

Nature's Notebook Phenophase Photo Guide



Tracker



Acer circinatum vine maple

Description: Vine maple is a native, deciduous shrub or small tree that generally ranges between ten to twenty feet tall. The leaves are simple, opposite, palmately lobed fan-like shape, usually seven (range 5-9) shallow toothed lobes, overall round shape. Leaves 2-5" across, but can be larger in shade. The small flowers have red sepals and white petals formed in small loose clusters emerging with the leaves. Fruits are winged, nearly straight across, double samara. They go from green to bright red to brown when ripe. The bark is thin, smooth, and greenish to red brown color.

Habitat Pacific Northwest: most common west of the Cascade Mountains, from southern British Columbia to northern California. Frequently found in forest understories but can tolerate sun. In the shade grows leggy with arching branches, in sun grows dense and upright. Prefers moist soils. Sends out long aching branches in the wild that often root where they touch the ground. Beautiful fall color in forests, ranging from yellow to red.

(Be aware there is variation from individual to individual within a species, so your plant may not look exactly like the one pictured.)

Sources:

USDA NRCS National Plant Data Center, Vine Maple Plant Guide, July 2019 https://plants.usda.gov/core/profile?symbol=ACCI

Jensen, Edward, Shrubs to Know in the Pacific Northwest Forests, OSU Extension Service EC1640, 2013

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This Phenophase Photo Guide has been vetted by the USA-NPN NCO. It is appropriate for use as a supplement to the Nature's Notebook phenophase definition sheet for this species.

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Breaking leaf buds

One or more breaking leaf buds are visible on the plant. A leaf bud is considered "breaking" once a green leaf tip is visible at the end of the bud, but before the first leaf from the bud has unfolded to expose the leaf stalk (petiole) or leaf base.



A majority of leaves on the plant have not yet reached their full size and are still growing larger. Do not include new leaves that continue to emerge at the ends of elongating stems throughout the growing season.

Flowers or flower buds

One or more fresh open or

unopened flowers or flower buds

are visible on the plant. Include

flower buds or inflorescences

that are swelling or expanding,

tightly closed and not actively

growing (dormant). Also do not

include wilted or dried flowers.

but do not include those that are



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Leaves

One or more live, unfolded leaves are visible on the plant. A leaf is considered "unfolded" once its entire length has emerged from a breaking bud, stem node or growing stem tip, so that the leaf stalk (petiole) or leaf base is visible at its point of attachment to the stem. Do not include fully dried or dead leaves.

Colored leaves

Open flowers

One or more leaves show some of their typical late-season color, or yellow or brown due to drought or other stresses. Do not include small spots of color due to minor leaf damage, or dieback on branches that have broken. Do not include fully dried or dead leaves that remain on the plant.

One or more open, fresh flowers

are visible on the plant. Flowers

are considered "open" when the

or female pistils) are visible

wilted or dried flowers.

between or within unfolded or

open flower parts (petals, floral

tubes or sepals). Do not include

reproductive parts (male stamens

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Fruits

One or more fruits are visible on the plant. For Acer circinatum, the fruit is two joined seeds diverging in a straight line or a slight "V" shape, each seed having a wing, that changes from green to red or reddish brown and drops from the plant.



Ripe fruits

One or more ripe fruits are visible on the plant. For Acer circinatum, a fruit is considered ripe when it has turned red or reddish-brown and readily drops from the plant when touched.

Phenophases not pictured: Falling leaves, Pollen release, Recent fruit or seed drop

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