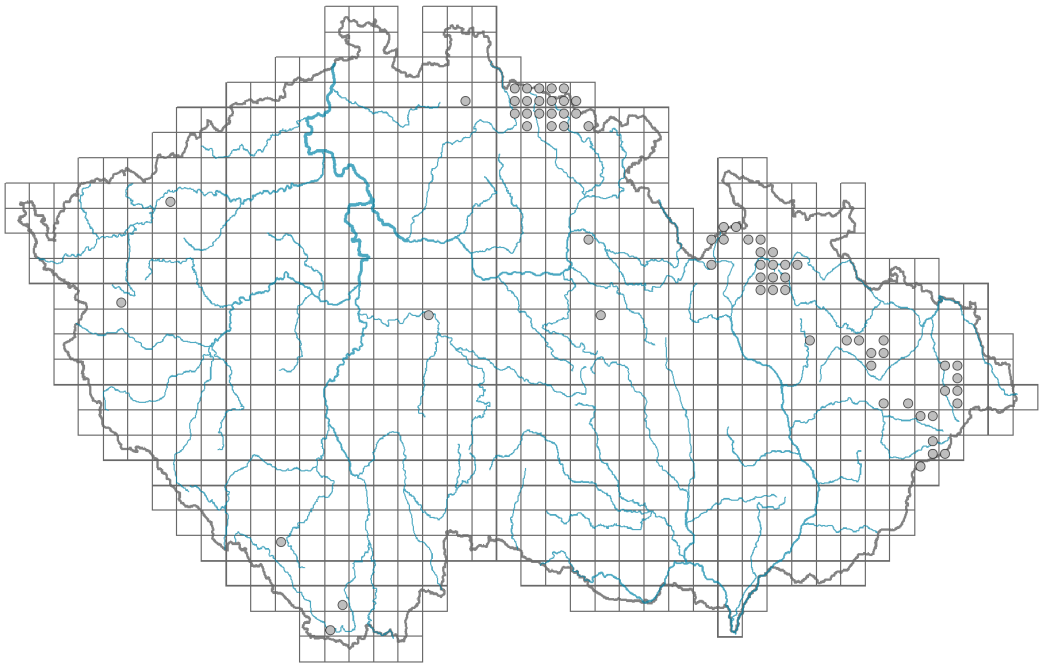
Potentilla aurea

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]: **0.03–0.3**
Growth form: **clonal herb**
Life form: **hemicryptophyte**
Life strategy: **CSR – competitor/stress-tolerator/ruderal**
Life strategy (Pierce method based on leaf traits): **CSR**
Life strategy (Pierce method, C-score): **28.6 %**
Life strategy (Pierce method, S-score): **39.9 %**
Life strategy (Pierce method, R-score): **31.5 %**

Leaf

Leaf presence and metamorphosis: **leaves present, not modified**
Leaf arrangement (phyllotaxis): **alternate, rosulate**
Leaf shape: **compound – ternate, compound – palmate (5-foliate)**
Stipules: **present**
Petiole: **present**
Leaf life span: **evergreen**
Leaf anatomy: **scleromorphic, mesomorphic**

Flower

Flowering period [month]: **May–August**

© 2014–2026 Pladias – Citation: Pladias – Database of the Czech Flora and Vegetation. www.pladias.cz

Flower colour: **yellow**
Flower symmetry: **actinomorphic**
Perianth type: **calyx and corolla**
Perianth fusion: **free**
Calyx fusion: **aposepalous**
Inflorescence type: **anthella**
Dicliny: **synoecious, gynomonoecious, gynodioecious**
Pollination syndrome: **insect-pollination, selfing**
Pollinator spectrum: **hoverflies, flies s. l. (solitary bees)**



Fruit, seed and dispersal

Fruit type: **dry fruit – head of achenes**
Fruit colour: **green, brown**
Reproduction type: **by seed/spores and vegetatively**
Dispersal unit (diaspore): **fruit, infrutescence or its part**
Dispersal strategy: **Allium (mainly autochory)**
Myrmecochory: **myrmecochorous nv**



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): **monocyclic shoots prevailing**
Branching type of stem-derived organs of clonal growth: **monopodial**
Primary root: **absent**
Persistence of the clonal growth organ [year]: **4**
Number of clonal offspring: **0.5**
Lateral spreading distance by clonal growth [m]: **0.09**
Clonal index: **3**

Bud bank

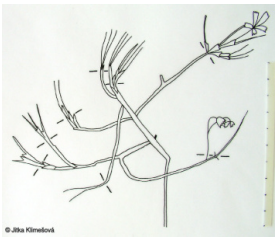
Number of buds per shoot at the soil surface (root buds excluded): **5**
Number of buds per shoot at a depth of 0–10 cm (root buds excluded): **8**
Number of buds per shoot at a depth greater than 10 cm (root buds excluded): **0**
Size of the belowground bud bank (root buds excluded): **13**
Depth of 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): **8**
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): **13**
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**

© 2014–2026 Pladias – Citation: Pladias – Database of the Czech Flora and Vegetation. www.pladias.cz





Karyology

Chromosome number (2n): **14**
Ploidy level (x): **2**
2C genome size [Mbp]: **620.55**
1Cx monoploid genome size [Mbp]: **310.27**
Genomic GC content: **41.7 %**

Taxon origin

Origin in the Czech Republic: **native**

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: **3 – cool indicator, occurring mainly in subalpine 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: **3 – acidity indicator, occurring mainly in acidic conditions, exceptionally in neutral conditions**
Nutrient indicator value: **3 – occurring at nutrient-poor sites more frequently than at average sites and exceptionally at rich sites**
Salinity indicator value: **0 – not salt tolerant, glycophyte**

Indicator values for disturbance

Whole-community disturbance frequency indicator value: **-0.7**
Herb layer disturbance frequency indicator value: **-0.51**
Whole-community disturbance severity indicator value: **0.24**
Herb layer disturbance severity indicator value: **0.28**
Whole-community structure based disturbance indicator value: **0.46**
Herb layer structure-based disturbance indicator value: **0.63**

Habitat and sociology

Occurrence in habitats

2 Alpine and subalpine grasslands

2A Alpine grasslands on siliceous bedrock: **1 – rare occurrence**
2B Subalpine tall-forb and tall-grass vegetation: **2 – optimum**

6 Meadows and mesic pastures

6B Montane mesic meadows: **2 – optimum**
6C Pastures and park grasslands: **1 – rare occurrence**

7 Acidophilous grasslands

7A Subalpine and montane acidophilous grasslands: **2 – optimum**

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**

© 2014–2026 Pladias – Citation: Pladias – Database of the Czech Flora and Vegetation. www.pladias.cz

12 Forests

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

12S Basiphilous spruce forests: **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: **ADA *Calamagrostion villosae*, ADB *Calamagrostion arundinaceae*, TDB *Polygono bistortae-Trisetion flavescentis*, TEA *Nardion strictae*, TEB *Nardo strictae-Agrostion tenuis***

Diagnostic taxon of associations: **ADA02 *Crepido conyzifoliae-Calamagrostietum villosae*, ADA03 *Violo sudeticae-Deschampsietum cespitosae*, ADB01 *Bupleuro longifoliae-Calamagrostietum arundinaceae*, TDB02 *Melandrio rubri-Phleetum alpini*, TEA01 *Festuco supinae-Nardetum strictae*, TEA02 *Thesio alpini-Nardetum strictae*, TEB01 *Sileno vulgaris-Nardetum strictae***

Constant taxon

Constant taxon of alliances: **TEA *Nardion strictae*, TEB *Nardo strictae-Agrostion tenuis***

Constant taxon of associations: **ADA02 *Crepido conyzifoliae-Calamagrostietum villosae*, TDB02 *Melandrio rubri-Phleetum alpini*, TEA02 *Thesio alpini-Nardetum strictae*, TEB01 *Sileno vulgaris-Nardetum strictae***

Dominant taxon

Dominant taxon of associations: **TDB02 *Melandrio rubri-Phleetum alpini***

Ecological specialization indices

Ecological specialization index for all vegetation types: **6.6**

Ecological specialization index for non-forest vegetation: **6.6**

Colonization ability

Index of colonization success (ICS): **1**

Index of colonization potential (ICP): **1**

Distribution and frequency

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

Floristic region: **Europe**

Continentality degree: **4**

Distribution range extension along the continentality gradient: **2**

Elevational belt in the Czech Republic: **montane belt, subalpine belt**

Occurrence frequency in the basic grid mapping cells and quadrants of the basic grid mapping cells: 40

taxon.data.freq_in_quad: 70

Commonness in vegetation plots from the Czech Republic

Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots: **0.4 %**

Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 5%: **21.5 %**

Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 25%: **5.6 %**

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

Mean percentage cover in vegetation plots: **6 %**

© 2014–2026 Pladias – Citation: Pladias – Database of the Czech Flora and Vegetation. www.pladias.cz

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: **10**
Number of narrow habitats in which the taxon has its optimum: **3**
Number of broad habitats in which the taxon occurs: **5**
Number of broad habitats in which the taxon has its optimum: **3**

Threats and protection

Red List 2017 (national categories): **C3 – vulnerable taxon**
Red List 2017 (IUCN categories): **NT – near threatened**
Legal protection: **not protected by law**

© 2014–2026 Pladias – Citation: Pladias – Database of the Czech Flora and Vegetation. www.pladias.cz