

Family: *Chenopodiaceae*

Taxon: *Dysphania ambrosioides*

Synonym: *Chenopodium ambrosioides* L. (*basionym*) **Common Name** American wormseed
Jerusalem-tea
Mexican-tea
Spanish-tea
wormseed

Questionnaire : current 20090513 **Assessor:** Patti Clifford **Designation:** H(HPWRA)
Status: Assessor Approved **Data Entry Person:** Patti Clifford **WRA Score** 15

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	y
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	y
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)	
303	Agricultural/forestry/horticultural weed	n=0, y = 2*multiplier (see Appendix 2)	y
304	Environmental weed	n=0, y = 2*multiplier (see Appendix 2)	n
305	Congeneric weed	n=0, y = 1*multiplier (see Appendix 2)	
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	n
405	Toxic to animals	y=1, n=0	y
406	Host for recognized pests and pathogens	y=1, n=0	
407	Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans	y=1, n=0	y
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	n

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	n
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	y
605	Requires specialist pollinators	y=-1, n=0	n
606	Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation	y=1, n=-1	n
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	y
702	Propagules dispersed intentionally by people	y=1, n=-1	y
703	Propagules likely to disperse as a produce contaminant	y=1, n=-1	y
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	y
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	y
803	Well controlled by herbicides	y=-1, n=1	y
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 15

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 http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/index.pl	Native: United States; Mexico; Belize; Costa Rica; El Salvador; Guatemala; Honduras; Mexico; Nicaragua; Panama; French Guiana; Guyana; Suriname; Venezuela; Bolivia; Columbia; Peru; Argentina; Paraguay.
202	2010. USDA, ARS, National Genetic Resources Program. Germplasm Resources Information Network (GRIN) [Online Database]. National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/index.pl	Native: United States; Mexico; Belize; Costa Rica; El Salvador; Guatemala; Honduras; Mexico; Nicaragua; Panama; French Guiana; Guyana; Suriname; Venezuela; Bolivia; Columbia; Peru; Argentina; Paraguay.
203	1997. Holm, L.G.. World weeds: natural histories and distribution. John Wiley and Sons, Inc., New York, NY	"It is frequently found in disturbed sites, wastelands, along roadsides and ditches, and in annual and perennial crops. Plants occur from sea level to 1200 m on the Pacific islands of Hawaii and grow in annual precipitation ranges of 31 to 430 cm, in mean annual temperatures of 6.9 to 27.4° C and in soils with a pH of 5.0 to 8.7"
204	2010. USDA, ARS, National Genetic Resources Program. Germplasm Resources Information Network (GRIN) [Online Database]. National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/index.pl	Native: United States; Mexico; Belize; Costa Rica; El Salvador; Guatemala; Honduras; Mexico; Nicaragua; Panama; French Guiana; Guyana; Suriname; Venezuela; Bolivia; Columbia; Peru; Argentina; Paraguay.
205	1988. Brenan, J.P.M.. <i>Chenopodium ambrosioides</i> L. [family Chenopodiaceae] Flora Zambesiaca Vol. 9 part 1. Kew, http://plants.jstor.org/flora/fz6656	Introduced to Botswana
205	1990. Roos-Collins. The flavors of home: a guide to wild edible plants of the San Francisco Bay area. Heyday Books, http://books.google.com/books?id=ZVSd-ZAnB1gC&pg=PA182&dq=chenopodium+ambrosioides+%2B+%22seed%22&hl=en&ei=Q2t4TNqJNI7tnQey7-jABA&sa=X&oi=	In southern France, Germany, the West Indies, and Mexico the leaves are brewed to make a tea.
205	2008. Foxcroft, L.C./Richardson, D.M./Wilson, J.R.U.. Ornamental Plants as Invasive Aliens: Problems and Solutions in Kruger National Park, South Africa. Environmental Management. 41: 32–51.	Naturalized in Kruger National Park, South Africa
301	1999. Wagner, W. L./Herbst, D. R./Sohmer, S. H.. Manual of the flowering plants of Hawaii. Revised edition.. University of Hawai'i Press and Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, HI.	In Hawaii naturalized in dry, usually disturbed sites in pastures, on open lava flows, along roadsides at higher elevations, rarely in sandy sites near beaches (30-) 600-2,450 m on Oahu, Lanai, Maui, and Hawaii. Naturalized prior to 1871.
301	2008. Foxcroft, L.C./Richardson, D.M./Wilson, J.R.U.. Ornamental Plants as Invasive Aliens: Problems and Solutions in Kruger National Park, South Africa. Environmental Management. 41: 32–51.	Naturalized in Kruger Park, South Africa.
302	2010. Plants for a Future Database. <i>Chenopodium ambrosioides</i> - L.. Plants for a Future Database, http://www.pfaf.org/user/Plant.aspx?LatinName=Chenopodium+ambrosioides	Mainly found on dry wasteland and cultivated ground.
303	2007. DiTomaso, J.. Mexicantea [<i>Chenopodium ambrosioides</i> L.] [CHEAM]Weeds of California and Other Western States: Geraniaceae-Zygophyllaceae Volume 2 of Weeds of California and Other Western States. ANR Publications, http://books.google.com/books?id=qyg	Mexican tea occurs nearly worldwide as a weed of agronomic fields, vegetable crops, orchards and pastures.

303	2009. DAISE. Handbook of alien species in Europe Volume 3 of Invading nature. Springer Science and Business Media B.V.,	Major invasive species of economic importance in Europe include <i>Chenopodium ambrosioides</i> . [no impact mentioned]
304	2007. DiTomaso, J.. Mexicantea [<i>Chenopodium ambrosioides</i> L.] [CHEAM]Weeds of California and Other Western States: Geraniaceae-Zygophyllaceae Volume 2 of Weeds of California and Other Western States. ANR Publications, http://books.google.com/books?id=qyg	Mexican tea occurs nearly worldwide as a weed of agronomic fields, vegetable crops, orchards and pastures.
304	2009. DAISE. Handbook of alien species in Europe Volume 3 of Invading nature. Springer Science and Business Media B.V.,	Major invasive species of economic importance in Europe include <i>Chenopodium ambrosioides</i> . [no impact mentioned]
305	2007. Randall, R.P.. Global Compendium of Weeds. http://www.hear.org/gcw/	No evidence.
401	1988. Brenan, J.P.M.. <i>Chenopodium ambrosioides</i> L. [family Chenopodiaceae] Flora Zambesiaca Vol. 9 part 1. Kew, http://plants.jstor.org/flora/fz6656	Herb, usually annual, rarely a short-lived perennial, up to 180 cm. high, upright, much branched, green (? occasionally red-tinged), shortly and inconspicuously pubescent or puberulous, often with some longer hairs on stem, also with numerous yellowish sessile glands particularly on inferior side of leaves, strongly aromatic. Leaves mostly lanceolate, the inferior with several (to c.10) coarse irregular ascending teeth on each margin, 3–14 × 0.5–4.5 cm.; superior leaves becoming smaller narrower and linear-entire, bracts even smaller, down to 23 × 0.5 mm. Inflorescence an ample much branched panicle of small sessile clusters of flowers arranged spicately along the ultimate branches, all or some clusters bracteate. Perianth-segments 3–5 (female flowers), 4–5 (unisexual flowers), pubescent to glabrous, glandular, variable connate, smooth and not at all dorsally keeled. Stamens 4–5. Pericarp easily removed. Seeds deep red-brown, about 0.5–0.8 mm. in diam.; testa (see under microscope) almost smooth and with faintly impressed sinuose lines
403	1988. Brenan, J.P.M.. <i>Chenopodium ambrosioides</i> L. [family Chenopodiaceae] Flora Zambesiaca Vol. 9 part 1. Kew, http://plants.jstor.org/flora/fz6656	Herb, usually annual, rarely a short-lived perennial, up to 180 cm. high, upright, much branched, green (? occasionally red-tinged), shortly and inconspicuously pubescent or puberulous, often with some longer hairs on stem, also with numerous yellowish sessile glands particularly on inferior side of leaves, strongly aromatic. Leaves mostly lanceolate, the inferior with several (to c.10) coarse irregular ascending teeth on each margin, 3–14 × 0.5–4.5 cm.; superior leaves becoming smaller narrower and linear-entire, bracts even smaller, down to 23 × 0.5 mm. Inflorescence an ample much branched panicle of small sessile clusters of flowers arranged spicately along the ultimate branches, all or some clusters bracteate. Perianth-segments 3–5 (female flowers), 4–5 (unisexual flowers), pubescent to glabrous, glandular, variable connate, smooth and not at all dorsally keeled. Stamens 4–5. Pericarp easily removed. Seeds deep red-brown, about 0.5–0.8 mm. in diam.; testa (see under microscope) almost smooth and with faintly impressed sinuose lines
404	1983. Haselwood, E.L./Mottet, G.G./Hirano, R.T. (eds.). Handbook of Hawaiian weeds. University of Hawaii Press, Honolulu	Avoided by livestock because of its strong mint like flavor.
404	2010. Botany Department, North Carolina State University. Poisonous vascular plants. Botany Department, North Carolina State University, http://www.cals.ncsu.edu/plantbiology/ncsc/Poisonplants/Vascular_plants.htm	Poisonous but rarely eaten.
405	1997. Coile, N.C./Srtaud, C.R.. <i>Chenopodium ambrosioides</i> L. (Chenopodiaceae) Mexican-tea, wanted weed. Botany Circular. 33: .Florida Department Agriculture and Consumer Services Division of Plant Industry, http://www.doacs.state.fl.us/pi/enpp/botany/botc	<i>D. ambrosioides</i> can accumulate excess nitrate and causes nitrate poisoning of livestock.
406	1997. Coile, N.C./Srtaud, C.R.. <i>Chenopodium ambrosioides</i> L. (Chenopodiaceae) Mexican-tea, wanted weed. Botany Circular. 33: .Florida Department Agriculture and Consumer Services Division of Plant Industry, http://www.doacs.state.fl.us/pi/enpp/botany/botc	Ecologically, <i>D. ambrosioides</i> increases the number of predators and parasitoids that attack phytophagous insects. It is an important host for 33 arthropod predator species, 28 species of insects and 9 species of spiders are associated with <i>D. ambrosioides</i> .
406	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	Unknown.

407	1997. Coile, N.C./Srtaud, C.R.. <i>Chenopodium ambrosioides</i> L. (Chenopodiaceae) Mexican-tea, wanted weed. Botany Circular. 33: .Florida Department Agriculture and Consumer Services Division of Plant Industry, http://www.doacs.state.fl.us/pi/enpp/botany/botc	<i>D. ambrosioides</i> is added to other foods as a flavoring agent, as a tea in Mexico, Germany and the West Indies, with rice in the Philippines and medicinally it is used as a vermifuge, purgative, contraceptive, labor inducer, enema, and for stomachache. <i>D. ambrosioides</i> is dispersed worldwide. The oil of <i>Chenopodium</i> can produce vomiting, convulsions, weakness, sleepiness, and cardiac and respiratory difficulties. The therapeutic dose is close to minimum toxic levels. However, poisoning from the plant is unknown.
408	1988. Brenan, J.P.M.. <i>Chenopodium ambrosioides</i> L. [family Chenopodiaceae] Flora Zambesiaca Vol. 9 part 1. Kew, http://plants.jstor.org/flora/fz6656	Herb, usually annual, rarely a short-lived perennial, up to 180 cm. high, upright, much branched, green (? occasionally red-tinged), shortly and inconspicuously pubescent or puberulous, often with some longer hairs on stem, also with numerous yellowish sessile glands particularly on inferior side of leaves, strongly aromatic. Leaves mostly lanceolate, the inferior with several (to c.10) coarse irregular ascending teeth on each margin, 3–14 × 0.5–4.5 cm.; superior leaves becoming smaller narrower and linear-entire, bracts even smaller, down to 23 × 0.5 mm. Inflorescence an ample much branched panicle of small sessile clusters of flowers arranged spicately along the ultimate branches, all or some clusters bracteate. Perianth-segments 3–5 (female flowers), 4–5 (unisexual flowers), pubescent to glabrous, glandular, variable connate, smooth and not at all dorsally keeled. Stamens 4–5. Pericarp easily removed. Seeds deep red-brown, about 0.5–0.8 mm. in diam.; testa (see under microscope) almost smooth and with faintly impressed sinuose lines
409	2010. Dave's Garden. PlantFiles: Mexican Tea, Epazote <i>Dysphania ambrosioides</i> . Dave's Garden, http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/51558/	Full sun.
409	2010. Plants for a Future Database. <i>Chenopodium ambrosioides</i> - L.. Plants for a Future Database, http://www.pfaf.org/user/Plant.aspx?LatinName=Cchenopodium+ambrosioides	It cannot grow in the shade
410	2010. Plants for a Future Database. <i>Chenopodium ambrosioides</i> - L.. Plants for a Future Database, http://www.pfaf.org/user/Plant.aspx?LatinName=Cchenopodium+ambrosioides	The plant prefers light (sandy), medium (loamy) and heavy (clay) soils. The plant prefers acid, neutral and basic (alkaline) soils. and can grow in very alkaline soils. Tolerates a pH in the range 5.2 to 8.3.
411	1988. Brenan, J.P.M.. <i>Chenopodium ambrosioides</i> L. [family Chenopodiaceae] Flora Zambesiaca Vol. 9 part 1. Kew, http://plants.jstor.org/flora/fz6656	Herb, usually annual, rarely a short-lived perennial, up to 180 cm. high, upright, much branched, green (? occasionally red-tinged), shortly and inconspicuously pubescent or puberulous, often with some longer hairs on stem, also with numerous yellowish sessile glands particularly on inferior side of leaves, strongly aromatic. Leaves mostly lanceolate, the inferior with several (to c.10) coarse irregular ascending teeth on each margin, 3–14 × 0.5–4.5 cm.; superior leaves becoming smaller narrower and linear-entire, bracts even smaller, down to 23 × 0.5 mm. Inflorescence an ample much branched panicle of small sessile clusters of flowers arranged spicately along the ultimate branches, all or some clusters bracteate. Perianth-segments 3–5 (female flowers), 4–5 (unisexual flowers), pubescent to glabrous, glandular, variable connate, smooth and not at all dorsally keeled. Stamens 4–5. Pericarp easily removed. Seeds deep red-brown, about 0.5–0.8 mm. in diam.; testa (see under microscope) almost smooth and with faintly impressed sinuose lines
412	1988. Brenan, J.P.M.. <i>Chenopodium ambrosioides</i> L. [family Chenopodiaceae] Flora Zambesiaca Vol. 9 part 1. Kew, http://plants.jstor.org/flora/fz6656	Herb, usually annual, rarely a short-lived perennial, up to 180 cm. high, upright, much branched, green (? occasionally red-tinged), shortly and inconspicuously pubescent or puberulous, often with some longer hairs on stem, also with numerous yellowish sessile glands particularly on inferior side of leaves, strongly aromatic. Leaves mostly lanceolate, the inferior with several (to c.10) coarse irregular ascending teeth on each margin, 3–14 × 0.5–4.5 cm.; superior leaves becoming smaller narrower and linear-entire, bracts even smaller, down to 23 × 0.5 mm. Inflorescence an ample much branched panicle of small sessile clusters of flowers arranged spicately along the ultimate branches, all or some clusters bracteate. Perianth-segments 3–5 (female flowers), 4–5 (unisexual flowers), pubescent to glabrous, glandular, variable connate, smooth and not at all dorsally keeled. Stamens 4–5. Pericarp easily removed. Seeds deep red-brown, about 0.5–0.8 mm. in diam.; testa (see under microscope) almost smooth and with faintly impressed sinuose lines.
501	1988. Brenan, J.P.M.. <i>Chenopodium ambrosioides</i> L. [family Chenopodiaceae] Flora Zambesiaca Vol. 9 part 1. Kew, http://plants.jstor.org/flora/fz6656	Terrestrial.

502	1988. Brenan, J.P.M.. <i>Chenopodium ambrosioides</i> L. [family Chenopodiaceae] Flora Zambesiaca Vol. 9 part 1. Kew, http://plants.jstor.org/flora/fz6656	Chenopodiaceae.
503	1988. Brenan, J.P.M.. <i>Chenopodium ambrosioides</i> L. [family Chenopodiaceae] Flora Zambesiaca Vol. 9 part 1. Kew, http://plants.jstor.org/flora/fz6656	Herb, usually annual, rarely a short-lived perennial, up to 180 cm. high, upright, much branched, green (? occasionally red-tinged), shortly and inconspicuously pubescent or puberulous, often with some longer hairs on stem, also with numerous yellowish sessile glands particularly on inferior side of leaves, strongly aromatic. Leaves mostly lanceolate, the inferior with several (to c.10) coarse irregular ascending teeth on each margin, 3–14 × 0.5–4.5 cm.; superior leaves becoming smaller narrower and linear-entire, bracts even smaller, down to 23 × 0.5 mm. Inflorescence an ample much branched panicle of small sessile clusters of flowers arranged spicately along the ultimate branches, all or some clusters bracteate. Perianth-segments 3–5 (female flowers), 4–5 (unisexual flowers), pubescent to glabrous, glandular, variable connate, smooth and not at all dorsally keeled keeled. Stamens 4–5. Pericarp easily removed. Seeds deep red-brown, about 0.5–0.8 mm. in diam.; testa (see under microscope) almost smooth and with faintly impressed sinuose lines.
504	1988. Brenan, J.P.M.. <i>Chenopodium ambrosioides</i> L. [family Chenopodiaceae] Flora Zambesiaca Vol. 9 part 1. Kew, http://plants.jstor.org/flora/fz6656	Herb, usually annual, rarely a short-lived perennial, up to 180 cm. high, upright, much branched, green (? occasionally red-tinged), shortly and inconspicuously pubescent or puberulous, often with some longer hairs on stem, also with numerous yellowish sessile glands particularly on inferior side of leaves, strongly aromatic. Leaves mostly lanceolate, the inferior with several (to c.10) coarse irregular ascending teeth on each margin, 3–14 × 0.5–4.5 cm.; superior leaves becoming smaller narrower and linear-entire, bracts even smaller, down to 23 × 0.5 mm. Inflorescence an ample much branched panicle of small sessile clusters of flowers arranged spicately along the ultimate branches, all or some clusters bracteate. Perianth-segments 3–5 (female flowers), 4–5 (unisexual flowers), pubescent to glabrous, glandular, variable connate, smooth and not at all dorsally keeled keeled. Stamens 4–5. Pericarp easily removed. Seeds deep red-brown, about 0.5–0.8 mm. in diam.; testa (see under microscope) almost smooth and with faintly impressed sinuose lines.
601	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	No evidence.
602	2010. Plants for a Future Database. <i>Chenopodium ambrosioides</i> - L.. Plants for a Future Database, http://www.pfaf.org/user/Plant.aspx?LatinName=Chenopodium+ambrosioides	Propagate by seed.
603	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	Unknown.
604	2007. Singh, V./Pande, P.C./Jain, D.K.. Diversity and systematics of seed plants. Rastogi Publications, New Delhi http://books.google.com/books?id=sk6Ga0vUb8oC&pg=PA252&lpg=PA252&dq=chenopodium+ambrosioides+%2B+%22seed%22	<i>Chenopodium ambrosioides</i> is self-pollinating.
605	1997. Coile, N.C./Srtaud, C.R.. <i>Chenopodium ambrosioides</i> L. (Chenopodiaceae) Mexican-tea, wanted weed. Botany Circular. 33: .Florida Department Agriculture and Consumer Services Division of Plant Industry, http://www.doacs.state.fl.us/pi/enpp/botany/botc	Wind pollinated.
606	2010. Plants for a Future Database. <i>Chenopodium ambrosioides</i> - L.. Plants for a Future Database, http://www.pfaf.org/user/Plant.aspx?LatinName=Chenopodium+ambrosioides	Propagate by seed.
607	1988. Brenan, J.P.M.. <i>Chenopodium ambrosioides</i> L. [family Chenopodiaceae] Flora Zambesiaca Vol. 9 part 1. Kew, http://plants.jstor.org/flora/fz6656	Herb, usually annual, rarely a short-lived perennial

701	1919. Hastings, G.T.. The vegetation of a cinder field. <i>Torreyia</i> . 19: 96-100. http://books.google.com/books?id=sIRNAAAAYAAJ&pg=RA1-PA97&pg=RA1-PA97&dq=chenopodium+ambrosioides+%2B+%22dispersal%22&source=bl&ots=LMvUScAgxX&sig=xRCswEW8MV_KT952OQEJ6ukp8G8&hl=	"An interesting case was that of Mexican tea, <i>Chenopodium ambrosioides</i> , that in several places grew in well-defined lines of two hundred feet or more along the course of the small railroad. Probably the seeds had adhered to the ties and been jarred off where the track had remained in one place for some time."
702	1990. Roos-Collins. The flavors of home: a guide to wild edible plants of the San Francisco Bay area. Heyday Books, http://books.google.com/books?id=ZVsd-ZAnB1gC&pg=PA182&dq=chenopodium+ambrosioides+%2B+%22seed%22&hl=en&ei=Q2t4TNqJNl7tnQey7-jABA&sa=X&oi=	In southern France, Germany, the West Indies, and Mexico the leaves are brewed to make a tea.
703	1974. Jehlik, V./Hejny, S.. Main migration routes of adventitious plants in Czechoslovakia. <i>Folia Geobotanica & Phytotaxonomica</i> . 9: 241-248.	"Spreading of the aliens by the Pannonia Route is much older than the function of the two routes described above. In the past, numerous and regular migrations of Gypsies from Rumania and Hungary to Slovakia played an important part in this process, manifested, e.g., by the dispersal of diaspores in straw in fodder for horses, in vegetables, fruits and remainders of fruits, and in the transport of diaspores by cart. Another important factor in the dispersal of the diaspores of aliens were transports of sheep, pigs and cattle to remote markets in the old Hungarian Empire, etc. In recent times the Pannonian Route has been markedly enlarged by distribution of diaspores by navigation and railway transport." <i>Chenopodium ambrosioides</i> is one of the species that was spread this way in Czechoslovakia.
704	1999. Wagner, W. L./Herbst, D. R./Sohmer, S. H.. Manual of the flowering plants of Hawaii. Revised edition.. University of Hawai'i Press and Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, HI.	Fruit an utricle. [no adaptation for wind dispersal]
705	2005. Tabachi, E./Planty-Tabachi, A./ Roques, L./Nadal, E.. Seed inputs in riparian zones: implications for plant invasion. <i>River Research and Applications</i> . 21: 299-313.	In this study of seed inputs in riparian zones, <i>Chenopodium ambrosioides</i> seeds were among the most common exotic seeds trapped in the plots.
705	2007. Singh, V./Pande, P.C./Jain, D.K.. Diversity and systematics of seed plants. Rastogi Publications, New Delhi http://books.google.com/books?id=sk6Ga0vUb8oC&pg=PA252&pg=PA252&dq=chenopodium+ambrosioides+%2B+%22seed%22	The seeds of <i>Chenopodium album</i> and <i>Chenopodium murale</i> are buoyant and dispersed by water. [genus description]
706	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	Unknown.
707	1999. Wagner, W. L./Herbst, D. R./Sohmer, S. H.. Manual of the flowering plants of Hawaii. Revised edition.. University of Hawai'i Press and Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, HI.	Fruit an utricle. [genus description] [no adaptation for external attachment]
708	2001. Campbell, J.E./Gibson, D.J.. The effect of seeds of exotic species transported via horse dung on vegetation along trail corridors. <i>Plant Ecology</i> . 157: 23-35. http://www.myxyz.org/phmurphy/dog/Campbell-gibson-2001.pdf	A wide variety of species, many of which are exotic and not normally present in the forest interior, can survive passage through the horses' digestive tract: <i>Digitaria</i> spp., <i>Festuca arundinacea</i> , <i>Melilotus</i> spp., <i>Poa annua</i> , <i>Trifolium repens</i> , <i>Chenopodium ambrosioides</i> are some of the exotic species that germinated abundantly from dung in the greenhouse.
801	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	Unknown.
802	1985. Ellis, R.H./Hong, T.D./Roberts, E.H.. CHAPTER 29. CHENOPODIACEAE in Handbook of Seed Technology for Genebanks - Volume II. Compendium of Specific Germination Information and Test Recommendations. International Board for Plant Genetic Resources, Rome	The Chenopodiaceae comprise about 1400 species of herbaceous plants in more than 100 genera which provide edible roots (e.g. <i>Beta vulgaris</i> L., beetroot), leaf vegetables (e.g. <i>Spinacia oleracea</i> L., spinach), oils (e.g. <i>Chenopodium ambrosioides</i> L., wormseed) and grain (e.g. <i>Chenopodium quinoa</i> Willd., quinoa). The fruits are utricles (see Chapter 3, Volume I) and the seeds show orthodox storage behaviour.
802	2000. Marco, D.E./Paez, S.A.. Soil seed banks on Argentine seminatural mountain grasslands after cessation of grazing. <i>Mountain Research and Development</i> . 20: 254-261.	The grassland studied has a prolonged history of grazing, but soil cultivation has been infrequent. A period of 22 years without disturbance seems to be long enough to eliminate <i>Chenopodium ambrosioides</i> , <i>Conyza bonariensis</i> , and <i>Stellaria</i> spp. from the seed bank, as well as <i>Taraxacum officinale</i> and <i>Veronica persica</i> , the other 2 weeds found in the seed bank and in grazed vegetation in this study.

803	1996. Delaney, S.D./Morton, C.S.. A ne broad-spectrum herbicide for citrus. 109: 51-52. http://brokert10.fcla.edu/DLData/HP/HP00000109/SN00971219/109_0/1996_109_51_52_Delaney.pdf	Azafenidin provides control of key weed species in Florida citrus, including guinea grass, narrow leaf panicum, Spanish needles, goatweed and balsam apple vine. Tables 1, 2 and 3 identify the weeds controlled in citrus when azafenidin is applied preemergence at 16.0 ounces active ingredient per acre. <i>Chenopodium ambrosioides</i> is listed in Table 1.
804	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	Unknown.
805	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	Unknown.
