



ECOVINs focus on sustainability and biodiversity

OENOBIO Summerschool

Hochschule Geisenheim University HGU 15.07.2019

Ralph Dejas, ECOVIN Managing Director

Hektar

Ökologisch bewirtschaftete Rebfläche weltweit

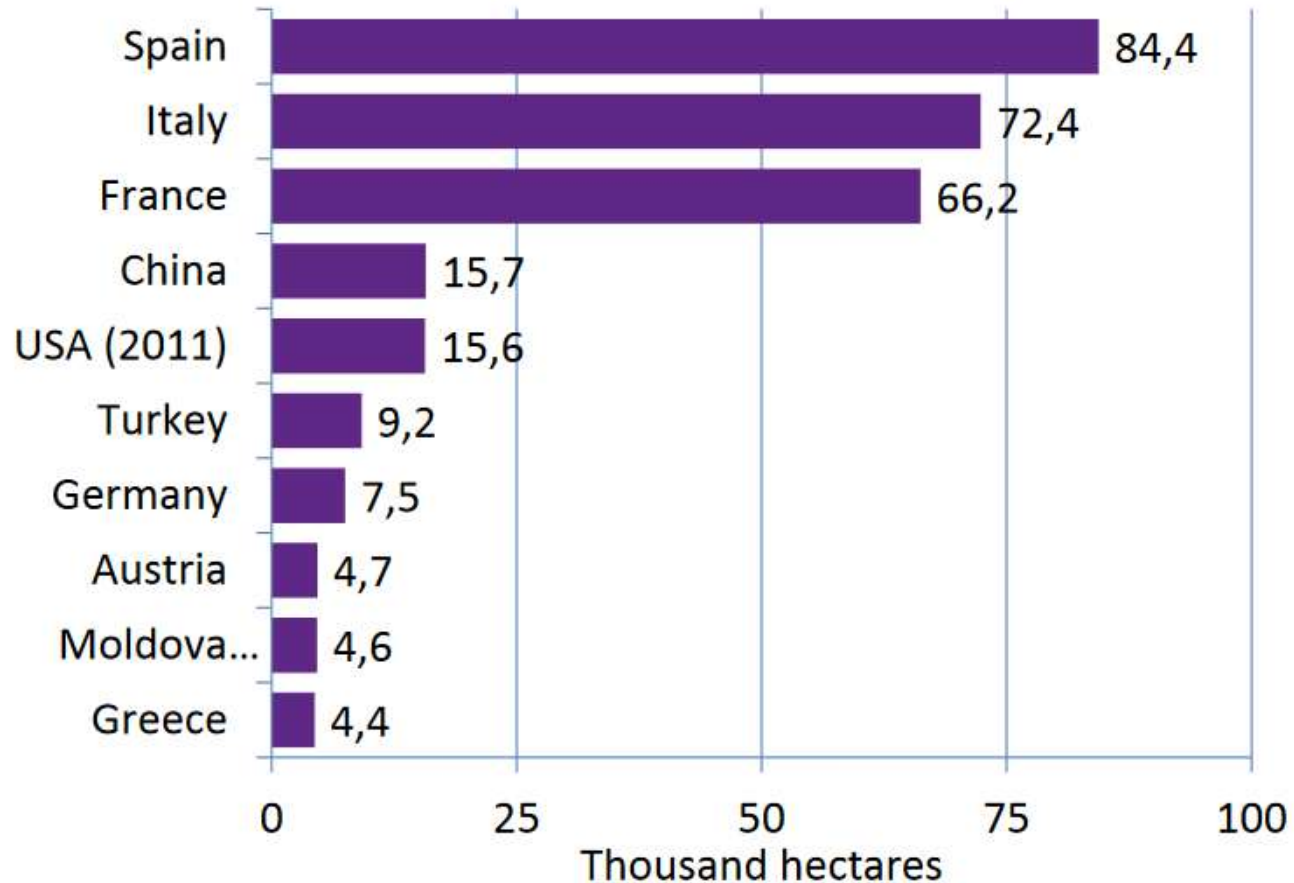


Source: Helga Willer: "Organic Viticulture Worldwide 2013" FiBL, Forschungsinstitut für Biologischen Landbau, Schweiz / Deutschland, 2015

Organic grapes: The ten countries with the largest areas 2014

Grapes: The ten countries with the largest areas 2014

Source: FiBL survey 2016



Growing Demand for Organic Wines: Example Sweden.

Sales Systembolaget	Litres	% of all wine sales
2006	1 461 005	0.97
2009	6 310 238	3.48
2012	10 636 961	5.47
2013	10 651 289	5.38
2014	21 288 052	10.77
2015	32 919 507	16.67



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27.02.2017

BIOFACH und VIVANESS 2017 knacken 50.000 Besucher-Marke

Das Messe-Duo BIOFACH, Weltleitmesse für Bio-Lebensmittel, und VIVANESS, internationale Fachmesse für Naturkosmetik, verzeichnet 2017 einen neuen Rekord und versammelte 51.453* Fachbesucher. Sie reiste dieses Mal aus 134 Ländern zum Branchentreff nach Nürnberg, begeisterten sich für das Angebot der 2.335 Aussteller (259 davon auf der VIVANESS) aus 88 Ländern und ließen sich vom Land des Jahres Deutschland inspirieren. Eine positive Bilanz zog auch die Branche: 2016 gaben die deutschen Haushalte rund 9,9 % mehr Geld für Bio-Lebensmittel und -Getränke aus als im Vorjahr. Der Umsatz betrug 9,48 Mrd. EUR, so der Bund Ökologische Lebensmittelwirtschaft (BÖLW). Immer mehr Kunden greifen außerdem zu Naturkosmetik. Der deutsche Naturkosmetikmarkt ist mit einem Marktanteil von 8,5 % und einem Volumen von 1,15 Mrd. EUR der stärkste Markt in Europa, so die gemeinsame Erhebung von naturkosmetik konzepte, GfK, IRI, IMShealth und BioVista.



**Organic Viticulture is
out of the niche !**

ECOVIN facts

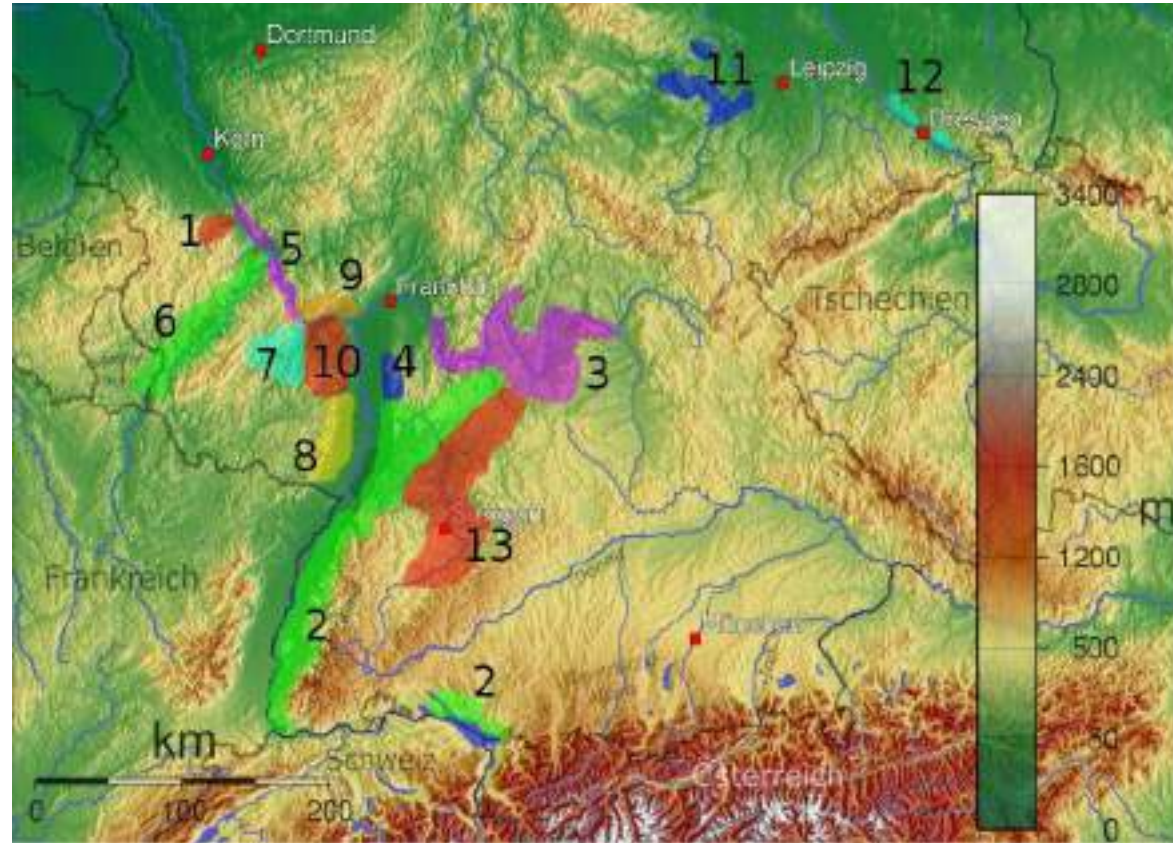
[qualifying date December, 31st. 2018]

- **241 Members**
- **in 12 german winegrowing regions (Saale-Unstrut is missing)**
- **on 2.467 hectares vineyard area**
- **increasing amount of sponsors**

Viticulture in Germany

13 Wine Growing Areas

- Rheinhessen (10)
- Pfalz (8)
- Baden (2)
- Württemberg (13)
- Mosel (6)
- Franken (3)
- Nahe (7)
- Rheingau (9)
- Saale-Unstrut (11)
- Mittelrhein (5)
- Ahr (1)
- Hessische Bergstrasse (4)
- Sachsen (12)



Quelle: wikipedia

„QUO VADIS“ SUSTAINABILITY

How is the position of ECOVIN ?

...2017

Organic is in the center of society

ORGANIC
is
„Mainstream“ !

(out of the niche)



„Sustainability“ as buying criterion and
marketing tool more and more important

regional | seasonal | compatible with nature | environmental
friendly | fair | slow | Carbon Product Foodprint (CPF) | green |
close to nature |



Only for the ecological pillar a worldwide standard
is defined



The IFOAM standards are basis for guidelines of the organic
associations worldwide!

Real sustainability in agriculture can be recognized





DEMAND

Anyone who wants to make a contribution to ecological issues in agriculture must also comply with the legally stipulated criteria of the ecological pillar!

What is ECOVIN doing concerning „Sustainability“ ?

- Symposium 2010 in the topic „Sustainability“



What is ECOVIN doing concerning „Sustainability“ ?

- 2012-2014 Biodiversität-Projekt on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) together with Bodenseestiftung and Global Nature Fund

MARKETING
STRATEGIE
PRODUKTION
VERTRIEB PERSONALWESEN
EINKAUF
STAKEHOLDER
LOGISTIK ENDPRODUKTE
FIRMENAREALE LIEGENSCHAFTEN
ÖFFENTLICHKEIT
DIENSTLEISTUNG PRODUKTENTWICKLUNG
TRANSPORT



BIO DIVERSI TY

Check
für ECOVIN Betriebe

Maßnahmenkatalog zur Förderung
der biologischen Vielfalt und anderer
Nachhaltigkeitsaspekte bei ECOVIN
Betrieben



Haben Sie weitere Fragen?
Kontaktieren Sie uns!



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Das Projekt ist ein Produkt und Maßnahme des
des GEF-Programms zur Förderung der
Nachhaltigkeit in der Landwirtschaft und
der Umwelt- und Nachhaltigkeitspolitik.





Maßnahmenkatalog zur Förderung der biologischen Vielfalt und anderer Nachhaltigkeitsaspekte bei ECOVIN Betrieben

Einfluss auf Biodiversität	Ziel	Maßnahmen	Indikatoren/Kennzahl	Status quo	Durchführbare Maßnahmen	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
I. Strategie Management											
	Konkrete Maßnahmen zum Schutz der Biodiversität einführen und umsetzen	Ich habe eine betriebliche Planung eingeführt, in der konkrete Maßnahmen zum Schutz (und/oder aktiven Förderung der Biodiversität) benannt und mit Zeitplan versehen hinterlegt wurden.	Ja/Nein	JA							
II. Artenreichtum											
Begrünung	Möglichst vielfältige Begrünung	Meine Saatzgutmischung enthält viele verschiedene krautige Pflanzenarten mit Blühauspekt.	Anzahl der krautigen Pflanzenarten mit Blühauspekt in der Saatzgutmischung	20% 40% 60%							
	Möglichkeit permanenten Blühangebots auf der gesamten Rebfläche	Ich fördere die Präsenz von blühenden Pflanzen speziell im Unterwuchsbereich.	Anzahl der Blühmonate im Unterwuchsbereich	4 6 8							
	Fremdeinflüsse auf Flora sollen vermieden werden	Ich verwende Saatgut aus einheimischen Pflanzen.	Ja/Nein	JA							
	Förderung seltener Pflanzensorten	Meine Begrünungsmischung fördert regionale, seltene Pflanzenarten aus der roten Liste der gefährdeten Arten – entweder durch Aussaat oder durch Übertragung.	Anzahl	1 2 3							
	Förderung schon gewachsener Weinbegleitflora	Meine Begrünungsmischung soll sich nicht zu dicht ausbreiten.	Ja/Nein	JA							
	Möglichst vielfältiges Blühangebot	Meine Weinbegrünung ist strukturiert für typische Weinbegleitpflanzen.	Zahl der wild vorkommenden Pflanzenarten auf der Rebfläche	20 40 60							
	Von Frühjahr bis Herbst möglichst langer Mahnrhythmus gebot durch Pflanzen mit unterschiedlichen Blühzeitpunkten	Meine Begrünungsmischung hat einen möglichst langen Blühzeitraum.	Länge des Blühzeitraums in Monaten	6 7 8							
	Fremdeinflüsse auf den Standort angepasst (den polen vermeiden werden)	Ich verwende Saatgut, das regional gewonnen wird (autochthones Saatgut).	Ja/Nein	JA							
	Diversifizierungsmaßnahme	Meine Weinbegleitflächen sind im Bereich der erosionsgefährdeten Flächen begrünt.	Anteil der begrünteten Fläche an der erosionsgefährdeten Fläche	1-25% 100%							
	Förderung der vernetzenden Offenboden-Arten (Cicada, Sanddorn, Orländchen, ...)	Meine Weinbegleitflächen sind auf dem nicht erosionsgefährdeten Flächen im Sommer in jeder zweiten Bewässerung offen.	Ja/Nein	JA							

ECOVIN Biodiversität Programme

... awarded prices



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Erasmus+

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European partnership for
biodiversity protection in
viticulture



2nd transnational project meeting at Rapunzel, Izmir region, Turkey, June 2016



PARTNERSHIP FOR
BIODIVERSITY
RESEARCH • PRACTICE • AWARENESS • EDUCATION

Erasmus+

Fact Sheet

**BIODIVERSITY
PROTECTION
IN VITICULTURE
IN EUROPE**

Biodiversity - or biological diversity - is the term given to the variety of life on Earth. In a vineyard, the biodiversity is the diversity of animals, plants and micro-organisms, at the genetic, species and ecosystem level. This diversity is necessary to sustain key functions, structures and processes in this agro-ecosystem. Biodiversity is therefore a broad term that encompasses the diversity of agricultural and natural ecosystems.

Biodiversity and agriculture are strongly interrelated. In the past, agriculture significantly contributed to the increase of cultural landscape and species diversity in Europe, but nowadays agriculture intensification is one of the main drivers of biodiversity loss. Sometimes some species can be critical for agricultural production, but agriculture also depends strongly on what nature is giving – and biodiversity plays a major role in providing those natural gifts, such as:

- The term "agricultural biodiversity" encompasses socio-cultural, economic and environmental elements.

The more diverse a system is, the more resilient or self-regulating it will be. Biodiversity management in vineyards has a positive impact on the crop.



Genetic diversity is always very valuable. In some countries, genetic diversity has been the basis for the development of mixed vines. These vines offer, gathering the best of each variety. Preserving varieties – some very old – can have a high environmental benefit: genetic variety is ensured. In this way, we will provide a good foundation for future measures.

It is important to build or restore this kind of infrastructure, as it protects and provides shelter for several species of birds, reptiles, insects and spiders.

Natural or seeded vegetation between vine rows, especially when they contain herbs.

REFERENCES

Lines of shrubs and trees are important elements of agricultural biodiversity. They diversify the landscape and provide habitat for plants and animals e.g. by producing shadow and providing nesting places for several bird species. Hedgerows also function as windbreaks, helping to reduce soil erosion from wind and rain and helping to protect young seedlings and crops. They reduce the drying effects of wind on soil and plants, and act as barriers to avoid pesticide drift. An additional effect is that they can prevent the spread of invasive alien plants.

over crops and other ecological infrastructures provide habitat, shelter and food for several beneficial organisms (e.g., ladybirds and wasps). These beneficials in turn reduce the presence of saprophagous pests through parasitism or predation. In the same way, the implementation of new zones allows some insectivorous birds to remain in vineyards, contributing to the reduction of saprophagous pests as well.

Investment and benefit calculator * This case study highlights how working with biodiversity can entail management and economic benefits.

References * <http://www.bodegatergasea.com/#>

documented an extensive set of impact mitigation and biodiversity conservation measures. The project was included in a Biodiversity Conservation Plan and was monitored annually as a voluntary commitment under the Montagu-ty". During the process, the presence of *Cyanocitta stelleri* (the little bird) was discovered and a further management plan was developed. This species is now the "face" of one of Quor- on its bottle's labeling.

producing top quality wines with an exporting profile, while
characteristics of the countryside.

ig investment was made in the conservation actions and re primarily for nature, but there was also a benefit for the guments and new market opportunities.

<http://www.default.aspx?title=watersheds&code&idloc=ca-en#>

(*Lobesia botrana*) is a common pest in vineyards. It is a grapes. It has been traditionally controlled by spraying defoliation, the latter being a much more environmental investment.

decided to install bat refuges around their vineyards in a more environmentally friendly way but also with a lot of control, and once the bat refuges were installed, no more traps. This pest was therefore entirely controlled thanks to bats.

200-litre refuges has been successful in the control of a pest and very low maintenance cost in the long-term.



Different levels of getting farmers involved

Raising awareness: II. Identification Guide



Practical format - vine growers
can put it into the pocket and
take it to the field

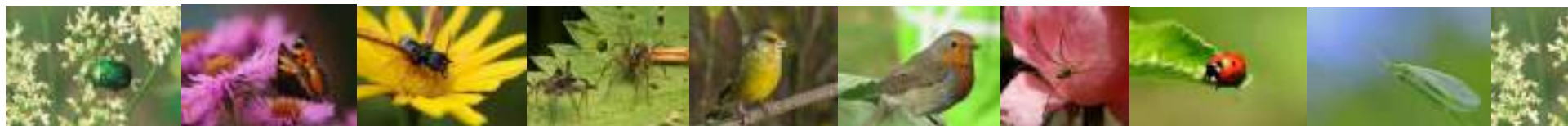
Not a classical guide; we rather present the
most know species and describe why they
are important

Aim: show vine-growers that not all animals
(or plants) they see in the vineyards are bad

Focus: Beneficials



Further information on pests and invasive
species



Transnational Project Meeting

Douro Region, Portugal (May 2017)



Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union



Different levels of getting farmers involved

III. Biodiversity Check - What is it?



- Analysis of impacts (direct and indirect) of a winery on biodiversity
- Offers an individual overview of the issue of biodiversity
- Provides the basis for integrating biodiversity in the farm management
- Does not issue a certificate or label
- Does not substitute a biodiversity impact assessment

What is assessed?

All stages of wine producing:

- Mangement
- Vineyard
- Cellar, Vinification
- Bottling, Packaging
- Sales
- Marketing

Procedure

- Interview / field visits
- Report: Summary of each area assessed; Positive and negative impacts; Recommendations for improvement
- Feedback from the farmer - teaching/training

What actually happened in the project?

- knowledge exchange between the partner organizations in order to train each other and to develop materials that are practical and applicable.
- new and already existing knowledge has been processed and made more accessible to winegrowers.
- Fact sheet, Identification guide, Educational videos
- development of training and analysis modules to train winegrowers in the systematic analysis of their effects.
- Biodiversity Check, Biodiversity Action Plan

The Biodiversity Action Plan is
mandatory for ECOVIN
Members since 2019 !



ECOVIN . Current Topics

- Professional work, research & training
- Quality management and certification
- Political work
- Marketing



P O L I T I C A L

W O R K

...

International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements



oRwNe
RwN

IFOAM
ORGANICS
INTERNATIONAL

IFOAM
EU GROUP



Civil Dialogue Group WINE



Co-operation of associations

➔ VITICULTURE



hier: Fachgruppe
Wein

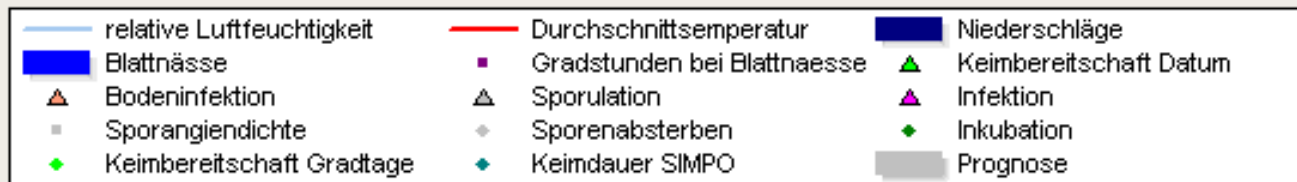
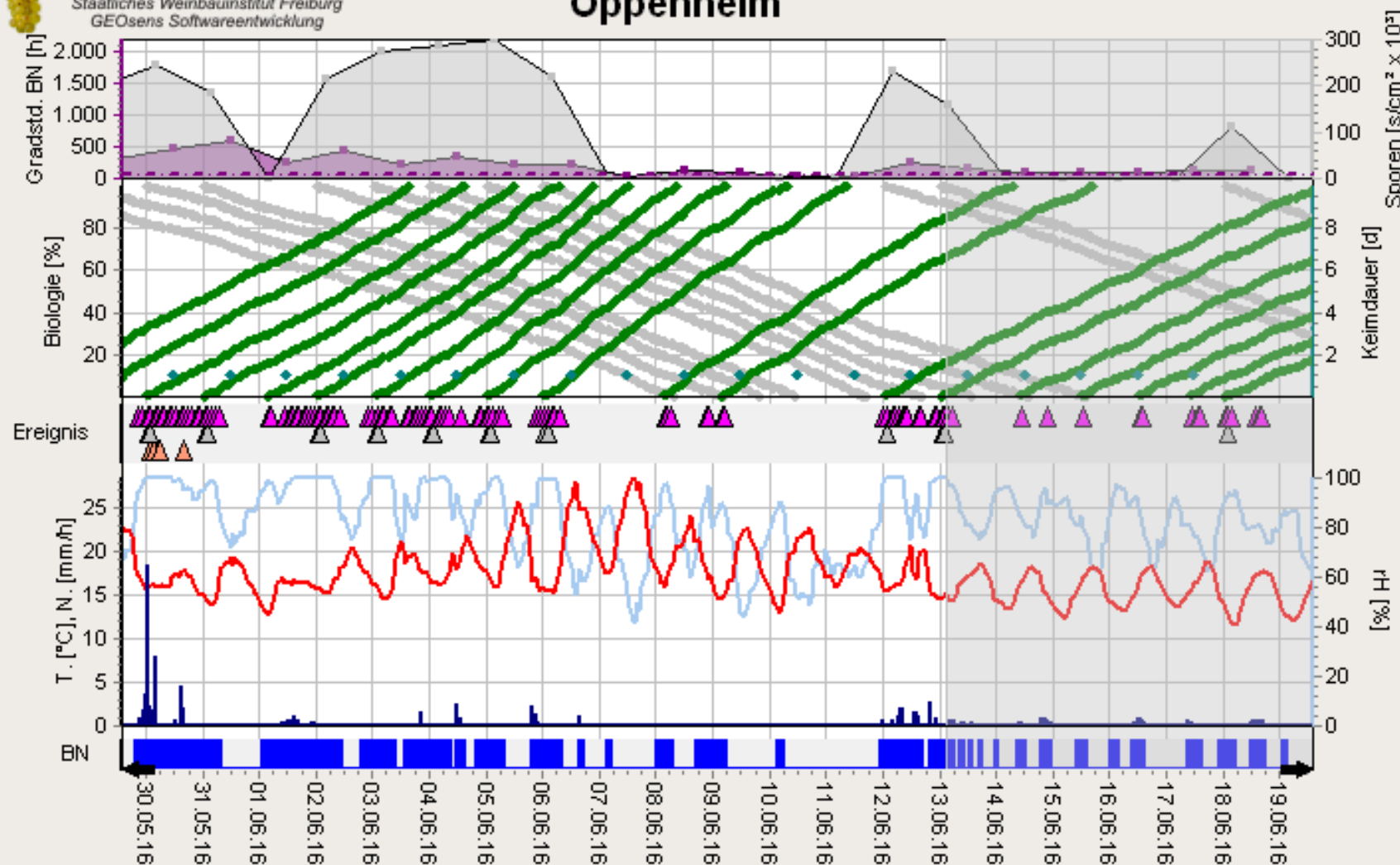
Downy Mildew 2016

(as an example)

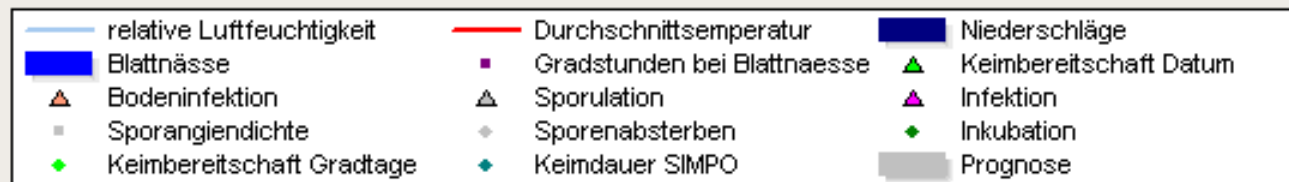
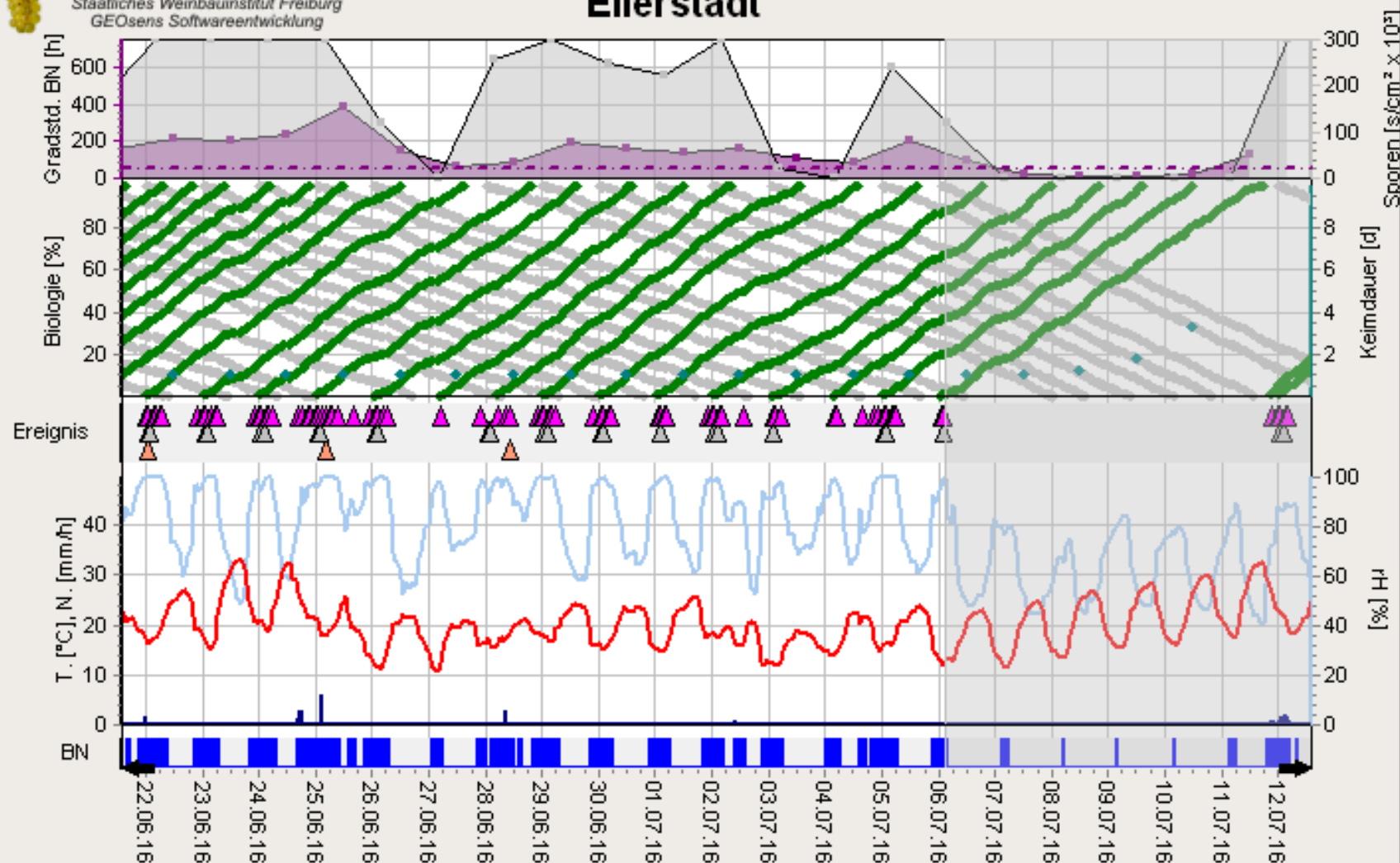


5. July 2016, Eltville / Rheingau, GER

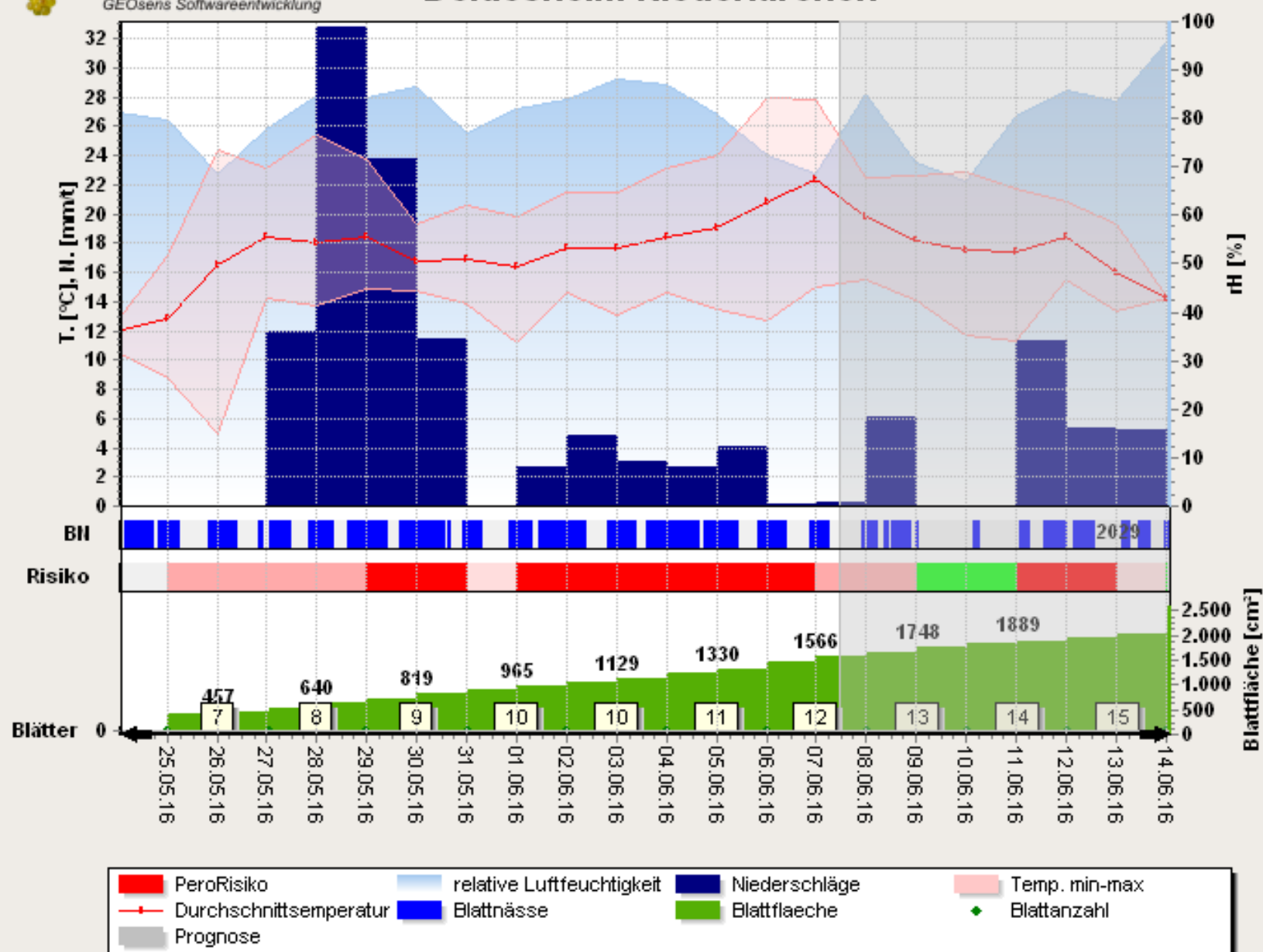
Oppenheim



Ellerstadt



Deidesheim-Niederkirchen





Main Causes of the 2016 desaster

- ➔ **Climate Change**...> reinforced downey mildew infections
- ➔ Copper doesn't work within quickly recurring **heavy rains**!
- ➔ In 2016 a lot of wineries came to their limits despite an exception for **Copper Use of 4 kg**!
- ➔ **Absence of Potassium-Phosphonate** as plant strenghtener since 2013

Competition distortion within the EU

- ➔ different maximum amounts of copper allowed in plant protection because of different national regulations (Δ 3-6 kg/Ha/Y)
- ➔ different climate conditions are not considered enough
- ➔ On the part of the KOM / efsa a copper minimization strategy is required (this has been basic prerequisites in the process of copper approval 2009!) But not all European countries have such a strategy.
- ➔ Very important component in minimizing strategy in GER / AT (potassium phosphonate) is missing since 2013!
- ➔ **SOLUTION (2016):** (1) 6 kg CU in all MS or (2) 3 kg + pp
- ➔ **NOW** from 2019 on up to 2025: CU has been allowed for total EU for 4 kg (28 Kg in 7 years) ➔ **OK. But will be not enough!!!**

POTASSIUM PHOSPHONATE

could be the solution!

What is the reason for the refusal of **potassium phosphonate**?

- ➔ PP has been a *plant strengthener*
- ➔ 2011 modification of the EU Plant Protection Act (adaption to national law 2012).
- ➔ PP because of active principle now *plant protection product*
- ➔ But: PP does not work as a typical PPP. It dissolves defense mechanisms in the plants.
- ➔ Complex listing process in der EU
- ➔ Authorization for konventional viticulture has been no problem
- ➔ Listing in Annex II EU-Organic-Regulation is necessary

PP. Main Criticism



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT
Directorate B: Multilateral relations, quality policy
B.4. Organics

Expert Group for Technical Advice on Organic Production | EGTOP Report from Meeting April 28.-30.2014:

https://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/organic/eu-policy/expert-advice/documents/final-reports/egtop-final-report-on-ppp-ii_en.pdf

- ➔ (1) PP causes **RESIDUES**...> In the case of an application until flowering, the residue problem is negligible. The maximum residue level is 100 mg /kg grapes, which indicates the harmlessness of possible residues. (see also: http://www.nbnn.de/sites/default/dateien/bilder/Downloads/FactSheet_Phosphonsaeure_de_April_2015.pdf)
- ➔ (2) PP is produced **synthetically**, which is why it is not compatible with the principles of organic farming ...> counter question: What about the copper und sulfit or baking soda PPP. It depends on the recipe and not on the manufacturing process?!
- ➔ (3) PP is **systemic**...> The EGTOP report mentions Quassia und Neem, which are approved and also have a systemic effect. The systemic effect is required. The alternative is tens of times more applications with copper, which has hardly any effect in the case of severe rain events, such as we have experienced last summer.

Perspectives

- ➔ Up on now only GER, AT and CZ have supportet the **listing** of PP.
- ➔ A number of **other countries** are positive about this: LUX, SLO, HU, NL
- ➔ It is very important now to get broad **support from other MS**. Above all, France can play a key role here. But also Italy and Spain as large wine-growers can prove their solidarity in the organic sector.

Brussels, 19 December 2014

Mr João Oomre,
Unit B4 - Organics
DG Agriculture and Rural Development
European Commission
B - 1049 Brussels

CC: Regulatory Committee on
Organic Production members

Re: The use of copper and potassium phosphonate for control of downy mildew in organic viticulture

Dear Mr João Oomre,

Specific productions and traditional-used substances in organic farming could be significantly affected during the process of alignment between organic regulations and horizontal legislations.

It is the case of organic vineyards and organic wine production. The fungal disease downy mildew is the main threat for vineyards. Today in many European countries there is a strong tendency to reduce the use of copper and copper-based products in agriculture, which represented for decades the main protection instruments against this disease. Especially in these countries, over the past years, organic wine growers have tested many alternative products and farming practices aiming at decreasing the use of copper but to date no actual effective solution has been found.

Besides copper, the only product that showed a significant efficacy in organic viticulture is potassium phosphonate, in particular when it is used as a component of a protection strategy that also includes copper. However, due to alignment processes with horizontal legislation, potassium phosphonate cannot be used any longer in organic farming.

In May 2013 German competent authority sent the Commission a dossier with background information on phosphonate in order to have this substance added to Annex II of Regulation (EC) No 853/2008. The Expert Group for Technical Advice in Organic Farming (EGTOF) gave its opinion on the use of phosphonate in the second report on plant protection products¹ adopted in April 2014.

After having analysed the situation at EU level and based on the current discussions and on the serious pressure coming from wine growers of different regions, IFOAM EU has developed a position that takes into account the different situations and the different legal, structural and climatic conditions all over the EU:

¹ http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/organic/eu-policy/expert-advice/documents/final-reports/egtof-final-report-on-ppp-2_en.pdf

- 1) IFOAM EU recognises that the use of copper and potassium phosphonate is part of a various organic history in viticulture in plant protection strategies of different EU member states.
- 2) At EU level, copper should be maintained on the wines of Regulation (EU) No 540/2011 (that implements Regulation EC No 1107/2009) and on Annex II of Regulation (EC) No 853/2008 with 50 kg/ha/5y. IFOAM EU stresses the need of a harmonised implementation of that rule in all wine-producing countries. Reducing further copper usage at national level when effective alternatives are not available is not the right strategy to develop organic viticulture.
- 3) If Member States maintain or introduce a copper reduction scheme, potassium phosphonate should be allowed as derogation on the basis of regional flexibility (Art. 22 of Regulation EC No 853/2008). This derogation should be phased out, in a reasonable timeframe, when alternatives are available or the copper usage in the member states is on the same level as currently allowed in the EU organic regulation (6 kg/ha/5y or 30 kg/ha/5y).
- 4) More research has to be initiated and funded by the EU to develop alternative plant protection practices or products able to reduce losses due to powdery mildews infections in organic viticulture.

IFOAM EU urges Commission and Member States to find a European solution for organic wine growers before next season starts in 2015.

That will ensure security in one of the most successful branches of organic production in the EU.

Organic regards,



Marco Schläpfer
IFOAM EU Director



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DATUM

15.04.20

Sehr geehrter Herr Generaldirektor,

auch wenn das trockene Wetter in diesem Jahr für den Weinbau insgesamt günstigere Bedingungen geschaffen hat, bereitet den Ökowinzern die Bedrohung des ökologischen Weinbaus in Deutschland durch den Befall mit der Rebenkrankheit Falscher Mehltau (*Peronospora*) auf lange Sicht große Sorge. Diese Sorge teile ich. Besonders in Erinnerung ist dabei das Jahr 2016 mit seinem extremen Witterungsverlauf, der in einer bis dahin nicht bekannten Intensität zu einer Infektion durch *Peronospora* geführt hat. Von dieser Situation waren besonders die Blauwinzer betroffen, da ihnen nur eingeschränkte Pflanzenschutzmaßnahmen zur Verfügung stehen. Die Länder hatten seinerzeit mitgeteilt, dass weitgehend alle ökologisch bewirtschafteten Flächen von der Befallssituation betroffen und auf diesen Flächen extrem hohe Ertragsausfälle bis hin zu einem Totalverlust zu verzeichnen waren.

Die Sachverständigengruppe für technische Beratung bezüglich der ökologischen Produktion (EGTOP) kam im April 2014 zu dem Ergebnis, dass sie den Antrag Deutschlands auf Aufnahme von Kaliumphosphonat in die Liste der im ökologischen Landbau zulässigen Pflanzenschutzmittelwirkstoffe nicht unterstützen könne. Um der durch fehlende Bekämpfungsmöglichkeiten anerkannt schwierigen Lage in Folge des Befallsdrucks durch *Peronospora* zu begegnen, wies die Sachverständigengruppe auf alternative Möglichkeiten hin, die zukünftig untersucht werden sollten.

laufenden Neuzulassung von Kupfer als Pflanzenschutzmittelwirkstoff auf EU-Ebene mit weiteren Einschränkungen zu rechnen.

Die sich zuspitzende Situation und die prognostizierten extremen Witterungsverläufe lassen erwarten, dass – ohne die Verfügbarkeit von Kaliumphosphonat als Pflanzenschutzmittelwirkstoff – der Fortbestand der Weinerzeugung nach den Grundsätzen der EU-Öko-Verordnung in Deutschland auf lange Sicht gefährdet sein könnte. Vor diesem Hintergrund hat Deutschland im März d. J. erneut die Zulassung von Kaliumphosphonat als Pflanzenschutzmittelwirkstoff für die Verwendung im ökologischen Weinbau beantragt. Um der von der Sachverständigengruppe angesprochenen Rückstandssituation Rechnung zu tragen, schlägt Deutschland unter anderem Anwendungsbeschränkungen vor.

Ich wäre Ihnen dankbar, wenn Sie den Antrag unter den geänderten Rahmenbedingungen erneut der Sachverständigengruppe EGTOP vorlegen würden. Gegebenenfalls könnte eine vorübergehende Zulassung in Betracht gezogen werden, bis andere tragfähige Alternativen zur Verfügung stehen.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen

H. O. Aelker

Thank you very much for your attention !



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