

MAPLE MAGIC and WINTER WONDER



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Wend your way through
our Asian Woodland to
admire the magic of maples
in fall, or join a tour to explore
the beauty of the autumn garden.

- KEY
- 1 *Acer buergerianum* (Trident Maple)
 - 2 *Acer cappadocicum* subsp. *sinicum*
(Chinese Coliseum Maple)
 - 3 *Acer cissifolium* (Vine-leafed Maple)
 - 4 *Acer davidii* (Father David's Maple)
 - 5 *Acer fabri* (Faber's Maple)
 - 6 *Acer griseum* (Paperbark Maple)
 - 7 *Acer japonicum* (Full Moon Maple)
 - 8 *Acer morrisonense* (Mt. Morrison Maple)
 - 9 *Acer oliverianum* (Oliver's Maple)
 - 10 *Acer palmatum* (Japanese Maple)
 - 11 *Acer pentaphyllum* (Five-lobed Maple)
 - 12 *Acer rufinerve* (Redvein Maple)
 - 13 *Acer serrulatum* (Taiwan Maple)
 - 14 *Acer sterculiaceum* subsp. *franchetii* (Franchet's Maple)
 - 15 *Acer tataricum* subsp. *ginnala* (Amur Maple)
 - 16 *Acer tsinglingense* (Qin Ling Maple)

1 Trident Maple*Acer buergerianum*

This robust species is naturally found in eastern China and Taiwan. Often seen as a street tree in urban areas around the world, it is also a reliable bonsai subject. The sharply three-lobed leaves lead to its common name. This species quickly develops handsome exfoliating bark. The foliage displays bright, buttery yellow fall color.

**2 Chinese Coliseum Maple***Acer cappadocicum* subsp. *sinicum*

This species has a wide distribution from Turkey to SW China. Our plants represent the subspecies found in SW China where they have smaller leaves with narrower lobes. Some specimens produce brilliant red seeds. The foliage often has a buttery yellow fall color.

**3 Vine-leafed Maple***Acer cissifolium*

This maple is found growing naturally throughout forests in much of Japan. The leaves have three leaflets that are quite separate and distinct, which seem to give these small trees an extra degree of lushness. The fall colors range from yellows to oranges and reds.

**4 Father David's Maple***Acer davidii*

This medium-sized tree from southern China and northern Myanmar often forms multiple trunks which exhibit classic maple snakebark striations that persist until the trunks become quite mature. One of the most widespread maples in China, there can be a range of leaf shapes and colors in both emerging spring and autumn hues.

**5 Faber's Maple***Acer fabri*

This unusual and rarely grown species is native to southern China and northern Vietnam with bronze-colored, new spring growth. The leaves are unlobed, shiny, and thick. Developing seeds have a distinct pink to red color contrasting with the deep green leaves. This is one of the few evergreen maples, hence no color changes in fall.

**6 Paperbark Maple***Acer griseum*

The range is large, throughout eastern China, but plants are very isolated, leading to the species' endangered status in the wild. Leaves have three leaflets with a few broad, blunt teeth on the margin. Leaves often exhibit striking, bright red fall color. The flaking, shiny, dark brown bark continues to exfoliate even on mature trees.

**7 Full Moon Maple***Acer japonicum*

This small Japanese species has a shrubbier look than related species. The multiple shallow lobes create a rounded, moonlike look to the leaves. Atypical for a maple, the stunning springtime red flowers are an added point of interest. The distinctive leaves often turn orange to red in the fall.

**8 Mt. Morrison Maple***Acer morrisonense*

In the wild, this species is only found in the central mountains of Taiwan and is considered vulnerable by specialists. This is also a snakebark maple type with distinctive striations seen in the green, smooth bark that can persist even in moderately mature trunks. Holding onto the leaves late in the fall, they can display vibrant bronze to orange and even red tones.

**9 Oliver's Maple***Acer oliverianum*

A smaller species that grows to around 30 feet, it is found from Tibet to Taiwan and Vietnam. The leaves can be variable on the same plant with three, four, or even five-pointed lobes. The seeds can develop a pinkish hue as they mature. Oranges and yellows are the most common fall color.

**10 Japanese Maple***Acer palmatum*

Growing natively in Korea and Japan, there are thousands of horticultural selections of this species, considered the quintessential Japanese maple grown in North America and around the world. The multiple individual plants across the Garden are wild seed-grown, showcasing the variability within species, developing yellows, oranges, and reds in their fall color.

**11 Five-lobed Maple***Acer pentaphyllum*

This highly unusual maple is considered critically endangered and naturally found only in Sichuan Province, China. The deeply-cut leaflets, typically five, resemble bamboo foliage. The last maple to leaf out here in the Garden in the spring, it often develops yellow and peach colors in the fall.

**12 Redvein Maple***Acer rufinerve*

This Japanese snakebark type of maple produces striations in the young, smooth, green bark which age to a rough, grey-brown. The robust three-lobed leaves tend to turn yellow to purple in fall.

**13 Taiwan Maple***Acer serrulatum*

This medium-sized species is native to the forested mountains of northern Taiwan. The leaves are a thick, deep green. The newly emerging leaves can sometimes display a reddish color that may persist until the heat of the summer. In the fall, the leaves turn golden yellow to red and can stay on the trees for a long time.

**14 Franchet's Maple***Acer sterculiaceum* subsp. *franchetii*

This is the more northerly subspecies of eastern China. The leaves are broad with very shallow lobes. This species is dioecious (separate male and female plants). Our specimen is staminate (produces pollen AKA male). The broad leaves develop a yellow fall color.

**15 Amur Maple***Acer tataricum* subsp. *ginnala*

With the full species native to eastern Europe, this subspecies is eastern Asian, ranging from eastern China to Korea and Russian Siberia. This species holds on to the dried seeds through most of the winter. The three-lobed leaves are often a brilliant orange and red fall color.

**16 Qin Ling Maple***Acer tsinglingense*

Native to open forests in central China, this medium-sized tree is a relatively recent introduction to our collection. Listed as vulnerable in the wild, it has a restricted range as well as narrow genetics that leave it particularly vulnerable to rapid climactic changes. The broad leaves can turn orange, red, or purple in fall.

