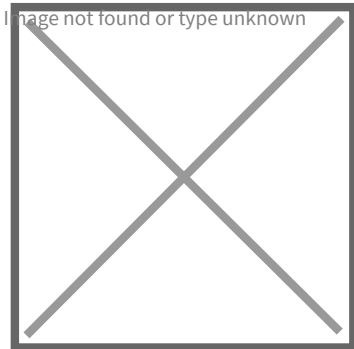




Acer circinatum



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