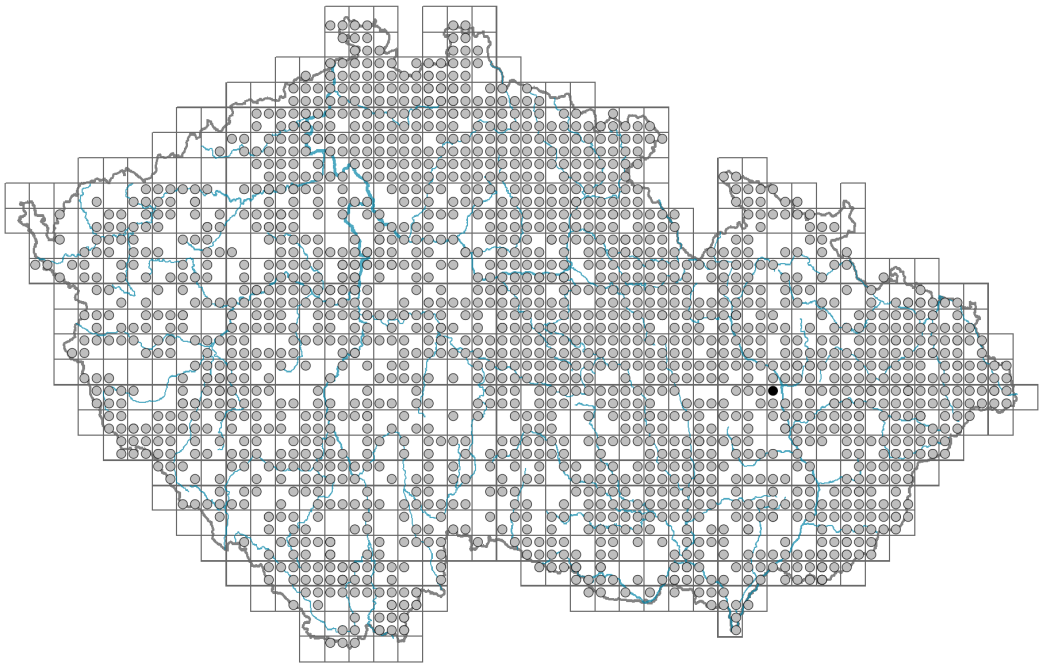
# *Tilia platyphyllos*

## 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]: **20–35**
Growth form: **tree**
Life form: **macrophanerophyte**
Life strategy: **C – competitor**
Life strategy (Pierce method based on leaf traits): **C/CSR**
Life strategy (Pierce method, C-score): **52.7 %**
Life strategy (Pierce method, S-score): **14.7 %**
Life strategy (Pierce method, R-score): **32.5 %**

### Leaf

Leaf presence and metamorphosis: **leaves present, not modified**
Leaf arrangement (phyllotaxis): **alternate**
Leaf shape: **simple – entire**
Stipules: **present**
Petiole: **present**
Leaf life span: **summer green**
Leaf deciduousness in woody plants: **winter deciduous**
Leaf anatomy: **mesomorphic**
Functional leaf type in woody plants: **broad deciduous or semi-deciduous**

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## Flower




Flowering period [month]: **June**
Flowering phase: **7 Ligustrum vulgare-Stachys sylvatica (end of early summer)**
Flower colour: **yellow**
Flower symmetry: **actinomorphic**
Perianth type: **calyx and corolla**
Perianth fusion: **free**
Calyx fusion: **aposepalous**
Inflorescence type: **corymbus**
Dicliny: **synoecious**
Generative reproduction type: **allogamy self-incompatibility**
Pollination syndrome: **wind-pollination, insect-pollination**

## Fruit, seed and dispersal




Fruit type: **dry fruit – nut**
Fruit colour: **brown**
Reproduction type: **only by seed/spores**
Dispersal unit (diaspore): **fruit, infrutescence or its part**
Dispersal strategy: **Epilobium (mainly anemochory and autochory)**
Myrmecochory: **non-myrmecochorous (b)**

## Belowground organs and clonality



### Bud bank



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

## Trophic mode




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

## Karyology



Chromosome number (2n): **84**
Ploidy level (x): **2**
2C genome size [Mbp]: **1788.07**
1Cx monoploid genome size [Mbp]: **894.04**

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Genomic GC content: **36.9 %**



## Taxon origin

Origin in the Czech Republic: **native**



## Ecological indicator values

### Ellenberg-type indicator values

Light indicator value: **4 – transition between values 3 and 5**
Temperature indicator value: **6 – transition between values 5 and 7**
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: **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: **0 – not salt tolerant, glycophyte**




### Indicator values for disturbance

Whole-community disturbance frequency indicator value: **-1.97**
Herb layer disturbance frequency indicator value: **-0.73**
Whole-community disturbance severity indicator value: **0.23**
Herb layer disturbance severity indicator value: **0.05**
Whole-community structure based disturbance indicator value: **0.05**
Herb layer structure-based disturbance indicator value: **0.15**

## 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**

#### 5 Vegetation of springs and mires

5A Hard-water springs with tufa formation: **1 – rare occurrence**

#### 8 Dry grasslands

8A Hercynian dry grasslands on rock outcrops: **1 – rare occurrence**
8B Submediterranean dry grasslands on rock outcrops: **1 – rare occurrence**
8F Thermophilous forest fringe vegetation: **1 – rare occurrence**




#### 11 Heathlands and scrub

11L Tall mesic and xeric shrub: **1 – rare occurrence**
11N Low xeric scrub: **1 – rare occurrence**

#### 12 Forests

12B Alluvial forests: **1 – rare occurrence**
12C Oak-hornbeam forests: **2 – optimum**
12D Ravine forests: **3 – dominant**
12E Herb-rich beech forests: **1 – rare occurrence**
12F Limestone beech forests: **1 – rare occurrence**
12H Peri-Alpidic basiphilous thermophilous oak forests: **1 – rare occurrence**

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12I Sub-continental thermophilous oak forests: **1 – rare occurrence**
12J Acidophilous thermophilous oak forests: **1 – rare occurrence**
12K Acidophilous oak forests: **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

13F Herbaceous vegetation of forests clearings and Rubus scrub: **1 – rare occurrence**

### Affinity to the forest environment

Affinity to the forest environment in Thermophyticum: **1.1 – taxon occurring mainly in the closed forest**
Affinity to the forest environment in Mesophyticum and Oreophyticum: **1.1 – taxon occurring mainly in the closed forest**

### Diagnostic taxon

Diagnostic taxon of alliances: **LBF *Tilio platyphylli-Acerion***
Diagnostic taxon of associations: **LBF01 *Aceri-Tilietum***, **LBF04 *Seslerio albicantis-Tilietum cordatae***

### Constant taxon

Constant taxon of associations: **LBF01 *Aceri-Tilietum***, **LBF04 *Seslerio albicantis-Tilietum cordatae***

### Dominant taxon

Dominant taxon of associations: **LBF01 *Aceri-Tilietum***, **LBF02 *Mercuriali perennis-Fraxinetum excelsioris***, **LBF04 *Seslerio albicantis-Tilietum cordatae***

### Ecological specialization indices

Ecological specialization index for all vegetation types: **5.4**
Ecological specialization index for non-forest vegetation: **4.5**
Ecological specialization index for forest vegetation: **5.3**

### Colonization ability

Index of colonization success (ICS): **4**
Index of colonization potential (ICP): **4**
Optimum successional age [years]: **45**

## Distribution and frequency

Floristic zone: **northern temperate, southern temperate, submeridional**
Floristic region: **Europe**
Continentality degree: **5**
Distribution range extension along the continentality gradient: **3**
Elevational belt in the Czech Republic: **colline belt, submontane belt, montane belt**
Occurrence frequency in the basic grid mapping cells and quadrants of the basic grid mapping cells: 611
taxon.data.freq_in_quad: 1716

### Commonness in vegetation plots from the Czech Republic

Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots: **1 %**
Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 5%: **49.5 %**
Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 25%: **29.3 %**
Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 50%: **8.4 %**

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Mean percentage cover in vegetation plots: **17.5 %**
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: **21**
Number of narrow habitats in which the taxon has its optimum: **2**
Number of broad habitats in which the taxon occurs: **6**
Number of broad habitats in which the taxon has its optimum: **1**

## Threats and protection

Legal protection: **not protected by law**

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