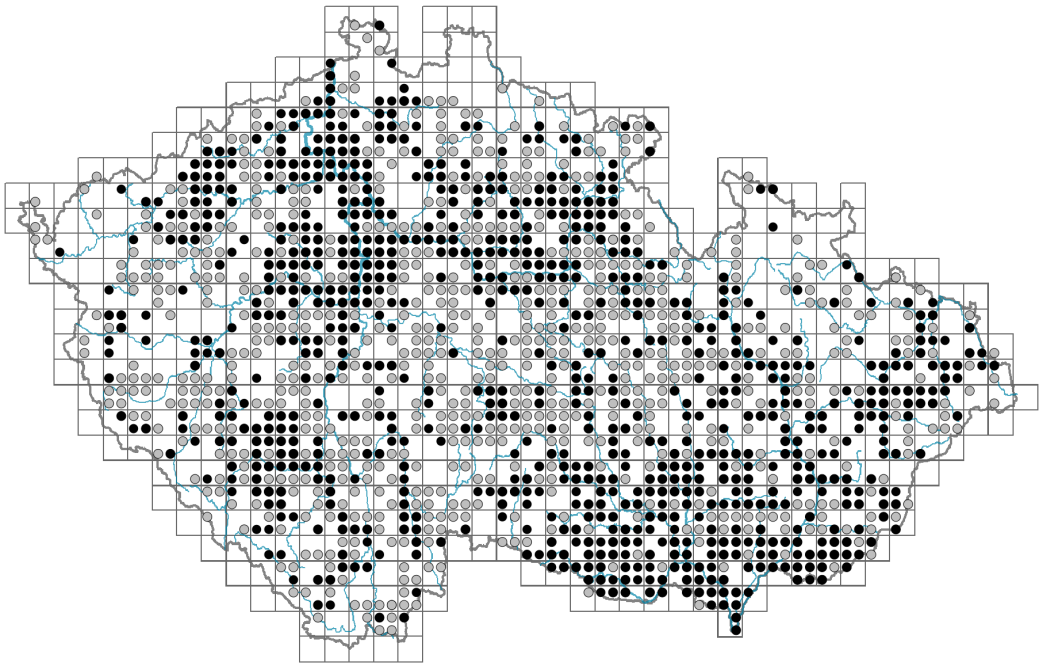
Veronica anagallis-aquatica

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]: **0.2–0.7**
Growth form: **annual herb**
Life form: **hemicryptophyte (hydrophyte, therophyte)**
Life strategy: **CSR – competitor/stress-tolerator/ruderal**
Life strategy (Pierce method based on leaf traits): **CR**
Life strategy (Pierce method, C-score): **44.3 %**
Life strategy (Pierce method, S-score): **0 %**
Life strategy (Pierce method, R-score): **55.7 %**

Leaf

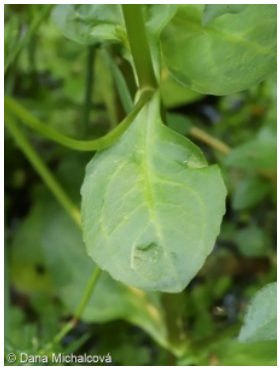
Leaf presence and metamorphosis: **leaves present, not modified**
Leaf arrangement (phyllotaxis): **opposite**
Leaf shape: **simple – entire**
Stipules: **absent**
Petiole: **mainly absent**
Leaf life span: **evergreen**
Leaf anatomy: **helomorphic**

Flower

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

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Flowering phase: **7 Ligustrum vulgare-Stachys sylvatica (end of early summer)**
Flower colour: **blue, blue-violet**
Flower symmetry: **zygomorphic**
Perianth type: **calyx and corolla**
Perianth fusion: **fused**
Shape of the sympetalous corolla or syntepalous perianth: **rotate**
Calyx fusion: **fused at the base**
Inflorescence type: **racemus**
Dicliny: **synoecious**
Generative reproduction type: **autogamy**
Pollination syndrome: **insect-pollination, selfing**

Fruit, seed and dispersal

Fruit type: **dry fruit – capsule**
Fruit colour: **brown**
Reproduction type: **by seed/spores and vegetatively**
Dispersal unit (diaspore): **seed, shoot fragment**
Dispersal strategy: **Sparganium (mainly autochory and hydrochory)**
Myrmecochory: **non-myrmecochorous (a)**

Belowground organs and clonality

Shoot metamorphosis: **stolon, rhizome**
Storage organ: **stolon, rhizome**

Trophic mode

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

Karyology

Chromosome number (2n): **36 (18)**
Ploidy level (x): **4 (2)**
2C genome size [Mbp]: **1967.52**
1Cx monoploid genome size [Mbp]: **491.88**
Genomic GC content: **39.1 %**

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: **6 – transition between values 5 and 7**

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Moisture indicator value: **9 – wetness indicator, focus on often soaked, poorly aerated soils**
Reaction indicator value: **7x – indicator of slightly acidic to slightly basic conditions, never occurring in very acidic conditions (generalist)**
Nutrient indicator value: **7 – occurring at nutrient-rich sites more often than at average sites and only exceptionally at poor sites**
Salinity indicator value: **2 – oligohaline, often on soils with very low salt content**

Indicator values for disturbance

Whole-community disturbance frequency indicator value: **-0.41**
Herb layer disturbance frequency indicator value: **-0.38**
Whole-community disturbance severity indicator value: **0.47**
Herb layer disturbance severity indicator value: **0.49**
Whole-community structure based disturbance indicator value: **0.61**
Herb layer structure-based disturbance indicator value: **0.64**

Habitat and sociology

Occurrence in habitats

3 Aquatic vegetation

3B Macrophytic vegetation of water streams: **1 – rare occurrence**
3C Macrophytic vegetation of oligotrophic lakes and pools: **1 – rare occurrence**

4 Wetland and riverine herbaceous vegetation

4A Reed-beds of eutrophic still waters: **1 – rare occurrence**
4B Halophilous reed and sedge beds: **2 – optimum**
4C Eutrophic vegetation of muddy substrata: **1 – rare occurrence**
4D Riverine reed vegetation: **1 – rare occurrence**
4E Reed vegetation of brooks: **2 – optimum**
4G Tall-sedge beds: **1 – rare occurrence**
4H Vegetation of low annual hygrophilous herbs: **2 – optimum**
4I Vegetation of nitrophilous annual hygrophilous herbs: **2 – optimum**
4J River gravel banks: **1 – rare occurrence**
4K Petasites fringes of montane brooks: **1 – rare occurrence**

5 Vegetation of springs and mires

5A Hard-water springs with tufa formation: **2 – optimum**
5B Lowland to montane soft-water springs: **1 – rare occurrence**
5D Calcareous fens: **1 – rare occurrence**
5E Acidic moss-rich fens and peatland meadows: **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: **1 – rare occurrence**
10I Inland saline meadows: **1 – rare occurrence**

11 Heathlands and scrub

11I Willow carrs: **1 – rare occurrence**
11J Willow galleries of loamy and sandy river banks: **1 – rare occurrence**

12 Forests

12A Alder carrs: **1 – rare occurrence**

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12B Alluvial forests: **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 classes: **MA *Isoëto-Nano-Juncetea***

Diagnostic taxon of alliances: **MAA *Eleocharition ovatae***

Diagnostic taxon of associations: **MAA02 *Cyperetum micheliani***, **MBA04 *Polygono brittingeri-Chenopodietum rubri***, **TCB03 *Agrostio stoloniferae-Juncetum ranarii***

Constant taxon

Constant taxon of associations: **MBA04 *Polygono brittingeri-Chenopodietum rubri***, **MBB04 *Chenopodio chenopodioidis-Atriplicetum prostratae***

Dominant taxon

Dominant taxon of associations: **MBA04 *Polygono brittingeri-Chenopodietum rubri***, **MCC04 *Eleocharito palustris-Hippuridetum vulgaris***

Ecological specialization indices

Ecological specialization index for all vegetation types: **4.3**

Ecological specialization index for non-forest vegetation: **4.3**

Ecological specialization index for forest vegetation: **4.7**

Colonization ability

Index of colonization success (ICS): **2**

Index of colonization potential (ICP): **1**

Optimum successional age [years]: **13**

Distribution and frequency

Floristic zone: **boreal, northern temperate, southern temperate, submeridional, meridional, austral or antarctic**

Floristic region: **Europe, Asia, Africa, Americas, Australia, New Zealand**

Distribution range extension along the continentality gradient: **8**

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: 561

taxon.data.freq_in_quad: 1489

Commonness in vegetation plots from the Czech Republic

Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots: **0.8 %**

Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 5%: **13.8 %**

Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 25%: **3.6 %**

Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 50%: **0.4 %**

Mean percentage cover in vegetation plots: **4.5 %**

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: **23**

Number of narrow habitats in which the taxon has its optimum: **5**

Number of broad habitats in which the taxon occurs: **7**

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Number of broad habitats in which the taxon has its optimum: **2**

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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