



## Chamaecyparis lawsoniana



<b>Height</b>	15 - 40 (60) m
<b>Crown</b>	(narrow) pyramidal, dark, dense crown
<b>Bark and branches</b>	reddish brown bark with flaking plates, flat brown twigs
<b>Leaf</b>	pointed scales, blue-green, evergreen
<b>Flowers</b>	unremarkable, male flowers are rose red, fragrant flowers
<b>Fruits</b>	round, reddish brown cones, 0.8 cm, in small clusters
<b>Spines/thorns</b>	None
<b>Toxicity</b>	has toxic components
<b>Soil type</b>	well-permeable, humus-rich, not calcareous
<b>Paving</b>	tolerates no paving
<b>Winter hardiness zone</b>	7a (-17,7 to -15,0 °C)
<b>Wind resistance</b>	good
<b>Other resistances</b>	can withstand wind
<b>Application</b>	parks, industrial areas, large gardens
<b>Shape</b>	specimen conifer, hedge plant
<b>Origin</b>	north-western USA (south-western Oregon and California)

This species grows to become a large, pyramidal tree with pendulous top shoots. Old specimens have spread-out branches, broadening the tree. In its natural habitat, it sometimes reaches heights of 60 m and is a significant source of timber there. Both this species and its many cultivars are grown as hedges. This species is also excellently suited for shaped clipping. However, it must not be clipped all the way back to the old wood because the branches will then no longer grow. The species is often used as a scion stock for the many cultivars. The cultivars include both miniatures and tall, straight plants with an enormous diversity of colour, ranging from grey, blue and yellow hues. Including the cultivars, Chamaecyparis lawsoniana is the most commonly planted species of conifer.