Cedar, Alaskan Blue

Chamaecyparis nootkatensis 'Glauca'



Cedar, Alaskan Blue
Photo courtesy of NetPS Plant Finder

Height: 30 feet

Spread: 20 feet

Sunlight: ○ ◐

Hardiness Zone: 4b

Other Names: Alaska Cedar, Nootka Falsecypress, Xanthocyparis

Description:

A tall, evergreen with upright spreading branches, giving an overall graceful appearance, foliage is a richer blue than the species; a common native west coast tree, ideal for general landscape applications in moist, rainy conditions, but very adaptable

Ornamental Features

Cedar, Alaskan Blue is primarily valued in the landscape for its distinctively pyramidal habit of growth. It has blue evergreen foliage. The scale-like sprays of foliage remain blue throughout the winter. The shaggy antique red bark adds an interesting dimension to the landscape.

Landscape Attributes

Cedar, Alaskan Blue is an evergreen tree with a distinctive and refined pyramidal form. Its average texture blends into the landscape, but can be balanced by one or two finer or coarser trees or shrubs for an effective composition.

This is a relatively low maintenance tree, and may require the occasional pruning to look its best. It is a good choice for attracting birds to your yard, but is not particularly attractive to deer who tend to leave it alone in favor of tastier treats. It has no significant negative characteristics.

Cedar, Alaskan Blue is recommended for the following landscape applications;

- Accent
- Vertical Accent
- Hedges/Screening



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Planting & Growing

Cedar, Alaskan Blue will grow to be about 30 feet tall at maturity, with a spread of 20 feet. It has a low canopy with a typical clearance of 1 foot from the ground, and should not be planted underneath power lines. It grows at a medium rate, and under ideal conditions can be expected to live for 70 years or more.

This tree does best in full sun to partial shade. It prefers to grow in average to moist conditions, and shouldn't be allowed to dry out. This plant should be periodically fertilized throughout the active growing season with a specially-formulated acidic fertilizer. It is not particular as to soil type or pH. It is somewhat tolerant of urban pollution. This is a selection of a native North American species.

Clean up Rating (1-5) 1=least effort 5=most effort

Clean Up Ratings (3): Few to some 1/4 to 1/2 inch seeds can drop in the autumn or spring with some inner foliage, clean up by blowing or raking onto the lawn then mow or bag. Evergreens need to be watered during the winter. Our desert climate especially in late winter to early spring evergreens can suffer during next growing season. An easy way to remember check for dryness on the holidays Halloween, Thanksgiving, New Year's Day, Valentines Day & Easter. During the growing season maintain regular deep watering.