Salix serpillifolia

Habitus and growth type

Plant height [m]: **0.1**
Life span: **Perennial**
Life form: **Chamaephyte**

Flower

Flowering period: **April-August**

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

Ellenberg-type indicator values

Light indicator value: **7**
Temperature indicator value: **1.7**
Moisture indicator value: **4.7**
Reaction indicator value: **9**
Nutrient indicator value: **2**
Salinity indicator value: **0**

Disturbance indicator values

Disturbance frequency: **1.48**
Disturbance frequency (herb layer): **1.49**
Disturbance severity: **0.25**
Disturbance severity (herb layer): **0.25**
Mowing frequency: **0.01**

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

Grazing pressure: **0.21**
Soil disturbance: **0.12**

Habitat and sociology

Syntaxon

Diagnostic species of phytosociological classes: **AB (KOB) *Carici rupestris-Kobresietea bellardii***

EUNIS habitat

Diagnostic species of EUNIS habitats: **S21 Subarctic and alpine dwarf Salix scrub**
Dominant species of EUNIS habitats: **S21 Subarctic and alpine dwarf Salix scrub**

Broad habitat

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

Distribution

Continentality: **4**
Continentality amplitude: **2**

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