Rumex acetosella

Habitus and growth type

Plant height [m]: **0.2**
Life span: **Perennial**
Life form: **Hemicryptophyte, Geophyte**

Leaf

Specific leaf area [mm^2/mg]: **24.67**

Flower

Flowering period: **April-August**

Fruit, seed and dispersal

Seed mass [mg]: **0.45**
Dispersal mode: **Local non-specific dispersal, Anthropochory**
Dispersal distance class: **1, 7**

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: **Acidic**
Nutrient relationship: **Oligotrophic**
Salinity relationship: **Non-saline**

Ellenberg-type indicator values

Light indicator value: **8**
Moisture indicator value: **3.7**
Nutrient indicator value: **2**
Salinity indicator value: **0**

Disturbance indicator values

Disturbance frequency: **0.9**
Disturbance frequency (herb layer): **1.79**
Disturbance severity: **0.56**
Disturbance severity (herb layer): **0.47**

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

Mowing frequency: **0.39**
Grazing pressure: **0.27**
Soil disturbance: **0.38**

Habitat and sociology

EUNIS habitat

Diagnostic species of EUNIS habitats: **R1N Open Iberian suprameditерranean dry acid and neutral grassland**, **R1P Oceanic to subcontinental inland sand grassland on dry acid and neutral soils**, **R1Q Inland sanddrift and dune with siliceous grassland**, **S34 Balkan-Anatolian submontane genistoid scrub**

Constant species of EUNIS habitats: **N15 Atlantic and Baltic coastal dune grassland (grey dune)**, **N19 Atlantic coastal Calluna and Ulex heath**, **R11 Pannonian and Pontic sandy steppe**, **R12 Cryptogam- and annual-dominated vegetation on siliceous rock outcrops**, **R17 Heavy-metal dry grassland of the Balkans**, **R1G Iberian oromediterranean siliceous dry grassland**, **R1J Cyrno-Sardean oromediterranean siliceous dry grassland**, **R1M Lowland to montane, dry to mesic grassland usually dominated by Nardus stricta**, **R1N Open Iberian suprameditерranean dry acid and neutral grassland**, **R1P Oceanic to subcontinental inland sand grassland on dry acid and neutral soils**, **R1Q Inland sanddrift and dune with siliceous grassland**, **R1R Mediterranean to Atlantic open, dry, acid and neutral grassland**, **R57 Herbaceous forest clearing vegetation**, **S33 Lowland to montane temperate and submediterranean genistoid scrub**, **S34 Balkan-Anatolian submontane genistoid scrub**, **S42 Dry heath**, **S43 Macaronesian heath**, **S74 Central Mediterranean mountain hedgehog-heath**, **T35 Temperate continental Pinus sylvestris forest**, **T37 Mediterranean montane Pinus sylvestris-Pinus nigra forest**, **U23 Temperate, lowland to montane siliceous scree**, **U33 Temperate, lowland to montane siliceous inland cliff**, **V11 Intensive unmixed crops**, **V13 Arable land with unmixed crops grown by low-intensity agricultural methods**

Broad habitat

Occurrence in broad habitats: **Coastal beach, dune or shingle, Grassland (non-alpine, non-saline), Alpine-subalpine and arctic grassland, Heathland, Oromediterranean scrub, Scrub, Forest, Sparsely vegetated (incl. rock and scree), Synanthropic**

Distribution

Continentality amplitude: **7**

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