Atlantic Whitecedar

Chamaecyparis thyoides



Atlantic Whitecedar
Photo courtesy of NetPS Plant Finder

Height: 50 feet

Spread: 20 feet

Sunlight: ○

Hardiness Zone: 4b

Other Names: Whitecedar Falsecypress

Description:

An interesting evergreen tree, almost resembling a juniper in habit and foliage; good for accent or articulation use in wet locations

Ornamental Features

Atlantic Whitecedar is primarily valued in the landscape for its distinctively pyramidal habit of growth. It has bluish-green evergreen foliage. The scale-like sprays of foliage remain bluish-green throughout the winter. The furrowed gray bark adds an interesting dimension to the landscape.

Landscape Attributes

Atlantic Whitecedar is an open evergreen tree with a strong central leader and a distinctive and refined pyramidal form. Its relatively fine texture sets it apart from other landscape plants with less refined foliage.

This is a relatively low maintenance tree. When pruning is necessary, it is recommended to only trim back the new growth of the current season, other than to remove any dieback. It has no significant negative characteristics.

Atlantic Whitecedar is recommended for the following landscape applications;

- Accent
- Vertical Accent

Planting & Growing

Atlantic Whitecedar will grow to be about 50 feet tall at maturity, with a spread of 20 feet. It has a high canopy of foliage that sits well above the ground, and should not be planted underneath power lines. As it matures, the lower branches of this tree can be strategically removed to create a high enough canopy to support unobstructed human traffic underneath. It grows at a medium rate, and under ideal conditions can be expected to live for 70 years or more.

This tree should only be grown in full sunlight. It is quite adaptable, prefering to grow in average to wet conditions, and will even tolerate some standing water. It is particular about its soil conditions, with a strong preference for sandy, acidic soils. It is somewhat tolerant of urban pollution. Consider applying a thick mulch around the root zone in winter to protect it in exposed locations or colder microclimates. This species is native to parts of North America.