



Sequoiadendron giganteum



Height	30 - 50 (100) m, fast growing
Width	8-10m
Crown	pyramidal, half-open crown
Bark and branches	reddish brown and soft, fibrous trunk, deeply grooved
Leaf	needles scaly and sharp, bluish green, 1 - 1.2 cm, evergreen
Flowers	unremarkable
Fruits	upright cones, hanging when ripe, reddish brown, 5 - 8 cm
Spines/thorns	None
Toxicity	usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock
Soil type	all, preferably nutrient-rich
Soil moisture	suitable for wet soil
Paving	tolerates no paving
Winter hardiness zone	7a (-17,7 to -15,0 °C)
Wind resistance	good
Other resistances	can withstand wind
Shape	clearstem tree, clearstem conifer, specimen conifer
Origin	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).