



Salt Cedar

(*Tamarix chinensis*, *T. parviflora*, and *T. ramosissima*)



Salt cedar	
General	Family: Tamaricaceae Introduced from Asia List B - Eradication Required in Jefferson County Has been sold as an ornamental but is no longer available in Colorado
Common names	Tamarisk
Habitat	Riparian areas and wetlands Deciduous shrub/small tree High drought and seasonal flood tolerance Wetlands, river banks, along lakes, ornamental plantings
PLANT	
Vegetation	Small tree or shrub up to 20 ft tall Feathery leaves gray-green in color Accumulate salts in foliage
Roots	Deep tap roots
Flower	June to September Small pink to white flowers on racemes (long narrow clusters)
Seed	Small wind-borne seeds Spread by streams Can germinate in 24 hours
Seedling	Bark on saplings and stems reddish-brown
Reproduction	Seed Cut stems Root fragments

CONTROL			
BIOLOGICAL	None - Eradication required in Jefferson County		
CHEMICAL	<i>Stage</i>	<i>Herbicide</i>	<i>Timing</i>
	Sapling Either a foiliar or basal treatment (lower bark) when stems are small and smooth Mature stages Either foliar or cut stump treatment. Cut trees need to be chipped	Imazapyr (Arsenal, Habitat, others) Triclopyr (Garlon 3A, others)	Spring Fall
CULTURAL	Prevention Removal - Must be repeated as new plants germinate or cut stumps re-sprout		
MECHANICAL	<i>Stage</i>	<i>Method</i>	<i>Timing</i>
Burning	N/A		
Grazing	Re-sprout	Goats can be effective on the regrowth after a stand is cut	
Mowing	Young plants	Cutting combined with an herbicide treatment is most effective	Winter to Spring

Use all chemicals according to the manufacturer's label.
 No specific recommendation or endorsement is made or implied by listing the above methods or products.

7/2013