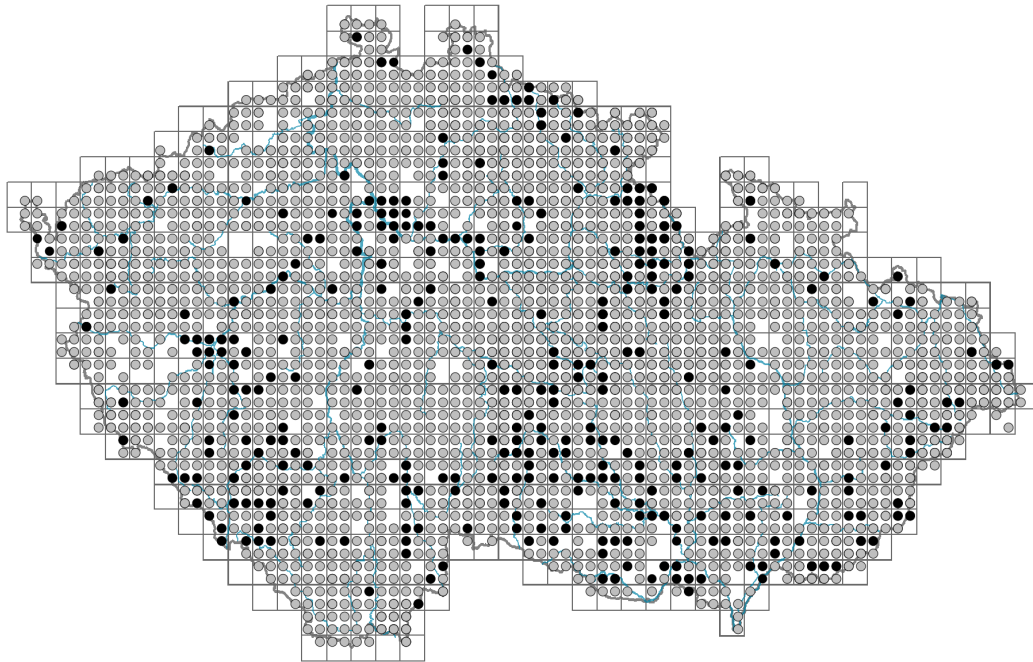


# *Leontodon hispidus*

## Distribution



© Pavel Veselý

### 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]: **0.1-0.5**

Growth form: **clonal herb**

Life form: **hemicryptophyte**

Life strategy: **CSR - competitor/stress-tolerator/ruderal**

Life strategy (Pierce method based on leaf traits): **CR**

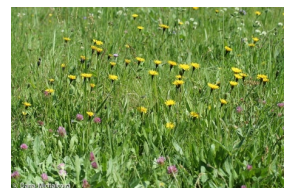
Life strategy (Pierce method, C-score): **49.9 %**

Life strategy (Pierce method, S-score): **0 %**

Life strategy (Pierce method, R-score): **50.1 %**



© Dana Michalová



## Leaf

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

Leaf arrangement (phyllotaxis): **rosulate**

Leaf shape: **simple - entire**

Stipules: **absent**

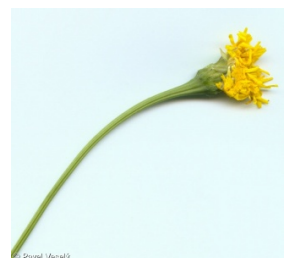
Petiole: **present**

Leaf life span: **summer green**

Leaf anatomy: **mesomorphic**

## Flower

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



© Pavel Veselý

Flowering phase: **6 Cornus sanguinea-Melica uniflora (start of early summer)**

Flower colour: **yellow**

Flower symmetry: **zygomorphic**

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

Perianth fusion: **fused**

Shape of the sympetalous corolla or syntepalous perianth: **ligulate**

Calyx fusion: **pappus**

Inflorescence type: **anthodium solitarium**

Dicliny: **synoecious**

Generative reproduction type: **facultative allogamy**

Pollination syndrome: **insect-pollination**

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

### Fruit, seed and dispersal

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

Fruit colour: **brown**

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: **epigeogenous rhizome**

Freely dispersible organs of clonal growth: **absent**

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

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

Primary root: **absent**

Persistence of the clonal growth organ [year]: **3.1**

Number of clonal offspring: **1**

Lateral spreading distance by clonal growth [m]: **0.02**

Clonal index: **3**

Position of root buds: **lateral roots**

Role of root buds in life-history of a plant: **regenerative**

### 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): **14**

Number of buds per shoot at a depth greater than 10 cm (root buds excluded): **0**

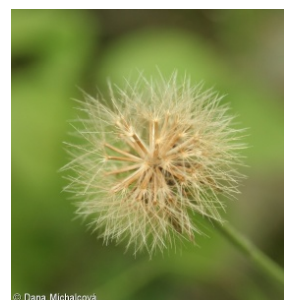
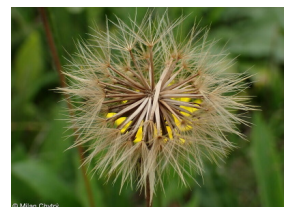
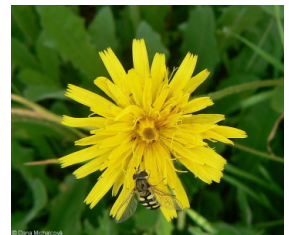
Size of the belowground bud bank (root buds excluded): **19**

Depth of the belowground bud bank (root buds 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): **14**

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]: **4**

## Trophic mode

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

## Karyology

Chromosome number (2n): **14**  
 Ploidy level (x): **2**  
 2C genome size [Mbp]: **3721.22**  
 1Cx monoploid genome size [Mbp]: **1860.61**  
 Genomic GC content: **39 %**

## 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: **5x - moderate heat indicator, occurring from lowland to montane belt, mainly in submontane-temperate areas (generalist)**

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: **6 - transition between values 5 and 7**

Nutrient indicator value: **6 - transition between values 5 and 7**

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

### Indicator values for disturbance

Whole-community disturbance frequency indicator value: **-0.32**

Herb layer disturbance frequency indicator value: **-0.21**

Whole-community disturbance severity indicator value: **0.28**

Herb layer disturbance severity indicator value: **0.31**

Whole-community structure based disturbance indicator value: **0.62**

Herb layer structure-based disturbance indicator value: **0.77**

## Habitat and sociology

### Occurrence in habitats

1 Vegetation of cliffs, screes and walls

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

4K Petasites fringes of montane brooks: **1 - rare occurrence**

#### 5 Vegetation of springs and mires

5C Alpine and subalpine soft-water springs: **1 - rare occurrence**

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

5E Acidic moss-rich fens and peatland meadows: **1 - rare occurrence**

5F Transitional mires: **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: **2 - optimum**

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

#### 7 Acidophilous grasslands

7A Subalpine and montane acidophilous grasslands: **2 - optimum**

7B Submontane Nardus grasslands: **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**

8E Acidophilous dry grasslands: **2 - optimum**

8F Thermophilous forest fringe vegetation: **1 - rare occurrence**

#### 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**

#### 10 Saline vegetation

10I Inland saline meadows: **1 - rare occurrence**

#### 11 Heathlands and scrub

11A Dry lowland to subalpine heathlands: **1 - rare occurrence**

11D Subalpine acidophilous Pinus mugo scrub: **1 - rare occurrence**

11H Subalpine deciduous scrub: **1 - rare occurrence**

11L Tall mesic and xeric shrub: **1 - rare occurrence**

#### 12 Forests

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**

12O Peri-Alpidic pine forests: **1 - rare occurrence**

12W Pine and larch plantations: **1 - rare occurrence**

#### 13 Anthropogenic vegetation

13C Annual vegetation of trampled habitats: **1 - rare occurrence**

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**

#### 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

Diagnostic taxon of alliances: [TDA \*Arrhenatherion elatioris\*](#)

Diagnostic taxon of associations: [ACA02 \*Saxifraga paniculatae-Agrostietum alpinae\*](#), [TDA02 \*Ranunculo bulbosi-Arrhenatheretum elatioris\*](#), [TDA04 \*Potentillo albae-Festucetum rubrae\*](#), [TDC02 \*Anthoxantho odorati-Agrostietum tenuis\*](#), [THF02 \*Brachypodio pinnati-Molinietum arundinaceae\*](#)

Constant taxon

Constant taxon of classes: [AC \*Elyno-Seslerietea\*](#)

Constant taxon of alliances: [ACA \*Agrostion alpinae\*](#), [TDA \*Arrhenatherion elatioris\*](#), [TDB \*Polygono bistortae-Trisetion flavescens\*](#), [TEB \*Nardo strictae-Agrostion tenuis\*](#), [TEC \*Violion caninae\*](#), [THE \*Cirsio-Brachypodion pinnati\*](#), [THF \*Bromion erecti\*](#)

Constant taxon of associations: [ACA01 \*Saxifraga oppositifoliae-Festucetum versicoloris\*](#), [ACA02 \*Saxifraga paniculatae-Agrostietum alpinae\*](#), [TDA02 \*Ranunculo bulbosi-Arrhenatheretum elatioris\*](#), [TDA03 \*Poo-Trisetetum flavescens\*](#), [TDA04 \*Potentillo albae-Festucetum rubrae\*](#), [TDB01 \*Geranio sylvatici-Trisetetum flavescens\*](#), [TDB02 \*Melandrio rubri-Phleetum alpini\*](#), [TDC01 \*Lolio perennis-Cynosuretum cristati\*](#), [TDC02 \*Anthoxantho odorati-Agrostietum tenuis\*](#), [TEB01 \*Sileno vulgaris-Nardetum strictae\*](#), [TEC01 \*Festuco capillatae-Nardetum strictae\*](#), [TEC02 \*Campanulo rotundifoliae-Dianthetum deltoidis\*](#), [THE01 \*Scabioso ochroleucae-Brachypodietum pinnati\*](#), [THF01 \*Carlino acaulis-Brometum erecti\*](#), [THF02 \*Brachypodio pinnati-Molinietum arundinaceae\*](#)

Dominant taxon

Dominant taxon of associations: [TDA04 \*Potentillo albae-Festucetum rubrae\*](#), [TEC02 \*Campanulo rotundifoliae-Dianthetum deltoidis\*](#)

Ecological specialization indices

Ecological specialization index for all vegetation types: **5.1**

Ecological specialization index for non-forest vegetation: **5.1**

Ecological specialization index for forest vegetation: **4.3**

Colonization ability

Index of colonization success (ICS): **7**

Index of colonization potential (ICP): **4**

Optimum successional age [years]: **32**

## Distribution and frequency

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

Floristic region: **Europe**

Distribution range extension along the continentality gradient: **5**

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

Occurrence frequency in the basic grid mapping cells and quadrants of the basic grid mapping cells: **661**

taxon.data.freq\_in\_quad: **2330**

## Commonness in vegetation plots from the Czech Republic

Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots: **4.8 %**

Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 5%: **21.4 %**

Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 25%: **3.5 %**

Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 50%: **0 %**

Mean percentage cover in vegetation plots: **5.4 %**

Maximum percentage cover in vegetation plots: **42 %**

## Number of habitats with taxon occurrence in the Czech Republic

Number of narrow habitats in which the taxon occurs: **38**

Number of narrow habitats in which the taxon has its optimum: **8**

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

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**