Campanula bohemica
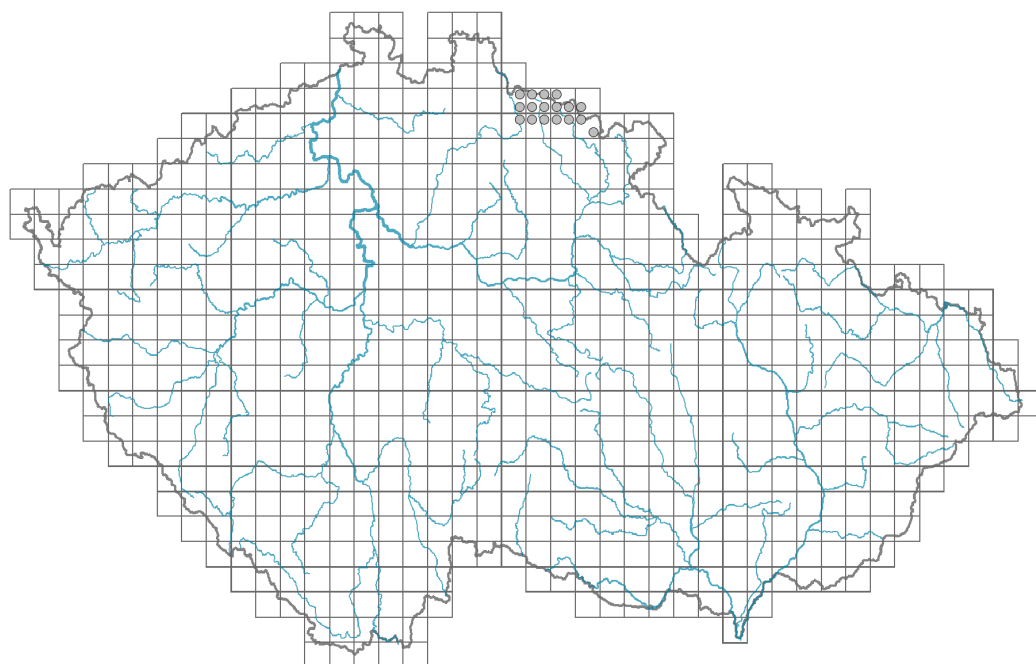
Distribution

Map info

● *revised records*

◉ *unrevised records*

On the map are not visualized records without the coordinates and records marked as incorrect or doubtful.

Habitus and growth type

Height [m]: **0.15-0.4**
Growth form: **clonal herb**
Life form: **hemicryptophyte**

Leaf

Leaf presence and metamorphosis: **leaves present, not modified**
Leaf arrangement (phyllotaxis): **alternate, rosulate**
Leaf shape: **simple – entire**
Stipules: **absent**
Petiole: **both present and absent**

Flower

Flowering period [month]: **July–September**
Flower colour: **violet, blue**
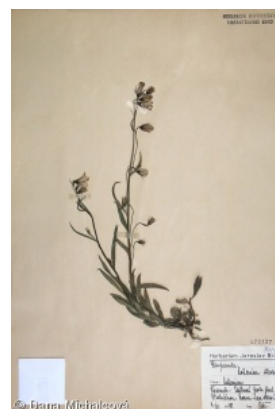Flower symmetry: **actinomorphic**
Perianth type: **calyx and corolla**
Perianth fusion: **fused**
Shape of the sympetalous corolla or syntepalous perianth: **campanulate**
Calyx fusion: **synsepalous**
Inflorescence type: **racemus, flores solitarii**

Fruit, seed and dispersal

Fruit type: **dry fruit – capsule**
Fruit colour: **brown**
Dispersal unit (diaspore): **seed**
Dispersal strategy: **Allium (mainly autochory)**
Myrmecochory: **non-myrmecochorous (b)**

Trophic mode

Parasitism and mycoheterotrophy: **autotrophic**
Carnivory: **non-carnivorous**
Symbiotic nitrogen fixation: **no nitrogen-fixing symbionts**

Karyology

Chromosome number (2n): **68**
Ploidy level (x): **4**
2C genome size [Mbp]: **3794.51**
1Cx monoploid genome size [Mbp]: **948.63**
Genomic GC content: **40.5 %**

Taxon origin

Origin in the Czech Republic: **native**

Ecological indicator values

Ellenberg-type indicator values
Light indicator value: **7 – half-light plant, mostly occurring at full light, but also in the shade up to about 30% of diffuse radiation incident in an open area**
Temperature indicator value: **3 – cool indicator, occurring mainly in subalpine areas**
Moisture indicator value: **5 – indicator of fresh soils, focus on soils of average moisture, missing on wet and on soils that frequently dry out**
Reaction indicator value: **3 – acidity indicator, occurring mainly in acidic conditions, exceptionally in neutral conditions**
Nutrient indicator value: **3 – occurring at nutrient-poor sites more frequently than at average sites and exceptionally at rich sites**
Salinity indicator value: **0 – not salt tolerant, glycophyte**

Indicator values for disturbance
Whole-community disturbance frequency indicator value: **-0.53**
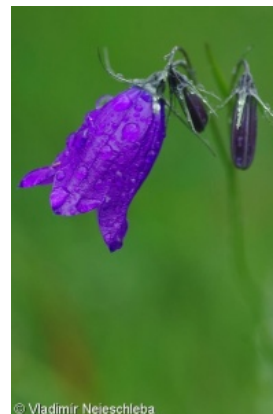Herb layer disturbance frequency indicator value: **-0.53**
Whole-community disturbance severity indicator value: **0.24**
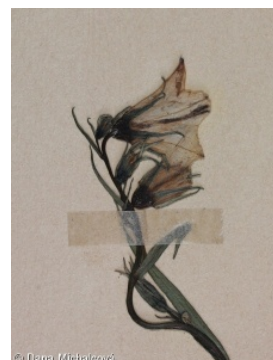Herb layer disturbance severity indicator value: **0.28**
Whole-community structure based disturbance indicator value: **0.58**
Herb layer structure-based disturbance indicator value: **0.74**
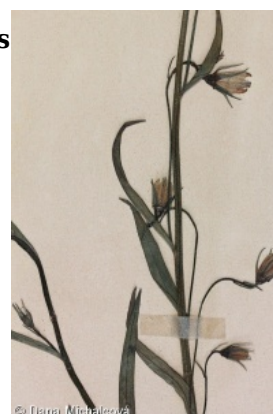
Habitat and sociology

Occurrence in habitats

1 Vegetation of cliffs, screes and walls

1B Siliceous cliffs and block fields: **1 – rare occurrence**

2 Alpine and subalpine grasslands

2A Alpine grasslands on siliceous bedrock: **1 – rare occurrence**

2B Subalpine tall-forb and tall-grass vegetation: **1 – rare occurrence**

5 Vegetation of springs and mires

5C Alpine and subalpine soft-water springs: **1 – rare occurrence**

6 Meadows and mesic pastures

6B Montane mesic meadows: **2 – optimum**

7 Acidophilous grasslands

7A Subalpine and montane acidophilous grasslands: **2 – optimum**

11 Heathlands and scrub

11A Dry lowland to subalpine heathlands: **1 – rare occurrence**

11D Subalpine acidophilous Pinus mugo scrub: **1 – rare occurrence**

12 Forests

12R Acidophilous spruce forests: **1 – rare occurrence**

Affinity to the forest environment

Affinity to the forest environment in Thermophyticum: **0 – taxon that does not spontaneously occur in Czech forests**

Affinity to the forest environment in Mesophyticum and Oreophyticum: **0 – taxon that does not spontaneously occur in Czech forests**

Diagnostic taxon

Diagnostic taxon of classes: **AC *Elyno-Seslerietea***

Diagnostic taxon of alliances: **ACA *Agrostion alpinae*, ADB *Calamagrostion arundinaceae*, TEA *Nardion strictae*, TEB *Nardo strictae-Agrostion tenuis***

Diagnostic taxon of associations: **AAA01 *Avenello flexuosae-Callunetum vulgaris*, ACA01 *Saxifrago oppositifoliae-Festucetum versicoloris*, ADB01 *Bupleuro longifoliae-Calamagrostietum arundinaceae*, TDB02 *Melandrio rubri-Phleetum alpini*, TEA02 *Thesio alpini-Nardetum strictae*, TEB01 *Sileno vulgaris-Nardetum strictae***

Constant taxon

Constant taxon of alliances: **TEA *Nardion strictae***

Constant taxon of associations: **TDB02 *Melandrio rubri-Phleetum alpini*, TEA02 *Thesio alpini-Nardetum strictae***

Ecological specialization indices

Ecological specialization index for all vegetation types: **6.7**

Ecological specialization index for non-forest vegetation: **6.8**

Distribution and frequency

Elevational belt in the Czech Republic: **montane belt, subalpine belt**

Occurrence frequency in the basic grid mapping cells and quadrants of the basic grid mapping cells: 12

taxon.data.freq_in_quad: 21

Commonness in vegetation plots from the Czech Republic

Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots: **0.2 %**

Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 5%: **15.9 %**
Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 25%: **1.6 %**
Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 50%: **0 %**
Mean percentage cover in vegetation plots: **4.5 %**
Maximum percentage cover in vegetation plots: **38 %**

Number of habitats with taxon occurrence in the Czech Republic

Number of narrow habitats in which the taxon occurs: **9**
Number of narrow habitats in which the taxon has its optimum: **2**
Number of broad habitats in which the taxon occurs: **7**
Number of broad habitats in which the taxon has its optimum: **2**

Threats and protection

Red List 2017 (national categories): **C2b – endangered taxon, rare and declining**
Red List 2017 (IUCN categories): **VU – vulnerable**
Legal protection: **endangered taxon**