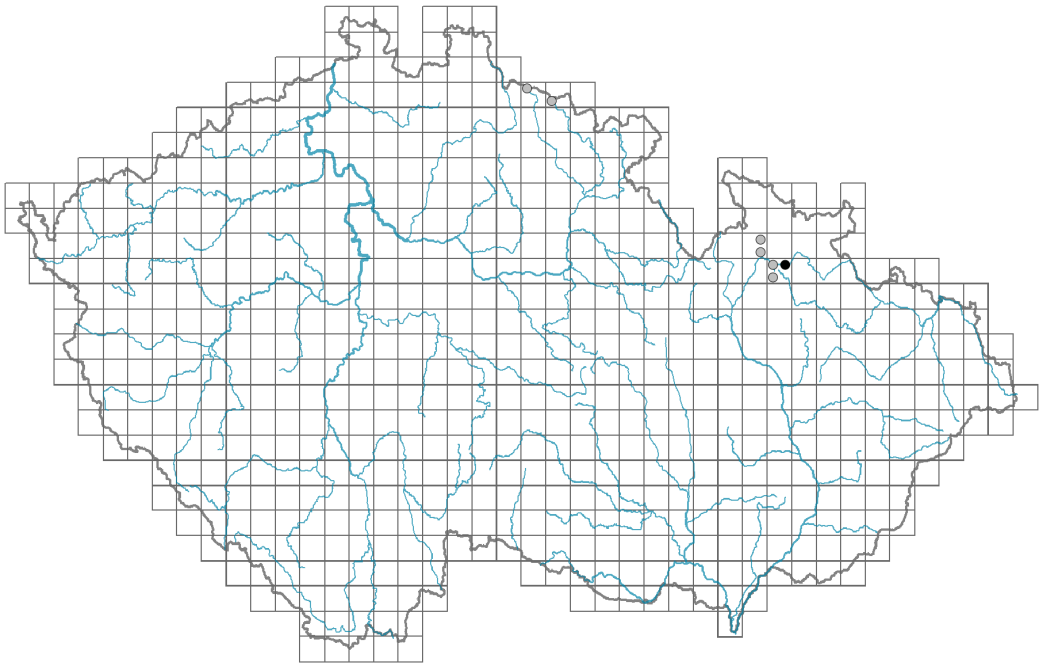
Campanula rotundifolia subsp. *sudetica*

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]: **0.05–0.2**
Life form: **hemicryptophyte**

Leaf

Leaf presence and metamorphosis: **leaves present, not modified**
Leaf arrangement (phyllotaxis): **alternate, rosulate**
Leaf shape: **simple – entire**
Stipules: **absent**
Petiole: **both present and absent**

Flower

Flowering period [month]: **June–July**
Flower colour: **blue, blue-violet**
Flower symmetry: **actinomorphic**
Perianth type: **calyx and corolla**
Perianth fusion: **fused**
Shape of the sympetalous corolla or syntepalous perianth: **campanulate**
Calyx fusion: **synsepalous**
Inflorescence type: **racemus, panicula**

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Fruit, seed and dispersal

Fruit type: **dry fruit – capsule**
Fruit colour: **brown**
Dispersal unit (diaspore): **seed**
Dispersal strategy: **Allium (mainly autochory)**
Myrmecochory: **non-myrmecochorous (b)**

Trophic mode

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

Karyology

Chromosome number (2n): **68**
Ploidy level (x): **4**
2C genome size [Mbp]: **3931.67**
1Cx monoploid genome size [Mbp]: **982.92**
Genomic GC content: **39.9 %**

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: **4 – transition between values 3 and 5**
Moisture indicator value: **5 – indicator of fresh soils, focus on soils of average moisture, missing on wet and on soils that frequently dry out**
Reaction indicator value: **4 – transition between values 3 and 5**
Nutrient indicator value: **3 – occurring at nutrient-poor sites more frequently than at average sites and exceptionally at rich sites**
Salinity indicator value: **0 – not salt tolerant, glycophyte**

Habitat and sociology

Occurrence in habitats

1 Vegetation of cliffs, screes and walls

1B Siliceous cliffs and block fields: **2 – optimum**

2 Alpine and subalpine grasslands

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

11 Heathlands and scrub

11A Dry lowland to subalpine heathlands: **1 – rare occurrence**

Affinity to the forest environment

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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: **AC *Elyno-Seslerietea***
Diagnostic taxon of alliances: **ACA *Agrostion alpinae***
Diagnostic taxon of associations: **ACA01 *Saxifrago oppositifoliae-Festucetum versicoloris***

Constant taxon

Constant taxon of classes: **AC *Elyno-Seslerietea***
Constant taxon of alliances: **ACA *Agrostion alpinae***
Constant taxon of associations: **ACA01 *Saxifrago oppositifoliae-Festucetum versicoloris*, ACA02 *Saxifrago paniculatae-Agrostietum alpinae***

Distribution and frequency

Elevational belt in the Czech Republic: **montane belt, subalpine belt**
Occurrence frequency in the basic grid mapping cells and quadrants of the basic grid mapping cells: 4
taxon.data.freq_in_quad: 7

Number of habitats with taxon occurrence in the Czech Republic

Number of narrow habitats in which the taxon occurs: **3**
Number of narrow habitats in which the taxon has its optimum: **1**
Number of broad habitats in which the taxon occurs: **3**
Number of broad habitats in which the taxon has its optimum: **1**

Threats and protection

Red List 2017 (national categories): **C2r – endangered taxon, rare**
Red List 2017 (IUCN categories): **EN – endangered**
Legal protection: **critically threatened taxon**

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