Gagea soleirolii

Habitus and growth type

Plant height [m]: **0.1**
Life span: **Perennial**
Life form: **Geophyte**

Flower

Flowering period: **April-July**

Fruit, seed and dispersal

Dispersal mode: **Myrmecochory**
Dispersal distance class: **3**

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: **Dry**
Substrate reaction relationship: **Acidic**
Nutrient relationship: **Oligotrophic**
Salinity relationship: **Non-saline**

Ellenberg-type indicator values

Light indicator value: **8.5**
Temperature indicator value: **4**
Moisture indicator value: **4**
Reaction indicator value: **3**
Nutrient indicator value: **3**
Salinity indicator value: **0**

Disturbance indicator values

Disturbance frequency: **1.43**
Disturbance frequency (herb layer): **1.63**
Disturbance severity: **0.33**
Disturbance severity (herb layer): **0.29**
Mowing frequency: **0.03**

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

Grazing pressure: **0.28**
Soil disturbance: **0.13**

Habitat and sociology

Syntaxon

Diagnostic species of phytosociological classes: **FM (PIL) *Saginetea piliferae***

EUNIS habitat

Diagnostic species of EUNIS habitats: **R1J Cyrno-Sardean oromediterranean siliceous dry grassland**, **R1N Open Iberian supramediterranean dry acid and neutral grassland**

Broad habitat

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

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