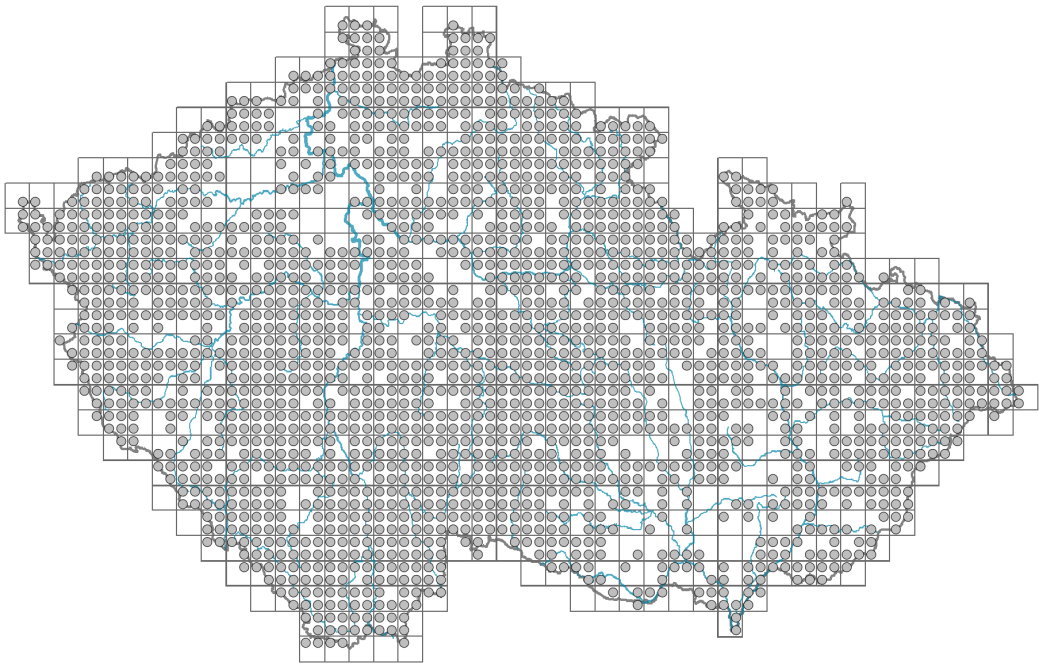
Galium palustre

Distribution

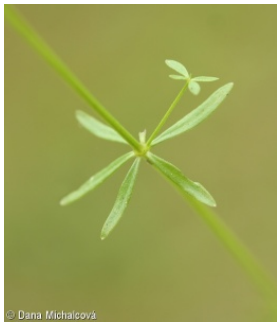


Map info

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: **clonal herb**
Life form: **hemicryptophyte**
Life strategy: **CS – competitor/stress-tolerator**
Life strategy (Pierce method based on leaf traits): **SR**
Life strategy (Pierce method, C-score): **2.4 %**
Life strategy (Pierce method, S-score): **44.5 %**
Life strategy (Pierce method, R-score): **53 %**

Leaf

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

Flower

Flowering period [month]: **June–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 absent, corolla present**
Perianth fusion: **fused**
Shape of the sympetalous corolla or syntepalous perianth: **rotate**
Inflorescence type: **panicula e dichasiis composita**
Dicliny: **synoecious**
Generative reproduction type: **mixed mating**
Pollination syndrome: **insect-pollination, selfing**

Fruit, seed and dispersal

Fruit type: **dry fruit – pair of nutlets**
Fruit colour: **black**
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: **stolon**
Storage organ: **stolon**

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]: **1180.03**
1Cx monoploid genome size [Mbp]: **590.01**
Genomic GC content: **41.2 %**

Taxon origin

Origin in the Czech Republic: **native**

Ecological indicator values

Ellenberg-type indicator values

Light indicator value: **6 – transition between values 5 and 7; rarely at less than 20% of 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**

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Moisture indicator value: **9 – wetness indicator, focus on often soaked, poorly aerated soils**
Reaction indicator value: **6x – transition between values 5 and 7 (generalist)**
Nutrient indicator value: **6 – transition between values 5 and 7**
Salinity indicator value: **1 – salt tolerant, mostly on low-salt to salt-free soils, but occasionally on slightly salty soils**

Habitat and sociology

Occurrence in habitats

3 Aquatic vegetation

3C Macrophytic vegetation of oligotrophic lakes and pools: **2 – optimum**

4 Wetland and riverine herbaceous vegetation

4A Reed-beds of eutrophic still waters: **2 – optimum**
4B Halophilous reed and sedge beds: **2 – optimum**
4C Eutrophic vegetation of muddy substrata: **2 – optimum**
4D Riverine reed vegetation: **2 – optimum**
4E Reed vegetation of brooks: **2 – optimum**
4F Mesotrophic vegetation of muddy substrata: **2 – optimum**
4G Tall-sedge beds: **2 – optimum**
4H Vegetation of low annual hygrophilous herbs: **1 – rare occurrence**
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**
4L Nitrophilous herbaceous fringes of lowland rivers: **1 – rare occurrence**

5 Vegetation of springs and mires

5B Lowland to montane soft-water springs: **2 – optimum**
5D Calcareous fens: **2 – optimum**
5E Acidic moss-rich fens and peatland meadows: **2 – optimum**
5F Transitional mires: **2 – optimum**
5G Raised bogs: **1 – rare occurrence**
5H Wet peat soils and bog hollows: **1 – rare occurrence**

6 Meadows and mesic pastures

6C Pastures and park grasslands: **1 – rare occurrence**
6D Alluvial meadows of lowland rivers: **2 – optimum**
6E Wet Cirsium meadows: **2 – optimum**
6F Intermittently wet Molinia meadows: **2 – optimum**
6G Vegetation of wet disturbed soils: **1 – rare occurrence**

7 Acidophilous grasslands

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

10 Saline vegetation

10I Inland saline meadows: **1 – rare occurrence**
10J Saline steppes: **1 – rare occurrence**

11 Heathlands and scrub

11I Willow carrs: **2 – optimum**
11J Willow galleries of loamy and sandy river banks: **2 – optimum**
11R Scrub and pioneer woodland of forests clearings: **1 – rare occurrence**

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12 Forests

12A Alder carrs: **2 – optimum**
12B Alluvial forests: **1 – rare occurrence**
12G Acidophilous beech forests: **1 – rare occurrence**
12I Sub-continental thermophilous oak forests: **1 – rare occurrence**
12K Acidophilous oak forests: **1 – rare occurrence**
12Q Peatland birch forests: **1 – rare occurrence**
12R Acidophilous spruce forests: **1 – rare occurrence**
12V Spruce plantations: **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**

Colonization ability

Index of colonization success (ICS): **6**
Index of colonization potential (ICP): **2**
Optimum successional age [years]: **14**

Distribution and frequency

Floristic zone: **boreal, northern temperate, southern temperate, submeridional, meridional**
Floristic region: **Europe, Siberia, Americas**
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: 639
taxon.data.freq_in_quad: 1993

Number of habitats with taxon occurrence in the Czech Republic

Number of narrow habitats in which the taxon occurs: **39**
Number of narrow habitats in which the taxon has its optimum: **18**
Number of broad habitats in which the taxon occurs: **8**
Number of broad habitats in which the taxon has its optimum: **6**

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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