Myrrhis

Habitus and growth type

Plant height [m]: **0.98**
Life span: **Perennial**
Life form: **Hemicryptophyte**

Leaf

Specific leaf area [mm^2/mg]: **39.23**

Flower

Flowering period: **June-August**

Fruit, seed and dispersal

Seed mass [mg]: **40.55**
Dispersal mode: **Local non-specific dispersal, Anthropochory**
Dispersal distance class: **2, 7**

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: **Alkaline**
Nutrient relationship: **Eutrophic**
Salinity relationship: **Non-saline**

Ellenberg-type indicator values

Light indicator value: **7.5**
Temperature indicator value: **3.7**
Reaction indicator value: **6.7**
Nutrient indicator value: **6.5**
Salinity indicator value: **0**

Disturbance indicator values

Disturbance frequency: **0.31**
Disturbance frequency (herb layer): **1.21**

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

Disturbance severity: **0.57**
Disturbance severity (herb layer): **0.27**
Mowing frequency: **0.11**
Grazing pressure: **0.16**
Soil disturbance: **0.12**

Habitat and sociology

Syntaxon

Diagnostic species of phytosociological classes: **CS (MUL) *Mulgedio-Aconitetea***

Broad habitat

Occurrence in broad habitats: **Grassland (non-alpine, non-saline), Alpine-subalpine and arctic grassland, Scrub, Synanthropic**

Distribution

Continentality: **4**
Continentality amplitude: **2**

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