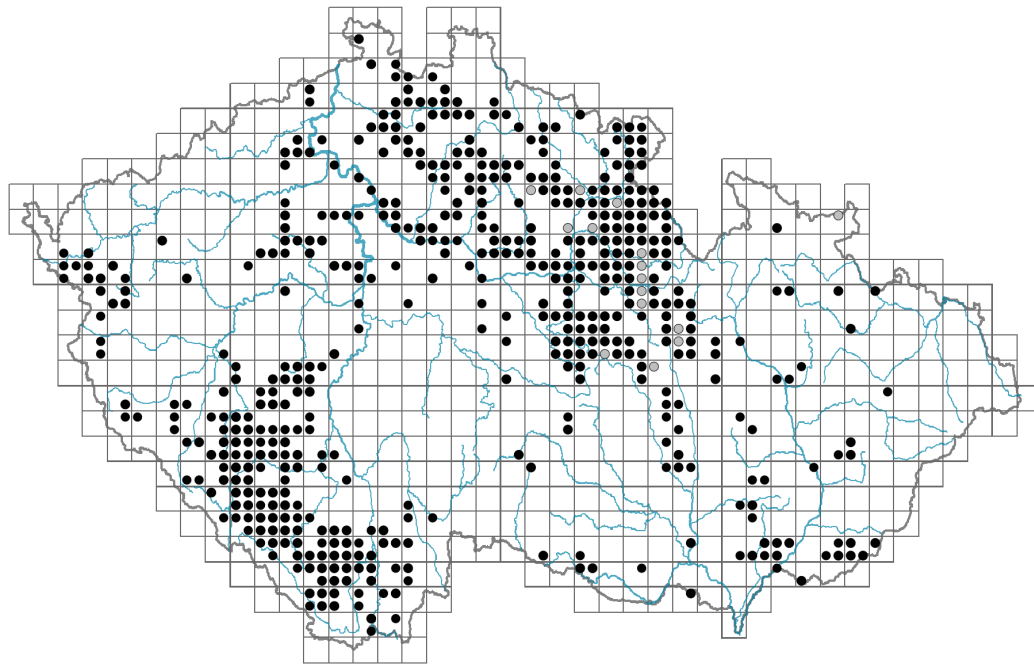


Carex davalliana

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]: **0.1-0.4**

Growth form: **clonal herb**

Life form: **hemicryptophyte**

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

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

Life strategy (Pierce method, C-score): **7.3 %**

Life strategy (Pierce method, S-score): **82.8 %**

Life strategy (Pierce method, R-score): **9.9 %**

Leaf

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

Leaf arrangement (phyllotaxis): **alternate**

Leaf shape: **simple - entire**

Stipules: **absent**

Petiole: **absent**

Leaf life span: **evergreen**

Leaf anatomy: **scleromorphic, helomorphic**

Flower

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



Flowering phase: **3 Prunus avium-Ranunculus auricomus (end of early spring)**

Flower colour: **brown**

Perianth type: **flower achlamydeous**

Inflorescence type: **spicula**

Dicliny: **dioecious, trimonoecious**

Generative reproduction type: **allogamy**

Pollination syndrome: **wind-pollination**

Fruit, seed and dispersal

Fruit type: **dry fruit - nut enclosed in an utricle**

Fruit colour: **brown**

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

Dispersal unit (diaspore): **fruit, infrutescence or its part**

Dispersal strategy: **Allium (mainly autochory)**

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

Belowground organs and clonality

Shoot metamorphosis: **rhizome**

Storage organ: **rhizome, tuft**

Type of clonal growth organ: **hypogeogenous rhizome**

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

Shoot life span (cyclicity): **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]: **4**

Number of clonal offspring: **6**

Lateral spreading distance by clonal growth [m]: **0.01**

Clonal index: **4**

Bud bank

Number of buds per shoot at the soil surface (root buds excluded): **3**

Number of buds per shoot at a depth of 0–10 cm (root buds excluded): **15**

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): **18**

Depth of the belowground bud bank (root buds excluded) [cm]: **4**

Number of buds per shoot at the soil surface (root buds included): **3**

Number of buds per shoot at a depth of 0–10 cm (root buds included): **15**

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

Size of the belowground bud bank (root buds included): **18**

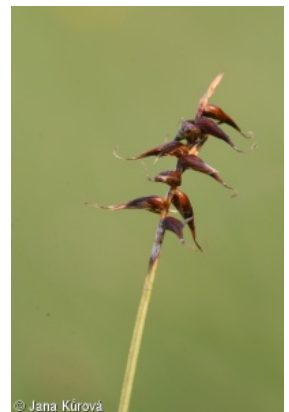
Depth of the belowground bud bank (root buds included) [cm]: **4**

Trophic mode

Parasitism and mycoheterotrophy: **autotrophic**

Carnivory: **non-carnivorous**

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



Karyology

Chromosome number (2n): **46**

Ploidy level (x): **2**

2C genome size [Mbp]: **1037.6**

1Cx monoploid genome size [Mbp]: **518.8**

Genomic GC content: **38.6 %**

Taxon origin

Origin in the Czech Republic: **native**

Ecological indicator values

Ellenberg-type indicator values

Light indicator value: **9 - full light plant, occurring only in fully irradiated places, not at less than 50% of 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: **8 - transition between values 7 and 9, occurring mostly in calcium-rich conditions**

Nutrient indicator value: **2 - transition between values 1 and 3**

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

Indicator values for disturbance

Whole-community disturbance frequency indicator value: **-0.68**

Herb layer disturbance frequency indicator value: **-0.62**

Whole-community disturbance severity indicator value: **0.1**

Herb layer disturbance severity indicator value: **0.14**

Whole-community structure based disturbance indicator value: **0.65**

Herb layer structure-based disturbance indicator value: **0.79**

Habitat and sociology

Occurrence in habitats

5 Vegetation of springs and mires

5A Hard-water springs with tufa formation: **2 - optimum**

5D Calcareous fens: **3 - dominant**

5E Acidic moss-rich fens and peatland meadows: **2 - optimum**

5F Transitional mires: **1 - rare occurrence**

5H Wet peat soils and bog hollows: **1 - rare occurrence**

6 Meadows and mesic pastures

6E Wet Cirsium meadows: **1 - rare occurrence**

6F Intermittently wet Molinia meadows: **2 - optimum**

12 Forests

12A Alder carrs: **1 - rare occurrence**

Affinity to the forest environment

Affinity to the forest environment in Thermophyticum: **2.2 - taxon occurring partly in the forest, but mainly in open vegetation**

Affinity to the forest environment in Mesophyticum and Oreophyticum: **2.2 - taxon occurring partly in the forest, but mainly in open vegetation**

Diagnostic taxon

Diagnostic taxon of classes: [RB *Scheuchzerio palustris*-*Caricetea nigrae*](#)

Diagnostic taxon of alliances: [RBA *Caricion davallianae*](#), [RBB *Sphagno warnstorffii-Tomentypnion nitentis*](#)

Diagnostic taxon of associations: [RBA01 *Valeriano dioicae*-*Caricetum davallianae*](#), [RBB01 *Sphagno warnstorffii-Eriophoretum latifolii*](#)

Constant taxon

Constant taxon of alliances: [RBA *Caricion davallianae*](#)

Constant taxon of associations: [RBA01 *Valeriano dioicae*-*Caricetum davallianae*](#)

Dominant taxon

Dominant taxon of associations: [RBA01 *Valeriano dioicae*-*Caricetum davallianae*](#), [RBB01 *Sphagno warnstorffii-Eriophoretum latifolii*](#)

Ecological specialization indices

Ecological specialization index for all vegetation types: **6**

Ecological specialization index for non-forest vegetation: **6**

Colonization ability

Index of colonization success (ICS): **1**

Index of colonization potential (ICP): **1**

Distribution and frequency

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

Floristic region: **Europe**

Continentality degree: **5**

Distribution range extension along the continentality gradient: **3**

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

Occurrence frequency in the basic grid mapping cells and quadrants of the basic grid mapping cells: **269**

taxon.data.freq_in_quad: **534**

Commonness in vegetation plots from the Czech Republic

Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots: **0.6 %**

Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 5%: **75.1 %**

Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 25%: **52.1 %**

Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 50%: **30.2 %**

Mean percentage cover in vegetation plots: **34.1 %**

Maximum percentage cover in vegetation plots: **99 %**

Number of habitats with taxon occurrence in the Czech Republic

Number of narrow habitats in which the taxon occurs: **8**

Number of narrow habitats in which the taxon has its optimum: **4**

Number of broad habitats in which the taxon occurs: **3**

Number of broad habitats in which the taxon has its optimum: **2**

Threats and protection

Red List 2017 (national categories): **C2t - endangered taxon, declining**

Red List 2017 (IUCN categories): **EN - endangered**

Legal protection: **vulnerable taxon**