

Norway Maple, *Acer platanoides*

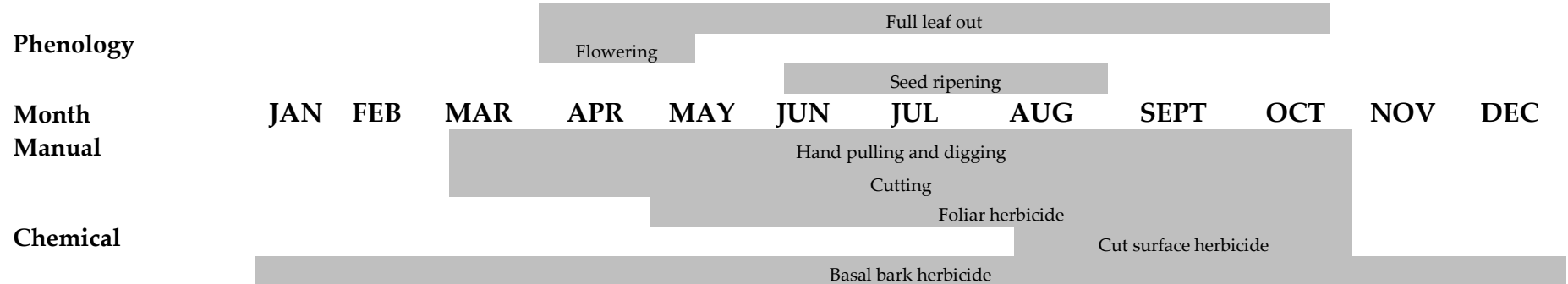
Species Biology and Phenology:

Habitat: Norway maple is tolerant of a wide variety of soil, moisture, and light conditions. It prefers full sun, and can withstand hot dry conditions. It is tolerant of ozone and sulfur dioxide air pollution and has adapted to extremes in soils. This tree can be found in early and late succession forests, forested wetlands, open disturbed areas, roadsides, vacant lots, yards, and gardens. It has been found in woodlands near cities, especially in the northeast. Norway maple can be locally dominant in forest stands, create dense shade, and displace native trees, shrubs, and herbs.

Reproductive Strategy: The yellowish-green flowers of Norway maple appear in stalked clusters in mid to late April as the leaves are expanding. They are insect pollinated. Fruits mature in late summer into wide-spreading wings that split down the middle. Large numbers of shade-tolerant seedlings are produced. Populations of these trees will also expand locally by vegetative reproduction.

Dispersal: Seeds are wind dispersed in fall, providing a high likelihood of protection under winter snow – conditions usually sufficient for stratification as well as protection from extreme cold.

Species Phenology and Treatment Options:



Treatment Methods:

Category	Method	Method Description	Considerations
MANUAL	Manual treatment can be moderately to highly effective for Norway maple		
	Hand Pulling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pull entire plant by the base of the stem • Be sure to remove entire root system. • Dry or burn all vegetation (most importantly roots) by hanging upside down on surrounding vegetation or piling into a brush pile and burning. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective on small sized plants and small infestations • Most effective if done when soil is wet • Remaining portions of root system not removed can re-sprout
	Weed Wrenching	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remove plant by the base of the stem • Be sure to remove entire root system • Dry or burn all vegetation (most importantly roots) by hanging upside down on surrounding vegetation or piling into a brush pile and burning. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective on small to medium sized plants
	Cutting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use lopper, pruning shears, weed whacker/brush saw or mower to cut the stem as close to the ground as possible • Cut at least 1 times during growing season (mid May-October) • Repeat for 3-5 years 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cutting/mowing can help slow the spread of Norway Maple • Cutting/mowing will encourage re-sprouting and may need to be conducted for 3-5 years to fully exhaust root system and kill plant • Most effective if followed with foliar herbicide application
CHEMICAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active ingredients commonly used in herbicides: Glyphosate or triclopyr 		
	Foliar Application	<p><i>If foliar spraying only:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foliar spray when plant is fully leafed out • Spray leaf surfaces with low volume backpack sprayer <p><i>If foliar wiping:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foliar wipe when plant is fully leafed out • Wear a heavy, chemical resistant rubber glove with a cloth glove over the rubber glove • Apply the herbicide to coat the surface of the leaves 	<p><i>Low Volume Backpack Sprayer</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Herbicides (active ingredient): triclopyr with surfactant, glyphosate with surfactant. • Used to target dense infestations of small to medium sized Norway Maples <p><i>Foliar Wipe</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Herbicides (active ingredient): triclopyr with surfactant or glyphosate with surfactant • Used for infestations that have desirable, native vegetation that will be damaged by drift of a foliar spray or for small infestations

Cut Stump	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cut stems in late summer to early fall • Apply herbicide immediately after cutting the exposed surface using a sponge, brush, hand-held squirt bottle or directly pouring • Apply herbicide to at least the outer 20% of the surface • Monitor and do follow up treatment as the following year and as necessary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Herbicides (active ingredient): tricolpyr with surfactant • Used for large plants and infestations where drift to desirable, native vegetation will be damaged by a foliar application
Basal Bark	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Us a low pressure, low volume backpack sprayer • Apply herbicide around the entire circumference of the lower 8-18" of individual stems of the plant and include the root collar • Larger stems require the larger (18") treated area • Do not spray to the point of runoff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Herbicides (active ingredient): triclopyr in an oil or oil-water mixture • Used to target plants and minimize drift to desirable species
Cut Surface	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cut stems 2-4" above the ground • Apply herbicide up to one month following cutting using a sprayer, hand-held squirt bottle or directly pouring • Apply herbicide around the entire circumference of the cut surface until wet • Do not apply herbicide until the point of runoff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Herbicides (active ingredient): triclopyr in an oil or oil-water mixture • Recommended for scattered or light infestations of large plants • Used to target Norway maple plants and minimize drift to desirable species