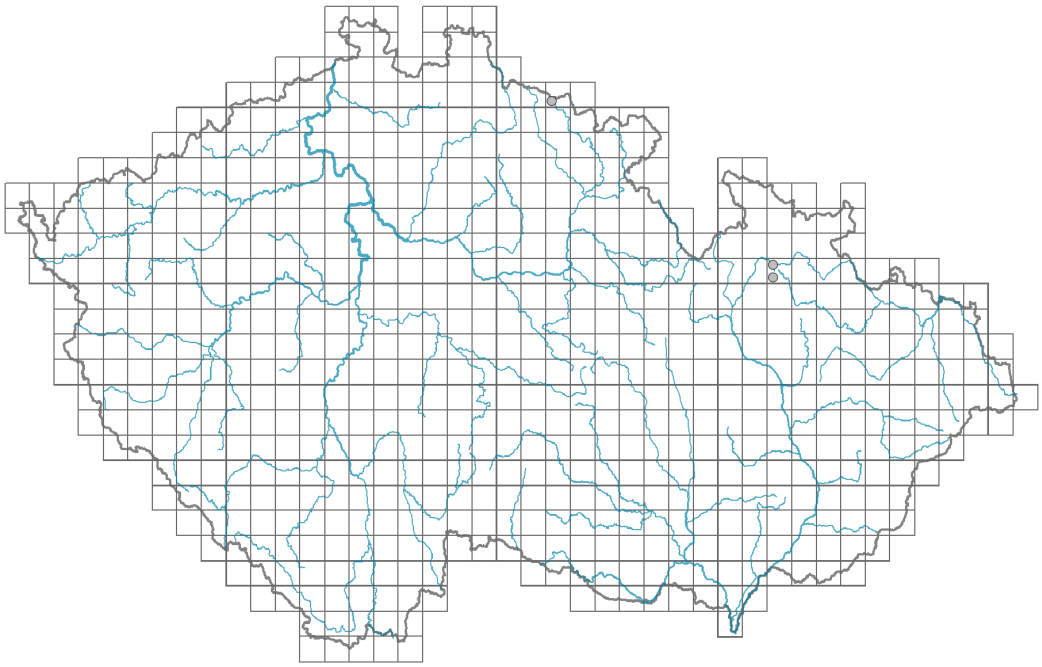
Scabiosa lucida subsp. *lucida*

Distribution



Map info

revised records

unrevised records

On the map are not visualized records without the coordinates and records marked as incorrect or doubtful.

Habitus and growth type

Height [m]: **0.2–0.7**
Life form: **hemicryptophyte**

Leaf

Leaf presence and metamorphosis: **leaves present, not modified**
Leaf arrangement (phyllotaxis): **opposite, rosulate**
Leaf shape: **simple – entire, simple – pinnately divided**
Stipules: **absent**
Petiole: **both present and absent**

Flower

Flowering period [month]: **July–September**
Flower colour: **pink, red-violet**
Flower symmetry: **zygomorphic**
Perianth type: **calyx reduced, corolla present**
Perianth fusion: **fused**
Shape of the sympetalous corolla or syntepalous perianth: **funnel-shaped**
Calyx fusion: **synsepalous**
Inflorescence type: **capitulum**

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

Fruit, seed and dispersal

Fruit type: **dry fruit – achene/cypsela/samara**
Dispersal unit (diaspore): **fruit, infrutescence or its part**
Dispersal strategy: **Allium (mainly autochory)**
Myrmecochory: **myrmecochorous nv**

Trophic mode

Parasitism and mycoheterotrophy: **autotrophic**
Carnivory: **non-carnivorous**
Symbiotic nitrogen fixation: **no nitrogen-fixing symbionts**

Taxon origin

Origin in the Czech Republic: **native**

Ecological indicator values

Ellenberg-type indicator values

Light indicator value: **9 – full light plant, occurring only in fully irradiated places, not at less than 50% of diffuse radiation incident in an open area**
Temperature indicator value: **3 – cool indicator, occurring mainly in subalpine areas**
Moisture indicator value: **4 – transition between values 3 and 5**
Reaction indicator value: **8 – transition between values 7 and 9, occurring mostly in calcium-rich conditions**
Nutrient indicator value: **3 – occurring at nutrient-poor sites more frequently than at average sites and exceptionally at rich sites**
Salinity indicator value: **0 – not salt tolerant, glycophyte**

Habitat and sociology

Occurrence in habitats

1 Vegetation of cliffs, screes and walls

1B Siliceous cliffs and block fields: **2 – optimum**

2 Alpine and subalpine grasslands

2B Subalpine tall-forb and tall-grass vegetation: **2 – optimum**

Affinity to the forest environment

Affinity to the forest environment in Thermophyticum: **0 – taxon that does not spontaneously occur in Czech forests**
Affinity to the forest environment in Mesophyticum and Oreophyticum: **0 – taxon that does not spontaneously occur in Czech forests**

Distribution and frequency

Elevational belt in the Czech Republic: **montane belt, subalpine belt**
Occurrence frequency in the basic grid mapping cells and quadrants of the basic grid mapping cells: 2
taxon.data.freq_in_quad: 3

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

Number of habitats with taxon occurrence in the Czech Republic

Number of narrow habitats in which the taxon occurs: **2**
Number of narrow habitats in which the taxon has its optimum: **2**
Number of broad habitats in which the taxon occurs: **2**
Number of broad habitats in which the taxon has its optimum: **2**

Threats and protection

Red List 2017 (national categories): **C1r – critically threatened taxon, rare**
Red List 2017 (IUCN categories): **VU – vulnerable**
Legal protection: **not protected by law**

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