

Preserving Our Land & Water



Norway maples produce a large quantity of seeds and **spread quickly to form dense stands that shade-out and crowd-out native trees** and herbaceous plants, including shade-loving wildflowers. Norway maple poses a threat to native plants growing in forest, forested wetland, field edge, wetland edge habitats, and open woods.

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CHARACTERISTICS

Norway maple is in the Aceraceae family. It is a deciduous tree ranging from 40-90+ feet in height. Its bark is grey with shallow grooves, and leaves are dark green and glossy and turn yellow in the fall. Norway maples reproduce by seed as well as through vegetative means including "root buds." Sap is milky white which helps to distinguish Norway maple from native maples.

WHERE FROM

Norway maple is a native of Europe and western Asia. It was introduced to the United States as an ornamental tree.



NORWAY MAPLE FOLIAGE Leslie J. Mehrhoff, University of Connecticut, Bugwood.org

WHERE FOUND

Norway maple is found in 13 eastern states from Maine to Virginia. It prefers full sunlight and easily withstands drought and pollution as well as extremes in soil conditions. It can be found in woodlands, forested wetlands, disturbed areas, yards and gardens.



NORWAY MAPLE FOLIAGE Brandywine Conservancy



NORWAY MAPLE FLOWERS Leslie J. Mehrhoff, University of Connecticut, Bugwood.org



NORWAY MAPLE FRUITS Robert Vidéki, Doronicum Kft., Bugwood.org

SOURCES U.S. Dept. of the Interior, National Park Service, Plant Conservation Alliance (www.nps.gov/plants/) U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, National Agricultural Library (www.invasivespeciesinfo.gov) The Nature Conservance (www.tns.org) Pennsylvania Dept. of Conservation of Natural Resources (www.denr.state.pa.us)

CHEMICAL METHOD Herbicides such as glyphosate and triclopyr are effective in controlling

are effective in controlling Norway maple seedlings and small trees. Mixing the herbicide with a surfactant can help the spray adhere to the leaves.

MANUAL METHOD

Seedlings can be pulled. Small trees can be cut to the ground. Regrowth should be mowed or cut. Larger trees should be girdled or cut down. Apply concentrated herbicide to the freshly cut stump to prevent sprouting.

When removing, **be careful** not to remove or destroy desirable species.

Don't confuse Norway maple with sugar maple. Sugar maple sap is clear whereas Norway maple sap is milky white. Tear through a leaf vein or stem to be sure.

REPLANT

Once eradicated in an area, be sure to replant the area with native species since the ground under Norway maples is often devoid of native plant life. (Read and follow all herbicide labels carefully before use.)