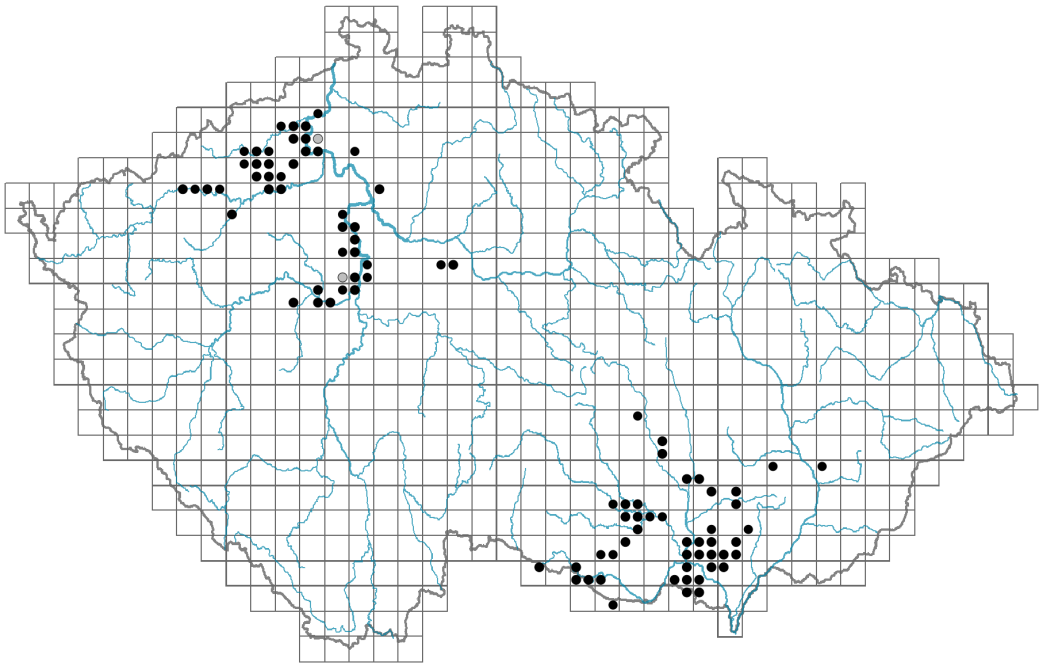
Stipa pulcherrima

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]: **0.3–0.6**
Growth form: **clonal herb**
Life form: **hemicryptophyte**
Life strategy: **CS – competitor/stress-tolerator**
Life strategy (Pierce method based on leaf traits): **S**
Life strategy (Pierce method, C-score): **13.3 %**
Life strategy (Pierce method, S-score): **86.7 %**
Life strategy (Pierce method, R-score): **0 %**

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: **scleromorphic**

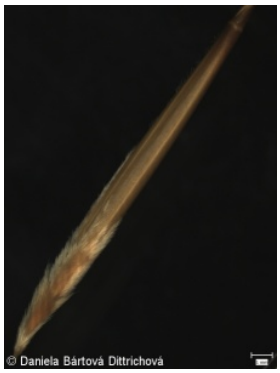
Flower

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

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: **mixed mating**
Pollination syndrome: **wind-pollination, selfing, cleistogamy**

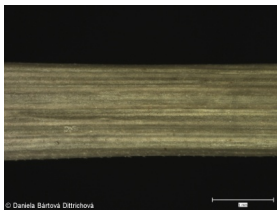
Fruit, seed and dispersal

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



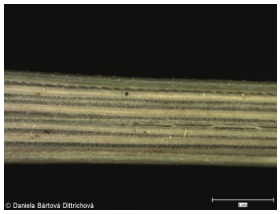
Belowground organs and clonality

Storage organ: **tuft**



Trophic mode

Parasitism and mycoheterotrophy: **autotrophic**
Carnivory: **non-carnivorous**
Symbiotic nitrogen fixation: **no nitrogen-fixing symbionts**



Karyology

Chromosome number (2n): **44**
Ploidy level (x): **4**
2C genome size [Mbp]: **2498.45**
1Cx monoploid genome size [Mbp]: **624.61**
Genomic GC content: **48.5 %**

Taxon origin

Origin in the Czech Republic: **native**

Ecological indicator values

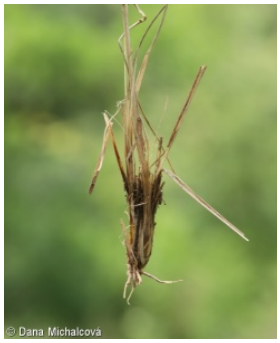
Ellenberg-type indicator values

Light indicator value: **9 – full light plant, occurring only in fully irradiated places, not at less than 50% of diffuse radiation incident in an open area**
Temperature indicator value: **7 – heat indicator, occurring in relatively warm lowlands**
Moisture indicator value: **2 – transition between values 1 and 3**
Reaction indicator value: **8 – transition between values 7 and 9, occurring mostly in calcium-rich conditions**

Nutrient indicator value: **2 – transition between values 1 and 3**
Salinity indicator value: **0 – not salt tolerant, glycophyte**

Indicator values for disturbance

Whole-community disturbance frequency indicator value: **-0.36**
Herb layer disturbance frequency indicator value: **-0.36**
Whole-community disturbance severity indicator value: **0.2**
Herb layer disturbance severity indicator value: **0.23**
Whole-community structure based disturbance indicator value: **0.46**
Herb layer structure-based disturbance indicator value: **0.53**



Habitat and sociology

Occurrence in habitats

8 Dry grasslands

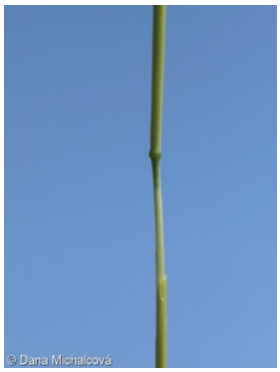
8A Hercynian dry grasslands on rock outcrops: **1 – rare occurrence**
8B Submediterranean dry grasslands on rock outcrops: **1 – rare occurrence**
8C Narrow-leaved sub-continental steppes: **2 – optimum**
8F Thermophilous forest fringe vegetation: **1 – rare occurrence**

11 Heathlands and scrub

11N Low xeric scrub: **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**



Diagnostic taxon

Diagnostic taxon of alliances: **KBG *Euphorbio cyparissiae-Robinion pseudoacaciae***, **THD *Festucion valesiacae***
Diagnostic taxon of associations: **KBG01 *Melico transsilvanicae-Robinietum pseudoacaciae***, **THD02 *Erysimo crepidifolii-Festucetum valesiacae***, **THD04 *Koelerio macranthae-Stipetum joannis***, **THD06 *Astragalo exscapi-Crambetum tatariae***

Dominant taxon

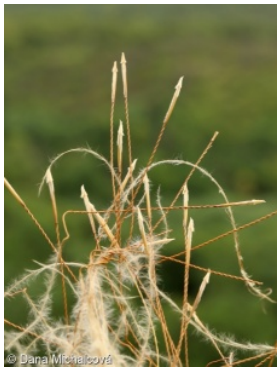
Dominant taxon of associations: **THD04 *Koelerio macranthae-Stipetum joannis***

Ecological specialization indices

Ecological specialization index for all vegetation types: **5.3**
Ecological specialization index for non-forest vegetation: **5.4**

Colonization ability

Index of colonization success (ICS): **3**
Index of colonization potential (ICP): **6**
Optimum successional age [years]: **75**



Distribution and frequency

Floristic zone: **southern temperate, submeridional, meridional**
Floristic region: **Europe, Western Asia**
Continentality degree: **7**

Distribution range extension along the continentality gradient: **5**
Elevational belt in the Czech Republic: **lowlands, colline belt**
Occurrence frequency in the basic grid mapping cells and quadrants of the basic grid mapping cells: 67
taxon.data.freq_in_quad: 115

Commonness in vegetation plots from the Czech Republic

Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots: **0.2 %**
Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 5%: **39.7 %**
Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 25%: **24.7 %**
Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 50%: **5.5 %**
Mean percentage cover in vegetation plots: **13.8 %**
Maximum percentage cover in vegetation plots: **63 %**

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): **C3 – vulnerable taxon**
Red List 2017 (IUCN categories): **NT – near threatened**
Legal protection: **endangered taxon**