Inula oculus-christi

Habitus and growth type

Plant height [m]: **0.3**
Life span: **Perennial**
Life form: **Hemicryptophyte**

Fruit, seed and dispersal

Seed mass [mg]: **0.16**
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: **Dry**
Substrate reaction relationship: **Alkaline**
Nutrient relationship: **Oligotrophic**
Salinity relationship: **Non-saline**

Ellenberg-type indicator values

Light indicator value: **8.5**
Temperature indicator value: **7.4**
Moisture indicator value: **2.8**
Reaction indicator value: **8**
Nutrient indicator value: **2.5**
Salinity indicator value: **0**

Disturbance indicator values

Disturbance frequency: **1.09**
Disturbance frequency (herb layer): **1.84**
Disturbance severity: **0.47**
Disturbance severity (herb layer): **0.42**
Mowing frequency: **0.4**
Grazing pressure: **0.34**
Soil disturbance: **0.17**

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

Habitat and sociology

Syntaxon

Diagnostic species of phytosociological classes: **DA (FES) *Festuco-Brometea*, KH (DRY) *Drypidetea spinosae***

Broad habitat

Occurrence in broad habitats: **Grassland (non-alpine, non-saline), Sparsely vegetated (incl. rock and scree)**

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