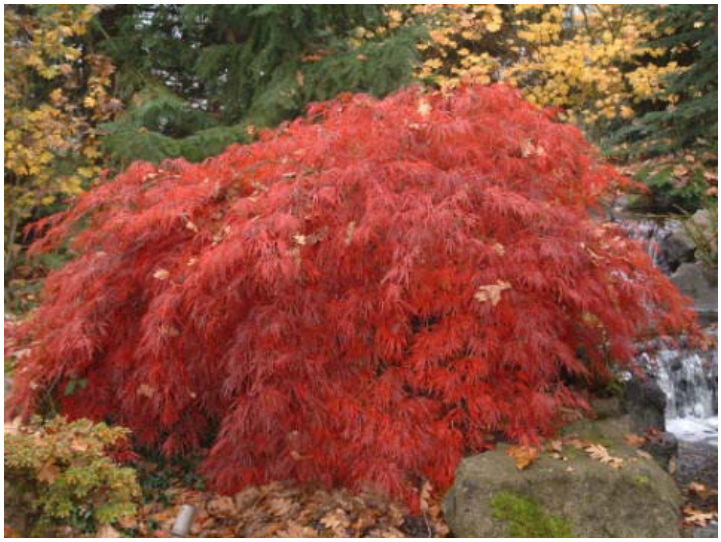


Acer palmatum (Dissectum Group) 'Crimson Queen'

Leaf Color Green
Fall Color Copper, orange, red and yellow
This plant has attractive fall colors.

Leaf Identification
Type: Simple
Arrangement: Opposite
Venations: Palmate
Margins: Lobed and serrate
Shapes: Star-shaped

Fruit Color Red

The fruit is dry and elongated.

Environment
This plant will grow in moist soil.
Suitable soil is well-drained/loamy, sandy or clay.
The pH preference is an acidic to slightly alkaline (less than 6.8 to 7.7) soil.

Landscape Uses
- Cascade
- Specimen

Attributes and Features
- Inconspicuous blooms
- Inconspicuous fruit

Acer palmatum (Dissectum Group) 'Crimson Queen'

Japanese Maple

Aceraceae (Maple)

Type Tree, woody plant

Hardy range 5B to 8B
Height 15' to 25' / 4.60m to 7.60m
Spread 15' to 25' / 4.60m to 7.60m
Growth rate Slow
Form Rounded and vase shaped
Exposure Full shade to full sun
Persistence Deciduous

Bloom Color Red
Bloom Time Spring

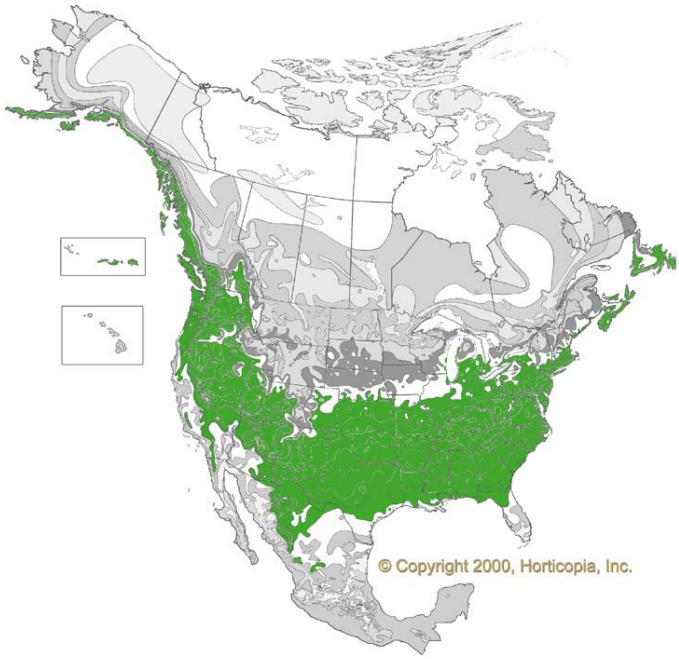
Native Habitat
Species native to Korea, China, Japan

Crown, Branch and Twig
This plant is symmetrical with a fine texture and has a moderately dense crown.
This plant's bark is thin and showy.
Branches or twigs are thin.
This plant is often grown with multiple trunks.

Branches droop.
This plant has low flammability.

Pests, Diseases and Damaging Agents
Aphids, scales and borers can be found on the Maples. Scorch occurs during periods of high temperatures accompanied by wind. Verticillium wilt can kill plants.

This genus is sensitive to fluoride air pollution, sources of which include glass and brick manufacturing plants and other facilities that heat or treat with acid materials containing fluoride. Symptoms due to fluoride injury are more prominent on the side of the plant facing the pollution source. In deciduous plants, symptoms include leaf browning along the margins of the leaves. A dark brownish band may appear along the boundary between healthy green tissue and the affected brown tissue. Eventually, the entire leaf may turn brown. In conifers, the tips of the current year's needles turn reddish brown. Older needles are typically unaffected. If you suspect fluoride has injured this plant, look in the neighborhood for gladiolus plants. They serve as indicator plants for fluoride air pollution damage because they are very sensitive to it. Other sensitive plants include ash, maple, oak, white pine, poplar, and redbud. Plants that resist injury include birch, flowering cherry, dogwood, hawthorn, American linden, juniper, pear, spirea and sweet gum.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