Lyis: Castanea mollissima Soft Chestnut

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1 Introduction to *Castanea mollissima* (Chinese Chestnut / Soft Chestnut)

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Contents

1 Introduction to Castanea mollissima (Chinese Chestnut / Soft Chestnut)

- 1.1 Description of the Plant . . .
- 1.2 Historical and Cultural Context 1
- 1.3 Edible, Medicinal, and Useful Properties
- 2 Planting Outdoors
- 3 Pollination
- 4 Ongoing Plant Care
- 5 Harvesting and Storage
- 6 Propagation
- 7 Recipes and Uses
- 8 Summary

1.1 Description of the Plant

Castanea mollissimamarketed in Canada as **Soft Chestnut** for its thin, easytopeel shells and tender kernelsis a mediumsized deciduous tree (1218 m) with a broad crown.

1.2 Historical and Cultural Context

Cultivated in China for over two millennia, the species spread along Silk Road trade

routes and ultimately reached North America in the early 1900 s. Crucially, Chinese chestnut carries **strong genetic resistance to chestnut blight (*Cryphonectria parasitica*)**, the fungal disease that devastated North Americas native American chestnut. Because of this resistance, **Chinese/Soft chestnuts are presently the only reliable edible chestnut that can be grown at scale in Canada**. They anchor modern blightresistant breeding programs and serve as hardy, productive orchard trees for cold climates.

1.3 Edible, Medicinal, and Useful Properties

- 3 Edible: Nuts are 50 % carbohydrate, 5 % protein, and low fat (< 5%). High in vita-
 3 min C and manganese, they have a mildly sweet, chestnuthoney flavour.
 - Roast whole at 200 řC for 20 min after scoring shells.
 - Grind dried kernels into glutenfree flour for cakes, crêpes, or thickening stews.
 - Simmer peeled nuts in plant milk, purée, and sweeten with maple syrup for chestnut cream.

Medicinal/Utility: In Traditional Chinese Medicine, inner bark teas were used to soothe coughs. Leaves contain tannins suitable for natural dye baths (soft yellowbrown). Timber is rotresistant, mediumdensity, and excellent for outdoor carpentry, fencing, and furniture.

Ecology: The tree supports pollinators with pollenrich catkins and offers habitat and mast for wildlife such as wild turkeys, squirrels, and deer.

2 Planting Outdoors

- 1. Site Selection Full sun; welldrained loam or sandyloam, pH 5.56.5. Avoid heavy clay or waterlogged ground.
- 2. Spacing 8 m between trees (≈150 m² per mature crown) for orchard layouts.
- 3 Pollination

lination & Fruiting Guide Chinese Chestnut (Castanea mollissima) Pollination & Fruiting Guide

Trees Planted	Pollination Reliability	Expected Yield	Years to First Crop
1	🗙 Very poor (0–10%)	Almost none	7–10 years
2	႔ Moderate (50–60%)	Light crop	7–10 years
3	🗹 Good (75–85%)	Medium crop	7–10 years
4	🗹 Very good (90–95%)	Strong crop	7–10 years
5+	Excellent (98–99%)	Full crop potential	7–10 years

🔽 Notes:

- Chinese chestnuts are **self-incompatible** and mostly **wind-pollinated**, so they require at least **one unrelated tree nearby** to produce nuts.
- Seedlings from diverse sources (like these) are ideal for cross-pollination and genetic resilience.
- Trees are cold-hardy, blight-resistant, and perfect for long-term nut production in southern Ontario.

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- Spacing: **7–10 m apart** for mature trees in an orchard or food forest setting.
- Excellent for wildlife habitat, shade, and long-term food security.

4 Ongoing Plant Care

- 1. Watering 20 L weekly during first two summers; mature trees tolerate brief droughts but crop best with 25 mm rain equivalent per week in midsummer.
- 2. Mulching 8 cm woodchip ring (keep

- 3. Soil Preparation Rip or loosen top 40 cm; incorporate 5 cm compost and 1 kg rock phosphate per planting hole to support root and burr formation.
- 4. **Pollination** Chinese chestnut is *selfincompatible*; plant at least two unrelated cultivars or seedlings within 25 m for reliable nut set.
- 5. **Companion Planting** Works well with nitrogenfixers (goumi, siberian peashrub) at dripline; understory of shadetolerant herbs or berry shrubs.

10 cm clear of trunk) to conserve mois-

3. Fertilisation Each spring broadcast

4. **Pruning** Train central leader for first

150 g balanced organic fertiliser per

trunkdiameter cm; excess nitrogen re-

ture and suppress weeds.

4 years; thereafter thin crowded interior branches in winter to boost light and airflow.

5. **Pest/Disease** Monitor for chestnut weevil; collect and heattreat dropped nuts at 49 řC for 30 min, or encourage poultry to glean fallen burs.

5 Harvesting and Storage

- Harvest Time Nuts drop free of burs SeptOct; rake daily to deter rodents.
- **Processing** Remove burs with leather gloves; cure nuts 7 days at 1518 řC, 60 % RH to sweeten starches.
- Storage Refrigerate in breathable bags 02 řC, 85 % RH up to 3 months; or freeze peeled kernels for yearround use.

6 Propagation

- Seed Sow fresh stratified nuts 5 cm deep in seedbeds protected from rodents; 5070 % germination.
- **Grafting** Whipandtongue scion grafts onto 1year seedlings in late spring for named cultivars.

7 Recipes and Uses

- Classic Roasted Chestnuts: Score shells, soak 10 min, roast at 200 řC for 20 min, peel while warm.
- PressureCooked Chestnuts: Score shells, place on a trivet with 2.5 cm water, cook at high pressure 10 min, allow *natural release* 10 min. Peelthe skins slip off easily while hot.
- **ChestnutPumpkin Soup:** Simmer 250 g peeled chestnuts with 500 g pumpkin, 1 L vegetable stock, sage, and salt; blend until velvety.
- Chestnut Flour Pancakes: Mix 150 mL chestnut flour, 150 mL light spelt flour, 5 mL baking powder, 1 egg, 250 mL oat milk; griddle until golden.

8 Summary

Blightresistant **Soft Chestnuts** thrive where American chestnut cannot, making them **the premier edible chestnut for Canadian orchards and food forests**. Plant a pair for dependable autumn harvests, wildlife support, and rotresistant timber that will serve generations.

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