



Cedrus libani subsp. atlantica



Height	20 - 25 (40) m
Crown	broad pyramidal, half-open crown, capricious growing
Bark and branches	dark greyish black bark, scaly, twigs have downy hair
Leaf	needles, light green to silvery blue, 2 - 2.5 cm, evergreen
Flowers	unremarkable, fragrant flowers
Fruits	barrel-shaped cones, 5 - 7 cm long, turning from green to brown
Spines/thorns	None
Toxicity	usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock
Soil type	all, provided well-permeable and not too moist
Soil moisture	suitable for dry soil
Paving	tolerates no paving
Winter hardiness zone	7a (-17,7 to -15,0 °C)
Wind resistance	good
Other resistances	can withstand wind
Application	parks, cemeteries, industrial areas, large gardens
Shape	clearstem tree, clearstem conifer, specimen conifer
Origin	Atlas mountains (north-eastern Algeria and northern Morocco)
Synonyms	Cedrus atlantica

This geographic subspecies of *Cedrus libani* is a large, quickly growing tree with horizontal branches at a later age. Naturally occurring on dry, calcareous mountain slopes in the Atlas mountains of north-western Africa. First the trunk is grey and smooth, but rougher in older trees. Later, the bark flakes off in small plates, revealing the reddish brown bark. The branches are fairly loose and open, twigs are first greyish green to greyish brown but turn grey in the second year. The needles, 2 - 2.5 cm long, grow in bundles of 20 - 40 together. Upright cones appear in autumn. Young cones are green but turn purplish brown to brown later. This cedar requires ample sun and is highly tolerant of air pollution.