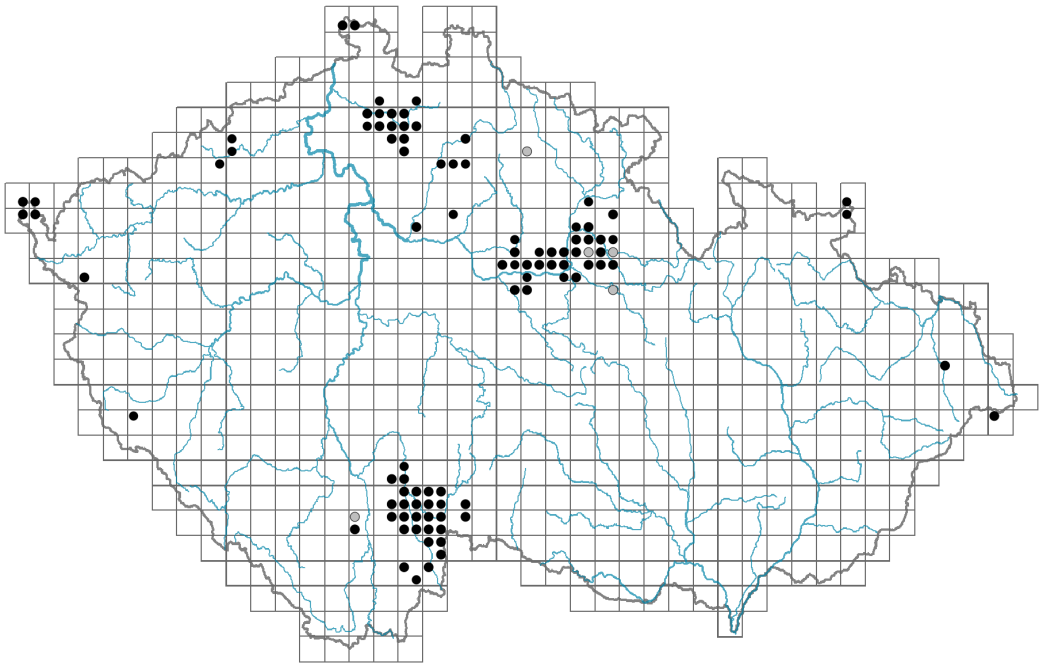
Hydrocotyle vulgaris



Distribution

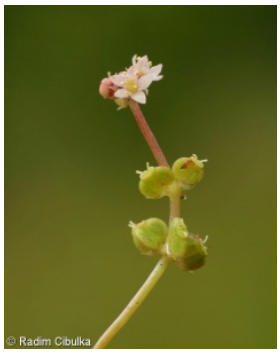


Map info

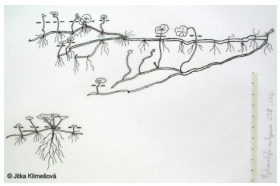
revised records

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]: **0.1–0.15**
Growth form: **clonal herb**
Life form: **hemicryptophyte**
Life strategy: **S – stress-tolerator**
Life strategy (Pierce method based on leaf traits): **R/CR**
Life strategy (Pierce method, C-score): **28.7 %**
Life strategy (Pierce method, S-score): **0 %**
Life strategy (Pierce method, R-score): **71.3 %**

Leaf

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

Flower

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

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

Flowering phase: **7 Ligustrum vulgare-Stachys sylvatica (end of early summer)**
Flower colour: **green-white**
Flower symmetry: **actinomorphic**
Perianth type: **calyx absent, corolla present**
Perianth fusion: **free**
Inflorescence type: **racemus**
Dicliny: **synoecious, gynomonoecious**
Generative reproduction type: **autogamy**
Pollination syndrome: **selfing**

Fruit, seed and dispersal

Fruit type: **dry fruit – pair of nutlets**
Fruit colour: **green, yellow**
Reproduction type: **by seed/spores and vegetatively**
Dispersal unit (diaspore): **fruit, infrutescence or its part**
Dispersal strategy: **Allium (mainly autochory)**
Myrmecochory: **non-myrmecochorous (b)**

Belowground organs and clonality

Shoot metamorphosis: **stolon**
Storage organ: **stolon**
Type of clonal growth organ: **epigeogenous rhizome**
Freely dispersible organs of clonal growth: **absent**
Shoot life span (cyclicity): **monocyclic shoots prevailing**
Branching type of stem-derived organs of clonal growth: **monopodial**
Primary root: **absent**
Persistence of the clonal growth organ [year]: **1.6**
Number of clonal offspring: **6**
Lateral spreading distance by clonal growth [m]: **0.18**
Clonal index: **5**

Bud bank

Number of buds per shoot at the soil surface (root buds excluded): **11**
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): **19**
Depth of the belowground bud bank (root buds exluded) [cm]: **3**
Number of buds per shoot at the soil surface (root buds included): **11**
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): **19**
Depth of the belowground bud bank (root buds included) [cm]: **3**

Trophic mode

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

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

Karyology

Chromosome number (2n): **96**
Ploidy level (x): **8**
2C genome size [Mbp]: **1654.82**
1Cx monoploid genome size [Mbp]: **206.85**
Genomic GC content: **37.2 %**

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: **5 – moderate heat indicator, occurring from lowland to montane belt, mainly in submontane-temperate areas**
Moisture indicator value: **9 – wetness indicator, focus on often soaked, poorly aerated soils**
Reaction indicator value: **3 – acidity indicator, occurring mainly in acidic conditions, exceptionally in neutral 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: **-0.93**
Herb layer disturbance frequency indicator value: **-0.72**
Whole-community disturbance severity indicator value: **0.13**
Herb layer disturbance severity indicator value: **0.15**
Whole-community structure based disturbance indicator value: **0.52**
Herb layer structure-based disturbance indicator value: **0.5**

Habitat and sociology

Occurrence in habitats

3 Aquatic vegetation

3C Macrophytic vegetation of oligotrophic lakes and pools: **1 – rare occurrence**

4 Wetland and riverine herbaceous vegetation

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: **2 – optimum**
5F Transitional mires: **1 – rare occurrence**
5H Wet peat soils and bog hollows: **1 – rare occurrence**

6 Meadows and mesic pastures

6E Wet Cirsium meadows: **1 – rare occurrence**

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

6F Intermittently wet Molinia meadows: **1 – rare occurrence**
6G Vegetation of wet disturbed soils: **1 – rare occurrence**

12 Forests

12A Alder carrs: **2 – optimum**
12Q Peatland birch forests: **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 associations: **LAB01 *Salicetum auritae*, RBC02 *Drosero anglicae-Rhynchosporetum albae***

Constant taxon

Constant taxon of associations: **MAB01 *Centunculo minimi-Anthoceretum punctati***

Ecological specialization indices

Ecological specialization index for all vegetation types: **5.3**
Ecological specialization index for non-forest vegetation: **5.2**
Ecological specialization index for forest vegetation: **5.9**

Colonization ability

Index of colonization success (ICS): **2**
Index of colonization potential (ICP): **5**
Optimum successional age [years]: **75**

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: 60
taxon.data.freq_in_quad: 109

Commonness in vegetation plots from the Czech Republic

Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots: **0.1 %**
Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 5%: **18.6 %**
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: **4.9 %**
Maximum percentage cover in vegetation plots: **23 %**

Number of habitats with taxon occurrence in the Czech Republic

Number of narrow habitats in which the taxon occurs: **11**
Number of narrow habitats in which the taxon has its optimum: **2**
Number of broad habitats in which the taxon occurs: **5**
Number of broad habitats in which the taxon has its optimum: **2**

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

Threats and protection

Red List 2017 (national categories): **C3 – vulnerable taxon**
Red List 2017 (IUCN categories): **VU – vulnerable**
Legal protection: **vulnerable taxon**

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