Caddo Sugar Maple

Acer saccharum 'Caddo'

Height: 50 feet

Spread: 40 feet

Sunlight:

Hardiness Zone: 5

Other Names: Hard Maple, Rock Maple, Forida Maple

Description:

This southern subspecies of the sugar maple is generally like the species except it is more tolerant of heat, the leaves are resistant to the effects of leaf scorch in direct sun, and it is more upright; fall color is yellow, orange to red

Ornamental Features

Caddo Sugar Maple has rich green deciduous foliage on a tree with an oval habit of growth. The lobed leaves turn outstanding shades of yellow, orange and red in the fall.

Landscape Attributes

Caddo Sugar Maple is a dense deciduous tree with a shapely oval form. Its average texture blends into the landscape, but can be balanced by one or two finer or coarser trees or shrubs for an effective composition.

This is a relatively low maintenance tree, and should only be pruned in summer after the leaves have fully developed, as it may 'bleed' sap if pruned in late winter or early spring. It has no significant negative characteristics.

Caddo Sugar Maple is recommended for the following landscape applications;

- Accent
- Shade



Caddo Sugar Maple
Photo courtesy of NetPS Plant Finder



Caddo Sugar Maple in fall
Photo courtesy of NetPS Plant Finder

Planting & Growing

Caddo Sugar Maple will grow to be about 50 feet tall at maturity, with a spread of 40 feet. It has a high canopy with a typical clearance of 7 feet from the ground, and should not be planted underneath power lines. As it matures, the lower branches of this tree can be strategically removed to create a high enough canopy to support unobstructed human traffic underneath. It grows at a medium rate, and under ideal conditions can be expected to live to a ripe old age of 100 years or more; think of this as a heritage tree for future generations!

This tree should only be grown in full sunlight. It is very adaptable to both dry and moist locations, and should do just fine under average home landscape conditions. It may require supplemental watering during periods of drought or extended heat. It is not particular as to soil pH, but grows best in rich soils. It is somewhat tolerant of urban pollution. This is a selection of a native North American species.