Bassia laniflora

Habitus and growth type

Plant height [m]: **0.28**
Life span: **Annual**
Life form: **Therophyte**

Flower

Flowering period: **June-September**

Fruit, seed and dispersal

Seed mass [mg]: **0.63**
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: **Alkaline**
Nutrient relationship: **Oligotrophic**
Salinity relationship: **Non-saline**

Ellenberg-type indicator values

Light indicator value: **8.7**
Moisture indicator value: **2.2**
Reaction indicator value: **6.5**
Nutrient indicator value: **1.5**
Salinity indicator value: **0.8**

Disturbance indicator values

Disturbance frequency: **1.14**
Disturbance frequency (herb layer): **1.85**
Disturbance severity: **0.48**
Disturbance severity (herb layer): **0.44**
Mowing frequency: **0.44**

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

Grazing pressure: **0.26**
Soil disturbance: **0.37**

Habitat and sociology

Syntaxon

Diagnostic species of phytosociological classes: **CK (SED) *Sedo-Scleranthetea***

EUNIS habitat

Diagnostic species of EUNIS habitats: **R11 Pannonian and Pontic sandy steppe**, **S68 Semi-desert sand dune with sparse scrub**
Constant species of EUNIS habitats: **R11 Pannonian and Pontic sandy steppe**

Broad habitat

Occurrence in broad habitats: **Coastal beach, dune or shingle, Grassland (non-alpine, non-saline), Semi-desert**

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