



**Juglandaceae,
botanic species
Ornamental and
hybrid varieties**



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Juglans cathayensis

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Juglans ailantifolia 'Imshu'

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Juglans nigra 'Laciniata'

Juglans regia 'Laciniata'

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Juglans regia 'Purpurea'

Platycarya strobilacea

Juglans cathayensis

Chinese walnut, robust tree with leaves till a length of 80cm, bears nuts in clusters of 6 till 8 nuts, also the length of the catkin are special, 20 till 30 cm.



Juglans ailantifolia 'Grimo Manchurian'

A variety of the Japanese walnut.

Originally originating from China and parts of Asian Russia and Korea

These are high up growing trees with a height of about 15-20 m., straight going up, but later building up a wide crown.

The cortex is light grey and is reticulate furrowed.

The leaves of the Japanese walnut varieties are remarkable big, long-ovoid, bright green and in the beginning soft hairy, later bold.

They flower in May after the first leaf development.

The nuts are hanging in big bunches together and are about 4-5 cm. long. The husk is sticky hairy. In the cultivar this is a beautiful park tree. 'Grimo Manchurian' is a medium size nut and easy to crack.

The 'Grimo Manchurian' is a self-pollinating tree.



Juglans ailantifolia 'Imshu'

A variety of the Japanese walnut,

Japanese walnut tree and is originating from the mountain area of the isles Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoko, Kyushu and Sachalin.

These are high up growing trees with a height of about 15-20 m., straight going up, but later building up a wide crown.

The bark is light grey and is reticulate furrowed.

The leaves of the Japanese walnut varieties are striking big, long-ovoid, bright green and in the beginning soft hairy, later bold.

They flower in May after the first leaf development. The nuts are hanging in big bunches together and are about 4-5 cm. long. The husk is sticky hairy. In the cultivar this is a beautiful park tree.

The 'Imshu' gives a medium size nut and is sprouted from a seedling of the *Juglans ailanthifolia* 'Shubert' by John Gordon.

The tree drops the nuts rather early.

The nutshell is tough but easy to split.



Juglans ailantifolia x *J. cinerea* 'Mitchell Buartnut'

'Mitchell Buartnut' is a robust hybrid between the butter nut (*Juglans cinerea*) and the from China originating *Juglans ailantifolia*.

This hybrid is very good resistant against diseases, it's a robust and fast growing tree which is carrying well edible and easy cracking nuts.

Self-pollinating tree which is flowering in May.



Juglans ailantifolia x *J. regia* 'Notha'

Notha is a hybrid variety between the *J. regia* and *J. ailantifolia*.



Juglans ailantifolia 'Shubert'

A variety of the Japanese walnut,

Japanese walnut tree and is originating from the mountain area of the isles Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoko, Kyushu and Sachalin.

These are high up growing trees with a height of about 15-20 m., straight going up, but later building up a wide crown.

The bark is light grey and is reticulate furrowed.

The leaves of the Japanese walnut varieties are remarkable big, long-ovoid, bright green and in the beginning soft hairy, later bold.

They flower in May after the first leaf development. The nuts are hanging in big bunches together and are about 4-5 cm. long. The husk is sticky hairy. In the cultivar this is a beautiful park tree.

'Shubert' is a relatively big nut, easy to crack and with an excellent taste.



Juglans ailantifolia 'Campbell CW 1'

Medium size tasty nut, healthy tree with a high harvest, Campbell CW 4 is a good pollinator. Is supplying very high quality wood at elder age.



Juglans ailantifolia 'Campbell CW 4'

Medium size tasty nut, healthy tree with a high harvest, compact growth, Campbell CW 1 is a good pollinator.
Is supplying very high quality wood at elder age.



Juglans cinerea 'Beckwith'

A variety of the butter nut (*Juglans cinerea*), also called the grey walnut. The grey walnut is indigenous in South-Canada and in central and eastern US.

It's a robust tree with a height of about 18-20 m. The crown is wide, open and irregular at a short, heavy stem, the lower branches have rather quickly the craving to hang down, and the leaves have a shallow wide serrate leaf margin, with a dark green colour.

The fruit is hanging in bunches of 3 - 5 nuts together, the nut is ovoid with a length of about 4-6 cm.

The shell is thick, irregular and has a sharp pointed surface, due to the thickness of the shell the nut is difficult to crack in two split halves.

From the nuts sweet syrup is harvested, therefore the name 'butter nut', although others say that the name comes from the colour of the forest where the trees are growing. 'Beckwith' finds its origin in Ohio.

The kernel percentage of the nut occupies 14,09 % of the complete nut.

This is one of the most fully hardy nut varieties which exist.

It's a rather big nut. The 'Beckwith' is a self pollinator.



Juglans cinerea 'Kenworthy'

A variety of the butter nut (*Juglans cinerea*), also called the grey walnut. The grey walnut is indigenous in South-Canada and in central and eastern US.

It's a robust tree with a height of about 18-20 m. The crown is wide, open and irregular at a short, heavy stem, the lower branches have rather quickly the craving to hang down, and the leaves have a shallow wide serrate leaf margin, with a dark green colour.

The fruit is hanging in bunches of 3 - 5 nuts together, the nut is ovoid with a length of about 4-6 cm.

The shell is thick, irregular and has a sharp pointed surface, due to the thickness of the shell the nut is difficult to crack in two split halves.

From the nuts sweet syrup is harvested, therefore the name 'butter nut', although others say that the name comes from the colour of the forest where the trees are growing.

'Kenworthy' finds its origin in Michigan.

Good taste, easy cracking nut

The nut has higher kernel content as its cousin 'Beckwith', namely 16,38 %.

The 'Kenworthy' is a self pollinator.



Juglans cinerea 'Chamberlin'

A variety of the butter nut (*Juglans cinerea*), also called the grey walnut
The grey walnut is indigenous in South-Canada and in central and eastern US.

The fruit is hanging in bunches of 3 - 5 nuts together, the nut is ovoid with a length of about 4-6 cm. The shell is thick, irregular and has a sharp pointed surface, due to the thickness of the shell the nut is difficult to crack in two split halves.

From the nuts sweet syrup is harvested, therefore the name 'butter nut', although others say that the name comes from the colour of the forest where the trees are growing.

The 'Chamberlin' nut is a medium size and has a good taste and is easy to crack.

This selection finds its origin in the region of Chamberlin Corners NY.



Juglans nigra 'Emma Kay'

De Juglans Nigra 'Emma Kay' is developed for the thinner husk and fuller kernel. Furthermore the 'Emma Kay' is planted because of its decorative leaf and its appearance. Just as other varieties of the Nigra, the shell doesn't split as the kernel is ripening. When the husk gets softer (crushable) the nut is ripe. If the husk remains around the nut, it will go bad. The kernel is quartered and difficult to get complete out of the shell. Therefore the nut is used often in baking dishes. Also the broken nuts are used as decoration on top of ice cream. The 'Emma Kay' has a taste similar as the hazelnut. Grown up trees have a high production, one of the best black walnut varieties. The kernel contents of the nut occupy 36% of the complete nut. The 'Emma Kay' is a self pollinator.



Juglans nigra 'Thomas'

A variety of the black walnut.

The black walnut is originating from central-east US and from South-east Canada.

This is one of the most important, valuable wood varieties.

The maximum age of the tree is 250 years and grows very well at sunny spots but can't stand little shadow very well.

It's a robust tree with a height of about 20-30 m., the crown is in forest bond more rounded oblong, free-standing the tree is very wide branched, the leaves are rather narrow and linear-lancet shaped.

The top leaf is sometimes missing or is very small, the leaf margin is serrulate.

The fruit is hanging single or in bunches of 2-3 nuts together.

The fruit is almost circular and about 4-5 cm long and wide.

'Thomas' is selected because of the high, early quality of the nuts.

Also 'Thomas' is one of the varieties of which the shell is somewhat easier to crack.

The 'Thomas' is a self pollinator.



Juglans nigra 'Bicentennial'

A variety of the black walnut.

The black walnut is originating from central-east US and from South-east Canada. This is one of the most important, valuable wood varieties.

The maximum age of the tree is 250 years and grows very well at sunny spots but can't stand little shadow very well.

It's a robust tree with a height of about 20-30 m., the crown is in forest bond more rounded oblong, free-standing the tree is very wide branched, the leaves are rather narrow and linear-lancet shaped.

The top leaf is sometimes missing or is very small, the leaf margin is serrulate.

The fruit is hanging single or in bunches of 2-3 nuts together.

The fruit is almost circular and about 4-5 cm long and wide.

'Bicentennial' is a selection of Potsdam in the state of New York, big nut, good filled and very productive, 'Bicentennial' is a self pollinator.



Juglans microcarpa 'Dolly'

The 'Little Walnut' is originating from Southern US, the tiny tree doesn't stand dry periods and shadow. This species distinguishes itself clearly from the other Juglans-species by its characteristics twigs and the many lancet-shape leaves with three smaller leaves at the end (folium). It's a small; shrub resembling tree with a height of 5 till 7 m.

the tree forms a deep taproot, in order that it can absorb sufficient liquid. The blooming appears in May, after sprouting of the leaves. The fruit is almost always stand-alone, round, with a thin, soft husk and rather small.

This variety is very suitable as park- or ornamental tree, because of the small size and the branches with many small leaves.



J. MICROCARPA 'DOLLY'

Juglans regia 'Monophylla'

The Juglans regia 'Monophylla' is a rare species, also called singular leaf walnut.



Juglans nigra 'Laciniata'

A kind of black walnut with deep incised leaves. Due to feathers similar looking leaves, this tree gives a wonderful view in summer.

Therefore this tree is a suitable park tree.

'Laciniata' is a robust growing tree which can grow into an imposing, grown up tree with a height of 15 m.

like all other walnut species, this tree needs good, humid soil and is sensitive to late frost, especially in its first years.



Juglans regia 'Laciniata'

Also this tree has deep incised small leaves. This tree is fully hardy. A rather small till medium size tree. Very decorative but not fructuous.



Juglans regia 'Pendula'

As a result the branches and twigs of this tree are bending over stiff; they are hanging often till the ground. This gives the tree a characteristic weeping form. The tree is medium till large. There is not much known about the properties and the way of growing of this rare English walnut variety



Juglans regia 'Purpurea'

A weak growing tree which thanks its name 'Purpurea' due to the mat red purplish colour of the leaves. The tree is discovered in 1938 and is rather rare, which makes the variety special. Fully hardy. 'Purpurea' produces also nuts with a dark red husk and is a slow growing tree.



Platycarya strobilacea

A weak growing tree, *Platycarya* is the botanic name of the genus of the walnut family (Juglandaceae). The rare tree is originating from Asia.

The leaves are odd pinnate or sometimes singular.

The fruit is a small, flattened dipterous nut with a base two of compartments. The genus originally exist only of one species, *Platycarya strobilacea*



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