PLANT FACT SHEET

Acer grandidentatum Nutt.

GENUS *Acer* **FAMILY** Sapindaceae

COMMON NAMES Big tooth maple, Canadian maple

EDIBLE PARTS AND USES

Edible parts: Seeds, Sap, Bark

The sap of the tree is used as a source of sugar. It produces Maple syrup.
The inner bark can be cooked, dried, ground into flour then used to thicken soups.
The seeds with the wings removed can be boiled and eaten.

DESCRIPTION

A tree.

HABITAT

It is a temperate plant. It occurs naturally in valleys at 1200 - 2100 metres. It grows well on moist well drained soils. When trees are dormant they can withstand temperatures to -45°C.

PRODUCTION

Cultivation

Many seed do not germinate. Seed should be pre-soaked for 24 hours then kept cold at 0-8°C for 2-4 months to assist them to grown. Seed can be sown fresh if green seeds are used. Layering or cuttings can be used.

Harvesting and Seed Production

The sap can be tapped within 10 - 15 years from seed.

NOTES

There are about 120-150 Acer species.

REFERENCES

Brittonia 7:383. 1952

Facciola, S., 1998, Cornucopia 2: a Source Book of Edible Plants. Kampong Publications. p 1 (As Acer grandidentatum)

https://www.fireflyforest.com/flowers/category/edible-plants/ Edible Plants – Southeastern Arizona Wildflowers and Plants

Kermath, B. M., et al, 2014, Food Plants in the Americas: A survey of the domesticated, cultivated and wild plants used for Human food in North, Central and South America and the Caribbean. On line draft. p 14 (As Acer saccharum subsp. grandidentatum)

Lyle, S., 2006, Discovering fruit and nuts. Land Links. p 47

Plants for a Future database, The Field, Penpol, Lostwithiel, Cornwall, PL22 0NG, UK.
http://www.scs.leeds.ac.uk/pfaf/

J. J. Torrey & A. Gray, Fl. N. Amer. 1:247. 1838

PROVIDED BY **Food Plants International**

French, B.R. & Maynard, A.R. Food Plants International Database. Food Plants International

LICENCE CC BY-NC-SA 3.0

ONLINE FACT SHEET https://www.echocommunity.org/en/resources/d7c179b2-c7f9-4405-b869-3546d8703b1d