Lotus corniculatus

Habitus and growth type

Plant height [m]: **0.33**
Life span: **Perennial**
Life form: **Hemicryptophyte**

Leaf

Specific leaf area [mm^2/mg]: **23.05**

Flower

Flowering period: **March-September**

Fruit, seed and dispersal

Seed mass [mg]: **1.16**
Dispersal mode: **Local non-specific dispersal**
Dispersal distance class: **2**

Trophic mode

Parasitism and mycoheterotrophy: **autotroph**
Carnivory: **non-carnivorous**
Symbiotic nitrogen fixation: **symbiosis with rhizobia**

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: **7.3**
Temperature indicator value: **5**
Reaction indicator value: **6.6**
Nutrient indicator value: **2.5**
Salinity indicator value: **0.4**

Disturbance indicator values

Disturbance frequency: **1.14**
Disturbance frequency (herb layer): **1.8**

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

Disturbance severity: **0.5**
Disturbance severity (herb layer): **0.45**
Mowing frequency: **0.67**
Grazing pressure: **0.28**
Soil disturbance: **0.26**

Habitat and sociology

EUNIS habitat

Diagnostic species of EUNIS habitats: **N34 Atlantic and Baltic soft sea cliff**, **R1A Semi-dry perennial calcareous grassland (meadow steppe)**, **R22 Low and medium altitude hay meadow**, **R34 Submediterranean moist meadow**
Constant species of EUNIS habitats: **MA222 Atlantic upper saltmarsh**, **N18 Atlantic and Baltic coastal Empetrum heath**, **N19 Atlantic coastal Calluna and Ulex heath**, **N1H Atlantic and Baltic moist and wet dune slack**, **N34 Atlantic and Baltic soft sea cliff**, **R14 Perennial rocky grassland of the Italian Peninsula**, **R17 Heavy-metal dry grassland of the Balkans**, **R18 Perennial rocky calcareous grassland of subatlantic-submediterranean Europe**, **R19 Dry steppic submediterranean pasture of the Amphi-Adriatic region**, **R1A Semi-dry perennial calcareous grassland (meadow steppe)**, **R1B Continental dry grassland (true steppe)**, **R1K Balkan and Anatolian oromediterranean dry grassland**, **R1M Lowland to montane, dry to mesic grassland usually dominated by Nardus stricta**, **R1S Heavy-metal grassland in Western and Central Europe**, **R21 Mesic permanent pasture of lowlands and mountains**, **R22 Low and medium altitude hay meadow**, **R23 Mountain hay meadow**, **R32 Mediterranean short moist grassland of lowlands**, **R33 Mediterranean short moist grassland of mountains**, **R34 Submediterranean moist meadow**, **R37 Temperate and boreal moist or wet oligotrophic grassland**, **R44 Arctic-alpine calcareous grassland**, **R45 Alpine and subalpine calcareous grassland of the Balkans and Apennines**, **R51 Thermophilous forest fringe of base-rich soils**, **S22 Alpine and subalpine ericoid heath**, **S24 Subalpine genistoid scrub of the Amphi-Adriatic region**, **S31 Lowland to montane temperate and submediterranean Juniperus scrub**, **S34 Balkan-Anatolian submontane genistoid scrub**, **T34 Temperate subalpine Larix, Pinus cembra and Pinus uncinata forest**, **T36 Temperate and submediterranean montane Pinus sylvestris-Pinus nigra forest**, **U71 Unvegetated or sparsely vegetated gravel bar in montane and alpine regions**

Broad habitat

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

Distribution

Continentality amplitude: **6**

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