Stellaria holostea

Habitus and growth type

Plant height [m]: **0.22**
Life span: **Perennial**
Life form: **Hemicryptophyte**

Leaf

Specific leaf area [mm^2/mg]: **27.86**

Flower

Flowering period: **March-June**

Fruit, seed and dispersal

Seed mass [mg]: **2.83**
Dispersal mode: **Local non-specific dispersal**
Dispersal distance class: **1**

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: **Mesic**
Substrate reaction relationship: **Slightly acidic to near-neutral**
Nutrient relationship: **Mesotrophic**
Salinity relationship: **Non-saline**

Ellenberg-type indicator values

Moisture indicator value: **5.5**
Reaction indicator value: **5.7**
Nutrient indicator value: **4.9**
Salinity indicator value: **0**

Disturbance indicator values

Disturbance frequency: **0.07**
Disturbance frequency (herb layer): **1.33**
Disturbance severity: **0.68**

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Disturbance severity (herb layer): **0.16**
Mowing frequency: **0.03**
Grazing pressure: **0.2**
Soil disturbance: **0.11**

Habitat and sociology

Syntaxon

Diagnostic species of phytosociological classes: **CA (FAG) *Carpino-Fagetea sylvaticae***

EUNIS habitat

Diagnostic species of EUNIS habitats: **R52 Forest fringe of acidic nutrient-poor soils**, **T1E Carpinus and Quercus mesic deciduous forest**, **T3H Larix light taiga**
Constant species of EUNIS habitats: **R52 Forest fringe of acidic nutrient-poor soils**, **S37 Corylus avellana scrub**, **T1D Southern European mountain Betula and Populus tremula forest on mineral soils**, **T1E Carpinus and Quercus mesic deciduous forest**, **T1F Ravine forest**, **T3F Dark taiga**, **T3H Larix light taiga**

Broad habitat

Occurrence in broad habitats: **Grassland (non-alpine, non-saline), Scrub, Forest, Synanthropic**

Distribution

Continentality amplitude: **5**

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