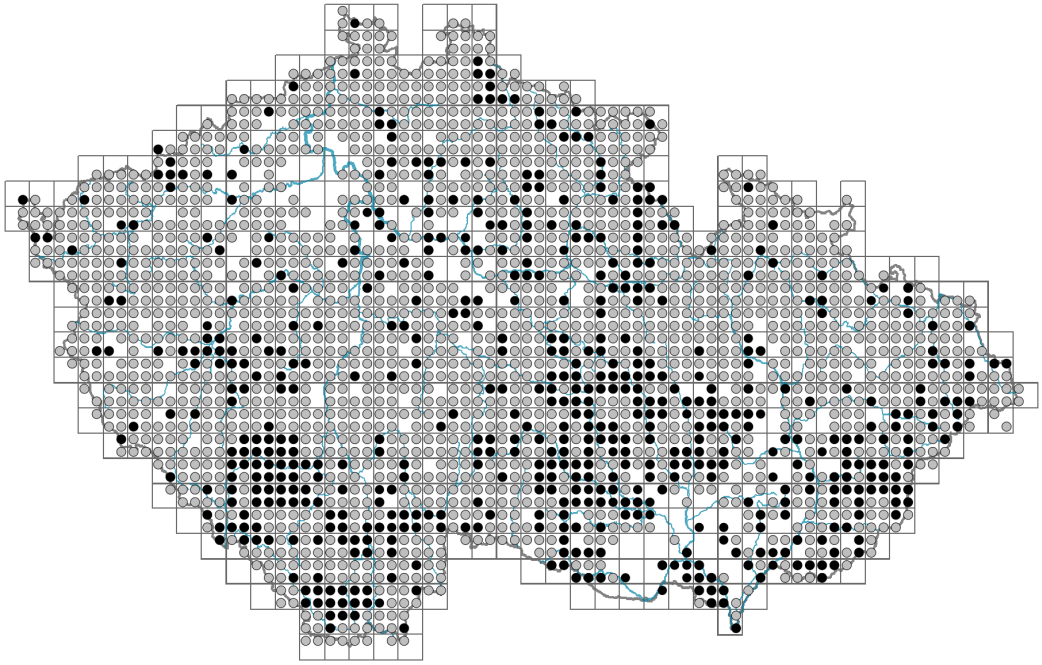
Stellaria graminea

Distribution



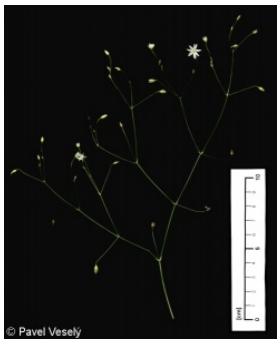


Map info

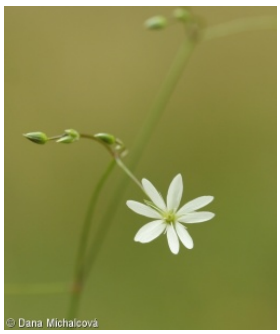
revised records

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: **hemicryptophyte**
Life strategy: **CS – competitor/stress-tolerator**
Life strategy (Pierce method based on leaf traits): **R**
Life strategy (Pierce method, C-score): **6.9 %**
Life strategy (Pierce method, S-score): **4.9 %**
Life strategy (Pierce method, R-score): **88.2 %**

Leaf

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

Flower

Flowering period [month]: **May–September**
Flowering phase: **6 Cornus sanguinea-Melica uniflora (start of early summer)**

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

Flower colour: **white**
Flower symmetry: **actinomorphic**
Perianth type: **calyx and corolla**
Perianth fusion: **free**
Calyx fusion: **aposepalous**
Inflorescence type: **dichasium**
Dicliny: **gynomonoecious, gynodioecious**
Generative reproduction type: **mixed mating**
Pollination syndrome: **insect-pollination, selfing**
Pollinator spectrum: **other Diptera, thrips (honeybee, solitary bees, other Hymenoptera, hoverflies, flies s. l., meat flies s. l., beetles, nitidulids, other pollinators)**



Fruit, seed and dispersal

Fruit type: **dry fruit – capsule**
Fruit colour: **brown**
Reproduction type: **by seed/spores and vegetatively**
Dispersal unit (diaspore): **seed**
Dispersal strategy: **Allium (mainly autochory)**
Myrmecochory: **non-myrmecochorous (a) 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]: **1.8**
Number of clonal offspring: **1**
Lateral spreading distance by clonal growth [m]: **0.13**
Clonal index: **4**



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**





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

Trophic mode



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

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: **5x – moderate heat indicator, occurring from lowland to montane belt, mainly in submontane-temperate areas (generalist)**
Moisture indicator value: **5 – indicator of fresh soils, focus on soils of average moisture, missing on wet and on soils that frequently dry out**
Reaction indicator value: **5 – indicator of moderate acidity, occurring rarely in strongly acidic as well as in neutral to alkaline conditions**
Nutrient indicator value: **5 – occurring at moderately nutrient-rich sites, and less frequently at poor and rich 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: **-0.31**
Herb layer disturbance frequency indicator value: **-0.16**
Whole-community disturbance severity indicator value: **0.38**
Herb layer disturbance severity indicator value: **0.4**
Whole-community structure based disturbance indicator value: **0.58**
Herb layer structure-based disturbance indicator value: **0.73**

Habitat and sociology

Occurrence in habitats

2 Alpine and subalpine grasslands

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

4 Wetland and riverine herbaceous vegetation

4A Reed-beds of eutrophic still waters: **1 – rare occurrence**
4D Riverine reed vegetation: **1 – rare occurrence**
4E Reed vegetation of brooks: **1 – rare occurrence**
4G Tall-sedge beds: **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: **1 – rare occurrence**

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

5C Alpine and subalpine soft-water springs: **1 – rare occurrence**
5D Calcareous fens: **1 – rare occurrence**
5E Acidic moss-rich fens and peatland meadows: **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**
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

7A Subalpine and montane acidophilous grasslands: **1 – rare occurrence**
7B Submontane Nardus grasslands: **2 – optimum**

8 Dry grasslands

8A Hercynian dry grasslands on rock outcrops: **1 – rare occurrence**
8D Broad-leaved dry grasslands: **1 – rare occurrence**
8E Acidophilous dry grasslands: **1 – rare occurrence**
8F Thermophilous forest fringe vegetation: **1 – rare occurrence**

9 Sand grasslands and rock-outcrop vegetation

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

10 Saline vegetation

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

11 Heathlands and scrub

11A Dry lowland to subalpine heathlands: **1 – rare occurrence**
11D Subalpine acidophilous Pinus mugo scrub: **1 – rare occurrence**
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: **2 – optimum**
11N Low xeric scrub: **1 – rare occurrence**
11R Scrub and pioneer woodland of forests clearings: **1 – rare occurrence**

12 Forests

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

13 Anthropogenic vegetation

13B Annual vegetation of arable land: **1 – rare occurrence**
13D Perennial thermophilous ruderal vegetation: **1 – rare occurrence**
13E Perennial nitrophilous herbaceous vegetation of mesic sites: **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**

Constant taxon

Constant taxon of alliances: **TDD *Molinion caeruleae***
Constant taxon of associations: **TDB01 *Geranio sylvatici-Trisetetum flavescentis*,**

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

TDD01 *Molinietum caeruleae*, TDD02 *Junco effusi-Molinietum caeruleae*, TDE04 *Cnidio dubii-Deschampsietum cespitosae*

Ecological specialization indices

Ecological specialization index for all vegetation types: **5.3**
Ecological specialization index for non-forest vegetation: **5.3**
Ecological specialization index for forest vegetation: **4.2**

Colonization ability

Index of colonization success (ICS): **7**
Index of colonization potential (ICP): **4**
Optimum successional age [years]: **7.5**

Distribution and frequency

Floristic zone: **boreal, northern temperate, southern temperate, submeridional, meridional**
Floristic region: **Europe, Asia, Siberia**
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: 657
taxon.data.freq_in_quad: 2240

Commonness in vegetation plots from the Czech Republic

Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots: **3.6 %**
Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 5%: **2.1 %**
Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 25%: **0.1 %**
Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 50%: **0 %**
Mean percentage cover in vegetation plots: **2.2 %**
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: **39**
Number of narrow habitats in which the taxon has its optimum: **8**
Number of broad habitats in which the taxon occurs: **11**
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