



Acer saccharinum



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