

# Northern San Joaquin Weed Management Area Update

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## Noxious Weed Survey



## ▼ Observer Information

Name \*

Theresa Becchetti

Date \*

Tuesday, October 27, 2020

8:29 AM

## ▼ Collection

Choose Noxious Weed \*

Cape Weed

Genus \*

Arctotheca

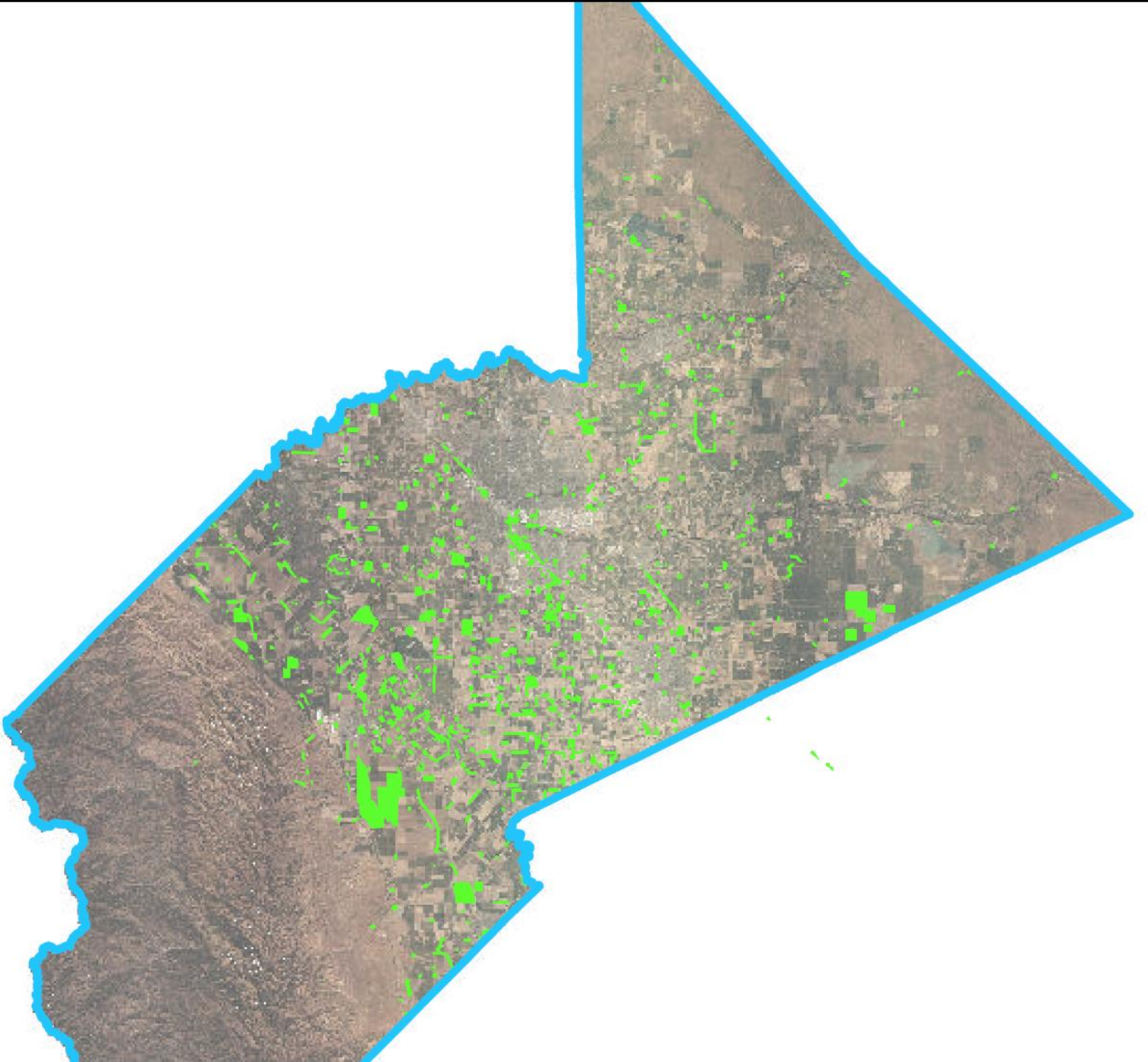
Species \*

A. calendula

Draw Area \*

Area: 2,284.2 acres, Perimeter: 7.8 mi



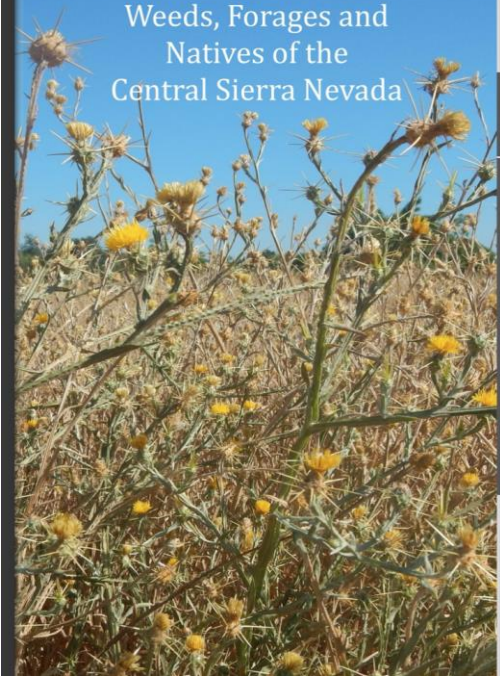






## FIELD GUIDE

Weeds, Forages and  
Natives of the  
Central Sierra Nevada



# Next Steps

## Tamarisk (saltcedar)

*Tamarix parviflora*, *Tamarix ramosissima*  
Tamarisk Family (Tamaricaceae)

Unless otherwise stated, photos by J.M. DiTomaso



*Tamarisk in  
flower along  
riparian area*

*Flowering  
branch*



*Flowers and foliage*



*Young plant with  
scale-like leaves*

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## Tamarisk (saltcedar)

*Tamarix parviflora*, *Tamarix ramosissima*  
Tamarisk Family (Tamaricaceae)

CDFA: B  
Cal-IPC: High

### Description

Small trees or shrubs up to 15-20 feet tall with tiny, scale-like leaves. Trunk short, sometimes twisted, with a dense canopy of slender twigs, often drooping. Leaves generally gray-green in color and resemble a juniper. Flowers are small, white to pale or dark pink.

### Reproduction

Reproduces by seed and vegetatively from root sprouts, or stem fragments. Seeds disperse primarily with wind and water. Mature plants can produce 500,000 seeds per year. Stem fragments can take root when buried in a moist environment such as might occur with flooding.

### Origin and Habitat Description

Native to Europe and eastern Asia. Favors river, lake and pond margins, ditches and roadsides. Mature plants survive heat, below-freezing temperatures, flooding, drought and burning. Plants develop a deep root system to access the water table. Roots extract salts from the soil and excrete it from the leaves which inhibits the growth and survival of desirable vegetation. Tamarix can increase flooding by narrowing channel width. Plants are flammable and can introduce fire into riparian areas.

### Control

- Hand pulling is effective on seedlings and small plants. Heavy equipment can be used, however fragments can form new plants.
- Mowing or lopping can reduce biomass before an herbicide application. A single mowing is not effective.
- Burning alone is not an effective method.
- Intensive grazing with livestock can reduce biomass.
- Since the plant is often located near or in water, care must be taken as to the type of herbicide applied and the timing of application. The broadleaf herbicide triclopyr provides selective control. The non selective herbicides glyphosate and imazapyr provide control.

### More Information

- [Weed Control in Natural Areas in the Western United States](#)
- [Distribution](#)

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[http://cecentralsierra.ucanr.edu/Natural\\_Resources/Invasive\\_Weed\\_Management\\_Program/](http://cecentralsierra.ucanr.edu/Natural_Resources/Invasive_Weed_Management_Program/)