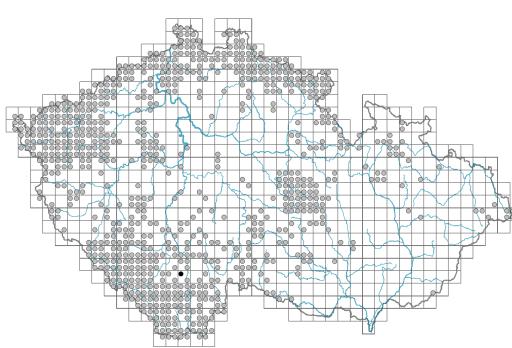
Cirsium heterophyllum

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**



Map info
revised records
unrevised records
D. II.

without the coordinates and records marked as incorrect or doubtful.







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

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]: 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: -1 Herb layer disturbance frequency indicator value: 0.27 Herb layer disturbance severity indicator value: 0.29 Whole-community structure based disturbance indicator value: 0.43 Herb layer structure-based disturbance indicator value: 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

111 Willow carrs: **1 - rare occurrence**

11J Willow galleries of loamy and sandy river banks: ${\bf 1}$ - 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: TDF05 Polygono bistortae-Cirsietum heterophylli, TDF14 Chaerophyllo hirsuti-Filipenduletum ulmariae

Ecological specialization indices

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

 $\ \ E cological \ specialization \ index \ for \ forest \ vegetation: \ \ \mathbf{5.7} \ \ \\$

Colonization ability

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

Distribution and frequency

Continentality degree: **6** Distribution range extension along the continentality gradient: **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: $\boldsymbol{0.7}~\boldsymbol{\%}$

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: ${\bf 88}~{\it \%}$







Number of habitats with taxon occurrence in the Czech Republic Number of narrow habitats in which the taxon occurs: Number of narrow habitats in which the taxon has its optimum: Number of broad habitats in which the taxon occurs: Number of broad habitats in which the taxon has its optimum:

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**