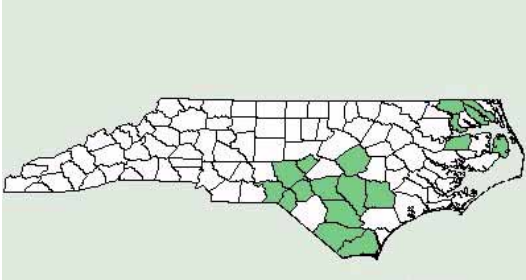


# ATLANTIC WHITE CEDAR

*Chamaecyparis thyoides*

***Heavily harvested since the Revolutionary War. Large stands are now rare in NC. Also called Southern White Cedar and False Cypress.***



**Description:** A medium-sized evergreen tree with green to bluish green needle like foliage with white markings; flattened irregular sprays in dense bunches; sharp pointed tips.

**Natural Habitat:** Grows in a narrow belt along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts

from Maine to Mississippi. In N.C., often found on wet, sandy terraces along streams and in acidic bogs.

**Conservation Status:** Extinct in Pennsylvania; rare in New York, Georgia, and Virginia; of special concern in Maine.

**Size:** 40 - 50' high. 10-20' spread

**Growth Rate:** Moderate

**Light:** Full sun

**Planting and Care:** Does best in moist or wet soils

**Ornamental Value:** Bright green foliage, graceful form.

**Landscape Usage:** Screen or specimen tree.

**Commercial/Traditional Uses:** The light brown, straight-grained wood is lightweight, buoyant and easily worked. It is fragrant, repels insects, and is resistant to decay. Because of such desirous qualities, the tree has been heavily logged since the Revolutionary War. Large stands of white cedar are now rare in N.C. because of earlier harvesting.

**Wildlife Benefits:** Deer browse on the leaves and black bears use the trees to mark their territories. The tree provides cover for a variety of birds and mammals. Warblers nest close to the grown in white-cedar stands, and cavities provide nesting areas for the pileated woodpeckers.