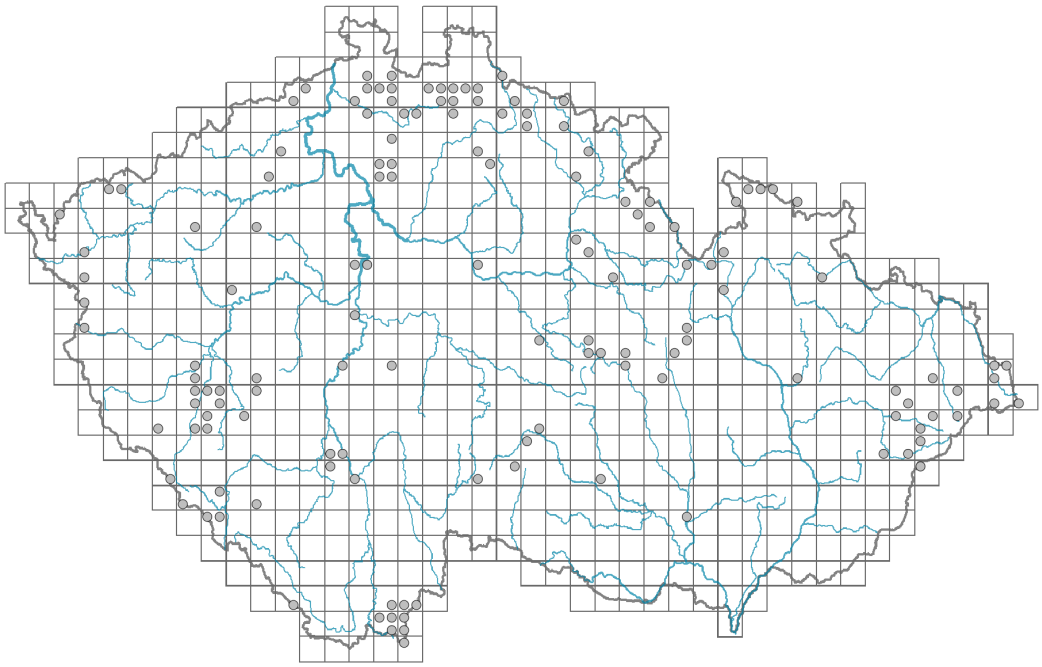
Phalaris arundinacea 'Picta'



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]: **0.8–2.5**
Growth form: **clonal herb**
Life form: **hemicryptophyte**
Life strategy: **C – competitor**
Life strategy (Pierce method based on leaf traits): **CSR**
Life strategy (Pierce method, C-score): **38.9 %**
Life strategy (Pierce method, S-score): **31.4 %**
Life strategy (Pierce method, R-score): **29.7 %**

Leaf

Leaf presence and metamorphosis: **leaves present, not modified**
Leaf arrangement (phyllotaxis): **alternate**
Leaf shape: **simple – entire**
Stipules: **absent**
Petiole: **absent**
Leaf life span: **summer green**
Leaf anatomy: **helomorphic**

Flower

Flowering phase: **8 Clematis vitalba-Galium sylvaticum (mid-summer)**

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Flower colour: **green**
Perianth type: **reduced**
Perianth fusion: **reduced**
Inflorescence type: **panicula e spiculis composita**
Dicliny: **synoecious**
Generative reproduction type: **allogamy self-incompatibility**
Pollination syndrome: **wind-pollination, selfing**

Fruit, seed and dispersal



Fruit type: **dry fruit – caryopsis**
Fruit colour: **brown**
Reproduction type: **by seed/spores and vegetatively**
Dispersal unit (diaspore): **fruit, infrutescence or its part, shoot fragment**
Dispersal strategy: **Sparganium (mainly autochory and hydrochory), Zea (no dispersal)**
Myrmecochory: **non-myrmecochorous (b)**

Belowground organs and clonality



Shoot metamorphosis: **stolon**
Storage organ: **stolon**
Type of clonal growth organ: **hypogeogenous rhizome**
Freely dispersible organs of clonal growth: **absent**
Shoot life span (cyclicity): **monocyclic 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: **4.8**
Lateral spreading distance by clonal growth [m]: **0.24**
Clonal index: **5**

Bud bank



Number of buds per shoot at the soil surface (root buds excluded): **6**
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): **4**
Size of the belowground bud bank (root buds excluded): **25**
Depth of the belowground bud bank (root buds exluded) [cm]: **6**
Number of buds per shoot at the soil surface (root buds included): **6**
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): **4**
Size of the belowground bud bank (root buds included): **25**
Depth of the belowground bud bank (root buds included) [cm]: **6**

Trophic mode



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

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Karyology



Chromosome number (2n): **28**
Ploidy level (x): **4**
2C genome size [Mbp]: **9080.92**
1Cx monoploid genome size [Mbp]: **2270.23**
Genomic GC content: **47.7 %**

Taxon origin



Origin in the Czech Republic: **neophyte**
Invasion status: **naturalized**
Geographic origin: **anecophyte**
Period of introduction: **Late Modern Period (1800–1950)**
Introduction pathway: **intentional – ornamental**

Ecological indicator values



Ellenberg-type indicator values

Light indicator value: **7x – 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 (generalist)**
Temperature indicator value: **5x – moderate heat indicator, occurring from lowland to montane belt, mainly in submontane-temperate areas (generalist)**
Moisture indicator value: **8 – transition between values 7 and 9**
Reaction indicator value: **7 – indicator of slightly acidic to slightly basic conditions, never occurring in very acidic conditions**
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: **-1**
Herb layer disturbance frequency indicator value: **-0.61**
Whole-community disturbance severity indicator value: **0.28**
Herb layer disturbance severity indicator value: **0.3**
Whole-community structure based disturbance indicator value: **0.47**
Herb layer structure-based disturbance indicator value: **0.46**

Habitat and sociology



Occurrence in habitats

2 Alpine and subalpine grasslands

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

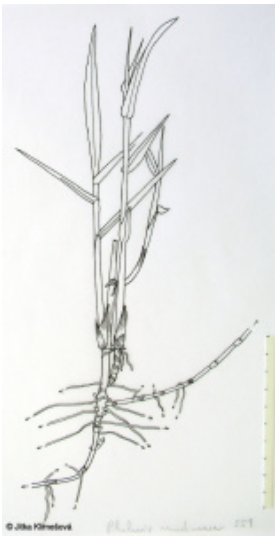
3 Aquatic vegetation

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



4 Wetland and riverine herbaceous vegetation

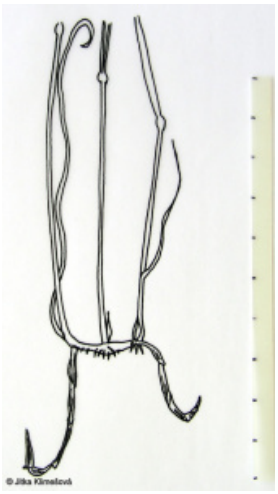
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4A Reed-beds of eutrophic still waters: **1 – rare occurrence**
4B Halophilous reed and sedge beds: **1 – rare occurrence**
4C Eutrophic vegetation of muddy substrata: **1 – rare occurrence**
4D Riverine reed vegetation: **3 – dominant**
4E Reed vegetation of brooks: **1 – rare occurrence**
4F Mesotrophic vegetation of muddy substrata: **1 – rare occurrence**
4G Tall-sedge beds: **3 – dominant**
4H Vegetation of low annual hygrophilous herbs: **1 – rare occurrence**
4I Vegetation of nitrophilous annual hygrophilous herbs: **2 – optimum**
4J River gravel banks: **3 – dominant**
4K Petasites fringes of montane brooks: **2 – optimum**
4L Nitrophilous herbaceous fringes of lowland rivers: **2 – optimum**

5 Vegetation of springs and mires

5B Lowland to montane soft-water springs: **1 – rare occurrence**
5C Alpine and subalpine soft-water springs: **1 – rare occurrence**
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

6D Alluvial meadows of lowland rivers: **2 – optimum**
6E Wet Cirsium meadows: **1 – rare occurrence**
6F Intermittently wet Molinia meadows: **1 – rare occurrence**
6G Vegetation of wet disturbed soils: **1 – rare occurrence**

10 Saline vegetation

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

11 Heathlands and scrub

11H Subalpine deciduous scrub: **1 – rare occurrence**
11I Willow carrs: **2 – optimum**
11J Willow galleries of loamy and sandy river banks: **4 – constant dominant**
11R Scrub and pioneer woodland of forests clearings: **1 – rare occurrence**



12 Forests

12A Alder carrs: **2 – optimum**
12B Alluvial forests: **2 – optimum**
12U Plantations of broad-leaved non-native trees: **2 – optimum**
12V Spruce plantations: **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**
13F Herbaceous vegetation of forests clearings and Rubus scrub: **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 classes: ***KA Salicetea purpureae***

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Diagnostic taxon of alliances: **KAA *Salicion triandrae***, **KAC *Salicion albae***, **MCD *Phalaridion arundinaceae***, **XDA *Senecionion fluviatilis***

Diagnostic taxon of associations: **KAA01 *Salicetum triandrae***, **MCD01 *Rorippo-Phalaridetum arundinaceae***, **MCH08 *Phalaridetum arundinaceae***, **TDE03 *Lathyro palustris-Gratioletum officinalis***, **XDA01 *Cuscuto europaeae-Calystegietum sepium***, **XDA04 *Sicyo angulatae-Echinocystietum lobatae***

Constant taxon

Constant taxon of classes: **KA *Salicetea purpureae***

Constant taxon of alliances: **KAA *Salicion triandrae***, **KAC *Salicion albae***, **MCD *Phalaridion arundinaceae***, **XDA *Senecionion fluviatilis***

Constant taxon of associations: **KAA01 *Salicetum triandrae***, **KAB01 *Salicetum elaeagno-purpureae***, **KAB03 *Salici purpureae-Myricarietum germanicae***, **KAC01 *Salicetum albae***, **KAC02 *Salicetum fragilis***, **KBB05 *Rhamno catharticae-Cornetum sanguineae***, **LAA02 *Carici elongatae-Alnetum glutinosae***, **LAB02 *Salicetum pentandro-auritae***, **MBA06 *Polygonetum hydropiperis***, **MCD01 *Rorippo-Phalaridetum arundinaceae***, **MCD03 *Tussilagini farfarae-Calamagrostietum pseudophragmitae***, **MCH07 *Caricetum vulpinae***, **MCH08 *Phalaridetum arundinaceae***, **TDE01 *Poo trivialis-Alopecuretum pratensis***, **TDE03 *Lathyro palustris-Gratioletum officinalis***, **XDA01 *Cuscuto europaeae-Calystegietum sepium***, **XDA04 *Sicyo angulatae-Echinocystietum lobatae***

Dominant taxon

Dominant taxon of associations: **KAC01 *Salicetum albae***, **KAC02 *Salicetum fragilis***, **LAA02 *Carici elongatae-Alnetum glutinosae***, **LBA05 *Pruno padi-Fraxinetum excelsioris***, **MCD01 *Rorippo-Phalaridetum arundinaceae***, **MCD03 *Tussilagini farfarae-Calamagrostietum pseudophragmitae***, **MCH08 *Phalaridetum arundinaceae***, **TDE03 *Lathyro palustris-Gratioletum officinalis***

Ecological specialization indices

Ecological specialization index for all vegetation types: **3.3**

Ecological specialization index for non-forest vegetation: **3.3**

Ecological specialization index for forest vegetation: **4.8**

Colonization ability

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

Index of colonization potential (ICP): **4**

Optimum successional age [years]: **7**

Distribution and frequency

Floristic zone: **boreal, northern temperate, southern temperate, submeridional, meridional, austral or antarctic**

Floristic region: **circumpolar**

Distribution range extension along the continentality gradient: **8**

Elevational belt in the Czech Republic: **lowlands, colline belt, submontane belt, montane 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: 665

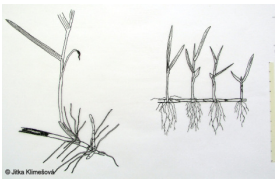
taxon.data.freq_in_quad: 2427

Commonness in vegetation plots from the Czech Republic









Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots: **6.3 %**
Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 5%: **27.2 %**
Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 25%: **15.4 %**
Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 50%: **10.7 %**
Mean percentage cover in vegetation plots: **13.2 %**
Maximum percentage cover in vegetation plots: **99 %**

Number of habitats with taxon occurrence in the Czech Republic

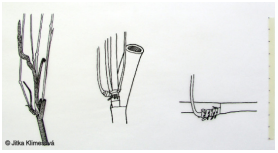
Number of narrow habitats in which the taxon occurs: **37**
Number of narrow habitats in which the taxon has its optimum: **12**
Number of broad habitats in which the taxon occurs: **9**
Number of broad habitats in which the taxon has its optimum: **4**

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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