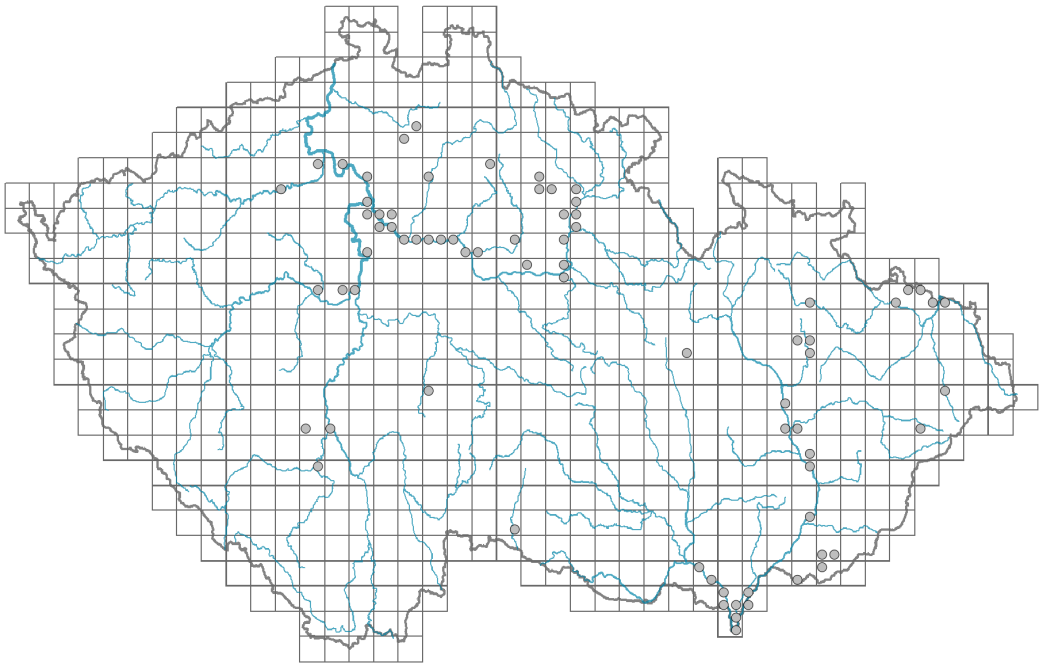
Senecio sarracenicus

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]: **0.6–2**
Growth form: **clonal herb**
Life form: **geophyte**
Life strategy: **CS – competitor/stress-tolerator**

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: **helomorphic**

Flower

Flowering period [month]: **August–October**
Flowering phase: **9 Hedera helix-Solidago (early autumn)**
Flower colour: **yellow**
Flower symmetry: **actinomorphic, zygomorphic**
Perianth type: **calyx reduced, corolla present**

© 2014–2026 Pladias – Citation: Pladias – Database of the Czech Flora and Vegetation. www.pladias.cz

Perianth fusion: **fused**
Shape of the sympetalous corolla or syntepalous perianth: **ligulate, tubular**
Calyx fusion: **pappus**
Inflorescence type: **corymbothyrsus ex anthodiis compositus**
Dicliny: **gynomonoecious**
Generative reproduction type: **facultative allogamy**
Pollination syndrome: **insect-pollination**

Fruit, seed and dispersal

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

Belowground organs and clonality

Shoot metamorphosis: **stolon**
Storage organ: **stolon**
Type of clonal growth organ: **hypogeogenous rhizome**
Freely dispersible organs of clonal growth: **absent**
Shoot life span (cyclicity): **monocyclic shoots prevailing**
Branching type of stem-derived organs of clonal growth: **sympodial**
Primary root: **absent**
Persistence of the clonal growth organ [year]: **2**
Number of clonal offspring: **6**
Lateral spreading distance by clonal growth [m]: **0.13**
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**

© 2014–2026 Pladias – Citation: Pladias – Database of the Czech Flora and Vegetation. www.pladias.cz

Karyology

Chromosome number (2n): **40**
Ploidy level (x): **4**
2C genome size [Mbp]: **11964.87**
1Cx monoploid genome size [Mbp]: **2991.22**
Genomic GC content: **39.4 %**

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: **6 – transition between values 5 and 7**
Moisture indicator value: **7 – humidity indicator, focus on well moistened, but not wet soils**
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**

Habitat and sociology

Occurrence in habitats

4 Wetland and riverine herbaceous vegetation

4A Reed-beds of eutrophic still waters: **1 – rare occurrence**
4G Tall-sedge beds: **1 – rare occurrence**
4L Nitrophilous herbaceous fringes of lowland rivers: **2 – optimum**

6 Meadows and mesic pastures

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

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**

Colonization ability

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

Distribution and frequency

Floristic zone: **northern temperate, southern temperate, submeridional**
Floristic region: **Europe, Western Asia**
Continentality degree: **6**

© 2014–2026 Pladias – Citation: Pladias – Database of the Czech Flora and Vegetation. www.pladias.cz

Distribution range extension along the continentality gradient: **6**
Elevational belt in the Czech Republic: **lowlands (submontane belt)**
Occurrence frequency in the basic grid mapping cells and quadrants of the basic grid mapping cells: 55
taxon.data.freq_in_quad: 74

Commonness in vegetation plots from the Czech Republic

Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots: **0 %**
Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 5%: **0 %**
Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 25%: **0 %**
Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 50%: **0 %**
Mean percentage cover in vegetation plots: **2.5 %**
Maximum percentage cover in vegetation plots: **3 %**

Number of habitats with taxon occurrence in the Czech Republic

Number of narrow habitats in which the taxon occurs: **5**
Number of narrow habitats in which the taxon has its optimum: **1**
Number of broad habitats in which the taxon occurs: **2**
Number of broad habitats in which the taxon has its optimum: **1**

Threats and protection

Red List 2017 (national categories): **C2b – endangered taxon, rare and declining**
Red List 2017 (IUCN categories): **VU – vulnerable**
Legal protection: **endangered taxon**

© 2014–2026 Pladias – Citation: Pladias – Database of the Czech Flora and Vegetation. www.pladias.cz