Insert as an Additional Taxa For *Juniperus virginiana*.

**Juniperus deppeana** E. von Steudel

\(\text{(Juniperus mexicana, } Juniperus pachyphloea)\)

C This species is also known as Checkerbark Juniper, Mountain Cedar, Oakbark Juniper, Sperry Juniper, Tascate, Thickbark Juniper, or Western Juniper; although this long-lived tree is capable of growing to heights of \(50\text{ ft}\) at maturity, it is usually a \(15\text{ to } 20\text{ ft}\) tall broadly conical tree in most landscape settings; trees become more spreading with age and the characteristic alligator hide-like bark pattern develops; the foliage is usually a handsome bluish green and selections have been made that have a stunning silver-gray coloration; the fruit are initially blue-green ripening to a reddish brown over the course of two years on mature trees.

C Alligator Juniper is a native of Northern Mexico and the Southwestern U.S., including high elevations in West Texas; trees show good heat and drought tolerance, but may languish in high humidity climates and are generally slow growers; avoid poorly drained soils were trees are prone to develop root rots; this species is useful in at least USDA zones 6 to 9; the specific epithet honors the 19th century German plant collector Ferdinand Deppe; this species is reported to be a popular landscape tree in Australia.

**Juniperus flaccida** D. von Schlechtendal

\(\text{(Juniperus gracilis, Sabina flaccida)}\)

C This species is also known as Cedro, Drooping Cedar, Drooping Juniper, Mexican Drooping Juniper, Tascate, or Weeping Cedar; although more common in Northern Mexico, this is a rare species found only in the Chisos Mountains in Texas; trees typically mature at \(25\text{ to } 30\text{ ft}\) tall in landscapes, but can potentially reach \(55\text{ ft}\) tall under the best of conditions; the weeping branchlets give this species its common name and are the source of the specific epithet which means flaccid, weak or feeble; trees develop irregular spreading rounded crowns; seeds are black at maturity.

C Trees are useful in at least USDA zones 7 to 10; the weeping branchlets are almost reminiscent of those of *Chamaecyparis spp.* (False Cypresses).

**Juniperus monosperma** (G. Engelmann) C. Sargent

\(\text{(Juniperus gymnocarpa, Juniperus mexicana var. monosperma, Juniperus occidentalis var. gymnocarpa, Sabina monosperma)}\)

C This species is also known as Cherrystone Juniper, Enebro, New Mexico Juniper, or West Texas Juniper; more common in New Mexico, Nevada and Arizona, *J. monosperma* is found in the Texas Panhandle along steep slopes of escarpments, cuts and breaks; here most plants are medium to large multiple stemmed shrubs, \(6\text{ to } 12\text{ ft}\), with highly irregular canopies.

C The specific epithet means single-seed and refers to the individual blue-black to black cones covered in a waxy bloom which contain a single seed; this species can be grown on suitable sites in at least USDA zones 5 to 8 and is valued for its high degree of cold and drought tolerance.

**Juniperus pinchotii** G.B. Sudworth

\(\text{(Juniperus monosperma var. pinchotii, Juniperus texensis)}\)

C This species is also known as Christmas Berry Juniper, Palo Duro, or Texas Juniper; this Southwestern US species has mostly scale-like leaves and can grow to \(15\text{ to } 20\text{ ft}\) tall over
time; however, it is often smaller than this where it colonizes as a shrub when cut or burned; perhaps its most distinctive feature is the red-brown fruit which are unique when compared to the blue or blue-green cones on most Juniperus spp.; sometimes these cones can be a showier brighter red and selection for colorful fruited selections might be worthwhile; *Juniperus pinchotii* tends to be a more upright grower than *J. ashei*.

*C* *Juniperus pinchotii* is tolerant of drought and heat and is worthy of consideration for use in arid landscapes in USDA zones 7 to 10; some taxonomists consider this to be a variant of *J. monosperma*; the specific epithet honors the American forester and conservationist Gifford Pinchot.

*C* Another closely related taxon that goes by the name of Red-Berry Juniper or Rosy-Red-Fruited Juniper, *Juniperus erythrocarpa* V. Cory (*Juniperus coahuilensis*, *Juniperus pinchotii* var. *erythrocarpa*), is found in mountainous Trans Pecos sites with igneous soils; *Juniperus erythrocarpa* is similar to *J. pinchotii*, but has a more open irregular crown, matures at 12N to 15N in height and has cones that are a lighter rosy red color than those of *J. pinchotii*; some taxonomists consider this to be but a variant of *J. pinchotii* or *J. monosperma*.

*Juniperus silicicola* (J.K. Small) L.H. Bailey

(Coral Juniper var. *silicicola*)

*C* *Juniperus silicicola* is also known as Coast Juniper or Sand Cedar; this dubious species may best be considered as a southern variant of *J. virginiana*, but it is currently maintained by a majority of taxonomists as a separate species; according to L.H. Bailey the primary characters of separation from *J. virginiana* are smaller female cones, larger male cones, and more slender drooping stems; this taxon may also be confused with *Juniperus bermudiana* L. (*Juniperus barbadensis*), the Bermuda Cedar, in the nursery trade; usually a small to medium size tree in our regional landscapes, it can potentially reach 75N tall under highly favorable conditions.

*C* Southern Redcedar is generally encountered on sandy soils along the Gulf Coast and across Florida; the foliage is often a handsome bright green in summer fading to a sage green in winter.

*C* Trees can be useful on well drained soils in USDA zones 7 to 9(10) where it tolerates heat and humidity as well or better than *J. virginiana*; the specific epithet means of sandy soils.

*C* The only cultivar common to the nursery trade is 'Brodie' which has a strongly upright habit, maturing at 20N to 25N tall and spreading only 5N to 7N width; it can be effectively used as a handsome screen for sunny exposures.

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