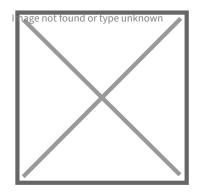


https://www.vdberk.hu/fak/sequoia-sempervirens-illa-martin/



Sequoia sempervirens 'Illa Martin'



0 - 40 m
10m
arrow pyramidal
vigs reddish brown, bark orange brown, thick and softly fibrous, flaking in long strips
eedles, arranged in spiral shape, dark green, 1.5 - 2,5 cm, blue green
conspicuous
anging, ovoid cones, about 1,5 - 3 cm
gyik sem
endszerint nem mérgező emberek, (nagytestű) háziállatok és haszonállatok számára
andy, loamy soil, well-permeable
edves talajon használható
em viseli el az útburkolatokat
o (-14,9 és -12,3 °C)
ood, also tolerates sea wind
réltűrő
ngerpart
agas törzsű fa, magas törzsű fenyő, specimen conifer
a v e c a c e c c e

'Illa Martin' is a large to very large tree with the same narrow pyramidal growth habit as the species Sequoia sempervirens. The tree branches well, forming a dense crown. The most striking difference with the species is that its needles are blue-green in summer. In winter, however, they turn dark green. Also, 'Martin' has proven to be more hardy than the species and other cultivars. A specimen of S. sempervirens in Trompenburg Gardens & Arboretum came well through the winter of 1955-1956, one of the harshest winters of the 20th century. Of some 10,000 seedlings from 1952, only five survived this winter. It was not until 1999 that Dick van Hoey Smith christened the tree 'Martin', after Dr Martin of Sequoiafarm in Kaldenkirchen, Germany, who had distributed the seeds. These seeds originally came from California. Quite coincidentally, several clones were named 'Martin' by several people. It was then decided to change the name to 'Illa Martin', Dr Martin's wife. In Germany, the various, partly unnamed clones are still called Martin Klon. More hardy than other clones of S. sempervirens, 'Illa Martin' is more widely applicable as a solitary in parks and large gardens. But this cultivar is also suitable as avenue tree in green spaces.