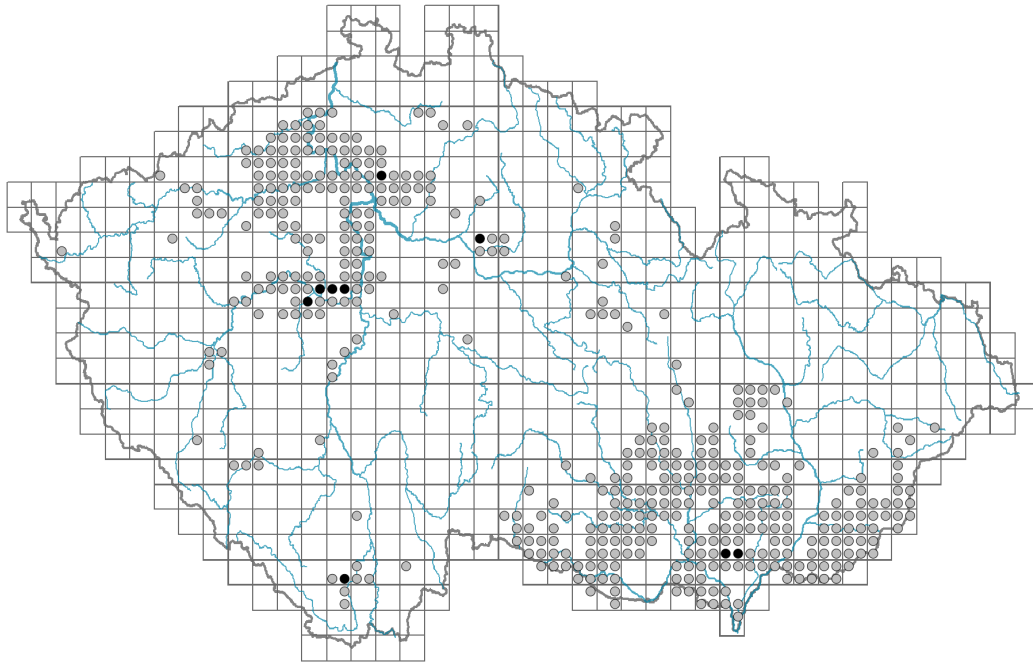


Teucrium chamaedrys

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]: **0.1-0.4**

Growth form: **dwarf shrub**

Life form: **chamaephyte**

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

Life strategy (Pierce method based on leaf traits): **S/SR**

Life strategy (Pierce method, C-score): **7.8 %**

Life strategy (Pierce method, S-score): **67.2 %**

Life strategy (Pierce method, R-score): **25 %**

Leaf

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

Leaf arrangement (phyllotaxis): **opposite**

Leaf shape: **simple - entire**

Stipules: **absent**

Petiole: **present**

Leaf life span: **evergreen**

Leaf deciduousness in woody plants: **evergreen, winter deciduous**

Leaf anatomy: **scleromorphic**

Functional leaf type in woody plants: **sclerophyllous**



Flower

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

Flowering phase: **8 Clematis vitalba-Galium sylvaticum (mid-summer)**

Flower colour: **white, pink, red-violet**

Flower symmetry: **zygomorphic**

Perianth type: **calyx and corolla**

Perianth fusion: **fused**

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

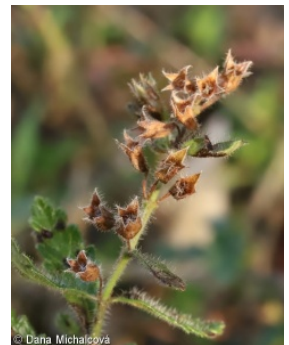
Calyx fusion: **synsepalous**

Inflorescence type: **pseudospica e verticillastris composita**

Dicliny: **synoecious**

Generative reproduction type: **facultative allogamy**

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



Fruit, seed and dispersal

Fruit type: **dry fruit - cluster of four one-seeded nutlets**

Fruit colour: **brown**

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

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

Dispersal strategy: **Allium (mainly autochory)**

Myrmecochory: **myrmecochorous**



Belowground organs and clonality

Shoot metamorphosis: **stolon**

Type of clonal growth organ: **hypogeogenous rhizome**

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: **4.8**

Lateral spreading distance by clonal growth [m]: **0.27**

Clonal index: **6**

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): **20**

Depth of the belowground bud bank (root buds excluded) [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): **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): **20**

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**

Karyology

Chromosome number (2n): **62 (58, 60, 64, 72, 80, 96)**

Ploidy level (x): **6**

2C genome size [Mbp]: **3059.28**

1Cx monoploid genome size [Mbp]: **509.88**

Genomic GC content: **40.4 %**

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: **7 - heat indicator, occurring in relatively warm lowlands**

Moisture indicator value: **3 - missing on damp soil**

Reaction indicator value: **8 - transition between values 7 and 9, occurring mostly in calcium-rich conditions**

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**

Indicator values for disturbance

Whole-community disturbance frequency indicator value: **-1.18**

Herb layer disturbance frequency indicator value: **-0.51**

Whole-community disturbance severity indicator value: **0.22**

Herb layer disturbance severity indicator value: **0.22**

Whole-community structure based disturbance indicator value: **0.4**

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**

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**

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: **1 - rare occurrence**
- 8F Thermophilous forest fringe vegetation: **2 - optimum**
- 9 Sand grasslands and rock-outcrop vegetation
- 9C Festuca grasslands on acidic sands: **2 - optimum**
- 9E Acidophilous vegetation of spring therophytes and succulents: **1 - rare occurrence**
- 9F Basiphilous vegetation of spring therophytes and succulents: **2 - optimum**
- 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**
- 12F Limestone 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**
- 12O Peri-Alpidic pine forests: **2 - optimum**
- 12T Robinia pseudacacia plantations: **1 - rare occurrence**
- 12W Pine and larch plantations: **1 - rare occurrence**
- 13 Anthropogenic vegetation
- 13D Perennial thermophilous ruderal vegetation: **1 - rare occurrence**
- Affinity to the forest environment
- Affinity to the forest environment in Thermophyticum: **2.2 - taxon occurring partly in the forest, but mainly in open vegetation**
- Affinity to the forest environment in Mesophyticum and Oreophyticum: **2.2 - taxon occurring partly in the forest, but mainly in open vegetation**
- Diagnostic taxon
- Diagnostic taxon of alliances: [KBA Prunion fruticosae](#), [LCA Quercion pubescenti-petraeae](#), [LCB Aceri tatarici-Quercion](#)
- Diagnostic taxon of associations: [KBA01 Prunetum fruticosae](#), [KBB02 Viola hirtae-Cornetum maris](#), [LCA01 Lathyro collini-Quercetum pubescentis](#), [LCA02 Lithospermo purpureocaerulei-Quercetum pubescentis](#), [TFC02 Erysimo diffusi-Agrostietum capillaris](#), [THC01 Carici humilis-Seslerietum caeruleae](#), [THD04 Koelerio macranthae-Stipetum joannis](#), [THD06 Astragalo exscapi-Crambetum tatariae](#), [THE02 Cirsio pannonici-Seslerietum caeruleae](#), [THE03 Polygalo majoris-Brachypodietum pinnati](#)
- Constant taxon
- Constant taxon of alliances: [KBA Prunion fruticosae](#), [LCA Quercion pubescenti-petraeae](#)
- Constant taxon of associations: [KBA01 Prunetum fruticosae](#), [KBB02 Viola hirtae-Cornetum maris](#), [LCA01 Lathyro collini-Quercetum pubescentis](#), [LCA02 Lithospermo purpureocaerulei-Quercetum pubescentis](#), [LCB02 Carici fritschii-Quercetum roboris](#), [SCA03 Teucrio botryos-Melicetum ciliatae](#), [TFC02 Erysimo](#)

[diffusi-Agrostietum capillaris](#), [THA03 Sedo albi-Allietum montani](#), [THC01 Carici humilis-Seslerietum caeruleae](#), [THD04 Koelerio macranthae-Stipetum joannis](#), [THD05 Stipetum tirsae](#), [THD06 Astragalo exscapi-Crambetum tatariae](#), [THE02 Cirsio pannonicum-Seslerietum caeruleae](#), [THE03 Polygalo majoris-Brachypodietum pinnati](#), [THG02 Avenulo pratensis-Festucetum valesiacae](#), [THH02 Geranio sanguinei-Dictamnietum albae](#)

Ecological specialization indices

Ecological specialization index for all vegetation types: **4.5**

Ecological specialization index for non-forest vegetation: **4.7**

Ecological specialization index for forest vegetation: **5**

Colonization ability

Index of colonization success (ICS): **6**

Index of colonization potential (ICP): **5**

Optimum successional age [years]: **35**

Distribution and frequency

Floristic zone: **southern temperate, submeridional, meridional**

Floristic region: **Europe, Near East**

Continentality degree: **6**

Distribution range extension along the continentality gradient: **5**

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

Occurrence frequency in the basic grid mapping cells and quadrants of the basic grid mapping cells: **190**

taxon.data.freq_in_quad: **436**

Commonness in vegetation plots from the Czech Republic

Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots: **1.8 %**

Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 5%: **18.2 %**

Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 25%: **3.2 %**

Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 50%: **0 %**

Mean percentage cover in vegetation plots: **5 %**

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: **26**

Number of narrow habitats in which the taxon has its optimum: **13**

Number of broad habitats in which the taxon occurs: **7**

Number of broad habitats in which the taxon has its optimum: **4**

Threats and protection

Red List 2017 (national categories): **C4a - near threatened taxon**

Red List 2017 (IUCN categories): **LC - least concern**

Legal protection: **not protected by law**