

# *Chenopodium vulvaria* L.

Stinking Goosefoot

Key:

**Dots** refer to the native sites of the species

**Numbers** refer to the nearby Botanical Collections

## *Starting references*

### **Family**

Chenopodiaceae

### **IUCN category (2001)**

Endangered

(Archaeophyte)

### **Habit**

Foetid, often prostrate herb (annual).

### **Habitat**

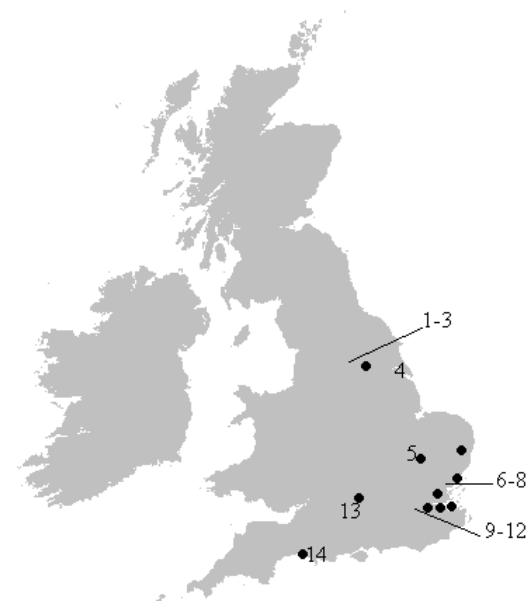
Nitrogen-rich soil on sandy shingle beaches, sand dunes and coastal cliffs.

### **Reasons for decline**

Perhaps because of the change from horse to tractor power and the declining use of dung as a fertiliser.

### **Distribution in wild**

Country	Locality & Vice County	Sites (10km <sup>2</sup> occurrences)	Population (plants)
England	Suffolk, Dorset, Kent	3	10-2,000



## *Ex situ Collections*

### **Gardens close to the region of distribution of the species**

- 1 RHS Harlow Carr
- 2 Harewood House
- 3 Yorkshire Museum & Gardens
- 4 University of Hull Botanic & Experimental Garden
- 5 Cambridge University Botanic Garden
- 6 Mark Hall Arboretum
- 7 RHS Hyde Hall
- 8 Writtle College
- 9 Buckingham Palace
- 10 Chelsea Physic Garden
- 11 London & Whipsnade Zoos
- 12 RBG Kew
- 13 University of Oxford Botanic Garden
- 14 Abbotsbury Subtropical Garden

### **Botanical Collections with specialisation on family Chenopodiaceae**

University of Oxford Botanic Garden

### **Potential to grow the species in *ex situ* Collections**

From Plants For A Future

- Propagation

Seed - sow spring in situ. Most of the seed usually germinates within a few days of sowing.

- Cultivation

An easily grown plant, succeeding in most soils but disliking shade. It prefers a moderately fertile soil. The plant contains trimethylamine, and when touched it gives off the nauseous odour of stale salt fish.

## *Conservation information*

### **Linkages to BAPs**

Dorset Biodiversity Initiative (LBAP Areas)

Suffolk Local BAP

Kent BAP

Other designated LBAP Areas sites with records for *C. vulvaria* are listed on <http://www.searchnbn.net>

### **Habitat Management**

Conservation management at the Suffolk site, involves fencing the colonies against rabbit-grazing and soil compaction from vehicles, opening up enclosures during winter and spring to allow rabbits to graze down robust plants and rotavating the plot in late April to provide open ground for germination. The Dorset site is kept open as it seems quite secure.

Protected sites with records for *C. vulvaria* are listed on <http://www.searchnbn.net>

### **Conservation programmes**

Unknown

### **Web References**

- Plants For A Future Database: [http://www.ibiblio.org/pfaf/cgi-bin/arr\\_html?Chenopodium+vulvaria&CAN=LATIND](http://www.ibiblio.org/pfaf/cgi-bin/arr_html?Chenopodium+vulvaria&CAN=LATIND)
- NBN Gateway database: <http://www.searchnbn.net>