Oxalis stricta

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]: **0.15–0.4**
Growth form: **clonal herb**
Life form: **therophyte (geophyte)**
Life strategy: **R – ruderal**

Leaf

Leaf presence and metamorphosis: **leaves present, not modified**
Leaf arrangement (phyllotaxis): **alternate**
Leaf shape: **compound – ternate**
Stipules: **absent**
Petiole: **present**
Leaf life span: **summer green**
Leaf anatomy: **hygromorphic**

Flower

Flowering period [month]: **May–October**
Flowering phase: **6 Cornus sanguinea-Melica uniflora (start of early summer)**
Flower colour: **yellow**
Flower symmetry: **actinomorphic**
Perianth type: **calyx and corolla**

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Perianth fusion: **free, fused**
Shape of the sympetalous corolla or syntepalous perianth: **funnel-shaped**
Calyx fusion: **aposepalous**
Inflorescence type: **pseudumbella**
Dicliny: **synoecious**
Generative reproduction type: **facultative autogamy**
Pollination syndrome: **selfing, pseudocleistogamy**



Fruit, seed and dispersal

Fruit type: **dry fruit – capsule**
Fruit colour: **brown, grey**
Reproduction type: **by seed/spores and vegetatively**
Dispersal unit (diaspore): **seed**
Dispersal strategy: **Allium (mainly autochory)**
Myrmecochory: **probably myrmecochorous**



Belowground organs and clonality

Shoot metamorphosis: **stolon**
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]: **1**
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**





Trophic mode

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

Karyology



Chromosome number (2n): **24**
Ploidy level (x): **2**
2C genome size [Mbp]: **942.55**
1Cx monoploid genome size [Mbp]: **471.28**
Genomic GC content: **37.5 %**

Taxon origin



Origin in the Czech Republic: **neophyte**
Invasion status: **naturalized**
Geographic origin: **North America**
Year of the first record in the wild: **1814**
Period of introduction: **Late Modern Period (1800–1950)**
Introduction pathway: **unintentional – anthropogenic**

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: **6 – transition between values 5 and 7**
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: **7 – indicator of slightly acidic to slightly basic conditions, never occurring in very acidic conditions**
Nutrient indicator value: **7 – occurring at nutrient-rich sites more often than at average sites and only exceptionally at poor sites**
Salinity indicator value: **0 – not salt tolerant, glycophyte**



Indicator values for disturbance

Whole-community disturbance frequency indicator value: **-0.34**
Herb layer disturbance frequency indicator value: **0.13**
Whole-community disturbance severity indicator value: **0.93**
Herb layer disturbance severity indicator value: **0.93**
Whole-community structure based disturbance indicator value: **0.68**
Herb layer structure-based disturbance indicator value: **0.69**



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: **2 – optimum**

4 Wetland and riverine herbaceous vegetation

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

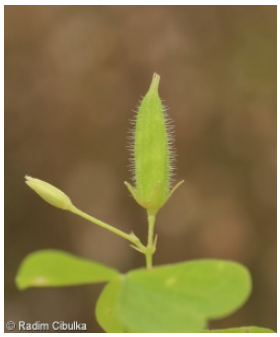
6 Meadows and mesic pastures











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

11 Heathlands and scrub

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

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

12 Forests

12U Plantations of broad-leaved non-native trees: **1 – rare occurrence**

13 Anthropogenic vegetation

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

13B Annual vegetation of arable land: **2 – optimum**

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

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: **XBE *Oxalidion fontanae***

Diagnostic taxon of associations: **XBE01 *Echinochloo cruris-galli-Chenopodietum polyspermi***

Ecological specialization indices

Ecological specialization index for all vegetation types: **5.3**

Ecological specialization index for non-forest vegetation: **5.5**

Ecological specialization index for forest vegetation: **4.6**

Colonization ability

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

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

Optimum successional age [years]: **7**

Distribution and frequency

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

Floristic region: **Europe, Asia, Eastern America, Australia, New Zealand**

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

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: 544

taxon.data.freq_in_quad: 1425

Commonness in vegetation plots from the Czech Republic

Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots: **0.7 %**

Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 5%: **2 %**

Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 25%: **0.5 %**

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

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

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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: **14**
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: **2**

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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