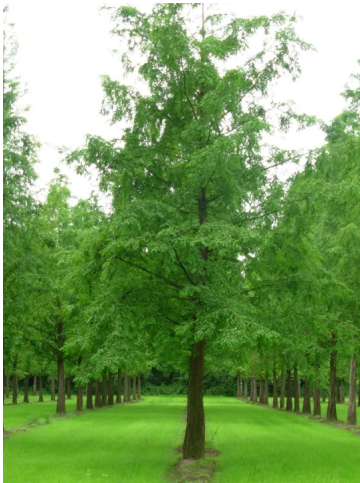




Metasequoia glyptostroboides



Height	25 - 35 m, fast growing
Width	7-10m
Crown	narrow pyramidal at first, later broad pyramidal, half-open crown
Bark and branches	bark reddish brown, later greyer, peeling off in long strips
Leaf	needles, compound and opposed, bright green, 1 - 3 cm
Autumn colour	orange
Flowers	unremarkable, ♂ catkins, 5 -10 cm, long, ♀ yellowish green, 0.5 cm, May
Fruits	ovoid to spherical cones, 2 – 2.5 cm, green to reddish brown
Spines/thorns	None
Toxicity	usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock
Soil type	moisture-retentive and well-permeable
Soil moisture	suitable for wet soil, withstand short flood
Paving	tolerates paving
Winter hardiness zone	5b (-26,0 to -23,4 °C)
Wind resistance	good
Other resistances	resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6), can withstand wind
Application	avenues and broad streets, tree containers, roof gardens, industrial areas
Shape	clearstem tree, feathery tree, multi-stem treem, clearstem conifer, specimen conifer
Origin	Southern and Western China

A robustly growing deciduous conifer with a narrow pyramidal crown at first that becomes broad pyramidal later. Branches grow in a regular pattern on the perfectly vertical main trunk. Young twigs slant upwards slightly: older branches are practically horizontal. Width to approx. 10 m. The trunk of mature trees becomes knotted and flakes off in small sheets. Young twigs are reddish brown. The needles grow on short and long shoots and are opposed, unlike Taxodium. Turning bronze brown to orange brown and falling off along with the short shoots in the autumn. Metasequoia was only known as a fossil until 1941 and was rediscovered by a Chinese forester in south-western China. From then on, it was once again distributed throughout the world. Has superficial resemblance to Taxodium but the manner of growth is more open and the lateral branches grow in a feathery manner.