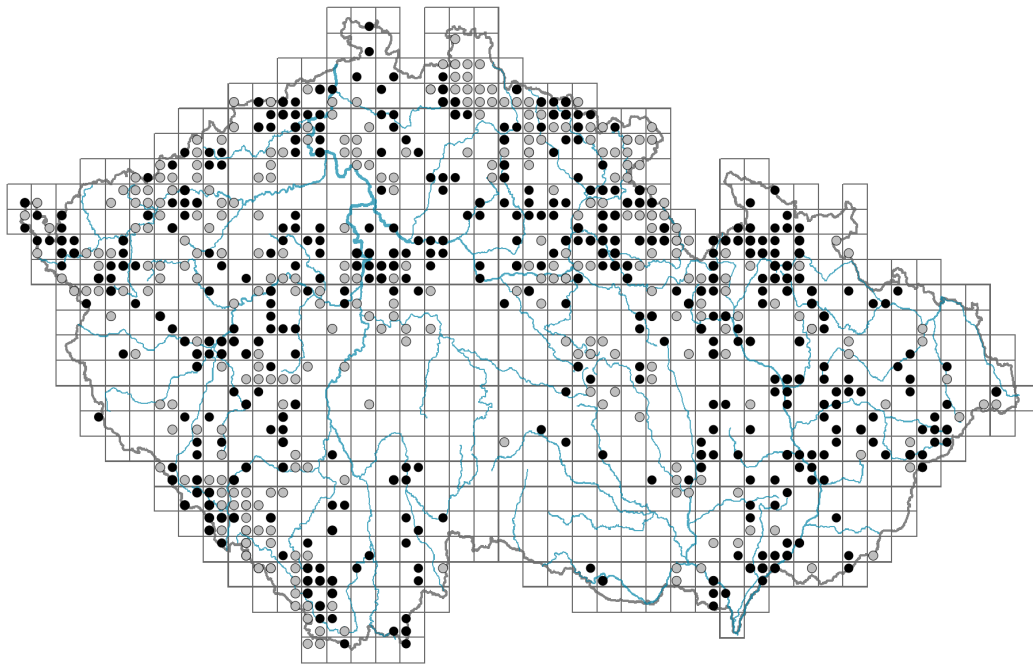


# *Pilosella caespitosa* agg.

## 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]: **0.3-0.7**

Growth form: **clonal herb**

Life form: **hemicryptophyte**

Life strategy: **CSR - competitor/stress-tolerator/ruderal**

## Leaf

Leaf presence and metamorphosis: **leaves present, not modified**

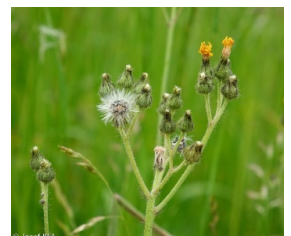
Leaf arrangement (phyllotaxis): **alternate, rosulate**

Leaf shape: **simple - entire**

Stipules: **absent**

Petiole: **both present and absent**

Leaf life span: **evergreen**



## Flower

Flowering period [month]: **May-July**

Flowering phase: **6 Cornus sanguinea-Melica uniflora (start of early summer)**

Flower colour: **yellow**

Flower symmetry: **zygomorphic**

Perianth type: **calyx reduced, corolla present**

Perianth fusion: **fused**



Shape of the sympetalous corolla or syntepalous perianth: **ligulate**

Calyx fusion: **pappus**

Inflorescence type: **corymbothsus ex anthodiis compositus**

Dicliny: **synoecious**

Generative reproduction type: **allogamy self-incompatibility, facultative apomixis**

Pollination syndrome: **insect-pollination, selfing**

## Fruit, seed and dispersal

Fruit type: **dry fruit - achene/cypsela/samara**

Reproduction type: **by seed/spores and vegetatively**

Dispersal unit (diaspore): **fruit, infrutescence or its part**

Dispersal strategy: **Epilobium (mainly anemochory and autochory)**

Myrmecochory: **non-myrmecochorous (b)**

## Belowground organs and clonality

Shoot metamorphosis: **stolon, rhizome**

Root metamorphosis: **root shoot**

Storage organ: **rhizome**

Type of clonal growth organ: **stolon**

Freely dispersible organs of clonal growth: **absent**

Shoot life span (cyclicality): **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]: **2.5**

Number of clonal offspring: **0.8**

Lateral spreading distance by clonal growth [m]: **0.07**

Position of root buds: **lateral roots**

Role of root buds in life-history of a plant: **additive**

## Bud bank

Number of buds per shoot at the soil surface (root buds excluded): **15**

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): **30**

Depth of the belowground bud bank (root buds excluded) [cm]: **3**

Number of buds per shoot at the soil surface (root buds included): **15**

Number of buds per shoot at a depth of 0–10 cm (root buds included): **23**

Number of buds per shoot at a depth greater than 10 cm (root buds included): **15**

Size of the belowground bud bank (root buds included): **53**

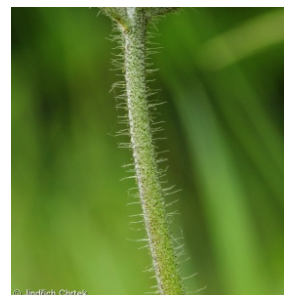
Depth of the belowground bud bank (root buds included) [cm]: **7**

## Trophic mode

Parasitism and mycoheterotrophy: **autotrophic**

Carnivory: **non-carnivorous**

Symbiotic nitrogen fixation: **no nitrogen-fixing symbionts**



## Taxon origin

Origin in the Czech Republic: **native**

## Ecological indicator values

Indicator values for disturbance

Whole-community disturbance frequency indicator value: **-0.19**

Herb layer disturbance frequency indicator value: **-0.16**

Whole-community disturbance severity indicator value: **0.32**

Herb layer disturbance severity indicator value: **0.34**

Whole-community structure based disturbance indicator value: **0.51**

Herb layer structure-based disturbance indicator value: **0.71**

## Habitat and sociology

Occurrence in habitats

6 Meadows and mesic pastures

6A Mesic Arrhenatherum meadows: **2 - optimum**

6B Montane mesic meadows: **1 - rare occurrence, 2 - optimum**

6C Pastures and park grasslands: **1 - rare occurrence**

7 Acidophilous grasslands

7A Subalpine and montane acidophilous grasslands: **2 - optimum**

7B Submontane Nardus grasslands: **1 - rare occurrence**

8 Dry grasslands

8E Acidophilous dry grasslands: **1 - rare occurrence**

11 Heathlands and scrub

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

12 Forests

12I Sub-continental thermophilous oak forests: **1 - rare occurrence**

12J Acidophilous thermophilous oak forests: **1 - rare occurrence**

12K Acidophilous oak forests: **1 - rare occurrence**

Ecological specialization indices

Ecological specialization index for all vegetation types: **5.4**

Ecological specialization index for non-forest vegetation: **5.4**

## Distribution and frequency

Floristic zone: **boreal, northern temperate, southern temperate, submeridional**

Floristic region: **Europe, Western Asia**

Elevational belt in the Czech Republic: **lowlands, colline belt, submontane belt, montane belt**

Occurrence frequency in the basic grid mapping cells and quadrants of the basic grid mapping cells: 390

taxon.data.freq\_in\_quad: 732

Commonness in vegetation plots from the Czech Republic

Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots: **0.1 %**

Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 5%: **3 %**





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: **2.3 %**

Maximum percentage cover in vegetation plots: **13 %**

Number of habitats with taxon occurrence in the Czech Republic

Number of narrow habitats in which the taxon occurs: **9**

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

Number of broad habitats in which the taxon occurs: **5**

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

