

HALOGETON

Halogeton glomeratus (M. Bieb.) C. Meyer

Plant Symbol = HAGL

Contributed by: Aberdeen Plant Materials Center
and Idaho NRCS State Office



Mature halogeton. (Whitson 1987).

Alternate Names

Anabasis glomeratus Bieb. Barilla

Uses

Halogeton is a poisonous noxious weed introduced from Eurasia into the United States early in the 20th century. Since that time it has spread to cover millions of acres in the western valleys. It is highly toxic to both sheep and cattle. It has caused the death of countless sheep in the Intermountain West and Great Basin.

Salt from the soil accumulates in the plant tissues and is also leached from the roots back onto the soil surface increasing salinity and favoring establishment of halogeton over other species. Soil nutrient levels change significantly under halogeton cover. NO₃, P, K, and Na increased under halogeton compared to under winterfat dominated soils (Duda et al 2003).

Soluble oxalates also accumulate in the foliage causing toxicity to grazing animals. The toxicity and potential for harm depend on animal health, site conditions and plant maturity. Consumption of less than 1.5 pounds of halogeton can result in death. Animals will commonly avoid the bitter taste of halogeton if other forage is available.

Status

Consult the PLANTS Web site and your State Department of Natural Resources for this plant's current status (e.g. threatened or endangered species, state noxious status, and wetland indicator values).

Weediness

Halogeton was introduced in Nevada in the early 1930's and subsequently throughout Nevada and Utah and other states (Welsh et al 2003). It was first collected in the US near Wells, NV in 1934 (Young et al 1999).

This plant is included on noxious weed lists in Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, New Mexico and Oregon. It will displace desirable vegetation if not properly managed. Additional weed information is available from the PLANTS Web site at plants.usda.gov. Consult related Web Sites on the Plant Profile for this species for further information.

Description

General: Goosefoot family (*Chenopodiaceae*). Halogeton is a winter to summer annual with an erect growth habit reaching 12 inches in height, much branching from a long taproot. The taproot can reach depths of 20 inches with lateral roots spreading 18 inches in all directions. Leaves are cylindrical and fleshy, resembling sausages. Leaves are typically bluish green, 3 to 20 mm (0.12 to 0.79 in) long and 1 to 2 mm (0.04 to 0.08 in) thick ending in a slender hair-like spine. Stems can be reddish to purple. The flower is membranous and fan-like with wings 2 to 3 mm long and 3 to 4 mm wide. The fruit is a utricle hidden by the sepals and contains brown-black seeds. Halogeton looks similar to Russian thistle during

early growing stages. Halogeton seedlings can be identified by cottony hairs in the leaf axils.

Distribution: For current distribution, consult the Plant Profile page for this species on the PLANTS Web site.

Habitat: This species inhabits disturbed sites, road sides and arid lands in poor ecological condition in all western states. It is often found in large stands in cheatgrass, salt desert shrub, shadscale, saltbush, saltgrass, juniper and pinyon/juniper plant communities.

Adaptation

Halogeton is very well adapted to alluvial valleys with basic ($\text{pH} > 7$) and saline soils in the Great Basin and Intermountain West deserts. It is best adapted to sites receiving less than 12 inches mean annual precipitation. The plants grow well in high saline soils with at least 5800 ppm sodium chloride (roughly 8 mmho/cm or greater) (Cronin and Williams 1965). Halogeton occurs on clays to clay loams to loamy sands at elevations from 2,500 to 7,000 feet.

Management

Halogeton thrives on disturbed sites. Proper grazing management and management of site disturbance are critical to reduce halogeton invasion. Early detection and control via mechanical and chemical methods are required to prevent major infestations.

Seed and Plant Production



Halogeton in flower. California Department of Food and Agriculture

Halogeton plants are very prolific seed producers. As many as 75 seeds are produced per inch of stem or upwards of 400 pounds of seed/ac (Cronin and Williams 1965). Seed develops during the summer and is dispersed by wind, water, animal and human activities, especially road grading. Seed can survive ingestion by sheep and rabbits. Halogeton forms two types of seed. Seed developed before mid-August

generally has a short after ripening period and remains viable for about 1 year. Seed developed after mid-August is generally dormant and can remain viable for up to 10 years (Whitson 1987).



Halogeton fruit and seed. Steve Hurst @ USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database

Control

The best control method for halogeton is prevention. This can be achieved by not disturbing the soil in potential infestation sites. If disturbance is required, follow disturbance by planting site to species adapted to the harsh environment. Halogeton can be controlled by mechanical tillage, but for long term control this must be followed by reseeding. Since revegetating droughty, low rainfall ecological sites is difficult, early detection and response to infestations is imperative for adequate control (CDFA 2008).

For chemical treatment, apply metsulfuron at 0.45 oz active ingredient (ai)/acre (0.75 oz product/ac) to actively growing plants with a surfactant. 2,4-D LV ester at 1 to 2 lb acid equivalent (ae)/acre is also effective when plants are actively growing before bloom stage in mid summer (William and Dailey 2003). Chemical application may damage native and desired plants. Chemical control must be followed by actively altering the plant community with desirable plants to have a lasting affect.

Always read label and safety instructions for each control method. Trade names and control measures appear in this document only to provide specific information. USDA NRCS does not guarantee or warranty the products and control methods named, and other products may be equally effective.

Because halogeton typically occupies droughty low rainfall ecological sites, there are few options for reclamation species. These include: crested wheatgrass, Siberian wheatgrass, Russian wildrye, tall wheatgrass, Newhy hybrid wheatgrass and forage

kochia, Native species options include thickspike and streambank wheatgrass, Sandberg bluegrass, slender wheatgrass, western wheatgrass, bottlebrush squirreltail, sand dropseed, saltbush and globemallow species.

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