



Saltcedar

Tamarix ramosissima

- Woody perennial, grows 5-20 feet tall
- Common names: Tamarisk
- White to pink flower clusters
- Commonly infests lake and stream banks
- Known for excessive water consumption

Cache County Vegetation

Management Division

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Suggested Control Methods for Salt Cedar (tamarisk)

Mechanical/Physical Methods

For small areas: Hand pulling, mowing, or sawing, ensuring complete root removal.

For large stands: Bulldozing or chaining followed by herbicide treatment for re-sprouts.

Prescribed fire: Can open stands but needs chemical follow-up to prevent regrowth.

Chemical Methods (Herbicides)

Timing: Late summer/early fall is ideal for foliar sprays when plants are moving nutrients to roots.

Foliar Spray: Effective for large, dense stands.

Cut-Stump Treatment: Cut stems close to the ground (within 2 inches) and immediately apply herbicide (like triclopyr or imazapyr) to the cut surface and perimeter.

Basal Bark: Spray the bottom 15-18 inches of the stem with triclopyr for smaller diameter stems, as noted in an MSU Extension article.

Caution: Use non-selective herbicides carefully near desirable native plants and waterways, following all label directions.

Biological Control

Salt Cedar Leaf Beetles- A non-native beetle that feeds on saltcedar, weakening and defoliating trees; requires permits for introduction.