Rubus caesius

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]: **0.2–0.6**
Growth form: **shrub**
Life form: **nanophanerophyte (chamaephyte)**
Life strategy: **C – competitor**
Life strategy (Pierce method based on leaf traits): **CS/CSR**
Life strategy (Pierce method, C-score): **46 %**
Life strategy (Pierce method, S-score): **39.1 %**
Life strategy (Pierce method, R-score): **14.9 %**

Leaf

Leaf presence and metamorphosis: **leaves present, not modified**
Leaf arrangement (phyllotaxis): **alternate**
Leaf shape: **compound – ternate, compound – palmate (5-foliate)**
Stipules: **present**
Petiole: **present**
Leaf life span: **summer green**
Leaf anatomy: **mesomorphic**

Flower

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

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Flowering phase: **6 Cornus sanguinea-Melica uniflora (start of early summer)**
Flower colour: **white**
Flower symmetry: **actinomorphic**
Perianth type: **calyx and corolla**
Perianth fusion: **free**
Calyx fusion: **aposepalous**
Inflorescence type: **panicula e corymbis composita**
Dicliny: **synoecious**
Pollination syndrome: **insect-pollination, selfing**

Fruit, seed and dispersal

Fruit type: **fleshy fruit – head of one-seeded drupes**
Fruit colour: **blue, black**
Reproduction type: **by seed/spores and vegetatively**
Dispersal unit (diaspore): **seed, fruit, infrutescence or its part**
Dispersal strategy: **Cornus (mainly autochory and endozoochory)**
Myrmecochory: **non-myrmecochorous (b)**

Belowground organs and clonality

Shoot metamorphosis: **stolon**
Root metamorphosis: **root shoot**
Primary root: **present**
Position of root buds: **lateral roots**
Role of root buds in life-history of a plant: **necessary**

Bud bank

Size of the belowground bud bank (root buds excluded): **0**
Size of the belowground bud bank (root buds included): **0**

Trophic mode

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

Karyology

Chromosome number (2n): **28**
Ploidy level (x): **4**
2C genome size [Mbp]: **1539.18**
1Cx monoploid genome size [Mbp]: **384.8**
Genomic GC content: **39.6 %**

Taxon origin

Origin in the Czech Republic: **native**

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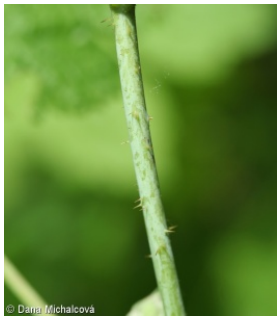
Ecological indicator values



Ellenberg-type indicator values

Light indicator value: **6x – transition between values 5 and 7; rarely at less than 20% of diffuse radiation incident in an open area (generalist)**
Temperature indicator value: **5 – moderate heat indicator, occurring from lowland to montane belt, mainly in submontane-temperate areas**
Moisture indicator value: **6x – transition between values 5 and 7 (generalist)**
Reaction indicator value: **7 – indicator of slightly acidic to slightly basic conditions, never occurring in very acidic conditions**
Nutrient indicator value: **7 – occurring at nutrient-rich sites more often than at average sites and only exceptionally at poor sites**
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: **-1.38**
Herb layer disturbance frequency indicator value: **-0.64**
Whole-community disturbance severity indicator value: **0.45**
Herb layer disturbance severity indicator value: **0.42**
Whole-community structure based disturbance indicator value: **0.31**
Herb layer structure-based disturbance indicator value: **0.31**

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: **1 – rare occurrence**

4 Wetland and riverine herbaceous vegetation

4A Reed-beds of eutrophic still waters: **1 – rare occurrence**
4D Riverine reed vegetation: **2 – optimum**
4G Tall-sedge beds: **1 – rare occurrence**
4I Vegetation of nitrophilous annual hygrophilous herbs: **1 – rare occurrence**
4K Petasites fringes of montane brooks: **2 – optimum**
4L Nitrophilous herbaceous fringes of lowland rivers: **2 – optimum**

5 Vegetation of springs and mires

5A Hard-water springs with tufa formation: **1 – rare occurrence**
5D Calcareous fens: **1 – rare occurrence**

6 Meadows and mesic pastures

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

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8 Dry grasslands

8D Broad-leaved dry grasslands: **1 – rare occurrence**

8F Thermophilous forest fringe vegetation: **1 – rare occurrence**

10 Saline vegetation

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

11 Heathlands and scrub

11I Willow carrs: **1 – rare occurrence**

11J Willow galleries of loamy and sandy river banks: **2 – optimum**

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

11N Low xeric scrub: **1 – rare occurrence**

11R Scrub and pioneer woodland of forests clearings: **1 – rare occurrence**

12 Forests

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

12B Alluvial forests: **2 – optimum**

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**

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

12I Sub-continental thermophilous oak forests: **1 – rare occurrence**

12J Acidophilous thermophilous oak forests: **1 – rare occurrence**

12T Robinia pseudacacia plantations: **1 – rare occurrence**

12U Plantations of broad-leaved non-native trees: **2 – optimum**

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**

13D Perennial thermophilous ruderal vegetation: **2 – optimum**

13E Perennial nitrophilous herbaceous vegetation of mesic sites: **2 – optimum**

13F Herbaceous vegetation of forests clearings and Rubus scrub: **1 – rare occurrence**

Affinity to the forest environment

Affinity to the forest environment in Thermophyticum: **1.2 – taxon occurring mainly along forest edges and in forest openings, including forest roads and paths, windthrow sites, burnt sites and forest clearings**

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 associations: **KAC01 *Salicetum albae***, **KBB05 *Rhamno catharticae-Cornetum sanguineae***, **LBA05 *Pruno padi-Fraxinetum excelsioris***, **LBA07 *Fraxino pannonicae-Ulmetum glabrae***, **XCB11 *Asclepiadetum syriacae***, **XDA01 *Cuscuto europaeae-Calystegietum sepium***

Constant taxon

Constant taxon of associations: **KAC01 *Salicetum albae***, **KBB05 *Rhamno catharticae-Cornetum sanguineae***, **LBA05 *Pruno padi-Fraxinetum excelsioris***, **LBA07 *Fraxino pannonicae-Ulmetum glabrae***, **XCB11 *Asclepiadetum syriacae***, **XDA01 *Cuscuto europaeae-Calystegietum sepium***

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Dominant taxon

Dominant taxon of associations: **KAC01 *Salicetum albae***, **LBA07 *Fraxino pannonicae-Ulmetum glabrae***, **XCB11 *Asclepiadetum syriacae***, **XDA01 *Cuscuto europaeae-Calystegietum sepium***, **XDE05 *Chaerophylletum bulbosi***

Ecological specialization indices

Ecological specialization index for all vegetation types: **3.3**
Ecological specialization index for non-forest vegetation: **3.3**
Ecological specialization index for forest vegetation: **4.8**

Distribution and frequency

Floristic zone: **northern temperate, southern temperate, submeridional, meridional**
Floristic region: **Europe, Western Asia**
Distribution range extension along the continentality gradient: **7**
Elevational belt in the Czech Republic: **lowlands, colline belt, submontane belt**
Expansive taxon in the region: **Bohemian Thermophyticum, Bohemian Moravian Mesophyticum, Pannonian Thermophyticum, Carpathian Mesophyticum**
Occurrence frequency in the basic grid mapping cells and quadrants of the basic grid mapping cells: 629
taxon.data.freq_in_quad: 2166

Commonness in vegetation plots from the Czech Republic

Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots: **2.5 %**
Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 5%: **24.2 %**
Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 25%: **7.2 %**
Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 50%: **0.8 %**
Mean percentage cover in vegetation plots: **6.8 %**
Maximum percentage cover in vegetation plots: **63 %**

Number of habitats with taxon occurrence in the Czech Republic

Number of narrow habitats in which the taxon occurs: **44**
Number of narrow habitats in which the taxon has its optimum: **8**
Number of broad habitats in which the taxon occurs: **9**
Number of broad habitats in which the taxon has its optimum: **4**

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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