



Newton Sentry Sugar Maple *Acer saccharum 'Temple's Upright'*

Height: 50 feet

Spread: 15 feet

Sunlight: 

Hardiness Zone: 4

Other Names: Hard Maple, Rock Maple

Description:

An extremely narrow tree with an upright branching habit, ideal for articulating the landscape silhouette or as a formal tree hedge or alley; adaptable to various soils, but dislikes air pollution and compaction

Ornamental Features

Newton Sentry Sugar Maple is primarily valued in the landscape for its rigidly columnar form. It has rich green deciduous foliage. The lobed leaves turn outstanding shades of gold, orange and red in the fall.

Landscape Attributes

Newton Sentry Sugar Maple is a dense deciduous tree with a strong central leader and a narrowly upright and columnar growth habit. 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 not require much pruning, except when necessary, such as to remove dieback. It has no significant negative characteristics.

Newton Sentry Sugar Maple is recommended for the following landscape applications;

- Shade
- Vertical Accent
- Hedges/Screening



Newton Sentry Sugar Maple
 Photo courtesy of NetPS Plant Finder



Newton Sentry Sugar Maple in fall
 Photo courtesy of NetPS Plant Finder

Planting & Growing

Newton Sentry Sugar Maple will grow to be about 50 feet tall at maturity, with a spread of 15 feet. It has a high canopy with a typical clearance of 6 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 slow 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 prefers to grow in average to moist conditions, and shouldn't be allowed to dry out. 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.