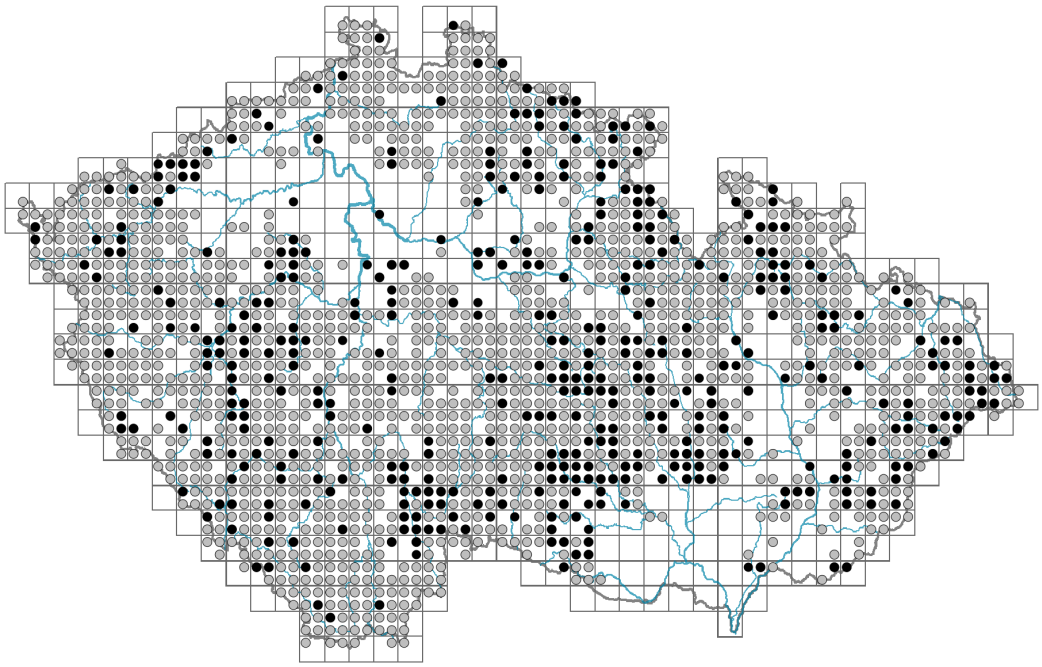
Stellaria alsine

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]: **0.05–0.35**
Growth form: **clonal herb**
Life form: **hemicryptophyte**
Life strategy: **CSR – competitor/stress-tolerator/ruderal**
Life strategy (Pierce method based on leaf traits): **R**
Life strategy (Pierce method, C-score): **5 %**
Life strategy (Pierce method, S-score): **0 %**
Life strategy (Pierce method, R-score): **95 %**

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: **evergreen**
Leaf anatomy: **helomorphic**

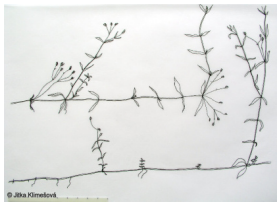
Flower

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

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







Flowering phase: **5 Sorbus aucuparia-Galium odoratum (end of mid-spring)**
Flower colour: **white**
Flower symmetry: **actinomorphic**
Perianth type: **calyx and corolla, corolla sometimes absent**
Perianth fusion: **free**
Calyx fusion: **aposepalous**
Inflorescence type: **dichasium**
Dicliny: **gynomonoecious, gynodioecious**
Generative reproduction type: **facultative autogamy**
Pollination syndrome: **insect-pollination, selfing**
Pollinator spectrum: **other Diptera, other pollinators (other Hymenoptera, hoverflies, flies s. l.)**

Fruit, seed and dispersal

Fruit type: **dry fruit – capsule**
Fruit colour: **brown**
Reproduction type: **by seed/spores and vegetatively**
Dispersal unit (diaspore): **seed, shoot fragment**
Dispersal strategy: **Sparganium (mainly autochory and hydrochory)**
Myrmecochory: **non-myrmecochorous (a) nv**

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: **absent**
Persistence of the clonal growth organ [year]: **2**
Number of clonal offspring: **4.3**
Lateral spreading distance by clonal growth [m]: **0.13**
Clonal index: **5**

Bud bank

Number of buds per shoot at the soil surface (root buds excluded): **13**
Number of buds per shoot at a depth of 0–10 cm (root buds excluded): **5**
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]: **2**
Number of buds per shoot at the soil surface (root buds included): **13**
Number of buds per shoot at a depth of 0–10 cm (root buds included): **5**
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): **18**
Depth of the belowground bud bank (root buds included) [cm]: **2**

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

Trophic mode

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

Karyology

Chromosome number (2n): **24**
Ploidy level (x): **2**
2C genome size [Mbp]: **1370.79**
1Cx monoploid genome size [Mbp]: **685.4**
Genomic GC content: **37.6 %**

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: **5 – moderate heat indicator, occurring from lowland to montane belt, mainly in submontane-temperate areas**
Moisture indicator value: **8 – transition between values 7 and 9**
Reaction indicator value: **4 – transition between values 3 and 5**
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: **-1.22**
Herb layer disturbance frequency indicator value: **-0.49**
Whole-community disturbance severity indicator value: **0.3**
Herb layer disturbance severity indicator value: **0.3**
Whole-community structure based disturbance indicator value: **0.45**
Herb layer structure-based disturbance indicator value: **0.48**

Habitat and sociology

Occurrence in habitats

2 Alpine and subalpine grasslands

2B Subalpine tall-forb and tall-grass vegetation: **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: **2 – optimum**

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

4G Tall-sedge beds: **1 – rare occurrence**
4H Vegetation of low annual hygrophilous herbs: **2 – optimum**
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**

5 Vegetation of springs and mires

5B Lowland to montane soft-water springs: **2 – optimum**
5C Alpine and subalpine soft-water springs: **2 – optimum**
5E Acidic moss-rich fens and peatland meadows: **1 – rare occurrence**
5F Transitional mires: **1 – rare occurrence**

6 Meadows and mesic pastures

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: **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**

12 Forests

12A Alder carrs: **1 – rare occurrence**
12B Alluvial forests: **1 – rare occurrence**
12Q Peatland birch forests: **1 – rare occurrence**
12R Acidophilous spruce forests: **1 – rare occurrence**
12S Basiphilous spruce forests: **1 – rare occurrence**
12V Spruce 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: **2.1 – taxon occurring both in the forest and open vegetation**
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: **RA *Montio-Cardaminetea***
Diagnostic taxon of alliances: **RAA *Caricion remotae***, **RAC *Epilobio nutantis-Montion fontanae***, **RAD *Swertio perennis-Dichodontion palustris***
Diagnostic taxon of associations: **KAB02 *Salicetum purpureae***, **RAC01 *Philonotido fontanae-Montietum rivularis***, **RAD01 *Crepido paludosae-Philonotidetum seriatae***, **RAD03 *Cardaminetum opicii***

Constant taxon

Constant taxon of alliances: **RAC *Epilobio nutantis-Montion fontanae***, **RAD *Swertio perennis-Dichodontion palustris***
Constant taxon of associations: **KAB02 *Salicetum purpureae***, **RAC01 *Philonotido fontanae-Montietum rivularis***, **RAD01 *Crepido paludosae-Philonotidetum seriatae***, **RAD03 *Cardaminetum opicii***

Dominant taxon

Dominant taxon of associations: **RAA03 *Pellio epiphyllae-Chrysosplenietum***

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

oppositifolii*, RAC01 *Philonotido fontanae-Montietum rivularis*, RAD01 *Crepido paludosae-Philonotidetum seriatae*, RAD03 *Cardaminetum opicii

Ecological specialization indices

Ecological specialization index for all vegetation types: **4.4**
Ecological specialization index for non-forest vegetation: **4.4**
Ecological specialization index for forest vegetation: **5.4**

Colonization ability

Index of colonization success (ICS): **3**
Index of colonization potential (ICP): **2**
Optimum successional age [years]: **1**

Distribution and frequency

Floristic zone: **boreal, northern temperate, southern temperate, submeridional, meridional, subtropical, tropical**
Floristic region: **Europe, Asia, Americas**
Distribution range extension along the continentality gradient: **5**
Elevational belt in the Czech Republic: **colline belt, submontane belt, montane belt**
Occurrence frequency in the basic grid mapping cells and quadrants of the basic grid mapping cells: 589
taxon.data.freq_in_quad: 1795

Commonness in vegetation plots from the Czech Republic

Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots: **1.1 %**
Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 5%: **13.9 %**
Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 25%: **2.9 %**
Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 50%: **0.9 %**
Mean percentage cover in vegetation plots: **4.6 %**
Maximum percentage cover in vegetation plots: **99 %**

Number of habitats with taxon occurrence in the Czech Republic

Number of narrow habitats in which the taxon occurs: **26**
Number of narrow habitats in which the taxon has its optimum: **4**
Number of broad habitats in which the taxon occurs: **8**
Number of broad habitats in which the taxon has its optimum: **2**

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