

Tree factsheet

images at pages 3 and 4

***Acer campestre* L.**

taxonomy	
author, year	Linnaeus 1753
synonym	
Family	Sapindaceae
Eng. Name	Field maple, Hedge maple
Dutch name	Veldesdoorn, Spaanse aak
subspecies	
varieties	
hybrids	<i>Acer x zoeschense</i> (<i>A. campestre</i> x <i>A. cappadocicum</i>)
cultivars, frequently used	
'Elsrijk'	a street tree
'Queen Elisabeth'	a street tree
<i>Acer x zoeschense</i> 'Annae'	park tree
references	Weeda, 2003, vol.3 (in Dutch)
	Boeijink, D.E. and Kervel, W. 1987. <i>Acer</i> (in Dutch) in: Schmidt, P. 1987. Nederlandse boomsoorten I, Syllabus Vakgroep Bosbouw Landbouwuniversiteit Wageningen
	Geldereren, D.M. van. 1994. <i>Maples of the world</i>
	Maes, B. 2006. <i>Inheemse bomen en struiken</i> http://nl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Esdoorn
morphology	
crown habit	usually shrub-like, also tree, oval to round
max. height (m)	20-25
max. dbh (cm)	>200
actual size Great Britain	d(70) 148, h 17 d(..) 254, h 25
actual size The Netherlands	year 1860-1870, d(130) 96, h 19 year 1870-1880, d(130) 116, h 17
leaf length (cm)	8-10
leaf petiole (cm)	4-8
leaf color upper surface	green
leaf color under surface	green
leaves arrangement	opposite
flowering	April
flowering plant	monoecious
flower	hermaphrodite
flower diameter (cm)	1
pollination	insects
fruit; length	samara; 2-3 cm
fruit petiole (cm)	1-2
seed; length	nut; 0,8-1 cm
seed-wing length (cm)	2,5
weight 1000 seeds (g)	70-90
seeds ripen	August-September
seed dispersal	wind
habitat	

natural distribution	Europe, Algeria, SW Asia
in N.W. Europe since	5.000 BC
natural areas The Netherlands	forest edges and gaps
geological landscape types The Netherlands (Hoek 1997)	coversand area, loss-covered terraces, river valleys
forested areas The Netherlands	sand, loam ,clay and limestone soils.
area Netherlands	<i>Acer</i> spp. 1178 (2002, Probos)
% of forest trees in the Netherlands	0,5 (2002, Probos)
pH-KCl	neutral to alkaline
soil type	sand, loam, clay
soil fertility	nutrient rich
light	shade tolerant
① shade tolerance (0=no tolerance to 5=max. tolerance)	3.3
① drought tolerance (0=no tolerance to 5=max. tolerance)	2.9
① waterlogging tolerance (0=no tolerance to 5=max. tolerance)	1.9
plant communities in the Netherlands in the Netherlands	Rhamno-Prunetea (klasse der doornstruwelen): -Pruno-Crataegetum (Ass. van Sleedoorn en Eenstijlige meidoorn) -Orchido-Cornetum (Ass. van Hazelaar en Purperorchis) Quercu-Fagetea (klasse der eiken-beukenbossen op voedselrijke grond© -Fraxino-Ulmetum (Essen-lepenbos)
management	
status Europe	frequent, indigenous species in landscape and urban environment
status The Netherlands	frequent, indigenous species in landscape and urban environment
application	Landscape tree, hedges, cultivars as street trees. Coppice (old).
propagation	seed; named cultivars by cuttings
regeneration	planting; natural regeneration from seed
optimal gap size for regeneration	
first plantation Netherlands	
resprouting after cutting	good
growth rate (M.A.I. in m ³ ha ⁻¹ j ⁻¹)	slow (data unknown)
diseases	<i>Verticillium dahliae</i> , verwelkingsziekte <i>Nectria cinnabarina</i> , a weak parasite - meniezwammetje
insects	<i>Phylonorcyter sylvella</i> , leaf-mining Lepidopter (Dutch: bladmineerder) aphids can cause honey-dew (Dutch: roetdauw)
wood	
wood	Field maple (Dutch: Veldesdoorn)
wood structure key characteristics of pores	Diffuse porous; pores sparse.
vol. mass heartwood (kg/m ³)	... (12% moisture content)
elastic modulus (N/mm ²)
durability heartwood	fungus 5
heartwood color	white
sapwood color	white
contents	
products	tools, cutlery, turnery
non-timber products	
seed pods	roasted edible
leaf and branches	cattle food (old)

① Ülo Niinemets and Fernando Valladares. 2006. Tolerance to shade, drought, and waterlogging of temperate Northern Hemisphere trees and shrubs. Ecological Monographs 76:521–547



foliage and flowers



fruits



twig in winter



flower



Ornamental tree, Wageningen



Crown of Field Maple, Oosterbeek



stem and bark of a Field Maple

photography 7x © Leo Goudzwaard, Wageningen University