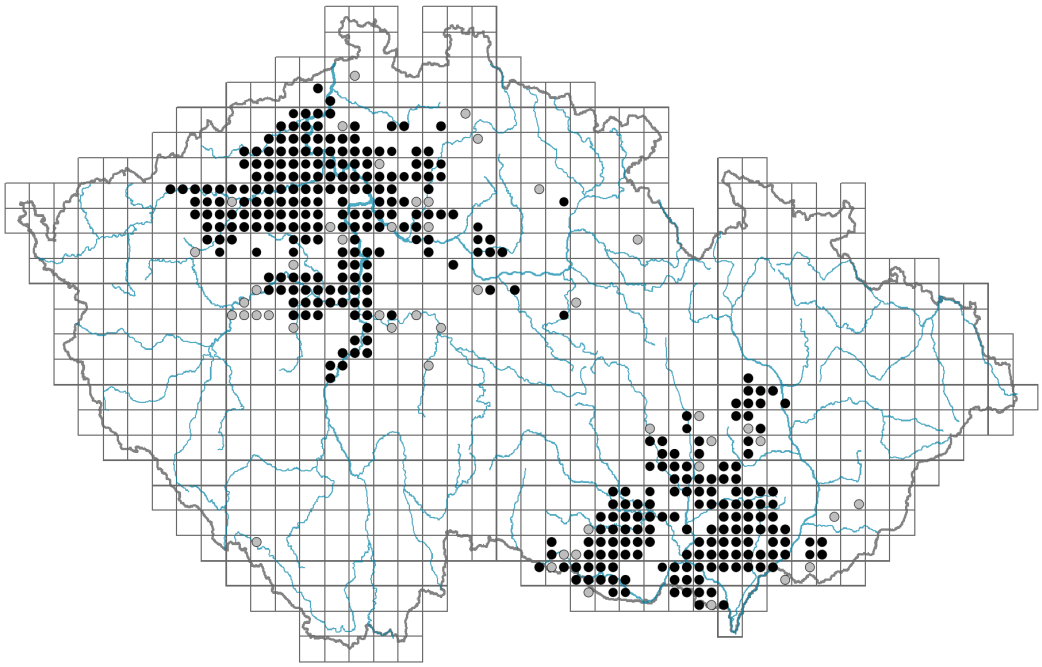
# *Carex humilis*

## Distribution





Map info

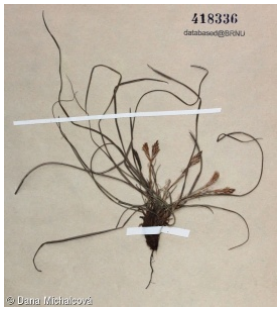
revised records

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]: **0.05–0.2**
Growth form: **clonal herb**
Life form: **hemicryptophyte**
Life strategy: **CSR – competitor/stress-tolerator/ruderal**
Life strategy (Pierce method based on leaf traits): **S/SR**
Life strategy (Pierce method, C-score): **5.8 %**
Life strategy (Pierce method, S-score): **67 %**
Life strategy (Pierce method, R-score): **27.2 %**

### 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: **scleromorphic, mesomorphic**

### Flower

Flowering period [month]: **March–April**

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Flowering phase: **2 Acer platanoides-Anemone nemorosa (start of early spring)**
Flower colour: **brown**
Perianth type: **flower achlamydeous**
Inflorescence type: **spica e spiculis composita**
Dicliny: **monoecious**
Generative reproduction type: **mixed mating**
Pollination syndrome: **wind-pollination**

## Fruit, seed and dispersal



Fruit type: **dry fruit – nut enclosed in an utricle**
Fruit colour: **brown**
Reproduction type: **mostly by seed/spores, rarely vegetatively**
Dispersal unit (diaspore): **fruit, infrutescence or its part**
Dispersal strategy: **Allium (mainly autochory)**
Myrmecochory: **myrmecochorous**

## Belowground organs and clonality



Shoot metamorphosis: **rhizome**
Storage organ: **rhizome, 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: **2.5**
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): **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): **20**
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): **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): **20**
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**

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## Karyology




Chromosome number (2n): **36**
Ploidy level (x): **2**
2C genome size [Mbp]: **907.59**
1Cx monoploid genome size [Mbp]: **453.79**
Genomic GC content: **37.2 %**

## 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: **6 – transition between values 5 and 7**
Moisture indicator value: **2 – transition between values 1 and 3**
Reaction indicator value: **8 – transition between values 7 and 9, occurring mostly in calcium-rich 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: **-1.21**
Herb layer disturbance frequency indicator value: **-0.43**
Whole-community disturbance severity indicator value: **0.21**
Herb layer disturbance severity indicator value: **0.22**
Whole-community structure based disturbance indicator value: **0.37**
Herb layer structure-based disturbance indicator value: **0.45**




## Habitat and sociology

### Occurrence in habitats

### 8 Dry grasslands



8A Hercynian dry grasslands on rock outcrops: **2 – optimum**
8B Submediterranean dry grasslands on rock outcrops: **3 – dominant**
8C Narrow-leaved sub-continental steppes: **3 – dominant**
8D Broad-leaved dry grasslands: **2 – optimum**
8E Acidophilous dry grasslands: **2 – optimum**
8F Thermophilous forest fringe vegetation: **2 – optimum**

### 9 Sand grasslands and rock-outcrop vegetation

9B Open vegetation of acidic sands: **1 – rare occurrence**
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**

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11L Tall mesic and xeric shrub: **1 – rare occurrence**
11N Low xeric scrub: **2 – optimum**

## 12 Forests

12C Oak-hornbeam forests: **1 – rare occurrence**
12D Ravine forests: **1 – rare occurrence**
12F Limestone beech forests: **2 – optimum**
12H Peri-Alpidic basiphilous thermophilous oak forests: **2 – optimum**
12I Sub-continental thermophilous oak forests: **1 – rare occurrence**
12J Acidophilous thermophilous oak forests: **2 – optimum**
12K Acidophilous oak forests: **1 – rare occurrence**
12L Boreo-continental pine forests: **1 – rare occurrence**
12O Peri-Alpidic pine forests: **3 – dominant**
12W Pine and larch plantations: **1 – rare occurrence**

## Affinity to the forest environment

Affinity to the forest environment in Thermophyticum: **2.1 – taxon occurring both in the forest and open vegetation**

## Diagnostic taxon

Diagnostic taxon of classes: **TH *Festuco-Brometea***

Diagnostic taxon of alliances: **LCA *Quercion pubescenti-petraeae*, THB *Bromo pannonici-Festucion pallentis*, THD *Festucion valesiacae*, THE *Cirsio-Brachypodion pinnati***

Diagnostic taxon of associations: **LCA01 *Lathyro collini-Quercetum pubescentis*, LCA02 *Lithospermo purpurocaerulei-Quercetum pubescentis*, LCC02 *Genisto pilosae-Quercetum petraeae*, THA04 *Helichryso arenarii-Festucetum pallentis*, THB01 *Poo badensis-Festucetum pallentis*, THC01 *Carici humilis-Seslerietum caeruleae*, THD02 *Erysimo crepidifolii-Festucetum valesiacae*, THE03 *Polygalo majoris-Brachypodietum pinnati***

## Constant taxon

Constant taxon of alliances: **THB *Bromo pannonici-Festucion pallentis*, THD *Festucion valesiacae***

Constant taxon of associations: **LCA01 *Lathyro collini-Quercetum pubescentis*, LCA02 *Lithospermo purpurocaerulei-Quercetum pubescentis*, LCC02 *Genisto pilosae-Quercetum petraeae*, THA04 *Helichryso arenarii-Festucetum pallentis*, THB01 *Poo badensis-Festucetum pallentis*, THC01 *Carici humilis-Seslerietum caeruleae*, THC02 *Minuartio setaceae-Seslerietum caeruleae*, THD02 *Erysimo crepidifolii-Festucetum valesiacae*, THD03 *Festuco rupicolae-Caricetum humilis*, THD04 *Koelerio macranthae-Stipetum joannis*, THD06 *Astragalo exscapi-Crambetum tatariae*, THE03 *Polygalo majoris-Brachypodietum pinnati*, THG02 *Avenulo pratensis-Festucetum valesiacae***

## Dominant taxon

Dominant taxon of associations: **LCA01 *Lathyro collini-Quercetum pubescentis*, LCA02 *Lithospermo purpurocaerulei-Quercetum pubescentis*, LCC01 *Sorbo torminalis-Quercetum*, LCC02 *Genisto pilosae-Quercetum petraeae*, THA04 *Helichryso arenarii-Festucetum pallentis*, THD03 *Festuco rupicolae-Caricetum humilis*, THD04 *Koelerio macranthae-Stipetum joannis*, THE01 *Scabioso ochroleucae-Brachypodietum pinnati*, THE02 *Cirsio pannonici-Seslerietum caeruleae*, THE03 *Polygalo majoris-Brachypodietum pinnati*, THH03 *Geranio sanguinei-Peucedanetum cervariae***

## Ecological specialization indices

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Ecological specialization index for all vegetation types: **4.6**
Ecological specialization index for non-forest vegetation: **5**
Ecological specialization index for forest vegetation: **4.5**

### Colonization ability

Index of colonization success (ICS): **3**
Index of colonization potential (ICP): **1**
Optimum successional age [years]: **75**

## Distribution and frequency

Floristic zone: **southern temperate, submeridional**
Floristic region: **Europe, Asia**
Continentality degree: **6**
Distribution range extension along the continentality gradient: **6**
Elevational belt in the Czech Republic: **lowlands, colline belt**
Occurrence frequency in the basic grid mapping cells and quadrants of the basic grid mapping cells: 181
taxon.data.freq_in_quad: 427

### Commonness in vegetation plots from the Czech Republic

Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots: **1.9 %**
Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 5%: **49.6 %**
Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 25%: **19.8 %**
Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 50%: **3.4 %**
Mean percentage cover in vegetation plots: **13.4 %**
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: **22**
Number of narrow habitats in which the taxon has its optimum: **11**
Number of broad habitats in which the taxon occurs: **4**
Number of broad habitats in which the taxon has its optimum: **3**

## Threats and protection

Red List 2017 (national categories): **C4a – near threatened taxon**
Red List 2017 (IUCN categories): **NT – near threatened**
Legal protection: **not protected by law**

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