Carex lachenalii

Habitus and growth type

Plant height [m]: **0.15**
Life span: **Perennial**
Life form: **Hemicryptophyte**

Flower

Flowering period: **June-August**

Fruit, seed and dispersal

Seed mass [mg]: **0.36**
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: **Wet**
Substrate reaction relationship: **Acidic**
Nutrient relationship: **Oligotrophic**
Salinity relationship: **Non-saline**

Ellenberg-type indicator values

Light indicator value: **7.8**
Temperature indicator value: **1.9**
Moisture indicator value: **6.9**
Reaction indicator value: **3**
Nutrient indicator value: **2.3**
Salinity indicator value: **0**

Disturbance indicator values

Disturbance frequency: **0.96**
Disturbance frequency (herb layer): **1.58**
Disturbance severity: **0.33**
Disturbance severity (herb layer): **0.25**

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

Mowing frequency: **0.11**
Grazing pressure: **0.16**
Soil disturbance: **0.16**

Habitat and sociology

Syntaxon

Diagnostic species of phytosociological classes: **LA (HER) *Salicetea herbaceae***

EUNIS habitat

Diagnostic species of EUNIS habitats: **R42 Boreal and Arctic acidophilous alpine grassland**, **U21 Boreal and Arctic siliceous scree and block field**
Constant species of EUNIS habitats: **U21 Boreal and Arctic siliceous scree and block field**

Broad habitat

Occurrence in broad habitats: **Spring, Wetland, Grassland (non-alpine, non-saline), Alpine-subalpine and arctic grassland, Sparsely vegetated (incl. rock and scree)**

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