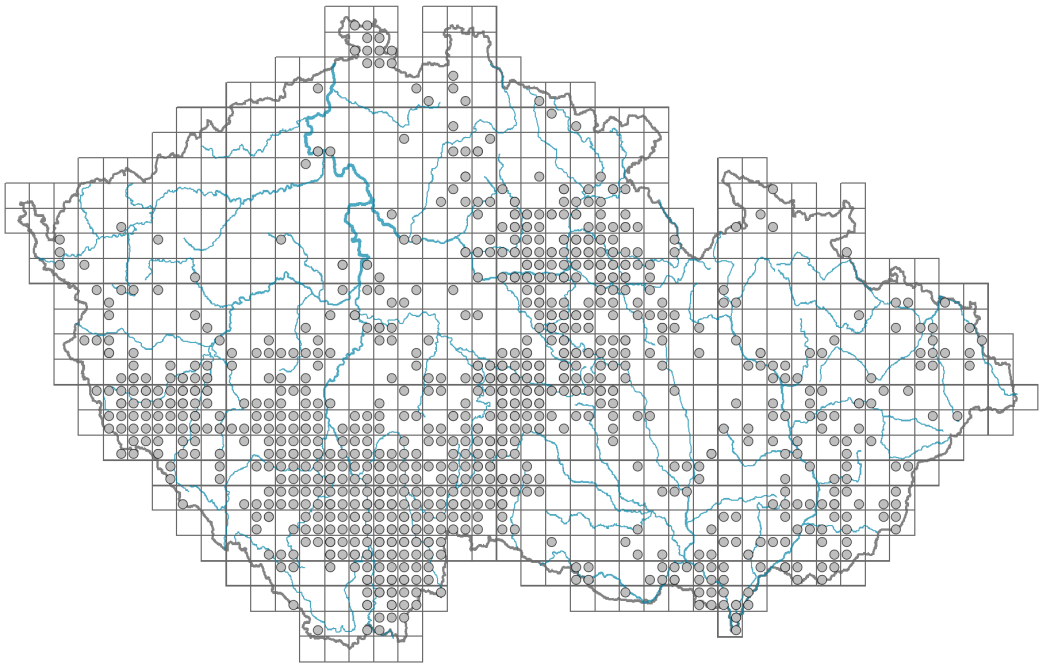
Senecio aquaticus agg.

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]: **0.2–0.8**
Growth form: **monocarpic perennial non-clonal herb, clonal herb**
Life form: **hemicryptophyte**
Life strategy: **CS – competitor/stress-tolerator, CSR – competitor/stress-tolerator/ruderal**

Leaf

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

Flower

Flowering period [month]: **July–September**
Flowering phase: **6 Cornus sanguinea-Melica uniflora (start of early summer)**
Flower colour: **yellow**
Flower symmetry: **actinomorphic, zygomorphic**

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Perianth type: **calyx reduced, corolla present**
Perianth fusion: **fused**
Shape of the sympetalous corolla or syntepalous perianth: **ligulate, tubular**
Calyx fusion: **pappus**
Inflorescence type: **corymbus ex anthodiis compositus**
Dicliny: **gynomonoecious**
Generative reproduction type: **allogamy self-incompatibility, mixed mating**
Pollination syndrome: **insect-pollination**
Pollinator spectrum: **honeybee, bumblebees, solitary bees, hoverflies, flies s. l., meat flies s. l., other Diptera, butterflies, beetles, nitidulids, other pollinators**

Fruit, seed and dispersal

Fruit type: **dry fruit – achene/cypsela/samara**
Fruit colour: **brown**
Reproduction type: **only by seed/spores**
Dispersal unit (diaspore): **fruit, infrutescence or its part**
Dispersal strategy: **Epilobium (mainly anemochory and autochory)**
Myrmecochory: **probably non-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): **dicyclic or polycyclic shoots prevailing**
Branching type of stem-derived organs of clonal growth: **sympodial**
Primary root: **present**
Persistence of the clonal growth organ [year]: **2**
Number of clonal offspring: **1**
Lateral spreading distance by clonal growth [m]: **0.13**

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]: **3**
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]: **3**

Trophic mode

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

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Karyology

Chromosome number (2n): **40**
Ploidy level (x): **4**
2C genome size [Mbp]: **3687.19**
1Cx monoploid genome size [Mbp]: **921.8**

Taxon origin

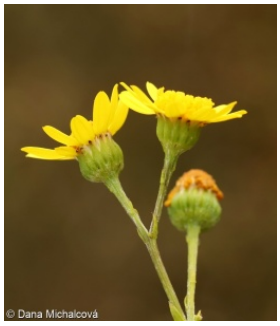
Origin in the Czech Republic: **native**

Habitat and sociology

Occurrence in habitats

4 Wetland and riverine herbaceous vegetation

4B Halophilous reed and sedge beds: **1 – rare occurrence**
4G Tall-sedge beds: **1 – rare occurrence**
4H Vegetation of low annual hygrophilous herbs: **1 – rare occurrence**
4I Vegetation of nitrophilous annual hygrophilous herbs: **1 – rare occurrence**
4L Nitrophilous herbaceous fringes of lowland rivers: **1 – rare occurrence**

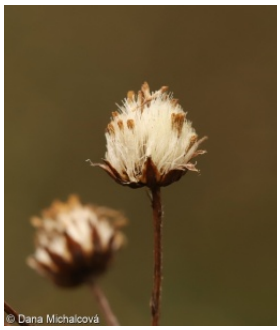


5 Vegetation of springs and mires

5D Calcareous fens: **2 – optimum**
5E Acidic moss-rich fens and peatland meadows: **2 – optimum**
5F Transitional mires: **1 – rare occurrence**

6 Meadows and mesic pastures

6A Mesic Arrhenatherum meadows: **1 – rare occurrence**
6C Pastures and park grasslands: **1 – rare occurrence**
6D Alluvial meadows of lowland rivers: **2 – optimum**
6E Wet Cirsium meadows: **2 – optimum**
6F Intermittently wet Molinia meadows: **2 – optimum**
6G Vegetation of wet disturbed soils: **2 – optimum**



10 Saline vegetation

10I Inland saline meadows: **2 – optimum**

12 Forests

12B Alluvial forests: **1 – rare occurrence**
12C Oak-hornbeam forests: **1 – rare occurrence**

Distribution and frequency

Floristic zone: **northern temperate, southern temperate, submeridional, meridional**
Floristic region: **Europe**
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: 360
taxon.data.freq_in_quad: 781

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