

The Red Maple Tree – A Complete Profile

Red Maple is a deciduous hardwood tree native to Eastern North America.

Scientifically known as *Acer rubrum*, it grows 60-90' tall in full sun and moist to dry soil, and puts on an amazing display of Fall color with it's red to orange leaves.

Blooming beautiful red flowers early in Spring, it is an important food source for bees emerging from Winter.



What is Red Maple

A fast growing hardwood tree, Red Maple is one of the most adaptable of all the native Maples in that it can grow in wet to dry sites and is tolerant of flooding. In optimum conditions it will grow two feet per year or more, and often reaching heights of 70+ feet by half as wide. Popular in landscaping for it's fall colors, it will make a beautiful round to oval crown when mature.

Pollinators

The flowers on Red Maple trees are one of the absolute first flowers to bloom in Spring. They are densely covered, and provide tons of pollen and nectar to bees, pollinating flies, and nectar seeking beetles. It is a very important food source for our pollinators!

Wildlife value

In addition to pollinators, Red Maple does host two wood boring beetles. And the seeds do feed several species of birds. Also, deer, elk, and rabbits will chew on new or young foliage.

Red Maple Reference Table

Scientific or Latin Name	<i>Acer rubrum</i>
Common Name(s)	Red Maple, Scarlet Maple, Swamp Maple, Soft Maple, Carolina Red Maple, Drummond Red Maple, Water Maple
Native Range, USDA Zone	Eastern United States. USDA Hardiness Zone 3-9
Bloom Time	Early Spring
Bloom Duration, Color	1-2 weeks, Red to yellow
Height	Typical height 60-90' (18-27m), Max 125' (40 m)
Growth Rate	12-30" (30-76 cm) per year depending on conditions
Spacing / Spread	30-50' (10-15m)
Light Requirements	<u>Full sun to part shade</u>
Soil Types	Sandy loam to clay loam
Moisture	Moist to wet
Fauna Associations / Larval Hosts	Bees, flies, beetles, birds, forage for deer/elk/rabbit. Hosts two moths.