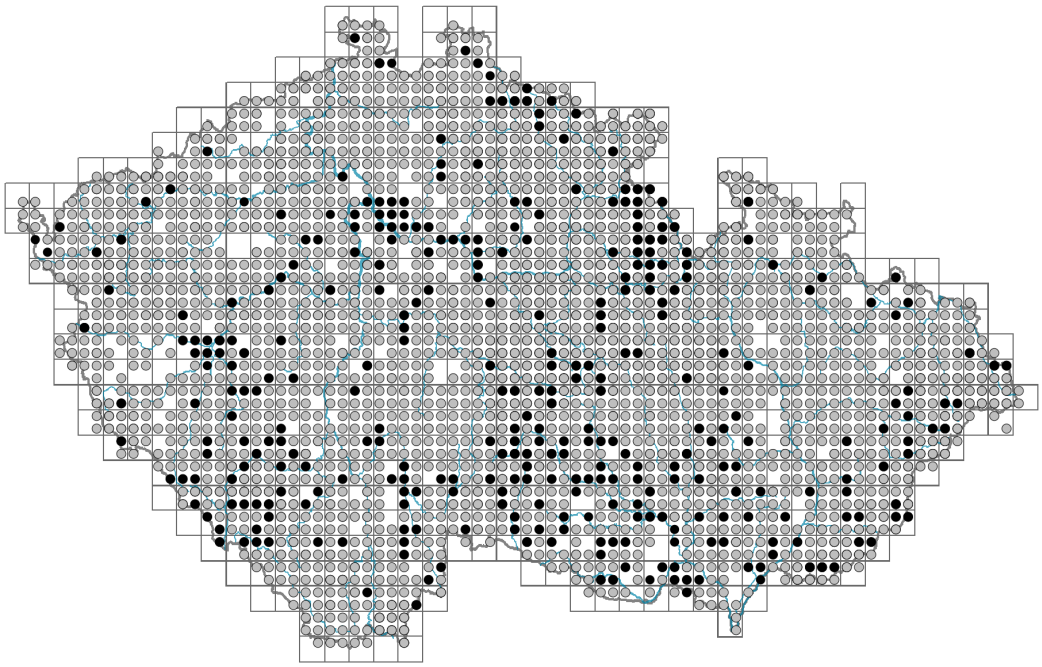
Leontodon hispidus

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]: **0.1–0.5**
Growth form: **clonal herb**
Life form: **hemicryptophyte**
Life strategy: **CSR – competitor/stress-tolerator/ruderal**
Life strategy (Pierce method based on leaf traits): **CR**
Life strategy (Pierce method, C-score): **49.9 %**
Life strategy (Pierce method, S-score): **0 %**
Life strategy (Pierce method, R-score): **50.1 %**

Leaf

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

Flower

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

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Flowering phase: **6 Cornus sanguinea-Melica uniflora (start of early summer)**
Flower colour: **yellow**
Flower symmetry: **zygomorphic**
Perianth type: **calyx reduced, corolla present**
Perianth fusion: **fused**
Shape of the sympetalous corolla or syntepalous perianth: **ligulate**
Calyx fusion: **pappus**
Inflorescence type: **anthodium solitarium**
Dicliny: **synoecious**
Generative reproduction type: **facultative allogamy**
Pollination syndrome: **insect-pollination**
Pollinator spectrum: **hoverflies, flies s. l., other Diptera, nitidulids (honeybee, bumblebees, solitary bees, other Hymenoptera, meat flies s. l., butterflies, beetles, other pollinators)**

Fruit, seed and dispersal

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

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 (cyclicity): **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]: **3.1**
Number of clonal offspring: **1**
Lateral spreading distance by clonal growth [m]: **0.02**
Clonal index: **3**
Position of root buds: **lateral roots**
Role of root buds in life-history of a plant: **regenerative**

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): **14**
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): **19**
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): **14**
Number of buds per shoot at a depth greater than 10 cm (root buds included): **0**

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Size of the belowground bud bank (root buds included): **19**
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): **14**
Ploidy level (x): **2**
2C genome size [Mbp]: **3721.22**
1Cx monoploid genome size [Mbp]: **1860.61**
Genomic GC content: **39 %**

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: **5 – indicator of fresh soils, focus on soils of average moisture, missing on wet and on soils that frequently dry out**
Reaction indicator value: **6 – transition between values 5 and 7**
Nutrient indicator value: **6 – transition between values 5 and 7**
Salinity indicator value: **0 – not salt tolerant, glycophyte**



Indicator values for disturbance

Whole-community disturbance frequency indicator value: **-0.32**
Herb layer disturbance frequency indicator value: **-0.21**
Whole-community disturbance severity indicator value: **0.28**
Herb layer disturbance severity indicator value: **0.31**
Whole-community structure based disturbance indicator value: **0.62**
Herb layer structure-based disturbance indicator value: **0.77**



Habitat and sociology

Occurrence in habitats

1 Vegetation of cliffs, screes and walls

1B Siliceous cliffs and block fields: **1 – rare occurrence**
1D Mobile calcareous screes: **1 – rare occurrence**

2 Alpine and subalpine grasslands

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



4 Wetland and riverine herbaceous vegetation

4K Petasites fringes of montane brooks: **1 – rare occurrence**

5 Vegetation of springs and mires

5C Alpine and subalpine soft-water springs: **1 – rare occurrence**

5D Calcareous fens: **1 – rare occurrence**

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

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

6 Meadows and mesic pastures

6A Mesic Arrhenatherum meadows: **2 – optimum**

6B Montane mesic meadows: **2 – optimum**

6C Pastures and park grasslands: **2 – optimum**

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

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: **2 – optimum**

7B Submontane Nardus grasslands: **2 – optimum**

8 Dry grasslands

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

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: **1 – rare occurrence**

9 Sand grasslands and rock-outcrop vegetation

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

9E Acidophilous vegetation of spring therophytes and succulents: **1 – rare occurrence**

10 Saline vegetation

10I Inland saline meadows: **1 – rare occurrence**

11 Heathlands and scrub

11A Dry lowland to subalpine heathlands: **1 – rare occurrence**

11D Subalpine acidophilous Pinus mugo scrub: **1 – rare occurrence**

11H Subalpine deciduous scrub: **1 – rare occurrence**

11L Tall mesic and xeric shrub: **1 – rare occurrence**

12 Forests

12H Peri-Alpidic basiphilous thermophilous oak forests: **1 – rare occurrence**

12I Sub-continental thermophilous oak forests: **1 – rare occurrence**

12J Acidophilous thermophilous oak forests: **1 – rare occurrence**

12O Peri-Alpidic pine forests: **1 – rare occurrence**

12W Pine and larch plantations: **1 – rare occurrence**

13 Anthropogenic vegetation

13C Annual vegetation of trampled habitats: **1 – rare occurrence**

13D Perennial thermophilous ruderal vegetation: **1 – rare occurrence**

13E Perennial nitrophilous herbaceous vegetation of mesic sites: **1 – rare occurrence**

13F Herbaceous vegetation of forests clearings and Rubus scrub: **1 – rare occurrence**

Affinity to the forest environment

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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: **TDA *Arrhenatherion elatioris***

Diagnostic taxon of associations: **ACA02 *Saxifrago paniculatae-Agrostietum alpinae***, **TDA02 *Ranunculo bulbosi-Arrhenatheretum elatioris***, **TDA04 *Potentillo albae-Festucetum rubrae***, **TDC02 *Anthoxantho odorati-Agrostietum tenuis***, **THF02 *Brachypodio pinnati-Molinietum arundinaceae***

Constant taxon

Constant taxon of classes: **AC *Elyno-Seslerietea***

Constant taxon of alliances: **ACA *Agrostion alpinae***, **TDA *Arrhenatherion elatioris***, **TDB *Polygono bistortae-Trisetion flavescentis***, **TEB *Nardo strictae-Agrostion tenuis***, **TEC *Violion caninae***, **THE *Cirsio-Brachypodion pinnati***, **THF *Bromion erecti***

Constant taxon of associations: **ACA01 *Saxifrago oppositifoliae-Festucetum versicoloris***, **ACA02 *Saxifrago paniculatae-Agrostietum alpinae***, **TDA02 *Ranunculo bulbosi-Arrhenatheretum elatioris***, **TDA03 *Poo-Trisetetum flavescentis***, **TDA04 *Potentillo albae-Festucetum rubrae***, **TDB01 *Geranio sylvatici-Trisetetum flavescentis***, **TDB02 *Melandrio rubri-Phleetum alpini***, **TDC01 *Lolio perennis-Cynosuretum cristati***, **TDC02 *Anthoxantho odorati-Agrostietum tenuis***, **TEB01 *Sileno vulgaris-Nardetum strictae***, **TEC01 *Festuco capillatae-Nardetum strictae***, **TEC02 *Campanulo rotundifoliae-Dianthetum deltoidis***, **THE01 *Scabioso ochroleucae-Brachypodietum pinnati***, **THF01 *Carlino acaulis-Brometum erecti***, **THF02 *Brachypodio pinnati-Molinietum arundinaceae***

Dominant taxon

Dominant taxon of associations: **TDA04 *Potentillo albae-Festucetum rubrae***, **TEC02 *Campanulo rotundifoliae-Dianthetum deltoidis***

Ecological specialization indices

Ecological specialization index for all vegetation types: **5.1**

Ecological specialization index for non-forest vegetation: **5.1**

Ecological specialization index for forest vegetation: **4.3**

Colonization ability

Index of colonization success (ICS): **7**

Index of colonization potential (ICP): **4**

Optimum successional age [years]: **32**

Distribution and frequency

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

Floristic region: **Europe**

Distribution range extension along the continentality gradient: **5**

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: 661

taxon.data.freq_in_quad: 2333

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Commonness in vegetation plots from the Czech Republic

Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots: **4.8 %**
Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 5%: **21.4 %**
Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 25%: **3.5 %**
Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 50%: **0 %**
Mean percentage cover in vegetation plots: **5.4 %**
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: **38**
Number of narrow habitats in which the taxon has its optimum: **8**
Number of broad habitats in which the taxon occurs: **12**
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**

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