



**KEY
CHARACTERISTICS**

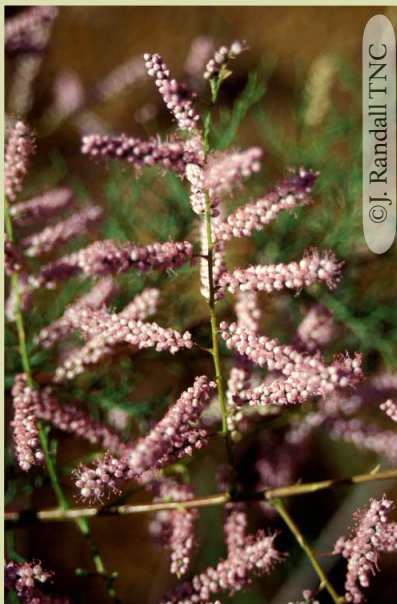
growth Deciduous, loosely branched perennial shrubs or small trees, up to 26 ft tall.

flower **5 parted**; whitish or pinkish petals 1-2mm, borne on slender racemes 1.5-7 cm long. Pedicels short. Stamens alternate with nectar disk lobes. Flowers abundant between April and August. Petals usually retained on the fruit.

stems Branches smooth, hairless, reddish brown and appear jointed.

leaves Stalkless, alternate; ovate with a narrow base and sharply pointed to generally tapering tip; 1-3.5 mm long. **Twig leaves overlapping.**

fruit Seeds borne in a lance ovoid capsule 3.5-4.5 mm long; seeds are tiny with tufted plumose hairs.



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flower color

Elevation:
100-5000 feet

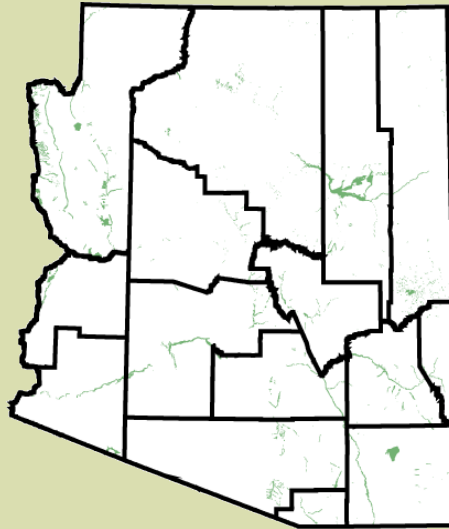
Ecotypes Invaded:
Riparian and non-riparian wetlands.

ECOLOGY & DISTRIBUTION

Tamarix chinensis is a closely related species to *T. ramosissima*, and in the SW United States, *T. chinensis* and *T. ramosissima* are both used to refer to saltcedar. These species both have distinct distributions in Europe and Asia, but evidence exists of a hybridization between *T. chinensis* and *T. ramosissima* in the SW United States, thus both are considered pseudonyms of the other.

Tamarix species reproduce both by seed and vegetatively. It can resprout following damage from the crown, stems, roots and root pieces. In the Western U.S. it is found along major river and stream corridors, in some wetlands and shore lines of reservoirs and ponds.

SUITABLE HABITAT



Suitable habitat based on the Arizona Wildlands Invasive Plant Working Group (AZ-WIPWG) assessment. Green = suitable habitat; White = unsuitable habitat; Gray = unknown. Based on Brown, Lowe & Pase (1980) vegetation communities.

