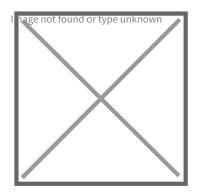


https://www.vdberk.co.uk/index.php/trees/acer-circinatum/



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.