Astragalus australis

Habitus and growth type

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

Flower

Flowering period: **June-August**

Fruit, seed and dispersal

Seed mass [mg]: **2.96**
Dispersal mode: **Local non-specific dispersal**
Dispersal distance class: **1**

Trophic mode

Parasitism and mycoheterotrophy: **autotroph**
Carnivory: **non-carnivorous**
Symbiotic nitrogen fixation: **symbiosis with rhizobia**

Taxon origin

Origin in Europe: **Native**

Ecology

Environmental relationships

Substrate humidity relationship: **Mesic**
Substrate reaction relationship: **Alkaline**
Nutrient relationship: **Oligotrophic**
Salinity relationship: **Non-saline**

Ellenberg-type indicator values

Light indicator value: **8.7**
Temperature indicator value: **2.1**
Reaction indicator value: **7.8**
Nutrient indicator value: **2**
Salinity indicator value: **0**

Disturbance indicator values

Disturbance frequency: **1.43**
Disturbance frequency (herb layer): **1.7**
Disturbance severity: **0.33**
Disturbance severity (herb layer): **0.3**
Mowing frequency: **0.04**

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

Grazing pressure: **0.27**
Soil disturbance: **0.12**

Habitat and sociology

Syntaxon

Diagnostic species of phytosociological classes: **AB (KOB) *Carici rupestris-Kobresietea bellardii***, **CU (SES) *Elyno-Seslerietea***

Broad habitat

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

Distribution

Continentality: **6**
Continentality amplitude: **3**

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