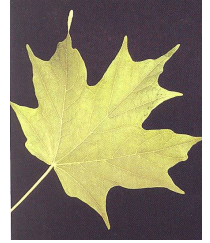


SUGAR MAPLE

Acer saccharum

In all of the kingdom of plants, Sugar Maple provides one of the most magnificent displays of autumn color. Besides having a beautiful dense canopy, this species is known for its strong and durable hardwood lumber and its sweet sap that can be made into heavenly tasting maple syrup. Sugar Maple is native to moist, cool sites in central and eastern U.S. and Canada. On spacious sites, it is a most attractive shade tree. Its foliage is dense and develops spectacular autumn colors. Its height is 60'-80' with a foliage width of 40'-70'. Its shape is ovate, regular with ascending branches. Its leaf is 3"-5" and becomes brilliant yellow, orange, or red in the fall. Its fruit is a 1" samara. Its smooth gray bark becomes furrowed with age, ultimately with long, scaly plates. It is sensitive to road salt, heat, compaction and drought. When people take the fall foliage trips through New England, a large majority of the trees they see are Sugar Maples.



As part of the Arbor Day tree replacement program, 5 Sugar Maple were planted in 2009 in the lower or northern most section. Two are on the northeastern side of the Maplewood Ave. loop; 2 are on the south eastern side of White Rose (Azalea) [the grassy road between Sections 15 & 16] close to Elm Ave. and 1 is at the mid point of the western side of White Rose. One was planted in 2010 at the corner of Elm Ave. and East Lake Drive. In 2011, one Sugar Maple was planted by the female ginkgo in the middle section between Trinity and Mt. Laurel Aves. There are 3 mature Sugar Maples along the north and eastern part of the Maplewood Ave. loop; two more are on the eastern side and on the western side of White Rose; and 1 is on south East Lake Drive. One Maple on White Rose has a forsythia growing out of its trunk; and 1 on the north loop of Maplewood has mushrooms.

