CHECKLIST OF CULTIVATED MAPLES

III. ACER PLATANOIDES L.

by Frank S. Santamour, Jr. and Alice Jacot McArdle

Norway maple (Acer platanoides L.) is the most abundant and widespread native maple in Europe, ranging from southern Sweden and Norway to Spain, Italy, and Greece, and west to Siberia — from about 65° N. Lat. to 35° N. Lat. (7). Interestingly, it is not native to the Netherlands or Great Britain.

Norway maple was introduced into North America in colonial times and currently is the most widely planted maple on the streets of urban areas of eastern United States (2). Unfortunately, little is known about the exact geographic origins of the Norway maples planted in North America, but it is unlikely that any significant introductions came from southern Europe. Future introductions from this area might further extend the utilization of Norway maple.

Recognition and selection of variations in Norway maple, chiefly in regard to leaf shape and color, seemed to reach a peak in the late 1800's. The first cultivars grown in the United States were selected in Europe and many of these are still popular. Over the past 30 years a number of American selections have been introduced, based largely on crown form and growth habit. Some of these cultivars were also chosen, albeit inadvertently, for adaptability to difficult urban site conditions, since some were selected as older, planted trees growing in such areas. However, selection of a cultivar to be propagated vegetatively on rootstocks of unknown origin and adaptability does not insure the uniformity of "survival" characteristics that might be expected if the tree were on its own root system or a rootstock selected for superior urban performance (4).

One of the difficulties in evaluating the older European literature is determining which of the many variants described would satisfy our modern concept of "cultivar" according to the International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants (1). For guidance in these determinations, as well as assistance in cultivar synonymy, we are indebted to Murray (3).

The U.S. National Arboretum assumed the temporary International Registration Authority for unassigned plant genera, including most landscape trees, on January 1, 1981. We have also accepted the responsibility to provide suitable checklists of cultivars of important landscape tree species and genera. The first two checklists in this series (5, 6) were devoted to red maple (Acer rubrum L.) and sugar maple (Acer saccharum Marshall).

We have attempted to make these checklists as complete and accurate as possible by enlisting the aid of numerous reviewers, including all nurserymen and others involved in the introduction of the more recent cultivars. Still, we recognize that there may still be errors or omissions and ask any readers with new information or verified corrections to contact the senior author at the U.S. National Arboretum, Washington, D.C., 20002. We also urge all who may contemplate the introduction of a new tree cultivar to contact Dr. T.R. Dudley at the U.S. National Arboretum for registration applications and other information.

As before, VALID CULTIVAR names are shown in boldface capitals and INVALID CULTIVAR names are shown in lightface capitals.


ADSPERMUM (F. Schwerin, Gartenflora 42: 161-714, 1893) — leaves larger than typical.

ALBESCENS (G. Dieck, Haupt-catalog der Obst- und Gehölz-baumschulen des Ritterguts Zoschen bei Merseburg, Germany, 1885, p. 17-20) — leaves creamy-white, later reddish.

ALBO-DENTATUM (F. Schwerin, Gartenflora 42: 161-714, 1893) — leaves 3-lobed, edged white, may = ALBO-MARGINATUM.


ALBO-VARIEGATUM (F.G. Hayne, Dendrologische Flora der Umgegend und der Garten Berlins, 1822, p. 209-216) = VARIEGATUM.


ARGENTEO-VARIEGATUM (F. Schwerin, Gartenflora 42: 161-714, 1893) — "the old standby, a pyramidal tree to use on narrow streets." probably = ERECTUM.

ATROPURPUREUM GLOBOSUM = GLOBOSUM ATRO-PURPUREUM.

ATROPURPUREUM (J.N. Verschaffelt, Ghent, Belgium, Nurs. Cat. No. 19, 1876, p. 87) — may = SCHWEDLERI.

ATROPURPUREUM GLOBOSUM = GLOBOSUM ATROPURPUREUM = FAASSEN'S BLACK.

AUREO-MARGINATUM (E.H. Scanlon & Assoc., Olmsted Falls, Ohio, Wholesale Cat. No. 16, Spring 1965-Fall 1965, p. 8) — selected as an improvement on 'Cleveland.' With very dense compact head and conical form, = CLEVELAND TWO (Trade-marked).

Cleveland II (E.H. Scanlon & Assoc., Olmsted Falls, Ohio, Wholesale Price List, 1973, p. 4. Trade-marked) — formerly CLEVELAND II.

COLORATUM (F. Pax, Bot. Jahrb. 7: 177-263, 1886) = QUADRICOLOR.

COLUMN (H.P. Kelsey and W.A. Dayton, Standardized Plant Names, 1942, p. 5) = COLUMNARE.

COLUMNARE (E.-A. Carriere, Rev. Horticole 50: 348, 1878) — as A. platanoides columnaris, crown made up of several columns, with short branches on each column. Raised by Simon-Louis Freres (Nurs.) at Metz, in France in 1855 and will be put on sale shortly." G. Nicholson, Gard. Chron. II. 15: 564-565, 1881 corrected the name to Columnare and stated that it had been placed on sale in 1879.


COMPACTUM (E. Regel, Gartenflora 35: 117, 1886) = GLOBOSUM.

CRIMPED (H.P. Kelsey and W.A. Dayton, Standardized Plant Names, 1942, p. 5) = CUCULLATUM.

CRIMPED (H.P. Kelsey and W.A. Dayton, Standardized Plant Names, 1942, p. 5) = CUCULLATUM.

CRIMSON KING — According to H.J. Grootendorst, Dendroflora Nr.6, 1969, p. 3-18, this cultivar originated as one of several red-leaved seedlings in the nursery of Tips Brothers, Herck-de-Stad, Limburg, Belgium about 1937. One was taken by Barbier & Co., Orleans, France and was introduced by Gulf Stream Nurs., Wachapapeake, Virginia in 1948. 'Crimson King' was registered by Jacques L. LeGendre of Gulf Stream Nurs. as AAN Register 86 in Woody Plant Register, List No. 1, American Association of Nurserymen, Inc., 1949, p. 1 as a seedling of 'Schwedleri' that retained its brilliant crimson leaf color throughout the summer. Plant Patent No. 735, May 6, 1947. See also 'Faassen's Black'.


CRIMSON SUNBURST (Stern's Nurs., Geneva, New York, Cat. 1963, p. 33) = FAASSEN'S BLACK.

CRISPUM (T. Lauth, De Acere, France, 1781, p. 23) — leaf margin crisped.


CUTLEAF (H.P. Kelsey and W.A. Dayton, Standardized Plant Names, 1942, p. 5) = DISSECTUM or PALMATIFIDUM.

DEBORAH (Canorr Nurs. Ltd., Chilliwack, British Columbia, Canada, Wholesale Price List, Fall 1975-Spring 1976, p. 11) — registered with Canadian Ornamental Plant Foundation, 1975. Selected by J. Mathies from seedlings of 'Schwedleri,' new leaves bright red, later green, heavy growth habit like 'Emerald Queen,' upright tree with straight stem, autumn leaf color yellow-orange.

DECUSSATUM (L. Van Houtte Nurs., Ghent, Belgium, Cat. No. 152, 1873, p. 1-2) — leaf lobes 3, cruciform.


DIGITATUM FOLIIS AUREO-MARGINATIS (A. Van Geert, Nurs., Belgium, Cat. No. 175, 1877, p. 38) = AUREO-MARGINATUM.

DILACERATUM (G. Dieck, Haupt-catalog der Obst- und Geholz-baumschulen des Ritterguts Zoschen bei Merseburg, Germany, 1885, p. 17-20) — leaves culculate to malformed.

DILATATOBLUM (F. Opiz. Seznam Rostlin Květeny Ceske, Prague, 1852, p. 42) — without description.


DRUMMONDII (Anon., Gard. Chron. Ill. 34: 24, 1903) — a new variegated Norway maple, with "the whole of the disc of the leaf being green, with a very deep edging of white," was sent out "a few years hence by Messrs. Drummond of Stirling, England." Cultivar name probably first used by F. Schwirin, Mitl. Deutsch. Dendr. Ges. 19: 1, 1910.

EAGLE CLAW (H.P. Kelsey and W.A. Dayton, Standardized Plant Names, 1942, p. 5) — name also used descriptive by Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, New York, Descriptive Catalogue of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, 1867-8, = LACINIAM.

EMERALD LUSTRE (Bailey Nurs., St. Paul, Minnesota, Cat. 1980-81, p. 16, Trade-marked) — vigorous growth and better branching habit than 'Emerald Queen.' Tree selected by Donald Pond, Yamhill, Oregon.

EMERALD QUEEN (A. McGill & Son, Fairview, Oregon, Wholesale Price List, Fall 1963-Spring 1964, p. 7) — rapid grower in both height and caliber, distinctive green leathery foliage. Listed as "McGill's Special Budded Norwegian Maple" in A. McGill & Son, Wholesale Price List, Fall 1962-Spring 1963, p. 7. John H. McIntyre, Gresham, Oregon is noted as the originator of this tree which was first observed in 1959 as a one-year seedling (D. Wyman, Amolda 23: 116, 1963).

ERECT (H.P. Kelsey and W.A. Dayton, Standardized Plant Names, 1942, p. 5) = ERECTUM.


FAASSEN RED LEAF (Pacific Coast Nurs., Portland, Oregon, Wholesale Price List, Fall 1962-Spring 1963, p. 7) — leaf color brighter and leaves glossier than regular Faassen ('Faassen's Black'), fast growing.

FÆASSEN'S BLACK — According to H.J. Grootendorst, Dendroflora Nr. 6, 1969, p. 3-18, this cultivar, like 'Crimson King,' originated as one of several red-leaved seedlings in the nursery of Tips Brothers. Herck-de-Stadt, Limburg, Belgium about 1937. Propagated and distributed by J.H. Faassen-Hekkens Nurs., Tegelen, The Netherlands under the name 'Faassen's Black' about 1946.


FOLIIS AUREO-MARGINATIS (A. Van Geert. Nurs., Belgium, price list 1874-75, p. 122) = AUREO-MARGINATUM.


GENEVA (F.L. Olmsted, F.V. Coville, and H.P. Kelsey, Standardized Plant Names, 1923, p. 4) — leaf lobes shallow, purple in autumn.

GLOBOSUM (H.P. Kelsey and W.A. Dayton, Standardized Plant Names, 1942, p. 5) = GLOBOSUM.

GLOBOSUM (L. Van Houtte Nurs., Ghent, Belgium, Cat. No. 152, 1873, p. 1-2) — crown globular, growth compact.

GLOBOSUM ATROPURPUREUM (F. Amelinckx, Cultivar en Handel 19: 116, 1953) = FÆASSEN'S BLACK.


GOLDWORTH PURPLE (W.C. Siocock Ltd., Goldworth Nursery, Surrey, England, Cat. 1947-48, p. 14) — leaves purple all season. Young leaves light reddish brown and wrinkled, becoming dull, blackish purple and remaining so throughout season. The original plant apparently arose as a self-sown seedling in the garden of a woman (whose name was not recorded) who presented it to the Royal Horticultural Society's Garden at Wisley around 1936-7, and it was introduced to commerce by Goldsworth Nursery (W.J. Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles, Ed. 8, London, 1976, p. 224).


HARLEQUIN (Henry Field Seed and Nurs. Co., Shenandoah, Iowa, Cat. 1952, p. 39) = DRUMONDII.

HETEROXYLLUM AUREO-VARIEGATUM (Baudriller Nurs., Angers, France, Cat. 1880, p. 89-92) — without description, probably = AUREO-MARGINATUM.

HETEROXYLLUM FOLIIS MARGINATIS (G. Dieck, Haupt-catalog der Obst- und Geholz-baumschulen des Ritterguts Zoschen bei Merseburg, Germany, 1885, p. 19) — without description, may = AUREO-MARGINATUM.

HETEROXYLLUM VARIEGATUM (G. Nicholson, Gard. Chron. II. 15: 564-565, 1861) = AUREO-MARGINATUM.

IMPROVED COLUMNAR = OLMSTED

IMPROVED COLUMNARE = OLMSTED

INCUMBENS (F. Pax. Bot. Jahrb. 7: 177-263, 1886) = UNDULATUM.

JADE GLEN (A. McGill & Son Nurs., Fairview, Oregon, Wholesale Price List, Fall 1968-Spring 1969, p. 6) — rapid growth, straight trunk, spreading type branching habit.


LACINIOSUM (R.L. Desfontaines, Tableau de l'ecole de Botanique du Museum d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, 1804, p. 36) — may = LACINIATUM.

LACTESCENS (C.H. Persoon, Synopsis Plantarum 1: 417, 1805) — may not differ from species.

LAETUM (F. Schwerin, Gartenflora 42: 161-714, 1893) — may not differ from species.


LORBERG (H.P. Kelsey and W.A. Dayton, Standardized Plant Names, 1942, p. 5) = LORBERGII = PALMATIFIDUM.


MACULATUM (G. Nicholson, Gard. Chron. II. 15: 564-565, 1881) — leaves deeply dissected into 3-5 lobed like English ivy, reddish in spring, raised from seed of 'Schwedleri.'

OMLSTEAD = OLMSTED

OLMSTED (E.H. Scanlon & Assoc., Olimsted Falls, Ohio, Wholesale Catalog #7, Fall 1955-Spring 1956, p. 3 — as Improved Columnar Norway, Acer platanoides (Roch.) — wide columnar tree. Name changed by E.H. Scanlon & Assoc., Wholesale List No. 12, Fall 1960-Spring 1961, p. 10, to avoid confusion with pyramidal form sometimes listed as columnar; about 30 ft. tall. Original tree found in Rochester, New York.

OLMSTED COLUMNAR (E.H. Scanlon & Assoc., Olmsted Falls, Ohio, Descriptive and Use List of Tailored Trees, No. 11, Fall 1959-Spring 1960, p. 9) = OLMSTED.

OLMSTED COLUMNARE — Name found in records of Plant Sciences Data Center of the American Horticultural Society, = OLMSTED.


PALMATIFIDUM (J.F. Tausch, Flora 12: 545-545, 1829) — leaves deeply dissected into 3-5 rhombic incised lobes.

PALMATUM (K. Koch, Dendrologie 1: 518-545, 1869) = DISSECTUM.


PICTUM — G. Krussmann, Handbuch der Laubgehölze, Berlin, 1960, p. 112, credited this cultivar to H.A. Hesse Nrs., Germany (probably as 'Folius Pictus') about 1892; leaves dotted rose and white.


POND (Bailey Nurs., St. Paul, Minnesota, Cat. 1980-81, p. 16) — although it appears to be a cultivar name, this refers to the discoverer of EMERALD LUSTRE (Trade-marked).

PSEUDO-TRUNCATUM (F. Pax, Bot. Jahrb. 7: 263-58, 1888) — leaves strongly 3-lobed like English ivy, reddish in spring, raised from seed of 'Schwedleri.'

PUSCULERA (F. Schwerin, Gartenflora 42: 161-714, 1893) — leaves open white-maculate, later become mottled rose, brown, purple, and gray. This name is preferred by G.

**PURPLE HEART** (E.H. Scanlon, Trees Mag. 11(5): 10-11, 22-23, 1951) — foliage red all season.

**PURPURASCENS** (H.M. Willkomm, Forschle Flora von Deutschland und Oesterreich. p. 741. 1893) = SCHWEDLERI.

**PYRAMIDALE** (L. Dippel, Handbuch der Laubholzkunde 2: 407-468. 1892) = PYRAMIDALE NALUM.

**PYRAIOALE NALUM.**

**PYRENEX** (F. Schwerin, Gartenflora 42: 161-714. 1893) — compact, dwarf, slow-growing, branch internodes short, 6 inches in 3 years, leaves 1 to 2 inches across.

**PYRAMidal** — Name found in records of the Plant Sciences Data Center of the American Horticultural Society, may = PYRAMIDALE NALUM.

**PYRAMIDALE** (F. Schwerin, Gartenflora 42: 161-714, 1893) = PYRAMIDALE NALUM.

**PYRAMIDALE NALUM.**

**PYRAMIDALE** (F. Schwerin, Gartenflora 42: 161-714. 1893) = PYRAMIDALE NALUM.

**PYRAMIDALE** (L. Van Houtte Nurs., Ghent, Belgium. Cat. No. 175, 1877, p. 38) — pyramidal shrub form.

**QUADRICOLOR** (G. Dieck, Haupt-catalog der Obst- und Geholz-baumschulen des Ritterguts Zoschen bei Merseburg. Germany, 1885, p. 19) — leaf spots first rose, then white.

**REICHENBACHII** (C. Crok, Sieboldia 7(45): 356. 1881) = REICHENBACHII.

**REICHEGARAF VON PUCKLER (F. Speth, Gartenflora 41: 33) = REICHENBACHII.**

**REITENBACHII** (F.L. Spaeth, Gartenflora 41: 161-714. 1893) = REITENBACHII.

**RUBRUM** (F. Schwerin, Gartenflora 42: 161-714, 1893) — leaves open green, becoming progressively redder toward autumn, trees illustrated are from St. Petersburg, Russia.

**RUFESCENS** (F. Schwerin, Gartenflora 42: 161-714, 1893) — leaves red-brown upon opening.


**SCHWEDLERI** (H.P. Kelsey and W.A. Dayton, Standardized Plant Names, 1942, p. 5) = SCHWEDLERI.

**SCHWEDLER CRIMSON KING (B. Harkness, Phytologia 9: 428-430. 1964) = CRIMSON KING.**

**SCHWEDLER FAASSEN’S BLACK (B. Harkness, Phytologia 9: 428-430. 1964) = FAASSEN’S BLACK.**

**SCHWEDLERI** (K. Koch. Dendrologie 1: 518-545. 1869) — flowers red, leaves first red, turn green-veined purple in summer, become purple in autumn.

**SCHWEDLERI NIGRUM (B.K. Boom, Nederlandse Dendrologie. 1965, p. 314) — Name ascribed to Barbier & Co., Orleans. France = CRIMSON KING.**


**SORBERGII** (Lawson Seed & Nurs. Co., Edinburgh, Scotland. Cat. IV. Forest Trees & Shrubs. 1874, p. 11-12) = ORBERGII = PALMATIFIDUM.

**SPAETH PINKLEAF** (H.P. Kelsey and W.A. Dayton, Standardized Plant Names, 1942, p. 5) = A. pseudo platanus ‘Spaeth.’

**STAND FAST** (S.A. Sponberg. AABGA Bull. 15: 68. 1981) — dwarf, sparingly branched. Original 47-year-old tree was 30 inches tall with a spread of 18 inches and trunk diameter of 1 inch. Discovered in 1932 by Elsie Grant Lundquist of Kennett Square, Pennsylvania. To be propagated by Longwood Gardens, Kennett Square, Pennsylvania.

**STOLL** (H.P. Kelsey and W.A. Dayton. Standardized Plant Names. 1942, p. 5) = OEKONOMIERAT STOLL.

**STOLL** (F. Schwerin, Gartenflora 42: 161-714, 1893) = OEKONOMIERAT STOLL.


**SUPER FORM** (J. Frank Schmidt & Son Co., Boring, Oregon. Wholesale Price List, Fall 1969-Spring 1970, p. 11) — straight trunk, good form, rapid growth; heavy dark-green foliage. Name change from ‘Miller’s Superform’ is valid because Schmidt took over Milton Nurseries, originator of the cultivar, who did not object to the name change.

**SUPERFORM MILLER** — Name found in records of Plant Sciences Data Center of the American Horticultural Society = SUPERFORM.


**UNDULATUM** (G. Dieck, Haupt-catalog der Obst- und Geholz-baumschulen des Ritterguts Zoschen bei Merseburg, Germany, 1885. p. 20) — leaf margin undulate, base cordate.
VARIEGATED (H.P. Kelsey and W.A. Daton, Standardized Plant Names, 1942, p. 5) = VARIEGATUM.


yellowrim (H.P. Kelsey and W.A. Dayton, Standardized Plant Names, 1942, p. 5) = AUREO-MARGINATUM.

YOUNGII (F. Schwerin in L. Beissner, E. Schelle, and H. Zabel, Handbuch der Laubholz-Benennung, Berlin, 1903, p. 316) = REITENBACHII.

Literature Cited


CORRECTIONS
Two corrections should be made in the article by Barber et al on Dutch elm disease control: sanitation improved by girdling infected elms.

(1) On page 126, column two, paragraph one, line four please add a % sign after 19 so that it reads Only 19% of the . . .

(2) On page 127 in Table 1 columns Alive and DED are not separated for 1974-77 and 1974-78. Numbers in the Alive column are 1664, 1427, 1244, and 1206. Numbers in the DED column are 497, 489, 714 and 748.