



Advanced Technologies for the Improvement of Spray Application Techniques in Spanish Viticulture: An Overview



PICTURE NOT AVAILABLE

| Title | Advanced Technologies for the Improvement of Spray Application Techniques in Spanish Viticulture: An Overview |
|---|--|
| Title (native language) | |
| Category | |
| Short summary for practitioners (Practice abstract) in English) | This paper presents part of the research work carried out in Spain in the field of sensors for characterizing vineyard canopies and monitoring spray drift in order to improve vineyard spraying and make it more sustainable. Some methods and geostatistical procedures for mapping vineyard parameters are proposed, and the development of a variable rate sprayer is described. All these technologies are interesting in terms of adjusting the amount of pesticides applied to the target canopy. |
| Short summary for practitioners | |
| Website | |
| Audiovisual material | |
| Links to other websites | |
| Additional comments | |
| Keywords | Energy management Biodiversity and nature management |
| Additional keywords | Vineyard; Spraying techniques; Precision viticulture; LIDAR; Ultrasound |
| Geographical location (NUTS) | EU |
| Other geographical | |

| location | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| Cropping systems | Vineyards |
| Field operations | Pesticide application |
| SFTusers | Farmer Contractor |
| Education level of users | |
| Farm size (ha) | |

Scientific article

| Title | Advanced technologies for the improvement of spray application techniques in Spanish viticulture: An overview |
|-------|--|
| | Gil, E.; Arnó, J.; Llorens, J.; Sanz, R.; Llop, J.; Rosell-Polo, J.R.; Gallart, M; Escolà, A (2014). Sensors (Switzerland), DOI:10.3390/s140100691 |

Effects of this SFT

| Productivity (crop yield per ha) | No effect |
|---|-----------|
| Quality of product | No effect |
| Revenue profit farm income | No effect |
| Soil biodiversity | No effect |
| Biodiversity (other than soil) | No effect |
| Input costs | No effect |
| Variable costs | No effect |
| Post-harvest crop wastage | No effect |
| Energyuse | No effect |
| CH4 (methane) emission | No effect |
| CO2 (carbon dioxide) emission | No effect |
| N2O (nitrous oxide) emission | No effect |
| NH3 (ammonia) emission | No effect |
| NO3 (nitrate) leaching | No effect |
| Fertilizer use | No effect |
| Pesticide use | No effect |
| Irrigation water use | No effect |
| Labor time | No effect |
| Stress or fatigue for farmer | No effect |
| Amount of heavy physical labour | No effect |
| Number and/or severity of personal injury accidents | No effect |
| Number and/or severity of accidents resulting in spills property damage incorrect application of fertiliser/pesticides etc. | No effect |
| Pesticide residue on product | No effect |
| Weed pressure | No effect |
| Pest pressure (insects etc.) | No effect |
| Disease pressure (bacterial fungal viral etc.) | No effect |

Information related to how easy it is to start using the SFT

| This SFT replaces a tool or technology that is currently used. The SFT is better than the current tool | no opinion |
|--|------------|
| The SFT can be used without making major changes to the existing system | no opinion |
| The SFT does not require significant learning before the farmer can use it | no opinion |
| The SFT can be used in other useful ways than intended by the inventor | no opinion |
| The SFT has effects that can be directly observed by the farmer | no opinion |
| Using the SFT requires a large time investment by farmer | no opinion |
| The SFT produces information that can be interpreted directly | no opinion |

View this technology on the Smart-AKIS platform

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