

# Tamarisk (Salt Cedar)

Aggressive non- native tree introduced in the 1800's as an ornamental. It survives in a wide variety of habitats. It is spreading rapidly through the intermountain region of the western United States.

## ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

- Water hog- depletes aquifers and dries up marshes absorbing as much as 200 gallons a day.
- Salt secreted from stems and leaves form a crust above and below ground inhibiting other plants.
- Forms monotypic stands crowding out native riparian vegetation.
- Extensive root systems crowd stream beds leading to flooding.
- Salt cedar does not offer forage to browsing animals. The seeds have no protein and are too small to eat.
- Stands support only a very small number of species
- Survives better than natives during drought conditions.



### Suggested sites:

[www.discovermoab.com/tamarisk.h](http://www.discovermoab.com/tamarisk.h)

[www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/plants/weeds/aqua013.html](http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/plants/weeds/aqua013.html)

[www.nytimes.com/2010/06/23/us/23beetle.html](http://www.nytimes.com/2010/06/23/us/23beetle.html)



## DON'T PLANT A PEST! TRY THESE INSTEAD:



*Desert Willow*



*Cottonwood*