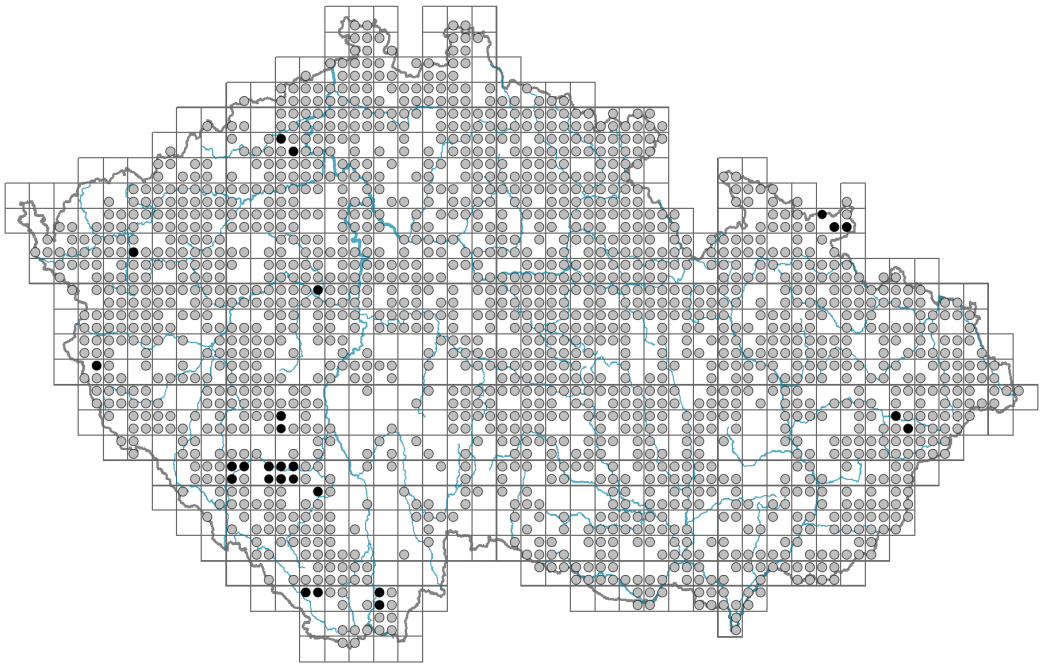
Elymus caninus

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]: **0.3–1.2**
Growth form: **clonal herb**
Life form: **hemicryptophyte**
Life strategy: **C – competitor**
Life strategy (Pierce method based on leaf traits): **SR/CSR**
Life strategy (Pierce method, C-score): **21.8 %**
Life strategy (Pierce method, S-score): **43.5 %**
Life strategy (Pierce method, R-score): **34.7 %**

Leaf

Leaf presence and metamorphosis: **leaves present, not modified**
Leaf arrangement (phyllotaxis): **alternate**
Leaf shape: **simple – entire**
Stipules: **absent**
Petiole: **absent**
Leaf life span: **summer green**
Leaf anatomy: **mesomorphic**

Flower

Flowering period [month]: **June–July**

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Flowering phase: **7 Ligustrum vulgare-Stachys sylvatica (end of early summer)**
Flower colour: **green**
Perianth type: **reduced**
Perianth fusion: **reduced**
Inflorescence type: **spica e spiculis composita**
Dicliny: **synoecious**
Generative reproduction type: **facultative autogamy**
Pollination syndrome: **wind-pollination, selfing**

Fruit, seed and dispersal

Fruit type: **dry fruit – caryopsis**
Fruit colour: **brown**
Reproduction type: **by seed/spores and vegetatively**
Dispersal unit (diaspore): **fruit, infrutescence or its part**
Dispersal strategy: **Allium (mainly autochory)**
Myrmecochory: **probably non-myrmecochorous**

Belowground organs and clonality

Shoot metamorphosis: **rhizome**
Storage organ: **rhizome, tuft**
Type of clonal growth organ: **epigeogenous 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: **4.3**
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): **5**
Number of buds per shoot at a depth of 0–10 cm (root buds excluded): **10**
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 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): **10**
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): **15**
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**

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Karyology

Chromosome number (2n): **28**
Ploidy level (x): **4**
2C genome size [Mbp]: **14483.96**
1Cx monoploid genome size [Mbp]: **3620.99**
Genomic GC content: **47.2 %**

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: **6 – transition between values 5 and 7**
Reaction indicator value: **7 – indicator of slightly acidic to slightly basic conditions, never occurring in very acidic conditions**
Nutrient indicator value: **7 – occurring at nutrient-rich sites more often than at average sites and only exceptionally at poor sites**
Salinity indicator value: **0 – not salt tolerant, glycophyte**

Indicator values for disturbance

Whole-community disturbance frequency indicator value: **-1.61**
Herb layer disturbance frequency indicator value: **-0.71**
Whole-community disturbance severity indicator value: **0.35**
Herb layer disturbance severity indicator value: **0.29**
Whole-community structure based disturbance indicator value: **0.28**
Herb layer structure-based disturbance indicator value: **0.34**

Habitat and sociology

Occurrence in habitats

1 Vegetation of cliffs, screes and walls

1A Calcareous cliffs: **1 – rare occurrence**
1B Siliceous cliffs and block fields: **1 – rare occurrence**
1D Mobile calcareous screes: **1 – rare occurrence**

2 Alpine and subalpine grasslands

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

4 Wetland and riverine herbaceous vegetation

4D Riverine reed vegetation: **1 – rare occurrence**
4E Reed vegetation of brooks: **1 – rare occurrence**
4G Tall-sedge beds: **1 – rare occurrence**
4I Vegetation of nitrophilous annual hygrophilous herbs: **1 – rare occurrence**

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4J River gravel banks: **1 – rare occurrence**
4K Petasites fringes of montane brooks: **2 – optimum**
4L Nitrophilous herbaceous fringes of lowland rivers: **1 – rare occurrence**

5 Vegetation of springs and mires

5A Hard-water springs with tufa formation: **1 – rare occurrence**
5B Lowland to montane soft-water springs: **1 – rare occurrence**
5C Alpine and subalpine soft-water springs: **1 – rare occurrence**
5D Calcareous fens: **1 – rare occurrence**

6 Meadows and mesic pastures

6A Mesic Arrhenatherum meadows: **1 – rare occurrence**
6D Alluvial meadows of lowland rivers: **1 – rare occurrence**
6E Wet Cirsium meadows: **1 – rare occurrence**

8 Dry grasslands

8F Thermophilous forest fringe vegetation: **1 – rare occurrence**

11 Heathlands and scrub

11H Subalpine deciduous scrub: **1 – rare occurrence**
11J Willow galleries of loamy and sandy river banks: **2 – optimum**
11L Tall mesic and xeric shrub: **1 – rare occurrence**
11R Scrub and pioneer woodland of forests clearings: **1 – rare occurrence**

12 Forests

12A Alder carrs: **1 – rare occurrence**
12B Alluvial forests: **2 – optimum**
12C Oak-hornbeam forests: **1 – rare occurrence**
12D Ravine forests: **2 – optimum**
12E Herb-rich beech forests: **1 – rare occurrence**
12F Limestone beech forests: **1 – rare occurrence**
12G Acidophilous beech forests: **1 – rare occurrence**
12H Peri-Alpidic basiphilous thermophilous oak forests: **1 – rare occurrence**
12I Sub-continental thermophilous oak forests: **1 – rare occurrence**
12J Acidophilous thermophilous oak forests: **1 – rare occurrence**
12T Robinia pseudacacia plantations: **1 – rare occurrence**
12U Plantations of broad-leaved non-native trees: **1 – rare occurrence**
12V Spruce plantations: **1 – rare occurrence**

13 Anthropogenic vegetation

13D Perennial thermophilous ruderal vegetation: **1 – rare occurrence**
13E Perennial nitrophilous herbaceous vegetation of mesic sites: **2 – optimum**
13F Herbaceous vegetation of forests clearings and Rubus scrub: **1 – rare occurrence**

Affinity to the forest environment

Affinity to the forest environment in Thermophyticum: **1.1 – taxon occurring mainly in the closed forest**
Affinity to the forest environment in Mesophyticum and Oreophyticum: **1.1 – taxon occurring mainly in the closed forest**

Diagnostic taxon

Diagnostic taxon of classes: **KA *Salicetea purpureae***
Diagnostic taxon of alliances: **KAB *Salicion elaeagno-daphnoidis*, XDB *Petasition hybridi***
Diagnostic taxon of associations: **KAB02 *Salicetum purpureae***

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Constant taxon

Constant taxon of associations: **KAB02 *Salicetum purpureae***

Ecological specialization indices

Ecological specialization index for all vegetation types: **4.2**
Ecological specialization index for non-forest vegetation: **4.5**
Ecological specialization index for forest vegetation: **4.8**

Colonization ability

Index of colonization success (ICS): **5**
Index of colonization potential (ICP): **7**
Optimum successional age [years]: **39**

Distribution and frequency

Floristic zone: **boreal, northern temperate, southern temperate, submeridional, meridional**
Floristic region: **Europe, Western Asia**
Distribution range extension along the continentality gradient: **6**
Elevational belt in the Czech Republic: **lowlands, colline belt, submontane belt, montane belt (subalpine belt)**
Expansive taxon in the region: **Bohemian Thermophyticum, Bohemian Moravian Mesophyticum, Carpathian Mesophyticum**
Occurrence frequency in the basic grid mapping cells and quadrants of the basic grid mapping cells: 593
taxon.data.freq_in_quad: 1644

Commonness in vegetation plots from the Czech Republic

Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots: **1.3 %**
Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 5%: **7.9 %**
Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 25%: **0.5 %**
Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 50%: **0 %**
Mean percentage cover in vegetation plots: **3.1 %**
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: **39**
Number of narrow habitats in which the taxon has its optimum: **5**
Number of broad habitats in which the taxon occurs: **9**
Number of broad habitats in which the taxon has its optimum: **4**

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**

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