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Chaparral Arizona Cypress

Cupressus arizonica 'Chaparral'



Chaparral Arizona Cypress
Photo courtesy of NetPS Plant Finder

Height: 30 feet

Spread: 15 feet

Sunlight: ○

Hardiness Zone: 5a

Other Names: Cupressus arizonica var. glabra

Description:

A broadly pyramidal accent tree, with graceful branching and fine blue-green foliage; use as a solitary accent in the yard or a large garden; an excellent screen or windbreak; highly heat and drought tolerant once established

Ornamental Features

Chaparral Arizona Cypress is primarily valued in the landscape for its distinctively pyramidal habit of growth. It has attractive grayish green evergreen foliage which emerges powder blue in spring. The threadlike sprays of foliage are highly ornamental and remain grayish green throughout the winter. The peeling antique red bark is extremely showy and adds significant winter interest.



Chaparral Arizona Cypress foliage
Photo courtesy of NetPS Plant Finder

Landscape Attributes

Chaparral Arizona Cypress is an open evergreen tree with a strong central leader and a distinctive and refined pyramidal form. It lends an extremely fine and delicate texture to the landscape composition which can make it a great accent feature on this basis alone.

This is a relatively low maintenance tree, and is best pruned in late winter once the threat of extreme cold has passed. Deer don't particularly care for this plant and will usually leave it alone in favor of tastier treats. It has no significant negative characteristics.

Chaparral Arizona Cypress is recommended for the following landscape applications;

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- Accent
- Vertical Accent
- Hedges/Screening
- Windbreaks and Shelterbelts

Planting & Growing

Chaparral Arizona Cypress will grow to be about 30 feet tall at maturity, with a spread of 15 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 fast rate, and under ideal conditions can be expected to live for 60 years or more.

This tree should only be grown in full sunlight. It prefers dry to average moisture levels with very well-drained soil, and will often die in standing water. It is considered to be drought-tolerant, and thus makes an ideal choice for xeriscaping or the moisture-conserving landscape. It is not particular as to soil pH, but grows best in sandy soils. It is somewhat tolerant of urban pollution. This is a selection of a native North American species.