



CAMERA DI COMMERCIO  
RIVIERE DI LIGURIA  
IMPERIA LA SPEZIA SAVONA



**CENTRO DI SPERIMENTAZIONE E ASSISTENZA AGRICOLA**

# PESTICIDE DISTRIBUTION WITH DRONES: AN IMPORTANT SUPPORT IN COMPLEX OLIVE-GROWING SCENARIOS FOR PGI OILS

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# CHALLENGES IN OLIVE GROWING OF NEXT YEARS

*Bactrocera oleae*

*Halyomorpha halys*

Effect of **climat**  
**changes on blossom**,  
fruit set and drop

Effect of climat  
changes on *Spilosea*  
*oleagina* and  
*Notophoma quercina*

*Euzophera bigella*

and

*Euzophera pinguis*

*Ricania speculum*

Diffusion of  
*Dasineura oleae* in  
Liguria and Toscana

**Cultivar** response  
against  
environmental  
changes

The **resurgence** of  
known pathogens  
and parasites



CLIMATE  
PACT AND  
CLIMATE  
LAW



PROMOTING  
CLEAN  
ENERGY



INVESTING IN  
SMARTER, MORE  
SUSTAINABLE  
TRANSPORT



STRIVING  
FOR  
GREENER  
INDUSTRY



PROTECTING  
NATURE



ELIMINATING  
POLLUTION



# THE EUROPEAN GREEN DEAL

FROM FARM  
TO FORK



ENSURING  
A JUST TRANSITION  
FOR ALL



LEADING THE  
GREEN CHANGE  
GLOBALLY

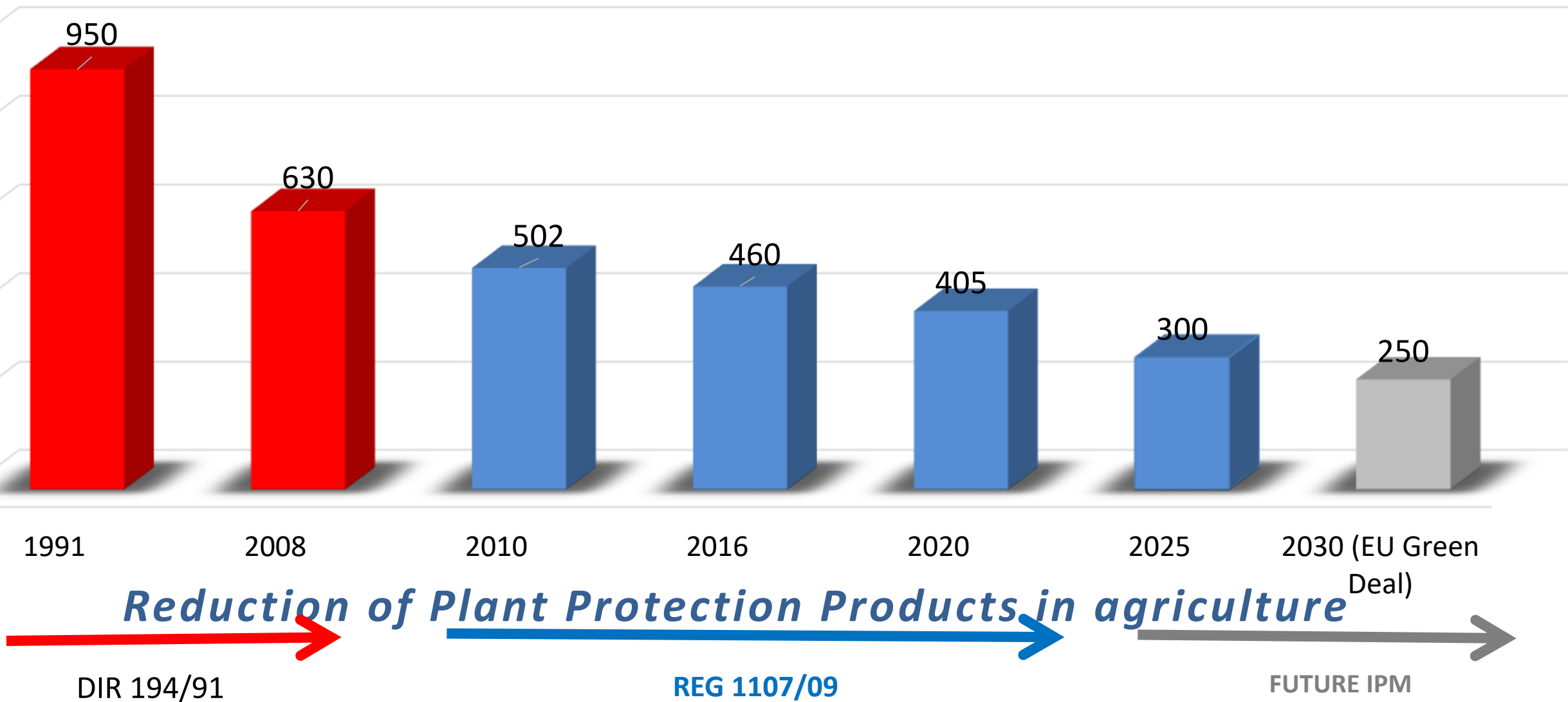


MAKING  
HOMES ENERGY  
EFFICIENT



FINANCING  
GREEN  
PROJECTS





Data from  
 CeRSAA; EPPO; Copa-Cogeca WG Minor Uses

—  
KEY PEST OF THE  
OLIVE TREE :

OLIVE FLY  
*(Bactrocera oleae)*

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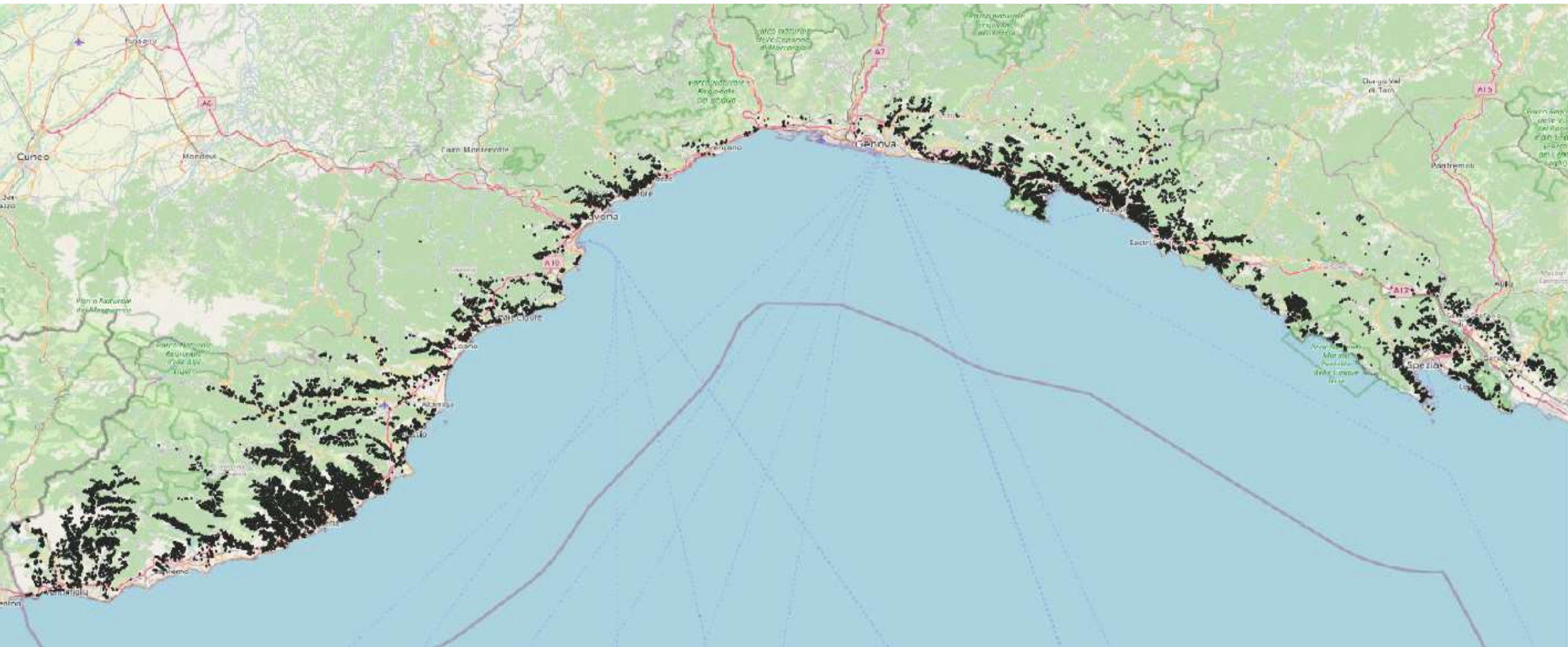




# Case study of Liguria: cultivated and abandoned olive groves

16.250 ha cultivated

13.600 ha abandoned due to access difficulties, management and pathogens/pests control and, consequently, economic yield of the crop.







**TERRACED GROUNDS**  
**LIMITED WATER AVAILABILITY**  
**DIFFICULT ACCESS WITH MACHINERY**  
**HIGH CULTIVATION AND MANAGEMENT COSTS**  
**INCREASINGLY DIFFICULT PATHOGENS/PESTS CONTROL**





**DISTRIBUTION OF  
PLANT PROTECTION PRODUCTS  
WITH DRONES  
IN OROGRAPHICALLY COMPLEX SCENARIOS**



## Full canopy treatment

Distribution of the insecticide over the entire canopy

Volume of water: 700-1000 l/ha

Working time: 2 people; 4 hours/ha



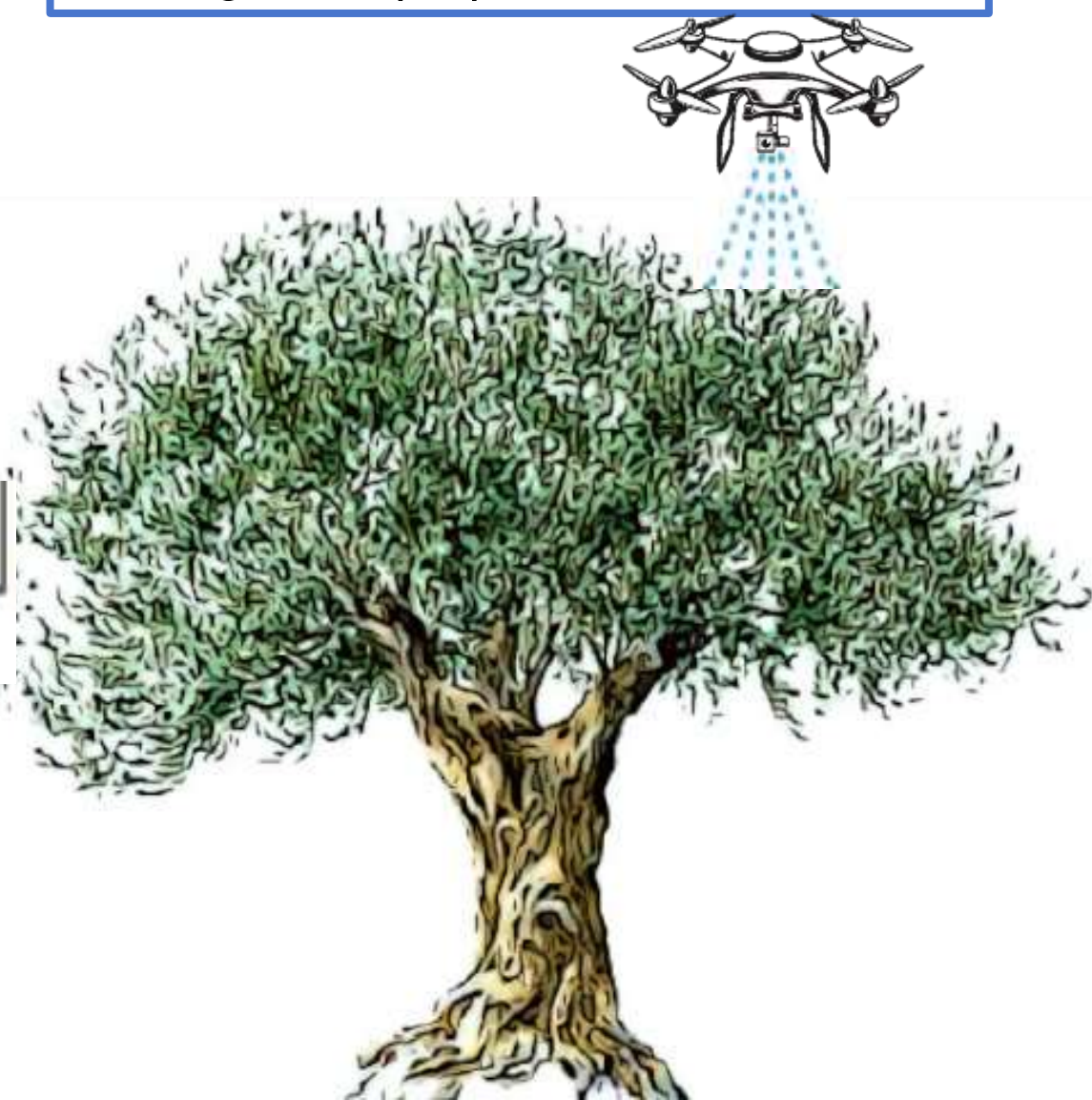
vs.

## Localized treatment

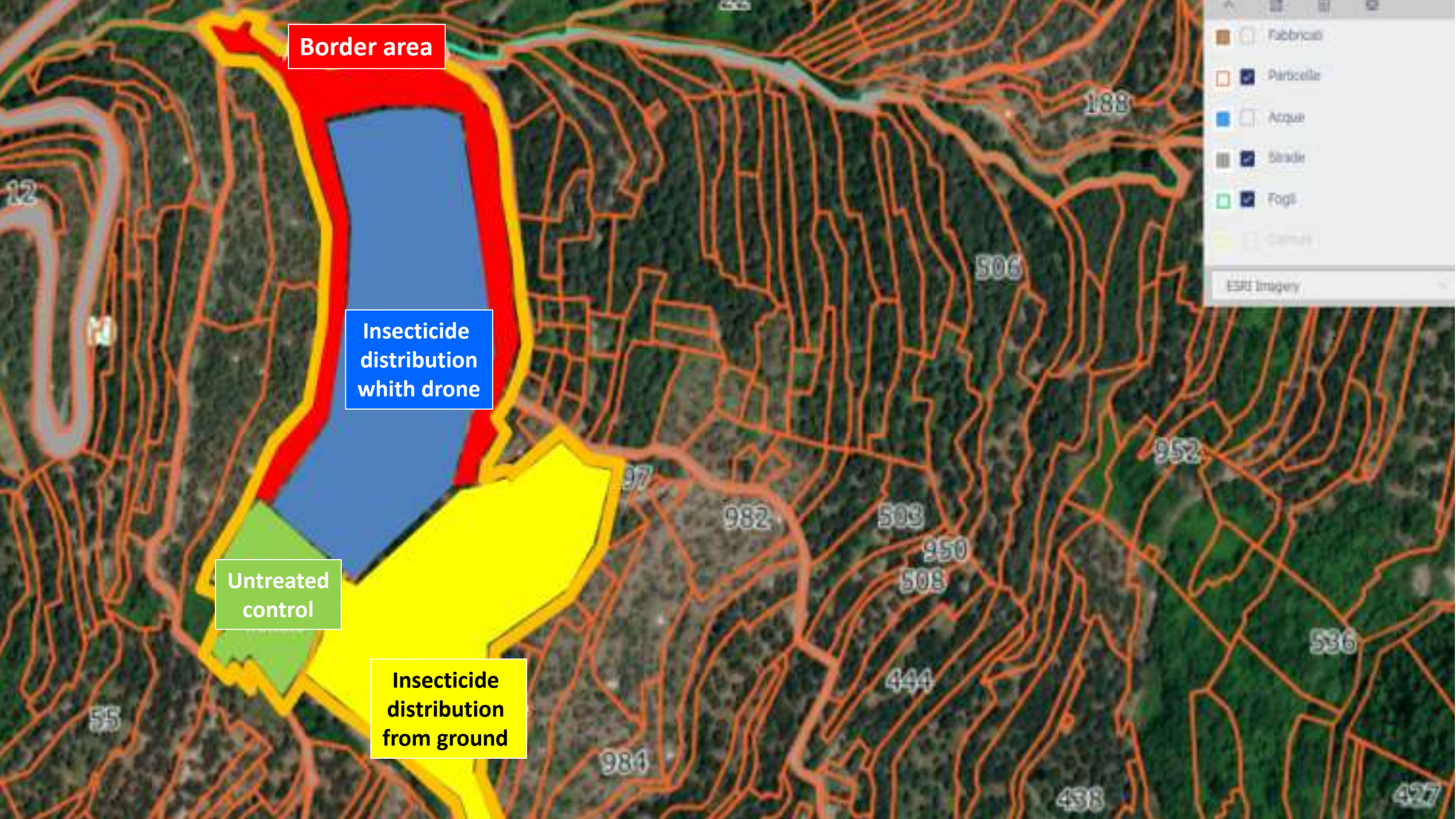
Distribution of the insecticide ON 2m<sup>2</sup> leaves

Volume of water: 15-30 l/ha

Working time: 2 people; 10 ha/hour







**Border area**

**Insecticide distribution with drone**

**Untreated control**

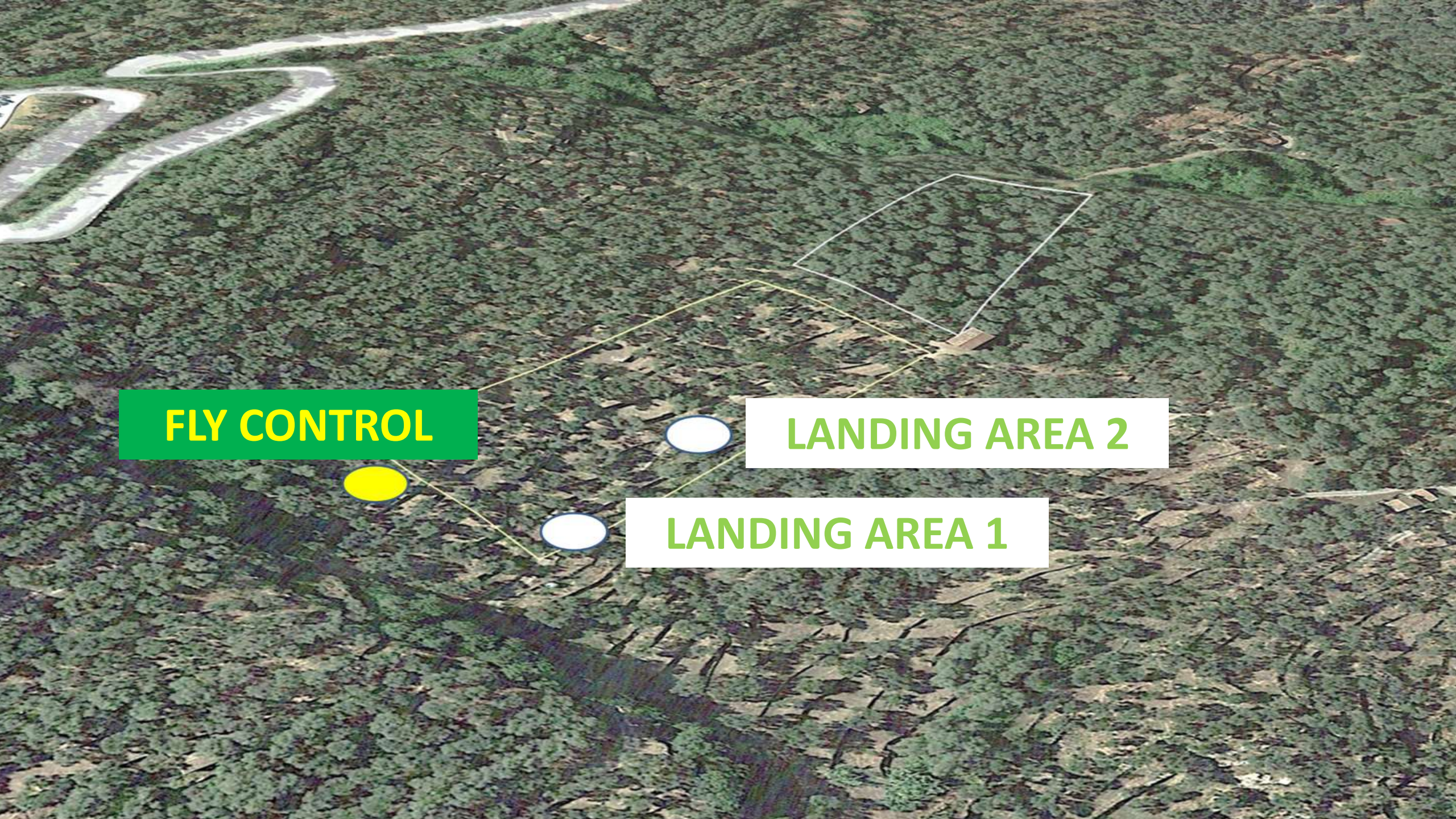
**Insecticide distribution from ground**



# Treatment protocol

	Treatments	Data of treatments
<b>Untreated</b>	No treatments	-
<b>Attract and kill distributed with <u>drone</u></b>	Exirel (a.i. Cyantraliniprole) 75 ml/ha, + bait (Visarel 1,25 l/ha)	<b>Treat. 1:</b> 21/09/2023 <b>Treat. 2:</b> 06/10/2023
<b>Attract and kill distributed with <u>ground sprayer</u></b>	Exirel (a.i. Cyantraliniprole) 75 ml/ha, + bait (Visarel 1,25 l/ha)	<b>Treat. 1:</b> 21/09/2023 <b>Treat. 2:</b> 06/10/2023





**FLY CONTROL**

**LANDING AREA 2**

**LANDING AREA 1**











# Determination of ground deposition of Cyantraniliprole with drone.

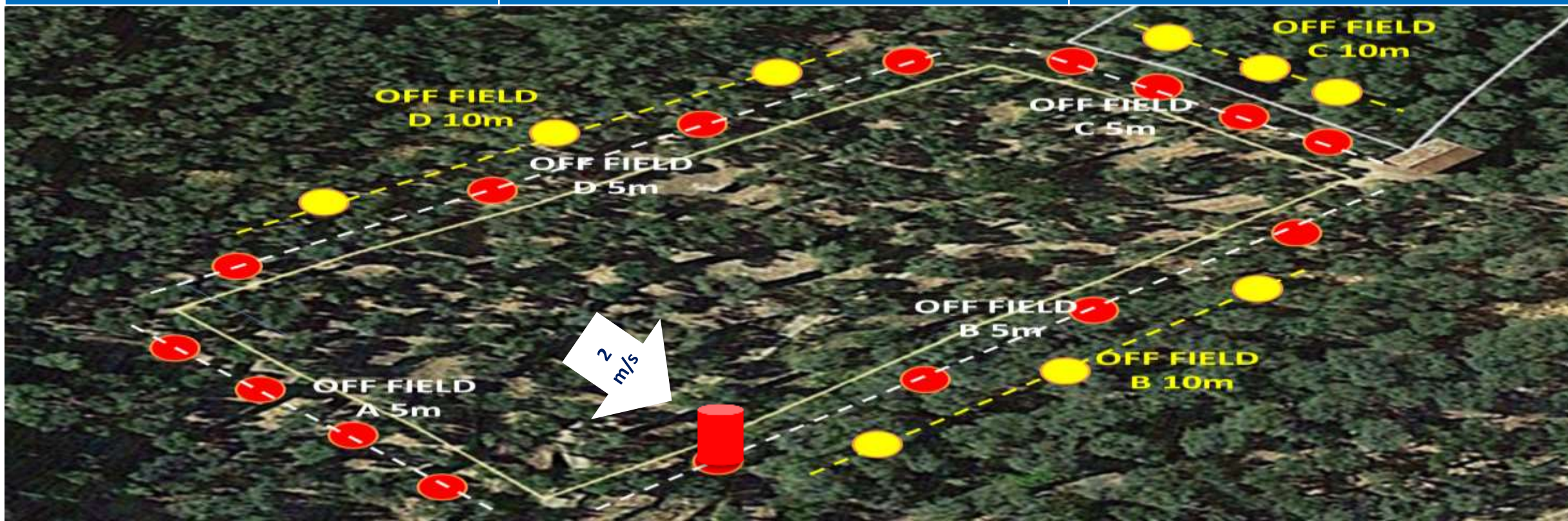
Expected deposition of Cyantraniliprole, considering distribution over the entire surface, without tree cover	749,07	mg/m <sup>2</sup>
Actual deposition on the ground calculated from analytical quantification carried out on areas not covered by plant canopies	594,49	mg/m <sup>2</sup>
Reduction in ground loss compared to expected	20,70	%





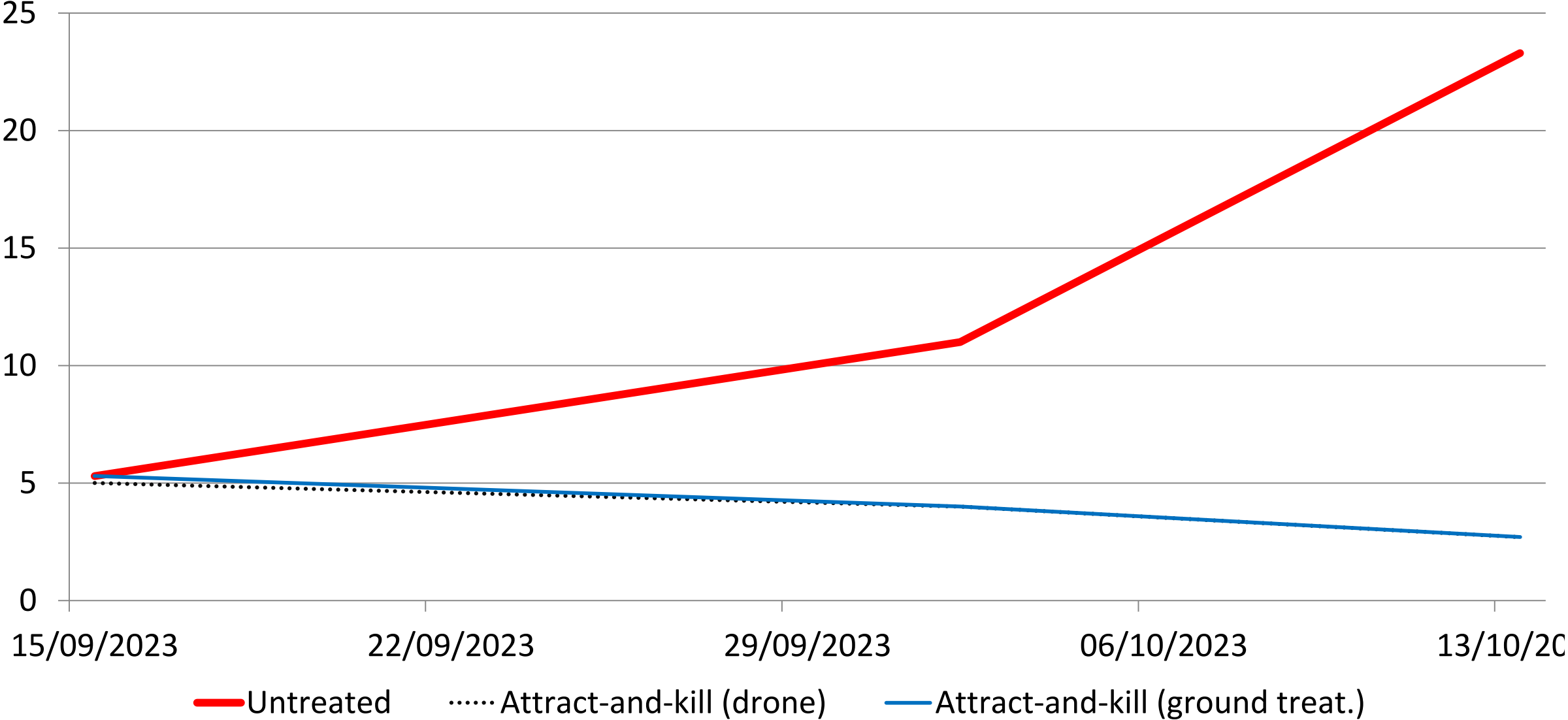
# Drift at 5 and 10 m far from treated area with drone.

Sampler position	Measured value (mg) at 5 m	Measured value (mg) at 10 m
off field A	NR (<1)	NR (<1)
off field B	<b>18,0</b>	NR (<1)
off field C	NR (<1)	NR (<1)
off field D	NR (<1)	NR (<1)





# Efficacy of treatments. Total infestation (% damaged olives by *B. oleae*)



# Residues of Cyantraniliprole in olives

Treatment	Residues (mg/kg)
Untreated	NR (<LOQ=0,01)
Attract and kill distributed with <u>drone</u>	Cyantraniliprole + bait NR (<LOQ=0,01)
Attract and kill distributed with <u>ground sprayer</u>	Cyantraniliprole + bait NR (<LOQ=0,01)



# Residues of Cyantraniliprole in olive oil.

Treatment		Residues (mg/kg)
<b>Untreated</b>		-
<b>Attract and kill distributed with <u>drone</u></b>	Cyantraniliprole + bait	<b>NR (&lt;LOQ=0,01)</b>
<b>Attract and kill distributed with <u>ground sprayer</u></b>	Cyantraniliprole + bait	<b>NR (&lt;LOQ=0,01)</b>



## Costs of control strategy against *B. oleae* with authorized insecticides (december 2024) on olive.

Control strategy (sequence of treatments)	<u>Cost €/ha with drone</u>	Cost €/ha without drone	<u>Cost variation (%) with drone</u>
Exirel Bait (localized distribution)	119,90	146,36	<b>-18,08</b>
Exirel Bait (localized distribution)	119,90	146,36	<b>-18,08</b>
Sivanto Prime (full-canopy distribution)	134,09	134,09	0,00
Exirel Bait (localized distribution)	119,90	146,36	<b>-18,08</b>
Epik SL (full-canopy distribution)	132,78	132,78	0,00
Epik SL (full-canopy distribution)	132,78	132,78	0,00
<b>Total cost</b>	<b>759,34</b>	<b>838,72</b>	<b>-9,46</b>



A scenic landscape featuring a stone wall, olive trees, and a clear sky. The stone wall is made of irregular, light-colored stones and runs across the middle of the frame. Several olive trees with silvery-green leaves are scattered throughout the scene, some in the foreground and some in the background. The ground is covered with dry grass and small green plants. The sky is a clear, bright blue.

**THANK YOU FOR YOUR  
ATTENTION**

**Giovanni Minuto**