Tripidium ravennae

Habitus and growth type

Plant height [m]: **2.5**
Life span: **Perennial**
Life form: **Hemicryptophyte**

Leaf

Specific leaf area [mm^2/mg]: **6.41**

Flower

Flowering period: **June-October**

Fruit, seed and dispersal

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 reaction relationship: **Alkaline**
Nutrient relationship: **Eutrophic**

Ellenberg-type indicator values

Light indicator value: **8.3**
Temperature indicator value: **9.3**
Reaction indicator value: **8**
Nutrient indicator value: **6.7**
Salinity indicator value: **2**

Disturbance indicator values

Disturbance frequency: **0.87**
Disturbance frequency (herb layer): **1.83**
Disturbance severity: **0.47**
Disturbance severity (herb layer): **0.36**
Mowing frequency: **0.22**

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

Grazing pressure: **0.21**
Soil disturbance: **0.19**

Habitat and sociology

Syntaxon

Diagnostic species of phytosociological classes: **FD (NER) *Nerio-Tamaricetea*, MF (JUN) *Juncetea maritimi***

EUNIS habitat

Diagnostic species of EUNIS habitats: **N1J Mediterranean and Black Sea moist and wet dune slack**
Constant species of EUNIS habitats: **N1J Mediterranean and Black Sea moist and wet dune slack**
Dominant species of EUNIS habitats: **N1J Mediterranean and Black Sea moist and wet dune slack**

Broad habitat

Occurrence in broad habitats: **Coastal saltmarsh, Wetland, Saline vegetation, Scrub**

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