



Taxodium distichum



Height	18 - 30 (50) m
Crown	narrow pyramidal when young, later broader, half-open crown
Bark and branches	reddish brown, fibrous, grooved bark, young twigs are green
Leaf	needles, soft green, spiralling around twig, 1 - 2 cm long
Autumn colour	orange, red
Flowers	unremarkable
Fruits	ovoid cones, Ø 2 - 3 cm, first green, later brown
Spines/thorns	None
Toxicity	usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock
Soil type	moisture-retentive to swampy, can also be moderately dry
Soil moisture	suitable for wet soil, withstand short flood, withstand long flood
Paving	tolerates partial paving
Winter hardiness zone	6a (-23,3 to -20,6 °C)
Wind resistance	very good
Other resistances	resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6), can withstand wind
Application	parks, cemeteries, industrial areas, large gardens
Shape	clearstem tree, feathered tree, multi-stem treem, clearstem conifer, specimen conifer
Origin	south-eastern North America

Deciduous conifer that remains narrow pyramidal for a long time but ultimately grows to a width of 7 – 10 m. Mature trees growing in or near water form roots that protrude above the ground like stalagmites. They can attain a width of approx. 30 cm. and a height of 1 m. The fibrous trunk is very knotty and grows very broad at the bottom. It twists in an anti-clockwise spiral. Young shoots and short shoots are green. These short shoots are 5 - 10 cm long, with erect, spreading needles. This is in contrast to Metasequoia, the needles of which are opposing. The short shoots and needles fall off at the same time in the autumn. The needles on long shoots are scaly and protrude in a radial, spiral shape. The autumn colour is orange-brown to reddish brown. It is a monoecious tree with ovoid, green cones that appear after flowering and turn brown when ripe. Tolerates long periods of submersion under water.