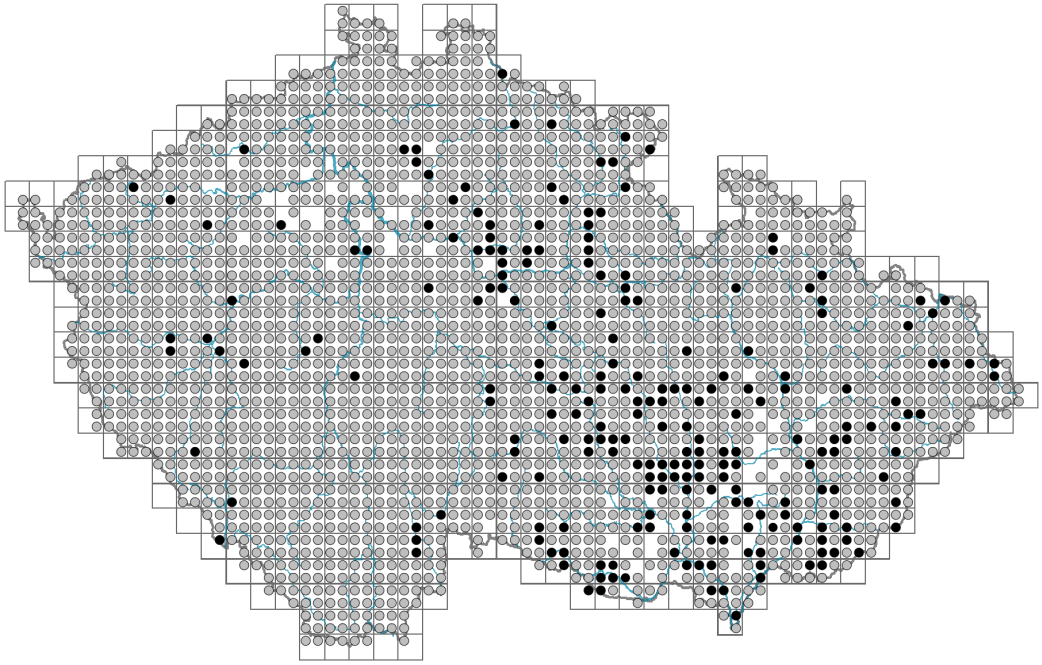
Alopecurus pratensis

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]: **0.5–1**
Growth form: **clonal herb**
Life form: **hemicryptophyte**
Life strategy: **C – competitor**
Life strategy (Pierce method based on leaf traits): **SR/CSR**
Life strategy (Pierce method, C-score): **22 %**
Life strategy (Pierce method, S-score): **45.3 %**
Life strategy (Pierce method, R-score): **32.7 %**

Leaf

Leaf presence and metamorphosis: **leaves present, not modified**
Leaf arrangement (phyllotaxis): **alternate**
Leaf shape: **simple – entire**
Stipules: **absent**
Petiole: **absent**
Leaf life span: **summer green**
Leaf anatomy: **mesomorphic, helomorphic**

Flower

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

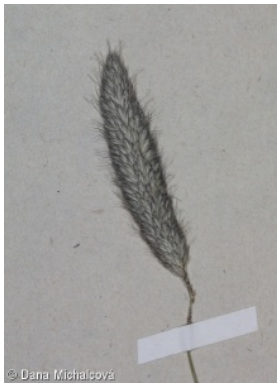
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Flowering phase: **4 Fagus sylvatica-Galeobdolon (start of mid-spring)**
Flower colour: **green**
Perianth type: **reduced**
Perianth fusion: **reduced**
Inflorescence type: **pseudospica e spiculis composita**
Dicliny: **synoecious**
Generative reproduction type: **allogamy**
Pollination syndrome: **wind-pollination**



Fruit, seed and dispersal

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



Belowground organs and clonality

Shoot metamorphosis: **stolon**
Storage organ: **stolon, tuft**
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: **absent**
Persistence of the clonal growth organ [year]: **4**
Number of clonal offspring: **2.8**
Lateral spreading distance by clonal growth [m]: **0.05**
Clonal index: **3**



Bud bank

Number of buds per shoot at the soil surface (root buds excluded): **8**
Number of buds per shoot at a depth of 0–10 cm (root buds excluded): **15**
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): **23**
Depth of the belowground bud bank (root buds exluded) [cm]: **4**
Number of buds per shoot at the soil surface (root buds included): **8**
Number of buds per shoot at a depth of 0–10 cm (root buds included): **15**
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): **23**
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**

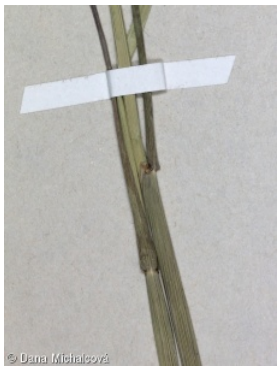
Karyology



Chromosome number (2n): **28**
Ploidy level (x): **4**
2C genome size [Mbp]: **11153.11**
1Cx monoploid genome size [Mbp]: **2788.28**
Genomic GC content: **46.1 %**

Taxon origin

Origin in the Czech Republic: **native**



Ecological indicator values

Ellenberg-type indicator values

Light indicator value: **7 – half-light plant, mostly occurring at full light, but also in the shade up to about 30% of diffuse radiation incident in an open area**
Temperature indicator value: **5x – moderate heat indicator, occurring from lowland to montane belt, mainly in submontane-temperate areas (generalist)**
Moisture indicator value: **6 – transition between values 5 and 7**
Reaction indicator value: **6 – transition between values 5 and 7**
Nutrient indicator value: **7 – occurring at nutrient-rich sites more often than at average sites and only exceptionally at poor sites**
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: **-0.41**
Herb layer disturbance frequency indicator value: **-0.26**
Whole-community disturbance severity indicator value: **0.33**
Herb layer disturbance severity indicator value: **0.35**
Whole-community structure based disturbance indicator value: **0.56**
Herb layer structure-based disturbance indicator value: **0.7**



Habitat and sociology

Occurrence in habitats

2 Alpine and subalpine grasslands

2A Alpine grasslands on siliceous bedrock: **1 – rare occurrence**

3 Aquatic vegetation

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

4 Wetland and riverine herbaceous vegetation

4A Reed-beds of eutrophic still waters: **1 – rare occurrence**
4B Halophilous reed and sedge beds: **1 – rare occurrence**
4D Riverine reed vegetation: **1 – rare occurrence**
4E Reed vegetation of brooks: **1 – rare occurrence**
4G Tall-sedge beds: **2 – optimum**
4H Vegetation of low annual hygrophilous herbs: **1 – rare occurrence**
4I Vegetation of nitrophilous annual hygrophilous herbs: **1 – rare occurrence**

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4J River gravel banks: **1 – rare occurrence**
4K Petasites fringes of montane brooks: **1 – rare occurrence**
4L Nitrophilous herbaceous fringes of lowland rivers: **1 – rare occurrence**

5 Vegetation of springs and mires

5B Lowland to montane soft-water springs: **1 – rare occurrence**
5D Calcareous fens: **1 – rare occurrence**
5E Acidic moss-rich fens and peatland meadows: **1 – rare occurrence**
5F Transitional mires: **1 – rare occurrence**

6 Meadows and mesic pastures

6A Mesic Arrhenatherum meadows: **2 – optimum**
6B Montane mesic meadows: **2 – optimum**
6C Pastures and park grasslands: **1 – rare occurrence**
6D Alluvial meadows of lowland rivers: **4 – constant dominant**
6E Wet Cirsium meadows: **2 – optimum**
6F Intermittently wet Molinia meadows: **2 – optimum**
6G Vegetation of wet disturbed soils: **1 – rare occurrence**

7 Acidophilous grasslands

7A Subalpine and montane acidophilous grasslands: **1 – rare occurrence**
7B Submontane Nardus grasslands: **1 – rare occurrence**

8 Dry grasslands

8D Broad-leaved dry grasslands: **1 – rare occurrence**
8E Acidophilous dry grasslands: **1 – rare occurrence**
8F Thermophilous forest fringe vegetation: **1 – rare occurrence**

9 Sand grasslands and rock-outcrop vegetation

9C Festuca grasslands on acidic sands: **1 – rare occurrence**
9E Acidophilous vegetation of spring therophytes and succulents: **1 – rare occurrence**

10 Saline vegetation

10I Inland saline meadows: **1 – rare occurrence**

11 Heathlands and scrub

11H Subalpine deciduous scrub: **1 – rare occurrence**
11I Willow carrs: **1 – rare occurrence**
11J Willow galleries of loamy and sandy river banks: **1 – rare occurrence**
11L Tall mesic and xeric shrub: **1 – rare occurrence**
11R Scrub and pioneer woodland of forests clearings: **1 – rare occurrence**

12 Forests

12A Alder carrs: **1 – rare occurrence**
12B Alluvial forests: **1 – rare occurrence**
12T Robinia pseudacacia plantations: **1 – rare occurrence**
12U Plantations of broad-leaved non-native trees: **1 – rare occurrence**

13 Anthropogenic vegetation

13A Annual vegetation of ruderal habitats: **1 – rare occurrence**
13D Perennial thermophilous ruderal vegetation: **1 – rare occurrence**
13E Perennial nitrophilous herbaceous vegetation of mesic sites: **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**

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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: **TD *Molinio-Arrhenatheretea***

Diagnostic taxon of alliances: **TDE *Deschampsion cespitosae***

Diagnostic taxon of associations: **TDE01 *Poo trivialis-Alopecuretum pratensis***

Constant taxon

Constant taxon of classes: **TD *Molinio-Arrhenatheretea***

Constant taxon of alliances: **TDA *Arrhenatherion elatioris***, **TDB *Polygono bistortae-Trisetion flavescentis***, **TDD *Molinion caeruleae***, **TDE *Deschampsion cespitosae***, **TDF *Calthion palustris***

Constant taxon of associations: **MCH05 *Caricetum distichae***, **MCH07 *Caricetum vulpinae***, **TDA01 *Pastinaco sativae-Arrhenatheretum elatioris***, **TDA03 *Poo-Trisetetum flavescentis***, **TDA04 *Potentillo albae-Festucetum rubrae***, **TDB01 *Geranio sylvatici-Trisetetum flavescentis***, **TDB02 *Melandrio rubri-Phleetum alpini***, **TDB03 *Meo athamantici-Festucetum rubrae***, **TDD01 *Molinietum caeruleae***, **TDE01 *Poo trivialis-Alopecuretum pratensis***, **TDE02 *Holcetum lanati***, **TDE03 *Lathyro palustris-Gratioletum officinalis***, **TDE04 *Cnidio dubii-Deschampsietum cespitosae***, **TDE05 *Scutellario hastifoliae-Veronicetum longifoliae***, **TDF01 *Angelico sylvestris-Cirsietum oleracei***, **TDF02 *Cirsietum rivularis***, **TDF03 *Angelico sylvestris-Cirsietum palustris***, **TDF04 *Crepido paludosae-Juncetum acutiflori***, **TDF05 *Polygono bistortae-Cirsietum heterophylli***, **TDF07 *Scirpo sylvatici-Cirsietum cani***, **TDF08 *Scirpetum sylvatici***, **TDF09 *Caricetum cespitosae***, **TDF10 *Scirpo sylvatici-Caricetum brizoidis***, **TDF12 *Filipendulo ulmariae-Geranietum palustris***, **TDF13 *Lysimachio vulgaris-Filipenduletum ulmariae***, **TDF14 *Chaerophyllo hirsuti-Filipenduletum ulmariae***

Dominant taxon

Dominant taxon of associations: **TDA01 *Pastinaco sativae-Arrhenatheretum elatioris***, **TDE01 *Poo trivialis-Alopecuretum pratensis***, **TDE02 *Holcetum lanati***, **TDE03 *Lathyro palustris-Gratioletum officinalis***, **TDE05 *Scutellario hastifoliae-Veronicetum longifoliae***, **TDF01 *Angelico sylvestris-Cirsietum oleracei***, **TDF07 *Scirpo sylvatici-Cirsietum cani***

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**

Colonization ability

Index of colonization success (ICS): **7**

Index of colonization potential (ICP): **2**

Optimum successional age [years]: **25**

Distribution and frequency

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

Floristic region: **Europe, Asia, Siberia**

Distribution range extension along the continentality gradient: **7**

Elevational belt in the Czech Republic: **lowlands, colline belt, submontane belt, montane belt**

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Expansive taxon in the region: **Bohemian Thermophyticum, Bohemian Moravian Mesophyticum, Bohemian Moravian Oreophyticum, Pannonian Thermophyticum, Carpathian Mesophyticum, Carpathian Oreophyticum**

Occurrence frequency in the basic grid mapping cells and quadrants of the basic grid mapping cells: 666

taxon.data.freq_in_quad: 2416

Commonness in vegetation plots from the Czech Republic

Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots: **8.1 %**

Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 5%: **23.8 %**

Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 25%: **8.7 %**

Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 50%: **2.9 %**

Mean percentage cover in vegetation plots: **7.9 %**

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: **44**

Number of narrow habitats in which the taxon has its optimum: **6**

Number of broad habitats in which the taxon occurs: **12**

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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