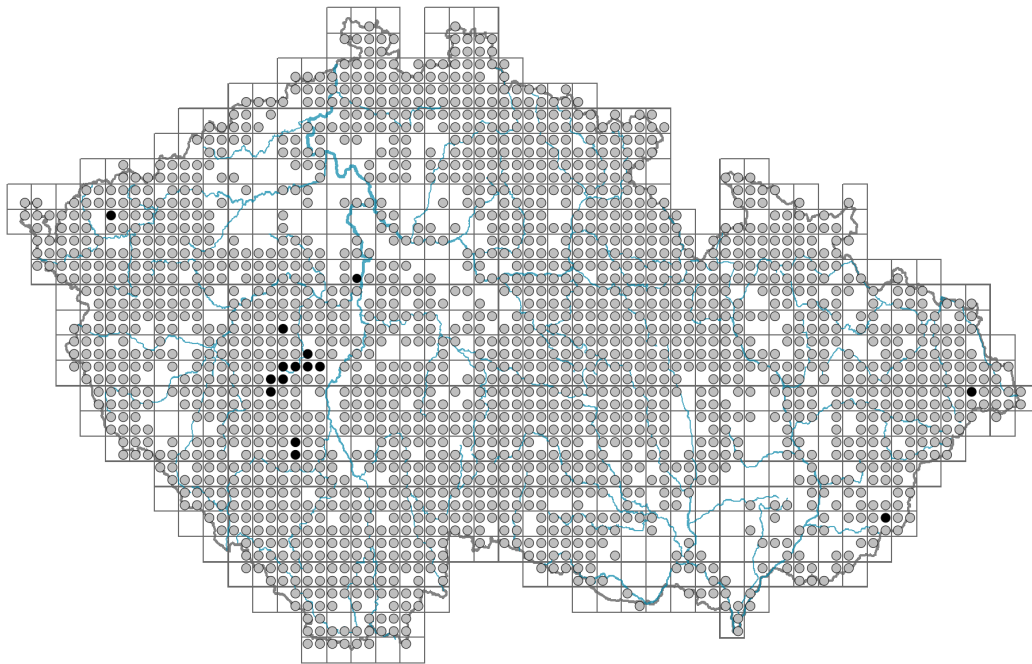


Cardamine pratensis

Distribution



© Pavel Veselý

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]: **0.15-0.5**

Growth form: **clonal herb**

Life form: **hemicryptophyte**

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

Life strategy (Pierce method based on leaf traits): **CR/CSR**

Life strategy (Pierce method, C-score): **35.2 %**

Life strategy (Pierce method, S-score): **22.5 %**

Life strategy (Pierce method, R-score): **42.3 %**



© Dana Michalčová

Leaf

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

Leaf arrangement (phyllotaxis): **alternate**

Leaf shape: **simple - pinnately divided, compound - imparipinnate**

Stipules: **absent**

Petiole: **present**

Leaf life span: **evergreen**

Leaf anatomy: **hygromorphic, helomorphic**

Flower

Flowering period [month]: **April-May**



© Jaroslav Zámečník

Flowering phase: **3 Prunus avium-Ranunculus auricomus (end of early spring)**

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

Flower symmetry: **actinomorphic**

Perianth type: **calyx and corolla**

Perianth fusion: **free**

Calyx fusion: **aposepalous**

Inflorescence type: **racemus**

Dicliny: **synoecious**

Generative reproduction type: **allogamy self-incompatibility**

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

Pollinator spectrum: **hoverflies, flies s. l., other Diptera (honeybee, bumblebees, solitary bees, butterflies, beetles, nitidulids)**

Fruit, seed and dispersal

Fruit type: **dry fruit - siliqua**

Fruit colour: **brown**

Reproduction type: **mostly vegetatively, rarely by seed/spores**

Dispersal unit (diaspore): **seed, leaf-born plantlet**

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

Myrmecochory: **non-myrmecochorous (b)**

Belowground organs and clonality

Shoot metamorphosis: **rhizome**

Storage organ: **rhizome**

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

Freely dispersible organs of clonal growth: **absent**

Shoot life span (cyclicality): **dicyclic or polycyclic shoots prevailing**

Branching type of stem-derived organs of clonal growth: **sympodial**

Primary root: **absent**

Persistence of the clonal growth organ [year]: **3**

Number of clonal offspring: **5.4**

Lateral spreading distance by clonal growth [m]: **0.11**

Clonal index: **4**

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 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): **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**



Karyology

Chromosome number (2n): **28 (30, 37, 38, 39, 44)**

Ploidy level (x): **4**

2C genome size [Mbp]: **1553.93**

1Cx monoploid genome size [Mbp]: **388.48**

Genomic GC content: **40.2 %**



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: **5x - indicator of moderate acidity, occurring rarely in strongly acidic as well as in neutral to alkaline conditions (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**

Indicator values for disturbance

Whole-community disturbance frequency indicator value: **-0.46**

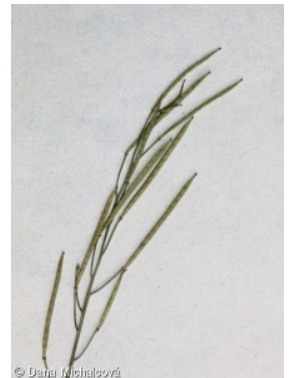
Herb layer disturbance frequency indicator value: **-0.29**

Whole-community disturbance severity indicator value: **0.27**

Herb layer disturbance severity indicator value: **0.3**

Whole-community structure based disturbance indicator value: **0.59**

Herb layer structure-based disturbance indicator value: **0.75**



Habitat and sociology

Occurrence in habitats

2 Alpine and subalpine grasslands

2B Subalpine tall-forb and tall-grass vegetation: **1 - rare occurrence**

3 Aquatic vegetation

3C Macrophytic vegetation of oligotrophic lakes and pools: **1 - rare occurrence**

4 Wetland and riverine herbaceous vegetation

4A Reed-beds of eutrophic still waters: **1 - rare occurrence**

- 4B Halophilous reed and sedge beds: **1 - rare occurrence**
 4C Eutrophic vegetation of muddy substrata: **1 - rare occurrence**
 4D Riverine reed vegetation: **1 - rare occurrence**
 4E Reed vegetation of brooks: **1 - rare occurrence**
 4F Mesotrophic vegetation of muddy substrata: **1 - rare occurrence**
 4G Tall-sedge beds: **2 - optimum**
 4H Vegetation of low annual hygrophilous herbs: **1 - rare occurrence**
 4I Vegetation of nitrophilous annual hygrophilous herbs: **1 - rare occurrence**
 4J River gravel banks: **1 - rare occurrence**
 4K Petasites fringes of montane brooks: **1 - rare occurrence**
 5 Vegetation of springs and mires
 5A Hard-water springs with tufa formation: **1 - rare occurrence**
 5B Lowland to montane soft-water springs: **1 - rare occurrence**
 5C Alpine and subalpine soft-water springs: **1 - rare occurrence**
 5D Calcareous fens: **2 - optimum**
 5E Acidic moss-rich fens and peatland meadows: **2 - optimum**
 5F Transitional mires: **2 - optimum**
 6 Meadows and mesic pastures
 6A Mesic Arrhenatherum meadows: **2 - optimum**
 6B Montane mesic meadows: **2 - optimum**
 6C Pastures and park grasslands: **1 - rare occurrence**
 6D Alluvial meadows of lowland rivers: **2 - optimum**
 6E Wet Cirsium meadows: **2 - optimum**
 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: **1 - rare occurrence**
 10 Saline vegetation
 10I Inland saline meadows: **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**
 11L Tall mesic and xeric shrub: **1 - rare occurrence**
 12 Forests
 12A Alder carrs: **1 - rare occurrence**
 12B Alluvial forests: **1 - rare occurrence**
 12U Plantations of broad-leaved non-native trees: **1 - rare occurrence**
 12W Pine and larch plantations: **1 - rare occurrence**
 13 Anthropogenic vegetation
 13E Perennial nitrophilous herbaceous vegetation of mesic sites: **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 associations: [MCG04 Comaro palustris-Caricetum cespitosae](#),
[TDF03 Angelico sylvestris-Cirsietum palustris](#)

Constant taxon

Constant taxon of associations: [MCG04 Comaro palustris-Caricetum cespitosae](#),
[RBC03 Agrostio caninae-Caricetum diandrae](#), [TDD02 Junco effusi-Molinietum caeruleae](#),
[TDE02 Holcetum lanati](#), [TDF01 Angelico sylvestris-Cirsietum oleracei](#),
[TDF03 Angelico sylvestris-Cirsietum palustris](#), [TDF04 Crepido paludosae-Juncetum acutiflori](#),
[TDF05 Polygono bistortae-Cirsietum heterophylli](#), [TDF07 Scirpo sylvatici-Cirsietum cani](#),
[TDF09 Caricetum cespitosae](#)

Ecological specialization indices

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

Ecological specialization index for non-forest vegetation: **5.9**

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

Distribution and frequency

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

Floristic region: **Europe, Asia**

Distribution range extension along the continentality gradient: **7**

Elevational belt in the Czech Republic: **lowlands, colline belt, submontane belt, montane belt, subalpine belt**

Occurrence frequency in the basic grid mapping cells and quadrants of the basic grid mapping cells: **626**

taxon.data.freq_in_quad: **1927**

Commonness in vegetation plots from the Czech Republic

Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots: **4.3 %**

Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 5%: **2.1 %**

Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 25%: **0.2 %**

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

Mean percentage cover in vegetation plots: **2.2 %**

Maximum percentage cover in vegetation plots: **42 %**

Number of habitats with taxon occurrence in the Czech Republic

Number of narrow habitats in which the taxon occurs: **37**

Number of narrow habitats in which the taxon has its optimum: **9**

Number of broad habitats in which the taxon occurs: **10**

Number of broad habitats in which the taxon has its optimum: **3**

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**



