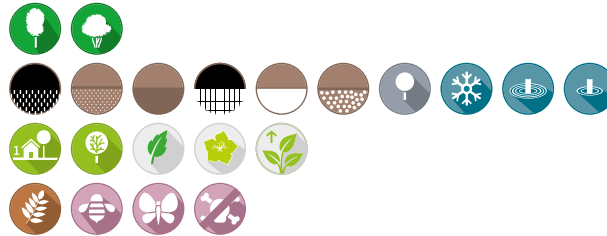




## Acer negundo



<b>Height</b>	15 - 20 m, fast growing
<b>Width</b>	12-16m
<b>Crown</b>	wide, more or less round, half-open crown
<b>Bark and branches</b>	young twigs shiny green and pruinose
<b>Leaf</b>	unevenly feathered, fresh green, up to 20 cm, feathered leaf
<b>Flowers</b>	male in thick clusters, female in racemes, April
<b>Fruits</b>	falcate, winged nutlets, in racemes
<b>Spines/thorns</b>	None
<b>Toxicity</b>	usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock
<b>Soil type</b>	few requirements, tolerant to calcareous soil
<b>Soil moisture</b>	withstand short flood, withstand long flood
<b>Paving</b>	tolerates no paving
<b>Winter hardiness zone</b>	5a (-28,8 to -26,1 °C)
<b>Wind resistance</b>	moderate
<b>Other resistances</b>	resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6)
<b>Fauna tree</b>	resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6), valuable for butterflies
<b>Application</b>	industrial areas
<b>Shape</b>	clearstem tree, multi-stem treem
<b>Origin</b>	central and eastern part of North America

Fast growing medium-sized to tall tree with a wide crown. The young twigs are shiny green and usually light grey pruinose. The Dutch name 'vederesdoorn' comes from its feathery leaf, a feature characteristic for only this species and its derived varieties. The leaves are unevenly feathered and have 3 to 5 leaflets. A. negundo is dioecious, the flowers are monoecious. The male and female flower parts are in separate flowers in different trees. The male flowers appear in compact clusters of usually four flowers together. The female flowers appear in long pendent racemes. Like other maples the fruits have typical “wings”, called “samaras”. The tree grows both at wet and dry sites. It has a deep rooting main root which branches out strongly.