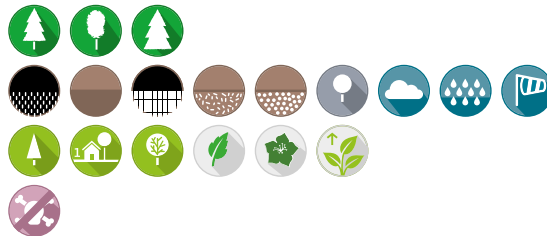




Sequoiadendron giganteum



Высота	30 - 50 (100) m, fast growing
Ширина	8-10m
Крона	pyramidal, half-open crown
Кора и ветви	reddish brown and soft, fibrous trunk, deeply grooved
Лист	needles scaly and sharp, bluish green, 1 - 1.2 cm, evergreen
Цветы	unremarkable
Плоды	upright cones, hanging when ripe, reddish brown, 5 - 8 cm
Колючки/шипы	None
Ядовитость	неядовитый, обычно
Вид почвы	all, preferably nutrient-rich
Влажность почвы	устойчив к влажным почвам
Мощение	неустойчив к мощению
Зона зимостойкости	7a (-17,7 до -15,0 °C)
Устойчивость к ветру	good
Прочие виды устойчивости	устойчив к ветру
Форма	штамбовое дерево, штамбовое хвойное дерево, солитерное хвойное дерево
Происхождение	Sierra Nevada mountains, California, USA

Particularly impressive conifer that can grow in its natural habitat to heights of more than 100 m and a trunk diameter of up to 12 m. The crown diameter reaches 35 – 40 m. In Europe, it grows to heights of 30 – 50 m with a crown diameter of about 8 – 9 m. The fibrous bark can be 30 – 60 cm thick, enabling the tree to protect itself against forest fires. The reddish brown branches hang down slightly and the ends grow upwards. The sharp, bluish green needles are 1 – 1.2 cm long on the main branches and 0.3 – 0.6 cm on the young twigs. Sequoiadendron 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. The tree is difficult to transplant. The trunk of the largest tree in the world, the General Sherman, a Sequoiadendron giganteum. Photographed in Sequoia National Park in California (USA).