Welcome to the First Annual Upper Midwest Hazelnut Growers Conference!

SATURDAY, MARCH 13



Building a Midwestern Hazelnut Industry

A Model for University Supported New Crop Development

Jason Fischbach
UWEX Agriculture Agent
Ashland and Bayfield County



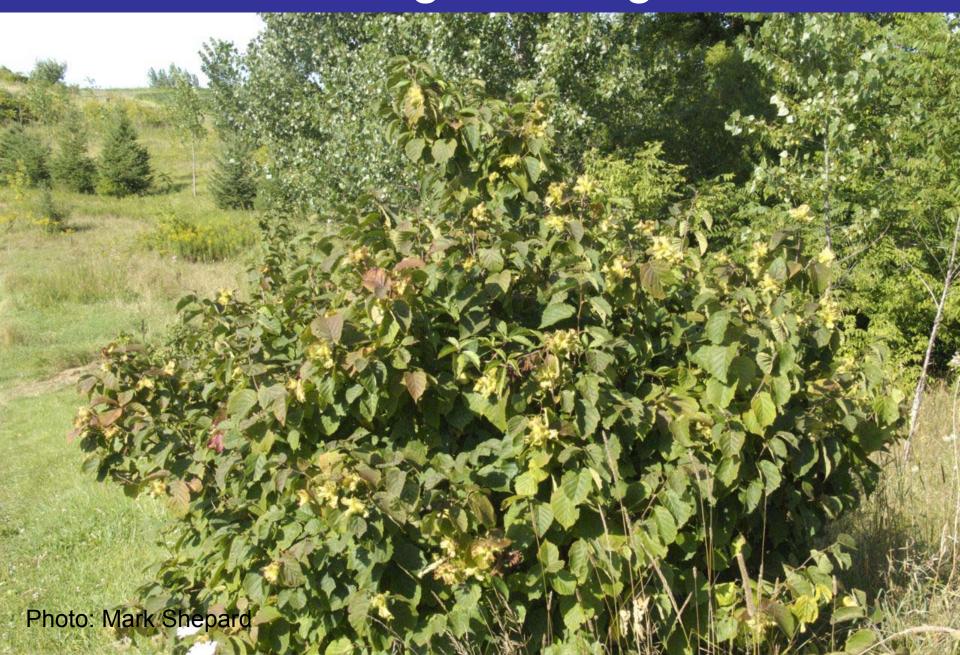


Who Am I?

- UWEX Agriculture Agent in Ashland and Bayfield County
- Co-Leader of the UWEX Fruit Crop Team
- Agroecologist (B.A. Carleton College, M.S. University of Minnesota)
- Hazelnut grower in Ashland County (~500 plants)



Setting the Stage



Setting the Stage

- 1. Why Hazelnuts, Why Now?
- 2. A New Model of New Crop Development
- 3. Upper Midwest Hazelnut Development Initiative
 - 1. Developing Viable Cultivars
 - 2. Building the Industry



Why Hazelnuts, Why Now?

- Problems with annual row crops
 - Fossil-energy intensive
 - Nutrient losses
 - Soil erosion
 - Reduced biodiversity
 - Resource inefficient

Despite
Conservation
Tillage, Soil Erosion
Is Still A Problem

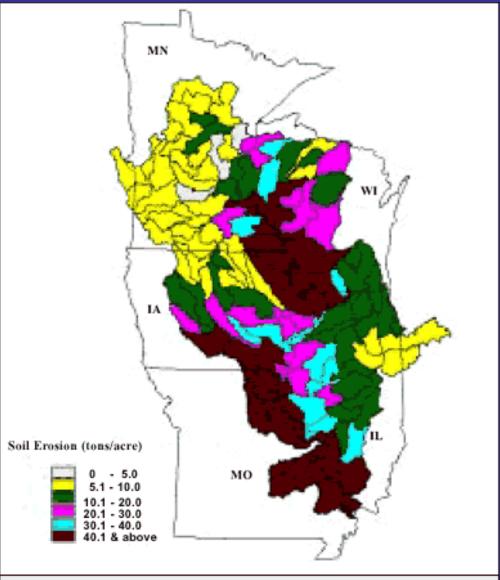
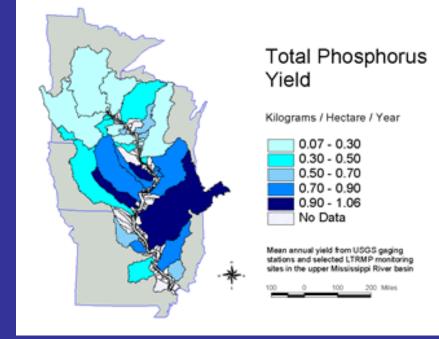
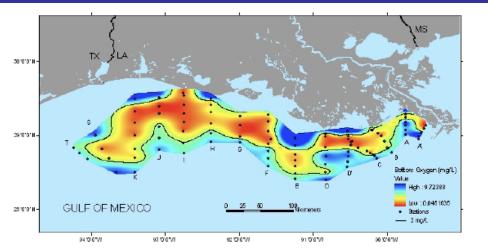
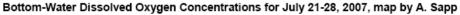


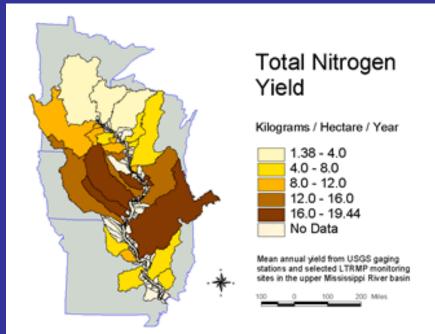
Figure. Soil erosion from agricultural sources by USGS 8-digit hydrologic units in the Upper Mississippi River Basin.

Annual Row Crops Leak Nutrients to Surface Waters









And to Groundwater

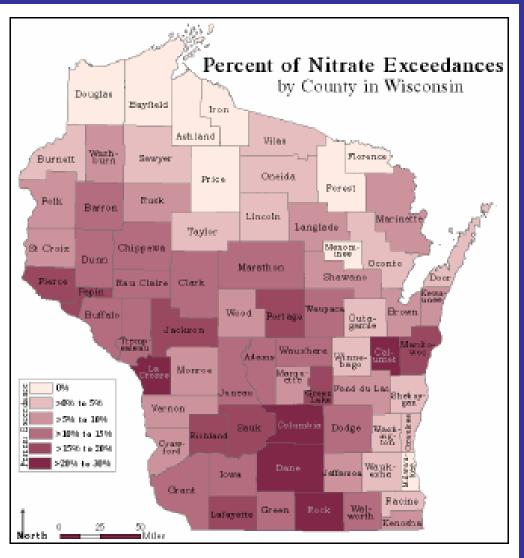


Figure 4.3 - Percentage of nitrate samples from private wells exceeding 10mg/L by county. Date sources: DNR, Center for Watershed Science and Education, and DATCP groundwater databases.

Row Crop Agriculture Reduces Biodiversity



Row Crop Agriculture is Fossil Fuel Dependent



Row Crops "Waste" A Lot of Solar Energy



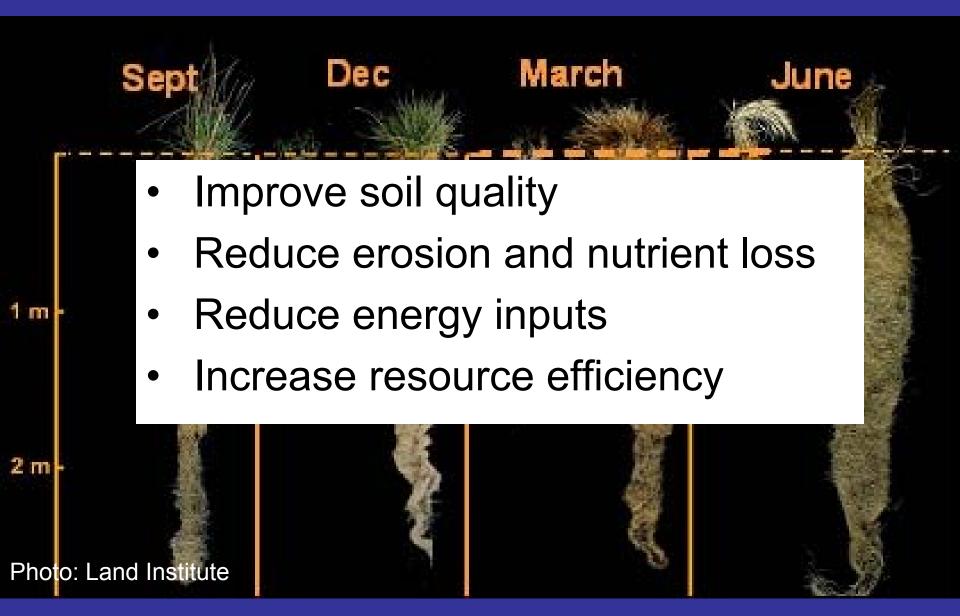
Possible Solutions

- Soil conservation programs (PI, RUSTLE2, No-till, etc)
- Land retirement, set-aside programs (CRP, CREP)
- Perennial crops for animals (MIG, CRP, Forages)
- Perennial crops for humans (protein, oil, carbohydrates)

Perennial Plants Solve Problems



Perennial Plants Solve Problems



Plant Breeders Wanted....

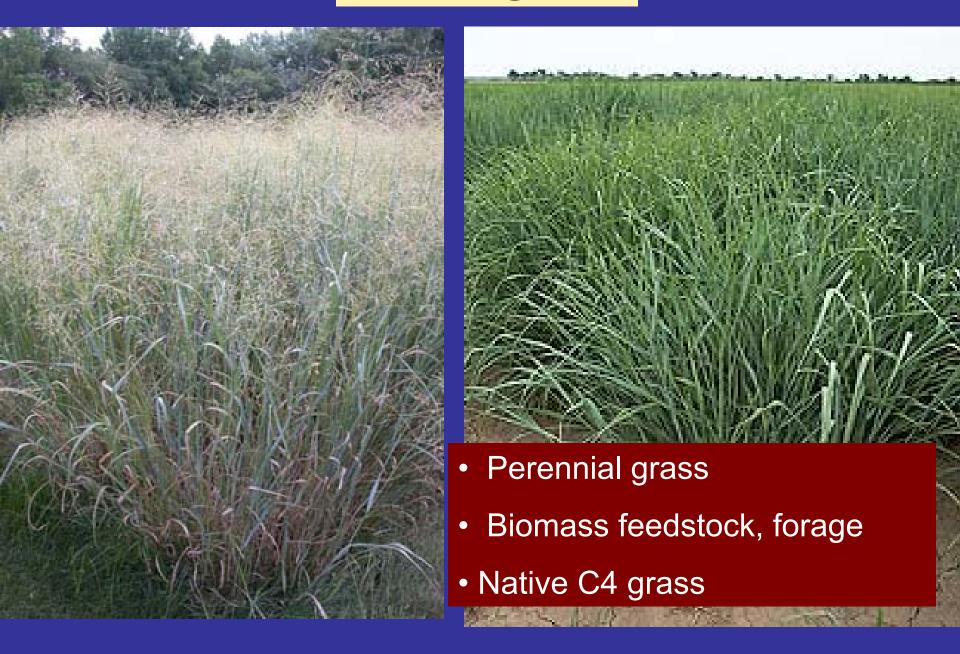
The goal is to develop perennial crops for people food, fiber, and fuel.

Domesticating native perennial plants is a good place to start.

Illinois Bundleflower



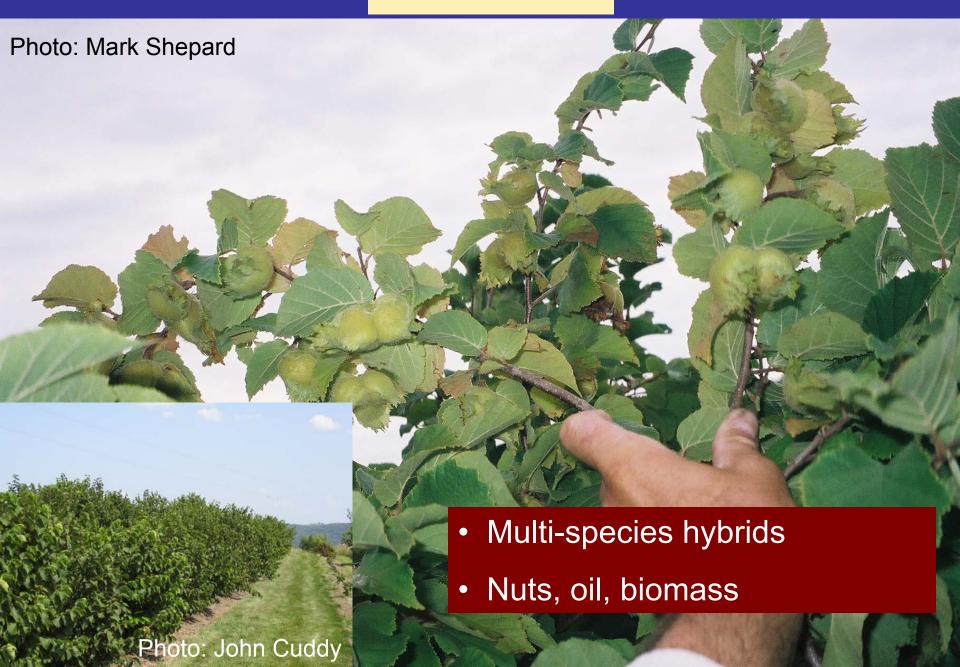
Switchgrass



Perennial Wheat



HazeInuts



Why Hazelnuts, Why Now?

- Diversified Market
 - Fresh-eating nuts
 - Cooking oil
 - Value-added products (confections, baked goods)
 - Bioenergy feedstock (oil, biomass)
 - Carbon sequestration
 - Ecosystem services

Why Hazelnuts, Why Now?

- Early-adopters are leading the way and need help
 - 75+ growers in WI, 32 WI counties
 - 60+ acres in WI, MN, IA
 - Have deployed significant genetic diversity
 - Have requested help from the University

The Hazelnut Crop

- 99.99% of hazelnuts come from European (C. avellana) or Turkish (C. colurna) hazelnuts
- European and Turkish species are not hardy to the Upper Midwest and both are susceptible to Eastern Filbert Blight
- Production is limited to Europe and Pacific Northwest

Midwestern Hazelnut Production

- Two native hazelnut species (American and Beaked) are found throughout the region
- Private and hobby breeders have been making crosses between native species and European
- Goal: A blight resistant, winter hardy shrub with consistent yield of large nuts.

All plants are genetically unique



- Some plants do better than others
 - Nebraska yields:
 - 4 ton/ha 3-year average husked nut yield of top 25 producing plants from a population of 5000+ plants (Hammond, 2006)
 - 1000kg/ha of oil compared to average soybean oil yield of 500kg/ha (Xu et al, 2007)
- 3562 lbs/ac in-shell nuts
- 115 gallons/acre hazelnut oil compared to 58 gallons/acre soybean oil

Folks are having trouble establishing the plants



Folks are having trouble establishing the plants

		Living Plants	
Year Planted	# Planted	(as of 2008)	% Survival
Prior to 2000	5488	1284	23%
2000	10355	3170	31%
2001	6106	155	3%
2002	1696	824	49%
2003	3028	963	32%
2004	1390	826	59%
2005	2254	1367	61%
2006	4097	3119	76%
2007	5217	4146	79%
2008	2131	1580	74%
Total	41762	17434	42%

Folks are having trouble establishing the plants



Challenges	Percent
Getting seedlings to survive	47
Lack of technical assistance	24
Rodent pests	24
Weed control	21
Deer browse	18
Difficulty of husking/cracking	17
Cost of seedlings	17
Variability of nut size	12
Lack of imigation	12
Bird pests	9
Availability of seedlings	8
Insect pests	8
Variability among plants	6
Difficulty of harvest	5
Plant disease	5
Lack of markets	3

Figure 6. The percent of survey respondents that indicated the listed challenges were important to them. (N=66)

Growers are scattered all over

County	# of Plants	County	# of Plants
Adams	5	Monroe	19
Ashland	890	Oconto	40
Bayfield	1465	Ozaukee	121
Buffalo	35	Pepin	23
Columbia	20	Pierce	213
Crawford	253	Polk	112
Dane	53	Portage	150
Door	9	Racine	20
Douglas	10	Richland	7975
Fond du Lac	35	Sauk	321
Grant	18	Shawano	48
Green	75	Sheboygan	61
Jackson	15	St. Croix	12
Kenosha	46	Vemon	4340
Kewaunee	8	Waukesha	18
La Crosse	40	Wood	3
Marathon	161	NotSpecified	725

Figure 2. Number of hazelnut plants by Wisconsin County.

Processing is a major bottleneck





Photos: John Cuddy

- There are no proven viable cultivars for Midwestern production
- Eastern Filbert Blight is a lethal disease
- Hazelnuts have potential, but a great amount of work is necessary to make it a financially viable enterprise

New Crop Development and the University



New Crop Development and the University

- Challenge: You can't have an industry without a crop and you can't develop a crop without an industry
- The University is increasingly less able to conduct long-term breeding projects of new crops on its own

Upper Midwest HazeInut Development Initiative

A Multi-State Collaboration of Universities, NGOs, and Growers Working Together to Build A Midwestern Hazelnut Industry

Upper Midwest HazeInut Development Initiative

- Jason Fischbach UW-Extension
- Mike Demchik UW-Stevens Point
- Brent McCown UW-Madison
- Anthony Kern Northland College
- Lois Braun UMN-St. Paul
- Don Wyse UMN-St.Paul
- Jeff Jensen Rural Advantage
- Minnesota Hazelnut Foundation
- Grower cooperators

















2007 Hazelnut Development Strategic Plan

- 1. Grower outreach and education
- 2. Develop hazelnut cultivars
 - a) Existing hybrid plantings
 - b) Wild hazelnut plantings
- 3. Develop suitable processing technologies
- 4. Support grower organizational development

Grower Outreach and Education

- 2008 WI Hazelnut Growers Survey
- 2009 Hazelnut Field Days
- 2010 Hazelnut Growers Conference
- www.midwesthazelnuts.org

Field Days Are The Best Way To Learn About The Realities of Midwest Hazelnuts



www.midwesthazelnuts.org



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About HIP

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A Website For Midwest Hazelnut Growers

This website is for growers and researchers working together to develop the hazelnut industry in the Upper Midwest.

1st Annual Upper Midwest Hazelnut Growers Conference

Friday and Saturday, March 12-13, LaCrosse Center, LaCrosse, WI

Make plans to attend the 1st Annual Upper Midwest Hazelnut Conference. The conference is for prospective, beginning, and experienced growers to learn more about growing hazelnuts, network with other growers, and help plan for further development of the industry.

Hazelnut Improvement Program (HIP)

The majority of hazelnuts grown in the Upper Midwest are openpollinated hybrids between American (*Corylus americana*) and European (*Corylus avellana*). For the most part, no two hazelnut plants in the Upper Midwest are the same. This genetic diversity provides a great opportunity to find and develop locally adapted cultivars. Click



www.midwesthazelnuts.org

- Information clearinghouse
 - Suppliers
 - Publications
 - Events
 - Research Reports
- Cooperative plant breeding (HIP)
- Grower networking
 - Blogs
 - Discussion Forum

Hazelnut Cultivar Development

- Hazelnut cultivar development
 - Wild hazelnut screening
 - Genetic diversity
 analysis of wilds
 and hybrids



Hazelnut Cultivar Development

- Hazelnut cultivar development
 - Hybrid hazelnut screening
 - Replicated performance trials





HIPsters Wanted

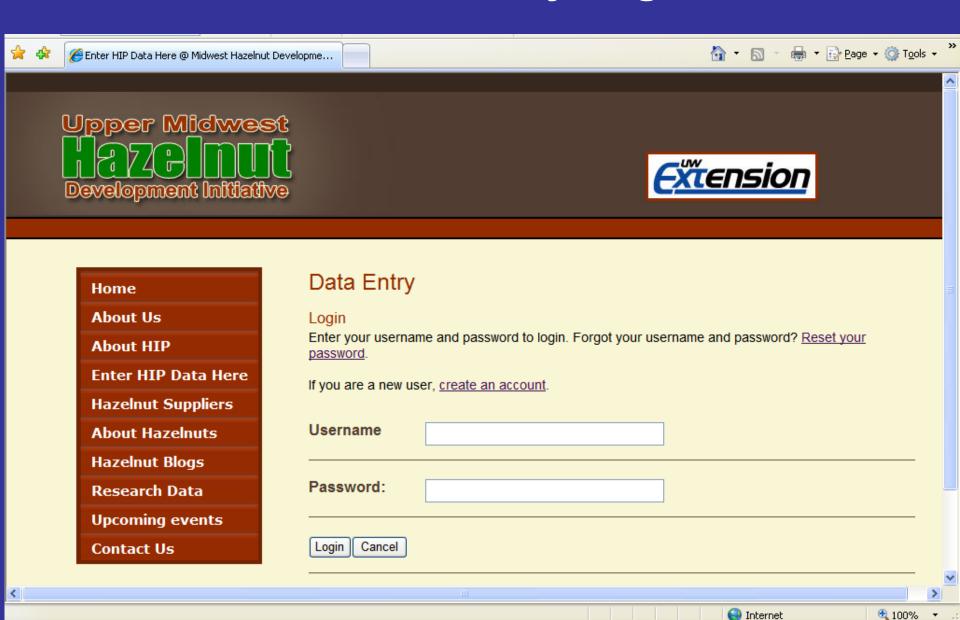
Tomorrow, 4:00-4:45PM

University Researchers Helping Growers Develop Cultivars

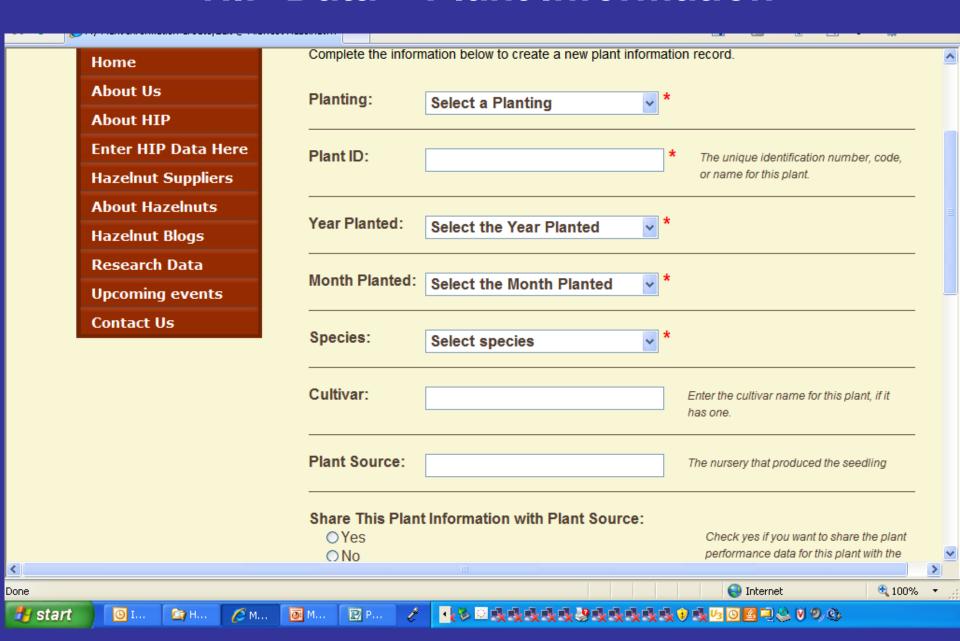
Hazelnut Improvement Program

- Find high-performing plants in relation to its neighbors
- Vegetatively propagate the superior plants
- Plant clones of the superior plants in replicated performance trials to sort out genetics vs environment
- If it's good, plant more and/or cross with other nice plants

HIP Data Entry Page



HIP Data – Plant Information



HIP Data – Shared Data Example

Planting Details for the state of WI					
Planting Identifier	State	County	Soil Type	Soil Series	Number of Plants
2005 planting	WI	Kenosha	Silty Clay		1
Berweger Flagged Spring 2009	WI	Ashland	Sandy Loam		4
Big Field	WI	Ashland	Silt Loam	480B	
Old Greenhouse	WI	Ashland	Silty Clay	580B	
Port Wing Flagged Spring 2009	WI	Bayfield	Sandy Loam		
Research Plot #1 MPL	WI	Bayfield	Clay Loam		
Research Plot #10 MPL	WI	Portage	Sandy Loam		20
Research Plot #10 MPL	WI	Portage	Sandy Loam		
Research Plot #11 MPL	WI	Pierce	Loam		22
Research Plot #2 MPL	WI	Bayfield	Sandy Loam		
Research Plot #3 MPL	WI	Ashland	Sandy Loam		20
Research Plot #4 MPL	WI	Ashland	Sandy Loam		13
Research Plot #5 MPL	WI	Ashland	Sandy Loam		21
Research Plot #6 MPL	WI	Sauk	Sandy Loam		20
Research Plot #7 MPL	WI	Vernon	Silt Loam		20
Research Plot #8 MPL	WI	Vernon	Silt Loam		20
Research Plot #9 MPL	WI	Vernon	Silt Loam		15
Swamp Field	WI	Ashland	Silt Loam	480B	2
Data shown are only the data shared by other users.					

Cracking the Processing Nut....So to Speak

The Challenge....

There isn't yet enough Midwest hazelnut production to cash flow off-the-shelf processing equipment, but without processing equipment there is no efficient way to process and sell what production there is, and, thus, no good way to increase production.

Cracking the Processing Nut....So to Speak

Our Task Today and Tonight...

- Learn how others are processing
- Identify ways we can speed development of processing capacity