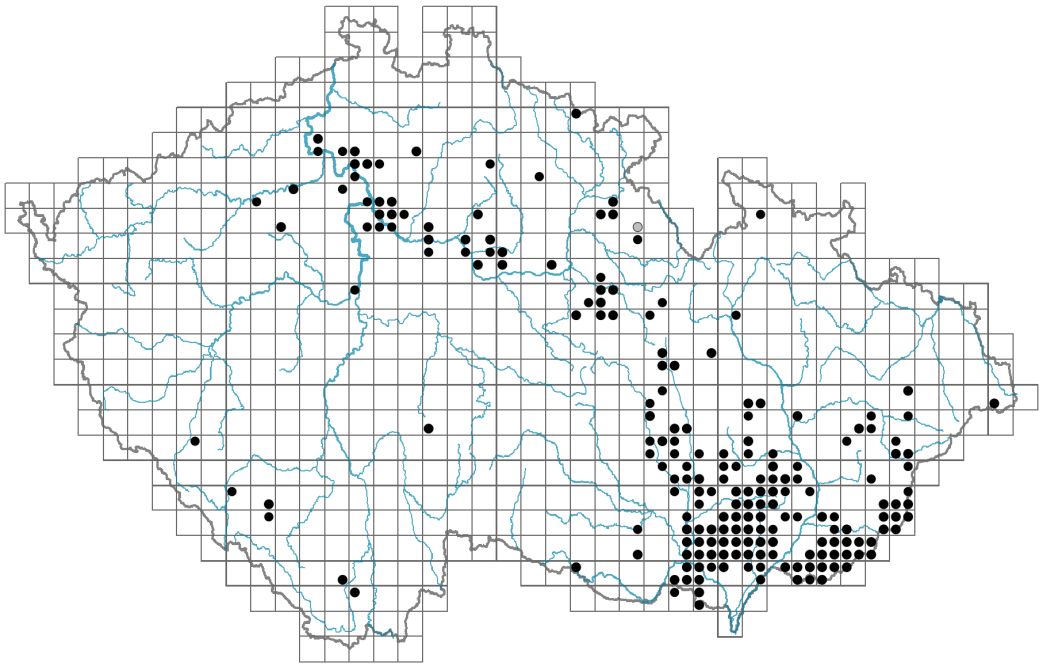
Orchis militaris

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]: **0.25–0.5**
Growth form: **clonal herb**
Life form: **geophyte**
Life strategy: **CSR – competitor/stress-tolerator/ruderal**
Life strategy (Pierce method based on leaf traits): **C/CR**
Life strategy (Pierce method, C-score): **67.6 %**
Life strategy (Pierce method, S-score): **0 %**
Life strategy (Pierce method, R-score): **32.4 %**

Leaf

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

Flower

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

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Flowering phase: **5 Sorbus aucuparia-Galium odoratum (end of mid-spring)**
Flower colour: **pink**
Flower symmetry: **zygomorphic**
Perianth type: **homochlamydeous**
Perianth fusion: **free**
Inflorescence type: **spica**
Dicliny: **synoecious**
Generative reproduction type: **facultative allogamy**
Pollination syndrome: **insect-pollination**



Fruit, seed and dispersal

Fruit type: **dry fruit – capsule**
Fruit colour: **green, brown**
Reproduction type: **by seed/spores and vegetatively**
Dispersal unit (diaspore): **seed**
Dispersal strategy: **Lycopodium (mainly anemochory)**
Myrmecochory: **non-myrmecochorous (b)**



Belowground organs and clonality

Root metamorphosis: **root tuber**
Storage organ: **root tuber**
Type of clonal growth organ: **root tuber**
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]: **1**
Number of clonal offspring: **2.3**
Lateral spreading distance by clonal growth [m]: **0.01**
Clonal index: **3**



Bud bank

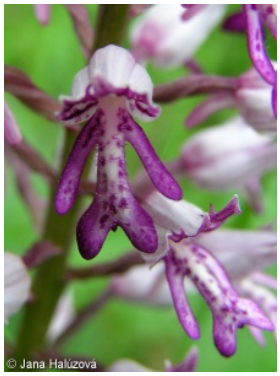
Number of buds per shoot at the soil surface (root buds excluded): **5**
Number of buds per shoot at a depth of 0–10 cm (root buds excluded): **5**
Number of buds per shoot at a depth greater than 10 cm (root buds excluded): **0**
Size of the belowground bud bank (root buds excluded): **10**
Depth of the belowground bud bank (root buds exluded) [cm]: **3**
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): **5**
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): **10**
Depth of the belowground bud bank (root buds included) [cm]: **3**



Trophic mode

Parasitism and mycoheterotrophy: **partial or initial mycoheterotroph**
Carnivory: **non-carnivorous**
Symbiotic nitrogen fixation: **no nitrogen-fixing symbionts**

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Karyology

Chromosome number (2n): **42**
Ploidy level (x): **2**
2C genome size [Mbp]: **14464.55**
1Cx monoploid genome size [Mbp]: **7232.27**
Genomic GC content: **43 %**

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: **7 – heat indicator, occurring in relatively warm lowlands**
Moisture indicator value: **4 – transition between values 3 and 5**
Reaction indicator value: **8 – transition between values 7 and 9, occurring mostly in calcium-rich conditions**
Nutrient indicator value: **2 – transition between values 1 and 3**
Salinity indicator value: **0 – not salt tolerant, glycophyte**

Habitat and sociology

Occurrence in habitats

6 Meadows and mesic pastures

6C Pastures and park grasslands: **2 – optimum**
6F Intermittently wet Molinia meadows: **1 – rare occurrence**

8 Dry grasslands

8C Narrow-leaved sub-continental steppes: **2 – optimum**
8D Broad-leaved dry grasslands: **2 – optimum**

12 Forests

12H Peri-Alpidic basiphilous thermophilous oak forests: **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**

Ecological specialization indices

Ecological specialization index for all vegetation types: **5.9**
Ecological specialization index for non-forest vegetation: **6**

Colonization ability

Index of colonization success (ICS): **1**
Index of colonization potential (ICP): **1**

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Distribution and frequency

Floristic zone: **northern temperate, southern temperate, submeridional**
Floristic region: **Europe, Siberia**
Continentality degree: **6**
Distribution range extension along the continentality gradient: **5**
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: 131
taxon.data.freq_in_quad: 226

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%: **0 %**
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: **2 %**
Maximum percentage cover in vegetation plots: **4 %**

Number of habitats with taxon occurrence in the Czech Republic

Number of narrow habitats in which the taxon occurs: **5**
Number of narrow habitats in which the taxon has its optimum: **3**
Number of broad habitats in which the taxon occurs: **3**
Number of broad habitats in which the taxon has its optimum: **2**

Threats and protection

Red List 2017 (national categories): **C2b – endangered taxon, rare and declining**
Red List 2017 (IUCN categories): **EN – endangered**
Legal protection: **endangered taxon**

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