

Hickories, Hazels and English Walnuts



The Hickories

Pecan hickory (*Carya illinoensis*)

Shagbark hickory (*Carya ovata*)

Shellbark hickory (*Carya laciniosa*)

Also

Hican – hybrid of hickory and pecan

Bitcan – hybrid of bitternut hickory and pecan



Pecan Soil Preferences

- Deep, well-drained and fertile, but they can survive occasional flooding
- pH between 6 and 7
- Pecans require several **macronutrients (N, P, K)**, **secondary nutrients (Mg, Ca, S)** and **micronutrients (Zn, Fe, Mn, B, Cu, Ni)** for optimal growth and fruit production.
- Often used as rootstock when grafting shagbark and shellbark hickory as pecan grows later into the season, considered easier to transplant and may develop a more fibrous root system (*Source: The Improved Nut Trees of North America, Clarence A. Reed and John Davidson*)



Shagbark and Shellbark

Both have platy bark when mature

Shagbark 5 to 7 leaflets

Shellbark usually 7 leaflets, range 5 to 9



Shellbark with 'Porter' shagbark grafted near the top



Eastern Filbert Blight

Anisogramma anomala

Native to North America but can be devastating for European hazelnuts

Best defense is genetic resistance

Prune out and destroy infected branches as soon as possible

Remove heavily infected trees from the orchard

Adjust soil pH to between 6 and 7 and provide a balance of nutrients to keep hazels healthy and vigorous



Makarick

Tough Tree On A Tough Site

