



HAZELNUT / WALNUT

Hazelnuts, commonly called Filberts, take 4 to 5 years to get into full production. Once mature they produce about 20 pounds of shelled nuts per tree.

Planting

Plant hazelnuts in full sun to part shade in well-drained soil. Trees should be spaced 12 to 15 feet apart with not more than 100 ft between trees for best pollination. Plant the top of the root mass just at grade with enough soil mounded to cover roots. It is important to keep weeds and mulches well away from the trunk.

Walnuts are much larger trees, but still wind pollinated. Plant walnuts at least 25 feet apart; as they are reasonably self-fertile, they can be more widely separated.

Feeding

Hazelnuts and walnuts both benefit from a fruit tree-type fertilizer in April. Nitrogen is the primary nutrient needed, but phosphorus and potassium are also important, so use a fruit tree fertilizer or balanced fertilizer (like a 5-5-5)

Pruning

Hazelnuts tend to have a bushy habit. In late winter to early spring, prune all suckers every year, as they are not productive. Prune to create an open center and remove all downward curving branches.

Walnuts need selective pruning to develop 3 to 5 larger “heads” – upright branches that form the crown of the tree. These crown heads should only need pruning every few years, by heading them back to encourage vigorous new growth.

Disease and Pest Control

The hazelnuts we stock are resistant or immune to filbert blight, but can sometimes develop other fungal or bacterial diseases. Walnut trees may get a bacterial blight as well. Use copper to prevent or reduce these diseases – in late fall or early winter (after harvest but before flowers) for hazelnuts and in late winter (just before and just after bloom) for walnuts. Minor leaf-feeding insects are easily controlled with pyrethrin or neem; the more serious filbertworm (hazelnuts) and husk fly (walnuts) can be controlled with Spinosad insecticides in May and June.

Pollination

Walnuts are partially self-fertile, but will produce better when more than one tree is present (even of the same variety).

Pollination for hazelnuts is complex. Hazelnuts are wind pollinated, and bloom over a very long period in the winter - so it is important to have a diversity of varieties in relatively close proximity to ensure pollination.





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Select a production variety, and ideally two pollinator varieties – an early and a late respective to the main variety's bloom time. Male and female flowers are produced at different times; being listed as a pollinizer for a variety does not guarantee that it also receives pollen from that variety. Due to the complexity of pollination research may be required to find the best match, but see the variety descriptions for some suggestions.

HAZELNUT VARIETIES

Epsilon – Pollinator variety, late pollen over a long season. Medium sized nuts. Smaller tree.

Pollinizes: Yamhill, Eta, Theta

Receives pollen from: Yamhill, Gamma (early) and Eta, Theta (late)

Eta – Pollinator variety, late pollen over a long season. Medium sized nuts. Smaller tree.

Pollinizes: Jefferson, Theta, Epsilon

Receives pollen from: Yamhill, York, Jefferson (early) and Epsilon, Theta (late)

Gamma -- Pollinator variety, mid-season pollen. Medium nuts. Larger tree – 15ft or more.

Pollinizes: Yamhill, York, Epsilon

Receive pollen from: Yamhill, Sacajawea (early) and Jefferson, York (late)

Jefferson – Production variety, heavy producer of medium to large nuts. Late blooming. Smaller tree.

Pollinizes: Yamhill, York, Gamma, Eta, Theta

Receives pollen from: York (early) and Eta, Theta (late)

McDonald - small to moderate sized tree with good yields of medium nuts that blanch very well.

Pollinizes: Eta, Jefferson, Polly O, and Wepster

Receives pollen from: Wepster (early), Polly O (late) and Jefferson (Early) and Eta (late)

Polly O - larger tree with very high yields of moderate sized nuts of very high quality

Pollinizes: Eta, Jefferson, McDonald, Wepster

Receives pollen from: Wepster (early), Jefferson (early) McDonald (late) and Eta (late)

Sacajawea – Production variety, moderate production but excellent quality. Mid-season pollen.

Larger tree – 15ft or more.

Pollinizes: Gamma, York

Receives pollen from: Yamhill (early) and York (late)

Theta – Pollinator variety, late pollen over a long season. Medium sized nuts. Larger tree – 15 ft or more.

Pollinizes: Jefferson, Eta, Epsilon

Receives pollen from: Jefferson (early) and Epsilon, Eta (late)

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Wepster - Larger tree with very high yield potential. Developed for the blanched nut market, of moderate size and less brown fiber covering on the kernel.

Pollinizes: McDonald and Polly O

Receives pollen from: Eta (earlier), Jefferson (earlier), McDonald (later), Polly O (later)

Yamhill – Production variety, large nuts produced on a heavy yielding tree. Early pollen. Smaller tree.

Pollinizes: Sacajawea, Gamma, York, Eta

Receives pollen from: Gamma (early) and Epsilon, Jefferson, York (late)

York - Pollinator variety, long bloom and mid-season pollen. Medium sized nuts. Smaller tree.

Pollinizes: Sacajawea, Yamhill, Jefferson, Gamma, Eta

Receives pollen from: Yamhill, Gamma, Sacajawea (early) and Jefferson (late)

SOME SUGGESTED GROUPINGS

Jefferson-Eta-McDonald

Polly O-Wepster-Eta

McDonald-Wepster-Jefferson

WALNUT VARIETY

Cascade Walnut - Large excellent quality nuts with great flavor. Ripens late September- mid October. Self-fertile. Large tree – 20ft or more.

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HAZELNUT TREE CROSS-POLLINATION CHART

Pollination for hazelnuts is complex. Hazelnuts are wind pollinated, and bloom over a very long period in the winter - so it is important to have a diversity of varieties in relatively close proximity to ensure pollination.

Select a production variety, and ideally two pollinator varieties – an early and a late respective to the main variety's bloom time. Male and female flowers are produced at different times; being listed as a pollinizer for a variety does not guarantee that it also receives pollen from that variety.

**Take care to not apply any pesticide, fungicide or herbicide products on or near fruit trees when they are in bloom.

Select a production variety, and ideally two pollinator varieties – an early and a late respective to the main variety's bloom time.

Early Pollen Source = Regular Late Pollen Source = *Italic*

<u>Varieties:</u>	<u>Pollinizes:</u>	<u>Receives Pollen From:</u>
Epsilon	Yamhill, Eta, Theta	Yamhill, Gamma, <i>Eta, Theta</i>
Eta	Jefferson, Theta, Epsilon	Yamhill, York, Jefferson, <i>Epsilon, Theta</i>
Gamma	Yamhill, York, Epsilon	Yamhill, Sacajawea, <i>Jefferson, York</i>
Jefferson*	Yamhill, York, Gamma, Eta, Theta	York, <i>Eta, Theta</i>
McDonald	Eta, Jefferson, Polly O, Wepster	Jefferson, Wepster, <i>Polly O, Eta</i>
Polly O	Eta, Jefferson, McDonald, Wepster	Jefferson, Wepster, <i>Eta, McDonald</i>
Sacajawea*	Gamma, York	Yamhill, <i>York</i>
Theta	Jefferson, Eta, Epsilon	Jefferson, <i>Epsilon, Eta</i>
Wepster	McDonald, Polly O	Eta, Jefferson, <i>McDonald, Polly O</i>
Yamhill*	Sacajawea, Gamma, York, Eta	Gamma, <i>Epsilon, Jefferson, York</i>
York	Sacajawea, Yamhill, Jefferson, Gamma, Eta	Yamhill, Gamma, Sacajawea, <i>Jefferson</i>

**Production Varieties*

SOME SUGGESTED GROUPINGS:

Jefferson – Eta - McDonald

Polly O – Wepster - Eta

McDonald - Wepster - Jefferson

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