The goal of the North American Orchid Conservation Center (NAOCC), established by the Smithsonian Institution and the United States Botanic Garden, is to assure the survival of native orchids in the U.S. and Canada. To learn more about NAOCC and what you can do for orchid conservation, visit: www.northamericanorchidcenter.org

The Spiked Crested Coralroot is the only orchid in the genus Hexalectris that occurs east of Texas. It grows in oak woodlands throughout the southern and central U.S. from New Mexico to Florida and north to Maryland. Crested Coralroots are orchids that cheat and steal. Because they don’t have green leaves, they can’t use sunlight to make food like most other plants. This orchid gets its nutrients from a mycorrhizal fungus that is also attached to the roots of a nearby tree. Thus, it steals food not just from the fungus, but also from the tree. This arrangement allows the orchid to survive and support the flower spike, the only part that appears above ground. Its large purple and tan flowers are not adapted for self-pollination and must attract a pollinator to produce seeds, but scientists don’t yet know the pollinator.

To learn more about the Spiked Crested Coralroot, scan the QR code with your phone or visit the species page on Go Orchids at goorchids.northamericanorchidcenter.org

Orange arrows indicate where you can gently curl the paper around a pencil or similar object.
This is what the paper Spiked Crested Coralroot will look like when built.