Cirsium acaulon

Habitus and growth type

Plant height [m]: **0.18**
Life span: **Perennial**
Life form: **Hemicryptophyte**

Leaf

Specific leaf area [mm^2/mg]: **13.14**

Flower

Flowering period: **April-August**

Fruit, seed and dispersal

Seed mass [mg]: **5.34**
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: **8.6**
Temperature indicator value: **5**
Moisture indicator value: **3.2**
Reaction indicator value: **8**
Nutrient indicator value: **2.6**
Salinity indicator value: **0**

Disturbance indicator values

Disturbance frequency: **1.26**

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

Disturbance frequency (herb layer): **1.87**
Disturbance severity: **0.5**
Disturbance severity (herb layer): **0.46**
Mowing frequency: **0.82**
Grazing pressure: **0.3**
Soil disturbance: **0.14**

Habitat and sociology

EUNIS habitat

Diagnostic species of EUNIS habitats: **R1A Semi-dry perennial calcareous grassland (meadow steppe)**
Constant species of EUNIS habitats: **R1A Semi-dry perennial calcareous grassland (meadow steppe)**

Broad habitat

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

Distribution

Continentality: **5**
Continentality amplitude: **3**

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