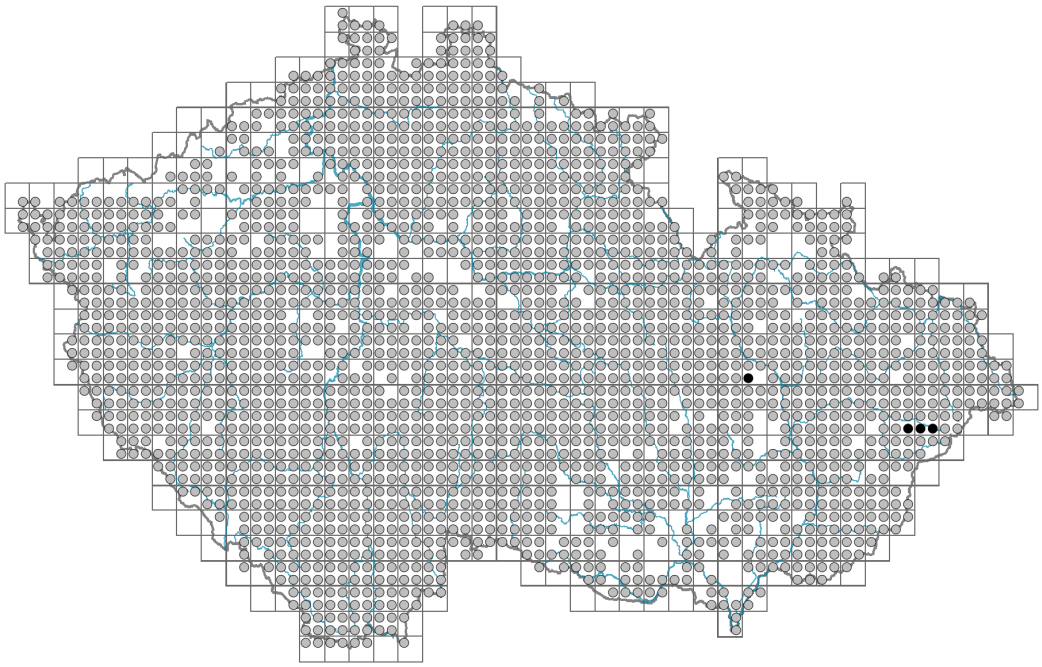
Frangula alnus

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]: **1–4**
Growth form: **shrub**
Life form: **nanophanerophyte**
Life strategy: **C – competitor**
Life strategy (Pierce method based on leaf traits): **CSR**
Life strategy (Pierce method, C-score): **26.8 %**
Life strategy (Pierce method, S-score): **41.4 %**
Life strategy (Pierce method, R-score): **31.9 %**

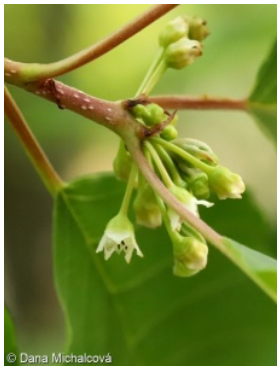
Leaf

Leaf presence and metamorphosis: **leaves present, not modified**
Leaf arrangement (phyllotaxis): **alternate**
Leaf shape: **simple – entire**
Stipules: **present**
Petiole: **present**
Leaf life span: **summer green**
Leaf deciduousness in woody plants: **winter deciduous**
Leaf anatomy: **mesomorphic**
Functional leaf type in woody plants: **broad deciduous or semi-deciduous**

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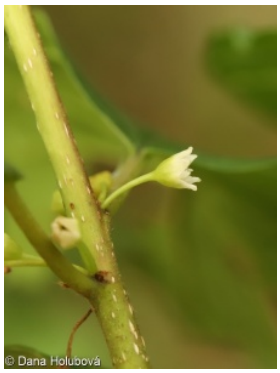
Flower





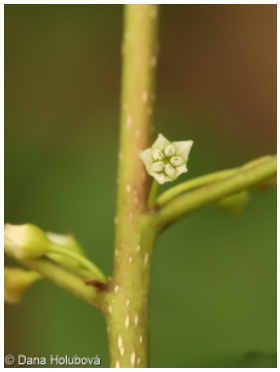
Flowering period [month]: **May–June**
Flowering phase: **6 Cornus sanguinea-Melica uniflora (start of early summer)**
Flower colour: **green-white**
Flower symmetry: **actinomorphic**
Perianth type: **calyx and corolla**
Perianth fusion: **fused**
Shape of the sympetalous corolla or syntepalous perianth: **funnel-shaped**
Calyx fusion: **synsepalous**
Inflorescence type: **fasciculus**
Dicliny: **synoecious**
Generative reproduction type: **allogamy self-incompatibility**
Pollination syndrome: **insect-pollination**

Fruit, seed and dispersal



Fruit type: **fleshy fruit – drupe**
Fruit colour: **violet, red, black**
Reproduction type: **only by seed/spores**
Dispersal unit (diaspore): **seed, fruit, infrutescence or its part**
Dispersal strategy: **Cornus (mainly autochory and endozoochory)**
Myrmecochory: **non-myrmecochorous (b)**

Belowground organs and clonality



Root metamorphosis: **root shoot**
Primary root: **absent**
Position of root buds: **lateral roots**
Role of root buds in life-history of a plant: **additive**

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): **5**
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): **10**
Depth of the belowground bud bank (root buds exluded) [cm]: **3**
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): **16**
Number of buds per shoot at a depth greater than 10 cm (root buds included): **15**
Size of the belowground bud bank (root buds included): **36**
Depth of the belowground bud bank (root buds included) [cm]: **9**



Trophic mode

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

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Karyology



Chromosome number (2n): **20 (22, 26)**
Ploidy level (x): **2**
2C genome size [Mbp]: **572.88**
1Cx monoploid genome size [Mbp]: **286.44**
Genomic GC content: **37.7 %**

Taxon origin



Origin in the Czech Republic: **native**

Ecological indicator values



Ellenberg-type indicator values

Light indicator value: **6x – transition between values 5 and 7; rarely at less than 20% of diffuse radiation incident in an open area (generalist)**
Temperature indicator value: **6 – transition between values 5 and 7**
Moisture indicator value: **7 – humidity indicator, focus on well moistened, but not wet soils**
Reaction indicator value: **4 – transition between values 3 and 5**
Nutrient indicator value: **4x – transition between values 3 and 5 (generalist)**
Salinity indicator value: **0 – not salt tolerant, glycophyte**



Indicator values for disturbance

Whole-community disturbance frequency indicator value: **-1.89**
Herb layer disturbance frequency indicator value: **-0.87**
Whole-community disturbance severity indicator value: **0.23**
Herb layer disturbance severity indicator value: **0.08**
Whole-community structure based disturbance indicator value: **0.1**
Herb layer structure-based disturbance indicator value: **0.17**



Habitat and sociology

Occurrence in habitats

1 Vegetation of cliffs, screes and walls

1B Siliceous cliffs and block fields: **1 – rare occurrence**

4 Wetland and riverine herbaceous vegetation

4A Reed-beds of eutrophic still waters: **1 – rare occurrence**
4F Mesotrophic vegetation of muddy substrata: **1 – rare occurrence**
4G Tall-sedge beds: **1 – rare occurrence**

5 Vegetation of springs and mires

5D Calcareous fens: **1 – rare occurrence**
5E Acidic moss-rich fens and peatland meadows: **1 – rare occurrence**
5F Transitional mires: **1 – rare occurrence**
5G Raised bogs: **1 – rare occurrence**
5H Wet peat soils and bog hollows: **1 – rare occurrence**

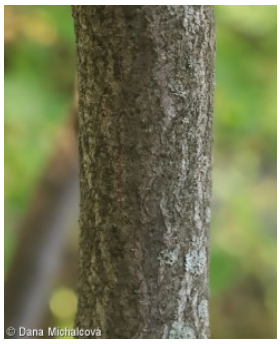
7 Acidophilous grasslands

7B Submontane Nardus grasslands: **1 – rare occurrence**



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8 Dry grasslands

8A Hercynian dry grasslands on rock outcrops: **1 – rare occurrence**

8B Submediterranean dry grasslands on rock outcrops: **1 – rare occurrence**

8F Thermophilous forest fringe vegetation: **1 – rare occurrence**

11 Heathlands and scrub

11A Dry lowland to subalpine heathlands: **2 – optimum**

11I Willow carrs: **2 – optimum**

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: **3 – dominant**

12 Forests

12A Alder carrs: **2 – optimum**

12B Alluvial forests: **1 – rare occurrence**

12C Oak-hornbeam forests: **1 – rare occurrence**

12D Ravine forests: **1 – rare occurrence**

12E Herb-rich beech forests: **1 – rare occurrence**

12F Limestone beech forests: **1 – rare occurrence**

12G Acidophilous beech forests: **1 – rare occurrence**

12H Peri-Alpidic basiphilous thermophilous oak forests: **1 – rare occurrence**

12I Sub-continental thermophilous oak forests: **2 – optimum**

12J Acidophilous thermophilous oak forests: **1 – rare occurrence**

12K Acidophilous oak forests: **2 – optimum**

12L Boreo-continental pine forests: **2 – optimum**

12O Peri-Alpidic pine forests: **2 – optimum**

12P Peatland pine forests: **2 – optimum**

12Q Peatland birch forests: **2 – optimum**

12R Acidophilous spruce forests: **1 – rare occurrence**

12V Spruce plantations: **2 – optimum**

12W Pine and larch plantations: **2 – optimum**

13 Anthropogenic vegetation

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 classes: **LA *Alnetea glutinosae***, **LD *Quercetea robori-petraeae***

Diagnostic taxon of alliances: **LAA *Alnion glutinosae***, **LAB *Salicion cinereae***, **LDA *Quercion roboris***, **LFA *Festuco-Pinion sylvestris***

Diagnostic taxon of associations: **LAA01 *Thelypterido palustris-Alnetum glutinosae***, **LAB01 *Salicetum auritae***, **LCB02 *Carici fritschii-Quercetum roboris***, **LDA04 *Holco mollis-Quercetum roboris***, **LFA01 *Festuco-Pinetum sylvestris***, **LFD02 *Vaccinio uliginosi-Pinetum sylvestris***

Constant taxon

Constant taxon of classes: **LA *Alnetea glutinosae***

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Constant taxon of alliances: **LAA *Alnion glutinosae***, **LFA *Festuco-Pinion sylvestris***
Constant taxon of associations: **LAA01 *Thelypterido palustris-Alnetum glutinosae***, **LAB01 *Salicetum auritae***, **LCB02 *Carici fritschii-Quercetum roboris***, **LDA04 *Holco mollis-Quercetum roboris***, **LFA01 *Festuco-Pinetum sylvestris***, **LFD02 *Vaccinio uliginosi-Pinetum sylvestris***

Dominant taxon

Dominant taxon of associations: **LAA01 *Thelypterido palustris-Alnetum glutinosae***, **LAB01 *Salicetum auritae***, **LAB02 *Salicetum pentandro-auritae***, **LDA04 *Holco mollis-Quercetum roboris***

Ecological specialization indices

Ecological specialization index for all vegetation types: **3.9**
Ecological specialization index for non-forest vegetation: **3.1**
Ecological specialization index for forest vegetation: **4.1**

Colonization ability

Index of colonization success (ICS): **7**
Index of colonization potential (ICP): **8**
Optimum successional age [years]: **27**

Distribution and frequency

Floristic zone: **boreal, northern temperate, southern temperate, submeridional, meridional**
Floristic region: **Europe, Western Asia**
Distribution range extension along the continentality gradient: **6**
Elevational belt in the Czech Republic: **lowlands, colline belt, submontane belt, montane belt**
Expansive taxon in the region: **Bohemian Moravian Mesophyticum, Carpathian Mesophyticum**
Occurrence frequency in the basic grid mapping cells and quadrants of the basic grid mapping cells: 648
taxon.data.freq_in_quad: 2200

Commonness in vegetation plots from the Czech Republic

Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots: **1.4 %**
Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 5%: **19 %**
Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 25%: **4.5 %**
Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 50%: **0.7 %**
Mean percentage cover in vegetation plots: **5.6 %**
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: **38**
Number of narrow habitats in which the taxon has its optimum: **12**
Number of broad habitats in which the taxon occurs: **8**
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)**

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Legal protection: **not protected by law**

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