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Green Arrow Alaska Cedar

Chamaecyparis nootkatensis 'Green Arrow'



Green Arrow Alaska Cedar
Photo courtesy of NetPS Plant Finder

Height: 30 feet

Spread: 8 feet

Sunlight: ○ ◐

Hardiness Zone: 4b

Other Names: Nootka Falsecypress, Yellow Cypress

Description:

A very tall, narrow spire-shaped variety, great for a strong accent in the garden or landscape; excellent for articulating the landscape silhouette in smaller landscapes

Ornamental Features

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

Landscape Attributes

Green Arrow Alaska Cedar is an open evergreen tree with a strong central leader and 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 usually looks its best without pruning, although it will tolerate pruning. It has no significant negative characteristics.

Green Arrow Alaska Cedar is recommended for the following landscape applications;

- Vertical Accent
- General Garden Use

Planting & Growing

Green Arrow Alaska Cedar will grow to be about 30 feet tall at maturity, with a spread of 8 feet. It has a low canopy with a typical clearance of 1 foot from the ground, and is suitable for planting under power lines. It grows at a medium rate, and under ideal conditions can be expected to live for 70 years or more.

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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. It is not particular as to soil type or pH. It is quite intolerant of urban pollution, therefore inner city or urban streetside plantings are best avoided, and will benefit from being planted in a relatively sheltered location. Consider applying a thick mulch around the root zone in winter to protect it in exposed locations or colder microclimates. This is a selection of a native North American species.