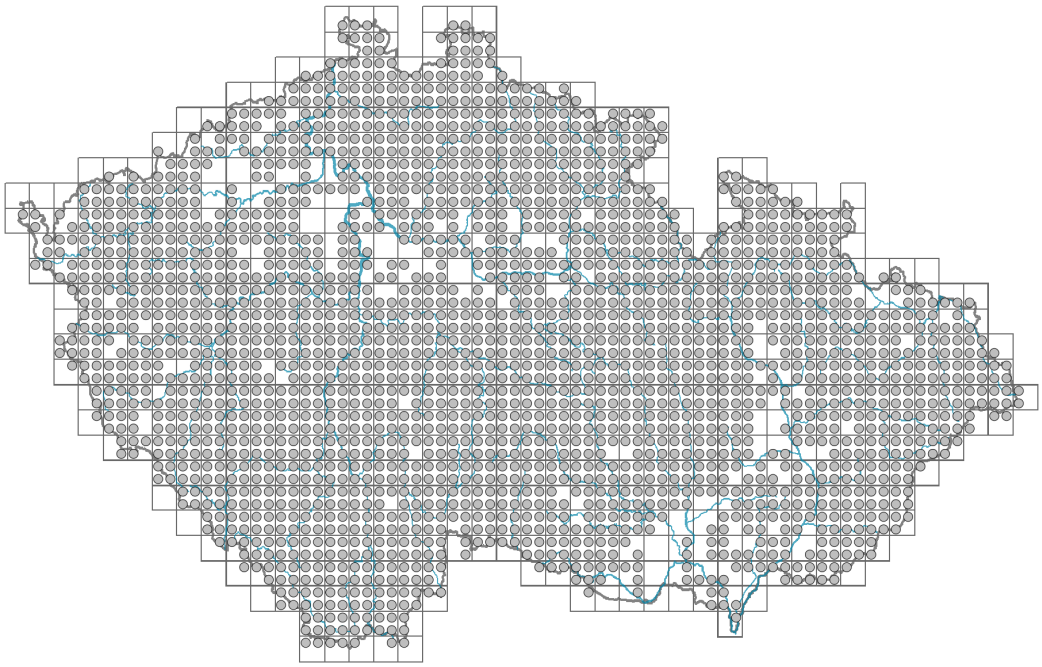
Mycelis muralis

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]: **0.2–0.9**
Growth form: **clonal herb**
Life form: **hemicryptophyte**
Life strategy: **CSR – competitor/stress-tolerator/ruderal**
Life strategy (Pierce method based on leaf traits): **R/CSR**
Life strategy (Pierce method, C-score): **29.1 %**
Life strategy (Pierce method, S-score): **11.3 %**
Life strategy (Pierce method, R-score): **59.6 %**

Leaf

Leaf presence and metamorphosis: **leaves present, not modified**
Leaf arrangement (phyllotaxis): **alternate**
Leaf shape: **simple – pinnately divided**
Stipules: **absent**
Petiole: **both present and absent**
Leaf life span: **evergreen**
Leaf anatomy: **mesomorphic**

Flower

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

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Flowering phase: **8 Clematis vitalba-Galium sylvaticum (mid-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: **panicula ex anthodiis composita**
Dicliny: **synoecious**
Generative reproduction type: **mixed mating**
Pollination syndrome: **insect-pollination, selfing**



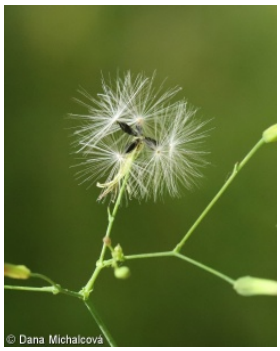
Fruit, seed and dispersal

Fruit type: **dry fruit – achene/cypsela/samara**
Fruit colour: **black**
Reproduction type: **only by seed/spores**
Dispersal unit (diaspore): **fruit, infrutescence or its part**
Dispersal strategy: **Epilobium (mainly anemochory and 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 (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]: **2.8**
Number of clonal offspring: **1**
Lateral spreading distance by clonal growth [m]: **0.03**
Clonal index: **3**
Position of root buds: **lateral roots**
Role of root buds in life-history of a plant: **additive**



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): **18**
Number of buds per shoot at a depth greater than 10 cm (root buds included): **15**
Size of the belowground bud bank (root buds included): **38**
Depth of the belowground bud bank (root buds included) [cm]: **8**





Trophic mode



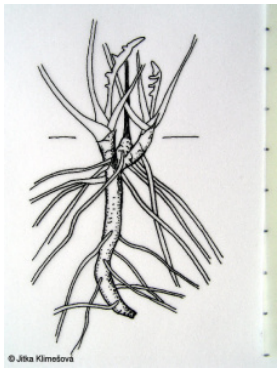
Parasitism and mycoheterotrophy: **autotrophic**
Carnivory: **non-carnivorous**
Symbiotic nitrogen fixation: **no nitrogen-fixing symbionts**

Karyology



Chromosome number (2n): **18**
Ploidy level (x): **2**
2C genome size [Mbp]: **3154.48**
1Cx monoploid genome size [Mbp]: **1577.24**
Genomic GC content: **39 %**

Taxon origin

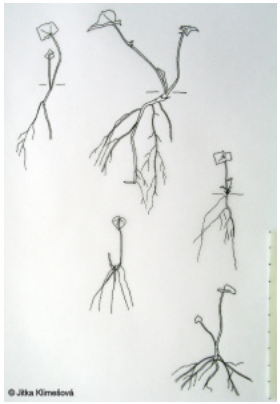


Origin in the Czech Republic: **native**

Ecological indicator values

Ellenberg-type indicator values

Light indicator value: **4 – transition between values 3 and 5**
Temperature indicator value: **5 – moderate heat indicator, occurring from lowland to montane belt, mainly in submontane-temperate areas**
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: **6x – transition between values 5 and 7 (generalist)**
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: **-1.94**
Herb layer disturbance frequency indicator value: **-0.72**
Whole-community disturbance severity indicator value: **0.27**
Herb layer disturbance severity indicator value: **0.11**
Whole-community structure based disturbance indicator value: **0.12**
Herb layer structure-based disturbance indicator value: **0.19**



Habitat and sociology

Occurrence in habitats

1 Vegetation of cliffs, screes and walls

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

4 Wetland and riverine herbaceous vegetation

4D Riverine reed vegetation: **1 – rare occurrence**
4E Reed vegetation of brooks: **1 – rare occurrence**
4K Petasites fringes of montane brooks: **1 – rare occurrence**

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4L Nitrophilous herbaceous fringes of lowland rivers: **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**

6 Meadows and mesic pastures

6G Vegetation of wet disturbed soils: **1 – rare occurrence**

8 Dry grasslands

8A Hercynian dry grasslands on rock outcrops: **1 – rare occurrence**

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

8F Thermophilous forest fringe vegetation: **1 – rare occurrence**

11 Heathlands and scrub

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

11L Tall mesic and xeric shrub: **2 – optimum**

11N Low xeric scrub: **1 – rare occurrence**

11R Scrub and pioneer woodland of forests clearings: **2 – optimum**

12 Forests

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

12B Alluvial forests: **2 – optimum**

12C Oak-hornbeam forests: **2 – optimum**

12D Ravine forests: **2 – optimum**

12E Herb-rich beech forests: **2 – optimum**

12F Limestone beech forests: **2 – optimum**

12G Acidophilous beech forests: **2 – optimum**

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

12I Sub-continental thermophilous oak forests: **2 – optimum**

12J Acidophilous thermophilous oak forests: **2 – optimum**

12K Acidophilous oak forests: **2 – optimum**

12L Boreo-continental pine forests: **1 – rare occurrence**

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

12R Acidophilous spruce forests: **1 – rare occurrence**

12S Basiphilous spruce forests: **1 – rare occurrence**

12T Robinia pseudacacia plantations: **1 – rare occurrence**

12U Plantations of broad-leaved non-native trees: **2 – optimum**

12V Spruce plantations: **2 – optimum**

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

13 Anthropogenic vegetation

13A Annual vegetation of ruderal habitats: **1 – rare occurrence**

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

13F Herbaceous vegetation of forests clearings and Rubus scrub: **2 – optimum**

Affinity to the forest environment

Affinity to the forest environment in Thermophyticum: **2.1 – taxon occurring both in the forest and open vegetation**

Affinity to the forest environment in Mesophyticum and Oreophyticum: **2.1 – taxon occurring both in the forest and open vegetation**

Diagnostic taxon

Diagnostic taxon of classes: **LB *Carpino-Fagetea***

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Diagnostic taxon of alliances: **LBC *Fagion sylvaticae***
Diagnostic taxon of associations: **LBC01 *Galio odorati-Fagetum sylvaticae***, **LBC05 *Galio rotundifolii-Abietetum albae***

Constant taxon

Constant taxon of alliances: **LBC *Fagion sylvaticae***, **LBD *Sorbo-Fagion sylvaticae***
Constant taxon of associations: **LBB02 *Stellario holosteae-Carpinetum betuli***, **LBC01 *Galio odorati-Fagetum sylvaticae***, **LBC02 *Mercuriali perennis-Fagetum sylvaticae***, **LBC03 *Carici pilosae-Fagetum sylvaticae***, **LBC05 *Galio rotundifolii-Abietetum albae***, **LBD01 *Cephalanthero damasonii-Fagetum sylvaticae***, **LBE03 *Luzulo-Abietetum albae***, **XEA05 *Digitali-Senecionetum ovati***

Ecological specialization indices

Ecological specialization index for all vegetation types: **5**
Ecological specialization index for non-forest vegetation: **3.9**
Ecological specialization index for forest vegetation: **5.2**

Colonization ability

Index of colonization success (ICS): **6**
Index of colonization potential (ICP): **4**
Optimum successional age [years]: **39**

Distribution and frequency

Floristic zone: **boreal, northern temperate, southern temperate, submeridional, meridional**
Floristic region: **Europe**
Continentality degree: **4**
Distribution range extension along the continentality gradient: **4**
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: 648
taxon.data.freq_in_quad: 2262

Commonness in vegetation plots from the Czech Republic

Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots: **4.7 %**
Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 5%: **0.6 %**
Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 25%: **0 %**
Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 50%: **0 %**
Mean percentage cover in vegetation plots: **2 %**
Maximum percentage cover in vegetation plots: **13 %**

Number of habitats with taxon occurrence in the Czech Republic

Number of narrow habitats in which the taxon occurs: **41**
Number of narrow habitats in which the taxon has its optimum: **14**
Number of broad habitats in which the taxon occurs: **8**
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**

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List)
Legal protection: **not protected by law**