Centaurea jacea 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]: **0.3–1**
Growth form: **clonal herb**
Life form: **hemicryptophyte**
Life strategy: **C – competitor**



Leaf

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



Flower

Flowering period [month]: **July–September**
Flowering phase: **8 Clematis vitalba-Galium sylvaticum (mid-summer)**
Flower colour: **pink, pink-violet**
Flower symmetry: **actinomorphic, zygomorphic**
Perianth type: **calyx reduced, corolla present**

© 2014–2026 Pladias – Citation: Pladias – Database of the Czech Flora and Vegetation. www.pladias.cz

Perianth fusion: **fused**
Shape of the sympetalous corolla or syntepalous perianth: **funnel-shaped, tubular**
Calyx fusion: **pappus**
Inflorescence type: **corymbothyrsus ex anthodiis compositus**
Dicliny: **synoecious, trioecious**
Generative reproduction type: **allogamy self-incompatibility, facultative allogamy**
Pollination syndrome: **insect-pollination**
Pollinator spectrum: **honeybee, bumblebees, solitary bees, other Hymenoptera, hoverflies, flies s. l., meat flies s. l., other Diptera, butterflies, beetles, nitidulids, other pollinators, unknown**



Fruit, seed and dispersal



Fruit type: **dry fruit – achene/cypsela/samara**
Fruit colour: **brown, grey**
Reproduction type: **only by seed/spores**
Dispersal unit (diaspore): **fruit, infrutescence or its part**
Dispersal strategy: **Allium (mainly autochory)**
Myrmecochory: **myrmecochorous, myrmecochorous nv**



Belowground organs and clonality



Shoot metamorphosis: **pleiocorm**
Storage organ: **pleiocorm**
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]: **3.3**
Number of clonal offspring: **1.8**
Lateral spreading distance by clonal growth [m]: **0.04**
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): **5**
Number of buds per shoot at a depth of 0–10 cm (root buds excluded): **12**
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): **17**
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): **15**
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): **35**
Depth of the belowground bud bank (root buds included) [cm]: **9**

Trophic mode

Parasitism and mycoheterotrophy: **autotrophic**

© 2014–2026 Pladias – Citation: Pladias – Database of the Czech Flora and Vegetation. www.pladias.cz

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



Karyology

Chromosome number (2n): **36**
Ploidy level (x): **4**
2C genome size [Mbp]: **3306.32**
1Cx monoploid genome size [Mbp]: **826.58**



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: **5x – moderate heat indicator, occurring from lowland to montane belt, mainly in submontane-temperate areas (generalist)**
Moisture indicator value: **5x – indicator of fresh soils, focus on soils of average moisture, missing on wet and on soils that frequently dry out (generalist)**
Reaction indicator value: **6x – transition between values 5 and 7 (generalist)**
Nutrient indicator value: **5x – occurring at moderately nutrient-rich sites, and less frequently at poor and rich sites (generalist)**
Salinity indicator value: **1 – salt tolerant, mostly on low-salt to salt-free soils, but occasionally on slightly salty soils**

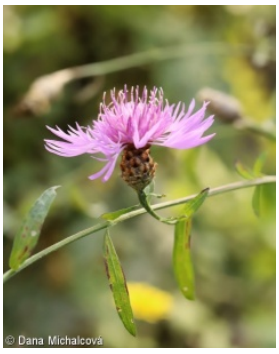


Habitat and sociology

Occurrence in habitats

5 Vegetation of springs and mires

5A Hard-water springs with tufa formation: **1 – rare occurrence**
5D Calcareous fens: **2 – optimum**
5E Acidic moss-rich fens and peatland meadows: **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: **2 – optimum**
6D Alluvial meadows of lowland rivers: **2 – optimum**
6E Wet Cirsium meadows: **1 – rare occurrence**
6F Intermittently wet Molinia meadows: **2 – optimum**
6G Vegetation of wet disturbed soils: **1 – rare occurrence**



7 Acidophilous grasslands

7A Subalpine and montane acidophilous grasslands: **1 – rare occurrence**
7B Submontane Nardus grasslands: **2 – optimum**

8 Dry grasslands

8B Submediterranean dry grasslands on rock outcrops: **1 – rare occurrence**

© 2014–2026 Pladias – Citation: Pladias – Database of the Czech Flora and Vegetation. www.pladias.cz

8C Narrow-leaved sub-continental steppes: **1 – rare occurrence**
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

9C Festuca grasslands on acidic sands: **1 – rare occurrence**

10 Saline vegetation

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

11 Heathlands and scrub

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

12 Forests

12C Oak-hornbeam forests: **1 – rare occurrence**
12F Limestone beech forests: **1 – rare occurrence**
12H Peri-Alpidic basiphilous thermophilous oak forests: **1 – rare occurrence**
12I Sub-continental thermophilous oak forests: **1 – rare occurrence**
12K Acidophilous oak forests: **1 – rare occurrence**
12L Boreo-continental pine forests: **1 – rare occurrence**
12O Peri-Alpidic pine forests: **1 – rare occurrence**
12W Pine and larch plantations: **1 – rare occurrence**

13 Anthropogenic vegetation

13A Annual vegetation of ruderal habitats: **1 – rare occurrence**
13D Perennial thermophilous ruderal vegetation: **1 – rare occurrence**
13E Perennial nitrophilous herbaceous vegetation of mesic sites: **1 – rare occurrence**

Affinity to the forest environment

Affinity to the forest environment in Thermophyticum: **0 – taxon that does not spontaneously occur in Czech forests**
Affinity to the forest environment in Mesophyticum and Oreophyticum: **0 – taxon that does not spontaneously occur in Czech forests**

Distribution and frequency

Floristic zone: **boreal, northern temperate, southern temperate, submeridional**
Floristic region: **Europe**
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: 661
taxon.data.freq_in_quad: 2396

Commonness in vegetation plots from the Czech Republic

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: **34**
Number of narrow habitats in which the taxon has its optimum: **10**
Number of broad habitats in which the taxon occurs: **9**
Number of broad habitats in which the taxon has its optimum: **5**





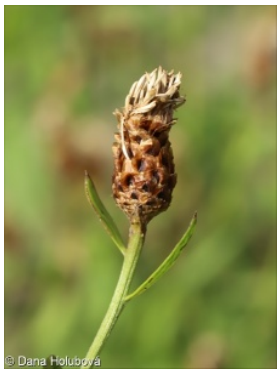








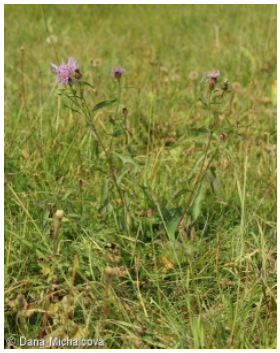








© 2014–2026 Pladias – Citation: Pladias – Database of the Czech Flora and Vegetation. www.pladias.cz











© 2014–2026 Pladias – Citation: Pladias – Database of the Czech Flora and Vegetation. www.pladias.cz