

# Sugar Maple

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## Tree Type

This tree is deciduous and will lose its foliage for the winter.

## Planting

Sugar Maple should not be planted in confined spaces or areas where salt is a problem. The roots need to grow inhibited from other structures. Refer to back for best planting practices for your bareroot.

## Watering

Once established, the tree will have moderate drought tolerance. Refer to watering guidelines on back for specific watering directions.

## Pruning

Only prune when necessary such if branches are hitting a roof or are damaged. Prune in late summer or early fall to avoid problems with bleeding sap.

## Preferences

Full sun to partial shade is best for this tree meaning it needs a minimum of 4 hours of direct, unfiltered sunlight each day. The sugar maple grows best in deep, moist, well-drained, rich, acidic to slightly alkaline soil but can thrive in a variety of different soil conditions.

## Attributes

The sugar maple tree grows to a height of 60 to 75 ft with a spread of 40 to 50 ft at maturity. It grows at a slow to moderate rate with height increases of anywhere from less than 12 to 24 inches per year. Sugar Maples grow in a round or oval shape and develop a dense crown for shade. In the fall, the leaves turn yellow, burnt orange and red. Mature trees will be ready for tapping around 30 to 40 years of age but do not tap the tree when buds appear.

## Wildlife Value

Sugar Maples are commonly browsed by white-tailed deer and snowshoe hare. Squirrels feed on the seeds, buds, twigs and leaves. Songbirds, woodpeckers, and cavity nesters use the tree as a home.