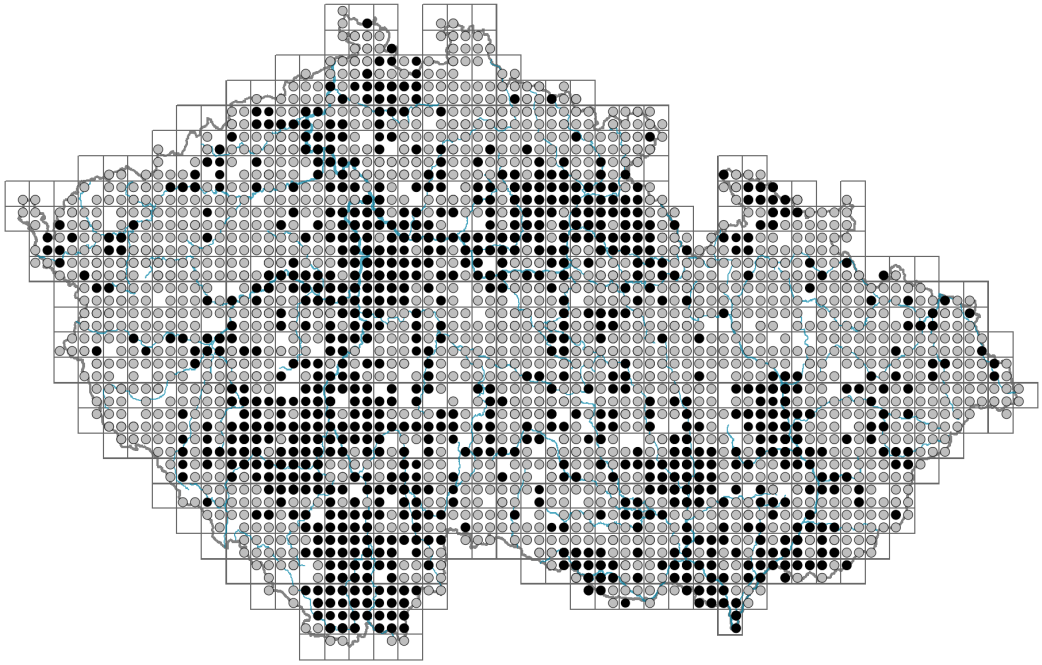
Stellaria media agg.

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]: **0.05–0.8**
Growth form: **annual herb, clonal herb**
Life form: **hemicryptophyte, therophyte**
Life strategy: **CR – competitor/ruderal, CSR – competitor/stress-tolerator/ruderal, R – ruderal**

Leaf

Leaf presence and metamorphosis: **leaves present, not modified**
Leaf arrangement (phyllotaxis): **opposite**
Leaf shape: **simple – entire**
Stipules: **absent**
Petiole: **both present and absent**
Leaf life span: **overwintering green, evergreen**
Leaf anatomy: **hygromorphic, helomorphic**

Flower

Flowering period [month]: **March–November**
Flowering phase: **1 Corylus avellana-Leucojum vernum (pre-spring)**
Flower colour: **white, green**
Flower symmetry: **actinomorphic**

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Perianth type: **calyx and corolla, calyx and corolla, corolla reduced or absent, calyx and corolla, corolla sometimes absent**
Perianth fusion: **free, reduced**
Calyx fusion: **aposepalous**
Inflorescence type: **dichasium**
Dicliny: **synoecious**
Generative reproduction type: **autogamy, facultative autogamy**
Pollination syndrome: **insect-pollination, selfing, cleistogamy**
Pollinator spectrum: **bumblebees, solitary bees, other Hymenoptera, hoverflies, flies s. l., meat flies s. l., other Diptera, nitidulids, thrips, other pollinators**

Fruit, seed and dispersal

Fruit type: **dry fruit – capsule**
Fruit colour: **brown**
Reproduction type: **mostly by seed/spores, rarely vegetatively, only by seed/spores**
Dispersal unit (diaspore): **seed**
Dispersal strategy: **Allium (mainly autochory)**
Myrmecochory: **non-myrmecochorous (a)**

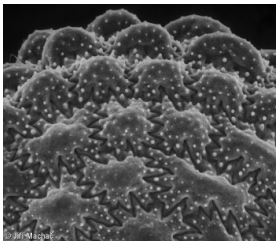
Belowground organs and clonality

Shoot metamorphosis: **stolon**
Storage organ: **stolon**
Type of clonal growth organ: **stolon**
Freely dispersible organs of clonal growth: **absent**
Shoot life span (cyclicity): **monocyclic shoots prevailing**
Branching type of stem-derived organs of clonal growth: **sympodial**
Primary root: **present**
Persistence of the clonal growth organ [year]: **1.5**
Number of clonal offspring: **3.5**
Lateral spreading distance by clonal growth [m]: **0.13**

Bud bank

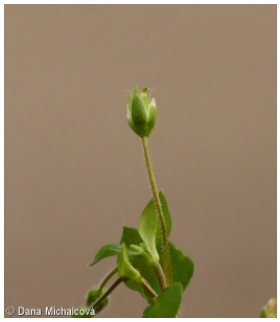
Number of buds per shoot at the soil surface (root buds excluded): **8**
Number of buds per shoot at a depth of 0–10 cm (root buds excluded): **0**
Number of buds per shoot at a depth greater than 10 cm (root buds excluded): **0**
Size of the belowground bud bank (root buds excluded): **8**
Depth of the belowground bud bank (root buds exluded) [cm]: **1**
Number of buds per shoot at the soil surface (root buds included): **8**
Number of buds per shoot at a depth of 0–10 cm (root buds included): **0**
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): **8**
Depth of the belowground bud bank (root buds included) [cm]: **1**

Trophic mode



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

Karyology



Chromosome number (2n): **20, 40**
Ploidy level (x): **2, 4**
2C genome size [Mbp]: **1357.97**
1Cx monoploid genome size [Mbp]: **445.68**

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: **5x – indicator of fresh soils, focus on soils of average moisture, missing on wet and on soils that frequently dry out (generalist)**
Reaction indicator value: **6 – transition between values 5 and 7**
Nutrient indicator value: **8 – pronounced nutrient indicator**
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: **-0.88**
Herb layer disturbance frequency indicator value: **-0.26**
Whole-community disturbance severity indicator value: **0.86**
Herb layer disturbance severity indicator value: **0.85**
Whole-community structure based disturbance indicator value: **0.55**
Herb layer structure-based disturbance indicator value: **0.56**

Habitat and sociology

Occurrence in habitats

1 Vegetation of cliffs, screes and walls

1A Calcareous cliffs: **1 – rare occurrence**
1C Walls: **1 – rare occurrence**

3 Aquatic vegetation

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

4 Wetland and riverine herbaceous vegetation

4D Riverine reed vegetation: **1 – rare occurrence**
4E Reed vegetation of brooks: **1 – rare occurrence**
4H Vegetation of low annual hygrophilous herbs: **1 – rare occurrence**
4I Vegetation of nitrophilous annual hygrophilous herbs: **1 – rare occurrence**
4J River gravel banks: **1 – rare occurrence**
4K Petasites fringes of montane brooks: **1 – rare occurrence**
4L Nitrophilous herbaceous fringes of lowland rivers: **1 – rare occurrence**

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5 Vegetation of springs and mires

5B Lowland to montane soft-water springs: **1 – rare occurrence**

6 Meadows and mesic pastures

6A Mesic Arrhenatherum meadows: **1 – rare occurrence**

6C Pastures and park grasslands: **2 – optimum**

6D Alluvial meadows of lowland rivers: **1 – rare occurrence**

6G Vegetation of wet disturbed soils: **1 – rare occurrence**

8 Dry grasslands

8C Narrow-leaved sub-continental steppes: **1 – rare occurrence**

8E Acidophilous dry grasslands: **1 – rare occurrence**

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

9 Sand grasslands and rock-outcrop vegetation

9B Open vegetation of acidic sands: **1 – rare occurrence**

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

9D Pannonian sand steppes: **1 – rare occurrence**

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

9F Basiphilous vegetation of spring therophytes and succulents: **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: **1 – rare occurrence**

11J Willow galleries of loamy and sandy river banks: **1 – rare occurrence**

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

11N Low xeric scrub: **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: **2 – optimum**

12C Oak-hornbeam forests: **1 – rare occurrence**

12D Ravine forests: **2 – optimum**

12E Herb-rich beech forests: **1 – rare occurrence**

12F Limestone beech forests: **1 – rare occurrence**

12G Acidophilous beech forests: **1 – rare occurrence**

12H Peri-Alpidic basiphilous thermophilous oak forests: **1 – rare occurrence**

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

12J Acidophilous thermophilous oak forests: **1 – rare occurrence**

12K Acidophilous oak 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**

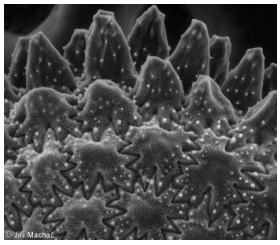
12W Pine and larch plantations: **1 – rare occurrence**

13 Anthropogenic vegetation

13A Annual vegetation of ruderal habitats: **4 – constant dominant**

13B Annual vegetation of arable land: **4 – constant dominant**

13C Annual vegetation of trampled habitats: **2 – optimum**



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**

Ecological specialization indices

Ecological specialization index for all vegetation types: **4.5**
Ecological specialization index for non-forest vegetation: **5.1**
Ecological specialization index for forest vegetation: **4.5**

Distribution and frequency

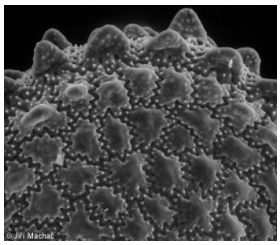
Floristic zone: **arctic, boreal, northern temperate, southern temperate, submeridional, meridional, subtropical, tropical, austral or antarctic**
Floristic region: **Europe, circumpolar**
Elevational belt in the Czech Republic: **lowlands, colline belt, submontane belt**
Occurrence frequency in the basic grid mapping cells and quadrants of the basic grid mapping cells: 657
taxon.data.freq_in_quad: 2312

Commonness in vegetation plots from the Czech Republic

Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots: **6.4 %**
Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 5%: **19.4 %**
Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 25%: **3.7 %**
Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 50%: **0.8 %**
Mean percentage cover in vegetation plots: **5.7 %**
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: **51**
Number of narrow habitats in which the taxon has its optimum: **7**
Number of broad habitats in which the taxon occurs: **11**
Number of broad habitats in which the taxon has its optimum: **3**



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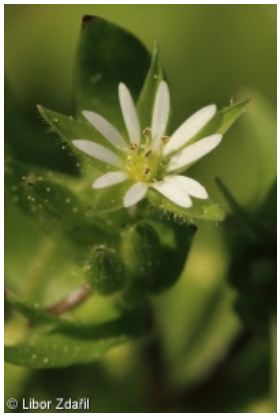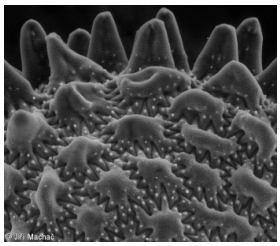
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