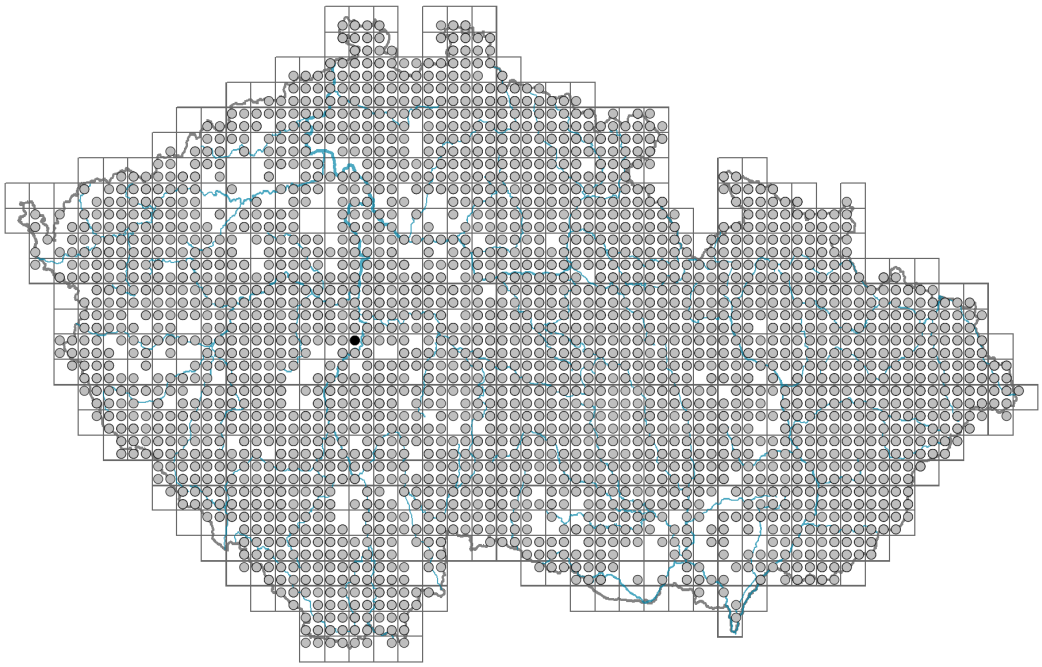
Galeobdolon luteum agg.

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]: **0.1–0.6**
Growth form: **clonal herb**
Life form: **chamaephyte**
Life strategy: **CS – competitor/stress-tolerator**
Life strategy (Pierce method based on leaf traits): **CSR**
Life strategy (Pierce method, C-score): **28.5 %**
Life strategy (Pierce method, S-score): **37.4 %**
Life strategy (Pierce method, R-score): **34.1 %**

Leaf

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

Flower

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

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

Flowering phase: **4 Fagus sylvatica-Galeobdolon (start of mid-spring)**
Flower colour: **yellow**
Flower symmetry: **zygomorphic**
Perianth type: **calyx and corolla**
Perianth fusion: **fused**
Shape of the sympetalous corolla or syntepalous perianth: **bilabiate**
Calyx fusion: **synsepalous**
Inflorescence type: **pseudospica e verticillastris composita**
Dicliny: **synoecious**
Generative reproduction type: **facultative allogamy**
Pollination syndrome: **insect-pollination, selfing**

Fruit, seed and dispersal

Fruit type: **dry fruit – cluster of four one-seeded nutlets**
Reproduction type: **by seed/spores and vegetatively**
Dispersal unit (diaspore): **fruit, infrutescence or its part**
Dispersal strategy: **Allium (mainly autochory)**
Myrmecochory: **probably myrmecochorous, probably myrmecochorous 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]: **2.8**
Number of clonal offspring: **3.5**
Lateral spreading distance by clonal growth [m]: **0.14**

Bud bank

Number of buds per shoot at the soil surface (root buds excluded): **15**
Number of buds per shoot at a depth of 0–10 cm (root buds excluded): **8**
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): **23**
Depth of the belowground bud bank (root buds exluded) [cm]: **2**
Number of buds per shoot at the soil surface (root buds included): **15**
Number of buds per shoot at a depth of 0–10 cm (root buds included): **8**
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): **23**
Depth of the belowground bud bank (root buds included) [cm]: **2**

Trophic mode

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

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

Karyology

Chromosome number (2n): **18, 36**
Ploidy level (x): **2, 4**
2C genome size [Mbp]: **4458.25**
1Cx monoploid genome size [Mbp]: **1338.01**

Taxon origin

Origin in the Czech Republic: **native**

Ecological indicator values

Ellenberg-type indicator values

Light indicator value: **3 – shade plant, usually occurring where the incident radiation is less than 5% of that in an open area, but also at sunnier sites**
Temperature indicator value: **5x – moderate heat indicator, occurring from lowland to montane belt, mainly in submontane-temperate areas (generalist)**
Moisture indicator value: **6 – transition between values 5 and 7**
Reaction indicator value: **6 – transition between values 5 and 7**
Nutrient indicator value: **7 – occurring at nutrient-rich sites more often than at average sites and only exceptionally at poor sites**
Salinity indicator value: **0 – not salt tolerant, glycophyte**

Indicator values for disturbance

Whole-community disturbance frequency indicator value: **-1.94**
Herb layer disturbance frequency indicator value: **-0.71**
Whole-community disturbance severity indicator value: **0.26**
Herb layer disturbance severity indicator value: **0.09**
Whole-community structure based disturbance indicator value: **0.1**
Herb layer structure-based disturbance indicator value: **0.19**

Habitat and sociology

Occurrence in habitats

1 Vegetation of cliffs, screes and walls

1A Calcareous cliffs: **1 – rare occurrence**

2 Alpine and subalpine grasslands

2B Subalpine tall-forb and tall-grass vegetation: **1 – rare occurrence**

4 Wetland and riverine herbaceous vegetation

4J River gravel banks: **1 – rare occurrence**
4K Petasites fringes of montane brooks: **1 – rare occurrence**
4L Nitrophilous herbaceous fringes of lowland rivers: **1 – rare occurrence**

5 Vegetation of springs and mires

5A Hard-water springs with tufa formation: **1 – rare occurrence**
5B Lowland to montane soft-water springs: **1 – rare occurrence**

8 Dry grasslands

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

11 Heathlands and scrub

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

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

12 Forests

12A Alder carrs: **1 – rare occurrence**
12B Alluvial forests: **2 – optimum**
12C Oak-hornbeam forests: **2 – optimum**
12D Ravine forests: **2 – optimum**
12E Herb-rich beech forests: **2 – optimum**
12F Limestone beech forests: **2 – optimum**
12G Acidophilous 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**
12R Acidophilous spruce forests: **1 – rare occurrence**
12S Basiphilous spruce forests: **1 – rare occurrence**
12T Robinia pseudacacia plantations: **2 – optimum**
12U Plantations of broad-leaved non-native trees: **2 – optimum**
12V Spruce plantations: **2 – optimum**
12W Pine and larch plantations: **1 – rare occurrence**

13 Anthropogenic vegetation

13E Perennial nitrophilous herbaceous vegetation of mesic sites: **2 – optimum**
13F Herbaceous vegetation of forests clearings and Rubus scrub: **1 – rare occurrence**

Diagnostic taxon

Diagnostic taxon of classes: **LB *Carpino-Fagetea***
Diagnostic taxon of alliances: **LBA *Alnion incanae***, **LBC *Fagion sylvaticae***, **LBF *Tilio platyphylli-Acerion***
Diagnostic taxon of associations: **LBA04 *Stellario nemorum-Alnetum glutinosae***, **LBC02 *Mercuriali perennis-Fagetum sylvaticae***, **LBC04 *Athyrio distentifolii-Fagetum sylvaticae***, **LBF01 *Aceri-Tilietum***, **LBF02 *Mercuriali perennis-Fraxinetum excelsioris***, **LBF03 *Arunco dioici-Aceretum pseudoplatani***

Constant taxon

Constant taxon of classes: **LB *Carpino-Fagetea***
Constant taxon of alliances: **LBA *Alnion incanae***, **LBC *Fagion sylvaticae***, **LBF *Tilio platyphylli-Acerion***
Constant taxon of associations: **ADD05 *Chaerophyllo hirsuti-Cicerbitetum alpinae***, **ADE01 *Daphno mezerei-Dryopteridetum filicis-maris***, **KBC04 *Senecioni fuchsii-Coryletum avellanae***, **LBA03 *Carici remotae-Fraxinetum excelsioris***, **LBA04 *Stellario nemorum-Alnetum glutinosae***, **LBB02 *Stellario holosteae-Carpinetum betuli***, **LBB03 *Carici pilosae-Carpinetum betuli***, **LBC02 *Mercuriali perennis-Fagetum sylvaticae***, **LBC04 *Athyrio distentifolii-Fagetum sylvaticae***, **LBC05 *Galio rotundifolii-Abietetum albae***, **LBF01 *Aceri-Tilietum***, **LBF02 *Mercuriali perennis-Fraxinetum excelsioris***, **LBF03 *Arunco dioici-Aceretum pseudoplatani***, **XDC01 *Stachyo sylvaticae-Impatientetum noli-tangere***

Dominant taxon

Dominant taxon of associations: **LBC05 *Galio rotundifolii-Abietetum albae***, **LBF01 *Aceri-Tilietum***, **LBF02 *Mercuriali perennis-Fraxinetum excelsioris***, **LBF03**

Arunco dioici-Aceretum pseudoplatani*, XDC01 *Stachyo sylvaticae-Impatientetum noli-tangere*, XDC05 *Urtico dioicae-Parietarietum officinalis

Ecological specialization indices

Ecological specialization index for all vegetation types: **5.2**
Ecological specialization index for non-forest vegetation: **3.9**
Ecological specialization index for forest vegetation: **5.3**

Distribution and frequency

Floristic zone: **northern temperate, southern temperate, submeridional**
Floristic region: **Europe**
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: 652
taxon.data.freq_in_quad: 2248

Commonness in vegetation plots from the Czech Republic

Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots: **5.9 %**
Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 5%: **32.2 %**
Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 25%: **7.3 %**
Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 50%: **0.7 %**
Mean percentage cover in vegetation plots: **7.8 %**
Maximum percentage cover in vegetation plots: **88 %**

Number of habitats with taxon occurrence in the Czech Republic

Number of narrow habitats in which the taxon occurs: **30**
Number of narrow habitats in which the taxon has its optimum: **10**
Number of broad habitats in which the taxon occurs: **8**
Number of broad habitats in which the taxon has its optimum: **3**

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

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