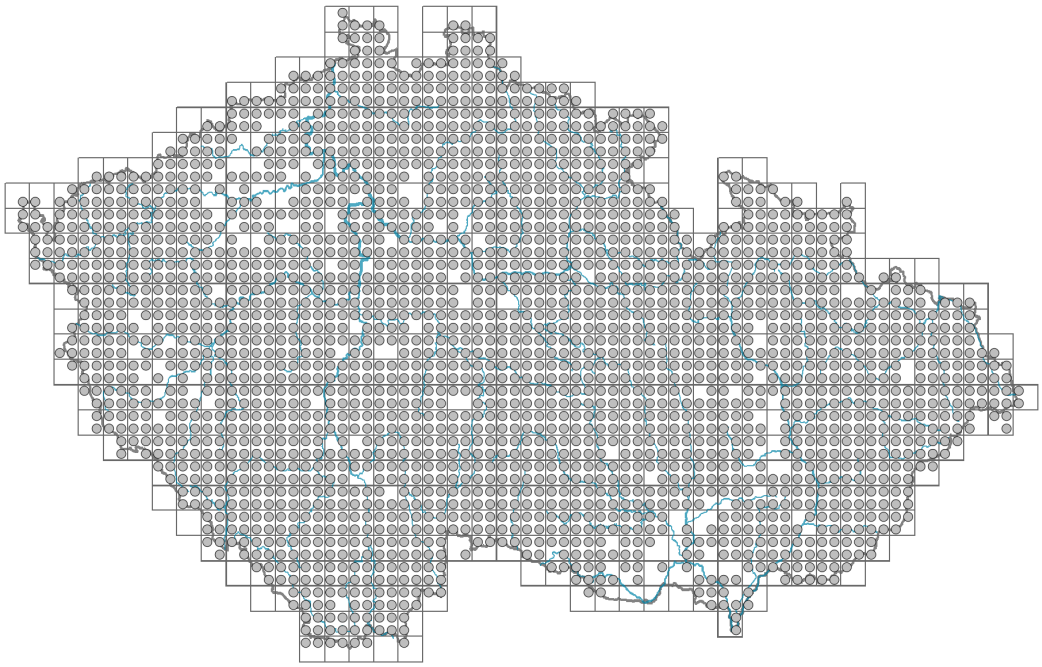
Anthoxanthum odoratum

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]: **0.15–0.5**
Growth form: **clonal herb**
Life form: **hemicryptophyte**
Life strategy: **CSR – competitor/stress-tolerator/ruderal**
Life strategy (Pierce method based on leaf traits): **S/SR**
Life strategy (Pierce method, C-score): **8.4 %**
Life strategy (Pierce method, S-score): **67.5 %**
Life strategy (Pierce method, R-score): **24.2 %**

Leaf

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

Flower

Flowering period [month]: **May–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: **green**
Perianth type: **reduced**
Perianth fusion: **reduced**
Inflorescence type: **pseudospica e spiculis composita**
Dicliny: **synoecious**
Generative reproduction type: **facultative allogamy**
Pollination syndrome: **wind-pollination, selfing**

Fruit, seed and dispersal



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

Belowground organs and clonality



Shoot metamorphosis: **rhizome**
Storage organ: **rhizome, tuft**
Type of clonal growth organ: **epigeogenous rhizome**
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]: **3.6**
Number of clonal offspring: **4.3**
Lateral spreading distance by clonal growth [m]: **0.03**
Clonal index: **4**

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): **11**
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): **16**
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): **11**
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): **16**
Depth of the belowground bud bank (root buds included) [cm]: **4**

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): **20**
Ploidy level (x): **4**
2C genome size [Mbp]: **11067.21**
1Cx monoploid genome size [Mbp]: **2766.8**
Genomic GC content: **48.4 %**

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: **5x – moderate heat indicator, occurring from lowland to montane belt, mainly in submontane-temperate areas (generalist)**
Moisture indicator value: **5x – indicator of fresh soils, focus on soils of average moisture, missing on wet and on soils that frequently dry out (generalist)**
Reaction indicator value: **4 – transition between values 3 and 5**
Nutrient indicator value: **4x – transition between values 3 and 5 (generalist)**
Salinity indicator value: **0 – not salt tolerant, glycophyte**



Habitat and sociology

Occurrence in habitats

2 Alpine and subalpine grasslands

2A Alpine grasslands on siliceous bedrock: **2 – optimum**
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**
4G Tall-sedge beds: **1 – rare occurrence**
4K Petasites fringes of montane brooks: **1 – rare occurrence**



5 Vegetation of springs and mires

5C Alpine and subalpine soft-water springs: **1 – rare occurrence**
5D Calcareous fens: **2 – optimum**
5E Acidic moss-rich fens and peatland meadows: **2 – optimum**
5F Transitional mires: **1 – rare occurrence**
5G Raised bogs: **1 – rare occurrence**

6 Meadows and mesic pastures

6A Mesic Arrhenatherum meadows: **2 – optimum**
6B Montane mesic meadows: **2 – optimum**
6C Pastures and park grasslands: **2 – optimum**
6D Alluvial meadows of lowland rivers: **2 – optimum**

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

6E Wet Cirsium meadows: **2 – optimum**
6F Intermittently wet Molinia meadows: **2 – optimum**

7 Acidophilous grasslands

7A Subalpine and montane acidophilous grasslands: **4 – constant dominant**
7B Submontane Nardus grasslands: **2 – optimum**

8 Dry grasslands

8A Hercynian dry grasslands on rock outcrops: **1 – rare occurrence**
8B Submediterranean dry grasslands on rock outcrops: **1 – rare occurrence**
8C Narrow-leaved sub-continental steppes: **1 – rare occurrence**
8D Broad-leaved dry grasslands: **1 – rare occurrence**
8E Acidophilous dry grasslands: **2 – optimum**
8F Thermophilous forest fringe vegetation: **1 – rare occurrence**

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: **1 – rare occurrence**
9E Acidophilous vegetation of spring therophytes and succulents: **1 – rare occurrence**

10 Saline vegetation

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

11 Heathlands and scrub

11A Dry lowland to subalpine heathlands: **2 – optimum**
11D Subalpine acidophilous Pinus mugo scrub: **2 – optimum**
11H Subalpine deciduous scrub: **1 – rare occurrence**
11I Willow carrs: **1 – rare occurrence**
11J Willow galleries of loamy and sandy river banks: **1 – rare occurrence**
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**
12C Oak-hornbeam 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: **1 – rare occurrence**
12I Sub-continental thermophilous oak forests: **1 – rare occurrence**
12J Acidophilous thermophilous oak forests: **1 – rare occurrence**
12K Acidophilous oak forests: **1 – rare occurrence**
12L Boreo-continental pine forests: **1 – rare occurrence**
12R Acidophilous spruce forests: **1 – rare occurrence**
12T Robinia pseudacacia plantations: **1 – rare occurrence**
12W Pine and larch plantations: **1 – rare occurrence**

13 Anthropogenic vegetation

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

Affinity to the forest environment

Affinity to the forest environment in Thermophyticum: **2.2 – taxon occurring partly in**



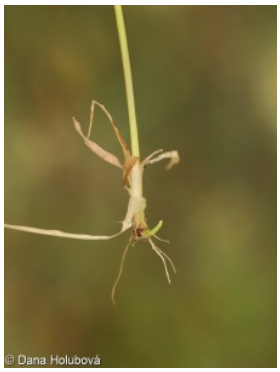












the forest, but mainly in open vegetation

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: **TEC *Violion caninae***

Constant taxon

Constant taxon of alliances: **RBC *Caricion canescenti-nigrae***, **TDA *Arrhenatherion elatioris***, **TDB *Polygono bistortae-Trisetion flavescentis***, **TDD *Molinion caeruleae***, **TDE *Deschampsion cespitosae***, **TEC *Violion caninae***, **TEE *Euphorbio cyparissiae-Callunion vulgaris***

Constant taxon of associations: **LCB02 *Carici fritschii-Quercetum roboris***, **RBA03 *Valeriano simplicifoliae-Caricetum flavae***, **RBB01 *Sphagno warnstorfii-Eriophoretum latifolii***, **RBC01 *Caricetum nigrae***, **TDA02 *Ranunculo bulbosi-Arrhenatheretum elatioris***, **TDA03 *Poo-Trisetetum flavescentis***, **TDA04 *Potentillo albae-Festucetum rubrae***, **TDB01 *Geranio sylvatici-Trisetetum flavescentis***, **TDB03 *Meo athamantici-Festucetum rubrae***, **TDD01 *Molinietum caeruleae***, **TDE02 *Holcetum lanati***, **TDE04 *Cnidio dubii-Deschampsietum cespitosae***, **TDF01 *Angelico sylvestris-Cirsietum oleracei***, **TDF02 *Cirsietum rivularis***, **TDF03 *Angelico sylvestris-Cirsietum palustris***, **TDF04 *Crepido paludosae-Juncetum acutiflori***, **TEC01 *Festuco capillatae-Nardetum strictae***, **TEC02 *Campanulo rotundifoliae-Dianthetum deltoidis***, **TEE01 *Euphorbio cyparissiae-Callunetum vulgaris***, **TFC02 *Erysimo diffusi-Agrostietum capillaris***, **THF02 *Brachypodio pinnati-Molinietum arundinaceae***, **THG01 *Potentillo heptaphyllae-Festucetum rupicolae***

Colonization ability

Index of colonization success (ICS): **6**

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

Optimum successional age [years]: **32**

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: 662

taxon.data.freq_in_quad: 2346

Number of habitats with taxon occurrence in the Czech Republic

Number of narrow habitats in which the taxon occurs: **52**

Number of narrow habitats in which the taxon has its optimum: **15**

Number of broad habitats in which the taxon occurs: **12**

Number of broad habitats in which the taxon has its optimum: **7**

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**

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

List)

Legal protection: **not protected by law**