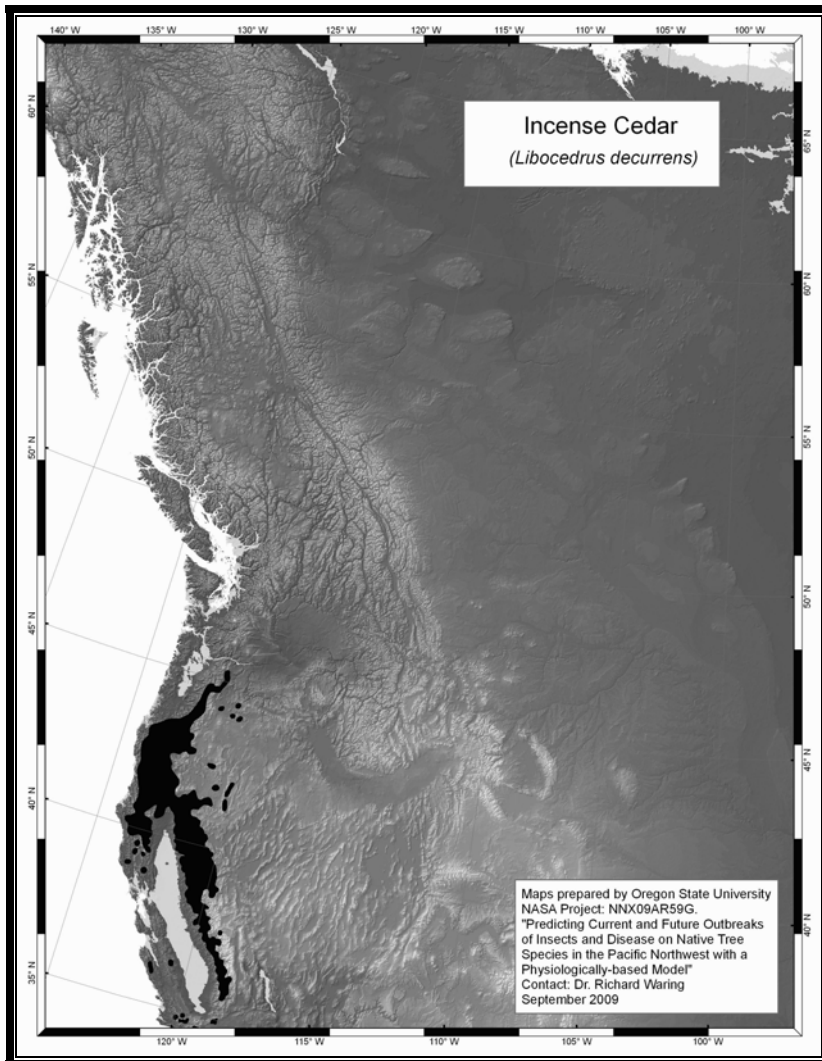


Species Silvics

Scientific Name: Incense cedar

Common name: *Calocedrus decurrens*



Climate:

Incense cedar occurs mainly in the western United States from central Oregon through California and western Nevada. The trees grow in soils with moderate soil nutrient and moisture regimes. Incense cedar has moderate drought resistance, and grows in areas that receive 500 to 2000mm of precipitation annually.

Wood and form:

Incense cedar usually grows to 50m. The trees have soft, decay resistant wood with a strong smell.

Bark:

Incense cedar has smooth reddish bark when young which becomes ridged, fibrous, and red-brown with age.

Cones:

The cones of this species are small (2-2.5cm) and bright green when immature, becoming brown with maturity.

Foliage:

The leaves on incense cedar are scale like and bright green. The crown of the tree is conical and billowy in appearance.

Ecology:

Incense cedar is the host of a wood wasp that preferentially deposits its eggs in the wood of burnt incense cedar trees soon after fire.

Uses:

Incense cedar is the primary source of wood for pencils because of its softness, and resistance to splintering. The tree can also be used for lumber in specialty products.