



Acer negundo 'Elegans' 'Elegans' Boxelder¹

Edward F. Gilman and Dennis G. Watson²

INTRODUCTION

Boxelder forms a 40 to 50-foot-tall rounded canopy of very light green foliage edged with yellow (Fig. 1). The unusual foliage of this cultivar makes this a difficult tree to work into most landscapes. The boxelder is an undesirable tree for many urban situations and in some cities, planting it may be illegal. The undesirable characteristics are brittle, weak wood, short life and susceptibility to boxelder bug and trunk decay. But the tree will grow just about anywhere and therefore it may have uses due to its adaptability. The best thing about the tree is that it will grow on adverse sites where more desirable trees may not. If you use the tree, plant it for its quick growth, but interplant with more desirable trees to provide for a lasting tree canopy. Boxelder is native along streambanks over a wide area of the United States, grows along flood plains and naturalizes quickly on disturbed sites. It may be best to restrict planting to these areas. It is tolerant of drought and was planted as a shelter-belt tree.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Scientific name: *Acer negundo* 'Elegans'
Pronunciation: AY-ser nuh-GUHN-doe
Common name(s): 'Elegans' Boxelder
Family: *Aceraceae*
USDA hardiness zones: 3 through 8 (Fig. 2)
Origin: native to North America
Uses: Bonsai; reclamation plant; screen
Availability: grown in small quantities by a small number of nurseries

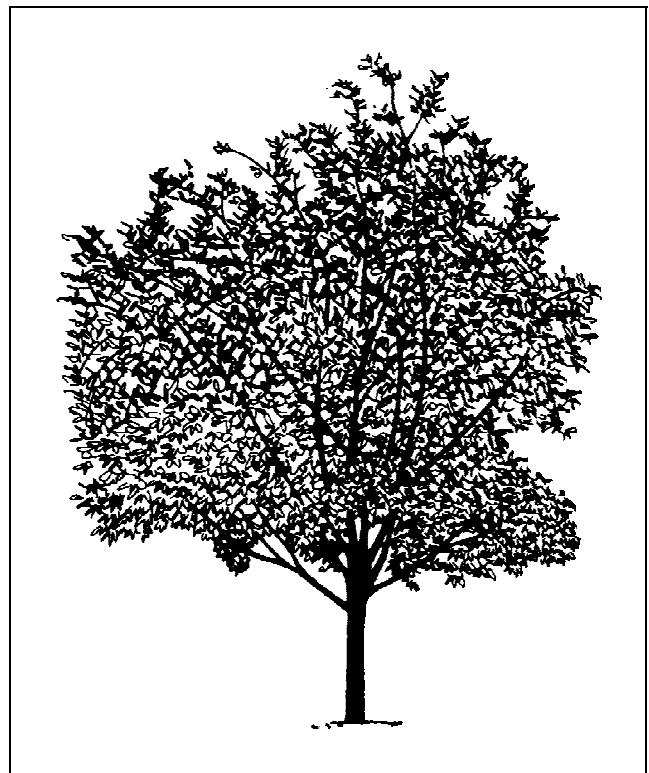


Figure 1. Middle-aged 'Elegans' Boxelder.

DESCRIPTION

Height: 40 to 50 feet
Spread: 25 to 35 feet
Crown uniformity: symmetrical canopy with a regular (or smooth) outline, and individuals have more or less identical crown forms
Crown shape: round
Crown density: dense

1. This document is adapted from Fact Sheet ST-21, a series of the Environmental Horticulture Department, Florida Cooperative Extension Service, Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences, University of Florida. Publication date: November 1993.
2. Edward F. Gilman, associate professor, Environmental Horticulture Department; Dennis G. Watson, associate professor, Agricultural Engineering Department, Cooperative Extension Service, Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences, University of Florida, Gainesville FL 32611.



Figure 2. Shaded area represents potential planting range.

Growth rate: fast

Texture: medium

Foliage

Leaf arrangement: opposite/subopposite (Fig. 3)

Leaf type: odd pinnately compound

Leaflet margin: lobed; serrate

Leaflet shape: lanceolate; ovate

Leaflet venation: pinnate; reticulate

Leaf type and persistence: deciduous

Leaflet blade length: 2 to 4 inches

Leaf color: variegated

Fall color: orange; yellow

Fall characteristic: showy

Flower

Flower color: white

Flower characteristics: inconspicuous and not showy; spring flowering

Fruit

Fruit shape: elongated

Fruit length: .5 to 1 inch

Fruit covering: dry or hard

Fruit color: brown

Fruit characteristics: attracts squirrels and other mammals; fruit, twigs, or foliage cause significant litter; persistent on the tree; showy

Trunk and Branches

Trunk/bark/branches: droop as the tree grows, and will require pruning for vehicular or pedestrian clearance beneath the canopy; not particularly showy; should be grown with a single leader; no thorns

Pruning requirement: requires pruning to develop strong structure

Breakage: susceptible to breakage either at the crotch due to poor collar formation, or the wood itself is weak and tends to break

Current year twig color: brown; green

Current year twig thickness: medium

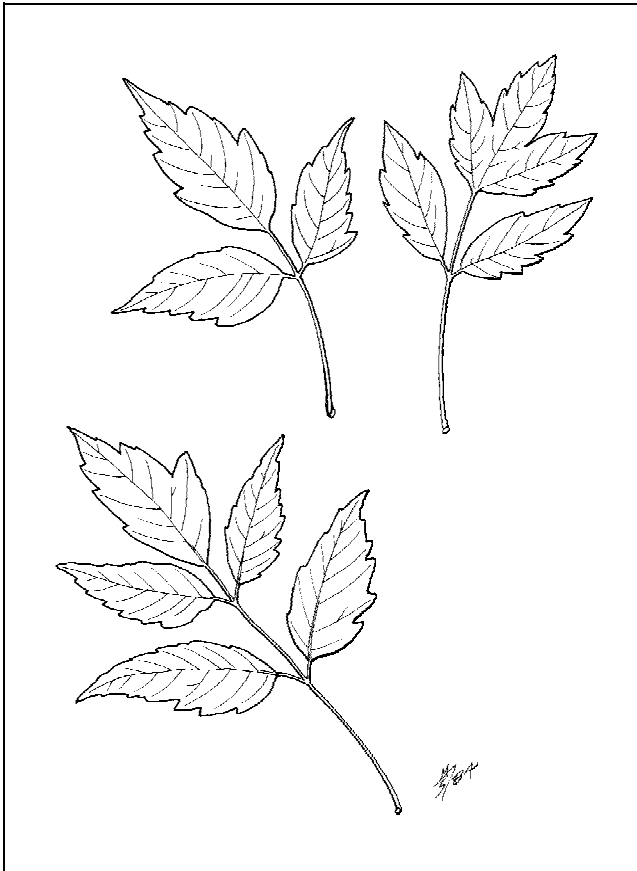


Figure 3. Foliage of 'Elegans' Boxelder.

Culture

Light requirement: tree grows in part shade/part sun;
tree grows in full sun

Soil tolerances: clay; loam; sand; acidic; alkaline;
extended flooding; well-drained

Drought tolerance: high

Aerosol salt tolerance: moderate

Soil salt tolerance: moderate

Other

Roots: surface roots can lift sidewalks or interfere
with mowing

Winter interest: no special winter interest

Outstanding tree: not particularly outstanding

Invasive potential: seeds itself into the landscape

Verticillium wilt susceptibility: susceptible

Pest resistance: very sensitive to one or more pests
or diseases which can affect tree health or aesthetics

USE AND MANAGEMENT

The tree is sometimes listed in catalogs as ash leaved maple and the numerous, attractive seeds are very popular with squirrels. Fall color can be vivid

yellow in the north to muted orange-brown in the southern part of its range. There is occasional good fall color in the south. A nice plant for naturalized areas, particularly if the soil is wet, or the pH is alkaline. It is probably best used in these areas to help stabilize stream beds and colonize reclaimed land. Do not plant it as a street tree.

The cultivars of boxelder are more ornamental but still share the tree's undesirable characteristics: 'Aureo-variegatum' - leaves bordered in gold; 'Flamingo' - variegated leaves with pink margins, somewhat available; 'Variegatum' - leaves bordered in white; 'Auratum' - leaves gold.

Pests

Leaf stalk borer and petiole-borer cause the same type of injury. Both insects bore into the leaf stalk just below the leaf blade. The leaf stalk shrivels, turns black, and the leaf blade falls off. The leaf drop may appear heavy but serious injury to a healthy tree is rare.

Gall mites stimulate the formation of growths or galls on the leaves. The galls are small but can be so numerous that individual leaves curl up. The most common gall is bladder gall mite found on silver maple. The galls are round and at first green but later turn red, then black, then dry up. Galls of other shapes are seen less frequently on other types of maples. Galls are not serious, so chemical controls are not needed.

Crimson erineum mite is usually found on silver maple and causes the formation of red fuzzy patches on the lower leaf surfaces. The problem is not serious so control measures are not suggested.

Aphids infest maples, usually Norway Maple, and may be numerous at times. High populations can cause leaf drop. Another sign of heavy aphid infestation is honey dew on lower leaves and objects beneath the tree. Aphids are controlled by spraying or they may be left alone. If not sprayed, predatory insects will bring the aphid population under control.

Boxelder bug infests boxelders, primarily the female trees. The insect does no serious harm to the tree but is a nuisance when it overwinters in homes. The insects are red and black and can be vacuumed up when seen in the house. Control measures include removal of female boxelder trees. If boxelders are

growing in adjacent yards removing your tree may not be effective.

Scales are an occasional problem on maples. Perhaps the most common is cottony maple scale. The insect forms a cottony mass on the lower sides of branches. Scales are usually controlled with horticultural oil sprays. Scales may also be controlled with well-timed sprays to kill the crawlers.

If borers become a problem it is an indication the tree is not growing well. Controlling borers involves keeping trees healthy. Chemical controls of existing infestations are more difficult. Proper control involves identification of the borer infesting the tree then applying insecticides at the proper time.

Diseases

Anthrachnose is more of a problem in rainy seasons. The disease resembles, and may be confused with, a physiological problem called scorch. The disease causes light brown or tan areas on the leaves. Anthracnose may be controlled by fungicides sprayed on as leaves open in the spring. Two additional sprays at two-week intervals will be needed. The disease is most common on sugar and silver maples and boxelder. Other maples may not be affected as severely. Sprays may need to be applied by a commercial applicator having proper spray equipment.

Verticillium wilt symptoms are wilting and death of branches. Infected sapwood will be stained a dark or olive green but staining can't always be found. If staining can not be found do not assume the problem is not verticillium wilt. Severely infected trees probably can't be saved. Lightly infected trees showing only a few wilted branches may be pulled through. Fertilize and prune lightly infected trees. This treatment will not cure the problem but may allow the tree to outgrow the infection. Girdling roots will cause symptoms which mimic verticillium wilt.

Girdling roots grow around the base of the trunk rather than growing away from it. As both root and trunk increase in size, the root chokes the trunk. Girdling roots are detected by examining the base of the trunk. The lack of trunk flare at ground level is a symptom. The portion of the trunk above a girdling root does not grow as rapidly as the rest so may be slightly depressed. The offending root may be on the surface or may be just below the sod. The tree crown shows premature fall coloration and death of parts of the tree in more serious cases. If large portions of the

tree have died it may not be worth saving. Girdling roots are functional roots so when removed a portion of the tree may die. When the girdling root is large the treatment is as harmful as the problem. After root removal, follow-up treatment includes watering during dry weather. The best treatment for girdling roots is prevention by removing or cutting circling roots at planting or as soon as they are detected on young trees.

Tar spot and a variety of leaf spots cause some concern among homeowners but are rarely serious enough for control.