

Hazelnut

Corylus avellana · Birch family

DIFFICULTY Easy–moderate
TYPE Deciduous perennial shrub/small tree
MATURITY 3–5 years to first useful crop



SUN
Full sun



WATER
Regular



SOIL PH
6.0–7.0



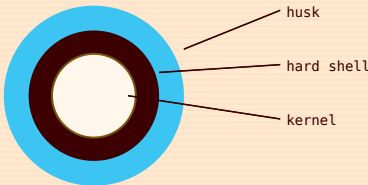
SPACING
4–5m



DEPTH
as per pot

01 Compact and cool-climate friendly

Hazelnut stays more compact than most nut trees and suits cooler temperate zones particularly well — a good choice where space or chill hours rule out larger nut trees.



02 Planting

METHOD	Plant from a potted or bare-root shrub; plant at least two varieties for pollination.
SOIL	Well-drained, moderately fertile.
TIMING	Plant in winter while dormant.

Planting timing varies significantly by Australian climate zone. Set your zone above (or use the Find My Climate Zone tool) for guidance tailored to your own area.

04 Problems

- **Filbert weevil/moth** — larvae in developing nuts; monitor and manage regionally.
- **Poor pollination** — needs a compatible second variety nearby.
- **Birds and rodents** — collect fallen nuts promptly.
- **Big bud mite** — swollen buds; prune out and destroy affected buds.

03 Growing care

- Plant two or more varieties for reliable cross-pollination.
- Water regularly, especially while establishing.
- Prune to an open, multi-stemmed shape for good light and airflow.
- Mulch well to retain soil moisture.

05 Harvest & storage

SIGNS	Husks yellow and nuts loosen, typically early autumn.
METHOD	Collect fallen nuts promptly, or gently shake ripe clusters.
CURING	Dry nuts in shell 2–3 weeks in a warm, airy spot.
STORAGE	Shelled kernels keep months airtight in a cool spot, longer frozen.
PRESERVING	See Dehydrating (curing nuts fully before storage) for ways to keep a harvest surplus.

06 Companions & rotation

PLANT NEARBY	AVOID NEARBY	ROTATION NOTE
Nothing needing full shade	Very hot, dry, exposed positions	Not applicable — long-lived perennial shrub/tree.