



## Acer circinatum



<b>Height</b>	8 - 10 m
<b>Width</b>	8-10m
<b>Crown</b>	round, dark, dense crown
<b>Bark and branches</b>	bark reddish brown, bark grey, smooth trunk, branches green
<b>Leaf</b>	palmately lobed with 7 - 9 (11) lobes, up to about 9 cm long and 11 cm wide, matte green
<b>Autumn colour</b>	yellow, orange, red
<b>Flowers</b>	white with purple-red calyxes, about 1 cm in size, mid-April
<b>Fruits</b>	single-seed, winged nutlets ,always paired
<b>Spines/thorns</b>	None
<b>Toxicity</b>	usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock
<b>Soil type</b>	fertile, well-drained
<b>Paving</b>	tolerates no paving
<b>Winter hardiness zone</b>	5 (-28,8 to -23,4 °C)
<b>Wind resistance</b>	fairly
<b>Other resistances</b>	resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6)
<b>Application</b>	avenues and broad streets
<b>Shape</b>	clearstem tree, multi-stem treem
<b>Origin</b>	Western North America

Usually a very large shrub, *Acer circinatum* later grows into a small tree with a spherical, later slightly flattened crown. The tree does not grow very fast, so it takes many years to reach its final height. The dull green leaves are regularly lobed, with the 7 to 9 (sometimes 11) lobes incised to about a quarter to a third of the leaf blade. In autumn, the leaves turn brilliant orange to dark red. The striking fruits are typical of *Acer*. The two wings of the seeds are always in line. They are green, but often red. *A. circinatum* is naturally a tree found in the undergrowth of Douglas-fir and Sitka spruce forests. Therefore, plant this species preferably in a slightly shaded location. Likes well-drained, deep-rooting nutritious soil, preferably humous sandy soils, loamy soils or light peaty soils. Especially on sandy soils, autumn colours will be most beautiful. Applicable as a solitary tree or in small groups in parks, gardens and wide green spaces.