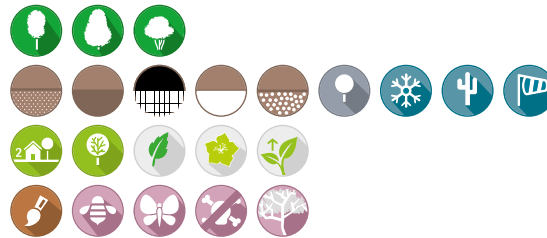




Acer monspessulanum



Height	6 - 8 (10) m
Width	4-6m
Crown	wide oval to round, half-open crown, capricious growing
Bark and branches	stem dark grey, lightly grooved, young twigs brown
Leaf	3-lobed, dark green, 3 - 5 cm long, circa 7 cm wide
Autumn colour	yellow
Flowers	pendent poorly-flowering corymbs, yellow-green, early May
Fruits	winged nut fruit, single-seeded, wings parallel
Spines/thorns	None
Toxicity	usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock
Soil type	any soil, preferably calcareous
Soil moisture	suitable for dry soil
Paving	tolerates no paving
Winter hardiness zone	6 (-23,3 to -17,8 °C)
Wind resistance	good
Other resistances	resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6), can withstand wind
Fauna tree	resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6), can withstand wind, valuable for butterflies
Application	tree containers, roof gardens, small gardens, patio gardens
Shape	clearstem tree, feathered tree, multi-stem tree
Origin	Central and Southern Europe, North Africa, Middle East

Its natural habitat is the Mediterranean. It is a large shrub to a small tree, often with multiple stems and is rarely found as a cultivar. It is a slow grower, that, once fully grown, has a crown with a spread of circa 6 m. The smooth stem is dark grey and becomes lightly grooved when it matures. The relatively small leaf is shiny dark green, the underside is blue-green. In autumn it turns into a conspicuous yellow. The leaf shows a clear resemblance with *A. campestre*, but does not contain milky sap. The flowers appear from the end of April to the beginning of May, more or less simultaneously with the new leaves. It is a remarkably healthy, hardy tree and is very drought tolerant. However, *Acer monspessulanum* is sensitive to salt (for icy roads). *Acer monspessulanum* was first discovered in the south of France. 'Mons pessulanus' is the Latin name for the French city of Montpellier.