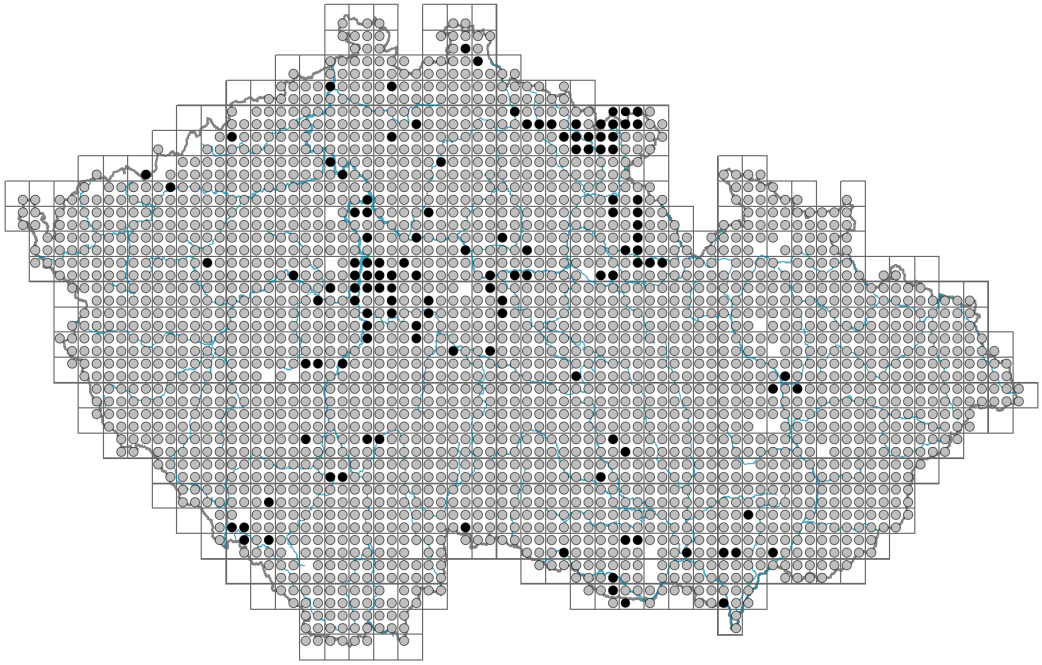
Hypericum perforatum

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]: **0.3–1**
Growth form: **clonal herb**
Life form: **hemicryptophyte**
Life strategy: **C – competitor**
Life strategy (Pierce method based on leaf traits): **SR**
Life strategy (Pierce method, C-score): **6.7 %**
Life strategy (Pierce method, S-score): **52.6 %**
Life strategy (Pierce method, R-score): **40.7 %**

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: **summer green**
Leaf anatomy: **scleromorphic, mesomorphic**

Flower

Flowering period [month]: **May–September**

© 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: **yellow**
Flower symmetry: **actinomorphic**
Perianth type: **calyx and corolla**
Perianth fusion: **free**
Calyx fusion: **aposepalous**
Inflorescence type: **panicula e bostrychibus composita**
Dicliny: **synoecious**
Generative reproduction type: **facultative apomixis**
Pollination syndrome: **insect-pollination, selfing**
Pollinator spectrum: **honeybee, bumblebees, solitary bees, hoverflies (other Hymenoptera, flies s. l., other Diptera, butterflies, beetles, nitidulids, other pollinators, unknown)**

Fruit, seed and dispersal

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

Belowground organs and clonality

Shoot metamorphosis: **stolon, pleiocorm**
Root metamorphosis: **root shoot**
Storage organ: **stolon, pleiocorm**
Type of clonal growth organ: **root with adventitious buds**
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: **1.7**
Lateral spreading distance by clonal growth [m]: **0.09**
Clonal index: **4**
Position of root buds: **lateral roots**
Role of root buds in life-history of a plant: **additive**

Bud bank

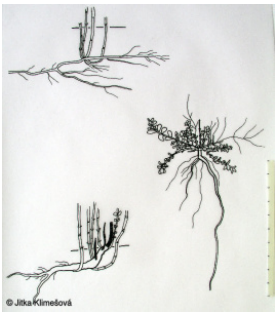
Number of buds per shoot at the soil surface (root buds excluded): **9**
Number of buds per shoot at a depth of 0–10 cm (root buds excluded): **9**
Number of buds per shoot at a depth greater than 10 cm (root buds excluded): **0**
Size of the belowground bud bank (root buds excluded): **18**
Depth of the belowground bud bank (root buds exluded) [cm]: **3**
Number of buds per shoot at the soil surface (root buds included): **9**
Number of buds per shoot at a depth of 0–10 cm (root buds included): **17**
Number of buds per shoot at a depth greater than 10 cm (root buds included): **15**

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

Size of the belowground bud bank (root buds included): **41**
Depth of the belowground bud bank (root buds included) [cm]: **8**

Trophic mode

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



Karyology

Chromosome number (2n): **32**
Ploidy level (x): **4**
2C genome size [Mbp]: **1351.01**
1Cx monoploid genome size [Mbp]: **337.75**
Genomic GC content: **40.3 %**

Taxon origin

Origin in the Czech Republic: **native**

Ecological indicator values

Ellenberg-type indicator values

Light indicator value: **7 – 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**
Temperature indicator value: **5 – moderate heat indicator, occurring from lowland to montane belt, mainly in submontane-temperate areas**
Moisture indicator value: **4 – transition between values 3 and 5**
Reaction indicator value: **6 – transition between values 5 and 7**
Nutrient indicator value: **4 – transition between values 3 and 5**
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: **-1.25**
Herb layer disturbance frequency indicator value: **-0.51**
Whole-community disturbance severity indicator value: **0.35**
Herb layer disturbance severity indicator value: **0.34**
Whole-community structure based disturbance indicator value: **0.35**
Herb layer structure-based disturbance indicator value: **0.41**

Habitat and sociology

Occurrence in habitats

1 Vegetation of cliffs, screes and walls

1A Calcareous cliffs: **1 – rare occurrence**
1B Siliceous cliffs and block fields: **1 – rare occurrence**
1C Walls: **1 – rare occurrence**
1D Mobile calcareous screes: **2 – optimum**

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

4 Wetland and riverine herbaceous vegetation

4K Petasites fringes of montane brooks: **1 – rare occurrence**

4L Nitrophilous herbaceous fringes of lowland rivers: **1 – rare occurrence**

6 Meadows and mesic pastures

6A Mesic Arrhenatherum meadows: **2 – optimum**

6B Montane mesic meadows: **1 – rare occurrence**

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

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

6E Wet Cirsium meadows: **1 – rare occurrence**

6F Intermittently wet Molinia meadows: **1 – rare occurrence**

6G Vegetation of wet disturbed soils: **2 – optimum**

7 Acidophilous grasslands

7B Submontane Nardus grasslands: **2 – optimum**

8 Dry grasslands

8A Hercynian dry grasslands on rock outcrops: **2 – optimum**

8B Submediterranean dry grasslands on rock outcrops: **1 – rare occurrence**

8C Narrow-leaved sub-continental steppes: **2 – optimum**

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

8E Acidophilous dry grasslands: **2 – optimum**

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

9 Sand grasslands and rock-outcrop vegetation

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

9C Festuca grasslands on acidic sands: **2 – optimum**

9D Pannonian sand steppes: **2 – optimum**

9E Acidophilous vegetation of spring therophytes and succulents: **2 – optimum**

9F Basiphilous vegetation of spring therophytes and succulents: **2 – optimum**

10 Saline vegetation

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

11 Heathlands and scrub

11A Dry lowland to subalpine heathlands: **2 – optimum**

11H Subalpine deciduous scrub: **1 – rare occurrence**

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

11L Tall mesic and xeric shrub: **2 – optimum**

11N Low xeric scrub: **2 – optimum**

11R Scrub and pioneer woodland of forests clearings: **2 – optimum**

12 Forests

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

12B Alluvial forests: **1 – rare occurrence**

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

12D Ravine forests: **1 – rare occurrence**

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: **2 – optimum**

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

12J Acidophilous thermophilous oak forests: **2 – optimum**

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

12K Acidophilous oak forests: **2 – optimum**
12L Boreo-continental pine forests: **1 – rare occurrence**
12O Peri-Alpidic pine forests: **1 – rare occurrence**
12T Robinia pseudacacia plantations: **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: **1 – rare occurrence**
13B Annual vegetation of arable land: **1 – rare occurrence**
13C Annual vegetation of trampled habitats: **1 – rare occurrence**
13D Perennial thermophilous ruderal vegetation: **2 – optimum**
13E Perennial nitrophilous herbaceous vegetation of mesic sites: **1 – rare occurrence**
13F Herbaceous vegetation of forests clearings and Rubus scrub: **2 – optimum**

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**

Diagnostic taxon

Diagnostic taxon of alliances: **THG *Koelerio-Phleion phleoidis***
Diagnostic taxon of associations: **TFC02 *Erysimo diffusi-Agrostietum capillaris***, **THA04 *Helichryso arenarii-Festucetum pallentis***

Constant taxon

Constant taxon of classes: **TG *Festucetea vaginatae***
Constant taxon of alliances: **KBG *Euphorbio cyparissiae-Robinion pseudoacaciae***, **LCB *Aceri tatarici-Quercion***, **LCC *Quercion petraeae***, **TEE *Euphorbio cyparissiae-Callunion vulgaris***, **TFC *Armerion elongatae***, **TFD *Hyperico perforati-Scleranthion perennis***, **TGA *Festucion vaginatae***, **THF *Bromion erecti***, **THG *Koelerio-Phleion phleoidis***, **THH *Geranion sanguinei***
Constant taxon of associations: **KAB03 *Salici purpureae-Myricarietum germanicae***, **KBB02 *Violo hirtae-Cornetum maris***, **KBG01 *Melico transsilvanicae-Robinietum pseudoacaciae***, **LCB02 *Carici fritschii-Quercetum roboris***, **LCC01 *Sorbo torminalis-Quercetum***, **LCC02 *Genisto pilosae-Quercetum petraeae***, **SCA02 *Galeopsietum angustifoliae***, **SCA03 *Teucrio botryos-Melicetum ciliatae***, **TEE01 *Euphorbio cyparissiae-Callunetum vulgaris***, **TFC02 *Erysimo diffusi-Agrostietum capillaris***, **TFD01 *Polytricho piliferi-Scleranthetum perennis***, **TFD02 *Jasiono montanae-Festucetum ovinae***, **TGA01 *Diantho serotini-Festucetum vaginatae***, **THA04 *Helichryso arenarii-Festucetum pallentis***, **THF01 *Carlino acaulis-Brometum erecti***, **THG01 *Potentillo heptaphyllae-Festucetum rupicolae***, **THG02 *Avenulo pratensis-Festucetum valesiacae***, **THG03 *Viscario vulgaris-Avenuletum pratensis***, **THH01 *Trifolio alpestris-Geranietum sanguinei***, **THH02 *Geranio sanguinei-Dictamnetum albae***

Ecological specialization indices

Ecological specialization index for all vegetation types: **3.5**
Ecological specialization index for non-forest vegetation: **3.8**
Ecological specialization index for forest vegetation: **4.4**

Colonization ability

Index of colonization success (ICS): **9**
Index of colonization potential (ICP): **7**

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

Optimum successional age [years]: **23**

Distribution and frequency

Floristic zone: **boreal, northern temperate, southern temperate, submeridional, meridional**
Floristic region: **Europe, Western Asia**
Distribution range extension along the continentality gradient: **6**
Elevational belt in the Czech Republic: **lowlands, colline belt, submontane belt, montane belt**
Occurrence frequency in the basic grid mapping cells and quadrants of the basic grid mapping cells: 661
taxon.data.freq_in_quad: 2426

Commonness in vegetation plots from the Czech Republic

Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots: **6.2 %**
Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 5%: **1.8 %**
Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 25%: **0.2 %**
Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 50%: **0 %**
Mean percentage cover in vegetation plots: **2.1 %**
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: **54**
Number of narrow habitats in which the taxon has its optimum: **24**
Number of broad habitats in which the taxon occurs: **10**
Number of broad habitats in which the taxon has its optimum: **8**

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**

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