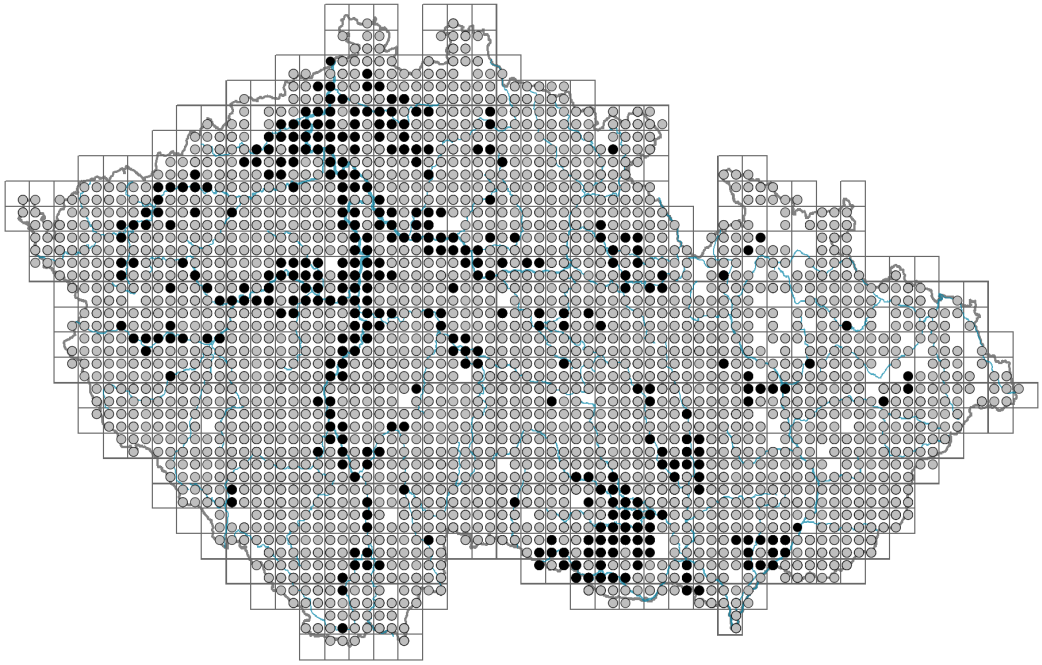
Festuca ovina agg.

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]: **0.15–0.7**
Growth form: **clonal herb**
Life form: **hemicryptophyte**
Life strategy: **CS – competitor/stress-tolerator, CSR – competitor/stress-tolerator/ruderal**

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, evergreen**
Leaf anatomy: **scleromorphic, mesomorphic**

Flower

Flowering period [month]: **May–June**
Flowering phase: **5 Sorbus aucuparia-Galium odoratum (end of mid-spring), 6 Cornus sanguinea-Melica uniflora (start of early summer)**
Flower colour: **green**

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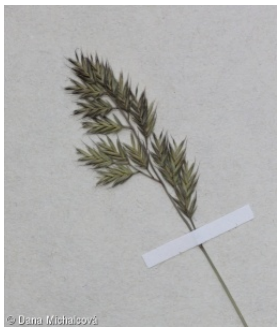
Perianth type: **reduced**
Perianth fusion: **reduced**
Inflorescence type: **panicula e spiculis composita**
Dicliny: **synoecious**
Generative reproduction type: **allogamy, allogamy self-incompatibility, facultative allogamy**
Pollination syndrome: **wind-pollination, water-pollination**

Fruit, seed and dispersal

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



Belowground organs and clonality

Shoot metamorphosis: **brood shoot**
Storage organ: **tuft**
Type of clonal growth organ: **epigeogenous rhizome**
Freely dispersible organs of clonal growth: **absent**
Shoot life span (cyclicity): **dicyclic or polycyclic shoots prevailing**
Branching type of stem-derived organs of clonal growth: **sympodial**
Primary root: **absent**
Persistence of the clonal growth organ [year]: **4**
Number of clonal offspring: **6**
Lateral spreading distance by clonal growth [m]: **0.01**
Clonal index: **4**

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): **15**
Depth of the belowground bud bank (root buds exluded) [cm]: **5**
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): **15**
Depth of the belowground bud bank (root buds included) [cm]: **5**

Trophic mode

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

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Karyology

Chromosome number (2n): **14, 28, 35, 42**
Ploidy level (x): **2, 4, 5, 6**
2C genome size [Mbp]: **6743.94**
1Cx monoploid genome size [Mbp]: **2058.56**

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: **5 – moderate heat indicator, occurring from lowland to montane belt, mainly in submontane-temperate areas**
Moisture indicator value: **3x – missing on damp soil (generalist)**
Reaction indicator value: **5x – indicator of moderate acidity, occurring rarely in strongly acidic as well as in neutral to alkaline conditions (generalist)**
Nutrient indicator value: **2 – transition between values 1 and 3**
Salinity indicator value: **0 – not salt tolerant, glycophyte**

Habitat and sociology

Occurrence in habitats

1 Vegetation of cliffs, screes and walls

1A Calcareous cliffs: **2 – optimum**
1B Siliceous cliffs and block fields: **3 – dominant**
1C Walls: **1 – rare occurrence**
1D Mobile calcareous screes: **1 – rare occurrence**

2 Alpine and subalpine grasslands

2A Alpine grasslands on siliceous bedrock: **3 – dominant**
2B Subalpine tall-forb and tall-grass vegetation: **2 – optimum**

5 Vegetation of springs and mires

5D Calcareous fens: **1 – rare occurrence**
5E Acidic moss-rich fens and peatland meadows: **1 – rare occurrence**
5F Transitional mires: **1 – rare occurrence**
5G Raised bogs: **1 – rare occurrence**

6 Meadows and mesic pastures

6A Mesic Arrhenatherum meadows: **2 – optimum**
6B Montane mesic meadows: **1 – rare occurrence**
6C Pastures and park grasslands: **1 – rare occurrence**
6D Alluvial meadows of lowland rivers: **1 – rare occurrence**
6E Wet Cirsium meadows: **1 – rare occurrence**
6F Intermittently wet Molinia meadows: **2 – optimum**

7 Acidophilous grasslands

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7A Subalpine and montane acidophilous grasslands: **2 – optimum**
7B Submontane Nardus grasslands: **3 – dominant**

8 Dry grasslands

8A Hercynian dry grasslands on rock outcrops: **3 – dominant**
8B Submediterranean dry grasslands on rock outcrops: **3 – dominant**
8C Narrow-leaved sub-continental steppes: **3 – dominant**
8D Broad-leaved dry grasslands: **2 – optimum**
8E Acidophilous dry grasslands: **3 – dominant**
8F Thermophilous forest fringe vegetation: **2 – optimum**

9 Sand grasslands and rock-outcrop vegetation

9B Open vegetation of acidic sands: **2 – optimum**
9C Festuca grasslands on acidic sands: **3 – dominant**
9D Pannonian sand steppes: **3 – dominant**
9E Acidophilous vegetation of spring therophytes and succulents: **2 – optimum**
9F Basiphilous vegetation of spring therophytes and succulents: **2 – optimum**

10 Saline vegetation

10I Inland saline meadows: **2 – optimum**

11 Heathlands and scrub

11A Dry lowland to subalpine heathlands: **2 – optimum**
11D Subalpine acidophilous Pinus mugo scrub: **1 – rare occurrence**
11H Subalpine deciduous scrub: **1 – rare occurrence**
11I Willow carrs: **1 – rare occurrence**
11L Tall mesic and xeric shrub: **1 – rare occurrence**
11N Low xeric scrub: **2 – optimum**
11R Scrub and pioneer woodland of forests clearings: **1 – rare occurrence**

12 Forests

12A Alder carrs: **1 – rare occurrence**
12C Oak-hornbeam forests: **2 – optimum**
12D Ravine forests: **1 – rare occurrence**
12E Herb-rich beech forests: **1 – rare occurrence**
12F Limestone beech forests: **1 – rare occurrence**
12G Acidophilous beech forests: **1 – rare occurrence**
12H Peri-Alpidic basiphilous thermophilous oak forests: **2 – optimum**
12I Sub-continental thermophilous oak forests: **2 – optimum**
12J Acidophilous thermophilous oak forests: **2 – optimum**
12K Acidophilous oak forests: **4 – constant dominant**
12L Boreo-continental pine forests: **4 – constant dominant**
12O Peri-Alpidic pine forests: **4 – constant dominant**
12P Peatland pine forests: **1 – rare occurrence**
12Q Peatland birch forests: **1 – rare occurrence**
12R Acidophilous spruce forests: **1 – rare occurrence**
12T Robinia pseudacacia plantations: **1 – rare occurrence**
12U Plantations of broad-leaved non-native trees: **1 – rare occurrence**
12V Spruce plantations: **1 – rare occurrence**
12W Pine and larch plantations: **2 – optimum**

13 Anthropogenic vegetation

13C Annual vegetation of trampled habitats: **1 – rare occurrence**

13D Perennial thermophilous ruderal vegetation: **1 – rare occurrence**
13F Herbaceous vegetation of forests clearings and Rubus scrub: **1 – rare occurrence**

Distribution and frequency

Floristic zone: **arctic, boreal, northern temperate, southern temperate, submeridional, meridional**
Floristic region: **Europe, Western Europe, Western Asia, Siberia**
Elevational belt in the Czech Republic: **lowlands, colline belt, submontane belt, subalpine belt**
Occurrence frequency in the basic grid mapping cells and quadrants of the basic grid mapping cells: 652
taxon.data.freq_in_quad: 2332

Commonness in vegetation plots from the Czech Republic

Maximum percentage cover in vegetation plots: **88 %**

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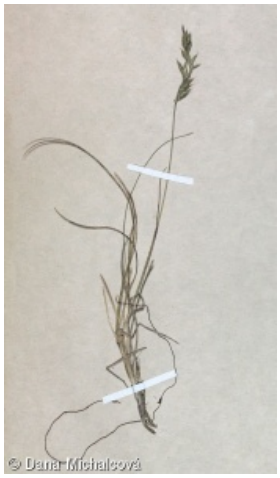

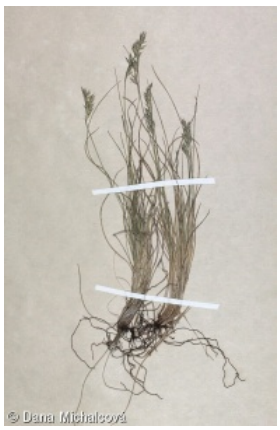

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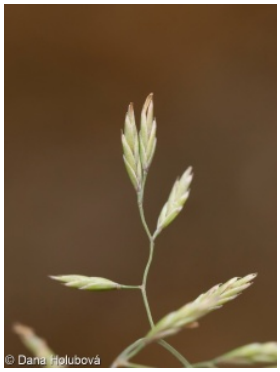

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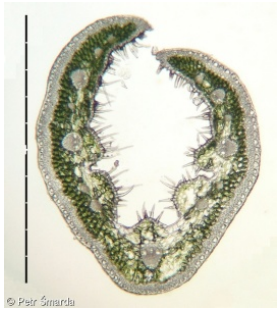

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