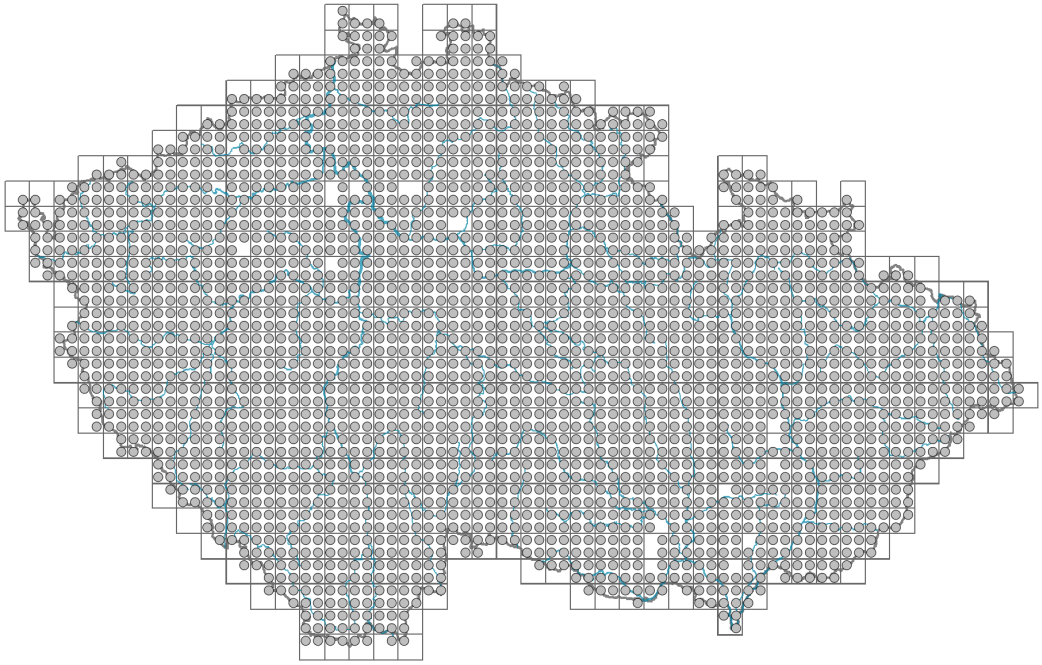
Ranunculus repens

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]: **0.1–0.4**
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): **53 %**
Life strategy (Pierce method, S-score): **8 %**
Life strategy (Pierce method, R-score): **39.1 %**

Leaf

Leaf presence and metamorphosis: **leaves present, not modified**
Leaf arrangement (phyllotaxis): **alternate**
Leaf shape: **compound – ternate**
Stipules: **absent**
Petiole: **both present and absent**
Leaf life span: **evergreen**
Leaf anatomy: **hygromorphic, helomorphic**

Flower

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

© 2014–2026 Pladias – Citation: Pladias – Database of the Czech Flora and Vegetation. www.pladias.cz

Flowering phase: **5 Sorbus aucuparia-Galium odoratum (end of mid-spring)**
Flower colour: **yellow**
Flower symmetry: **actinomorphic**
Perianth type: **calyx and corolla**
Perianth fusion: **free**
Calyx fusion: **aposepalous**
Inflorescence type: **flores solitarii**
Dicliny: **synoecious, gynodioecious**
Generative reproduction type: **allogamy self-incompatibility**
Pollination syndrome: **insect-pollination, selfing**
Pollinator spectrum: **hoverflies, flies s. l., other Diptera (honeybee, bumblebees, solitary bees, other Hymenoptera, meat flies s. l., butterflies, beetles, nitidulids, thrips, other pollinators)**





Fruit, seed and dispersal

Fruit type: **dry fruit – head of achenes**
Fruit colour: **brown**
Reproduction type: **by seed/spores and vegetatively**
Dispersal unit (diaspore): **fruit, infrutescence or its part**
Dispersal strategy: **Allium (mainly autochory)**
Myrmecochory: **non-myrmecochorous (b)**



Belowground organs and clonality

Shoot metamorphosis: **stolon**
Storage organ: **stolon**
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]: **1.3**
Number of clonal offspring: **5.1**
Lateral spreading distance by clonal growth [m]: **0.25**
Clonal index: **6**



Bud bank

Number of buds per shoot at the soil surface (root buds excluded): **12**
Number of buds per shoot at a depth of 0–10 cm (root buds excluded): **8**
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]: **3**
Number of buds per shoot at the soil surface (root buds included): **12**
Number of buds per shoot at a depth of 0–10 cm (root buds included): **8**
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]: **3**

© 2014–2026 Pladias – Citation: Pladias – Database of the Czech Flora and Vegetation. www.pladias.cz

Trophic mode



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

Karyology

Chromosome number (2n): **32 (16)**
Ploidy level (x): **4 (2)**
2C genome size [Mbp]: **20046.15**
1Cx monoploid genome size [Mbp]: **5011.54**
Genomic GC content: **44.4 %**



Taxon origin

Origin in the Czech Republic: **native**

Ecological indicator values

Ellenberg-type indicator values



Light indicator value: **6 – transition between values 5 and 7; rarely at less than 20% 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: **7 – humidity indicator, focus on well moistened, but not wet soils**
Reaction indicator value: **7x – indicator of slightly acidic to slightly basic conditions, never occurring in very acidic conditions (generalist)**
Nutrient indicator value: **7 – occurring at nutrient-rich sites more often than at average sites and only exceptionally at poor sites**
Salinity indicator value: **1 – salt tolerant, mostly on low-salt to salt-free soils, but occasionally on slightly salty soils**

Indicator values for disturbance

Whole-community disturbance frequency indicator value: **-0.94**
Herb layer disturbance frequency indicator value: **-0.4**
Whole-community disturbance severity indicator value: **0.44**
Herb layer disturbance severity indicator value: **0.45**
Whole-community structure based disturbance indicator value: **0.49**
Herb layer structure-based disturbance indicator value: **0.58**



Habitat and sociology

Occurrence in habitats

2 Alpine and subalpine grasslands

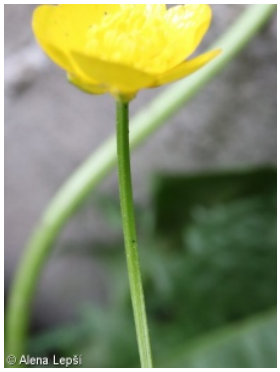
2B Subalpine tall-forb and tall-grass vegetation: **1 – rare occurrence**

3 Aquatic vegetation

3C Macrophytic vegetation of oligotrophic lakes and pools: **1 – rare occurrence**

4 Wetland and riverine herbaceous vegetation

© 2014–2026 Pladias – Citation: Pladias – Database of the Czech Flora and Vegetation. www.pladias.cz





4A Reed-beds of eutrophic still waters: **1 – rare occurrence**
4B Halophilous reed and sedge beds: **1 – rare occurrence**
4C Eutrophic vegetation of muddy substrata: **1 – rare occurrence**
4D Riverine reed vegetation: **2 – optimum**
4E Reed vegetation of brooks: **2 – optimum**
4F Mesotrophic vegetation of muddy substrata: **1 – rare occurrence**
4G Tall-sedge beds: **1 – rare occurrence**
4H Vegetation of low annual hygrophilous herbs: **1 – rare occurrence**
4I Vegetation of nitrophilous annual hygrophilous herbs: **2 – optimum**
4J River gravel banks: **2 – optimum**
4K Petasites fringes of montane brooks: **2 – optimum**
4L Nitrophilous herbaceous fringes of lowland rivers: **1 – rare occurrence**

5 Vegetation of springs and mires

5A Hard-water springs with tufa formation: **1 – rare occurrence**
5B Lowland to montane soft-water springs: **2 – optimum**
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: **1 – rare occurrence**
6C Pastures and park grasslands: **2 – optimum**
6D Alluvial meadows of lowland rivers: **2 – optimum**
6E Wet Cirsium meadows: **2 – optimum**
6F Intermittently wet Molinia meadows: **2 – optimum**
6G Vegetation of wet disturbed soils: **2 – optimum**

7 Acidophilous grasslands

7B Submontane Nardus grasslands: **1 – rare occurrence**

8 Dry grasslands

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

9 Sand grasslands and rock-outcrop vegetation

9E Acidophilous vegetation of spring therophytes and succulents: **1 – rare occurrence**

10 Saline vegetation

10I Inland saline meadows: **2 – optimum**

11 Heathlands and scrub

11H Subalpine deciduous scrub: **1 – rare occurrence**
11I Willow carrs: **1 – rare occurrence**
11J Willow galleries of loamy and sandy river banks: **2 – optimum**
11L Tall mesic and xeric shrub: **1 – rare occurrence**
11R Scrub and pioneer woodland of forests clearings: **1 – rare occurrence**

12 Forests

12A Alder carrs: **2 – optimum**
12B Alluvial forests: **2 – optimum**
12C Oak-hornbeam forests: **1 – rare occurrence**
12D Ravine forests: **1 – rare occurrence**
12E Herb-rich beech forests: **1 – rare occurrence**

© 2014–2026 Pladias – Citation: Pladias – Database of the Czech Flora and Vegetation. www.pladias.cz

12F Limestone beech forests: **1 – rare occurrence**
12G Acidophilous beech forests: **1 – rare occurrence**
12I Sub-continental thermophilous oak forests: **1 – rare occurrence**
12K Acidophilous oak forests: **1 – rare occurrence**
12R Acidophilous spruce forests: **1 – rare occurrence**
12T Robinia pseudacacia plantations: **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: **1 – rare occurrence**

13 Anthropogenic vegetation

13A Annual vegetation of ruderal habitats: **1 – rare occurrence**
13B Annual vegetation of arable land: **2 – optimum**
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: **2 – optimum**
13F Herbaceous vegetation of forests clearings and Rubus scrub: **1 – rare occurrence**

Affinity to the forest environment

Affinity to the forest environment in Thermophyticum: **2.1 – taxon occurring both in the forest and open vegetation**
Affinity to the forest environment in Mesophyticum and Oreophyticum: **2.1 – taxon occurring both in the forest and open vegetation**

Constant taxon

Constant taxon of classes: **TC *Festuco-Puccinellietea***
Constant taxon of alliances: **RAA *Caricion remotae*, TCB *Juncion gerardii*, TDE *Deschampsion cespitosae*, XDB *Petasition hybridi*, XDF *Rumicion alpini***
Constant taxon of associations: **KAB02 *Salicetum purpureae*, LAA03 *Carici acutiformis-Alnetum glutinosae*, LBA01 *Alnetum incanae*, LBA02 *Piceo abietis-Alnetum glutinosae*, LBA03 *Carici remotae-Fraxinetum excelsioris*, MAC03 *Pulicario vulgaris-Menthetum pulegii*, MCD03 *Tussilagini farfarae-Calamagrostietum pseudophragmitae*, MCE02 *Glycerietum notatae*, MCG04 *Comaro palustris-Caricetum cespitosae*, MCH05 *Caricetum distichae*, MCH07 *Caricetum vulpinae*, RAA01 *Caricetum remotae*, RAA02 *Cardamino-Chrysosplenietum alternifolii*, RBA03 *Valeriano simplicifoliae-Caricetum flavae*, TCB01 *Scorzonero parviflorae-Juncetum gerardii*, TCB02 *Loto tenuis-Potentilletum anserinae*, TCB03 *Agrostio stoloniferae-Juncetum ranarii*, TDC01 *Lolio perennis-Cynosuretum cristati*, TDC05 *Alchemillo hybridae-Poëtum supinae*, TDE01 *Poo trivialis-Alopecuretum pratensis*, TDE02 *Holcetum lanati*, TDE03 *Lathyro palustris-Gratioletum officinalis*, TDE04 *Cnidio dubii-Deschampsietum cespitosae*, TDF01 *Angelico sylvestris-Cirsietum oleracei*, TDF02 *Cirsietum rivularis*, TDF04 *Crepido paludosae-Juncetum acutiflori*, TDF07 *Scirpo sylvatici-Cirsietum cani*, TDF08 *Scirpetum sylvatici*, TDF09 *Caricetum cespitosae*, TDF10 *Scirpo sylvatici-Caricetum brizoidis*, TDF11 *Junco inflexi-Menthetum longifoliae*, XBC02 *Spergulo arvensis-Scleranthetum annui*, XDB02 *Petasitetum hybrido-kablikiani*, XDC01 *Stachyo sylvaticae-Impatientetum noli-tangere*, XDC04 *Carici pendulae-Eupatorietum cannabini*, XDE03 *Chaerophylletum aromatici*, XDE06 *Anthrisco nitidae-Aegopodietum podagrariae*, XDF01 *Rumicetum alpini***

Dominant taxon

Dominant taxon of associations: **MCC12 *Tripleurospermo inodori-Bolboschoenetum planiculmis*, MCH07 *Caricetum vulpinae*, TDE01 *Poo trivialis-Alopecuretum***

© 2014–2026 Pladias – Citation: Pladias – Database of the Czech Flora and Vegetation. www.pladias.cz

pratensis*, TDE02 *Holcetum lanati*, TDF07 *Scirpo sylvatici-Cirsietum cani*, TDF09 *Caricetum cespitosae

Ecological specialization indices

Ecological specialization index for all vegetation types: **3.8**
Ecological specialization index for non-forest vegetation: **4**
Ecological specialization index for forest vegetation: **5**

Colonization ability

Index of colonization success (ICS): **8**
Index of colonization potential (ICP): **4**
Optimum successional age [years]: **12**

Distribution and frequency

Floristic zone: **boreal, northern temperate, southern temperate, submeridional, meridional**
Floristic region: **Europe, Asia**
Distribution range extension along the continentality gradient: **7**
Elevational belt in the Czech Republic: **lowlands, colline belt, submontane belt, montane belt (subalpine belt)**
Expansive taxon in the region: **Bohemian Thermophyticum, Bohemian Moravian Mesophyticum, Bohemian Moravian Oreophyticum, Pannonian Thermophyticum, Carpathian Mesophyticum, Carpathian Oreophyticum**
Occurrence frequency in the basic grid mapping cells and quadrants of the basic grid mapping cells: 672
taxon.data.freq_in_quad: 2489

Commonness in vegetation plots from the Czech Republic

Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots: **11.7 %**
Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 5%: **13.3 %**
Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 25%: **2.9 %**
Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 50%: **0.5 %**
Mean percentage cover in vegetation plots: **4.5 %**
Maximum percentage cover in vegetation plots: **88 %**

Number of habitats with taxon occurrence in the Czech Republic

Number of narrow habitats in which the taxon occurs: **55**
Number of narrow habitats in which the taxon has its optimum: **18**
Number of broad habitats in which the taxon occurs: **12**
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**

© 2014–2026 Pladias – Citation: Pladias – Database of the Czech Flora and Vegetation. www.pladias.cz