

# Redwoods—Ancient Giants

1. What are the two kinds of redwood trees?
2. Which type of redwood is the tallest? Which type of redwood is the largest?
3. Describe how big a redwood is.
4. Why do redwoods only grow in certain areas?
5. How do coast redwoods produce new redwood trees?
6. What enables a redwood tree to live so long?
7. What are the natural enemies of the redwood?
8. What does a tree ring tell us about a tree?
9. Identify the main parts of a redwood tree.

## Helps

1. The Sierra Redwood (also called Giant Sequoia) and the Coast Redwood.
2. The Coast Redwood is tallest, the Sierra is largest.
3. Do this activity with your Adventurers: Cut a string 367 feet long (the height of the tallest known coast redwood), stretch it out and have students lay head to toe, counting off as they lay down. See how many Adventurers it takes to make 367 feet. Do the same for the circumference of the largest known Sierra redwood which is 94 feet. This will help the kids really sense how large these trees are!
4. It has to do with the range of temperature change (high and low temperatures). It is not as extreme on the west coast as it is on the east coast or other parts of the country. The coastal fog is also a factor.
5. Seeds and sprouts.
6. Thick bark that helps to resist insects, disease and fire.
7. Insects and fire.
8. How old the tree is.
9. Outer bark is like your skin, it protects the tree from the outside damage.  
Inner bark brings the food that is produced in the leaves to the rest of the tree where it is used for growing or is stored.  
Cambium is made from clusters of cells that produce new layers of bark each year. Starting with the heartwood we count the dark rings to tell the age of the tree.  
Sapwood is the highway that carries minerals and water to all parts of the tree.  
Heartwood acts as our spine does. It gives strength to a tree and helps it to stand straight.

You can find additional information online with a general search or at California State Park websites.