

Saltlover

Halogeton glomeratus

Description

Introduced to the United States in the early 1930s and can be toxic to grazing animals, especially sheep.

Habit

2-18 in. tall, annual herb.

Leaves

Alternate, sessile, semi-succulent and 0.2-0.9 in. long.

Stems

Curved at the base and reddish to purple in color.

Flowers

Larger flowers are 0.08-0.12 in. wide with 5 light yellow or greenish-yellow sepals and smaller flowers have tooth-like sepals. Neither have petals but both have 2-5 stamens and 2 stigmas.

Fruits and Seeds

Produces two types of seeds. Seeds produced in the early summer are light tan in color and





wingless, while seeds produced in late summer are dark brown in color and winged.

Habitat

Native to southeastern Russia and northwestern China. Can be found in roadsides, dry lakebeds, shrub lands and other arid or semi-arid regions.

Reproduction

By seed.

Similar

Monitoring and Rapid Response

Introduction of Kochia (*Kochia prostrata*) has been shown to decrease halogetron growth. Biological control using a stem-boring moth (*Coleophora porthenica*) from Pakistan or a case-bearing moth (*Coleophora atriplicivora*). Can also be control using 2, 4-D at 2 lbs AI per acre.

Credits

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