



Acer pensylvanicum



Height	7 - 9 m
Crown	oval, light, open crown
Bark and branches	smooth green trunk with bright white stripes
Leaf	3-lobed, bright green, 12 - 20 cm
Autumn colour	yellow
Flowers	pendent racemes, yellow-green, 10 - 14 cm, May
Fruits	falcate winged nutlets, brown
Spines/thorns	None
Toxicity	usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock
Soil type	moist, well permeating
Paving	tolerates no paving
Winter hardiness zone	6a (-23,3 to -20,6 °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, tree containers, cemeteries, roof gardens, large gardens, small gardens, patio gardens
Shape	clearstem tree, multi-stem treem
Origin	Northeastern America

Acer pensylvanicum has an open habit and forms a large shrub, which, eventually, grows into a small tree, often multiple-stemmed. Eventually it becomes a tree with a rather small, open crown. The white stripes on the green trunk are conspicuous. Especially in winter this is an ornamental feature. When maturing the trunk turns red-brown. The leaf can reach a width and length of 25 cm at a maximum and has three lobes. The central lobe is longest, the side lobes are clearly pointed forward. In autumn the leaf turns into an intense yellow. The yellow-green flowers appear in pendent racemes after the leaf has unfolded. They are followed by the winged nutlets (samaras) that can become 2 to 3 cm big. The wings form an obtuse angle. Requires a (partial) shaded site and a humic soil.