

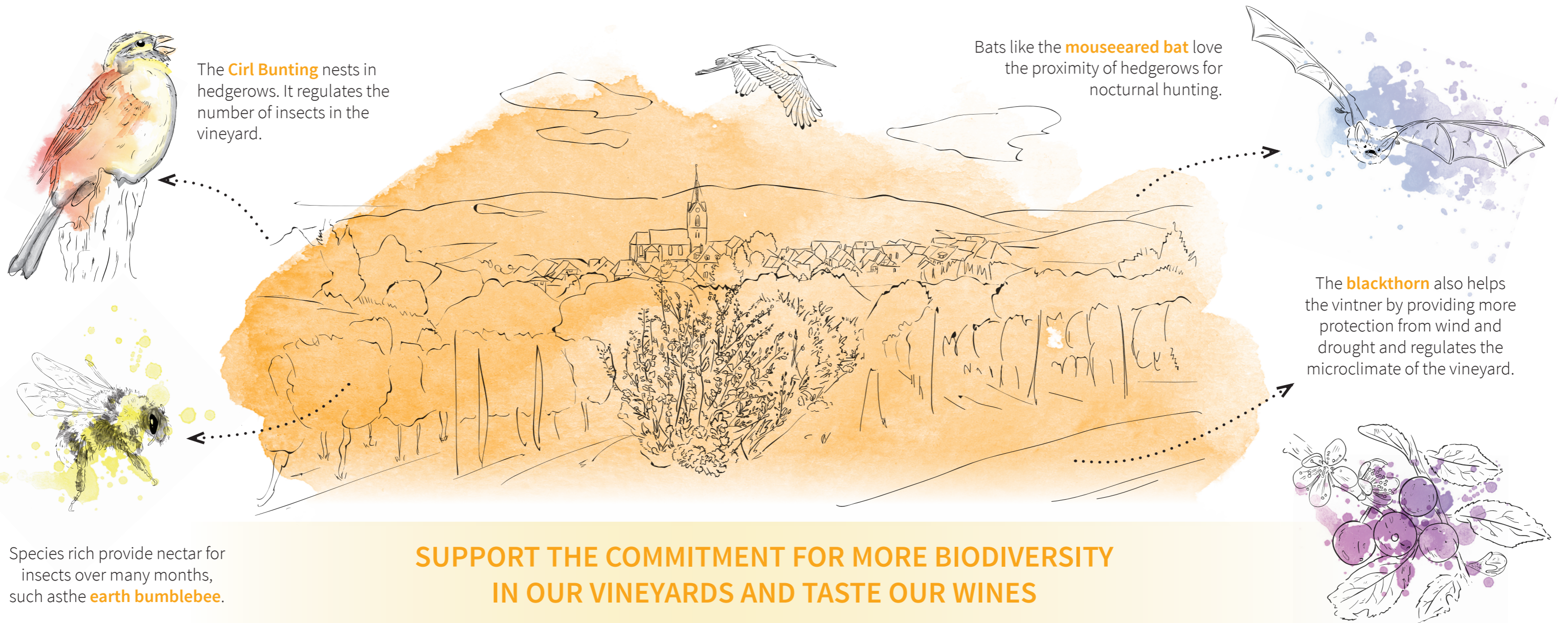
HEDGES FOR MORE BIODIVERSITY!



WHY HEDGES ARE SO IMPORTANT ?

Species-rich hedges, e.g. with the **blackthorn**, are, among other things, “stepping stones” in a biotope network, e.g. for the **curl bunting** and the **mouse eared bat**, natural islands in a monotonous agricultural landscape source for many insects, e.g. the **earth bumblebee**,

and provide a more favourable microclimate. Hedges thus contribute to a natural and functioning ecosystem in the vineyard. In addition, hedges enrich the landscape and create a beautiful cultural landscape in our region.



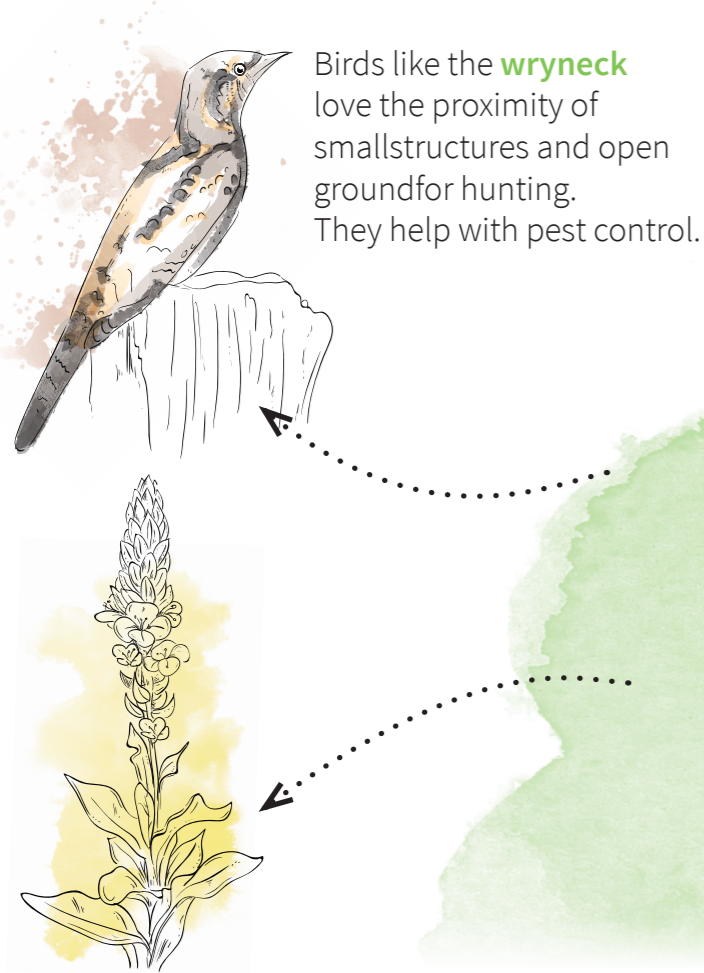
SMALL STRUCTURES FOR BIODIVERSITY!



WHY SMALL STRUCTURES ARE SO IMPORTANT ?

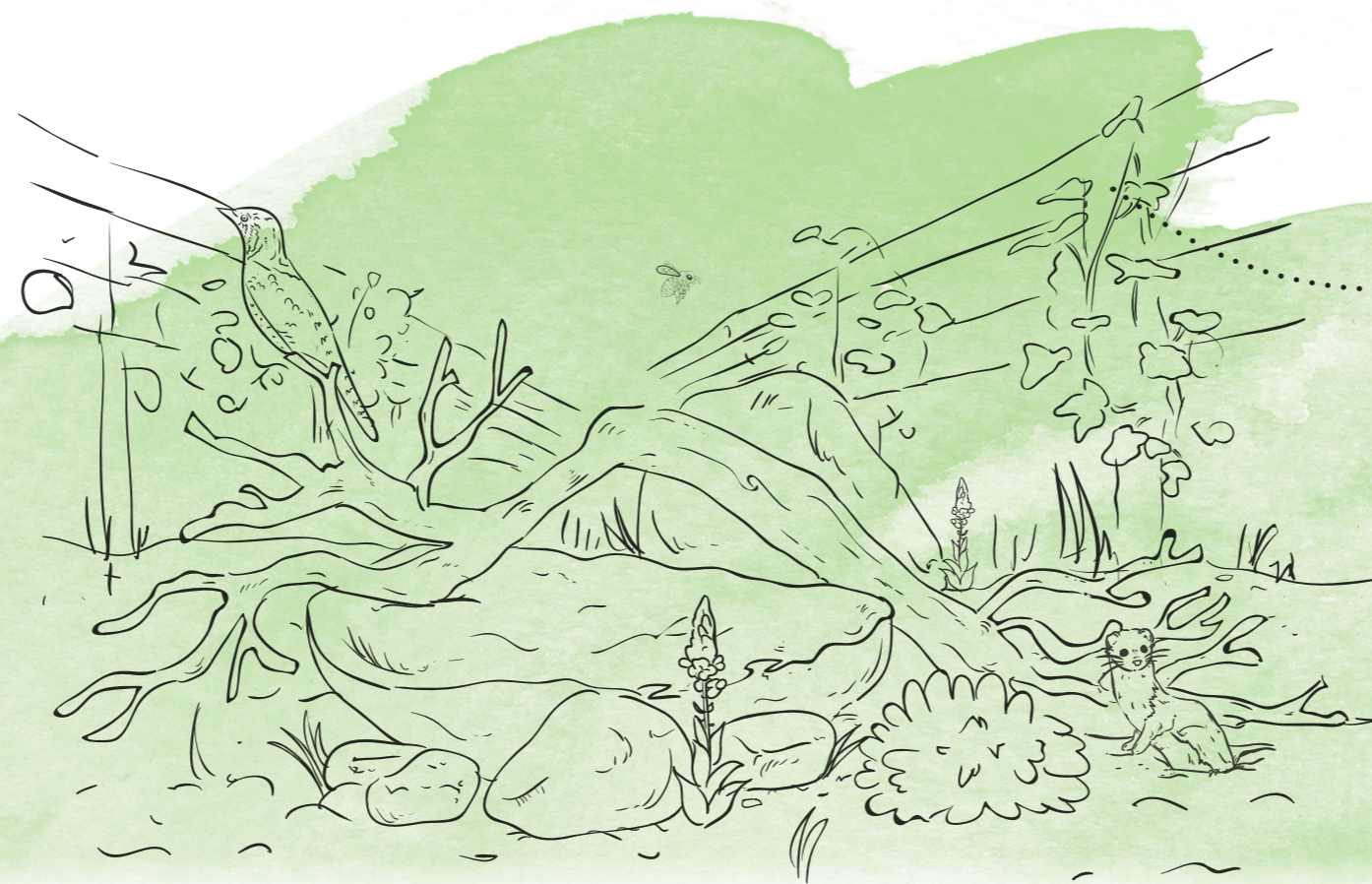
Small structures consisting of stone, wood and sand provide habitats for various plants and animals. Ground-nesting wild bees such as the **sand bee** depend on open ground, bird species such as the **wryneck** find their food more easily. Specialised plant species such as the **mullein** can

grow here, or weasels can find hiding and breeding places. Small structures thus contribute to a natural and functioning ecosystem in the vineyard. In addition, small structures enrich the landscape and create a beautiful cultural landscape in our region.



Birds like the **wryneck** love the proximity of small structures and open ground for hunting. They help with pest control.

A habitat for specialised plant species, such as the **mullein**.



Sand bees nest in sandy, open soil and are important pollinators.



Mammals like the **weasel** depend on small structures and help with mouse regulation.

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FLOWERBEDS FOR MORE BIODIVERSITY!



WHY SPECIES-RICH SEEDING IS SO IMPORTANT ?

A species-rich sowing of native wild plants in the tramlines or in marginal zones of the vines promotes the food supply for beneficial insects with diverse flowers, creates habitats and improves the soil structure. Fast-growing annual species, such as **buckwheat**, serve as placeholders for slow-germinating species. Grasses, such as the **roof grass**, provide pollen for beneficial insects,

stabilise the soil surface and the plant community, and thus ensure passability. Compositae, such as **knapweed**, are a food source for pollinators and legumes, such as **horn clover**, contribute to soil improvement and nutrient supply for the vine.



Annual species such as **buckwheat** serve as placeholders for slowgerminating perennial species and promote soil improvement through deep rooting.

Legumes, such as **horn clover**, enrich the soil with nitrogen and provide pollen and nectar for insects such as the blue butterfly.

Low-competition **grasses** ensured passability, are a valuable habitat and provide food for predatory mites.

The **knapweed** is a valuable food source for pollinators such as the variable bumblebee and other beneficial insects.

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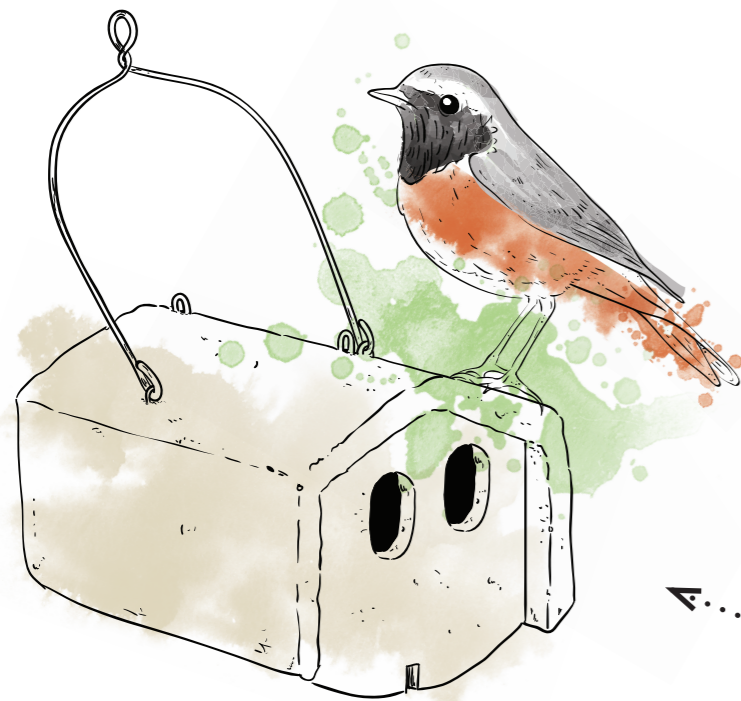
WE CREATE NESTING PLACES!



ALLEVIATE THE HOUSING SHORTAGE!

Each species has its own requirements when it comes to choosing a nesting or retreat site. With mechanisation in viticulture, many such places have disappeared. Old, cave-rich trees or accessible vineyard huts have become

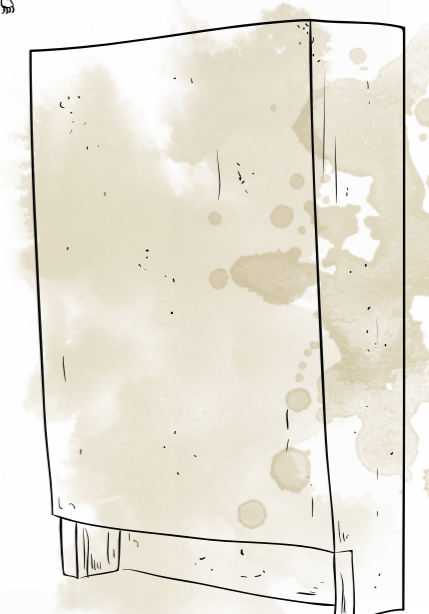
rare. That is why we have installed various nesting aids, e.g. for bats or birds, and thus make a valuable contribution to species conservation.



The **Common redstart** breeds in spacious tree cavities. Special nesting boxes have been developed for this species, which are also used here. This bird species feeds on asctetics and supports the vintner in biological pest control.



Bats such as the **mouseeared** bat also originally raise their young in rock crevices. The nesting aids for them replicate these natural breeding places and are attached to trees here.



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