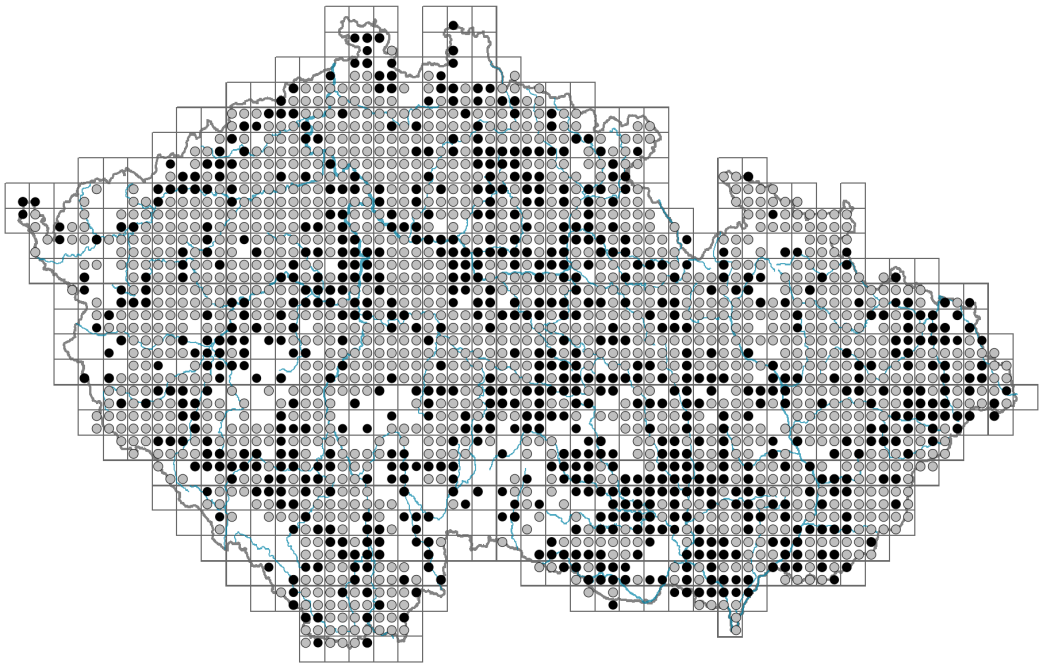
Euphorbia cyparissias

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]: **0.15–0.3**
Growth form: **clonal herb**
Life form: **hemicryptophyte (geophyte)**
Life strategy: **CSR – competitor/stress-tolerator/ruderal**
Life strategy (Pierce method based on leaf traits): **SR**
Life strategy (Pierce method, C-score): **0 %**
Life strategy (Pierce method, S-score): **55.2 %**
Life strategy (Pierce method, R-score): **44.8 %**

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: **mesomorphic**

Flower

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

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Flowering phase: **4 Fagus sylvatica-Galeobdolon (start of mid-spring)**
Flower colour: **yellow-green**
Perianth type: **flower achlamydeous**
Inflorescence type: **pseudumbella e cyathiis composita**
Dicliny: **synoecious, gynomonoecious**
Generative reproduction type: **allogamy self-incompatibility, facultative allogamy**
Pollination syndrome: **insect-pollination, selfing**
Pollinator spectrum: **hoverflies, flies s. l. (honeybee, solitary bees, other Hymenoptera, meat flies s. l., other Diptera, other pollinators)**



Fruit, seed and dispersal

Fruit type: **dry fruit – capsule**
Reproduction type: **by seed/spores and vegetatively**
Dispersal unit (diaspore): **seed**
Dispersal strategy: **Allium (mainly autochory)**
Myrmecochory: **myrmecochorous**



Belowground organs and clonality

Shoot metamorphosis: **pleiocorm**
Root metamorphosis: **root shoot**
Storage organ: **pleiocorm**
Type of clonal growth organ: **root with adventitious buds**
Freely dispersible organs of clonal growth: **absent**
Shoot life span (cyclicity): **monocyclic 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: **1.8**
Lateral spreading distance by clonal growth [m]: **0.12**
Clonal index: **3**
Position of root buds: **lateral roots**
Role of root buds in life-history of a plant: **necessary**





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): **14**
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): **19**
Depth of the belowground bud bank (root buds exluded) [cm]: **4**
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): **21**
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): **41**
Depth of the belowground bud bank (root buds included) [cm]: **8**





Trophic mode

Parasitism and mycoheterotrophy: **autotrophic**

Carnivory: **non-carnivorous**
Symbiotic nitrogen fixation: **no nitrogen-fixing symbionts**



Karyology

Chromosome number (2n): **40 (20)**
Ploidy level (x): **4 (2)**
2C genome size [Mbp]: **1892.08**
1Cx monoploid genome size [Mbp]: **473.02**
Genomic GC content: **37.1 %**



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: **6x – transition between values 5 and 7 (generalist)**
Moisture indicator value: **3 – missing on damp soil**
Reaction indicator value: **6x – transition between values 5 and 7 (generalist)**
Nutrient indicator value: **3 – occurring at nutrient-poor sites more frequently than at average sites and exceptionally at rich sites**
Salinity indicator value: **1 – salt tolerant, mostly on low-salt to salt-free soils, but occasionally on slightly salty soils**



Indicator values for disturbance

Whole-community disturbance frequency indicator value: **-1.18**
Herb layer disturbance frequency indicator value: **-0.48**
Whole-community disturbance severity indicator value: **0.26**
Herb layer disturbance severity indicator value: **0.26**
Whole-community structure based disturbance indicator value: **0.41**
Herb layer structure-based disturbance indicator value: **0.48**



Habitat and sociology

Occurrence in habitats

1 Vegetation of cliffs, screes and walls

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

6 Meadows and mesic pastures

6A Mesic Arrhenatherum meadows: **1 – rare occurrence**
6C Pastures and park grasslands: **1 – rare occurrence**

7 Acidophilous grasslands

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

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8 Dry grasslands

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

9 Sand grasslands and rock-outcrop vegetation

9B Open vegetation of acidic sands: **1 – rare occurrence**
9C Festuca grasslands on acidic sands: **2 – optimum**
9D Pannonian sand steppes: **2 – optimum**
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: **1 – rare occurrence**
10J Saline steppes: **1 – rare occurrence**

11 Heathlands and scrub

11A Dry lowland to subalpine heathlands: **1 – rare occurrence**
11L Tall mesic and xeric shrub: **2 – optimum**
11N Low xeric scrub: **2 – optimum**

12 Forests

12C Oak-hornbeam forests: **1 – rare occurrence**
12D Ravine forests: **1 – rare occurrence**
12E Herb-rich beech forests: **1 – rare occurrence**
12F Limestone beech forests: **2 – optimum**
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: **1 – rare occurrence**
12L Boreo-continental pine forests: **1 – rare occurrence**
12O Peri-Alpidic pine forests: **2 – optimum**
12T Robinia pseudacacia plantations: **1 – rare occurrence**
12V Spruce plantations: **1 – rare occurrence**
12W Pine and larch plantations: **2 – optimum**

13 Anthropogenic vegetation

13A Annual vegetation of ruderal habitats: **1 – rare occurrence**
13B Annual vegetation of arable land: **1 – rare occurrence**
13D Perennial thermophilous ruderal vegetation: **1 – rare occurrence**
13E Perennial nitrophilous herbaceous vegetation of mesic sites: **1 – rare occurrence**
13F Herbaceous vegetation of forests clearings and Rubus scrub: **1 – rare occurrence**

Affinity to the forest environment

Affinity to the forest environment in Thermophyticum: **2.1 – taxon occurring both in the forest and open vegetation**
Affinity to the forest environment in Mesophyticum and Oreophyticum: **2.1 – taxon occurring both in the forest and open vegetation**

Diagnostic taxon

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Diagnostic taxon of classes: **TH *Festuco-Brometea***
Diagnostic taxon of alliances: **LFA *Festuco-Pinion sylvestris*, THD *Festucion valesiacae*, THE *Cirsio-Brachypodion pinnati*, THH *Geranion sanguinei***
Diagnostic taxon of associations: **LCA02 *Lithospermo purpurocaerulei-Quercetum pubescentis*, LFA01 *Festuco-Pinetum sylvestris*, TFC02 *Erysimo diffusi-Agrostietum capillaris***

Constant taxon

Constant taxon of classes: **LC *Quercetea pubescentis*, TG *Festucetea vaginatae*, TH *Festuco-Brometea***
Constant taxon of alliances: **KBG *Euphorbio cyparissiae-Robinion pseudoacaciae*, LCA *Quercion pubescenti-petraeae*, LFA *Festuco-Pinion sylvestris*, TEE *Euphorbio cyparissiae-Callunion vulgaris*, TFC *Armerion elongatae*, TGA *Festucion vaginatae*, THA *Alysso-Festucion pallentis*, THB *Bromo pannonici-Festucion pallentis*, THC *Diantho lumnitzeri-Seslerion*, THD *Festucion valesiacae*, THE *Cirsio-Brachypodion pinnati*, THF *Bromion erecti*, THG *Koelerio-Phleion phleoidis*, THH *Geranion sanguinei***
Constant taxon of associations: **KAB03 *Salici purpureae-Myricarietum germanicae*, KBB04 *Pruno spinosae-Ligustretum vulgaris*, KBG01 *Melico transsilvanicae-Robinietum pseudoacaciae*, LCA01 *Lathyro collini-Quercetum pubescentis*, LCA02 *Lithospermo purpurocaerulei-Quercetum pubescentis*, LCB02 *Carici fritschii-Quercetum roboris*, LCC01 *Sorbo torminalis-Quercetum*, LCC02 *Genisto pilosae-Quercetum petraeae*, LFA01 *Festuco-Pinetum sylvestris*, TDC02 *Anthoxantho odorati-Agrostietum tenuis*, TEE01 *Euphorbio cyparissiae-Callunetum vulgaris*, TFC02 *Erysimo diffusi-Agrostietum capillaris*, TGA01 *Diantho serotini-Festucetum vaginatae*, THA01 *Festuco pallentis-Aurinietum saxatilis*, THA02 *Seselio ossei-Festucetum pallentis*, THA03 *Sedo albi-Allietum montani*, THB01 *Poo badensis-Festucetum pallentis*, THC01 *Carici humilis-Seslerietum caeruleae*, THC02 *Minuartio setaceae-Seslerietum caeruleae*, THC03 *Saxifrago paniculatae-Seslerietum caeruleae*, THD01 *Festuco valesiacae-Stipetum capillatae*, THD02 *Erysimo crepidifolii-Festucetum valesiacae*, THD03 *Festuco rupicolae-Caricetum humilis*, THD04 *Koelerio macranthae-Stipetum joannis*, THD05 *Stipetum tirsae*, THE01 *Scabioso ochroleucae-Brachypodietum pinnati*, THE02 *Cirsio pannonici-Seslerietum caeruleae*, THE03 *Polygalo majoris-Brachypodietum pinnati*, THF01 *Carlino acaulis-Brometum erecti*, THG02 *Avenulo pratensis-Festucetum valesiacae*, THG03 *Viscario vulgaris-Avenuletum pratensis*, THH01 *Trifolio alpestris-Geranietum sanguinei*, THH02 *Geranio sanguinei-Dictamnetum albae*, THH03 *Geranio sanguinei-Peucedanetum cervariae***

Ecological specialization indices

Ecological specialization index for all vegetation types: **3.9**
Ecological specialization index for non-forest vegetation: **4.2**
Ecological specialization index for forest vegetation: **4.5**

Colonization ability

Index of colonization success (ICS): **8**
Index of colonization potential (ICP): **5**
Optimum successional age [years]: **32**

Distribution and frequency

Floristic zone: **northern temperate, southern temperate, submeridional**
Floristic region: **Europe**

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Distribution range extension along the continentality gradient: **5**
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: 617
taxon.data.freq_in_quad: 2082

Commonness in vegetation plots from the Czech Republic

Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots: **5.6 %**
Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 5%: **6 %**
Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 25%: **0.3 %**
Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 50%: **0 %**
Mean percentage cover in vegetation plots: **2.9 %**
Maximum percentage cover in vegetation plots: **38 %**

Number of habitats with taxon occurrence in the Czech Republic

Number of narrow habitats in which the taxon occurs: **42**
Number of narrow habitats in which the taxon has its optimum: **18**
Number of broad habitats in which the taxon occurs: **9**
Number of broad habitats in which the taxon has its optimum: **4**

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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