



## Cedrus deodara



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