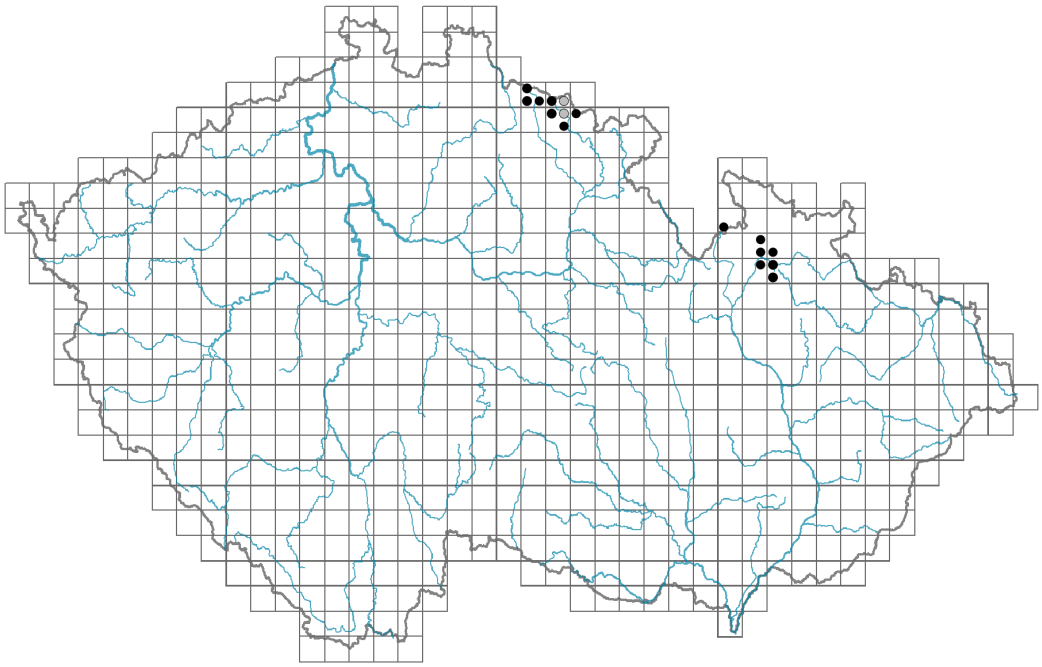
Hieracium prenanthoides

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]: **0.3–1.2**
Growth form: **clonal herb**
Life form: **hemicryptophyte**
Life strategy (Pierce method based on leaf traits): **CSR**
Life strategy (Pierce method, C-score): **29.3 %**
Life strategy (Pierce method, S-score): **29.8 %**
Life strategy (Pierce method, R-score): **40.9 %**

Leaf

Leaf presence and metamorphosis: **leaves present, not modified**
Leaf arrangement (phyllotaxis): **alternate**
Leaf shape: **simple – entire**
Stipules: **absent**
Petiole: **absent**

Flower

Flowering period [month]: **July–September**
Flower colour: **yellow**
Flower symmetry: **zygomorphic**
Perianth type: **calyx reduced, corolla present**

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Perianth fusion: **fused**
Shape of the sympetalous corolla or syntepalous perianth: **ligulate**
Calyx fusion: **pappus**
Inflorescence type: **anthella ex anthodiis composita**
Dicliny: **synoecious**
Generative reproduction type: **obligate apomixis**
Pollination syndrome: **insect-pollination, selfing**

Fruit, seed and dispersal

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

Belowground organs and clonality

Shoot metamorphosis: **rhizome**
Storage organ: **rhizome**
Type of clonal growth organ: **hypogeogenous rhizome**
Freely dispersible organs of clonal growth: **absent**
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]: **4**
Number of clonal offspring: **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): **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): **27**
Ploidy level (x): **3**
2C genome size [Mbp]: **9829.34**
1Cx monoploid genome size [Mbp]: **3276.45**
Genomic GC content: **40.7 %**

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: **3 – cool indicator, occurring mainly in subalpine 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: **5 – indicator of moderate acidity, occurring rarely in strongly acidic as well as in neutral to alkaline conditions**
Nutrient indicator value: **5 – occurring at moderately nutrient-rich sites, and less frequently at poor and rich sites**
Salinity indicator value: **0 – not salt tolerant, glycophyte**

Habitat and sociology

Occurrence in habitats

2 Alpine and subalpine grasslands

2B Subalpine tall-forb and tall-grass vegetation: **2 – optimum**

7 Acidophilous grasslands

7A Subalpine and montane acidophilous grasslands: **1 – rare occurrence**

11 Heathlands and scrub

11D Subalpine acidophilous Pinus mugo scrub: **1 – rare occurrence**
11H Subalpine deciduous scrub: **2 – optimum**

12 Forests

12E Herb-rich beech forests: **1 – rare occurrence**
12R Acidophilous spruce forests: **1 – rare occurrence**
12S Basiphilous spruce forests: **2 – optimum**

Affinity to the forest environment

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 associations: **TEA02 *Thesio alpini-Nardetum strictae***

Ecological specialization indices

Ecological specialization index for all vegetation types: **6.3**
Ecological specialization index for non-forest vegetation: **6.3**

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Distribution and frequency

Floristic zone: **boreal, northern temperate, southern temperate, submeridional, meridional**
Floristic region: **Europe, Western Asia**
Continentality degree: **6**
Distribution range extension along the continentality gradient: **5**
Elevational belt in the Czech Republic: **montane belt, subalpine belt**
Occurrence frequency in the basic grid mapping cells and quadrants of the basic grid mapping cells: 10
taxon.data.freq_in_quad: 17

Commonness in vegetation plots from the Czech Republic

Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots: **0 %**
Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 5%: **0 %**
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: **1.9 %**
Maximum percentage cover in vegetation plots: **3 %**

Number of habitats with taxon occurrence in the Czech Republic

Number of narrow habitats in which the taxon occurs: **7**
Number of narrow habitats in which the taxon has its optimum: **3**
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): **C2b – endangered taxon, rare and declining**
Red List 2017 (IUCN categories): **EN – endangered**
Legal protection: **not protected by law**

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