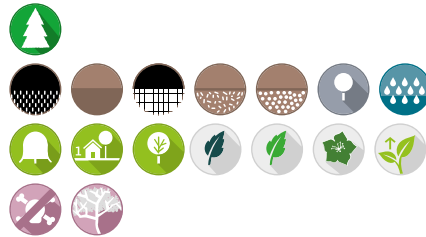




# Sequoiadendron giganteum

## 'Barabits Requiem'



<b>Height</b>	approx. 15 m
<b>Crown</b>	broadly weeping, very irregular, light, open crown, capricious growing
<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
<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>	moderate
<b>Application</b>	parks, cemeteries, large gardens, small gardens, patio gardens
<b>Shape</b>	specimen conifer
<b>Origin</b>	M. Barabits, Sopron, Hungary, approximately 1970

A conifer with a bizarre growth pattern, with branches hanging down sharply, but some grow in a more or less horizontal, undulating pattern. These branches have twigs that hang straight down. The main trunk sometimes grows in an undulating fashion as well. This ultimately produces an exceptional, irregular growth pattern that is pre-eminently suited for solitary planting. The growth pattern is quite similar to that of the cultivar 'Pendulum', however the branches of 'Barabits Requiem' grow more sideways. Height approx. 15 m and width 3 - 4 m. Overfertilisation caused the loss of the original parent tree, discovered by M. Barabits of Sopron, Hungary. Luckily, a few grafting plants were spared, which is why they were named 'Barabits Requiem'. This cultivar is stronger than 'Pendulum' in all respects. The tree is difficult to transplant.