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Variations on a theme

A. campestre (Common maple): Deciduous, round-headed tree. Fully hardy. Small palmate, deeply lobed green leaves turn red or yellow in autumn. Suitable for hedging. Does well on chalky soil.

A. japonicum (Fernleaf Japanese maple): Deciduous bushy tree or shrub. Rounded, lobed leaves are green, turning red in autumn. Clusters of small, reddish purple flowers open in mid-spring. Shelter from strong winds.

A. palmatum (Japanese red maple): Deciduous, bushy-headed shrub or tree. Palmate, deeply lobed, green leaves turn brilliant orange, red or yellow in autumn. Clusters of small, reddish-purple flowers are borne in mid-spring.

A. platanoides (Norway maple): Vigorous, deciduous, spreading tree. Has large, broad, sharply lobed, bright green leaves that turn yellow or orange in autumn. Bears clusters of yellow flowers in mid-spring before the leaves appear.



A. rubrum (Red maple): Deciduous, spreading tree. Produces three- or five-lobed, glossy, dark green leaves that

turn orange-red to red in autumn particularly on neutral to acid soil. In spring, bare branches are covered with clusters of tiny, red flowers. Species appears to be fairly tolerant of pollution.

Common Name:

Amur Maple

Scientific Name:

Acer ginnala

Stock Number:

A075

Category:

Shade tree



The maple: How sweet it is!

Maples offer the best shade around. All are known for their autumn color and winged seeds.

Maples are deciduous trees.

Some species have unlobed leaves; others produce leaves with three, five or seven lobes, depending on the species.

This genus includes more than 100 species of trees of varied height, rate of growth, size and leaf character.

Maple syrup is made from the "sweetwater" sap of North American maple trees, primarily the sugar

maple (*Acer saccharum*), but also the black and the red maple (*A. nigrum* and *A. rubrum*). Because of a process that is not yet clearly understood, these maples will bleed quantities of sap through wounds in the trunk under conditions of alternate freeze and thaw in late winter and early spring. The sap is reduced by boiling to a sweet syrup (or, with further boiling, to a solid sugar). Both the syrup and the sugar have a distinctive flavor and color not present in the sap but developed through boiling.

FACTOIDS

- Amur maples rank as one of the most cold-hardy species and one of the most adaptable.
- Can be grown as a large shrub or small tree so it can serve a number of landscape purposes.
- Fragrant, creamy white flowers appear with new foliage in April and May.
- It is one of the first woody plants to produce leaves in the spring.
- Excellent tolerance to dry and alkaline soils.

Planting	Spread Size	Soil	Sun	Feeding	Pruning
By seed or budding in summer.	H: 15 - 18' S: 15 - 18'	Any soil except very moist.	Full sun to partial shade.		In spring when needles are half size.