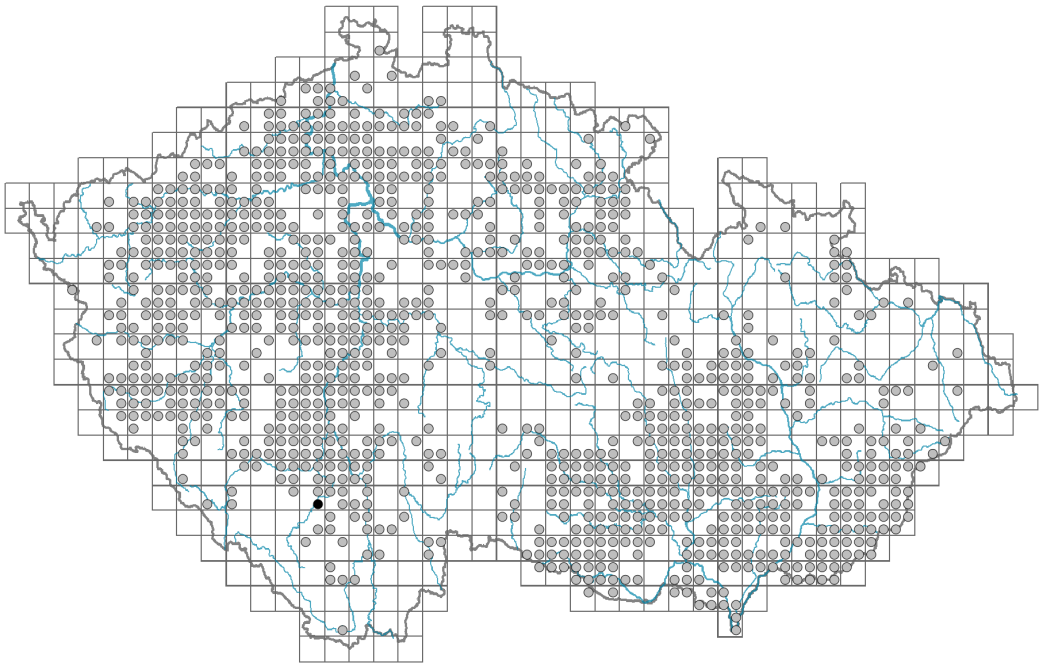
Trifolium alpestre

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]: **0.2–0.5**
Growth form: **polycarpic perennial non-clonal herb**
Life form: **hemicryptophyte**
Life strategy: **CSR – competitor/stress-tolerator/ruderal**
Life strategy (Pierce method based on leaf traits): **S/CS**
Life strategy (Pierce method, C-score): **22.6 %**
Life strategy (Pierce method, S-score): **70.4 %**
Life strategy (Pierce method, R-score): **7 %**

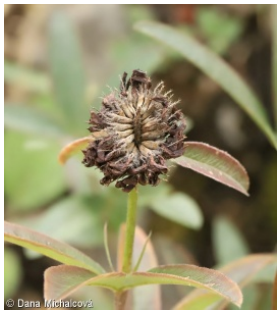
Leaf

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

Flower

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

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



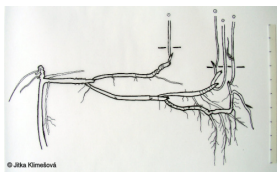
Flowering phase: **7 Ligustrum vulgare-Stachys sylvatica (end of early summer)**
Flower colour: **pink, red-violet**
Flower symmetry: **zygomorphic**
Perianth type: **calyx and corolla**
Perianth fusion: **free**
Calyx fusion: **synsepalous**
Inflorescence type: **capitulum**
Dicliny: **synoecious**
Generative reproduction type: **allogamy self-incompatibility**
Pollination syndrome: **insect-pollination**

Fruit, seed and dispersal

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

Belowground organs and clonality

Shoot metamorphosis: **stolon, pleiocorm**
Root metamorphosis: **primary storage root**
Storage organ: **stolon, pleiocorm, primary storage root**
Shoot life span (cyclicity): **monocyclic shoots prevailing**
Branching type of stem-derived organs of clonal growth: **sympodial**
Primary root: **present**
Position of root buds: **primary root**
Role of root buds in life-history of a plant: **regenerative**



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): **21**
Number of buds per shoot at a depth greater than 10 cm (root buds included): **15**
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: **symbiosis with rhizobia**

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

Karyology

Chromosome number (2n): **16**
Ploidy level (x): **2**
2C genome size [Mbp]: **1343.12**
1Cx monoploid genome size [Mbp]: **671.56**
Genomic GC content: **36.8 %**

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: **6 – transition between values 5 and 7**
Moisture indicator value: **3 – missing on damp soil**
Reaction indicator value: **7 – indicator of slightly acidic to slightly basic conditions, never occurring in very acidic conditions**
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: **-1.64**
Herb layer disturbance frequency indicator value: **-0.55**
Whole-community disturbance severity indicator value: **0.23**
Herb layer disturbance severity indicator value: **0.17**
Whole-community structure based disturbance indicator value: **0.25**
Herb layer structure-based disturbance indicator value: **0.33**

Habitat and sociology

Occurrence in habitats

6 Meadows and mesic pastures

6A Mesic Arrhenatherum meadows: **1 – rare occurrence**
6C Pastures and park grasslands: **1 – rare occurrence**
6F Intermittently wet Molinia meadows: **1 – rare occurrence**

7 Acidophilous grasslands

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

8 Dry grasslands

8A Hercynian dry grasslands on rock outcrops: **1 – rare occurrence**
8B Submediterranean dry grasslands on rock outcrops: **2 – optimum**
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**

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

9 Sand grasslands and rock-outcrop vegetation

9C Festuca grasslands on acidic sands: **1 – rare occurrence**

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

11A Dry lowland to subalpine heathlands: **1 – rare occurrence**

11L Tall mesic and xeric shrub: **1 – rare occurrence**

11N Low xeric scrub: **2 – optimum**

12 Forests

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

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

12F Limestone 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**

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

12L Boreo-continental pine forests: **1 – rare occurrence**

12O Peri-Alpidic pine forests: **1 – rare occurrence**

12W Pine and larch plantations: **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: **LC *Quercetea pubescentis***

Diagnostic taxon of alliances: **LCA *Quercion pubescenti-petraeae***, **LCB *Aceri tatarici-Quercion***, **LCC *Quercion petraeae***

Diagnostic taxon of associations: **LCA01 *Lathyro collini-Quercetum pubescentis***, **LCB02 *Carici fritschii-Quercetum roboris***, **LCC01 *Sorbo torminalis-Quercetum***, **LCC02 *Genisto pilosae-Quercetum petraeae***, **THF02 *Brachypodio pinnati-Molinietum arundinaceae***

Constant taxon

Constant taxon of alliances: **LCB *Aceri tatarici-Quercion***

Constant taxon of associations: **LCA01 *Lathyro collini-Quercetum pubescentis***, **LCB02 *Carici fritschii-Quercetum roboris***, **LCC02 *Genisto pilosae-Quercetum petraeae***, **THF02 *Brachypodio pinnati-Molinietum arundinaceae***

Dominant taxon

Dominant taxon of associations: **THG03 *Viscario vulgaris-Avenuletum pratensis***

Ecological specialization indices

Ecological specialization index for all vegetation types: **4.3**

Ecological specialization index for non-forest vegetation: **4.6**

Ecological specialization index for forest vegetation: **5.2**

Colonization ability

Index of colonization success (ICS): **4**

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

Optimum successional age [years]: **13**

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

Distribution and frequency

Floristic zone: **northern temperate, southern temperate, submeridional**
Floristic region: **Europe**
Continentality degree: **5**
Distribution range extension along the continentality gradient: **4**
Elevational belt in the Czech Republic: **colline belt**
Occurrence frequency in the basic grid mapping cells and quadrants of the basic grid mapping cells: 426
taxon.data.freq_in_quad: 1038

Commonness in vegetation plots from the Czech Republic

Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots: **1.3 %**
Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 5%: **6.7 %**
Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 25%: **0.8 %**
Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 50%: **0 %**
Mean percentage cover in vegetation plots: **3 %**
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: **26**
Number of narrow habitats in which the taxon has its optimum: **9**
Number of broad habitats in which the taxon occurs: **6**
Number of broad habitats in which the taxon has its optimum: **3**

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