Calluna

Habitus and growth type

Plant height [m]: **0.74**
Life span: **Perennial**
Life form: **Chamaephyte, Dwarf shrub**
Spinescence: **not spinescent**

Leaf

Leaf type (woody plants only): **Scale-like, Sclerophyllous**
Leaf phenology (woody plants only): **Evergreen**
Specific leaf area [mm^2/mg]: **9.71**

Flower

Flowering period: **July-November**

Fruit, seed and dispersal

Seed mass [mg]: **0.03**
Dispersal mode: **Anemochory**
Dispersal distance class: **5**

Trophic mode

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

Taxon origin

Origin in Europe: **native**

Ecology

Environmental relationships

Substrate humidity relationship: **Mesic**
Substrate reaction relationship: **Acidic**
Nutrient relationship: **Dystrophic**
Salinity relationship: **Non-saline**

Ellenberg-type indicator values

Light indicator value: **7.7**
Temperature indicator value: **4.6**
Moisture indicator value: **5.6**
Reaction indicator value: **1.5**
Nutrient indicator value: **1.4**

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

Salinity indicator value: **0**

Disturbance indicator values

Disturbance frequency: **0.46**
Disturbance frequency (herb layer): **1.43**
Disturbance severity: **0.49**
Disturbance severity (herb layer): **0.24**
Mowing frequency: **0.1**
Grazing pressure: **0.25**
Soil disturbance: **0.16**

Habitat and sociology

Syntaxon

Diagnostic species of phytosociological classes: **CH (ULI) *Calluno-Ulicetea***, **CI (NAR) *Nardetea strictae***, **FC (LAV) *Cisto-Lavanduletea stoechadis***, **PB (OXY) *Oxycocco-Sphagnetea***

EUNIS habitat

Diagnostic species of EUNIS habitats: **N18 Atlantic and Baltic coastal Empetrum heath**, **N19 Atlantic coastal Calluna and Ulex heath**, **N1F Baltic coniferous coastal dune forest**, **Q11 Raised bog**, **Q12 Blanket bog**, **Q21 Oceanic valley mire**, **R1M Lowland to montane, dry to mesic grassland usually dominated by Nardus stricta**, **S41 Wet heath**, **S42 Dry heath**, **S43 Macaronesian heath**, **T35 Temperate continental Pinus sylvestris forest**, **T3G Pinus sylvestris light taiga**, **T3J Pinus and Larix mire forest**

Constant species of EUNIS habitats: **N18 Atlantic and Baltic coastal Empetrum heath**, **N19 Atlantic coastal Calluna and Ulex heath**, **N1F Baltic coniferous coastal dune forest**, **Q11 Raised bog**, **Q12 Blanket bog**, **Q21 Oceanic valley mire**, **Q22 Poor fen**, **R1G Iberian oromediterranean siliceous dry grassland**, **R1M Lowland to montane, dry to mesic grassland usually dominated by Nardus stricta**, **R1Q Inland sanddrift and dune with siliceous grassland**, **R37 Temperate and boreal moist or wet oligotrophic grassland**, **R52 Forest fringe of acidic nutrient-poor soils**, **R54 Pteridium aquilinum vegetation**, **S12 Moss and lichen tundra**, **S22 Alpine and subalpine ericoid heath**, **S31 Lowland to montane temperate and submediterranean Juniperus scrub**, **S33 Lowland to montane temperate and submediterranean genistoid scrub**, **S41 Wet heath**, **S42 Dry heath**, **S43 Macaronesian heath**, **S62 Western acidophilous garrigue**, **T16 Broadleaved mire forest on acid peat**, **T1B Acidophilous Quercus forest**, **T1C Temperate and boreal mountain Betula and Populus tremula forest on mineral soils**, **T1D Southern European mountain Betula and Populus tremula forest on mineral soils**, **T29 Broadleaved evergreen plantation of non site-native trees**, **T34 Temperate subalpine Larix, Pinus cembra and Pinus uncinata forest**, **T35 Temperate continental Pinus sylvestris forest**, **T37 Mediterranean montane Pinus sylvestris-Pinus nigra forest**, **T3F Dark taiga**, **T3G Pinus sylvestris light taiga**, **T3J Pinus and Larix mire forest**, **T3K Picea mire forest**, **T3M Coniferous plantation of non site-native trees**

Dominant species of EUNIS habitats: **N18 Atlantic and Baltic coastal Empetrum heath**, **N19 Atlantic coastal Calluna and Ulex heath**, **N1F Baltic coniferous coastal dune forest**, **Q11 Raised bog**, **Q12 Blanket bog**, **Q21 Oceanic valley mire**, **S22 Alpine and subalpine ericoid heath**, **S31 Lowland to montane temperate and submediterranean Juniperus scrub**, **S41 Wet heath**, **S42 Dry heath**, **S43 Macaronesian heath**, **T35 Temperate continental Pinus sylvestris forest**, **T3J**

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

Pinus and Larix mire forest, **T3M Coniferous plantation of non site-native trees**

Broad habitat

Occurrence in broad habitats: **Mire, Grassland (non-alpine, non-saline), Alpine-subalpine and arctic grassland, Heathland, Scrub, Forest, Sparsely vegetated (incl. rock and scree)**

Distribution

Continentality amplitude: **5**

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