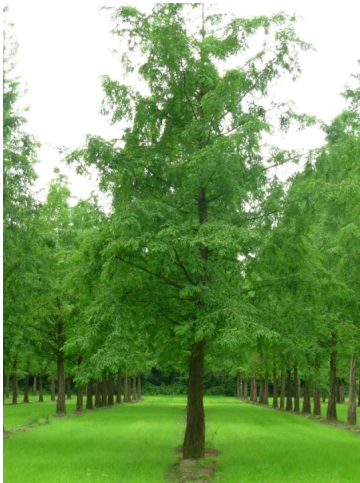




Metasequoia glyptostroboides



Výška	25 - 35 m, fast growing
Šírka	7-10m
Koruna	narrow pyramidal at first, later broad pyramidal, half-open crown
Kôra a vetvy	bark reddish brown, later greyer, peeling off in long strips
Listy	needles, compound and opposed, bright green, 1 - 3 cm
Jesenné sfarbenie	Oranžová
Kvety	unremarkable, ? catkins, 5 -10 cm, long, ? yellowish green, 0.5 cm, May
Plody	ovoid to spherical cones, 2 – 2.5 cm, green to reddish brown
Tríne	Žiadny
Jedovatosť	Zvyčajne nie je jedovaté pre ľudí a väčšie zvieratá
Typ pôdy	moisture-retentive and well-permeable
Pôdna vlhkosť	Vhodné do vlhkých pôd, Odolné voči krátkodobému zaplaveniu
Spevnené plochy	Toleruje spevnenie
Zóna odolnosti	5b (-26,0 do -23,4 °C)
Odolnosť voči vetru	good
Ostatná odolnosť	Odolné mrazu (WH 1–6), Odolné vetru
Použitie	bulváre a široké ulice, stromy do nádob, strešné záhrady, priemyselné oblasti
Tvar	Vysokokmeň, Vetvený, Viackmeň, Vyvetvený ihličnan, Vzorový ihličnan
Pôvod	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.