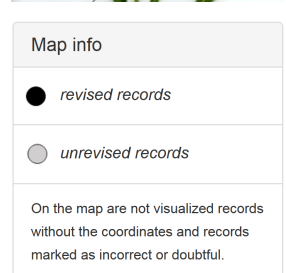
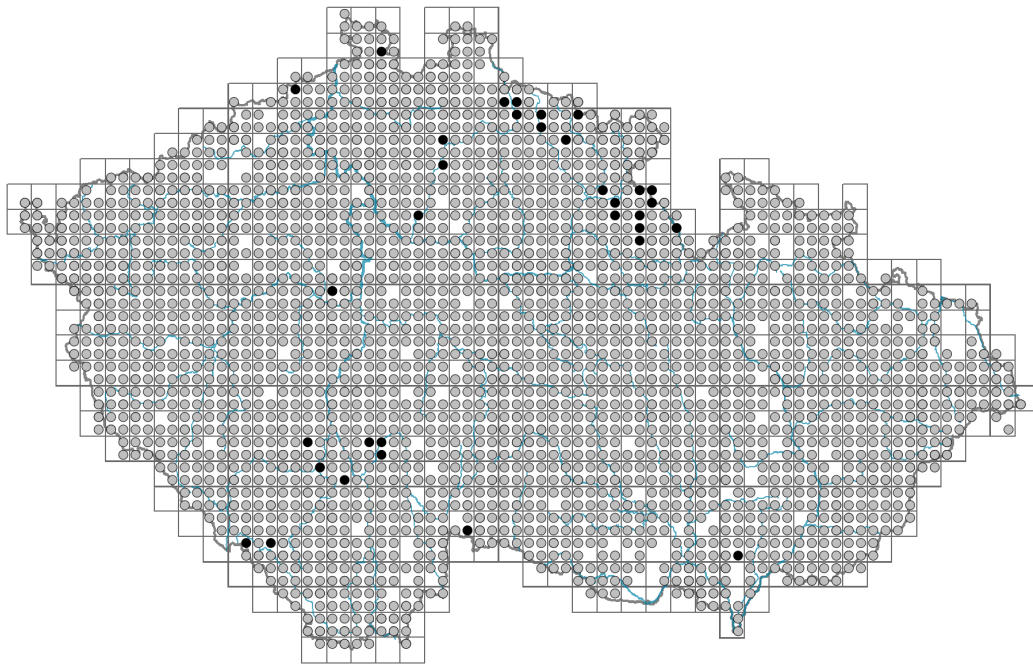


Knautia arvensis

Distribution



Habitus and growth type

Height [m]: **0.4-0.9**

Growth form: **polycarpic perennial non-clonal herb**

Life form: **hemicryptophyte**

Life strategy: **C - competitor**

Leaf

Leaf presence and metamorphosis: **leaves present, not modified**

Leaf arrangement (phyllotaxis): **opposite, rosulate**

Leaf shape: **simple - pinnately divided**

Stipules: **absent**

Petiole: **absent**

Leaf life span: **summer green**

Leaf anatomy: **mesomorphic**

Flower

Flowering period [month]: **June-September**

Flowering phase: **7 Ligustrum vulgare-Stachys sylvatica (end of early summer)**

Flower colour: **pink, pink-violet, red-violet**

Flower symmetry: **zygomorphic**

Perianth type: **calyx reduced, corolla present**



Perianth fusion: **fused**

Shape of the sympetalous corolla or syntepalous perianth: **funnel-shaped, tubular**

Calyx fusion: **synsepalous**

Inflorescence type: **capitulum**

Dicliny: **gynodioecious**

Generative reproduction type: **facultative allogamy**

Pollination syndrome: **insect-pollination, selfing**

Pollinator spectrum: **bumblebees, solitary bees, hoverflies, butterflies (honeybee, flies s. l., meat flies s. l., other Diptera, beetles, nitidulids, other pollinators, unknown)**

Fruit, seed and dispersal

Fruit type: **dry fruit - achene/cypsela/samara**

Fruit colour: **green, yellow, brown**

Reproduction type: **only by seed/spores**

Dispersal unit (diaspore): **fruit, infrutescence or its part**

Dispersal strategy: **Allium (mainly autochory)**

Myrmecochory: **myrmecochorous**

Belowground organs and clonality

Shoot metamorphosis: **pleiocorm**

Root metamorphosis: **primary storage root**

Storage organ: **pleiocorm, primary storage root**

Shoot life span (cyclicality): **dicyclic or polycyclic shoots prevailing**

Branching type of stem-derived organs of clonal growth: **sympodial**

Primary root: **present**

Position of root buds: **primary root**

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): **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 excluded) [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): **18**

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): **38**

Depth of the belowground bud bank (root buds included) [cm]: **8**

Trophic mode

Parasitism and mycoheterotrophy: **autotrophic**

Carnivory: **non-carnivorous**

Symbiotic nitrogen fixation: **no nitrogen-fixing symbionts**



Karyology

Chromosome number (2n): **20, 40**

Ploidy level (x): **2, 4**

2C genome size [Mbp]: **11571.69**

1Cx monoploid genome size [Mbp]: **2892.92**

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: **4 - transition between values 3 and 5**

Reaction indicator value: **6x - transition between values 5 and 7 (generalist)**

Nutrient indicator value: **4 - transition between values 3 and 5**

Salinity indicator value: **0 - not salt tolerant, glycophyte**

Habitat and sociology

Occurrence in habitats

1 Vegetation of cliffs, screes and walls

1A Calcareous cliffs: **1 - rare occurrence**

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

1D Mobile calcareous screes: **1 - rare occurrence**

2 Alpine and subalpine grasslands

2B Subalpine tall-forb and tall-grass vegetation: **1 - rare occurrence**

4 Wetland and riverine herbaceous vegetation

4D Riverine reed vegetation: **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**

6 Meadows and mesic pastures

6A Mesic Arrhenatherum meadows: **2 - optimum**

6B Montane mesic meadows: **2 - optimum**

6C Pastures and park grasslands: **2 - optimum**

6D Alluvial meadows of lowland rivers: **1 - rare occurrence**

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

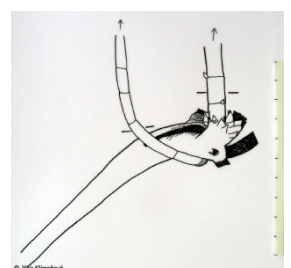
6F Intermittently wet Molinia meadows: **1 - rare occurrence**

7 Acidophilous grasslands

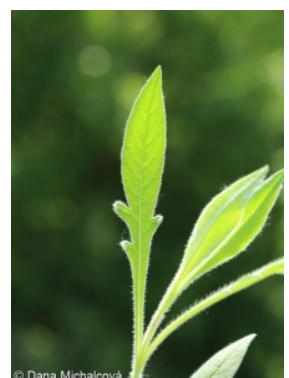
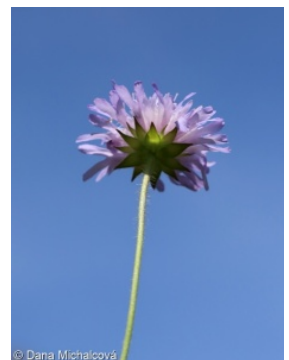
7A Subalpine and montane acidophilous grasslands: **1 - rare occurrence**

7B Submontane Nardus grasslands: **2 - optimum**

8 Dry grasslands



- 8A Hercynian dry grasslands on rock outcrops: **1 - rare occurrence**
 8B Submediterranean dry grasslands on rock outcrops: **1 - rare occurrence**
 8C Narrow-leaved sub-continental steppes: **2 - optimum**
 8D Broad-leaved dry grasslands: **2 - optimum**
 8E Acidophilous dry grasslands: **2 - optimum**
 8F Thermophilous forest fringe vegetation: **2 - optimum**
 9 Sand grasslands and rock-outcrop vegetation
 9C Festuca grasslands on acidic sands: **1 - rare occurrence**
 9E Acidophilous vegetation of spring therophytes and succulents: **1 - rare occurrence**
 9F Basiphilous vegetation of spring therophytes and succulents: **1 - rare occurrence**
 10 Saline vegetation
 10I Inland saline meadows: **1 - rare occurrence**
 11 Heathlands and scrub
 11A Dry lowland to subalpine heathlands: **1 - rare occurrence**
 11H Subalpine deciduous scrub: **1 - rare occurrence**
 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**
 12 Forests
 12B Alluvial forests: **1 - rare occurrence**
 12C Oak-hornbeam forests: **1 - rare occurrence**
 12D Ravine forests: **1 - rare occurrence**
 12F Limestone beech forests: **1 - rare occurrence**
 12H Peri-Alpidic basiphilous thermophilous oak forests: **1 - rare occurrence**
 12I Sub-continental thermophilous oak forests: **1 - rare occurrence**
 12J Acidophilous thermophilous oak forests: **1 - rare occurrence**
 12K Acidophilous oak forests: **1 - rare occurrence**
 12L Boreo-continental pine forests: **1 - rare occurrence**
 12O Peri-Alpidic pine forests: **1 - rare occurrence**
 12U Plantations of broad-leaved non-native trees: **1 - rare occurrence**
 12V Spruce plantations: **1 - rare occurrence**
 12W Pine and larch plantations: **2 - optimum**
 13 Anthropogenic vegetation
 13D Perennial thermophilous ruderal vegetation: **1 - rare occurrence**
 13E Perennial nitrophilous herbaceous vegetation of mesic sites: **1 - rare occurrence**
 13F Herbaceous vegetation of forests clearings and Rubus scrub: **1 - rare occurrence**
 Colonization ability
 Index of colonization success (ICS): **7**
 Index of colonization potential (ICP): **4**
 Optimum successional age [years]: **28**



Distribution and frequency

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

Floristic region: **Europe, Western Siberia**

Distribution range extension along the continentality gradient: **6**

Elevational belt in the Czech Republic: **lowlands, colline belt, submontane belt, montane belt**

Occurrence frequency in the basic grid mapping cells and quadrants of the basic grid mapping cells: 658

taxon.data.freq_in_quad: 2360

Number of habitats with taxon occurrence in the Czech Republic

Number of narrow habitats in which the taxon occurs: **46**

Number of narrow habitats in which the taxon has its optimum: **9**

Number of broad habitats in which the taxon occurs: **12**

Number of broad habitats in which the taxon has its optimum: **4**

Threats and protection

Legal protection: **not protected by law**

