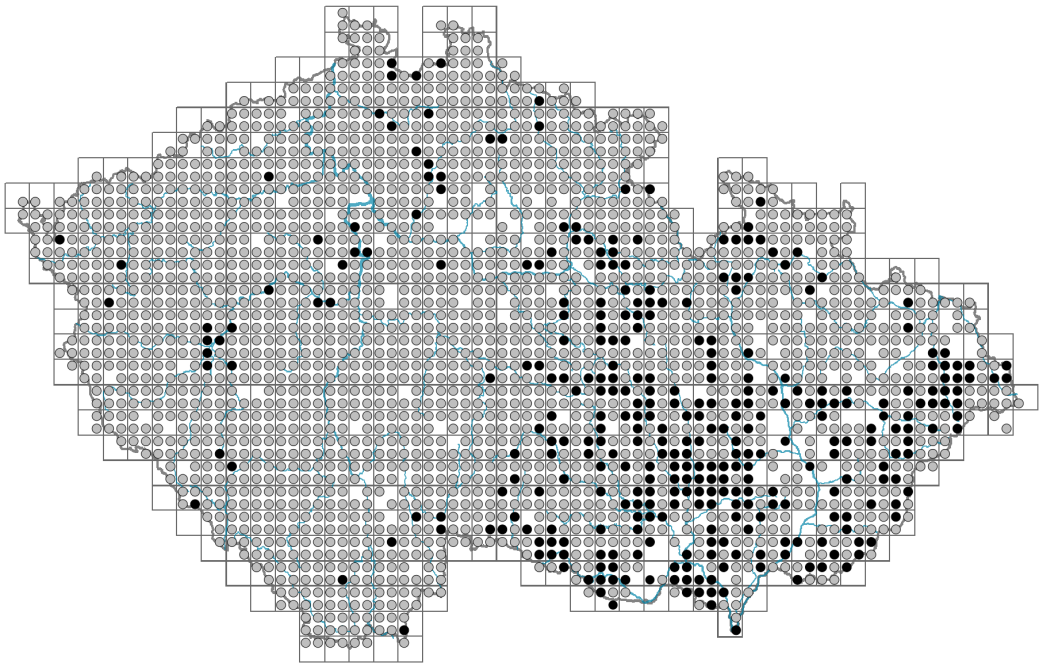
Pilosella officinarum

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]: **0.05–0.3**
Growth form: **clonal herb**
Life form: **hemicryptophyte**
Life strategy: **CSR – competitor/stress-tolerator/ruderal**
Life strategy (Pierce method based on leaf traits): **R/SR**
Life strategy (Pierce method, C-score): **9.6 %**
Life strategy (Pierce method, S-score): **26.3 %**
Life strategy (Pierce method, R-score): **64.1 %**

Leaf

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

Flower

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

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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: **allogamy self-incompatibility, facultative apomixis**
Pollination syndrome: **insect-pollination, selfing**
Pollinator spectrum: **honeybee, flies s. l. (bumblebees, solitary bees, other Hymenoptera, hoverflies, other Diptera, butterflies, beetles, nitidulids, thrips, 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 non-myrmecochorous**



Belowground organs and clonality



Shoot metamorphosis: **stolon, rhizome**
Storage organ: **rhizome**
Type of clonal growth organ: **stolon**
Freely dispersible organs of clonal growth: **absent**
Shoot life span (cyclicity): **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]: **2.1**
Number of clonal offspring: **3.4**
Lateral spreading distance by clonal growth [m]: **0.07**
Clonal index: **5**
Position of root buds: **lateral roots**
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): **11**
Number of buds per shoot at a depth of 0–10 cm (root buds excluded): **13**
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): **24**
Depth of the belowground bud bank (root buds exluded) [cm]: **3**
Number of buds per shoot at the soil surface (root buds included): **11**
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): **15**

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Size of the belowground bud bank (root buds included): **40**
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): **36, 54 (18, 45, 63)**
Ploidy level (x): **4, 6 (2, 5, 7)**
2C genome size [Mbp]: **6096.9**
1Cx monoploid genome size [Mbp]: **1524.22**
Genomic GC content: **40.1 %**

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: **5 – moderate heat indicator, occurring from lowland to montane belt, mainly in submontane-temperate areas**
Moisture indicator value: **4 – transition between values 3 and 5**
Reaction indicator value: **5x – indicator of moderate acidity, occurring rarely in strongly acidic as well as in neutral to alkaline conditions (generalist)**
Nutrient indicator value: **2 – transition between values 1 and 3**
Salinity indicator value: **0 – not salt tolerant, glycophyte**

Indicator values for disturbance

Whole-community disturbance frequency indicator value: **-1.07**
Herb layer disturbance frequency indicator value: **-0.33**
Whole-community disturbance severity indicator value: **0.26**
Herb layer disturbance severity indicator value: **0.27**
Whole-community structure based disturbance indicator value: **0.5**
Herb layer structure-based disturbance indicator value: **0.58**

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: **2 – optimum**

2 Alpine and subalpine grasslands

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2A Alpine grasslands on siliceous bedrock: **1 – rare occurrence**

5 Vegetation of springs and mires

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

7 Acidophilous grasslands

7A Subalpine and montane acidophilous grasslands: **2 – optimum**
7B Submontane Nardus grasslands: **2 – optimum**

8 Dry grasslands

8A Hercynian dry grasslands on rock outcrops: **2 – optimum**
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: **1 – rare occurrence**

9 Sand grasslands and rock-outcrop vegetation

9B Open vegetation of acidic sands: **2 – optimum**
9C Festuca grasslands on acidic sands: **2 – optimum**
9D Pannonian sand steppes: **2 – optimum**
9E Acidophilous vegetation of spring therophytes and succulents: **2 – optimum**
9F Basiphilous vegetation of spring therophytes and succulents: **2 – optimum**

10 Saline vegetation

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

11 Heathlands and scrub

11A Dry lowland to subalpine heathlands: **2 – optimum**
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: **1 – rare occurrence**
12G Acidophilous 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: **2 – optimum**
12K Acidophilous oak forests: **1 – rare occurrence**
12L Boreo-continental pine forests: **1 – rare occurrence**
12O Peri-Alpidic pine forests: **1 – rare occurrence**
12T Robinia pseudacacia plantations: **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**
13F Herbaceous vegetation of forests clearings and Rubus scrub: **1 – rare occurrence**

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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 classes: **TF *Koelerio-Corynephoretea***

Diagnostic taxon of alliances: **TEC *Violion caninae***, **TEE *Euphorbio cyparissiae-Callunion vulgaris***, **TFD *Hyperico perforati-Scleranthion perennis***, **THG *Koelerio-Phleion phleoidis***

Diagnostic taxon of associations: **LCC02 *Genisto pilosae-Quercetum petraeae***, **TEE01 *Euphorbio cyparissiae-Callunetum vulgaris***, **TFD01 *Polytricho piliferi-Scleranthetum perennis***, **TFD02 *Jasiono montanae-Festucetum ovinae***, **THA04 *Helichryso arenarii-Festucetum pallentis***, **THG01 *Potentillo heptaphyllae-Festucetum rupicolae***, **THG02 *Avenulo pratensis-Festucetum valesiacae***, **THG03 *Viscario vulgaris-Avenuletum pratensis***

Constant taxon

Constant taxon of classes: **TF *Koelerio-Corynephoretea***, **TG *Festucetea vaginatae***

Constant taxon of alliances: **TEC *Violion caninae***, **TEE *Euphorbio cyparissiae-Callunion vulgaris***, **TFC *Armerion elongatae***, **TFD *Hyperico perforati-Scleranthion perennis***, **TFE *Arabidopsion thalianae***, **TGA *Festucion vaginatae***, **THG *Koelerio-Phleion phleoidis***

Constant taxon of associations: **LCC02 *Genisto pilosae-Quercetum petraeae***, **LDA02 *Viscario vulgaris-Quercetum petraeae***, **SCA03 *Teucrio botryos-Melicetum ciliatae***, **TDC02 *Anthoxantho odorati-Agrostietum tenuis***, **TEC01 *Festuco capillatae-Nardetum strictae***, **TEC02 *Campanulo rotundifoliae-Dianthetum deltoidis***, **TEE01 *Euphorbio cyparissiae-Callunetum vulgaris***, **TFA02 *Festuco psammophilae-Koelerietum glaucae***, **TFC01 *Sileno otitae-Festucetum brevipilae***, **TFC02 *Erysimo diffusi-Agrostietum capillaris***, **TFD01 *Polytricho piliferi-Scleranthetum perennis***, **TFD02 *Jasiono montanae-Festucetum ovinae***, **TFE01 *Festuco-Veronicetum dillenii***, **TGA01 *Diantho serotini-Festucetum vaginatae***, **THA02 *Seselio ossei-Festucetum pallentis***, **THA04 *Helichryso arenarii-Festucetum pallentis***, **THG01 *Potentillo heptaphyllae-Festucetum rupicolae***, **THG02 *Avenulo pratensis-Festucetum valesiacae***, **THG03 *Viscario vulgaris-Avenuletum pratensis***

Dominant taxon

Dominant taxon of associations: **TEC02 *Campanulo rotundifoliae-Dianthetum deltoidis***

Ecological specialization indices

Ecological specialization index for all vegetation types: **4.3**

Ecological specialization index for non-forest vegetation: **4.4**

Ecological specialization index for forest vegetation: **4.7**

Colonization ability

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

Index of colonization potential (ICP): **6**

Optimum successional age [years]: **27**

Distribution and frequency

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

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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: 657

taxon.data.freq_in_quad: 2322

Commonness in vegetation plots from the Czech Republic

Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots: **3.4 %**

Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 5%: **14.2 %**

Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 25%: **2.4 %**

Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 50%: **0.1 %**

Mean percentage cover in vegetation plots: **4.4 %**

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: **40**

Number of narrow habitats in which the taxon has its optimum: **17**

Number of broad habitats in which the taxon occurs: **11**

Number of broad habitats in which the taxon has its optimum: **7**

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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