

TECHNICAL BULLETIN No. 251

SEPTEMBER, 1931

SOUTHERN WHITE CEDAR

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CHARACTERISTICS, GROWTH, AND MANAGEMENT OF THE FOREST

By C.F. KORSTIAN¹

DISTRIBUTION AND OCCURRENCE

Southern white cedar (*Chamaecyparis thuyoides*), known also as white cedar, juniper, swamp cedar, and post cedar, is a valuable timber tree of the Atlantic and Gulf coastal swamps and estuaries. Its botanical range extends over the Atlantic coastal plain from

¹ In the conduct of the field work upon which the major portion of the first part of the bulletin is based the writer received valuable assistance from J. S. Holmes, State forester of North Carolina, Alfred Akerman, formerly district forester of Virginia, A. D. LaMonte, formerly assistant forester of New Jersey, and W. R. Hine, formerly assistant silviculturist, Southern Forest Experiment Station. Assistant Silviculturists L. H. Reineke and R. M. Brown, of the Forest Service, assisted in preparing the volume, taper, and yield tables. Additional data for the yield tables were contributed by former Associate State Forester W. M. Baker, of New Jersey and District Forest Warden Lincoln Crowell, of Massachusetts. Sections in the first part were contributed by the following specialists: Diseases, by J. R. Weir, formerly Forest Pathologist, Office of Forest Pathology, Bureau of Plant Industry; Insect Injury, by the Division of Forest Insects, Bureau of Entomology. The Richmond Cedar Works, the Camp Manufacturing Co., and other owners and operators of southern white cedar assisted in various ways.