



Metasequoia glyptostroboides

GOLDRUSH ('Ogon')



Height	10 - 15 m
Crown	narrow pyramidal, half-open crown
Bark and branches	twigs reddish brown, bark reddish brown and later grey, peeling in long strips
Leaf	needles, compound and opposed, yellow
Autumn colour	yellow, orange
Flowers	inconspicuous ♂ catkins, 5 - 10 cm long, ♀ yellowish green, 0.5 cm, May
Fruits	ovate 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	moist and well-drained
Soil moisture	suitable for wet soil
Paving	tolerates paving
Winter hardiness zone	5a (-28,8 to -26,1 °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, feathered tree, clearstem conifer, specimen conifer
Origin	Kameyama Breeding Station, Institute for Forest Tree Improvement, Kameyama, Japan, 1974
Synonyms	Metasequoia g. 'Golden Oji', Metasequoia g. 'Goldrush'

Medium-size to large, deciduous conifer with a narrow pyramidal habit. Goldrush grows less vigorously than the species and will eventually remain slightly smaller. The tree has a straight, upright central leader with a regular branching pattern. The young foliage of this cultivar is deep golden yellow and turns greenish yellow later in the season. The compound needles stand on short and long shoots and are opposed, unlike Taxodium. Before they fall off in autumn, they turn dark yellow to orange-brown. For a long time the tree was bred and traded under the cultivar name, 'Goldrush'. It later became obvious that it was 'Ogon'. The fact that, in 1994, a U.S. Plant Patent was applied for under the name of 'Golden Oji' does not affect this. Its deep rooting makes the tree very wind resistant and it tolerates a lot of moisture. Mainly grows on lighter soils.