



2024 Nut List

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ALMONDS

Almonds are close relatives of peaches and nectarines so will do well in areas with warm dry summers and little likelihood of heavy spring frosts (due to the very early flowering time). The buds are cold hardy to -7^o, but once nut starts to show, climate can not be under -1^o any longer than an hour. They are generally classified as paper, soft or hard shelled. Fruit ripens late Summer, early Autumn. They are tolerant of most NZ soils but they don't like to be waterlogged and prefer a sandy loam soil with a pH of 7. Almonds should start fruiting after approx 3 years, fruit on last year's wood (blossom occurs before the current season's growth is even made) so prune lightly as you are removing next year's crop. However you want to thin mature trees to promote fruiting wood for the following year. A winter spray with copper can help prevent fungal & bacterial diseases.

ALL-IN-ONE	10THI 4GB	March/April Self-Fertile	A heavy cropper of soft-shell nuts with sweet, flavourful kernels. This variety can be grown in Northern areas as it needs less winter chilling than other selections but needs a hot summer to ripen. Frost hardy. Semi dwarf, 4.5m. Self-fertile but if you have having trouble with pollination, plant another variety of Almond.
IXL	8GB	Pollinate with Monovale	A top producing Almond that has large oval nuts that have a sweet flavour. The tree has a neat upright habit. Almonds do best in a sheltered position that protects the early spring blossom from cold wind and harsh frost. Partially Self fertile. Grows approx. 4m x 3m.
BURANK	6GB	Early Autumn	This Almond is noted for its lovely flavour and has a medium sized nut with a soft shell. Semi-self fertile. Hardy. Grows approx 5m x 3m.
GARDEN PRINCE	5CAV 1GB	March/April	The perfect little tree for a special place in the home garden, potager, courtyard garden or used as a container specimen. Grows to a maximum height of 1-1.5m and spread of 1-2m. Garden Prince is a low chill variety so is well suited the drier northern areas of the country, as well as all other regions of NZ. A delightful little tree which is both highly ornamental and very productive. Beautiful pink spring blossom develops into medium sized sweet nuts enclosed in soft, well sealed shells.
McCARTNEY	8GB		A good cropping variety that produces sweet, flavoured nuts. Plant in a sunny position where soils are fertile, moist but free-draining. Shelter from strong winds.
MOVOVALE	9GB	A pollinator for other varieties	Hard-shell nuts with good flavour. A heavy cropper and good pollinator. Fruits well in this area, with good crops of good flavoured nuts in April. Disease resistant. Pink/White flowers. SELF FERTILE.
SELF FERTILE	7GB	Self Fertile	This variety is a self pollinating almond, producing gorgeous blossoms in spring-time. Produces heavy crops of soft-shelled almonds with a good, sweet flavour. Self-fertile and hardy.

CHESTNUTS

Chestnuts make excellent large shade trees. Plant in a free-draining soil. Chestnuts are low in fat (unusual among nuts) but high in starch and protein and are mainly eaten boiled or roasted. They can also be pureed or processed into flour. Chestnuts are big spreading deciduous trees best for large gardens in dry climates with cold winters.

NO 1005	5HA	Early March	Large to very large red brown nuts that fall free of burr. Popular variety for commercial plantings. Crops early in season and heavily. A strong upright growing, tall tree to 10m. SELF FERTILE but pollination assisted by 1002.
CASTEANEA SATIVA		March	European upright, stately tree with glossy foliage, dark bark, great winter silhouette and large edible nuts that are great roasted. Water deeply until established. Plant in well draining acidic soil. Nuts can be roasted or preserved in syrup. 15m x 9m.

HAZELNUTS

Hazelnuts are ideal for the home garden lacking space for large trees and can also be grown as a hedge. They thrive where apple trees grow well. They're best in fertile well-drained soil with some summer moisture and shelter from harsh winds and are most productive after a cold winter, although some do have lower chill requirements than others. Hazelnuts make attractive shrubs or small trees with pretty catkins (male flowers) in winter and early spring. If left they'll grow naturally into a large multi-branched shrub (3-4m tall). They can be trained into a small tree by pruning the young plants to remove all but a single leader trunk to the desired height or for a hazelnut hedge 1.5-3m tall, plant trees 60-90cm apart. Trim in early spring, taking care to leave some catkins and female flowers. They have both male and female flowers borne at different times so at least two plants of specific varieties must be planted together to ensure pollination.

BARCELONA	5HA 5GB	February	A very good producer of large nuts. A vigorous grower. Bud burst early September. Pollinators include Butler, Merveille de Bowillier and Tonda di Giffoni.
MERVILLE DE BOLWILLER		February	A vigorous hazelnut mainly used as a pollinator medium to large sized nuts with a high crack-out rate. Frost hardy. Pollinators: include Alexandra, Barcelona, Merville de Bolwiller.
TONDA ROMANO	7GB	February	Produces good crops of small-medium sized nuts with excellent flavour. Pollinators: Barcelona, Merveille de Bowillier, Tonda di Giffoni.
WHITEHEART	6GB	March	NZs most popular hazelnut grown for mainly for processing. Good yields of medium size nuts with clean kernel, high crack-out and excellent flavour. Frost hardy. Pollinators: include Alexandra, Auckland No 2 and Merveille de Bolwiller.

MACADAMIA

Macadamia nuts are native to Australia and is a member of the Proteaceae family, related to the NZ Rewa Rewa.

Macadamias require temperate climates and areas that have low frost risk though, as mature trees they will withstand minus 6 degrees. In general, if tamarillos can be grown so can macadamias. Macadamias flourish best in soil rich in organic matter, but can tolerate a wide range of soils from clay to sandy loam. Main requirements include free drainage, a good pH balance of 5 - 6.5, irrigation when young, and shelter from severe winds.

Nuts are generally ready to harvest late May or early June but can be later depending on the variety. Harvesting can go on until late November.

It can take around 4-5 years to first fruit and 7-8 months for the nuts to mature.

Pollination is by honey bees. Weather will effect pollination if its too windy or wet during flowering time – this will result in a low nut set.

201GT	5INC	April/May	Perfumed pink flowers. Nuts hang in clusters (racemes). Kernel sits inside a woody round shell. Average sized nuts. Heavy and consistant cropper.
205GT	5GB	Ideal pollinator for Beaumont	This NZ raised selection has both long flowering and long harvest periods. Heavy yields & high oil content for an excellent roasted flavour. Nuts will drop late in the season, but can be hand picked before that. Well suited cooler and wetter areas. Attractive evergreen that needs protection. Needs cross pollination with another variety.
207GT			A very good home garden nut tree. High oil content, and it will drop ripe nuts, making harvesting easier. Early season nuts dropping in autumn. Needs cross pollination with another variety. Attractive evergreen tree that needs hard frost protection.
BEAUMONT	5INC	Self Fertile	An evergreen tree, producing a high quality edible nut.. 3 + metres. Prefers free draining soils & shelter from heavy frosts. Will do better with a pollinator.
NELMARK	5INC 2GB		Perfumed pink flowers. Nuts hang in clusters (racemes). Kernel sits inside a woody round shell. Average sized nuts. A strong and prolific grower from South Africa.
RENOWN	5INC 7GB	Ideal Pollinator	An evergreen nut bearing tree. The large nuts ripen late winter. Protect from heavy frosts. Plant with another variety to increase nut yield. 3 + metres. Prefers free draining soils and shelter from heavy frosts. Open spreading habit.
TM2	1GB		An evergreen nut bearing tree. The large nuts ripen late winter. Protect from heavy frosts. Plant with another variety to increase nut yield. 3 + metres. Prefers free draining soils and shelter from heavy frosts.

PINE NUT

Pine nuts are the edible seeds of pine trees (family Pinaceae, genus Pinus). About 20 species of pine produce seeds large enough to be worth harvesting; in other pines the seeds are also edible, but are too small to be of value as a human food. Pine nuts have been eaten in Europe and Asia since the Paleolithic period. Pine nuts are regarded as a delicacy in many cultures around the world. The shelled pine nuts appear like puffed grains of rice. The pine nut is often called the stone pine, because the tree grows well in stony ground.

Attractive planted in a container for the first 4-5 years as your annual Christmas Tree. A stunning specimen tree and it makes an excellent wind-break.

Pine nuts contain about 31 grams of protein per 100 grams of nuts, the highest of any nut or seed. They are also a source of dietary fibre, carbohydrates and high in monounsaturated fats. Pine nuts can be pressed to extract pine nut oil, which is valued both for its mild, nutty flavour and for its purported health benefits such as appetite suppression and antioxidant action.

PINE NUT	10INC		Forms an attractive umbrella shaped tree that has many uses including the production of pine nuts. The tree can be grown for shelter, erosion control, for timber, for resin and in coastal and amenity plantings. Hardy and grows well in free draining soils. Drought resistant once established. Trees don't mind salt spray or clay soils. Cold hardy to -18°. If tree is planted in optimum conditions expect cones once tree reaches 6 years old, in poor conditions expect cones once tree reaches 12 years old.
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WALNUT SEEDLINGS

Great shade tree and very productive. Watered well in summer they will grow fast. Walnuts rate highly among health foods with amazing healing properties - packed with Omega-3s and antioxidants, good for the heart, liver, kidneys and digestive system.

JUGLANS NIGRA	6GB	Autumn	Fruit ripens during autumn into a fruit (nut) with a brownish-green, semi fleshy husk and a brown, corrugated nut. The tree tends to crop more heavily in alternate years. Mostly grown for its high-quality wood. More nuts are produced by open-grown trees. Black walnut is more resistant to frost than the English or Persian walnut, but thrives best in fertile, lowland soils with a high water table. It is a light-demanding species. The wood is used to make furniture, flooring, and rifle stocks, and oil is pressed from the seeds. The black walnut nutmeats are used as an ingredient in food, while the hard black walnut shell is used commercially in abrasive cleaning, cosmetics, and oil well drilling and water filtration.
JUGLANS REGIUS	3GB		Fast growing, stately trees, large ornamental leaves, sought after as specimen trees. Seedling trees produce sweet, edible nuts. There will be natural variation between trees. Hardy.
MEYRIC SEEDLING	10HA 2GB		Large walnuts. Prefers free-draining soil. Produces walnuts from about three years of age. Self-fertile, but better crops when planted with another walnut variety. Grows approx. 10m x 8m.

WALNUT GRAFTED

Grafted trees start bearing within three to five years (seedlings 10 – 15). You need room to grow a walnut tree so plan wisely. Walnuts are SELF FERTILE but if another is planted nearby you'll get a better crop. They need free draining soil, good irrigation (that is crucial) and long periods of warm, dry weather with low humidity. Lack of water can cause a poor crop, small nuts and while establishing death.

MEYRIC On English Rootstock (Juglans Regia)	2GB		Good high-yielding main crop. A more vigorous tree, with good all-round nuts that are easy to crack and store well. A grafted tree producing crops earlier than seedlings. Be especially careful not to over-water these, they hate wet feet!
REX	2GB		Best main crop commercial cultivar with exceptional health values. A small nut with good seal, storage ability, colour and taste. A smaller more compact tree, easy to manage and with an excellent yield. Some resistance to walnut blight. Be especially careful not to over-water these, they hate wet feet!
SHANNON	3GB		A promising new selection with all the desirable qualities of a top quality nut. Clean shell. Good flavour.

Look after your Nut Tree Investment and it will look after you by producing healthy crops for many years.

Some important things to keep in mind that will help keep your tree strong & healthy include:

- Don't let the wind ruin your tree – purchase a strong stake and anchor your new tree well at planting time.
- When it comes to feeding you tree we recommend a top quality fertiliser such as Tui Novatec Premium.
- If you need to spray to prevent pests & disease then have a look at the Grosafe range. Grosafe produces the same quality sprays as the major brands, often at a fraction of the cost and they are very user friendly. Check out their website, www.grosafegardens.co.nz for helpful information.



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