

# *Tamarix canariensis*

## CANARY ISLAND TAMARISK

### *Tamaricaceae*

Common Synonyms: *none*

**FLEPPC Category:** -

**FDACS Listed Noxious Weed:** No

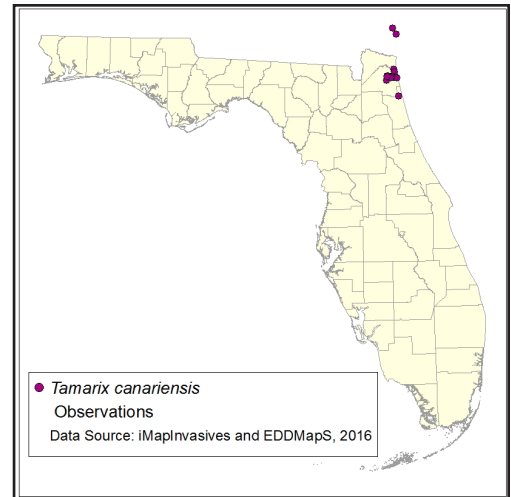
**IFAS Assessment**

North	Not Assessed
Central	Not Assessed
South	Not Assessed

**USDA Hardiness Zone:** 10-Jul

**Growth Habit:** Shrub or small tree

**Origin:** Africa and Europe



Jessica Spencer, Bugwood.org

**Description:** Deciduous, multi-stemmed shrub to 5~m tall with long tap (to 30~m) and lateral roots (to 50~m). The leaves are minute and scale like, closely resembling the reduced leaves of cedar trees (*Juniperus* spp.). Foliage turns golden-orange in the fall. Attractive pink flowers are born in racemose inflorescences at the terminus of green branches of the current year.

**Habitat:** Coastal berms, beach dunes, and spoil islands

**Florida Introduction Date:** Earliest Florida herbarium specimen from 1933

**Control Methods:** Manual: hand pull seedlings..

Chemical: Cut stump (50% to 100% undiluted triclopyr amine in water) OR (25 to 100% triclopyr ester in oil). Basal bark (20-30% triclopyr ester in oil) on young trees without well-developed bark.. The release of the saltcedar leaf beetle (*Diorhabda carinulata*) from China has made significant impacts on many populations of saltcedar.

**Useful Resources:**

Invasive Species Compendium (<http://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/52486>)

**Comments:** No weed risk analysis has been done.