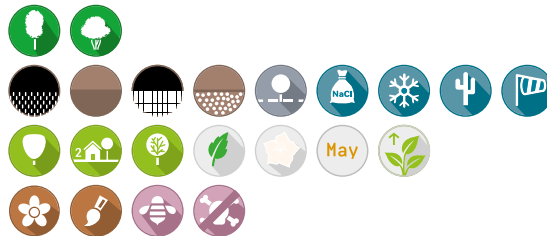




Acer tataricum subsp. ginnala



Height	5 - 7 (10) m
Width	5-7m
Crown	fan-shaped, half-open crown
Bark and branches	trunk grey, slightly grooved: young twigs red-brown
Leaf	3-lobed, bright green, 4 - 8 cm
Autumn colour	orange, red
Flowers	cream-white, terminal corymbs, May/June
Fruits	winged, almost parallel, circa 2.5 cm long
Spines/thorns	None
Toxicity	usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock
Soil type	any soil
Soil moisture	suitable for dry soil
Paving	tolerates partial paving
Winter hardiness zone	3 (-40,0 to -24,5 °C)
Wind resistance	good
Other resistances	resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6), can withstand wind, resistant to de-icing salt
Fauna tree	resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6), can withstand wind, resistant to de-icing salt, valuable for bees (honey plant)
Application	tree containers, industrial areas
Shape	clearstem tree, multi-stem treem
Origin	Central and North China, Japan, Manchuria
Synonyms	Acer ginnala

This, densely branched shrub usually grows into a small, multi-stemmed tree. Eventually it generates a nice solitary because of its spreading crotch angle of the branches. In spite of its slow growth this maple can reach a height and a spread of more than 10 m in maturity. In its natural habitat in Asia and Russia even taller specimen can be found. Young and slender twigs, receiving sufficient sunlight, turn red-brown. More mature branches have a grey colour. Of the 3-lobed leaf, the central lobe is narrow and long. Important ornamental value is the autumn colouring of the glossy, dark green leaf into many hues of red to orange. This often stands out much better in a sunny site. The fibrous root growth is flat and shallow. A very hardy plant, well resistant to air pollution, drought and salt for icy roads.