


## Sugar maple growing instructions

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While sugar maples (*Acer saccharum*) are usually associated with cold winters and mild summers, they can live in different climatic conditions. The Arbor Day Foundation notes that representatives of this species can grow as far south as the U.S. Department of Agriculture plant endurance zone 8, although they cannot produce sugar due to the lack of freezing temperature. According to the U.S. National Park Service, some specimens are habitable in California's Yosemite Valley. Like other shade trees, sugar maples do best when planted in cool weather. Newly planted young sugar maples do best at moderate temperatures and take a long time to install their root systems before the start of the season. In the native cold climate of sugar maple, the best time for plants is usually early autumn. In the warmer parts of the sugar maple range, however, planting can be delayed until winter. Sugar maples planted in spring have less time to become established, but can still survive. Those planted in the summer tend to suffer from heat and water stress, making this season a bad choice. Because new trees take time to become established, you have to plant them in good weather. Avoid planting when the earth is saturated from recent heavy rainfall or if there has been a long drought. Ideally, you should plant the sugar maple just before moderate rain is expected. If the prognosis involves a dry period, you may need to artificially irrigate the tree to help it root and stay healthy. Although you can plant sugar maple at any time of the day, you should exercise caution in areas with strong midday or daytime sun. Sugar maples are more sensitive to heat than many other species of shade trees and may wither or suffer from sunburn shortly after planting. If necessary, protect the tree by painting the trunk and newly exposed branches with white latex paint. Applying organic mulch such as wood chips close to the trunk can keep the soil cool, while careful irrigation can help the tree avoid dehydration and heat stress. Bare trees require more careful processing than container-grown plants. While it is often possible to wait a few weeks for ideal conditions before planting a container of grown sugar maple, bare root samples should be planted as soon as possible after purchase. Waiting for more than a few days can cause the tree to wither and die. If you can't plant a tree immediately, transplant it into a container capable of placing the entire root system until good weather is planted available. About author G.D. Palmer is a freelance writer and illustrator living in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. It has been producing print and web content for various organizations since 1998 and has been a full-time freelancer since 2007. Palmer holds a Bachelor of Arts degree in Writing and Studio Art from Beloit College in Beloit, Wisconsin Download: Sugar Maple Growing Guide Beloved for its greatness, greatness, Juice, universal lumber, and gorgeous autumn foliage, sugar maple, *Acer saccharum*, is a deciduous tree native to the northeast and northeastern U.S. and eastern and central Canada. Mature sugar maples can reach heights of more than 100' and will cast a dense summer shade under their 50' wide canopies. Planting sugar maple is investing in the future: the tree grows from just 1' to 2' a year, and a 10-year-old tree is usually about 15' tall. This quote is especially apt: The best time to plant a tree is twenty years ago. The second best time now. With a lifespan of up to 400 years, the tree you plant now will delight many generations in the future. Fun Facts Sugar Maple is just one of more than 100 species of maple trees (genus *Acer*). According to the National Register of Champion Trees, the largest known sugar maple in the country is in New London, Connecticut, and measures 123' high and 86' wide. The diameter of the trunk is 219 - it's almost 6' diameter! Sugar maple is the tree of the state of four states: New York, Vermont, West Virginia and Wisconsin. Sugar maples are important for various wildlife. Deer, elk, squirrels and other animals feed on seeds, kidneys, branches and bark, and many birds and animals find refuge in a large, dense canopy of trees. While other types of maples can be used to produce sweet syrups, sugar maple is by far the most popular species used for this purpose. Many pancake syrups are simply flavored with maple. If you want the real deal, check the ingredients - if there's anything other than 100% pure maple syrup it's an impostor. A forest of sugar maples that are used to make syrup is called a sugar bush. The tree must be 30 to 40 years old before it is tapped for its juice. A mature, healthy tree can produce up to 25 gallons of juice each spring. One gallon of maple syrup requires 40 gallons of juice to produce. The choice of the Sugar Maple landing area is considered hardy in zones from 3 to 8. But there are many things to consider besides hardness when deciding whether to plant sugar maple. Here are a few: Mature size. These trees need a lot of space. This little seedling will grow into a state model. As best as you can, imagine a tree in its place for the next many decades. Are there power lines nearby? Roads or real estate events planned? Soil. Sugar maples need deep, well-drained soil. If the soil is compacted or threatened with compaction as a result of road traffic, choose a different location. Small roots. The tree's shallow root system makes it difficult to grow anything under it, including grass. The roots are easily damaged by digging, and the roots growing at ground level, damage to the blades of the mower. Environmental problems. Sugar maples are particularly sensitive to road salt and pollutants, making them a bad choice for Landing. Are you ready to plant sugar maple? Do you have a place suitable for planting this majestic view? Nurseries usually sell maples that are either container-grown or balled-and-burlapped. Our article How to Plant a Tree offers detailed, step-by-step instructions. Follow them carefully, knowing that the time and effort you take in a proper landing will reap the rewards for future generations. Starting with seed Starting maple trees from seeds is a useful activity, but it takes time, suitable space and patience. Like many plants native to regions with long cold winters, maple seeds need a cooling period, called stratification, before they germinate. This cooling requirement prevents them from sprouting prematurely during the winter thaw. Sugar maple seeds need about three months of cooling at temperatures ranging from 33 degrees to 45 degrees Fahrenheit. The fruits of the tree are familiar two-winged helicopters called samaras, which tremble gracefully from the trees in autumn. The seeds are found in round pods where the two wings are connected. Sugar maples do not begin to produce seeds until they are about 30 years old. Collect the seeds in autumn, when the wings are paper brown, and when opening the pod the seed inside is still green. Soak the seeds in water for 48 hours. Plant each seed into a small (4 diameter) pot filled with wet seed start mixture, covering the seeds with about 1/2 mixture. Firm the soil and water very carefully to settle the soil around the seeds. For cooling, you have two options. In the fridge: Cover the pots with plastic wrap to preserve moisture, and place them in the fridge. Plan to leave the pots there for up to three months. Check every week to find signs of germination. Outdoors: Find a place where pots will be exposed to cold temperatures but will not freeze. This can be a challenge! Depending on your climate, an unheated garage or pot shed can do. Or a cold frame on the north side of the building (so that it does not heat up in the winter sun). Protect pots from hungry rodents. Once you see green shoots emerge, place the pots in parts of the shade to continue to grow. When their roots have started to fill the pot, transplant the seedlings into large pots or plant them in the ground. Print Sugar Maple is an outstanding landscape. Medium and dark green leaves turn yellow, in autumn burnt orange or red. Allows shade, likes well drained, moderately moist, fertile soil. Do not plant in restricted areas or where salt is a problem. Grows to 60'-75', 40'-50' spread. (zone 3-8) Go to the main contentHome Skills LandscapingTimeComplexityCost Key to a successful adult tree properly preparing a hole for the seedling. Installing baby maple at the right depth and its with lots of loose soil creates a good environment for root growth; Water Water and an annual dose of fertilizer will make rest.4x4 (1)Sapling TreeWood mulching the chuse sunny place. You are looking for a place where the water is not a pool after heavy rain. Pro Tip: Understand that maple will be a reliable tree in maturity, so be sure to consider the location of nearby trees, buildings and power lines. Dig drainage tests a HoleDig hole that has one foot deep and one foot area. Fill the hole with water and leave it alone for an hour. If there is still water in the hole, you have heavy, poorly draining soil. But don't worry - you don't have to move the tree (see below). Complete DIY projects like a professional! Sign up for our newsletter! Do it right, do it yourself! Dig a permanent HoleDig hole that is one to two feet wider than the root ball and as deep as the height of the root ball. Pro Tip: If you have a poorly drained soil, dig a pit only two-thirds of the height of the root ball and then pile dirt over it before mulching. Thus, the water is directed from the hole and the root ball will not sink in the trapped water. Maple seedlings will be sold in a plastic container or bundled into a burlap. Use the tip of the shovel to perforate the sides of the bundle - especially when planting in heavy soil. Pro Tip: Wear maple by picking up a container or burlap bag. Never wear a tree at the trunk; You can damage the thin roots. Plant a tree in HoleLower your seedlings in the hole. If your seedling is wrapped in an organic burlap, lower the entire root ball into the hole. Burlap trees usually come with a wire basket, but you can leave it in place; roots will grow through it. If your seedling is wrapped in a synthetic burlap, cut it all away after you lower it into the hole. If your seedling has been grown in a container, cut off the sides of the container and peel them back to expose the root ball. Then lift the ball out of the container and lower it into the hole. Fill around your SeedlingHold maple tree seedlings right while you fill the hole with the soil. Tamp the soil down around the ball from the end of 4x4 to the soil level is about three-quarters of the depth of the hole. Be careful not to damage the roots in this step! Cut open burlap in the top quarter of the hole. Fill the hole with water to allow the soil to settle and remove the trapped air. Once the water drains, finish filling the hole with the soil and lay three to six inches of bed mulch around the base of the trunk to help keep the soil moist. Pro Tip: Always use native soil to fill around the root ball. Filling the enriched soil will pamper the roots, and they will refuse to penetrate the poorer surrounding soils to establish a good root base. Give up fertilizer this yearAuroid fertilizes your maple tree this instead, apply 10-10-10 fertilizers the next spring and every year after that. (Single URL card) URL with one card card

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