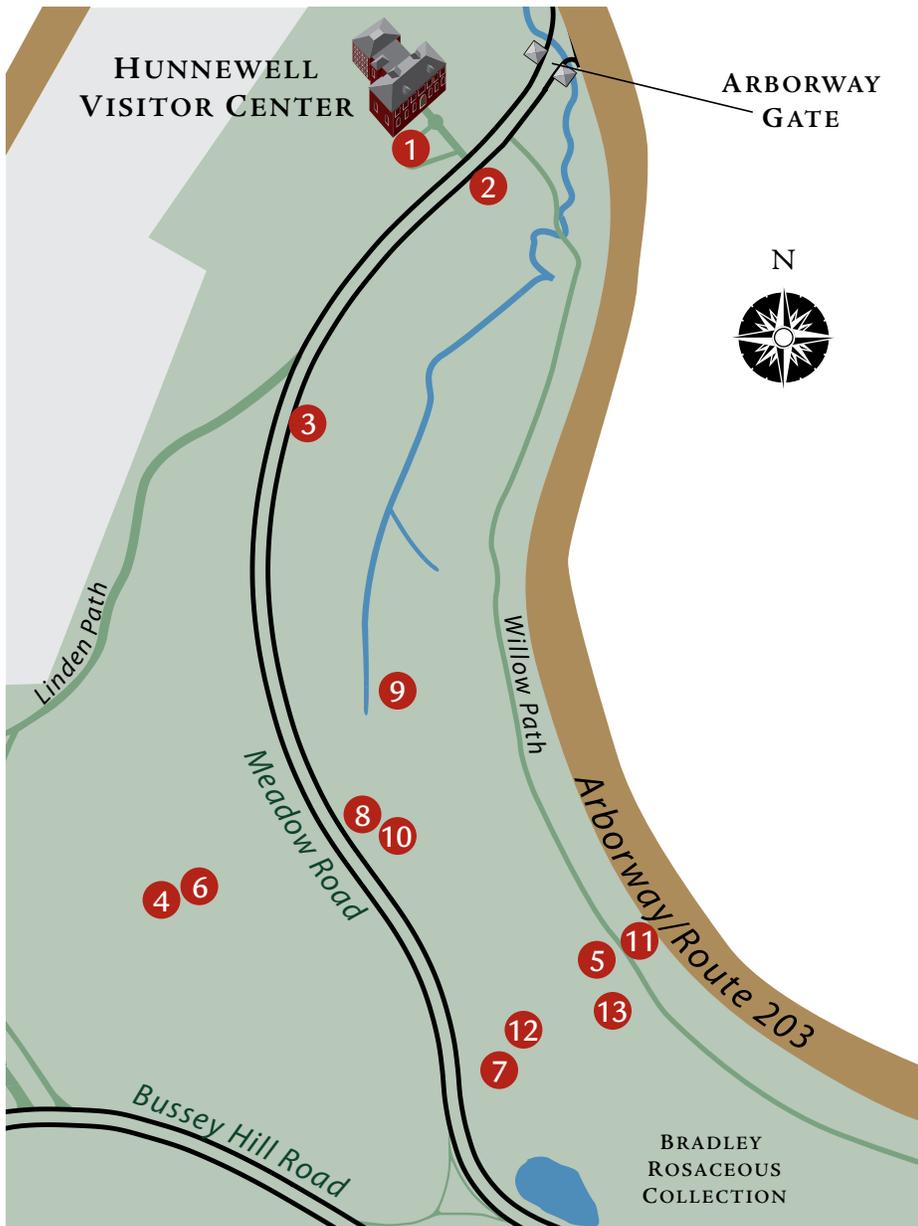


Maple Collection

The Arnold Arboretum has an extensive collection of maples (*Acer* spp.), containing 141 of the approximately 230 maple taxa from around the world. Because of its diverse and numerous holdings of wild-collected maples, the Arnold Arboretum is designated as one of the North American Plant Collections Consortium's maple collection sites. Our collection is especially rich in rare and unusual Asian maples, including a number of endangered species.



- 1 Three-flowered maple (*Acer triflorum*)
- 2 Cultivar of red maple (*Acer rubrum* 'Schlesingeri')
- 3 Silver maple (*Acer saccharinum*)
- 4 Manchu striped maple (*Acer tegmentosum*)
- 5 Father David's maple (*Acer davidii*)
- 6 Japanese snakebark maple (*Acer capillipes*)
- 7 Moosewood (*Acer pensylvanicum*)
- 8 Japanese maple (*Acer palmatum*)
- 9 Korean maple (*Acer pseudosieboldianum*)
- 10 Fullmoon maple (*Acer japonicum*)
- 11 Painted maple (*Acer mono*)
- 12 Hairypalm maple (*Acer pubipalmatum*)
- 13 Paperbark maple (*Acer griseum*)

Several beautiful specimens of **1** three-flowered maple (*Acer triflorum*) grow in front of the Hunnewell Building. While many maples have simple leaves (think sugar maple or red maple), *A. triflorum* has compound leaves composed of three leaflets. This maple develops excellent orange to red fall color and has attractive amber bark that exfoliates in narrow curls.



Just across the road from the Hunnewell Building is the original specimen of **2** *Acer rubrum* 'Schlesingeri', a red maple cultivar introduced by the Arnold Arboretum. It is one of the earliest red maple cultivars to show fall color, often as early as mid to late August.



Over 100 feet tall and over 100 years old, the large **3** silver maple (*Acer saccharinum*, accession 12560-C) along Meadow Road is a favorite with visitors and is thought to be the tallest tree at the Arboretum. This tree survived the big hurricane of 1938 but did sustain some damage from Hurricane Irene in 2011.



The genus *Acer* holds a number of interesting examples of North American-Asian disjunct flora (closely related, similar-looking species that grow on separate continents). Among the Arboretum's maples, note the similarities between the striking stripe-barked (or snake-bark) maples from Asia (including **4** *A. tegmentosum*, **5** *A. davidii*, pictured at left, and **6** *A. capillipes*) and **7** *A. pensylvanicum* (commonly known as striped maple or moosewood) from eastern North America.



The maple collection holds accessions of **8** Japanese maple (*Acer palmatum*), pictured at right, and its cultivars, which are popular small ornamental trees. Similarly handsome species in the collection include **9** *A. pseudosieboldianum*, **10** *A. japonicum*, **11** *A. mono*, and **12** *A. pubipalmatum*.



13 Paperbark maple (*Acer griseum*) has long been favored by plant connoisseurs for its lovely exfoliating, cinnamon-colored bark and bright red-orange fall color. The Arboretum holds two of the first paperbark maples in the United States, grown from seed wild-collected in China by E. H. Wilson in 1907; look for one venerable specimen in the heart of the maple collection, and a unique, wide-spreading specimen in the Explorers Garden on Bussey Hill.

