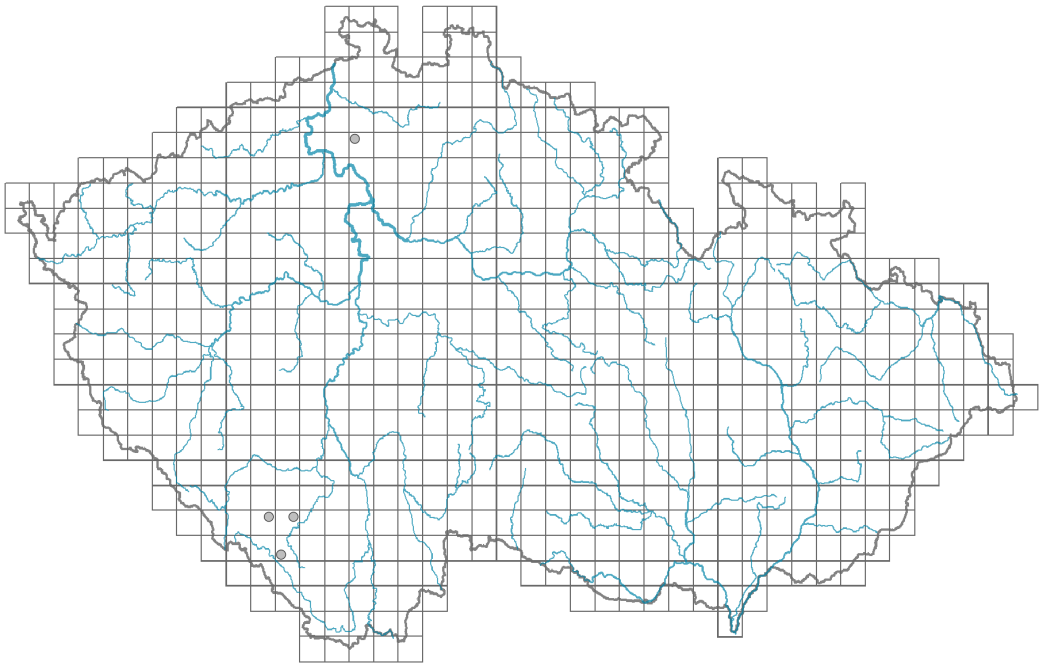
Orthilia secunda subsp. *secunda*

Distribution



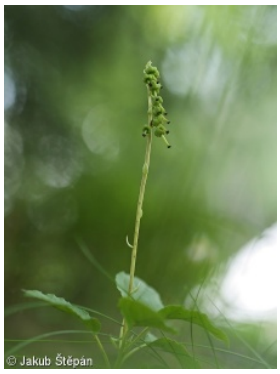


Map info

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]: **0.1–0.25**
Growth form: **clonal herb**
Life form: **chamaephyte**
Life strategy: **S – stress-tolerator**
Life strategy (Pierce method based on leaf traits): **S/SR**
Life strategy (Pierce method, C-score): **13.1 %**
Life strategy (Pierce method, S-score): **64 %**
Life strategy (Pierce method, R-score): **22.9 %**

Leaf

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

Flower

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

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Flowering phase: **7 Ligustrum vulgare-Stachys sylvatica (end of early summer)**
Flower colour: **green-white**
Flower symmetry: **actinomorphic**
Perianth type: **calyx and corolla**
Perianth fusion: **free**
Calyx fusion: **synsepalous**
Inflorescence type: **racemus**
Dicliny: **synoecious**
Generative reproduction type: **mixed mating**
Pollination syndrome: **insect-pollination, selfing**



Fruit, seed and dispersal



Fruit type: **dry fruit – capsule**
Fruit colour: **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







Shoot metamorphosis: **stolon**
Root metamorphosis: **root shoot**
Type of clonal growth organ: **hypogeogenous rhizome**
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]: **4**
Number of clonal offspring: **0.5**
Lateral spreading distance by clonal growth [m]: **0.17**
Clonal index: **3**
Position of root buds: **primary root**
Role of root buds in life-history of a plant: **necessary**

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): **20**
Number of buds per shoot at a depth greater than 10 cm (root buds included): **15**
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: **partial or initial mycoheterotroph**
Carnivory: **non-carnivorous**
Symbiotic nitrogen fixation: **no nitrogen-fixing symbionts**

Karyology

Chromosome number (2n): **38**
Ploidy level (x): **2**
2C genome size [Mbp]: **15840.19**
1Cx monoploid genome size [Mbp]: **7920.09**
Genomic GC content: **41.8 %**

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: **5 – moderate heat indicator, occurring from lowland to montane belt, mainly in submontane-temperate areas**
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: **5x – indicator of moderate acidity, occurring rarely in strongly acidic as well as in neutral to alkaline conditions (generalist)**
Nutrient indicator value: **3 – occurring at nutrient-poor sites more frequently than at average sites and exceptionally at rich sites**
Salinity indicator value: **0 – not salt tolerant, glycophyte**

Indicator values for disturbance

Whole-community disturbance frequency indicator value: **-2**
Herb layer disturbance frequency indicator value: **-0.7**
Whole-community disturbance severity indicator value: **0.19**
Herb layer disturbance severity indicator value: **0**
Whole-community structure based disturbance indicator value: **0.09**
Herb layer structure-based disturbance indicator value: **0.19**

Habitat and sociology

Occurrence in habitats

11 Heathlands and scrub

11R Scrub and pioneer woodland of forests clearings: **2 – optimum**

12 Forests

12C Oak-hornbeam forests: **1 – rare occurrence**
12E Herb-rich beech forests: **1 – rare occurrence**
12F Limestone beech forests: **2 – optimum**
12G Acidophilous beech forests: **1 – rare occurrence**

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12H Peri-Alpidic basiphilous thermophilous oak forests: **1 – rare occurrence**
12I Sub-continental thermophilous oak forests: **1 – rare occurrence**
12K Acidophilous oak forests: **2 – optimum**
12L Boreo-continental pine forests: **1 – rare occurrence**
12O Peri-Alpidic pine forests: **1 – rare occurrence**
12V Spruce plantations: **1 – rare occurrence**
12W Pine and larch plantations: **2 – optimum**

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: **LBD *Sorbo-Fagion sylvaticae***
Diagnostic taxon of associations: **LBD01 *Cephalanthero damasonii-Fagetum sylvaticae***

Ecological specialization indices

Ecological specialization index for all vegetation types: **4.8**
Ecological specialization index for non-forest vegetation: **3.3**
Ecological specialization index for forest vegetation: **4.9**

Colonization ability

Index of colonization success (ICS): **4**
Index of colonization potential (ICP): **8**
Optimum successional age [years]: **34**

Distribution and frequency

Floristic zone: **arctic, boreal, northern temperate, southern temperate, submeridional, meridional, subtropical**
Floristic region: **circumpolar**
Continentality degree: **6**
Distribution range extension along the continentality gradient: **5**
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: 470
taxon.data.freq_in_quad: 1063

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: **1.8 %**
Maximum percentage cover in vegetation plots: **3 %**

Number of habitats with taxon occurrence in the Czech Republic

Number of narrow habitats in which the taxon occurs: **12**
Number of narrow habitats in which the taxon has its optimum: **4**
Number of broad habitats in which the taxon occurs: **2**

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Number of broad habitats in which the taxon has its optimum: **2**

Threats and protection

Red List 2017 (national categories): **C3 – vulnerable taxon**
Red List 2017 (IUCN categories): **NT – near threatened**
Legal protection: **not protected by law**

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