



Aplicación de fitosanitarios en viña. Un visión global

Prof. Emilio Gil

Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya



Aplicación de productos fitosanitarios en viña

Factor clave para la mejora del proceso de producción



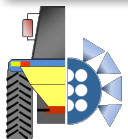
- Dos veces la cantidad de PPP que se usa en la producción de cereales**

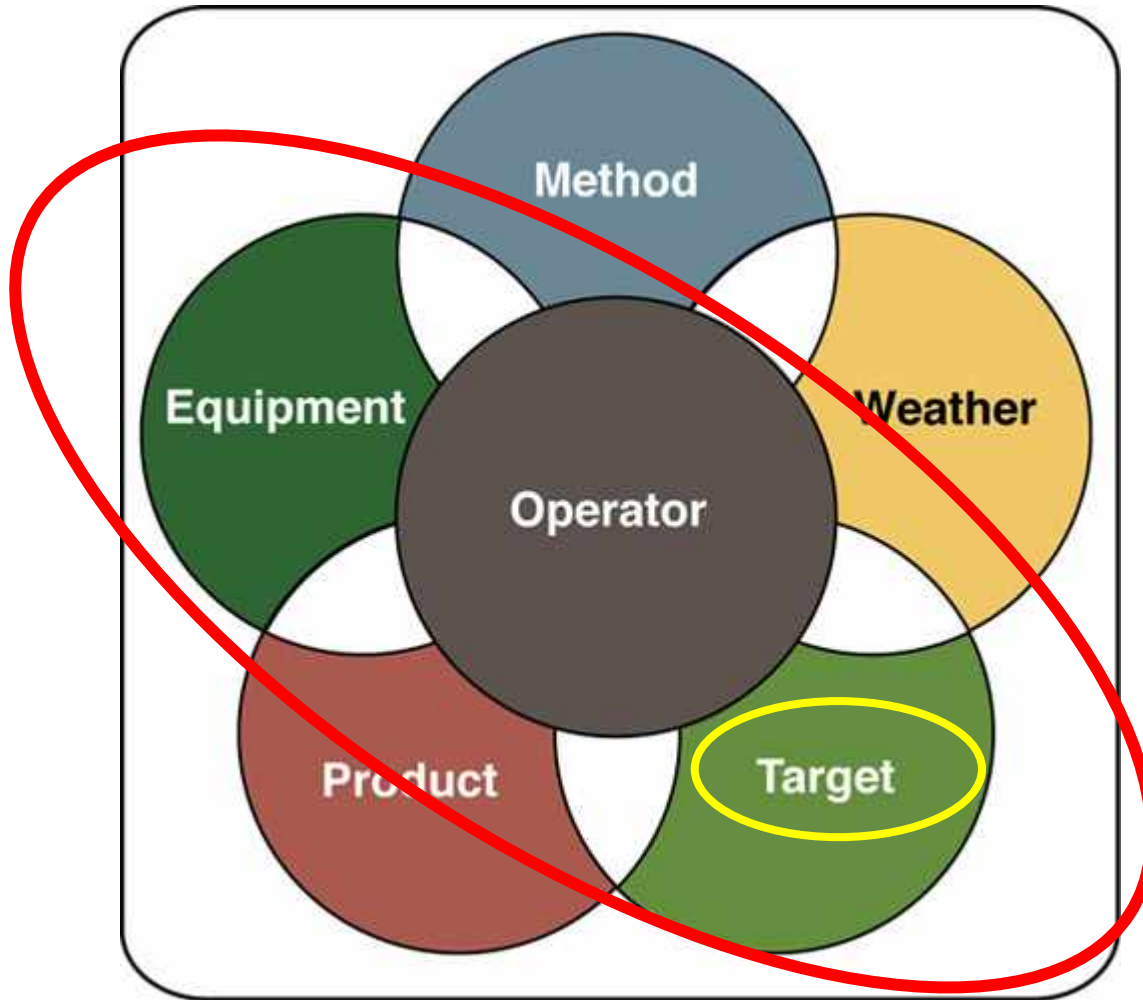
(IOV, 2013)

- Oportunidad para implementar la viticultura de precisión**

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

(Tysseire, 2013)





Dr. Jason Deveau - Application Technology Specialist/OMAFRA



Rauhen (Chile)



Australia



California (USA)



Geneva (USA)

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

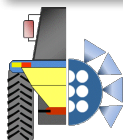
Modos de expresión de dosis en Europa

Hasta 6 propuestas diferentes para el mismo cultivo

	Frutales	Viña	Hortalizas de porte alto	Citricos / Olivos
Austria and Germany	Kg/ha/m CH, max. kg/ha	% accord. CH, max. kg/ha BBCH	Kg/ha/m CH, max. kg/ha	---
Belgium	Kg or L /10'000m ² LWA, max.kg or l /ha	---	Kg/ha	---
France	Kg/ha	Kg/ha	Kg/ha	---
Netherlands	%, max. spray vol / ha	---	%, max. spray vol / ha	---
Switzerland	Kg/10'000 m ³ TRV	Kg/10'000 m ³ TRV	%, max. spray vol / ha	---
Norway	Kg/100m row length	---	---	---
Greece	%, max. spray vol/ha	%, max. spray vol / ha	%, max. spray vol / ha	%, max. spray vol / ha
Italy	%, min. to max. spray vol/ha	%, max. spray vol / ha	%, max. spray vol / ha	%, max. spray vol / ha
Portugal	%, max. spray vol/ha	%, max. spray vol / ha	%, max. spray vol / ha	%, max. spray vol / ha
Spain	%, max. spray vol/ha	%, max. spray vol / ha	%, max. spray vol / ha	%, max. spray vol / ha

CH: Canopy Height LWA: Leaf Wall Area TRV: Tree Row Volume

(Wholhauser, 2009)



El concepto del TRV



$$\text{TRV [m}^3\text{/ha]} = \frac{\text{Altura [m]} \quad \text{X Anchura [m]} \quad \text{x 10000}}{\text{Distancia entre hileras [m]}}$$

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

Byers, R.E., Hickey, K.D., Hill, C.H., 1971. Base gallonage per acre. Va. Fruit 60, 19–23

USA, Australia, Europe, Chile, Argentina,..... Use TRV at least at research level in orchards, citrus and vineyard

El concepto del Leaf Wall Area (LWA)



$$\text{Volumen [l/ha]} = \frac{\text{Caudal [l/min]} \times 600}{a \text{ [m]} \times \text{Velocidad [km/h]}}$$

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

Producto anti mildiu

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

De acuerdo con los resultados obtenidos, se ha observado muy buen recubrimiento y uniformidad con valores de 250 y 500 l/ha LWA

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

DOSAVIÑA V2. - PROGRAMA PARA EL CÁLCULO DEL VOLUMEN DE APLICACIÓN EN VIÑA

CULTIVO



Altura de vegetación (m)

Distancia entre hileras (m)

Anchura de vegetación (seleccionar)

1. Muy poco denso
(muchos huecos)



2. Poco denso
(algunos huecos)



Densidad de vegetación (seleccionar)



3. Denso
(sin huecos)



4. Muy denso
(muy cerrado)

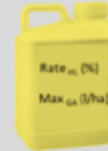
Superficie foliar a tratar (LWA)

 m²/ha

www.uma.deab.upc.edu



PRODUCTO



Concentración recomendada (%)

Dosis máxima (kg o l/ha)

MÁQUINA

1. Atomizador convencional



2. Salidas individuales



3. Multi-filas con bajantes



Seleccionar tipo de equipo

seleccionar equipo

RESULTADOS

Volumen de caldo recomendado (l/ha)

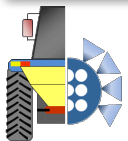
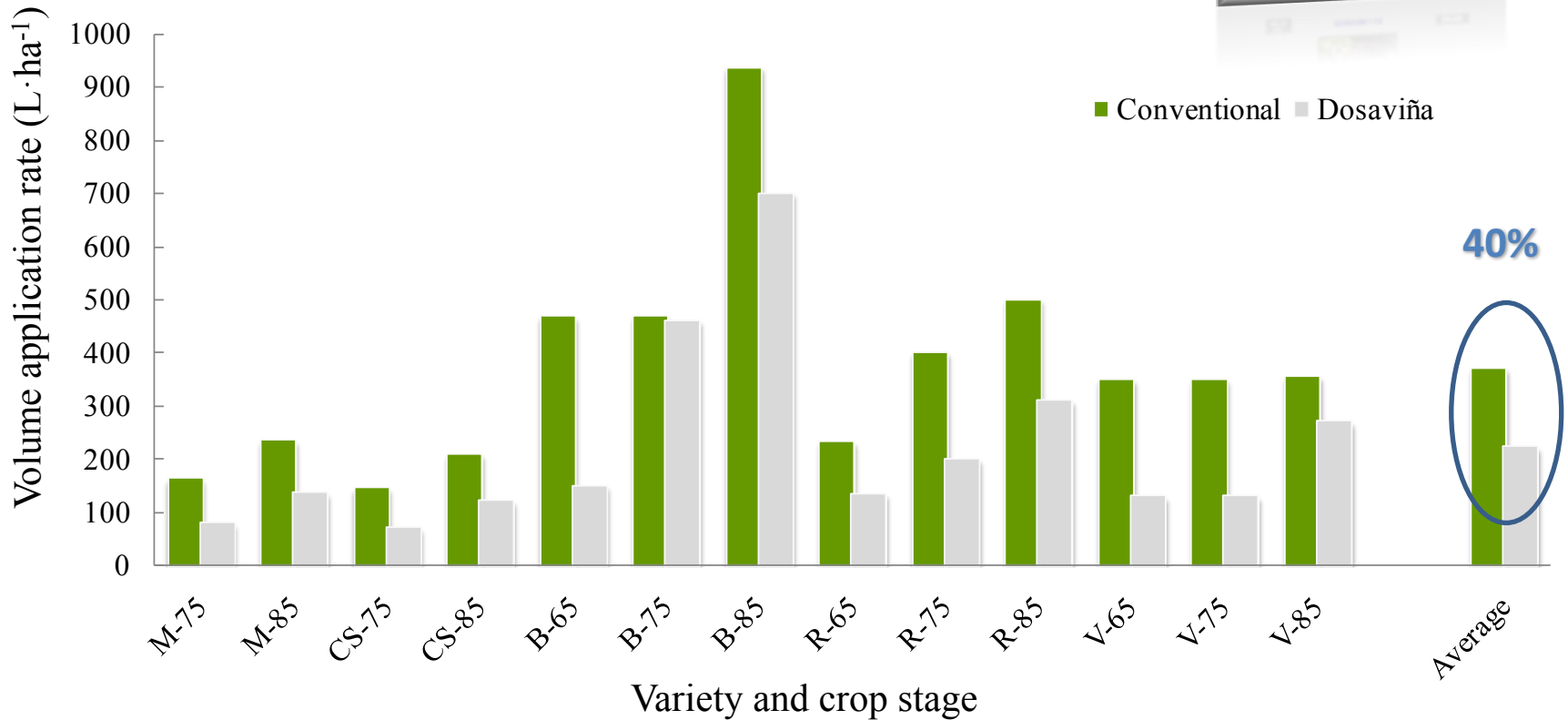
Cantidad de producto (l o kg/ha)

Herramienta para calibración (seleccionar)



Método del Recubrimiento Óptimo (DOSAVIÑA)

Ahorro en volumen de caldo ... y en producto fitosanitario



La opinión del usuario...el “impact factor” más importante

Using Simple Technology To Improve Spray Deposition and Reduce Drift at Dalrymple Vineyards

Bill Dalrymple
Dalrymple Farms, Ovid, NY

Reprinted from Sustainable Viticulture in the Northeast, Issue 5

I first saw Andrew Landers demonstrate his spray patternator at a field day demonstration in 2004. It inspired me to build my own. The unit I built cost me less than \$50, and as you can see is made mostly out of old window screens I had laying around. Each screen has a channel in the bottom that funnels the water into the seven gallon-sized jugs, so I can run my sprayer for 15 minutes and find out how evenly the water is being distributed in the canopy.

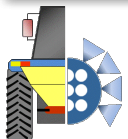
When I first tried it out with my standard sprayer settings, it was throwing spray way up to the top, which obviously wasn't making it into the vine canopy. I was able to change the direction that nozzles were pointing to adjust for the direction of air coming out of the fan - downward

canopy, instead of having half of it shoot into the air. It greatly reduced drift.

I worked with Andrew and Emilio Gil on using the “Dosavina” program on my farm. It uses vine dimensions, growth stage, spray material, variety, and spray conditions to calculate an optimum amount of water to deliver per acre. Early in the season, I was able to mix my fungicides in the appropriate concentration for 50 GPA, but actually apply much lower volume - down to as low as 17 GPA in some cases. I feel we got the same coverage while applying much less material per acre. We didn't need so much water to cover the relatively small leaf area present before bloom, and we figure we've saved around \$2000 - \$3000 on spray materials annually on our farm.



<http://www.cals.cornell.edu/cals/grapesandwine/appellation-cornell/issue-5/upload/Landers-Research-Focus-2011-1.pdf>



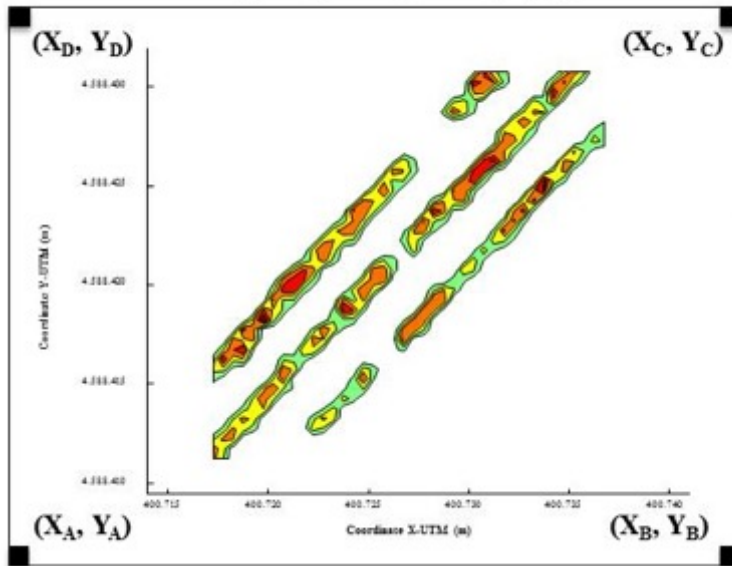
Unidad de Mecanización Agraria
<http://uma.deab.upc.edu>



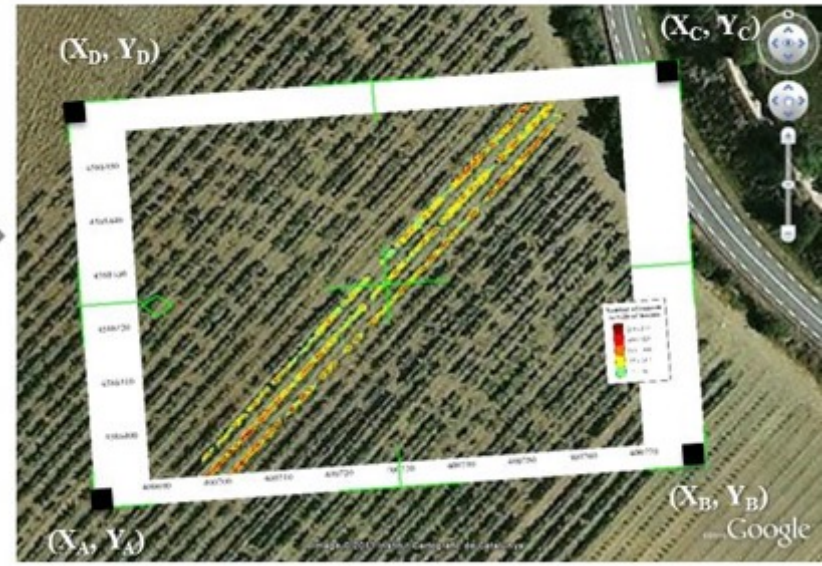
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New technologies for canopy characterization

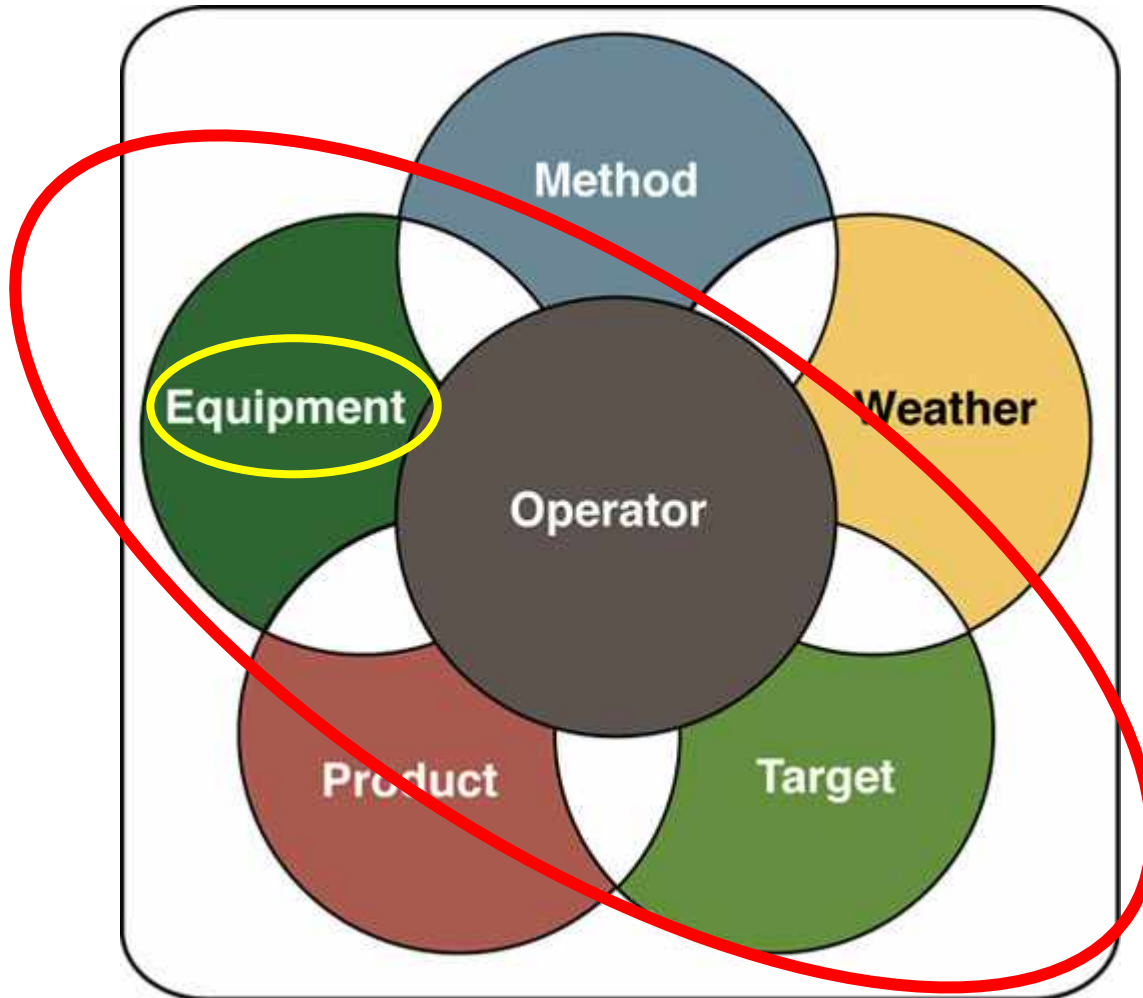
Density map image file (*.gif)



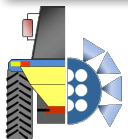
Converted file (*.kmz)



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.



Dr. Jason Deveau - Application Technology Specialist/OMAFRA





New York (USA)



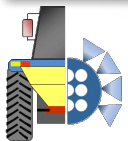
Australia



New York (USA)



Barcelona (Spain)

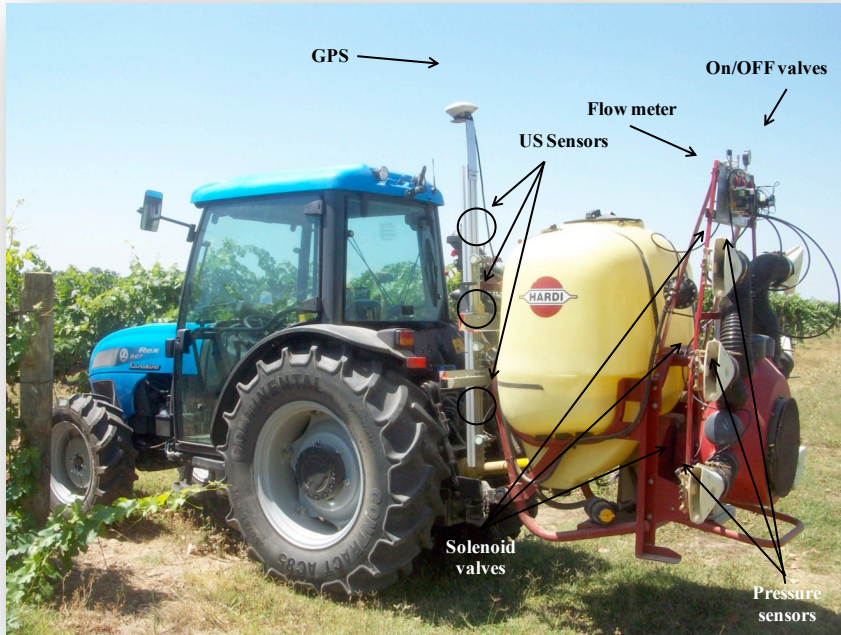


spray drift – ISO 22866

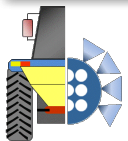
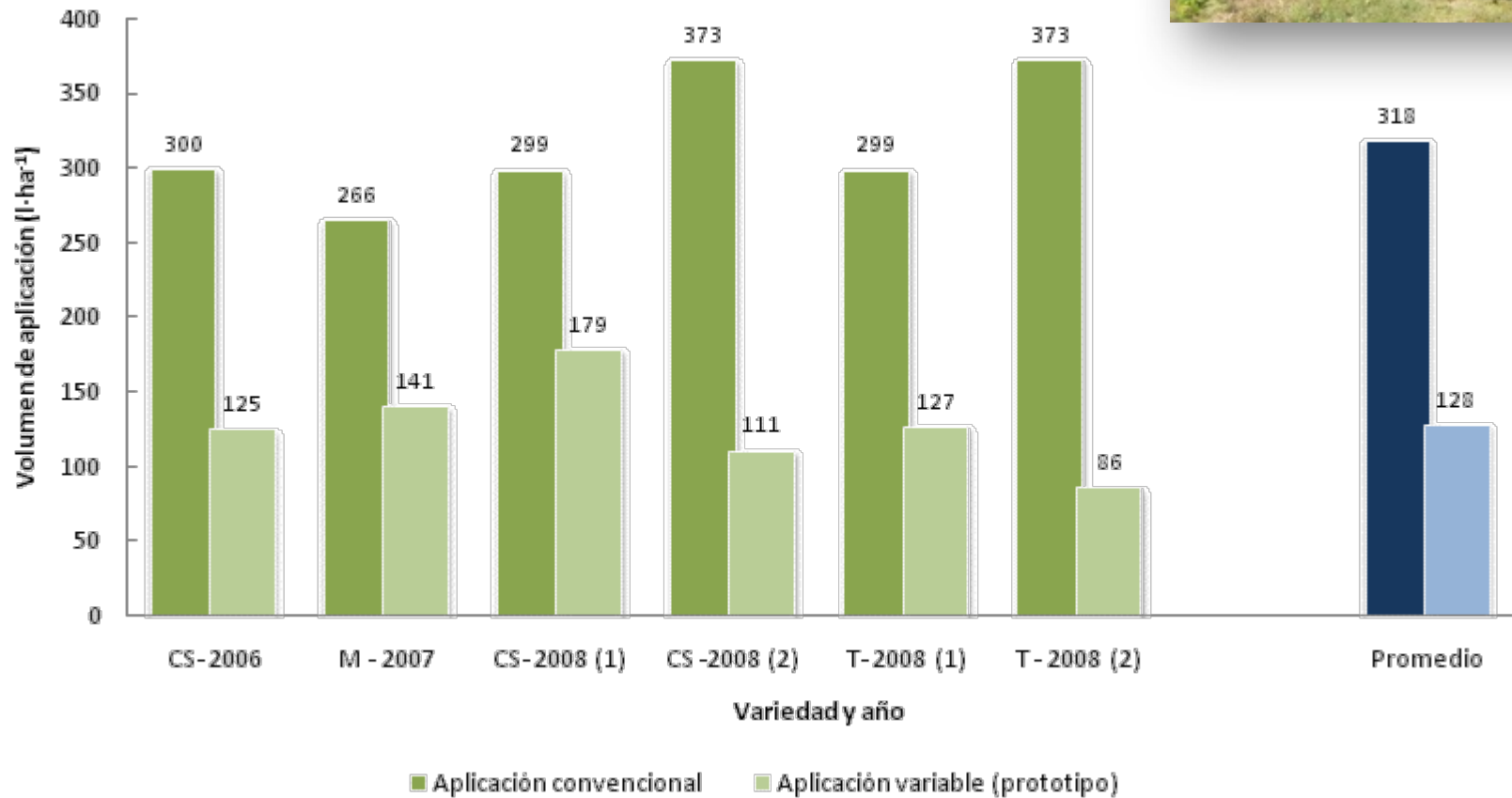
Cantidad de producto fitosanitario que es arrastrado fuera de la zona objetivo (tratada) por acción de corrientes de aire durante el proceso de aplicación

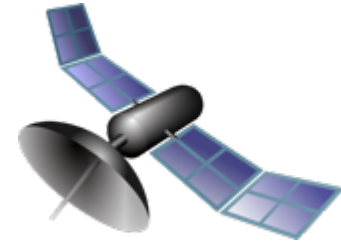


Aplicación Variable en viña

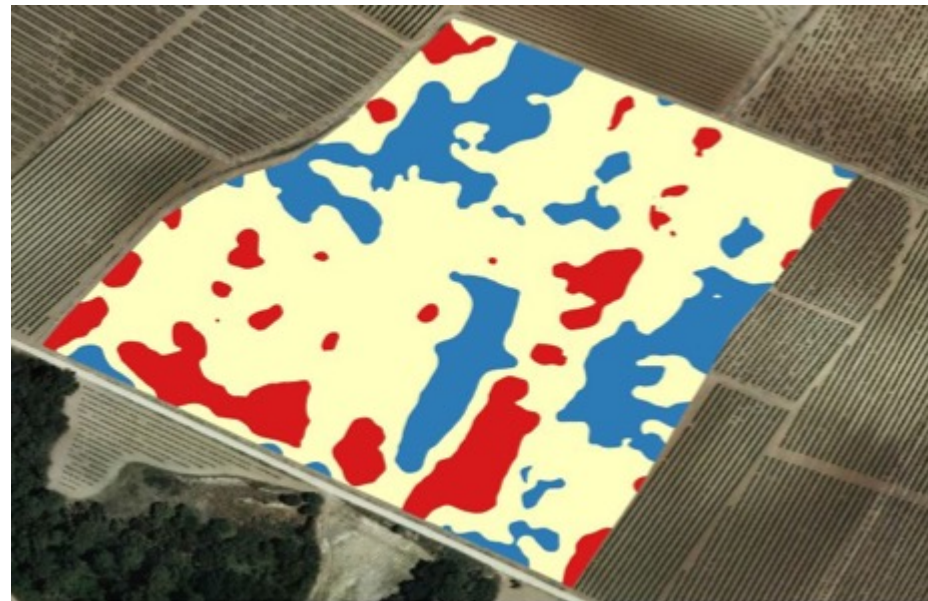


Basada en el principio del **Vine Row Volume**





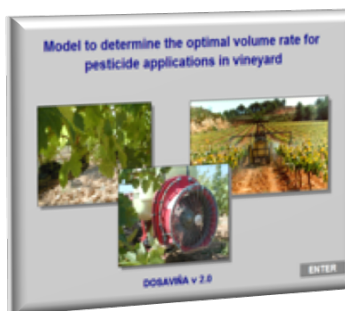
Proyecto AGVANCE. MINECO. Ref. AGL2013-48297-C2-1-R



Mapa de vegetación



Mapa de volúmenes de aplicación



Directiva de Uso Sostenible
Reducción de productos fitosanitarios
Ahorro de agua
Ahorro de tiempo
Menos contaminación

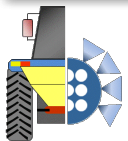


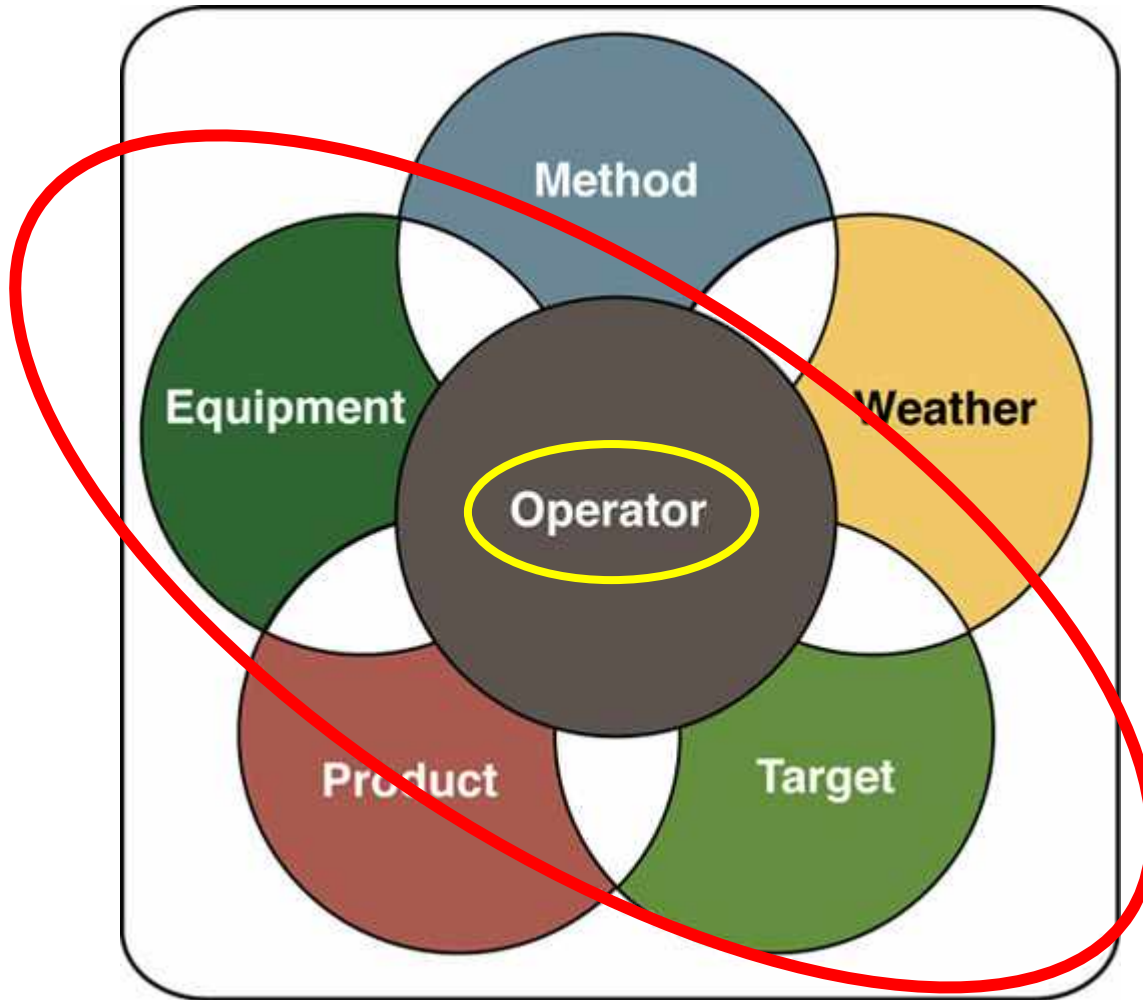
OPTIMISED INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT FOR PRECISE DETECTION AND CONTROL OF PLANT DISEASES IN PERENNIAL CROPS AND OPEN-FIELD VEGETABLES

OPTIMA

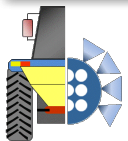


The overall objective of OPTIMA is to **develop an environmentally friendly Integrated Pest Management (IPM) framework** for use-cases in orchards, vineyards and open-field vegetables by providing a holistic approach which includes the major elements related to integrated disease management: (i) combined use of bio-PPPs and synthetic PPPs, (ii) DSS for disease prediction, (iii) spectral disease detection systems and (iv) precision spraying techniques.





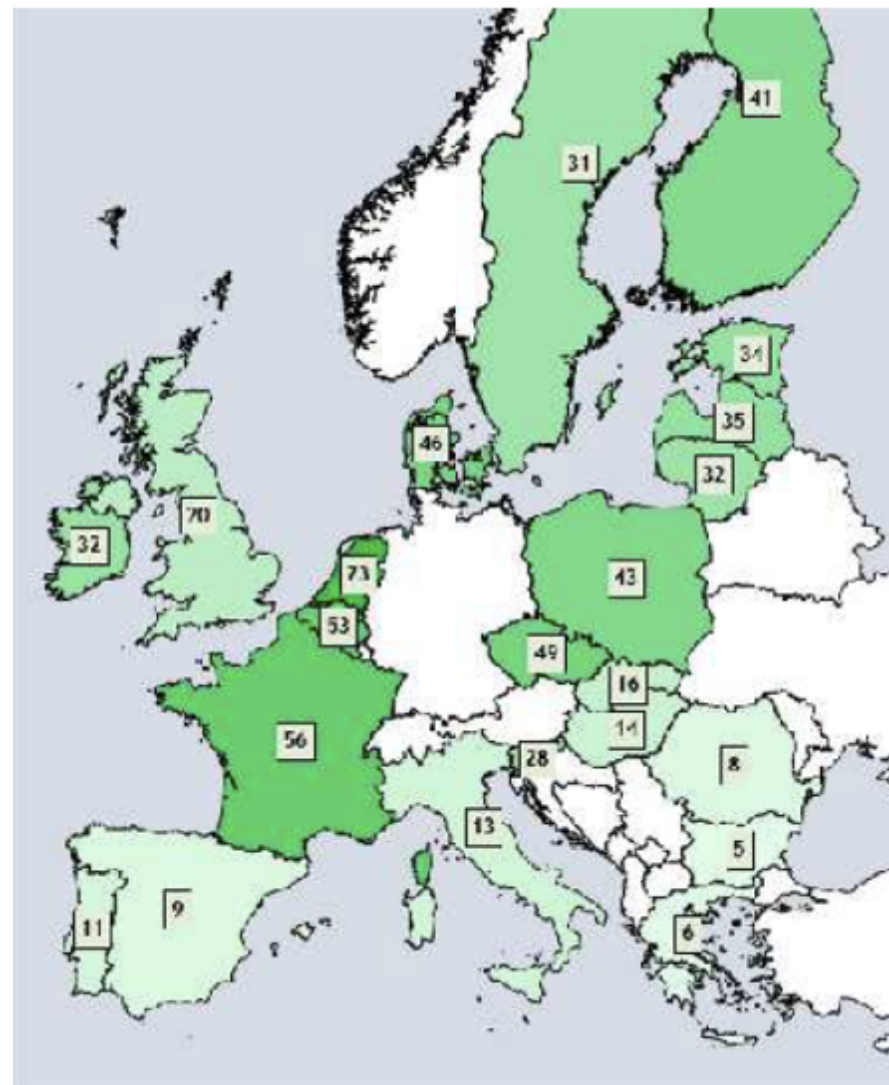
Dr. Jason Deveau - Application Technology Specialist/OMAFRA



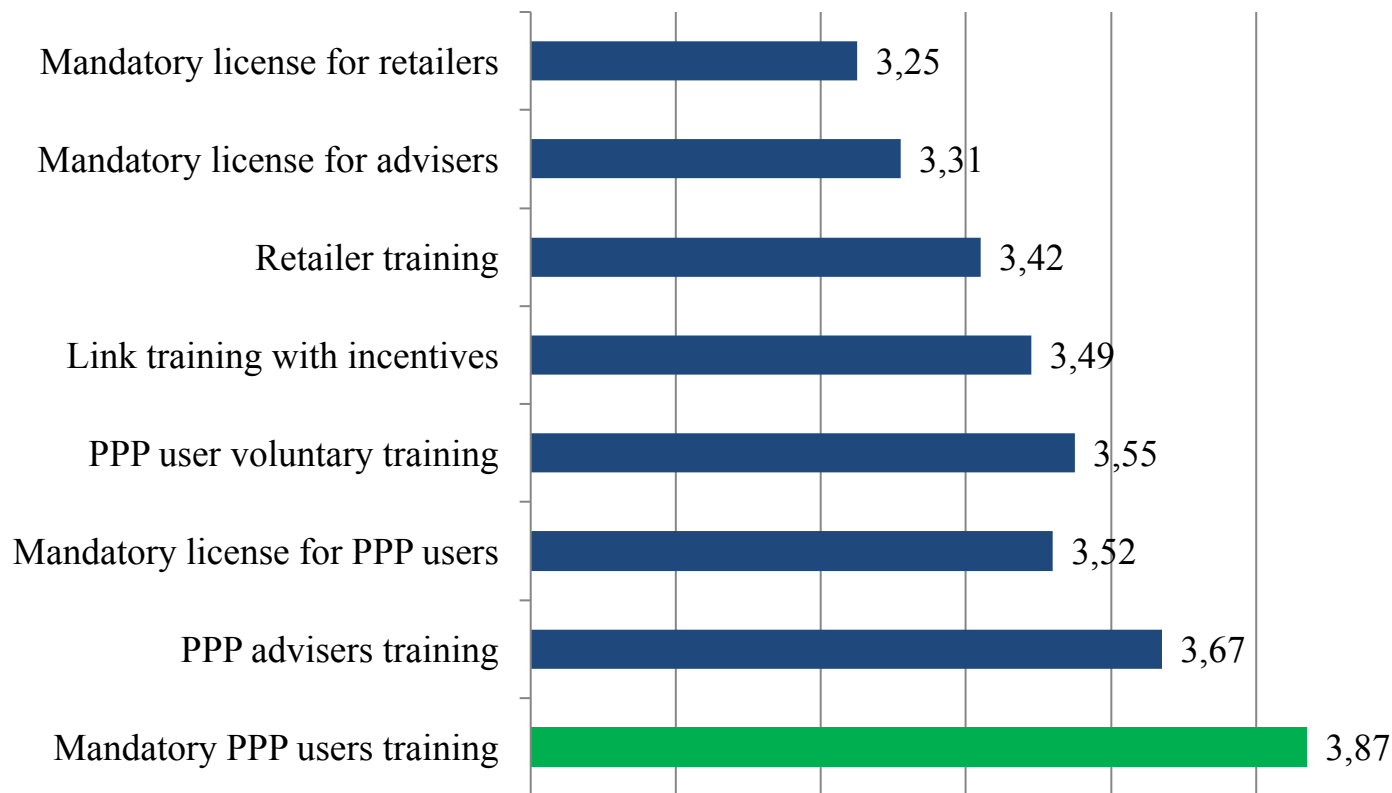
PORCENTAJE DE AGRICULTORES CON FORMACION AGRÍCOLA ESPECÍFICA

“Los agricultores son cada vez más viejos y es necesario un cambio generacional. El sector agrario necesita atraer a una nueva generación de agricultores con el conocimiento y la formación necesaria para vivir y trabajar en un contexto novedoso y global”

“La PAC dedica notables esfuerzos al intercambio de conocimientos y a la innovación [...] el Parlamento Europeo ha remarcado la importancia de la educación y la formación de los agricultores, como medida para garantizar su capacidad para trabajar en un mundo globalizado y tecnificado”

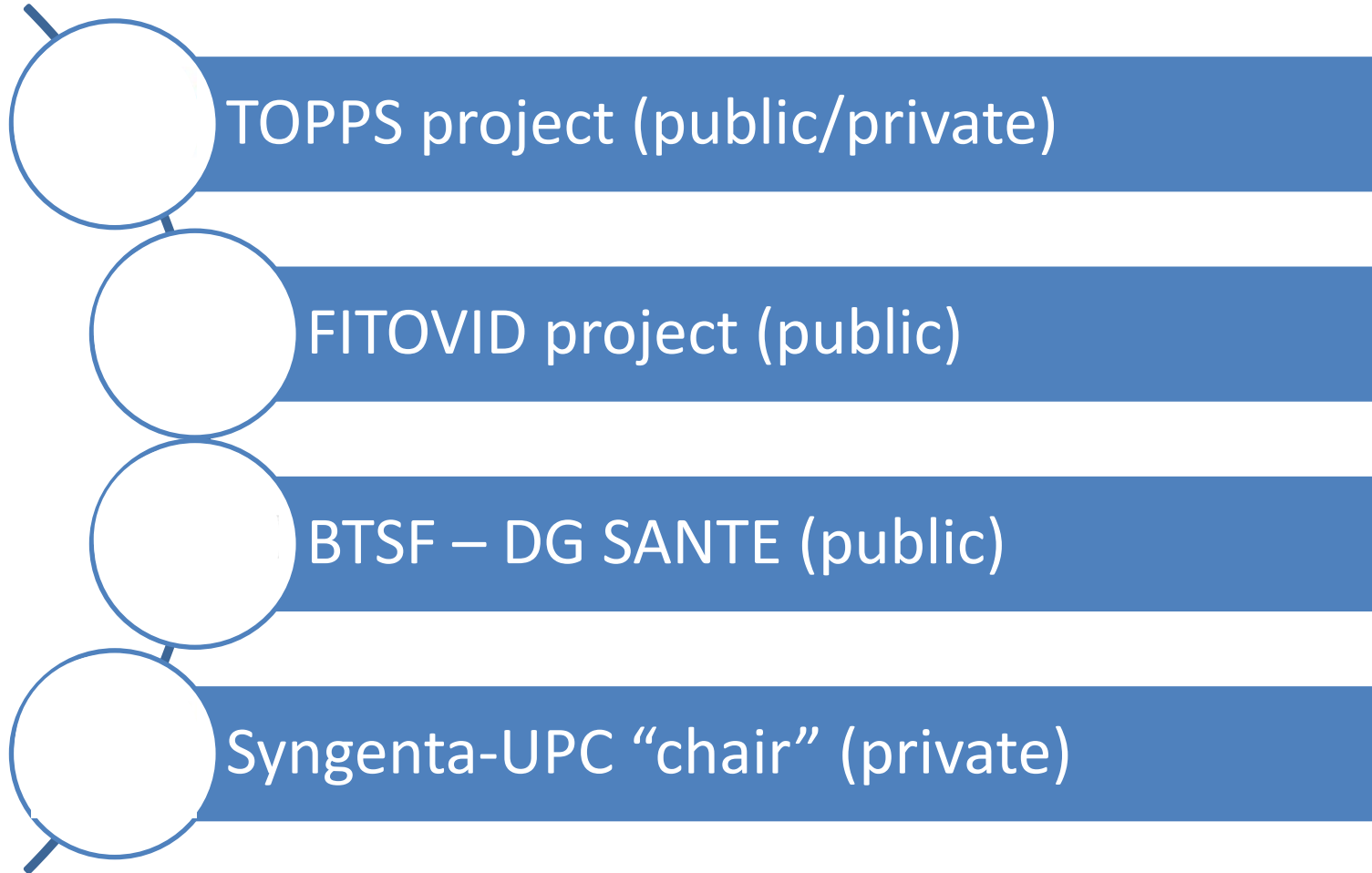


Precision Agriculture and the future of farming in Europe. 2016. STOA IP/G/STOA/FWC-2013-1/Lot 7/SC5. disponible en: <http://www.ep.europa.eu/stoa/>



TOPPS-survey

Training experiences of UMA - UPC



Better Training for Safer Food - CHAFEA

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European
Commission

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)

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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.

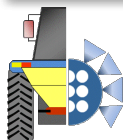
Links and documents

- [▶ National Contact Points](#)
- [▶ Calendar of trainings](#)
- [▶ Calls for tender](#)
- [▶ BTSF newsletter](#)
- [▶ Guidelines for Contractors](#)
- [▶ Financing Decision 2013](#)
- [▶ BTSF Annual Reports and Booklets](#)
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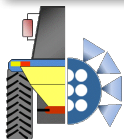
Desarrollo de herramientas de ayuda al agricultor



Nozzle selection and sprayer calibration software



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





CALIBRATION DISC ISO COLOR CODE

Add working parameters
(l/ha & fwd. speed)

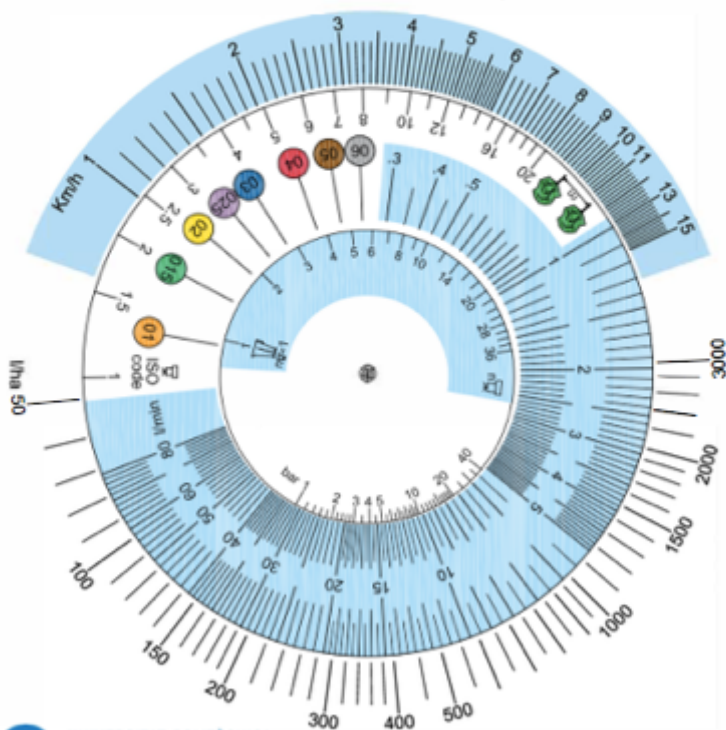


Select nozzle and pressure

1. l/ha & & km/h → l/min total

2. l/min total &

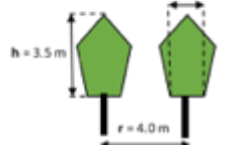
3. bar & ISO code



Dose Expression relationship (Example)



$$\text{Rate}_{hl} = 0.23 L_w / hL_w$$



w = average canopy width (m)
h = average canopy height (m)
r = row distance (m)

$$\text{SV} = 600 L_w / \text{ha}$$

$$\text{LWA} = \frac{3.5 \text{ m} \times 2 \times 10,000}{4.0 \text{ m}} = 17,500 \frac{\text{m}^2 \text{ LWA}}{\text{ha}}$$

$$\text{TRV} = \frac{3.5 \text{ m} \times 0.7 \text{ m} \times 10,000}{4.0 \text{ m}} = 6,125 \frac{\text{m}^3 \text{ TRV}}{\text{ha}}$$

L_w = litres of active ingredient (a.i.)

L_w = litres of water

Rate_{hl} = Concentration of active ingredient (%)

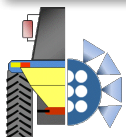
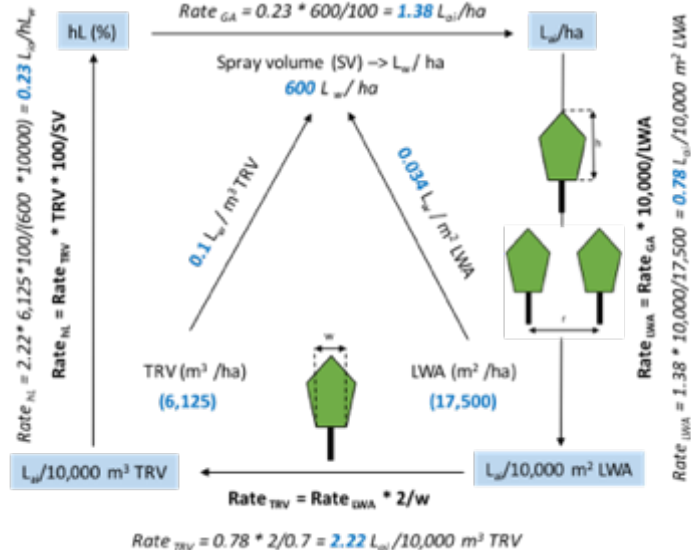
Rate_{GA} = Amount of a.i. per ground area (ha)

Rate_{LWA} = Amount of a.i. per canopy area (LWA)

Rate_{TRV} = Amount of a.i. per canopy volume (TRV)

$$\text{Rate}_{GA} = \text{Rate}_{hl} \cdot \text{SV} / 100$$

$$\text{Rate}_{GA} = 0.23 \cdot 600 / 100 = 1.38 L_{oi} / \text{ha}$$

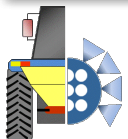




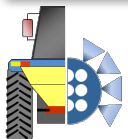
ACCELERATING **I**NNOVATIVE PRACTICES FOR **S**PRAYING **E**QUIPMENT, **T**RAINING AND **A**DVISING IN EUROPEAN AGRICULTURE THROUGH THE MOBILIZATION OF AGRICULTURAL KNOWLEDGE AND INNOVATION SYSTEMS



The main objective of INNOSETA is to set up an **Innovative** self-sustainable Thematic Network on **Spraying Equipment, Training and Advising** to contribute in closing the gap between the available novel high-end crop protection solutions either commercial or from applicable research results with the everyday European agricultural practices by promoting effective exchange of novel ideas and information between research, industry, extension and the farming community so that existing research and commercial solutions can be widely communicated, while capturing grassroots level needs and innovative ideas from the farming community.



- ❑ Miembro experto en la OIV (PROTEC y ENVIRO)
- ❑ Miembro del EIP-FOCUS GROUP PRECISION AGRICULTURE
- ❑ Miembro del GT “Aplicación de Fitosanitarios) de MAGRAMA
- ❑ Miembro de ISO y CEN (Spray Technology)
- ❑ Miembro de SPISE (Standardization Procedure Inspections in Europe)



MANUAL DE INSPECCIÓN de equipos de aplicación de fitosanitarios en uso

Norma UNE-EN ISO 16122-1:2015
Norma UNE-EN ISO 16122-3:2015



Manual del fabricante

Requisitos para la fabricación de equipos de aplicación de productos fitosanitarios



Buenas Prácticas Agrícolas para reducir la deriva, la escorrentía y la erosión



Madrid, 2014

SPISE

Standard Procedure for the Inspection of Sprayers in Europe

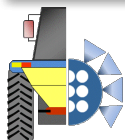
ISSN XXXX-XXXX

ADVICE

XX/2017

Compiled by:
SPISE Technical Working Group 1

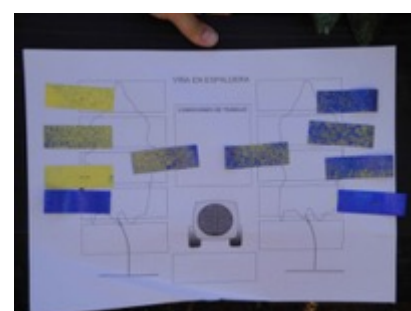
Technical requirements of new sprayers
in fulfilment of the Directive 2009/127/CE



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DE CATALUNYA
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La formación es clave para el éxito del proceso...