

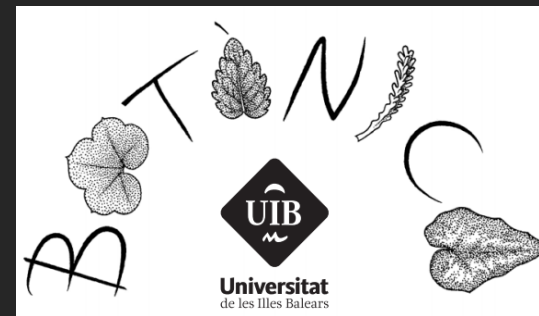
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2nd Mediterranean Plant Conservation Week

# Implementing GIS tools to analyse geospatial distribution factors to the reproductive success of sexual deceptive orchids: *Ophrys balearica* P. Delforge as an example

Joshua Borràs & Joana Cursach



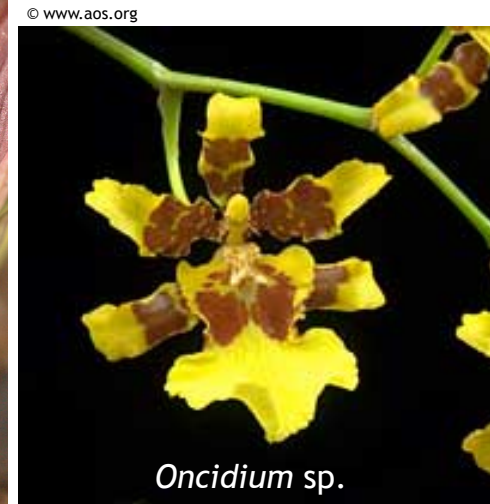
S4 - Science for action. Mapping tools to incorporate plant data into decision making

# Deceptive pollination

- Generalized food deception
- Batesian floral mimicry
- Brood-site imitation
- Shelter imitation
- Pseudoantagonism
- Rendezvous attraction
- **Sexual response**



*Serapias nurrica*



*Oncidium sp.*



*Anacamptis pyramidalis*



*Allium roseum*



*Orchis papilionacea*

# Deceptive pollination

## *Sexual response*

- Mimic female insect mating signals
  - Visual and tactile cues
  - Pheromones
- Highly specific (Paulus & Gack, 1990; Schiestl *et al.*, 2004)
- Unique mechanisms of orchids
- Pseudocopulation

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*Ophrys tenthredinifera*



© Angel Mar

*Ophrys speculum*

Current  
analysis of  
factors that  
affect  
reproductive  
success

In orchid, few studies have assessed male fitness as a factor

Geospatial analysis by nearest neighbour distance (NND), measured manually

Analysis of ecological services

- 
- Mapping and modeling floral distribution
- In-field variability detection

## Material & Methods

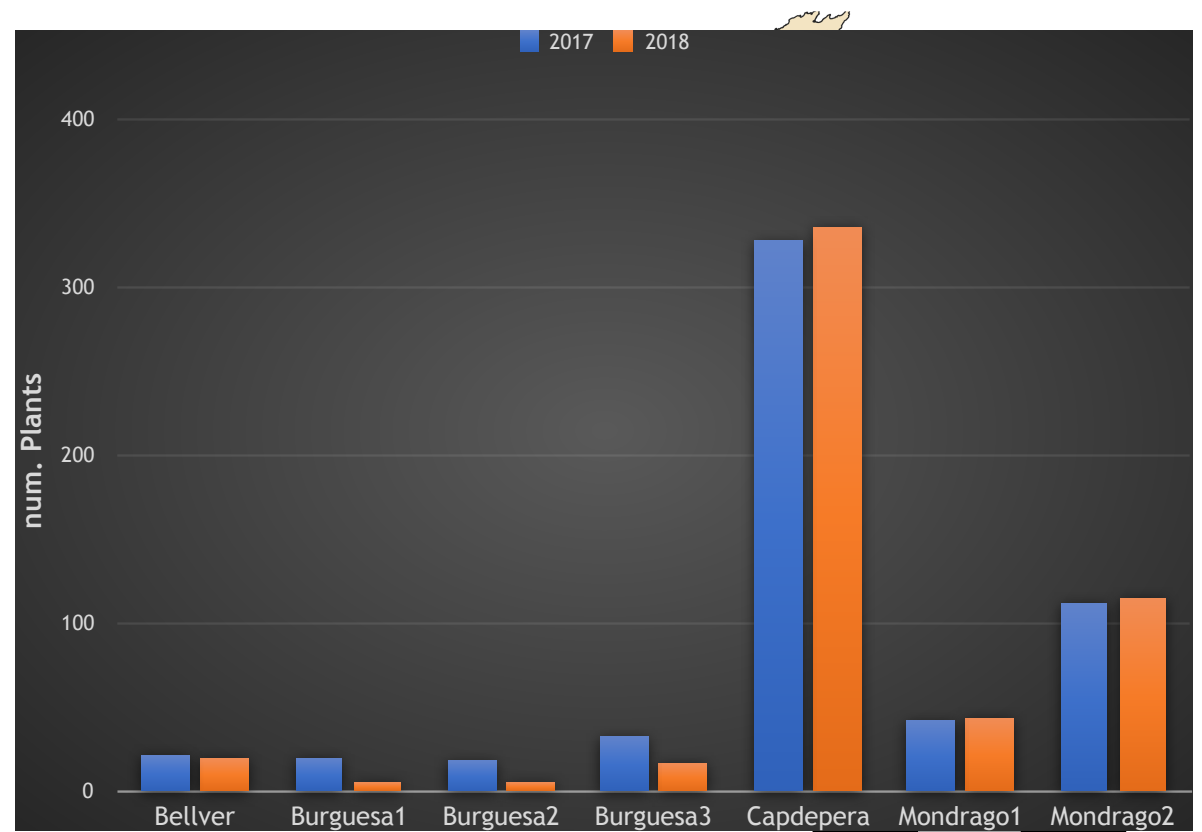


# *Ophrys balearica* P. Delforge

- Balearic orchids: 14 genus and 40 species (Jonasson, 2015)
- Single endemic orchid from the Balearic islands
- Sexual deception → Highly specific
- *Megachile sicula* subsp. *balearica* (Tkalčú, 1977)

# Study Zone

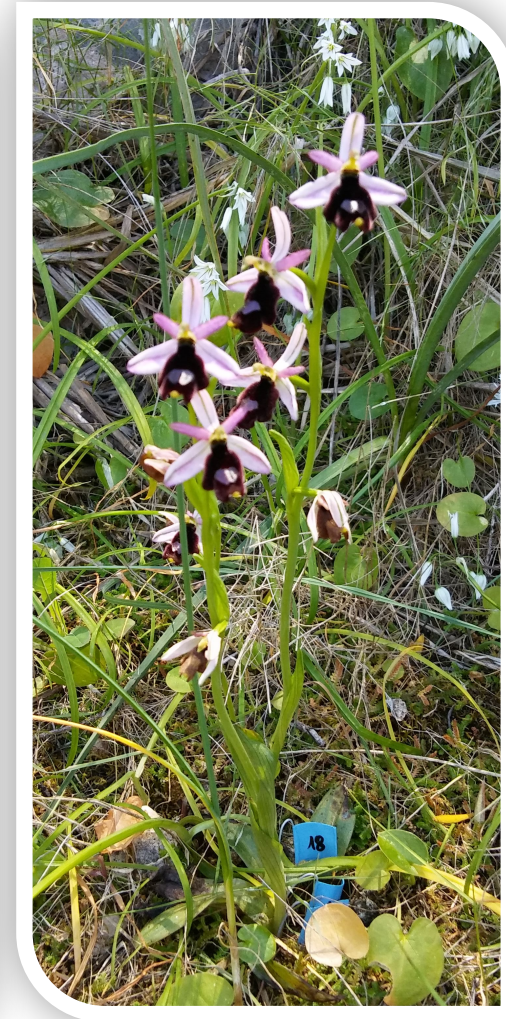
- 4 Locations
  - 7 populations
  - From 5 to 335 flowering individuals
- Spring of 2017 and 2018



# Reproductive success factors

Fruit set (or female fitness)

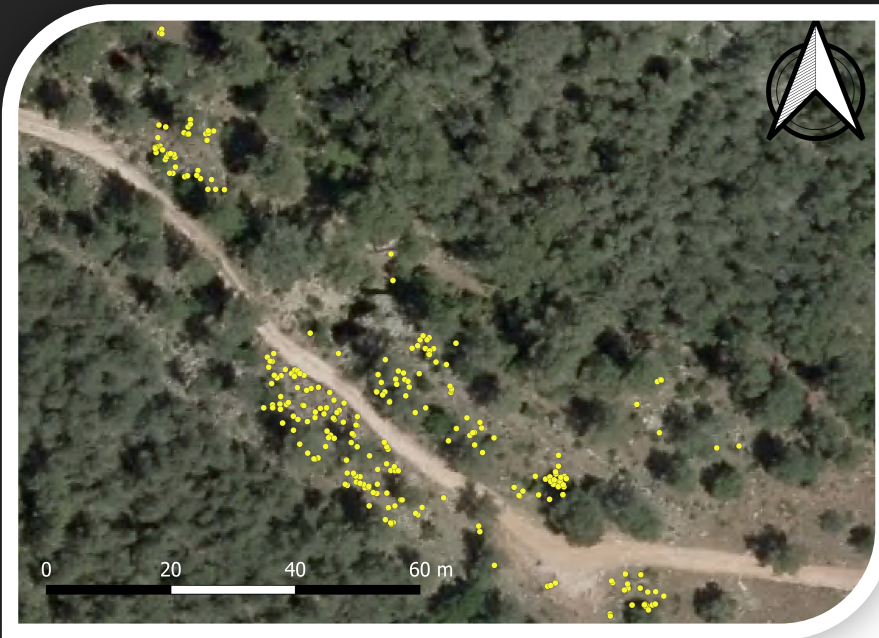
Pollinia removal (or male fitness)



# Population structure study

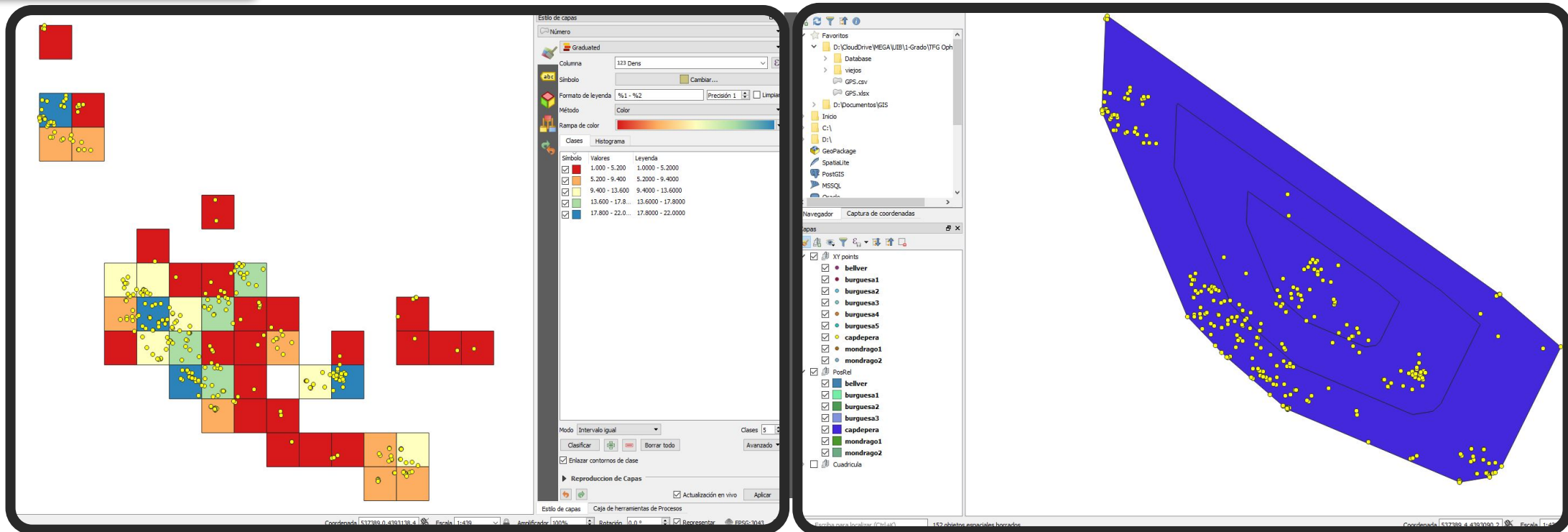
GPS position of each flowering individual

- Differential GPS *Leica™ System RTK RX 1200*
- Total station *Leica™ TPS800*





## Material & Methods

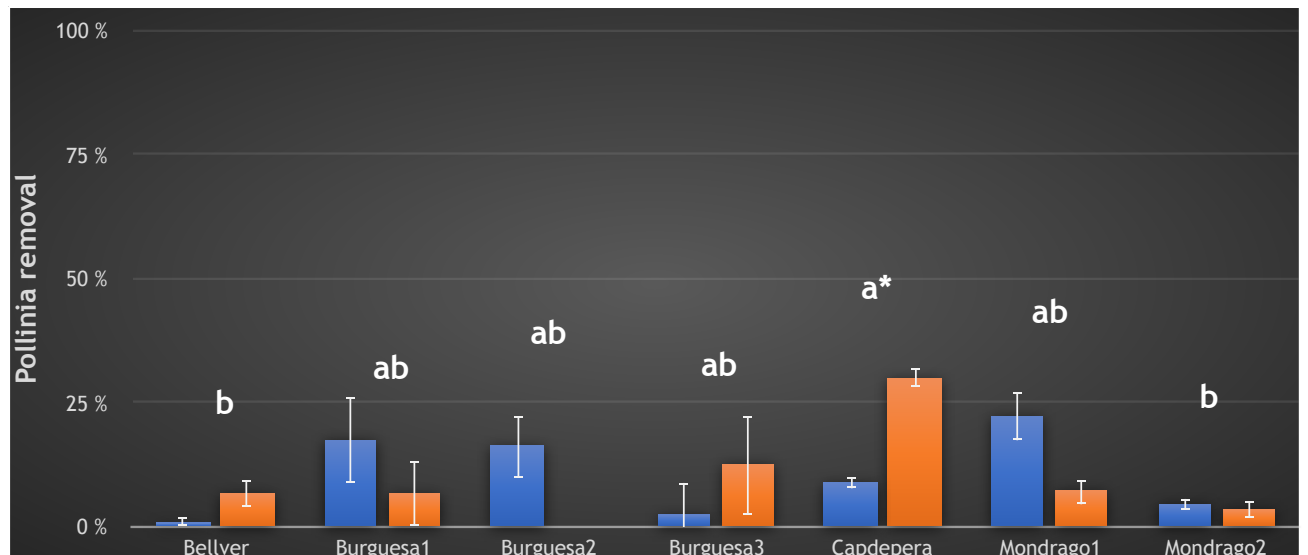
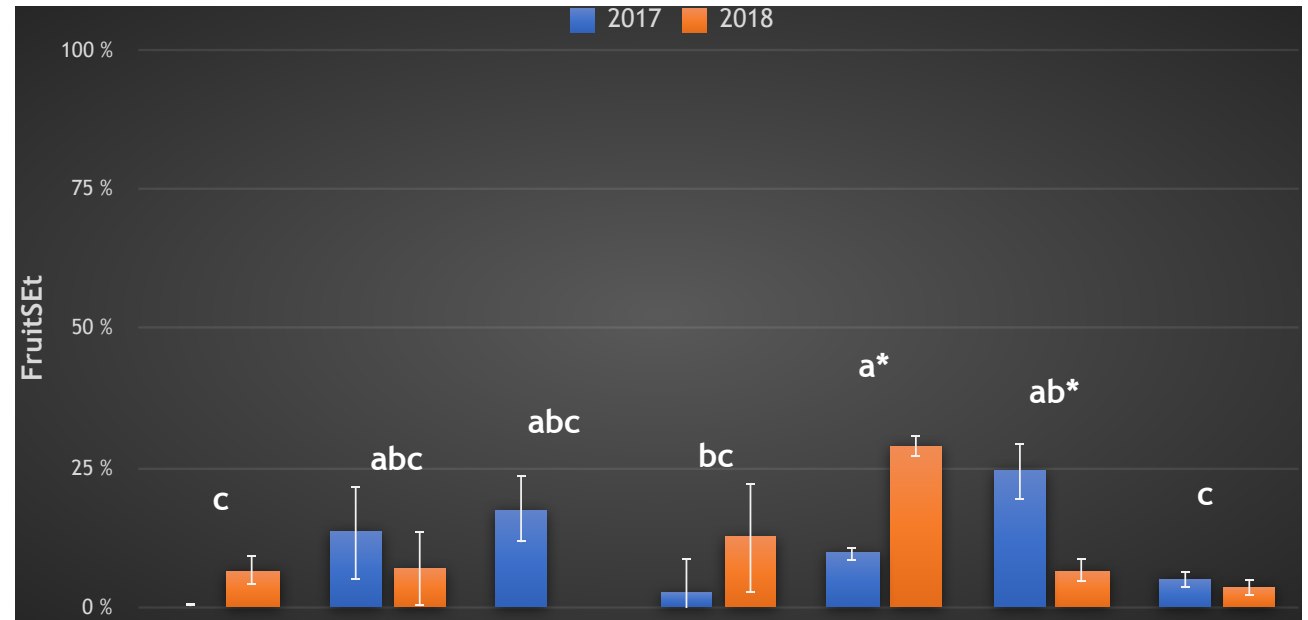


# Population structure analysis



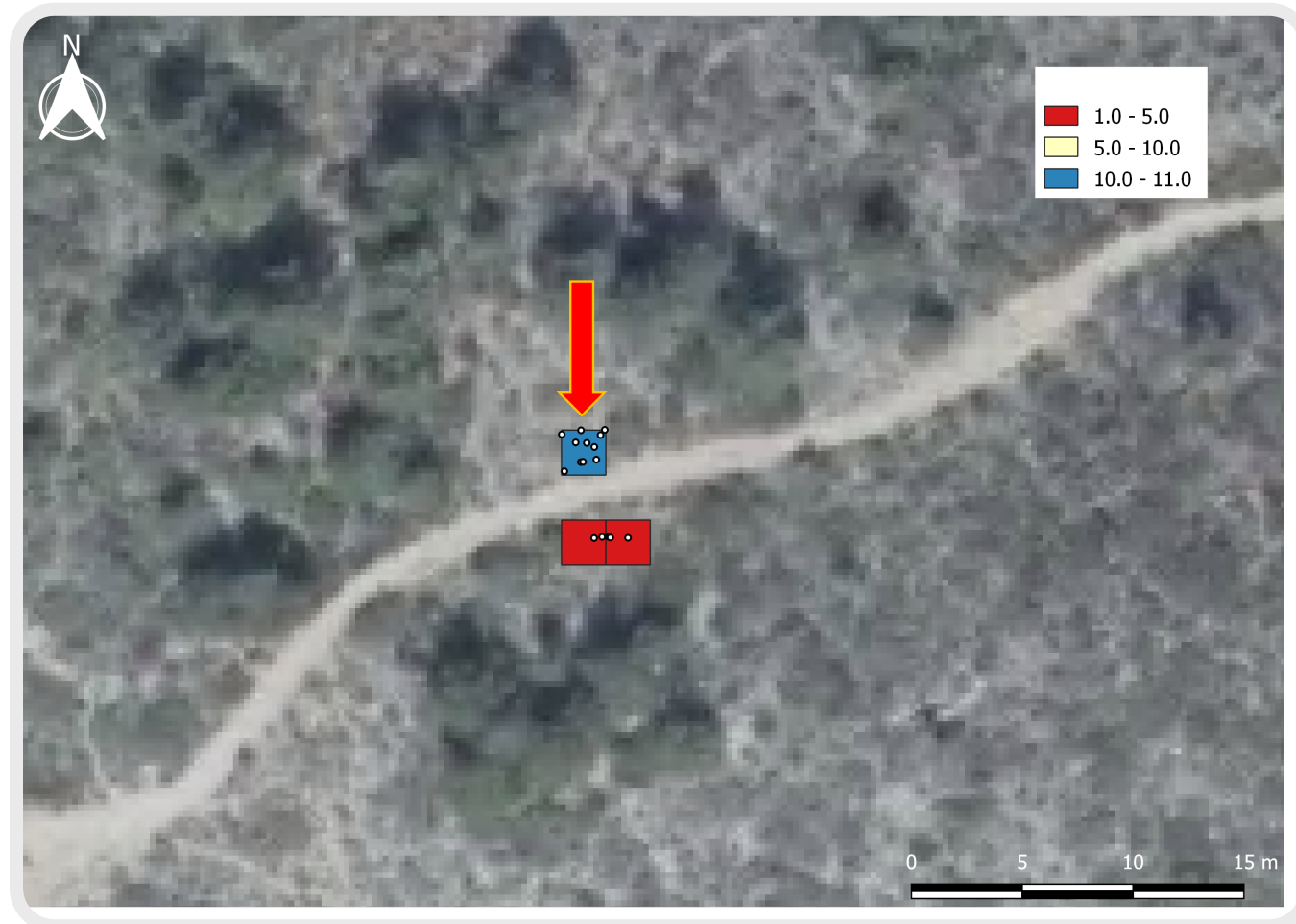
# Natural pollination

- Global Linear Model (GLM) with Binomial structure
  - Year  $\rightarrow$  p-value  $< 0,001$
  - Population  $\rightarrow$  p-v  $< 0,001$
  - Year:Population  $\rightarrow$  p-v  $< 0,001$
- Tukey's *post-hoc*
- Letters indicate differences between populations
- Asterisks indicate differences between years



# Density of plants

- Global Linear Model (GLM) with Binomial structure for Fruit Set
  - Density 2x2 m  $\rightarrow$  p-v < 0,001
- Tukey's *post-hoc*
- Letters indicate differences between density squares
- Number of plants in density squares



# Density of plants

- Global Linear Model (GLM) with Binomial structure for Fruit Set
  - Density 7x7 m  $\rightarrow$  p-v < 0,001
- Tukey's *post-hoc*
- Letters indicate differences between density squares
- Number of plants in density squares



# Position of plants

- Global Linear Model (GLM) with Binomial structure for Pollinia Removal
  - Tertiles  $\rightarrow p\text{-}v = 0,019$
  - Population:Tertiles  $\rightarrow p\text{-}v < 0.001$
- Tukey's *post-hoc*
- Letters indicate differences between relative position
- Number of plants in relative position



# Conclusions

1

Reproductive success is highly variable between years and places due, likewise to changes in the density of pollinators



2

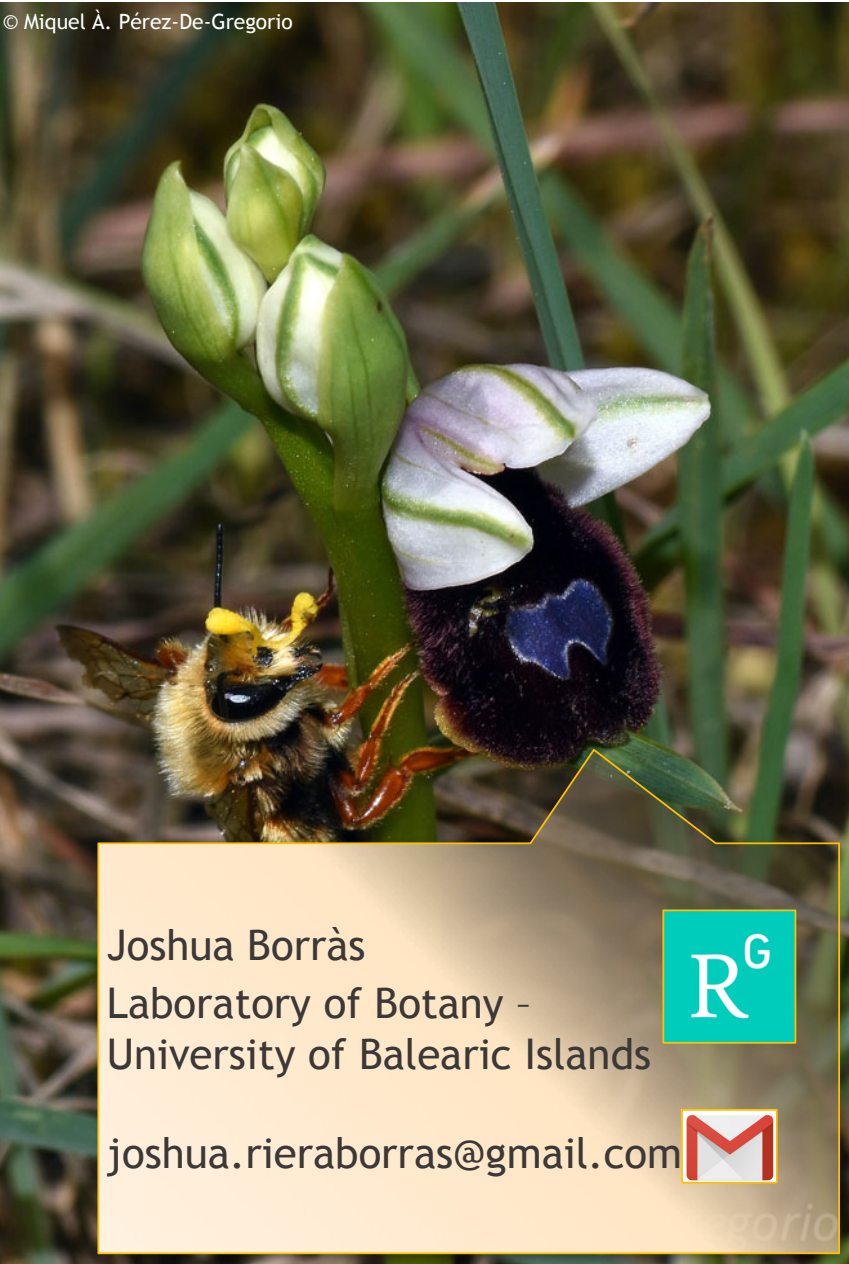
Dilution effect of the pollinator in high density areas. As reported in Courchamp *et al.* (1999)



3

Claim effect of the external individuals of the population. As seen in Vandewoestijne *et al.* (2009).





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