

nogal NATURE

With you, from the start

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Powerplant
Official Distributor of Nogalnature

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In vitro culture laboratory

NOGAL
NATURE

Plants of the highest quality, homogeneity and health guarantee.

WALNUT, CLONE VLACH

More vigorous and homogeneous than those obtained from seed.

Greater number of main roots, adaptation to heavy and complex soils, resistance to root diseases and rapid entry into production.



FIG TREE

Extensive catalog of varieties adapted to different ecosystems, free of viruses.

CHESTNUT

Marsol, vigorous, compatible and tolerant to *Phytophthora*.

Clon 111, compatible and resistant to *Phytophthora*.

PITAYA - DRAGON FRUIT

A crop with growing demand in our markets.

Can't find your crop? We invest in R&D and collaborate with research centers.
Call us!



Visit our **YouTube** channel to discover the open day of our laboratory.



'Committed to the success
of your crop'

- Collaboration with research centers.
- Assured traceability.
- Follow-up of your crop.
- Collaboration with your technicians.
- Extensive experience.



About us

Nogalnature plant nursery is located in Badajoz, a province in the region of Extremadura, Spain. We produce walnuts, pecans, fig trees, pistachios and carob trees. The Iberian peninsula has very similar temperatures to California, where walnut is one of the most important cultivations. Our flagship product is the Vlach walnut. It is the first clonal rootstock of walnut. Its clonal micropropagation carried out in the laboratory presents the following advantages: a better root system (greater number of main roots, which leads to better nutrient absorption), genetic homogeneity, better adaptation to heavy and complex soils, resistance to root diseases and early production. Nogalnature stands on four pillars: guarantee, improvement, innovation and expertise. We guarantee the traceability of each plant and innovate in the use of zero-waste and biological control products that prevent resistance. We participate in projects with public research centers as CICYTEX in Spain, and with the University of Évora in Portugal.



What makes us different

Our goal is to serve the best plant. For this we have extraordinary weather conditions for the production of quality plants. Our team provides all that is necessary to ensure that the entire process goes correctly, even before planting.







Walnut

Common walnut, *Juglans regia* L., is a species of wide genetic diversity, colonizing different environmental conditions. It is a very plastic crop, as the same variety produces in a very wide range of environmental conditions. A clear example of this behavior is the 'Chandler' variety, the most planted worldwide, which is capable of producing in almost the entire Iberian Peninsula, as well as in most of the world.

Rootstocks



Vlach

Rootstock developed in California, at the University of Davis. It is a clonal rootstock obtained by micropropagation, in the laboratory. It is a vigorous and homogeneous rootstock, its root system is more efficient with respect to rootstocks obtained from seed. For all this, it contributes to higher and earlier yields compared to Paradox seed rootstocks.

Hybrid NJ209XRa3

This is one of two walnut hybrid rootstocks currently available in Europe. It is of French origin and the result of crossing Juglans major and Juglans regia, it was developed for the cultivation of walnut plantations for timber. The results obtained as a rootstock for fruit varieties are encouraging given its vigor and uniformity. Great vigor and high adaptability to alkaline soils.



Juglans Regia

It is the most widely used rootstock in all growing areas with the exception of California, although with the spread of the Black Line, even in this area it is more appreciated. The most important factor in its favor is the fact that varieties grafted on it do not show the "Black Line", so its use will be essential in areas affected by CLRV. In addition, it is the rootstock that is less demanding in terms of moisture or more resistant to drought, and is the most resistant to iron chlorosis as a consequence of excess lime in the soil. It grows well at pH 8-8.5 and a pH < 5 should be avoided. While it induces an acceptable vigor to varieties grafted on it, Juglans regia should be used with varieties without an excess of vigor, particularly those that bear fruit with lateral bristles.



Paradox

Varieties

Chandler

Tree with a semi-open habit and medium vigor. The fruit is medium in size with a large grain that is 100% "extra light", late ripening with a yield of around 50%. Very attractive fruit due to its color and homogeneity with ease of shelling as it has a thin skin. In the juvenile phase, it easily produces large-sized fruits, despite the high productivity of this variety. Burst of medium type and presents a lateral fructification that reaches 90% of the buds. Quick entry into production and high productivity. Variety that requires around 800 chilling hours. In years where this accumulation of cold hours is not reached, it is recommended to use supplementary contributions of pollen in the plantation. Partially self-fertile, it can produce nuts without a pollinator, but the use of pollinators is recommended as it increases the yield of this variety. Chandler's pollinator is Franquette. Chandler is suitable for high-density plantings.

Howard

Variety obtained from the cross "Pedro" with line UC 56-224 from the University of Davis, California. It is the most planted after Chandler due to the quality of its fruit, its early and high production, with 80% lateral fruiting. Medium-sized tree, moderate vigor and semi-erect habit. It presents a large fruit and grain of light color and with a yield of around 53%, of medium maturation. Protandrous variety with early male flowering and late female flowering. There is no coincidence between both blooms, so it is necessary to plant pollinators in the cultivar; its bloom coincides with the Chandler variety. It needs around 800 chilling hours for fruiting.





More varieties

- **Trompito.**
- **Tulare.**
- **Serr.**
- **Lara.**
- **Pedro.**

Pollinators

- **Fernette.**
- **Franquette.**
- **Ivarto.**
- **Fernor.**

Pecan

We are experts in the production of pecans. Pecan, *Carya illinoensis* Koch, is a fruit species belonging to the group of nuts; a family member of Juglandaceae, the same as common walnut (*Juglans regia*). It is native to the southern United States, extending to Texas and northern Mexico. The species is abundant in the rivers and streams of central and eastern Oklahoma and in Texas.



Pawnee

Pecan variety obtained in Brownwood, Texas, USA, evaluated in 1963 in the EEA Delta and registered by INTA. It is the product of a cross between a Mohawk and a Starking Hardy Giant.

With remarkable quality, Pawnee has a large nut with an early ripening. The average harvest date is at least 2 weeks before Stuart. No other large walnut crop is known to complete its maturity so early allowing it to enter early markets providing a substantial price benefit in most years. Crops with good yields, although it is not very early regarding entry into production. It has a tendency to alternate production but the quality of the walnut does not decline.



Wichita

Pecan variety obtained by USDA_ARS, Brownwood, Texas, USA in 1940; evaluated in the EEA Delta and registered by INTA. Controlled crossing of "Halbert" x "Mahan". Very popular and well-known variety in the United States, if the plantation is managed well, it can be a very productive variety. Moderately vigorous tree with a rapid entry into production and very good production of medium-sized nuts. It is prone to breaking branches in strong winds. It is sensitive to cold damage. Walnut of excellent quality and a good percentage of kernel (62%).

Ripens in mid-season, with "Western", between 4 and 20 days before "Stuart", depending on the site.

More varieties

- **Western Schley.**
- **Desirable.**
- **Kiowa.**
- **Mohak.**



Pistachio

We are experts in the production of Pistachios. It is a xerophytic plant and for this reason it has a high tolerance to saline soil. It has been reported to grow well when irrigated with water containing 3000-4000 ppm soluble salts. Pistachio are quite hardy under the right conditions, and can survive temperatures ranging from -10°C in winter to 40°C in summer. They need to be facing the sun and in well-drained soil. The plants are dioecious, having separate male and female feet, one male tree producing enough pollen for eight to twelve female trees to bear fruit.

Quality seeds

Productivity



Rootstocks

UCB1

The UCB1 rootstock arises from hybridization between a male of *Pistacia integerrima* and a female of *Pistacia atlantica*. This hybridization produces a plant with great resistance to diseases, cold and salinity. Very vigorous plant and ideal for irrigation. Therefore, used as rootstock helps to speed up production and achieve high yields.

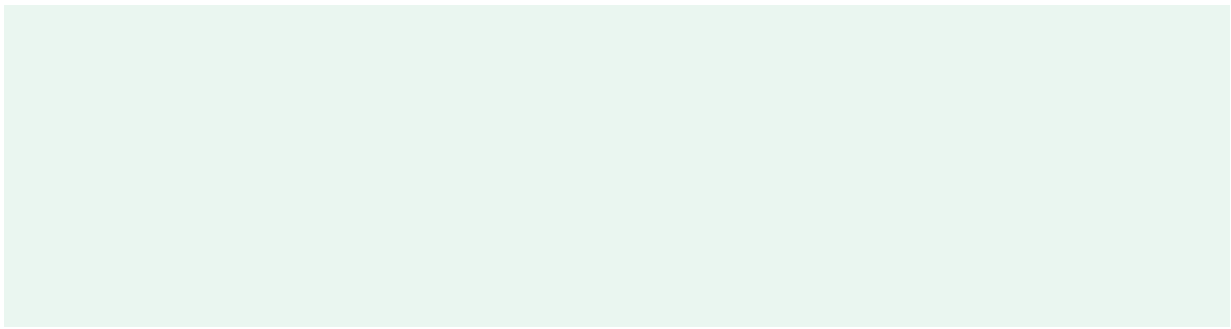


ATLÁNTICA

Pistacia atlantica, Native to North Africa and the Canary Islands, it is a rustic pistacia with an excellent adaptation to loose soils. It withstands drought very well. It has a high vigor and a high compatibility index with the pistachio varieties.

“Cornicabra” or terebinth

Pistacea terebinthus, it grows spontaneously in the Iberian Peninsula, where it is commonly called “cornicabra”. It has an excellent adaptation to poor, rocky and limestone soils. It withstands drought very well. It has a medium-low vigor and a very good affinity with all varieties of pistachios.





Varieties

- KERMAN.**
- SIRORA.**

Pollinators

- C-ESPECIAL.**
- PETER.**

Fig trees

We are experts in the production of fig trees.

Dioecious species whose flowers and fruits (numerous and small) are located inside a fleshy receptacle called syconus. The types of flowers vary in the two differentiated sexual forms. In the male or caprifig fig tree, the syconium contains the staminate flowers (producing pollen) and the short pistillate flowers, while the common or female fig tree only houses long pistillate flowers. Pollination between the two, called caprifigation, is carried out by the hymenoptera *Blastophaga psenes* L., whose life cycle is closely linked to the caprifig since only the short flowers are adapted to oviposition in pollination.





Varieties

- CALABACITA.
- ALBACOR.
- SAN ANTONIO.
- DALMATIE.
- CUELLO DAMA
BLANCO.
- SAN ANTONIO.
- NAZARET.
- NEGRA
CABEZUELA.
- DE REY.
- BROWN
TURKEY.
- BANANE.
- PICHOLETERA.
- GRANITO.
- CONADRIA.
- TIBERIO.



Carob tree

We are experts in the production of grafted carob trees. The carob tree (*Ceratonia siliqua* L.) is a xerophytic and sclerophyllous crop native to arid areas of the Mediterranean and the Arabian Peninsula that can be very interesting for some areas of the world, especially in dry regions and in the process of desertification, unfortunately increasingly common in Mediterranean climate environments. It has characteristics that make it very interesting for its cultivation or plantation on the coast of the Mediterranean basin where it is traditional and where it occupies poor or unsuitable land for other crops, this is due to the fact that the carob tree is resistant to drought and soils with an excess of limestone (very frequent problems in this area), it is also tolerant to salinity and with minimal demands in cultural care. Its cultivation area is limited, in the Mediterranean basin, to a small coastal strip due to its high sensitivity to cold. The fruit of the carob tree, called carob, is rich in fiber and sugars.



Varieties

**Ramillete
Rojal
Duraió
Matalafera
Bugadera
H-2-12**



Plants format

Container or pots



Bare rooted



nogal NATURE

Contigo desde el inicio



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