



Spruit toediening op Pekanneut bome

Beginnels en kalibrasie teorie

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Die toedieningsproses

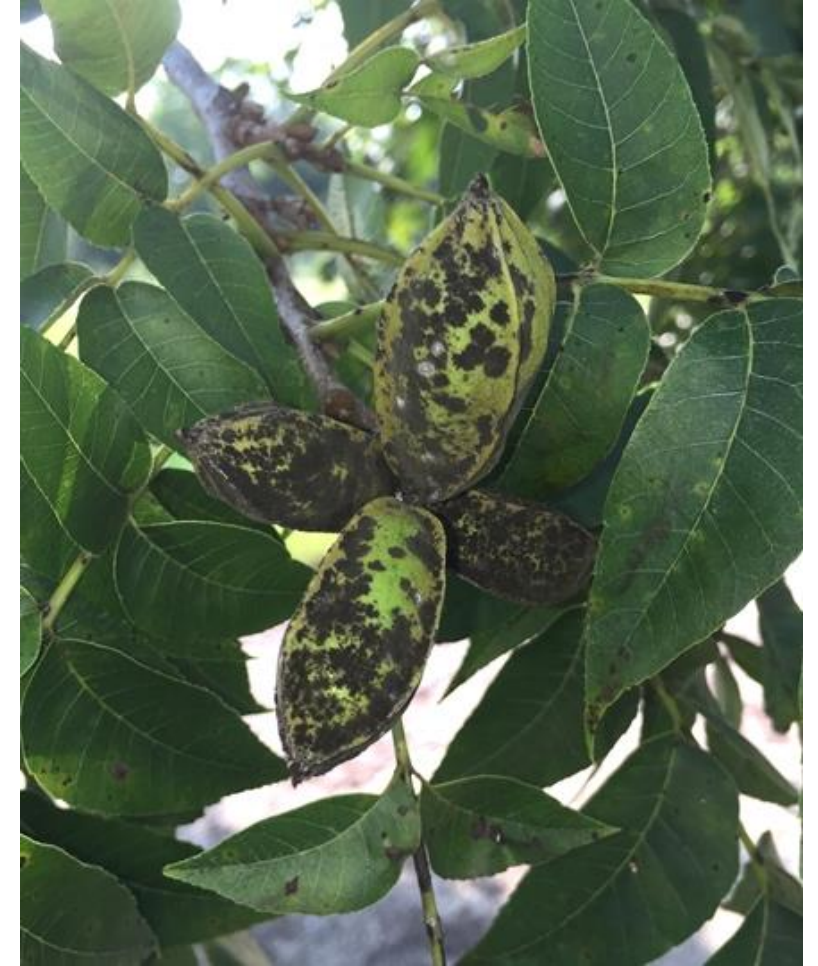
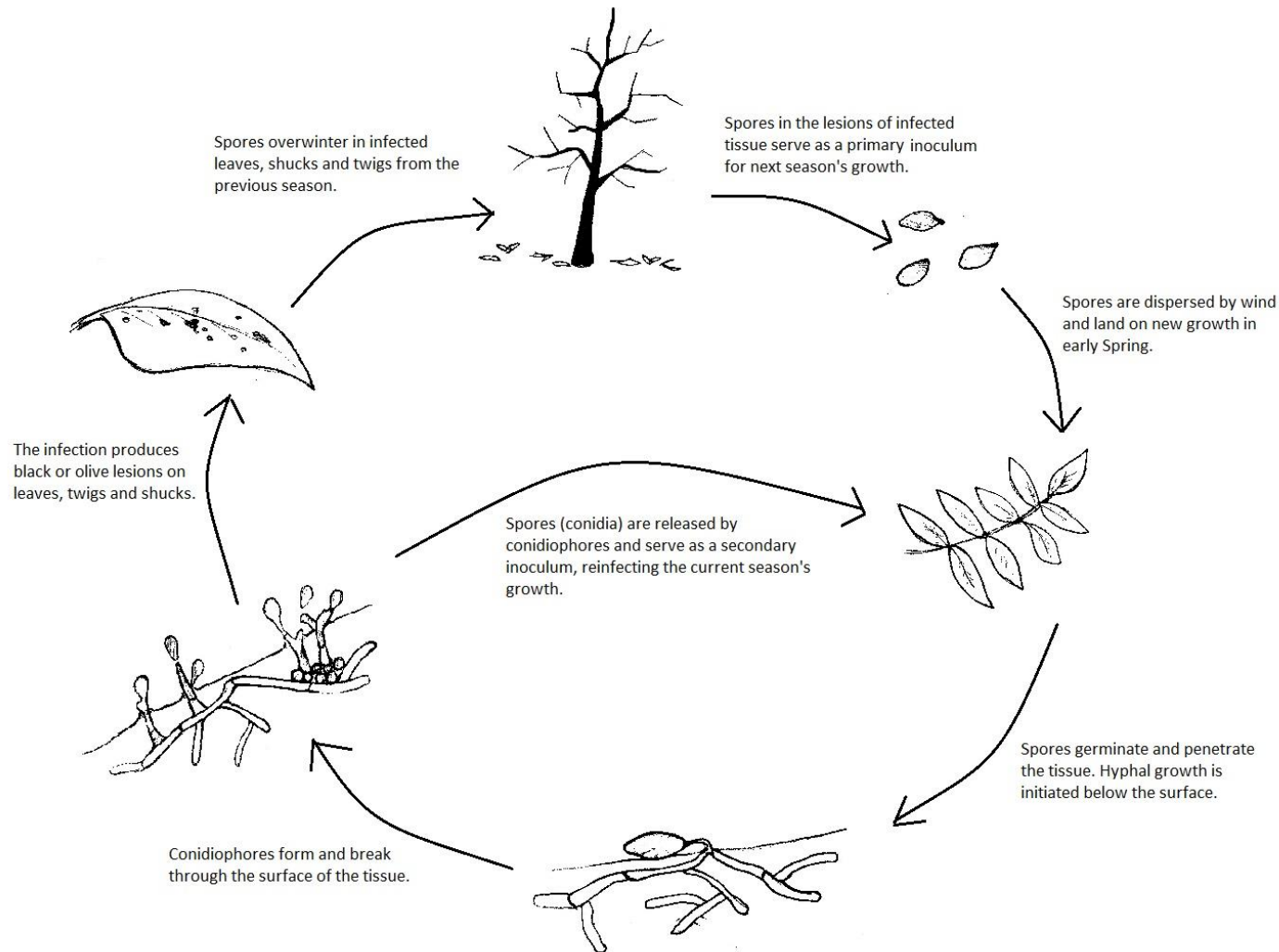
Moeilik en kompleks?

Bome (3D gewasse) belemmer effektiewe toediening

Komplekse proses

- **Lower (Canopy) eienskappe**
- **Hoogte; Breedte en wydte (Lower volume)**
- **Digtheid – (Deurligting, spuit vriendelikheid)**
- **Vorm (Oop kelk, Spindle)**
- **Varieer tussen gewas, kultivars en aanplanting styl (Rywydte x Plantwydte)**

Patogeen of pes wat bestuur moet word

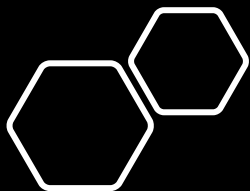


Proposed strategy for the control of Apple scab

Phenological growth stage of tree	WK nr.	Standard Program	Medium to high Pressure	Very High Pressure
Autumn	WK15-WK18	Difenconazole x 3*	Difenconazole x 3*	Difenconazole x 3*
Early greentip	WK36			Mancozeb
Greentip	WK37	Mancozeb	Mancozeb + Dodine	Mancozeb + Dodine
Mouse ear	WK38	Mancozeb	Mancozeb + Dodine	Mancozeb + Dodine
Pink tip	WK39	Mancozeb	Mancozeb + Cyprodinyl	Fluxapyroxad
30% Bloom	WK40	Mancozeb	Mancozeb + Cyprodinyl	Fluxapyroxad
Full bloom	WK41	Dithianon + Krezoxim-methyl	Dithianon + Krezoxim-methyl	Dithianon + Krezoxim-methyl
75% Petal drop	WK42	Dithianon + Krezoxim-methyl	Dithianon + Krezoxim-methyl	Fluxapyroxad
100% Petal drop	WK43	Dithianon + Krezoxim-methyl	Dithianon + Krezoxim-methyl	Dithianon + Krezoxim-methyl
7 Days later	WK44	Mancozeb	Mancozeb	Mancozeb
7 Days later	WK45		Mancozeb	Mancozeb
7 Days later	WK46	Mancozeb	Mancozeb	Mancozeb
7 Days later	WK47			Mancozeb
7 Days later	WK48		Mancozeb	Mancozeb

* Difenconazole sprays are applied every 2 years. If leaf infestation is high in the off season, 1 x Urea spray should be applied in the same spray window at a concentration of 5%.

NOTE: If no leaf lesions are visible by Wk 47, spraying can be stopped. If leaf lesions do occur, Mancozeb sprays should be continued every 28 days to 21 days before harvest to protect fruit. If, due to circumstances, an orchard in the period from WK44 to WK47 is exposed to a wet period without adequate Mancozeb coverage, an EBI product must be sprayed curatively within 72 hours after the start of the wet period.

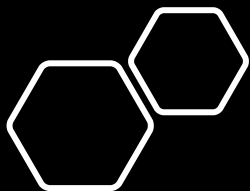


Mark toegang + aktiewes
beskikbaar vir gebruik

Residue Specifications

		Max. %MRL / individual residue	Max. %MRL / sum of all residues	Max. % ARfD ^{3, 4} / individual residue	Max. % ARfD / sum of all residues	Number of residues
Aldi		70%	80%	80%	80%	3-5 per product group (see below) (Negative List)
Dohle Hit		70%		100%		3-5 per product group (see below)
Edeka/ Netto		70% (50% private labels)		100%		max. 5
Globus		70%		100%		max. 5 (Negative List)
Lidl		33%	80%	100%		max. 5 (Negative List – timeline for substitution)
Kaufland		33%	80%	50%	50%	max. 5 (Negative List)
Metro		50%	80%	100%	100%	max. 5
Norma			70%		70%	max. 5
Rewe		50% (25% for critical actives)	100% (does NOT apply for citrus surface treatments)	70%	100%	max. 5 (Recommended Negative List)
Tegut		70%		70%		max. 4

Product groups	Max. number of residues (ALDI, Dohle)
Pome fruits	4
Stone fruits	4
Berries (also table grapes)	5
Citrus fruits	4
Other fruits	4



Verlies van aktiewe bestanddele a.g.v. deregistrasie en mark verwante beperkings

Thiacloprid

PAGE CONTENTS

Status under Reg

Authorisation

Maximum Residue Levels

Classification

Toxicological information

Related resources

[Search Active Substances](#)

[Download MRLs Data](#)

Status under [Reg. \(EC\) No 1107/2009](#)

(repealing [Directive 91/414/EEC](#))

Not approved

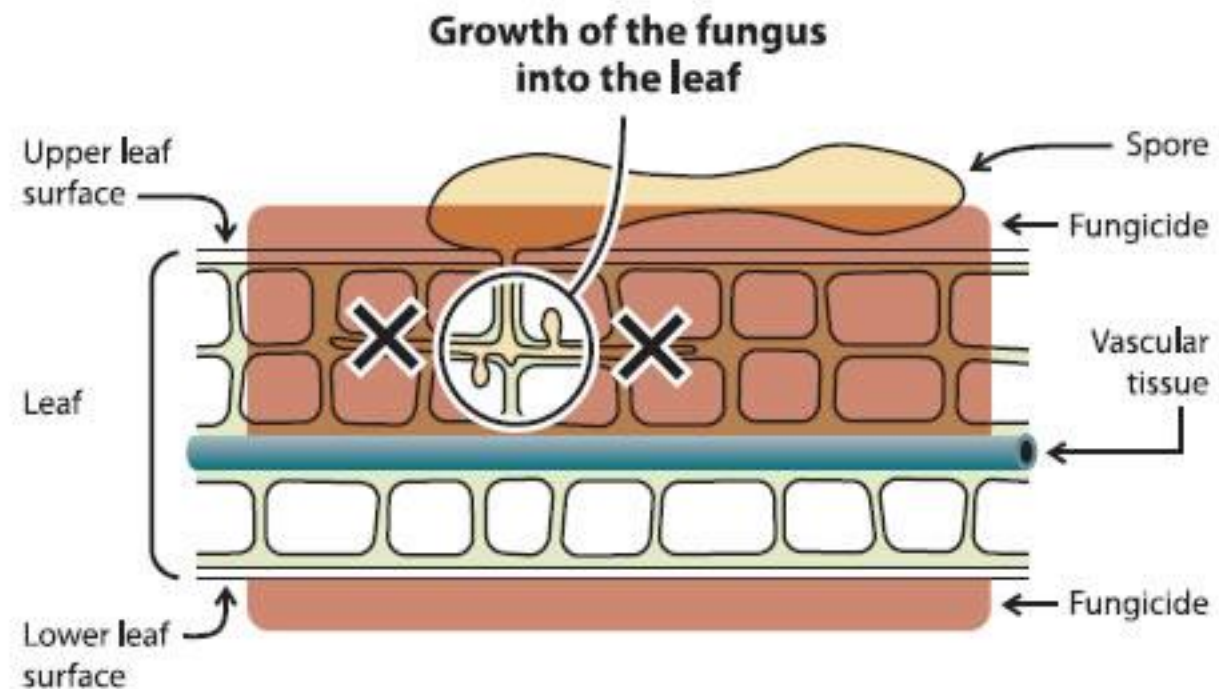
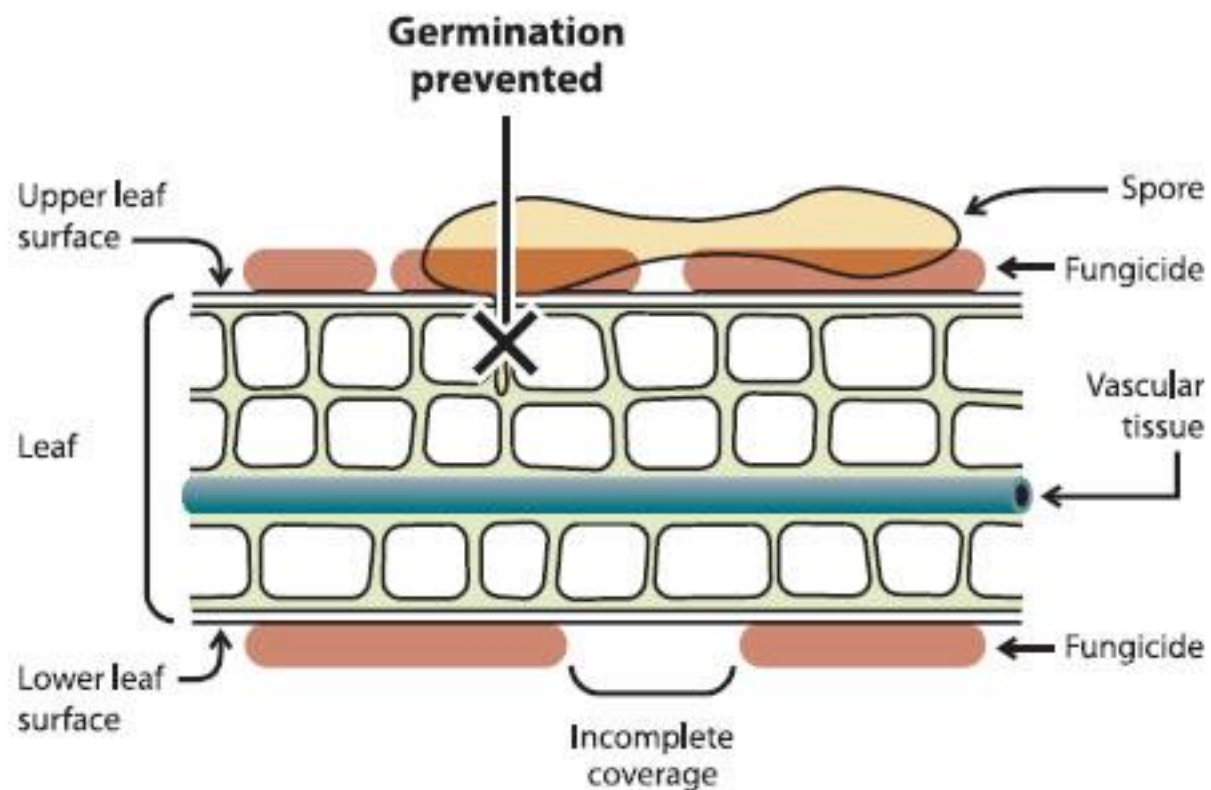
Legislation [Reg. \(EU\) 2020/23](#)

Old legislation

[04/99/EC](#)
[Reg. \(EU\) No 540/2011](#)
[Reg. \(EU\) 2016/2016](#)
[Reg. \(EU\) 2018/524](#)
[Reg. \(EU\) 2019/168](#)
[Reg. \(EU\) No 1197/2012](#)

Date of approval		Expiration of approval	03/02/2020
RMS	DE	Co-RMS	DE
Category	IN - Insecticide	Risk Assessment	
Type	Candidate for Substitution		
Remarks	The original RMS was UK. Reg. (EU) 2020/23 shall enter into force on 03/02/2020 Withdrawal of authorisations by 3 August 2020.		

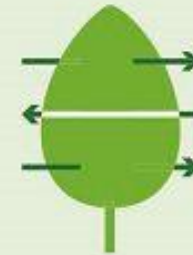
Tipe aktif wat gebruik word



Kontak vs Sistemies

Tipe aktief wat gebruik word

Kontak	Sistemies
Nie geabsorbeer	Absorbeer
Immobiel	Mobiel
Voorkomend	Voorkomend + geneesend
Meervoudige setels van inwerking	Gewoontlik een setel van inwerking
Weerstand risiko laag	Weerstand risiko



Translaminar Movement

Moves through the leaf surface to protect top and bottom of the leaf



Xylem Systemic Activity

Moves through plant tissues to distribute throughout the leaf



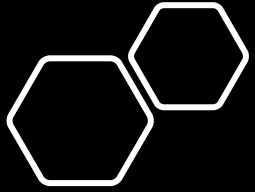
Local Gas Activity

Gas-like protective barrier moves over the leaf surface



Wax Diffusion Activity

More consistent coverage across leaf and stem surface



Teiken specifieke toediening

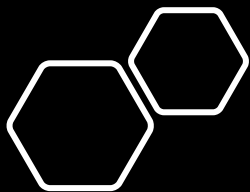


Mobile	Variably mobile	Immobile
Nitrogen	Copper	Calcium
Phosphorus	Zinc	Boron
Potassium	Sulphur	Manganese
Magnesium	Molybdenum	
Iron		

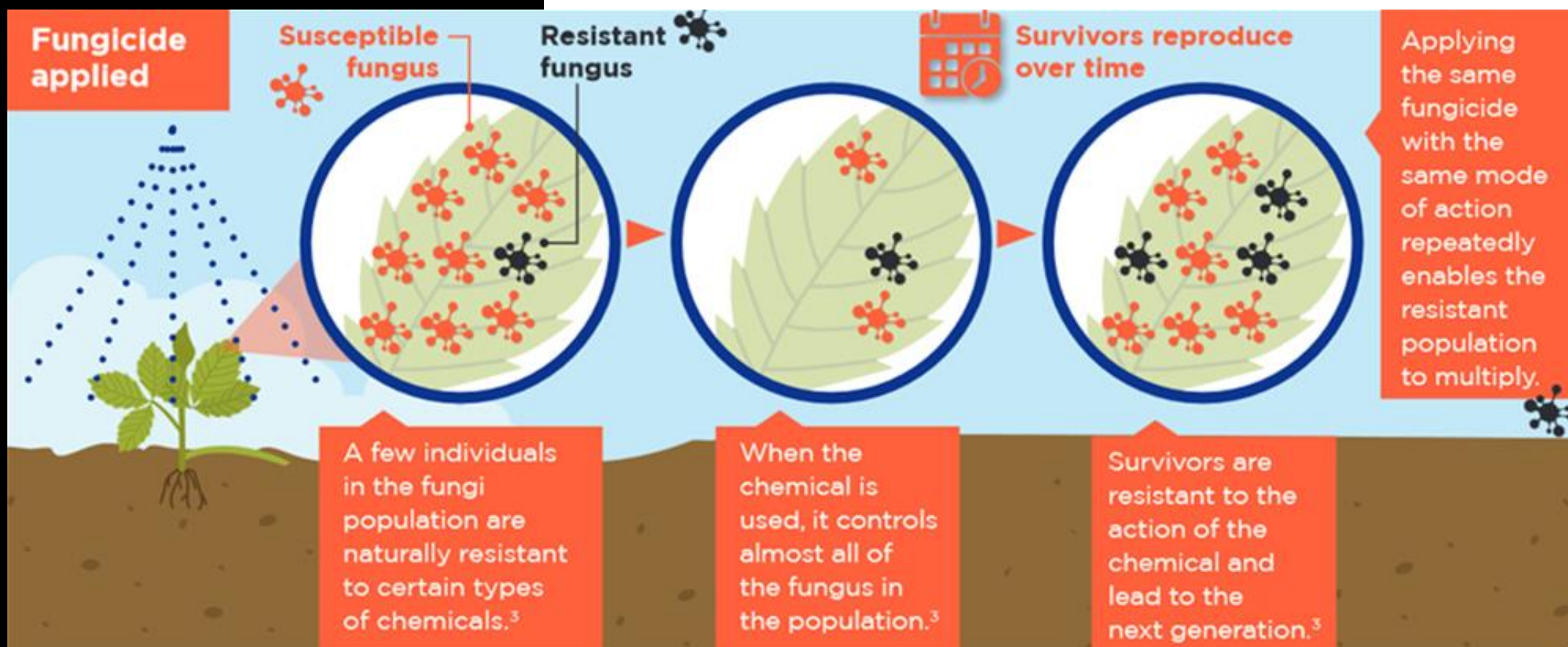
Mobile = Retranslocated from old leaves to new growth under all conditions.

Variable mobility = Retranslocated from old leaves to new growth only under some conditions.

Immobile = Not retranslocated from old leaves to new growth under any conditions.



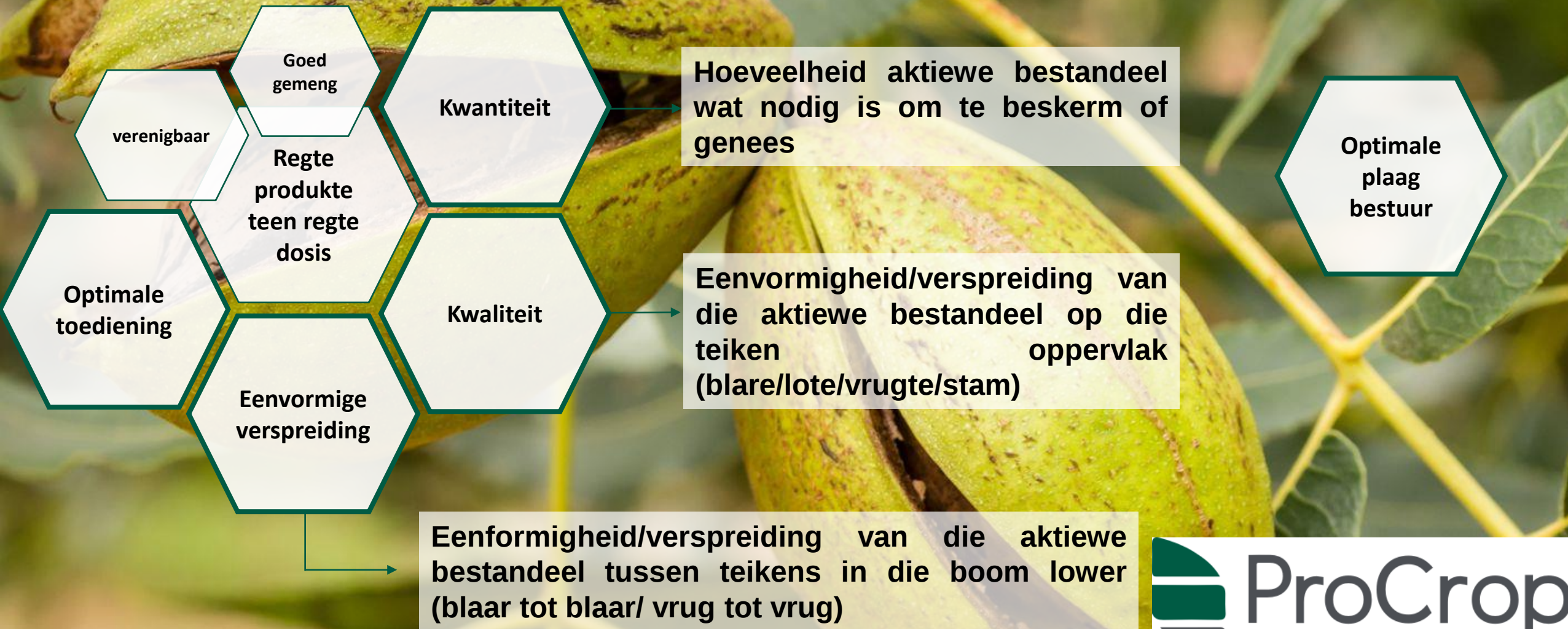
Weerstand bestuur



Spuit toediening op pekanneut bome is kompleks



Spuit toediening op pekanneut bome is kompleks

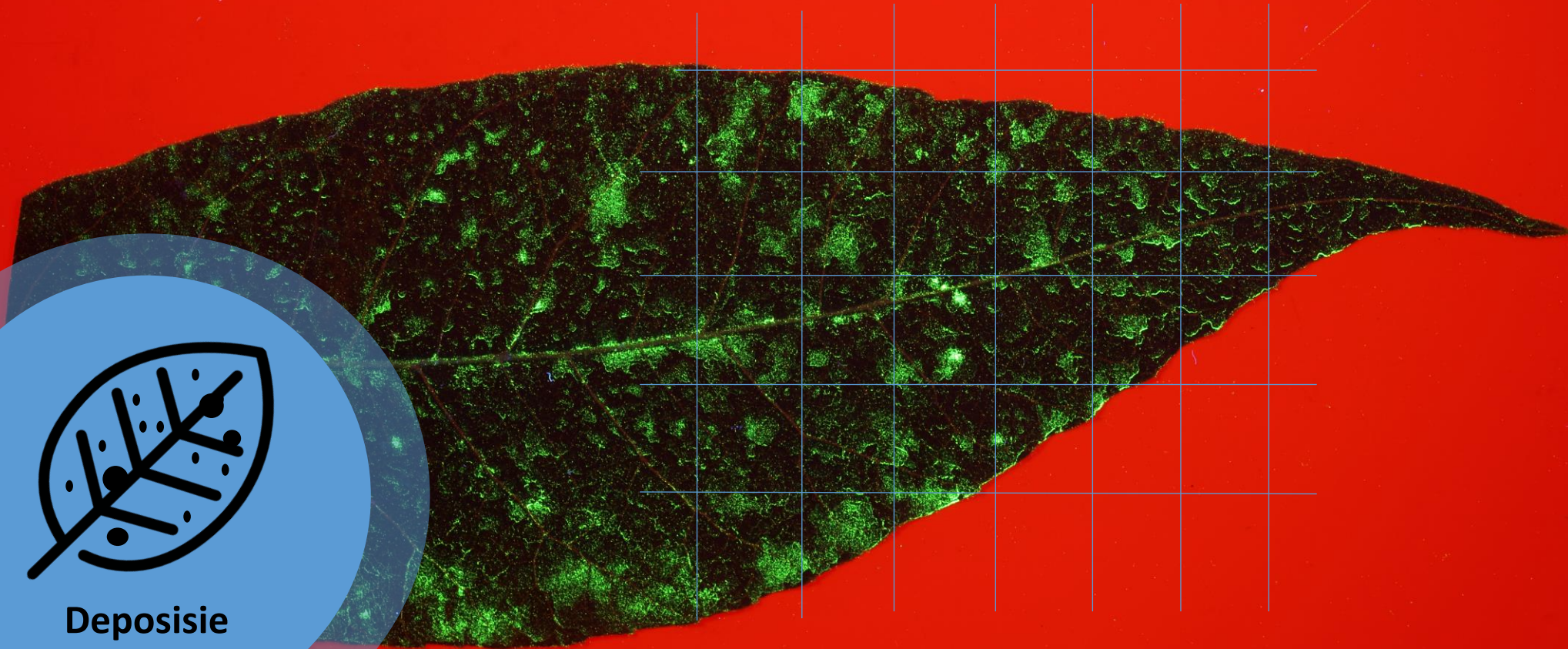


Die persentasie blaar/vrug/neut area wat bedek is met pigment partikels (percentage fluorescent particle coverage; FPC%)



**Deposisie
kwantiteit**

**Eenvormigheid/verspreiding van die aktiewe bestanddeel op
die teiken oppervlak (blare/lote/vrugte/stam)
(Interquartile range of distribution - ICD%)**



**Deposisie
kwaliteit**

Eenformigheid/verspreiding van die aktiewe bestanddeel tussen teikens
in die boom lower (blaar tot blaar/ vrug tot vrug)



Deposisie
uniformiteit

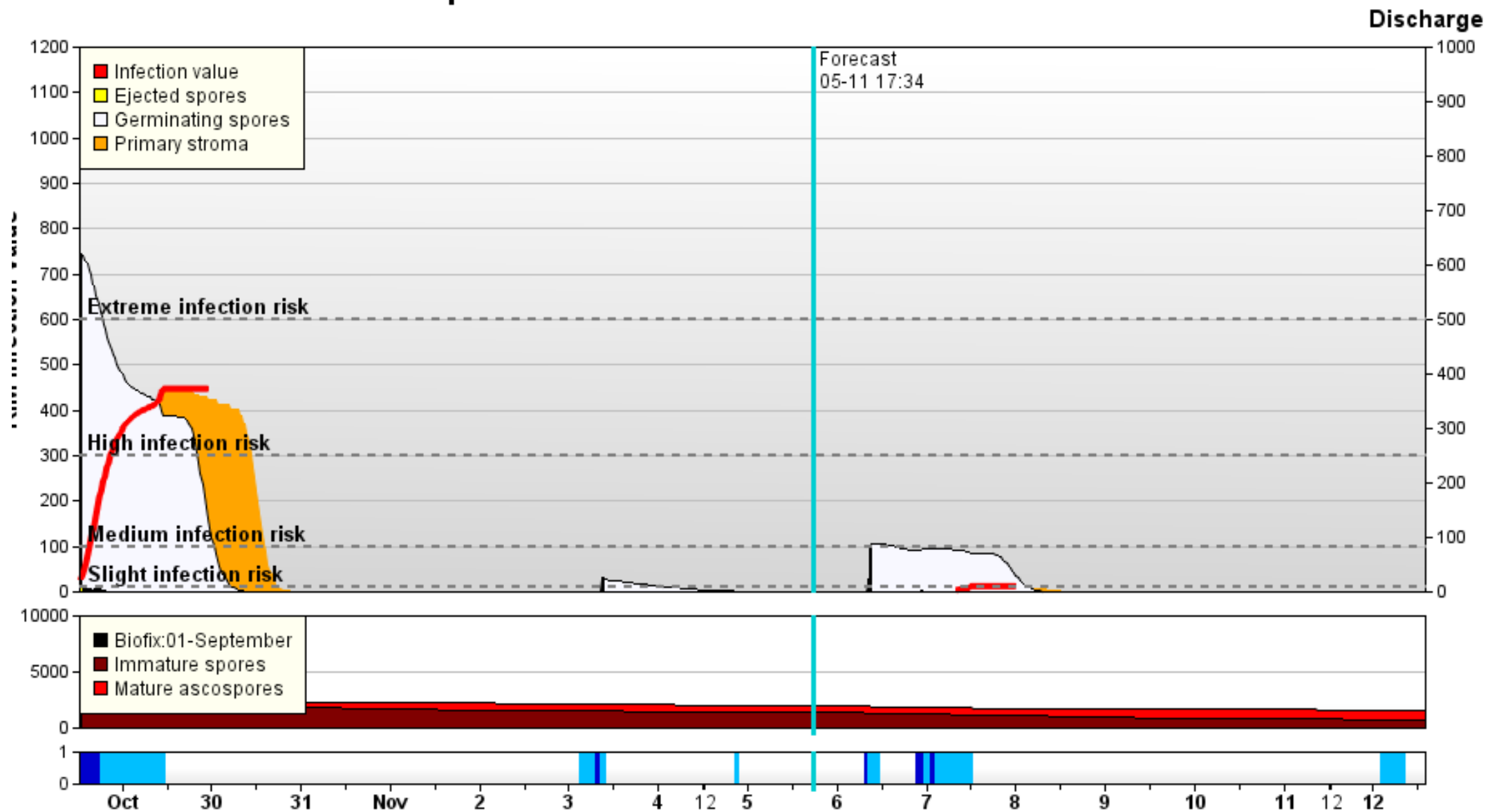


ProCrop
intelligent crop solutions

Spuit toediening matriks



RIMpro-Venturia location: De Keur - 2019

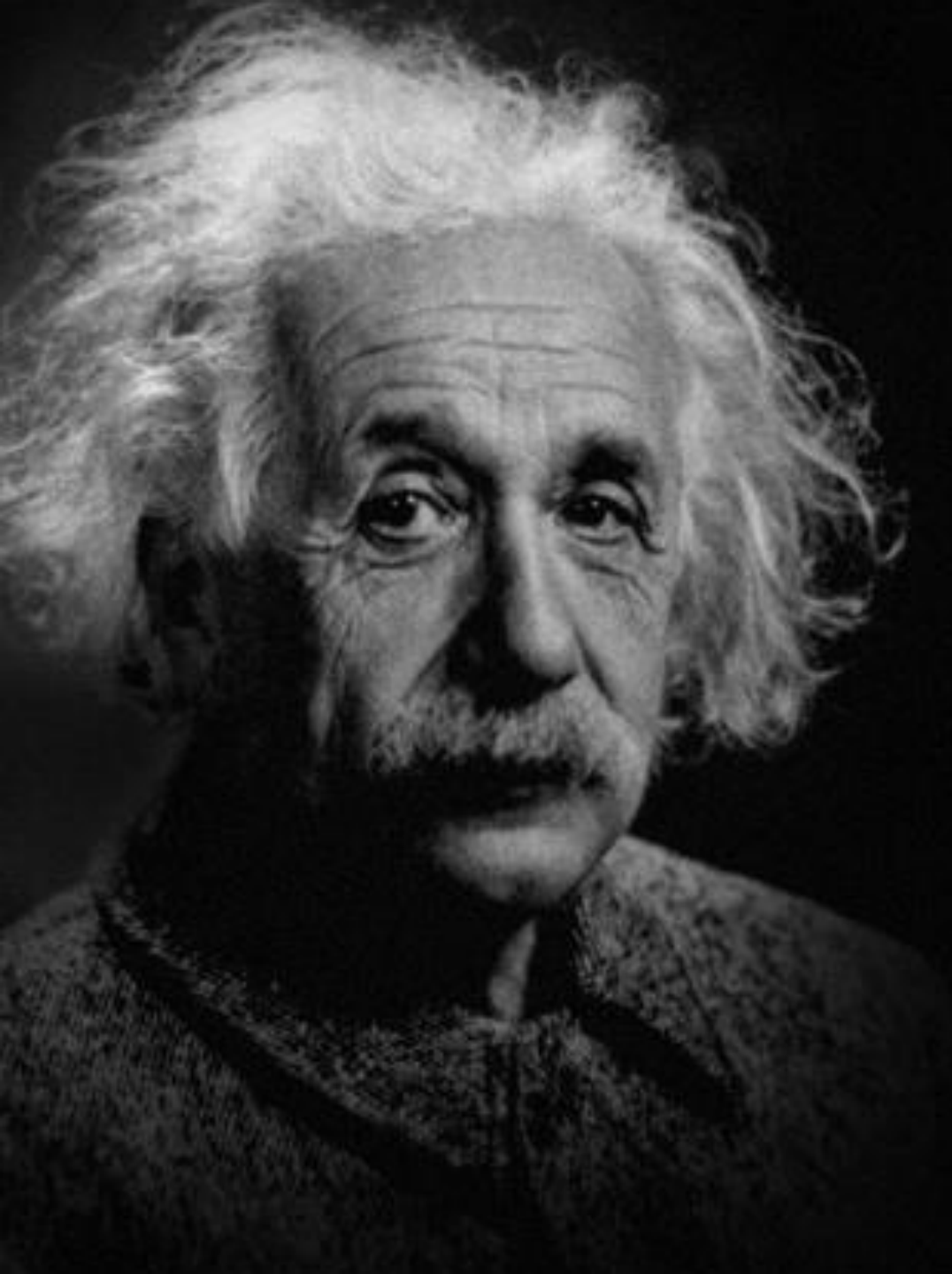


Spuit toediening matriks



Spuit toediening matriks





Any intelligent fool can make things bigger and more complex... It takes a touch of genius - and a lot of courage to move in the opposite direction.

- *Albert Einstein*





FOCUS ON GOAL
GOOD FOR ACHIEVEMENT
& BEING PRACTICAL
IMPORTANT FOR WORK

CAN RESULT IN
FRUSTRATION &
CUTTING CORNERS

OUTCOME

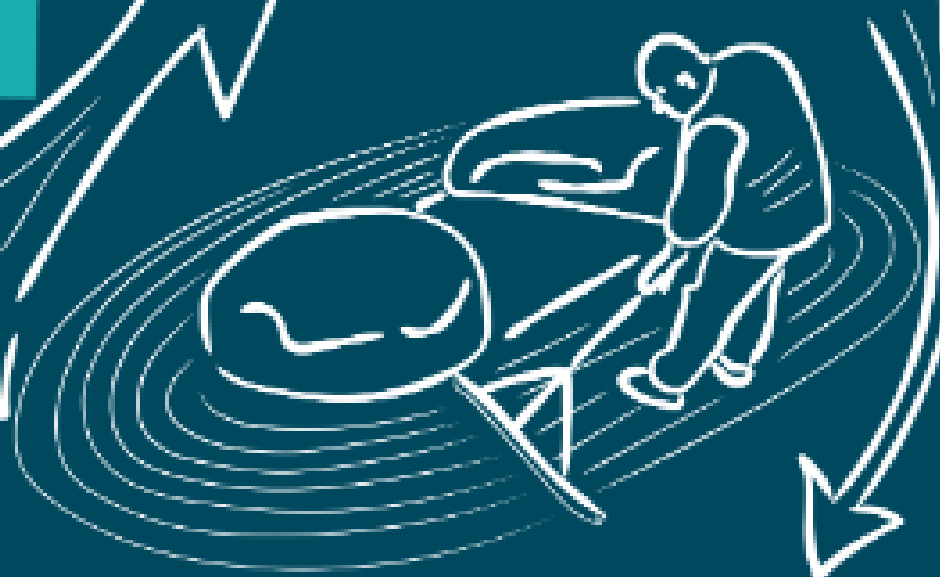
VS

PROCESS

FOCUS

- APPRECIATE THE MOMENT
- IMPORTANT FOR WELLBEING

- GOOD FOR QUALITY
& CONTINUOUS
IMPROVEMENT



BACK TO BASICS

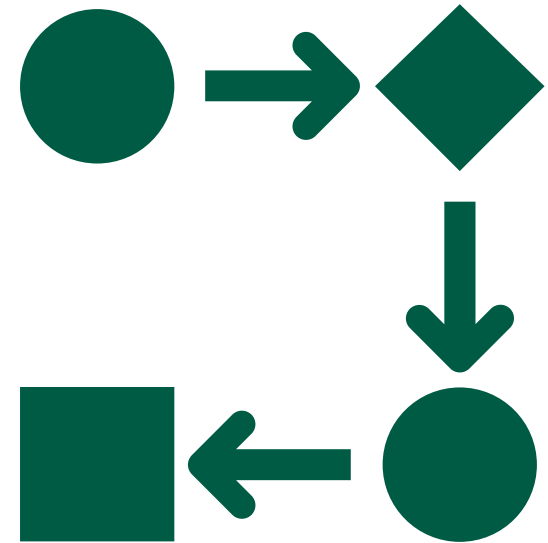


ProCrop

intelligent crop solutions

Spuitpomp opstelling en kalibrasie

- Die opstelling en kalibrasie proses vir boord spuite kan in die volgende stappe opgedeel word:
 1. Spuitpomp keuse.
 2. Inspeksie en onderhoud van die spuitpomp.
 3. Lower aangepaste toediening:
 - Bepaal ideale lug momentum en grond spoed vir betrokke lower.
 - Boom ry volume bepaling – Pekanneut model.
 4. Besluit op water volume.
 5. Maak spuit kop keuse.
 6. Doen fisiese kalibrasie.
 7. Dosering.



Spuitpomp opstelling en kalibrasie

Kalibrasie

- 'n Spuitpomp moet opgestel en gekalibreer word om te verseker:
 - Dat die spuitpomp reg opgestel is om die aktief so effektief as moontlik te land op die teiken. Hierdie behels:
 - Keuse van spuitpomp.
 - Optimisering van die lugkolom, lug spoed en volume en spuit spoed volgens die teiken volume. Hierdie staan bekend as ***lower aangepaste toediening***.
 - Spuit volume en spuit kop seleksie
 - Die spuit koppe in werkende toestand is volgens die betrokke spuit kop se standarde.



Spuitpomp opstelling en kalibrasie

- 'n Spuitpomp moet opgestel en gekalibreer word om te verseker:
- Die opstelling en kalibrasie proses help ook met begroting en logistieke doeleindes. Die kalibrasie inligting word gebruik om te beplan of bepaal hoeveel spuite, tenke, water en chemie word benodig vir 'n betrokke spuit/spuite.

Kalibrasie



Spuitpomp opstelling en kalibratie

Waar beland die spuitstof?

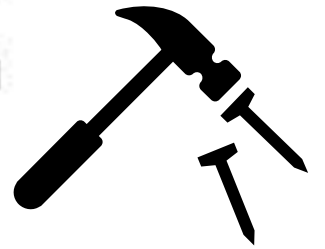
- Van 100% van die spuitstof beland:
- 20-55% op die teiken
- 4-6% verdamp
- 2-5% drift weg
- 30-70% beland op die boord op plant vloer.

Optimale spuit opstelling en kalibratie kan % wat op die teiken land verbeter en die verliese verminder.

Kalibratie



HINDSIGHT IS AN EXACT SCIENCE

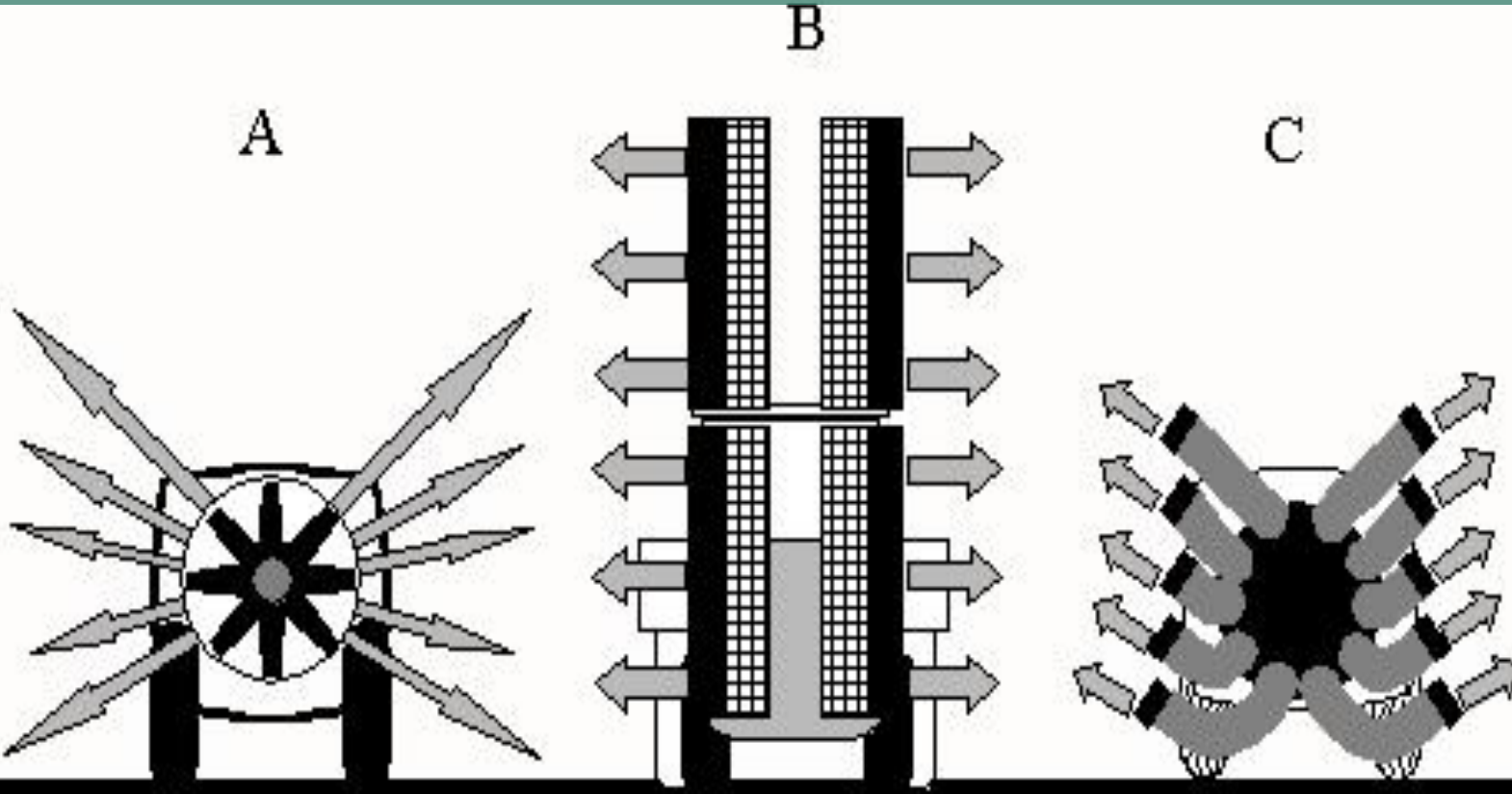


Hersien die vorige seisoen

- Plaag + siekte hersiening (wat, waar en wanneer?)
- Suiet program (Tydsberekening, mengbaarheid, verenigbaarheid)
- Deposisie parameters soos beïnvloed deur kalibrasie
- Werk effektiwiteit? Het jy deurgekom in tyd?

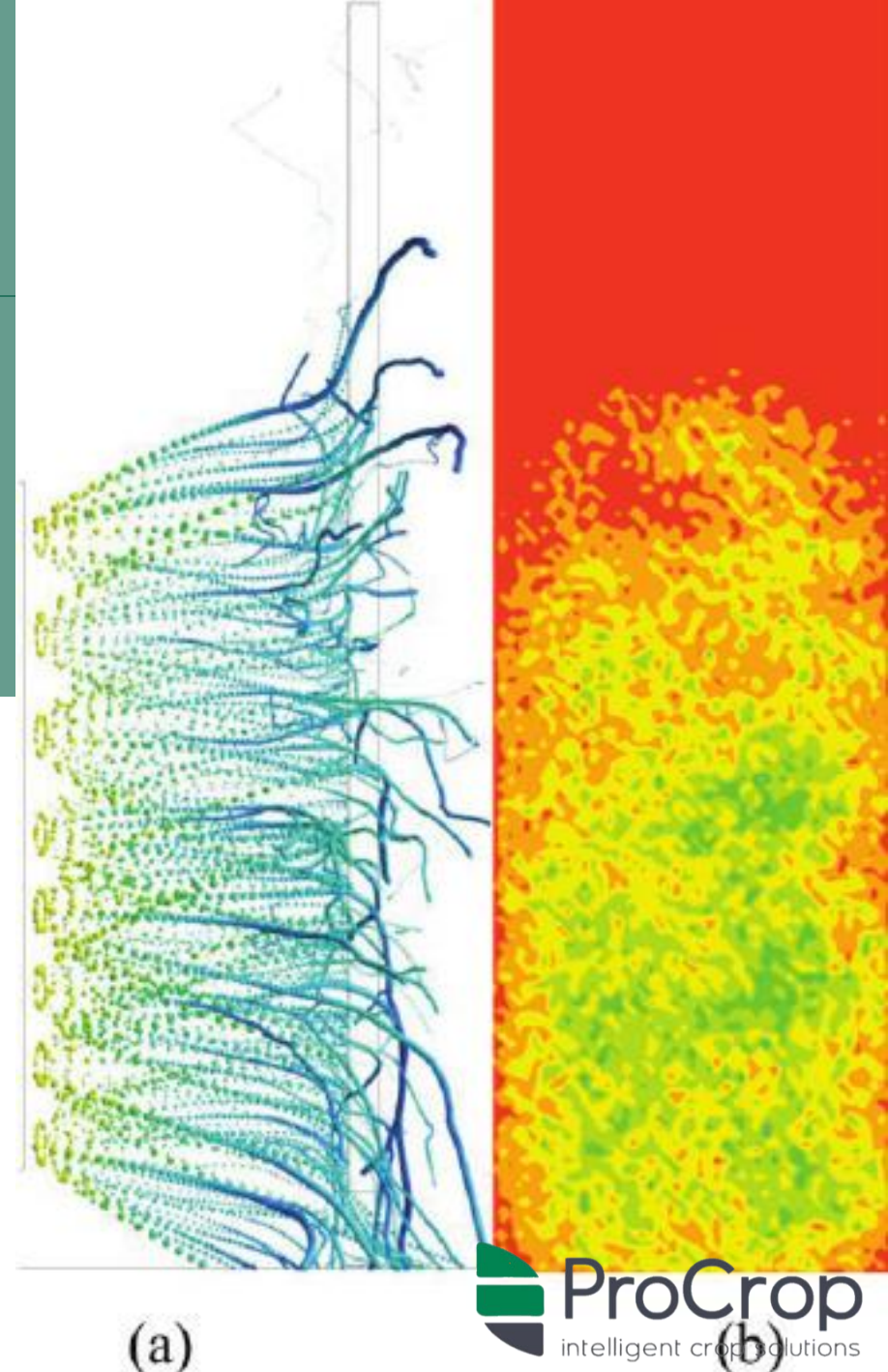
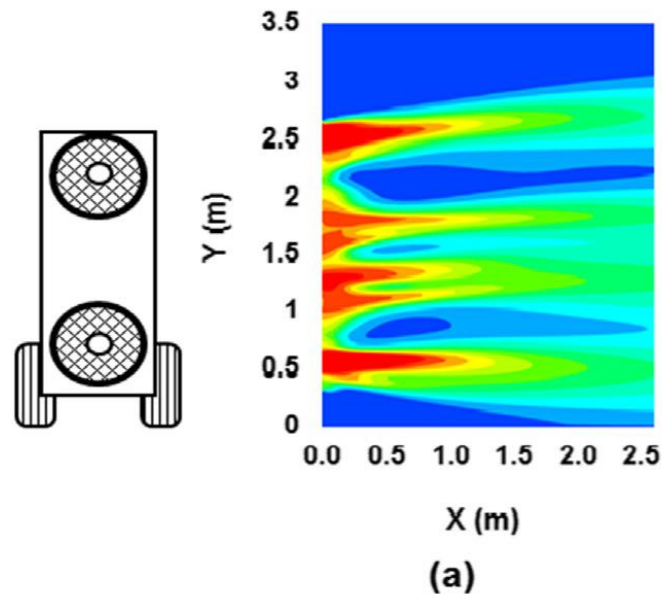
Watter spuit moet ek gebruik?

- Gebruik wat jy het
- 'n goed opgestelde masjien kan n wêreld se verskil maak
- Hoë vs lae profiel



Watter spuit moet ek gebruik?

- Indien spuit gekoop moet word
 - Slegs stelsels wat goed geëvalueer is
 - Deur ingenieur ontwikkel is
 - Geen 'backyard' wonder masjiene!
 - 'n masjien wat by jou bome pas



Inspeksie en onderhoud



- Gereelde en deeglike onderhoud van spuitpompe is nooit 'n mors van tyd nie.
- Dit verseker 'n spuitpomp wat altyd in werkende toestand is met minimale staantyd vir herstel.
- Die oorsaak van swak plaag bestuur kan in baie gevalle blameer word op swak onderhoud bv. foutiewe druk meters en krane of 'n roer of meng stelsel wat nie werk nie.





Inspeksie en onderhoud

- Gereelde inspeksie en onderhoud van toerusting
 - Voor, tydens en na seisoen (Proses vs uitkomst)

Meganies	Spuitkoppe
Is die spuitpomp goed gehak aan trekker?	Sluit en draai die eenhede sonder lekkasie?
Is daar enigiets fout met die spuitpomp raam?	Anti drip" koppe in werkende toestand?
Is die wiele en bande in 'n werkende toestand?	Is die spuitkoppe reg georiënteer?
Is die PTO se kous vas en onbeskadig?	Is die spuit kop uitleg reg van bo na onder?
Is die PTO gekoppel en vas?	Is enige spuitkoppe geblok?
Is die PTO gesmeer?	IS elke spuit kop se spuit patroon reg?
Hidroulies (die pomp en pype)	Krane en meters
Is daar enige lek plekke onder druk?	Werk die hoof kraan?
Is daar enige barste of krake in een van die lyne?	Werk die lyn kraan?
Is alle kraan en filters op die pype skoon?	Is die drukmeter leesbaar?
Is die pomp gesmeer/geolie?	Tel die drukmeter druk op?
Spuit tenk	Is die drukmeter naald stabiel?
Is die tenk goed vas aan die spuit raam?	Filters
Enige lek plekke?	Alle filters gespoel?
Is die deksel in goeie toestand en maak dit goed toe?	Is die filters skoon?
Is die tenk volume meter skoon en leesbaar?	Moet een van die filters vervang word?
Werk die meng stelsel?	Elektries
	Is die bedrading onbeskadig?
	Skop die elektriese kraan oop?

PRE-SEASON MAINTENANCE Operator Checklist for Canopy Sprayer

Owner Operator Date

Make Model Serial No.....

Key: ☒ Checked/Completed ☒ Needs Attention ☐ Adjusted ☐ Not Applicable

Regularly Check

Mechanical

- ☐ Is the attachment to tractor secure?
- ☐ Are the chassis and structure free of cracks and rust?
- ☐ Are the wheels and tyres in good condition?
- ☐ Are guards, including PTO shaft guard, secure and undamaged?

Hydraulic System

- ☐ Is it free from leaks under pressure?
- ☐ Are the hoses and connections worn or cracked?

Electrical System

- ☐ Is the wiring undamaged and are all connections properly insulated?

Sprayer Tank

- ☐ Are the tank/chassis fasteners secure?
- ☐ Free from leaks?
- ☐ Does the lid fit securely and is it free from leaks?
- ☐ Is the contents gauge clearly legible?

Spray Lines

- ☐ Are they free from leaks under pressure?
- ☐ No hoses and connectors worn or cracked?
- ☐ Are all valves and filters in good condition?

Nozzles

- ☐ Are all fittings in good condition?
- ☐ Are all nozzles correctly oriented?
- ☐ Are all check valves working properly?
- ☐ Is the spray/distribution pattern visually correct?

Controls and Valves

- ☐ Are the master on/off switches working correctly?
- ☐ Are left and right manifold switches functioning?
- ☐ Can you read the pressure gauge easily?
- ☐ Are all labels appropriate and legible?
- ☐ Is the pressure adjustment stable?
- ☐ Pressure gauge reading zero?

Chemical Induction System (if fitted)

- ☐ Are the system and controls working properly?
- ☐ Is it free from leaks under pressure?
- ☐ Are all labels appropriate and readable?
- ☐ Are the rinse system and container wash system working properly?

Tank Rinse System (if fitted)

- ☐ Is the system functioning properly?

Periodically Check

- ☐ Calibration-Jug test all nozzle outputs.
Date completed
- ☐ Formally complete and file checklist.

Comments/Notes/Specific Items Requiring Attention:



Lower aangepaste toediening (LAT)

Lower
aangepaste
toediening

Lower aangepaste toediening is waar ons die lug uitset en vorentoe spoed van die spuit “pas” tot die betrokke gewas lower.

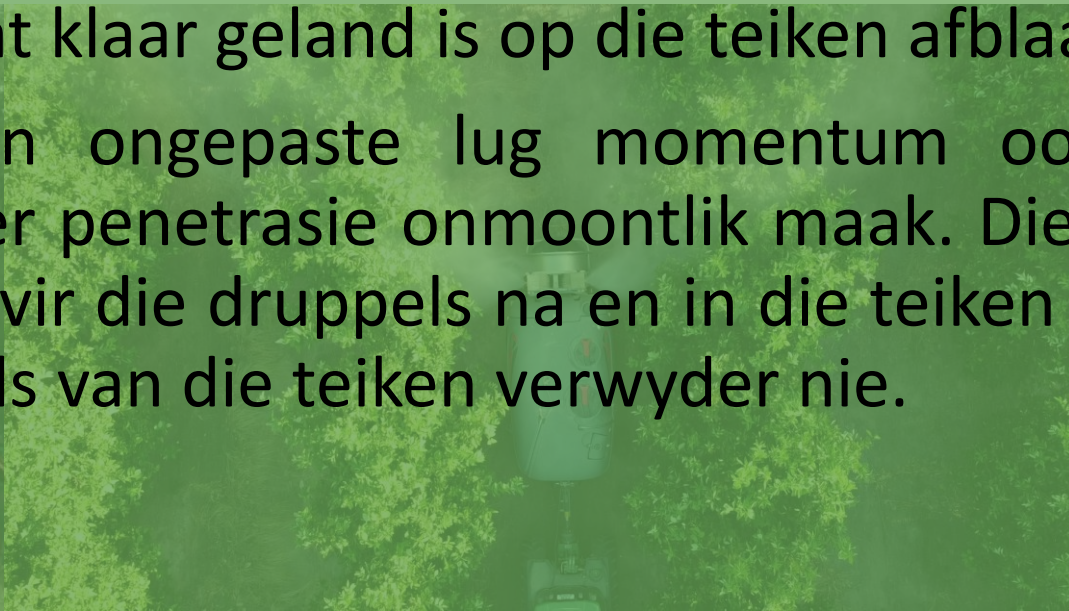
Die doel hiervan is om te verseker dat ‘n maksimum aantal van die totale vrygestelde druppels die teiken bereik en die aantal druppels wat verlore gaan d.m.v. deur spuit, afblaas of drift tot ‘n minimum hou.



Lower aangepaste toediening (LAT)

Lower
aangepaste
toediening

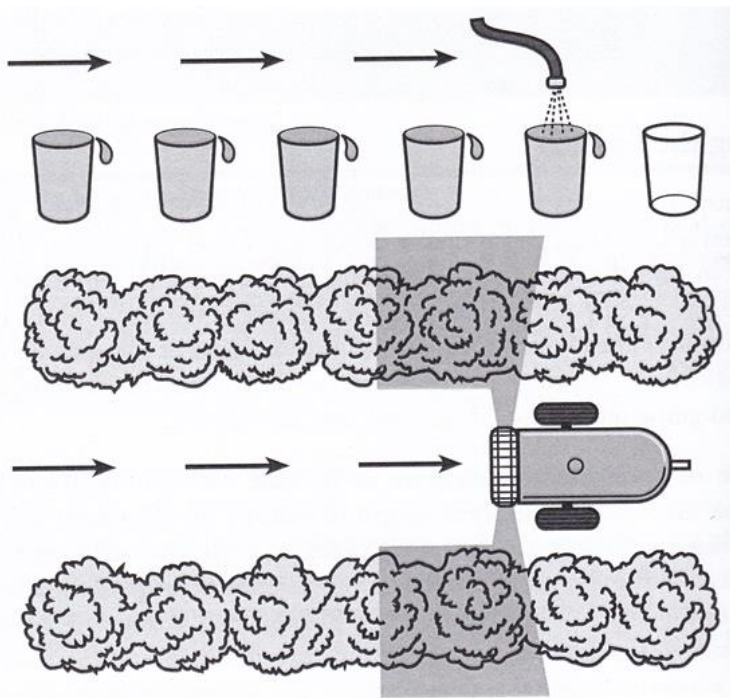
- Lug momentum geproduseer deur die waaier **transport** druppels na die teiken en beskerm die druppels ook tot 'n mate van heersende omgewingstoestande tydens toediening.
- Dit skud of vou die lower oop en help met penetrasie in die lower in.
- In die geval van 'n lug momentum wat te veel is, is daar 'n risiko dat dit die druppels deur die lower kan blaas, die lower te veel skud en selfs die druppels wat klaar geland is op die teiken afblaas.
- In digte lowers kan ongepaste lug momentum ook blaar vou veroorsaak wat lower penetrasie onmoontlik maak. Die lugstroom is die transport stelsel vir die druppels na en in die teiken struktuur. Dit moet nie die druppels van die teiken verwyder nie.



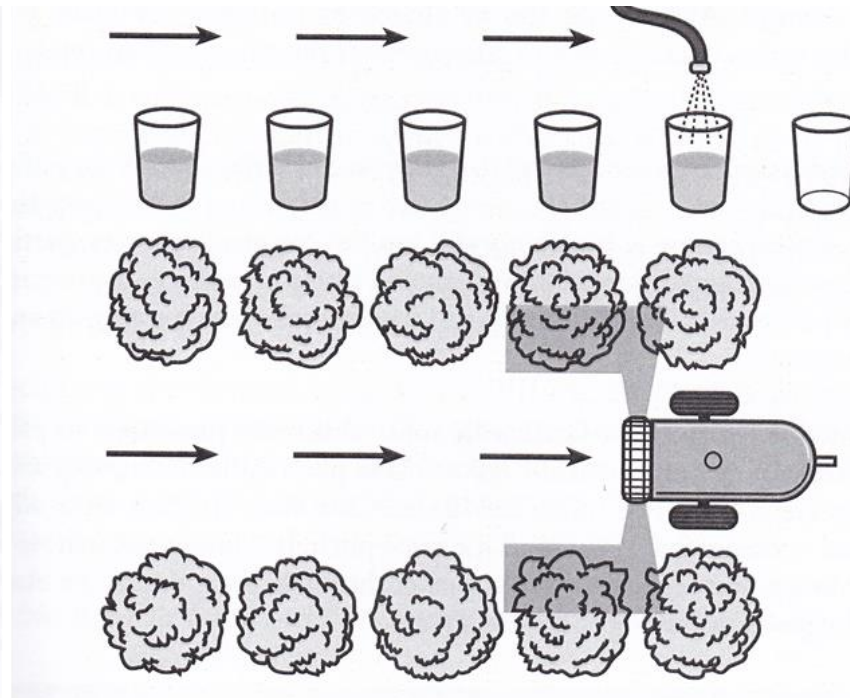
Lower aangepaste toediening (LAT)

Lower
aangepaste
toediening

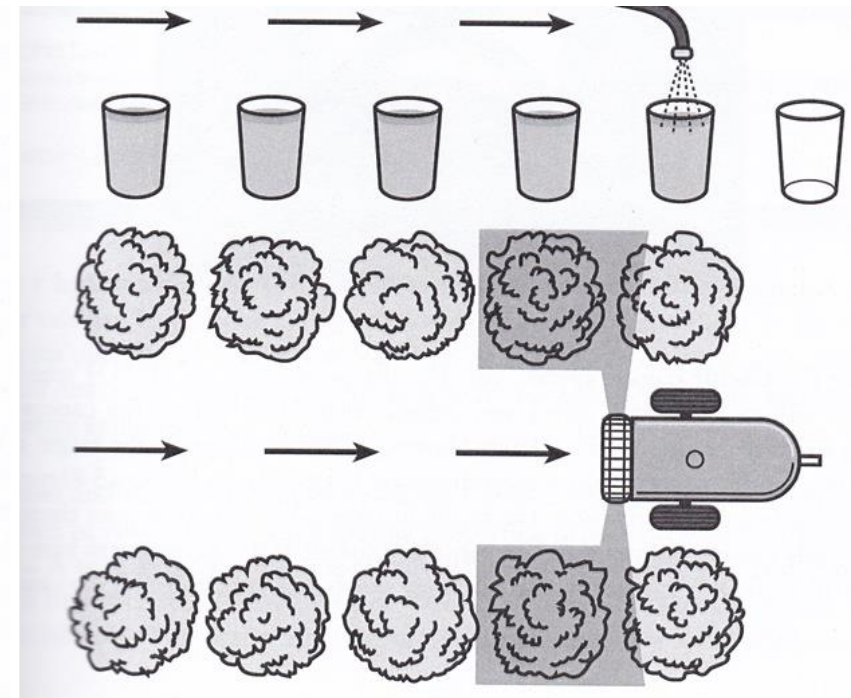
Speed en lugstroom moet aangepas word laat die spuit wolk die boom verswelg maar nie tot in die volgende ry deurblaas nie.



Waaier spoed te hoog,
spuit spoed te laag, spuit
blaas deur lower



Waaier spoed te laag, spuit
spoed te hoog,
onvoldoende penetrasie



Waaier spoed gepas, spuit
spoed gepas, spuit
verswelg lower

Lower aangepaste toediening (LAT)

Lower
aangepaste
toediening

Spood en lugstroom moet aangepas word laat die spuit
wolk die boom verswelg maar nie tot in die volgende ry
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Lower aangepaste toediening (LAT)

Lower
aangepaste
toediening

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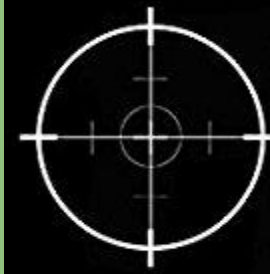
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Trekker speed

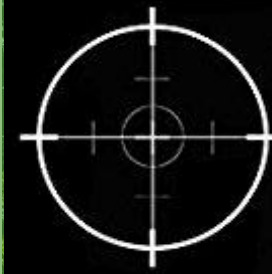


**SLOW IS SMOOTH
SMOOTH IS FAST**

**Spuit spoed is 'n kritiese faktor om te verseker dat akkurate spuit volumes gelewer word en optimaal op die lower geland word.
Spuit spoed beïnvloed deposisie op die volgende wyse:**



Trekker speed



**SLOW IS SMOOTH
SMOOTH IS FAST**

- **Belangrik**
 - Beïnvloed depositie, veral aan die binnkant van die lower
- **Stadiger**
 - Beter penetrasie, depositie, uniformiteit
 - Meer afblaas aan buite lower (afloop)
 - Meer deurblaas van lower (drift)
- **Vinniger**
 - Swakker penetrasie, depositie, uniformiteit
 - Verminder afblaas en deurblaas
 - Vinniger werkverrigting



Trekker speed

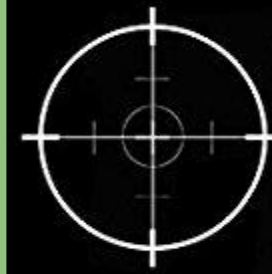


**SLOW IS SMOOTH
SMOOTH IS FAST**

Elke lower of boord groep het 'n optimale spuit spoed. Spuit spoed word bepaal deur die volgende faktore:

- Beskikbare lug momentum van die spuitpomp:
- Die spuitpomp wat gebruik gaan word moet die vermoë hê om die lug uit die betrokke lower te dryf en te vervang met lug gelaai met spuitstof.
- Die spuitpomp se beskikbare lug lewering moet die lower pas wat gespuit gaan word.
 - Te lae lug volume vir 'n betrokke lower benodig stadige spuit spoed wat moontlik logisties nie sinvol is nie.
 - Te hoë lug volumes wat oorbodig kan wees vir die betrokke lower wat onveilige spuit spoed kan realiseer of te veel deur en afblaas.

Trekker speed



**SLOW IS SMOOTH
SMOOTH IS FAST**

Elke lower of boord groep het 'n optimale spuit spoed. Spuit spoed word bepaal deur die volgende faktore:

- Die volgende formule word kan gebruik word om te bepaal of die spuitpomp in staat is om hierdie funksie te verrig teen 'n logisties sinvolle, realisties veilige spoed.
- **Hierdie spoed moet nie oorskry word nie, tensy 'n visuele toets in die boord dit anders bewys.**

$$\text{Toelaatbare spoed (km/h)} = \frac{\text{Beskikbare lugvolume } \left(\frac{m^3}{h}\right)}{1000 \times \text{Boomdiepte (m)} \times \text{Boomhoogte (m)}}$$

Trekker speed



**SLOW IS SMOOTH
SMOOTH IS FAST**

Voorbeeld:

- 'n spuit met 'n maksimum lug volume lewering van 68 000 m³/h teen 540 r.p.m. kan pekanneut met 'n lower diepte van 7 m en hoogte van 10 m spuit teen 0.97 km/h.
- **Hierdie spoed is logisties te stadig. Dus is dit belangrik om die spoed buite in die aanplanting te evalueer. Pekanneut bome is minder dig as ander gewasse wat toelaat dat die spuitstof beter deur lower beweeg.**

$$\text{Toelaatbare spoed (km/h)} = \frac{\text{Besikbare lugvolume } \left(\frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{h}}\right)}{1000 \times \text{Boomdiepte (m)} \times \text{Boomhoogte (m)}}$$

Trekker speed



**SLOW IS SMOOTH
SMOOTH IS FAST**

Profiel van die spuit vs. die hoogte en diepte van die lower (lae of hoë profiel spuit).

- Die spuitpomp se profiel moet die lower pas of *vice versa*.
- Deur die regte spuit te kies kan die optimale spoed gebruik word.
- Lae profiel spuite se spoed is afhanklik van die hoogte van die lower.
 - Hoër lowers benodig stadiger spoed om te verseker dat die spuitstof die toppe bereik.
 - Vinniger spoed kan die lug kolom te veel terugbuig en daar is 'n kans dat die spuitstof nie die toppe bereik nie.
 - Neem in ag dat die stadiger spoed deposisie negatief kan beïnvloed aan die onderste gedeeltes van die lower a.g.v. deurblaas en afblaas.

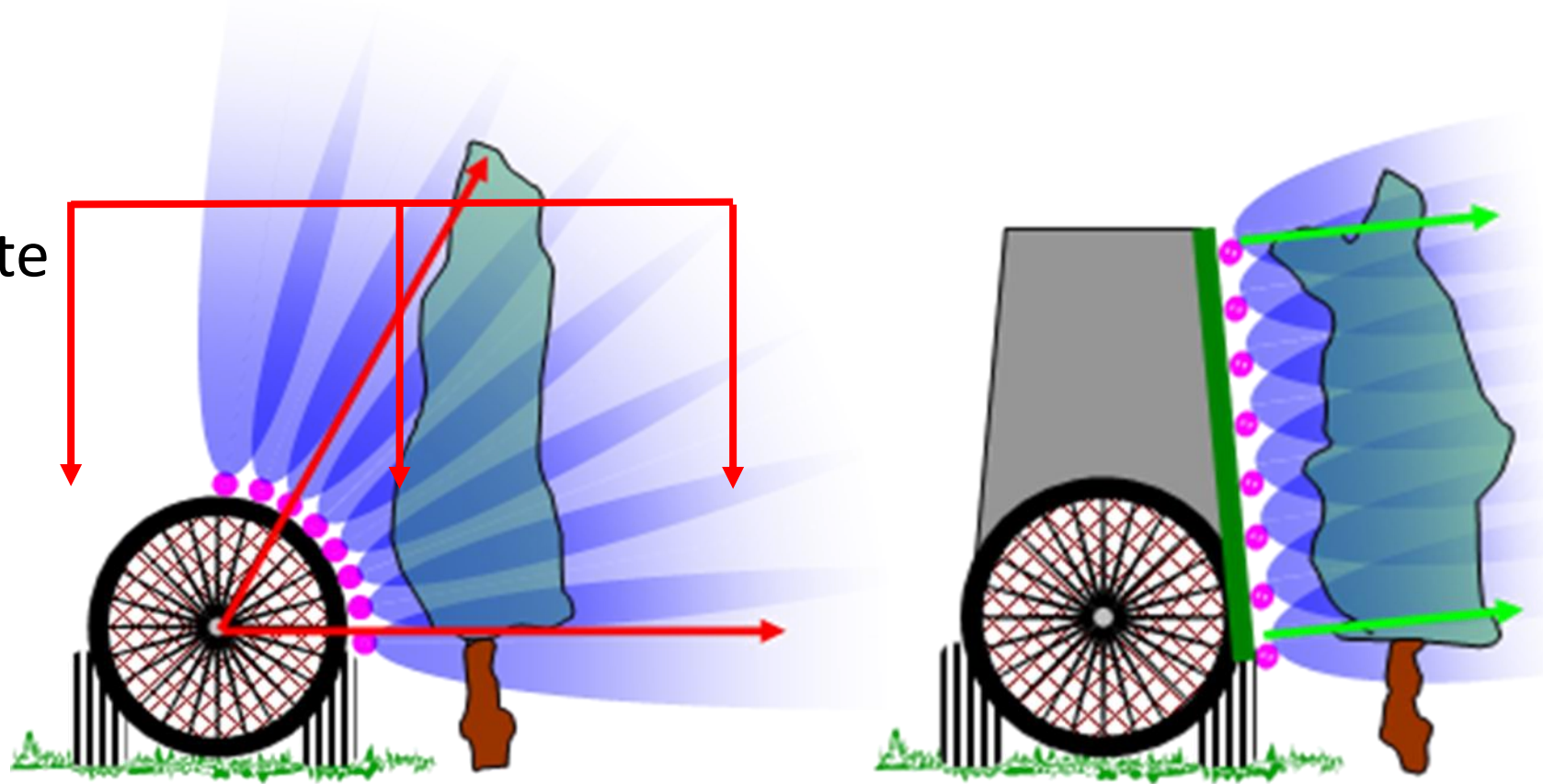
Trekker speed



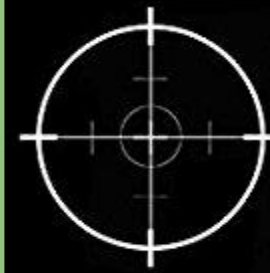
**SLOW IS SMOOTH
SMOOTH IS FAST**

Profiel van die spuit vs. die hoogte en diepte van die lower (lae of hoë profiel spuit).

- Lug kolom se werk hoogte raak laer met met toenemende spoed



Trekker speed



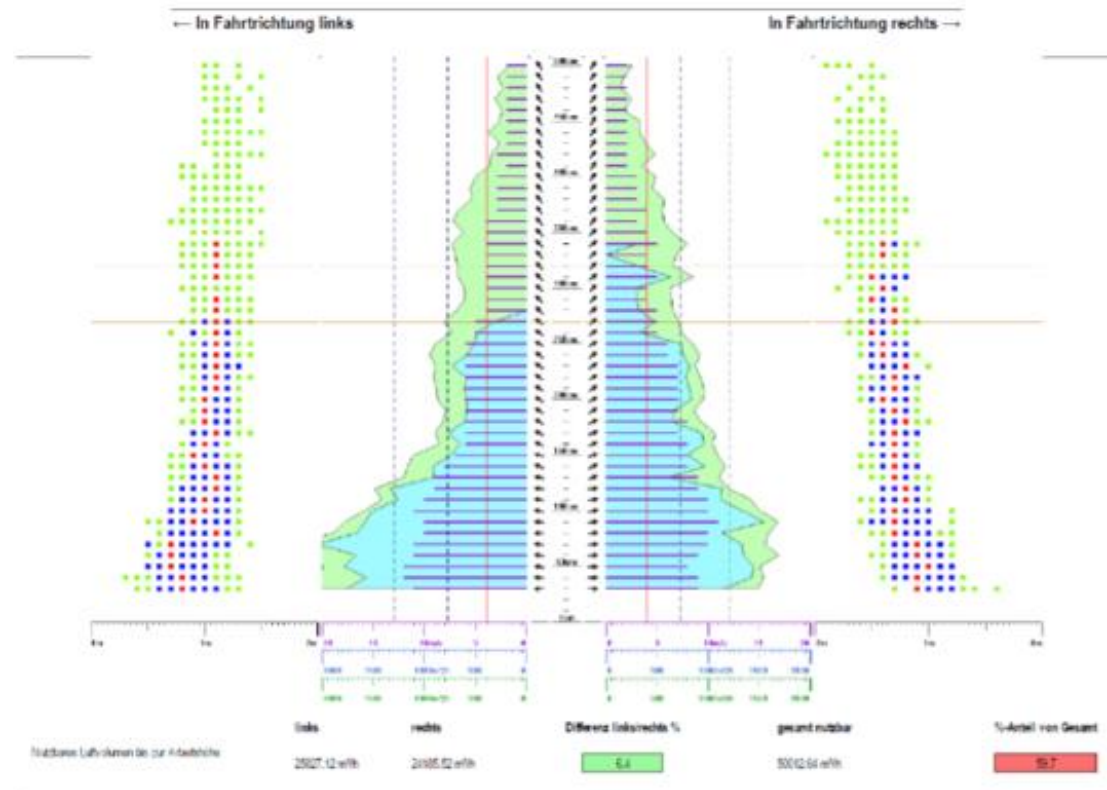
**SLOW IS SMOOTH
SMOOTH IS FAST**

Profiel van die spuit vs. die hoogte en diepte van die lower (lae of hoë profiel spuit).

← driving direction
cross distribution

left side | right side
vertical distribution

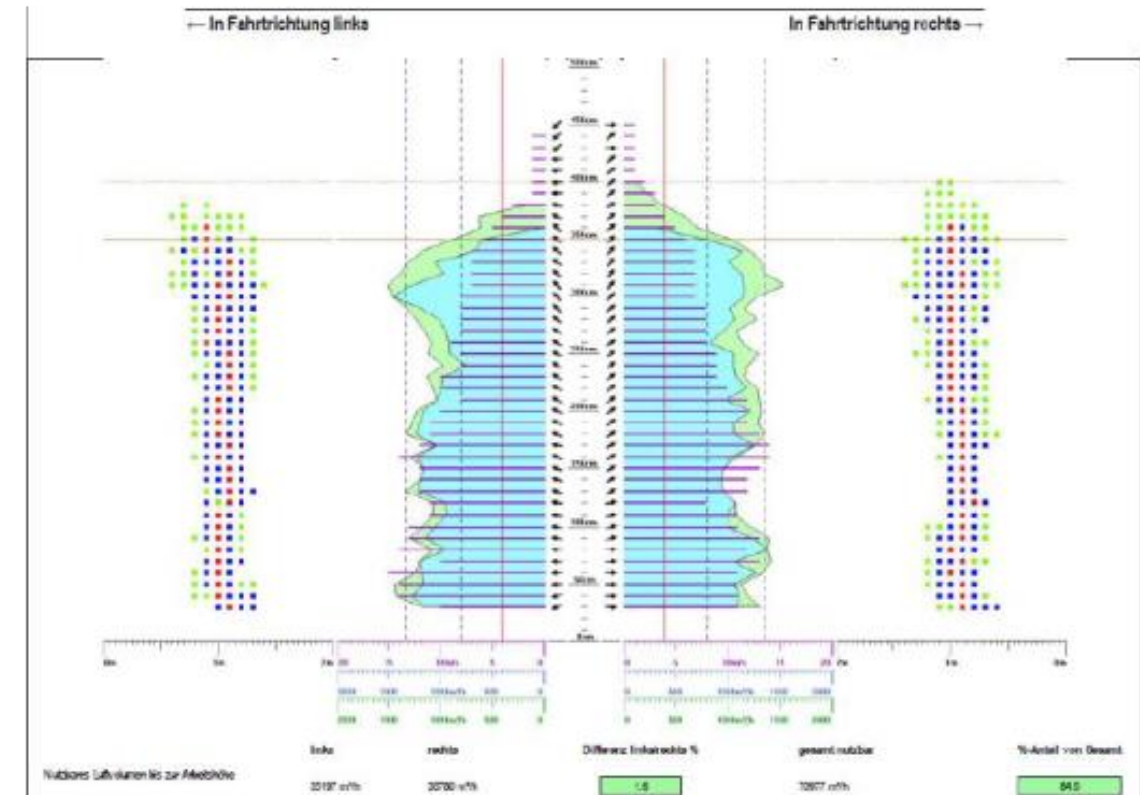
driving direction →
cross distribution



← driving direction
cross distribution

left side | right side
vertical distribution

driving direction →
cross distribution



Trekker speed



**SLOW IS SMOOTH
SMOOTH IS FAST**

Trekker PTO verstelling: Standaard vs. Ekonomies

- Die trekker wat die spuit sleep moet kan krag lewer aan die waaier en pomp. Maak seker dat die enjin krag (Kw) van die trekker voldoen aan die krag benodig deur die pomp en waaier.
- Daarvolgens kan besluit word of standaard of ekonomies gebruik kan word.

Spuitpomp krag bendig (Kw) by PTO 540 r.p.m.				
Waaier diameter (mm)	Pitch (°)	Lae rat (1:3)	Hoë rat (1:4)	Pomp @ 20 Bar
940	28.5	4.05	9.6	6
940	38.5	7.89	18.7	6

Trekker speed



**SLOW IS SMOOTH
SMOOTH IS FAST**

Gewas faktore (bv. Bloubessies, wingerd, tomaties, steenvrugte, kernvrugte, sitrus, pekanneute of makadamia).

- Lower volume (Hoogte en breedte van die gewas).
 - Hoër gewasse benodig stadiger spoed as laer gewasse, afhangende van die spuit se profiel. Dieselfde geld vir die breedte van die gewas.
- Lower vorm of opleistelsel.
 - Groter lowers soos oop kelk stelsels benodig 'n stadiger spoed as die van kleiner/dunner opgeleide lowers.
- Kompleksiteit van die gewas (Lower digtheid).
 - Digter lowers benodig stadiger spoed om effektiewe penetrasie te verseker. Hierdie is sinvol tot op 'n punt waar die spoed so stadig is dat die lugstroom begin blaas en veroorsaak en geen penetrasie meer moontlik is nie.
- Ry spasiëring
 - Wye rye benodig stadiger spoed as nouer rye om rede die spuitstof langer vat om die teiken te bereik en penetreer.
- Kondisie en helling van die boord vloer.
 - Swak, ongelyke boord vloer belemmer spoed. Dit geld ook vir steil hellings. Die spoed moet aangepas word volgens die boord oppervlaktes om slytasie en moontlike veiligheids risiko's uit te skakel.
- Teiken plaag (Hoë of lae volume toediening).
 - Met hoë volume spuite word stadiger spoed gebruik om penetrasie in die lower in te verseker bv. dopluis en witluis spuite op sitrus.
- Logistiek

Trekker speed

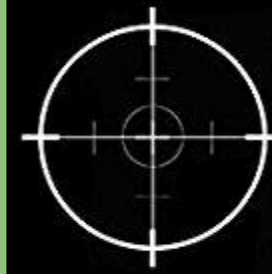


**SLOW IS SMOOTH
SMOOTH IS FAST**

Hoe om spuit spoed pas by die lower:

1. Hierdie is 'n visuele toets wat gedoen word binne die boord.
2. Die spuit pluim moet die lower verswelg maar nie te vêr die lower oor penetreer nie.
3. Indien lae profiel spuite gebruik word, maak seker die pluim kom bo in die boom uit.
4. Hierdie moet gedoen word teen 540 r.p.m. met die waaier verhouding gestel volgens die lower (hoog of laag).
5. Begin by die stadige ratte en gaan oor na vinniger ratte totdat die pluim pas.
6. Hierdie spoed moet nie die toelaatbare grond spoed formule oorskry nie – **Uitsondering Pekans en ander hoë gewasse - toets visueel**
7. Neem die boord oppervlak en helling in ag. Veiligheid eerste.
8. Swak omgewingstoestande moet in ag geneem word (wind).
9. Indien die maksimum veilig haalbare spoed nie voldoende is nie, sal die lugstroom gemanipuleer moet word (volgende afdeling).

Trekker speed



**SLOW IS SMOOTH
SMOOTH IS FAST**

Trekker speed

PTO speed moet gekontroleer word voor trekker speed bepaal kan word

Sommige speedometers is onakkuraat – merk verlangde PTO met merker

Trekker speed moet ten minste 2 maal in n seisoen gekontroleer word

Alle ratte moet bepaal word

Speed moet bepaal word met pomp gehak, 1/3 vol water en teen gekose PTO

Hoe langer die toets afstand, hoe kleiner die foutfaktor

GPS of stopwatch

$$\text{Trekker speed (km/h)} = \frac{\text{Afstand (m)} \times 3.6}{\text{Tyd (sek)}}$$



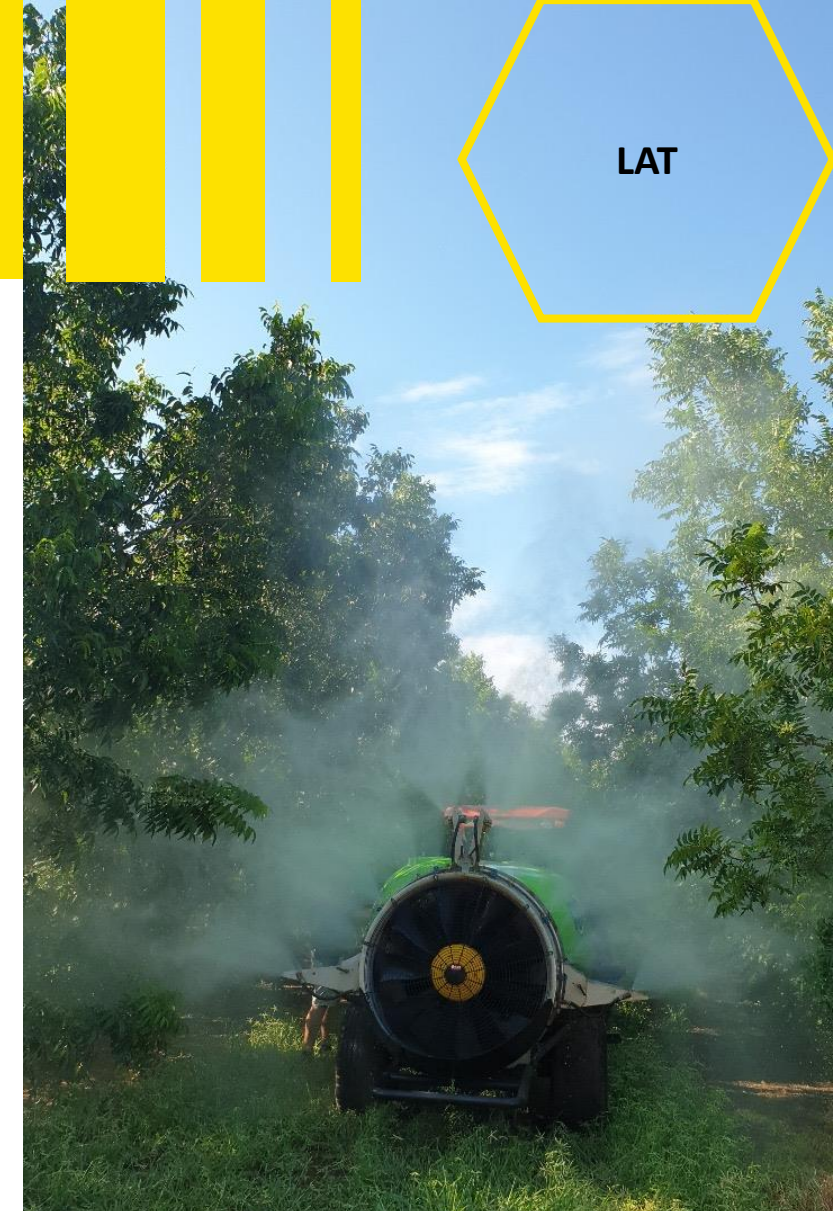
Die lugstroom

Spuit spoed moet altyd eerste aangepas word om die lugstroom te pas tot die lower.

Indien dit nie voldoende is nie kan die lugstroom aangepas word binne die perke van die pomp se kapasiteit.

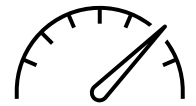
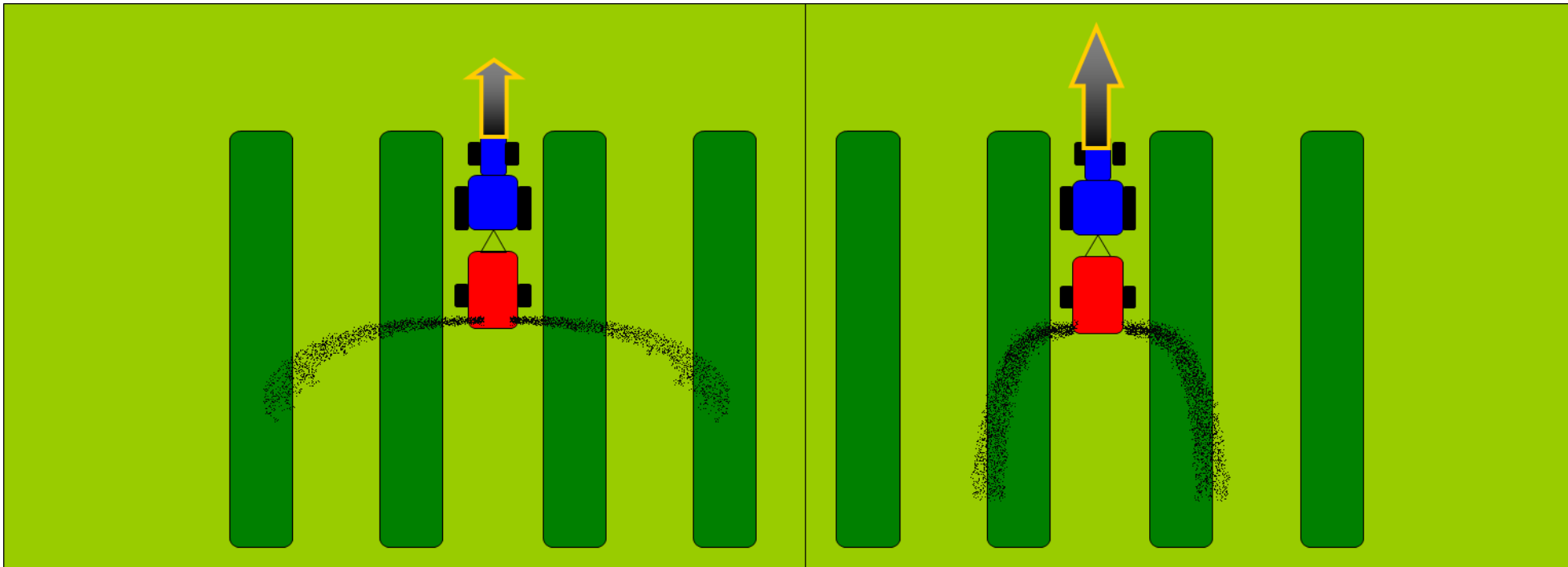
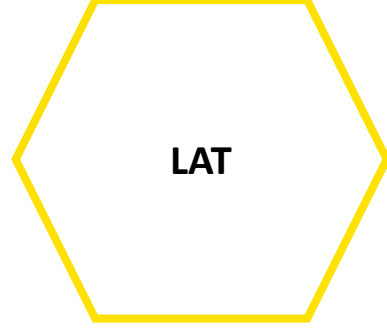
Hierdie word gedoen deur binne in die betrokke boord visueel die lugstroom vol spuitstof te evalueer.

Die lugstroom moet aangepas word sodat die spuit wolk die boom verswelg maar nie tot in die volgende ry deurblaas nie.

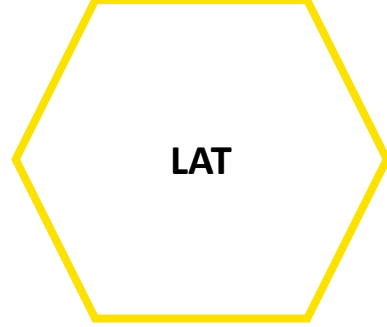


Die lugstroom

Die lugstroom kan met skoon water te spuit geëvalueer word.



Die lugstroom



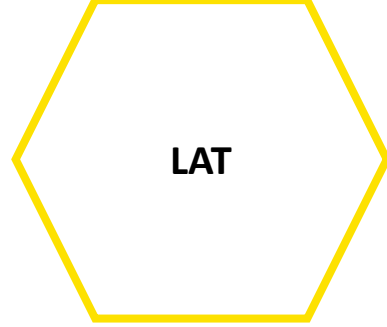
Die lug volume (en spoed) kan gemanipuleer word as volg:

- Waaier spoed aanpas deur rat keuse op die pomp.
 - Meeste moderne aksiale spuite het 'n twee spoed ratkas wat gebruik kan word om 'n lae of hoë waaier spoed te kies.
- Die lem hoek ("pitch") te verstel.
 - Nouer hoeke lewer laer lug volumes en wyer hoeke hoër volumes.
- 'n Groter of kleiner waaier te gebruik (waaier diameter).
 - Groter diameters lewer hoër volumes lug en kleiner diameters laer volumes lug.

Lug volume (m ³ /h) @ Trekker PTO 540 r.p.m.			
Waaier diameter (mm)	Pitch (°)	Lae rat (1:3)	Hoë rat (1:4)
800	28.5	21000	26000
940	28.5	26600	36200
940	38.5	36100	48100



Die lugstroom

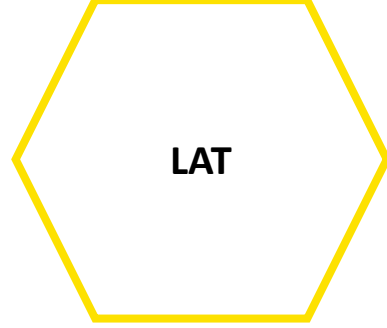


Deur die trekker PTO r.p.m. te manipuleer.

- Die PTO r.p.m. kan afgebring word vanaf 540 r.p.m. Hierdie sal die waaier spoed r.p.m. verlaag.
- Hierdie gaan wel ook die pomp se volume lewering (L/min) verlaag.
- Dus indien PTO r.p.m verlaag word moet dit binne die pomp se lewerings perke gedoen word om te verseker dat die pomp nog kapasiteit het om die verlangde water volume, druk en meng kapasiteit kan lewer.
- Die PTO r.p.m. moet bepaal word met 'n toereteller.
- Indien die PTO r.p.m. verlaag word moet die trekker spoed gemeet word daarby.



Die lugstroom



Indien die lugstroom gemanipuleer moet word om die lower te pas, verstel altyd in die volgende volgorde:

1. Pomp ratkas
2. Lem hoek
3. PTO spoed.

Monitor die hoogte van die spuit pluim om te verseker die spuitstof bereik die boonste gedeelte van die lower. Indien die pomp kapasiteit nie bekend is nie, speel dit veilig en moet laer as 400 PTO r.p.m. gaan nie.

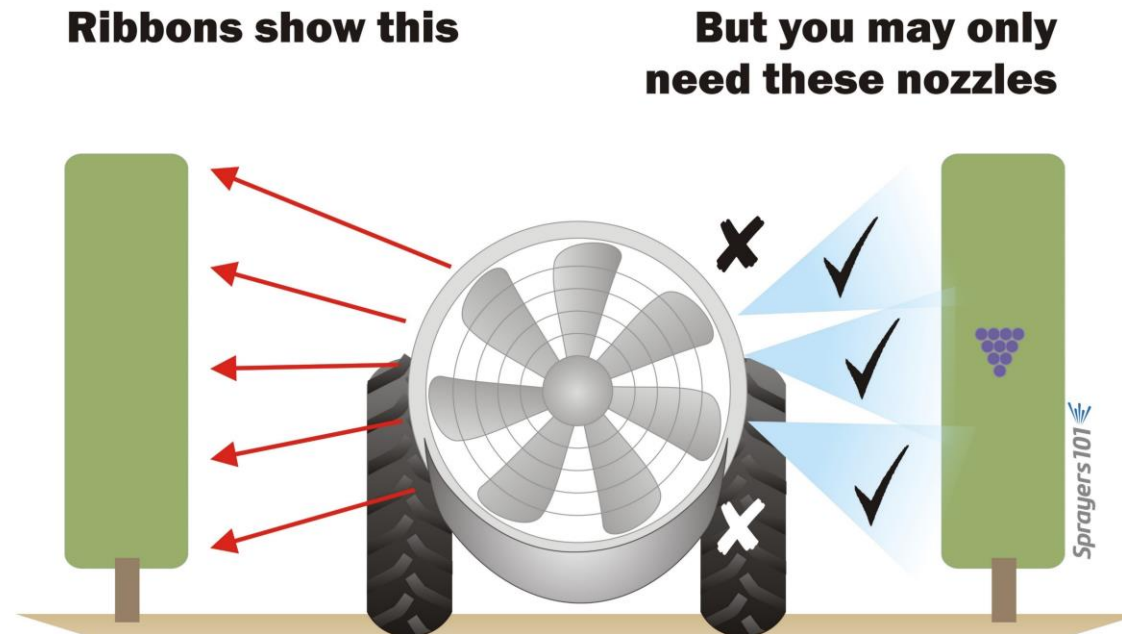


Die lugstroom

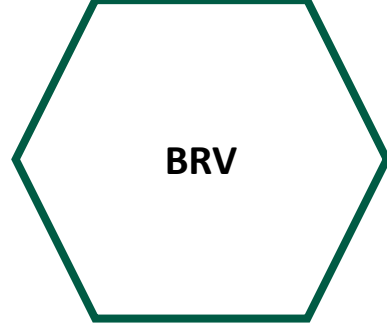
LAT

Evaluasie van die lugstroom rigting of profiel.

- Dit is nodig om die lugstroom se rigting en profiel op die spuit te meet. Dit sal uitwys of die profiel (indien moontlik) aangepas moet word om die lower te pas.
- Die lug profiel en rigting kan aangepas word deur die defleksie spane te verstel bo aan die spuit (indien die spuit spane het).



Boom Ry Volume en water volume



- **Pekan neut:**
- Pekanneut bome verlang hul eie formule. Die rede hiervoor is dat alhoewel die bome baie groot is dit nie so dig is of totaal gevul is met blare en neut nie. As gevolg hiervan, is die BRV model gewoonlik oorbodig vir hierdie strukture.
- Deposisie in pekanneut bome sal altyd baie varieer van teiken tot teiken (blaar tot blaar, neut tot neut) a.g.v. die groot struktuur waarin/deur druppels effektief gedra moet word. Hierdie is veral waar in die toppe van die bome (hoër as 8 m). Om druppels hoër te dra verg baie groot lug volumes wat 'n negatiewe effek op deposisie in die onder en middel lower sal hê a.g.v. afblaas en deurblaas.
- Die volgende formule kan gebruik word om pekanneut water volumes te bereken:

$$\text{spray volume} \left(\frac{l}{ha} \right) = \frac{10000}{\text{Row width (m)}} \times \text{Tree height (m)} \times \text{Tree depth (m)} \times 0.018 L$$

Boom Ry Volume en water volume

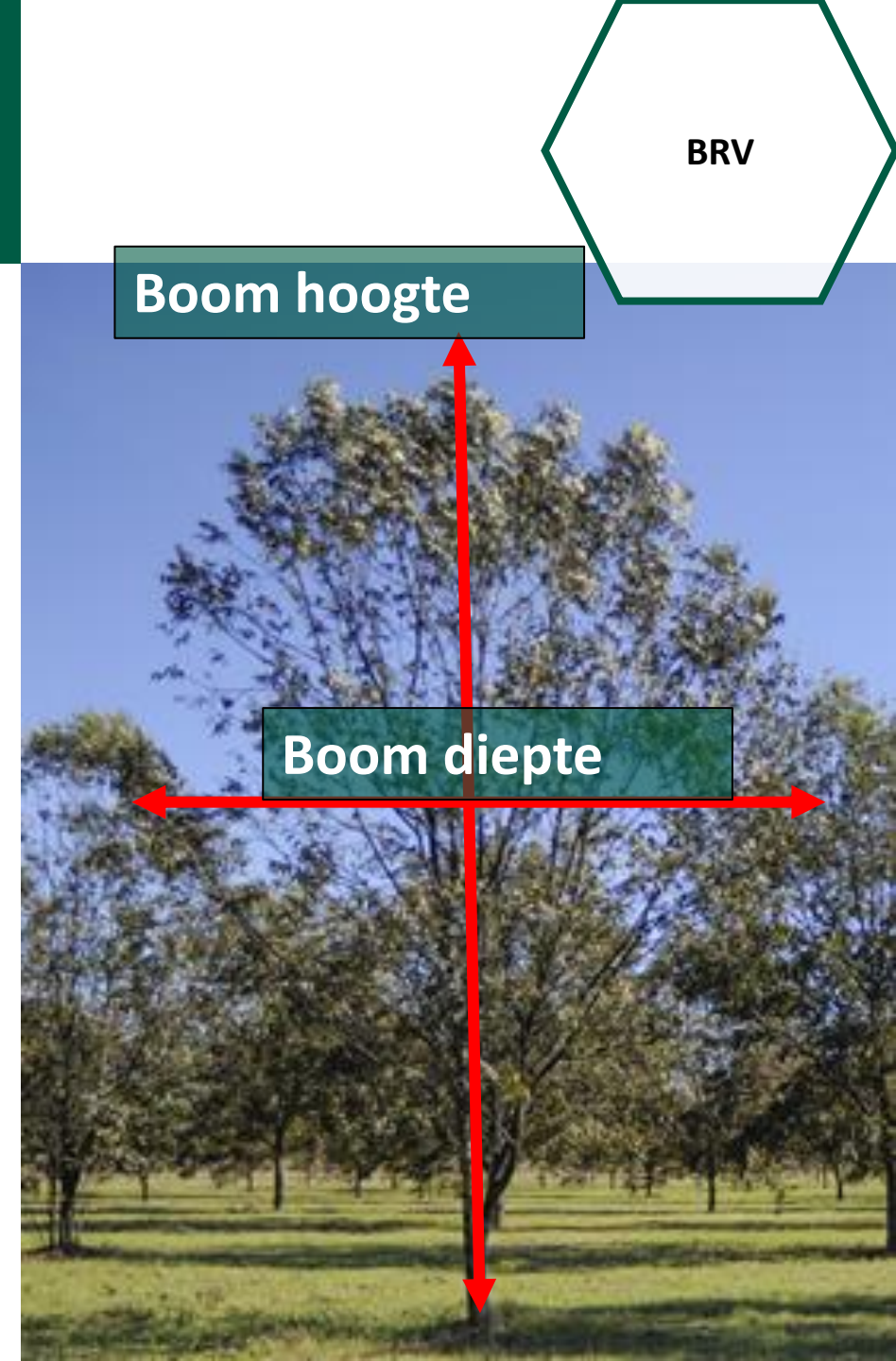
- Voorbeelde:

- Boom hoogte 9 meter
- Boom diepte 7 meter
- Ry wydte 10 meter

$$\text{spray volume} \left(\frac{l}{ha} \right) = \frac{10000}{\text{Row width (m)}} \times \text{Tree height (m)} \times \text{Tree depth (m)} \times 0.018 L$$

$$\text{Spray volume} \left(\frac{l}{ha} \right) = \frac{10000}{10 \text{ m}} \times 9 \text{ m} \times 7 \text{ m} \times 0.018 L$$

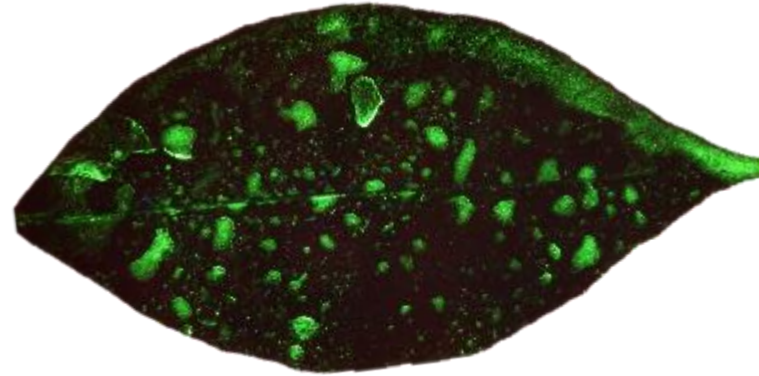
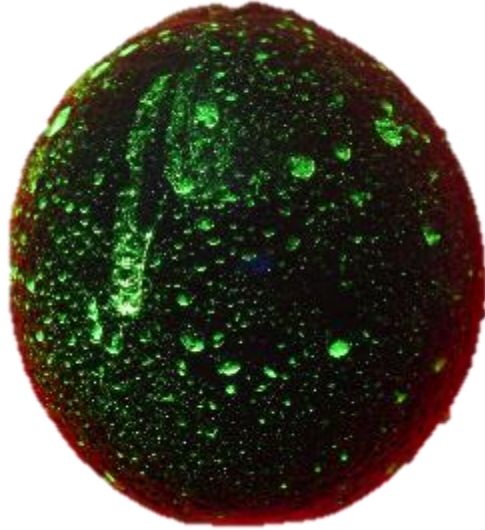
$$\text{Spray volume} \left(\frac{l}{ha} \right) = 1134 l/ha$$



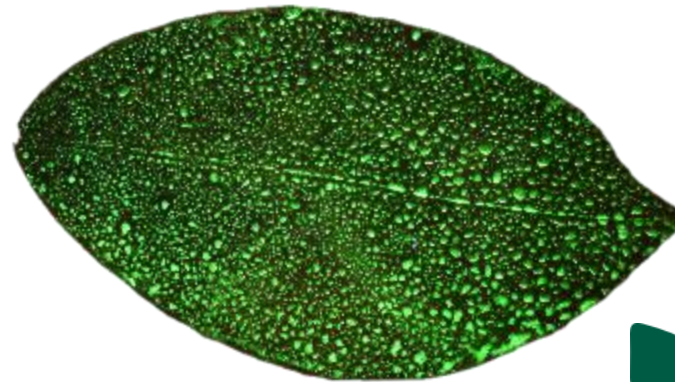
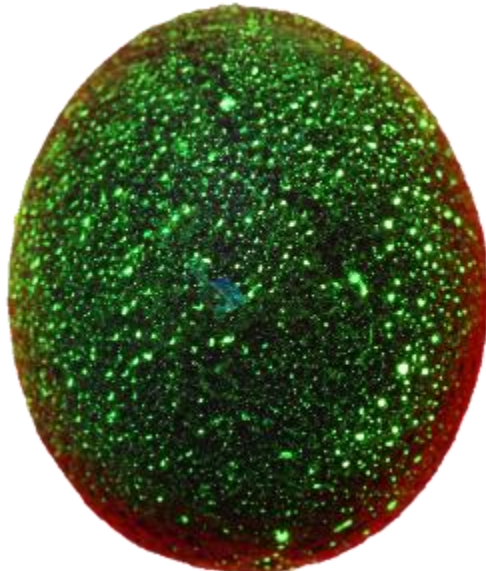
Water volume

Water
volume

Hoë volume
Afloop
Swak kwaliteit
Goeie
uniformiteit



Lae volume
Geen afloop
Goeie kwaliteit
Gemiddelde
uniformiteit



Water volume

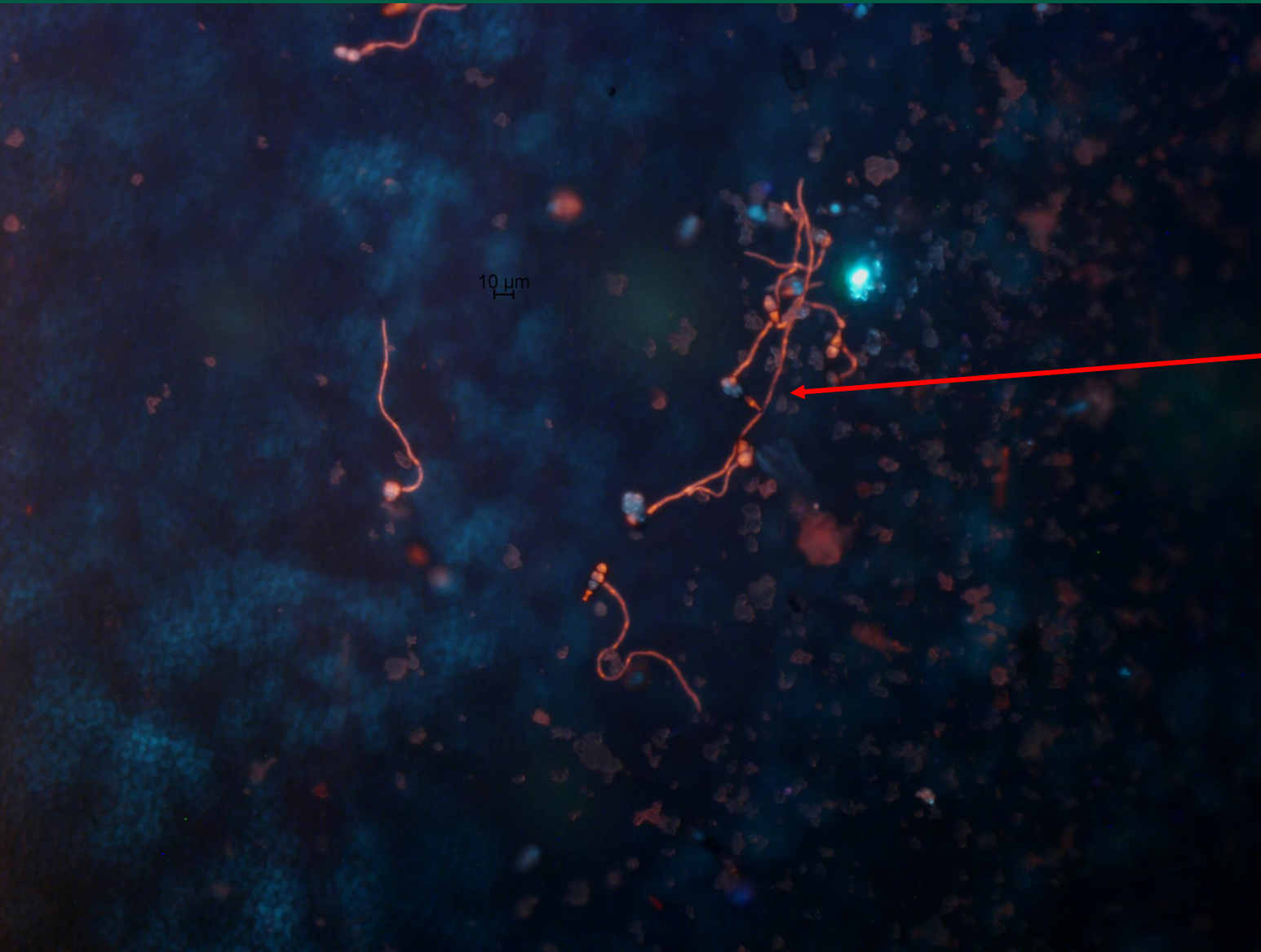
Water
volume

Voldoende
depositie –
regte water
volume

Swam spore
in kotak
met
swamdoder

Geen
penetrasie
en
ontkieming

Water volume



Water
volume

*Swam spore
ontkiem* –
groot spasie
tussen
swamdoder
partikels

Swak
deposisie
kwaliteit –
te hoë
water
volume

Penetrasie
en infeksie



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Water volume

Water
volume



*Swam spore
ontkiem* –
groot spatie
tussen
swamdoder
partikels

Swak
deposisie
kwaliteit –
te hoë
water
volume

Penetrasie
en infeksie



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Water volume keuse

Water
volume

- Water volume besluit en uitset
- Groot volume verandering
 - Nozzle seleksie
- Medium en klein volume verandering
 - Druk en spoed



Water volume keuse

Water
volume

$$L/\text{min per nozzle} = \frac{\text{Speed (km/h)} \times \text{Row spacing (m)} \times \text{Spray volume (L/ha)}}{\text{Factor (600)} \times \text{No. open nozzles}}$$

- Maak nozzle keuse op lewering
 - Groot volume verandering
 - Teen druk soos aanbeveel op nozzle chart
 - Nozzle charts is NB!

$$1.3 L/\text{min} = \frac{4.5 (\text{km/h}) \times 4 (\text{m}) \times 700 (\text{L/ha})}{\text{Factor (600)} \times 16}$$

Nozzles

Nozzles



- Nozzle funksies
 - Een van die belangrikste komponente van spuit toediening.
 - Bepaal die vloeï tempo (l/min) van die spuitstof (diafragma grootte)
 - Breek die spuitstof op in druppels
 - Versprei die druppels in 'n spesifieke patroon
 - Dryf die druppels na die teiken

Nozzles

Nozzles

- Nozzles het drie basiese werkings meganismes
 - Grootte van die opening bepaal die vloeitempo
 - Groter opening = hoër vloeitempo en growwer druppels
 - Kleiner opening = laer vloeitempo en kleiner druppels
 - Druk
 - Hoër druk = fyner druppels/Meer druppels
 - Laer druk = growwer druppels/Minder druppels
 - Hoek van die spuit
 - 80 vs 90 vs 110°
 - Bepaal die dekkings area
 - Overlapping



Nozzles

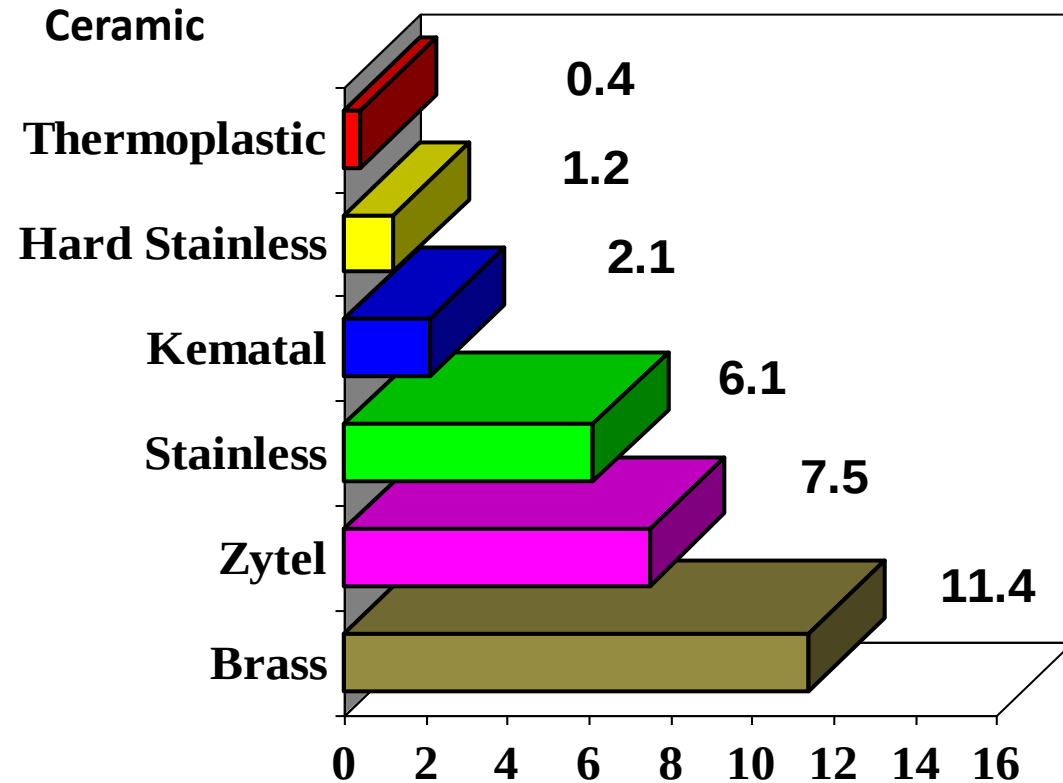
Nozzles

- Nozzle materiaal
 - Formulering van chemie wat gaan gebruik word?
 - Hoe lank moet die nozzle hou?

Nozzle materiaal	Koste	Duursaamheid (Leef tyd)	Akkuraatheid (druppel grootte spektrum)	Verhoging in vloeitempo na 40 uur (%)
Keramiek	Hoog	Hoog	Hoog	3
Hoë gehalte plastiek	Medium	Medium	Hoog	6
“Knock-off’s”	Laag	Laag	Laag	10
Vlekvrye staal	Medium	Laag	Medium	11
Brass	Medium	Laag	Medium	17

Nozzles

Nozzles



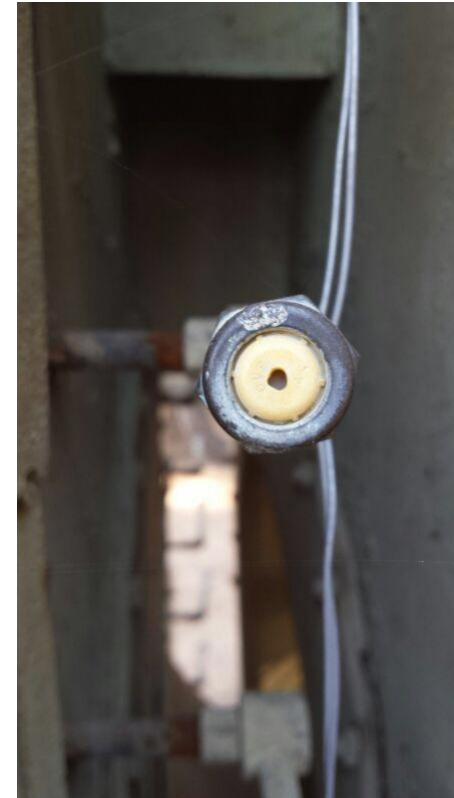
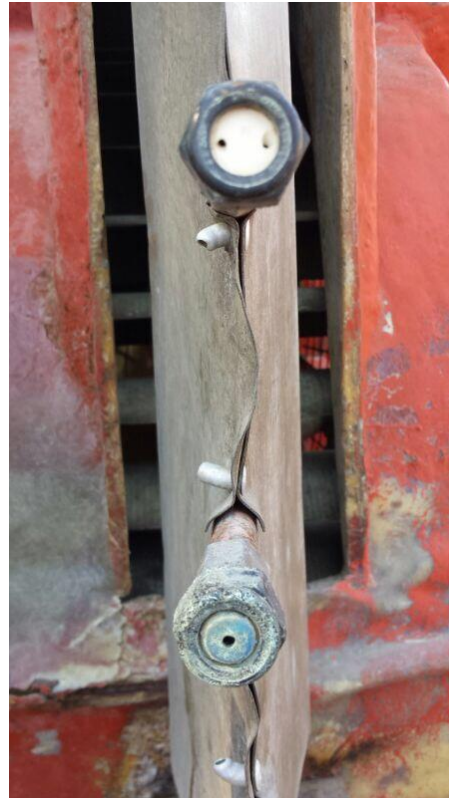
Keramiek nozzles
het die beste
leeftyd, maar slyt
later ook uit

**Percent increase in nozzle flow rate
Flat-fan spray nozzles after 40 hour test**

Application Technology Group
NYSAES, Geneva, NY

Nozzles

Nozzles



Nozzle types

Nozzles

- “Cone pattern” nozzles
 - Bestaan uit twee dele – Disk en ’n core
 - Disk – bepaal vloeitempo
 - Core – Breek vloeistof op in druppels en bepaal druppelgrootte
 - Of een deel – langer leeftyd, beter materiaal, minder wrywing
 - Werk teen laer drukke (7-10 Bar)
- Full cone
 - Word gebruik vir hoë druk (0.7 tot 35 bar), hoë volume spuite
 - 30 tot 120° spuit hoek
 - Hoe kleiner die hoek, hoe beter die lower penetrasie
 - Weier hoeke help met swak bestuurde lowers naby aan die spuit
 - Ronde vol spuit patroon
 - Drift werend tot ’n mate



Nozzle types

Nozzles

- “Cone pattern” nozzles
 - Hollow Cone
 - Ronde “hol” spuit patroon (geen spuitstof aan die binnekant)
 - Fyn en meer uniforme druppel spektrum as Full Cone nozzles
 - Werk beter teen laer drukke (0.7 tot 15 bar)
 - Kan in kombinasie gebruik word saam met full cone nozzles
 - Werk beter saam met benatbare poeiers
 - ATR 60 en 80°

Typical Assembly with Ceramic Disc and Core



Tooljet
Nozzle Body



4514-NY
Slotted Strainer*



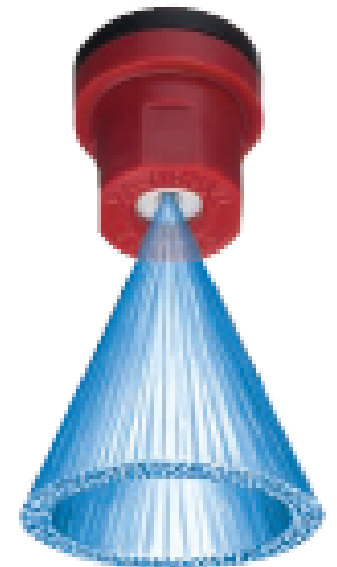
Core



Disc



CP20230
Tooljet Cap

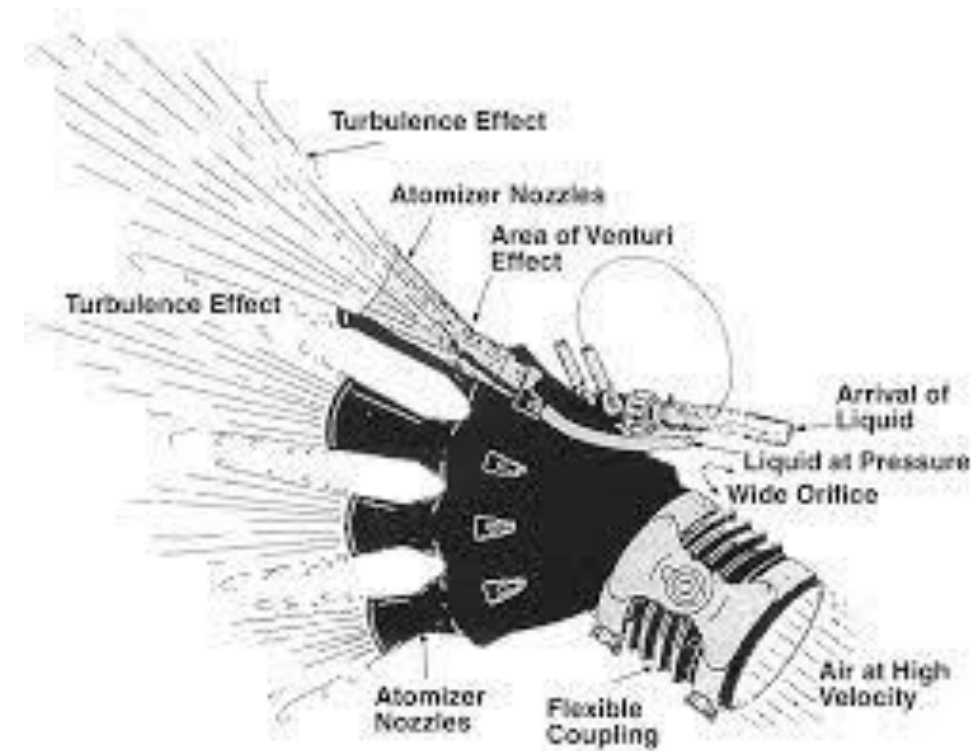


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Nozzle types

Nozzles

- “Air shear” nozzles
 - Kan slegs gebruik word saam met hoë lugspoed spuite
 - Smitstof word vrygelaat in die hoë lugspoed lugstroom
 - Breek die spuitstof op in druppels deur 'n skeur aksie
 - Druppel grootte hang af die hoek van vrylating van die spuitstof in die lugstroom
 - Groter druppels – spuitstof word saam met die lugstroom vrygestel (180°)
 - Medium druppels – Smitstof word teen 90° met die lugstroom vrygestel
 - Kleiner druppels – spuitstof word teen $<90^\circ$ met die lugstroom vrygestel
 - Werk teen laedruk- spektrum (1 tot 4 Bar)



Nozzle types

Nozzles

- “Elektrostatiese stelsels”
 - Druppels word gelaai met 'n hoë volt/lae stroom naby die nozzle tuit
 - Konsep
 - Negatief gelaaide druppels word aangetrek deur 'n positiewe gelaaide teiken oppervlak
 - Baie fyn druppels < 50 mikron
 - Die druppels kan gelaai word deur kontak, induksie of deur 'n “corona” bv. Martignani



Nozzle types

Kalibrasie

- “Drift verwerende of verlagende nozzles”
- “Air induction” nozzles (Venturi nozzles)
 - Flat fan or hollow cone
 - Venturi veroorsaak ’n vakuum binne die nozzle
 - Veroorsaak dat lug ingesuijg word deur 1 of 2 gaatjies
 - Dit meng die lug met die spuit mengsel
- Vorm groot druppels gevul met lug (375 micron)
 - Drift beperkend
 - Bars sodra dit land op teiken



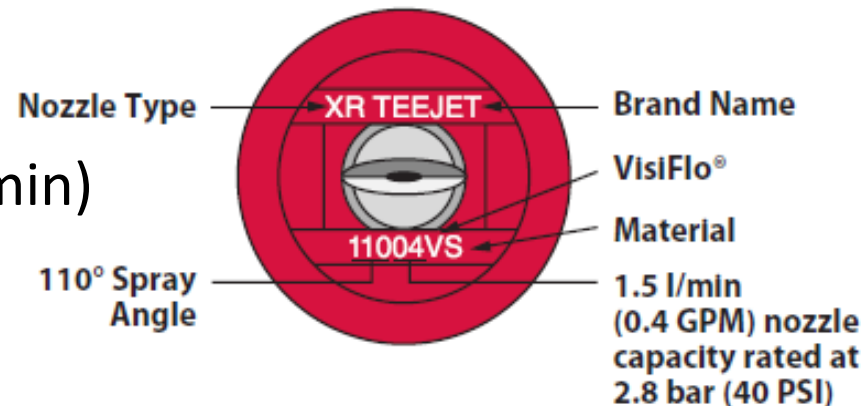
Nozzle klasifikasie

• ISO standaard vir nozzle klasifikasie

Nozzle size	ISO colour	BCPC nozzle code
02	Yellow	F110/0.8/3
025	Lilac	F110/1.0/3
03	Blue	F110/1.2/3
04	Red	F110/1.6/3

• BCPC kode voorbeeld: Blou 03

- F = Flat van
- 110 = Suiet hoek
- 1.2 = Lewering by 3 bar (L/min)
- 3 = Druk (Bar)

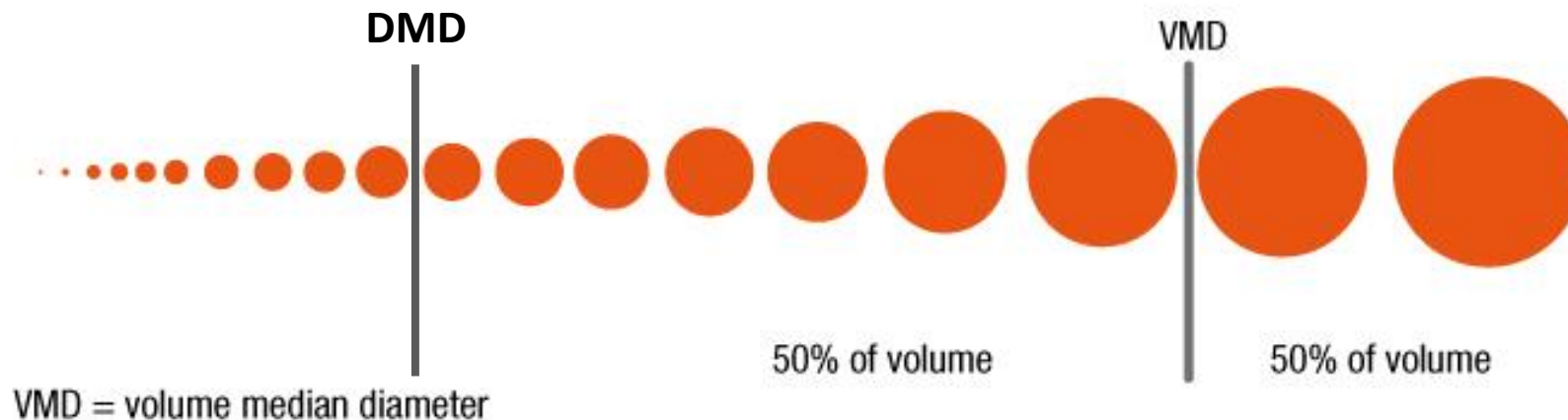


Category	Symbol	Color Code
Extremely Fine	XF	
Very Fine	VF	
Fine	F	
Medium	M	
Coarse	C	
Very Coarse	VC	
Extremely Coarse	XC	
Ultra Coarse	UC	

Druppel grootte

Druppel
grootte

- Druppels word geklassifiseer volgens:
 - Druppel Mediaan Diameter (DMD) = Die druppel diameter waar die helfte van die totale hoeveelheid druppels kleiner is en die ander helfte groter is
 - **Volume Mediaan Diameter (VMD) = Die druppel diameter waar die helfte van die volume kleiner is en die ander helfte groter is**
 - 10% Volume Diameter (Dv.1) = Die druppel diameter waar 10% van die volume dieselfde grootte het (die baie fyn druppel spektrum)
 - Word gebruik om drift potensiaal te meet



Druppel grootte

Nozzles

- The British Crop Protection Council Spray Classification Categories

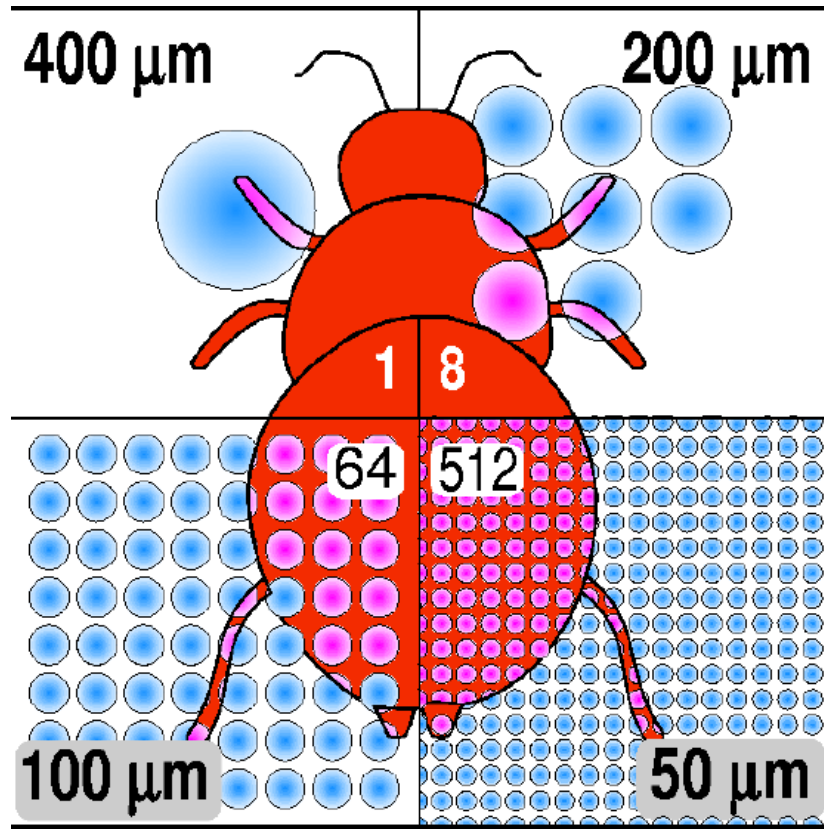
Spray Quality	Droplet size	VMD (Micron)	Drift Potential	Droplet composition	Use
Very Fine	Small	140 to 160	High	>Small	Fungicides
Fine	↓	180 to 220	↓	>small	Fungicides+Pesticides
Medium		240 to 260			Fungicides+Pesticides
Coarse		280 to 320		>Large	Herbicides
Very Coarse	Large	Over 400	Low	>Large	Liquid Fertilisers

Druppel grootte

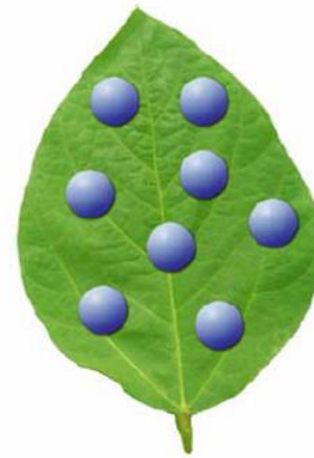
Nozzles

Ideale situasie

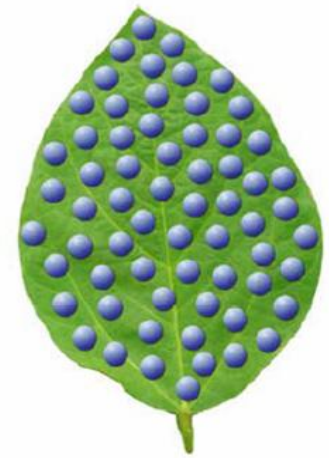
- Ons wil so veel as moontlik van die nodige druppel grootte hê in die druppel spektrum



1 X 500 Micron Droplet.
Least Likely to hit leaf, be retained, and absorbed: Least efficient.



8 X 250 Micron Droplets.
Greater chance of hitting leaf, being retained and absorbed.



64 X 125 Micron Droplets.
Best chance of hitting leaf, being retained, and absorbed. Most efficient!

Nozzle oriëntasie

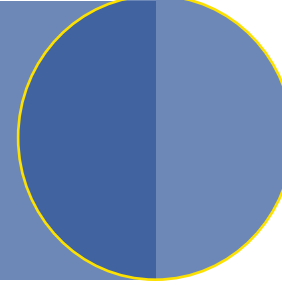
Nozzles
opstelling



Sentrifugale spuite

- Geen nozzle seleksie
- Verstel Gaatjie plaat om lewering te manipuleer
- Gebruik alle uitlate
- Dit is belangrik om spuit newel in die boord te evalueer
 - Maak seker dat daar geen 'streaking' is nie
 - 'Overlapping' moet minimaal wees
 - Trek spuit in boord ry om te evalueer
 - Verstelling gaan verskil met boom hoogte en rywydte!
 - Hierdie verstelling moet gedoen word in elke boord voor bespuiting

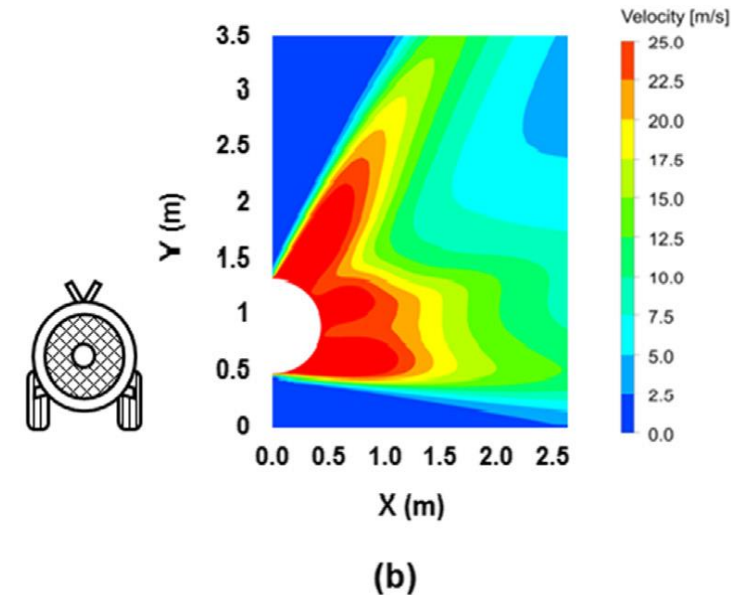
Nozzle oriëntasie



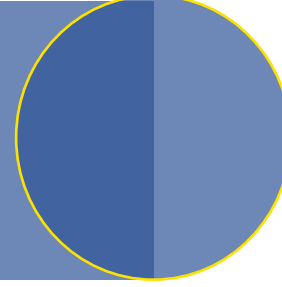
Nozzle
opstelling

Aksiale spuite

- Lae profiel (waaiergat)
 - Hollow of full cone nozzles
 - Nozzle keuse sal afhang van verlangde lewering per hektaar
 - Hoogte van die teiken
 - Bome 3.5 m en laer = gebruik selfde nozzle tipe – ***Jong Pekan bome***
 - Bome hoër as 3.5 m = varieer nozzle uitleg
 - 70/30% van totale lewering konsep
 - 80% bo (2/3 van nozzles) en 20% (onderste 1/3 van nozzles) onder vir groot Pekan bome
 - Persentasie konsep gebaseer op lug uitset
 - Waaiergat spuite sal altyd swak deposisie kwantiteit, kwaliteit en uniformiteit in die toppe hê

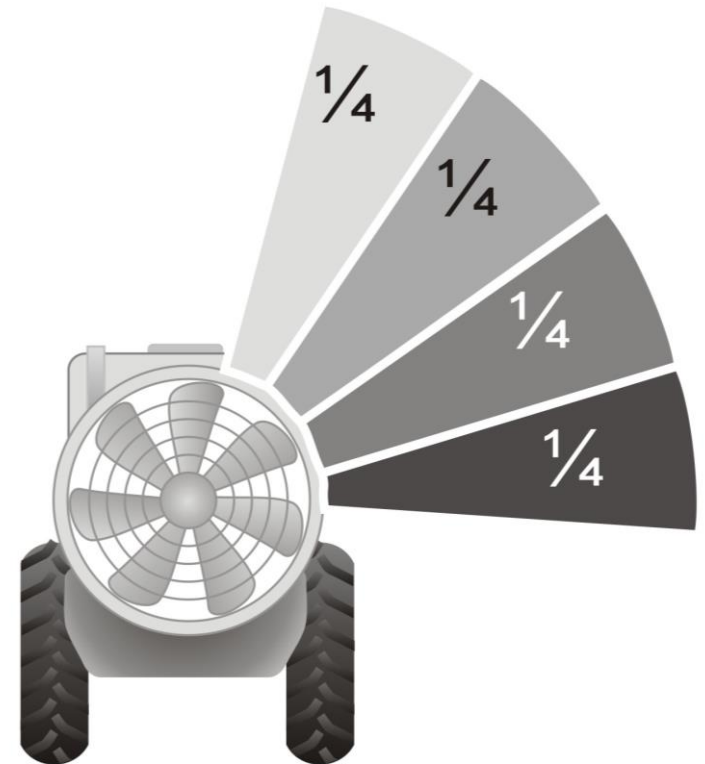


Nozzle oriëntasie

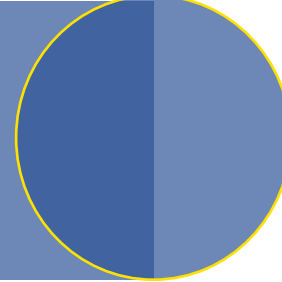


Nozzle
opstelling

- Nozzle setup
- Hoogte van teiken
 - 3.5 m en laer
- Vorm van lower
 - Tall spindle

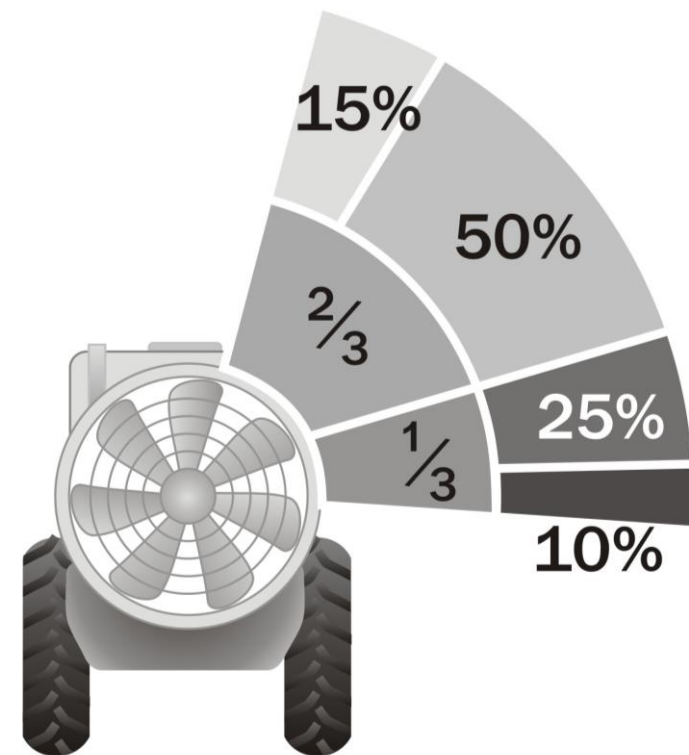


Nozzle oriëntatie



Nozzle
opstelling

- Nozzle setup
- Hoogte van teiken
 - 3.5 m en hoër
- Vorm
 - Oop kelk, lollipop
 - Waar sit die vegetatiewe groei
 - Gebruik 'common sense



ProCrop
intelligent crop solutions

Nozzle oriëntasie

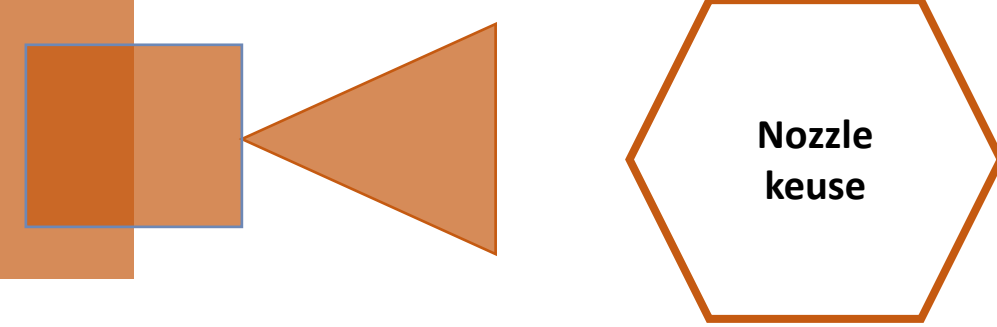
Nozzle
opstelling

Aksiale spuite

- Lae profiel (waaiergat)
 - Lugstroom sal aanwys waar nozzles benodig word
 - Moet nie nozzles plaas in lugstroom wat NIE teiken gerig is nie!
 - Vermeerder Drift
 - Nozzles moet geplaas word om elke 30 tot 45 cm te dek (met 5% 'overlapping')
 - Minimum van 8 nozzles (Groter vloeitempo)
 - Maximum van 12 nozzles (Kleiner vloeitempo)



Nozzle keuse

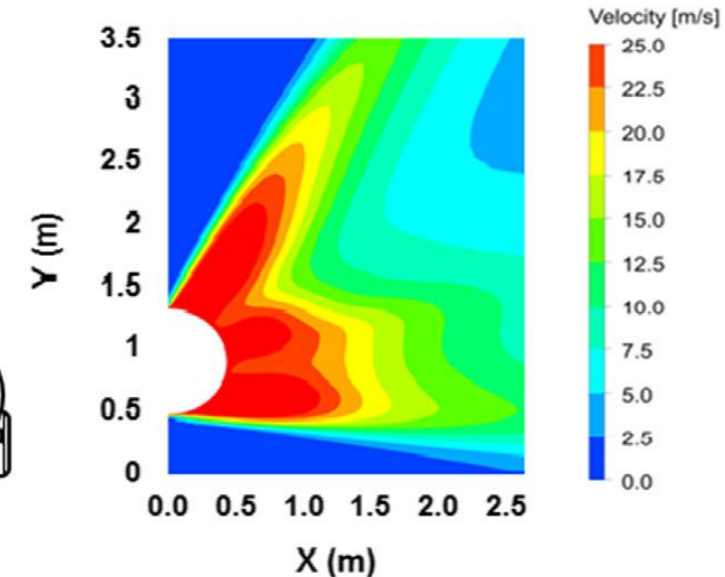
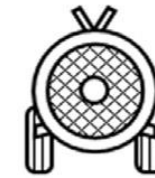


Aksiale spuite

- Lae profiel (waaiergat)

$$L/\text{min per nozzle} = \frac{\text{Speed (km/h)} \times \text{Row spacing (m)} \times \text{Spray volume (L/ha)}}{\text{Factor (600)} \times \text{No. open nozzles}}$$

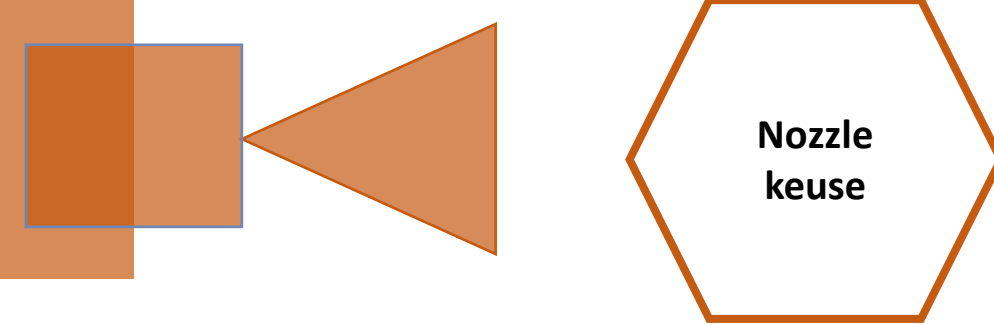
- Maak nozzle keuse op lewering
 - Groot volume verandering
 - Teen druk soos aanbeveel op nozzle chart
 - Nozzle charts is NB!



(b)

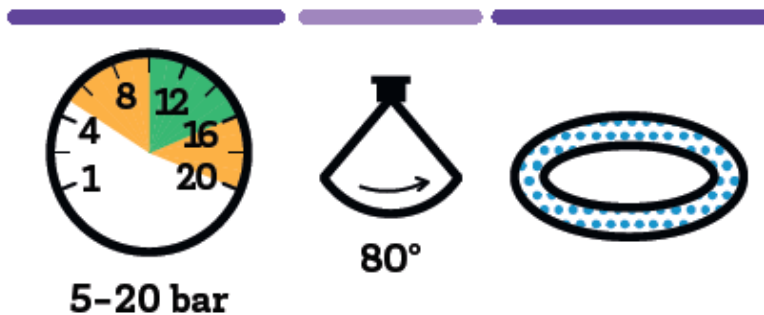
$$1.3 \text{ L/min} = \frac{4.5 \text{ (km/h)} \times 4 \text{ (m)} \times 700 \text{ (L/ha)}}{\text{Factor (600)} \times 16}$$

Nozzle keuse



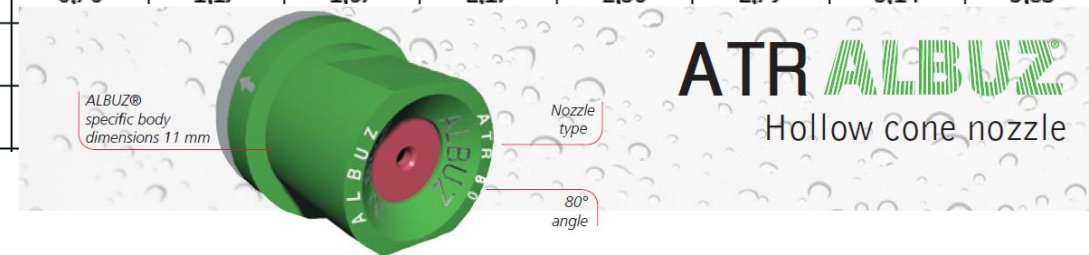
Aksiale spuite

- Lae profiel (waaiergat)
- Bv Albuz ATR

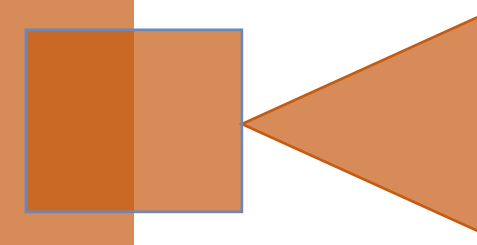


bar	ATR 80°									
	WHITE	LILAC	BROWN	YELLOW	ORANGE	RED	GREY	GREEN	BLACK	BLUE
5	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	F	F	F	F	F
7	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	F	F	F	F	F
10	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	F	F	F	F	F
15	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	F	F	F	F
20	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF

bar	l/mn									
	WHITE	LILAC	BROWN	YELLOW	ORANGE	RED	GREY	GREEN	BLACK	BLUE
		 G 1348	 G 1349	 G 1350	 G 1351	 G 1352		 G 1353		 G 1354
5	0,27	0,36	0,48	0,73	0,99	1,38	1,50	1,78	2,00	2,45
6	0,29	0,39	0,52	0,80	1,08	1,51	1,63	1,94	2,18	2,67
7	0,32	0,42	0,56	0,86	1,17	1,62	1,76	2,09	2,35	2,87
8	0,34	0,45	0,60	0,92	1,24	1,73	1,87	2,22	2,50	3,06
9	0,36	0,48	0,64	0,97	1,32	1,83	1,98	2,35	2,64	3,24
10	0,38	0,50	0,67	1,03	1,39	1,92	2,08	2,47	2,78	3,40
11	0,39	0,52	0,70	1,07	1,45	2,01	2,17	2,58	2,90	3,56
12	0,41	0,55	0,73	1,12	1,51	2,09	2,26	2,69	3,03	3,71
13	0,43	0,57	0,76	1,17	1,57	2,17	2,35	2,79	3,14	3,85
14	0,44	0,59								
15	0,46	0,61								



Nozzle keuse



Nozzle
keuse

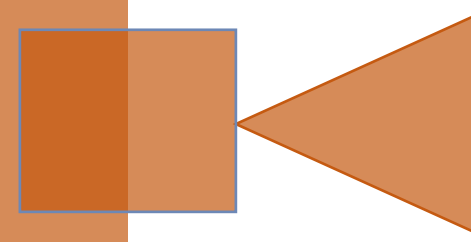
		l/min																		
		2 bar	3 bar	4 bar	5 bar	6 bar	7 bar	8 bar	9 bar	10 bar	11 bar	12 bar	13 bar	14 bar	15 bar	16 bar	17 bar	18 bar	19 bar	20 bar
TX-VS1	100	0.055	0.065	0.074	0.081	0.087	0.093	0.098	0.103	0.108	0.112	0.116	0.120	0.124	0.127	0.131	0.134	0.137	0.140	0.143
		VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF
TX-VS2	100	0.110	0.131	0.148	0.164	0.177	0.189	0.201	0.211	0.221	0.231	0.240	0.248	0.256	0.264	0.272	0.279	0.286	0.293	0.299
		VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF
TX-VK3	100	0.164	0.196	0.223	0.245	0.266	0.284	0.301	0.317	0.332	0.346	0.359	0.372	0.384	0.396	0.407	0.418	0.429	0.439	0.449
		F	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF
TX-VK4	50	0.218	0.262	0.299	0.331	0.360	0.386	0.410	0.433	0.454	0.474	0.493	0.512	0.529	0.546	0.562	0.578	0.594	0.608	0.623
		F	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF
TX-VK6	50	0.327	0.393	0.448	0.496	0.539	0.579	0.615	0.649	0.681	0.711	0.740	0.767	0.794	0.819	0.844	0.867	0.890	0.912	0.934
		F	F	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF
TX-VK8	50	0.433	0.525	0.603	0.671	0.732	0.788	0.840	0.888	0.934	0.978	1.02	1.06	1.10	1.13	1.17	1.20	1.24	1.27	1.30
		F	F	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF
TX-VK10	50	0.541	0.657	0.753	0.838	0.915	0.985	1.05	1.11	1.17	1.22	1.27	1.32	1.37	1.42	1.46	1.50	1.55	1.59	1.63
		F	F	F	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF
TX-VK12	50	0.649	0.788	0.904	1.01	1.10	1.18	1.26	1.33	1.40	1.47	1.53	1.59	1.65	1.70	1.75	1.81	1.86	1.90	1.95
		F	F	F	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF
TX-VK18	50	0.968	1.18	1.37	1.53	1.67	1.80	1.93	2.04	2.15	2.25	2.35	2.45	2.54						
		F	F	F	F	F	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF						
												3.40	3.54	3.67						
												VF	VF	VF						



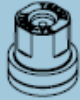
ConeJet® VisiFlo® Hollow Cone Spray Tips

TeeJet®
TECHNOLOGIES

Nozzle keuse



Nozzle
keuse

		l/min																				
		2 bar	3 bar	4 bar	5 bar	6 bar	7 bar	8 bar	9 bar	10 bar	11 bar	12 bar	13 bar	14 bar	15 bar	16 bar	17 bar	18 bar	19 bar	20 bar	21 bar	22 bar
TXR800053VK	100	0.173	0.209	0.239	0.265	0.289	0.310	0.330	0.349	0.367	0.383	0.399	0.414	0.429	0.443	0.457	0.470	0.483	0.495	0.507	0.519	0.530
		VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF
TXR800071VK	50	0.230	0.280	0.321	0.357	0.390	0.419	0.447	0.473	0.497	0.521	0.543	0.564	0.584	0.604	0.623	0.641	0.659	0.676	0.693	0.709	0.725
		F	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF
TXR8001VK	50	0.325	0.394	0.452	0.503	0.549	0.591	0.630	0.666	0.701	0.733	0.764	0.794	0.823	0.850	0.877	0.903	0.928	0.952	0.976	0.999	1.020
		F	F	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF
TXR80013VK	50	0.433	0.525	0.603	0.671	0.732	0.788	0.840	0.888	0.934	0.978	1.02	1.06	1.10	1.13	1.17	1.20	1.24	1.27	1.30	1.33	1.36
		F	F	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF
TXR80015VK	50	0.487	0.591	0.678	0.754	0.823	0.886	0.944	0.999	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.19	1.23	1.28	1.32	1.35	1.39	1.43	1.46	1.50	1.53
		F	F	F	F	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF
TXR80017VK	50	0.541	0.657	0.753	0.838	0.915	0.985	1.05	1.11	1.17	1.22	1.27	1.32	1.37	1.42	1.46	1.51	1.55	1.59	1.63	1.67	1.70
		F	F	F	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF
TXR8002VK	50	0.649	0.788	0.904	1.01	1.10	1.18	1.26	1.33	1.40	1.47	1.53	1.59	1.65	1.70	1.75	1.81	1.86	1.90	1.95	2.00	2.04
		F	F	F	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF
TXR80028VK	50	0.893	1.08	1.24	1.38	1.51	1.62	1.73	1.83	1.93	2.02	2.10	2.18	2.26	2.34	2.41	2.48	2.55	2.62	2.68	2.75	2.81
		F	F	F	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF
TXR8003VK	50	0.968	1.18	1.37	1.53	1.67	1.80	1.93	2.04	2.15	2.26	2.35	2.45	2.54	2.63	2.72	2.80					
		F	F	F	F	F	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF					
TXR80036VK	50	1.15	1.41	1.62	1.81	1.98	2.14	2.29	2.42	2.55	2.68	2.79	2.91	3.02	3.12	3.22	3.32					



TXR ConeJet® Hollow Cone Spray Tips

TeeJet®
TECHNOLOGIES

Hollow Cone Type Spray Tips

					l/min												
					0.7 bar	1 bar	2 bar	3 bar	4 bar	5 bar	6 bar	10 bar	15 bar	20 bar	1 bar	10 bar	20 bar
D1	DC13	0.79	—	—	0.22	0.26	0.29	0.32	0.34	0.43	0.50	0.57	—	66°	68°		
D1.5	DC13	0.91	—	—	0.25	0.29	0.33	0.36	0.39	0.48	0.56	0.63	—	70°	72°		
D2	DC13	1.0	—	0.22	0.29	0.33	0.37	0.41	0.44	0.53	0.63	0.70	41°	74°	75°		
D3	DC13	1.2	—	0.24	0.30	0.35	0.41	0.44	0.48	0.59	0.68	0.77	45°	77°	78°		
D4	DC13	1.6	0.27	0.31	0.40	0.47	0.53	0.59	0.63	0.76	0.89	1.0	64°	84°	85°		
D1	DC23	0.79	—	—	0.24	0.28	0.32	0.34	0.38	0.46	0.54	0.61	—	63°	65°		
D1.5	DC23	0.91	—	—	0.28	0.34	0.39	0.42	0.46	0.58	0.69	0.78	—	66°	67°		
D2	DC23	1.0	—	0.28	0.37	0.43	0.49	0.53	0.57	0.70	0.83	0.93	43°	72°	72°		
D3	DC23	1.2	0.25	0.29	0.39	0.46	0.52	0.58	0.62	0.78	0.93	1.1	56°	77°	77°		
D4	DC23	1.6	0.32	0.37	0.51	0.61	0.70	0.77	0.83	1.1	1.3	1.4	62°	88°	88°		
D5	DC23	2.0	0.37	0.44	0.59	0.72	0.82	0.91	0.98	1.3	1.5	1.7	73°	96°	95°		
D6	DC23	2.4	0.42	0.50	0.69	0.83	0.95	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.8	2.0	79°	100°	99°		
D1	DC25	0.79	—	—	0.33	0.40	0.45	0.50	0.54	0.69	0.83	0.95	—	49°	51°		
D1.5	DC25	0.91	—	—	0.45	0.53	0.61	0.67	0.73	0.91	1.1	1.2	—	54°	55°		
D2	DC25	1.0	—	0.37	0.51	0.62	0.71	0.79	0.86	1.1	1.3	1.5	32°	61°	61°		
D3	DC25	1.2	0.39	0.45	0.63	0.75	0.86	0.95	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.8	47°	69°	69°		
D4	DC25	1.6	0.57	0.68	0.94	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.6	2.0	2.4	2.8	63°	82°	82°		
D5	DC25	2.0	0.64	0.81	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.4	2.9	3.3	70°	85°	84°		
D6	DC25	2.4	0.87	1.0	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.5	3.2	3.8	4.4	77°	89°	88°		
D7	DC25	2.8	1.0	1.2	1.7	2.0	2.3	2.6	2.9	3.7	4.5	5.1	83°	92°	91°		
D8	DC25	3.2	1.2	1.4	2.0	2.4	2.8	3.1	3.4	4.4	5.3	6.2	89°	96°	95°		
D10	DC25	4.0	1.5	1.7	2.4	3.0	3.5	3.9	4.2	5.5	6.7	7.7	94°	102°	101°		
D12	DC25	4.8	1.8	2.2	3.0	3.7	4.3	4.8	5.2	6.7	8.2	9.5	101°	111°	110°		
D14	DC25	5.6	1.9	2.3	3.3	4.1	4.7	5.2	5.8	7.5	9.1	10.2	105°	113°	112°		
D1	DC45	0.79	—	—	—	0.48	0.56	0.61	0.67	0.84	1.0	1.2	—	39°	40°		
D1.5	DC45	0.91	—	—	0.53	0.64	0.74	0.81	0.90	1.1	1.4	1.7	—	48°	50°		
D2	DC45	1.0	—	0.43	0.66	0.80	0.91	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.7	2.0	26°	58°	58°		
D3	DC45	1.2	—	0.53	0.74	0.91	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.6	2.0	2.3	34°	62°	62°		
D4	DC45	1.6	0.67	0.80	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.5	3.1	3.6	59°	73°	72°		
D5	DC45	2.0	0.87	1.0	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.5	3.2	3.9	4.5	63°	76°	75°		
D6	DC45	2.4	1.1	1.3	1.9	2.3	2.7	3.0	3.3	4.3	5.3	6.1	70°	80°	79°		
D7	DC45	2.8	1.3	1.5	2.2	2.7	3.1	3.5	3.9	5.0	6.2	7.2	78°	86°	85°		
D8	DC45	3.2	1.6	1.9	2.7	3.3	3.9	4.3	4.8	6.2	7.6	8.9	84°	89°	88°		
D10	DC45	4.0	2.0	2.5	3.5	4.4	5.0	5.6	6.2	8.0	9.8	11.5	88°	92°	91°		
D12	DC45	4.8	2.5	3.1	4.4	5.3	6.2	6.9	7.6	9.8	12.1	14.0	95°	101°	100°		
D14	DC45	5.6	2.8	3.4	4.9	6.0	7.0	7.8	8.6	11.2	13.6	15.9	99°	104°	103°		
D16	DC45	6.4	3.3	4.0	5.7	7.1	8.2	9.3	10.2	13.2	16.3	19.1	106°	111°	110°		
D1	DC46	0.79	—	—	—	0.58	0.66	0.74	0.81	1.0	1.3	1.5	—	17°	17°		
D1.5	DC46	0.91	—	—	—	0.84	0.97	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.8	2.1	—	18°	18°		
D2	DC46	1.0	—	—	0.89	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.9	2.2	2.5	—	20°	18°		
D3	DC46	1.2	—	—	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.8	2.3	2.8	3.2	—	23°	21°		
D4	DC46																
D5	DC46																
D6	DC46																
D7	DC46																
D8	DC46																
D10	DC46																

Full Cone Type Spray Tips

			l/min												
			0.7 bar	1 bar	2 bar	3 bar	4 bar	5 bar	6 bar	10 bar	15 bar	20 bar	1 bar	10 bar	20 bar
D1	DC31	0.79	0.31	0.36	0.49	0.59	0.67	0.74	0.80	1.0	1.2	1.4	42°	40°	38°
D1.5	DC31	0.91	0.39	0.45	0.63	0.76	0.86	0.95	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.8	54°	46°	40°
D2	DC31	1.0	0.45	0.53	0.72	0.86	0.98	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.8	2.0	56°	54°	49°
D3	DC31	1.2	0.49	0.58	0.80	0.95	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.9	2.2	58°	67°	58°
D1	DC33	0.79	0.32	0.36	0.46	0.56	0.64	0.71	0.78	0.98	1.2	1.4	24°	37°	37°
D1.5	DC33	0.91	0.42	0.47	0.63	0.75	0.85	0.95	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.9	34°	46°	45°
D2	DC33	1.0	0.47	0.56	0.78	0.95	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.7	2.0	2.3	42°	55°	52°
D3	DC33	1.2	0.57	0.68	0.95	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.6	2.0	2.5	2.8	46°	57°	56°
D4	DC33	1.6	0.78	0.91	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.7	3.3	3.7	49°	63°	63°
D1	DC35	0.79	0.30	0.36	0.48	0.58	0.65	0.71	0.78	0.97	1.2	1.3	16°	27°	27°
D1.5	DC35	0.91	0.41	0.47	0.63	0.76	0.85	0.94	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.7	19°	30°	30°
D2	DC35	1.0	0.53	0.62	0.83	0.99	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.7	2.0	2.2	38°	45°	40°
D3	DC35	1.2	0.58	0.72	0.98	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.6	2.0	2.4	2.8	42°	48°	42°
D4	DC35	1.6	1.0	1.2	1.6	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.8	3.5	4.2	4.8	65°	68°	60°
D5	DC35	2.0	1.3	1.6	2.2	2.6	3.0	3.3	3.6	4.5	5.5	6.3	65°	69°	62°
D2	DC56	1.0	—	—	0.80	0.98	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.8	2.2	2.5	—	18°	16°
D3	DC56	1.2	—	—	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.4	3.0	3.4	—	24°	22°
D4	DC56	1.6	—	1.3	1.8	2.2	2.5	2.8	3.1	4.0	4.8	5.6	18°	30°	28°
D5	DC56	2.0	1.4	1.8	2.5	3.0	3.5	3.9	4.3	5.5	6.7	7.8	24°	35°	33°
D6	DC56	2.4	2.2	2.7	3.7	4.5	5.3	5.9	6.5	8.5	10.2	11.9	31°	40°	38°



TeeJet®

Disc-Core Type Full Cone Spray Tips

TeeJet®

Disc-Core Type Hollow Cone Spray Tips



ProCrop

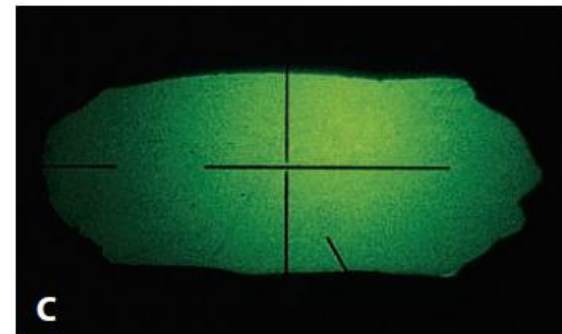
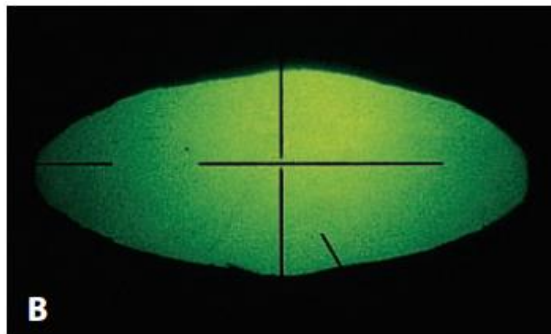
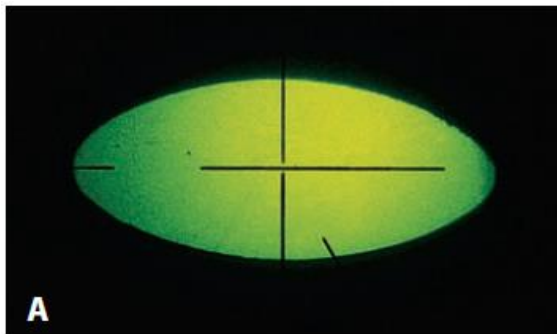
intelligent crop solutions

Werklike lewering

Werklike
lewering

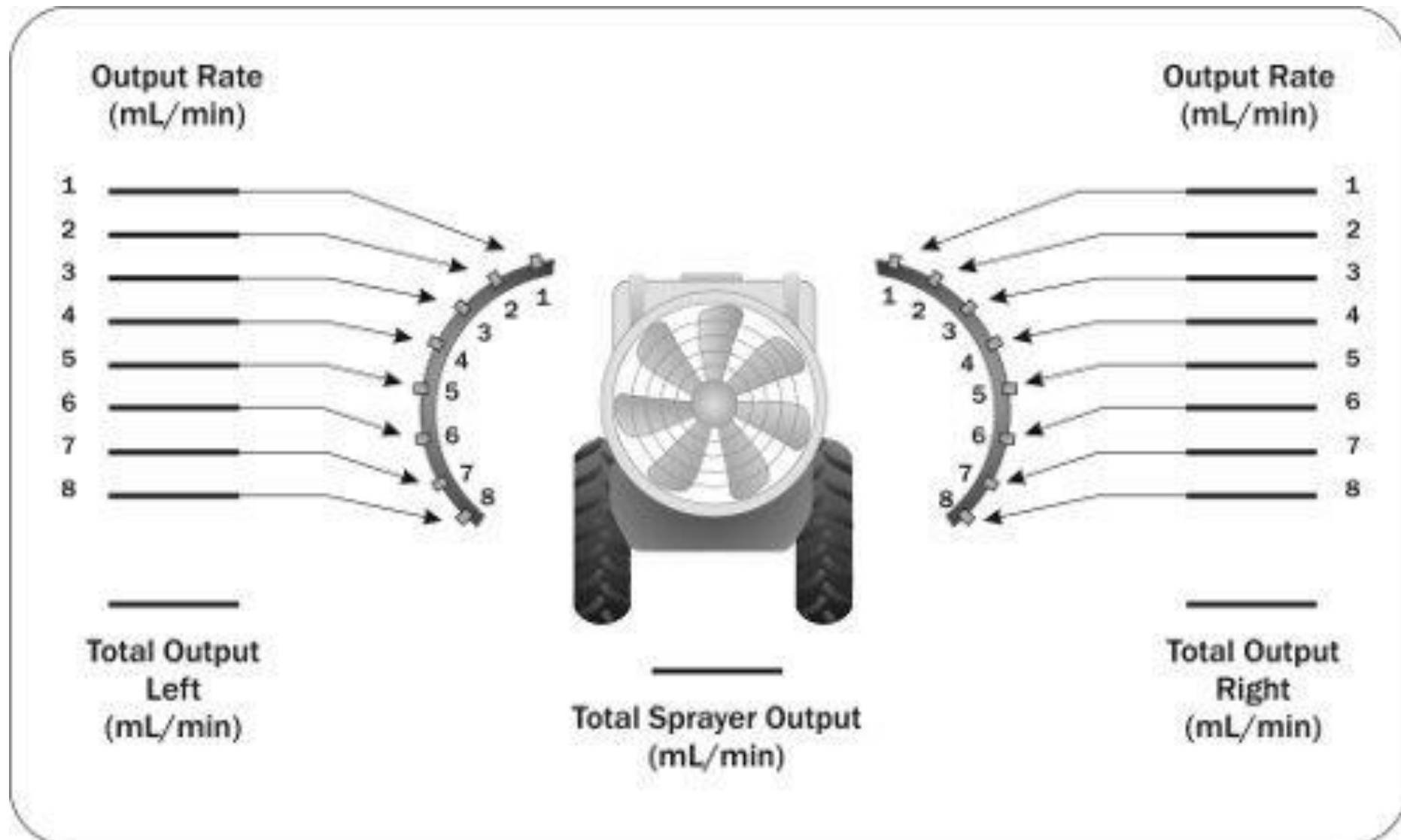
Aksiale spuite

- Toets lewering van nozzles oor tyd (60 sek)
 - Moet ooreenstem met lewering op nozzle tabel by spesifieke druk
- +/- 5% afwyking vanaf lewering (l/min) = verstel druk of spoed
- >10% afwyking vanaf lewering (l/min) = vervang nozzles
 - VMD druppelgrootte spektrum is nie meer akkuraat nie!



Werklike lewering

Werklike
lewering



Werklike lewering

Werklike
lewering



Werklike lewering

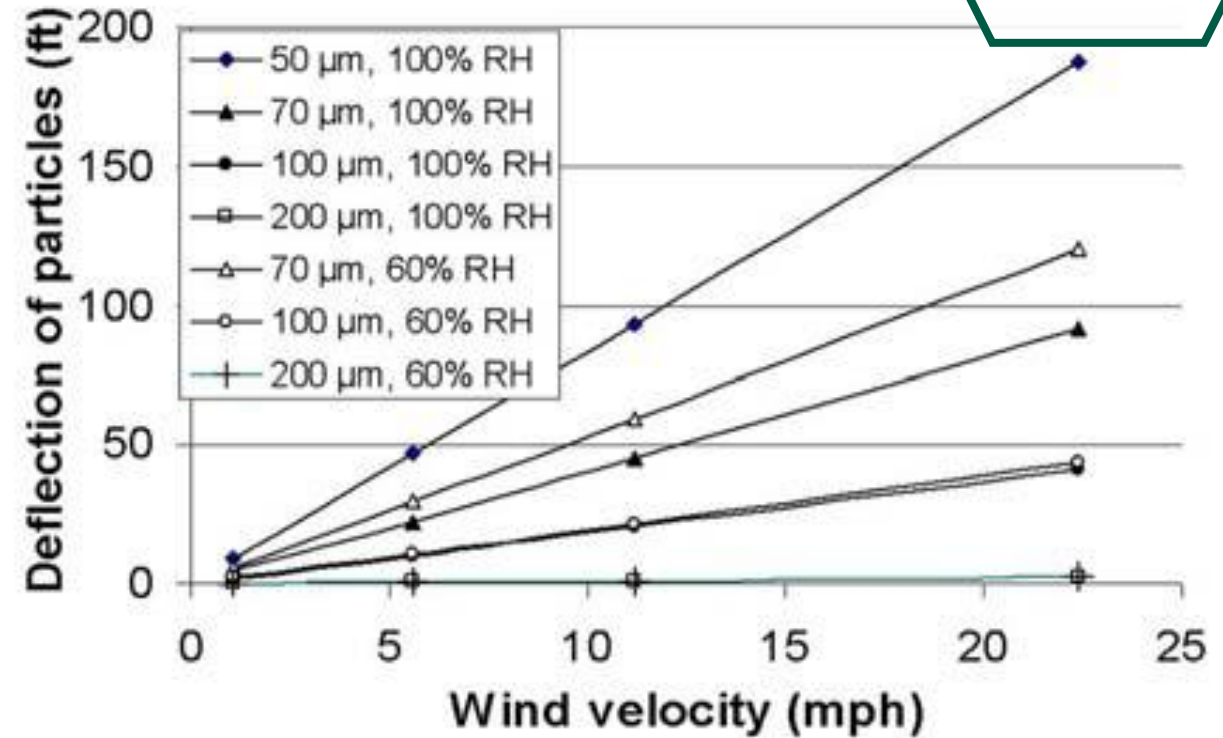


Omgewingstoestande

Wind, relatiewe humiditeit, en temperatuur beïnvloed die eienskappe van die spuit pluim en hoe dit reageer

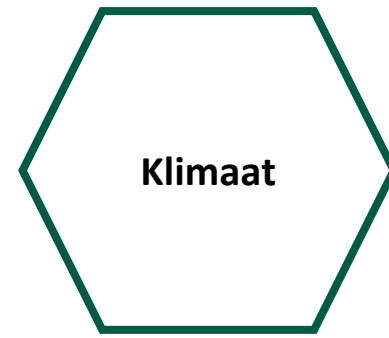
- Wind

- Wind spoed so laag as 8 km/h kan spuit drif veroorsaak en sodoende deposisie beïnvloed
- Veral op druppels kleiner as 200 mikron
- Wind parallel tot die boord ry het (loodreg tot die spuit pluim) het die grootste invloed
- Hoe hoër die windspoed, hoe meer die exo en endo drift
- Ideaal = 3-16 km/h
- Wind rigting na sensitiewe areas



Klimaat

Omgewingstoestande



- Relatiewe humiditeit en temperatuur
 - Bepaal hoe vinnig druppels verdamp
 - Hoë temperature ($>28^{\circ}\text{C}$) = kleiner druppels verdamp baie vinnig
 - Lae humiditeit = kleiner druppels verdamp vinniger
 - Druppels groter as 200 mikron verdamp moeiliker agv korter reis tyd na teiken maar kan verdamp op teiken
 - Verdamping kan vererger word op windstil dae ($2\text{ km/h} <$)

PROCESS
IS
more important
THAN
OUTCOME



ProCrop

intelligent crop solutions

Verstaan – Evalueer – Optimiseer

- **Kry die basics reg**
 - Onderhoud
 - Goeie en tydsame kalibrasie
 - Lower bestuur
 - Kry 'n gevoel vir toediening
- **Sodra jy die basics reg het**
 - Optimiseer
- Optimale siekte bestuur is altyd **no. 1**

Evaluation and optimization of spray application on pecan nuts

Philip Rebel, Gideon van Zyl & Bekker Wessels

Evaluation of current spray application methodologies



Van Breda Ultraspray 2000

Left side			Right side		
Delivery (L/min)	Nozzle type/colour	Nozzle port		Nozzle port	Nozzle type/colour
2.14	AITXB8003blou	1	Top pressure 10 Bar	1	AITXB8003blou
2.14	AITXB8003blou	2		2	AITXB8003blou
2.14	AITXB8003blou	3		3	AITXB8003blou
2.14	AITXB8003blou	4		4	AITXB8003blou
2.14	AITXB8003blou	5	Tractor speed 3.84 km/h	5	AITXB8003blou
2.14	AITXB8003blou	6		6	AITXB8003blou
2.14	AITXB8003blou	7		7	AITXB8003blou
2.14	AITXB8003blou	8		8	AITXB8003blou
2.14	AITXB8003blou	9	bottom	9	AITXB8003blou
2.18	1-2 Geoline	10		10	1-2 Geoline
2.18	1-2 Geoline	11		11	1-2 Geoline
2.18	1-2 Geoline	12		12	1-2 Geoline
2.18	1-2 Geoline	13		13	1-2 Geoline
4.37	1-5 Geoline	14		14	1-5 Geoline
32.35	Delivery left (L/min)		Total delivery L/ha		Delivery right (L/min)
			64.7		
			Delivery per ha (L/ha)		
			1010.9375		



Van Breda Ultraspray 2000

Left side				Right side		
Delivery (L/min)	Nozzle type/colour	Nozzle port		Nozzle port	Nozzle type/colour	Delivery (L/min)
2.14	AITXB8003blou	1	Top pressure 10 Bar	1	AITXB8003blou	2.14
2.14	AITXB8003blou	2		2	AITXB8003blou	2.14
2.14	AITXB8003blou	3		3	AITXB8003blou	2.14
2.14	AITXB8003blou	4		4	AITXB8003blou	2.14
2.14	AITXB8003blou	5	Tractor speed 3.84 km/h	5	AITXB8003blou	2.14
2.14	AITXB8003blou	6		6	AITXB8003blou	2.14
2.14	AITXB8003blou	7		7	AITXB8003blou	2.14
2.14	AITXB8003blou	8		8	AITXB8003blou	2.14
2.14	AITXB8003blou	9		9	AITXB8003blou	2.14
2.18	1-2 Geoline	10	bottom	10	1-2 Geoline	2.18
2.18	1-2 Geoline	11		11	1-2 Geoline	2.18
2.18	1-2 Geoline	12		12	1-2 Geoline	2.18
2.18	1-2 Geoline	13		13	1-2 Geoline	2.18
4.37	1-5 Geoline	14		14	1-5 Geoline	4.37
32.35	Delivery left (L/min)		Total delivery L/ha		Delivery right (L/min)	32.35
			64.7			
			Delivery per ha (L/ha)			
			1010.9375			



Nobili 2000 sprayer

Left side				Right side		
Delivery (L/min)	Nozzle type/colour	Nozzle port		Nozzle port	Nozzle type/colour	Delivery (L/min)
10	D7/56	1	Top	1	D7/56	10
10	D7/56	2		2	D7/56	10
10	D7/56	3		3	D7/56	10
4	D6/45	4	Pressure 10 Bar	4	D6/45	4
4	D6/45	5		5	D6/45	4
4	D6/45	6		6	D6/45	4
4	D6/45	7	5.63 km/h	7	D6/45	4
4	D6/45	8		8	D6/45	4
2.93	D5/45				D5/45	2.93
48.93	Delivery left (L/min)		Total delivery L/ha		Delivery right (L/min)	61.2
			97.86			
			Delivery per ha (L/ha)			
			1042.912966			



Nobili 2000 sprayer

Left side				Right side	
Delivery (L/min)	Nozzle type/colour	Nozzle port		Nozzle port	Nozzle type/
10	D7/56	1	Top	1	
10	D7/56	2		2	
10	D7/56	3		3	
4	D6/45	4	Pressure 10 Bar	4	
4	D6/45	5		5	
4	D6/45	6		6	
4	D6/45	7	5.63 km/h	7	
2.93	D5/45	8		8	
48.93	Delivery left (L/min)		Total delivery L/ha)		Delivery right (
			97.86		
			Delivery per ha (L/ha)		
			1042.912966		





Tifone Veder Big 4000

Left side				Right side		
Delivery (L/min)	Nozzle type/colour	Nozzle port		Nozzle port	Nozzle type/colour	Delivery (L/min)
2.85	AIXB rooi 8004	1	Top	1	AIXB rooi 8004	2.85
2.85	AIXB rooi 8004	2		2	AIXB rooi 8004	2.85
1.93	TXR Rooi	3	Pressure 10 Bar	3	TXR Rooi	1.93
1.93	TXR Rooi	4		4	TXR Rooi	1.93
3.95	1-8 Nozzle	5	Speed 4.47 km/h	5	1-8 Geoline	3.95
3.35	unkown	6		6	unkown	3.35
2.15	TXR gryns	7		7	TXR gryns	2.15
2.87	TXR swart	8		8	TXR swart	2.87
1.93	TXR rooi	9		9	TXR rooi	1.93
1.93	TXR rooi	10	Bottom	10	TXR rooi	1.93
1.93	TXR rooi	11		11	TXR rooi	1.93
27.67	Delivery left (L/min)		Total delivery L/ha		Delivery right (L/min)	27.67
			55.34			
			Delivery per ha (L/ha)			
			700.5063291			

Tifone Veder Big 4000

Left side				Right side	
Delivery (L/min)	Nozzle type/colour	Nozzle port		Nozzle port	Nozzle type/colour
2.85	AIXB rooi 8004	1	Top	1	AIXB rooi 8004
2.85	AIXB rooi 8004	2		2	AIXB rooi 8004
1.93	TXR Rooi	3	Pressure 10 Bar	3	TXR Rooi
1.93	TXR Rooi	4		4	TXR Rooi
3.95	1-8 Nozzle	5	Speed 4.47 km/h	5	1-8 Geoline
3.35	unkown	6		6	unkown
2.15	TXR gry	7		7	TXR gry
2.87	TXR swart	8		8	TXR swart
1.93	TXR rooi	9		9	TXR rooi
1.93	TXR rooi	10	Bottom	10	TXR rooi
1.93	TXR rooi	11		11	TXR rooi
27.67	Delivery left (L/min)		Total delivery L/ha		Delivery right (L/min)
			55.34		
			Delivery per ha (L/ha)		
			700.5063291		



Cima pecan extreme

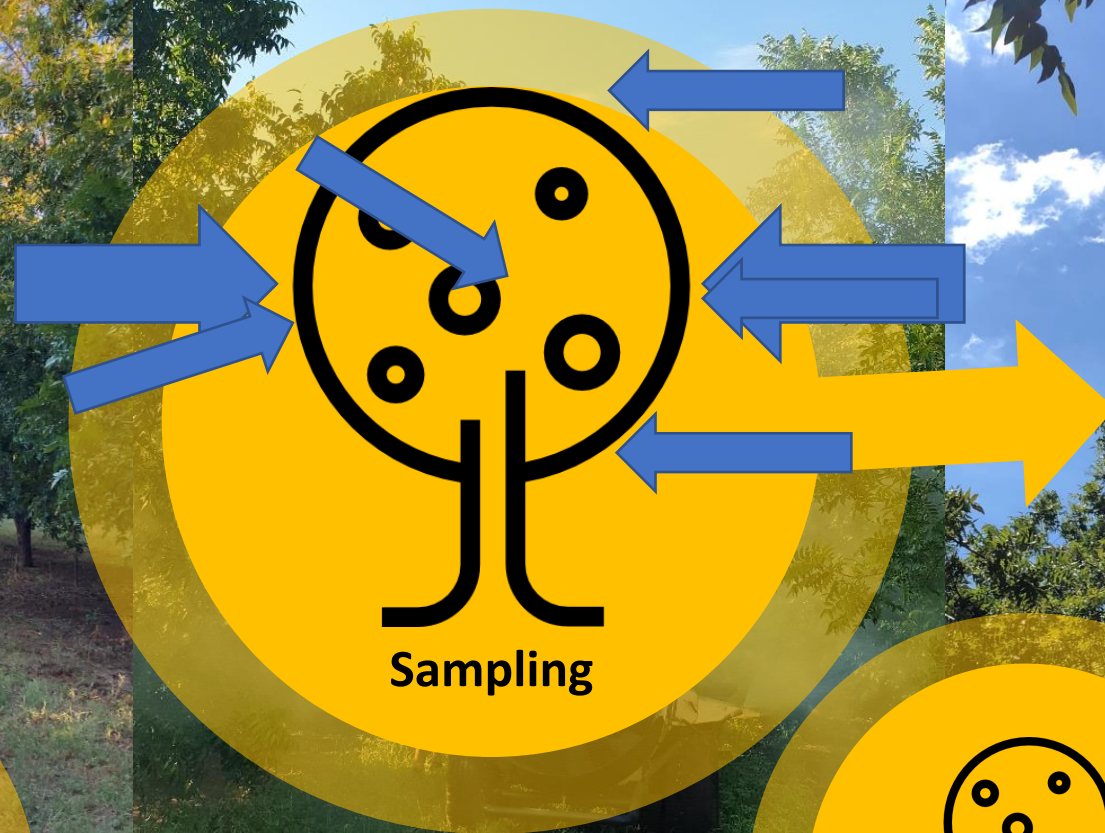
Cima								
	Hole	Top Left	Hole		Hole	Top Right	Hole	
Delivery (L/min)	5.23		5.23		5.23		5.23	Delivery (L/min)
	Hole	Bottom left	Hole		Hole	Bottom right	Hole	
Delivery (L/min)	5.35		5.35	Total delivery (L/min)	5.35		5.35	Delivery (L/min)
				42.32				
				Delivery per ha				
				686.2702703				



Cima normal

Cima								
	Hole	Top Left	Hole		Hole	Top Right	Hole	
Delivery (L/min)	5.2		5.2		5.2		5.2	Delivery (L/min)
	Hole	Bottom left	Hole		Hole	Bottom right	Hole	
Delivery (L/min)	12.3						12.3	Delivery (L/min)
				Total delivery (L/min)				
				45.37				
				Delivery per ha				
				735.7297297				





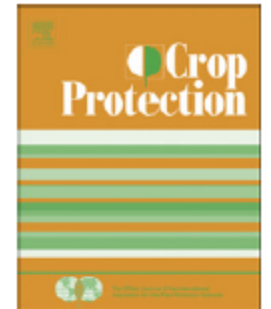
SARDI yellow fluorescent pigment as tracer @ 1 ml/L



Contents lists available at SciVerse ScienceDirect

Crop Protection

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/cropro



Spray deposition assessment and benchmarks for control of Alternaria brown spot on mandarin leaves with copper oxychloride

J. Gideon van Zyl^{a,b,*}, Paul H. Fourie^{a,b}, Gerhardus C. Schutte^b

^a Department of Plant Pathology, Stellenbosch University, Private Bag X1, Stellenbosch 7602, South Africa

^b Citrus Research International, P.O. Box 28, Nelspruit 1200, South Africa

SARDI yellow fluorescent pigment as tracer @ 1 ml/L



Contents lists available at SciVerse ScienceDirect

Crop Protection

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/cropro



Assessment of retention and persistence of copper fungicides on orange fruit and leaves using fluorometry and copper residue analyses

Gerhardus C. Schutte^{a,*}, Charl Kotze^a, J. Gideon van Zyl^b, Paul H. Fourie^{a,b}

^a Citrus Research International, P.O. Box 28, Nelspruit 1200, South Africa

^b Department of Plant Pathology, Stellenbosch University, Stellenbosch 7602, South Africa

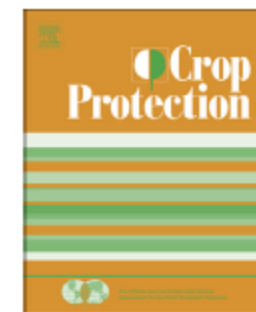
SARDI yellow fluorescent pigment as tracer @ 1 ml/L



Contents lists available at [ScienceDirect](#)

Crop Protection

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/cropro



Evaluation of two organosilicone adjuvants at reduced foliar spray volumes in South African citrus orchards of different canopy densities



J. Gideon van Zyl ^{a, b, *}, Ewald G. Sieverding ^d, David J. Viljoen ^c, Paul H. Fourie ^{a, b}

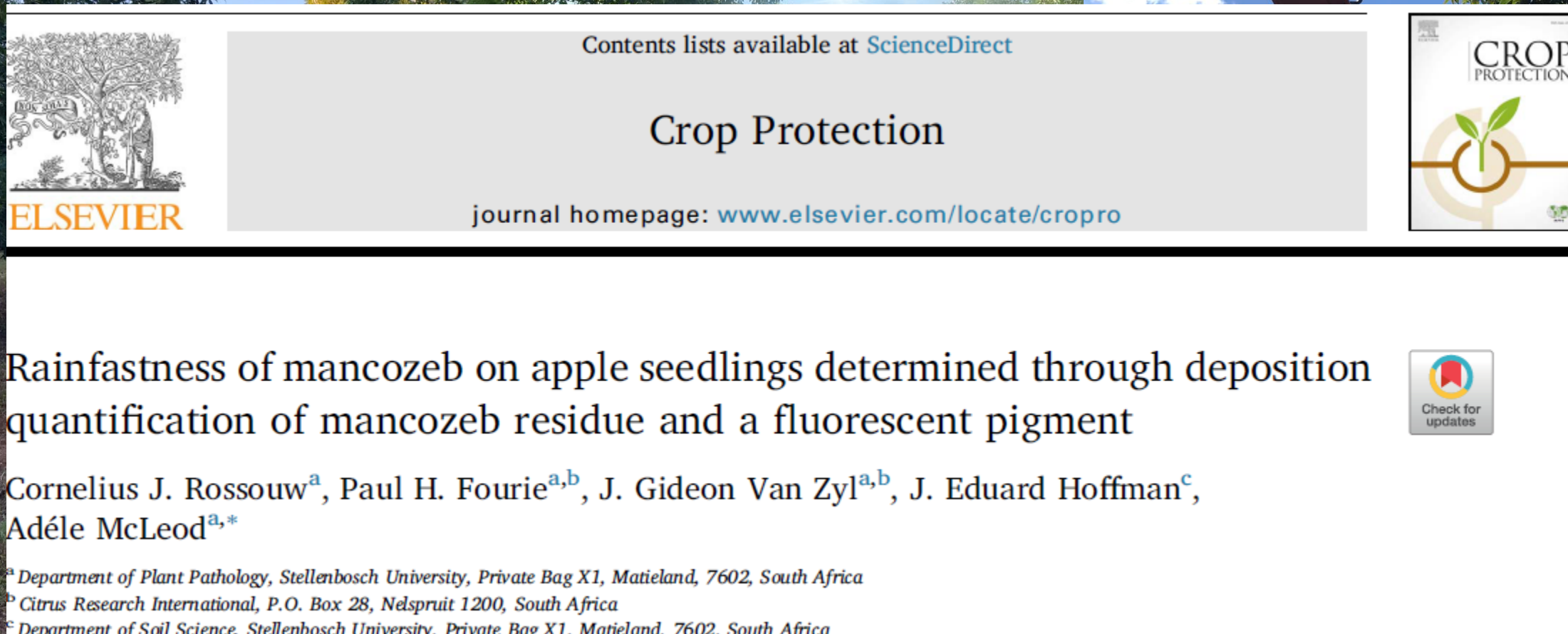
^a Department of Plant Pathology, Stellenbosch University, Private Bag X1, Stellenbosch 7602, South Africa

^b Citrus Research International, P.O. Box 28, Nelspruit, South Africa

^c Evonik Africa (Pty) Ltd, P.O. Box 3739, Somerset West 7129, South Africa

^d Evonik Industries AG, Goldschmidtstraße 100, 45127 Essen, Germany

SARDI yellow fluorescent pigment as tracer @ 1 ml/L



TRV calculated as (6676.13 L/ha) = (H 9.5 m x W 7.5 m x 937)/ RS 10m

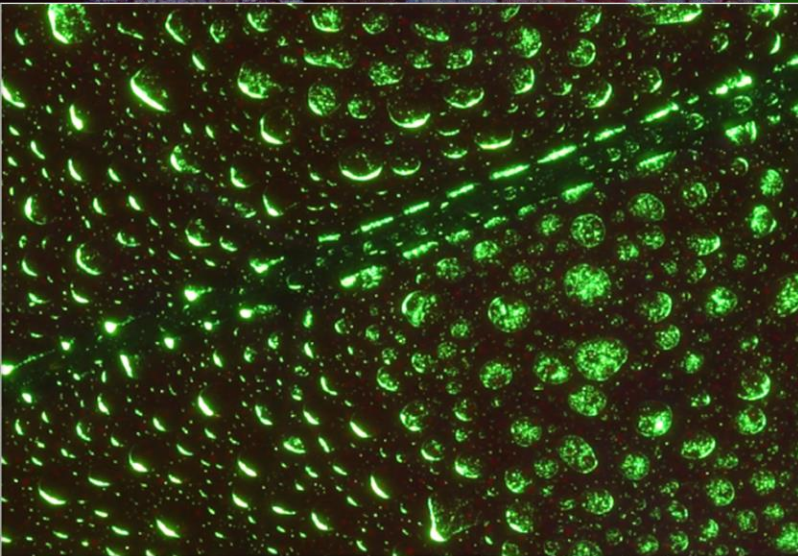
Dose rate was determined using TRV volume (2000 L/ha) for all sprayers.

- **Van Breda 1.98 ×**
- **Nobili 1.92 ×**
- **Cima Pecan extreme 2.92 ×**
- **Tifone Veder Big 4000 2.86 ×**
- **Cima normal setup 2.72 ×**

- Digital photography
 - Labino black light (365 nm) illumination
 - Upper/lower surface of leaves is photographed
 - Canon EOS 5DSR with 100 mm macro lens - 28 mb *.raw image



Methodology



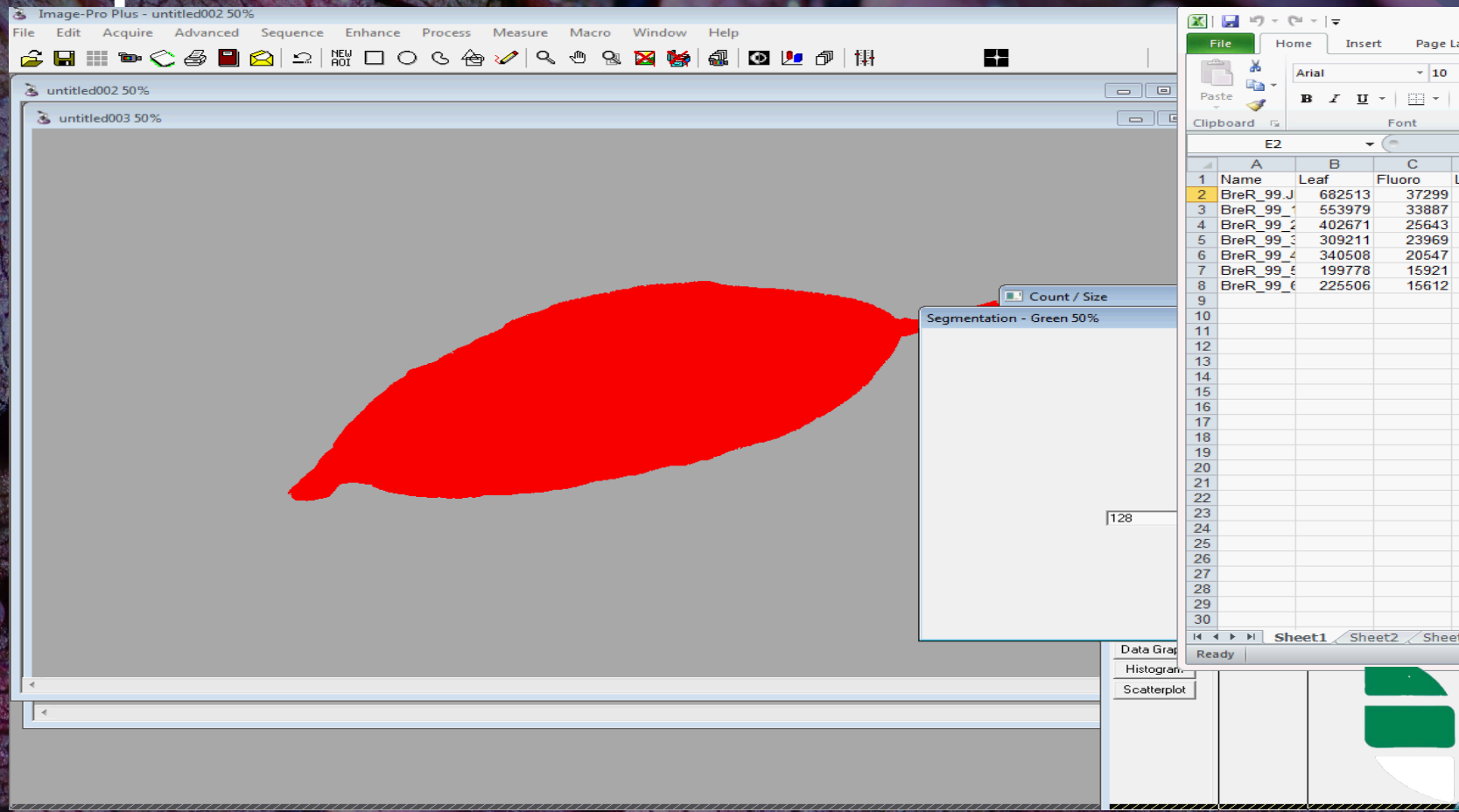
ProCrop

intelligent crop solutions

- Digital image analysis
 - *.raw images converted to *.tiff files (35 mb)
 - *.tiff files used in image analysis using Image Pro-plus software
- Deposition parameters determined



Methodology



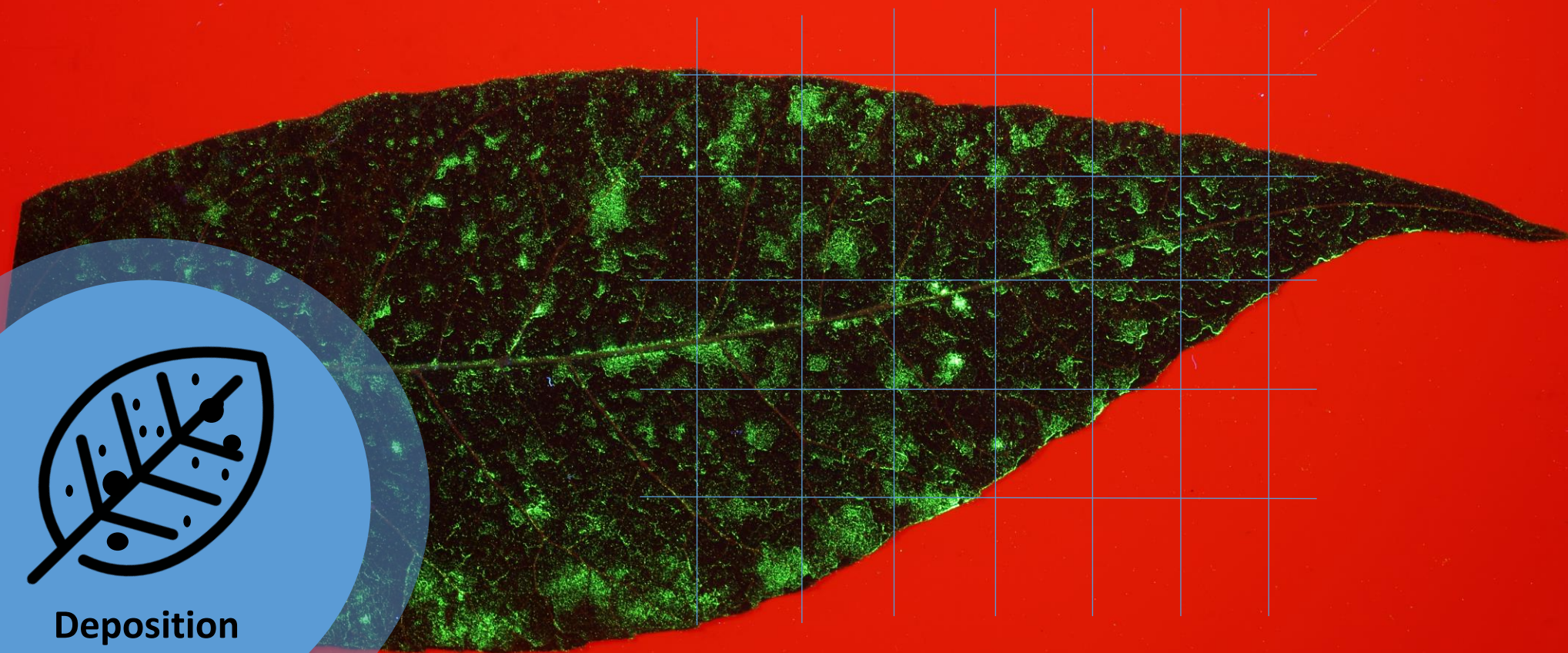
**The percent total leaf/fruit area covered by pigment particles
(percentage fluorescent particle coverage; FPC%)**



**Deposition
quantity**

Variation in deposition on a target leaf/fruit

Interquartile range of distribution (ICD%)



Deposition
quality

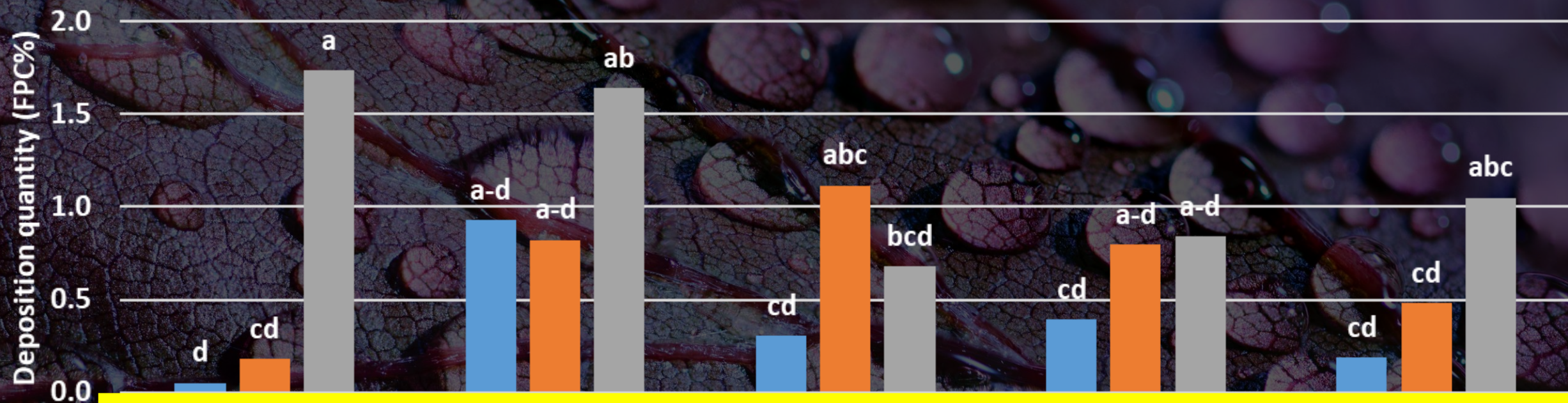
Variation in pigment deposition in a 12-leaf / 3-fruit batch



Deposition
Uniformity



ProCrop
intelligent crop solutions



Cima normal 735 L/ha

Cima Pecan Xtreme
686 L/ha

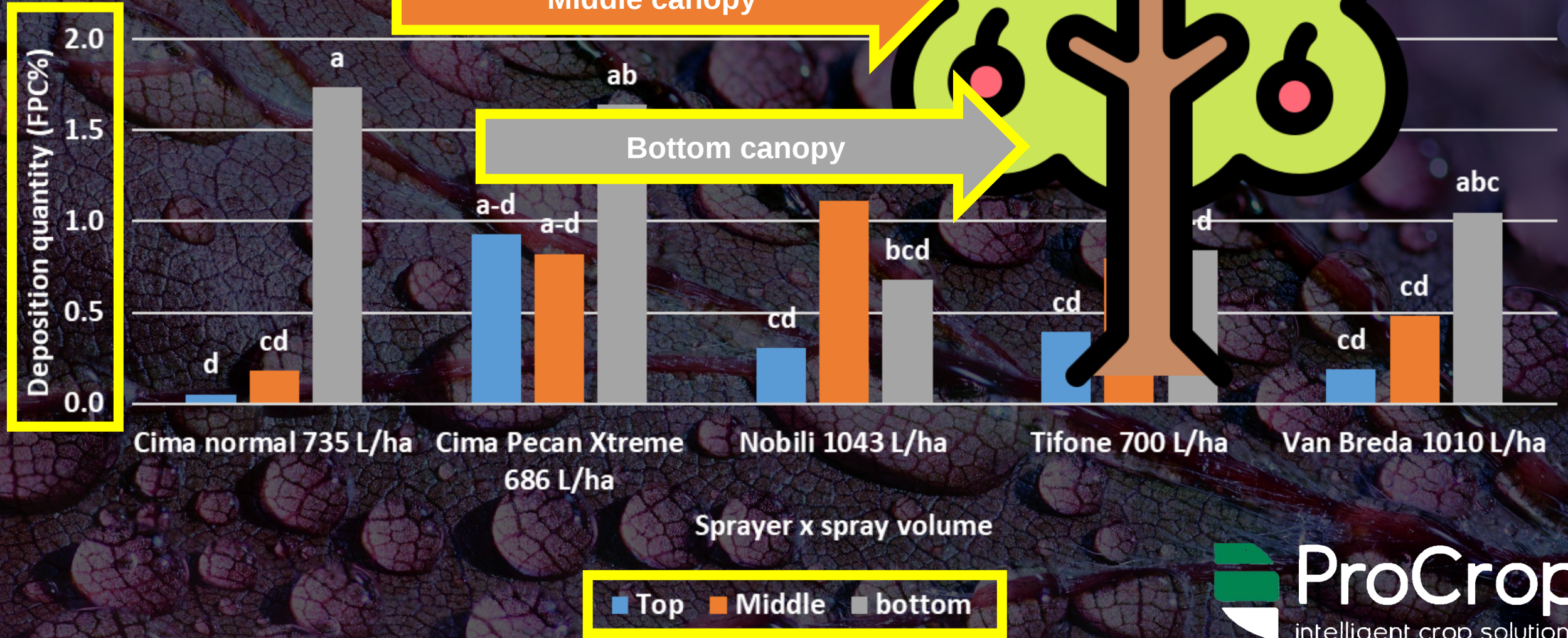
Nobili 1043 L/ha

Tifone 700 L/ha

Van Breda 1010 L/ha

Sprayer x spray volume

■ Top ■ Middle ■ bottom



SARDI yellow fluorescent pigment as tracer @ 1 ml/L

Plant Disease • 2019 • 0:1-11 • <https://doi.org/10.1094/PDIS-04-19-0873-RE>

*e-Xtra**

Determining Mancozeb Deposition Benchmark Values on Apple Leaves for the Management of *Venturia inaequalis*

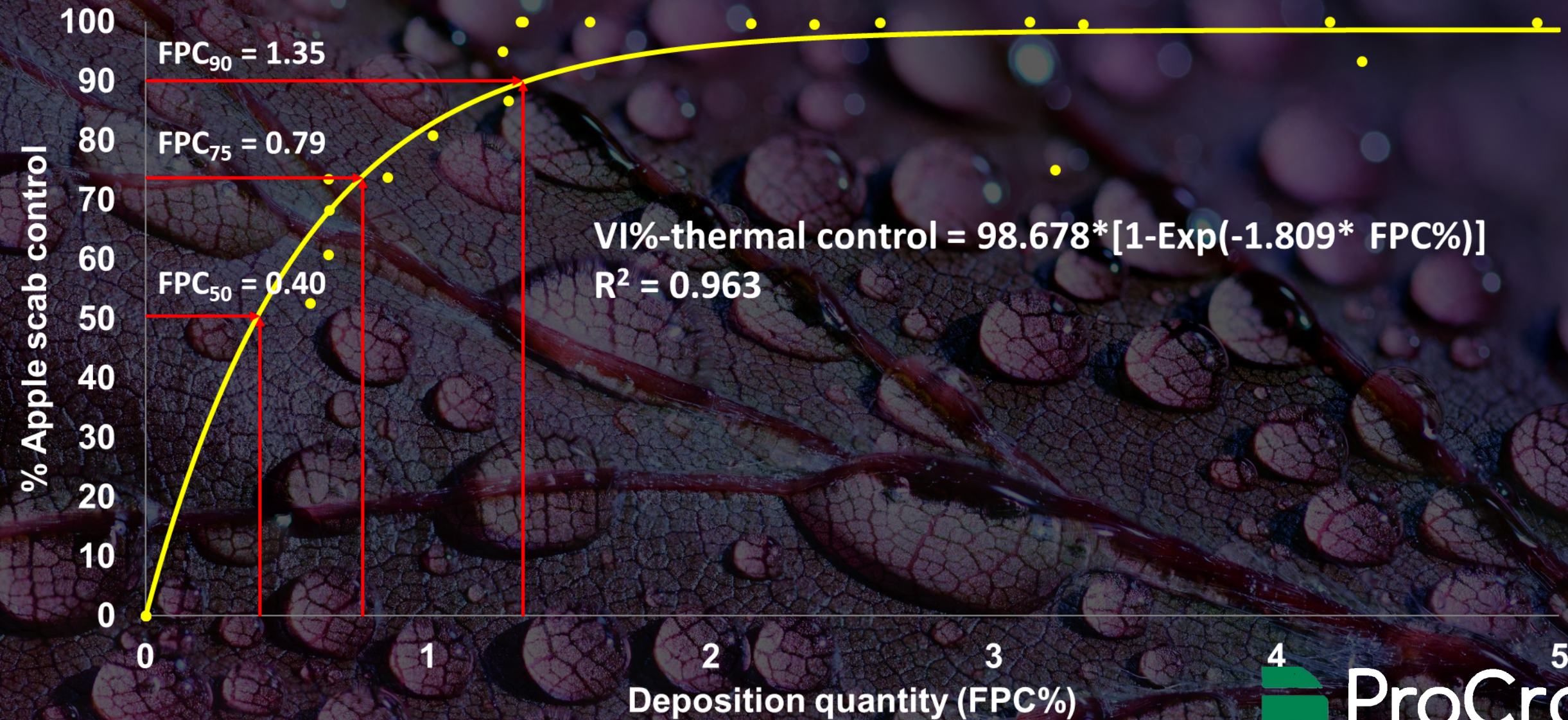
P. Rebel,¹ C. Poblete-Echeverría,² J. G. van Zyl,³ J. P. B. Wessels,³ C. Coetzer,¹ and A. McLeod^{1,†}

¹ Department of Plant Pathology, Stellenbosch University, Matieland, 7600, South Africa

² Department of Viticulture and Oenology, Stellenbosch University, 7600, South Africa

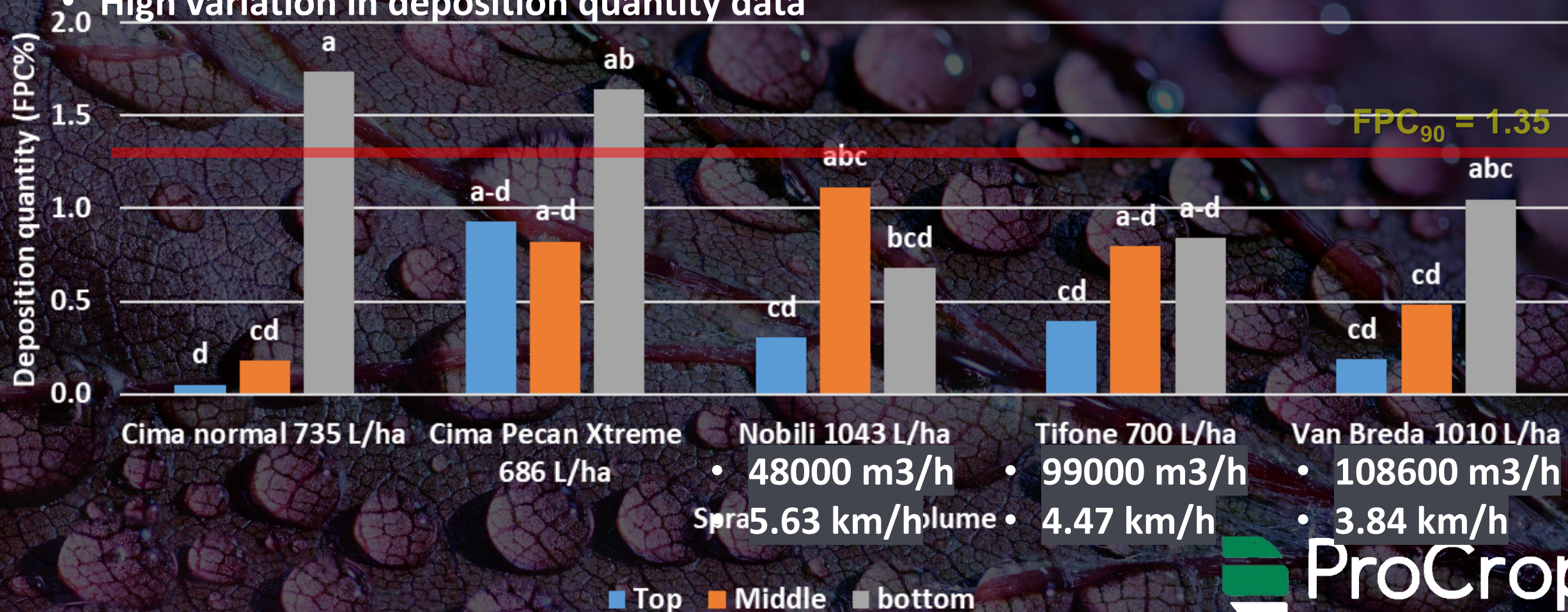
³ ProCrop, Somerset West, 7130, South Africa

Deposition benchmarks indicative of biological control





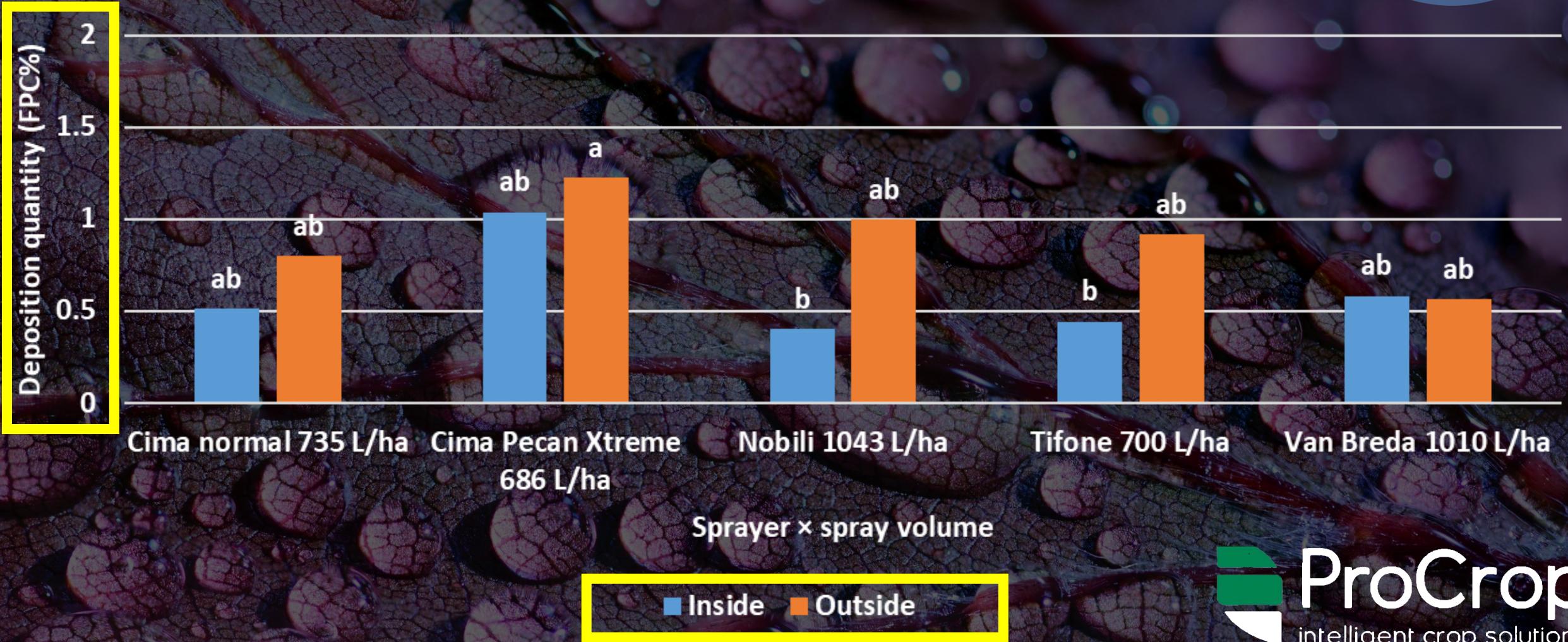
- Low deposition quantity achieved
- Reduction in deposition from bottom to top of canopy
 - Droplet carry distance/low profile sprayers
 - High air volumes blow off on lower canopy parts
 - High air volumes vs Forward speed
- High variation in deposition quantity data



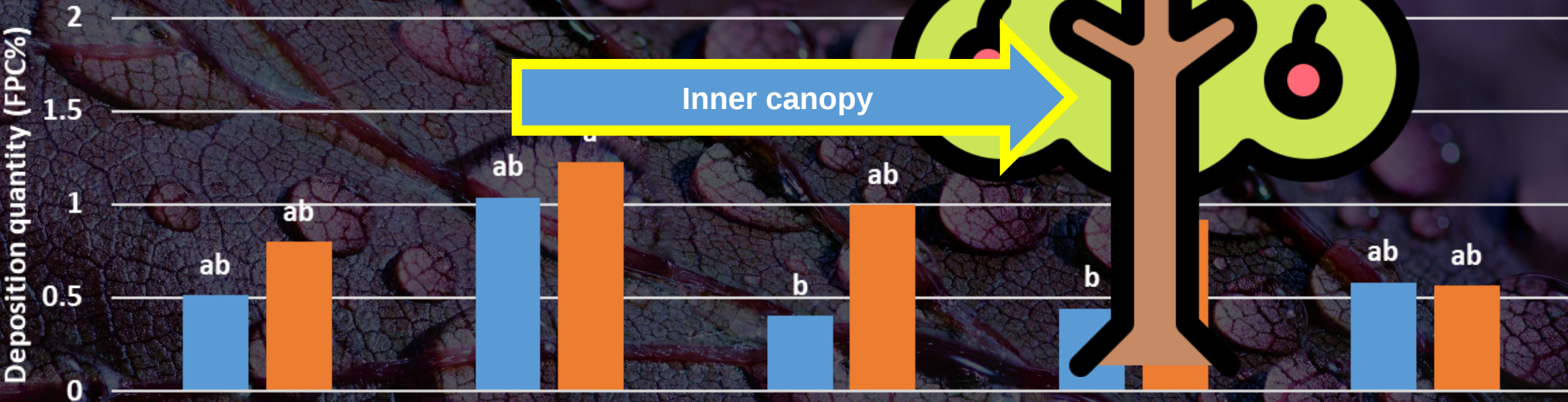
• 48000 m³/h
 • 5.63 km/h

• 99000 m³/h
 • 4.47 km/h

• 108600 m³/h
 • 3.84 km/h



Deposition quantity (FPC%)



Outer canopy

Inner canopy



Deposition quantity

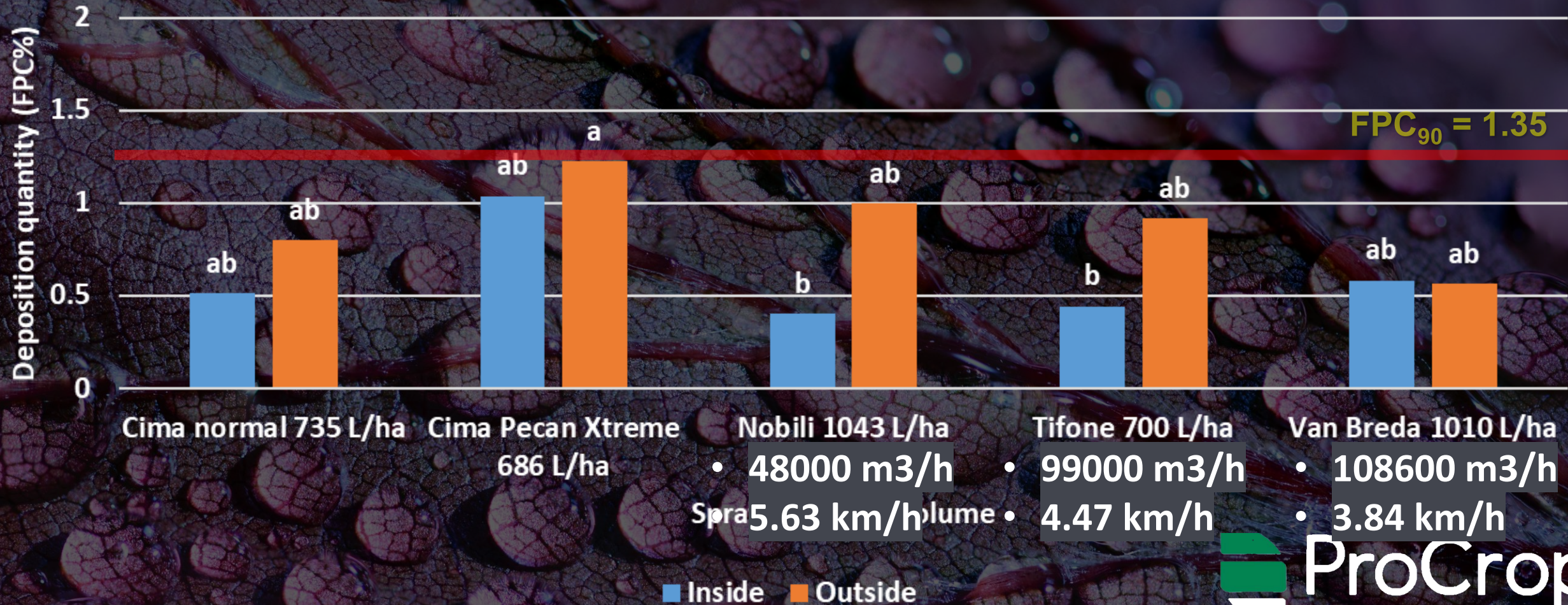
Sprayer × spray volume

Inside Outside



ProCrop
intelligent crop solutions

- Low deposition quantity achieved
- Poor canopy penetration
 - Canopies are relatively spray friendly
 - Forward speed vs air volume
 - Nobili vs Tifone vs Van Breda



Observations from current application methodologies used

- Lack of guidance of spray application theory in pecan nuts
 - Range of volumes used (686 to 1010 L/ha)
 - Range of nozzles/droplet sizes used
 - Range of forward speed used (3.7 to 5.63 km/h)
 - No calibration or (theoretical or physical)
 - No canopy adapted spraying
- Deposition parameters
 - Deposition quantity below FPC90 for mancozeb and FPC75 for copper oxychloride (4.14 FPC%)

Optimizing spray application methodologies to improve deposition parameters



The concept of optimization

- Separate the concepts of spray application and drift reduction
 - The more effective spray application is the less efficient drift reduction will be
- Improve spray application in order to maximize the ratio of deposited vs released droplets
- After maximizing droplet deposition, adapt reference dose rates of PPPs to crop characteristic methodology
- Hereafter try to reduce drift in a way that would not negatively affect above mentioned factors

Figure 8.2 Fan Speed Too High, Forward Speed Too Slow, Spray Passes Through Canopy

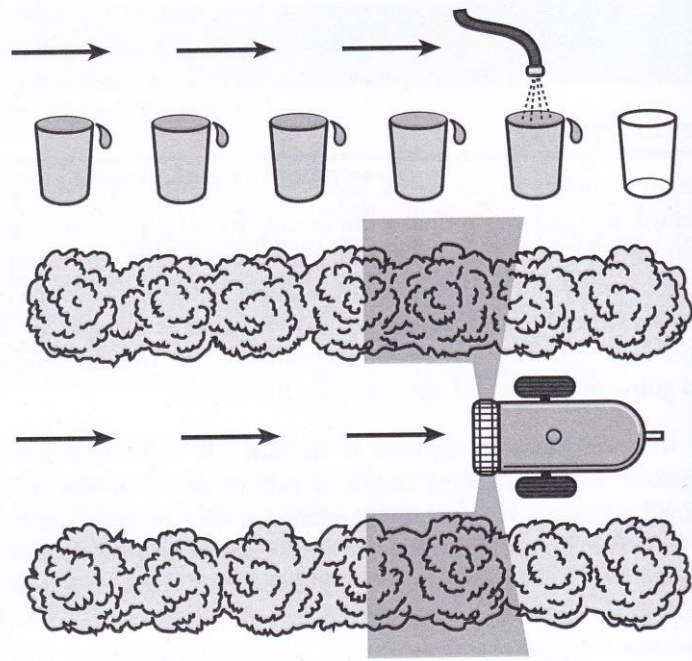


Figure 8.3 Fan Speed Too Low, Forward Speed Too Fast, Spray Reaches Only Half the Canopy

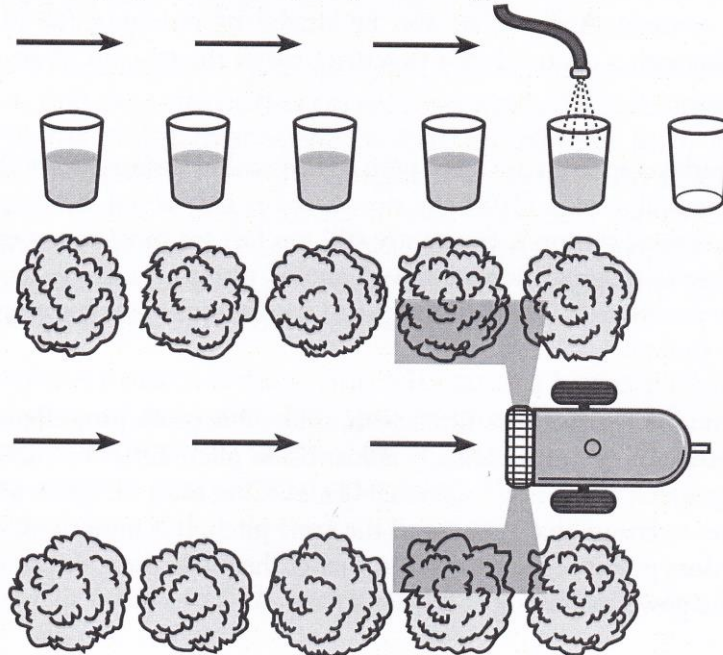
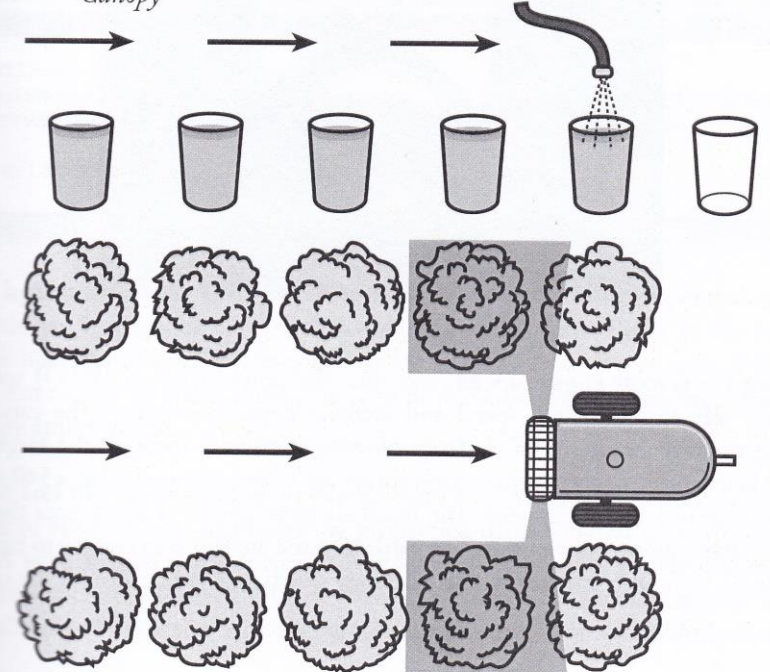
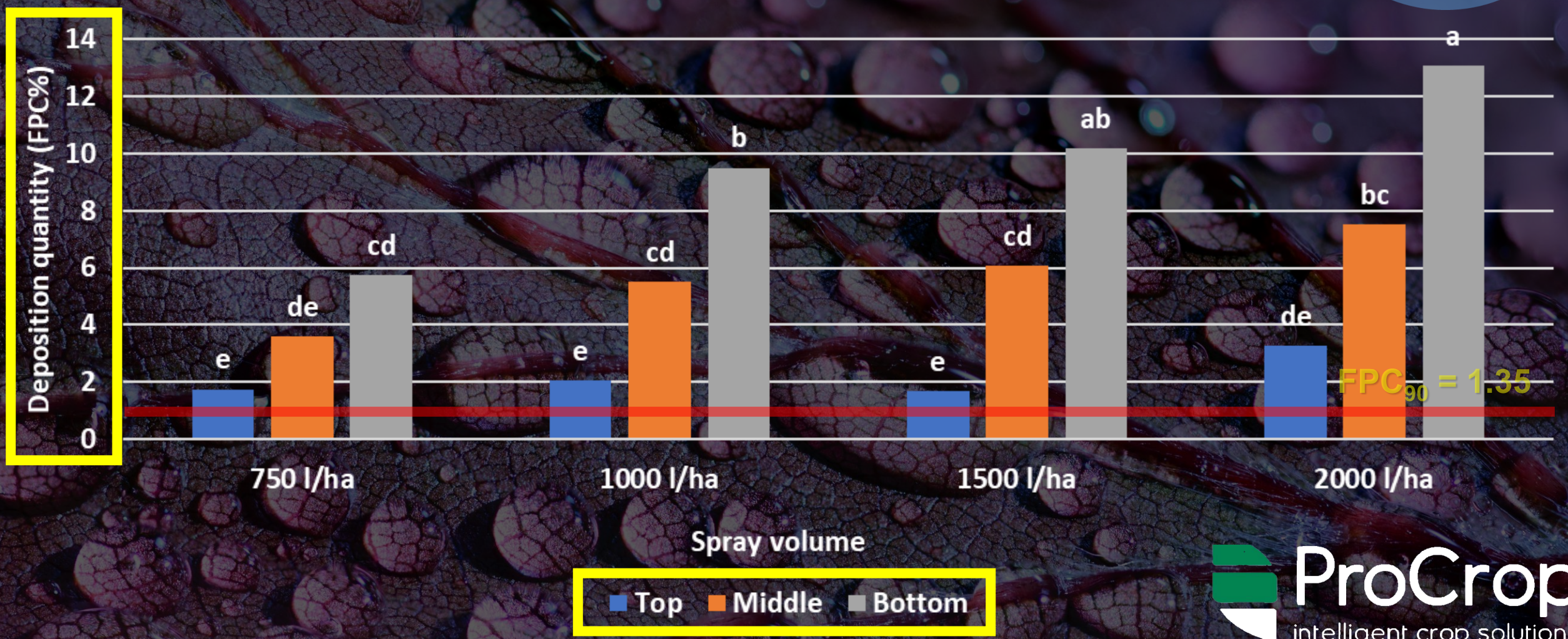


Figure 8.4 Fan Speed Correct, Forward Speed Correct, Spray Fills the Canopy

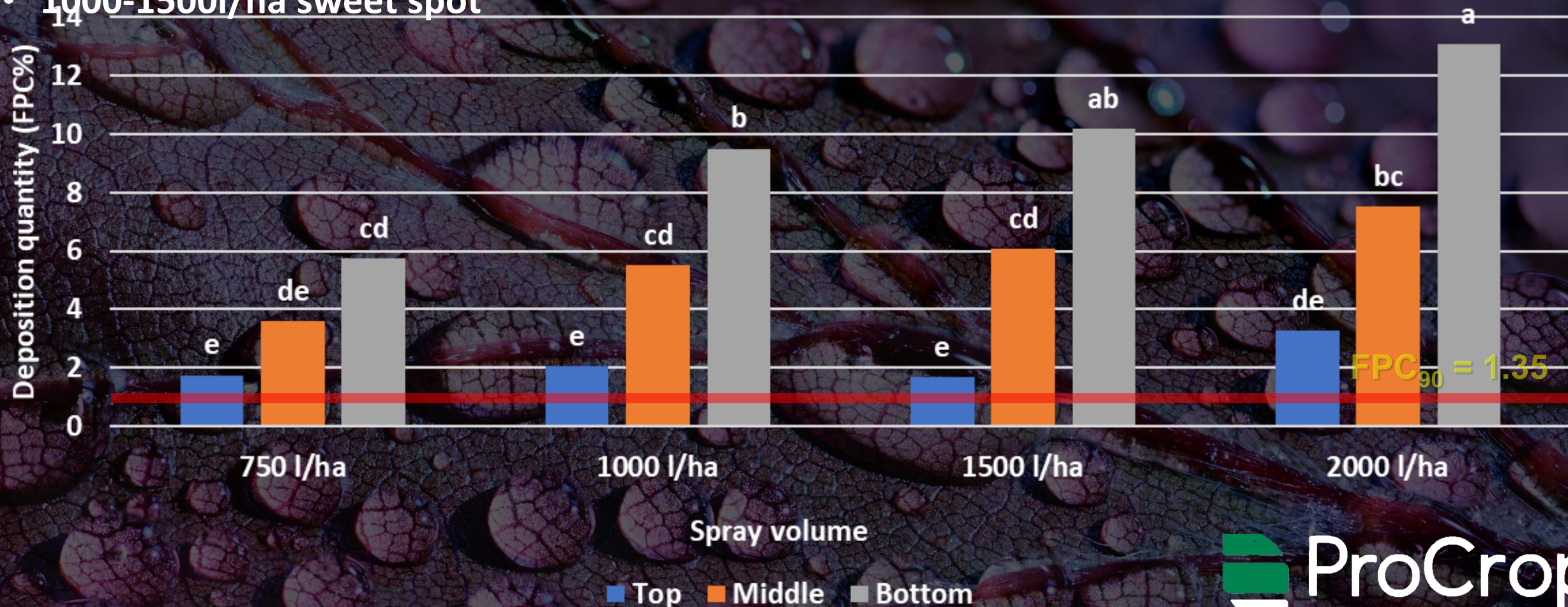


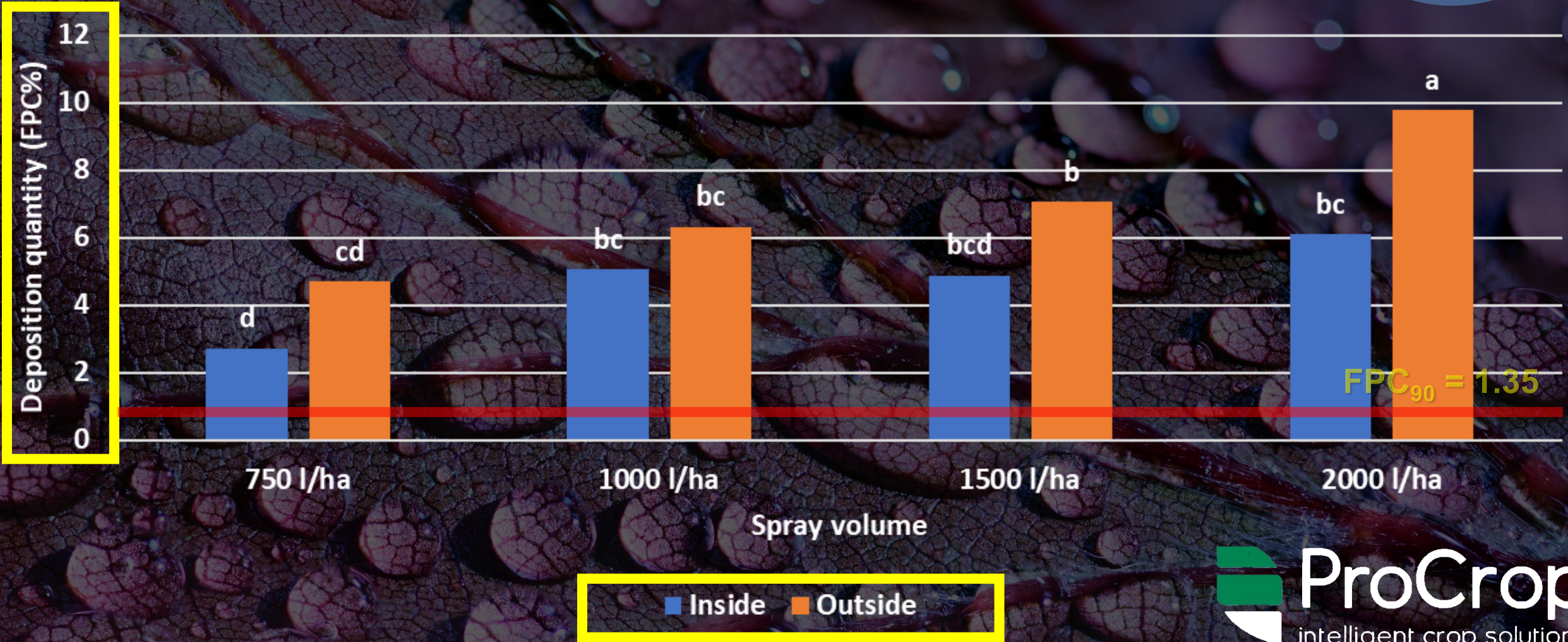
The calibrations used were as follows (3.84 km/h)

- **750 L/ha: 10 ALBUZ ATR 80 red nozzles (1.92 L/min) and 5 ALBUZ ATR 80 yellow nozzles (1.03 L/min) @ 10 Bar per side**
- **1000 L/ha: 10 ALBUZ ATR 80 green nozzles (2.47 L/min) and 5 ALBUZ ATR 80 orange nozzles (1.39 L/min) @ 10 Bar per side**
- **1500 L/ha: 10 ALBUZ ATR 80 blue nozzles (3.71 L/min) and 5 ALBUZ ATR 80 red nozzles (2.09 L/min) @ 12 Bar per side**
- **2000 L/ha: 10 Teejet Disc&Core 7/45 nozzles (5.12 L/min) and 5 ALBUZ ATR 80 green nozzles (2.5 L/min) @ 10 Bar per side**



- Increased deposition quantity achieved
- Decline in deposition from top to bottom
 - Nozzle selection/layout
 - Air volume
 - Realistic reachable height with a low profile sprayer
- 1000-1500l/ha sweet spot





- Increased deposition quantity achieved
- 1000-1500 L/ha sweet spot
- Canopy penetration



Observation from data:

- **Deposition quantity**
 - Optimal spray volume 1000-1500 l/ha
 - Lower volumes would increase variation in deposition parameters
 - Higher volumes wasteful/super optimal
- **Deposition uniformity**
 - 1000-1500 l/ha
 - Lower or higher volumes will not make a significant improvement
- **Deposition quality**
 - 1000-1500 l/ha
 - Lower or higher volumes will not make a significant improvement

Observation from data:

- **High variation in data**
 - Large canopies
 - Many targets (leaves and nuts) distributed throughout canopy
 - Difficult to reach all targets with similar quantity and distribution
- **High profile sprayers + optimal nozzle selection**
- **Formula to determine water volume for specific tree volume**

Formula for determining optimal spray volume for pecan nut orchards:

- Theoretical – needs to be evaluated
- Based of assumption that 1000-1500 l/ha is optimal for tree size evaluated
- Based on TRV – can only be implemented in tree rows that have already filled (continuous leaf wall)
- Used similar methodologies as Byers (1971), Unrath (1984), Scapin et al (2015) and Behlau et al (2020)

Formula for determining optimal spray volume for pecan nut orchards:

- **Formula:**
 - [10 × 7 m trees (H×W), 10 m row spacing] 1000 to 1500 L/ha was enough for achieving sufficient deposition parameters.
 - Test orchard has a tree row volume (m³/ha) of 70 000 m³/ha.

$$\text{spray volume} \left(\frac{l}{ha} \right) = \frac{10000}{\text{Row width (m)}} \times \text{Tree height (m)} \times \text{Tree depth (m)} \times 0.018 L$$

Optimized parameters for spray application in pecan nuts



Results from previous three trials lead to the following improvements:

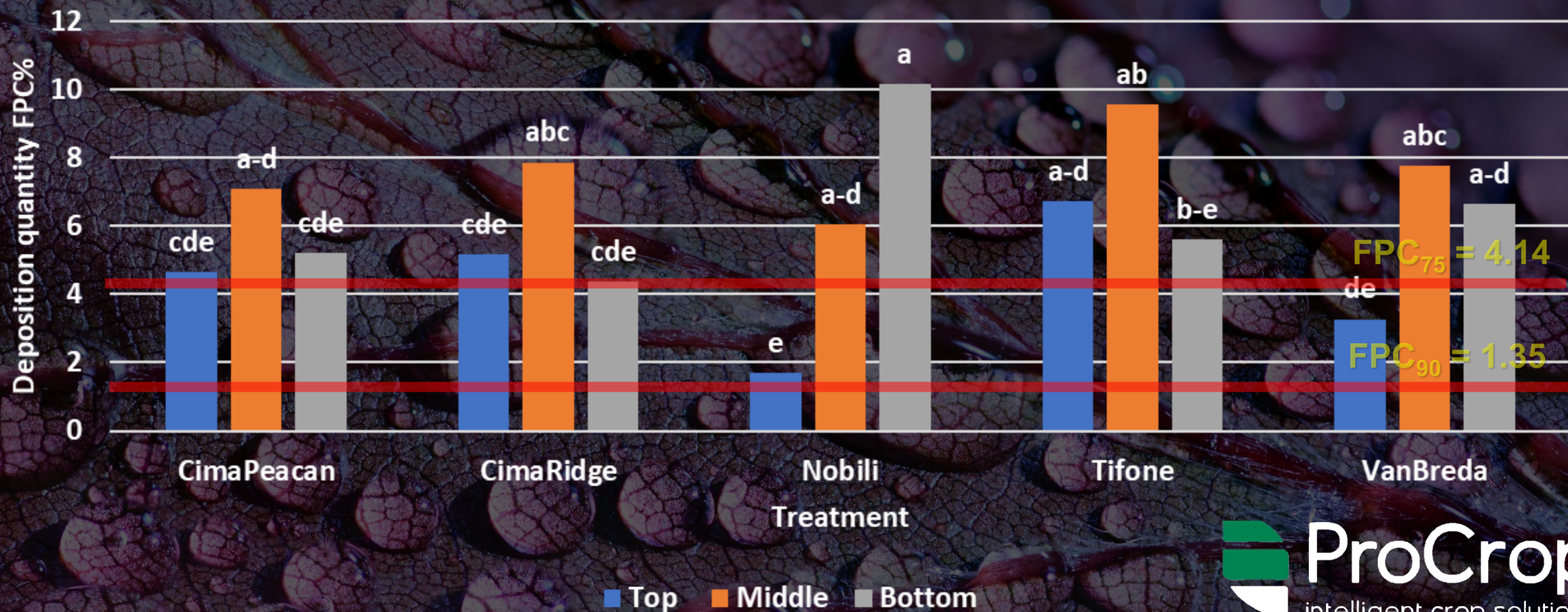
- Helping growers to determine spray speed
- Water delivery rate
- Nozzle selection
- Nozzle layout
- Importance of correct droplet size and number (volume) that can be distributed throughout large spatial volume pecan nut tree canopies

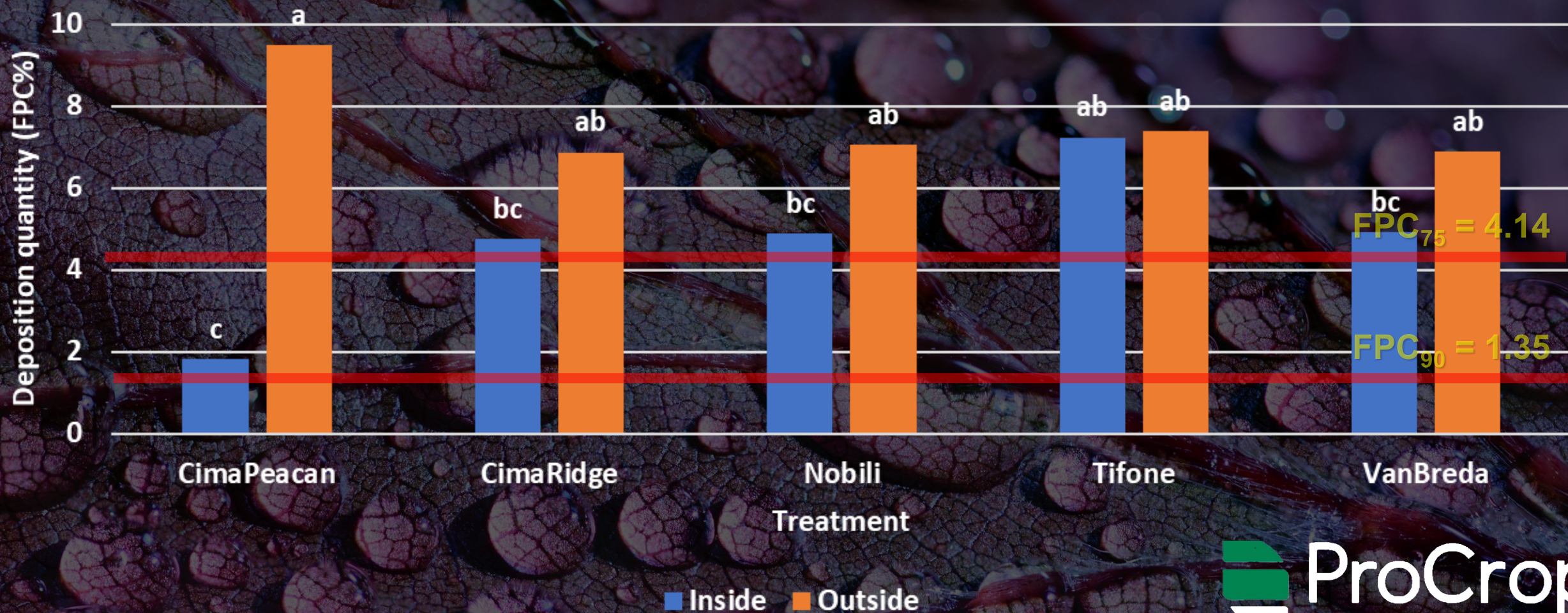
Goal:

- Evaluate improved spray methodology
- If deposition parameters on leaves emulate deposition on nuts

Improved setups:

- Speed adapted to canopy – 3.84 km/h (this would differ from sprayer to sprayer)
- Nozzle layout and droplet selection
 - Fine droplet spectrum used
 - 80/20 layout (due to close prox. of bottom canopy leaves to sprayer)
- Water volume – formula selected to fit canopy (1500 l/ha)
- Dosing – Dosing was done on a TRV of 3000 L/ha (half 6677 l/ha)





General discussion

- Deposition parameters of all sprayers improved
- General trend of deposition similar on leaves and nuts
- Liquid flow rate distributed according to tree canopy volume
- 80% to top 2/3, 20% lower 1/3
- Can be fine tuned even more
- Danger of directed air and nozzle ports (banding, streaking)
- Height of trees continued difficulty and limitation
 - Spray speed
 - Machine design

General discussion

- Improvement trend in all crops:
 - Citrus, tomatoes, stone and pome fruit, blueberries, potatoes, soya and winter grains
- Understanding the process has the biggest impact on improvement
- Will the grower adopt the system e.g. Citrus?
- Basics!