

Australian Almond Industry Study Tour Spain/Portugal – May 2025

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australianalmonds.com.au

Spain-Portugal study tour - 2025

13th May – 24th May 2025

Thanks to our funding body and sponsors:

15 - growers, researchers, consultants, ABA staff

ABA board members

Led by Almond Board of Australia staff







Tour objectives:

- Observe practices and understand their production model - low yield and low inputs.
- Strengthen relationships and potential collaboration
- Report back to the Australian industry
- Future investment ideas

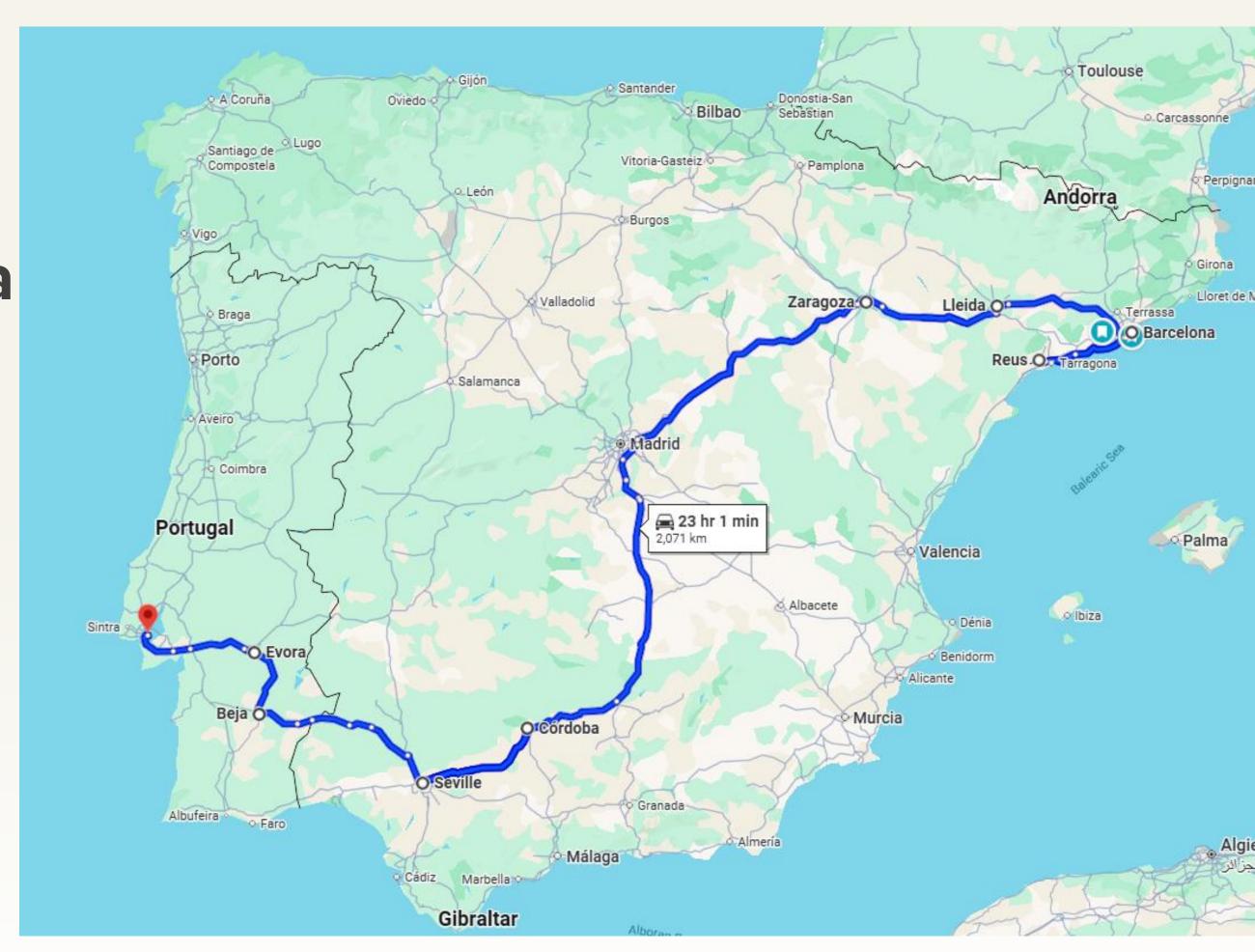






Spain-Portugal study tour - 2025

- Barcelona (Spain) to Beja
 (Portugal) aka Ilberian Peninsula
- 18 site visits
- The production equates to 33% of global area planted (similar area to California) and 9% global supply







Traditional rain-fed production



Ilberian growing areas and challenges

- North (Blue) cold, late frost, short growing season
- Coast (Red) lack of chill accumulation; lack of water
- Central (Green) lack of water
- South (Black) lack of water; most productive soils
- West (Yellow) Autumn rainy season, with 71% humidity and 30°C. Rapid expansion.







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10-15-year revolution

WATER

- Expansion of almonds by 34%
- Irrigation systems now 18% of production area; 4-6ML/ha







10-15-year revolution

VARIETIES & ROOTSTOCKS

- Self compatible high winds
- Late flowering avoids frost
- Productivity target 2tonne/ha
- Super high-density adaptation/ low vigour
- Hard-shell for pest and disease
- Water efficient RS & calcareous soils







10-15-year revolution

PRODUCTION SYSTEMS

- Off ground harvesting stones
- Super high density 25% of new orchards in Portugal
- Technologies and data
- In-field/on-farm hulling







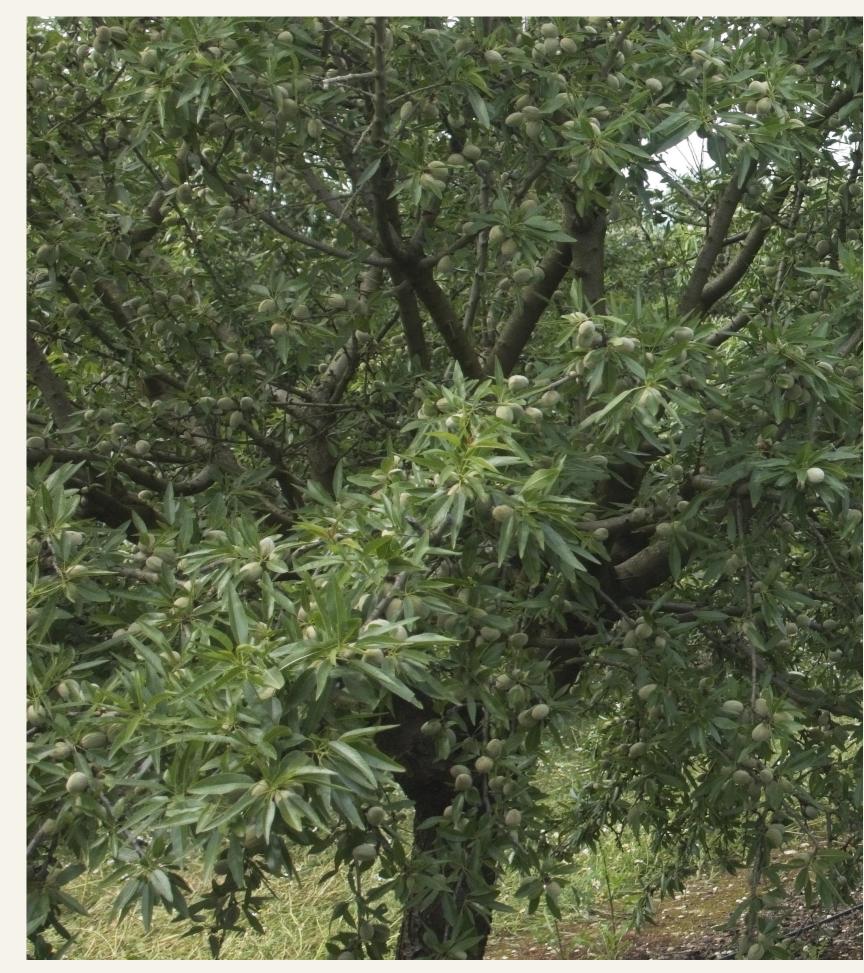
Production systems - conventional



- 6x5m(350 trees/ha)
- 4ML/ha (400mm rainfall)



Calcareous soil,
Standard vigor RS
GF677, 1-1.5m root
depth



- Isabelona
- 2,000kg/ha, alternative bearing

Production systems – super high density



- 1.25m x 3.5m (2,200 trees/ha)
- 5ML/ha (400mm rainfall)

- Dwarf RS Rootpac
 20, uses more water, Hedging
- - Lauranne
 - 2,200kg/ha

Traditional rain-fed production



Bolschare – Beja, Portugal



Picture courtesy: Peter Reynolds (Yenda Producers Cooperative) – plus others



Market and sustainability

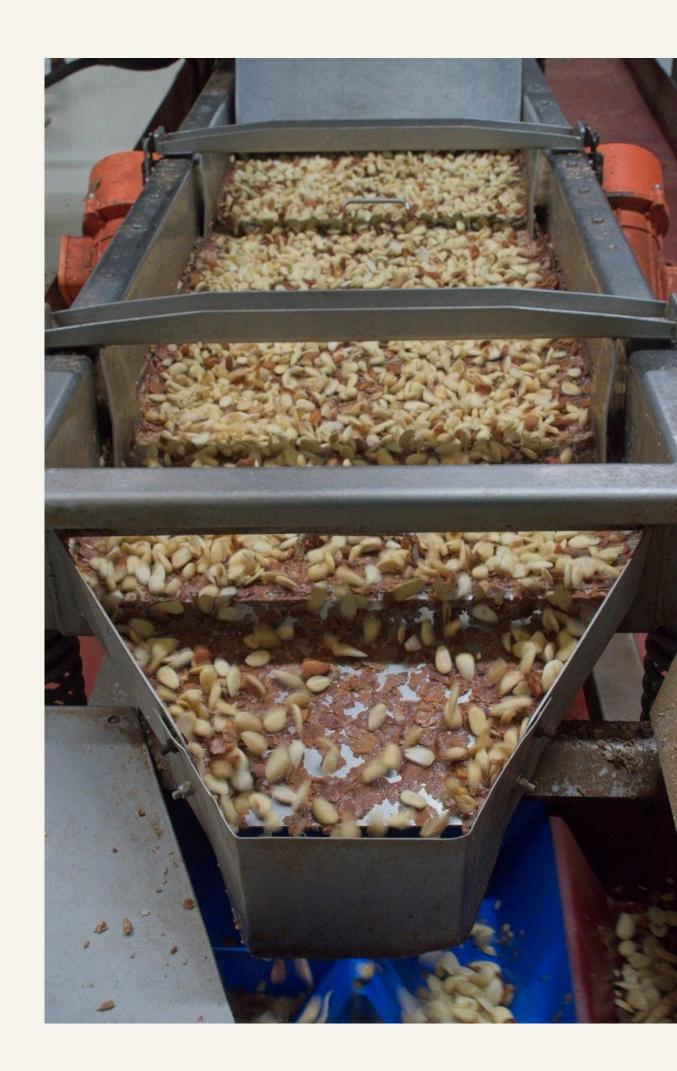
- European Union is main export market
- Hard shell European varieties for manufacture, Marzipan
- Sustainability reporting water & emissions
- Selling the story to consumers











EU regulatory requirements

- Limits on fertiliser use –
 100:50:150 NPK
- Limits on chemical sprays –
 4 FRAC chemical groups allowed (3,7,9,&11)









Off-ground harvesting



Balaguer (North

Spain)

Harvesting



- Tenias factory, Zaragoza
- Machines in Aust.(12) vs Spain (80)
- New specs for added height to 6m harvests 1ha / hour & pre-huller



ALI OF

Huller



On-farm Huller –
Owned by a grower group
good for hard-shell varieties
3 tonnes per hour
50,000 EURO or A\$89,350

Processing







Low yield / low input = RO eld 2 - 2.8 tonnes /ha



Cheaper input costs:

- Trees (\$5.72/tree)
- No beehive costs (self-fertile)
- Water price & less volume
- Labour \$22 (Spain) \$13 (Portugal);

SHD

- High upfront investment
- "Ongoing production costs lower than conventional" – ISFA
- Contract machine harvesting & hedging (synergy with olive industry)
- Smaller trees = less spray vol.
- Technology & mechanization
- Future-proof labour shortage



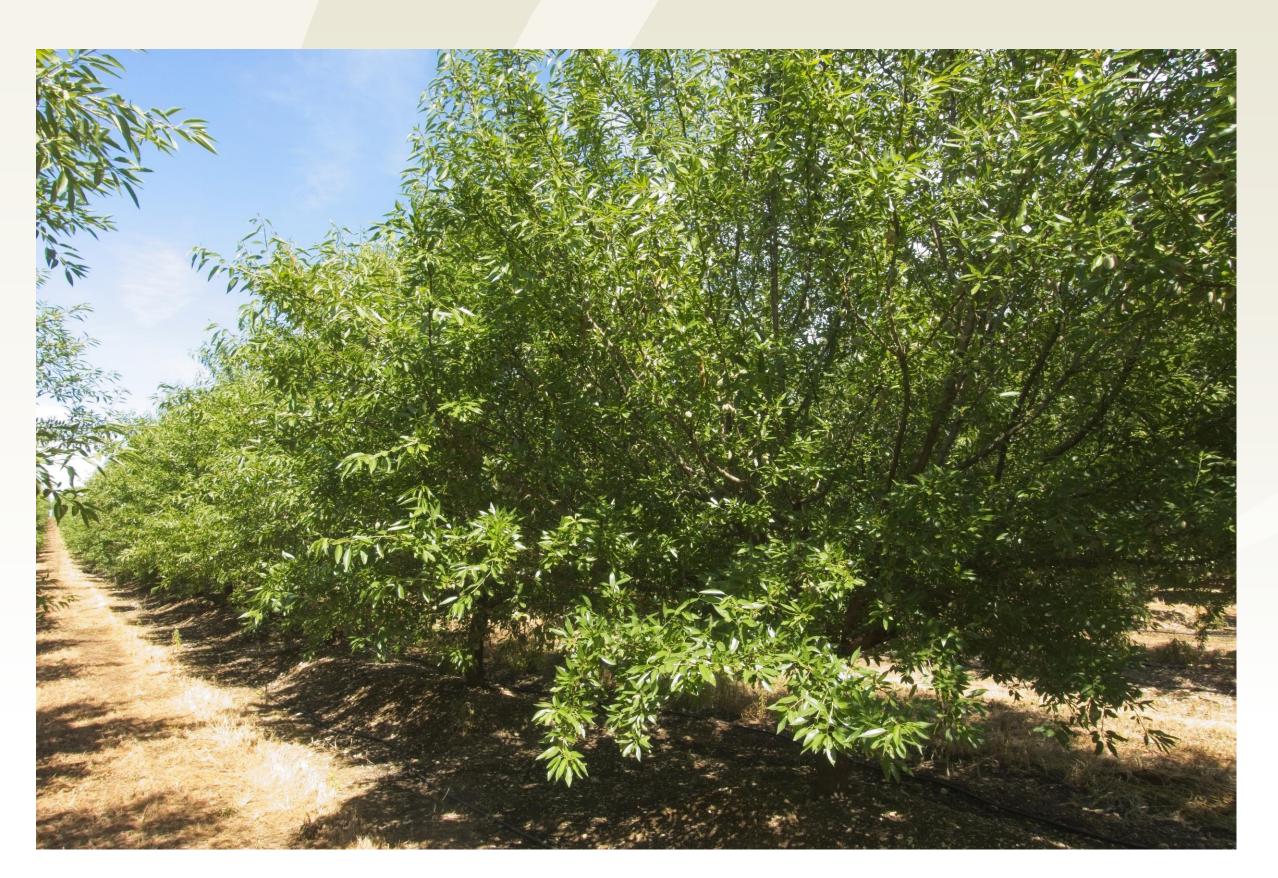
Rota Unica, Aljustrell

Californian production system and varieties, harvested off the ground. Issues with high humidity and managing disease.

Not all about SHD

Montana San Jose, Seville

Californian production system and harvested off the ground – European varieties on Garnem – 6ML, 7m x 5.5m, 2-2.5tonne/ha.



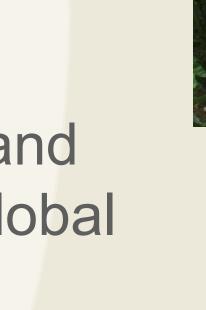
In Summary

The scale and innovation was impressive ...

Drivers of innovation:

- EU market regulations (fertiliser, chemicals);
- Limited water availability;
- Growing conditions (soils, wind, humidity rocks, seasonality of rain);
- Labour shortages;
- Adoption of European varieties;
- No industry body!

Irrigation; varieties and rootstocks and production systems = increase in global supply is likely.









Ideas for future investment

- Optimising density & production systems.
- Rootstocks and varietal selection for canopy management.
- Fertiliser and pruning practices.
- Pursue collaborations with researchers –
 plant pathology, disease management,
 and Xylella biosecurity response;
- On-farm hulling equipment hard-shell;
- Drying equipment and systems.

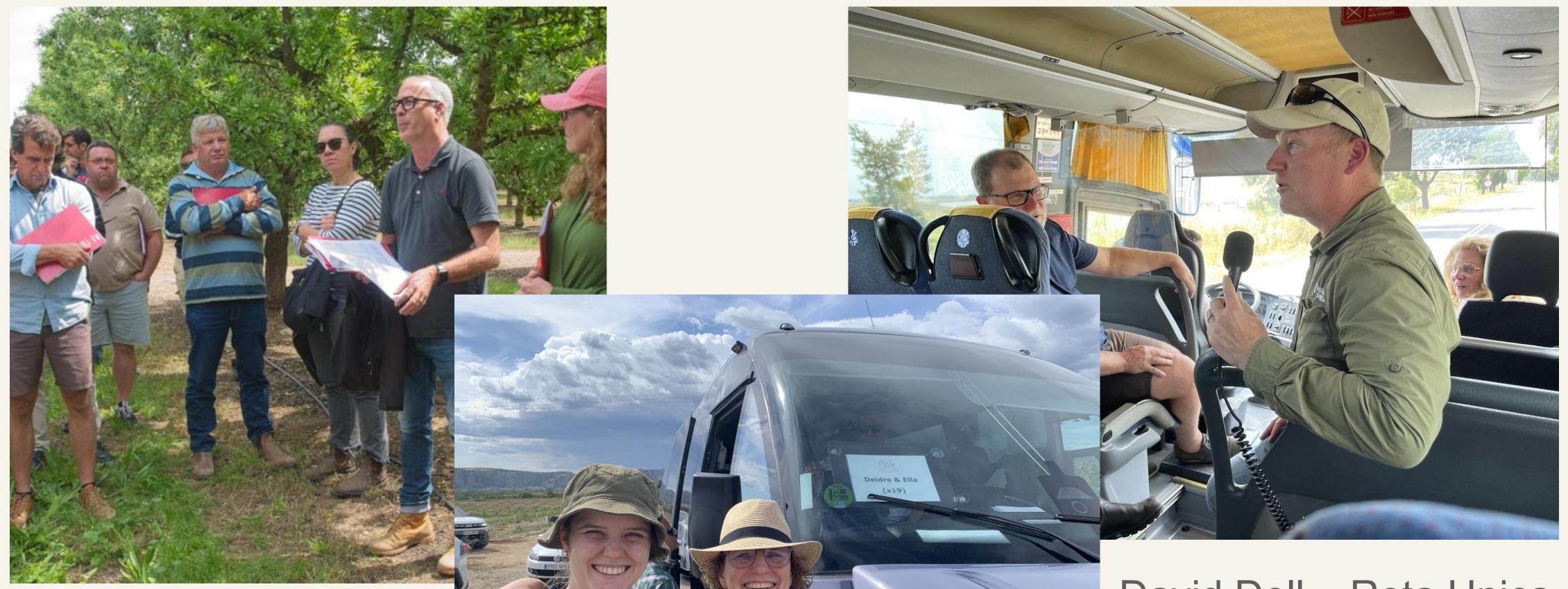








Big thank you to the organisers!



Xavier Miarnau - IRTA











Gracias y adios! Obrigado e Tchau!

