

Orchid legislation in Santa Catarina, Brasil

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The state of Santa Catarina, with an area of 95,346,181 km², represents only 1.19% of Brazilian territory. It has lush vegetation, formed by different biomes. In light of these biomes, Florianópolis -- the capital of the state and location of the island of Santa Catarina -- has always been regarded as a natural nursery. For the past 80 years this feature has made the state and its orchids coveted by individuals and companies, mainly from Europe and the USA (as well as Brazil itself), in search of wealth in the quantity and quality of our orchids. To prevent this, the state, the city of Florianópolis, and some other cities of Santa Catarina have passed a set of laws seeking the preservation, maintenance, knowledge, and environmental education for the Orchidaceae of Santa Catarina, described as follows:

- Law No. 203/1954 - Regulates trade in orchids in Florianópolis
- Law No. 1480/1976 - Declares Public Utility Orquidófila Society of Santa Catarina

- Law No. 6.255/1983 - Declares *Laelia purpurata* the flower of Catarina State
- Law No. 13.054/2004 - Declares Public Utility Federation Orquidofilia Santa Catarina
- Law No. 7.073/2006 - Declares *Laelia purpurata* the flower of Florianópolis
- Law No. 8.228/2010 - Provides for the creation of the Orchid City of Florianópolis
- Law No. 15.177/2010 - Establishes Orchid Day in the State of Santa Catarina, to be celebrated June 22, the birthday of botanist João Barbosa Rodrigues
- Law No. 8479/2010 - Establishes Orchid Day in the Municipality of Florianópolis, to be celebrated June 22, the birthday of botanist João Barbosa Rodrigues

These laws, available at www.orquidarionsdodesterro.com.br, may serve as positive examples for environmental groups, orchid circles, and local governments.

Orchidaceae) en Bogotá D. C. y su área de influencia

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Masdevallia caudata Lindl. is an epiphytic orchid with distribution in Colombia. This species has ornamental potential but is threatened and has not been studied to substantiate its use and conservation. During our research we visited ten communities and found eight populations in three communities. Horizontal and vertical distribution and its phenological state were studied and a distribution map made. Dried specimens were deposited in the Herbarium of the Jardín Botánico José Celestino Mutis (JB-JCM). Wild individuals were collected in order to study adaptation, maintenance protocol, observations of *ex situ* breeding phenology

(biology and floral formula, longevity, and artificial pollination), and asymbiotic propagation *in vitro* in the Botanical Garden José Celestino Mutis (JB-JCM). The population analyzed *ex situ* consisted of 28 individuals. Reproductive phenology was observed and documented over a period of eight months. The flowering period was around 24 weeks with flowering peaks in weeks 11 and 26. In addition, flowers that were pollinated yielded a viable fruit set in a 26.31%, the most effective from geitonogamy and xenogamy. Fruit ripening occurred over approximately 151 days. Asymbiotic propagation of seeds obtained by different methods of natural or