

***Acer tataricum* L. ssp. *ginnala* (Maxim.)
Wesmael (1890)**

Amur Maple

Aceraceae
Section *ginnala*

Described by Linnaeus, 1753
Subspecies described by Carl Maximowicz in 1857 and introduced at St. Petersburg, Russia
Specific epithet: *tataricum*: from Tataria, "an area in Linnaeus's time that included central Asia and European Russia east of the Don River" (van Gelderen, 234), *ginnala*: local Amur name for this maple
Native range: central and northern China, Manchuria, 3 islands of Japan, N Korea
Japanese name: Karakogi kaede

Arboretum Location: Holdrege Frontage West 1
Quantity: 1 straight species, 3 'Flame' cultivar [see note on map]
Planting Date: species April 1990, cultivars April 1988
Source: the straight species was grown in Landscape Service's old Holdrege St. nursery, the 'Flame' specimens were brought in bare root and planted out of the department's cooler

Culture: sun
adaptable to many soil types and growing conditions

A large shrub/small tree (often pruned to a multi-stemmed tree) 15-20' x same+

Flowers: fragrant
creamy
corymbs

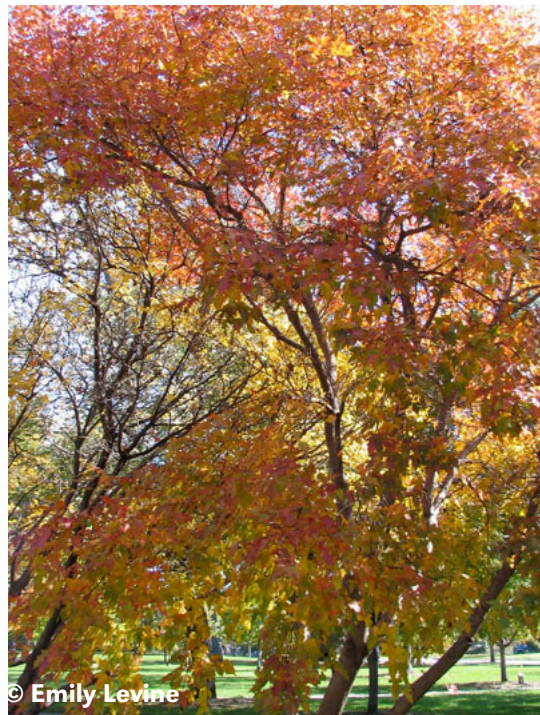
Leaves: deep green above; lighter beneath
glabrous, both sides
1.5-3"
simple; doubly serrate
3 lobes, middle lobe much longer than the other two
fall color: changing to red

Fruit: samara (schizocarp)
wings often red in June and July
wings: parallel angle
each wing .75-1"
ripen Sept.-Oct.
can be persistent into spring

Bark: olive gray/brown
Buds: small

Maintenance: minimal
Pruning: minimal needed, but can withstand heavy pruning; can be pruned artistically for a given site
Insect and Disease Problems: none serious
Landscape Use: small specimen, yards, massed, large patio containers

Ginnala is the common name in Manchuria and northern China; Amur (our common name) refers to the Amur River (between the Russian far east and northeast China). Amur (Амур) is the Russian name for the river. The Chinese characters for the river mean Black Dragon River; the Manchurian name is Sahaliyan Ula; the Mongolian name is Khar Mörön.
This is one of the first maples to leaf out in the spring



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Cultivar 'Flame'

This cultivar was released by the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service Plant Materials Center in Elsberry, Missouri in 1978. Four years later it was introduced to the trade by Firma C. Esveld in Boskoop, the Netherlands. It came to the USDA as an unnamed seed source selection from Canada. 'Flame' is an important improvement to the species and, as it is seed grown, it is variable in fruit and leaf color. That said, it is known for its impressive fiery red fall color.



From: Afbeeldingen der fraaiste, meest uitheemsche boomen en heesters by Johan Carl Krauss. Amsterdam, Johannes Allart, 1802 [-1808]. Hand-coloured engraving (sheet 230 x 280 mm).



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○ 'Flame'

● straight species

There were originally a large number of Amur Maples planted in this area. Records indicate the remaining four are identified as stated above, although no definitive identification has been made.

**Where to find
Acer tataricum
ginnala in
Maxwell
Arboretum**

