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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