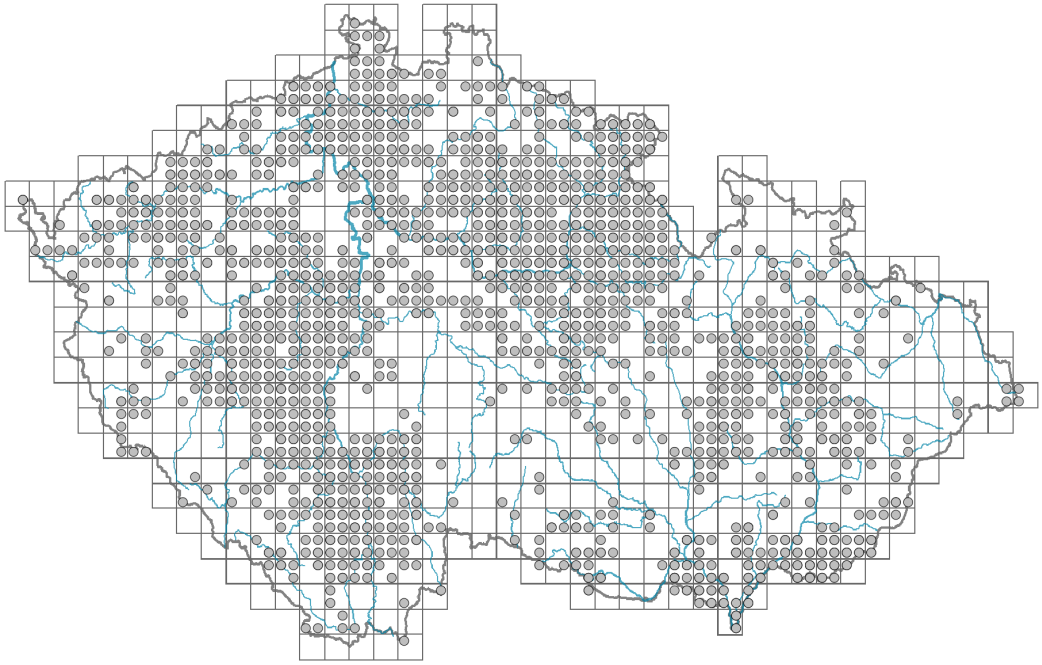
Galium boreale

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]: **0.2–0.7**
Growth form: **clonal herb**
Life form: **hemicryptophyte**
Life strategy: **CSR – competitor/stress-tolerator/ruderal**
Life strategy (Pierce method based on leaf traits): **SR**
Life strategy (Pierce method, C-score): **3.7 %**
Life strategy (Pierce method, S-score): **40.4 %**
Life strategy (Pierce method, R-score): **55.9 %**

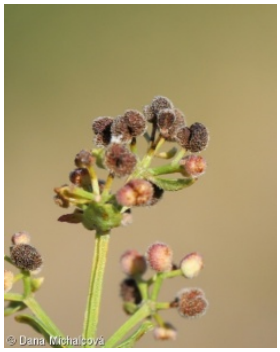
Leaf

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

Flower

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

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



Flowering phase: **7 Ligustrum vulgare-Stachys sylvatica (end of early summer)**
Flower colour: **white**
Flower symmetry: **actinomorphic**
Perianth type: **calyx absent, corolla present**
Perianth fusion: **fused**
Shape of the sympetalous corolla or syntepalous perianth: **rotate**
Inflorescence type: **panicula e dichasiis composita**
Dicliny: **synoecious**
Generative reproduction type: **mixed mating**
Pollination syndrome: **insect-pollination, selfing**
Pollinator spectrum: **flies s. l., unknown (other Hymenoptera, hoverflies, other Diptera, other pollinators)**

Fruit, seed and dispersal

Fruit type: **dry fruit – pair of nutlets**
Reproduction type: **by seed/spores and vegetatively**
Dispersal unit (diaspore): **fruit, infrutescence or its part**
Dispersal strategy: **Allium (mainly autochory)**
Myrmecochory: **non-myrmecochorous (b)**

Belowground organs and clonality

Shoot metamorphosis: **stolon, pleiocorm**
Storage organ: **stolon, pleiocorm**
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: **4.6**
Lateral spreading distance by clonal growth [m]: **0.15**
Clonal index: **5**

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): **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): **20**
Depth of the belowground bud bank (root buds included) [cm]: **4**

Trophic mode

Parasitism and mycoheterotrophy: **autotrophic**

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

Carnivory: **non-carnivorous**
Symbiotic nitrogen fixation: **no nitrogen-fixing symbionts**

Karyology

Chromosome number (2n): **44 (66)**
Ploidy level (x): **4 (6)**
2C genome size [Mbp]: **1894.82**
1Cx monoploid genome size [Mbp]: **473.71**
Genomic GC content: **40.1 %**

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: **6 – transition between values 5 and 7**
Moisture indicator value: **6 – transition between values 5 and 7**
Reaction indicator value: **7 – indicator of slightly acidic to slightly basic conditions, never occurring in very acidic conditions**
Nutrient indicator value: **4 – transition between values 3 and 5**
Salinity indicator value: **0 – not salt tolerant, glycophyte**

Habitat and sociology

Occurrence in habitats

1 Vegetation of cliffs, screes and walls

1B Siliceous cliffs and block fields: **1 – rare occurrence**

2 Alpine and subalpine grasslands

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

4 Wetland and riverine herbaceous vegetation

4A Reed-beds of eutrophic still waters: **1 – rare occurrence**
4D Riverine reed vegetation: **1 – rare occurrence**
4G Tall-sedge beds: **1 – rare occurrence**

5 Vegetation of springs and mires

5C Alpine and subalpine soft-water springs: **1 – rare occurrence**
5D Calcareous fens: **2 – optimum**
5E Acidic moss-rich fens and peatland meadows: **1 – rare occurrence**

6 Meadows and mesic pastures

6A Mesic Arrhenatherum meadows: **2 – optimum**
6C Pastures and park grasslands: **1 – rare occurrence**
6D Alluvial meadows of lowland rivers: **2 – optimum**
6E Wet Cirsium meadows: **1 – rare occurrence**
6F Intermittently wet Molinia meadows: **2 – optimum**

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

7 Acidophilous grasslands

7B Submontane Nardus grasslands: **1 – rare occurrence**

8 Dry grasslands

8D Broad-leaved dry grasslands: **2 – optimum**

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

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

9 Sand grasslands and rock-outcrop vegetation

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

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

11 Heathlands and scrub

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**

12 Forests

12A Alder carrs: **1 – rare occurrence**

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

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

12I Sub-continental thermophilous oak forests: **2 – optimum**

12K Acidophilous oak forests: **1 – rare occurrence**

12L Boreo-continental pine forests: **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: **2.2 – taxon occurring partly in the forest, but mainly in open vegetation**

Affinity to the forest environment in Mesophyticum and Oreophyticum: **2.2 – taxon occurring partly in the forest, but mainly in open vegetation**

Colonization ability

Index of colonization success (ICS): **3**

Index of colonization potential (ICP): **2**

Optimum successional age [years]: **75**

Distribution and frequency

Floristic zone: **boreal, northern temperate, southern temperate, submeridional**

Floristic region: **circumpolar**

Continentality degree: **6**

Distribution range extension along the continentality gradient: **6**

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

Occurrence frequency in the basic grid mapping cells and quadrants of the basic grid mapping cells: 480

taxon.data.freq_in_quad: 1230

Commonness in vegetation plots from the Czech Republic

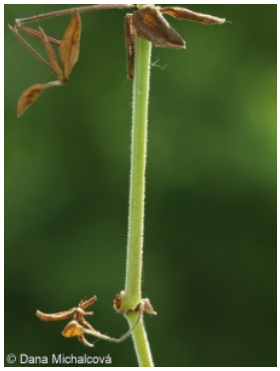
Maximum percentage cover in vegetation plots: **63 %**

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

Number of habitats with taxon occurrence in the Czech Republic
Number of narrow habitats in which the taxon occurs: **31**
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: **4**

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