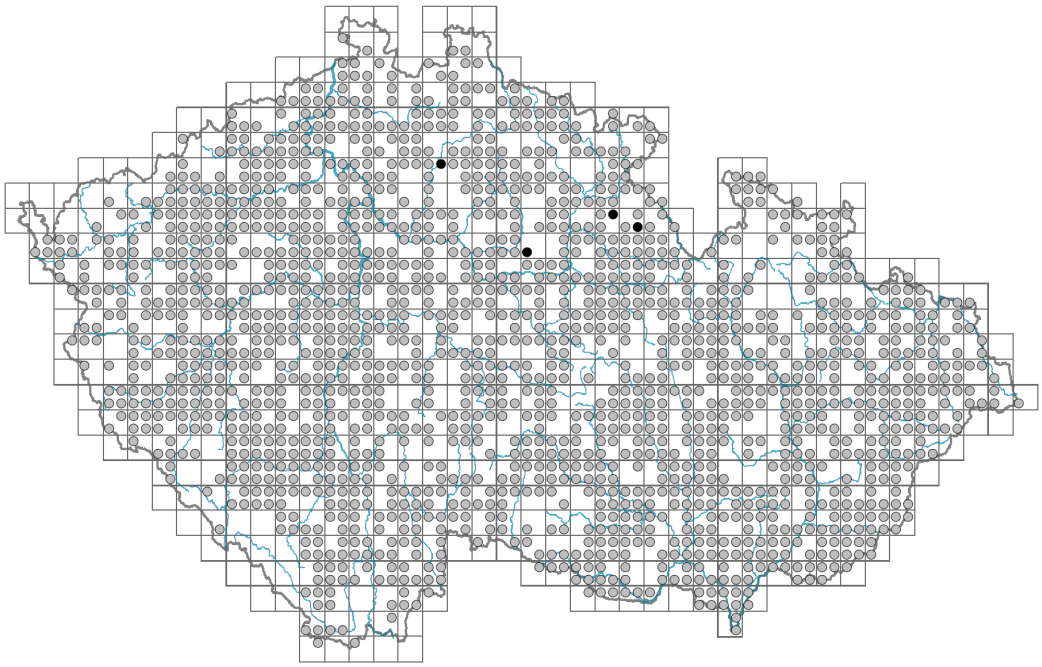
Trifolium campestre

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]: **0.1–0.3**
Growth form: **annual herb**
Life form: **therophyte**
Life strategy: **R – ruderal**
Life strategy (Pierce method based on leaf traits): **SR**
Life strategy (Pierce method, C-score): **9.2 %**
Life strategy (Pierce method, S-score): **41.7 %**
Life strategy (Pierce method, R-score): **49.1 %**

Leaf

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

Flower

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

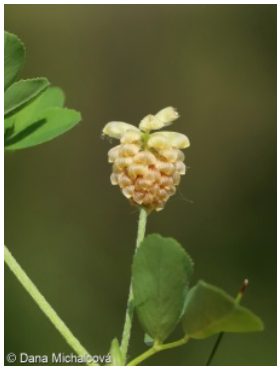
© 2014–2026 Pladias – Citation: Pladias – Database of the Czech Flora and Vegetation. www.pladias.cz

Flowering phase: **6 Cornus sanguinea-Melica uniflora (start of early summer)**
Flower colour: **yellow**
Flower symmetry: **zygomorphic**
Perianth type: **calyx and corolla**
Perianth fusion: **free**
Calyx fusion: **synsepalous**
Inflorescence type: **capitulum**
Dicliny: **synoecious**
Generative reproduction type: **facultative autogamy**
Pollination syndrome: **insect-pollination, selfing**



Fruit, seed and dispersal

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

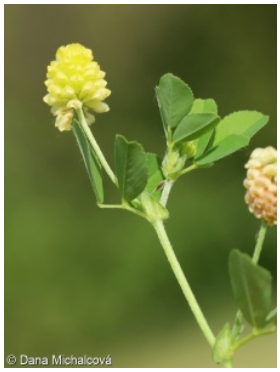


Belowground organs and clonality

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

Bud bank

Number of buds per shoot at the soil surface (root buds excluded): **6**
Number of buds per shoot at a depth of 0–10 cm (root buds excluded): **3**
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): **8**
Depth of the belowground bud bank (root buds exluded) [cm]: **2**
Number of buds per shoot at the soil surface (root buds included): **6**
Number of buds per shoot at a depth of 0–10 cm (root buds included): **3**
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): **8**
Depth of the belowground bud bank (root buds included) [cm]: **2**



Trophic mode

Parasitism and mycoheterotrophy: **autotrophic**
Carnivory: **non-carnivorous**
Symbiotic nitrogen fixation: **symbiosis with rhizobia**



Karyology

Chromosome number (2n): **14**
Ploidy level (x): **2**
2C genome size [Mbp]: **738.94**
1Cx monoploid genome size [Mbp]: **369.47**
Genomic GC content: **36.2 %**



Taxon origin

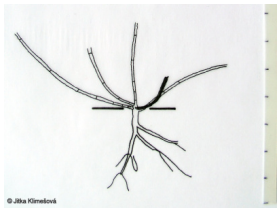


Origin in the Czech Republic: **native**

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: **6 – transition between values 5 and 7**
Moisture indicator value: **4 – transition between values 3 and 5**
Reaction indicator value: **6 – transition between values 5 and 7**
Nutrient indicator value: **4 – transition between values 3 and 5**
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: **-0.27**
Herb layer disturbance frequency indicator value: **-0.1**
Whole-community disturbance severity indicator value: **0.48**
Herb layer disturbance severity indicator value: **0.5**
Whole-community structure based disturbance indicator value: **0.67**
Herb layer structure-based disturbance indicator value: **0.77**

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**
1D Mobile calcareous screes: **1 – rare occurrence**

3 Aquatic vegetation

3C Macrophytic vegetation of oligotrophic lakes and pools: **1 – rare occurrence**

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

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

7 Acidophilous grasslands

7B Submontane Nardus grasslands: **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**

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

8C Narrow-leaved sub-continental steppes: **1 – rare occurrence**
8D Broad-leaved dry grasslands: **1 – rare occurrence**
8E Acidophilous dry grasslands: **2 – optimum**
8F Thermophilous forest fringe vegetation: **1 – rare occurrence**

9 Sand grasslands and rock-outcrop vegetation

9B Open vegetation of acidic sands: **1 – rare occurrence**
9C Festuca grasslands on acidic sands: **2 – optimum**
9D Pannonian sand steppes: **2 – optimum**
9E Acidophilous vegetation of spring therophytes and succulents: **1 – rare occurrence**
9F Basiphilous 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**
11L Tall mesic and xeric shrub: **1 – rare occurrence**

12 Forests

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

13 Anthropogenic vegetation

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**

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 classes: **TG *Festucetea vaginatae***
Diagnostic taxon of alliances: **TGA *Festucion vaginatae***, **THG *Koelerio-Phleion phleoidis***
Diagnostic taxon of associations: **TFC02 *Erysimo diffusi-Agrostietum capillaris***, **TGA01 *Diantho serotini-Festucetum vaginatae***, **THG01 *Potentillo heptaphyllae-Festucetum rupicolae***

Constant taxon

Constant taxon of associations: **TFC02 *Erysimo diffusi-Agrostietum capillaris***, **THG01 *Potentillo heptaphyllae-Festucetum rupicolae***

Dominant taxon

Dominant taxon of associations: **VDB01 *Eleocharito-Littorelletum uniflorae***

Ecological specialization indices

Ecological specialization index for all vegetation types: **4**
Ecological specialization index for non-forest vegetation: **4.1**

Colonization ability

Index of colonization success (ICS): **6**

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

Index of colonization potential (ICP): **7**
Optimum successional age [years]: **14.5**

Distribution and frequency

Floristic zone: **northern temperate, southern temperate, submeridional, meridional, subtropical**
Floristic region: **Europe, Eastern Africa**
Distribution range extension along the continentality gradient: **6**
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: 599
taxon.data.freq_in_quad: 1635

Commonness in vegetation plots from the Czech Republic

Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots: **1 %**
Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 5%: **9.4 %**
Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 25%: **2.3 %**
Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 50%: **1.3 %**
Mean percentage cover in vegetation plots: **4.1 %**
Maximum percentage cover in vegetation plots: **88 %**

Number of habitats with taxon occurrence in the Czech Republic

Number of narrow habitats in which the taxon occurs: **34**
Number of narrow habitats in which the taxon has its optimum: **5**
Number of broad habitats in which the taxon occurs: **11**
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**

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