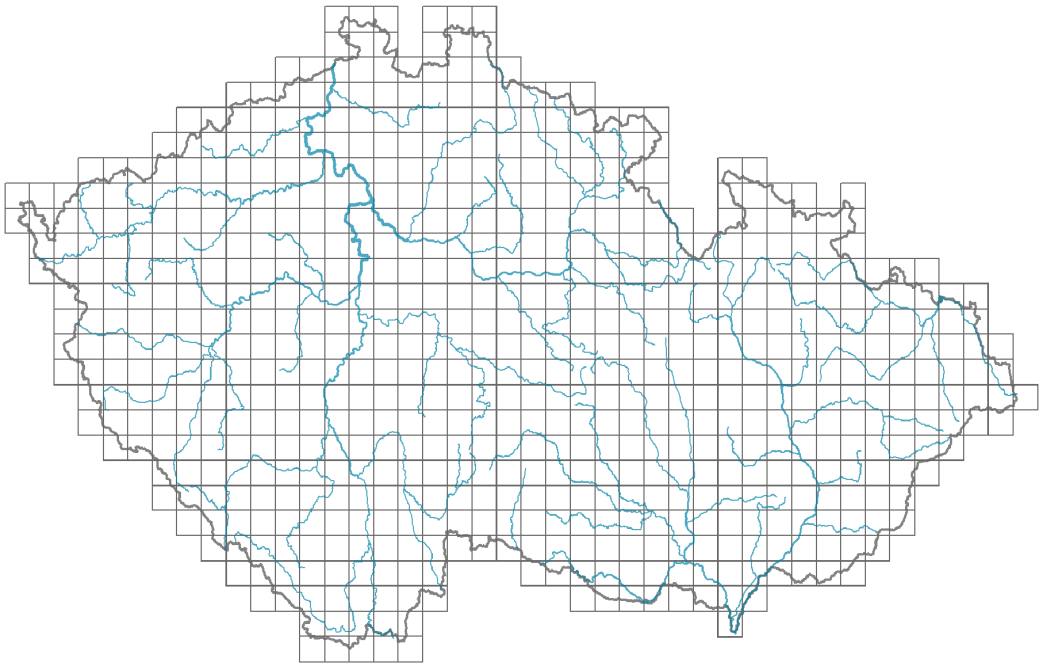
Alnus incana subsp. *incana*

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]: **6–20**
Growth form: **tree**
Life form: **macrophanerophyte (nanophanerophyte)**
Life strategy: **C – competitor**
Life strategy (Pierce method based on leaf traits): **CR/CSR**
Life strategy (Pierce method, C-score): **45.5 %**
Life strategy (Pierce method, S-score): **22.8 %**
Life strategy (Pierce method, R-score): **31.7 %**

Leaf

Leaf presence and metamorphosis: **leaves present, not modified**
Leaf arrangement (phyllotaxis): **alternate**
Leaf shape: **simple – entire**
Stipules: **present**
Petiole: **present**
Leaf life span: **summer green**
Leaf deciduousness in woody plants: **winter deciduous**
Leaf anatomy: **mesomorphic**
Functional leaf type in woody plants: **broad deciduous or semi-deciduous**

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Flower

Flowering phase: **1 Corylus avellana-Leucojum vernum (pre-spring)**
Flower colour: **yellow-green**
Perianth type: **homochlamydeous, reduced or absent**
Perianth fusion: **reduced**
Inflorescence type: **amentum e floribus masculis, strobilus**
Dicliny: **monoecious**
Generative reproduction type: **allogamy self-incompatibility**
Pollination syndrome: **wind-pollination**

Fruit, seed and dispersal

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

Belowground organs and clonality

Root metamorphosis: **root shoot**
Position of root buds: **primary root**
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): **0**
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): **8**
Depth of the belowground bud bank (root buds exluded) [cm]: **5**
Number of buds per shoot at the soil surface (root buds included): **0**
Number of buds per shoot at a depth of 0–10 cm (root buds included): **20**
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): **35**
Depth of the belowground bud bank (root buds included) [cm]: **9**

Trophic mode

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

Karyology

Chromosome number (2n): **28**
Ploidy level (x): **2**
2C genome size [Mbp]: **1055.09**
1Cx monoploid genome size [Mbp]: **527.55**

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Genomic GC content: **38.7 %**

Taxon origin

Origin in the Czech Republic: **native**

Ecological indicator values

Ellenberg-type indicator values

Light indicator value: **5x – semi-shade plant, only exceptionally occurring in full light, but usually at more than 10% of the diffuse radiation incident in an open area (generalist)**
Temperature indicator value: **4 – transition between values 3 and 5**
Moisture indicator value: **7 – humidity indicator, focus on well moistened, but not wet soils**
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: **-1.86**
Herb layer disturbance frequency indicator value: **-0.73**
Whole-community disturbance severity indicator value: **0.28**
Herb layer disturbance severity indicator value: **0.14**
Whole-community structure based disturbance indicator value: **0.14**
Herb layer structure-based disturbance indicator value: **0.25**

Habitat and sociology

Occurrence in habitats

4 Wetland and riverine herbaceous vegetation

4I Vegetation of nitrophilous annual hygrophilous herbs: **1 – rare occurrence**
4J River gravel banks: **2 – optimum**
4K Petasites fringes of montane brooks: **2 – optimum**

5 Vegetation of springs and mires

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

11 Heathlands and scrub

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

12 Forests

12A Alder carrs: **2 – optimum**
12B Alluvial forests: **4 – constant dominant**
12C Oak-hornbeam forests: **1 – rare occurrence**
12D Ravine forests: **1 – rare occurrence**
12Q Peatland birch forests: **1 – rare occurrence**
12R Acidophilous spruce forests: **1 – rare occurrence**
12V Spruce plantations: **1 – rare occurrence**
12W Pine and larch plantations: **1 – rare occurrence**

13 Anthropogenic vegetation

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

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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 alliances: **KAB *Salicion elaeagno-daphnoidis*, LBA *Alnion incanae***

Diagnostic taxon of associations: **KAB01 *Salicetum elaeagno-purpureae*, KAB02 *Salicetum purpureae*, LBA01 *Alnetum incanae*, LBA02 *Piceo abietis-Alnetum glutinosae***

Constant taxon

Constant taxon of alliances: **KAB *Salicion elaeagno-daphnoidis***

Constant taxon of associations: **KAB01 *Salicetum elaeagno-purpureae*, KAB02 *Salicetum purpureae*, LBA01 *Alnetum incanae***

Dominant taxon

Dominant taxon of associations: **LBA01 *Alnetum incanae*, LBA02 *Piceo abietis-Alnetum glutinosae***

Ecological specialization indices

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

Ecological specialization index for non-forest vegetation: **4.4**

Ecological specialization index for forest vegetation: **5.3**

Colonization ability

Index of colonization success (ICS): **5**

Index of colonization potential (ICP): **7**

Optimum successional age [years]: **27**

Distribution and frequency

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

Floristic region: **Europe, Western Siberia**

Continentality degree: **6**

Distribution range extension along the continentality gradient: **3**

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: 630

taxon.data.freq_in_quad: 2034

Commonness in vegetation plots from the Czech Republic

Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots: **0.5 %**

Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 5%: **57.9 %**

Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 25%: **42.8 %**

Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 50%: **22.8 %**

Mean percentage cover in vegetation plots: **28.9 %**

Maximum percentage cover in vegetation plots: **99 %**

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: **4**

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Number of broad habitats in which the taxon occurs: **5**
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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