

## **Invasive Species Factsheet-Saltcedar**

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**Species Common Name:** Saltcedar, Tamarisk

**Species Scientific Name:** *Tamarix ramosissima*

**Native Range and Introduction:** Saltcedar is native to Eurasia and was first introduced in the early 1800's as an ornamental species. They were planted early for riverbank stabilization and were sold as ornamentals for a long period of time. These two ways were the main way they spread across the United States.

**Description:** Perennial shrub or small tree that usually grow to 10 to 20 feet tall. Reproduces by underground roots and seeds. Its stems are covered by a reddish brown bark, and leaves are small and scale like much like those of a cedar tree. Flowers are small and form on a panicle usually being light pink in color. Primarily grows along waterways and drainages. Mature plants can consume up to 200 gallons of water a day. They also can reduce competition through the salt accumulation that occurs around the plant when it drops it leaves, which are extremely high in salt content.

**Ecological and Economical Threats:** Ecological impacts of this species include things like narrowing and deepening water channels, increase sedimentation, and increase salinity. Also, they use large quantities of water and can disrupt the hydrology on a watershed. This can also be an economic impact as this water may be needed for crops or livestock. It has a negative impact on recreation activities with a study showing recreation loses of over \$45 million annually to New Mexico and Arizona alone.

**Regulated Status in Wyoming:** Saltcedar is on Wyoming Designated Noxious Weed List.

**Distribution in Wyoming:** Saltcedar is found in every county in Wyoming.

### **Control Options:**

**Mechanical:** For shorts term control, shredding, shearing, or cutting can be implemented

**Chemical:** Foliar application has seen good results with Milestone (Aminopyralid) and Element 4 (Triclopyr). Also, basal bark or cut stump treatments are effective with Element 4.

**Biological:** Some insects are available including a leaf beetle that has recently been released in northeast Wyoming, which we are monitoring for effectiveness. Also, Goats would likely eat new growth if concentrated on new growth areas

**Integrated Weed Management:** Is key in controlling this species, for the most effective control at the very least combine mechanical and chemical control. Taking trees down and then applying a herbicide on the freshly cut stump.

### **Online Resources:**

URL 1: <http://www.invasiveplantatlas.org/subject.html?sub=6515>

URL 2: <http://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/52503/aqb>

URL 3: <https://www.invasivespeciesinfo.gov/plants/saltcedar.shtml>

Image 1 URL: <https://www.invasive.org/browse/detail.cfm?imgnum=5392635>

Image 2 URL: <https://www.invasive.org/browse/detail.cfm?imgnum=5405637>

Image 3 URL: <https://www.invasive.org/browse/detail.cfm?imgnum=1624020>



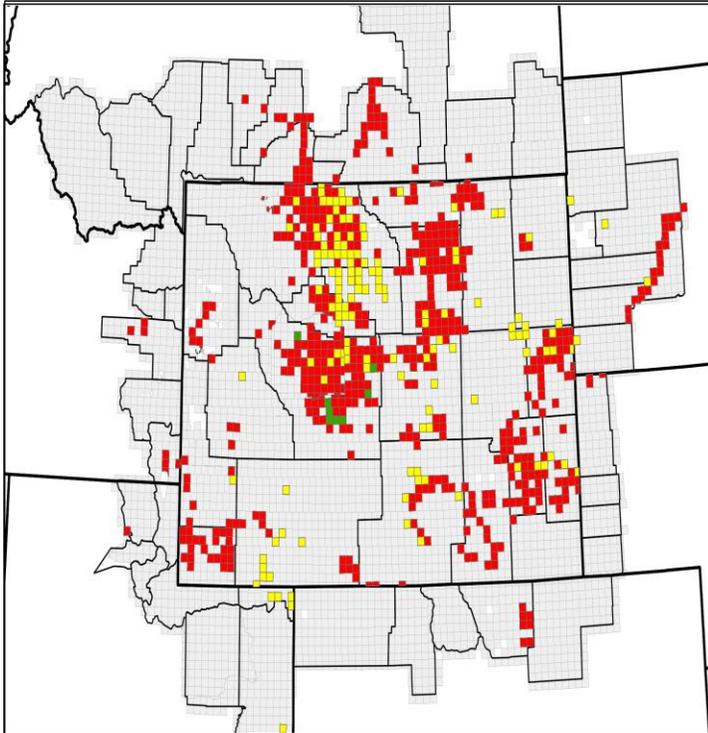
Image 1-Flowers



Image 2- Bark and Leaves



Image 3-Blooming Tree





NO SCALE  
11/3/2011  
Updated - 3-28-2014

NOTES:  
THIS IS A MAP OF KNOWN INFESTATIONS ONLY. IT IS NOT CONSIDERED TO BE A COMPLETE INVENTORY OF THIS SPECIES. THERE MAYBE MISTAKES IN THIS DATA.

NLP - NO LIVING PLANT - NO LIVING PLANT FOUND AFTER TREATMENT - BUT MONITORED

CWC HERBARIUM - CENTRAL WYOMING COLLEGE HERBARIUM

RM HERBARIUM - ROCKY MOUNTAIN HERBARIUM  
<http://www.rmh.uwyo.edu/>

### Legend

#### Townships

#### Saltcedar

- NLP Recorded data
- RM Herbarium
- Recorded data

Figure 1-Distribution of Saltcedar in Wyoming and Surrounding States  
URL: [http://wyoweed.org/images/Weed\\_Maps/Saltcedar.pdf](http://wyoweed.org/images/Weed_Maps/Saltcedar.pdf)