



# Sequoiadendron giganteum

## 'Glaucum'



<b>Height</b>	30 - 40 m
<b>Width</b>	6-7m
<b>Crown</b>	narrow pyramidal, later broader, half-open crown
<b>Bark and branches</b>	reddish brown and soft, fibrous trunk, twigs greyish blue
<b>Leaf</b>	needles scaly and sharp, bluish grey, 1 - 1.2 cm, evergreen
<b>Flowers</b>	unremarkable
<b>Fruits</b>	upright cones, hanging when ripe, reddish brown, 5 - 8 cm
<b>Spines/thorns</b>	None
<b>Toxicity</b>	usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock
<b>Soil type</b>	all, preferably very nutritious
<b>Soil moisture</b>	suitable for wet soil
<b>Paving</b>	tolerates no paving
<b>Winter hardiness zone</b>	7a (-17,7 to -15,0 °C)
<b>Wind resistance</b>	good
<b>Other resistances</b>	can withstand wind
<b>Shape</b>	clearstem tree, clearstem conifer, specimen conifer
<b>Origin</b>	Germany, 1870

A smaller version of the impressive species that nonetheless can grow to reach heights of up to 40 m. For many years, the growth pattern is narrowly pyramidal with an ascending, vertical trunk. The tree does not become broader until later, growing to about 8 m. The reddish brown, fibrous bark is thick and deeply grooved. The branches hang down more than those of the species and the ends grow upwards slightly. Another difference in respect of the species is the intensely, bluish grey colour of the young twigs and needles. The sharp needles are 1 – 1.2 cm long on the main branches and 0.3 – 0.6 cm on the young twigs. 'Glaucum' is a monoecious tree with reddish brown, ovoid cones appearing after flowering. At first the cones are upright, but once they ripen, after the 2nd year, they hang down. Difficult to transplant.