

Acer cissifolium

Vine-leaved maple, Vineleaf maple



Acer cissifolium (ivy-leaved maple/vine-leaved maple) comes from the mountain forests of Japan. In these locations it grows as a medium-sized tree in partial shade, beneath tall specimens of *Fagus crenata* in particular, together with *Carpinus japonica* and *Acer palmatum*. From 1870, *Acer cissifolium* was introduced to Europe. It is a large shrub to small tree, often producing several stems. Thanks to the horizontal branching, the semi-open crown remains broad, forming an inversely obovate or flattened spherical shape.

Acer cissifolium has compound, trifoliate leaves that emerge orange-red. The three individual leaves are inverted ovoid to oval in shape, coarsely serrated and hairless. They turn olive green to grey-green in the summer and are arranged on a long, thin red petiole. In the autumn, the foliage puts on a spectacular display of various hues of yellow and orange-red. Juvenile red-brown twigs are hairy, becoming bare with age. Young stems are speckled red but this disappears as the tree matures. Trunks are smooth and develop subtle vertical stripes with increasing age. The ivy-leaved maple/vine-leaved maple blooms in May, producing very striking pendulous racemes of small, yellow-green flowers. Bees, butterflies and other insects are also attracted to the tree on account of the high nectar and pollen value. Clusters of winged seeds which follow the blossom are often sterile because male and female specimens are rarely found together.

Acer cissifolium prefers nutrient-rich, cool sites with good drainage and acidic soils. It is offered mainly as a multi-stem tree but can also be grown as an avenue tree. This maple does not tolerate drought and hot, midday sun but is fairly to reasonably tolerant of wind and also semi-paved areas. However - thanks to its wide shape - the tree is primarily suited for planting in gardens, road verges and parks, thanks to the cool climate and nutrient-rich soil. *Acer cissifolium* makes a real statement when used thanks to its graceful form and medium size.

SEASONAL COLOURS



TYPES OF PLANTING

Tree types: standard trees, multi-stemmed trees, solitary shrubs | **Topiary on stem:** multi-stem umbrella

USE

Location: park, central reservation, large garden, cemetery | **Pavement:** open | **Planting concepts:** Eco planting

CHARACTERISTICS

Crown shape: flattened spherical | **Crown structure:** semi-open | **Height:** 8 - 12 m | **Width:** 6 - 8 m | **Winter hardiness zone:** 5B - 8A

ASPECTS

Wind: tolerant to wind | **Soil:** loess, sabulous clay, light clay, sand, loamy soil | **Nutrient level:** moderately rich in nutrients, rich in nutrients | **Soil moisture level:** moist | **Light requirements:** sun, partial shade | **pH range:** acidic, neutral, alkaline | **Host plant/forage plant:** bees, butterflies, nectar value 5, pollen value 5

PLANTKENMERKEN

Flowers: raceme, striking, pendulous, scented | **Flower colour:** bright yellow | **Flowering period:** May - May | **Leaf colour:** buds orange-red, grey-green | **Leaves:** deciduous, ovoid, dentate, composite | **Autumn colour:** yellow, orange-red | **Fruits:** striking, winged | **Fruit colour:** red-brown | **Bark colour:** grey-brown | **Bark:** smooth | **Twig colour:** pale grey | **Twigs:** hairy, bare | **Root system:** shallow