

Southern Red Cedar

juniperus silicicola



Field grown Southern Red Cedar

You may be surprised to learn that the Southern Red Cedar is not, in fact, a Cedar at all. In reality, it is a part of the hardy juniper family.

Though these "cedars" are tough at heart, they're soft in appearance, with feathery emerald green foliage that remains a lush green year round and requires very little maintenance.

Sometimes referred to as the Coast Juniper, Southern Red Cedar are tolerant of salt, drought, and wind. They prefer well drained, sandy soils and grow well in full to partial sun.

Though most Southern Red Cedars are pyramidal in shape and are foliated to the ground, as they age, they can become more open, revealing a textured trunk, flat top, and

irregular shape. Some specimens reach 40 feet high, though most grow to be between 25-30 feet tall.

While Southern Red Cedars are beautiful when placed along a path or driveway. They also make a great choice for a tall hedge that offers both privacy and a break from high winds or as a single planting.



Southern Red Cedar female cones



Southern Red Cedar foliage





Southern Red Cedar

juniperus silicicola



Common Names:

Southern Red Cedar, Red Cedar, Eastern Red Cedar, Coast Juniper

Native Origin:

Southeastern United States

Environment:

Soil: Well-drained; loamy, sandy or clay Salt: medium Exposure: full sun to partial sun

Description:

Hardy Range: 8A - 10B Mature Height: 25 - 40' Mature Spread: 20 - 30' Growth Rate: fast Form: pyramidal Persistence: evergreen

Ornamental Characteristics:

Densely packed, soft, feathery foliage growing upward. Single trunk with branches full to the ground. Does not flower, but has extremely small, bluish "berries," which are actually the cones of the tree. Bark is reddish brown and cinnamon colors, peeling from the trunk over time. As the trees age, the trunk becomes more visible and lends an ornamental aspect of its own.







Partial Shade





South Easteri Native



