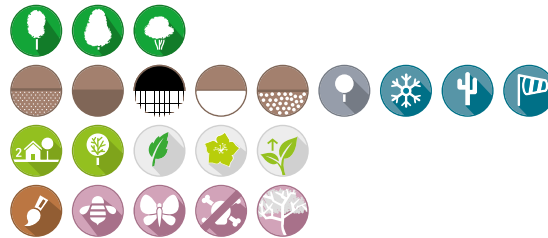




Acer monspessulanum



Výška	6 - 8 (10) m
Šírka	4-6m
Koruna	wide oval to round, half-open crown, capricious growing
Kôra a vetvy	stem dark grey, lightly grooved, young twigs brown
Listy	3-lobed, dark green, 3 - 5 cm long, circa 7 cm wide
Jesenné sfarbenie	Žltá
Kvety	pendent poorly-flowering corymbs, yellow-green, early May
Plody	winged nut fruit, single-seeded, wings parallel
Trne	Žiadny
Jedovatosť	Zvyčajne nie je jedovaté pre ľudí a väčšie zvieratá
Typ pôdy	any soil, preferably calcareous
Pôdna vlhkosť	Vhodné do suchých pôd
Spevnené plochy	Netoleruje spevnené plochy
Zóna odolnosti	6 (-23,3 do -17,8 °C)
Odolnosť voči vetru	good
Ostatná odolnosť	Odolné mrazu (WH 1–6), Odolné vetru
Stromy pre zvieratá a hmyz	Odolné mrazu (WH 1–6), Odolné vetru, Cenné pre motýle
Použitie	stromy do nádob, strešné záhrady, malé záhrady, dvory
Tvar	Vysokokmeň, Vetvený, Viackmeň
Pôvod	Central and Southern Europe, North Africa, Middle East

Its natural habitat is the Mediterranean. It is a large shrub to a small tree, often with multiple stems and is rarely found as a cultivar. It is a slow grower, that, once fully grown, has a crown with a spread of circa 6 m. The smooth stem is dark grey and becomes lightly grooved when it matures. The relatively small leaf is shiny dark green, the underside is blue-green. In autumn it turns into a conspicuous yellow. The leaf shows a clear resemblance with *A. campestre*, but does not contain milky sap. The flowers appear from the end of April to the beginning of May, more or less simultaneously with the new leaves. It is a remarkably healthy, hardy tree and is very drought tolerant. However, *Acer monspessulanum* is sensitive to salt (for icy roads). *Acer monspessulanum* was first discovered in the south of France. 'Mons pessulanus' is the Latin name for the French city of Montpellier.