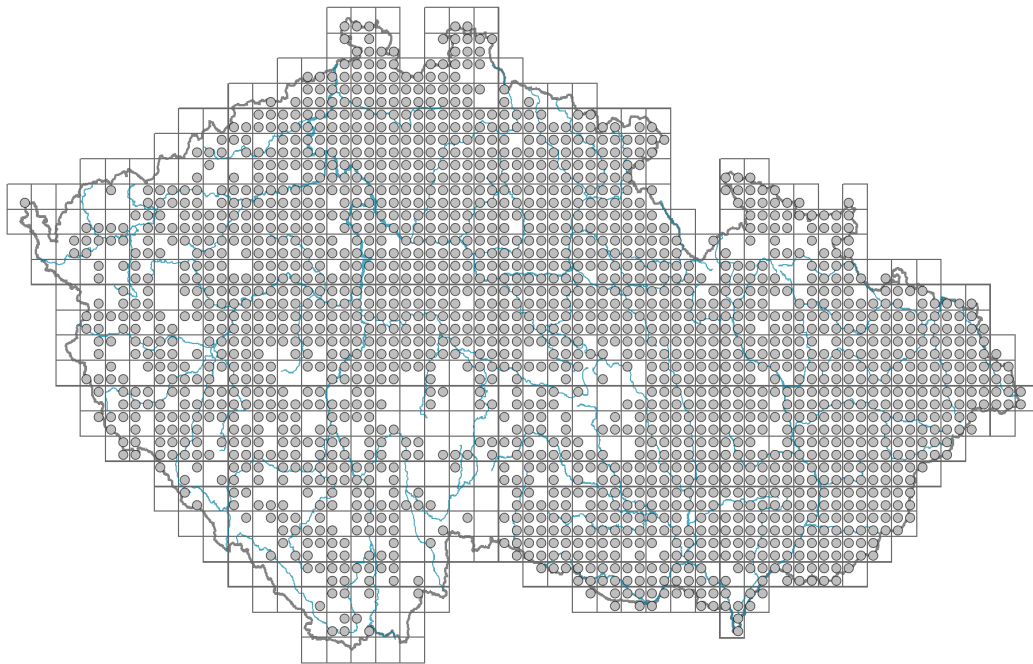


# *Brachypodium sylvaticum*

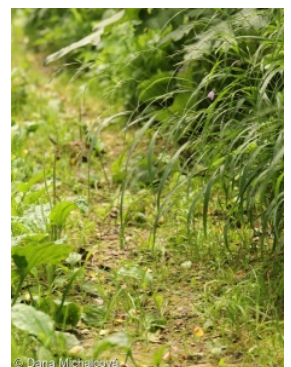
## Distribution



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]: **0.6-1.2**

Growth form: **clonal herb**

Life form: **hemicryptophyte**

Life strategy: **CS - competitor/stress-tolerator**

Life strategy (Pierce method based on leaf traits): **CSR**

Life strategy (Pierce method, C-score): **31.6 %**

Life strategy (Pierce method, S-score): **31.8 %**

Life strategy (Pierce method, R-score): **36.6 %**

## 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, hygromorphic**

## Flower

Flowering period [month]: **July-August**

Flowering phase: **8 Clematis vitalba-Galium sylvaticum (mid-summer)**

Flower colour: **green**

Perianth type: **reduced**

Perianth fusion: **reduced**

Inflorescence type: **racemus e spiculis compositus**

Dicliny: **synoecious**

Generative reproduction type: **facultative 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 (cyclicality): **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: **6**

Lateral spreading distance by clonal growth [m]: **0.01**

Clonal index: **4**

### 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 excluded) [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): **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**

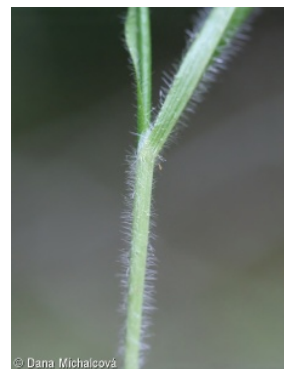
Depth of the belowground bud bank (root buds included) [cm]: **4**

### Trophic mode

Parasitism and mycoheterotrophy: **autotrophic**

Carnivory: **non-carnivorous**

Symbiotic nitrogen fixation: **no nitrogen-fixing symbionts**



## Karyology

Chromosome number (2n): **18**

Ploidy level (x): **2**

2C genome size [Mbp]: **762.69**

1Cx monoploid genome size [Mbp]: **381.35**

Genomic GC content: **46.7 %**

## Taxon origin

Origin in the Czech Republic: **native**

## Ecological indicator values

Ellenberg-type indicator values

Light indicator value: **4 - transition between values 3 and 5**

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: **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: **0 - not salt tolerant, glycophyte**

Indicator values for disturbance

Whole-community disturbance frequency indicator value: **-1.86**

Herb layer disturbance frequency indicator value: **-0.75**

Whole-community disturbance severity indicator value: **0.29**

Herb layer disturbance severity indicator value: **0.16**

Whole-community structure based disturbance indicator value: **0.18**

Herb layer structure-based disturbance indicator value: **0.25**

## Habitat and sociology

Occurrence in habitats

4 Wetland and riverine herbaceous vegetation

4D Riverine reed vegetation: **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

5A Hard-water springs with tufa formation: **1 - rare occurrence**

5B Lowland to montane soft-water springs: **1 - rare occurrence**

6 Meadows and mesic pastures

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

6D Alluvial meadows of lowland rivers: **1 - rare occurrence**

6E Wet Cirsium meadows: **1 - rare occurrence**

6F Intermittently wet Molinia meadows: **1 - rare occurrence**

6G Vegetation of wet disturbed soils: **1 - rare occurrence**

## 8 Dry grasslands

8B Submediterranean dry grasslands on rock outcrops: **1 - rare occurrence**8D Broad-leaved dry grasslands: **1 - rare occurrence**8F Thermophilous forest fringe vegetation: **2 - optimum**

## 11 Heathlands and scrub

11J Willow galleries of loamy and sandy river banks: **1 - rare occurrence**11L Tall mesic and xeric shrub: **1 - rare occurrence**11N Low xeric scrub: **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: **2 - optimum**12C Oak-hornbeam forests: **2 - optimum**12D Ravine forests: **2 - optimum**12E Herb-rich beech forests: **2 - optimum**12F Limestone beech forests: **2 - optimum**12G Acidophilous beech forests: **1 - rare occurrence**12H Peri-Alpidic basiphilous thermophilous oak forests: **2 - optimum**12I Sub-continental thermophilous oak forests: **2 - optimum**12J Acidophilous thermophilous oak forests: **1 - rare occurrence**12K Acidophilous oak forests: **1 - rare occurrence**12T Robinia pseudacacia plantations: **1 - rare occurrence**12U Plantations of broad-leaved non-native trees: **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**13F Herbaceous vegetation of forests clearings and Rubus scrub: **2 - optimum**

## 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**

## Diagnostic taxon

Diagnostic taxon of alliances: [LBA \*Alnion incanae\*](#), [LBB \*Carpinion betuli\*](#)Diagnostic taxon of associations: [LBA07 \*Fraxino pannonicae-Ulmetum glabrae\*](#), [LCB01 \*Quercetum pubescenti-roboris\*](#), [XDC01 \*Stachyo sylvaticae-Impatientetum noli-tangere\*](#), [XDC04 \*Carici pendulae-Eupatorietum cannabini\*](#)

## Constant taxon

Constant taxon of associations: [LBA05 \*Pruno padi-Fraxinetum excelsioris\*](#), [LBA07 \*Fraxino pannonicae-Ulmetum glabrae\*](#), [LBB02 \*Stellario holostea-Carpinetum betuli\*](#), [LBB03 \*Carici pilosae-Carpinetum betuli\*](#), [LBB04 \*Primulo veris-Carpinetum betuli\*](#), [LCB01 \*Quercetum pubescenti-roboris\*](#), [XDC01 \*Stachyo sylvaticae-Impatientetum noli-tangere\*](#), [XDC04 \*Carici pendulae-Eupatorietum cannabini\*](#)

## Dominant taxon

Dominant taxon of associations: [LBA07 \*Fraxino pannonicae-Ulmetum glabrae\*](#),

**XDC01 *Stachyo sylvaticae*-*Impatientetum noli-tangere***

Ecological specialization indices

Ecological specialization index for all vegetation types: **4.6**

Ecological specialization index for non-forest vegetation: **3.7**

Ecological specialization index for forest vegetation: **4.9**

Colonization ability

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

Index of colonization potential (ICP): **6**

Optimum successional age [years]: **38**

**Distribution and frequency**

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

Floristic region: **Europe, Western Asia**

Distribution range extension along the continentality gradient: **5**

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

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

Occurrence frequency in the basic grid mapping cells and quadrants of the basic grid mapping cells: **602**

taxon.data.freq\_in\_quad: **1945**

Commonness in vegetation plots from the Czech Republic

Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots: **3.2 %**

Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 5%: **15 %**

Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 25%: **4 %**

Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 50%: **0.9 %**

Mean percentage cover in vegetation plots: **5 %**

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: **34**

Number of narrow habitats in which the taxon has its optimum: **9**

Number of broad habitats in which the taxon occurs: **7**

Number of broad habitats in which the taxon has its optimum: **3**

**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**