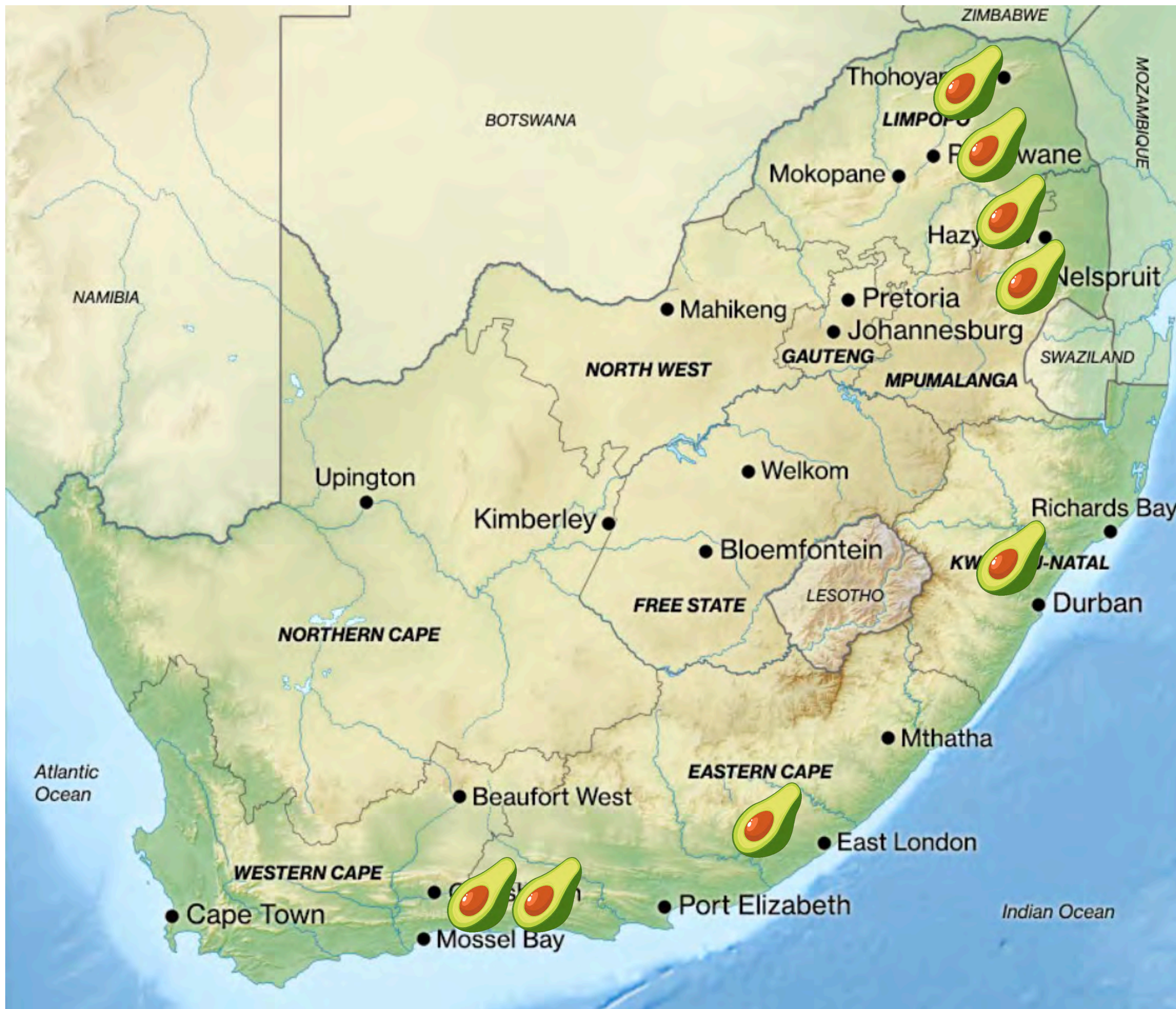


# How innovation and technology are being used to develop new avocado groves in South Africa

Guy Witney, Independent  
Agricultural Consultant,  
George, South Africa





Traditionally avocados were grown in the northeastern parts of South Africa where climate, soil type, and water availability/ quality were considered highly suited to commercial production of export quality fruit.

In the last two decades advances in variety and rootstock breeding, propagation techniques, orchard soil preparation, precision agriculture and crop protection have allowed the industry to expand into new production areas.

# The role of clonal rootstocks in opening new avocado production areas in South Africa:

Advances in clonal rootstocks, particularly the introduction of Dusa and Bounty has allowed expansion into areas with soils previously considered marginal for avocado production.

Work by David Crowley at UCR was some of the first to show 'Dusa' as an excellent rootstock in saline conditions.





**Hass and Reed  
on WI seedling YR 5**

**Hass and Reed  
on Dusa YR 4**

**Maluma on Dusa  
YR 5**

# The role of new cultivars in opening new avocado production areas in South Africa:

Maluma, Lamb Hass, and GEM, all introduced in the last three decades, have expanded the seasonality of Hass-like fruit on markets.

When grown in the late season, cooler, maritime climate of the Southern Cape coast, these have allowed for year-round avocado production in South Africa.

This provides critical local market and export continuity.





## Advances in nursery propagation techniques have opened new avocado production areas in South Africa:

Work by the late Andre Ernst and Reuben Hofshi on perfecting a modified Frolich propagation technique for avocados now called micro-clonal propagation has revolutionized the South African avocado nursery business.

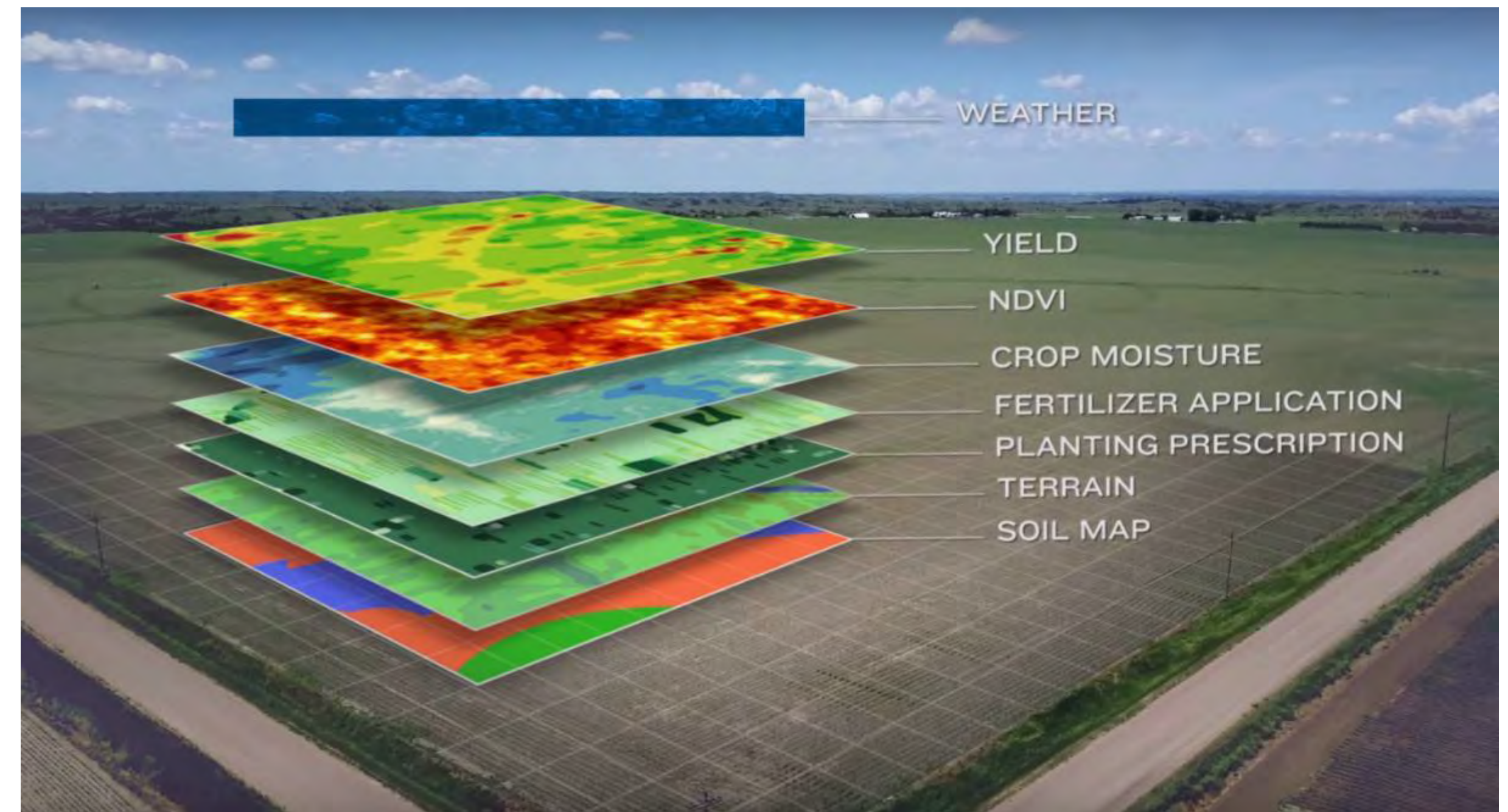
Tens of thousands of micro-clonal trees can be moved by air and road freight to distant locations to be grown out in local nurseries.







Precision agriculture is opening new avocado production areas by reducing risks through information gathering:



New areas, often with non-conventional soil, water and weather conditions for avocado growing, require collection of multiple layers of specialized and precise information to ensure success.

Growers on the southern coast of the Western Cape Province use state of the art site analyses to determine what adjustments need to be made to soil nutrient content, pH, water permeability, water runoff and other parameters.

Adjustments are made with GPS driven systems that deliver precise amounts of ameliorate materials on a predetermined grid.

# Irrigation Water

We have started avocado farming in a water scarce area.

The first and most important thing is to determine there is a secure licensed allocation of sufficient, reliable, good quality irrigation water for the property.

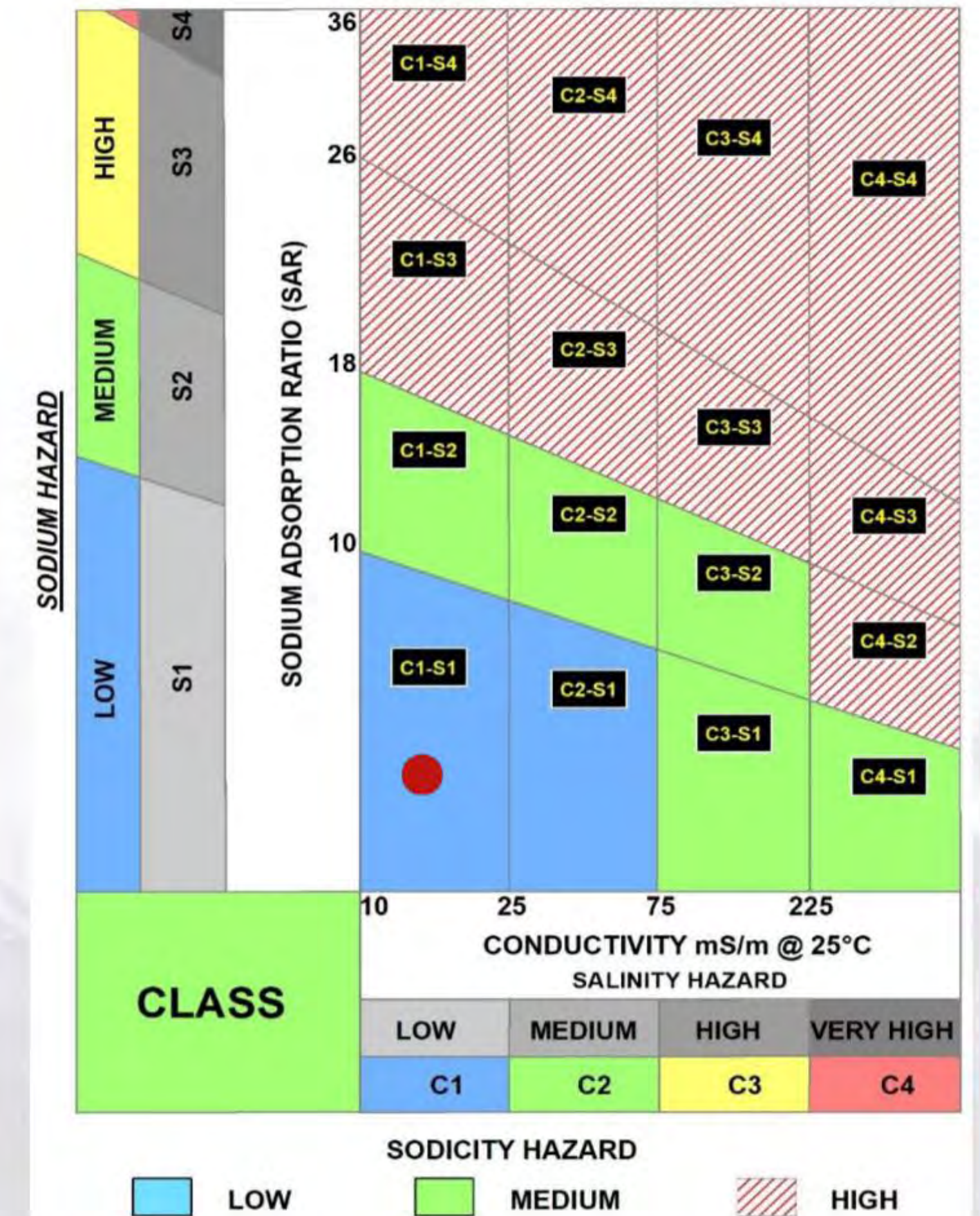
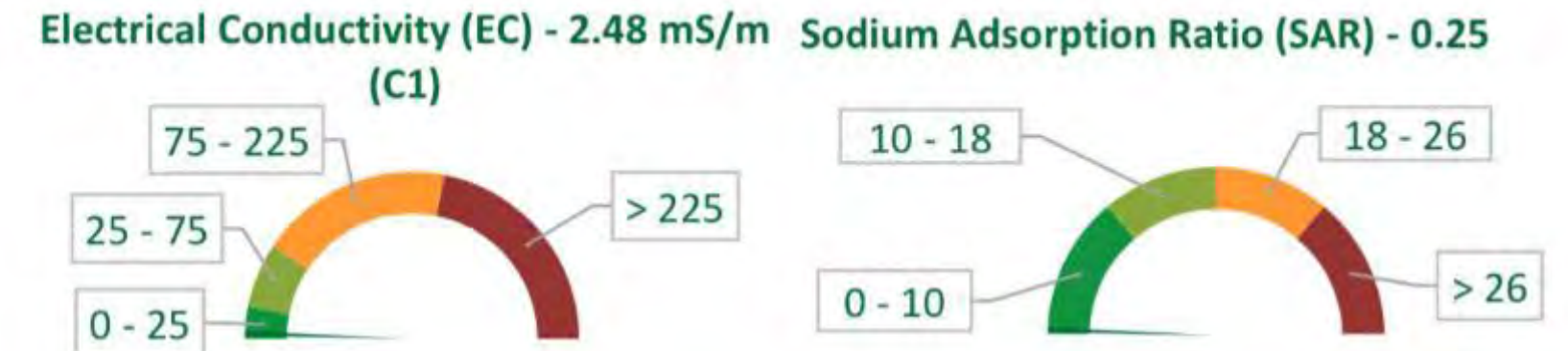


Client:  
 Farm:  
 Sample date: 2022/10/26  
 Sample number: W6-31496 AT  
 Water source: Borehole  
 Crop: -  
 Cultivar: -  
 Agronomist: Bernice de Wet  
 Agent: n/a

irrigation

| Ca   | Mg   | K     | Na   | NH <sub>4</sub> -N | SO <sub>4</sub> | NO <sub>3</sub> -N | Cl   | H <sub>2</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> | CO <sub>3</sub> | HCO <sub>3</sub> |
|------|------|-------|------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|------|--------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| mg/l | mg/l | mg/l  | mg/l | mg/l               | mg/l            | mg/l               | mg/l | mg/l                           | mg/l            | mg/l             |
| 0.80 | 0.21 | <10   | 0.98 | 0.31               | 0.41            | <0.01              | 1.99 | <0.75                          | 0.00            | 12.57            |
| EC   | pH   | TDS   | SAR  | CLASS              | Fe              | Mn                 | Cu   | Zn                             | B               |                  |
| mS/m |      | mg/l  |      |                    | µg/l            | µg/l               | µg/l | µg/l                           | µg/l            |                  |
| 2.48 | 5.70 | 16.00 | 0.25 | C1:S1              | 1166.67         | 19.61              | <20  | 63.04                          | <20             |                  |

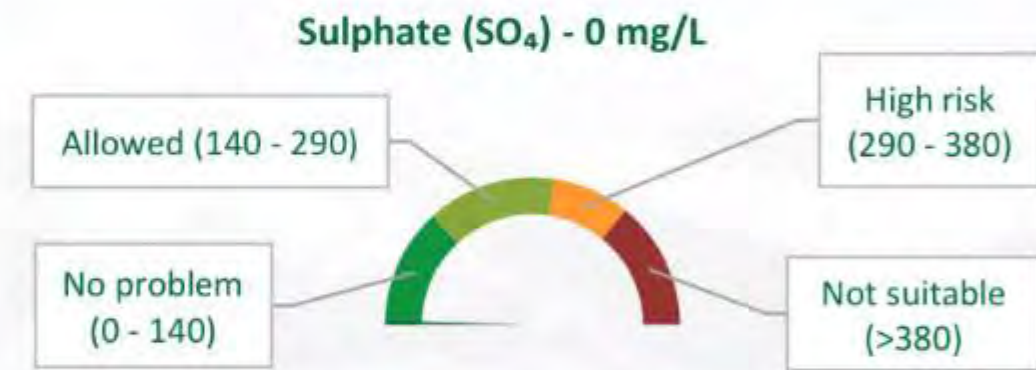
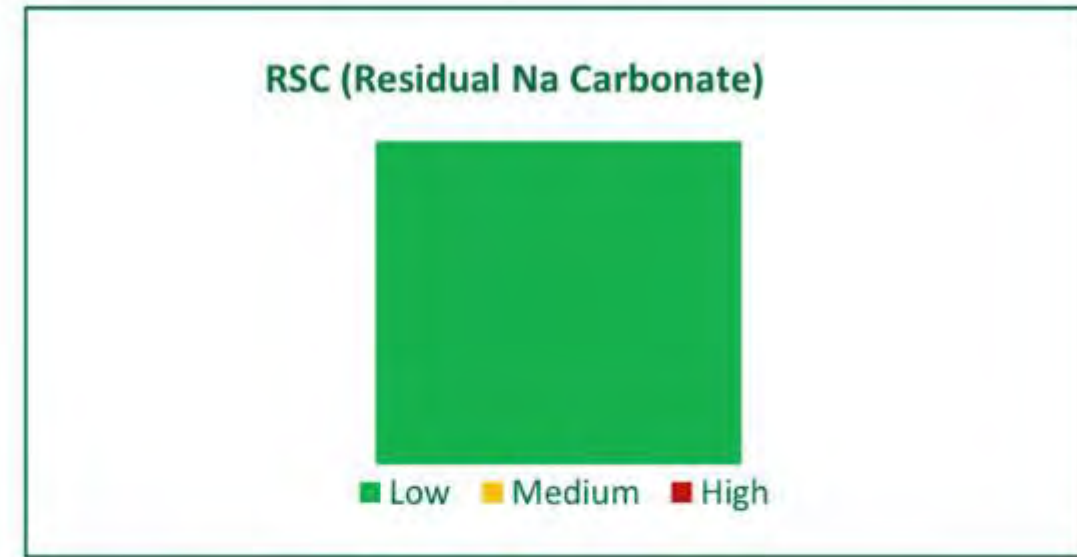
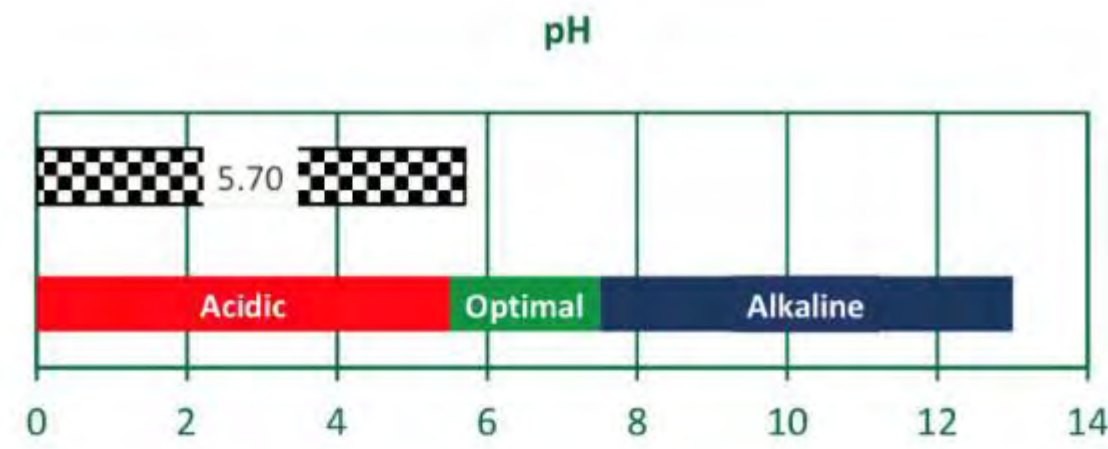
T: +27 21 300 0543  
 E: info@agritechnovation.co.za  
 A: Agri Business Park, 5 Louw Street,  
 Wellington Industrial Area, 7654  
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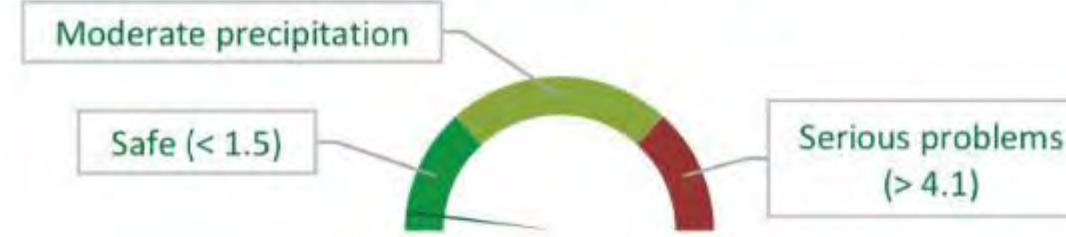
# Irrigation Water

We have started avocado farming in a water scarce area.

The first and most important thing is to determine there is a secure licensed allocation of sufficient, reliable, good quality irrigation water for the property.



Bicarbonate (HCO<sub>3</sub>) - 0.2 me/L



Maximum allowed conductivity of irrigation water, without yield loss, for different crops.

| Electrical Conductivity (EC) - 2.48 mS/m |      |            |      |
|--|------|------------|------|
| Crop                                     | mS/m | Crop       | mS/m |
| Wheat                                    | 400  | Cotton     | 510  |
| Sugar beet                               | 470  | Rice       | 200  |
| Sugar Cane                               | 110  | Flax       | 110  |
| Beans                                    | 70   | Maize      | 110  |
| Soybean                                  | 330  | Peanuts    | 210  |
| Grapefruit                               | 120  | Oranges    | 110  |
| Apricot                                  | 110  | Peach      | 110  |
| Date                                     | 270  | Almond     | 100  |
| Grapes                                   | 100  | Plum       | 100  |
| Strawberries                             | 70   | Beetroot   | 270  |
| Brussels Sprout                          | 190  | Cucumber   | 170  |
| Tomato                                   | 170  | Lettuce    | 90   |
| Spinach                                  | 130  | Cabbage    | 120  |
| Potatoes                                 | 110  | Sweet corn | 110  |
| Sweet Potato                             | 100  | Onions     | 80   |
| Carrots                                  | 70   | Lucerne    | 130  |

## Ask your water

### RECOMMENDATIONS

The salt content of this water source is very low, which will avoid the build-up of salts in the soil profile and preserve plant-available water over time. However, the low EC will likely result in reduced infiltration over time, due to the leaching of ions from the top layer of soil and dispersal of soil particles. The water pH is in the ideal range for irrigation purposes. Due to the low alkalinity, addition of fertilisers to the water may result in fluctuations in pH. The levels of toxicity-inducing ions are low and should not be problematic. The concentration of Fe is high, which will likely cause problems with drip emitter clogging.

| Boron sensitivity |      |
|-------------------|------|
| Boron (B) mg/L    | 0.00 |
| Bramble Berry     |      |
| Lemon             |      |
| Strawberries      |      |
| Avocado           |      |
| Apricot           |      |
| Grapes            |      |
| Peanuts           |      |
| Cherries          |      |
| Wheat             |      |
| Oranges           |      |
| Sweet Potato      |      |
| Peach             |      |
| Pecan nuts        |      |
| Grapefruit        |      |
| Plums             |      |
| Sunflower         |      |
| Onions            |      |
| Figs              |      |
| Potato            |      |
| Broccoli          |      |
| Peas              |      |
| Cucumber          |      |
| Radish            |      |
| Lettuce           |      |
| Carrot            |      |
| Cauliflower       |      |
| Cabbage           |      |
| Maize             |      |
| Mustard           |      |
| Tobacco           |      |
| Oat               |      |
| Beetroot          |      |
| Lucerne           |      |
| Tomatoes          |      |
| Asparagus         |      |
| Cotton            |      |
| Celery            |      |
| Sorghum           |      |

| Chloride - leaf damage |     |
|------------------------|-----|
| Chloride (Cl) mg/L     | 2.0 |
| Almond                 |     |
| Apricot                |     |
| Citrus                 |     |
| Plum                   |     |
| Chilli Pepper          |     |
| Grapes                 |     |
| Potato                 |     |
| Tomato                 |     |
| Barley                 |     |
| Maize                  |     |
| Cucumber               |     |
| Lucerne                |     |
| Sesame                 |     |
| Sorghum                |     |
| Cauliflower            |     |
| Cotton                 |     |
| Sugarbeet              |     |
| Sunflower              |     |

| Corrosion Index |                        |
|-----------------|------------------------|
|                 | 0.32                   |
|                 | < 0.8 - non aggressive |

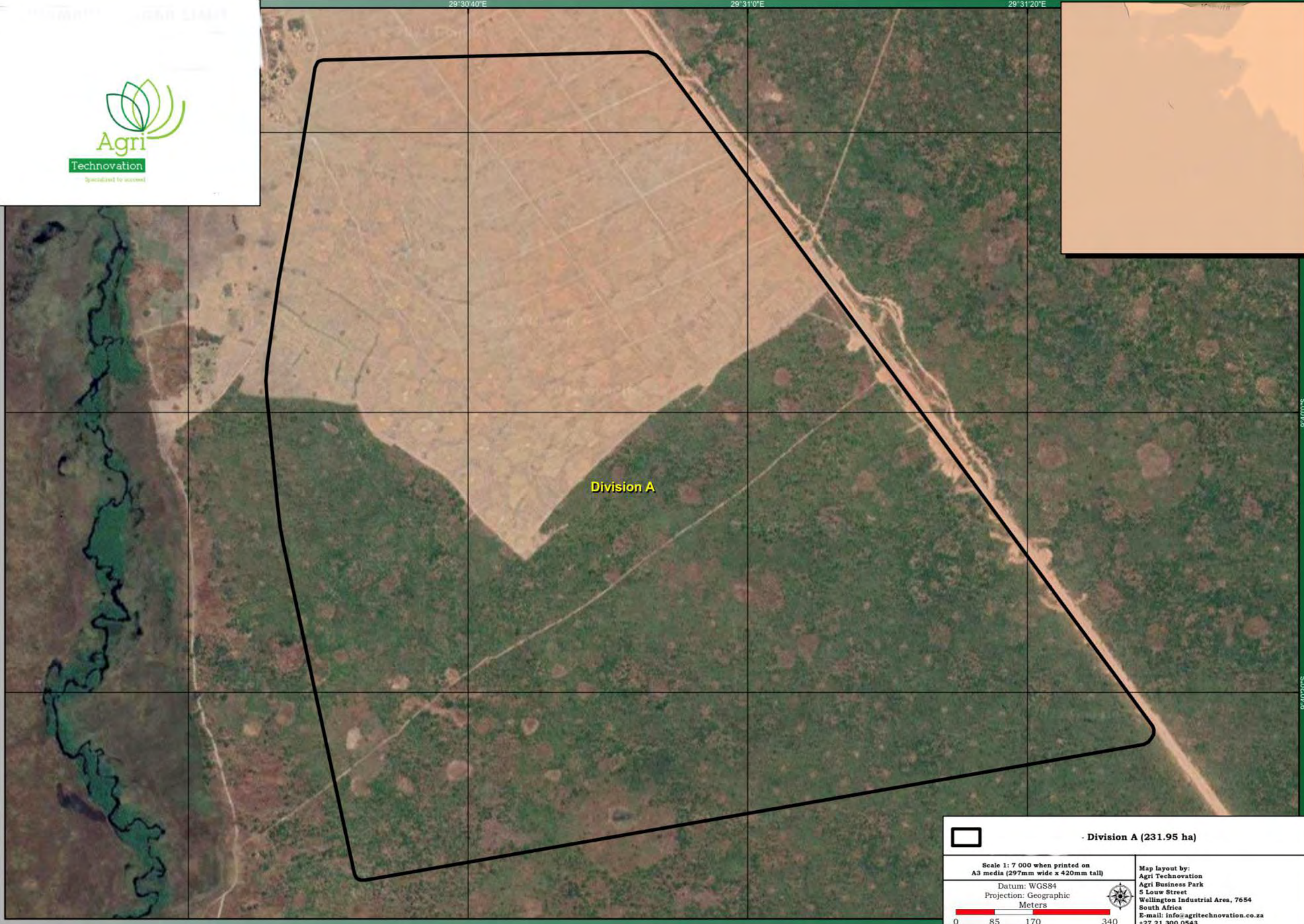
If you irrigate 6000m<sup>3</sup> water per ha per year (or 600mm/year), throughout the year with this water analysis, then the following amounts in your water are applied to your soil:

|                                 | kg/ha/year |
|---------------------------------|------------|
| Sodium (Na)                     | 6          |
| Chloride (Cl)                   | 12         |
| Calcium (Ca)                    | 5          |
| Magnesium (Mg)                  | 1          |
| Potassium (K)                   | 8          |
| Sulphur (S)                     | 1          |
| Nitrate-N (NO <sub>3</sub> -N)  | 0          |
| Ammonium-N (NH <sub>4</sub> -N) | 2          |

Please note that this sample was analysed for irrigation characteristics as shown, and not for heavy metals, suitability for human and animal consumption or microbial counts.

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## Example of mapping a site:

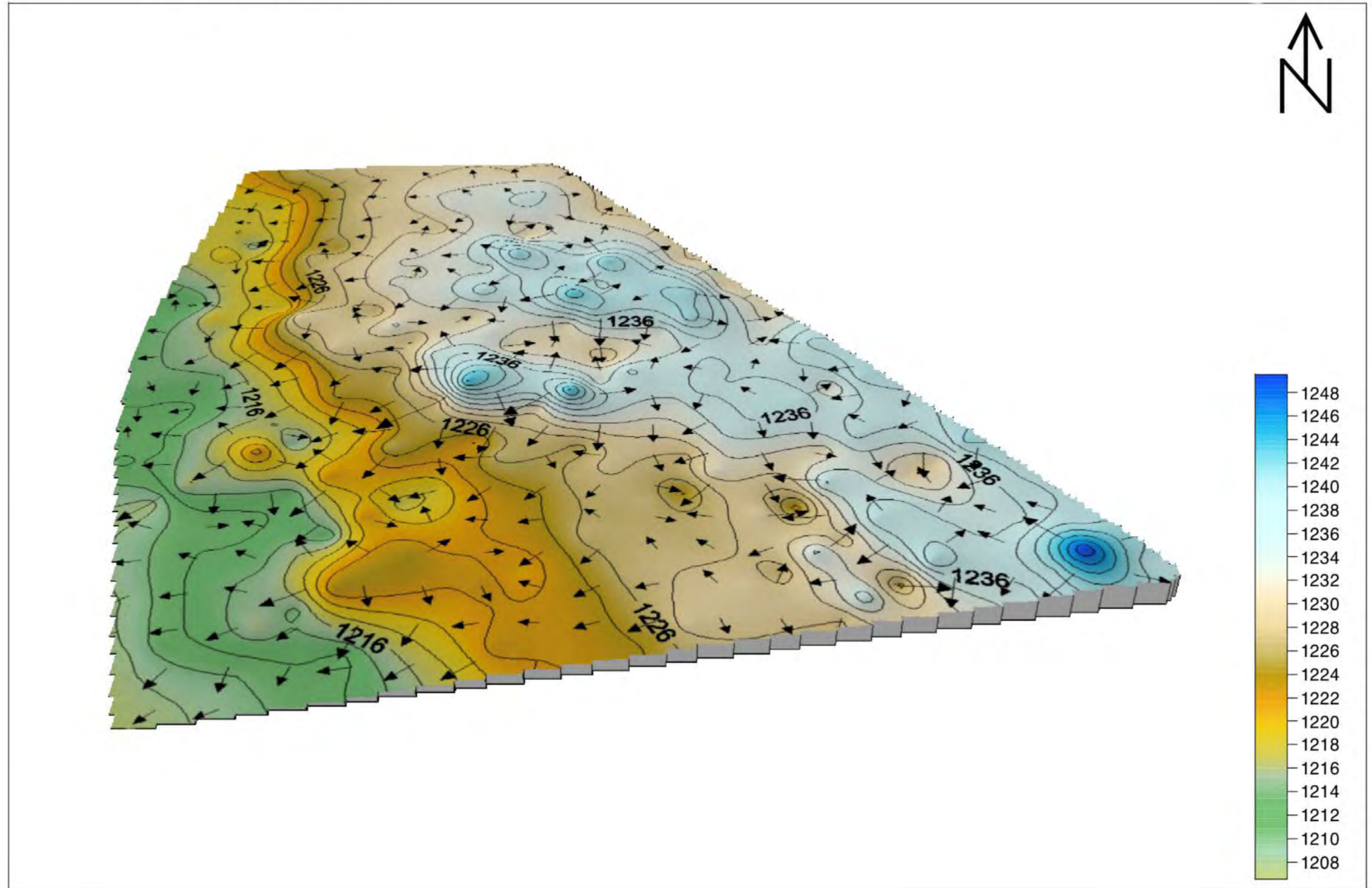
In order to build the information layers we need to determine whether a potential site is suitable for avocados - we start with a basic satellite view of the site and determine the initial mapping boundary.

|   |  |
|---|--|
|   | <b>Division A (231.95 ha)</b>  |
| Scale 1: 7 000 when printed on A3 media (297mm wide x 420mm tall) | Map layout by:<br>Agri Technovation<br>Agri Business Park<br>5 Louw Street<br>Wellington Industrial Area, 7654<br>South Africa<br>E-mail: info@agritechnovation.co.za<br>+27 21 300 0543 |
| Datum: WGS84<br>Projection: Geographic<br>Meters                  |  |

## Example of mapping a site:

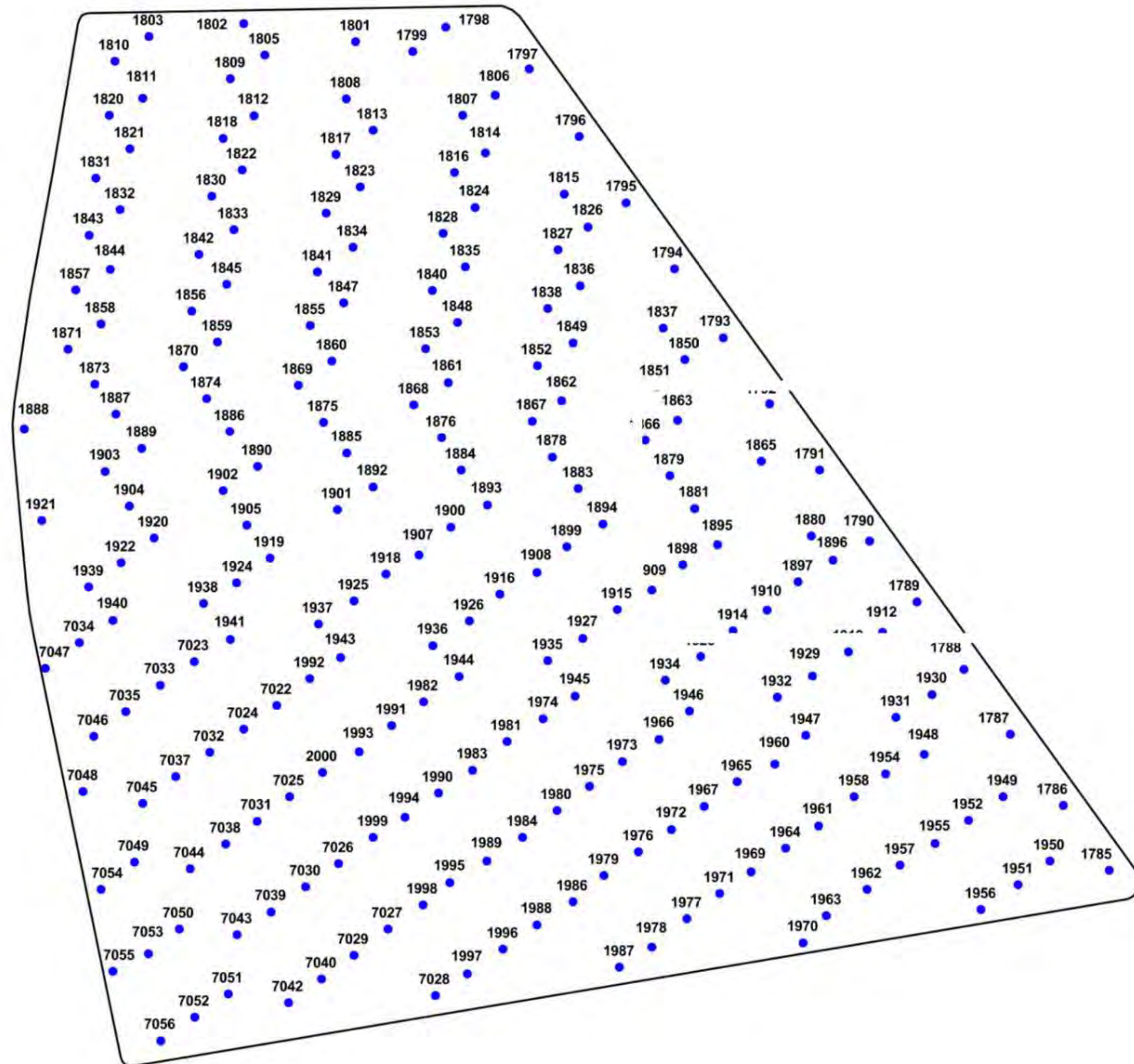
The first map generated is a topographic map which will help determine row direction, roads, and water flows to prevent water logging in planted areas and help with erosion control.

Topographic Map :





## Example of mapping a site:



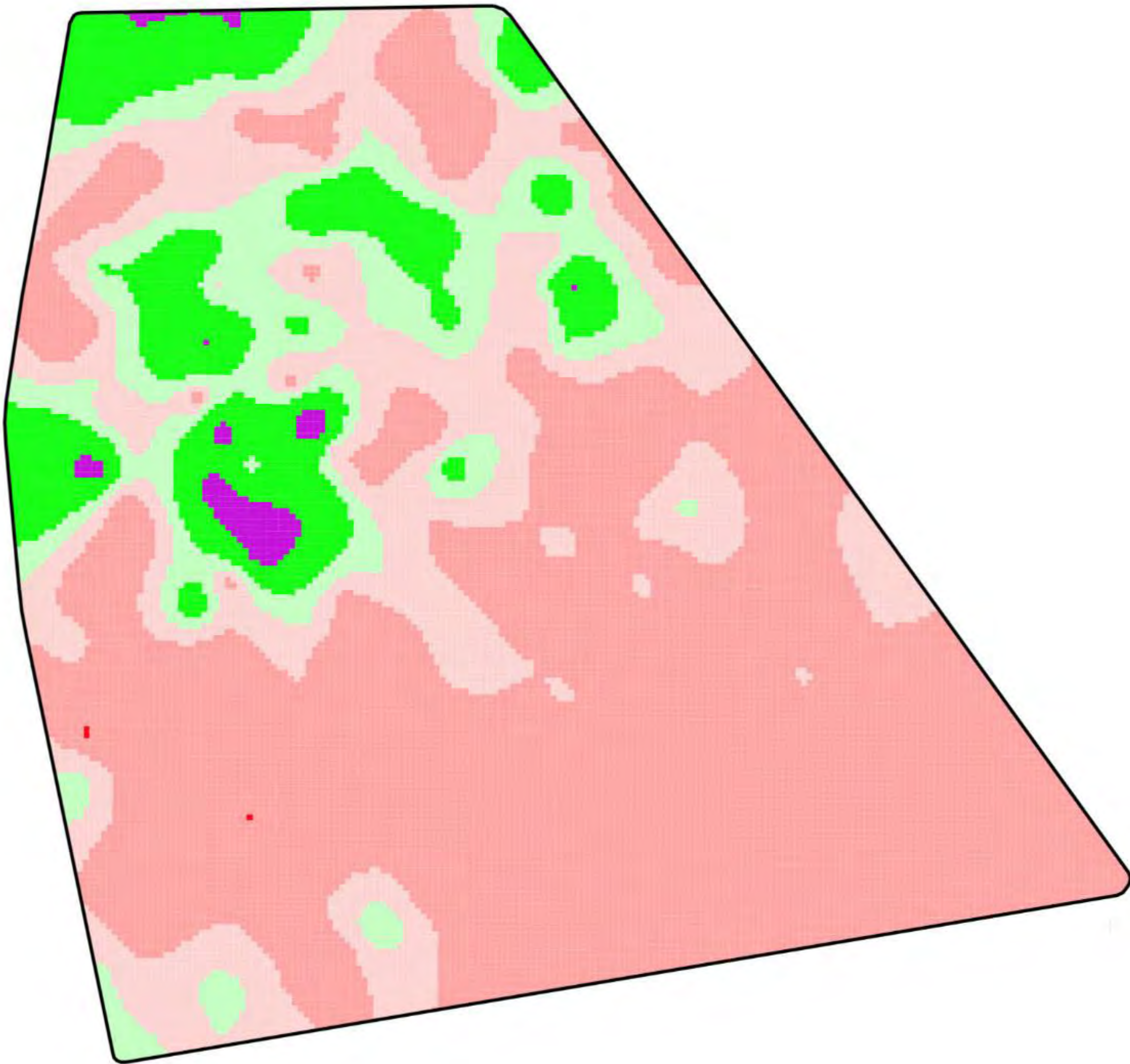
● Soil Sampling Points  
□ (231.9ha.) Field Boundary

A grid system of sampling points is plotted for the GIS enabled equipment. This precisely pinpoints each soil sampling position in the grid.

Date: Nov 23, 2022  
Division A; 22  
Location: .

Farm Name: .  
Client Name:

Total Hectares: 231.95  
Field Boundary Start Location:  
Latitude: .  
Longitude:



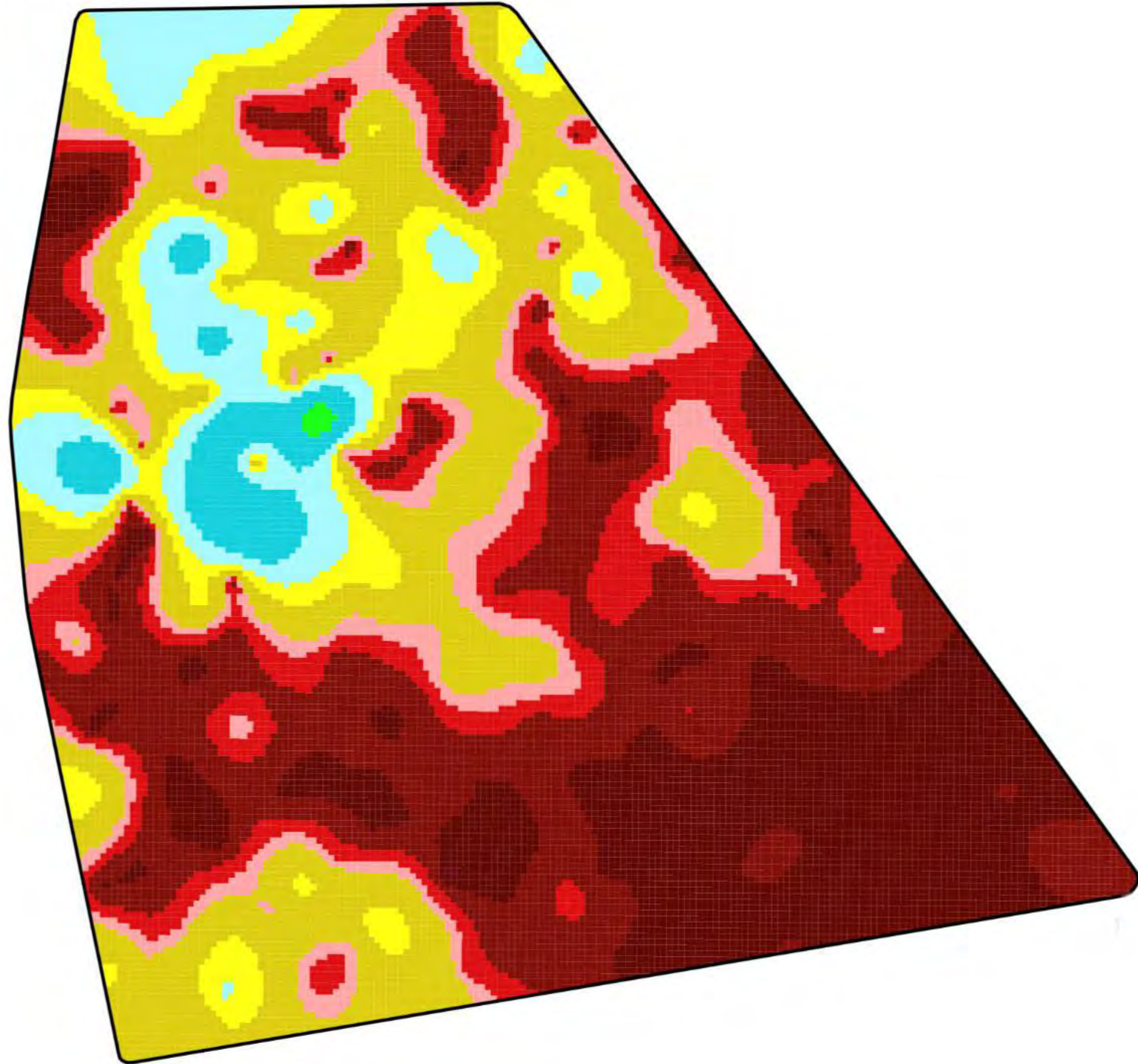
|              |                                 |
|--------------|---------------------------------|
|              | (231.9ha.)Field Boundary        |
| Analysis: pH |                                 |
|              | 0 - 3.50 (0.0 ha. - 0.0%)       |
|              | 3.50 - 4.00 (0.0 ha. - 0.0%)    |
|              | 4.00 - 4.50 (126.3 ha. - 54.7%) |
|              | 4.50 - 5.00 (51.1 ha. - 22.1%)  |
|              | 5.00 - 5.50 (26.7 ha. - 11.6%)  |
|              | 5.50 - 6.50 (24.6 ha. - 10.6%)  |
|              | 6.50 - 7.50 (2.2 ha. - 0.9%)    |
|              | >7.5 (0.0 ha. - 0.0%)           |

10 m

**Example of mapping a site:**

Results: pH

# Analysis: Ca (mg/kg)



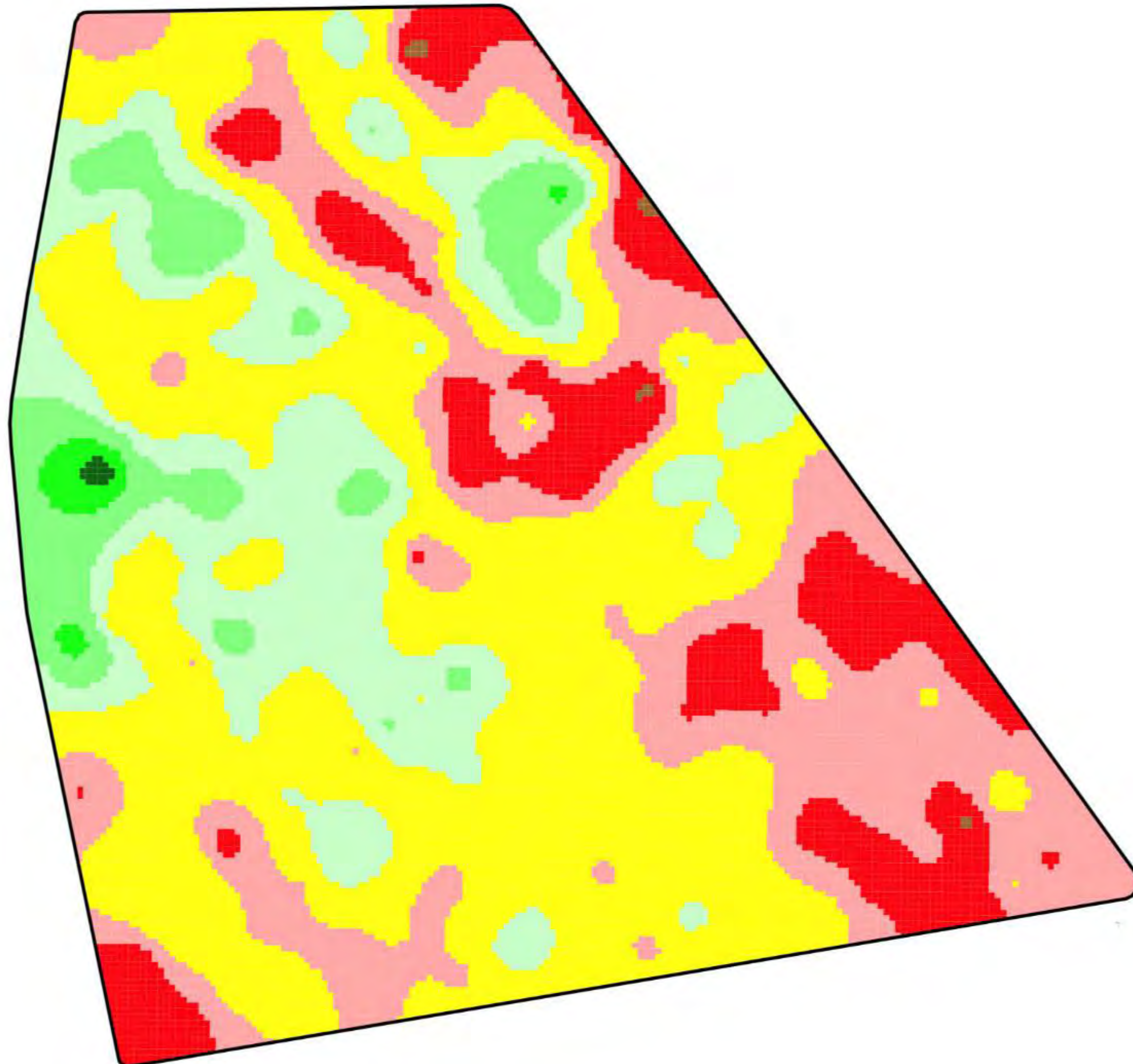
| Analysis: Ca |                    |
|--------------|--------------------|
| 0 - 50       | (39.1 ha. - 16.9%) |
| 50 - 100     | (53.7 ha. - 23.2%) |
| 100 - 150    | (27.7 ha. - 12.0%) |
| 150 - 200    | (18.6 ha. - 8.1%)  |
| 200 - 400    | (50.7 ha. - 21.9%) |
| 400 - 600    | (19.7 ha. - 8.5%)  |
| 600 - 1000   | (14.8 ha. - 6.4%)  |
| 1000 - 2000  | (6.3 ha. - 2.7%)   |
| 2000 - 3000  | (0.2 ha. - 0.1%)   |
| 3000 - 4000  | (0.0 ha. - 0.0%)   |
| 4000 - 5000  | (0.0 ha. - 0.0%)   |
| > 5000       | (0.0 ha. - 0.0%)   |

**Example of mapping a site:**

**Results: Ca (mg/kg)**



Analysis: K (mg/kg)

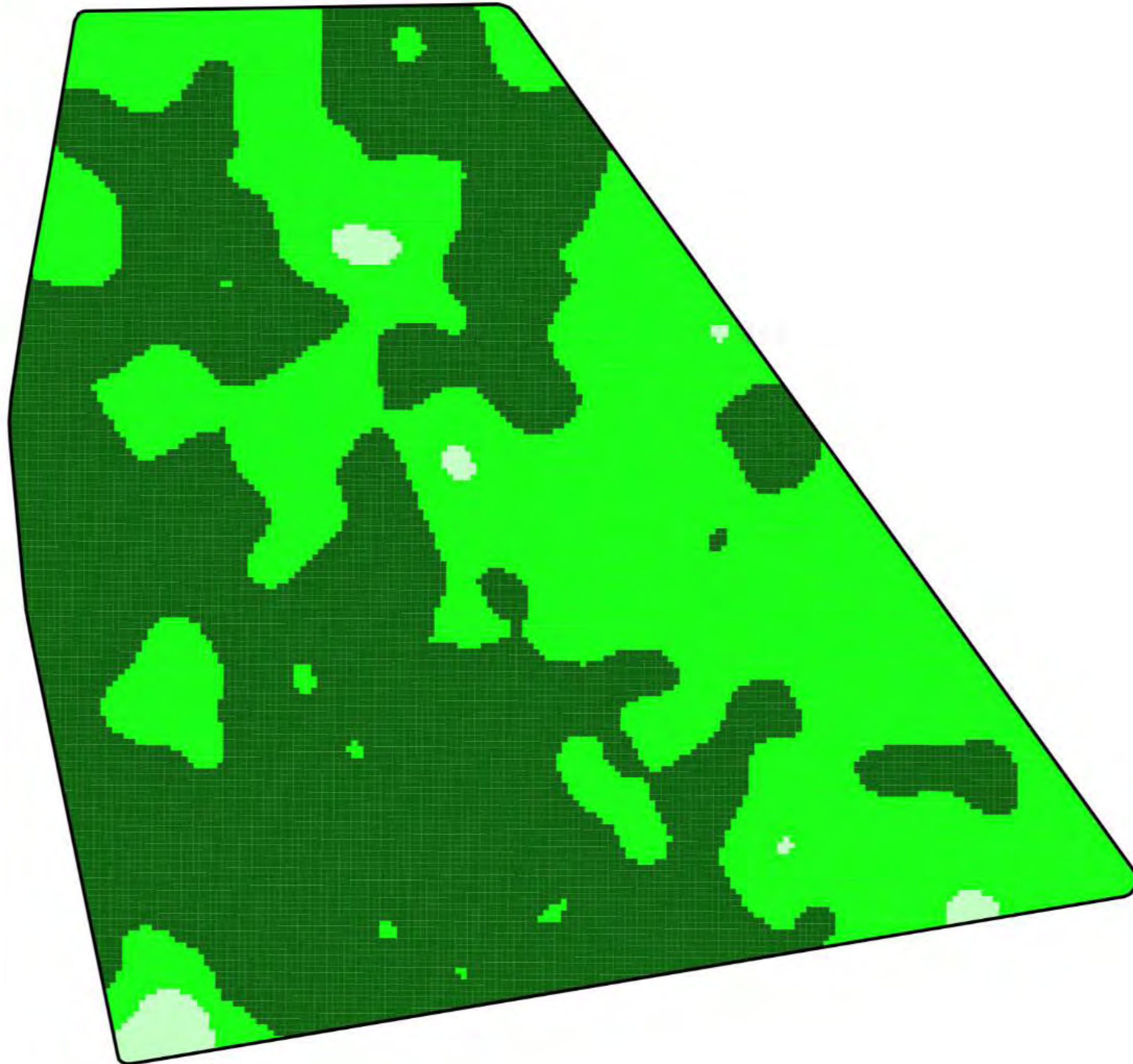


| Analysis: K |                    |
|-------------|--------------------|
| 0 - 25      | (0.0 ha. - 0.0%)   |
| 25 - 50     | (0.3 ha. - 0.1%)   |
| 50 - 75     | (26.2 ha. - 11.4%) |
| 75 - 100    | (49.8 ha. - 21.6%) |
| 100 - 150   | (97.8 ha. - 42.4%) |
| 150 - 200   | (40.4 ha. - 17.5%) |
| 200 - 300   | (14.4 ha. - 6.3%)  |
| 300 - 400   | (1.6 ha. - 0.7%)   |
| 400 - 500   | (0.2 ha. - 0.1%)   |
| 500 - 600   | (0.0 ha. - 0.0%)   |
| 600 - 700   | (0.0 ha. - 0.0%)   |
| > 700       | (0.0 ha. - 0.0%)   |

**Example of mapping a site:**

**Results: K (mg/kg)**

Analysis: Density (g/cm<sup>3</sup>)



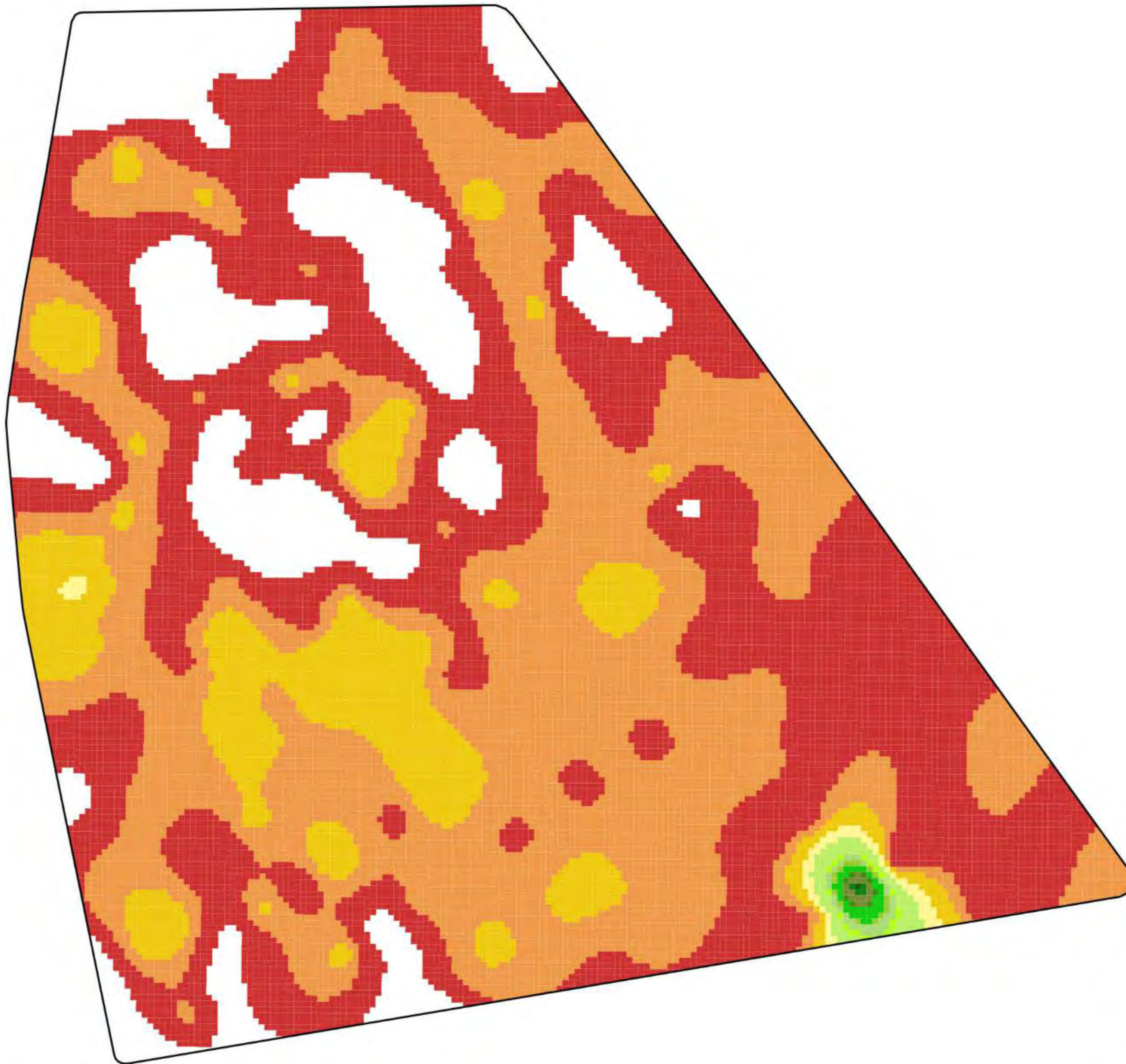
|                   |                     |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| (231.9ha.)        | Field Boundary      |
| Analysis: Density |                     |
| 0 - 1.1           | (44.3 ha. - 19.2%)  |
| 1.1 - 1.2         | (153.4 ha. - 66.5%) |
| 1.2 - 1.3         | (32.5 ha. - 14.1%)  |
| 1.3 - 1.4         | (0.5 ha. - 0.2%)    |
| > 1.4             | (0.0 ha. - 0.0%)    |

**Example of mapping a site:**

**Results: Density (g/cm<sup>3</sup>)**



# Simmer Calcitic Lime Rec



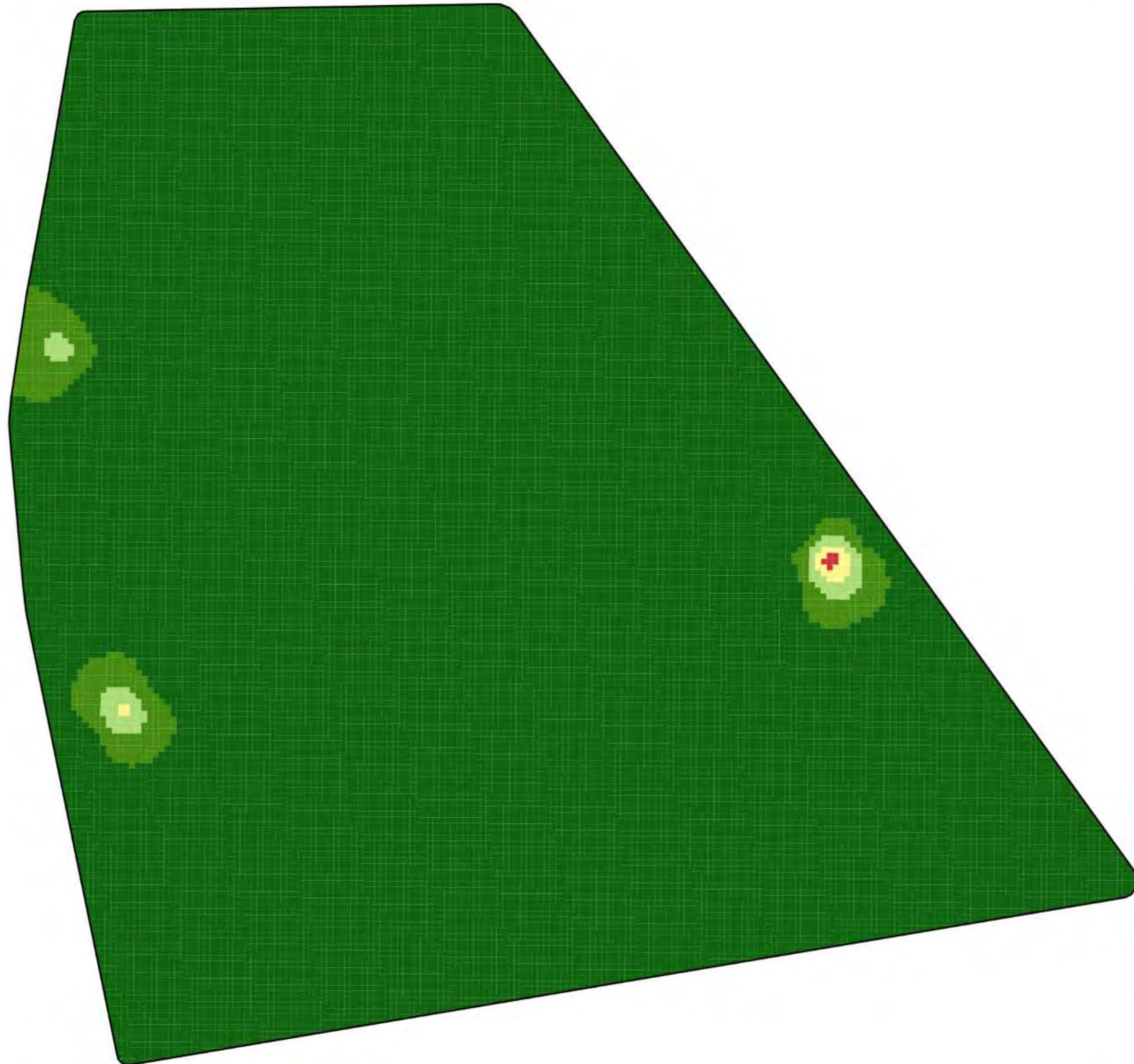
| Simmer Calcitic Lime Recommendation |                    |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1000                                | (21.3 ha. - 9.2%)  |
| 1000 - 1500                         | (67.1 ha. - 29.1%) |
| 1500 - 2000                         | (82.7 ha. - 35.8%) |
| 2000 - 2500                         | (19.8 ha. - 8.6%)  |
| 2500 - 3000                         | (3.4 ha. - 1.5%)   |
| 3000 - 4000                         | (0.9 ha. - 0.4%)   |
| 4000 - 5000                         | (0.5 ha. - 0.2%)   |
| 5000 - 6000                         | (0.4 ha. - 0.2%)   |
| 6000 - 6500                         | (0.2 ha. - 0.1%)   |
| 6500 - 7000                         | (0.2 ha. - 0.1%)   |
| 7000 - 7500                         | (0.1 ha. - 0.1%)   |
| 7500 - 8000                         | (0.2 ha. - 0.1%)   |
| 8000 - 9000                         | (0.2 ha. - 0.1%)   |
| 9000 - 10000                        | (0.1 ha. - 0.1%)   |
| 10000 - 10500                       | (0.1 ha. - 0.0%)   |
| 10500 - 11500                       | (0.1 ha. - 0.0%)   |
| 11500 - 12500                       | (0.1 ha. - 0.0%)   |
| 12500 - 13500                       | (0.0 ha. - 0.0%)   |
| 13500 - 14500                       | (0.0 ha. - 0.0%)   |

Application Estimates:

|                                   |                      |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|
| Product:                          | Simmer Calcitic Lime |
| Min. Rate:                        | 500.0 Kg./ha.        |
| Max. Rate:                        | 14500.0 Kg./ha.      |
| Avg. Rate:                        | 1722.7 Kg./ha.       |
| Total Simmer Calcitic Lime:       | 381209.4 Kg.         |
| Total Calcitic Lime (100%):       | 381209.4 Kg.         |
| Product Price per kilogram:       | \$0.00               |
| Product Cost:                     | \$0.00               |
| Number of Hectares to be Applied: | 221.19 Hectares      |
| Per Hectare Application Charge:   | \$0.00               |
| Anticipated Application Charge:   | \$0.00               |
| Total Cost:                       | \$0.00               |
| Cost per Applied Hectare:         | \$0.00               |
| Total Hectare Cost:               | \$0.00               |

## Example of mapping a site:

Data is used for the precision application of soil nutrient amendments - here for calcitic lime.



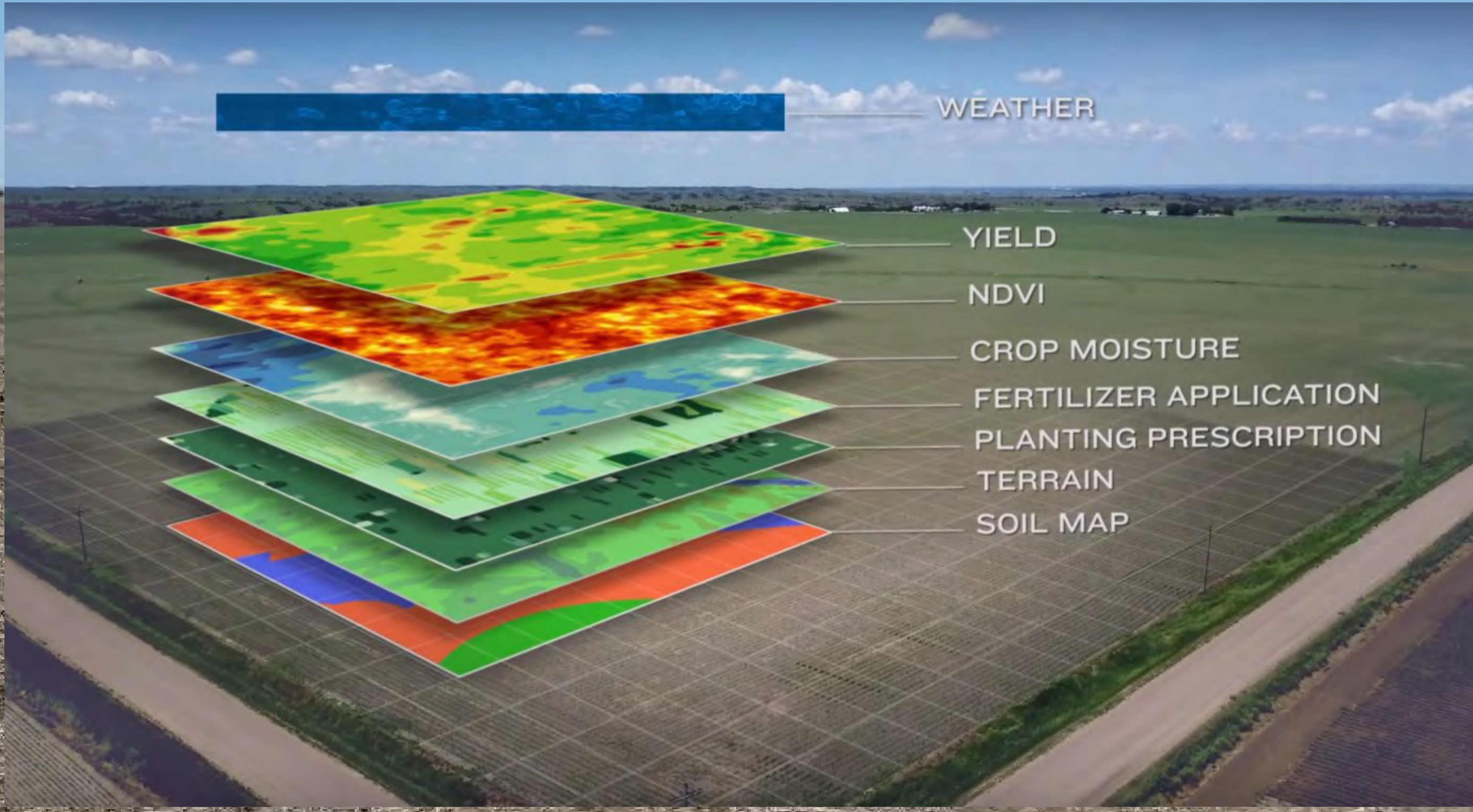
|                           |                               |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
|                           | (231.9ha.)Field Boundary      |
| <b>MAP Recommendation</b> |                               |
|                           | 100 (0.1 ha. - 0.0%)          |
|                           | 100 - 150 (0.3 ha. - 0.1%)    |
|                           | 150 - 200 (1.1 ha. - 0.5%)    |
|                           | 200 - 250 (4.9 ha. - 2.1%)    |
|                           | 250 - 300 (224.5 ha. - 97.2%) |

Application Estimates:

|                                   |                 |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| Product:                          | MAP             |
| Min. Rate:                        | 100.0 Kg./ha.   |
| Max. Rate:                        | 300.0 Kg./ha.   |
| Avg. Rate:                        | 298.2 Kg./ha.   |
| Total MAP:                        | 68846.3 Kg.     |
| Total MAP (100%):                 | 68846.3 Kg.     |
| Product Price per kilogram:       | \$0.00          |
| Product Cost:                     | \$0.00          |
| Number of Hectares to be Applied: | 230.86 Hectares |
| Per Hectare Application Charge:   | \$0.00          |
| Anticipated Application Charge:   | \$0.00          |
| Total Cost:                       | \$0.00          |
| Cost per Applied Hectare:         | \$0.00          |
| Total Hectare Cost:               | \$0.00          |

## Example of mapping a site:

Data is used for the precision application of soil nutrient amendments - here for MAP.



## Ridging and terracing:

Almost all new avocados are planted on aggressively built ridges or terraces depending on terrain.







## Ridging and terracing provides:

Improved rooting volume

Better root aeration

Reduced compaction

Improved pH/ nutrient correction

Less root disease

Better drainage

Better field water runoff control









## **Ridging and terracing:**

Mulching with coarse organic material to improve soil health, water relations, temperature, organic content, and suppress weeds.

## Ridging and terracing:

Ridges with an established soybean cover crop to control erosion, stabilize ridges and add organic material/ N.





## Wind protection:

Most new avocado growing areas in the Southern Cape of South Africa are in severe wind corridors and wind protection is essential.

Traditional Casuarina (boxwood) and Populus (poplar) windbreaks have largely fallen out of use in favor of artificial wind protection methods.

This can be as simple as providing early wind protection around each tree until they are established and removing the screen after one or two years.

More often these are expensive, tall structures which are erected every 5-7 rows in the path of the wind direction and are expected to last for 10-15 years.











# QUESTIONS?

