

Botanical Name: Cedrus deodara

Common Name: Deodar cedar

Type of Plant: conifer: tree Family Pinaceae

Habit of Growth:

Overall Shape a tall, stately evergreen tree, single-trunked, with spreading
branches forming a graceful pyramidal canopy; the outer branches droop and the
tip of central leader nods, which gives the plant a distinctive silhouette

Height 40-80ft (150ft) Spread 1/3 - 1/2 Growth Rate moderate to rapid

Environment:

Exposure prefers full sun; tolerates partial shade at inland sites

Soil tolerates most soils except badly draining clay

Hardiness hardy (zones 4-12, 14-24): thrives to 4000ft elevation in local regions

Morphology:

Leaves needles, 1-2" long, bluish green on pubescent branchlets; alternate on
young stems, becoming whorled on older spur branches

Flowers plants are monoecious, with inconspicuous catkins in conlike structures

Fruit female cones: oval, 3-5" long, reddish-brown; stand erect above foliage

Propagation: by seed

Usage: a dramatic large-scale vertical-accent tree, valued for its picturesque
form in woodlands-theme gardens; often used as a large lawn tree in parks and
as street tree for large-scale projects

Landscape Care:

Watering tolerates regular watering if drainage is good - prefers an
occasional deep soak; becomes very drought-tolerant after establishment

Fertilizing balanced, as needed (feed at least once/year at well-watered sites)

Pruning little needed unless if access under the canopy is desired

Pests/Diseases relatively free; susceptible to spider mites in shaded areas

Other young seedlings may have considerable variation in growth habit

Origin: coniferous forests of western Himalaya Mountains (India/Pakistan)