

Botanical Name: Sequoia sempervirens

Common Name: Coast Redwood

Type of Plant: conifer: tree Character evergreen

Habit of Growth:

Overall Shape a very erect, mostly singletrunked plant, with slender spreading or drooping branches forming a narrow pyramidal canopy; older trees become broader at base if not crowded; may develop suckers at base of trunk

Height 50'-100'(300') Spread 1/4-1/2 Growth Rate rapid

Environment:

Exposure outdoors prefers partial - full sun; young trees tolerate shade

Soil thrives in sites with moist rich acidic soils; prefers good drainage

Hardiness hardy (zones 4-9, 14-24): grows best in areas with cool humid climate

Morphology:

Leaves flattened, linear, needle-like; two-ranked on branchlets, 1/2 - 1" long, dark green, usually with fairly rigid tips; somewhat featherlike in appearance

Flowers unisexual male and female cones are produced on the same plant (ie. the plants are bisexual); female cones ripen in the first year

Fruit female cones: oval-round, 1/2"-1" long; in clusters at ends of branchlets

Propagation: by seed, meristem culture

Usage: a potentially huge vertical accent tree, prized for its majestic shape and size; often used as a large-scale lawn tree or in groves for temperate-climate theme gardens; background massing for Japanese-theme landscapes

Landscape Care:

Watering regular is preferred; the plant tolerates heavy irrigation if soil drainage is good; is somewhat drought-tolerant at humid coastal locations

Fertilizing balanced, in spring; add iron to correct chlorosis in alkaline soil

Pruning remove the basal suckers as needed; head high for access under branches

Pests/Diseases relatively free

Special Conditions foliage gets tip-burn if plant grown in saline soil

Origin: Coast range of Northern California Family: Taxodiaceae