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Vitinnov
Viticulture Transfert Innovation



**PROJET COOPÉRATIF AVEC L'ASSISTANCE D'UNE SOCIÉTÉ
SPÉCIALISÉE DANS LE MONTAGE DE PROJET ET LA RECHERCHE DE
PARTENAIRES EN EUROPE : L'EXEMPLE DU PROJET BIODIVINE**
*BUILDING AN INTERNATIONAL PROJECT WITH THE
ASSISTANCE OF A COMPANY SPECIALIZED IN ORGANIZING
EUROPEAN PROJECTS*

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VITINOV**





INTRODUCTION : OIV DEFINITIONS

SUSTAINABLE VITI-VINI CULTURE (Resolution CST 2008)

« Global initiative in terms of grape production and processing systems, integrating the economic sustainability of the structures and territories concerned, the obtainment of quality products, the requirements of precision viticulture, the risks for the environment, the safety of products and the health of consumers, and the promotion of the related heritage, historical, cultural, ecological and regional values »



VITIVINICULTURAL “TERROIR (VITI 2010)

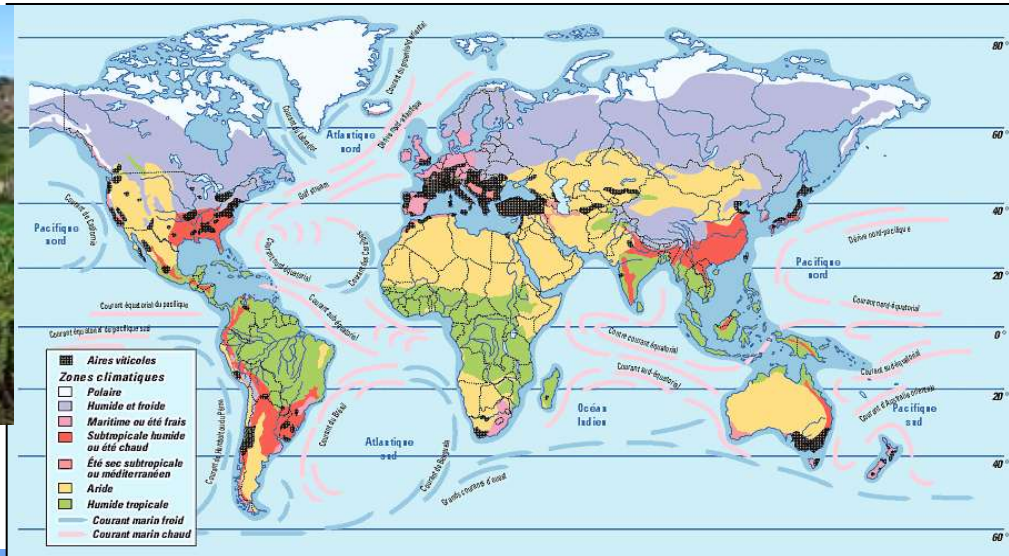
Vitivinicultural “terroir” is a concept which refers to an area in which collective knowledge of the interactions between the identifiable physical and biological environment and applied vitivinicultural practices develops, providing distinctive characteristics for the products originating from this area. “Terroir” includes specific soil, topography, climate, landscape characteristics and biodiversity features.



PAYSAGES DE BIODIVERSITE



Chili





BIODIVERSITY STAKE

World Biodiversity



Mammifères
4200
connu à 95%



Oiseaux
9200
connu à 98%



Reptiles et amphibiens
10400
connu à 95%



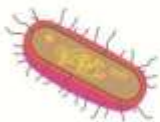
Poissons
19 000
21 000 au total



Insectes et arthropodes
870 000
5 à 30 millions au total



Invertébrés
130 000
> 1 million au total



Micro-organismes
35 000
?



Plantes inférieures
80 000
300 000 au total

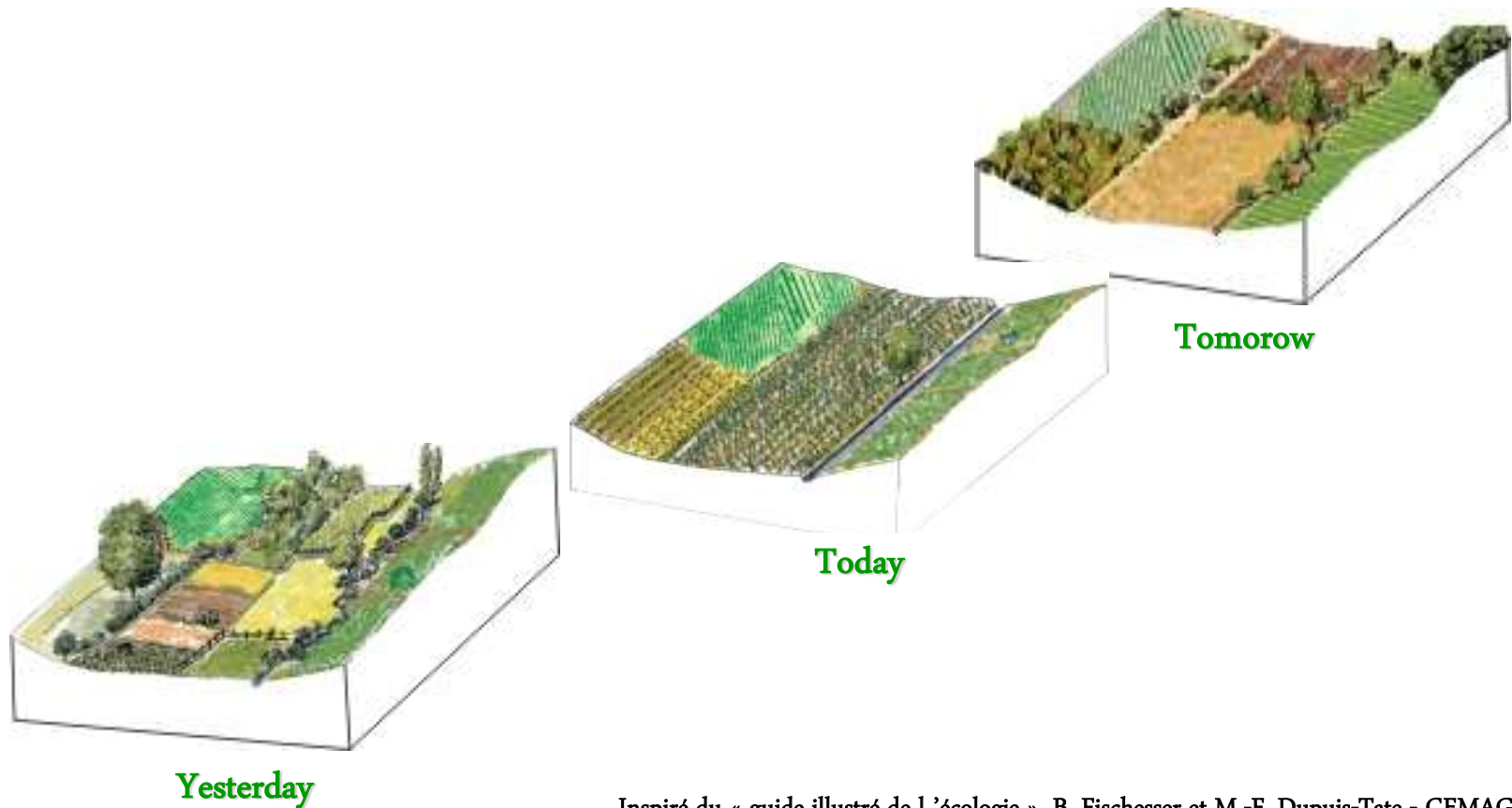


Plantes supérieures
250 000
300 millions au total



24/05/2012 May 14th
2009

The TERROIR: A Cultural Ecosystem



Inspiré du « guide illustré de l'écologie », B. Fischesser et M.-F. Dupuis-Tate - CEMAGREF Editions

Overview

*LIFE +
Nature and Biodiversity 2009*



“Agriculture is often pinpointed
as a major responsible for
biodiversity loss”

**Aim of the project:
Demonstrating
functional biodiversity
in viticulture landscapes**

Duration: Sept 15, 2010 - Dec 31, 2014

Budget

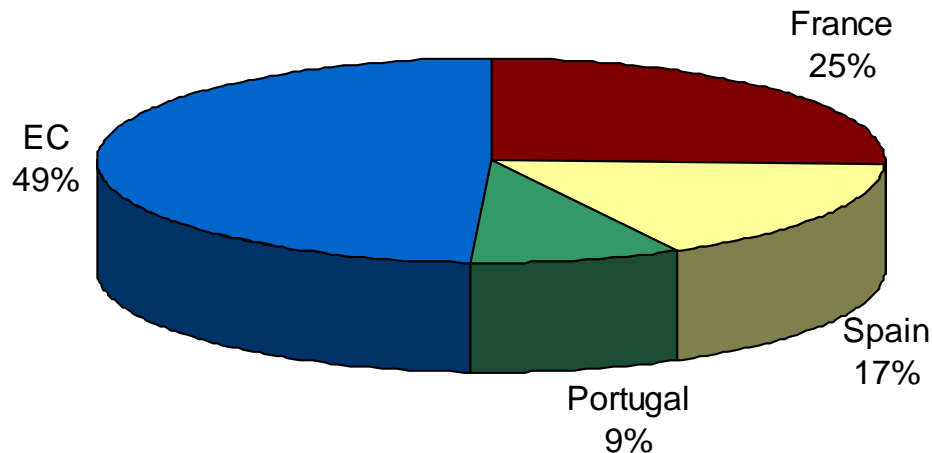
Total budget

1.951.043 €

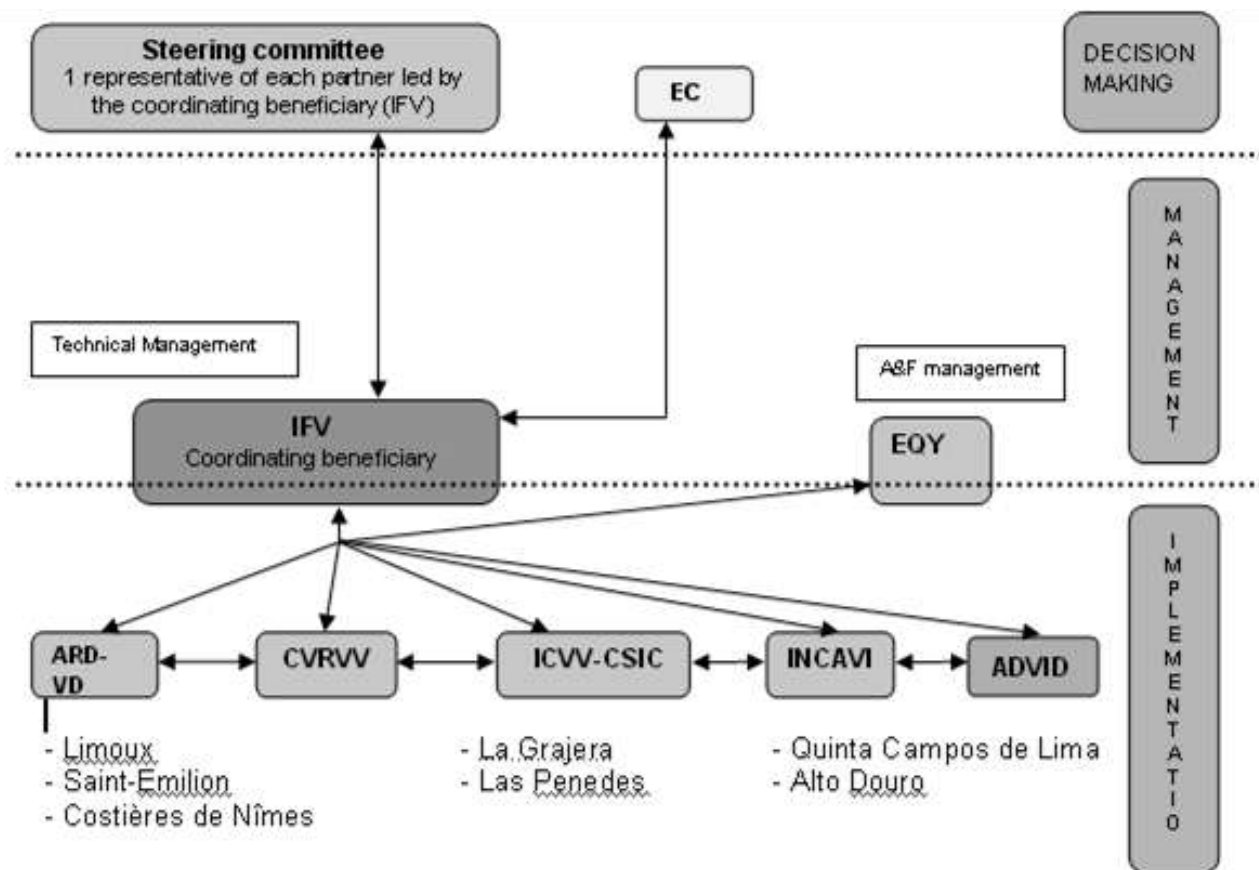
EC subsidy

959.523 €

49,2 %



Organization





BIODIVINE PROJECT OBJECTIVES

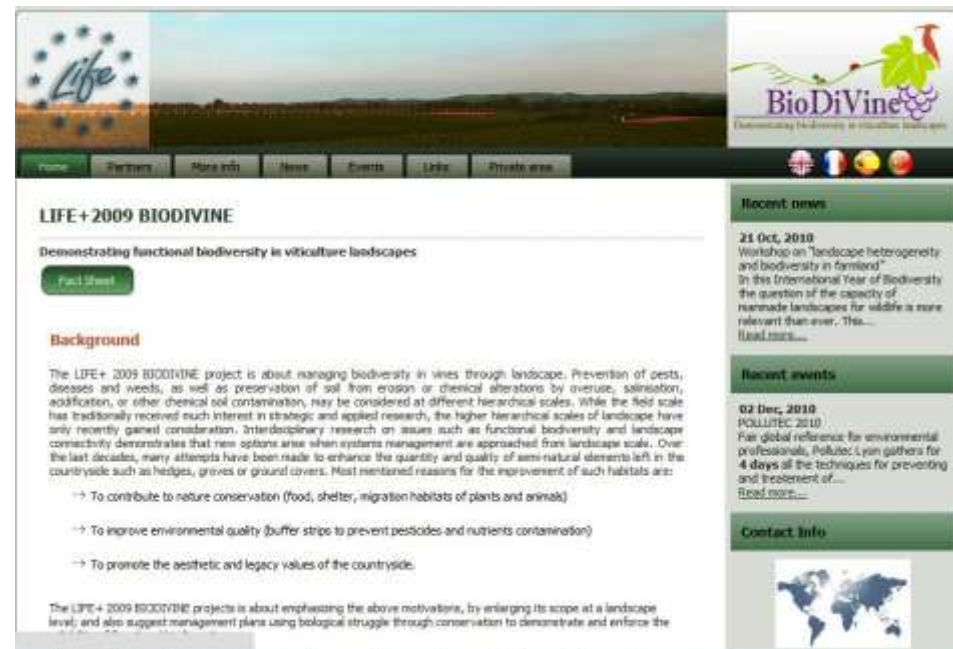
Introduction of semi-natural spaces (with grass and flowered, hedges, low walls, terraces etc.)

- Study and rating of the biodiversity arthropods (method RBA)

- birds and mammals

- microbiological

- floristic





EXPERIMENTAL SITES

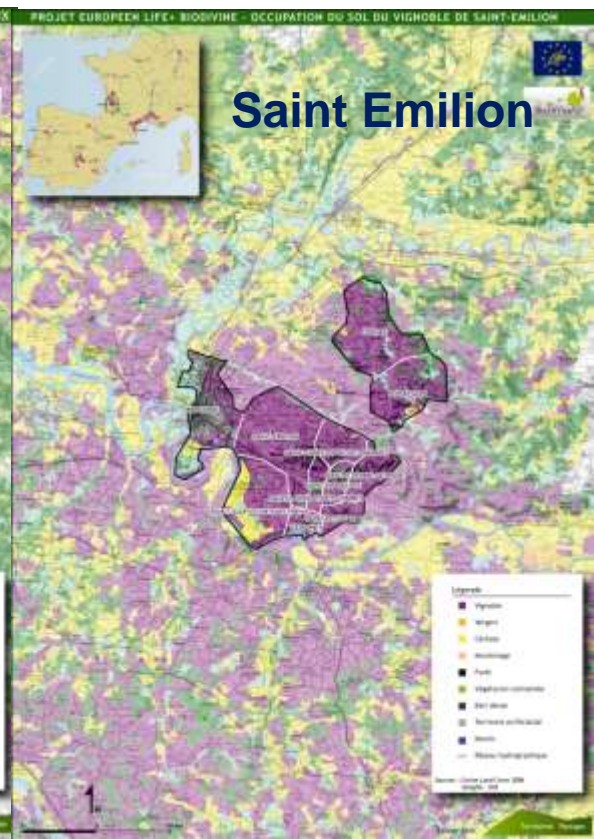
The project focuses on the management of six experimental sites (appellations of Saint-Emilion, Limoux and Costières de Nîmes in France, the Douro in Portugal and the Rioja and Penedès in Spain) and a reference site, Saumur-Champigny.

+ Burgundy (and Champagne Associate Partner)



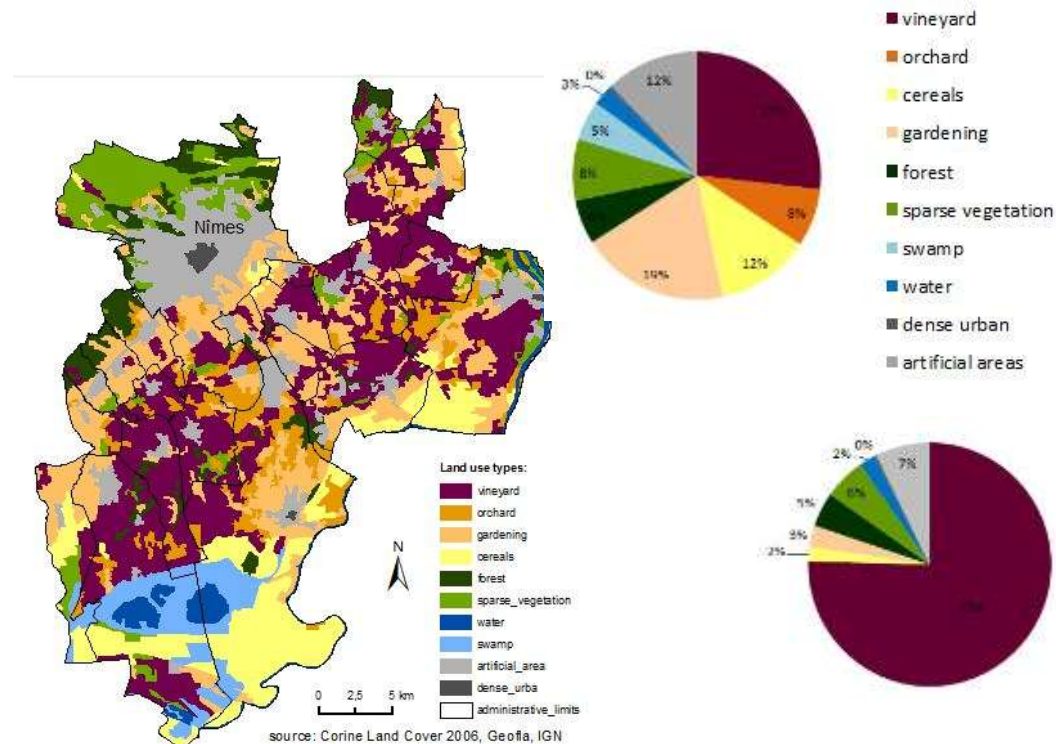


Land use map (France), using the European Corine Land Cover data

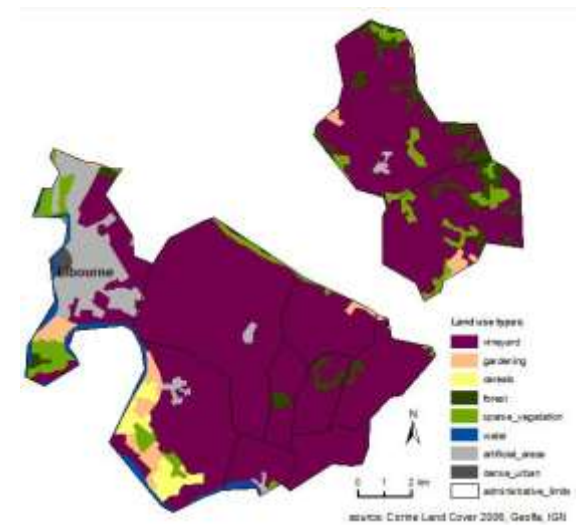


CARTOGRAPHIC EACH SITE AT THE LEVEL OF EACH ZONE ANALYZES

Cards of the occupation of the ground and their respective distributions on names Twyers-side of Costières de Nîmes and St Emilion



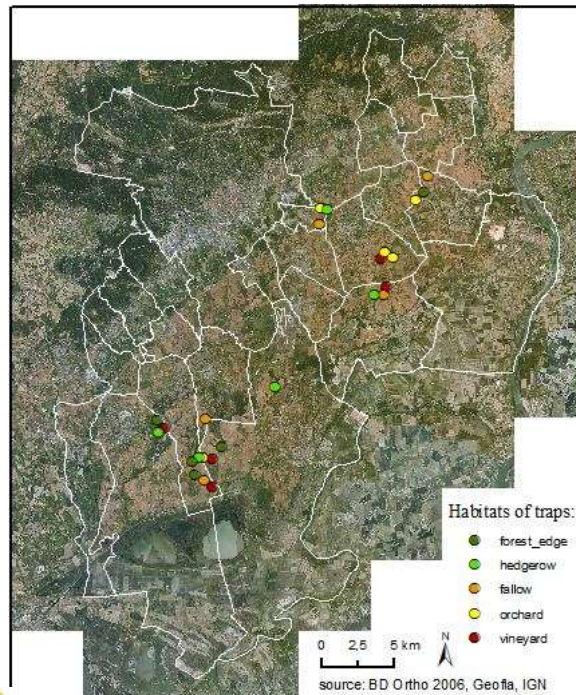
Costières de Nîmes



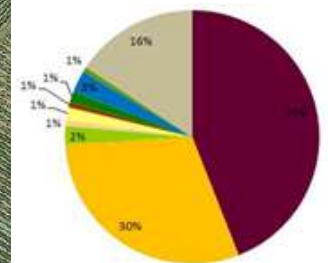
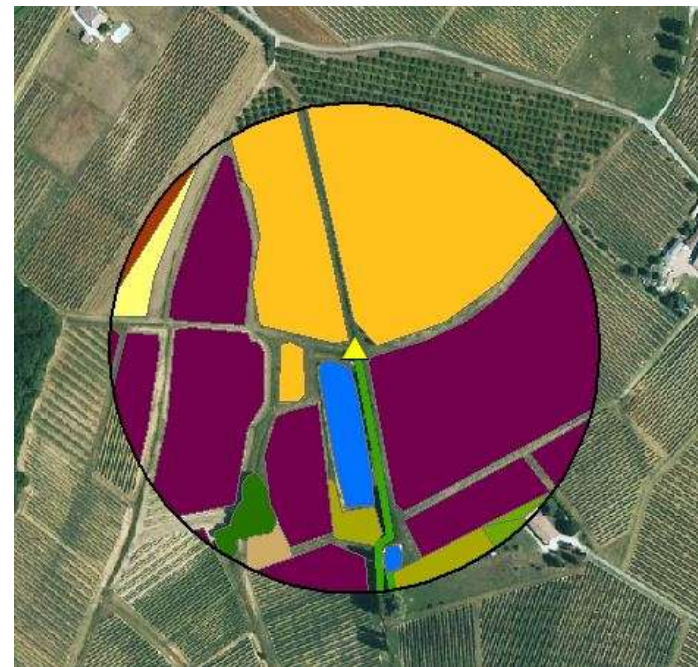
Saint Emilion

LOCAL CARTOGRAPHY (GIS)

● Costières de Nîmes



Localization of the insect traps by habitats

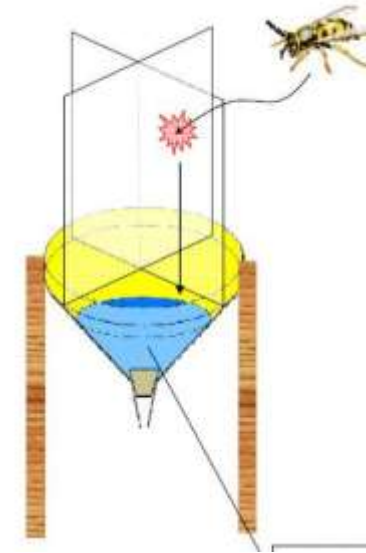


Example of digitalization of the landscape elements around a trap with insects and their distributions

RBA Method

The RBA method, developed in Australia by the arthropods specialists led by Oliver and Beattie (1993), aims at assessing arthropod biodiversity, through a trapping system (combination of “combi” and pitfall), while avoiding the classical taxonomy. Thus, the measurement unit is the “morphospecies”. For several years M. VAN HELDEN has been developing this method in various French wine regions both at landscapes and plot scale.

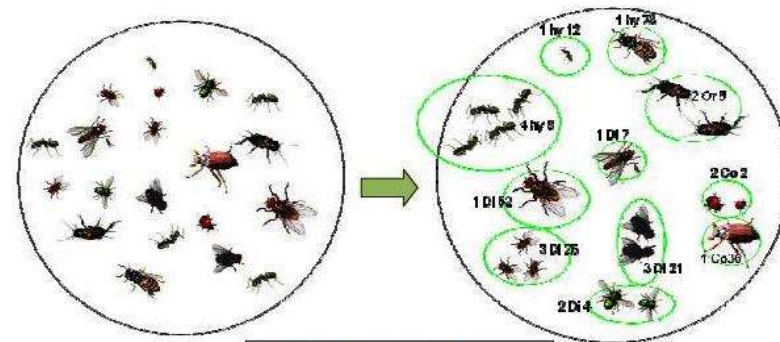
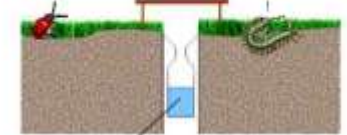
and attraction by the yellow funnel



right) and pest monitoring trap (right) in the field



Pitfall trap : ground arthropods simply fall into the funnel and collection bottle



A raw sample (left) , sorted out in 11 morpho-species (right) and their codes



PERSPECTIVES

Night automatic camera
Observation game/gibier



Collect of seed local





WINENVIRONMENT

Environment savings for vineyard cultivation and wine production



Sat, 01 Oct 2011 19:59:02



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- Demonstration
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Project Presentation

WINENVIRONMENT, a European project, aims to demonstrate ecological innovative techniques and an environmental methodology for vine cultivation and wine production, which will contribute to the saving of the environment. Vine culture is one of the cultures having the worst impact on the environment. Besides water consumption in the cellar is a major concern for the wine production.

One specific objective of the project is to lower by 20 % the use of phyto sanitary and pesticides products in the vineyard, to increase by 10% the treatment and the recycling of the waste. An other specific objective is to decrease the use of water in the cellar by 30%.

Considering that in average it is necessary to use 5 l of water to produce 1 l of wine and that the European wine production is around 178 M hl in 2007, the saving in water consumption could theoretically reach 267 M hl.

A third objective is to contribute to the implementation of an environment methodology by European winegrowers. The Vignerons Independants de France (VIF) association has developed and is implementing a specific environmental methodology called "**QUALENVI**", which will be validated during the project through 15 specific demonstrations and workshops in Europe.

If you are interested by the technologies and methodology tested within the WINENVIRONMENT project, please contact our helpdesks:

Lower the use of pesticides

Lower by 20 % the use of phyto sanitary and pesticides products in the vineyard.

Increase recycling

Increase by 10% the treatment and the recycling of the waste.

Decrease water use

Decrease the use of water in the cellar by 30%.

Winenvironment poster



PDF document (0.55 MB)





E-VITICLIMATE

www.eviticlimate.eu



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E-VitiClimate aims at addressing the current challenges that climate change poses for European wine producers. Changes in temperatures and rainfalls are already transforming the European vineyard rhythm and state. Considering the socio-economical stakes of viticulture for Europe, wine producers need to be fully aware of the impacts of these changes on the whole viticulture sector and to adapt their techniques accordingly.

It is necessary for viticulture technicians to be trained massively in Europe to spread new techniques and ideas about wine production. **E-VitiClimate** provides an interactive platform of information on climate change and viticulture where the viticulture technicians have access to two training modules. Module 1 presents the climate change process globally, its effects on the European vineyard and adaptation techniques (irrigation techniques, genetic adaptation, ...). Module 2 details the required adaptation to local ecology, examples and guidelines.





CONCLUSION

The biodiversity is one of the components of the “construction” of the terroirs. It is important to know it and take it into account in the wine techniques and of landscape installations. We wish that project **BIODIVINE** will make it possible to formalize methodologies of study applicable to all the world vineyards.

- **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

We thank all those investing in the project BioDiVine, particularly local resource persons who ensure the smooth running of the project:

- In Alto Douro: Cristina Carlos and Fernando Alves
- In Penedes: Josep Torrento Marselles
- In La Rioja: Fernanda Ruiz-Larrea
- In Saint-Emilion: Lucile Chedorge
- In Costières de Nîmes: Marina de Cecco and Elian Salançon
- In Limoux: Richard Planas



Thank you for your attention