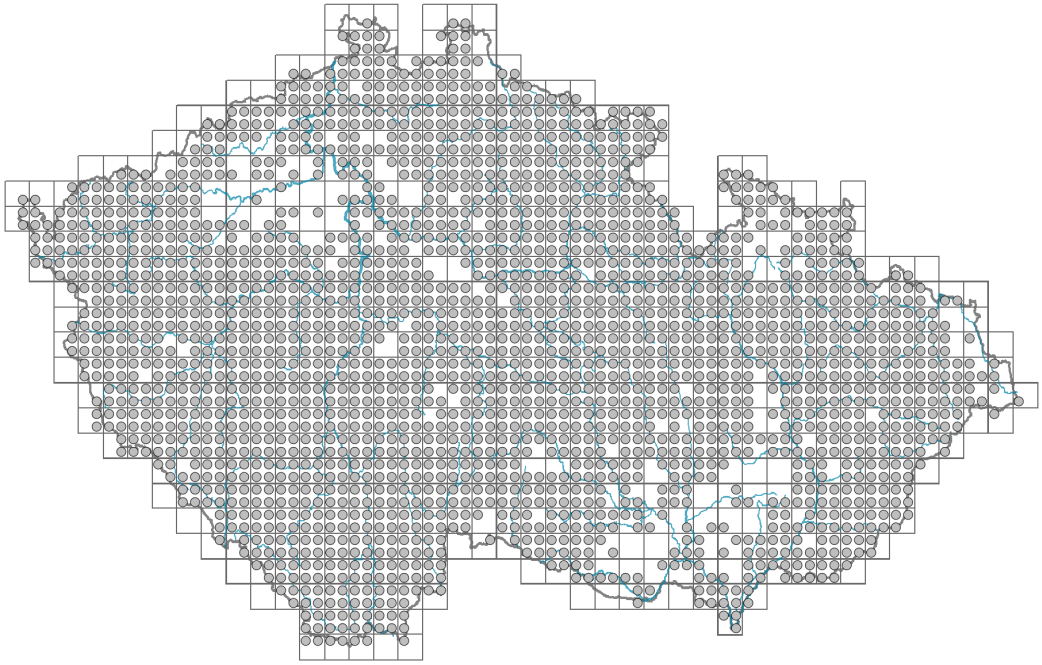
Sanguisorba officinalis

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]: **0.3–1.2**
Growth form: **clonal herb**
Life form: **hemicryptophyte**
Life strategy: **CS – competitor/stress-tolerator**
Life strategy (Pierce method based on leaf traits): **CSR**
Life strategy (Pierce method, C-score): **34.8 %**
Life strategy (Pierce method, S-score): **36.5 %**
Life strategy (Pierce method, R-score): **28.7 %**

Leaf

Leaf presence and metamorphosis: **leaves present, not modified**
Leaf arrangement (phyllotaxis): **alternate, rosulate**
Leaf shape: **compound – imparipinnate**
Stipules: **present**
Petiole: **present**
Leaf life span: **summer green**
Leaf anatomy: **mesomorphic, helomorphic**

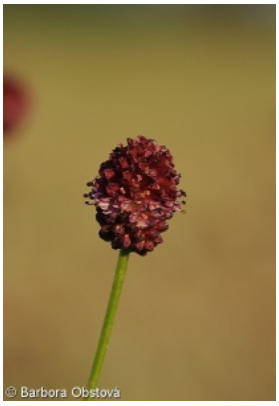
Flower

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

Flowering phase: **8 Clematis vitalba-Galium sylvaticum (mid-summer)**
Flower colour: **red-violet**
Perianth type: **calyx present, corolla absent**
Calyx fusion: **hypanthium**
Inflorescence type: **capitulum**
Dicliny: **synoecious**
Generative reproduction type: **facultative allogamy**
Pollination syndrome: **insect-pollination, selfing**
Pollinator spectrum: **hoverflies, meat flies s. l., other pollinators (honeybee, bumblebees, solitary bees, other Hymenoptera, flies s. l., other Diptera, butterflies, beetles, unknown)**

Fruit, seed and dispersal

Fruit type: **dry fruit – achene/cypsela/samara**
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: **rhizome**
Storage organ: **rhizome**
Type of clonal growth organ: **epigeogenous rhizome**
Freely dispersible organs of clonal growth: **absent**
Shoot life span (cyclicity): **monocyclic shoots prevailing**
Branching type of stem-derived organs of clonal growth: **monopodial**
Primary root: **absent**
Persistence of the clonal growth organ [year]: **4**
Number of clonal offspring: **0.5**
Lateral spreading distance by clonal growth [m]: **0.03**
Clonal index: **2**

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 exluded) [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): **15**
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]: **4**

Trophic mode

Parasitism and mycoheterotrophy: **autotrophic**
Carnivory: **non-carnivorous**

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

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: **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: **5 – occurring at moderately nutrient-rich sites, and less frequently at poor and rich 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: **-0.45**

Herb layer disturbance frequency indicator value: **-0.27**

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

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

Whole-community structure based disturbance indicator value: **0.58**

Herb layer structure-based disturbance indicator value: **0.73**

Habitat and sociology

Occurrence in habitats

4 Wetland and riverine herbaceous vegetation

4A Reed-beds of eutrophic still waters: **1 – rare occurrence**

4D Riverine reed vegetation: **1 – rare occurrence**

4E Reed vegetation of brooks: **1 – rare occurrence**

4G Tall-sedge beds: **1 – rare occurrence**

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

4L Nitrophilous herbaceous fringes of lowland rivers: **1 – rare occurrence**

5 Vegetation of springs and mires

5D Calcareous fens: **2 – optimum**

5E Acidic moss-rich fens and peatland meadows: **2 – optimum**

5F Transitional mires: **1 – rare occurrence**

5H Wet peat soils and bog hollows: **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: **1 – rare occurrence**

6D Alluvial meadows of lowland rivers: **2 – optimum**
6E Wet Cirsium meadows: **2 – optimum**
6F Intermittently wet Molinia meadows: **2 – optimum**

7 Acidophilous grasslands

7A Subalpine and montane acidophilous grasslands: **1 – rare occurrence**
7B Submontane Nardus grasslands: **2 – optimum**

8 Dry grasslands

8D Broad-leaved dry grasslands: **1 – rare occurrence**
8F Thermophilous forest fringe vegetation: **1 – rare occurrence**

9 Sand grasslands and rock-outcrop vegetation

9C Festuca grasslands on acidic sands: **1 – rare occurrence**

10 Saline vegetation

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

11 Heathlands and scrub

11I Willow carrs: **1 – rare occurrence**
11J Willow galleries of loamy and sandy river banks: **1 – rare occurrence**
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: **1 – rare occurrence**
12B Alluvial forests: **1 – rare occurrence**
12I Sub-continental thermophilous oak forests: **1 – rare occurrence**
12K Acidophilous oak forests: **1 – rare occurrence**
12L Boreo-continental pine forests: **1 – rare occurrence**
12Q Peatland birch forests: **1 – rare occurrence**
12W Pine and larch plantations: **1 – rare occurrence**

13 Anthropogenic vegetation

13D Perennial thermophilous ruderal vegetation: **1 – rare occurrence**
13E Perennial nitrophilous herbaceous vegetation of mesic sites: **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: **TDD *Molinion caeruleae***
Diagnostic taxon of associations: **TDD01 *Molinietum caeruleae***, **TDD02 *Junco effusi-Molinietum caeruleae***

Constant taxon

Constant taxon of alliances: **TDD *Molinion caeruleae***, **TDE *Deschampsion cespitosae***, **TDF *Calthion palustris***
Constant taxon of associations: **RBA01 *Valeriano dioicae-Caricetum davallianae***, **RBA05 *Junco subnodulosi-Schoenetum nigricantis***, **TDA04 *Potentillo albae-Festucetum rubrae***, **TDD01 *Molinietum caeruleae***, **TDD02 *Junco effusi-Molinietum caeruleae***, **TDE01 *Poo trivialis-Alopecuretum pratensis***, **TDE02 *Holcetum lanati***, **TDE03 *Lathyro palustris-Gratioletum officinalis***, **TDE04 *Cnidio dubii-Deschampsietum cespitosae***, **TDE05 *Scutellario hastifoliae-Veronicetum***

longifoliae*, TDF01 *Angelico sylvestris-Cirsietum oleracei*, TDF02 *Cirsietum rivularis*, TDF03 *Angelico sylvestris-Cirsietum palustris*, TDF07 *Scirpo sylvatici-Cirsietum cani*, TDF09 *Caricetum cespitosae*, TDF10 *Scirpo sylvatici-Caricetum brizoidis*, TDF12 *Filipendulo ulmariae-Geranietum palustris*, THF02 *Brachypodio pinnati-Molinietum arundinaceae

Dominant taxon

Dominant taxon of associations: **TDA03 *Poo-Trisetetum flavescentis*, TDD01 *Molinietum caeruleae*, TDD02 *Junco effusi-Molinietum caeruleae*, TDE02 *Holcetum lanati*, TDF05 *Polygono bistortae-Cirsietum heterophylli***

Ecological specialization indices

Ecological specialization index for all vegetation types: **5.3**
Ecological specialization index for non-forest vegetation: **5.3**
Ecological specialization index for forest vegetation: **4.2**

Colonization ability

Index of colonization success (ICS): **4**
Index of colonization potential (ICP): **1**
Optimum successional age [years]: **18**

Distribution and frequency

Floristic zone: **boreal, northern temperate, southern temperate, submeridional, meridional**
Floristic region: **Europe, Asia, Americas**
Continentality degree: **6**
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: 636
taxon.data.freq_in_quad: 2203

Commonness in vegetation plots from the Czech Republic

Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots: **6 %**
Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 5%: **24.5 %**
Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 25%: **5.7 %**
Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 50%: **1.2 %**
Mean percentage cover in vegetation plots: **6.6 %**
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: **35**
Number of narrow habitats in which the taxon has its optimum: **7**
Number of broad habitats in which the taxon occurs: **10**
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**