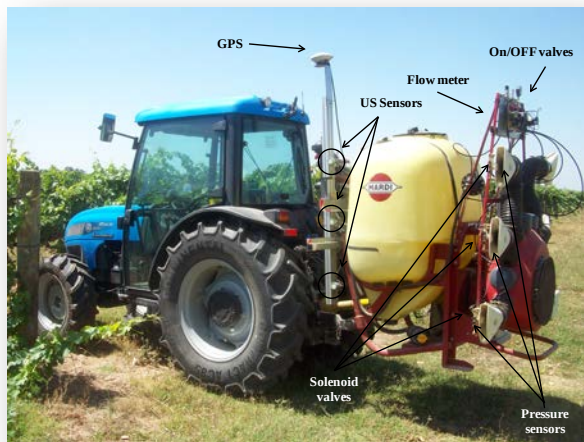


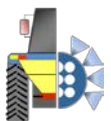
Avances Tecnológicos en protección de cultivos en frutales y viña. Sostenibilidad tecnológica

Prof. Emilio Gil

Departamento de Ingeniería Agroalimentaria y Biotecnología

Universidad Politécnica de Cataluña

ZARAGOZA, Febrero 2017



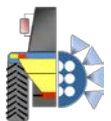
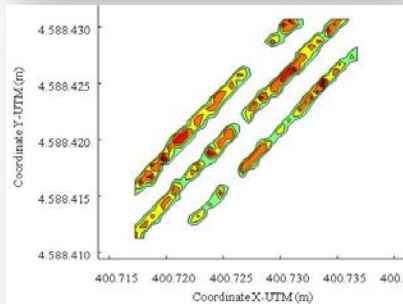
Unidad de Mecanización Agraria
<http://uma.deab.upc.edu>



UNIVERSITAT POLITÈCNICA
 DE CATALUNYA
 BARCELONATECH



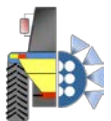
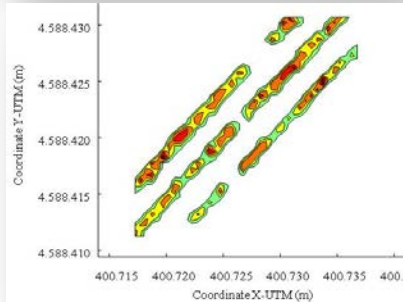
- ☐ Introducción
- ☐ Aplicación de fitosanitarios en cultivos “3D”
- ☐ Tecnología para mejorar la eficiencia
- ☐ La otra cara de la tecnología

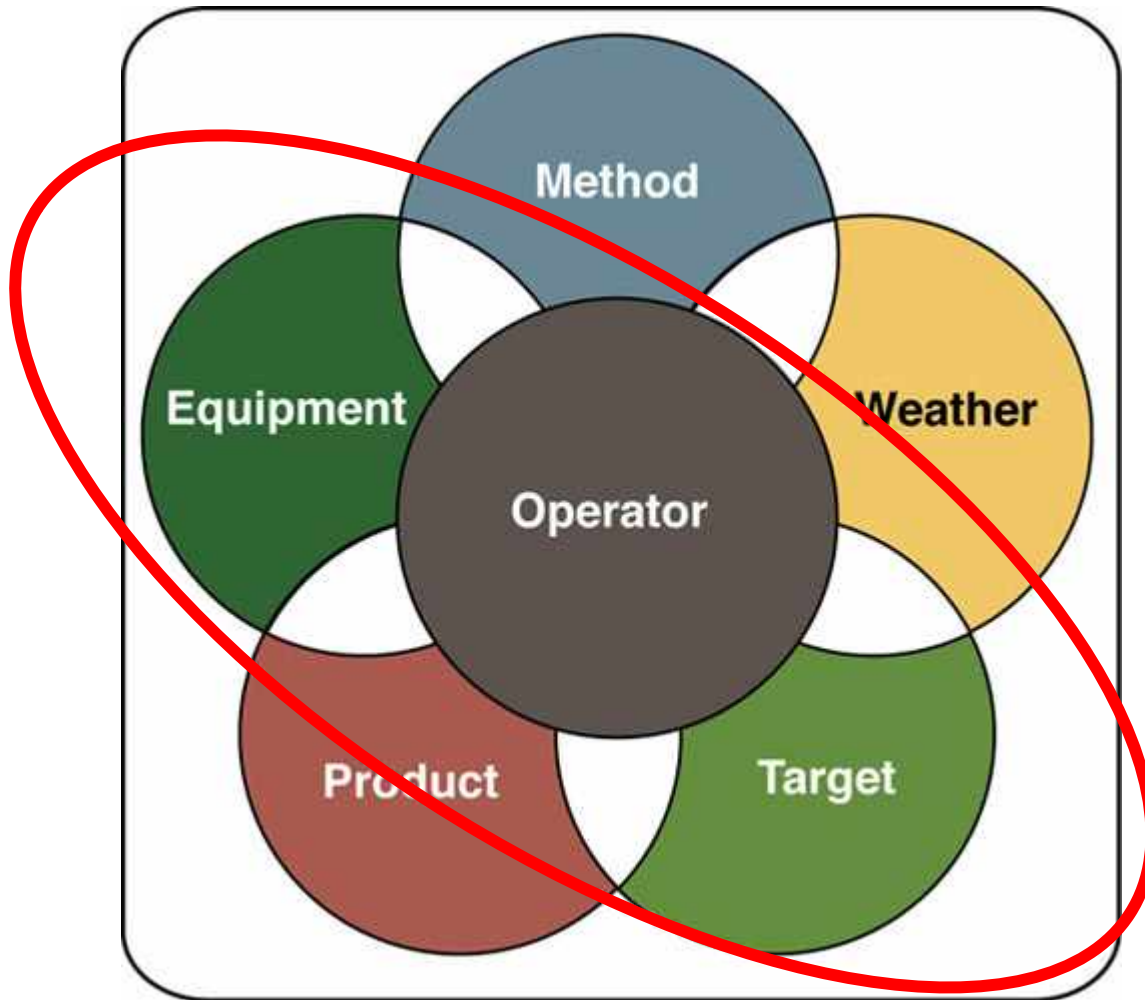




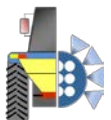
❑ Introducción

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Dr. Jason Deveau - Application Technology Specialist/OMAFRA







Nuevos retos relacionados con las técnicas de aplicación de fitosanitarios

Productividad– optimización (Costes vs. Beneficios)

Calidad de los alimentos (manejo inputs, mercado, residuos)

Seguridad (Operario, Medio Ambiente, Equipo)

Información– Retroalimentación (trazabilidad)



Las nuevas tecnologías pueden aportar soluciones

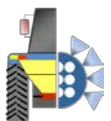
Dosificación- Ajuste del volume/dosis por Ha

Posicionamiento (trazabilidad, autoguiado)

Caracterización de la vegetación

Manejo y control de la deriva

Cada cultivo y cada proceso productivo tiene requerimientos particulares
REQUERIMIENTOS ESPECIFICOS DE A AGRICULTURA MEDITERRANEA



Aplicación de fitosanitarios en viña

Factor clave para la mejora del proceso global



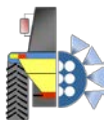
- ❑ **Dos veces más cantidad de fitosanitarios que en la producción de cereales (maíz, trigo,...)**

(IOV, 2013)

- ❑ **Oportunidad de aplicar la Viticultura de Precision**

- ❑ *Variable rate application of pesticides according to canopy size and shape*

(Tysseire, 2013)



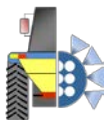
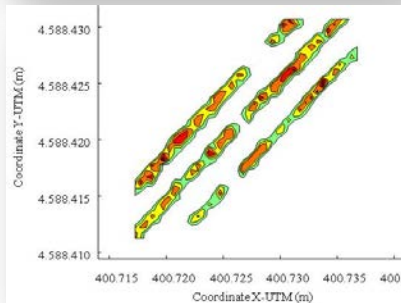


☐ Introducción

☒ **Aplicación de fitosanitarios en cultivos “3D”**

☐ Tecnología para mejorar la eficiencia

☐ La otra cara de la tecnología





Mendoza (Argentina)



Penedes (Spain)



La Mancha (Spain)



Cerdeña (Italy)



Rauhen (Chile)



Australia

Variation factor in LAI from **1 to 15** (Codis et al, 2012)



California (USA)



Geneva (USA)

Pesticide dose adjustment

		Fruit trees	Vineyards	Crops	Citrics/Olives
Austria and Germany		kg/ha/m H _c , max. kg/ha	max. %, kg/ha	kg/ha/m H _c , max. kg/ha	-
Belgium		kg or L/10000 m ² LWA, max. kg or L/ha	-	kg/ha	-
France		kg/ha	kg/ha	kg/ha	-
Netherlands		max. %, L/ha	-	max. %, L/ha	-
Switzerland		kg/ 10000 m ³ TRV	max. %, L/ha	max. %, L/ha	-
Norway		kg/100 m row lenght	-	-	-
Greece		max. %, L/ha	max. %, L/ha	max. %, L/ha	max. %, L/ha
Italy		min-max. %, L/ha	max. %, L/ha	max. %, L/ha	max. %, L/ha
Portugal		max. %, L/ha	max. %, L/ha	max. %, L/ha	max. %, L/ha
Spain		max. %, L/ha	max. %, L/ha	max. %, L/ha	max. %, L/ha

Label dosing systems across Europe (Llorens, 2011). Data from Frießleben et al. (2007). H_c means Canopy Height, TRV means Tree Row Volume and LWA means Leaf Wall Area.

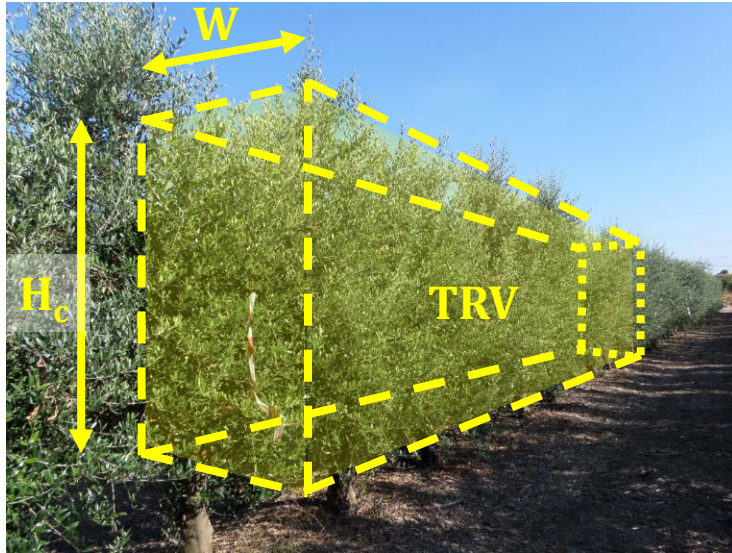
Frießleben, R., Roßlenbroich, H.-J., Elbert, A., 2007. Dose expression in plant protection product field testing in high crops: need for harmonization. Pflanzenschutz-Nachrichten Bayer 60, 85–96.

Llorens, J., 2012. Noves Tecnologies per la Millora de Tractaments Fitosanitaris en Vinya. Sistema de Suport a la Decisió, Sensors D'Ultrasons i Sensor LiDAR. Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya.



Expresión de la dosis en función de las características de la plantación

Tree Row Volume (TRV)



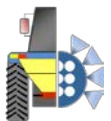
$$TRV = \frac{H_c \times W \times 10000}{rs}$$

$rs \rightarrow$ distancia entre hileras

Leaf Wall Area (LWA)



$$LWA = \frac{2 \times H_c \times 10000}{rs}$$



The Leaf Wall Area concept (LWA)



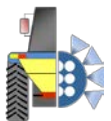
$$\text{Volume [l/ha]} = \frac{\text{Flow rate [l/min]} \times 600}{a \text{ [m]} \times \text{Fwd. Speed [km/h]}}$$

Pergher and Petris, 2008. *Agricultural Engineering International: the CIGR Ejournal*. Pp. 1-9

Wohlhauser, 2009. *Dose Expression Group*. Wageningen, 2009

Walklate et al., 2011. *Computers and Electronics in Agriculture*, Vol 75, 2, 355-362

Walklate et al., 2013. *Crop Protection*, 54, 65-73



Anti mildiu product

CULTIVO	ENFERMEDAD	TIPO DE APLICACIÓN	DOSIS RECOMENDADA
Cebolla	Mildiu	Aplicar en pulverización foliar normal, mojando uniformemente la parte aérea del cultivo	200-300 g por 100 l de agua. Max. 2,5 kg/ha
Lechuga	Mildiu		
Pepino	Mildiu		
Patata	Alternariosis y Mildiu		
Tabaco	Moho azul		
Tomate	Alternariosis, Mildiu y Septoriosis		
Viña	Mildiu		
El número máximo de tratamientos por campaña será de 4 en viña y 3 en el resto de cultivos. Los tratamientos deberán iniciarse al comienzo del periodo de crecimiento, de forma preventiva, antes del establecimiento de la enfermedad. Para ello se pueden seguir las recomendaciones de las Estaciones de Avisos. El intervalo máximo entre las aplicaciones será de 14 días. En condiciones muy favorables al desarrollo del mildiu, reducir el intervalo a 10 días, especialmente en las fases de mayor crecimiento del cultivo. En viña el último tratamiento se realizará, como muy tarde, 14 días después del final de la floración.			

250 g per 100 l
Max. 2,5 kg/ha

1000 L/ha



2000 L/ha LWA

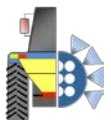
According the obtained results, good coverage and uniformity have been obtained with an application range from 250 to 500 l/ha LWA

Gil et al., 2014. *Aspects of Applied Biology* **122**, 2014 , 25-32

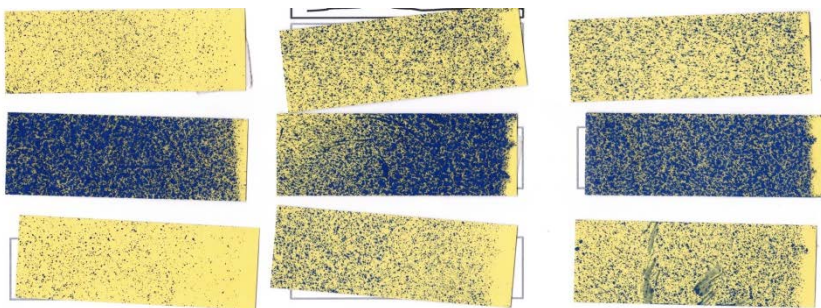


Sprayer's settings

	250 l/ha LWA	350 l/ha LWA	500 l/ha LWA
Application rate (L/ha)	125	175	250
Forward speed (Km/h)	4.8	4.8	4.8
Working width	6.4	6.4	6.4
Number of nozzles	16	16	24
Pressure (bar)	7	13	10
Nozzle type	ATR lilac	ATR lilac	ATR lilac



250 LWA



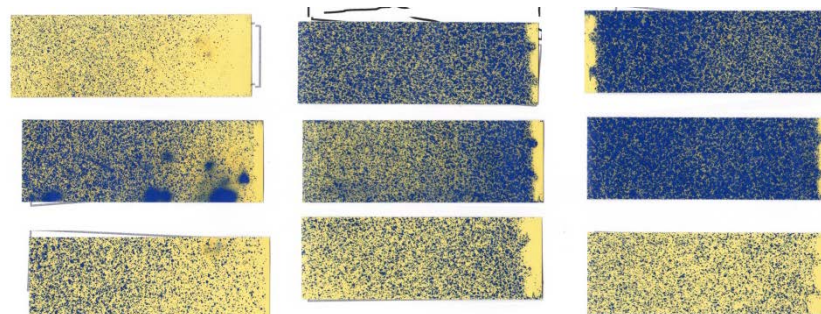
312 g



% of Max. Dose

12.5 %

350 LWA

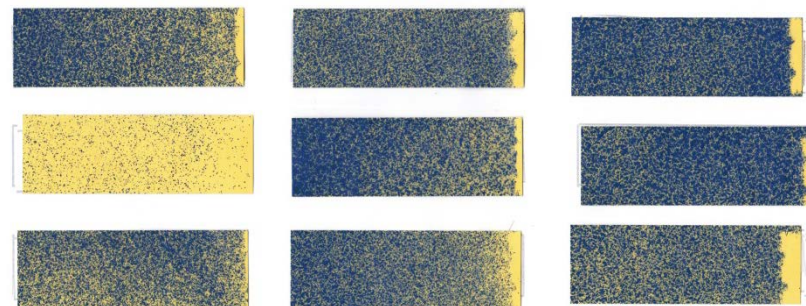


437 g



17.5 %

500 LWA



625 g

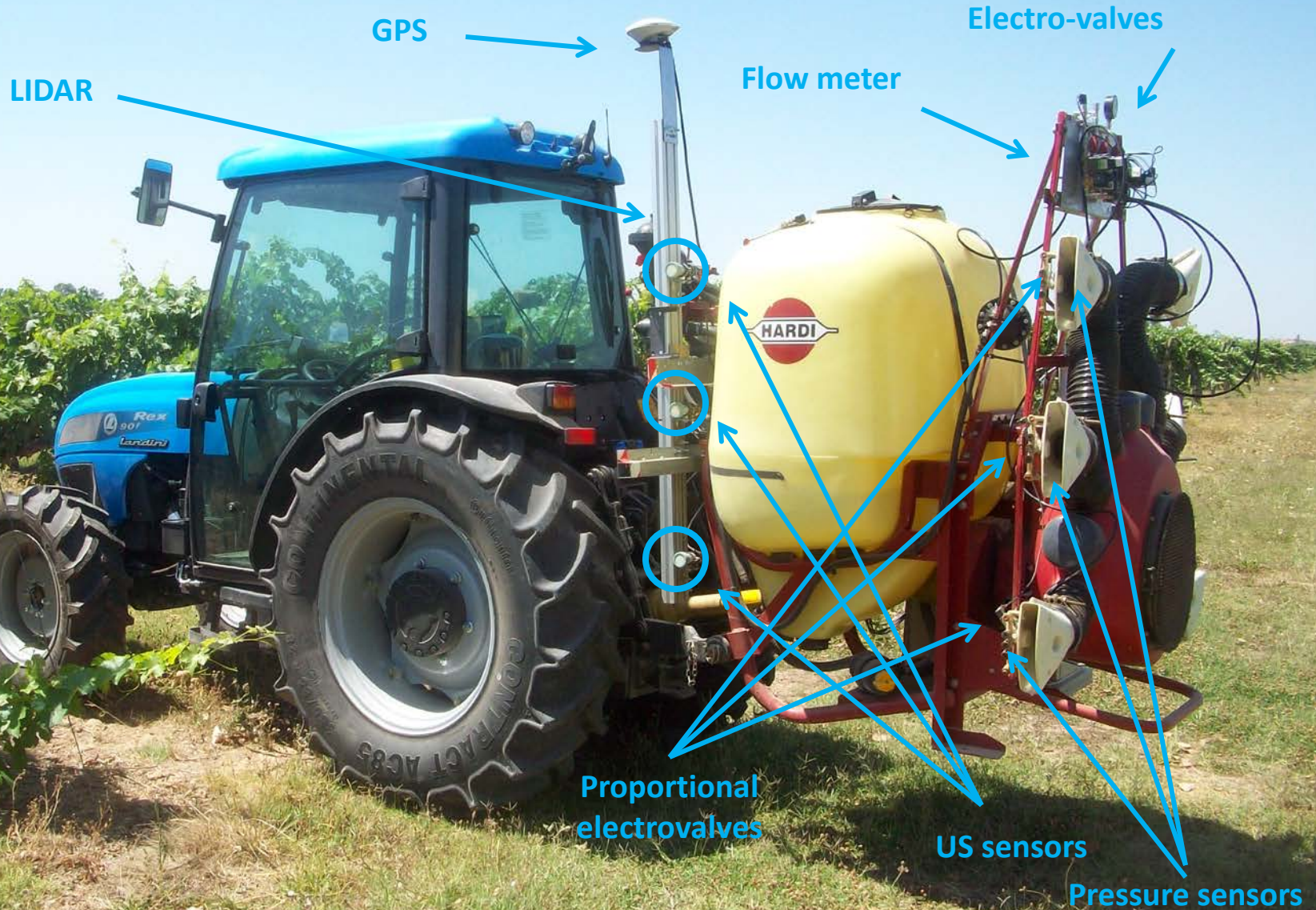


25.0 %

Gil et al., 2014. *Aspects of Applied Biology* **122**, 2014 , 25-32



Variable application rate prototype



(Financiado por el Ministerio de Ciencia e Innovación – Proyecto SAFESPRAY)

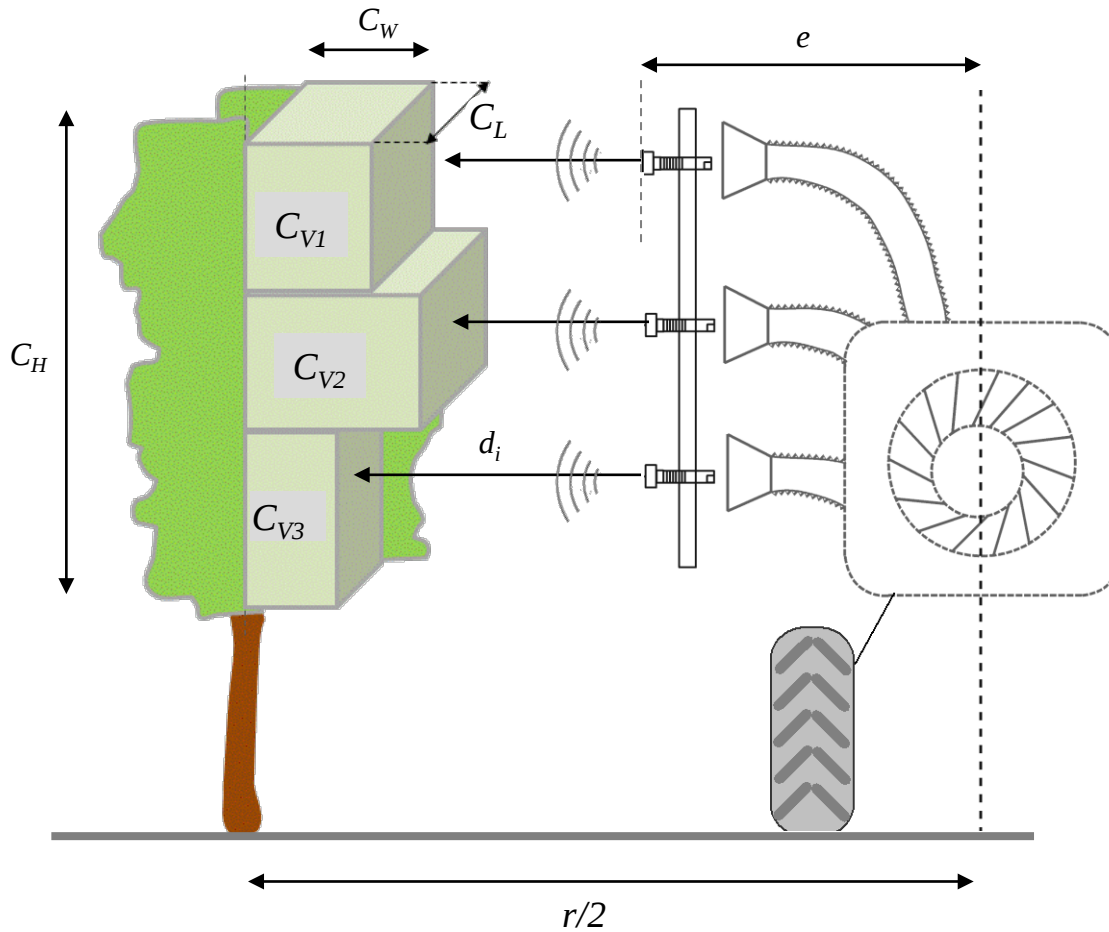
Objetivo:

Adaptación del volumen/dosis a las características de la vegetación y su variación a lo largo de la hilera



TRV concept



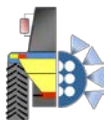


$$\text{Volume [l/ha]} = \text{TRV [m}^3/\text{ha]} \times i \text{ [l/m}^3\text{]}$$

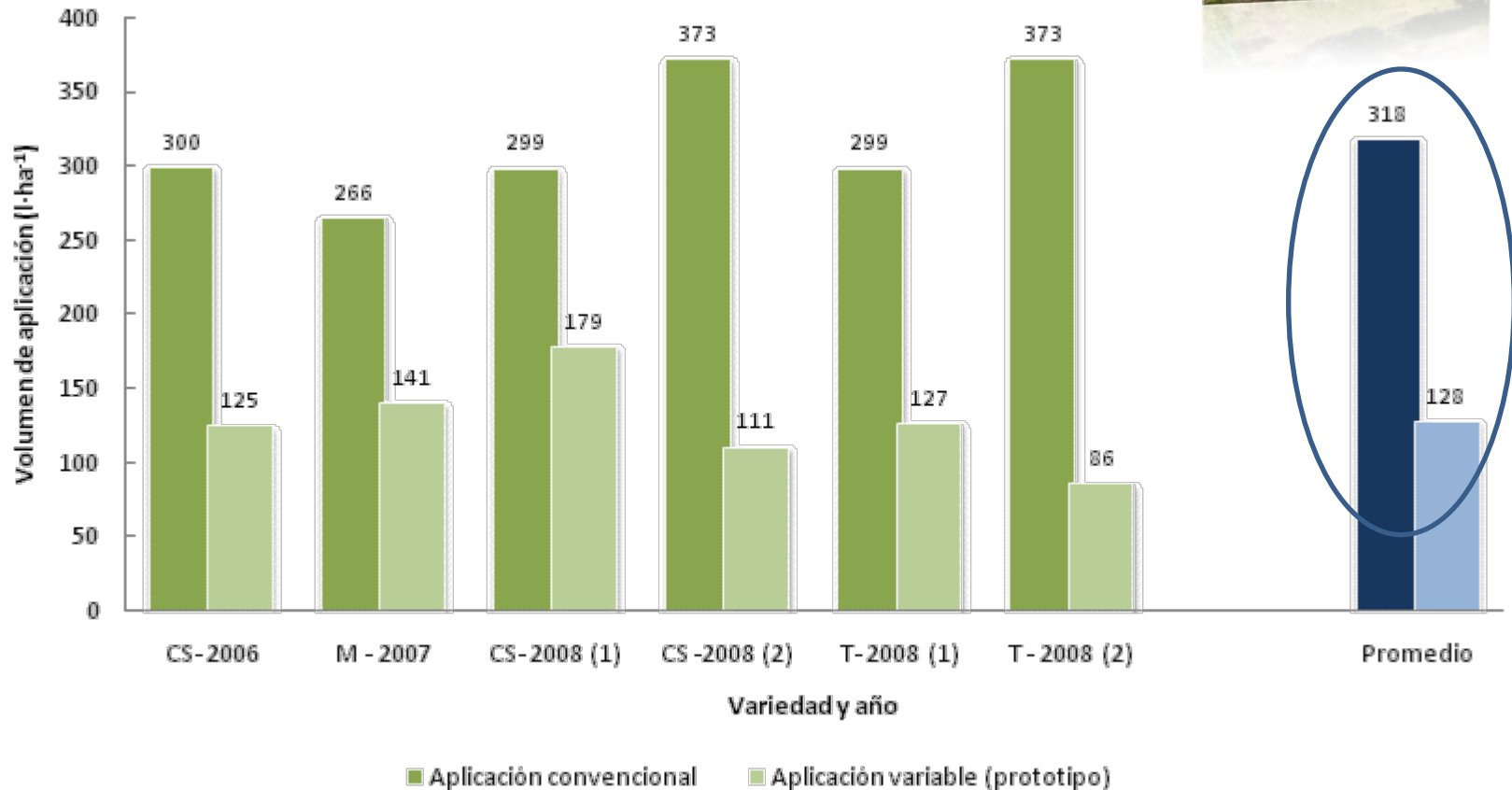
$$0.1 \text{ l m}^{-3}$$

Byers et al. 1971
Viret et al. 2005.
Gil et al. 2007.

$$q \text{ (l min}^{-1}\text{)} = \frac{[D - d_i - e_i] \text{ (m)} \times \frac{h}{3} \text{ (m)} \times v \text{ (km h}^{-1}\text{)} \times i \text{ (l m}^{-3}\text{)} \times 1000}{60}$$



Utilisation des outils électroniques pour la caractérisation de la végétation



Variable Rate Application (VRA)

Balsari and Tamagnone. 1998. EurAgeng. Paper 98A-017, Oslo, Norway, pp. 585–586

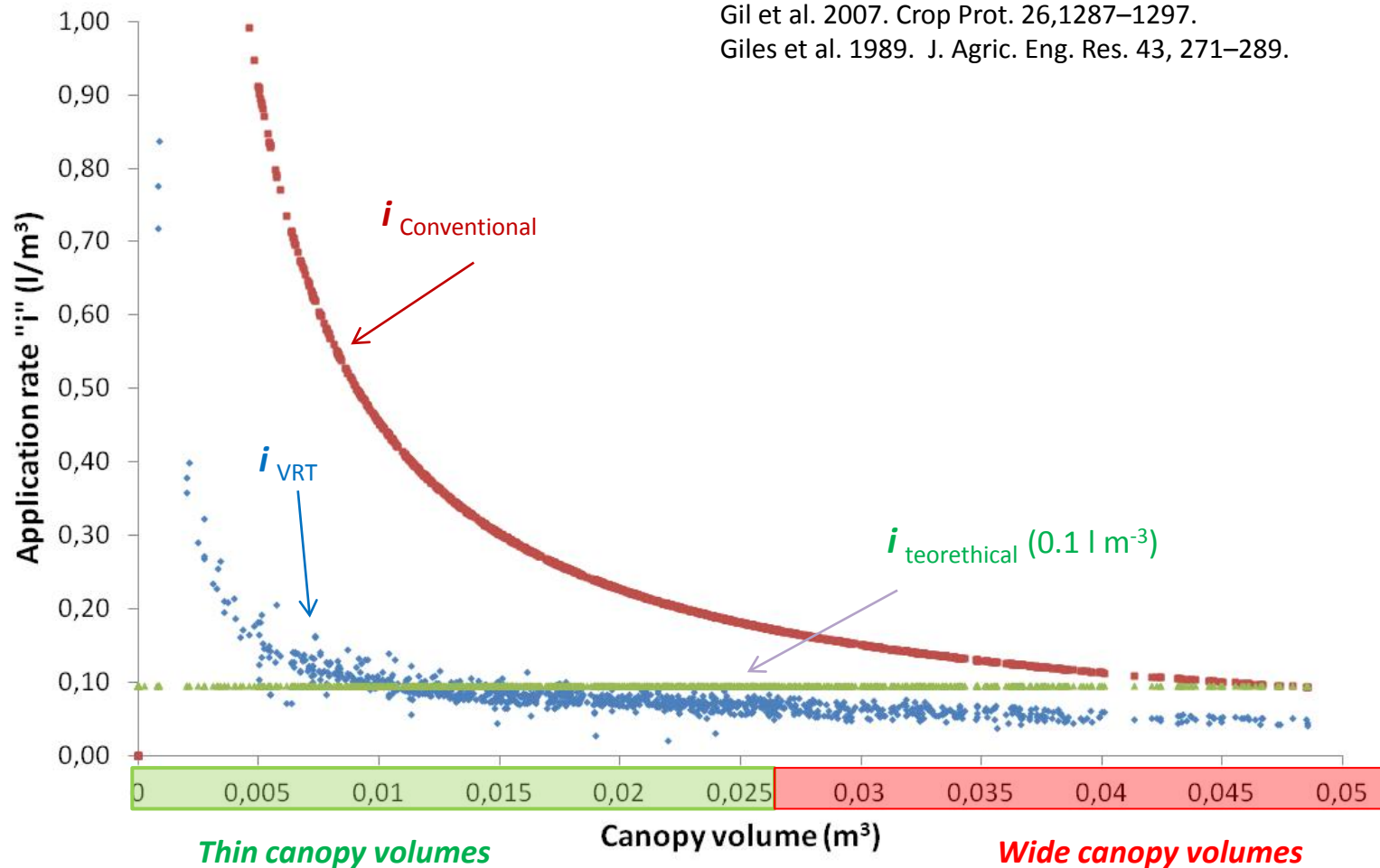
Doruchowski and Holownicki, 2000. Crop Prot. 19, 617–622.

Koch, and Weisser. 2000. Aspects Appl. Biol. 57, 357–362.

International advances in pesticide application 2002

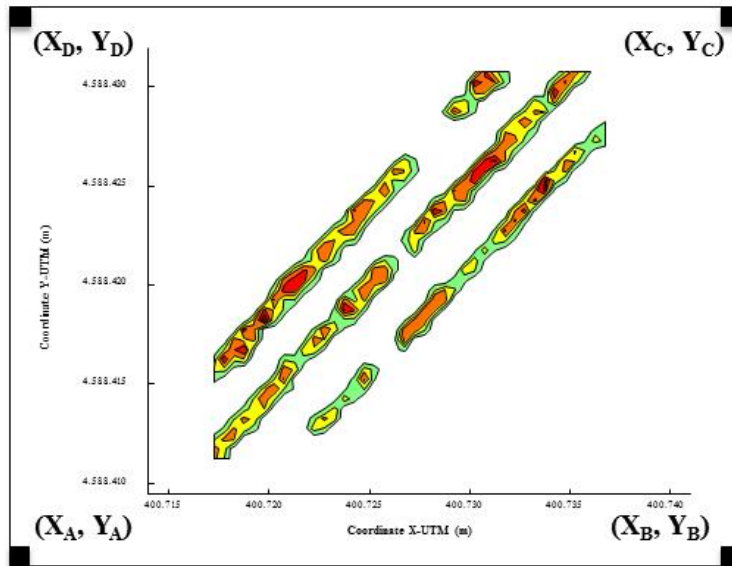
Gil et al. 2007. Crop Prot. 26,1287–1297.

Giles et al. 1989. J. Agric. Eng. Res. 43, 271–289.

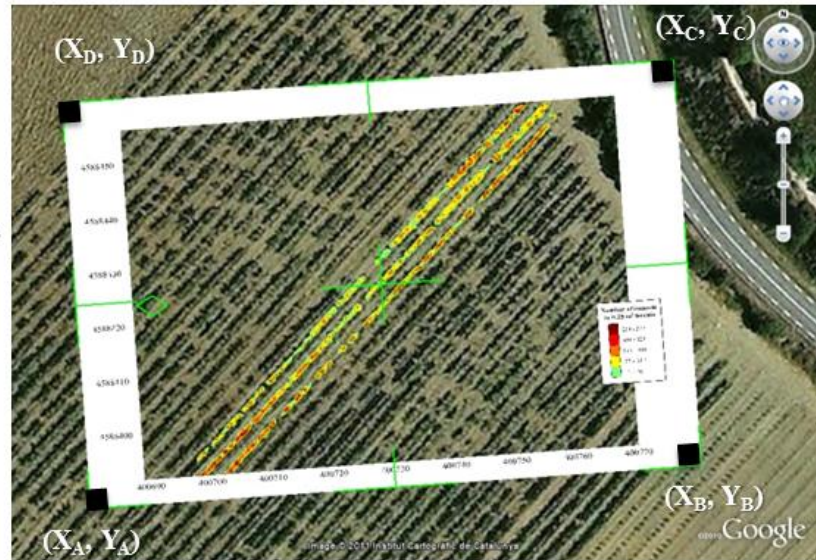


Nuevas tecnologías para la caracterización de la vegetación

Density map image file (*.gif)

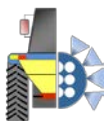


Converted file (*.kmz)



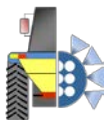
Gil, E.; Llorens, J.; Llop, J.; Fàbregas, X.; Gallart, M. Use of a terrestrial lidar sensor for drift detection in vineyard spraying. *Sensors* **2013**, *13*, 516–534.

Gil, E., Arnó, J., Llorens, J., Sanz, R., Llop, J., Rosell-Polo, JR., Gallart, M., Escolà, A. 2014. Advanced Technologies for the Improvement of Spray Application Techniques in Spanish Viticulture: an overview. *Sensors* **2014**, *14*, 691-708





Mejora de las técnicas de aplicación de fitosanitarios en invernaderos



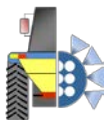
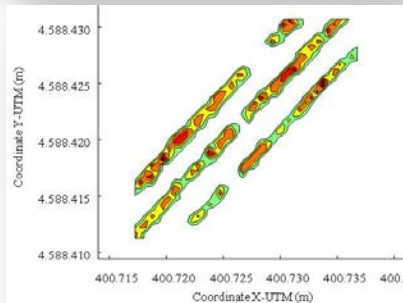


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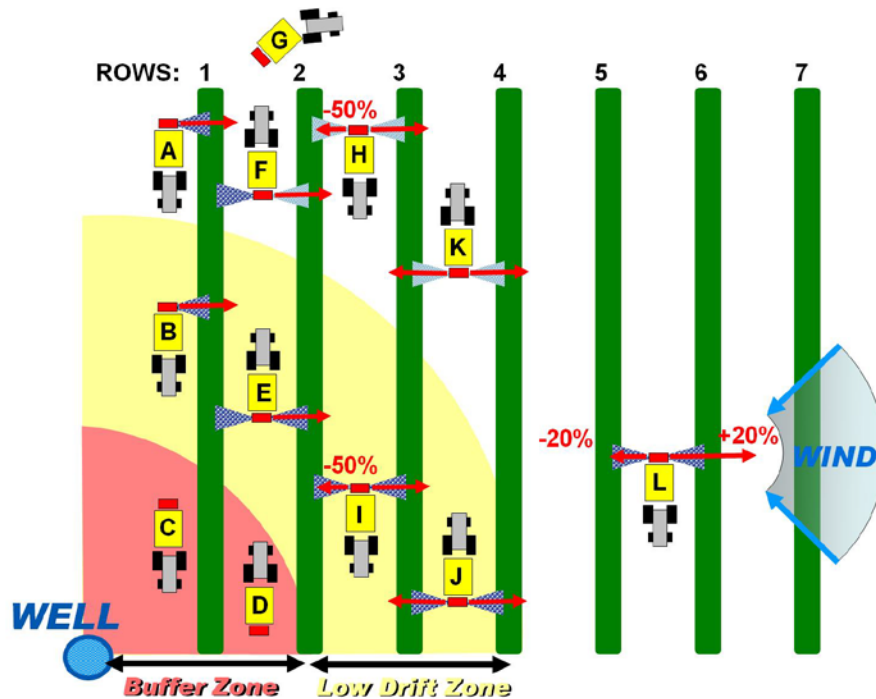


Deriva – ISO 22866

*Cantidad de producto fitosanitario que excede la zona objeto de tratamiento
arrastrada por corrientes de aire durante la aplicación*



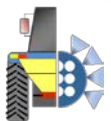
ISAFRUIT Project EDAS - Environmentally Dependent Application System



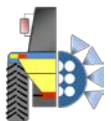
www.isafruit.org



(Doruchowski et al, 2010)

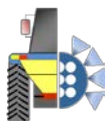


Control de la deriva en atomizadores





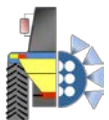
DriftStopper EVO (Caffini, SpA)



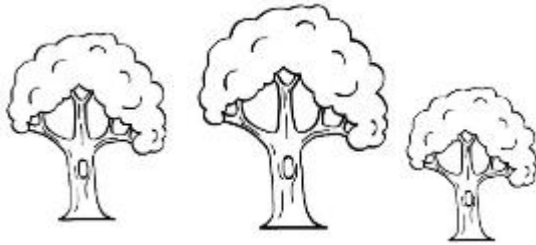
Air Blast H₃O



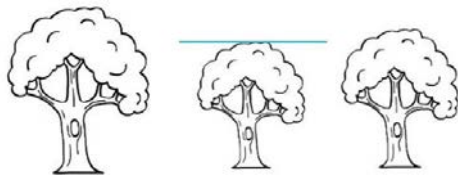
H2020 – SME 2
Resource-efficient eco-
innovative food production and
processing (SFS-08-2014)



H3O project



Adjustment according to mass plant



Standard piece of equipment
consumption
Adjusted consumption according to mass plant with H3O



Patented adjustable propeller

Variable **air volume** in real time.



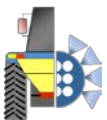
Patented Advance system

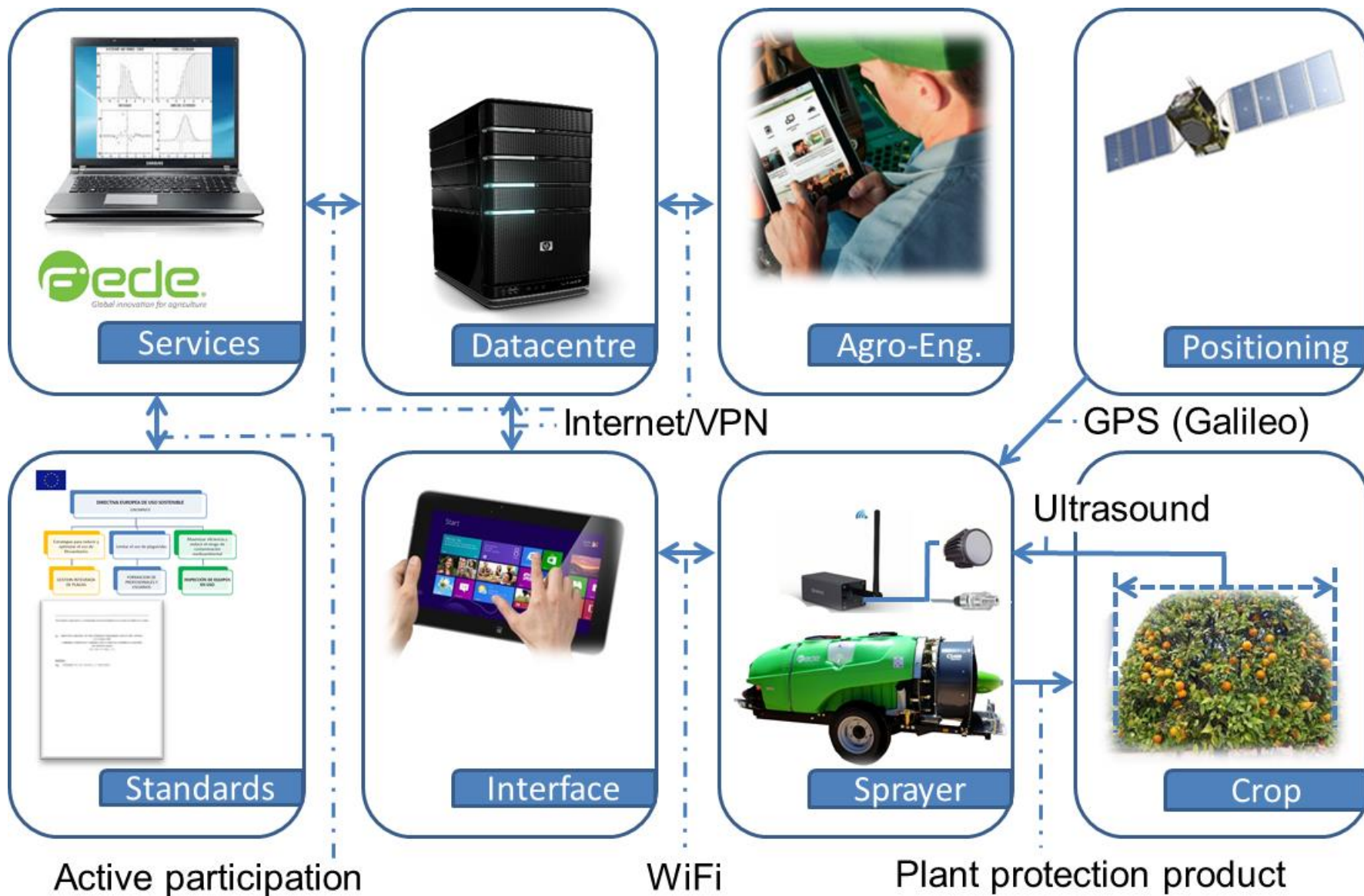
Variable **air speed** in real time.



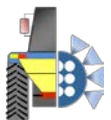
Agronomic formula

Exact adjustment according to parameters.

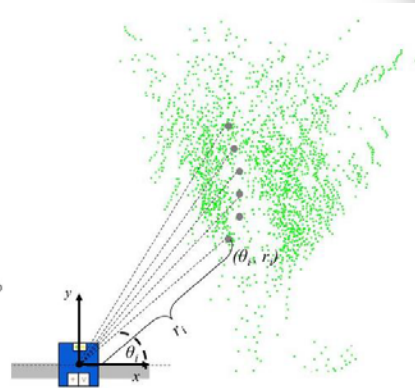
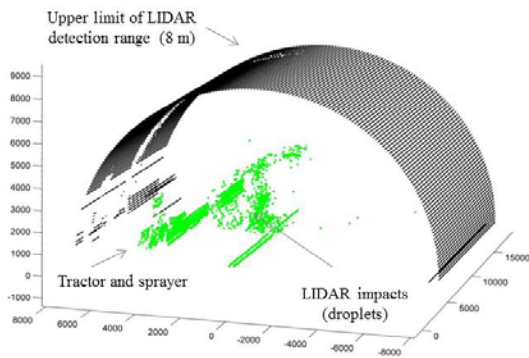




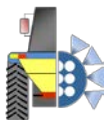
Reducir la deriva y la contaminación: objetivo común

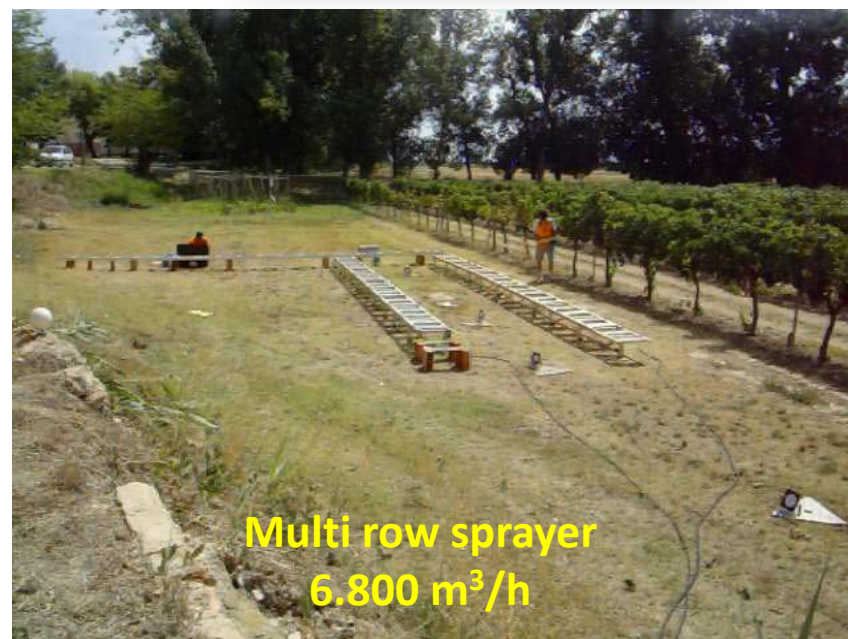


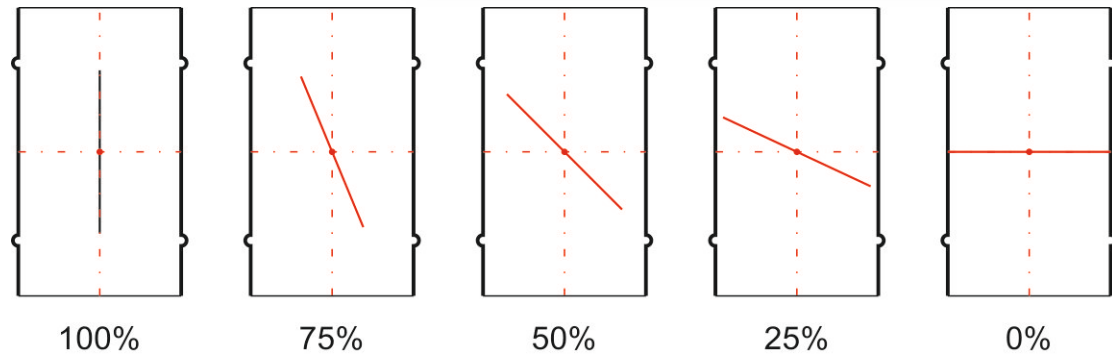
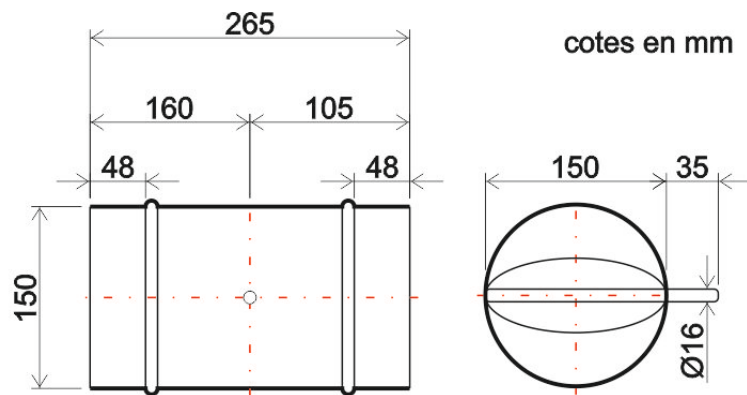
Cuantificación de la deriva con LIDAR



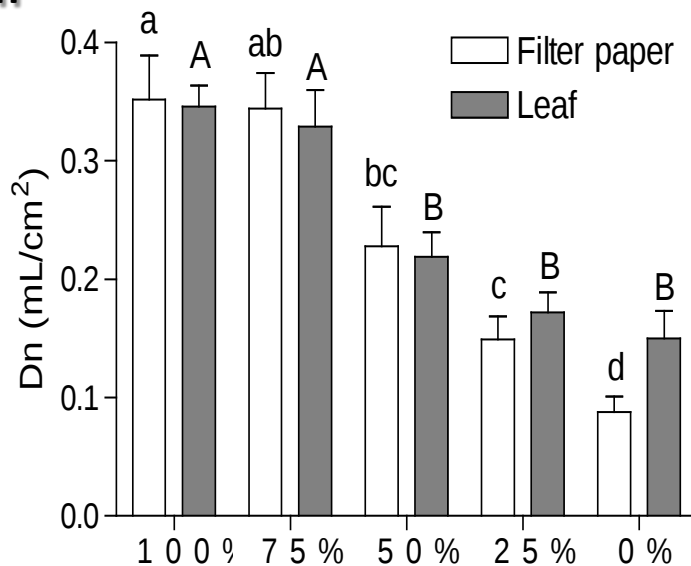
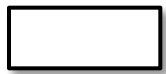
Gil et al. Spain
Salyani et al. USA
Hewitt et al. Australia
Giles et al. USA





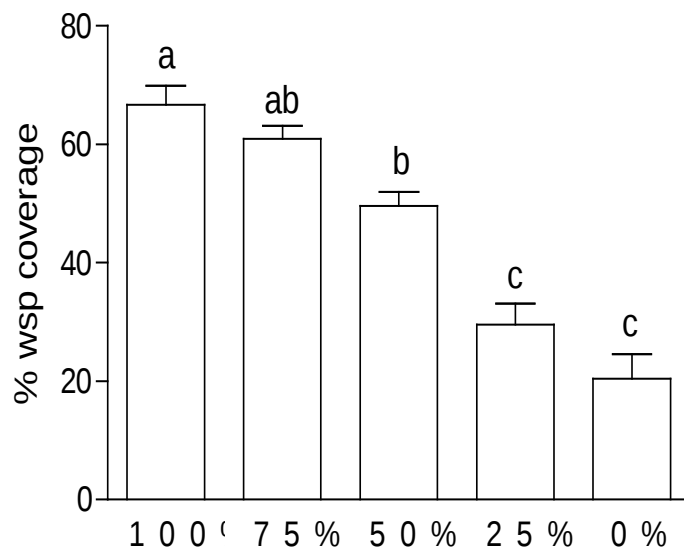


Deposition



No differences were observed between 100% and 75% air assistance. Similar results were obtained with the two different collectors

Coverage



WSP seems an appropriate tool to evaluate deposition and distribution in the canopy. Results indicated clear similarities with filter paper and leaves

**New ISO/NWIP - Drift measurement for orchard
sprayers**
(following the ISO DIS 22401)
*Collaboration project between Italy (UNITO) and
Spain (UPC)*



« Equipment for crop protection »	ISO/TC 23/SC 6/CAG
Date: 2012-01-05	Doc. Number: N 071
Assistant: Laurence VIALLE Direct line : + 33 (0)1 41 62 84 57 laurence.vialle@afnor.org	Your contact: Wronique DURANTON Direct line : + 33 (0)1 41 62 84 47 wronique.duranton@afnor.org

ISO/NWIP 22369-4
"Crop protection equipment – Drift classification of
spraying equipment – Part 4: Potential spray drift
measurement for sprayers for bush, trees and similar
crops"

COMMENTARIES/
DECISIONS

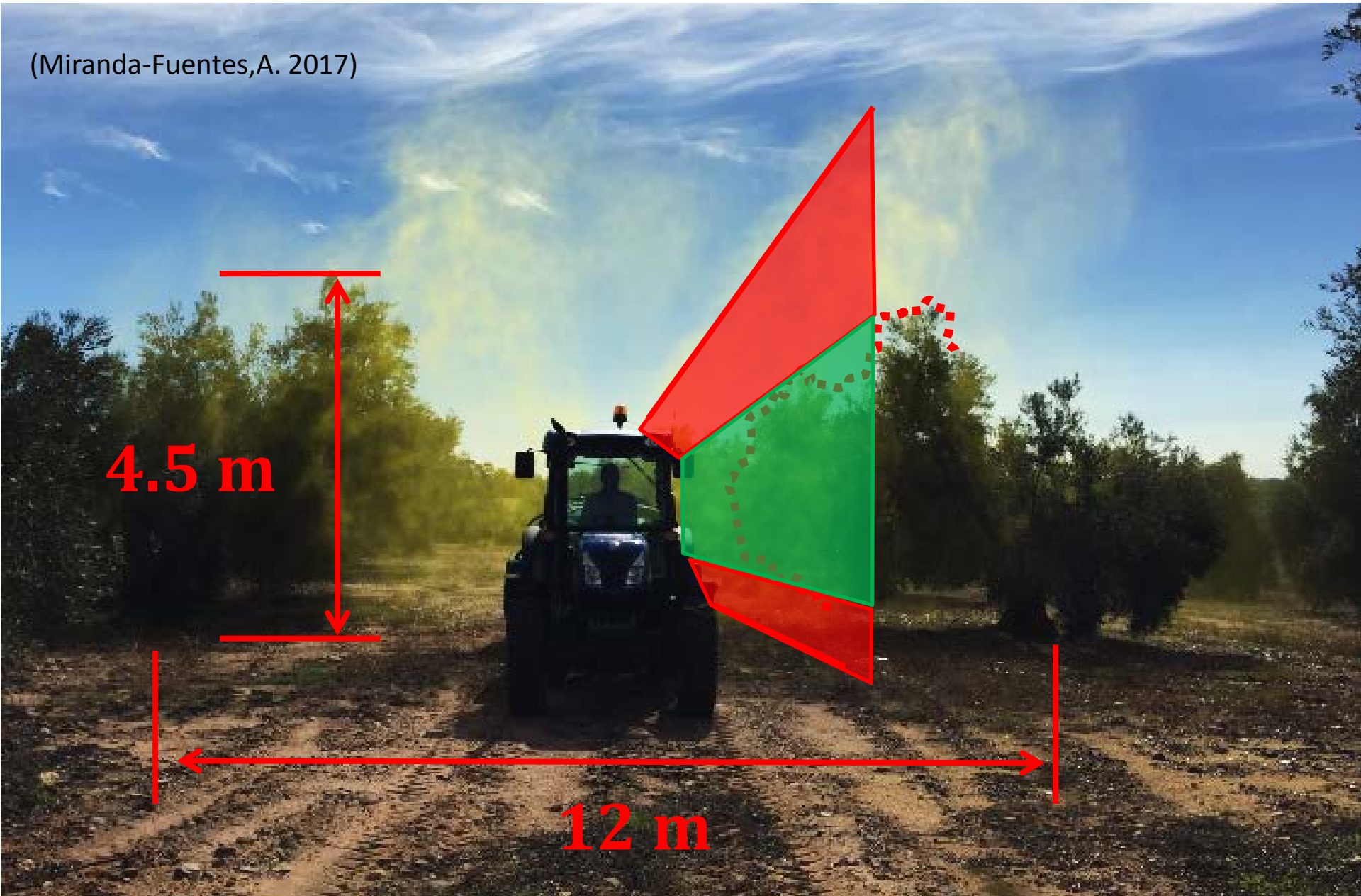
- NWIP from IT
- It includes:
 - FORM 4
 - A draft proposal
- The Action Plan key point evaluation is given in CAG/N 071_B

FOLLOW UP

- For information and comments, if any, at the next CAG meeting (2012.01.13) before its circulation in SC 6 in view of discussion at the plenary meeting (2012.09.10/14)



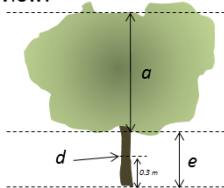
(Miranda-Fuentes,A. 2017)



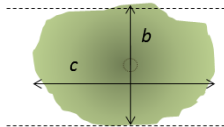
Ellipsoid volume



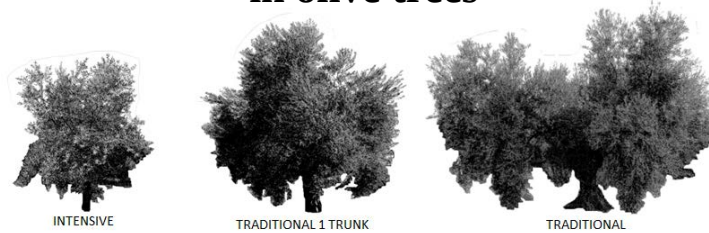
Lateral view:



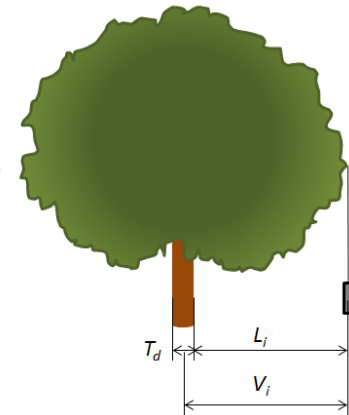
Top view:



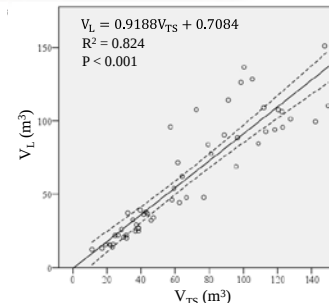
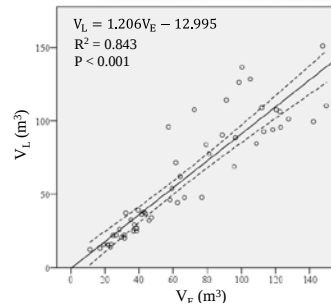
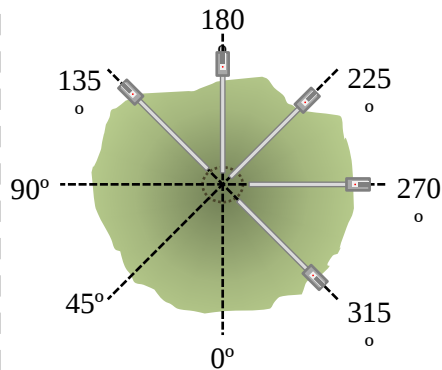
Tree crown volume measurements in olive trees



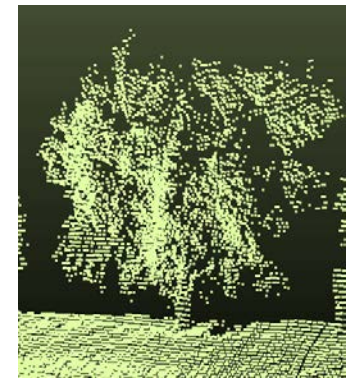
Vertical crown projected Area

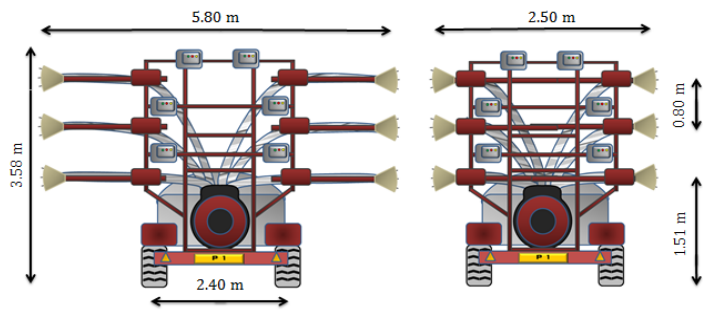


Tree silhouette



LiDAR canopy characterization



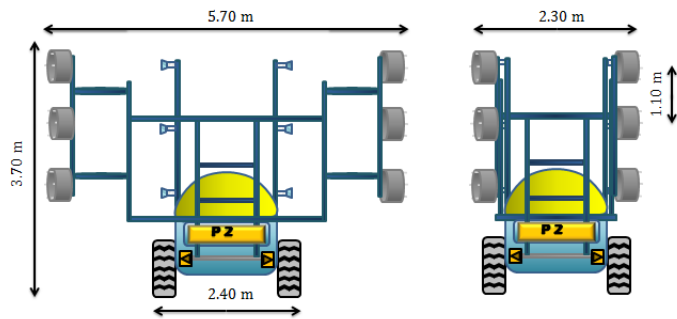


MecaOlivar



Miranda-Fuentes, A. 2017. Improving plant protection product applications in traditional and intensive olive orchards through the development of new air-assisted sprayer prototypes. PHD Dissertation. University of Cordoba

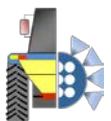




MecaOlivar



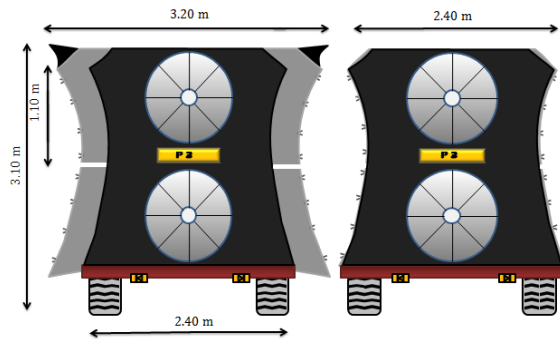
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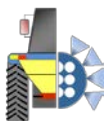
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<http://uma.deab.upc.edu>



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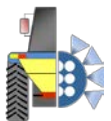
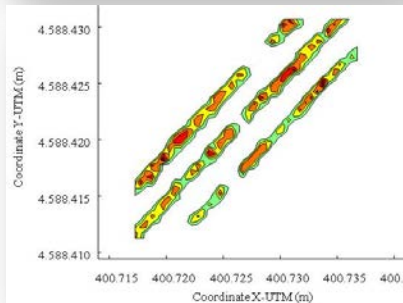


☐ Introducción

☐ Aplicación de fitosanitarios en cultivos “3D”

☐ Tecnología para mejorar la eficiencia

☐ **La otra cara de la tecnología**



Experiencia en formación de UMA - UPC

TOPPS

Water Protection



TOPPS project (public/private)



FITOVID

LIFE13 ENV/ES/000710

FITOVID project (public)



BTSF – DG SANTE (public)

syngenta



Syngenta-UPC “chair” (private)



Better Training for Safer Food - CHAFEA



European Commission

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CHAFEA

Consumers, Health, Agriculture and Food Executive Agency

EUROPA > European Commission > Chafea > BTSF > Call 2013: Tenders - Training activities on The Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed (RASFF)

- Home
- Health Programme
- Consumer Programme
- Better Training for Safer Food**
 - About BTSF
 - Training courses
 - Calls for tender
 - Events
 - Guidelines
 - Previous calls
- Funding
- Managing grant agreements & contracts
- Publications
- News & Events
- About Chafea
- Contacts

Call for tenders: 2014

Call for tender n° Chafea/2014/BTSF/02: Organisation and implementation of training activities on inspection and calibration of pesticide application equipment in professional use under the Better Training for Safer Food initiative

The present call for tender covers the organisation and implementation of training activities on inspection and calibration of plant protection product application equipment in professional use in compliance with the provisions of Directive 2009/128/EC under the Better Training for Safer Food initiative.

The contractor will organise and implement **a total of 6 three-day training sessions**. The activity will be focussed on inspection and calibration techniques of PAE in professional use.

The training course will be held in at least three distinct locations, to be chosen by the contractor. The locations should be geographically equally distributed among the different EU MS.

Links and documents

- ▶ National Contact Points
- ▶ Calendar of trainings
- ▶ Calls for tender
- ▶ BTSF newsletter
- ▶ Guidelines for Contractors
- ▶ Financing Decision 2013
- ▶ BTSF Annual Reports and Booklets
- ▶ BTSF videos

DG Health and Food Safety

Public Health Portal

EU Agencies





Manual del fabricante

Requisitos para la fabricación de equipos de aplicación de productos fitosanitarios



Basado en la Directiva 2009/127/EC y en las Normas
armonizadas UNE-EN ISO 16119-1, 2 y 3

Unidad de Mecanización Agraria
Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya

Marzo 2017



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SPISE

ISSN XXXX-XXXX

Standard Procedure for the Inspection of Sprayers in Europe

ADVICE

XX/2017

Compiled by:
SPISE Technical Working Group 1

How to choose a good sprayer
Guideline to fulfil the EU 127/2009/CE

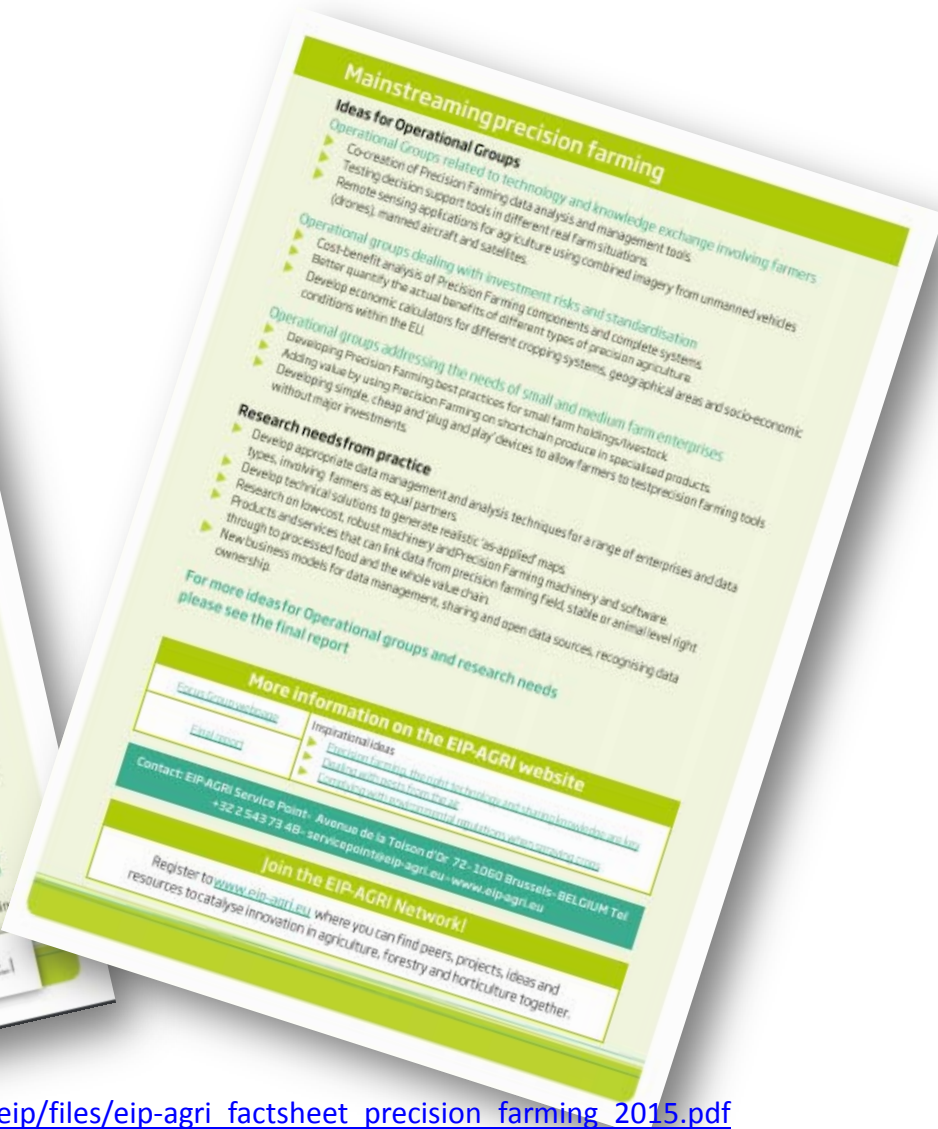


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Mecanismos de difusión y divulgación



<https://ec.europa.eu/eip/agriculture/sites/agri-eip/files/eip-agri factsheet precision farming 2015.pdf>





Muchas gracias