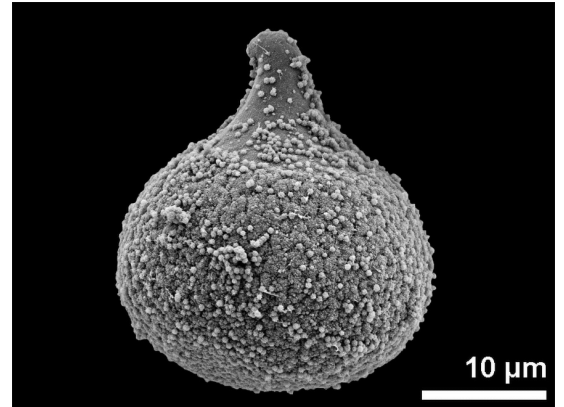


*You are yourself
a Sequoia*



Pollen Sequoiadendron, photographer: Bouchal, J. (PalDat)



Note 1

Kæmpe Sequoia, Mammuttræet
Sequoiadendron giganteum

Den største og ældste form for liv på jorden.
Kan blive over 3.000 år gammel.

Stopper aldrig med at vokse.

Op til 90 m høj
og 9 m i stammediameter
bark op til 0,5 m tyk
beskytter træet mod ild.

Levende fossil.

Spores 200 mill. år tilbage.
Hjemmehørende i Sierra Nevada-bjergene,
Californien.

Blev udryddet i Europa
for 20 mill. år siden.

Note 2

Oprindeligt i haven på Ordrupgaard
stod en Kæmpe Sequoia.



Plantet omtrent 45 år før
Wilhelm og Henny Hansen
flytter ind.

På et foto fra 1921
står den stadig i parken.

Henny førte rejse- og skitsebøger
med mange botaniske noter og observationer,
men tilsyneladende intet om
Sequoiaen i det nye haveanlæg
som Henny var drivkraften bag.

Ordrupgaard blev indviet 1918.





Note 3

I min barndomshave var der to
Mammutræer.

De blev kaldt Sequoiaerne.

Altid været meget store og gamle

barken tyk og korkagtig fornemmelse
og tykkelse.

Nej...

ikke kork – noget andet
noget jeg ikke
kender noget andet sted fra.

De stod ved indgangen til
køkkenhaven.

Jeg gik ofte med min far i køkkenhaven
og altid klappede jeg det store træ.
Den stumpe lyd der kom af mine klap
var lige fortryllende hver gang.

Note 4



Der var engang en skovrider i min familie.

Han hed Carl Bloch.

Jeg fik at vide at det var ham
der tog spirer af Sequoiaen med hjem
fra Nordamerika

i 1860'erne.

Men jeg har senere fundet ud af at
Carl Bloch faktisk aldrig var i Amerika
end ikke uden for Danmark nogensinde
og knap uden for Fyn.

I stedet købte han planter og frø
fra udlandet.



Note 5

Opdaget i 1833 i Sierra Nevada-bjergene
af europæiske indvandrere.
Først for alvor kendt i 1850'erne.

Introduceret til England i 1852.

Kæmpetræerne var en sensation.
Intet hus eller monument målte
lignende højder.

I 1866 bragte Carl Bloch
den første Sequoia til Danmark.

Fra Skotland modtog han den
første plante – en tre-årig spire.
Og senere frø fra Orleans i Frankrig.

1871
Orléans le 12 Mars 1871
Sieur M. Martin Carl Bloch, C^{te} Roumieu
Orléans, France

TRANSON FRÈRES
PÉPINIÉRISTES
les marchands des états ont payé les 1871

E 1871	1/2	Cedrus Deodora 1 an en god	1 1/2
1/2	1/2	Libani 1 an	1 1/2
1/2	1/2	Pinus Banksiana 1 an	1 1/2
1/2	1/2	Quercus 1 an	1 1/2
1/2	1/2	Jefferson 1 an	1 1/2
1/2	1/2	Millieria 1 an	1 1/2
1/2	1/2	Pinus 1 an	1 1/2
1/2	1/2	Chamaecyparis 1 an	1 1/2
1/2	1/2	Thuja gigantea 1 an	1 1/2
1/2	1/2	Abies balsamea 1 an	1 1/2
1/2	1/2	Abies balsamea 2 an	1 1/2
1/2	1/2	Abies balsamea 3 an	1 1/2
1/2	1/2	Abies balsamea 4 an	1 1/2
1/2	1/2	Abies balsamea 5 an	1 1/2
1/2	1/2	Abies balsamea 6 an	1 1/2
1/2	1/2	Abies balsamea 7 an	1 1/2
1/2	1/2	Abies balsamea 8 an	1 1/2
1/2	1/2	Abies balsamea 9 an	1 1/2
1/2	1/2	Abies balsamea 10 an	1 1/2
1/2	1/2	Abies balsamea 11 an	1 1/2
1/2	1/2	Abies balsamea 12 an	1 1/2
1/2	1/2	Abies balsamea 13 an	1 1/2
1/2	1/2	Abies balsamea 14 an	1 1/2
1/2	1/2	Abies balsamea 15 an	1 1/2
1/2	1/2	Abies balsamea 16 an	1 1/2
1/2	1/2	Abies balsamea 17 an	1 1/2
1/2	1/2	Abies balsamea 18 an	1 1/2
1/2	1/2	Abies balsamea 19 an	1 1/2
1/2	1/2	Abies balsamea 20 an	1 1/2
1/2	1/2	Abies balsamea 21 an	1 1/2
1/2	1/2	Abies balsamea 22 an	1 1/2
1/2	1/2	Abies balsamea 23 an	1 1/2
1/2	1/2	Abies balsamea 24 an	1 1/2
1/2	1/2	Abies balsamea 25 an	1 1/2
1/2	1/2	Abies balsamea 26 an	1 1/2
1/2	1/2	Abies balsamea 27 an	1 1/2
1/2	1/2	Abies balsamea 28 an	1 1/2
1/2	1/2	Abies balsamea 29 an	1 1/2
1/2	1/2	Abies balsamea 30 an	1 1/2
1/2	1/2	Abies balsamea 31 an	1 1/2
1/2	1/2	Abies balsamea 32 an	1 1/2
1/2	1/2	Abies balsamea 33 an	1 1/2
1/2	1/2	Abies balsamea 34 an	1 1/2
1/2	1/2	Abies balsamea 35 an	1 1/2
1/2	1/2	Abies balsamea 36 an	1 1/2
1/2	1/2	Abies balsamea 37 an	1 1/2
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1/2	1/2	Abies balsamea 46 an	1 1/2
1/2	1/2	Abies balsamea 47 an	1 1/2
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1/2	1/2	Abies balsamea 49 an	1 1/2
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1/2	1/2	Abies balsamea 52 an	1 1/2
1/2	1/2	Abies balsamea 53 an	1 1/2
1/2	1/2	Abies balsamea 54 an	1 1/2
1/2	1/2	Abies balsamea 55 an	1 1/2
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1/2	1/2	Abies balsamea 58 an	1 1/2
1/2	1/2	Abies balsamea 59 an	1 1/2
1/2	1/2	Abies balsamea 60 an	1 1/2
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1/2	1/2	Abies balsamea 62 an	1 1/2
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1/2	1/2	Abies balsamea 64 an	1 1/2
1/2	1/2	Abies balsamea 65 an	1 1/2
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1/2	1/2	Abies balsamea 67 an	1 1/2
1/2	1/2	Abies balsamea 68 an	1 1/2
1/2	1/2	Abies balsamea 69 an	1 1/2
1/2	1/2	Abies balsamea 70 an	1 1/2
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1/2	1/2	Abies balsamea 75 an	1 1/2
1/2	1/2	Abies balsamea 76 an	1 1/2
1/2	1/2	Abies balsamea 77 an	1 1/2
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1/2	1/2	Abies balsamea 81 an	1 1/2
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1/2	1/2	Abies balsamea 83 an	1 1/2
1/2	1/2	Abies balsamea 84 an	1 1/2
1/2	1/2	Abies balsamea 85 an	1 1/2
1/2	1/2	Abies balsamea 86 an	1 1/2
1/2	1/2	Abies balsamea 87 an	1 1/2
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1/2	1/2	Abies balsamea 96 an	1 1/2
1/2	1/2	Abies balsamea 97 an	1 1/2
1/2	1/2	Abies balsamea 98 an	1 1/2
1/2	1/2	Abies balsamea 99 an	1 1/2
1/2	1/2	Abies balsamea 100 an	1 1/2

Note 6

Carl Blochs egne noter:

Videre Forplantning foregik derefter ved Indførsel i Aarene 1869 og 1871 af 200 Frøkorn og i 1873 af 4 Kvint Frø, hvilken Udsæd gav i alt 8 Planter; endvidere i 1874 af 100 Stkr. 1 aarige, og i 1879 af 25 Stkr. 2 aarige og i 1881 af 25 Stkr. 2 aarige Planter, alle fra Orleans, samt i 1886 af 10 Stkr. 3 aarige fra Linæa Vesterskov. Den samlede Plantemængde har saaledes udgjort i alt 168 Stkr. Med hensyn til denne mærkelige Træarts Kultur har jeg erfaret, at den fri Stilling er en absolut Betingelse for Plantens Trivsel, og at den let gaar til Grunde ikke alene ved Overskygge, men ogsaa ved Sideskygge af andre Træarter; dette har givet sig tydeligt til Kende ogsaa ved mange af de andet Steds i Langesø Skove anbragte Individuer. Jordbundens Forskelligheder synes derimod ikke i nogen mærkelig Grad at have influeret paa Væksten. I vore Skove vil der formentlig kun kunne være Tale om Træets Anbringelse som Prydtræ.

Note 7

Mod slutningen af 1800-tallet var Sequoia-træerne i Californien reduceret med $\frac{1}{3}$ i antal alene ved afskovning.



Note 8

Det største nulevende træ i verden er 'General Sherman'. Træet menes at være mellem 2.300–2.700 år gammelt.

'General Noble Tree' fældet i 1892 og transporteret til udstilling i Washington D.C. i 46 stykker og samlet igen blev en stor turistattraktion.

Og 'General Grant' – også et stort træ.



(Mange generaler...)



Note 9

Rejsen ud i verden set gennem botanikken.

Plantejægerne kortlagde verden gennem
botaniske noter og indsamlinger.

Min far rejste til Nordamerika
i 1963–1964.
Så de sequoiaer han var vokset op med.

Tog billeder i sne.

I 2013 rejste han tilbage
for at vise min mor kæmpetræerne.

De købte en kniv som souvenir
med hjem til mig.







Note 10

John Muir (1838–1914)
forfatter og naturaktivist.



Kæmpede for at beskytte
den amerikanske vilde natur.
Kendt som 'Nationalparkernes Fader':

*"You are yourself a Sequoia.
Stop and get acquainted with
your brethren.
It will do you good"*

– John Muir til Ralph Waldo Emerson,
maj, 1871

I 1890 blev Sequoia National Park indviet
som den anden nationalpark i Nordamerika
for at beskytte Sequoiaerne mod afskovning.

Verdens første nationalpark til
beskyttelse af en levende organisme.

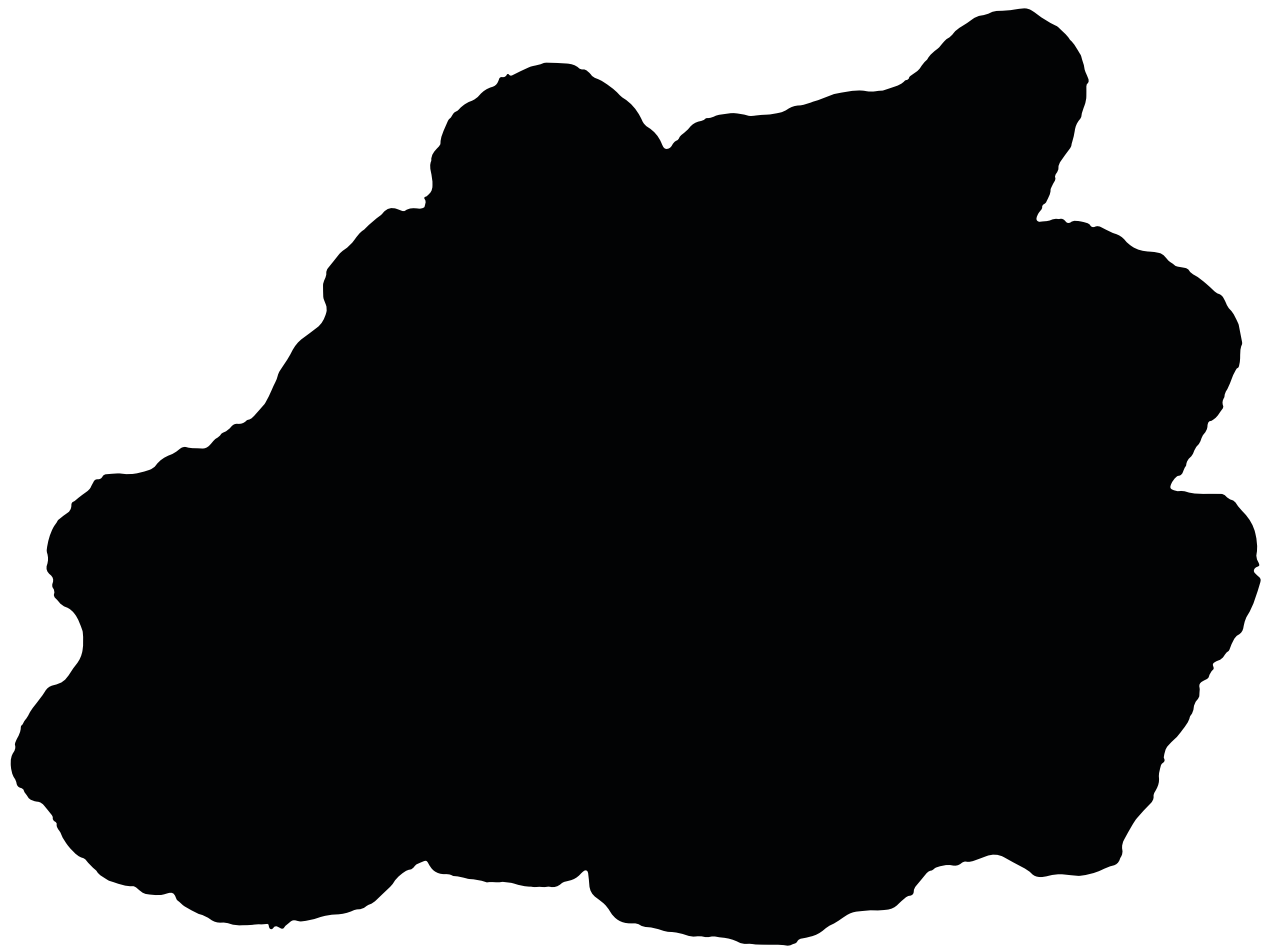
Note 11

Navnet Sequoia kan føres tilbage til det oprindelige amerikanske stammefolk Cherokee.

Vigtig betydning for deres kultur

symbol på
styrke
modstandsdygtighed
lang levetid.





Note 12



Billedet af en indbygger i idealstaten Potu
'Niels Klims Underjordiske rejse' (1741).

Den første planet
Niels Klim møder
efter at være styrtet ned
i et klippehul.

Alle indbyggerne er træer
der besindigt og langsomt tænker
sig om før de handler.

Note 13



En Nationalpark-strategi har været at beskytte mod skovbrande.

Det har vist sig at være forkert.

Sequoia er biologisk skabt til
(og afhængig af) skovbrande.

Nu beskyttes træet til gengæld mod
at skovbrandene kommer hyppigere
og med større kraft

et resultat af højere temperaturer
og tørke.



Øget fordampning og mangel på vand
har gjort træerne svagere
og givet grobund for en ny trussel
en ellers hjemmehørende bille som spiser
indersiden af barken og slår træet ihjel.

Op mod 19% træer er døde siden 2020.
Nu under observation som mulig truet art.
Efter 200 millioner år.

Note 14



‘Ordet for verden er skov’ (1972)

Ursula K. Le Guin

Athsheanerne og deres skovklædte planet.
Et skovfolk som bruger drømme-tid
til at opretholde mental og fysisk balance.

Indtil folket fra planeten Terra kom.
De forstod ikke drømme-tid
og manglede desperat træ
på deres egen planet...

Note 15

Jeg har mødt en forsker som skal forske i skov af Sequoiadendron på dansk jord.

Måske fremtidens og Nordens
modstandsdygtige skove
i et forandret klima.

Erfaringer med deciderede skovbevoksninger
og de første frøforsendelser
kan hentes i Carl Blochs noter
og beplantninger.

Gamle træer i skovene
sammen med træerne i haven
ved siden af
hvor min families køkkenhave
engang lå.





Note 16

Computeren jeg bruger
er en Mac
med styresystemet
Sequoia 15.4.1

Via dette styresystem
tilgår jeg internettet
gennem datacentre
som bruger massive mængder vand
til afkøling af deres servere.

Note 17

Tunneltræet Wawona blev skåret ud i 1881
som en turistattraktion

væltede i 1969 i en kraftig snestorm.

Oprindelsen af navnet Wawona
kendes ikke.

Det siges at Wawona var et
Miwok-ord for 'stort træ'

eller 'uglens tuden'.

Fugle betragtes
som Sequoia-træernes
åndelige vogtere.





Note 1

Giant Sequoia, the Big Tree

Sequoiadendron giganteum

The largest and oldest living organism
on Earth.

Can live for more than 3,000 years.

Never stops growing.

Grows up to 90 m tall

reaching a trunk diameter of 9 m

its bark is up to 0.5 m thick

protecting the tree from fire.

A living fossil.

Can be traced back 200 million years.

Native to the Sierra Nevada-mountains,
California.

Went extinct in Europe

20 million years ago.

Note 2

Originally, a Giant Sequoia

stood in the garden at Ordrupgaard.

It was planted around 45 years before

Wilhelm and Henny Hansen

moved in.

A photograph from 1921
shows it still there in the park.
Henny kept travelogues and sketchbooks
making many botanical notes and
observations,
but apparently wrote nothing about
the Sequoia in the new garden layout
which Henny was the driving force behind.
Ordrupgaard was inaugurated in 1918.

Note 3

In my childhood garden stood two
Giant Sequoias.

We called them the Sequoias.
Had always been very large and old
their bark thick, with a cork-like feel
and thickness

No ...
not cork – something else
something I haven't
seen anywhere else.

They stood at the entrance to
the kitchen garden
I often went to the kitchen garden with
my father

and I'd always pat the great tree.
The dull sound made by my pats
was every bit as enchanting every time.

Note 4

Once there was a forester in my family.

His name was Carl Bloch.
I was told he was the one
who brought seedlings of the Sequoia
back home from North America
in the 1860s.

But I later found out
that Carl Bloch had in fact never been to
America
never even outside Denmark
and hardly outside Funen.
Instead he bought plants and seeds
from abroad.

Note 5

Discovered in 1833 in the Sierra Nevada
mountains
by European immigrants.
Only became widely known from the 1850s.

Introduced in Britain in 1852.

The giant trees were a sensation.
No house or monument could reach such heights.

In 1866, the forester Carl Bloch brought the first Sequoia to Denmark. He received the first plant from Scotland – a three-year-old seedling. And, later, seeds from Orléans in France.

Note 6

Carl Bloch's notes:

Further propagation then took place through importation, in the years 1869 and 1871, of 200 seeds, and in 1873 of twenty grammes of seed, the sowing of which yielded a total of eight plants; furthermore in 1874 of a hundred one-year-old specimens, and in 1879 of twenty-five two-year-old and in 1881 of twenty-five two-year-old plants, all from Orléans, as well as in 1886 of ten three-year-old plants from Linæa Vesterskov. The total quantity of plants has thus amounted to 168 specimens in all. With regard to the

cultivation of this remarkable species of tree, I have found that a free-standing position is absolutely necessary for the plant to thrive, and that it readily perishes not only under overhead shade, but also under side shade from other tree species; this has also been evident in the many specimens placed elsewhere in the Langesø woods. Having said this, differences in soil conditions do not seem to have influenced growth patterns to a notable degree. In our forests, the tree can presumably be used as an ornamental only.

Note 7

By the end of the nineteenth century the number of Sequoia trees in California had been reduced by a third through logging alone.

Note 8

The largest living tree in the world is General Sherman. The tree is thought to be between 2,300 and 2,700 years old. The 'General Noble Tree', felled in 1892

and shipped to Washington D.C.
in 46 pieces and assembled again to be put on
public display
became a major tourist attraction.
Also, General Grant – a great tree too.
(So many generals ...)

Note 9

Journeys out into the world, seen through
the lens of botany.
Plant hunters mapped the world through
botanical notes and collecting activities.
My father travelled to North America
in 1963–1964.
To see the Sequoias he grew up with.
He took photographs in the snow.
In 2013 he went back there to show my
mother the giant trees.
They bought a knife as a souvenir
and took it back to me.

Note 10

John Muir (1838–1914)
writer and nature activist.

Fought to protect
America's wild nature.
Known as the 'Father of the National Parks':
*'You are yourself a Sequoia.
Stop and get acquainted with
your brethren.
It will do you good'*

– John Muir to Ralph Waldo Emerson,
May 1871

In 1890 the Sequoia National Park was
inaugurated
as the second national park in North America
to protect the Sequoias from logging.
It was the world's first national park
created to protect a living organism.

Note 11

The name Sequoia can be traced back to the
Indigenous American
Cherokee people.
It was of great importance to their culture
a symbol of
strength
resilience
long life.

Note 12

The picture shows an inhabitant of the ideal state of Potu

in Niels Klim's *Underground Travels* (1741).

The first planet

Niels Klim encountered

after plunging down

a hole in the rocks.

The inhabitants are trees

who think carefully and slowly

before they act.

Note 13

Part of the National Park strategy has been to

Protect the sequoias from forest fires.

That turned out to be a mistake.

The sequoia is biologically made for

(and dependent on) forest fires.

Now, however, the trees are protected from

fires becoming more frequent and more

intense

– a result of higher temperatures

and drought.

Increased evaporation and lack of water

have weakened the trees

and paved the way for a new threat

a beetle, native to the place, which eats the inside of the bark and kills the tree.

Up to 19% of the trees have died since 2020.

Now it is under observation as a potentially threatened species.

After 200 million years.

Note 14

'The Word for World Is Forest' (1972)

Ursula K. Le Guin

The Athsheans and their forest-clad planet.

A forest people who use dream-time

to maintain mental and physical balance.

Until the people from the planet Terra arrived.

They didn't understand dream-time

and desperately lacked wood

on their own planet ...

Note 15

I have met a scientist who will be studying Sequoiadendron forests on Danish soil.

Perhaps they will be the most

resilient forests of the future
– of the North –
in a changed climate.

Lessons learnt from actual forest plantations
and the first seed shipments
can be found in Carl Bloch's notes
and plantings.

Old trees in the woods
alongside the trees in the garden
next door
where my family's kitchen garden
once lay.

Note 16

The computer I use
is a Mac
with the operating system
Sequoia 15.4.1

Through this operating system
I access the internet
by way of data centres
that use vast amounts of water
to cool their servers.

Note 17

The Wawona tunnel tree was cut in 1881
as a tourist attraction

fell over in 1969 in a heavy snow storm.
The origin of the name Wawona
is unknown.

It is said that Wawona was a
Miwok word for 'big tree'
or 'the hoot of the owl'.

Birds are regarded
as the Sequoia trees'
spiritual guardians.

Pollen Sequoiadendron, Foto / Photo: Bouchal, J.
PalDat (2000 onwards, www.paldat.org)
Frø af / Seeds of Sequoia, Foto / Photo: Sebastian
Schiørring.
Ordrupgaards have / garden 1921, Foto / Photo:
Lindegaard, Ordrupgaards arkiv / archive.
Sequoia, Fotos / Photos (2): Kunstneren / the artist.
Carl Bloch ved / by Sequoiadendron 1891, Foto / Photo:
Langesø arkiv / archive.
General Noble a giant Sequoia tree in Converse Basin
Grove holding hands 1892.*
Carl Bloch kvittering / receipt, Foto / Photo: Langesø
arkiv / archive.
A giant Sequoia log. Undated *
General Noble Redwood Tree House, on the grounds
of the Main Building of the Department of
Agriculture, Washington 1895.*
The fallen monarch, surrounded by Co. F, 6th Cavalry
U.S.A., Mariposa big tree grove, Yosemite Valley
National Park, 1900.*
Sequoias, Kings Canyon National Park 1963–64,
Fotos / Photos (3): Kunstnerens far / The artist's
father.
Souvenir, Foto / Photo: Sebastian Schiørring.
John Muir, Foto / Photo: Holt-Atherton Special
Collections, University of the Pacific.
Skitse / Sketch 2025 af kunstneren / by the artist.
Skitse silhuet af Sequoia-stamme / Sketch silhouette of
a sequoia trunk 2026, af kunstneren / by the artist
Niels Klims underjordiske rejse, kobberstik fra første
udg. 1741 / Niels Klim's Underground Travels

engravings from first edition, Ukendt kunstner /
Unknown artist.

3 film stills: Yosemite Nature Notes – 11 – Big Trees,
Yosemite National Park, <<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GBiHAGYJXVQ>>

Sequoia, Fotos / Photos (2): Kunstneren / The artist.
Postkort / Postcard Wawona, Big Trees, Mariposa,
Calif. After 1898.*

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Kolofon / Colophon

You are yourself a Sequoia
Camilla Berner

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Projektleder / Project manager: Rikke Zinck Jensen

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Til min far

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