

Filbert Pollination Chart

Select a cultivar in the left column and read across the chart. A dark square means the second cultivar is not a reliable pollinizer—either the bloom times may not overlap enough for reliable pollination, or the other cultivar's pollen is incompatible. **R** indicates the variety is particularly recommended as a pollinizer; a blank square indicates one that will also work.

For those who want to go more in depth: Filberts are self-infertile and have separate male and female flowers, which bloom over different time periods. The numbers after each variety name represent alleles expressed in female flowers and male pollen; pollen with an allele number that matches either of the female flower's numbers will not pollinize that female. If you purchase or already have a filbert variety not on Sky's list, you can usually look it up the OSU website to determine which varieties are compatible pollinizers. For example, if you had a Sacajawea, its alleles are (1, 22) and its bloom time is early. So Yamhill would be a good pollinizer for it, but Wepster would not be (incompatible alleles), nor Eta (blooms too late).

Usually among the first to start blooming.
Usually in the second group to start blooming.
Usually in the third group to start blooming.
Usually among the last to start blooming.

	Pollen alleles and Pollen Shed Time	Dorris (1, 12) - mid	Eta (11, 26) – v. late	Felix (15, 21) - late	Gamma (10) - mid	Jefferson (3) - mid	McDonald (15) - mid	Theta (5, 15) – v. late	Wepster (1) - mid	Yamhill (8) - early	York (21) – mid
Female Flower Alleles and Bloom Time											
Dorris (1, 12) – mid, short				R	R		R			R	R
Eta (11, 26) – very late				R				R			
Felix (15, 21) – mid		R			R	R			R	R	
Gamma (2, 10) – mid, long				R		R			R	R	R
Jefferson (1, 3) – late, long			R	R				R			
McDonald (2, 15) – early, long									R	R	R
Theta (5, 15) – very late			R			R					
Wepster (1, 2) – early, long				R	R	R	R			R	R
Yamhill (8, 26) – early				R	R	R			R		R
York – (2, 21) mid, short		R			R	R			R	R	