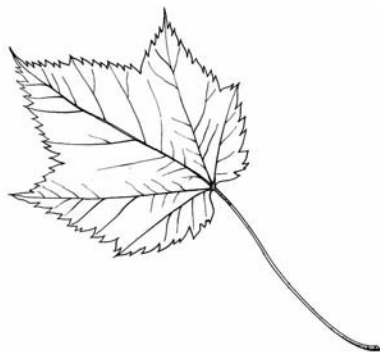


MOUNTAIN MAPLE

Acer spicatum Lam.

Mountain maple occurs throughout Maine and is especially common in the northern part of the state. It grows as a small bushy tree seldom over 30 feet in height. The tree at times forms fairly dense thickets due to its habit of growing in clumps. It grows best in a wet habitat or on damp, northern slopes. The slender twigs grow in a



somewhat upright position.

The **bark** is reddish brown to gray in color. It is thin and somewhat furrowed. The **leaves** are opposite, 3 lobed, shiny above, somewhat hairy below. They have rather coarse teeth and prominently sunken veins on the upper surface. The **flowers** appear in June in long, hairy, yellow-green clusters after the leaves are full grown. The **fruit** is paired, with wings slightly divergent, and occurs in ascending clusters. It has a wrinkled depression on the seed body and ripens in early fall. The **twigs** are hairy, green, red, or reddish brown, not striped, and the pith is brown. The buds are hairy, valve-like, green, and only slightly stalked, slender and pointed. The **wood** is close-grained, soft, and light.

NORWAY MAPLE

Acer platanoides L.

Norway Maple is an exotic from Europe and Asia and is becoming a favorite for shade tree plantings. It resembles somewhat the sugar maple, but the leaves are larger, darker green, and the petiole gives off a milky juice when broken, which is not common to any of our native maples. The terminal buds are usually of a larger diameter than the end of the twigs. There are many varieties of Norway maple.

SCHWEDLER MAPLE

Acer platanoides

Schwedler or red-leaved maple is a cultivar also common as a shade tree in Maine. The leaves are dark reddish-green turning to green later in the season.