Santolina chamaecyparissus aggr.

Habitus and growth type

Plant height [m]: **0.31**
Life span: **Perennial**
Life form: **Chamaephyte**
Spinescence: **not spinescent**

Leaf

Specific leaf area [mm^2/mg]: **8.92**

Flower

Flowering period: **March-August**

Fruit, seed and dispersal

Seed mass [mg]: **0.35**
Dispersal mode: **Local non-specific dispersal**
Dispersal distance class: **2**

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: **Acidic, Slightly acidic to near-neutral, Alkaline**
Nutrient relationship: **Dystrophic, Oligotrophic, Mesotrophic**
Salinity relationship: **Non-saline**

Ellenberg-type indicator values

Light indicator value: **8.8**
Temperature indicator value: **8.5**
Moisture indicator value: **2.3**
Nutrient indicator value: **4.5**
Salinity indicator value: **0**

Disturbance indicator values

Disturbance frequency: **0.87**

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

Disturbance frequency (herb layer): **1.54**
Disturbance severity: **0.58**
Disturbance severity (herb layer): **0.39**
Mowing frequency: **0.15**
Grazing pressure: **0.35**
Soil disturbance: **0.22**

Habitat and sociology

EUNIS habitat

Diagnostic species of EUNIS habitats: **S61 Western basiphilous garrigue**, **S65 Mediterranean gypsum scrub**

Broad habitat

Occurrence in broad habitats: **Coastal cliff, Grassland (non-alpine, non-saline), Scrub, Sparsely vegetated (incl. rock and scree)**

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