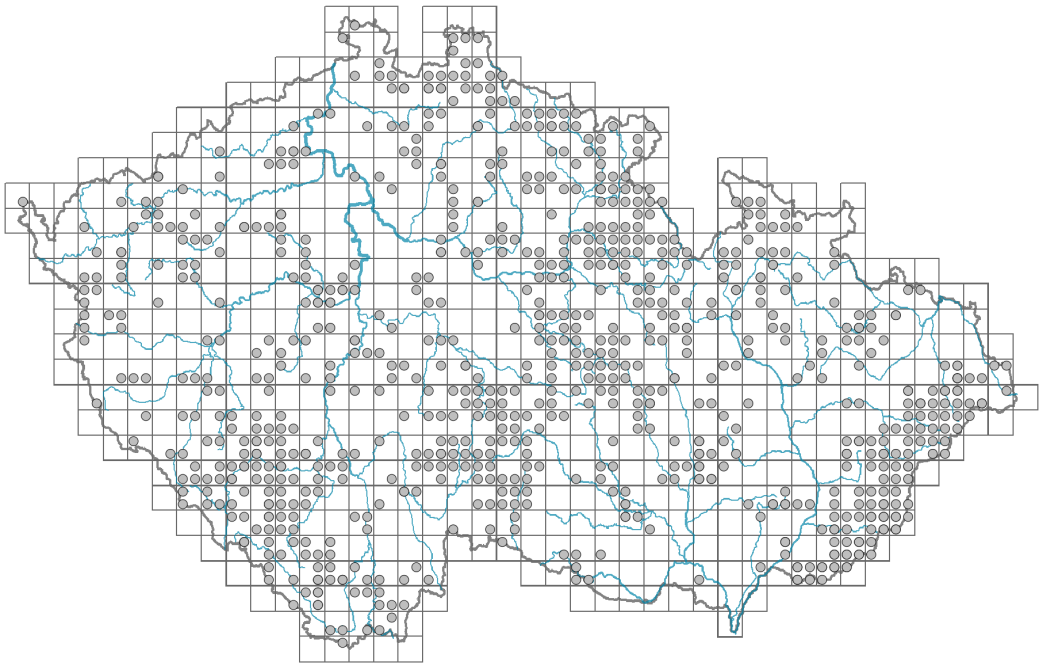
Monotropa hypopitys agg.

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]: **0.05–0.3**
Growth form: **clonal herb**
Life form: **geophyte**

Leaf

Leaf presence and metamorphosis: **leaves reduced to scales**
Leaf arrangement (phyllotaxis): **alternate**
Leaf shape: **simple – entire**
Stipules: **absent**
Leaf anatomy: **mesomorphic**

Flower

Flowering period [month]: **June–August**
Flowering phase: **6 Cornus sanguinea-Melica uniflora (start of early summer)**
Flower colour: **yellow**
Flower symmetry: **actinomorphic**
Perianth type: **calyx and corolla**
Perianth fusion: **free**
Calyx fusion: **synsepalous**
Inflorescence type: **racemus**

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Dicliny: **synoecious**
Generative reproduction type: **autogamy**
Pollination syndrome: **insect-pollination, selfing**



Fruit, seed and dispersal

Fruit type: **dry fruit – capsule**
Fruit colour: **brown**
Reproduction type: **by seed/spores and vegetatively**
Dispersal unit (diaspore): **seed**
Dispersal strategy: **Lycopodium (mainly anemochory)**
Myrmecochory: **non-myrmecochorous (b)**



Belowground organs and clonality

Root metamorphosis: **root shoot**
Type of clonal growth organ: **root with adventitious buds**
Freely dispersible organs of clonal growth: **absent**
Shoot life span (cyclicity): **monocyclic shoots prevailing**
Branching type of stem-derived organs of clonal growth: **sympodial**
Primary root: **absent**
Persistence of the clonal growth organ [year]: **4**
Number of clonal offspring: **2.5**
Lateral spreading distance by clonal growth [m]: **0.01**
Clonal index: **4**
Position of root buds: **lateral roots**
Role of root buds in life-history of a plant: **necessary**



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): **5**
Number of buds per shoot at a depth greater than 10 cm (root buds excluded): **5**
Size of the belowground bud bank (root buds excluded): **15**
Depth of the belowground bud bank (root buds exluded) [cm]: **7**
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): **13**
Number of buds per shoot at a depth greater than 10 cm (root buds included): **14**
Size of the belowground bud bank (root buds included): **32**
Depth of the belowground bud bank (root buds included) [cm]: **9**



Trophic mode

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

Karyology

Chromosome number (2n): **48**
Ploidy level (x): **6**

2C genome size [Mbp]: **5379.97**
1Cx monoploid genome size [Mbp]: **896.66**



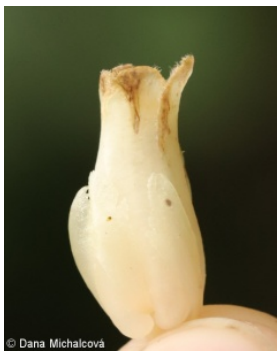
Taxon origin

Origin in the Czech Republic: **native**

Ecological indicator values

Ellenberg-type indicator values

Light indicator value: **3 – shade plant, usually occurring where the incident radiation is less than 5% of that in an open area, but also at sunnier sites**
Temperature indicator value: **5 – moderate heat indicator, occurring from lowland to montane belt, mainly in submontane-temperate 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: **5 – indicator of moderate acidity, occurring rarely in strongly acidic as well as in neutral to alkaline 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**



Habitat and sociology

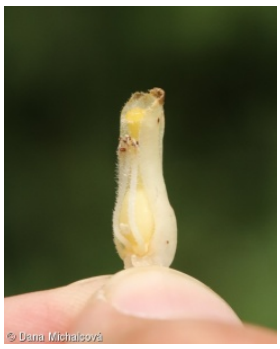
Occurrence in habitats

11 Heathlands and scrub

11L Tall mesic and xeric shrub: **1 – rare occurrence**

12 Forests

12C Oak-hornbeam forests: **1 – rare occurrence**
12D Ravine forests: **1 – rare occurrence**
12E Herb-rich beech forests: **2 – optimum**
12F Limestone beech forests: **2 – optimum**
12G Acidophilous beech forests: **2 – optimum**
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: **2 – optimum**
12O Peri-Alpidic pine forests: **1 – rare occurrence**
12R Acidophilous spruce forests: **1 – rare occurrence**
12V Spruce plantations: **2 – optimum**
12W Pine and larch plantations: **1 – rare occurrence**





Affinity to the forest environment

Affinity to the forest environment in Thermophyticum: **1.1 – taxon occurring mainly in the closed forest**
Affinity to the forest environment in Mesophyticum and Oreophyticum: **1.1 – taxon occurring mainly in the closed forest**



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Distribution and frequency







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

Floristic region: **Europe, circumpolar**

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: 383

taxon.data.freq_in_quad: 741

Commonness in vegetation plots from the Czech Republic

Maximum percentage cover in vegetation plots: **2 %**

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: **5**

Number of broad habitats in which the taxon occurs: **2**

Number of broad habitats in which the taxon has its optimum: **1**

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