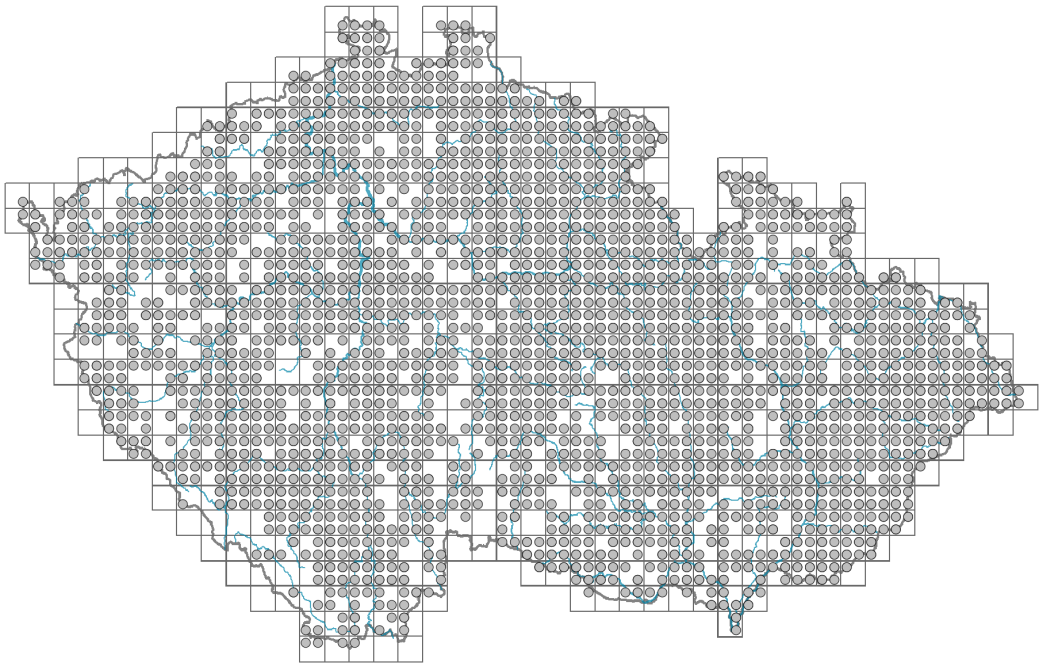
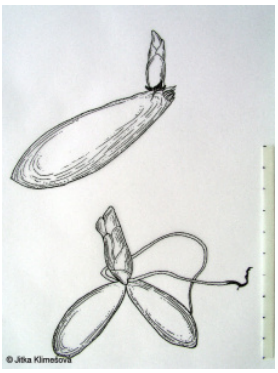
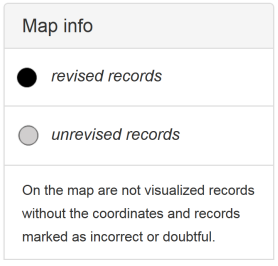
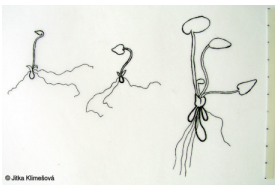
# *Ficaria verna*

## Distribution












### Habitus and growth type

Height [m]: **0.05–0.15**
Growth form: **clonal herb**
Life form: **geophyte**
Life strategy (Pierce method based on leaf traits): **R/CR**
Life strategy (Pierce method, C-score): **29.6 %**
Life strategy (Pierce method, S-score): **0 %**
Life strategy (Pierce method, R-score): **70.5 %**

### Leaf

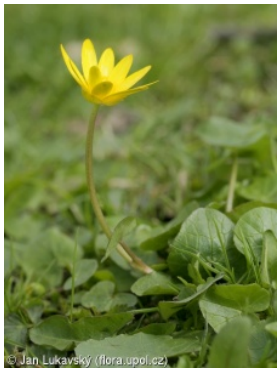
Leaf presence and metamorphosis: **leaves present, not modified**
Leaf arrangement (phyllotaxis): **alternate**
Leaf shape: **simple – entire**
Stipules: **absent**
Petiole: **present**
Leaf life span: **spring green**
Leaf anatomy: **hygromorphic**

### Flower

Flowering period [month]: **March–May**
Flower colour: **yellow**

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Flower symmetry: **actinomorphic**
Perianth type: **calyx and corolla**
Perianth fusion: **free**
Calyx fusion: **aposepalous**
Inflorescence type: **flores solitarii**
Generative reproduction type: **facultative allogamy**
Pollination syndrome: **insect-pollination**
Pollinator spectrum: **hoverflies, flies s. l., nitidulids (honeybee, bumblebees, solitary bees, other Hymenoptera, meat flies s. l., other Diptera, butterflies, beetles, thrips, other pollinators)**




## Fruit, seed and dispersal



Fruit type: **dry fruit – head of achenes**
Fruit colour: **brown**
Reproduction type: **mostly vegetatively, rarely by seed/spores**
Dispersal unit (diaspore): **fruit, infrutescence or its part, bulbil or tuber**
Dispersal strategy: **Allium (mainly autochory)**
Myrmecochory: **myrmecochorous**



## Belowground organs and clonality

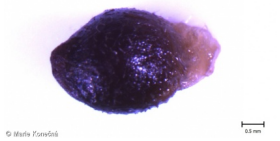


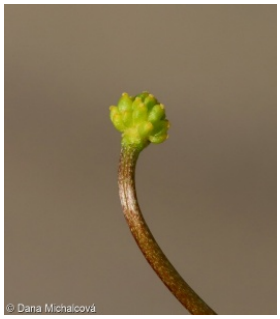
Type of clonal growth organ: **root tuber**
Freely dispersible organs of clonal growth: **present**
Shoot life span (cyclicity): **monocyclic shoots prevailing**
Branching type of stem-derived organs of clonal growth: **sympodial**
Primary root: **absent**
Persistence of the clonal growth organ [year]: **1.5**
Number of clonal offspring: **5.1**
Lateral spreading distance by clonal growth [m]: **0.01**
Clonal index: **3**



### Bud bank

Number of buds per shoot at the soil surface (root buds excluded): **4**
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): **12**
Depth of the belowground bud bank (root buds exluded) [cm]: **4**
Number of buds per shoot at the soil surface (root buds included): **4**
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): **12**
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): **32**
Ploidy level (x): **4**
2C genome size [Mbp]: **28434.46**
1Cx monoploid genome size [Mbp]: **7108.62**
Genomic GC content: **42.3 %**

## Taxon origin

Origin in the Czech Republic: **native**

## Ecological indicator values




### Ellenberg-type indicator values

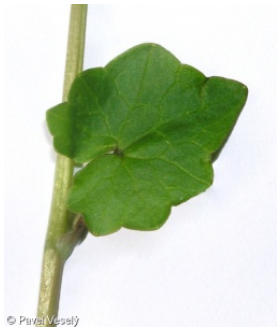
Light indicator value: **4 – transition between values 3 and 5**
Temperature indicator value: **5 – moderate heat indicator, occurring from lowland to montane belt, mainly in submontane-temperate areas**
Moisture indicator value: **6 – transition between values 5 and 7**
Reaction indicator value: **7 – indicator of slightly acidic to slightly basic conditions, never occurring in very acidic conditions**
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: **-1.69**
Herb layer disturbance frequency indicator value: **-0.64**
Whole-community disturbance severity indicator value: **0.31**
Herb layer disturbance severity indicator value: **0.23**
Whole-community structure based disturbance indicator value: **0.21**
Herb layer structure-based disturbance indicator value: **0.3**

## Habitat and sociology




### Occurrence in habitats

#### 4 Wetland and riverine herbaceous vegetation

4A Reed-beds of eutrophic still waters: **1 – rare occurrence**
4D Riverine reed vegetation: **2 – optimum**
4E Reed vegetation of brooks: **1 – rare occurrence**
4G Tall-sedge beds: **1 – rare occurrence**
4J River gravel banks: **1 – rare occurrence**
4K Petasites fringes of montane brooks: **1 – rare occurrence**
4L Nitrophilous herbaceous fringes of lowland rivers: **2 – optimum**




#### 5 Vegetation of springs and mires

5A Hard-water springs with tufa formation: **1 – rare occurrence**
5B Lowland to montane soft-water springs: **2 – optimum**

#### 6 Meadows and mesic pastures

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

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

## 8 Dry grasslands

8F Thermophilous forest fringe vegetation: **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: **2 – optimum**

## 12 Forests

12A Alder carrs: **1 – rare occurrence**
12B Alluvial forests: **3 – dominant**
12C Oak-hornbeam forests: **2 – optimum**
12D Ravine forests: **2 – optimum**
12E Herb-rich beech forests: **1 – rare occurrence**
12F Limestone beech forests: **1 – rare occurrence**
12H Peri-Alpidic basiphilous thermophilous oak forests: **1 – rare occurrence**
12I Sub-continental thermophilous oak forests: **1 – rare occurrence**
12J Acidophilous thermophilous oak forests: **1 – rare occurrence**
12T Robinia pseudacacia plantations: **2 – optimum**
12U Plantations of broad-leaved non-native trees: **2 – optimum**
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: **2 – optimum**
13F Herbaceous vegetation of forests clearings and Rubus scrub: **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**
Affinity to the forest environment in Mesophyticum and Oreophyticum: **2.1 – taxon occurring both in the forest and open vegetation**

## Diagnostic taxon

Diagnostic taxon of alliances: **LBA *Alnion incanae***
Diagnostic taxon of associations: **KBB05 *Rhamno catharticae-Cornetum sanguineae***, **LBA05 *Pruno padi-Fraxinetum excelsioris***, **LBA06 *Ficario vernae-Ulmetum campestris***

## Constant taxon

Constant taxon of associations: **KBB05 *Rhamno catharticae-Cornetum sanguineae***, **LBA05 *Pruno padi-Fraxinetum excelsioris***, **LBA06 *Ficario vernae-Ulmetum campestris***

## Dominant taxon

Dominant taxon of associations: **LBA04 *Stellario nemorum-Alnetum glutinosae***,

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**LBA05 *Pruno padi-Fraxinetum excelsioris*, LBA06 *Ficario vernae-Ulmetum campestris*, XDC05 *Urtico dioicae-Parietarietum officinalis***

### Ecological specialization indices

Ecological specialization index for all vegetation types: **4.4**
Ecological specialization index for non-forest vegetation: **4.5**
Ecological specialization index for forest vegetation: **5.4**

### Colonization ability

Index of colonization success (ICS): **4**
Index of colonization potential (ICP): **3**
Optimum successional age [years]: **29**

## Distribution and frequency

Distribution range extension along the continentality gradient: **5**
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: 637
taxon.data.freq_in_quad: 2067

### Commonness in vegetation plots from the Czech Republic

Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots: **1.6 %**
Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 5%: **29.6 %**
Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 25%: **9.4 %**
Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 50%: **1.2 %**
Mean percentage cover in vegetation plots: **8 %**
Maximum percentage cover in vegetation plots: **63 %**

### Number of habitats with taxon occurrence in the Czech Republic

Number of narrow habitats in which the taxon occurs: **37**
Number of narrow habitats in which the taxon has its optimum: **13**
Number of broad habitats in which the taxon occurs: **7**
Number of broad habitats in which the taxon has its optimum: **6**

## 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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