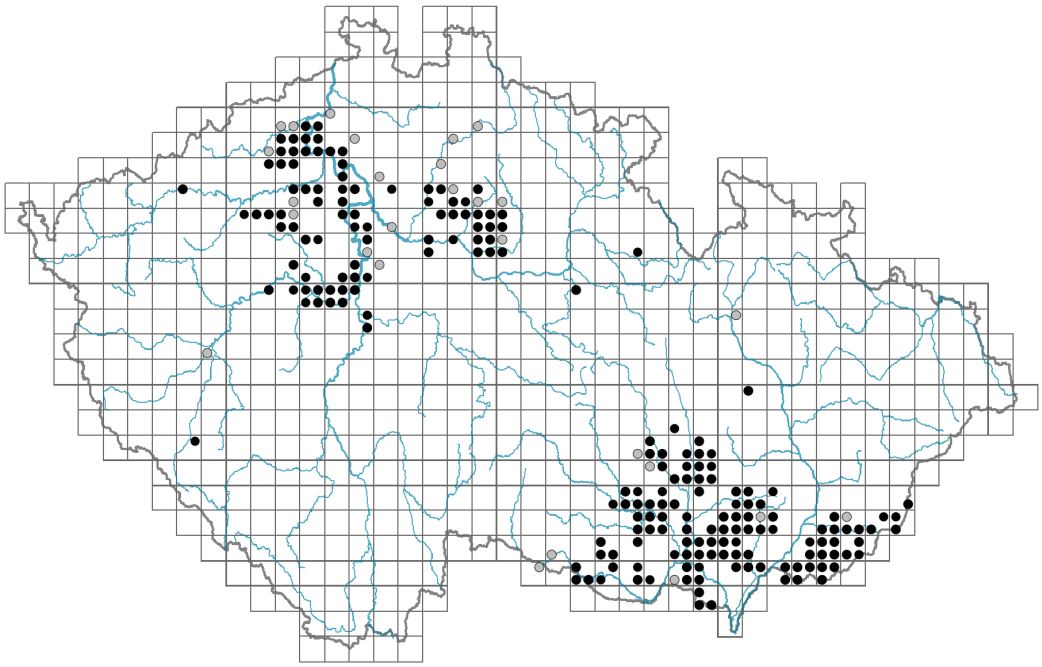
# *Buglossoides purpurocaerulea*

## 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]: **0.3–0.5**
Growth form: **clonal herb**
Life form: **chamaephyte**
Life strategy: **CS – competitor/stress-tolerator**
Life strategy (Pierce method based on leaf traits): **R/CR**
Life strategy (Pierce method, C-score): **27.1 %**
Life strategy (Pierce method, S-score): **0 %**
Life strategy (Pierce method, R-score): **72.9 %**

### Leaf

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

### Flower

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

*© 2014–2026 Pladias – Citation: Pladias – Database of the Czech Flora and Vegetation. www.pladias.cz*

Flowering phase: **6 Cornus sanguinea-Melica uniflora (start of early summer)**
Flower colour: **red-violet, blue**
Flower symmetry: **actinomorphic**
Perianth type: **calyx and corolla**
Perianth fusion: **fused**
Shape of the sympetalous corolla or syntepalous perianth: **funnel-shaped**
Calyx fusion: **fused at the base**
Inflorescence type: **cincinnus**
Dicliny: **synoecious**
Generative reproduction type: **facultative allogamy**
Pollination syndrome: **insect-pollination**







## Fruit, seed and dispersal

Fruit type: **dry fruit – cluster of four one-seeded nutlets**
Fruit colour: **white**
Reproduction type: **mostly vegetatively, rarely by seed/spores**
Dispersal unit (diaspore): **fruit, infrutescence or its part**
Dispersal strategy: **Allium (mainly autochory)**
Myrmecochory: **probably myrmecochorous nv**




## Belowground organs and clonality

Shoot metamorphosis: **stolon, rhizome**
Storage organ: **stolon, rhizome**
Type of clonal growth organ: **stolon with tuber**
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]: **2.9**
Number of clonal offspring: **1.7**
Lateral spreading distance by clonal growth [m]: **0.15**
Clonal index: **3**







### 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): **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): **23**
Depth of the belowground bud bank (root buds exluded) [cm]: **4**
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): **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): **23**
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**



## Karyology

Chromosome number (2n): **16**
Ploidy level (x): **2**
2C genome size [Mbp]: **2605.95**
1Cx monoploid genome size [Mbp]: **1302.98**
Genomic GC content: **45.4 %**




## Taxon origin

Origin in the Czech Republic: **native**

## Ecological indicator values




### Ellenberg-type indicator values

Light indicator value: **5 – semi-shade plant, only exceptionally occurring in full light, but usually at more than 10% of the diffuse radiation incident in an open area**
Temperature indicator value: **7 – heat indicator, occurring in relatively warm lowlands**
Moisture indicator value: **4 – transition between values 3 and 5**
Reaction indicator value: **8 – transition between values 7 and 9, occurring mostly in calcium-rich conditions**
Nutrient indicator value: **4 – transition between values 3 and 5**
Salinity indicator value: **0 – not salt tolerant, glycophyte**



### Indicator values for disturbance

Whole-community disturbance frequency indicator value: **-1.92**
Herb layer disturbance frequency indicator value: **-0.74**
Whole-community disturbance severity indicator value: **0.22**
Herb layer disturbance severity indicator value: **0.06**
Whole-community structure based disturbance indicator value: **0.15**
Herb layer structure-based disturbance indicator value: **0.22**



## Habitat and sociology



### Occurrence in habitats

#### 8 Dry grasslands

8F Thermophilous forest fringe vegetation: **2 – optimum**



#### 11 Heathlands and scrub

11L Tall mesic and xeric shrub: **2 – optimum**
11N Low xeric scrub: **1 – rare occurrence**

#### 12 Forests

12C Oak-hornbeam forests: **2 – optimum**
12D Ravine forests: **1 – rare occurrence**
12F Limestone beech forests: **1 – rare occurrence**

*© 2014–2026 Pladias – Citation: Pladias – Database of the Czech Flora and Vegetation. www.pladias.cz*




12H Peri-Alpidic basiphilous thermophilous oak forests: **2 – optimum**
12I Sub-continental thermophilous oak forests: **2 – optimum**
12J Acidophilous thermophilous oak forests: **1 – rare occurrence**
12T Robinia pseudacacia plantations: **1 – rare occurrence**
12W Pine and larch plantations: **1 – rare occurrence**

### 13 Anthropogenic vegetation

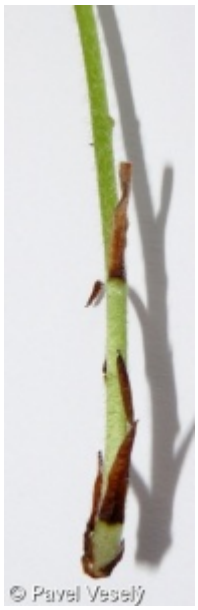
13F Herbaceous vegetation of forests clearings and Rubus scrub: **1 – rare occurrence**

### Affinity to the forest environment

Affinity to the forest environment in Thermophyticum: **1.2 – taxon occurring mainly along forest edges and in forest openings, including forest roads and paths, windthrow sites, burnt sites and forest clearings**
Affinity to the forest environment in Mesophyticum and Oreophyticum: **1.2 – taxon occurring mainly along forest edges and in forest openings, including forest roads and paths, windthrow sites, burnt sites and forest clearings**

### Diagnostic taxon

Diagnostic taxon of classes: **LC *Quercetea pubescentis***
Diagnostic taxon of alliances: **LCA *Quercion pubescenti-petraeae***, **LCB *Aceri tatarici-Quercion***
Diagnostic taxon of associations: **LBB04 *Primulo veris-Carpinetum betuli***, **LCA01 *Lathyro collini-Quercetum pubescentis***, **LCA02 *Lithospermo purpurocaerulei-Quercetum pubescentis***, **LCA03 *Euphorbio-Quercetum***, **LCB01 *Quercetum pubescenti-roboris***




### Constant taxon

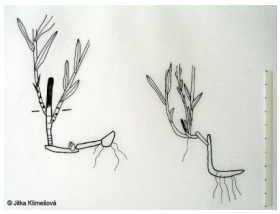
Constant taxon of alliances: **LCA *Quercion pubescenti-petraeae***, **LCB *Aceri tatarici-Quercion***
Constant taxon of associations: **LBB04 *Primulo veris-Carpinetum betuli***, **LCA01 *Lathyro collini-Quercetum pubescentis***, **LCA02 *Lithospermo purpurocaerulei-Quercetum pubescentis***, **LCA03 *Euphorbio-Quercetum***, **LCB01 *Quercetum pubescenti-roboris***

### Dominant taxon

Dominant taxon of associations: **LCA03 *Euphorbio-Quercetum***

### Ecological specialization indices

Ecological specialization index for all vegetation types: **5.3**
Ecological specialization index for non-forest vegetation: **4.5**
Ecological specialization index for forest vegetation: **5.5**



### Colonization ability

Index of colonization success (ICS): **2**
Index of colonization potential (ICP): **3**
Optimum successional age [years]: **13**

## Distribution and frequency

Floristic zone: **southern temperate, submeridional, meridional**
Floristic region: **Europe**
Continentality degree: **6**
Distribution range extension along the continentality gradient: **5**
Elevational belt in the Czech Republic: **lowlands, colline belt**
Occurrence frequency in the basic grid mapping cells and quadrants of the basic grid



mapping cells: 122
taxon.data.freq_in_quad: 245

### Commonness in vegetation plots from the Czech Republic

Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots: **0.3 %**
Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 5%: **26.9 %**
Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 25%: **6.4 %**
Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 50%: **1.3 %**
Mean percentage cover in vegetation plots: **7 %**
Maximum percentage cover in vegetation plots: **63 %**

### 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: **5**
Number of broad habitats in which the taxon occurs: **4**
Number of broad habitats in which the taxon has its optimum: **3**

## Threats and protection

Red List 2017 (national categories): **C4a – near threatened taxon**
Red List 2017 (IUCN categories): **LC – least concern**
Legal protection: **not protected by law**

*© 2014–2026 Pladias – Citation: Pladias – Database of the Czech Flora and Vegetation. www.pladias.cz*