Tamarix parviflora **System:** Terrestrial

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Plantae	Magnoliophyta	Magnoliopsida	Violales	Tamaricaceae

Common name tamarisk (English), saltcedar (English), tamarix (English), smallflower tamarisk (English), small-flower tamarisk (English)

Synonym *Tamarix tetrandra* , auct. non Pallas

Similar species

Summary The smallflower tamarisk, *Tamarix parviflora* DC., is a semideciduous small tree or shrub that is native to Israel, Turkey and southeastern Europe. Seedlings of *T. parviflora* develop readily once established, and grow woody root systems that can reach as deep as 50 m into soil and rock. It can extract salts from soil and water excrete them through their branches and leaves. *T. parviflora* can have the following effects on ecological systems: dry up viable water sources; increase surface soil salinity; modification of hydrology; decrease native biodiversity of plants, invertebrates, birds, fish and reptiles; and increase fire risk. Management techniques that have been used to control *T. parviflora* include mechanical clearing - using both machinery and by hand - and/or herbicides.

view this species on IUCN Red List

Notes
Tamarix parviflora Is thought to hybridise with the athel pine *T. aphylla*. (National Athel Pine Management Committee 2008).

Management Info
Management techniques that have been used to control *Tamarix* sp. include mechanical clearing - using both machinery and by hand - and/or herbicides. Hand-pulling is a very suitable control method when there are a few scattered seedlings, whilst other methods are more suitable for dense trees (excavation) and dense seedlings (stick raking, blade ploughing, ripping, root raking). In terms of chemical management techniques, options include foliar sprays, cut stump application, basal bark application and flooding. (National Athel Pine Management Committee 2008).
The Athel Pine National Best Practice Management Manual brings together the best management practices available to date on control options for athel pine (*Tamarix aphylla*), tamarisk (*Tamaraix ramosissima*) and smallflower tamarisk (*Tamarix parviflora*). It also illustrates successful control programs with case studies that demonstrate how these weeds are managed effectively in Australia. Included are pointers to identify the Tamarix species you are dealing with as each of them are managed using different strategies. The manual includes a 'Decision Support Tree for Tamarix control' to develop a control program for athel pine, tamarisk or smallflower tamarisk based on the type of infestation you have to treat and the options available to you.
The Weed Control Methods Handbook provides you with detailed information about the tools and techniques available for controlling invasive plants, or weeds, in natural areas. This Handbook is divided into eight chapters, covering a range of different control methods: manual, mechanical, promoting competition from native plants, grazing, biocontrol, herbicides, prescribed fire, solarization, flooding, and other, more novel, techniques. Each control method has advantages and disadvantages in terms of its effects against the target weed(s), impacts to untargeted plants and animals, risks to human health and safety, and costs.

Principal source:

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Review:

Pubblication date: 2010-10-07

ALIEN RANGE

[1] AUSTRALIA

[1] UNITED STATES

BIBLIOGRAPHY
6 references found for **Tamarix parviflora**

Managment information
Gouldthorpe, Jonah, 2008. Athel Pine National Best Practice Management Manual: Managing athel pine and other Tamarix weeds in Australia. This manual is sponsored by the Australian Government and supported by the Northern Territory Government's Department of Natural Resources, Environment and The Arts (NRETA).
Summary: Available from: http://www.weeds.org.au/WoNS/athelpine/docs/Athel%20Pine%20Manual%20Web.pdf [Accessed 26 July 2010]
IUCN/SSC Invasive Species Specialist Group (ISSG)., 2010. A Compilation of Information Sources for Conservation Managers.
Summary: This compilation of information sources can be sorted on keywords for example: Baits & Lures, Non Target Species, Eradication, Monitoring, Risk Assessment, Weeds, Herbicides etc. This compilation is at present in Excel format, this will be web-enabled as a searchable database shortly. This version of the database has been developed by the IUCN SSC ISSG as part of an Overseas Territories Environmental Programme funded project XOT603 in partnership with the Cayman Islands Government - Department of Environment. The compilation is a work under progress, the ISSG will manage, maintain and enhance the database with current and newly published information, reports, journal articles etc.

General information
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