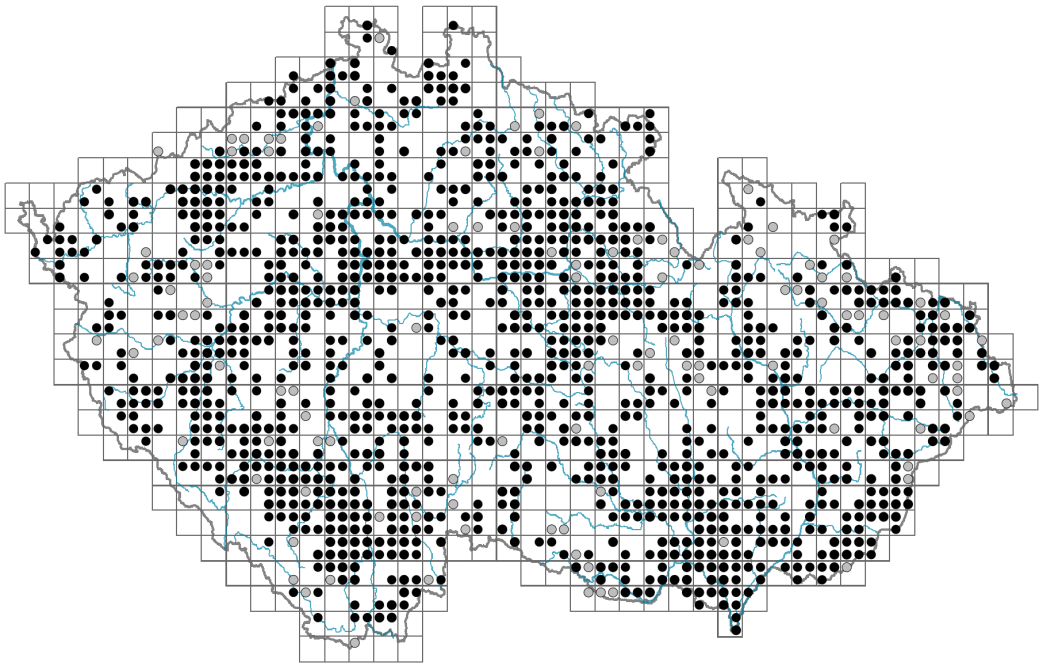
Chenopodium glaucum

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]: **0.1–0.7**
Growth form: **annual herb**
Life form: **therophyte**
Life strategy: **SR – stress-tolerator/ruderal**
Life strategy (Pierce method based on leaf traits): **R/CR**
Life strategy (Pierce method, C-score): **20.7 %**
Life strategy (Pierce method, S-score): **0 %**
Life strategy (Pierce method, R-score): **79.3 %**

Leaf

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

Flower

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

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Flowering phase: **8 Clematis vitalba-Galium sylvaticum (mid-summer)**
Flower colour: **green**
Flower symmetry: **actinomorphic**
Perianth type: **homochlamydeous**
Perianth fusion: **free**
Inflorescence type: **panicula e pseudospicis composita, pseudospica**
Dicliny: **synoecious, andromonoecious**
Generative reproduction type: **mixed mating**
Pollination syndrome: **wind-pollination**

Fruit, seed and dispersal

Fruit type: **dry fruit – achene/cypsela/samara**
Fruit colour: **green, brown**
Reproduction type: **only by seed/spores**
Dispersal unit (diaspore): **seed, fruit, infrutescence or its part**
Dispersal strategy: **Allium (mainly autochory)**
Myrmecochory: **non-myrmecochorous (b)**

Belowground organs and clonality

Shoot life span (cyclicity): **monocyclic shoots prevailing**
Primary root: **present**

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): **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): **5**
Depth of the belowground bud bank (root buds exluded) [cm]: **1**
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): **0**
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): **5**
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): **18 (36)**
Ploidy level (x): **2 (4)**
2C genome size [Mbp]: **687.05**
1Cx monoploid genome size [Mbp]: **343.52**
Genomic GC content: **37.6 %**

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Taxon origin

Origin in the Czech Republic: **native**

Ecological indicator values

Ellenberg-type indicator values

Light indicator value: **8 – light plant, only exceptionally occurring at less than 40% of diffuse radiation incident in an open area**
Temperature indicator value: **6 – transition between values 5 and 7**
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: **9 – concentrated at very nutrient-rich sites**
Salinity indicator value: **3 – β-mesohaline, mostly on soils with low salt content**

Indicator values for disturbance

Whole-community disturbance frequency indicator value: **0.05**
Herb layer disturbance frequency indicator value: **0.05**
Whole-community disturbance severity indicator value: **0.72**
Herb layer disturbance severity indicator value: **0.73**
Whole-community structure based disturbance indicator value: **0.68**
Herb layer structure-based disturbance indicator value: **0.7**

Habitat and sociology

Occurrence in habitats

4 Wetland and riverine herbaceous vegetation

4B Halophilous reed and sedge beds: **2 – optimum**
4H Vegetation of low annual hygrophilous herbs: **1 – rare occurrence**
4I Vegetation of nitrophilous annual hygrophilous herbs: **2 – optimum**
4K Petasites fringes of montane brooks: **1 – rare occurrence**

6 Meadows and mesic pastures

6G Vegetation of wet disturbed soils: **1 – rare occurrence**

10 Saline vegetation

10G Continental vegetation of annual halophilous grasses: **3 – dominant**
10I Inland saline meadows: **1 – rare occurrence**
10J Saline steppes: **1 – rare occurrence**

13 Anthropogenic vegetation

13A Annual vegetation of ruderal habitats: **2 – optimum**
13B Annual vegetation of arable land: **1 – rare occurrence**
13C Annual vegetation of trampled habitats: **2 – optimum**

Affinity to the forest environment

Affinity to the forest environment in Thermophyticum: **0 – taxon that does not spontaneously occur in Czech forests**
Affinity to the forest environment in Mesophyticum and Oreophyticum: **0 – taxon that does not spontaneously occur in Czech forests**

Diagnostic taxon

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Diagnostic taxon of classes: **MB *Bidentetea tripartitae***
Diagnostic taxon of alliances: **MAC *Verbenion supinae*, MBB *Chenopodion rubri*, XBJ *Salsolion ruthenicae***
Diagnostic taxon of associations: **MAC01 *Veronico anagalloidis-Lythretum hyssopifoliae*, MBA04 *Polygono brittingeri-Chenopodietum rubri*, MBB01 *Chenopodietum rubri*, MBB02 *Bidenti frondosae-Atriplicetum prostratae*, TAA02 *Heleochloëtum schoenoidis*, TCB03 *Agrostio stoloniferae-Juncetum ranarii*, XAA03 *Poo annuae-Coronopodetum squamati*, XBG02 *Chenopodietum urbici*, XBJ01 *Chenopodietum botryos*, XBJ02 *Bromo tectorum-Corispermetum leptopteri***

Constant taxon

Constant taxon of alliances: **MBB *Chenopodion rubri***
Constant taxon of associations: **MBB01 *Chenopodietum rubri*, MBB02 *Bidenti frondosae-Atriplicetum prostratae*, MBB04 *Chenopodio chenopodioidis-Atriplicetum prostratae*, XAA03 *Poo annuae-Coronopodetum squamati*, XBG02 *Chenopodietum urbici*, XBJ02 *Bromo tectorum-Corispermetum leptopteri***

Dominant taxon

Dominant taxon of associations: **MBB01 *Chenopodietum rubri*, MBB02 *Bidenti frondosae-Atriplicetum prostratae*, XBG02 *Chenopodietum urbici***

Ecological specialization indices

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

Colonization ability

Index of colonization success (ICS): **3**
Index of colonization potential (ICP): **4**
Optimum successional age [years]: **4.5**

Distribution and frequency

Floristic zone: **northern temperate, southern temperate, submeridional, meridional**
Floristic region: **Europe, Asia**
Continentality degree: **7**
Distribution range extension along the continentality gradient: **9**
Elevational belt in the Czech Republic: **lowlands, colline belt, submontane belt**
Occurrence frequency in the basic grid mapping cells and quadrants of the basic grid mapping cells: 552
taxon.data.freq_in_quad: 1269

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%: **31.4 %**
Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 25%: **23 %**
Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 50%: **10.5 %**
Mean percentage cover in vegetation plots: **14.7 %**
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: **11**
Number of narrow habitats in which the taxon has its optimum: **5**

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

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