THE Haifa Australia team is looking forward to a solid year ahead, with production kicking back in at the company’s South Plant in Israel, ensuring the supply of its renowned high quality fertiliser products into the future.

Haifa now has a large inventory of products in Australia, ready to support growers right around the country.

One of our flagship products, Multi-K GG (Greenhouse Grade) potassium nitrate, is now available at all quality resellers.

Product quality will continue to be one of the main attributes that sets Haifa apart from other soluble fertiliser suppliers, with the company’s products leaving little to no residue in soils.

For example, when Multi-K fertilisers are applied, plants actively absorb both the nitrogen anion and the potassium cation. This unique property of Multi-K makes it the premium source of potassium, and, while it may be more expensive per kilogram than other options, it should be viewed as more efficient and thus more economic in the long run.

We are also excited to launch the new Haifa Cal™ Prime product, which has high concentration and near zero ammonium, so it will set new standards of calcium nitrate.

Haifa Cal Prime is ideal for greenhouse crops and its high concentration means benefits for growers. It will allow applications to be significantly reduced and savings to be made in labour and energy, as well as provide for less handling and transport.

Haifa Turbo-K™, the first ever nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium complex granular fertiliser to be based on potassium nitrate, also continues to prove popular.

It has the distinct advantage of increasing potassium uptake efficiency due to the high root acceptance of the nitrate nitrogen and the physiological need to balance it with additional cations. This synergy provides improved plant strength and health as well as better tolerance towards stresses, all resulting in higher yields and quality.

Ideally suited to planting and side dressing applications for horticultural crops, Haifa Turbo-K is helping Australian growers become more productive by limiting the additional salts applied to soils.

Once again, the Haifa Australia team is also looking forward to meeting with growers and the industry at major events this year. We will be at the Hort Connections event at the Brisbane Convention Centre in June and the Australian Almond Conference in October. We look forward to seeing you there!
Four years ago we started using Multicote Agri on the seed onion productions and each year the crop showed improvements. The plants are healthier for longer and this also reflects in the improved quality and yield.

PIETER SAAIMAN, CROP SOLUTION SPECIALIST, INTELIGRO, SOUTH AFRICA

Better crop performance with controlled release nutrition

By Gerrit Burger in South Africa

PRODUCING vegetable seed is a highly specialised process that requires accurate plant nutritional management. Pieter Saaiman, Crop Solution Specialist with Inteligro, knows all about onion seed growing. He is based in the important Clanwilliam production area of South Africa that is sought-after by seed companies due to the remoteness of the farms.

“Four years ago we started using Multicote™ Agri on the seed onion productions and each year the crop showed improvements,” Pieter said.

“The plants are healthier for longer and this also reflects in the improved quality and yield.”

Custom-made Multicote Agri fertiliser blends are produced according to local soil conditions and specific crop requirements. Although the bulk of the crop’s nutritional demand is provided by Multicote Agri, additional Haifa Turbo-K™ is also applied as a supplementary top-dress during the season.

More and more farmers are recognising the benefits of using Multicote Agri and are adapting their machinery to enable accurate fertiliser placement.

“The fertiliser placement is very important to ensure effective nutrient release and crop uptake,” Pieter said.

Not only does Multicote Agri ensure better nutrient utilisation by the plant, but it also results in less wastage and pollution to the environment.

“With continued monitoring of leaf nutrient levels throughout the season, it was noted that there are less fluctuations within the plant compared to conventional fertilisation practices,” Pieter said.

This is a very important advantage, as onions can grow up to seven months before the seed is ready to be harvested.

Managing fertiliser programs over such a long season can be very challenging. Thus, investing in Multicote Agri for vegetable seed production can offer big benefits to growers.

Multicote™ Agri

Based on Haifa’s polymer coating technology, Multicote™ Agri releases nutrients into soils in a gradual manner, matching plants’ requirements.

It also differs from other controlled release fertilisers because its release rate is governed by temperature, not moisture. This is important in ensuring the nutrients being supplied to plants are not lost during periods of high rainfall or over-watering.

Multicote™ Agri combines polymer-coated granules of nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium and magnesium, as well as non-coated, readily available nutrients. It is available with a variety of nutritional compositions and release features.
Costa almond operation in strong growth mode

LIKE many across the almond industry, the Costa family is busy expanding their almond growing enterprise, as well as their commercial hulling, shelling and packing business.

Today, brothers Phillip, Michael and Tony are the third generation at the helm after taking over from their father, Don, who earlier followed the footsteps of his own father.

The family’s original property at Angle Vale in the Northern Adelaide Plains comprises 70 hectares, while their holding near Swan Reach in the Riverland has expanded to 690ha, of which 480ha is approved for planting.

The Costa Brothers hulling and shelling operation has also been transferred to Swan Reach, where a new facility was recently commissioned and offers expanded capacity from handling 1500 tonnes to 5000t of kernels per season.

The facility will process material from as far north as Mildura, down to a region south of Adelaide.

While Costa Brothers is an approved huller and sheller for Almondco and the family’s produce heads to the company, it is also an independent facility for Riverland Almonds and it packs and returns produce to grower customers. Hull and shells are also sold for stockfeed.

At Angle Vale, some of the family’s trees are 20 years old and they have been replanting for the past five years. The orchard comprises Nonpareil, Carmel, Fritz, Peerless and Ne Plus varieties.

At Swan Reach, the existing orchard comprised trees ranging from 25 years old to 14 years old, including Nonpareil, Carmel, Fritz, Peerless and Ne Plus varieties.

The family planted another 40ha in 2014 and 35ha in 2016.

Phillip said they were planning for five stages of plantings with varieties including Nonpareil, as well as newer varieties Wood Colony and Monterey.

He said row spacing remained at 7 metres, but tree spacing was now at 5m, also enabled by the smaller, compact Wood Colony variety.

“The trends are toward a lighter coloured almond, and so the new varieties going in are lighter,” Phillip said.

“They are also higher yielding and are on better rootstocks – we are aiming for 1.4-1.5t per acre.

“On the heavier land at Angle Vale, we use the hybrid rootstock G627, whereas up on the sandy country at Swan Reach, we use Nemaguard.

The Wood Colony there is also on Cornerstone, which offers better vigour.”

The Swan Reach property has required significant infrastructure upgrades, including drilling through cliffs to install two 650-millimetre pipes.

Water quality and the conditions are much better at Swan Reach and they apply 10-14 megalitres/ha, while due to the salt content at Angle Vale, they “shandy” recycled water and groundwater and apply it at 8-10ML/ha.

Soil surveys at Swan Reach showed it was unsuitable for drip irrigation and so micro sprinklers provide full cover in the orchard, while at Angle Vale, 30 per cent of the orchard floor is covered.

Nutrition is fertigated and the full cover irrigation system also allows them to dry spread fertilisers. Any fungicide applications also have nutrients added.

Phillip said new plantings, they apply chicken compost and normally some gypsum, as well as a base fertiliser of MAP or an NPK product prior to planting from late June or July.

Nutrition strategy

Soil sampling followed by leaf sampling once growth begins to occur around September-October provides a guide on the effects of the base and pre-plant fertiliser applications and sets the course for the nutrition strategy.

“Once the leaves start, we feed them. We irrigate and fertigate every three days,” Phillip said.

“The nutrition really needs to be in proportion with the tree and in balance with yield. You want fruiting growth, not just vegetative growth.”

The Costas use Haifa’s Multi-K potassium nitrate throughout the season and Poly-Feed Greenhouse Grade NPK water soluble fertiliser from October onwards.

Safe for use with all irrigation and spraying systems, it provides plants with optimal, balanced nutrition throughout the growing season, feeding them according to their needs and thereby maximising nutrient use efficiency.

As highlighted in the Costa’s operations, Poly-Feed can also be used with water of varying quality, however a water test is always recommended, as well as a jar test to ensure compatibility.

“They have always been very good, high quality fertiliser products and we have no problems with their solubility. With cheaper products, you can get problems,” Phillip said.

“We also use calcium, urea and ammonium nitrate and we apply eight to 10 foliar treatments at Angle Vale and six to eight in the Riverland, with the drier conditions there.

“We use different blends at Angle Vale because of the water. The recycled water can be 1500 ppm of salts and the ground water 600-700 ppm, whereas in the Riverland it is 200-300 ppm.

“Over an annual period, we apply 200 kilograms/ha of elemental N, 50kg/ha of P of 400kg/ha of K. Two-thirds of the nutrition is applied from July to November and the last third is applied post-harvest, when the tree is storing reserves for the new season.

“Our soils are fairly high in potassium, but we have previously taken samples and thought no more would be required, but then the potassium hasn't been available at critical demand periods.”

He said they use about half the nutrition rates in year two and three before then applying the full program.

Click for further info

PHILLIP COSTA

SWAN REACH, SA
Improved almond water use driving Californian production

with Blake Sanden Irrigation & Agronomy Farm Advisor, University of California (Cooperative Extension)

SIMILAR to Australia, the driver of success for the Californian almond industry has been improved understanding of almond water use and fertility needs, as well as increased planting density.

Over the past 20 years, almonds and pistachios have become the most common crop alternatives to cotton in the San Joaquin Valley. California’s bearing almond acreage increased from 169,160 hectares in 1995 to 449,210ha in 2015, while cotton acreage declined from 648,000ha to a low 67,580ha in the same period.

At the same time, average yields increased from 990 to 2,380 kilograms/ha, with some exceptional fields achieving 5000kg/ha.

Early University of California research from the 1960s put the peak season July almond crop coefficient (Kc) at 0.95, meaning the average orchard in the San Joaquin Valley should use about 1060 millimetres of water.

Later trials by Goldhammer and Sanden from 2005-2012 found a peak Kc value closer to 1.1 and total water use of 1320mm was needed for optimal yield. In fact, the Goldhammer work showed a very close correlation between applied water and increased yields.

The irony for California was the confirmation of a greater capacity for these trees to use water at the same time that significant drought and environmental decisions limited the availability of surface water. In fact, some west San Joaquin Valley growers had to buy open market water for the availability of surface water. In fact, some west San Joaquin Valley growers had to buy open market water for the availability of surface water.

Hence, a large research effort over the last 10 years has focused on drought/deficit irrigation impacts on almond production.

Starting in 2012, the Almond Board of California funded a long-term State-wide, three location almond ET production function trial to establish the net impact of deficit irrigation on almonds from the south end (150-250mm rainfall) to the north end (400-600 mm rainfall) of the great Central Valley.

Basically, it retrofitted the irrigation system in a mature orchard to apply 70,80,90,100 and 110 per cent of calculated evapotranspiration (ET) to a 63.5ha production field. The following figures are for the southernmost field of this project in Kern County, near Bakersfield.

Of paramount importance to growers is a field monitoring strategy that gives comprehensive and accurate feedback on the real-time adequacy of available water to the crop.

CERES aerial imagery uses canopy temperature, vapor pressure deficit and a proprietary algorithm to calculate stomatal conductance as the flow of water vapor from the leaf, to estimate field-wide stress.

Figure 1 shows the excellent correlation of the average CERES conductance measurements for 9 flyovers from March 25 to September 22, 2015, with total applied water for 50 metered plots across the trial (R² = 0.727).

There is considerable variability of total applied water, which does a good job of covering the 70-110pc range, but it is not perfectly clumped into our five exact percentage treatment groups.

Figure 2 is a typical colourised image from one of these flights, clearly showing the stress in the 70-90pc irrigation plots.

So how well does this water status indicator translate into a water production function and the relationship of this stress to actual kernel yield? Even though a tight relationship is shown with the CERES conductance, applied water and experimental treatments, there is only a 0.23 R² for kernel yield as a function of average conductance (Figure 3).

When kernel yield is plotted as a function of actual applied water (940-1650mm), the R² improves only slightly to 0.24 (Figure 4). This is pretty sloppy and only a statistically significant yield reduction (about 19pc) for the 30pc irrigation deficit. Individual tree ET calculated from applied water and neutron probe soil moisture changes to a 3m depth did not improve this correlation (R² = 0.228).

The research showed that mature almonds stress quickly, but this doesn’t always mean significant yield loss. A variety of plant stress and soil moisture metrics have some relationship to final yield, but none are the perfect predictor. Of course, bloom and nutrition are significant.

- Almond and pistachio acreage has increased rapidly in California’s San Joaquin Valley over past 20 years.
- Research to determine optimal almond yield shows strong correlation with applied water.
- New research focuses on impact of drought and declining water availability.
- Statistically, a 30 per cent reduction in irrigation shows a 19pc yield deficit.
- Bloom and nutrition are significant.
Service sets Mirco apart for expanding Baldivis business

BALDIVIS grower Sam Calameri has fond memories of purchasing the first tractor ever sold by brothers Vince and Peter Mirco, Mirco Bros. It was in 1978, 10 years after Mirco Bros was established and they had just expanded into selling machinery to service the local farming community.

As the family owned and run company celebrates its 50th year, Sam recently caught up with Mirco Bros Director Michael Mirco and Sales Manager Rob Illiano to reflect on their longstanding affiliation.

“We’ve still got that tractor,” Sam laughed.

“And after all these years we’re still working with Mirco – and that’s because of the service.

“Back then, Vince and Peter would take the shirts of their backs and give to you – that’s how much they cared about their customers.

“If we had a breakdown on a Sunday, they would happily open the shop to help us out. People weren’t just their clients, they’re friends.”

Mirco Bros Senior Manager Michael Mirco and Sales Manager Rob Illiano (right) with Baldivis grower Sam Calameri overlooking some of the family’s carrot crop. Sam recently reflected on his strong relationship with Mirco Bros, which is celebrating its 50th anniversary this year, since buying the first tractor ever sold by the business in 1978.

That relationship has only strengthened over the years and Sam said Mirco played a key role in his family’s business, Baldivis Farms, providing quality products and service to help them produce premium produce.

Farming in Baldivis since 1974, Sam and his family partners currently grow carrots, cauliflower and potatoes over 40 hectares.

They also have a 7000m² greenhouse with Nutrient Film Technique (NFT) system used to grow decorative lettuce, marketed as Fresh Focus.

The greenhouse is the most recent addition to the farm and Sam said it was a vital step of diversification to help them achieve economy of scale, which was a constant struggle.

It allows them to grow 1.5 million plants per year, in 12 cycles.

“It’s precision farming and there is no room for error,” Sam said.

“Growing like this has made us look for more precision in our broadacre farming too.”

Another factor in their success has been a focus on premium nutrition during the growing process, which is why Sam said Haifa was their preferred brand of fertilisers, recommended and supplied by the team at Mirco.

Through their fertigation system, they apply Haifa Multi-K (potassium nitrate), MKP (mono-potassium phosphate) and Cal (calcium nitrate) to their broadacre crops and MAP (mono-ammonium phosphate) in the greenhouse through the NFT system.

“The quality is outstanding,” Sam said.

“It’s easy, flowable and doesn’t cause blockages like many other products do – we don’t have time to be messing around with that.

“Presentation is important and it’s something Haifa does really well, from the actual product through the packaging.”

Haifa, recommended and supplied by the team at Mirco Bros, is our preferred brand of fertilisers. The quality is outstanding. It’s easy, flowable and doesn’t cause blockages like many other products do – we don’t have to time to be messing around with that.

SAM CALAMERI,
BALDIVIS, WA

MIRCO CELEBRATING 50 YEARS

Mirco Bros Sales Manager Rob Illiano, Senior Manager Martin Mirco, Senior Manager Michael Mirco and owner Vince Mirco with some of the range of high quality fertilisers from Haifa at their Henderson head office.

Celebrating 50 years of business this year, Mirco Bros is as strong as ever thanks to the solid foundations built by its founders, Vince and Peter Mirco. What began as a humble shop in Spearwood supplying various goods and services to the local market gardening community, has grown into one of the most trusted names in agriculture and horticulture in WA.

The Mirco Bros head office is located at Henderson, with branches at Neerabup and Manjimup and a dedicated machinery division based at Bibra Lake.

- Careful balance of K, Mg and S for pre-plant or side dressings
- Optimal ratio of ammonium and nitrate
- Minimum sodium and chloride
- Highly soluble, uniform granules for enhanced plant-availability and high use efficiency
- Higher analysis than other granular NPK fertilisers, reducing transport and improving value
Israel's avocado growers share success secrets

Strong and vital seedlings, shiny and saturated-colored leaves, developed canopy and rapid yield – these are just a few of the results reported by avocado growers in Western Galilee, Israel, who fertilise young groves with Multicote Agri.

By Yasmin Lahav

To judge by their love for the fruit, satisfaction from their work, dedication to their profession, and their smiling faces, avocado growers are happy people. This is how you feel, probably, when you hold large areas of the fruit that has earned the nickname 'The Green Gold.'

According to export figures from the Israeli Fruit Council, avocado permanently occupies the second place after citrus fruit. For Israeli consumers, avocado is already a regular part of their diet. However, the challenging conditions faced by Israeli agriculture compel even the avocado growers to become more efficient, to improve yield, and to meet increasing demand for the fruit.

A decade ago, Haifa, a company known for its efforts to provide farmers with plant nutrition solutions appropriate for their needs, brought to Israeli avocado growers the good news of nutrition with Multicote – the advanced controlled release fertilizer. Haifa developed a series of formulas specifically customised to the needs of the avocado crop and its growing conditions.

We travelled to Western Galilee, one of the leading avocado-growing regions in Israel, to meet the farmers on site and to hear about their Multicote experience, especially in the young groves. The first avocado groves were planted in Western Galilee in the 60s and nowadays the region supplies around 30 percent of the entire avocado crop in the county, most of which is marketed for export to Western Europe.

At Shavei Zion, a small village located by the Mediterranean, the hidden potential of the avocado was recognised several years ago. It turned from being an exotic fruit into a consumable product and the grove was expanded from 20 to 70 hectares by converting areas of field crops into avocado groves. The process was led by Nimrod Wolf, avocado operation manager, who moved to Shavei Zion and has supervised the groves for the last six years. The varieties grown here are mainly Hass, some Ettinger and a small area of end-of-season varieties.

Nimrod said.

"Research always involves risks, so the first time, in 2013, we started with just a small 1ha sub-plot under careful control. During 2014, encouraged by the results, we used Multicote when planting 1.5ha. We chose a formula with release longevity of eight months. This year we planted an additional 10ha, employing a better-suited, 12-month-release formula."

What, in your opinion, are the advantages of Multicote?

"Multicote supports the fantasy that we growers indulge in – that we can stop bothering with fertilisation equipment such as pumps and tanks, operating them and handling technical failures. I now enjoy this fertilisation product that I can rely on. Moreover, in recent years we have realised that we need to fertilise during the winter too, as the roots are still active in the relatively warm Israeli winters. Activated by rain, Multicote ensures that nutrients are available to the tree at adequate rates. The stable nutrition that Multicote provides is ideal for a climate characterised by short periods of heavy rain, with long dry breaks in between, during which we sometimes have to irrigate.

While looking at the young grove, Nimrod concluded: "The bottom line is that we see the results. The seedlings look stronger and more vigorous with lush-colored leaves. They develop better and faster, and the tree bears fruit sooner."

Another representative of the younger generation of avocado growers is Tomer Levi, the coordinator of the groves of Kibbutz Ga'aton.

"I started working in avocado cultivation about 15 years ago and have been involved ever since. I have performed all the jobs in the grove: labourer, irrigation worker, supervisor.

Now, as the general coordinator, I like my work very much. May I even say – I am addicted to it. It's interesting and challenging. I feel free to implement new ideas and later witness the results," Tomer said.

In Ga'aton too, the success of the operation led to a significant expansion of the groves, which currently cover 110ha, with plans for further expansion to 140ha.

"I believe that this is the optimal size for an avocado grove. We weren't particularly efficient when we had just a 50ha grove," Tomer said.

Tell us about your experience with Haifa's Multicote

"We have been working with Multicote for 10 years now and it has proven itself. It's like spoon-feeding a baby.

A week or two after planting we apply the fertiliser in the soil, 40-50 centimetres from the trunk; we place the dripper above it; and the water drips onto the fertiliser and dissolves it. By the capillarity, the fertiliser flows in a uniform manner to the entire watered zone. The root finds an area where it can be established easily and absorb the minerals. We don't have to do anything else. We work with an eight-month formula and this is sufficient for the whole irrigation season, from spring to autumn. With liquid fertiliser, it could be difficult to feed the young plants. The sapling's root system is not developed enough and the plant has difficulty finding the fertiliser. Moreover, after fertilising, I continue irrigating and the fertilisers are being washed away. It's too cumbersome method."

And what are the results?

"The notable results are the healthy green color of the trees, with shiny leaves; there is new growth at the tips; and the trees appear to be in excellent condition. One plot here is three years old; it covers 6.5ha; it was fertilised only with Multicote; and we have already pruned the trees twice. You can really see that the trees are very uniform in color and in the size of their leaves. It's amazing! I can tell you with certainty that in the young plots where Multicote fertiliser has been used, the avocado trees have grown faster and the canopy has developed better as compared to other plots."

But not only the young growers in the Western Galilee are the only ones to adopt Multicote.

Cont. next page
Dr Avner Silber, who works for the University of Melbourne's Dookie Campus, attended the industry's national conference last year. The conference updated the fertiliser industry on fertiliser and irrigation applications, which are critical as well – particularly on-farm research in Israel is adopted.

Dr Silber said the application of fertilisers and irrigation applications to the physiology of avocado groves are critical during the growth period. Understanding the pheno-ology process of avocado is necessary for an optimum fertilisation regime.

He said phosphorus was a critical nutrient for the high energy content in avocado. "Many growers also don’t realise P might not be available."

Dr Silber said drip irrigation was the most efficient way to deliver nutrients to avocado crops – and was more energy efficient. He said it allowed nutrients to be delivered to trees at times when large amounts of irrigation water may not be needed or desired.

**Investment**

Meanwhile, with significant new investment occurring in the avocado industry, Haifa Australia Managing Director Trevor Dennis said Dr Silber’s research could offer the opportunity to better direct future investments.

"With any new investment, people should think about what they are exactly doing and to do it properly – not just the way they may have done it before," Mr Dennis said.
HAIFA Australia, one of the major suppliers of water soluble nutrients to the country’s horticulture industries, has signed up to the Farm Waste Recovery (FWR) program for the collection and recycling of fertiliser packaging and is urging other suppliers and commodity groups to jump on board.

Used fertiliser packaging has become a scourge on the landscape and at landfill sites in various areas and FWR commenced in September 2015 to efficiently manage packaging waste disposal for manufacturers; industry operators, producers and associations; and local councils.

The FWR stewardship program effectively helps companies to protect their brands and reputation, as well as maintain a strong commitment to the environment and their corporate and social responsibilities.

By June 2016, FWR recovered more than 300 tonnes of plastic. In June 2017, this increased to more than 1000t and so far this year, 1790t has been recovered.

FWR is targeting the collection of 600,000 bulk fertiliser bags this season, which would equate to 2000t of plastic – enough to make 10,000 park benches.

Stephen Richards of FWR said bags were not manufactured in Australia and across all industries, 10 million bulk bags were imported every year, amounting to 33,000t of plastic. Most of the bags had either gone into landfill or were disposed of inappropriately.

Stephen said FWR sorts and collects manufacturer’s bags for those involved in its stewardship program. Bags collected in south-eastern Australia are then processed in Geelong, while those collected in northern and Western Australia, where there are no local facilities, are processed in Asia.

“Some areas, we are now collecting 80 per cent of the bulk fertiliser bags that are sold,” Stephen said.

Haifa Australia is one of the first specialty fertiliser suppliers to join other major companies in the FWR stewardship program and recycling of fertiliser packaging, including Impact Fertilisers and Incitec Pivot Fertilisers, which were involved in an initial successful trial of the program.

Haifa is a major supplier of potassium nitrate and has had strong success in Australia with its Multi-K potassium nitrate, Poly-Feed soluble nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium formulas, and more recently with its specialist Multicote controlled release nutrition products. It has a strong brand in the horticulture, vegetable and nursery industries, distributing in all states through the country’s major horticultural suppliers and pastoral houses.

Haifa Australia Managing Director Trevor Dennis said the company was pleased to sign up to the FWR stewardship program and recycling of fertiliser packaging to protect its brands and, importantly, the environment.

“The recycling program will help to reduce landfill and also create Australian jobs,” Trevor said.

In his role as a board member of Fertilizer Waste Recovery Australia, Trevor recently convened a meeting with other specialty fertiliser companies, encouraging them to join the program and help address the issue of mounting fertiliser packaging in landfill.

He also recently met with Jason Robinson of almond company, Select Harvests. The almond industry is keen to be involved in the program.

Stephen said he was thrilled Haifa Australia had joined FWR and that Trevor was looking to seize the benefits of its program for the horticulture industries.

“We are hoping to expand to as many organisations as possible and we are looking to work strongly with commodity groups for the benefit of their members.”

He said large commodity groups like the almond sector would be able to have their own FWR collection sites.