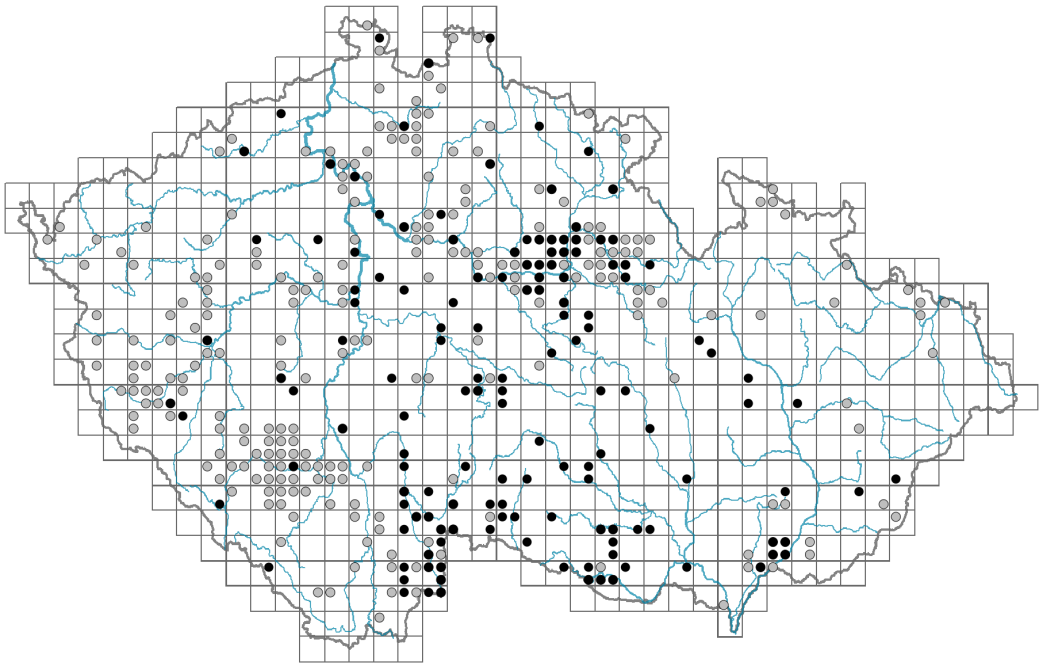
Filago minima

Distribution



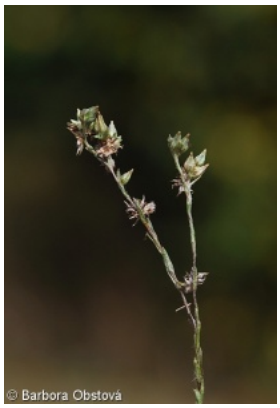


Map info

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: **annual herb**
Life form: **therophyte**
Life strategy: **SR – stress-tolerator/ruderal**
Life strategy (Pierce method based on leaf traits): **SR**
Life strategy (Pierce method, C-score): **0 %**
Life strategy (Pierce method, S-score): **58.4 %**
Life strategy (Pierce method, R-score): **41.6 %**

Leaf

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

Flower

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

© 2014–2026 Pladias – Citation: Pladias – Database of the Czech Flora and Vegetation. www.pladias.cz



Flowering phase: **8 Clematis vitalba-Galium sylvaticum (mid-summer)**
Flower colour: **yellow**
Flower symmetry: **actinomorphic**
Perianth type: **calyx sometimes absent, corolla present**
Perianth fusion: **fused**
Shape of the sympetalous corolla or syntepalous perianth: **tubular, filiform**
Calyx fusion: **pappus**
Inflorescence type: **anthella ex capitulis anthodiorum composita**
Dicliny: **gynomonoecious**
Generative reproduction type: **facultative autogamy**
Pollination syndrome: **wind-pollination, selfing**



Fruit, seed and dispersal

Fruit type: **dry fruit – achene/cypsela/samara**
Fruit colour: **brown**
Reproduction type: **only by seed/spores**
Dispersal unit (diaspore): **fruit, infrutescence or its part**
Dispersal strategy: **Epilobium (mainly anemochory and autochory)**
Myrmecochory: **probably non-myrmecochorous**

Belowground organs and clonality



Shoot life span (cyclicity): **monocyclic shoots prevailing**
Primary root: **present**

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): **0**
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): **8**
Depth of the belowground bud bank (root buds exluded) [cm]: **1**
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): **0**
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): **8**
Depth of the belowground bud bank (root buds included) [cm]: **1**

Trophic mode

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

Taxon origin

Origin in the Czech Republic: **native**

© 2014–2026 Pladias – Citation: Pladias – Database of the Czech Flora and Vegetation. www.pladias.cz

Ecological indicator values

Ellenberg-type indicator values

Light indicator value: **9 – full light plant, occurring only in fully irradiated places, not at less than 50% 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: **4 – transition between values 3 and 5**
Nutrient indicator value: **2 – transition between values 1 and 3**
Salinity indicator value: **0 – not salt tolerant, glycophyte**

Indicator values for disturbance

Whole-community disturbance frequency indicator value: **0.05**
Herb layer disturbance frequency indicator value: **0.05**
Whole-community disturbance severity indicator value: **0.43**
Herb layer disturbance severity indicator value: **0.47**
Whole-community structure based disturbance indicator value: **0.84**
Herb layer structure-based disturbance indicator value: **0.78**

Habitat and sociology

Occurrence in habitats

8 Dry grasslands

8E Acidophilous dry grasslands: **1 – rare occurrence**

9 Sand grasslands and rock-outcrop vegetation

9B Open vegetation of acidic sands: **2 – optimum**
9C Festuca grasslands on acidic sands: **1 – rare occurrence**
9D Pannonian sand steppes: **2 – optimum**
9E Acidophilous vegetation of spring therophytes and succulents: **1 – rare occurrence**

11 Heathlands and scrub

11A Dry lowland to subalpine heathlands: **1 – rare occurrence**

Affinity to the forest environment

Affinity to the forest environment in Thermophyticum: **0 – taxon that does not 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: **TG *Festucetea vaginatae***
Diagnostic taxon of alliances: **TFA *Corynephorion canescentis*, TFB *Thero-Airion*, TGA *Festucion vaginatae*, XBJ *Salsolion ruthenicae***
Diagnostic taxon of associations: **TFA01 *Corniculario aculeatae-Corynephoretum canescentis*, TFA02 *Festuco psammophilae-Koelerietum glaucae*, TFB01 *Airetum praecocis*, TFB02 *Vulpietum myuri*, TGA01 *Diantho serotini-Festucetum vaginatae*, XBJ03 *Plantagini arenariae-Senecionetum viscosi***

Ecological specialization indices

Ecological specialization index for all vegetation types: **4.7**
Ecological specialization index for non-forest vegetation: **4.6**

Colonization ability

© 2014–2026 Pladias – Citation: Pladias – Database of the Czech Flora and Vegetation. www.pladias.cz

Index of colonization success (ICS): **5**
Index of colonization potential (ICP): **8**
Optimum successional age [years]: **5**

Distribution and frequency

Floristic zone: **northern temperate, southern temperate, submeridional, meridional**
Floristic region: **Europe**
Continentality degree: **4**
Distribution range extension along the continentality gradient: **4**
Elevational belt in the Czech Republic: **lowlands, colline belt, submontane belt**
Occurrence frequency in the basic grid mapping cells and quadrants of the basic grid mapping cells: 245
taxon.data.freq_in_quad: 374

Commonness in vegetation plots from the Czech Republic

Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots: **0.2 %**
Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 5%: **2.1 %**
Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 25%: **0 %**
Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 50%: **0 %**
Mean percentage cover in vegetation plots: **2.5 %**
Maximum percentage cover in vegetation plots: **13 %**

Number of habitats with taxon occurrence in the Czech Republic

Number of narrow habitats in which the taxon occurs: **6**
Number of narrow habitats in which the taxon has its optimum: **2**
Number of broad habitats in which the taxon occurs: **3**
Number of broad habitats in which the taxon has its optimum: **1**

Threats and protection

Red List 2017 (national categories): **C3 – vulnerable taxon**
Red List 2017 (IUCN categories): **NT – near threatened**
Legal protection: **not protected by law**

© 2014–2026 Pladias – Citation: Pladias – Database of the Czech Flora and Vegetation. www.pladias.cz