

Acer

Acer, Maple (*Aceraceae*)

buergerianum (*A. trifidum*)

Origin: Asia. Small tree or large shrub, deciduous, upright and compact habit. Beautiful 3 lobed leaves up to 9 cm long, dark green on the upper side, blue-grey underneath and red or orange in autumn. Yellow flowers in upright racemes in spring. Ideal for small gardens and for bonsai.



Acer



campestre, Field Maple

Origin: Europe, Asia Minor. Grows spontaneously all over Italy, except in the far south, and is one of the most familiar plants to the rural landscape in our country where it is used also to form hedges. A deciduous tree with rounded crown, often a twisted trunk and fissured bark; also popular as a large shrub with multiple stems. Small-medium lobed leaves, tinged with pink when they appear and then becoming dull green on the upper side, woolly underneath, yellow in autumn. In April-May, small greenish-yellow flowers joined together in upright corymbs. Fruit: green samaras tinged with pink. Hardy, no special requirements as regards soil, will grow even in very calcareous or dry terrain. One of the most

resistant varieties to urban environments. Withstands pruning, however severe.

campestre "Elsrijk"

Origin: Holland. Compared to the A. campestre, it is more erect and has a more regular crown; leaves are smaller and fall later in the season. It is also less prone to oidium and very resistant to pollution. Flowers, fruit and growing requirements are the same as the type.



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campestre "Nanum" (A. campestre "Compactum")

Origin: England. Grafted on an Acer campestre trunk, it develops a very dense, round crown. The leaves are smaller than the type. Suitable for small gardens and containers.

campestre "Queen Elizabeth"

Clone of Acer campestre selected in the USA. Compared with type, forms a more regular and erect crown, thanks to the different habit of branches growing at 45°. Suitable for regular avenues. Foliage, flowers, fruit and growing requirements: like A. campestre.





cappadocicum "Rubrum"

Origin: Acer cappadocicum originates from the Middle East (northern Turkey, to Iran and the Caucasus). The "Rubrum" variety was produced in Germany. Deciduous tree with wide, oval crown. Young branches are deep violet, then green. Large 8-15 cm leaves, with 5-7 lobes; purple first, then bronze-green and a lovely yellow in autumn. Needs fertile soil, not too dry. Use on its own in parks and large gardens, and in avenues.

dauricum

Origin: China. Tree or large shrub with an unusual green and white striped bark which looks like snakeskin. Deciduous, ovate leaves, up to 15cm long, green and changing to a beautiful yellow or orange colour in autumn. Flowers in pale yellow pendulous clusters followed by pinkish-brown fruit in autumn. No particular requirements as regards soil provided it is not too calcareous.



Acer



**x freemanii "Autumn Blaze" ®,
"Jeffersred"**

Origin: U.S.A. Medium sized deciduous tree or large upright shrub, evenly branched. Hybrid of *Acer rubrum* and *Acer saccharinum*, withstands drought and adapts well to the conditions of the soil (from neutral to slightly calcareous). Large lobed leaves, green in season, bright orangey-red throughout autumn.

griseum

Origin: China. Deciduous tree or large shrub unusual because of the orangey-brown bark which flakes off. Tri-palmate, dark green leaves up to 10cm long which turn orange or scarlet in autumn. Yellow flowers in pendulous racemes in spring. Prefers fresh, acid terrain.





monspessulanum,
Paperback Maple

Origin: Mediterranean basin. Large shrub or small deciduous tree with thick, twisted trunk and compact crown; greyish-brown bark with fine cracks. Rather small leaves (3-6cm) with three large, blunt tipped lobes and entire margins; the upper side is dark green and the underneath glaucous-green. In autumn the leaves turn a pretty yellow. Small, yellowish-green flowers arranged in erect corymbs in April-May, followed immediately by winged fruit which are purple when they first appear and later greenish-grey. Grows well in all

types of garden soil, even dry and calcareous and likes a warm, sunny position.

negundo, Boxelder

Origin: North America. Deciduous tree, normally has short trunk and dense, spreading crown. Smooth, green, young branches. Opposite, compound leaves, bright green, yellow in autumn. Beautiful flowers which appear in spring before the leaves, followed by ornamental winged fruits. Very hardy, grows well in all types of climes and soil, even dry soil.



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negundo "Aureomarginatum"

Variety grafted onto Acer negundo. Tends to widen at base. Brightly coloured leaves: green in the centre, gold round the edges. For small gardens or narrow avenues.

negundo "Flamingo"

Same as above, except for leaves, which are green in the centre, but pink and white round the edges.



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negundo "Odessanum"

The same as Acer negundo "Aureomarginatum" from which it differs only because of the very bright, golden yellow leaves, which are a softer shade during the summer in warmer climates.

opalus

Large shrub or small deciduous tree, with gnarled trunk and rounded crown, often irregular. Leaves with three-five lobes, often reddish when they appear and later they become dark green and greyish underneath. In autumn the leaves are orange or red. Yellowish flowers in corymbs which appear before the leaves and are followed by winged fruit with wide open wings. Very common in the woods on the Italian hills and lower mountains, prefers calcareous soil, withstands the heat and is resistant to drought.



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platanoides

Origin: Europe, Caucasus, Asia Minor. Large deciduous tree with wide columnar compact crown formed by strong, very dense branches. Leaves up to 15cm long and up to 10cm wide, usually 5 lobed, dark green. The autumn colours are very beautiful, from golden yellow to red. The showiest of all the Acers, flowers appear in April before the leaves, grouped in greenish-yellow corymbs. They attract bees at a time when there are very few other available sources. Fruit in October, brown samaras with open wings. Grows in all types of soil except peaty and marshy soil; withstands urban pollution. It is one of the best trees for planting in parks and along the avenues in towns.

platanoides "Cleveland"

Origin: USA. Very regular ovoid habit. Same acclimatisation requirements as type, however flowers more abundantly, has denser foliage, which is brighter green in summer; also has more striking autumn colours. Ideal for perfectly regular avenues.



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platanoides "Columnare"

The crown of this tree starts off ovoid, becoming columnar, with erect branches, closely grown. The leaves, up to 15 cm wide, are reddish initially, later turning the same shade as the type. Other characteristics as per type. Excellent for not-too-wide streets.

platanoides "Crimson King" (A. platanoides "Schwedleri nigrum")

Origin: Holland. Deciduous tree with wide columnar or round crown, or large upright shrub. Popular for its large leaves, up to 15cm wide with 5 lobes, deep crimson which stays intense even in summer. Flowers in spring when the leaves are beginning to form, grouped in upright corymbs, unusual and extremely attractive because of the contrast between the yellow petals and stamens with the bright red stigma and sepals. Otherwise it is like the A. platanoides.



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platanoides "Crimson Sentry"

Origin: USA. Pyramidal form of "Crimson King" which becomes a very regular cone shape with thick branches from the base. Five-lobed leaves, 16-20cm long, dark purple until autumn. Beautiful flowering in April: the flowers are grouped in corymbs and have a bright red stalk and petals which make an attractive contrast with the yellow stamens. Suitable for small gardens. Grows well in all types of soil, including calcareous, and it is immune to disease.

platanoides "Drummondii"

Origin: England. Medium sized tree or large shrub with dense, oval crown. Deciduous leaves, five-lobed, large (from 18 to 22 cm), pale green with white margins. Hardy, few requirements as regards soil, withstands calcareous.





platanoides "Emerald Queen"

Origin: U.S.A. Deciduous tree with strong upright branches which spread out later forming a round, compact crown. The leaves are pinkish-red when they appear and then turn dark green; beautiful bright yellow in autumn. Otherwise the same as A. platanoides

platanoides "Farlake's Green"

Deciduous tree whose crown is initially erect, then wider and rounded, eventually becoming pyramidal and very symmetrical. Coriaceous leaves, paler green than type, yellow or orange in autumn. Extremely wind resistant.



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platanoides "Globosum"

Origin: Belgium. Naturally forms a very compact, round crown, which becomes flat when the plant is older. The leaves are the same size and shape as *A. platanoides*, slightly pink when they appear becoming dark green and then yellow in autumn. Flowers and growing requirements the same as *A. platanoides*. An ideal plant for creating shady areas in small gardens and to form avenues along not too wide streets in industrial areas and towns as it is very resistant to pollution.

platanoides "Royal Red"

Origin: USA. Deciduous tree with wide conical or rounded crown. 5-lobed leaves are initially bright red, deepening to glossy blackish-red or purple through till autumn. Flowers in erect corymbs, the red calyx making a fine contrast to the yellow petals. Fruit: as *A. platanoides*. The most vigorous of the red-leaved *A. platanoides*, ornamental even for small gardens and for avenues.



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avenues and parks.

pseudoplatanus, Common Sycamore

Origin: Central Europe, Pyrenees, Caucasus. Deciduous tree with very wide crown, branches longer than the trunk which spread out in a very attractive manner if there is space. Five lobed deciduous leaves, 8-16cm wide, dark green on the upper side and covered in grey hairs underneath, nice yellow colouring in autumn. Flowers in May in showy clusters, greenish yellow. Extremely hardy and resistant to the cold, wind, heat and urban pollution. It will grow in all types of soil including limestone. Its very deep roots make it also suitable for reinforcing slopes. Very useful for

pseudoplatanus "Atropurpureum" **(A. pseudoplatanus "Spaethii")**

Origin: Germany. The fruit and the under side of the leaves are dark or pale purple, unlike the type. It is also smaller.



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pseudoplatanus "Leopoldii"

Origin: Belgium. Deciduous tree with thick crown, broadly pyramidal. It is noted for the unusual colour of the leaves which at first are pink, then soon become flecked and marbled with white and yellow on a green background. The flowers and fruit are like those of the type. Few requirements as regards type of soil and adapts to sandy and clayey soils.

rubrum

Origin: Eastern North America. Deciduous tree or large shrub with conical-round crown, very compact. Leaves 10cm long with 3-5 lobes, dark green on the upper side, blue underneath and in autumn they turn yellow, red or orange. Beautiful flowering in April. Requires soil that is not calcareous and a climate that is not too dry.





rubrum "Fairview Flame"

Cultivar of *Acer rubrum* selected in the USA. Has characteristic ascending branches growing close to trunk, that give a decidedly columnar habit. Leaves slightly smaller than *A. rubrum*, of the same colour, in autumn too. Growing requirements: as for *A. rubrum*. Excellent for planting along narrow streets.

rubrum "October Glory"

Selected in the USA in 1961, is one of the larger *Acer rubrum* with a densely branched crown. Reddish-brown young branches and petioles. Large (up to 10 cm) deep green, coriaceous leaves, with glaucous underside; they remain on branches until late autumn. Lovely bright orange or deep red autumn colours. Not suitable for too compact soil or over-dry climates.



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rubrum "Red Sunset"

Obtained in the USA by nurserymen J. Frank Schmidt and Son Company. It is a vigorous tree with strong, symmetrical branches. The foliage is a really bright green in summer, turning to bright autumn colours ranging from red to bright orange. Has safely withstood temperatures of -31°C.

saccharinum (A. dasycarpum), Sugar Maple

Origin: U.S.A. Large deciduous tree which forms a broad pyramidal crown with weeping secondary branches which softens its majestic bulk. Lobate leaves, pale green on the upper side, silvery green underneath; in autumn they turn bright yellow, sometimes red. Pale yellow flowers before the leaves followed by winged fruits 4-5cm long. The multi-stemmed tree is very popular. New growth begins early in the spring, tolerates both dry and moist soil, withstands pollution and pruning. The branches can be easily broken by heavy winds.



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saccharinum "Laciniatum Wieri" (A. saccharinum wieri)

Origin: U.S.A. Deciduous tree, at first an upright habit, then the branches spread out creating a wide, fan-shaped crown with graceful, weeping secondary branches. Deeply cut leaves, yellow or red in autumn. It has the same growing requirements as the previous description.

saccharinum "Pyramidale"

Origin: Germany. Compared with type has pyramidal habit and, above all, its branches stay erect, thus making it more suited for city avenues. Other characteristics the same as *Acer saccharinum*.





tataricum subs. **ginnala**
(A. ginnala)

Origin: Asia. Large shrub or small deciduous tree with round crown and thin, hanging, young, red coloured branches. Leaves 4-8 cm, almost all trilobate, glossy green; in autumn the leaves are fiery red. In April, yellowish-white, fragrant flowers in upright panicles. Scarlet, winged fruit in August-September. Resistant to urban pollution.

JAPANESE MAPLES

Shrubs, saplings or small trees, deciduous, native to Asia and very popular in Japan where, together with the flowering Cherry and Pine they are the main attraction in all parks and gardens. They have a very harmonious form, elegant leaves that create attractive, colourful symphonies that change according to the season. At the same time as the leaves, small, reddish-purple flowers with yellow stamens grouped in hanging clusters appear. Very attractive, bright red, winged fruits, brown when mature, follow. They grow quite rapidly when young, and then more slowly, withstand the cold but may be damaged by late frosts, especially when young. They require cool, light, moist but well drained soil, slightly acid and clay. Good results are obtained in different types of soil as long as it is not heavy, stagnant or calcareous and an acidic supplement is given. Must be placed in half-shade or in a sunny position, protected from strong winds. Half-shade is absolutely necessary if the soil is sandy or very light, in hot or dry areas where mulching is recommended to protect the superficial roots from excessive heat. Use: singly or in groups on lawns, in rock gardens, planted between shrubs and conifers. They are also very attractive on patios and balconies as they grow well in pots.



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japonicum "Aconitifolium"

Origin: Japan. Tree-like and picturesque shrub with erect branches that widen with age. Bright green leaves 8-14 cm, deeply incised, that in autumn turn a flame orange-red. Lovely, very showy flowers in April, together with new leaves, followed by winged fruits.

japonicum "Beni hauchiwa"

Origin: Japan. Shrub with erect habit, densely branched, becoming tree-like over time. Large leaves, red in springtime, become green tinged with pink in early summer and return to their original colour as autumn begins, taking on beautiful tinges that go from red to vermillion.



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japonicum "Vitifolium"

Large bush or small tree, becoming tree-like with age. Large, usually 5-lobed leaves, long and 7-15 cm wide, green in spring-summer, crimson orange in autumn. Very decorative flowers and fruits.

palmatum, Japanese Maple

Origin: Japan, Korea. Large tree, normally with several trunks, or picturesque small tree, young branches a showy bright red. Palmate leaves have 5 (or more) lobes, soft green, often with reddish-pink tips. Autumn colours are yellow, bright orange or red, the intensity of colour varying depending on temperature. Purple-red flowers in May.



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palmatum "Ariadne"
(A. matsumurae "Ariadne")

Leaves deeply divided and serrated. The background leaf color is light pink with dark green veins. Orange red in autumn.

palmatum "Atropurpureum",
Japanese Maple with red leaves (from seed)

Differs from *Acer palmatum* only for its lesser growth and colour of its leaves in spring: from deep red to garnet red.





palmatum "Autumn Red"

Erect, large (10 cm) palmate leaves with well-spaced lobes and elegantly toothed margins. On new branches in spring, leaves can be three colours all at once: glossy green, pink and yellowish-green. In summer they turn bright green all over. The real show comes in autumn, when one plant on the same day can bear leaves that are green, yellow, orange, bright and dull red.

palmatum "Beni tsukasa"

Erect, fairly compact bush. Leaves red in springtime, in summer green in the centre with pinkish-red margins, scarlet in autumn.



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palmatum "Bloodgood"

Large bush with dense, rounded, erect crown. Leaves blackish-red in spring, purple in summer, crimson in autumn.

palmatum "Butterfly"

Bush with erect, spreading habit, with many slender branches. Small flowers are: variegated pink and white in spring, creamy white in summer, magenta in autumn.





palmatum "Chitose yama"

Erect, dense shrub, normally as wide as it is tall. Broad leaves, with seven distinct lobes, finely-toothed edges; in spring they are a deep reddish-brown, paler in summer, a glowing bright red in autumn.

palmatum "Fireglow"

Erect crown, dense, compact. Leaf colour: bright red in spring, duller in summer, bright reddish-purple in autumn.



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palmatum "Koto no ito"

Unique, unmistakable leaves, made of three to five narrow lobes, 10cm or more long, enhanced by the wavy serration of their edges that make them resemble sickles. Colour a bright cobalt green, in autumn tinged in pink.

palmatum "Masu kagami"

Old Japanese cultivar, famous for the colours of its leaves, constantly changing from when they open to when they fall. Initially they are flesh-coloured, red at edges and veins; they become greenish-yellow. At the beginning of summer they are light green, with darker veining. In autumn they become scarlet.





palmatum "Orange Dream"

Large, erect, broad shrub, multi-branched. Leaf colour: yellow orange in spring, green in summer, reddish-orange in autumn.

palmatum "Osakazuki" (A. palmatum "Taihai")

Large, erect, broad shrub, multi-branched. Leaf colour: yellow orange in spring, green in summer, reddish-orange in autumn.



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palmatum "Oto hime"

Slow growing variety, with unusual arrangement of leaves on twigs and twigs on branches, giving it its compact appearance. Pruning enhances its dense and well-branched habit, making it particularly suitable for "bonsai-effect" forms. The five-lobed leaves are green with a brown tip in spring, green all summer, red in autumn.

palmatum "Sangokaku" (A. palmatum "Senkaki")

Slow growing variety, with unusual arrangement of leaves on twigs and twigs on branches, giving it its compact appearance. Pruning enhances its dense and well-branched habit, making it particularly suitable for "bonsai-effect" forms. The five-lobed leaves are green with a brown tip in spring, green all summer, red in autumn.



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**palmatum "Shishigashira"
(A. palmatum "Crispifolium")**

Erect shrub, open, dense, with rather twisted branches, covered in bottle green bark. Leaves increspate, deeply-lobed, deep green. Autumn colours: orange-yellow. Excellent for bonsai.

palmatum "Skeeters Broom"

One of the best Japanese maples, interesting, too, for its fairly rapid growth and hardiness. Erect shrub, well-branched, dense, regular. Leaves with 5-7 lobes, deeply incised, deep red from spring to autumn, even in hot climates.



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palmatum "Summergold"

Erect well-branched shrub. Bright yellow leaves with orange tones all summer long.

shirasawanum "Aureum" (*A. japonicum* "Aureum")

Bush with dense, rounded crown and young branches covered in bluish bloom. Leaves 6-8 cm, with 9-13 lobes, on red petioles. They are yellow ochre all through springtime, greenish-yellow until autumn, when they take on orange or purple hues.



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**palmatum dissectum
"Crimson Queen"**

Wide form, bright red foliage that remains red even in summer with temperatures of 30°C. Autumn colour - bright scarlet red.

palmatum dissectum "Garnet"

Very vigorous, globular habit, external branches weeping. Deep orange-red foliage, often orangey-yellow in autumn.





palmatum dissectum
"Green Lace"

This dissectum boasts the largest leaves, of a blackish purple-red colour. Autumn colour: crimson red.

palmatum dissectum
"Inaba Shidare"

Vigorous, globular habit, branches droop at end. Leaves red in springtime, green tinged with red and bronze in summer, crimson red or orange in autumn.



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palmatum dissectum "Ornatum"
(palmatum dissectum
"Atropurpureum")

Vigorous, globular habit, branches droop at end. Leaves red in springtime, green tinged with red and bronze in summer, crimson red or orange in autumn.

palmatum dissectum
"Palmatifidium"

Large leaves with seven well-incised lobes are emerald green in spring-summer, golden yellow and crimson in autumn.



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**palmatum dissectum
"Tamukeyama"**

Vigorous, spreading, almost globe-shaped, pendulous. Dark purple leaves, deeply incised. Autumn colour: a mixture of yellow, orange and crimson.

**palmatum dissectum
"Viride"
(A. palmatum dissectum)**

Bright green leaves that in autumn turn yellow and crimson.

