

**Family:** *Amaranthaceae*

**Taxon:** *Blutaparon vermiculare*

**Synonym:** *Caraxeron vermicularis* (L.) Raf  
*Gomphrena vermicularis* L. (basionym)  
*Philoxerus vermicularis* (L.) Sm

**Common Name** Silverhead  
samphire

<b>Questionnaire :</b>	current 20090513	<b>Assessor:</b>	Patti Clifford	<b>Designation:</b>	H(HPWRA)
<b>Status:</b>	Assessor Approved	<b>Data Entry Person:</b>	Patti Clifford	<b>WRA Score</b>	7
101	Is the species highly domesticated?			y=-3, n=0	n
102	Has the species become naturalized where grown?			y=1, n=-1	
103	Does the species have weedy races?			y=1, n=-1	
201	Species suited to tropical or subtropical climate(s) - If island is primarily wet habitat, then substitute "wet tropical" for "tropical or subtropical"			(0-low; 1-intermediate; 2-high) (See Appendix 2)	High
202	Quality of climate match data			(0-low; 1-intermediate; 2-high) (See Appendix 2)	High
203	Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)			y=1, n=0	n
204	Native or naturalized in regions with tropical or subtropical climates			y=1, n=0	y
205	Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range?			y=-2, ?=-1, n=0	n
301	Naturalized beyond native range			y = 1*multiplier (see Appendix 2), n= question 205	y
302	Garden/amenity/disturbance weed			n=0, y = 1*multiplier (see Appendix 2)	n
303	Agricultural/forestry/horticultural weed			n=0, y = 2*multiplier (see Appendix 2)	n
304	Environmental weed			n=0, y = 2*multiplier (see Appendix 2)	n
305	Congeneric weed			n=0, y = 1*multiplier (see Appendix 2)	n
401	Produces spines, thorns or burrs			y=1, n=0	n
402	Allelopathic			y=1, n=0	
403	Parasitic			y=1, n=0	n
404	Unpalatable to grazing animals			y=1, n=-1	
405	Toxic to animals			y=1, n=0	n
406	Host for recognized pests and pathogens			y=1, n=0	
407	Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans			y=1, n=0	n
408	Creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems			y=1, n=0	n
409	Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle			y=1, n=0	
410	Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions (or limestone conditions if not a volcanic island)			y=1, n=0	y

411	Climbing or smothering growth habit	y=1, n=0	y
412	Forms dense thickets	y=1, n=0	n
501	Aquatic	y=5, n=0	n
502	Grass	y=1, n=0	n
503	Nitrogen fixing woody plant	y=1, n=0	n
504	Geophyte (herbaceous with underground storage organs -- bulbs, corms, or tubers)	y=1, n=0	n
601	Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat	y=1, n=0	n
602	Produces viable seed	y=1, n=-1	y
603	Hybridizes naturally	y=1, n=-1	
604	Self-compatible or apomictic	y=1, n=-1	
605	Requires specialist pollinators	y=-1, n=0	n
606	Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation	y=1, n=-1	y
607	Minimum generative time (years)	1 year = 1, 2 or 3 years = 0, 4+ years = -1	1
701	Propagules likely to be dispersed unintentionally (plants growing in heavily trafficked areas)	y=1, n=-1	
702	Propagules dispersed intentionally by people	y=1, n=-1	y
703	Propagules likely to disperse as a produce contaminant	y=1, n=-1	n
704	Propagules adapted to wind dispersal	y=1, n=-1	n
705	Propagules water dispersed	y=1, n=-1	y
706	Propagules bird dispersed	y=1, n=-1	
707	Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)	y=1, n=-1	n
708	Propagules survive passage through the gut	y=1, n=-1	
801	Prolific seed production (>1000/m2)	y=1, n=-1	
802	Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)	y=1, n=-1	
803	Well controlled by herbicides	y=-1, n=1	
804	Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation, cultivation, or fire	y=1, n=-1	
805	Effective natural enemies present locally (e.g. introduced biocontrol agents)	y=-1, n=1	

Designation: H(HPWRA)

WRA Score 7

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**Supporting Data:**

101	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	No evidence.
201	2010. USDA, ARS, National Genetic Resources Program. Germplasm Resources Information Network - (GRIN) [Online Database]. National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland. URL: <a href="http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/genus.pl?1738">http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/genus.pl?1738</a>	Native distribution: Cameroon [w.]; Gabon [w.]; Cote D'Ivoire; Gambia; Guinea; Nigeria [s.]; Senegal; Sierra Leone; Togo; Angola [w.]; United States - Florida, Texas; Mexico [coasts]; Belize; Costa Rica; Guatemala; Panama; Antigua and Barbuda; Barbados; Cuba; Dominica; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Hispaniola; Jamaica; Martinique; Montserrat; Puerto Rico; St. Lucia; St. Vincent and Grenadines; French Guiana; Guyana [n.]; Suriname [n]; Venezuela [n.]; Brazil [e.]; Colombia [coasts]; Ecuador [w.]
202	2010. USDA, ARS, National Genetic Resources Program. Germplasm Resources Information Network - (GRIN) [Online Database]. National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland. URL: <a href="http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/genus.pl?1738">http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/genus.pl?1738</a>	Native distribution: Cameroon [w.]; Gabon [w.]; Cote D'Ivoire; Gambia; Guinea; Nigeria [s.]; Senegal; Sierra Leone; Togo; Angola [w.]; United States - Florida, Texas; Mexico [coasts]; Belize; Costa Rica; Guatemala; Panama; Antigua and Barbuda; Barbados; Cuba; Dominica; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Hispaniola; Jamaica; Martinique; Montserrat; Puerto Rico; St. Lucia; St. Vincent and Grenadines; French Guiana; Guyana [n.]; Suriname [n]; Venezuela [n.]; Brazil [e.]; Colombia [coasts]; Ecuador [w.]
203	2010. eFloras. <i>Blutaparon vermiculare</i> (Linnaeus) Mears Flora of North America Vol. 4. 4: 456. Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis, MO & Harvard University Herbaria, <a href="http://www.efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora_id=1&amp;taxon_id=242415711">http://www.efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora_id=1&amp;taxon_id=242415711</a>	Flowering year-round. Saline soils, sands of beaches, dunes, sand bars; 0-10 m; Fla., La., Tex.; Mexico; Central America.
204	2010. USDA, ARS, National Genetic Resources Program. Germplasm Resources Information Network - (GRIN) [Online Database]. National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland. URL: <a href="http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/genus.pl?1738">http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/genus.pl?1738</a>	Native distribution: Cameroon [w.]; Gabon [w.]; Cote D'Ivoire; Gambia; Guinea; Nigeria [s.]; Senegal; Sierra Leone; Togo; Angola [w.]; United States - Florida, Texas; Mexico [coasts]; Belize; Costa Rica; Guatemala; Panama; Antigua and Barbuda; Barbados; Cuba; Dominica; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Hispaniola; Jamaica; Martinique; Montserrat; Puerto Rico; St. Lucia; St. Vincent and Grenadines; French Guiana; Guyana [n.]; Suriname [n]; Venezuela [n.]; Brazil [e.]; Colombia [coasts]; Ecuador [w.]
205	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	No evidence of repeated introductions.
301	1995. Wagner, W.L./Herbst, D.R.. Contributions to the flora of Hawaii. IV. New records and name changes. Bishop Museum Occasional Paper. 42: 14-15. <a href="http://hbs.bishopmuseum.org/pdf/OP42.pdf">http://hbs.bishopmuseum.org/pdf/OP42.pdf</a>	Naturalized on Oahu at the Kahuku Pacific Sea Farms property, growing at end of old runway in area where wastewater is left to pond, prostrate herb forming small mounds, growing among <i>Sesuvium portulacastrum</i> on coralline substrate, 4 Jul 1991.
302	2007. Randall, R.P.. Global Compendium of Weeds. <a href="http://www.hear.org/gcw/">http://www.hear.org/gcw/</a>	No evidence.
303	2007. Randall, R.P.. Global Compendium of Weeds. <a href="http://www.hear.org/gcw/">http://www.hear.org/gcw/</a>	No evidence.
304	2007. Randall, R.P.. Global Compendium of Weeds. <a href="http://www.hear.org/gcw/">http://www.hear.org/gcw/</a>	No evidence.
305	2007. Randall, R.P.. Global Compendium of Weeds. <a href="http://www.hear.org/gcw/">http://www.hear.org/gcw/</a>	No evidence.
401	2010. eFloras. <i>Blutaparon vermiculare</i> (Linnaeus) Mears Flora of North America Vol. 4. 4: 456. Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis, MO & Harvard University Herbaria, <a href="http://www.efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora_id=1&amp;taxon_id=242415711">http://www.efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora_id=1&amp;taxon_id=242415711</a>	"Plants perennial or occasionally annual, 3-20 dm. Stems mostly prostrate with ascending branches, much-branched, glabrous. Leaf blades linear to linear lanceolate or oblanceolate, 15-55 × 2-12 mm. Inflorescences: heads white or pinkish (drying silvery white), globose or cylindrical, 7-30 × 7-10 mm; bracteoles slightly shorter than flowers. Flowers very short-pedicellate; tepals connate basally, white, oblong, dorsiventrally compressed, thickened basally, 3-5 mm, chartaceous, apex of outer tepals obtuse, apex of inner tepals acute, spinose-tipped, densely villous. Utricles indehiscent or splitting irregularly, included in tepals, 1.3 mm. Seeds 0.8-1 mm."
402	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	Unknown.
403	2010. eFloras. <i>Blutaparon vermiculare</i> (Linnaeus) Mears Flora of North America Vol. 4. 4: 456. Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis, MO & Harvard University Herbaria, <a href="http://www.efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora_id=1&amp;taxon_id=242415711">http://www.efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora_id=1&amp;taxon_id=242415711</a>	Not parasitic.

404	1994. Nellis, D.W.. Seashore plants of South Florida and the Caribbean: a guide to identification and propagation of xeriscape plants. Pineapple Press Inc., <a href="http://books.google.com/books?id=VGu2wAtR5zQC&amp;dq=blutaparon+vermiculare+%2B+%22fodder%22&amp;lr=&amp;sour">http://books.google.com/books?id=VGu2wAtR5zQC&amp;dq=blutaparon+vermiculare+%2B+%22fodder%22&amp;lr=&amp;sour</a>	This species is sometimes fed to poultry.
405	2010. National Center for Biotechnology Information. PubMed. U.S. National Library of Medicine, Bethesda, Maryland <a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/entrez">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/entrez</a>	No evidence of toxicity.
405	2010. Specialized Information Services, U.S. National Library of Medicine. TOXNET Toxicology Data Network [Online Database]. National Institutes of Health, <a href="http://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/">http://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/</a>	No evidence of toxicity.
406	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	Unknown.
407	2004. Austin, D.F.. Florida ethnobotany. CRC Press, Boca Raton <a href="http://books.google.com/books?id=eS7IX_rC3GEC&amp;pg=PA144&amp;dq=Blutaparon+vermiculare&amp;hl=en&amp;ei=PObBTL0Boa4sAOLrvDOCw&amp;sa=X&amp;oi=book_result&amp;ct=result&amp;resnum=1&amp;ved=0CCUQ6AEwAA#v=onepage&amp;q=Blutaparon%2">http://books.google.com/books?id=eS7IX_rC3GEC&amp;pg=PA144&amp;dq=Blutaparon+vermiculare&amp;hl=en&amp;ei=PObBTL0Boa4sAOLrvDOCw&amp;sa=X&amp;oi=book_result&amp;ct=result&amp;resnum=1&amp;ved=0CCUQ6AEwAA#v=onepage&amp;q=Blutaparon%2</a>	The stems and foliage are edible.
408	2004. Hammer, R.L.. Florida Keys wildflowers. Globe pequot, <a href="http://books.google.com/books?id=ai97pkgIH5MC&amp;pg=PA138&amp;dq=Blutaparon+vermiculare&amp;hl=en&amp;ei=PObBTL0Boa4sAOLrvDOCw&amp;sa=X&amp;oi=book_result&amp;ct=result&amp;resnum=4&amp;ved=0CDQQ6AEwAw#v=onepage&amp;q=Blutaparon ver">http://books.google.com/books?id=ai97pkgIH5MC&amp;pg=PA138&amp;dq=Blutaparon+vermiculare&amp;hl=en&amp;ei=PObBTL0Boa4sAOLrvDOCw&amp;sa=X&amp;oi=book_result&amp;ct=result&amp;resnum=4&amp;ved=0CDQQ6AEwAw#v=onepage&amp;q=Blutaparon ver</a>	Succulent, herbaceous perennial.
409	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	Unknown.
410	1995. Wagner, W.L./Herbst, D.R.. Contributions to the flora of Hawaii. IV. New records and name changes. Bishop Museum Occasional Paper. 42: 14-15. <a href="http://hbs.bishopmuseum.org/pdf/OP42.pdf">http://hbs.bishopmuseum.org/pdf/OP42.pdf</a>	"Oahu: Kahuku Pacific Sea Farms property, growing at end of old runway in area where wastewater is left to pond, prostrate herb forming small mounds, growing among Sesuvium portulacastrum on coralline substrate."
410	1999. Sanchez-Del Pino, I./ Flores Olvera, H./ Valdes, J.. The Amaranthaceae in saline and gypseous soils of Mexico. Anales del Instituto de Biologia Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico Serie Botanica. 70: 29-135.	In this study, ten genera, 36 species and six varieties of the Amaranthaceae family in Mexico are described and keyed in terms of distribution and affinity to saline or gypseous soils. Blutaparon vermiculare was restricted to saline soils.
410	2010. eFloras. Blutaparon vermiculare (Linnaeus) Mears Flora of North America Vol. 4. 4: 456. Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis, MO & Harvard University Herbaria, <a href="http://www.efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora_id=1&amp;taxon_id=242415711">http://www.efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora_id=1&amp;taxon_id=242415711</a>	Flowering year-round. Saline soils, sands of beaches, dunes, sand bars; 0-10 m; Fla., La., Tex.; Mexico; Central America.
411	1994. Nellis, D.W.. Seashore plants of South Florida and the Caribbean: a guide to identification and propagation of xeriscape plants. Pineapple Press Inc., <a href="http://books.google.com/books?id=VGu2wAtR5zQC&amp;dq=blutaparon+vermiculare+%2B+%22fodder%22&amp;lr=&amp;sour">http://books.google.com/books?id=VGu2wAtR5zQC&amp;dq=blutaparon+vermiculare+%2B+%22fodder%22&amp;lr=&amp;sour</a>	"A prostrate succulent annual or perennial herb with stems to 1.2m (4 ft) long with opposite fleshy leaves. It is often found climbing on adjacent driftwooe, rocks or other vegetation. The dense mats formed by colonies of these species serve to control erosion and stop soil movement."
411	2002. Drude de Lacerda, L.. Mangrove ecosystems: function and management. Springer, New York <a href="http://books.google.com/books?id=Nv5NMO1gOs0C&amp;pg=PA18&amp;dq=blutaparon+vermiculare&amp;hl=en&amp;ei=m1HHTNKfNI6qsAOY2JmdDQ&amp;sa=X&amp;oi=book_result&amp;ct=result&amp;resnum=8&amp;ved=0CEgQ6A">http://books.google.com/books?id=Nv5NMO1gOs0C&amp;pg=PA18&amp;dq=blutaparon+vermiculare&amp;hl=en&amp;ei=m1HHTNKfNI6qsAOY2JmdDQ&amp;sa=X&amp;oi=book_result&amp;ct=result&amp;resnum=8&amp;ved=0CEgQ6A</a>	"Other salt marsh species specialise in colonising areas disturbed by hurricanes or anthropogenic activities. Sesuvium portulacastrumL.. And Blutaparon vermiculare L. Mears, have been reported as typical of such areas forming very dense communities that map permanently occupy disturbed mangrove areas."

411	2010. eFloras. <i>Blutaparon vermiculare</i> (Linnaeus) Mears Flora of North America Vol. 4. 4: 456. Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis, MO & Harvard University Herbaria, <a href="http://www.efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora_id=1&amp;taxon_id=242415711">http://www.efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora_id=1&amp;taxon_id=242415711</a>	Plants perennial or occasionally annual, 3-20 dm. Stems mostly prostrate with ascending branches, much-branched, glabrous.
412	2010. eFloras. <i>Blutaparon vermiculare</i> (Linnaeus) Mears Flora of North America Vol. 4. 4: 456. Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis, MO & Harvard University Herbaria, <a href="http://www.efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora_id=1&amp;taxon_id=242415711">http://www.efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora_id=1&amp;taxon_id=242415711</a>	"Plants perennial or occasionally annual, 3-20 dm. Stems mostly prostrate with ascending branches."
501	2010. eFloras. <i>Blutaparon vermiculare</i> (Linnaeus) Mears Flora of North America Vol. 4. 4: 456. Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis, MO & Harvard University Herbaria, <a href="http://www.efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora_id=1&amp;taxon_id=242415711">http://www.efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora_id=1&amp;taxon_id=242415711</a>	Terrestrial.
502	2010. eFloras. <i>Blutaparon vermiculare</i> (Linnaeus) Mears Flora of North America Vol. 4. 4: 456. Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis, MO & Harvard University Herbaria, <a href="http://www.efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora_id=1&amp;taxon_id=242415711">http://www.efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora_id=1&amp;taxon_id=242415711</a>	Amaranthaceae.
503	2010. eFloras. <i>Blutaparon vermiculare</i> (Linnaeus) Mears Flora of North America Vol. 4. 4: 456. Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis, MO & Harvard University Herbaria, <a href="http://www.efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora_id=1&amp;taxon_id=242415711">http://www.efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora_id=1&amp;taxon_id=242415711</a>	Herbaceous perennial or annual.
504	2010. eFloras. <i>Blutaparon vermiculare</i> (Linnaeus) Mears Flora of North America Vol. 4. 4: 456. Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis, MO & Harvard University Herbaria, <a href="http://www.efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora_id=1&amp;taxon_id=242415711">http://www.efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora_id=1&amp;taxon_id=242415711</a>	Not a geophyte.
601	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	No evidence.
602	1994. Nellis, D.W.. Seashore plants of South Florida and the Caribbean: a guide to identification and propagation of xeriscape plants. Pineapple Press Inc., <a href="http://books.google.com/books?id=VGu2wAtR5zQC&amp;dq=blutaparon+vermiculare+%2B+%22fodder%22&amp;lr=&amp;sour">http://books.google.com/books?id=VGu2wAtR5zQC&amp;dq=blutaparon+vermiculare+%2B+%22fodder%22&amp;lr=&amp;sour</a>	Small dark brown seeds.
603	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	Unknown.
604	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	Unknown.
605	2010. Seed Clean Inc. Salt tolerant native plants. Seed clean, <a href="http://seedclean.com/htdocs/salt.html">http://seedclean.com/htdocs/salt.html</a>	White flowers attract honeybees.
606	1994. Nellis, D.W.. Seashore plants of South Florida and the Caribbean: a guide to identification and propagation of xeriscape plants. Pineapple Press Inc., <a href="http://books.google.com/books?id=VGu2wAtR5zQC&amp;dq=blutaparon+vermiculare+%2B+%22fodder%22&amp;lr=&amp;sour">http://books.google.com/books?id=VGu2wAtR5zQC&amp;dq=blutaparon+vermiculare+%2B+%22fodder%22&amp;lr=&amp;sour</a>	Sections of rooted rhizomes are easily transplanted. Vegetative cuttings may also be rooted.
607	2010. eFloras. <i>Blutaparon vermiculare</i> (Linnaeus) Mears Flora of North America Vol. 4. 4: 456. Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis, MO & Harvard University Herbaria, <a href="http://www.efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora_id=1&amp;taxon_id=242415711">http://www.efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora_id=1&amp;taxon_id=242415711</a>	"Plants perennial or occasionally annual, 3-20 dm.

701	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	Unknown.
702	2010. Seed Clean Inc. Salt tolerant native plants. Seed clean, <a href="http://seedclean.com/htdocs/salt.html">http://seedclean.com/htdocs/salt.html</a>	Aquatic Plants of Florida Inc. sells <i>Blutaparon vermiculare</i> . [limited sources]
703	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	No evidence of produce contamination.
704	2010. eFloras. <i>Blutaparon vermiculare</i> (Linnaeus) Mears Flora of North America Vol. 4. 4: 456. Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis, MO & Harvard University Herbaria, <a href="http://www.efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora_id=1&amp;taxon_id=242415711">http://www.efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora_id=1&amp;taxon_id=242415711</a>	Utricles indehiscent or splitting irregularly, included in tepals, 1.3 mm. Seeds 0.8-1 mm."
705	2002. Drude de Lacerda, L.. Mangrove ecosystems: function and management. Springer, New York <a href="http://books.google.com/books?id=Nv5NMO1gOs0C&amp;pg=PA18&amp;dq=blutaparon+vermiculare&amp;hl=en&amp;ei=m1HHTNKfNI6qsAOY2JmdDQ&amp;sa=X&amp;oi=book_result&amp;ct=result&amp;resnum=8&amp;ved=0CEgQ6A">http://books.google.com/books?id=Nv5NMO1gOs0C&amp;pg=PA18&amp;dq=blutaparon+vermiculare&amp;hl=en&amp;ei=m1HHTNKfNI6qsAOY2JmdDQ&amp;sa=X&amp;oi=book_result&amp;ct=result&amp;resnum=8&amp;ved=0CEgQ6A</a>	"Other salt marsh species specialise in colonising areas disturbed by hurricanes or anthropogenic activities. <i>Sesuvium portulacastrum</i> L. And <i>Blutaparon vermiculare</i> L. Mears, have been reported as typical of such areas forming very dense communities that map permanently occupy disturbed mangrove areas."
705	2010. eFloras. <i>Blutaparon vermiculare</i> (Linnaeus) Mears Flora of North America Vol. 4. 4: 456. Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis, MO & Harvard University Herbaria, <a href="http://www.efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora_id=1&amp;taxon_id=242415711">http://www.efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora_id=1&amp;taxon_id=242415711</a>	Saline soils, sands of beaches, dunes, sand bars
706	2010. eFloras. <i>Blutaparon vermiculare</i> (Linnaeus) Mears Flora of North America Vol. 4. 4: 456. Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis, MO & Harvard University Herbaria, <a href="http://www.efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora_id=1&amp;taxon_id=242415711">http://www.efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora_id=1&amp;taxon_id=242415711</a>	[Unknown, could possibly be dispersed attached to birds feathers or feet] Utricles indehiscent or splitting irregularly, included in tepals, 1.3 mm. Seeds 0.8-1 mm."
707	2010. eFloras. <i>Blutaparon vermiculare</i> (Linnaeus) Mears Flora of North America Vol. 4. 4: 456. Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis, MO & Harvard University Herbaria, <a href="http://www.efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora_id=1&amp;taxon_id=242415711">http://www.efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora_id=1&amp;taxon_id=242415711</a>	"Utricles indehiscent or splitting irregularly, included in tepals, 1.3 mm. Seeds 0.8-1 mm." [no means of external attachment]
708	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	Unknown.
801	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	Unknown.
802	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	Unknown.
803	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	Unknown.
804	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	Unknown.
805	2000. Pemberton, R.W.. Predictable risk to native plants in weed biological control. <i>Oecologia</i> . 125: 489-494.	Unknown. However, <i>Blutaparon vermiculare</i> is used as a host for the alligator moth <i>Acrola malloi</i> that was introduced to control alligatorweed [ <i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i> (Martius) Grisebach].