



## Acer opalus



<b>Height</b>	10 - 15 m
<b>Width</b>	5-10m
<b>Crown</b>	ovoid / egg-shaped
<b>Bark and branches</b>	branches brown brown, bark brown, later flaking off in plates
<b>Leaf</b>	palmately lobed, 3-5 (7) lobes, 16-20 cm, mat green
<b>Autumn colour</b>	yellow, orange, red
<b>Flowers</b>	greenish yellow, with hairy pedicels, end of March
<b>Fruits</b>	single-seed, winged nutlets, always paired
<b>Spines/thorns</b>	None
<b>Toxicity</b>	usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock
<b>Soil type</b>	preferably on calcareous, not in wet soils, well-drained
<b>Paving</b>	tolerates no paving
<b>Winter hardiness zone</b>	6 (-23,3 to -17,8 °C)
<b>Wind resistance</b>	fairly
<b>Other resistances</b>	resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6)
<b>Fauna tree</b>	resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6), valuable for butterflies
<b>Shape</b>	clearstem tree, multi-stem treem
<b>Origin</b>	Central and Southern Europe and Northwest Africa (Algeria and Morocco)

Acer opalus (Italian maple) grows from a shrub form into a medium-sized tree with an ovoid to ovoid crown. Its twigs, bark and leaves are not particularly spectacular. The leaves of this Italian maple are quite variable in shape; the number of lobes varies from 3 to 7. The tips of the lobes are pointed to rounded. The upper side of the leaf is hairless, the underside is initially completely hairy, later only on the main veins. The flower stalks are also hairy, which is a distinctive feature of Acer opalus. The autumn colours can be red to deep red-brown, but are highly dependent on location and local climate. The two winged fruits are at right to acute angles to each other.