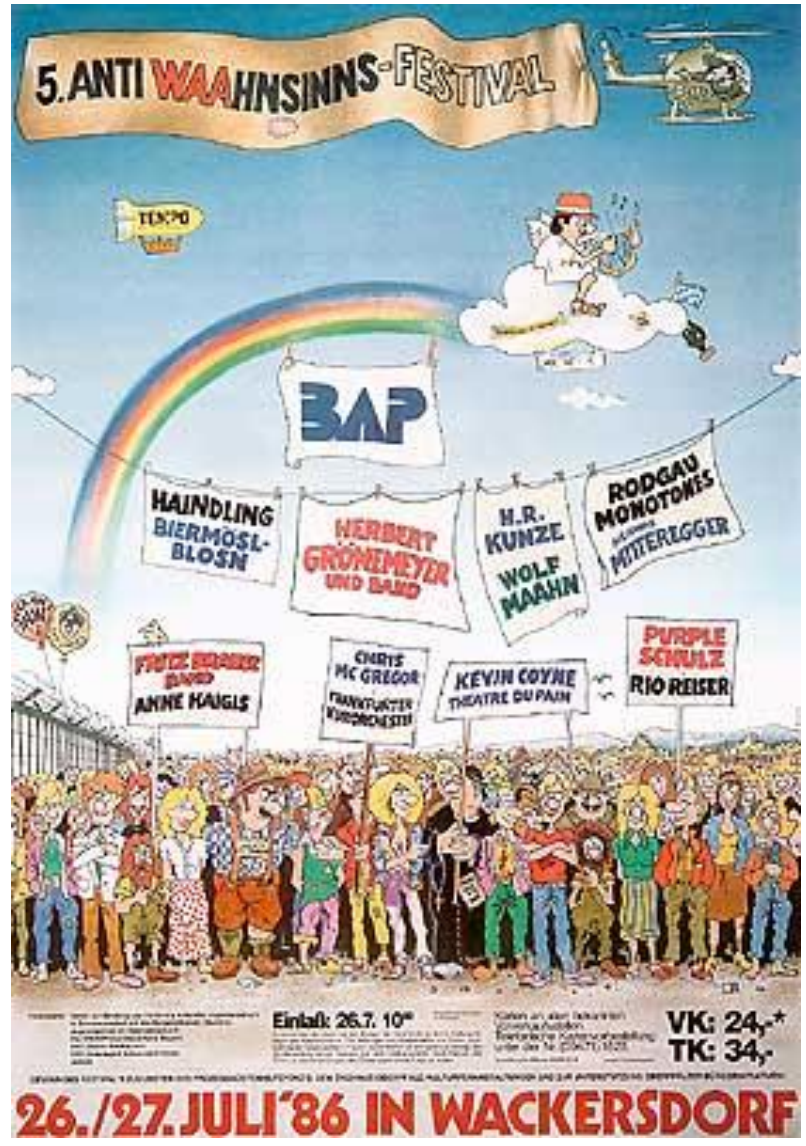




Act now!

Ralph Dejas, ECOVIN

... the 80s



35 Years

ECOVIN

1985-2020

First Guidelines for organic viticulture and oenology

ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG

KREIS
MAINZ-BINGEN

Winzer jetzt unter einem „Dach“

aus der Bundesrepublik trafen sich in Guntersblum/Zusammenschluß geplant

kommissarischen
en bundesweiten
isch arbeitender
Guntersblum 15
en Anbaugebieten
e endgültige Grün-
on und Einführung
orstandes wird für
s erwartet.

daß die zum Teil
Zeit bestehenden
einheitliche Ver-
anstreben sollten,
ieses Dachverband
uch weil keine der
ionen des ökologi-
ertreter des ökolo-
gieren kann und
pen nicht diesen
n wollen, ist es für
ch bundesweit zu-

ben betrachten sie
h den Richtlinien
lie politische Arti-
nd Überwachung
zeichens und die
n Erzeuger, Ver-
Finanzieren sollen
n aus einem be-
er Mitglieder. Die
entspricht in we-
undstützen:
odenfruchtbarkeit
, Humusanreiche-
Räumung uner-
zen!
in durch Stärkung
rfähigkeit, gesun-
kheiten und Tier-

althergebrachten
irtschaft, die Ent-
if natürlicher Ba-
id zwar bei selbst-
ht auf Blauschö-
rbinsäure,
den Dachverband
nen Regionalver-
sitionen über-
and und A.N.O.G.
für naturnahen
Feldfruchtanbau



Diese Winzer aus der gesamten Bundesrepublik trafen sich in Guntersblum, um die Gründung eines „Dachverbandes ökologisch arbeitender Winzer“ vorzubereiten.

Bild: Kämper

Die Verhandlungen über diese Träger-
schaft führt der in Guntersblum gewählte
kommissarische Vorstand, dem folgende
Winzer angehören; Uwe Hoffmann (Jo-

hannisberg/Rheingau), Karlheinz Hille-
brecht (Ottersheim/Pfalz), Arndt Werner
(Ingelheim/Rheinhessen) und Rudolf
Trossen (Kinheim/Kindel/Mosel).

In harmony with nature

Ecological balance

Precautionary principle

Biodiversity

Resource protection

Climate protection

GMO-free

Economic success

Social acceptability

Ecological wine culture

1991

Council Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91 (first international organic regulation)





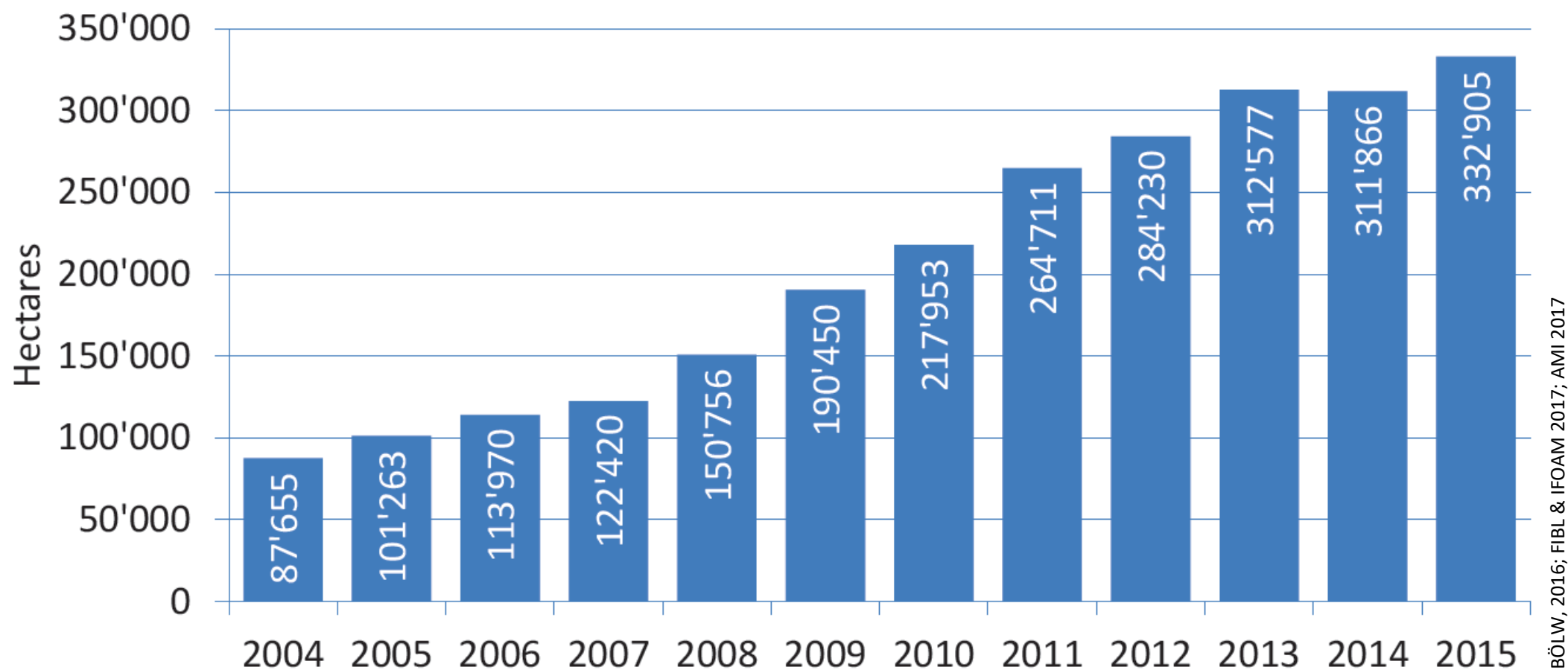
2016



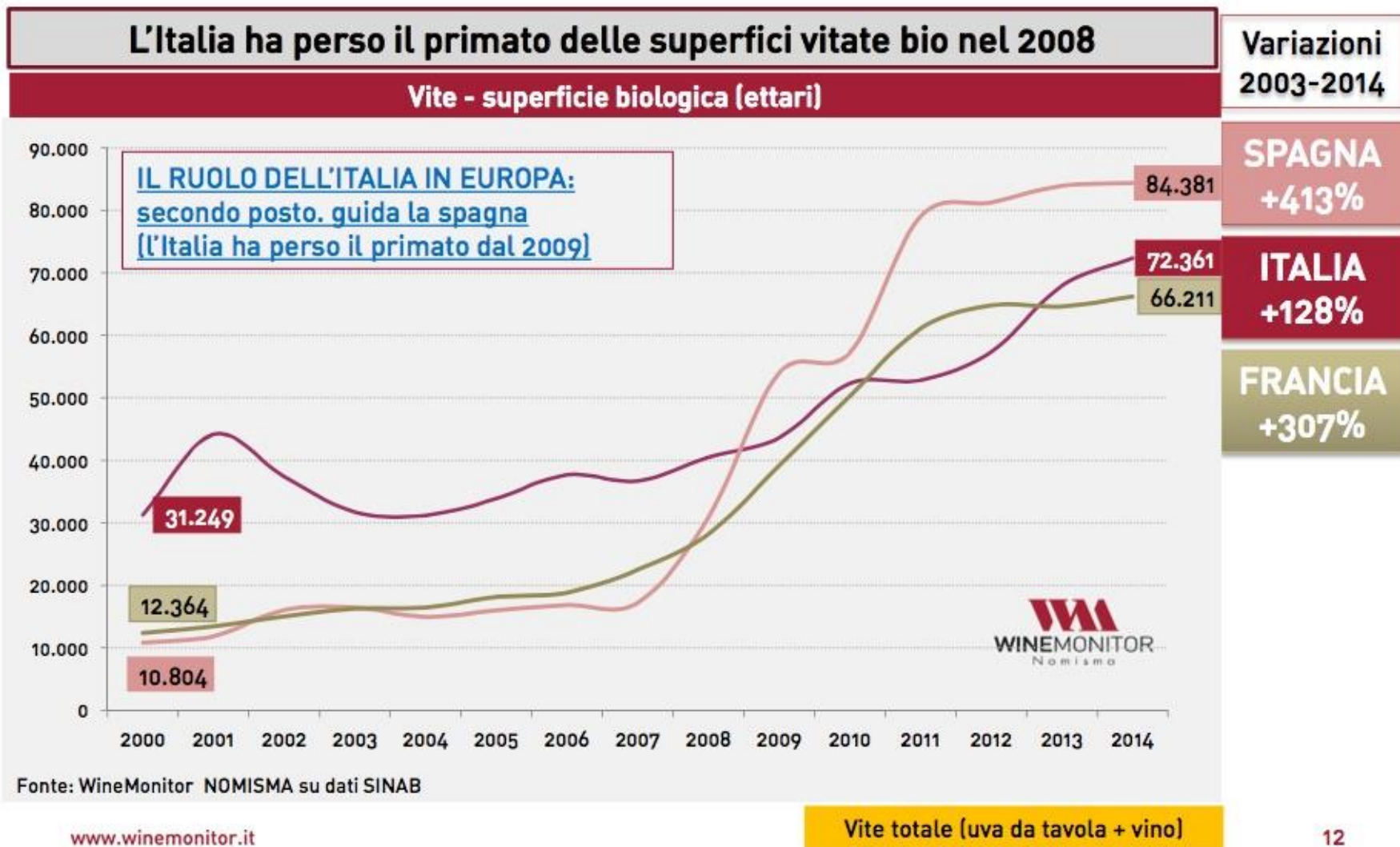
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



Ecological vineyards (ca. 333.000 ha / 293.000 ha in Europe)



Superficie vite biologica in Italia



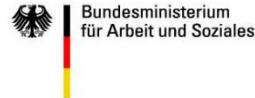


source: researchgate.net

BIO DIVERSITY CHECK

Ein Projekt des
Global Nature Fund, der
Bodensee-Stiftung und ECOVIN

2012-2014



2015-2018



PARTNERSHIP FOR **BIO**DIVERSITY

GERMANY • PORTUGAL • SPAIN • TURKEY



What actually happend in the project

Knowledge exchange between the partner organisations 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.

Development of training and analysis modules to train winegrowers in the systematic analysis of their effects.

Biodiversity Check, Biodiversity Action Plan BAP

Fact sheet,
Identification guide,
Educational videos

Fact Sheet

BIODIVERSITY PROTECTION IN VITICULTURE IN EUROPE

WHAT IS BIODIVERSITY

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.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

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:

- Soil formation
- Maintenance of the hydrological cycle
- Nutrient cycling
- Erosion control
- Pest and disease regulation
- Climate regulation
- Pollination
- Carbon sequestration

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

POSITIVE IMPACTS OF BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT IN THE VINEYARD

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.

To ensure a biodiverse vineyard environment, it is key to conserve the habitat and species within. A balanced and natural vineyard environment, with a diverse agro-ecosystem of plants and animals, enhances the grape and wine production in the long term. Almost all evolved animal and plant species related to the natural viticultural landscape benefit the farmers, for example, by combating pests and providing a rich soil and humus to the vine plant. To provide these benefits, the farm area has to be managed in a way that enhances the botanical and faunistic components. In the following we highlight some key management elements for enhancing biodiversity:



GRAPE VARIETIES

Genetic diversity is always very valuable. In some countries, genetic diversity has been the basis for the development of blended wines. These wines have balanced profiles, gathering the best characteristics of each variety. Preserving a high number of varieties – some very old and resilient – also has a high environmental benefit, as a genetic variety is ensured. In a changing climate this will provide a good source for adaptation measures.

DRY STONE WALLS

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.



COVER CROPS

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

flowers etc. contribute to the sustainable management of the crop as it attracts

beneficial organisms, which prey on pest species and therefore reduce the need for spraying pesticides. Cover crops also improve the soil by fertilizing it, reducing soil erosion, and can be reused as mulch, which has similar beneficial properties.



HEDGEROWS

Lines of shrubs and trees are important elements of agricultural biodiversity. They diversify the landscape and provide habitats 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.



BIOLOGICAL PEST CONTROL

Cover 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 grapevine pests, through parasitism or predation. In the same way, the implementation of nest boxes allows some insectivorous birds to remain in vineyards, contributing to the reduction of grapevine pests as well.

PORTUGAL

Topic "Business and Biodiversity

Company "Duorum Vinhos

What was the problem? "The company wanted to develop a new vineyard, in a field located inside a classified Natura 2000 area. The presence of several endangered species of "birds of prey", required a detailed incidence assessments of the site regarding birdlife. The conservation of these birds was made a priority and there therefore was a big challenge on how to cultivate the vines while ensuring an effective protection of the habitat and species.

How was it solved? "The company implemented an extensive set of impact mitigation and biodiversity promotion actions which were detailed in a Biodiversity Conservation Plan and were monitored. The monitoring results were reported annually as a voluntary commitment under the Portuguese state program "Business and Biodiversity". During the process, the presence of Oenanthe leucura (common name "chasco preto" or "Port wine little bird") was discovered and a further management process to protect this specie, as well, was developed. This specie is now the „face“ of one of Duorum Vinhos top wines, depicting the bird on its bottle's labeling.

Results "The Company is successfully producing top quality wines with an exporting profile, while preserving priority species and sensitive characteristics of the countryside.

Investment and benefit obtained "A big investment was made in the conservation actions and evaluation of its impacts. The benefits were primarily for nature, but there was also a benefit for the company, who developed stronger sale arguments and new market opportunities.

References

" <http://www.duorum.pt/sustentabilidade/default.aspx?title=sustentabilidade&idioma=en#>

SPAIN

Topic "Biological control with bats

Company "Bodegas Enguera / Valencia

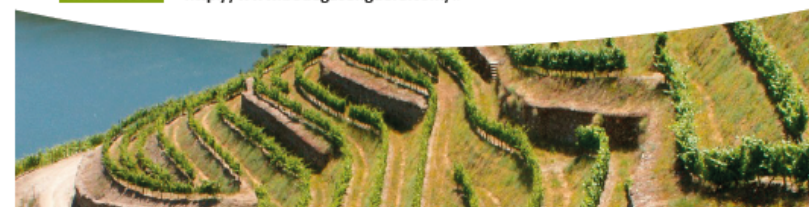
What was the problem? "Grape moth (Lobesia botrana) is a common pest in vineyards. It is a micro moth (Lepidoptera) that harms the grapes. It has been traditionally controlled by spraying chemicals, and lately using pheromones confusion, the latter being a much more environmental-friendly approach but still needing an annual investment.

How was it solved? "Bodegas Enguera decided to install bat refuges around their vineyards in order to control grape moth populations in a more environmentally-friendly way but also with a lower cost. Pheromone traps were kept as a control, and once the bat refuges were installed, no more Lobesia specimens were captured on the traps. This pest was therefore entirely controlled thanks to the bat populations established in the vineyard.

Results "The installation of more than 200 bat refuges has been successful in the control of a common pest in vineyards, with a low investment and very low maintenance cost in the long-term.

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

References " <http://www.bodegasenguera.com/#>



Different levels of getting farmers involved

Identification Guide



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

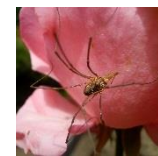
Aim: show vine-growers that not all animals (or plants) they see in the vineyards are bad

Focus: Beneficials




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

Further information on pests and invasive species





Educational videos


 YouTube ^{DE}


Partnerschaft zum Schutz der Biologischen Vielfalt im WEinbau


ANMELDEN



Start


Trends


Abos


Mediathek


Verlauf




Die europäische Partnerschaft zum Schutz der Biologischen Vielfalt im Weinbau
Alle wiedergeben

Partnerschaft zum Schutz der Biologischen Vielfalt im Weinbau in Europa

17 Videos • 1.840 Aufrufe • Zuletzt am 22.08.2018 aktualisiert


1



Die europäische Partnerschaft zum Schutz der Biologischen Vielfalt im Weinbau
3:49

Global Nature Fund


2



Die Grüne Weinbox – eine biodiversitätsfreundliche Alternative
2:06

Global Nature Fund


3



Fässer aus heimischen Wäldern – ein Plus für die Biologische Vielfalt
1:49

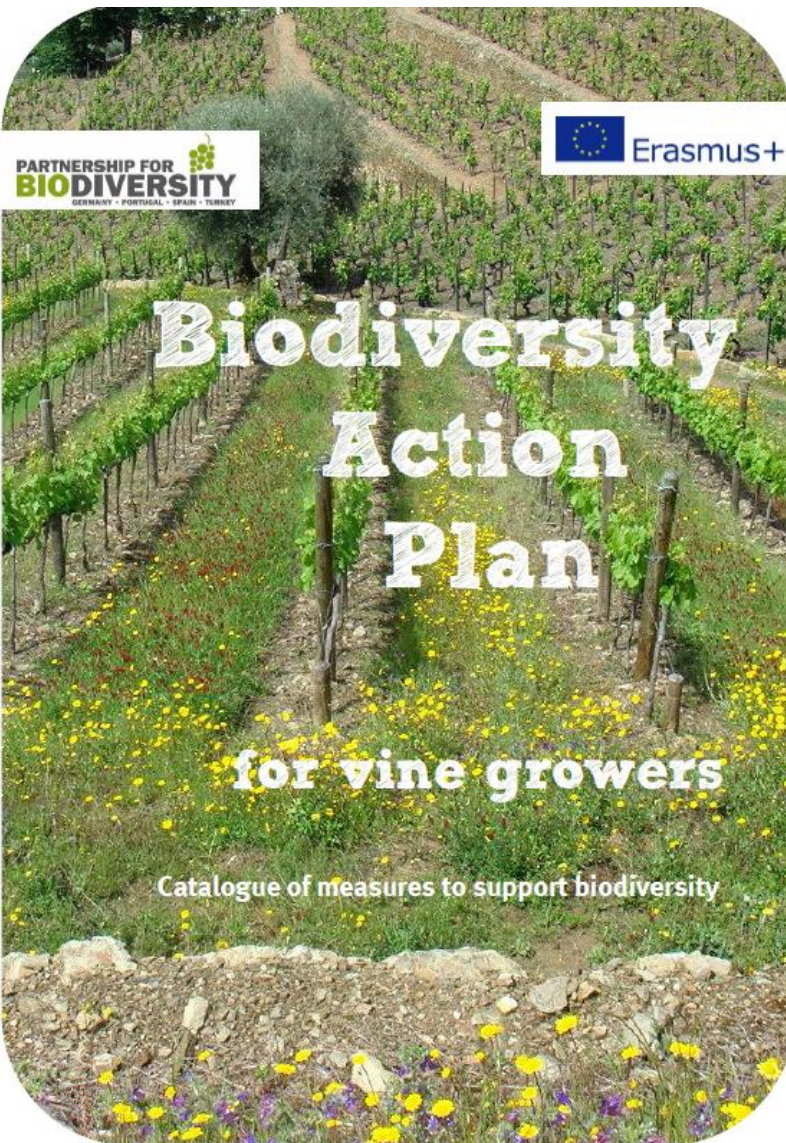
Global Nature Fund

4



Seit 25 Jahren kein Dünger – Biodiversität und Begrünungsmanagement
Seit 25 Jahren

Global Nature Fund



Instruction for the development of the Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP)

The BAP includes 110 small and larger measures. For each measure, a specific goal is determined, the measure described, and an indicator or key figure identified. In some cases the measure is fulfilled if a * yes * can be given, for others it is necessary to reach a certain number or proportion. The latter can be done in three stages.

The BAP is structured into 8 sections. Section 1 is mostly fulfilled when you apply this action plan. For the other sections, such as the cultivation and production in the vineyard, ecological infrastructures etc. the implementation of some of the measures will take more effort – but will also have a greater benefit for biodiversity.

1. Step - Where am I? Mark all actions that are already being implemented in your winery and tick them in the baseline column. There will be a few in each farm. Congratulations, you have already achieved this much.
2. Step - Everything is possible, but nothing has to be: The conditions for implementing the measures differ between wineries and depend on the region, company structure and history. Of the 110 measures, only a number might be applicable and useful for wineries and vinegrowers over Europe. Mark all measures that can additionally be carried out on your farm. This defines your starting position.
3. Step - Determine the measures you want to implement and also the year of implementation. Depending on the extent and baseline, two to five measures per year can be sufficient. With 10 to 15 measures, you can achieve a lot for sustainability and biodiversity in five years.
4. Step - It does not have to hurt! Start with "low hanging grapes", measures which convince you of their success and impact. Take enough time for more difficult measures, if necessary, go step by step.
5. Step - Review: At the end of a year, check if and which measures have been implemented and which are still in realization. Maybe you have to readjust the schedule or the way the action is implemented. If necessary, measures which cannot be implemented must be replaced by another one.
6. Step - Inform your customers and guests about your biodiversity measures in your annual letter, invoices etc. and thus fulfill some measures in section 8.

→ The BAP also exists as an excel file and can be downloaded on the homepages of the partners (see last page)



Area of activity	Goal	Measures to promote biodiversity	Indicators Key figure	What must be achieved
3	Ecological infrastructures in the vineyard / ecological compensation areas			
43	Compensation of adverse impacts on bio-diversity	Integrate habitats into existing planning's, get support from specialists (biotope network concept)	When identifying and designing ecological infrastructure we work together with local nature protection groups and/or local authorities.	Yes / No Yes
44	Contribution to biotope network	Preserve and promote linear structural elements	We promote linear structural elements at the ends of rows, edges or in the middle of area planted with vine. This indicator can be accomplished by implementing one or all of the following measures: — Inside or at the border of the vineyard we have hedgerows/bushes planted with native vegetation.	Meter pro ha vineyard area 3 9 15
45	Preserve and promote punctual structural elements	We promote punctual structural elements at the edge regions or in the middle of the vineyard area. This indicator can be reached by implementing one or all of the following measures: — Isolated native tall trees — Isolated, small bosks suitable for breeding	30m² area up to 5 ha vineyard area	1 3 5
46	Preserve and promote areal structural elements	Our winery preserves long-term fallow/set-aside areas.	% of the total areas of the farm	5% 10%
47		To the winery belong extensively used areas (extensive meadows, orchards....).	% of the total areas of the farm	5% 10%
48	Connect habitats to allow movements of animals	We establish new structural elements in order to connect existing elements of the biotop network in and around our vineyards.	Yes / No	Yes
49	Protect sensitive areas or habitats adjacent to vineyards	We work carefully in vineyard areas adjacent to protected areas or to streams, rivers etc. For example by carrying out plant protection and fertilisation measures only at a minimum distance of 5 meters or by using special application machines ("Überzeilentchnik").	Yes / No	Yes
50	Measures to support / protect species	Preserve and promote bats	We preserve artificial water mines + natural caves in our farm, as they are preferential places for shelter/nesting of bats.	Yes / No Yes
51		Inside or near vineyards we have installed bat boxes.	Number per ha	1 2 3
52		On our farm, we perform an assessment of bat population with local experts or nature conservation groups.	Yes / No	Yes

Subect Areas of the BAP

1. Strategy and management
2. Cultivation and production in the vineyard
3. Ecological structures in the vineyard / priority areas
4. Harvest and oenology
5. Sales / logistic
6. Energy / water Management
7. Marketing / communication



The Biodiversity Action Plan is mandatory for ECOVIN members since 2019

„Based on the experiences with the ECOVIN farms, Biodiversity Action plans are drawn up in banana and pineapple cultivation in Costa Rica and the Dominican Republic, raspberry cultivation in Mexico, coffee cultivation in Colombia, cocoa cultivation in Ghana, the cultivation of spices in India and the cultivation of Fruit and vegetables implemented in Germany and the EU“



For more information visit → www.business-biodiversity.eu/en/biodiversity-in-viticulture



today...





**Thank you very
much for you
attention!**

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