Potentilla erecta

Habitus and growth type

Plant height [m]: **0.21**
Life span: **Perennial**
Life form: **Hemicryptophyte**
Spinescence: **not spinescent**

Leaf

Specific leaf area [mm^2/mg]: **24.3**

Flower

Flowering period: **April-August**

Fruit, seed and dispersal

Seed mass [mg]: **0.41**
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: **Wet**
Substrate reaction relationship: **Acidic**
Nutrient relationship: **Oligotrophic**
Salinity relationship: **Non-saline**

Ellenberg-type indicator values

Light indicator value: **6.5**
Temperature indicator value: **4.8**
Moisture indicator value: **6.8**
Reaction indicator value: **3.8**
Nutrient indicator value: **2.3**
Salinity indicator value: **0**

Disturbance indicator values

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Disturbance frequency: **0.89**
Disturbance frequency (herb layer): **1.58**
Disturbance severity: **0.43**
Disturbance severity (herb layer): **0.35**
Mowing frequency: **0.45**
Grazing pressure: **0.24**
Soil disturbance: **0.17**

Habitat and sociology

Syntaxon

Diagnostic species of phytosociological classes: **CI (NAR) *Nardetea strictae***, **IA (ALN) *Alnetea glutinosae***

EUNIS habitat

Diagnostic species of EUNIS habitats: **Q12 Blanket bog**, **Q41 Alkaline, calcareous, carbonate-rich small-sedge spring fen**, **Q42 Extremely rich moss-sedge fen**, **Q43 Tall-sedge base-rich fen**, **Q46 Carpathian travertine fen with halophytes**, **R1M Lowland to montane, dry to mesic grassland usually dominated by Nardus stricta**, **R23 Mountain hay meadow**, **R37 Temperate and boreal moist or wet oligotrophic grassland**

Constant species of EUNIS habitats: **N18 Atlantic and Baltic coastal Empetrum heath**, **N19 Atlantic coastal Calluna and Ulex heath**, **N1H Atlantic and Baltic moist and wet dune slack**, **Q11 Raised bog**, **Q12 Blanket bog**, **Q21 Oceanic valley mire**, **Q22 Poor fen**, **Q23 Relict mire of Mediterranean mountains**, **Q24 Intermediate fen and soft-water spring mire**, **Q41 Alkaline, calcareous, carbonate-rich small-sedge spring fen**, **Q42 Extremely rich moss-sedge fen**, **Q43 Tall-sedge base-rich fen**, **Q45 Arctic-alpine rich fen**, **Q46 Carpathian travertine fen with halophytes**, **R1M Lowland to montane, dry to mesic grassland usually dominated by Nardus stricta**, **R1T Azorean open, dry, acid to neutral grassland**, **R22 Low and medium altitude hay meadow**, **R23 Mountain hay meadow**, **R33 Mediterranean short moist grassland of mountains**, **R35 Moist or wet mesotrophic to eutrophic hay meadow**, **R37 Temperate and boreal moist or wet oligotrophic grassland**, **R52 Forest fringe of acidic nutrient-poor soils**, **R54 Pteridium aquilinum vegetation**, **S22 Alpine and subalpine ericoid heath**, **S31 Lowland to montane temperate and submediterranean Juniperus scrub**, **S41 Wet heath**, **S42 Dry heath**, **S43 Macaronesian heath**, **S92 Salix fen scrub**, **T16 Broadleaved mire forest on acid peat**, **T1C Temperate and boreal mountain Betula and Populus tremula forest on mineral soils**, **T3F Dark taiga**, **T3K Picea mire forest**, **U25 Boreal and Arctic base-rich scree and block field**

Broad habitat

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

Distribution

Continentality amplitude: **5**

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