**Juniperus virginiana** ‘Skyrocket’

‘Skyrocket’ Eastern Redcedar

Edward F. Gilman and Dennis G. Watson

**INTRODUCTION**

This cultivar of Redcedar is an evergreen probably growing to about 30 feet tall in a columnar form and spreading only to six or eight feet when given a sunny location (Fig. 1). ‘Skyrocket’ has silver-blue foliage in the spring and summer which develops a brownish tint in winter in the north. The fruit is a blue berry on female trees and is ornamental when produced in quantity. Birds devour the fruit and ‘plant’ it along farm fences and in old abandoned fields. Some botanists do not separate *Juniperus virginiana* from *Juniperus silicicola*.

**GENERAL INFORMATION**

Scientific name: *Juniperus virginiana* ‘Skyrocket’

Pronunciation: joo-NIP-er-us ver-jin-ee-AY-nuh

Common name(s): ‘Skyrocket’ Eastern Redcedar

Family: Cupressaceae

USDA hardiness zones: 3 through 9 (Fig. 2)

Origin: native to North America

Uses: Bonsai; container or above-ground planter; recommended for buffer strips around parking lots or for median strip plantings in the highway; screen; specimen; tree has been successfully grown in urban areas where air pollution, poor drainage, compacted soil, and/or drought are common

Availability: somewhat available, may have to go out of the region to find the tree

**DESCRIPTION**

**Height:** 25 to 35 feet

**Spread:** 6 to 8 feet

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Crown uniformity: symmetrical canopy with a regular (or smooth) outline, and individuals have more or less identical crown forms  
Crown shape: columnar; upright  
Crown density: dense  
Growth rate: fast  
Texture: fine

Flower  
Flower color: green; yellow  
Flower characteristics: inconspicuous and not showy

Fruit  
Fruit shape: round  
Fruit length: < .5 inch  
Fruit covering: fleshy  
Fruit color: blue; purple  
Fruit characteristics: attracts birds; no significant litter problem; persistent on the tree; showy

Trunk and Branches  
Trunk/bark/branches: grow mostly upright and will not droop; showy trunk; should be grown with a single leader; no thorns  
Pruning requirement: needs little pruning to develop a strong structure  
Breakage: susceptible to breakage either at the crotch due to poor collar formation, or the wood itself is weak and tends to break  
Current year twig color: brown; green
**USE AND MANAGEMENT**

The dense growth and attractive foliage make Eastern Redcedar a favorite for windbreaks, screens, and wildlife-cover for large-scale landscapes. The narrow crown would call for close spacing for a screen planting. It can be used as a garden accent or specimen in a ground cover bed. Its high salt-tolerance makes it ideal for seaside locations. The fragrant wood is popular for repelling insects.

Planted in full sun or partial shade, Eastern Redcedar will easily grow on a variety of soils, including clay, but will not do well on soils kept continually moist. Growth will be poor in landscapes which are over-irrigated. Plants are difficult to transplant due to a coarse root system, except when quite small. Water until well-established and then forget about the tree. It performs admirably with no care, even on alkaline soil and along the coast.

Usually insects and diseases are not a problem if grown in the full sun. There may be local restrictions on planting this tree near apple orchards because it is the alternate host for cedar-apple rust.

Some nurseries carry a cultivar or two of Redcedar.

Cultivars include: ‘Burkii’ - pyramidal, blue foliage, 15 to 25 feet tall; ‘Canaertii’ - compact, pyramidal, good fruit production, fairly common in Texas; ‘Hillspire’ - (cupressifolia) - good green color; ‘Elegantissima’ - Goldtip Redcedar - branchlets with yellow tips, less than 20 feet tall; ‘Filifera’ - pyramidal, branchlets divided, foliage gray green; ‘Glaucua’ - Silver Redcedar - narrow, columnar, 15 to 20 feet tall, silvery blue foliage especially in spring; ‘Ketleri’ is commonly available in the mid-west, is more open with spaces between branches at the top of the tree, pyramidal; ‘Manhattan Blue’ - compact, 20 feet tall, pyramidal, foliage bluish green; ‘Pendula’ - Weeping Redcedar - branchlets pendulous, to 40 feet tall; ‘Pyramidalis Dundee’ - pyramidal, purplish green in winter.

**Pests**

Usually none are serious.

Bagworm caterpillars occasionally web foliage and debris together to make bags up to two inches long. The insects live in the bags and emerge to feed on the
foliage. Use sprays of *Bacillus thuringiensis*. The insects can also be picked off the plants by hand.

Juniper scale causes yellowed needles, and infected branches fail to produce new growth. The scale is round and at first white, later turning gray or black.

The Juniper webworm webs twigs and needles together, causing them to brown and die. The larva is 1/2-inch-long and is brown with darker stripes. The larvae are often in the densest part of the plant and can go unnoticed.

Mites cause stippled and bronzed foliage.

**Diseases**

Twig blights cause death and browning of twigs tips. The diseases may progress down the stem killing the whole branch. Small lesions may be seen at the base of dead tissue. Prune out dead branch tips. Dieback from Kabatina blight appears in early spring, from Phomopsis in summer.

Three rust diseases seen most often are cedar-apple rust, hawthorn rust, and quince rust. The most common is cedar-apple rust. On Juniper the first two diseases form galls and orange jelly-like horns in spring. The horns are most likely to form following periods of rainy, warm weather. Spores formed in the horns infect the alternate host. The diseases are more serious on the alternate host than Juniper. There may be local restrictions on planting this tree near apple orchards because it is the alternate host for cedar-apple rust. A separation of a few hundred yards may help avoid the disease. Prune out the spore horns when seen in the spring. Do not plant near hawthorns, apples, or crabapples.

Junipers are not tolerant of ice coatings. Expect dieback when Junipers are covered with ice for several days. Removing the ice is impractical.