



## Acer saccharinum



<b>Height</b>	20 - 25 (35) m, fast growing
<b>Width</b>	14-20m
<b>Crown</b>	oval to round, half-open crown
<b>Bark and branches</b>	grey and smooth
<b>Leaf</b>	5-lobed, bright green, 10 -15 cm
<b>Autumn colour</b>	yellow
<b>Flowers</b>	yellow-green, non-conspicuous clusters, March
<b>Fruits</b>	winged nutlets, 4 - 5 cm long
<b>Spines/thorns</b>	None
<b>Toxicity</b>	usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock
<b>Soil type</b>	both wet and dry soil, tolerates hard surfaces
<b>Soil moisture</b>	withstand short flood, withstand long flood
<b>Paving</b>	tolerates partial paving
<b>Winter hardiness zone</b>	4 (-34,4 to -28,9 °C)
<b>Wind resistance</b>	moderate to poor
<b>Other resistances</b>	resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6)
<b>Fauna tree</b>	resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6), valuable for bees (honey plant)
<b>Application</b>	avenues and broad streets, industrial areas
<b>Shape</b>	clearstem tree, multi-stem treem
<b>Origin</b>	central and eastern North America
<b>Synonyms</b>	Acer dasycarpum

Large, stately growing tree with an undulating crown due to its slightly hanging branches. Growing to an above-average height with open branching. In its original habitat in North America there are specimen of 35 m. The leaf is deeply lobed and is 5-lobed to 5-foliate. The colour is green with a grey white underside. The leaf stalk is red. In autumn the leaf usually turns yellow. Some leaves often turn orange to red creating a decorative effect. The flowers emerge before the leaves unfurl. It has a shallow root system with strongly branching roots and many fibrous rootlets. The main roots may push up hard surfaces. Is tolerant to moist soil and therefore multi-functional. Often applied as a street tree, but, due to branches breaking easily, caused by wind, it is now increasingly applied as a park tree. Acer saccharinum grows in its natural habitat close to rivers and marshes. But the tree can also grow on drier sites.