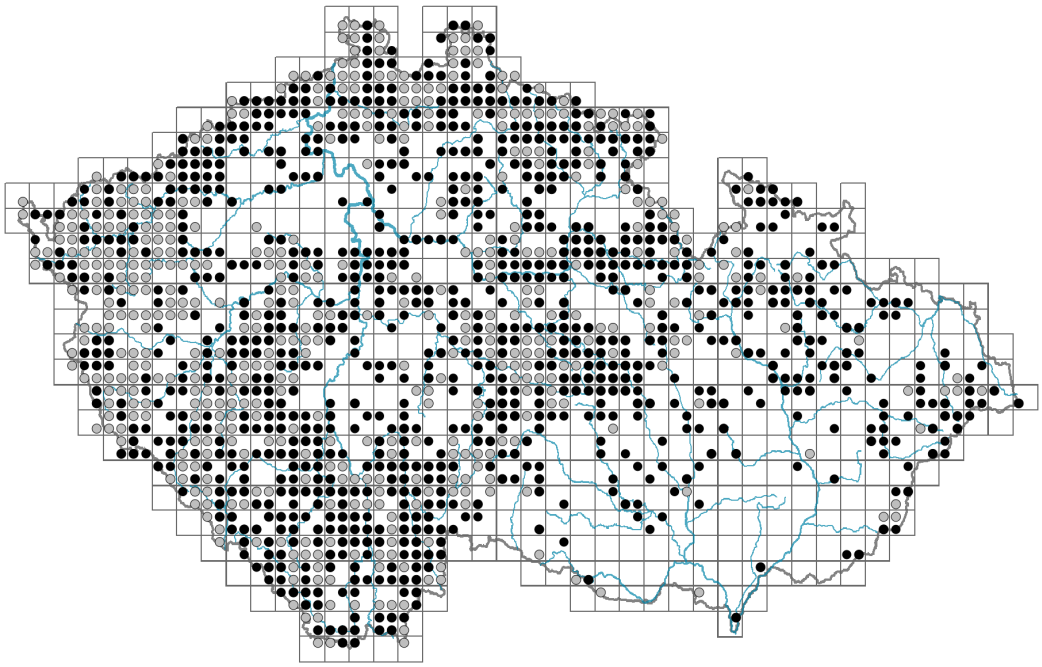
Achillea ptarmica

Distribution





Map info

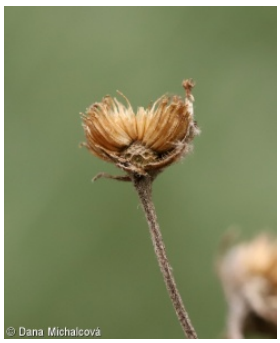
● *revised records*

○ *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: **CS – competitor/stress-tolerator**
Life strategy (Pierce method based on leaf traits): **SR/CSR**
Life strategy (Pierce method, C-score): **11.4 %**
Life strategy (Pierce method, S-score): **44.8 %**
Life strategy (Pierce method, R-score): **43.8 %**

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, helomorphic**

Flower

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

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



Flowering phase: **8 Clematis vitalba-Galium sylvaticum (mid-summer)**
Flower colour: **white**
Flower symmetry: **actinomorphic, zygomorphic**
Perianth type: **calyx absent, corolla present**
Perianth fusion: **fused**
Shape of the sympetalous corolla or syntepalous perianth: **ligulate, tubular**
Inflorescence type: **corymbothyrsus ex anthodiis compositus**
Dicliny: **gynomonoecious**
Generative reproduction type: **allogamy self-incompatibility, facultative allogamy**
Pollination syndrome: **insect-pollination**
Pollinator spectrum: **hoverflies, flies s. l., meat flies s. l., other Diptera (bumblebees, solitary bees, other Hymenoptera, butterflies, beetles, nitidulids, other pollinators)**

Fruit, seed and dispersal

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

Belowground organs and clonality

Shoot metamorphosis: **stolon**
Root metamorphosis: **root shoot**
Storage organ: **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: **6**
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): **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 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): **0**
Size of the belowground bud bank (root buds included): **20**
Depth of the belowground bud bank (root buds included) [cm]: **4**

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

Trophic mode

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

Karyology

Chromosome number (2n): **18**
Ploidy level (x): **2**
2C genome size [Mbp]: **6088.17**
1Cx monoploid genome size [Mbp]: **3044.08**
Genomic GC content: **38.9 %**

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: **8 – transition between values 7 and 9**
Reaction indicator value: **4 – transition between values 3 and 5**
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: **-0.33**
Herb layer disturbance frequency indicator value: **-0.24**
Whole-community disturbance severity indicator value: **0.3**
Herb layer disturbance severity indicator value: **0.33**
Whole-community structure based disturbance indicator value: **0.59**
Herb layer structure-based disturbance indicator value: **0.73**

Habitat and sociology

Occurrence in habitats

4 Wetland and riverine herbaceous vegetation

4A Reed-beds of eutrophic still waters: **1 – rare occurrence**
4D Riverine reed vegetation: **1 – rare occurrence**
4G Tall-sedge beds: **1 – rare occurrence**
4H Vegetation of low annual hygrophilous herbs: **1 – rare occurrence**
4K Petasites fringes of montane brooks: **1 – rare occurrence**

5 Vegetation of springs and mires

5D Calcareous fens: **1 – rare occurrence**
5E Acidic moss-rich fens and peatland meadows: **1 – rare occurrence**

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

5F Transitional mires: **1 – rare occurrence**

6 Meadows and mesic pastures

6A Mesic Arrhenatherum meadows: **1 – rare occurrence**

6B Montane mesic meadows: **1 – rare occurrence**

6C Pastures and park grasslands: **1 – rare occurrence**

6D Alluvial meadows of lowland rivers: **1 – rare occurrence**

6E Wet Cirsium meadows: **2 – optimum**

6F Intermittently wet Molinia meadows: **2 – optimum**

7 Acidophilous grasslands

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

11 Heathlands and scrub

11I Willow carrs: **1 – rare occurrence**

11J Willow galleries of loamy and sandy river banks: **1 – rare occurrence**

12 Forests

12K Acidophilous oak 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**

Diagnostic taxon

Diagnostic taxon of associations: **TDF04 *Crepido paludosae-Juncetum acutiflori***

Constant taxon

Constant taxon of associations: **TDF04 *Crepido paludosae-Juncetum acutiflori***

Ecological specialization indices

Ecological specialization index for all vegetation types: **5.9**

Ecological specialization index for non-forest vegetation: **6**

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

Colonization ability

Index of colonization success (ICS): **4**

Index of colonization potential (ICP): **2**

Optimum successional age [years]: **13**

Distribution and frequency

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

Floristic region: **Europe, Asia**

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: 538

taxon.data.freq_in_quad: 1392

Commonness in vegetation plots from the Czech Republic

Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots: **0.8 %**

Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 5%: **11.4 %**

Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 25%: **1.2 %**

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

Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 50%: **0 %**
Mean percentage cover in vegetation plots: **3.6 %**
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: **18**
Number of narrow habitats in which the taxon has its optimum: **2**
Number of broad habitats in which the taxon occurs: **6**
Number of broad habitats in which the taxon has its optimum: **1**

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**

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