



## Acer cappadocicum



<b>Height</b>	10 - 18 m
<b>Width</b>	7-11m
<b>Crown</b>	wide egg-shaped, half-open crown
<b>Bark and branches</b>	young twigs shiny green, striped
<b>Leaf</b>	5/7 lobes, dark green, 8 - 14 cm
<b>Autumn colour</b>	yellow
<b>Flowers</b>	yellow-green corymbs, circa 6 - 7 cm, May
<b>Fruits</b>	single-seeded, winged, light green
<b>Spines/thorns</b>	None
<b>Toxicity</b>	usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock
<b>Soil type</b>	humic moist soil
<b>Paving</b>	tolerates no paving
<b>Winter hardiness zone</b>	6 (-23,3 to -17,8 °C)
<b>Wind resistance</b>	moderate to good
<b>Other resistances</b>	resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6)
<b>Fauna tree</b>	resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6), valuable for butterflies
<b>Shape</b>	clearstem tree, multi-stem treem
<b>Origin</b>	Middle-East (North Turkey to Iran and in the Caucasus)

Medium-sized tree with a wide, strongly branching dense crown. The young twigs are of a shiny green, often with light grey stripes, which turn grey-brown later on. Yet, this variety is not a member of the “Snake bark maples”, because the stripes are too indistinctive. The dark green leaves have strikingly thin leaf stalks with milk sap. They are slightly shiny and have five to seven, distinctively pointed, lobes. In autumn they turn into deep yellow. A. cappadocicum is a tree that thrives well in a moist, humic soil. Do not plant the tree in wind-swept sites.