

# Results of questionnaires Flavescence dorée (Techniciens)

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# ■ Introduction – “*Professional questionnaire*”

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## Question 1. *Knowledge on the vector and the disease*

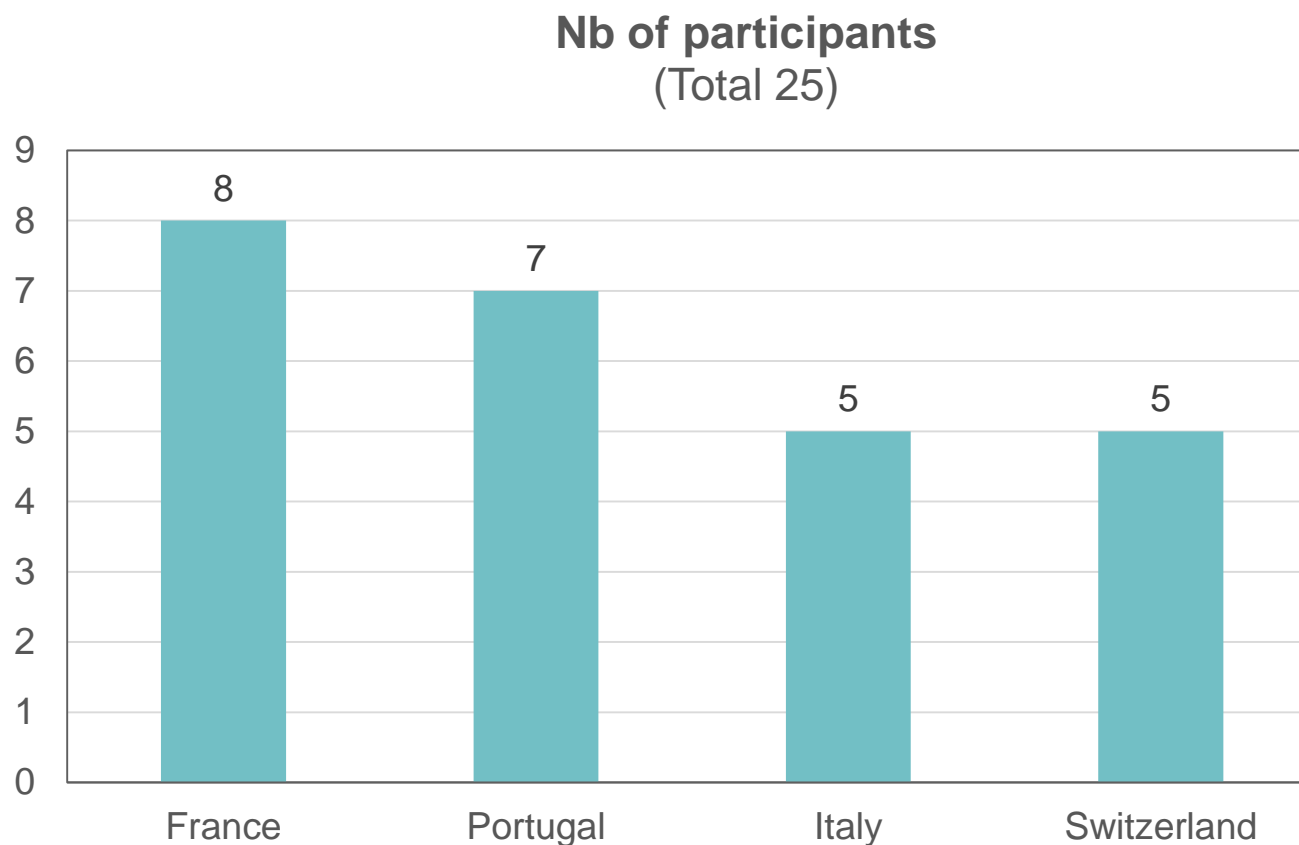
## Question 2. *Control measures*

## Question 3. *Presence of the FD in the vineyards*

## Question 4. *Generals questions*



## ■ Introduction – “Professional questionnaire”



This synthesis is not sufficiently representative of the main european regions affected by FD



## ■ Question 1. *Knowledge on the vector and the disease*

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- The winegrowers are generally well trained and they are able to recognize the symptoms in the field
- They have technical information but only few winegrowers are able to detect the different life stages of *S. titanus*
- Only those who have an higher education are able to recognize the vector and to conduct field surveys





## ■ Question 2. Control measures

- The national plans for the application of the mandatory control measures (MCM) are being followed:
  - **Control strategy against *S. titanus*** (2-3 applications with synthetic pyrethroids, neonicotinoids, oxadiazines).
  - **Uproot of symptomatic plants**
  - Use of **certified material with phytosanitary passport** or treated by **thermotherapy**
- The winegrowers who applied the MCM are aware of the insecticides registered, but as the majority are not under organic, they are not aware of which organic insecticides are registered
- The growers have confidence on the official services in charge for FD and *S. titanus* surveys and for the implementation of the MMC plans
- *S. titanus* monitoring is made in different ways, depending in the country.

Surveys should be continued in further years, with critical evaluation of the effects achieved by the implementation of the MCM



### ■ Question 3. Presence of the FD in the vineyards

- The presence of the FD is very **different between the regions** concerned and consequently isn't possible to compare situations. However, it looks that the pressure of *S. titanus* / FD is **linked to climatic conditions**. *Ex. In Portugal, neighboring regions - Douro with lower presence / V. Verdes with higher presence of FD.*
- **Different variety sensibility:** Chardonnay, Gamay, Mauzac, Trebbiano and Malvasia are considered the most susceptible varieties. Merlot is recognized in Switzerland as the less susceptible variety
- The presence of **abandoned vineyards or wild vine regrowth** (rootstock) in the border of vineyards is referred as a problem for the FD control
- **Typology of growers** ("older" or "part-time"), is one of the issues appointed, with impact on the effective control of the disease/vector, since they are not aware of the FD problem



## ■ Question 4. *Generals questions*

- **Lack of information/ dissemination actions/ support to small winegrowers**
- Highlighted the importance of the **assessment** of disease /vector and the **implementation of MCM near small winegrowers**
- **More financial support** for the application of the control strategies (specially to small winegrowers)
- **Improve the coordination of FD management by official services**, gathering support from associations/wine companies
- **Increase penalties** for the producers who don't apply the action plans
- **Increase knowledge** on: biology of the vector, relation FD-plant, alternative hosts and vectors
- **Increase the controls in nurseries**
- Study **alternative control measures** (ex: resistant varieties)
- **Develop quicker and more efficient methods of analysis** of the FD
- Coordinate a **common European strategy to control FD**, organizing a network for the diffusion of the results obtained
- **Financial support of research programs**

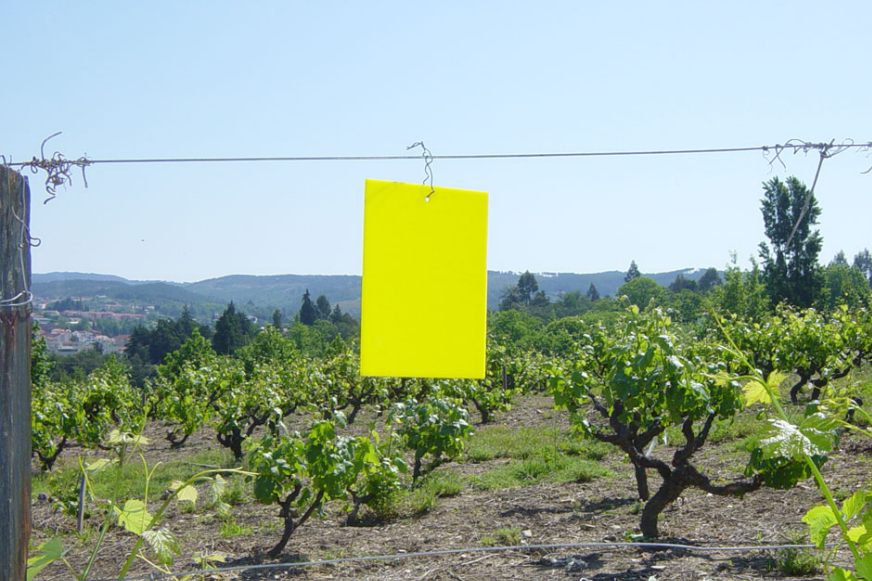


## ■ Conclusions

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- The mandatory measures are being applied, but improvements must be done on **the assessment** and on **early detection methods**, since monitoring and surveillance of FD and *Scaphoideus titanus* are critical in control of the disease
- **Need to increase penalties** for the producers who don't apply the action plans
- Need to improve the control of vegetative material on nurseries
- The management of abandoned vineyard must be done in order to avoid the presence of hosts to *S. titanus*
- Training and disseminations actions are required, specially focused on explaining the consequences of the presence of FD to small growers
- Need to understand better the system disease / plant / vector, in order to find alternatives strategies of controlling *S. titanus*, with less impact to the environment
- More cooperation is needed between official services and others actors (associations, wine industry)
- Need of development of a **European information network on FD**





Thanks for your  
attention!



## ■ Conclusions

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**It is desirable that the association “Liens de la Vigne” promotes the creation of a permanent European information network**

This network should incorporate: research institutes, officials and decision-making of agricultural policy, the wine industry of the regions affected by FD which could be confronted with this disease in the coming years.

This network will be crucial for

- The exchange of monitoring and research data.
- The definition of common tools for monitoring and control.
- The coordination of the action plans.
- The organization of an information strategy at all levels.
- The coordination of research projects for the development of control strategies respectful of the environment and human beings.