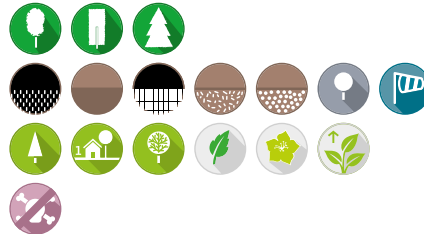




## × Cupressocyparis leylandii



<b>Výška</b>	15 - 30 m, fast growing
<b>Šírka</b>	6-8m
<b>Koruna</b>	columnar to narrow pyramidal, dark, dense crown
<b>Kôra a vetvy</b>	twigs light reddish brown, bark reddish brown, slightly scaling
<b>Listy</b>	pointed scales, matt mid-green, evergreen
<b>Kvety</b>	inconspicuous
<b>Plody</b>	round, reddish brown cones, 2 cm
<b>Tárne</b>	Žiadny
<b>Jedovatosť</b>	Zvyčajne nie je jedovaté pre ľudí a väčšie zvieratá
<b>Typ pôdy</b>	any well-drained, sufficiently moist soil
<b>Spevnené plochy</b>	Netoleruje spevnené plochy
<b>Zóna odolnosti</b>	7a (-17,7 do -15,0 °C)
<b>Odolnosť voči vetru</b>	good
<b>Ostatná odolnosť</b>	Odolné vetru
<b>Použitie</b>	pobrežné zóny, priemyselné oblasti
<b>Tvar</b>	Vysokokmeň, Vzorový ihličnan, Ihličnan na živý plot
<b>Pôvod</b>	C.J. Leyland, Leighton Park, Welshpool, Wales, 1888
<b>Synonymum</b>	× Cupressocyparis leylandii

Large columnar to narrowly pyramidal conifer with dense branching, easily growing to a tree 15 to 30 m tall. The bark is reddish-brown and detaches into long, fibrous sheets later in life. The young twigs are green-yellow at first, later light red-brown. The foliage is dull mid-green. The tree grows in all soils, if well-drained and sufficiently moist, and also tolerates a lot of wind. Alongside various cultivars of *Chamaecyparis lawsoniana* and *Thuja*, it is among the most popular hedge plants. Its naturally narrow habit is an advantage when used as a hedge, and in addition, the tree prunes very well. Because of its vigorous growth, it should be pruned twice a year, creating a very dense hedge. The tree originated in 1888 from a cross between *Chamaecyparis nootkatensis* and *Cupressus macrocarpa*. New insights led to *C. nootkatensis* being classified in a different genus (*Xanthocyparis*). As a result, the hybrid species name × *Cupressocyparis* for *C. leylandii* could not be retained. To minimise the change, × *Cuprocyparis* was chosen.