



Cedrus deodara



Height	15 - 20 (30) m, 50 - 70 m in region of origin, fast growing
Width	10-15m
Crown	broad pyramidal when young, later broad, flattened, corymbose, dark, dense crown
Bark and branches	first grey and smooth, later becoming rough
Leaf	needles in bundles, dark bluish green, 2.5 - 5 cm , evergreen
Flowers	unremarkable, fragrant flowers
Fruits	reddish brown cones, 8 - 12 cm, 1 to 2 together
Spines/thorns	None
Toxicity	usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock
Soil type	nutrient-rich, well-permeable, acidic soils
Paving	tolerates no paving
Winter hardiness zone	7b (-14,9 to -12,3 °C)
Wind resistance	moderate
Application	avenues and broad streets, industrial areas
Shape	clearstem tree, multi-stem treem, clearstem conifer, specimen conifer
Origin	Himalayan mountains

Fast-growing tree that has one main trunk that grows straight with later branches and pendulous twigs at the end. As a result, the tree, particularly young ones, develops a decorative crown shape that is at first broad and pyramidal, but later flattens out as it grows. In the Himalayas, its natural habitat, the tree can grow to heights of 60 - 70 m. In England, it grows to approximately 30 m, and on the continent no higher than 20 m. The needles grow in groups, with up to 30 bundled together. They are slightly curved, dark blue-green and longer than other Cedar species. The ovoid, upright cones grow singly or in pairs and have a round top. Saplings are particularly sensitive to frost, requiring a sunny site sheltered from wind. Cedrus deodara does not thrive well in high-pH soils.