149	62	110	313	1.2

¹Seed sources were obtained from Kauai and Molokai populations listed in Table 1. ²M = Molokai seed and year collected, K = Kauai seed and year collected. ³Number of replicate plates varied due to differences in seed quantity among the 16 sources. ⁴Seed viability was assessed visually by dissection microscopy. Seeds containing embryos that appeared robust, white/colorless, and oval in shape were considered viable.

was made to retain these plants in captivity because the seed source (S140) was of questionable origin (Table 1). Of the 68 seedlings placed into cultivation, 6 were deposited at the National Tropical Botanical Garden, 14 at the Lyon Arboretum, and 47 at the higher-elevation site on Maui (Olinda Rare Plant Facility). As of 2 May 2011, 3 of the 6 plants taken to NTBG had survived (M. DeMotta, pers. comm.). Of the 8 reintroduced on Kauai, 6 seedlings showed signs of visible growth on 28 April 2011. On Molokai, 8 of the 9 seedlings appeared to have survived as of 31 March 2011. At the time of this writing (24 May 2011) ca. 80% of the seedlings at Olinda on Maui remained alive, and ca. 60% have shown visible growth since March 2011. The other 40% have remained approximately the same size (A. Palomino, pers. comm.). A synopsis of our protocol for growing *P. holochila* from seed leading to seedling establishment *in situ* is presented in Appendix 1.

Discussion

The highlight of this study was the reintroduction of *Platanthera holochila* – a critically rare terrestrial orchid with a notorious reputation for resisting protocols directed at its propagation from seed. In retrospect, it is not

surprising that the early attempts (pre-2002) were unsuccessful given that temperate terrestrial orchids generally have fastidious germination requirements compared to their tropical epiphytic counterparts. In the late 1970s, symbiotic seed germination re-emerged in Australia as a powerful tool that could be used to propagate terrestrial orchids from seed, including rare and/or problematic taxa (Warcup 1973; Clements and Ellyard 1979). Moreover, seedlings reared with mycorrhizal fungi grew rapidly *in vitro*, and often had modest survival rates upon deflasking. Shortly thereafter, this technique was applied to terrestrial orchids in North America (e.g., Smreciu and Currah 1989; Anderson 1991), including species of *Platanthera* threatened with extinction (Zettler and McInnis 1992). Results were generally promising provided that compatible fungi were obtained. Most fungi acquired for this purpose were isolated from root systems of mature plants until Rasmussen and Whigham's seed baiting technique made it possible for fungi to be obtained from diminutive subterranean protocorms. For the first time, the mycorrhizal fungi that triggered seed germination *in situ* could be recovered, identified, and utilized for conservation.

When it became clear that symbiotic seed germination had merit for *P. holochila*'s immediate recovery, the deci-

sion was made to use a mycorrhizal fungus from Florida (UAMH 9824) with a well-established track-record for prompting germination in a wide range of taxa, including *Platanthera* species on the mainland (Zettler 2008). In this manner, symbiotic protocols could be developed and perfected in advance until mycorrhizal fungi from Hawaii could be secured and used instead. Indeed, initial results were promising. Compared to similar studies (e.g., Zettler and McInnis 1992; Zettler and Hofer 1998), germination percentages seemed low (<17%), but seeds inoculated with this fungus quickly developed to Stage 5 on standard oat-based media adjusted to a low pH (Zettler et al. 2005a), leading to further work. In follow-up experiments with the Florida mycorrhizal fungus (the present study), we attempted to stimulate seed germination by exposing seeds to light-pretreatment as reported for *Dactylorhiza majalis* in Europe (Rasmussen et al. 1990) and *Platanthera integrilabia* in North America (Zettler and McInnis 1994). Because seed germination in another terrestrial orchid (*Tipularia discolor*) was also stimulated by the presence of decomposing wood (Rasmussen and Whigham 1998), we decided to add soil/organic matter from Molokai to the oat-based medium. However, seed germination percentages remained low (3–11%), and no significant differences were detected between light pretreatment versus dark incubation on seed germination or development. The addition of soil, however, did have a statistically positive effect on both germination and development.

Concurrent to improving our symbiotic protocol, we set out to recover *P. holochila*'s mycorrhizal fungi *in situ*. Although we observed numerous intact pelotons in root systems of mature plants and protocorms alike, hyphae from MMN-immersed pelotons could not be enticed to grow despite repeated attempts, even when the pH was lowered to 5.0. As a last resort, the remaining seven protocorms from the third seed packet were then dissected in half and immersed in malt extract agar instead of MMN alone. This procedure worked, yielding a slow-growing fungus resembling published descriptions of the ubiquitous anamorph *Epulorhiza* (Currah et al. 1990, 1997a,b), with closest resemblance to *E. inquilina* among the established taxa (Currah et al. 1997b). Different strains from this fungus were deposited into two international culture collections (CBS, UAMH) for safekeeping and future use, and symbiotic germination experiments quickly ensued. Two of the newly acquired strains (CBS 118625/UAMH 10545, CBS 118628/UAMH 10547) failed to prompt seed germination *in vitro* beyond Stage 1. We then attempted symbiotic germination with the other five Hawaiian isolates, but these isolates were equally ineffective (K. McDonald and L.W. Zettler, unpub. data). As to why the seven Hawaiian isolates did not facilitate germination remains unknown, but poor seed quality may be ruled out because the same seed sources utilized in symbiotic experiments (S140, S141, S142, S143, S145) yielded protocorms upon sowing on asymbiotic media (P723) in the

subsequent study. Despite our inability to propagate *P. holochila* with the Hawaiian isolates, we suspect that these fungi are of some physiological significance to the orchid because they were acquired from intact pelotons. Other researchers may have more success with these strains using other methods, and the deposition of the cultures into CBS and UAMH will now make this possible. Given that the flora of Hawaii has a large number of endemics, it is conceivable that these fungal strains represent a unique taxonomic assemblage. The use of molecular markers to more fully explore the taxonomic identity of these Hawaiian isolates is especially encouraged. We also advocate further work aimed at recovering more isolates from living plant tissues, provided that doing so is carried out in a manner that does not jeopardize the small number of existing plants and/or severely limits the species' ability to spawn a new generation of seedlings.

The use of asymbiotic media to propagate *P. holochila* was considered a necessary step towards our long-term goal of reintroduction. Even if germination and development could be achieved *in vitro*, however, establishing asymbiotic seedlings on soil upon deflasking represented a serious challenge. Our decision to forge ahead was inspired, in part, by recent success in cultivating another rare *Platanthera* species (*P. integrilabia*) at the Atlanta Botanical Garden using various potting mixes (Matt Richards, pers. comm.). Of the three asymbiotic media we tested initially, acidified P723 was clearly more effective at facilitating seedling development even though fewer seeds germinated on this medium (Table 4). Equally striking were differences observed between the six seed sources tested, namely the high germination percentages of S145 seed. Why differences were noted in germination among the seed sources remains unclear, but seed quality might have been influenced by the timing involved when capsules were detached from the inflorescence. Taken together, the decision was made to sow seeds from all remaining sources in storage on P723 in a follow-up study aimed at acquiring a large number of leaf-bearing seedlings for reintroduction purposes. Nearly one year after sowing (351 days), more than 400 leaf-bearing seedlings were obtained *in vitro* from seed sources acquired on both Kauai and Molokai (Table 5). Despite the development of leaves, we opted to incubate these seedlings another 100 days in darkness because we assumed that protocorms of this terrestrial orchid would not be exposed to light under natural conditions. After 451 days, most (402 of 423) of the leaf-bearing seedlings had survived and were then subjected to illumination, resulting in further leaf elongation, green pigmentation, and conceivably photosynthesis. Upon transfer to fresh media in raised vessels 217 days after illumination, seedling development progressed, but survival was highest (96.9%) on acidified P723 – the same medium used at the onset to prompt germination. Lower survival rates on P748, W1.5, and W2.5 might be attributed to the inability of some seedlings to acclimate to the new medium upon transfer. Surprisingly, P748 – chosen

because of its reputation for inducing root formation – resulted in the lowest seedling survival observed (83.1%).

Of the 85 seedlings that were ultimately transported to Hawaii, 53 originated from the follow-up study involving P723. Thus, a minimum of 3.1 years is required for the propagation of *P. holochila* from seed germination to seedling reintroduction using asymbiotic medium P723. If symbiotic techniques had been an option, this time frame might have been considerably shortened. For example, Zettler and McInnis (1992) established mycorrhizal seedlings of *Platanthera integrilabia* on soil 388 days after sowing, and similar results have also been reported for related genera in North America (e.g., *Habenaria repens*; Stewart and Zettler 2002). While an extended period of time (3.1 years) may seem insignificant when the ultimate goal is to reintroduce *P. holochila* seedlings *in situ*, prolonged incubation increases the likelihood that some seedlings will succumb to contaminating microorganisms (e.g., *Penicillium*). Indeed, despite our best efforts to minimize contaminants (e.g., double-wrapping plates with Parafilm “M”), conidia of common molds did occasionally gain entry onto the surface of sugar-rich asymbiotic medium, forcing us to deflask some seedlings prematurely. This problem might have been avoided had the vessels been equipped with screw cap lids, but our set-up apparently allowed for some degree of airflow and perhaps afforded the seedlings with gas exchange.

Survival rates for deflasked terrestrial orchid seedlings are generally low without the presence of mycorrhizal fungi (e.g., Anderson 1991), therefore it is not surprising that nearly half (42.9%) of the seedlings perished upon transfer to the greenhouse. At the time of soil establishment (October–February), temperatures in the greenhouse ranged from 5–22 °C. Cooler temperatures may have had a positive effect on survival considering that minimum temperatures at Alakai Swamp (Kauai), for example, have been known to approach freezing on occasion during winter months. Seedling survival also might have been lower had we not previously sterilized the potting mix, rendering the seedlings’ new environment pathogen-free, at least initially. Flooding the lower portion of the humidity domes with water prevented the soil mix from drying out which also may have also played a beneficial role on survival.

Reproductive biology of *Platanthera holochila*

Prior to March 2011, 33 individual plants were known to remain on Molokai (25), Maui (7), and Kauai (1). To meet the stability criteria outlined by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service’s recovery plan (2009), each *P. holochila* population should harbor at least 50 mature individuals. Attaining this goal will probably require active, long-term management of existing populations coupled with the establishment of laboratory-grown seedlings. Clearly, understanding *P. holochila*’s reproductive biology will be crucial to both processes. Of the information acquired

so far (Zettler et al. 2005a; present study), several assumptions can now be made concerning this species’ reproductive biology, especially involving fruit set and seed germination.

Mature plants typically flower each year, and several inflorescences may arise from a solitary clump. It is not uncommon for each inflorescence to have 25 flowers. *Platanthera holochila* is most likely self-pollinated rather than cross-pollinated, although bagging experiments are needed to test this hypothesis. MacCaughey (1916) alluded to self-pollination in all three Hawaiian endemic orchids given the scarcity of insects associated with native Hawaiian forests coupled with regularity of fruit set. Indeed, most flowers on *P. holochila* inflorescences regularly develop mature capsules. These capsules yield monoembryonic seeds and most (>85%) appear to have viable embryos upon visual inspection. Seeds of *P. holochila* are larger in size compared to other North American *Platanthera* species (e.g., *P. ciliaris*, *P. clavellata*, *P. integrilabia*, *P. leucophaea*; L.W. Zettler, pers. obs.). Yoder et al. (2010) reported that *P. holochila* seeds had the highest fresh initial mass, dry mass, and water mass among the 10 North American orchid taxa they studied. Large seed size coupled with small (12–14 mm) capsule length (MacCaughey 1916; pers. obs.) suggests that *P. holochila* yields relatively few seeds per capsule compared to other orchids. Although seed number per capsule has yet to be fully established for *P. holochila*, two mature capsules acquired from a *P. holochila* inflorescence on Maui yielded a mean of 935 seeds (L.W. Zettler, unpub. data). Thus, it is conceivable that this species releases ca. 1000 seeds per capsule. According to Arditti (1992), orchids produce between 1000 to four million seeds per capsule, depending on the species. While *P. holochila*’s seed output may appear comparably low, one inflorescence with 25 capsules has the potential to produce 25,000 seeds in a given year. By comparison, *P. integrilabia* – a rare, cross pollinated species – yielded more (3433) seeds per capsule, but fewer (16,000) seeds per plant given that fewer (4.7) capsules developed to maturity (Zettler et al. 1996). Thus, low seed number per capsule might be offset by *P. holochila*’s ability to produce a substantial number of mature capsules on a single inflorescence.

Although few seeds readily germinated (>20%), the percentage of seeds that developed to advanced-stage protocorms (ca. 2–3%) closely parallels percentages reported for other *Platanthera* species involving *in vitro* symbiotic germination (Zettler and McInnis 1992; Zettler and Hofer 1998). Seeds develop to sizable (Stage 5) protocorms in as little as one year upon release from capsules. It is not known if seeds can remain dormant in viable condition for >1 year *in situ*. Protocorms are fully mycotrophic and subterranean initially, and probably initiate photosynthesis after 1–2 years. The time required for seedlings to reach maturity is not known, but it seems reasonable that at least 5 years is required, similar to other *Platanthera* species in North America (e.g., *P. leucophaea*;

Case 1987; Bowles and Bell 1999). At maturity, *P. holochila* supplements photosynthesis with mycotrophy (or *vice versa*) depending on its nutritional needs. Longevity remains to be determined, but a mature plant possibly lives at least 10 years, perhaps more. During this time a solitary plant may produce multiple clumps (clones) in close proximity to the original, with each clump bearing one or more inflorescences.

In conclusion, artificial seed propagation and reintroduction will likely be critical to the immediate and long-term recovery of this endangered species. Assuming that our reintroduced, asymbiotically-grown seedlings survive to maturity, and until symbiotic germination with Hawaiian mycorrhizal fungi can be achieved, the protocol described herein offers the best hope for the conservation of this unique orchid. In addition to developing more effective propagation protocols, we urge future researchers to consider reintroducing seedlings into suitable habitats higher in elevation given the expected climate change projections this century (5.8 °C increase; see Hansen et al. 2001). These areas should take into account the soil temperatures suitable for seed germination *in situ* (e.g., 16.5 °C). Furthermore, we recommend that seedling reintroductions be restricted only to the same seed donor island, at least until genetic studies verify the homogeneity of the existing populations. On Oahu where *P. holochila* is now extinct, reintroductions should involve seedlings derived from either Kauai or Molokai seed. Efforts are currently underway to propagate *P. holochila* from seed obtained from the existing Maui population using this asymbiotic protocol.

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Appendix 1

Protocol summary for cultivating *Platanthera holochila* from seed on asymbiotic media

1. Mature seeds should be acquired from yellowing capsules just prior to dehiscence.
2. Capsules should be promptly (<48 hrs) dried over desiccant (e.g., Drierite, CaSO₄) for ca. 1 week at ambient temperature until seeds are thoroughly dry. Prior to drying, capsules should be temporarily stored in a container that allows for some gas exchange yet minimizes moisture build-up to discourage mold growth.
3. Using a sterile scalpel and forceps, dry seeds should be gently removed from capsules, placed into a sterile glass vial, and tightly sealed. Seeds can then be immediately frozen (–7 °C) in a viable state for at least 5 years in cold storage. Seeds can also be sown directly onto agar after drying circumventing cold storage. Cold moist stratification treatment is unnecessary as seed dormancy mechanisms are apparently lacking in this species.
4. Prior to sowing on agar, seeds should be surface sterilized for 1 min in a solution of 5% absolute EtOH, 5% Clorox® bleach (5.25% NaOCl) and 90% sterile DI water, followed by two sterile DI water rinses each lasting 1 min. Seeds apparently can withstand higher bleach concentrations (e.g., 10%) without appreciable drop in embryo viability.
5. Using a sterile wire inoculation loop, clumps of seeds are removed from the 2nd DI water rinse and added to the surface of P723 (*PhytoTechnology Labs*) within 9 cm diam. sterile Petri plates. The pH of the agar should be lowered to 5.0 prior to autoclaving with HCl.
6. Each plate should be wrapped with a strip of Parafilm “M” to retain internal moisture levels while excluding potential contaminants. Plates are then wrapped tightly with aluminum foil to exclude light and incubated at 16–19 °C for ca. 450 days.
7. Colorless (white) leaf-bearing seedlings should be exposed to illumination >450 days by permanently removing aluminum foil. Irradiance, provided by full-spectrum bulbs (e.g., Sylvania Hg/32W Octron 410 0K, F032/841/ECO) should measure ca. 80 μmol m² 2⁻¹, with a photoperiod cycle of 12 hrs light : 12 hrs darkness. Every attempt should be made to exclude light during the dark cycle without interruption. Seedlings should be incubated under these conditions for at least 200 days within their original plates.
8. After 200 days under illumination, leaf-bearing seedlings should be transferred to fresh (acidified) P723

within raised culture vessels. The lid of each vessel should be wrapped with Parafilm "M", vessels and seedlings promptly returned to experimental conditions for another 12 months.

9. Seedlings of sufficient size (e.g., basal leaf >2 cm in length) can be deflasked (*ex vitro*), placed in pots containing pre-sterilized carnivorous plant mix (CP), ground tree fern (TF; Tree Fern Fiber Long, OFE International Inc.), and builder's sand (BS; Quikrete All-Purpose Sand, No. 1152, Quikrete International Inc.) in a ratio of 4:2:1 (CP:TF:BS), and exposed to natural illumination (e.g., greenhouse conditions) for 2–6 months. During this time, temperatures should remain cool (5 °C minimum/22 °C maximum), and not exceed 25 °C. Potting mix must remain constantly moist.
10. Greenhouse established seedlings should be reintroduced into suitable habitats at higher elevations (600–1500 m) at the onset of Hawaii's growing season (e.g., February–April). Seedlings should receive no more than 6–8 hrs of direct sunlight.