



# Sequoiadendron giganteum



<b>Height</b>	30 - 50 (100) m, fast growing
<b>Crown</b>	pyramidal, half-open crown
<b>Bark and branches</b>	reddish brown and soft, fibrous trunk, deeply grooved
<b>Leaf</b>	needles scaly and sharp, bluish green, 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 nutrient-rich
<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>Application</b>	parks, cemeteries, large gardens
<b>Shape</b>	clearstem tree, clearstem conifer, specimen conifer
<b>Origin</b>	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).