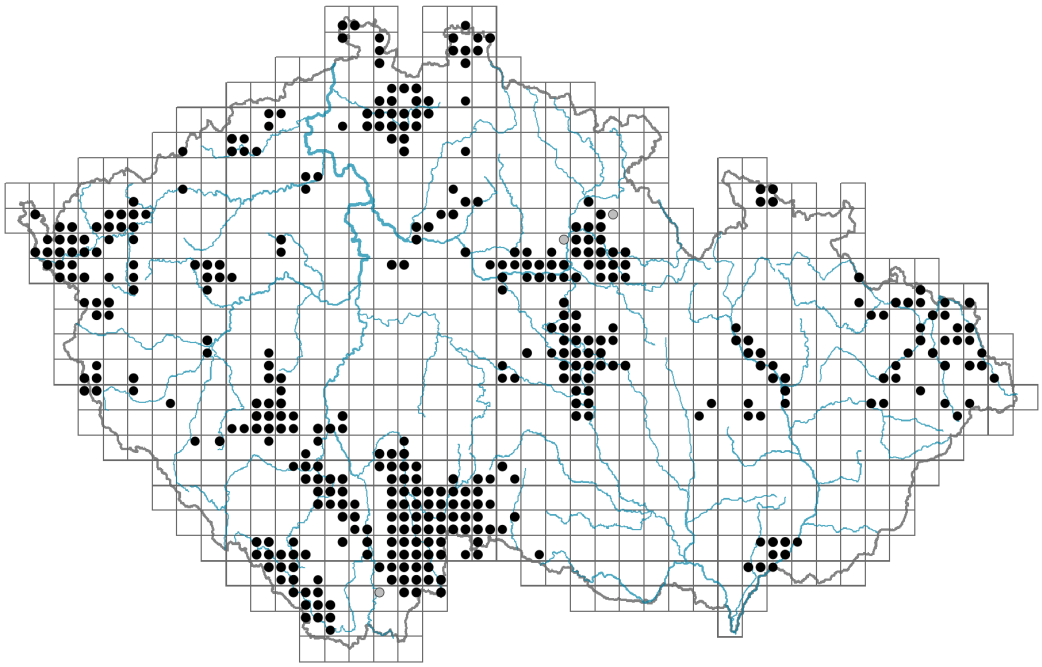
Peucedanum palustre

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]: **0.5–1.5**
Growth form: **monocarpic perennial non-clonal herb**
Life form: **hemicryptophyte**
Life strategy: **CS – competitor/stress-tolerator**
Life strategy (Pierce method based on leaf traits): **C/CSR**
Life strategy (Pierce method, C-score): **64 %**
Life strategy (Pierce method, S-score): **16.2 %**
Life strategy (Pierce method, R-score): **19.8 %**

Leaf

Leaf presence and metamorphosis: **leaves present, not modified**
Leaf arrangement (phyllotaxis): **alternate**
Leaf shape: **compound – bipinnate, compound – tripinnate**
Stipules: **absent**
Petiole: **both present and absent**
Leaf life span: **summer green**
Leaf anatomy: **mesomorphic, helomorphic**

Flower

Flowering period [month]: **July–August**

Flowering phase: **8 Clematis vitalba-Galium sylvaticum (mid-summer)**
Flower colour: **white**
Flower symmetry: **actinomorphic**
Perianth type: **calyx absent, corolla present**
Perianth fusion: **free**
Calyx fusion: **aposepalous**
Inflorescence type: **umbella composita**
Dicliny: **synoecious, andromonoecious**
Generative reproduction type: **facultative allogamy**
Pollination syndrome: **insect-pollination**

Fruit, seed and dispersal

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

Belowground organs and clonality

Shoot metamorphosis: **rhizome**
Storage organ: **rhizome**
Freely dispersible organs of clonal growth: **absent**
Shoot life span (cyclicity): **dicyclic or polycyclic shoots prevailing**
Primary root: **present**

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): **13**
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): **18**
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): **13**
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): **18**
Depth of the belowground bud bank (root buds included) [cm]: **4**

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

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**
Moisture indicator value: **9 – wetness indicator, focus on often soaked, poorly aerated soils**
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: **4 – transition between values 3 and 5**
Salinity indicator value: **0 – not salt tolerant, glycophyte**

Indicator values for disturbance

Whole-community disturbance frequency indicator value: **-1.19**
Herb layer disturbance frequency indicator value: **-0.87**
Whole-community disturbance severity indicator value: **0.17**
Herb layer disturbance severity indicator value: **0.17**
Whole-community structure based disturbance indicator value: **0.41**
Herb layer structure-based disturbance indicator value: **0.4**

Habitat and sociology

Occurrence in habitats

4 Wetland and riverine herbaceous vegetation

4A Reed-beds of eutrophic still waters: **2 – optimum**
4F Mesotrophic vegetation of muddy substrata: **1 – rare occurrence**
4G Tall-sedge beds: **2 – optimum**

5 Vegetation of springs and mires

5D Calcareous fens: **1 – rare occurrence**
5E Acidic moss-rich fens and peatland meadows: **2 – optimum**
5F Transitional mires: **2 – optimum**
5H Wet peat soils and bog hollows: **2 – optimum**

6 Meadows and mesic pastures

6E Wet Cirsium meadows: **1 – rare occurrence**
6F Intermittently wet Molinia meadows: **1 – rare occurrence**

11 Heathlands and scrub

11I Willow carrs: **2 – optimum**
11R Scrub and pioneer woodland of forests clearings: **1 – rare occurrence**

12 Forests

12A Alder carrs: **2 – optimum**
12B Alluvial forests: **1 – rare occurrence**
12P Peatland pine forests: **1 – rare occurrence**
12Q Peatland birch forests: **2 – optimum**
12W Pine and larch plantations: **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

Diagnostic taxon of classes: **LA *Alnetea glutinosae***

Diagnostic taxon of alliances: **LAA *Alnion glutinosae*, LAB *Salicion cinereae***

Diagnostic taxon of associations: **LAA01 *Thelypterido palustris-Alnetum glutinosae*, LAA02 *Carici elongatae-Alnetum glutinosae*, LAB01 *Salicetum auritae*, MCG05 *Caricetum diandrae*, RBD02 *Sphagno recurvi-Caricetum lasiocarpae***

Constant taxon

Constant taxon of alliances: **LAA *Alnion glutinosae***

Constant taxon of associations: **LAA01 *Thelypterido palustris-Alnetum glutinosae*, LAA02 *Carici elongatae-Alnetum glutinosae*, LAB01 *Salicetum auritae*, MCG05 *Caricetum diandrae*, RBD02 *Sphagno recurvi-Caricetum lasiocarpae***

Ecological specialization indices

Ecological specialization index for all vegetation types: **4.7**

Ecological specialization index for non-forest vegetation: **4.9**

Ecological specialization index for forest vegetation: **5.6**

Colonization ability

Index of colonization success (ICS): **5**

Index of colonization potential (ICP): **6**

Optimum successional age [years]: **15**

Distribution and frequency

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

Floristic region: **Europe, Western Asia**

Continentality degree: **5**

Distribution range extension along the continentality gradient: **4**

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: 270

taxon.data.freq_in_quad: 510

Commonness in vegetation plots from the Czech Republic

Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots: **1.1 %**

Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 5%: **11.2 %**

Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 25%: **1.9 %**

Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 50%: **0.3 %**

Mean percentage cover in vegetation plots: **3.9 %**

Maximum percentage cover in vegetation plots: **63 %**

Number of habitats with taxon occurrence in the Czech Republic

Number of narrow habitats in which the taxon occurs: **16**

Number of narrow habitats in which the taxon has its optimum: **8**

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

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**