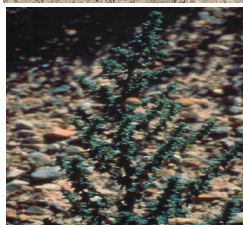


# Halogeton

Colorado Department of  
Agriculture

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## Key ID Points

## Identification and Management



## Identification and Impacts

**H**alogeton (*Halogeton glomeratus*) is an annual forb native to Asia. The plant ranges in heights of a few inches off the ground to 18 inches tall. Halogeton starts as a low growing multi-branched, spreading plant and then stems become erect with maturity. Plants begin as a blueish-green color in the spring turning redish-yellow later in the summer. Leaves are nearly tubular, small, and fleshy in nature. The ends of the leaf are tipped with a delicate needle-like spine. Flowers are inconspicuous, green and borne at the leaf axils. The root system is fibrous and spreading. Halogeton mainly reproduces by seeds. There are two different types of seeds produced. The seeds that are brown in color, generally will lie dormant and stay viable for many years. The seeds that are black in color will generally reproduce in the same growing season.

**H**abitats for Halogeton include roadsides, trails, areas where animals congregate, overgrazed sites, and is ideally adapted to the high desert/alkaline soils. The Plant can be toxic to grazing animals and at

times it is readily grazed by animals. Sheep seem to be most affected by the toxic oxalates, cows can also be affected. Halogeton is hard to eradicate in plant populations have been present for more than 2 years, since seeds can stay viable up to 10 years.

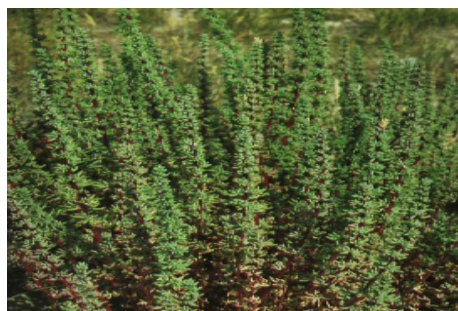
**T**he key to effective control of Halogeton is preventing the plant to establish viable populations. Halogeton does not outcompete native vegetation, so maintaining and revegetating sites that are overgrazed are effective management tools. Herbicide treatments can also be effective in plant populations that are small. Details on the back of this sheet can help to create a management plan compatible with your site ecology.

**H**alogeton is designated as a "List C" species on the Colorado Noxious Weed Act. It is required to be either eradicated, contained, or suppressed depending on the local jurisdictions managing this species. For more information, visit [www.colorado.gov/ag/weeds](http://www.colorado.gov/ag/weeds) or call the State Weed Coordinator at the Colorado Department of Agriculture, Conservation Services Division, 303-239-4100.



Photos © Bottom right, Bottom left, and top left; Kelly Uhing, Department of Agriculture; All others Clinton Shock, Oregon State University, Bugwood.org

*Halogeton glomeratus*

**CULTURAL**

Outcompeting Halogeton proves to be the most economical treatment method. Planting desirable grasses and forbs on disturbed sites, and where Halogeton populations are established will help control populations. For specific seed recommendations contact your local Natural Resources Conservation Services for seed mixes.

**BIOLOGICAL**

Currently there is not any biocontrol available for Halogeton. Biocontrol takes many years of research and development. For more information, contact the Palisade Insectary of the Colorado Department of Agriculture at 970-464-7916 for more information.

**MECHANICAL**

Hand pull or dig when soil is moist, but make sure to wear gloves. Bag specimens carefully so as not to scatter seeds. The key to effective control is to prevent seed production and/or spread.

*Integrated Weed Management:*

*Using cultural and herbicide treatments in combination can help control Halogeton populations. Halogeton does not outcompete native vegetation, so maintaining healthy plant populations and revegetating areas that have been disturbed, proves to be the most economical method of treatment.*

## Halogeton

## HERBICIDES

NOTE: The following are recommendations for herbicides that can be applied to range and pasturelands. Rates are approximate and based on equipment with an output of 30 gal/acre. Please read label for exact rates. Always read, understand, and follow the label directions. The herbicide label is the LAW!

HERBICIDE	RATE	APPLICATION TIMING
Metsulfuron + Chlorsulfuron (Cimmaron X-tra)	2.0 oz/acre	Apply pre-emergence to post-emergence stages in spring. Add non-ionic surfactant @ 0.32 oz/gal water or 1 pt/100 gal water.
Chlorsulfuron (Telar XP)	1/2 - 1 oz/acre	Apply pre-emergence to post-emergence stages in spring. Add non-ionic surfactant @ 0.32 oz/gal water or 1 pt/100 gal water.

