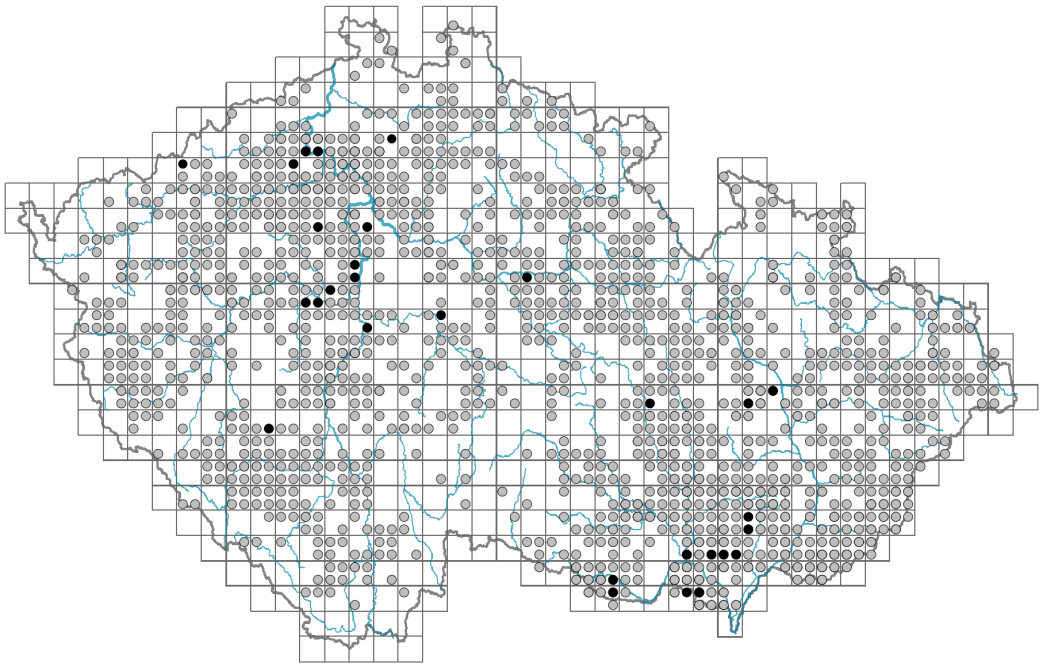
Carlina vulgaris agg.

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]: **0.07–1.1**
Growth form: **monocarpic perennial non-clonal herb**
Life form: **hemicryptophyte**
Life strategy: **CSR – competitor/stress-tolerator/ruderal**
Life strategy (Pierce method based on leaf traits): **R/CR**
Life strategy (Pierce method, C-score): **27.8 %**
Life strategy (Pierce method, S-score): **0 %**
Life strategy (Pierce method, R-score): **72.3 %**

Leaf

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

Flower

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

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Flowering phase: **8 Clematis vitalba-Galium sylvaticum (mid-summer)**
Flower colour: **white, yellow, brown**
Flower symmetry: **actinomorphic**
Perianth type: **calyx reduced, corolla present**
Perianth fusion: **fused**
Shape of the sympetalous corolla or syntepalous perianth: **tubular**
Calyx fusion: **pappus**
Inflorescence type: **corymbothyrsus ex anthodiis compositus, anthodium solitarium**
Dicliny: **synoecious**
Generative reproduction type: **facultative allogamy**
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): **fruit, infrutescence or its part**
Dispersal strategy: **Epilobium (mainly anemochory and autochory)**
Myrmecochory: **probably myrmecochorous, probably myrmecochorous nv**



Belowground organs and clonality

Shoot life span (cyclicity): **dicyclic or polycyclic shoots prevailing**
Primary root: **present**

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): **9**
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): **14**
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): **9**
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): **14**
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): **20**
Ploidy level (x): **2**
2C genome size [Mbp]: **7456.34**

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1Cx monoploid genome size [Mbp]: **3728.17**



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: **5 – moderate heat indicator, occurring from lowland to montane belt, mainly in submontane-temperate areas**

Moisture indicator value: **4 – transition between values 3 and 5**

Reaction indicator value: **7 – indicator of slightly acidic to slightly basic conditions, never occurring in very acidic 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: **-0.23**

Whole-community disturbance severity indicator value: **0.23**

Herb layer disturbance severity indicator value: **0.26**

Whole-community structure based disturbance indicator value: **0.56**

Herb layer structure-based disturbance indicator value: **0.7**



Habitat and sociology

Occurrence in habitats

1 Vegetation of cliffs, screes and walls

1D Mobile calcareous screes: **2 – optimum**

6 Meadows and mesic pastures

6A Mesic Arrhenatherum meadows: **1 – rare occurrence**

6C Pastures and park grasslands: **2 – optimum**

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**

8C Narrow-leaved sub-continental steppes: **1 – rare occurrence**

8D Broad-leaved dry grasslands: **2 – optimum**

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: **1 – rare occurrence**

9D Pannonian sand steppes: **1 – rare occurrence**

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9E Acidophilous vegetation of spring therophytes and succulents: **1 – rare occurrence**
9F Basiphilous vegetation of spring therophytes and succulents: **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

12D Ravine forests: **1 – rare occurrence**
12F Limestone beech forests: **1 – rare occurrence**
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**
12L Boreo-continental pine forests: **1 – rare occurrence**
12O Peri-Alpidic pine forests: **1 – rare occurrence**
12W Pine and larch plantations: **1 – rare occurrence**

13 Anthropogenic vegetation

13D Perennial thermophilous ruderal vegetation: **1 – rare occurrence**

Diagnostic taxon

Diagnostic taxon of alliances: **THE *Cirsio-Brachypodion pinnati***
Diagnostic taxon of associations: **SCA03 *Teucrio botryos-Melicetum ciliatae***, **TDC02 *Anthoxantho odorati-Agrostietum tenuis***, **THE01 *Scabioso ochroleucae-Brachypodietum pinnati***, **THE02 *Cirsio pannonici-Seslerietum caeruleae***

Constant taxon

Constant taxon of associations: **SCA03 *Teucrio botryos-Melicetum ciliatae***, **TDC02 *Anthoxantho odorati-Agrostietum tenuis***, **THE01 *Scabioso ochroleucae-Brachypodietum pinnati***, **THE02 *Cirsio pannonici-Seslerietum caeruleae***

Ecological specialization indices

Ecological specialization index for all vegetation types: **5.2**
Ecological specialization index for non-forest vegetation: **5.3**
Ecological specialization index for forest vegetation: **4.5**

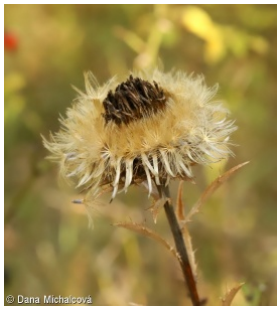
Distribution and frequency

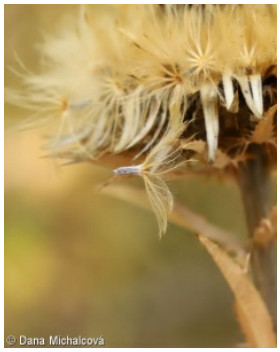
Floristic zone: **northern temperate, southern temperate, submeridional, meridional**
Floristic region: **Europe, Western Siberia**
Elevational belt in the Czech Republic: **lowlands, colline belt, submontane belt, subalpine belt**
Occurrence frequency in the basic grid mapping cells and quadrants of the basic grid mapping cells: 510
taxon.data.freq_in_quad: 1241

Commonness in vegetation plots from the Czech Republic

Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots: **0.9 %**
Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 5%: **3.9 %**
Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 25%: **0.7 %**
Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 50%: **0 %**
Mean percentage cover in vegetation plots: **2.6 %**
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: **26**
Number of narrow habitats in which the taxon has its optimum: **4**
Number of broad habitats in which the taxon occurs: **8**
Number of broad habitats in which the taxon has its optimum: **3**







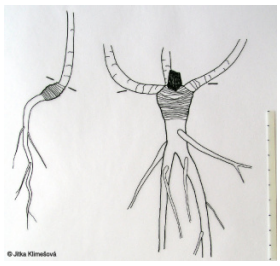






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