



## Tsuga heterophylla



<b>Height</b>	20 - 30 (50) m
<b>Width</b>	8-12m
<b>Crown</b>	narrow pyramidal
<b>Bark and branches</b>	reddish brown thick bark, grooved, twigs yellowish brown
<b>Leaf</b>	needles in 2 rows, glossy green, 0.5 - 2 cm, evergreen
<b>Flowers</b>	unremarkable
<b>Fruits</b>	hanging, ovoid cones, light brown, about 2 - 2.5 cm
<b>Spines/thorns</b>	None
<b>Toxicity</b>	usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock
<b>Soil type</b>	moisture-retentive and slightly acidic
<b>Paving</b>	tolerates no paving
<b>Winter hardiness zone</b>	6b (-20,5 to -17,8 °C)
<b>Wind resistance</b>	bad
<b>Other resistances</b>	resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6)
<b>Application</b>	industrial areas
<b>Shape</b>	clearstem tree, clearstem conifer, specimen conifer, hedge plant
<b>Origin</b>	western North America

Fast-growing tree with a loose branching pattern, producing an open crown. Has a narrow, pyramidal crown approx. 20 - 30 m high and 8 - 12 m wide. In North America, it grows to heights of 50 - 60 m and is a key timber supplier there. The bark is thick, reddish brown and grooved. The bark turns dark grey in old trees. The branches protrude horizontally and do not have many lateral branches. The ends of the branches hang down. Young twigs also hang straight down. These are yellowish brown and hairy like a brush. The stubby needles have a fine, serrated edge. They are glossy dark green on top, and have 2 light greyish-white stoma stripes underneath. Short-stemmed, hanging cones resembling those of Larix appear after the unremarkable flowering. If the soil is overly calcareous, the needles turn yellow. Tsuga heterophylla, from North America, is a very important producer of wood. The wood is yellowish-white and is much used in the paper industry.