



## Acer pseudoplatanus



<b>Height</b>	25 - 30 (40) m, fast growing
<b>Width</b>	20-25m
<b>Crown</b>	wide oval, dark, dense crown
<b>Bark and branches</b>	bark grey, branches grey to olive-green
<b>Leaf</b>	5 lobes, green, 12 - 20 cm, in autumn matt golden yellow
<b>Flowers</b>	yellow-green, in pendent racemes, April
<b>Fruits</b>	winged nutlets (samara), 3 - 3.5 cm
<b>Spines/thorns</b>	None
<b>Toxicity</b>	has toxic components
<b>Soil type</b>	any soil
<b>Soil moisture</b>	withstand short flood
<b>Paving</b>	tolerates partial paving
<b>Winter hardiness zone</b>	4 (-34,4 to -28,9 °C)
<b>Wind resistance</b>	very good
<b>Other resistances</b>	resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6), can withstand wind
<b>Fauna tree</b>	resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6), can withstand wind, valuable for bees (honey plant)
<b>Application</b>	avenues and broad streets, coastal areas, industrial areas
<b>Shape</b>	clearstem tree, multi-stem treem
<b>Origin</b>	indigenous from Europe to West Asia

Imposing tree with a thick, undulating crown. Crown shapes can vary with seedlings. Mature trees can reach a height of 40 m and can become 500 years of age. It has green leaf buds which is strikingly different from *A. platanoides* which has red leaf buds. The decorative grey trunk flakes off in small pieces. The leaf stalk does not contain milky sap, an important difference with *A. platanoides*. The leaf is green on top, the underside is grey pilose. Autumn colour is golden yellow, but not as beautiful as *A. platanoides*. The wings of the nutlets are in a right to acute angle in relation to each other. Those of *A. platanoides* are in a wide angle. Deep rooting. Tolerant to wet and cold soils, can not stand in water for a long time. Suitable for industrial estates and coastal areas. Slightly sensitive to salt for icy roads.