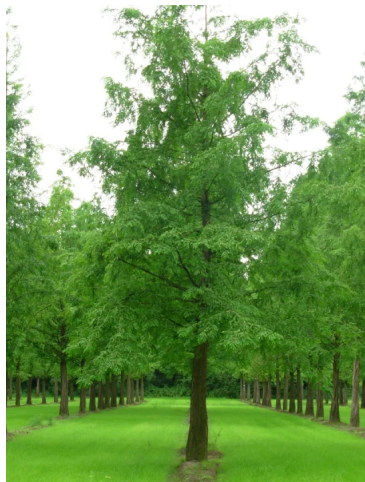




Metasequoia glyptostroboides



Высота	25 - 35 m, fast growing
Ширина	7-10m
Крона	narrow pyramidal at first, later broad pyramidal, half-open crown
Кора и ветви	bark reddish brown, later greyer, peeling off in long strips
Лист	needles, compound and opposed, bright green, 1 - 3 cm
Осенний окрас	оранжевый
Цветы	unremarkable, ♂ catkins, 5 -10 cm, long, ♀ yellowish green, 0.5 cm, May
Плоды	ovoid to spherical cones, 2 – 2.5 cm, green to reddish brown
Колючки/шипы	None
Ядовитость	неядовитый, обычно
Вид почвы	moisture-retentive and well-permeable
Влажность почвы	устойчив к влажным почвам, устойчив к коротким наводнениям
Мощение	устойчив к мощению
Зона зимостойкости	5b (-26,0 до -23,4 °C)
Устойчивость к ветру	good
Прочие виды устойчивости	устойчив к морозам, зона 1 - 6, сустойчив к ветру
Применение	аллеи и широкие улицы, кашпо для деревьев, сады на крыше, промышленные зоны
Форма	штамбовое дерево, разветвленное дерево, многоствольное дерево, штамбовое хвойное дерево, солитерное хвойное дерево
Происхождение	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.