

NUT TREE DESCRIPTIONS

ALMONDS

Almonds are closely related to peaches, and the trees are very similar. The fruit looks like a small, flattened green peach. In late summer or early fall the fruit splits to reveal the almond nut. Harvest after fruit splits open and is partially dry. Peel off the fruit hulls and dry nuts in the sun for 1-2 days. When adequately dry, the nuts will rattle if shaken.

CULTURAL INFORMATION: Grow in full sun. Almonds do best in a deep loam or sandy loam and good drainage is essential. They will not tolerate heavy, wet soils. Moderately drought tolerant. Medium to fast growth rate. It's best to allow the top 3-4" of soil to completely dry between waterings. Water every 7-10 days on well-drained soils. It's best to train Almonds with an open center (like peach trees). After almond trees attain full size, prune each winter by removing about 20% of the oldest fruiting wood, along with damaged or crossing branches. See separate handouts for fertilizing and Pest Control information. (Almonds have the same requirements as Peaches).

SIZE: Trees can grow to 25-30 feet high and wide. They are usually kept in the 15 to 20 foot range through pruning.



ALL-IN-ONE - Zone 6. Medium to large soft shelled almond with good quality, sweet kernels. Blooms late and ripens late. A semi-dwarf variety that grows 12-15 feet tall and wide. The best variety for home gardens. Self-fertile.



HALLS HARDY - Zone 5. Medium sized nut with a hard shell. Tree is hardy and bears heavily. Late bloomer; good for cold areas. Partially self fertile, but yields better with pollination from another late blooming variety.



TEXAS (MISSION) - Zone 6. Small to medium round nut with hard, well sealed shell. Late blooming, ripens late; partially self fertile, but yields better with pollination from another late blooming variety.

CHESTNUTS

Most chestnut species are tall trees, commonly with furrowed bark when mature. The toothed leaves are lance-shaped to somewhat oval. Most male flowers are borne in long upright catkins; female flowers are arranged singly or in clusters at the base of short male catkins. The spiny bur surrounds one to seven nuts, depending on the species, and splits upon maturity. The seeds lose viability rapidly and typically germinate shortly after they fall to the ground in autumn.

CULTURAL INFORMATION: Grow in full sun or partial shade. Chestnuts do best in well-drained, acidic soil with a sandy to loamy texture. Drought tolerant. Medium to fast growth rate. Chestnuts can grow four to seven feet per year -about twice as much as those in full sun. Water thoroughly but do not overwater. The soil should dry down slightly between watering. Prune when the tree is dormant, corrective pruning consists of removing broken, interfering, dead, or disease branches. Remove branches that are

growing toward the middle of the tree. If any branches are crossing, remove one of them. See separate handouts for fertilizing and Pest Control information.

SIZE: Trees can vary in size from the very large American species that grow over 80 feet tall, to the mid-range European cultivars that reach around 65 feet in height, and the smaller Chinese species that top out around 40 feet at maturity.



AMERICAN CHESTNUT - Zone 5-8. Very small, around 5g, but sweet-tasting with easy to remove pellicles. Blooms late. Will begin to produce nuts 3-7 years after planting. Keep in mind that some chestnut tree types can live up to 800 years.



EUROPEAN CHESTNUT - Zone 5-7. Very small, around 5g, but sweet-tasting with easy to remove pellicles. Blooms late. Will begin to bear in 3-5 years after planting whereas most fruit and berry trees produce fruit within 1-2 years after planting.



CHINESE CHESTNUT - Zone 4-8. Nuts grow on the trees inside spikey burs, each about an inch in diameter. Blooms late. When the nuts are ripe, the burs fall from the trees and split open on the ground below. Begins bearing nuts in 4-5 years if grown from seed.

FILBERTS (HAZEL NUTS)

Filbert nuts are an excellent source of concentrated protein, and the nuts can be stored for more than a year. The nuts ripen in late summer/early fall and drop to the ground. Gather them promptly to avoid spoiling on the ground or getting robbed by squirrels. Filberts can be hand picked when the nut can be turned freely within the husk. Dry in the sun for several days before storing.

CULTURAL INFORMATION: Grow in full sun or partial shade. Prefers deep loamy soil, but will grow in any well-drained soil. Moderately drought tolerant. Slow to medium growth rate. Apply water whenever the top 3-4" of soil is dry. Train Filbert trees with the central leader method of pruning. After tree matures, prune moderately each winter, leaving a substantial number of one year old, 6-9 inch shoots for nut production. If growth is vigorous and leaves stay dark green, no fertilizer is needed. Otherwise give 1 & 1/2 - 2 & 1/2 pounds of Ammonium Sulfate or equivalent to a mature tree in late winter. Most filbert trees begin bearing 2-3 years after planting.

SIZE: Trees grow to 15-18 feet high and wide.



BARCELONA - Zone 5. A typically sized, round nut with light brown kernel. Very flavorful nuts. Tree bears well and is hardy. Very popular with commercial growers. Somewhat resistant to Eastern Filbert Blight. Needs a pollinator.



HALL'S GIANT - Zone 5. A large, round hazelnut with very good flavor. Good resistance to Eastern Filbert Blight. Needs a pollinator.



TURKISH FILBERT - See under 'Corylus colurna' in our Deciduous Trees ('Large' Section).



CONTORTED FILBERT - See under 'Corylus avellana' in our Deciduous Shrub section.

PECANS

Pecan is a large deciduous tree in the family Juglandaceae grown for its edible seeds (nuts). The pecan tree has a thick gray-brown trunk which can reach 6.6 ft in diameter and a rounded canopy that spreads. The bark is ridged and has a scaly appearance. The tree produces separate male and female catkins with the male producing pollen and the female developing into the fruit. The fruit is an oval-oblong drupe containing a single seed surrounded by a thin shell.

CULTURAL INFORMATION: Grow in full sun or partial shade. Prefers well-drained, sandy loam soil and do not tend to grow naturally in clayey soils but will tolerate it; alkaline or acidic. Highly drought tolerant. Medium growth rate, height will increase 13-24 inches per year. Water should be applied at the drip line of the pecan tree, not at the trunk. It should be a slow, soaking watering. Pruning a pecan tree should take place at the end of winter, just before the new buds form. As the tree grows, cut away any branches that have a tighter angle than 45 degrees -they'll grow too weak. Trees should be fertilized with fertilizer containing ammonium sulphate during the late dormant season, usually February or early March. Most pecan trees begin bearing 4-6 years after planting.

SIZE: Pecan trees grow to a height of 70 to 100 feet and a spread of 40 to 75 feet at maturity.



ELLIOT - Zone 6-9. Generally nuts are small in size, and feature a medium-thick shell, and light colored, excellent flavored kernel. Blooms late, producing nuts 6-10 years after planting. The tree grows to a mature height of 75 to 100 feet.



AMLING - Zone 6-9. Nut size of the Amling is small. Kernel quality is usually very good, averaging 55% kernel. Tree is hardy. Early harvest season from September to late October. Type 1 pollinator.



OCONEE - Zone 6-10. Small nut, moderately scab resistant and hardy. Usually blooms in the spring, late April or early May, although the exact time depends on the cultivar. Type 1 pollinator.

WALNUTS, BLACK

An attractive, very large shade tree which is highly valued for its beautiful wood. Allow plenty of space, because many other plants don't grow well under walnut trees. Plant at least 20 feet from buildings or paved areas. Native to the Eastern United States. Black Walnut trees have deeply furrowed, dark brown to grayish-black bark. Produces 1 to 1 & 1/2 inch diameter thick-shelled nuts which are more difficult to shell but have really twice the protein of English Walnuts. The rich flavor is retained very well in cooking. Gather nuts in the fall when they drop to the ground. Remove any remaining husk and air dry until kernels are brittle (Crack one open to test). Then store either shelled or unshelled.

CULTURAL INFORMATION: Grow in full sun. Fast growth rate, especially when young. Prefers a deep, rich, moderately moist but well-drained soil. More tolerant of moist soils than English Walnut, but will not grow in soil that is always wet. Drought tolerant, but for best nut production and quality maintain soil moisture by watering deeply and infrequently. Prune in summer or fall. Train with a central leader. Mature trees only need pruning to remove broken or dead branches. Walnuts require little or no fertilization.

SIZE: Typically grows 75-100 feet high by 60-70 feet wide. Can reach heights of 100 feet or more.



BLACKGEM - Zone 4. A medium sized nut with a thin husk that is somewhat easier to remove than other Black Walnuts. Light colored kernels with excellent flavor. A late blooming variety that doesn't get quite as large as most black walnut trees. Usually begins bearing in 5-6 years and is very productive. Self fertile, but will produce heavier crops if pollinated by another Black Walnut.



KWIK CROP - Zone 4. A medium sized nut that is quite easy to shell for a black walnut. Lightly colored, mild-flavored kernels. Can begin bearing in as little as 2-3 years. Self fertile, but will provide heavier crops if pollinated by another Black Walnut.



THOMAS - Zone 4. Large, round nut with semi-soft shell. Light colored, plump kernels with very good rich flavor. Usually begins to bear in 4-5 years. Cold hardy and disease resistant. Self fertile, but will bear heavier crops if pollinated by another Black Walnut.

WALNUTS, ENGLISH

A beautiful large shade tree. Allow plenty of space - many other plants don't grow well under Walnut trees. Plant at least 20 feet from buildings or paved areas. Smooth, light gray bark. Produces 1 & 1/2 to 2 inch diameter nuts which are much easier to shell than black walnuts. In fall, when nuts drop to the ground, remove any remaining husk and air dry until kernels are brittle (crack one open to test). Then store them either shelled or unshelled.

CULTURAL INFORMATION: Grow in full sun. Fast growth rate, especially when young. Prefers a deep, well-drained loamy soil. Doesn't do well in wet or poor quality soils. Susceptible to crown rot if the base of trunk is always wet or moist. Drought tolerant, but for best nut production and quality, maintain soil moisture by watering deeply and infrequently. Prune walnuts in the summer or fall. Train them with a central leader. Mature trees only need pruning to remove broken or dead branches. Walnuts require little or no fertilization.

SIZE: Grows to 50-60 feet high by 50-60 feet or more wide.



CARPATHIAN - Zone 5. Medium sized nut with a relatively soft, thin shell. Very hardy strain of English Walnut. Originated in the Carpathian Mountains in Eastern Europe. Usually begins bearing in 4-5 years. Self fertile, but will produce heavier crops with pollination from another English Walnut.



CHAMPION - Zone 5. Medium to large, good quality nut which stores very well. A very hardy, productive tree. Originated in Poland. Usually begins bearing in 6-7 years. Self-fertile, but will produce heavier crops with pollination from another English Walnut.



MANREGION - Zone 5. Medium to large nut with a fairly thin shell. Good flavor. A hardy tree. Self-fertile, but will produce heavier crops with pollination from another English Walnut.



NURSERY • GARDEN CENTER • LANDSCAPING

1410 N 1900 W St, Farr West, UT 84404
Phone: (801) 782-4149

www.loveyourgarden-jn.com