



## Metasequoia glyptostroboides



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