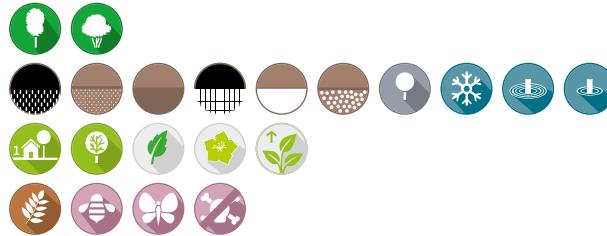




Acer negundo



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