



SOUTH NATION
CONSERVATION
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Black Maple (*Acer Nigrum*) 2+0

Type

Deciduous tree

Size and Shape

Similar to sugar maple, black maple is a medium-sized to large tree and can reach **up to 30 m length** and **1.5 m in diameter**. The crown can spread up to 18 m in diameter. This tree should be planted at a minim distance of 13 m from utility wires.

Has a longevity of 200 years. The trunk is straight and often without branches on the first 2/3. The crown is narrow, rounded, with short, solid branches. The roots are deep and extensive. Autumnal yellow to brownish-yellow coloring, sometimes orange, rarely red.

Edible Specie?

Yes, the sap is edible.

Distribution and Habitat

Black maple is present in deciduous forest in southern Ontario, rarely in the south-east of the province. Occurs most frequently on moist fertile floodplains and bottomlands—moister sites than those where sugar maple grows best.

Wildlife

Birds and small mammals feed on seeds.

Other Notes

Black maple and sugar maple hybridize frequently.



Black Maple leaf

Light Exposure

Full sun (6 hrs direct light daily),
Partial sun/shade (4-6 hrs light daily),
Full shade (4 hrs or less of light daily)

Soil Preference

Rich, moist, moderately humid soil, well drained.

Drought Conditions

Moderately tolerant

Poor Drainage

Intolerant

Salt Tolerance

Intolerant

Disease, Pests and Problems

Susceptible to leaf scorch, verticillium wilt, tar spot and anthracnose. Pests include borers cottony maple scale.

Rural Uses

Site restoration (roots readily stabilize soils),
wildlife food source.

Urban Uses

Aesthetic characteristics, intolerant to pollution.