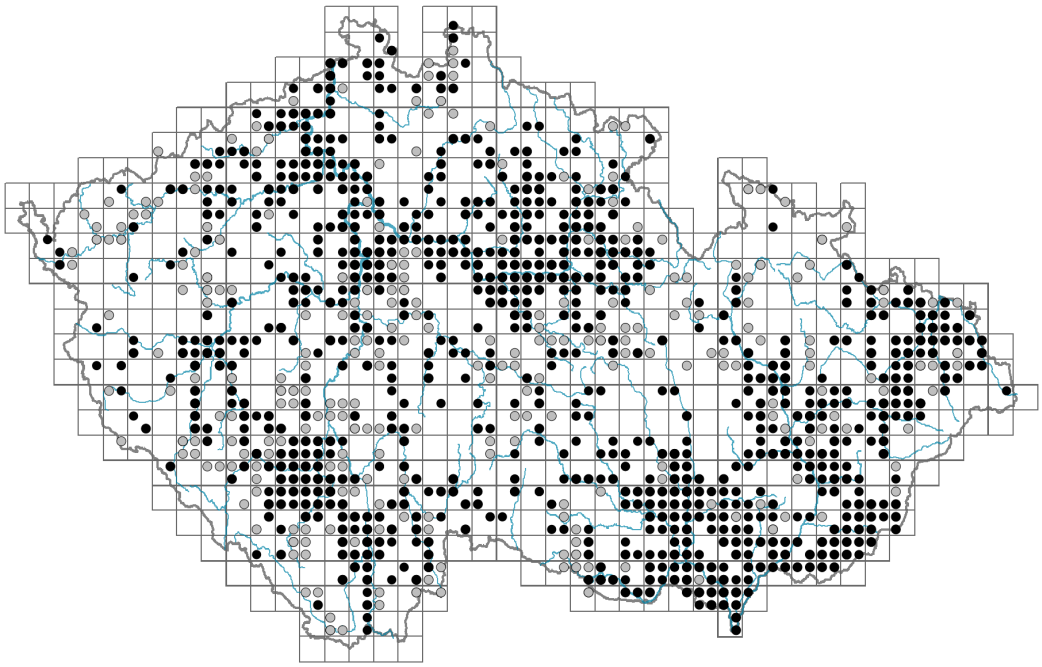
# *Digitaria sanguinalis*

## 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]: **0.2–0.8**
Growth form: **annual herb**
Life form: **therophyte**
Life strategy: **R – ruderal**
Life strategy (Pierce method based on leaf traits): **R/CR**
Life strategy (Pierce method, C-score): **17 %**
Life strategy (Pierce method, S-score): **3.5 %**
Life strategy (Pierce method, R-score): **79.5 %**

### 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**

### Flower

Flowering period [month]: **July–October**

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Flowering phase: **8 Clematis vitalba-Galium sylvaticum (mid-summer)**
Flower colour: **green**
Perianth type: **reduced**
Perianth fusion: **reduced**
Inflorescence type: **spica e spiculis composita**
Dicliny: **synoecious**
Generative reproduction type: **facultative autogamy**
Pollination syndrome: **wind-pollination, selfing**




## Fruit, seed and dispersal

Fruit type: **dry fruit – caryopsis**
Fruit colour: **brown**
Reproduction type: **only by seed/spores**
Dispersal unit (diaspore): **fruit, infrutescence or its part**
Dispersal strategy: **Allium (mainly autochory)**
Myrmecochory: **non-myrmecochorous (b)**




## Belowground organs and clonality

Shoot life span (cyclicity): **monocyclic shoots prevailing**
Primary root: **absent**

### 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): **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): **5**
Depth of the belowground bud bank (root buds exluded) [cm]: **1**
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): **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): **5**
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): **36**
Ploidy level (x): **4**
2C genome size [Mbp]: **1746.83**
1Cx monoploid genome size [Mbp]: **436.71**
Genomic GC content: **45.7 %**



## Taxon origin




Origin in the Czech Republic: **archaeophyte**
Invasion status: **invasive**
Geographic origin: **Mediterranean**
Period of introduction: **Neolithic (5600–4200 BCE)**
Introduction pathway: **unintentional – agriculture, unintentional – anthropogenic**

## Ecological indicator values

### Ellenberg-type indicator values



Light indicator value: **8 – light plant, only exceptionally occurring at less than 40% 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: **6 – transition between values 5 and 7**
Nutrient indicator value: **5 – occurring at moderately nutrient-rich sites, and less frequently at poor and rich sites**
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: **-0.03**
Herb layer disturbance frequency indicator value: **-0.03**
Whole-community disturbance severity indicator value: **0.9**
Herb layer disturbance severity indicator value: **0.9**
Whole-community structure based disturbance indicator value: **0.67**
Herb layer structure-based disturbance indicator value: **0.62**



## Habitat and sociology




### Occurrence in habitats

#### 4 Wetland and riverine herbaceous vegetation

4H Vegetation of low annual hygrophilous herbs: **1 – rare occurrence**
4I Vegetation of nitrophilous annual hygrophilous herbs: **1 – rare occurrence**

#### 6 Meadows and mesic pastures

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

#### 9 Sand grasslands and rock-outcrop vegetation

9B Open vegetation of acidic sands: **1 – rare occurrence**

#### 11 Heathlands and scrub

11R Scrub and pioneer woodland of forests clearings: **1 – rare occurrence**

#### 13 Anthropogenic vegetation

13A Annual vegetation of ruderal habitats: **2 – optimum**
13B Annual vegetation of arable land: **1 – rare occurrence**
13C Annual vegetation of trampled habitats: **1 – rare occurrence**
13D Perennial thermophilous ruderal vegetation: **1 – rare occurrence**
13F Herbaceous vegetation of forests clearings and Rubus scrub: **1 – rare occurrence**

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### 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 alliances: **XBK *Eragrostion cilianensi-minoris***

Diagnostic taxon of associations: **XAA04 *Eragrostio minoris-Polygonetum arenastri*, XBK01 *Digitario sanguinalis-Eragrostietum minoris*, XBK02 *Portulacetum oleraceae*, XBK03 *Eragrostio poaeoidis-Panicetum capillaris*, XCB02 *Berteroetum incanae***

### Constant taxon

Constant taxon of associations: **XBK01 *Digitario sanguinalis-Eragrostietum minoris*, XBK03 *Eragrostio poaeoidis-Panicetum capillaris***

### Dominant taxon

Dominant taxon of associations: **XBK01 *Digitario sanguinalis-Eragrostietum minoris***

### Ecological specialization indices

Ecological specialization index for all vegetation types: **4.7**

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

### Colonization ability

Index of colonization success (ICS): **3**

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

Optimum successional age [years]: **2**

## Distribution and frequency

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

Floristic region: **Asia, Africa, circumpolar**

Distribution range extension along the continentality gradient: **6**

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: 480

taxon.data.freq_in_quad: 1072

### Commonness in vegetation plots from the Czech Republic

Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots: **0.3 %**

Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 5%: **16.9 %**

Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 25%: **7.8 %**

Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 50%: **6.5 %**

Mean percentage cover in vegetation plots: **7.6 %**

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: **10**

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

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

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

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## 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**

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