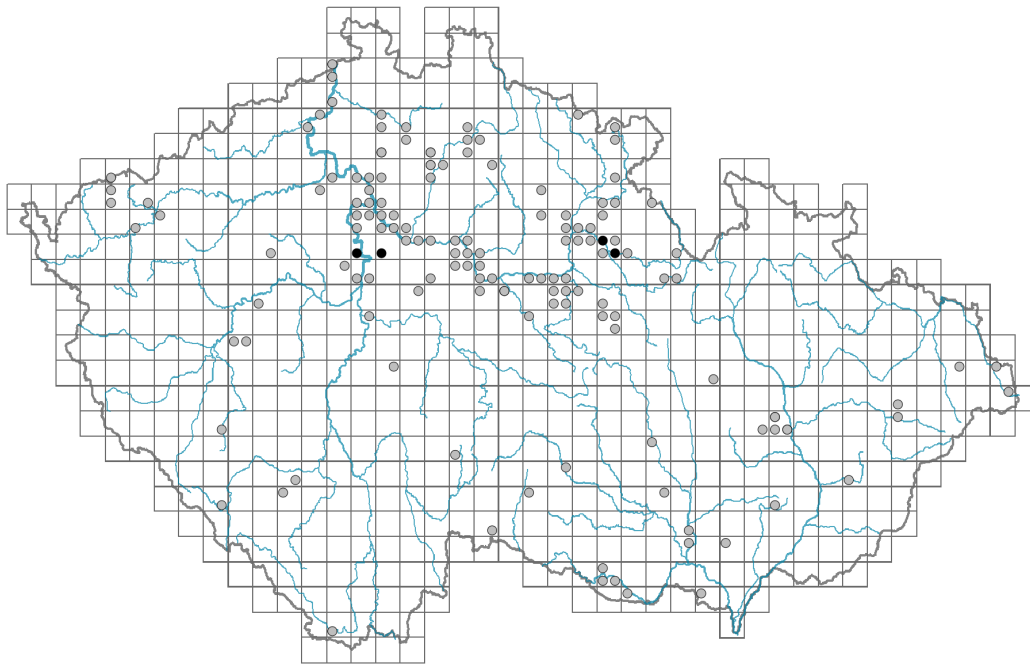


# *Nasturtium officinale* agg.

## Distribution



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### 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]: **0.2-1**Growth form: **clonal herb**Life form: **hemicryptophyte**Life strategy: **CS - competitor/stress-tolerator**

## Leaf

Leaf presence and metamorphosis: **leaves present, not modified**Leaf arrangement (phyllotaxis): **alternate**Leaf shape: **compound - imparipinnate**Stipules: **absent**Petiole: **both present and absent, absent**Leaf life span: **evergreen**Leaf anatomy: **hydromorphic**

## Flower

Flowering period [month]: **June-August**Flowering phase: **6 Cornus sanguinea-Melica uniflora (start of early summer)**Flower colour: **white**Flower symmetry: **actinomorphic**Perianth type: **calyx and corolla**

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© Vladimír Nejšpěleba

Perianth fusion: **free**  
 Calyx fusion: **aposepalous**  
 Inflorescence type: **racemus**  
 Dicliny: **synoecious**  
 Generative reproduction type: **autogamy, mixed mating**  
 Pollination syndrome: **insect-pollination, selfing**

### Fruit, seed and dispersal

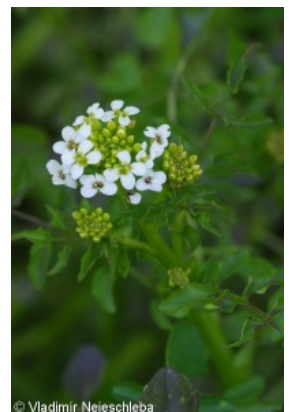
Fruit type: **dry fruit - siliqua**  
 Fruit colour: **brown**  
 Reproduction type: **mostly vegetatively, rarely by seed/spores, by seed/spores and vegetatively**  
 Dispersal unit (diaspore): **seed, shoot fragment**  
 Dispersal strategy: **Sparganium (mainly autochory and hydrochory)**  
 Myrmecochory: **non-myrmecochorous (b)**

### Belowground organs and clonality

Shoot metamorphosis: **stolon**  
 Storage organ: **stolon**  
 Type of clonal growth organ: **stolon**  
 Freely dispersible organs of clonal growth: **absent**  
 Shoot life span (cyclicality): **monocyclic shoots prevailing**  
 Branching type of stem-derived organs of clonal growth: **sympodial**  
 Primary root: **absent**  
 Persistence of the clonal growth organ [year]: **2**  
 Number of clonal offspring: **4.3**  
 Lateral spreading distance by clonal growth [m]: **0.13**  
 Clonal index: **5**  
 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): **0**  
 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): **15**  
 Depth of the belowground bud bank (root buds excluded) [cm]: **1**  
 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): **0**  
 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): **15**  
 Depth of the belowground bud bank (root buds included) [cm]: **1**

### Trophic mode

Parasitism and mycoheterotrophy: **autotrophic**  
 Carnivory: **non-carnivorous**  
 Symbiotic nitrogen fixation: **no nitrogen-fixing symbionts**



## Karyology

Chromosome number (2n): **64**

Ploidy level (x): **8**

2C genome size [Mbp]: **1336.65**

1Cx monoploid genome size [Mbp]: **167.08**

## 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: **5 - moderate heat indicator, occurring from lowland to montane belt, mainly in submontane-temperate areas**

Moisture indicator value: **10 - aquatic plant that survives long periods without soil flooding**

Reaction indicator value: **7 - indicator of slightly acidic to slightly basic conditions, never occurring in very acidic conditions**

Nutrient indicator value: **7 - occurring at nutrient-rich sites more often than at average sites and only exceptionally at poor sites**

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

4 Wetland and riverine herbaceous vegetation

4D Riverine reed vegetation: **1 - rare occurrence**

4E Reed vegetation of brooks: **2 - optimum**

5 Vegetation of springs and mires

5B Lowland to montane soft-water springs: **1 - rare occurrence**

12 Forests

12A Alder carrs: **1 - rare occurrence**

12B Alluvial forests: **1 - rare occurrence**

Affinity to the forest environment

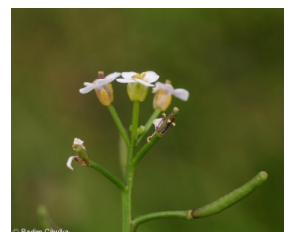
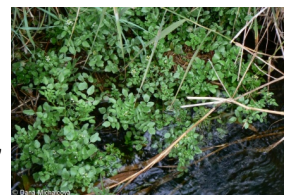
Affinity to the forest environment in Thermophyticum: **0 - taxon that does not spontaneously occur in Czech forests**

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

## Distribution and frequency

Floristic zone: **northern temperate, southern temperate, submeridional, meridional, subtropical, tropical, austral or antarctic**

Floristic region: **Europe, circumpolar**



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

Occurrence frequency in the basic grid mapping cells and quadrants of the basic grid mapping cells: 98

taxon.data.freq\_in\_quad: 140

Commonness in vegetation plots from the Czech Republic

Maximum percentage cover in vegetation plots: **88 %**

Number of habitats with taxon occurrence in the Czech Republic

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

Number of narrow habitats in which the taxon has its optimum: **1**

Number of broad habitats in which the taxon occurs: **3**

Number of broad habitats in which the taxon has its optimum: **1**

