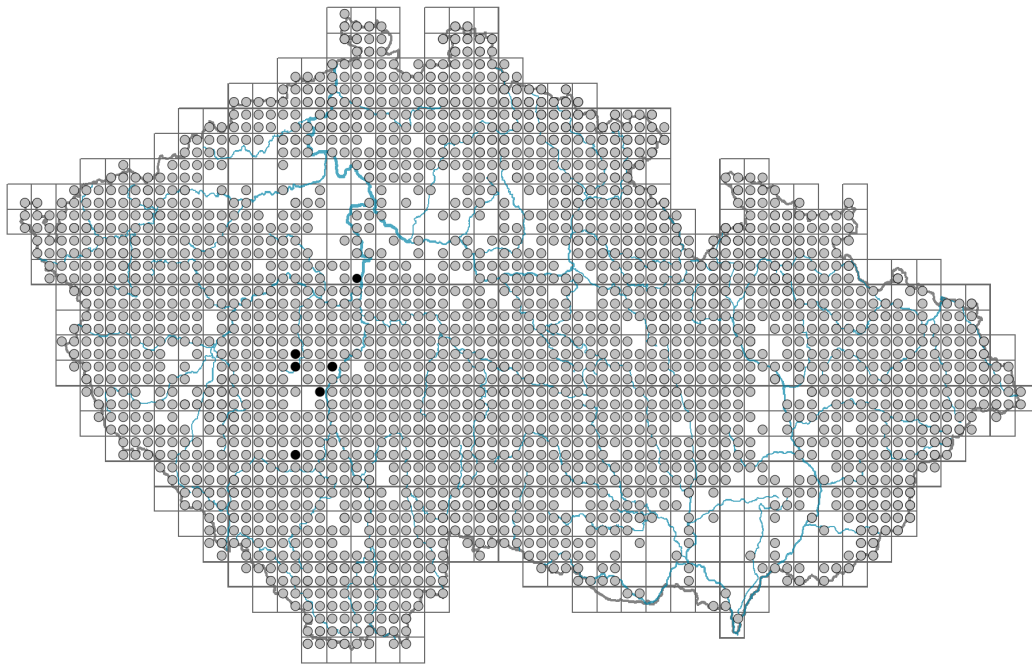


Cardamine amara

Distribution



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Map info

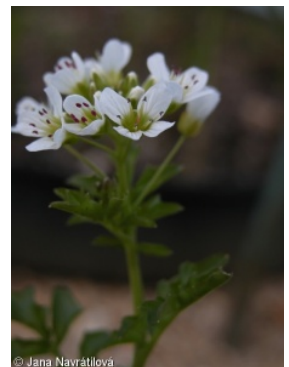
● revised records

○ unrevised records

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



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Habitus and growth type

Height [m]: **0.1-0.6**

Growth form: **clonal herb**

Life form: **hemicryptophyte**

Life strategy: **CSR - competitor/stress-tolerator/ruderal**

Life strategy (Pierce method based on leaf traits): **CR**

Life strategy (Pierce method, C-score): **41.6 %**

Life strategy (Pierce method, S-score): **0 %**

Life strategy (Pierce method, R-score): **58.4 %**

Leaf

Leaf presence and metamorphosis: **leaves present, not modified**

Leaf arrangement (phyllotaxis): **alternate**

Leaf shape: **compound - imparipinnate**

Stipules: **absent**

Petiole: **present**

Leaf life span: **evergreen**

Leaf anatomy: **hygromorphic, helomorphic**

Flower

Flowering period [month]: **April-July**

Flowering phase: **5 Sorbus aucuparia-Galium odoratum (end of mid-spring)**

Flower colour: **white**

Flower symmetry: **actinomorphic**

Perianth type: **calyx and corolla**

Perianth fusion: **free**

Calyx fusion: **aposepalous**

Inflorescence type: **racemus**

Dicliny: **synoecious, gynomonoecious**

Generative reproduction type: **facultative allogamy**

Pollination syndrome: **insect-pollination, selfing**



Fruit, seed and dispersal

Fruit type: **dry fruit - siliqua**

Fruit colour: **brown**

Reproduction type: **by seed/spores and vegetatively**

Dispersal unit (diaspore): **seed, shoot fragment**

Dispersal strategy: **Sparganium (mainly autochory and hydrochory)**

Myrmecochory: **non-myrmecochorous (b)**

Belowground organs and clonality

Shoot metamorphosis: **stolon, rhizome**

Storage organ: **stolon, rhizome**

Type of clonal growth organ: **stolon**

Freely dispersible organs of clonal growth: **absent**

Shoot life span (cyclicality): **dicyclic or polycyclic shoots prevailing**

Branching type of stem-derived organs of clonal growth: **sympodial**

Primary root: **absent**

Persistence of the clonal growth organ [year]: **1.5**

Number of clonal offspring: **1**

Lateral spreading distance by clonal growth [m]: **0.13**

Clonal index: **4**

Bud bank

Number of buds per shoot at the soil surface (root buds excluded): **15**

Number of buds per shoot at a depth of 0–10 cm (root buds excluded): **0**

Number of buds per shoot at a depth greater than 10 cm (root buds excluded): **0**

Size of the belowground bud bank (root buds excluded): **15**

Depth of the belowground bud bank (root buds excluded) [cm]: **1**

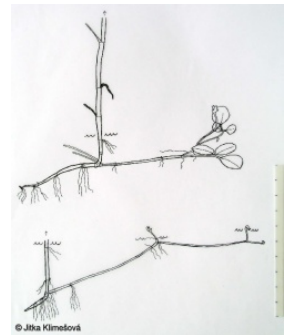
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Size of the belowground bud bank (root buds included): **15**

Depth of the belowground bud bank (root buds included) [cm]: **1**



Trophic mode

Parasitism and mycoheterotrophy: **autotrophic**

Carnivory: **non-carnivorous**

Symbiotic nitrogen fixation: **no nitrogen-fixing symbionts**

Karyology

Chromosome number (2n): **16, 32**

Ploidy level (x): **2, 4**

2C genome size [Mbp]: **717.83**

1Cx monoploid genome size [Mbp]: **214.59**

Taxon origin

Origin in the Czech Republic: **native**

Ecological indicator values

Ellenberg-type indicator values

Light indicator value: **5 - semi-shade plant, only exceptionally occurring in full light, but usually at more than 10% of the diffuse radiation incident in an open area**

Temperature indicator value: **5 - moderate heat indicator, occurring from lowland to montane belt, mainly in submontane-temperate areas**

Moisture indicator value: **9 - wetness indicator, focus on often soaked, poorly aerated soils**

Reaction indicator value: **6 - transition between values 5 and 7**

Nutrient indicator value: **6 - transition between values 5 and 7**

Salinity indicator value: **0 - not salt tolerant, glycophyte**

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

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

3 Aquatic vegetation

3B Macrophytic vegetation of water streams: **1 - rare occurrence**

4 Wetland and riverine herbaceous vegetation

4A Reed-beds of eutrophic still waters: **1 - rare occurrence**

4C Eutrophic vegetation of muddy substrata: **1 - rare occurrence**

4D Riverine reed vegetation: **1 - rare occurrence**

4E Reed vegetation of brooks: **2 - optimum**

4F Mesotrophic vegetation of muddy substrata: **1 - rare occurrence**

4G Tall-sedge beds: **1 - rare occurrence**

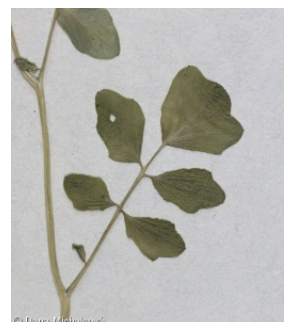
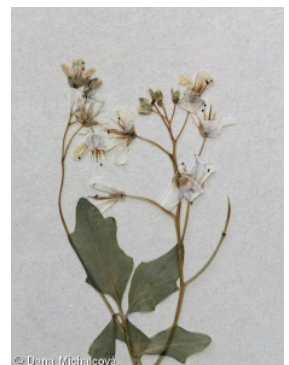
4H Vegetation of low annual hygrophilous herbs: **1 - rare occurrence**

4I Vegetation of nitrophilous annual hygrophilous herbs: **1 - rare occurrence**

4J River gravel banks: **1 - rare occurrence**

4K Petasites fringes of montane brooks: **2 - optimum**

5 Vegetation of springs and mires



- 5A Hard-water springs with tufa formation: **2 - optimum**
 5B Lowland to montane soft-water springs: **3 - dominant**
 5C Alpine and subalpine soft-water springs: **3 - dominant**
 5D Calcareous fens: **1 - rare occurrence**
 5E Acidic moss-rich fens and peatland meadows: **1 - rare occurrence**
 5F Transitional mires: **1 - rare occurrence**
 6 Meadows and mesic pastures
 6E Wet *Cirsium* meadows: **2 - optimum**
 6G Vegetation of wet disturbed soils: **1 - rare occurrence**
 11 Heathlands and scrub
 11H Subalpine deciduous scrub: **1 - rare occurrence**
 11I Willow carrs: **1 - rare occurrence**
 11J Willow galleries of loamy and sandy river banks: **2 - optimum**
 12 Forests
 12A Alder carrs: **2 - optimum**
 12B Alluvial forests: **2 - optimum**
 12E Herb-rich beech forests: **1 - rare occurrence**
 12G Acidophilous beech forests: **1 - rare occurrence**
 12R Acidophilous spruce forests: **1 - rare occurrence**
 12V Spruce plantations: **1 - rare occurrence**
 13 Anthropogenic vegetation
 13E Perennial nitrophilous herbaceous vegetation of mesic sites: **1 - rare occurrence**
- Diagnostic taxon
 Diagnostic taxon of classes: [LA *Alnetea glutinosae*](#), [RA *Montio-Cardaminetea*](#)
 Diagnostic taxon of alliances: [KAB *Salicion elaeagno-daphnoidis*](#), [LAA *Alnion glutinosae*](#), [RAA *Caricion remotae*](#)
 Diagnostic taxon of associations: [KAB02 *Salicetum purpureae*](#), [LAA03 *Carici acutiformis-Alnetum glutinosae*](#), [LBA03 *Carici remotae-Fraxinetum excelsioris*](#), [LFC03 *Equiseto sylvatici-Piceetum abietis*](#), [RAA02 *Cardamino-Chrysosplenietum alternifolii*](#), [RAA03 *Pellio epiphyllae-Chrysosplenietum oppositifolii*](#)
- Constant taxon
 Constant taxon of classes: [RA *Montio-Cardaminetea*](#)
 Constant taxon of alliances: [RAA *Caricion remotae*](#)
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- Dominant taxon
 Dominant taxon of associations: [LBA03 *Carici remotae-Fraxinetum excelsioris*](#), [RAA02 *Cardamino-Chrysosplenietum alternifolii*](#), [RAA03 *Pellio epiphyllae-Chrysosplenietum oppositifolii*](#)
- Colonization ability
 Index of colonization success (ICS): **4**
 Index of colonization potential (ICP): **1**
 Optimum successional age [years]: **1**



Distribution and frequency

Floristic zone: **boreal, northern temperate, southern temperate, submeridional**

Floristic region: **Europe, Western Siberia**

Continentality degree: **5**

Distribution range extension along the continentality gradient: **4**

Elevational belt in the Czech Republic: **lowlands, colline belt, submontane belt, montane belt, subalpine belt**

Occurrence frequency in the basic grid mapping cells and quadrants of the basic grid mapping cells: **638**

taxon.data.freq_in_quad: **2151**

Commonness in vegetation plots from the Czech Republic

Maximum percentage cover in vegetation plots: **88 %**

Number of habitats with taxon occurrence in the Czech Republic

Number of narrow habitats in which the taxon occurs: **31**

Number of narrow habitats in which the taxon has its optimum: **9**

Number of broad habitats in which the taxon occurs: **9**

Number of broad habitats in which the taxon has its optimum: **5**