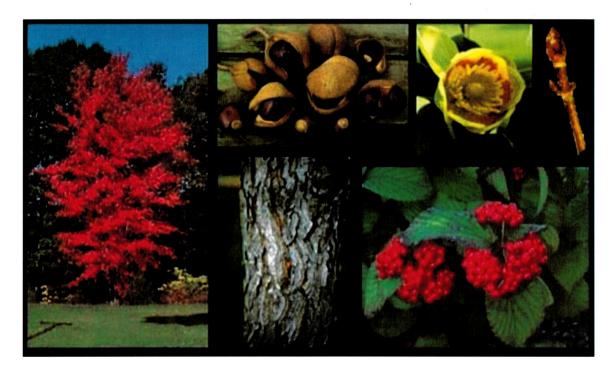
Hazelnut



Taken from: http://www.hort.uconn.edu/plants/c/corave/corave1.html

Habitat

- native to Europe, western Asia and northern Africa
- zone 4

Habit and Form

- a deciduous small tree or large shrub
- typically 12' to 15' tall as a mature plant
- most often develops numerous upright stems from the roots, creating a thicket
- generally maintains an overall upright shape with a rounded head

Summer Foliage

- alternate, simple leaves
- 2" to 4" long and 1.5' to 3" wide
- broadly ovate in shape
- doubly serrate margins
- leaves slightly pubescent above, pubescent below
- leaves mature to dark green

Autumn Foliage

reddish

Flowers

monoecious, with male and female flowers

- male flowers are large 2" to 3" pendulous catkins in 3's mostly
- blooming in late winter and early spring
- female flowers are small and inconspicuous

Fruit

- a nut about 0.75" long, set in an involucre
- the distinctive husks (involucre) are somewhat noticeable in late summer and autumn
- fruit (nut) is edible and is grown as a commercial crop

Bark

- pale brown or gray brown
- not a significant ornamental feature
- smooth on older stems

Culture

- an adaptable plant
- does well on poor, dry soils
- full sun is best; also tolerates shade well
- selected clones are grafted and root suckers may need to be removed regularly

Landscape Use

- · as a specimen
- in small groupings
- for difficult, dry sites
- for edible fruit
- as a barrier
- for naturalistic areas
- for hedging

Liabilities

most notable liability is with selections that are grafted onto seedling stocks. The
understocks usually sucker badly, creating a maintenance need.

ID Features

- alternate leaf arrangement
- pubescent leaves
- suckering habit
- nut with an involucre covering
- large male catkins in spring
- twigs are bristly-hairy and rough to the touch

Propagation

- seed requires warn then cold stratification
- cuttings are very difficult
- selections are grafted onto seedlings