



Saltcedar *Tamarix ramosissima* and *T. chinensis* (and their hybrids)

Why should I get to know this weed?

Saltcedar can dominate riparian areas, where it competes with native riparian trees and shrubs. Saltcedar roots extract salt from deep soil deposits and the salt is excreted through its leaves, possibly altering soil chemistry and preventing other species from growing.

How can I identify it?

Also known as tamarisk, this deciduous or evergreen shrub, or small tree can reach 5 to 20 feet in height, and is found in floodplains, riparian areas, wetlands and lake margins.



leaves are small and scale-like on highly branched slender stems



bark on saplings and stems is reddish-brown

many tiny, pale pink to white flowers with 5 petals are in each finger-like cluster at branch tips

Where should I report my sightings?

- County offices
- Conservation organizations
- State Depts of Agriculture or Natural Resources
- U.S. Forest Service
- Bureau of Land Management
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- National Park Service

When weeds are detected early, they can be more easily removed or contained. Preventing weeds from spreading into new areas is beneficial to all of us!

Saltcedar

A weed you should get to know.



CENTER FOR
INVASIVE PLANT
MANAGEMENT

Bozeman, Montana www.weedcenter.org

Above photos courtesy of J.M. DiTomaso, University of California-Davis
Front photo courtesy of Steve Dewey, Utah State University