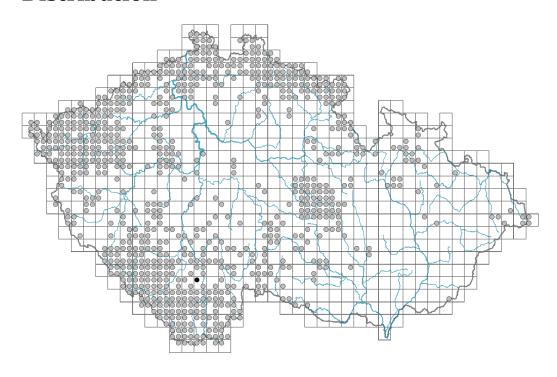
# Cirsium heterophyllum

## **Distribution**













## Habitus and growth type

Height [m]: 0.5-1.5

Growth form: **clonal herb**Life form: **hemicryptophyte** 

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

Life strategy (Pierce method, C-score): **70.4** % Life strategy (Pierce method, S-score): **0** % Life strategy (Pierce method, R-score): **29.6** %

#### Leaf

Leaf presence and metamorphosis: leaves present, not modified

Leaf arrangement (phyllotaxis): alternate

Leaf shape: simple - entire, simple - pinnately divided

Stipules: absent

Petiole: both present and absent

#### **Flower**

Flowering period [month]: June-July

Flower colour: red-violet

Flower symmetry: actinomorphic

Perianth type: calyx reduced, corolla present

Perianth fusion: fused

Shape of the sympetalous corolla or syntepalous perianth: tubular

Calyx fusion: pappus

Inflorescence type: racemus ex anthodiis compositus, anthodium solitarium

Generative reproduction type: mixed mating

Pollinator spectrum: honeybee, bumblebees, flies s. l., other Diptera, thrips (other

Hymenoptera, hoverflies, butterflies, beetles, nitidulids, other pollinators)

#### Fruit, seed and dispersal

Fruit type: dry fruit - achene/cypsela/samara

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

Dispersal strategy: Epilobium (mainly anemochory and autochory)

Myrmecochory: myrmecochorous

#### Belowground organs and clonality

 $\label{thm:main} \textbf{Type of clonal growth organ: } \textbf{hypogeogenous rhizome} \\$ 

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]: 3.5

Number of clonal offspring: 3.4

Lateral spreading distance by clonal growth [m]: 0.1

Clonal index: 5
Bud bank

Number of buds per shoot at the soil surface (root buds excluded): 5

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): 20

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

Number of buds per shoot at the soil surface (root buds included): 5

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): 20

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): 34

Ploidy level (x): 2

2C genome size [Mbp]: 1854.61











1Cx monoploid genome size [Mbp]: 927.31

Genomic GC content: 38.1 %

#### 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: 4 - transition between values 3 and 5

Moisture indicator value: 8 - transition between values 7 and 9

Reaction indicator value: 5 - indicator of moderate acidity, occurring rarely in

strongly acidic as well as in neutral to alkaline conditions

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

Salinity indicator value: 0 - not salt tolerant, glycophyte

Indicator values for disturbance

Whole-community disturbance frequency indicator value:  ${f -1}$ 

Herb layer disturbance frequency indicator value: -0.38

Whole-community disturbance severity indicator value:  ${f 0.27}$ 

Herb layer disturbance severity indicator value:  ${\bf 0.29}$ 

Whole-community structure based disturbance indicator value:  ${f 0.43}$ 

Herb layer structure-based disturbance indicator value:  ${f 0.56}$ 

### **Habitat and sociology**

Occurrence in habitats

2 Alpine and subalpine grasslands

2B Subalpine tall-forb and tall-grass vegetation: 2 - optimum

4 Wetland and riverine herbaceous vegetation

4D Riverine reed vegetation: 1 - rare occurrence

4G Tall-sedge beds: 1 - rare occurrence

4K Petasites fringes of montane brooks: 1 - rare occurrence

5 Vegetation of springs and mires

5B Lowland to montane soft-water springs: 1 - rare occurrence

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

5E Acidic moss-rich fens and peatland meadows: 1 - rare occurrence

6 Meadows and mesic pastures

6B Montane mesic meadows: 2 - optimum

6C Pastures and park grasslands: 1 - rare occurrence

6E Wet Cirsium meadows: 2 - optimum

6F Intermittently wet Molinia meadows: 1 - rare occurrence

7 Acidophilous grasslands

7A Subalpine and montane acidophilous grasslands: 1 - rare occurrence

7B Submontane Nardus grasslands: 1 - rare occurrence







#### 11 Heathlands and scrub

11D Subalpine acidophilous Pinus mugo scrub: 1 - rare occurrence

11H Subalpine deciduous scrub: 2 - optimum

11I Willow carrs: 1 - rare occurrence

11J Willow galleries of loamy and sandy river banks: 1 - rare occurrence

12 Forests

12B Alluvial forests: 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 alliances: <u>TDB Polygono bistortae-Trisetion flavescentis</u> Diagnostic taxon of associations: <u>TDB03 Meo athamantici-Festucetum rubrae</u>, <u>TDF05 Polygono bistortae-Cirsietum heterophylli</u>

Constant taxon

Constant taxon of associations: TDF05 Polygono bistortae-Cirsietum heterophylli

Dominant taxon

Dominant taxon of associations: <u>TDF05 Polygono bistortae-Cirsietum heterophylli,</u> <u>TDF14 Chaerophyllo hirsuti-Filipenduletum ulmariae</u>

Ecological specialization indices

Ecological specialization index for all vegetation types: **5.4** Ecological specialization index for non-forest vegetation: **5.6** Ecological specialization index for forest vegetation: **5.7** 

Colonization ability

Index of colonization success (ICS): **5**Index of colonization potential (ICP): **5**Optimum successional age [years]: **7** 

#### **Distribution and frequency**

Continentality degree:  ${\bf 6}$ 

Distribution range extension along the continentality gradient:  ${\bf 5}$ 

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

Expansive taxon in the region: Bohemian Moravian Oreophyticum

Occurrence frequency in the basic grid mapping cells and quadrants of the basic grid mapping cells: 353

taxon.data.freq in quad: 825

Commonness in vegetation plots from the Czech Republic

Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots: 0.7 %

Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 5%: **33.6** % Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 25%: **26.1** % Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 50%: **21.3** %

Mean percentage cover in vegetation plots: 21.1 % 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: 18

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

Number of broad habitats in which the taxon occurs: 7

Number of broad habitats in which the taxon has its optimum:  ${\bf 3}$ 

## Threats and protection

Red List 2017 (national categories): **taxon is not on the Red List**Red List 2017 (IUCN categories): **LC(NA) - least concern (taxon is not on the Red** 

List)

Legal protection: not protected by law