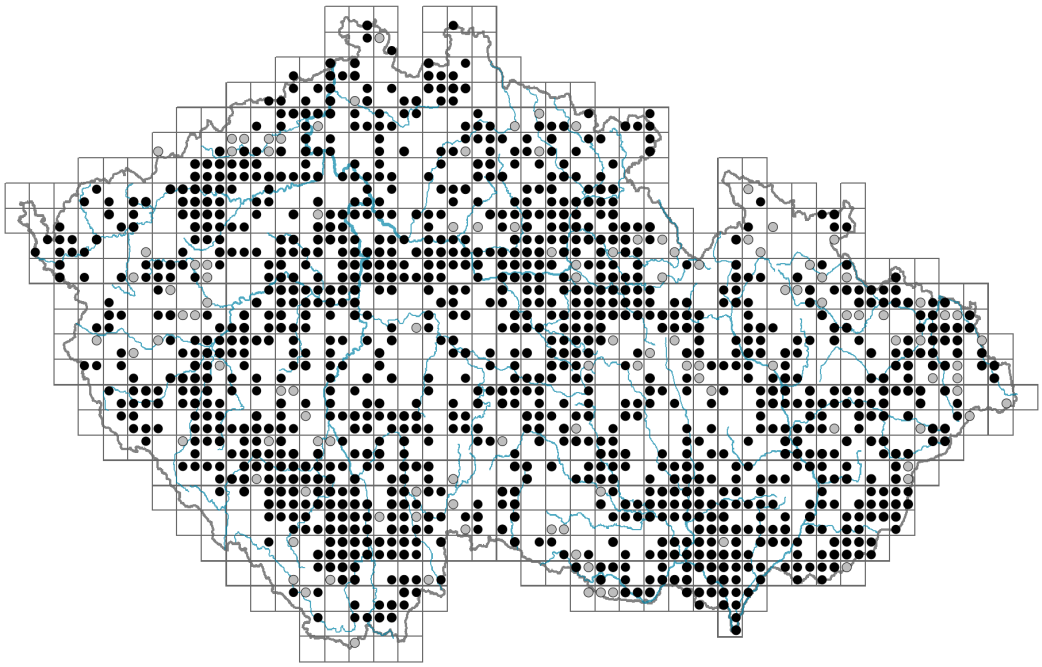
Chenopodium glaucum

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]: **0.1–0.7**
Growth form: **annual herb**
Life form: **therophyte**
Life strategy: **SR – stress-tolerator/ruderal**
Life strategy (Pierce method based on leaf traits): **R/CR**
Life strategy (Pierce method, C-score): **20.7 %**
Life strategy (Pierce method, S-score): **0 %**
Life strategy (Pierce method, R-score): **79.3 %**

Leaf

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

Flower

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

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Flowering phase: **8 Clematis vitalba-Galium sylvaticum (mid-summer)**
Flower colour: **green**
Flower symmetry: **actinomorphic**
Perianth type: **homochlamydeous**
Perianth fusion: **free**
Inflorescence type: **panicula e pseudospicis composita, pseudospica**
Dicliny: **synoecious, andromonoecious**
Generative reproduction type: **mixed mating**
Pollination syndrome: **wind-pollination**

Fruit, seed and dispersal

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

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): **5**
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): **5**
Depth of the belowground bud bank (root buds exluded) [cm]: **1**
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): **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): **5**
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**

Karyology

Chromosome number (2n): **18 (36)**
Ploidy level (x): **2 (4)**
2C genome size [Mbp]: **687.05**
1Cx monoploid genome size [Mbp]: **343.52**
Genomic GC content: **37.6 %**

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Taxon origin

Origin in the Czech Republic: **native**

Ecological indicator values

Ellenberg-type indicator values

Light indicator value: **8 – light plant, only exceptionally occurring at less than 40% of diffuse radiation incident in an open area**
Temperature indicator value: **6 – transition between values 5 and 7**
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: **9 – concentrated at very nutrient-rich sites**
Salinity indicator value: **3 – β-mesohaline, mostly on soils with low salt content**

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: **0.72**
Herb layer disturbance severity indicator value: **0.73**
Whole-community structure based disturbance indicator value: **0.68**
Herb layer structure-based disturbance indicator value: **0.7**

Habitat and sociology

Occurrence in habitats

4 Wetland and riverine herbaceous vegetation

4B Halophilous reed and sedge beds: **2 – optimum**
4H Vegetation of low annual hygrophilous herbs: **1 – rare occurrence**
4I Vegetation of nitrophilous annual hygrophilous herbs: **2 – optimum**
4K Petasites fringes of montane brooks: **1 – rare occurrence**

6 Meadows and mesic pastures

6G Vegetation of wet disturbed soils: **1 – rare occurrence**

10 Saline vegetation

10G Continental vegetation of annual halophilous grasses: **3 – dominant**
10I Inland saline meadows: **1 – rare occurrence**
10J Saline steppes: **1 – rare occurrence**

13 Anthropogenic vegetation

13A Annual vegetation of ruderal habitats: **2 – optimum**
13B Annual vegetation of arable land: **1 – rare occurrence**
13C Annual vegetation of trampled habitats: **2 – optimum**

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

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Diagnostic taxon of classes: **MB *Bidentetea tripartitae***
Diagnostic taxon of alliances: **MAC *Verbenion supinae*, MBB *Chenopodion rubri*, XBJ *Salsolion ruthenicae***
Diagnostic taxon of associations: **MAC01 *Veronico anagalloidis-Lythretum hyssopifoliae*, MBA04 *Polygono brittingeri-Chenopodietum rubri*, MBB01 *Chenopodietum rubri*, MBB02 *Bidenti frondosae-Atriplicetum prostratae*, TAA02 *Heleochloëtum schoenoidis*, TCB03 *Agrostio stoloniferae-Juncetum ranarii*, XAA03 *Poo annuae-Coronopodetum squamati*, XBG02 *Chenopodietum urbici*, XBJ01 *Chenopodietum botryos*, XBJ02 *Bromo tectorum-Corispermetum leptopteri***

Constant taxon

Constant taxon of alliances: **MBB *Chenopodion rubri***
Constant taxon of associations: **MBB01 *Chenopodietum rubri*, MBB02 *Bidenti frondosae-Atriplicetum prostratae*, MBB04 *Chenopodio chenopodioidis-Atriplicetum prostratae*, XAA03 *Poo annuae-Coronopodetum squamati*, XBG02 *Chenopodietum urbici*, XBJ02 *Bromo tectorum-Corispermetum leptopteri***

Dominant taxon

Dominant taxon of associations: **MBB01 *Chenopodietum rubri*, MBB02 *Bidenti frondosae-Atriplicetum prostratae*, XBG02 *Chenopodietum urbici***

Ecological specialization indices

Ecological specialization index for all vegetation types: **4.2**
Ecological specialization index for non-forest vegetation: **4.2**

Colonization ability

Index of colonization success (ICS): **3**
Index of colonization potential (ICP): **4**
Optimum successional age [years]: **4.5**

Distribution and frequency

Floristic zone: **northern temperate, southern temperate, submeridional, meridional**
Floristic region: **Europe, Asia**
Continentality degree: **7**
Distribution range extension along the continentality gradient: **9**
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: 552
taxon.data.freq_in_quad: 1270

Commonness in vegetation plots from the Czech Republic

Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots: **0.6 %**
Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 5%: **31.4 %**
Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 25%: **23 %**
Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 50%: **10.5 %**
Mean percentage cover in vegetation plots: **14.7 %**
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: **11**
Number of narrow habitats in which the taxon has its optimum: **5**

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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): **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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