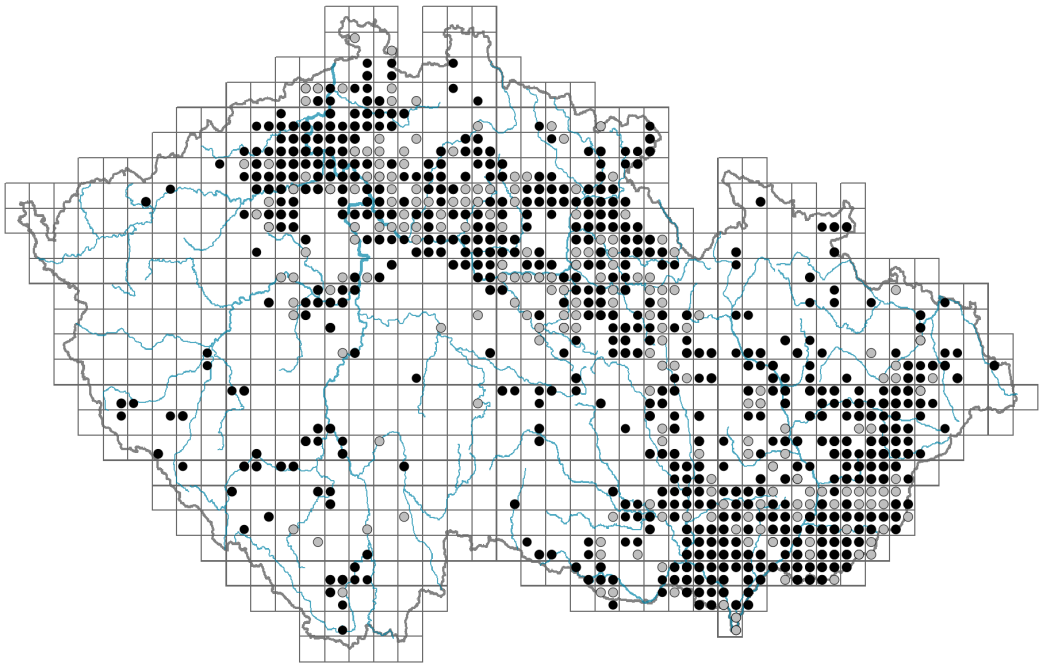
Inula salicina

Distribution





Map info

- revised records
- unrevised records

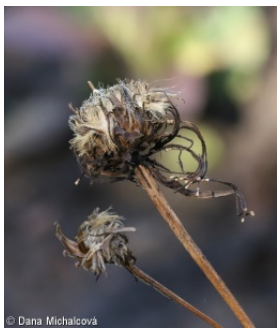
On the map are not visualized records without the coordinates and records marked as incorrect or doubtful.











Habitus and growth type

Height [m]: **0.2–0.7**
Growth form: **clonal herb**
Life form: **hemicryptophyte**
Life strategy: **CS – competitor/stress-tolerator**
Life strategy (Pierce method based on leaf traits): **SR/CSR**
Life strategy (Pierce method, C-score): **21.7 %**
Life strategy (Pierce method, S-score): **33.5 %**
Life strategy (Pierce method, R-score): **44.8 %**

Leaf

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

Flower

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

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Flowering phase: **8 Clematis vitalba-Galium sylvaticum (mid-summer)**
Flower colour: **yellow**
Flower symmetry: **actinomorphic, zygomorphic**
Perianth type: **calyx reduced, corolla present**
Perianth fusion: **fused**
Shape of the sympetalous corolla or syntepalous perianth: **ligulate, tubular**
Calyx fusion: **pappus**
Inflorescence type: **corymbus ex anthodiis compositus, anthodium solitarium**
Dicliny: **gynomonoecious**
Generative reproduction type: **facultative allogamy**
Pollination syndrome: **insect-pollination, geitonogamy**
Pollinator spectrum: **solitary bees, hoverflies (honeybee, bumblebees, other Diptera, butterflies, beetles, other pollinators)**





Fruit, seed and dispersal

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



Belowground organs and clonality

Shoot metamorphosis: **stolon**
Storage organ: **stolon**
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: **2.7**
Lateral spreading distance by clonal growth [m]: **0.13**
Clonal index: **4**



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**



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Trophic mode



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

Karyology

Chromosome number (2n): **16**
Ploidy level (x): **2**
2C genome size [Mbp]: **2995.76**
1Cx monoploid genome size [Mbp]: **1497.88**
Genomic GC content: **39.5 %**



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: **6 – transition between values 5 and 7**
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: **8 – transition between values 7 and 9, occurring mostly in calcium-rich conditions**
Nutrient indicator value: **4 – transition between values 3 and 5**
Salinity indicator value: **2 – oligohaline, often on soils with very low salt content**



Indicator values for disturbance

Whole-community disturbance frequency indicator value: **-1.21**
Herb layer disturbance frequency indicator value: **-0.41**
Whole-community disturbance severity indicator value: **0.24**
Herb layer disturbance severity indicator value: **0.24**
Whole-community structure based disturbance indicator value: **0.34**
Herb layer structure-based disturbance indicator value: **0.45**



Habitat and sociology

Occurrence in habitats

4 Wetland and riverine herbaceous vegetation

4A Reed-beds of eutrophic still waters: **1 – rare occurrence**
4D Riverine reed vegetation: **1 – rare occurrence**
4G Tall-sedge beds: **1 – rare occurrence**

5 Vegetation of springs and mires

5D Calcareous fens: **1 – rare occurrence**

6 Meadows and mesic pastures

6A Mesic Arrhenatherum meadows: **1 – rare occurrence**
6D Alluvial meadows of lowland rivers: **1 – rare occurrence**
6F Intermittently wet Molinia meadows: **2 – optimum**

8 Dry grasslands

8B Submediterranean dry grasslands on rock outcrops: **1 – rare occurrence**
8C Narrow-leaved sub-continental steppes: **1 – rare occurrence**
8D Broad-leaved dry grasslands: **2 – optimum**
8F Thermophilous forest fringe vegetation: **2 – optimum**

11 Heathlands and scrub

11L Tall mesic and xeric shrub: **1 – rare occurrence**
11N Low xeric scrub: **1 – rare occurrence**

12 Forests

12C Oak-hornbeam forests: **1 – rare occurrence**
12F Limestone beech forests: **2 – optimum**
12H Peri-Alpidic basiphilous thermophilous oak forests: **2 – optimum**
12I Sub-continental thermophilous oak forests: **2 – optimum**
12J Acidophilous thermophilous oak forests: **1 – rare occurrence**
12O Peri-Alpidic pine forests: **1 – rare occurrence**
12W Pine and larch plantations: **1 – rare occurrence**

Affinity to the forest environment

Affinity to the forest environment in Thermophyticum: **2.2 – taxon occurring partly in the forest, but mainly in open vegetation**
Affinity to the forest environment in Mesophyticum and Oreophyticum: **2.2 – taxon occurring partly in the forest, but mainly in open vegetation**

Diagnostic taxon

Diagnostic taxon of alliances: **LCB *Aceri tatarici-Quercion***
Diagnostic taxon of associations: **KBB05 *Rhamno catharticae-Cornetum sanguineae***, **LCB01 *Quercetum pubescenti-roboris***, **TDE03 *Lathyro palustris-Gratioletum officinalis***, **THF02 *Brachypodio pinnati-Molinietum arundinaceae***

Constant taxon

Constant taxon of associations: **LCB01 *Quercetum pubescenti-roboris***, **THF02 *Brachypodio pinnati-Molinietum arundinaceae***

Dominant taxon

Dominant taxon of associations: **THH03 *Geranio sanguinei-Peucedanetum cervariae***, **XCC03 *Convolvulo arvensis-Brometum inermis***

Ecological specialization indices

Ecological specialization index for all vegetation types: **4.8**
Ecological specialization index for non-forest vegetation: **5.1**
Ecological specialization index for forest vegetation: **5**

Colonization ability

Index of colonization success (ICS): **3**
Index of colonization potential (ICP): **2**
Optimum successional age [years]: **23**

Distribution and frequency

Floristic zone: **boreal, northern temperate, southern temperate, submeridional**

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Floristic region: **Europe, Asia**
Continentality degree: **7**
Distribution range extension along the continentality gradient: **7**
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:
taxon.data.freq_in_quad:

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%: **24.9 %**
Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 25%: **7.9 %**
Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 50%: **1.1 %**
Mean percentage cover in vegetation plots: **7.1 %**
Maximum percentage cover in vegetation plots: **63 %**

Number of habitats with taxon occurrence in the Czech Republic

Number of narrow habitats in which the taxon occurs: **20**
Number of narrow habitats in which the taxon has its optimum: **6**
Number of broad habitats in which the taxon occurs: **6**
Number of broad habitats in which the taxon has its optimum: **3**

Threats and protection

Red List 2017 (national categories): **C4a – near threatened taxon**
Red List 2017 (IUCN categories): **NT – near threatened**
Legal protection: **not protected by law**

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