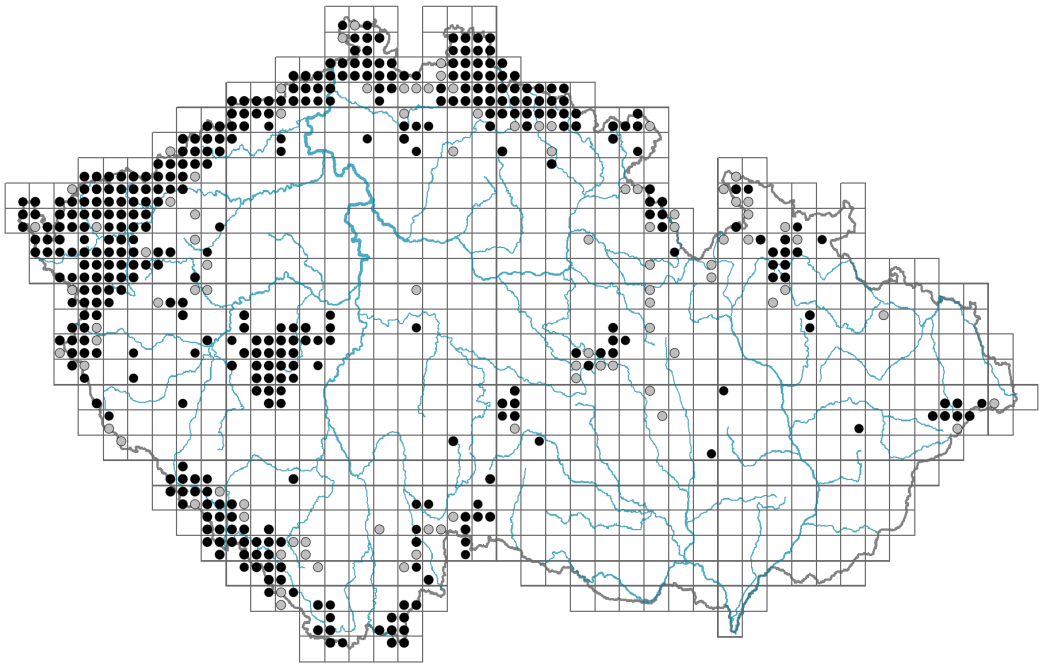
Galium saxatile

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]: **0.1–0.3**
Growth form: **clonal herb**
Life form: **hemicryptophyte**
Life strategy: **CS – competitor/stress-tolerator**
Life strategy (Pierce method based on leaf traits): **R/SR**
Life strategy (Pierce method, C-score): **0 %**
Life strategy (Pierce method, S-score): **23 %**
Life strategy (Pierce method, R-score): **77 %**

Leaf

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

Flower

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

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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: **allogamy self-incompatibility**
Pollination syndrome: **insect-pollination**
Pollinator spectrum: **flies s. l., butterflies (other Hymenoptera, meat flies s. l., other Diptera, beetles)**

Fruit, seed and dispersal

Fruit type: **dry fruit – pair of nutlets**
Fruit colour: **brown**
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: **stolon**
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: **1**
Lateral spreading distance by clonal growth [m]: **0.13**
Clonal index: **4**

Bud bank

Number of buds per shoot at the soil surface (root buds excluded): **10**
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): **10**
Depth of the belowground bud bank (root buds exluded) [cm]: **1**
Number of buds per shoot at the soil surface (root buds included): **10**
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): **10**
Depth of the belowground bud bank (root buds included) [cm]: **1**

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Trophic mode

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

Karyology

Chromosome number (2n): **44**
Ploidy level (x): **4**
2C genome size [Mbp]: **2531.77**
1Cx monoploid genome size [Mbp]: **632.94**
Genomic GC content: **41.2 %**

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: **4 – transition between values 3 and 5**
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: **2 – transition between values 1 and 3**
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: **-1.5**
Herb layer disturbance frequency indicator value: **-0.66**
Whole-community disturbance severity indicator value: **0.31**
Herb layer disturbance severity indicator value: **0.28**
Whole-community structure based disturbance indicator value: **0.25**
Herb layer structure-based disturbance indicator value: **0.35**

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

2A Alpine grasslands on siliceous bedrock: **2 – optimum**
2B Subalpine tall-forb and tall-grass vegetation: **2 – optimum**

5 Vegetation of springs and mires

5C Alpine and subalpine soft-water springs: **1 – rare occurrence**

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5F Transitional mires: **1 – rare occurrence**
5G Raised bogs: **1 – rare occurrence**

6 Meadows and mesic pastures

6B Montane mesic meadows: **2 – optimum**
6C Pastures and park grasslands: **1 – rare occurrence**
6E Wet Cirsium meadows: **1 – rare occurrence**

7 Acidophilous grasslands

7A Subalpine and montane acidophilous grasslands: **2 – optimum**
7B Submontane Nardus grasslands: **2 – optimum**

11 Heathlands and scrub

11A Dry lowland to subalpine heathlands: **2 – optimum**
11D Subalpine acidophilous Pinus mugo scrub: **1 – rare occurrence**
11R Scrub and pioneer woodland of forests clearings: **1 – rare occurrence**

12 Forests

12E Herb-rich beech forests: **1 – rare occurrence**
12G Acidophilous beech forests: **1 – rare occurrence**
12K Acidophilous oak forests: **1 – rare occurrence**
12L Boreo-continental pine forests: **2 – optimum**
12R Acidophilous spruce forests: **2 – optimum**
12S Basiphilous spruce forests: **2 – optimum**
12V Spruce plantations: **2 – optimum**
12W Pine and larch plantations: **1 – rare occurrence**

13 Anthropogenic vegetation

13F Herbaceous vegetation of forests clearings and Rubus scrub: **2 – optimum**

Affinity to the forest environment

Affinity to the forest environment in Mesophyticum and Oreophyticum: **2.1 – taxon occurring both in the forest and open vegetation**

Diagnostic taxon

Diagnostic taxon of classes: **AC *Elyno-Seslerietea***

Diagnostic taxon of alliances: **ABB *Nardo strictae-Caricion bigelowii***, **ACA *Agrostion alpinae***, **ADB *Calamagrostion arundinaceae***, **LFC *Piceion abietis***, **TDB *Polygono bistortae-Trisetion flavescentis***, **TEB *Nardo strictae-Agrostion tenuis***

Diagnostic taxon of associations: **ABB01 *Carici bigelowii-Nardetum strictae***, **ACA01 *Saxifrago oppositifoliae-Festucetum versicoloris***, **ADB01 *Bupleuro longifoliae-Calamagrostietum arundinaceae***, **TDB03 *Meo athamantici-Festucetum rubrae***, **TEA02 *Thesio alpini-Nardetum strictae***, **TEB01 *Sileno vulgaris-Nardetum strictae***, **XEA02 *Digitali purpureae-Epilobietum angustifolii***, **XEA04 *Junco effusi-Calamagrostietum villosae***

Constant taxon

Constant taxon of alliances: **TDB *Polygono bistortae-Trisetion flavescentis***, **TEB *Nardo strictae-Agrostion tenuis***

Constant taxon of associations: **ACA01 *Saxifrago oppositifoliae-Festucetum versicoloris***, **TDB03 *Meo athamantici-Festucetum rubrae***, **TEB01 *Sileno vulgaris-Nardetum strictae***

Dominant taxon

Dominant taxon of associations: **TDB03 *Meo athamantici-Festucetum rubrae***, **TEB01 *Sileno vulgaris-Nardetum strictae***

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Ecological specialization indices

Ecological specialization index for all vegetation types: **4.8**
Ecological specialization index for non-forest vegetation: **5**
Ecological specialization index for forest vegetation: **6.4**

Colonization ability

Index of colonization success (ICS): **5**
Index of colonization potential (ICP): **5**
Optimum successional age [years]: **8**

Distribution and frequency

Floristic zone: **northern temperate, southern temperate, submeridional**
Floristic region: **Europe**
Continentality degree: **2**
Distribution range extension along the continentality gradient: **2**
Elevational belt in the Czech Republic: **lowlands, colline belt, submontane belt, montane belt, subalpine belt**
Expansive taxon in the region: **Bohemian Moravian Mesophyticum, Bohemian Moravian Oreophyticum**
Occurrence frequency in the basic grid mapping cells and quadrants of the basic grid mapping cells: 236
taxon.data.freq_in_quad: 515

Commonness in vegetation plots from the Czech Republic

Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots: **0.9 %**
Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 5%: **23.2 %**
Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 25%: **4.2 %**
Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 50%: **0 %**
Mean percentage cover in vegetation plots: **6 %**
Maximum percentage cover in vegetation plots: **38 %**

Number of habitats with taxon occurrence in the Czech Republic

Number of narrow habitats in which the taxon occurs: **23**
Number of narrow habitats in which the taxon has its optimum: **11**
Number of broad habitats in which the taxon occurs: **8**
Number of broad habitats in which the taxon has its optimum: **6**

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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