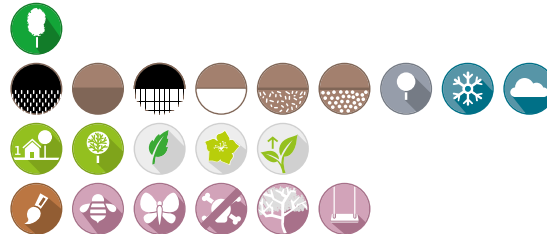




Acer saccharum



Height	15 - 20 (40) m
Crown	oval to round, dark, dense crown, capricious growing
Bark and branches	grey bark, green-brown twigs
Leaf	3/5-lobed, bright green, 8 - 15 cm
Autumn colour	orange, red
Flowers	yellow-green, pendent panicles, April
Fruits	bare, widely winged, 2 - 2.5 cm long
Spines/thorns	None
Toxicity	usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock
Soil type	hardly any requirements, not too moist
Paving	tolerates no paving
Winter hardiness zone	4 (-34,4 to -28,9 °C)
Wind resistance	bad
Other resistances	resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6)
Fauna tree	resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6), valuable for butterflies
Application	avenues and broad streets, parks, cemeteries, large gardens
Shape	clearstem tree
Origin	eastern part of North America, Canada

Medium-sized to large tree with a dense, oval-round crown. It can eventually reach a height of up to 40 m. In America specimen of 40 m are indeed found. There, the tree is also used for the production of sugar. It rarely reaches a spread of more than 10 m. The pointed buds are brown. The long and wide leaf is bright green and turns into orange and red hues in autumn. Both the habit and the shape of the leaf resemble those of *A. platanoides*. The difference being that a bruised leaf of *A. saccharum* does not produce milky sap but a clear liquid. The inflorescence is simultaneous with the unfurling of the leaf. The rooting is shallow with many branching roots. Though the sugar maple thrives in many soils, a wet soil is unsuitable for a healthy growth. The tree is not tolerant to stagnating water. Sensitive to salt for icy roads. Intolerant to hard surfaces.