



## Metasequoia glyptostroboides



|                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| <b>Height</b>                | 25 - 35 m, fast growing   |
| <b>Crown</b>                 | narrow pyramidal at first, later broad pyramidal, half-open crown   |
| <b>Bark and branches</b>     | bark reddish brown, later greyer, peeling off in long strips  |
| <b>Leaf</b>                  | needles, compound and opposed, bright green, 1 - 3 cm   |
| <b>Autumn colour</b>         | orange  |
| <b>Flowers</b>               | unremarkable, catkins, 5 -10 cm, long, yellowish green, 0.5 cm, May   |
| <b>Fruits</b>                | ovoid to spherical cones, 2 – 2.5 cm, green to reddish brown  |
| <b>Spines/thorns</b>         | None  |
| <b>Toxicity</b>              | usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock   |
| <b>Soil type</b>             | moisture-retentive and well-permeable   |
| <b>Soil moisture</b>         | suitable for wet soil, withstand short flood  |
| <b>Paving</b>                | tolerates paving  |
| <b>Winter hardiness zone</b> | 5b (-26,0 to -23,4 °C)  |
| <b>Wind resistance</b>       | good  |
| <b>Other resistances</b>     | resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6), can withstand wind   |
| <b>Application</b>           | avenues and broad streets, parks, squares, tree containers, cemeteries, roof gardens, industrial areas, large gardens, windbreaks |
| <b>Shape</b>                 | clearstem tree, feathery tree, multi-stem tree, clearstem conifer, specimen conifer   |
| <b>Origin</b>                | 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.