

### *Acer platanoides*

[Synonyms : *Acer cappadocicum* subsp. *turkestanicum*, *Acer dieckii*, *Acer dieckii* forma *integrilobum*, *Acer dieckii* forma *monstrosum*, *Acer fallax*, *Acer globosum*, *Acer laciniatum*, *Acer lactescens*, *Acer laetum* var. *cordifolium*, *Acer lobelii* var. *dieckii*, *Acer lobergii*, *Acer platanifolium*, *Acer platanoides* forma *acuminatum*, *Acer platanoides* forma *adpersum*, *Acer platanoides* forma *albescens*, *Acer platanoides* forma *albodentatum*, *Acer platanoides* var. *albovariegatum*, *Acer platanoides* forma *argutum*, *Acer platanoides* forma *aureomarginatum*, *Acer platanoides* var. *aureovariegatum*, *Acer platanoides* forma *bicolor*, *Acer platanoides* var. *bullatum*, *Acer platanoides* var. *buntzleri*, *Acer platanoides* var. *coloratum*, *Acer platanoides* var. *columnare*, *Acer platanoides* forma *commune*, *Acer platanoides* var. *crispum*, *Acer platanoides* var. *cucullatum*, *Acer platanoides* forma *cuneatum*, *Acer platanoides* var. *decussatum*, *Acer platanoides* forma *dilaceratum*, *Acer platanoides* forma *dissectum*, *Acer platanoides* var. *drummondii*, *Acer platanoides* forma *erectum*, *Acer platanoides* var. *globosum*, *Acer platanoides* var. *hederifolium*, *Acer platanoides* var. *heterophyllum*, *Acer platanoides* var. *heterophyllum-variegatum*, *Acer platanoides* var. *incumbens*, *Acer platanoides* forma *irregulare*, *Acer platanoides* var. *laciniatum*, *Acer platanoides* var. *lactescens*, *Acer platanoides* forma *laetum*, *Acer platanoides* forma *latifolium*, *Acer platanoides* var. *lobatum*, *Acer platanoides* forma *lorbergii*, *Acer platanoides* var. *macrocarpum*, *Acer platanoides* forma *meyeringii*, *Acer platanoides* var. *minimum*, *Acer platanoides* var. *nanum*, *Acer platanoides* var. *palmatifidum*, *Acer platanoides* var. *palmatum*, *Acer platanoides* var. *palmipartitum*, *Acer platanoides* forma *pictum*, *Acer platanoides* forma *platanoides*, *Acer platanoides* forma *plicatum*, *Acer platanoides* forma *productum*, *Acer platanoides* forma *pseudotruncatum*, *Acer platanoides* var. *pubescens*, *Acer platanoides* forma *puckleri*, *Acer platanoides* var. *purpureum*, *Acer platanoides* forma *pygmaeum*, *Acer platanoides* var. *reitenbachii*, *Acer platanoides* forma *roseobullatum*, *Acer platanoides* var. *rubrum*, *Acer platanoides* forma *rufescens*, *Acer platanoides* var. *schwedleri*, *Acer platanoides* var. *stollii*, *Acer platanoides* var. *undulatum*, *Acer platanoides* var. *variegatum*, *Acer platanoides* forma *wittmackii*, *Acer reitenbachii*, *Acer rotundum*, *Acer schwedleri*, *Acer vitifolium*, *Euacer acutifolium*, *Euacer platanoides*]

**NORWAY MAPLE** is a deciduous tree. Native to Europe and western Asia it has small greenish-yellow flowers and leaves that turn yellow (occasionally scarlet) in Autumn.

It is also known as *Acero plataneca* (Esperanto), *Acero platano* (Italian), *Ahorn* (German), *Ak ag* (Turkish), *Arțar*, *paltin de câmp* (Rumanian), *Eagle's claw maple*, *Érable plane* (French), *Érable platane* (French), *European maple*, *Javor mlíč* (Czech), *Javor mlěčný* (Czech), *Javor mliečny* (Slav), *Lönn* (Swedish), *Norwegischerahorn* (German), *Skogslönn* (Swedish), *Spitzahorn* (German), *Spitzblättriger Ahorn* (German), and *Vaahtera* (Finnish).

The leaves of Norway maple are larger and thinner than those of the sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*).

The flowers are pollinated by bees.

*Platanoides* is made up of the genus name *Platanus* and Greek *-oides* (like) components meaning 'like a plane tree (*Platanus*)'.

In Norway and Sweden the sap (although less sweet than the North American sugar maples) has been used as a sweetening for many foods or made into a drink.

The leaves would appear to have a preservative property as they are sometimes wrapped around apples or root crops before storage.

It is believed to have been introduced to Britain in 1683.

The bark will yield a rose-coloured dye.

The elastic but very hard and heavy, reddish-white wood is used commercially for turning and coachwork, as well as for making both furniture and rifle butts.

The trees have been cultivated as a windbreak and also a screen. Today they are also valued as a fast-growing street tree.

In the realms of companion planting, Norway maple is viewed askance by gardeners as it can inhibit the growth of neighbouring plants.