

I DEVELOP

BIODIVERSITY



VinBiodiv



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VinBiodiv is a **cross-border project** to preserve and develop biodiversity in the vineyards of the Upper Rhine!

To raise awareness and promote **agroecology**, the Ballons des Vosges Regional Natural Park produces **collaborative podcasts** in order to give voice to winemakers who work with nature and biodiversity in the vineyard.



→ MEASURES TO INCREASE BIODIVERSITY

Through a transnational network, VinBiodiv gathers naturalists, professionals from the winegrowing sector, research agencies and institutions to develop biodiversity.

- Conducting the **individual studies** in vineyard estates of Upper-Rhine region
- **Implementing agro-ecological practices** and living spaces for biodiversity (hedges, bushes, nesting boxes)
- Developing a **guide for technical measures** and cultivation practices leading to an improvement of biodiversity

→ EXPERIMENTATION AND EVALUATION

- **Sharing Know-how** and feedback from experimentation
- **Performing experiments** on how biodiversity helps wine production
- **Publishing** first results

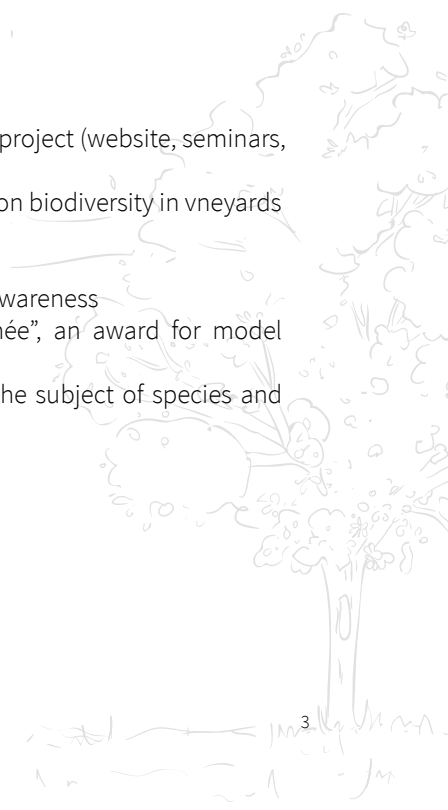
→ DISSEMINATION AND PROMOTION

For professionnals :

- **Broadcasting implemented actions** of the project (website, seminars, workshops)
- Conception of **trilingual training platform** on biodiversity in vineyards

for a larger audience :

- **Communication campaign** to raise public awareness
- **Organisation of a competition**: "Vititrophée", an award for model vineyards regarding biodiversity
- **Development and creation of media** on the subject of species and resource protection



HEDGES FOR MORE BIODIVERSITY!

SUPPORT THE COMMITMENT FOR MORE BIODIVERSITY
IN OUR VINEYARDS AND TASTE OUR WINES

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 **cirl 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.



Species rich provide nectar for insects over many months, such as the **earth bumblebee**.



The **Cirl Bunting** nests in hedgerows. It regulates the number of insects in the vineyard.



Bats like the **mouse eared bat** love the proximity of hedgerows for nocturnal hunting.



The **blackthorn** also helps the vintner by providing more protection from wind and drought and regulates the microclimate of the vineyard.

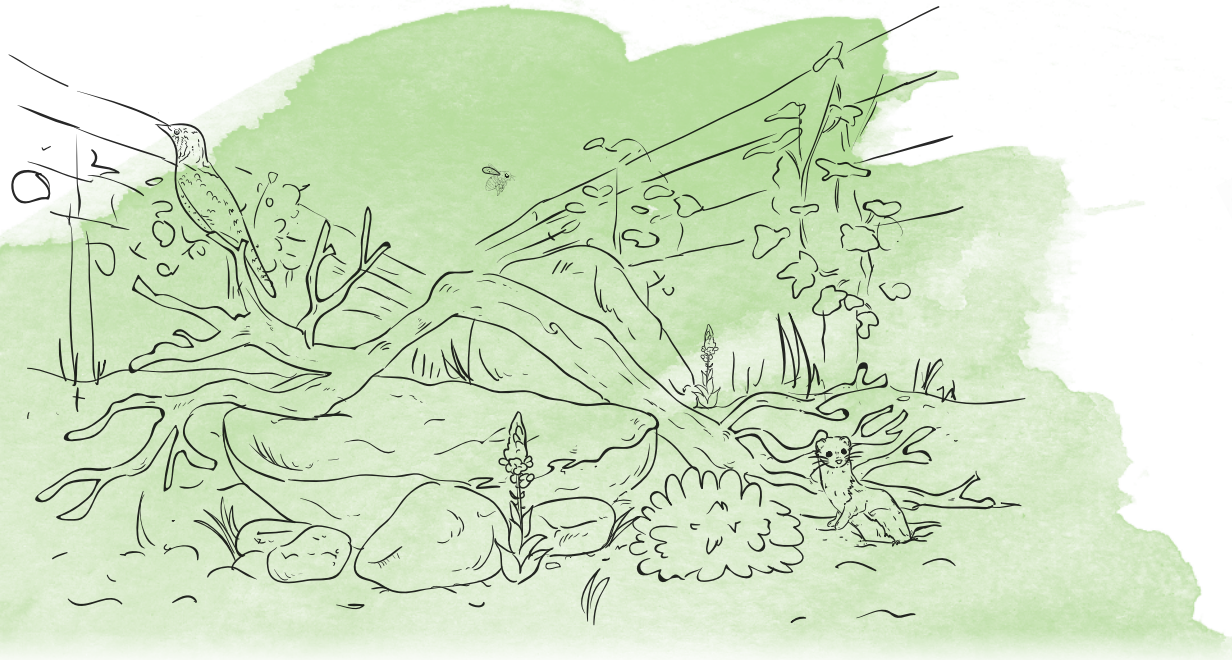
SMALL STRUCTURES FOR BIODIVERSITY!

SUPPORT THE COMMITMENT FOR MORE BIODIVERSITY
IN OUR VINEYARDS AND TASTE OUR WINES

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.

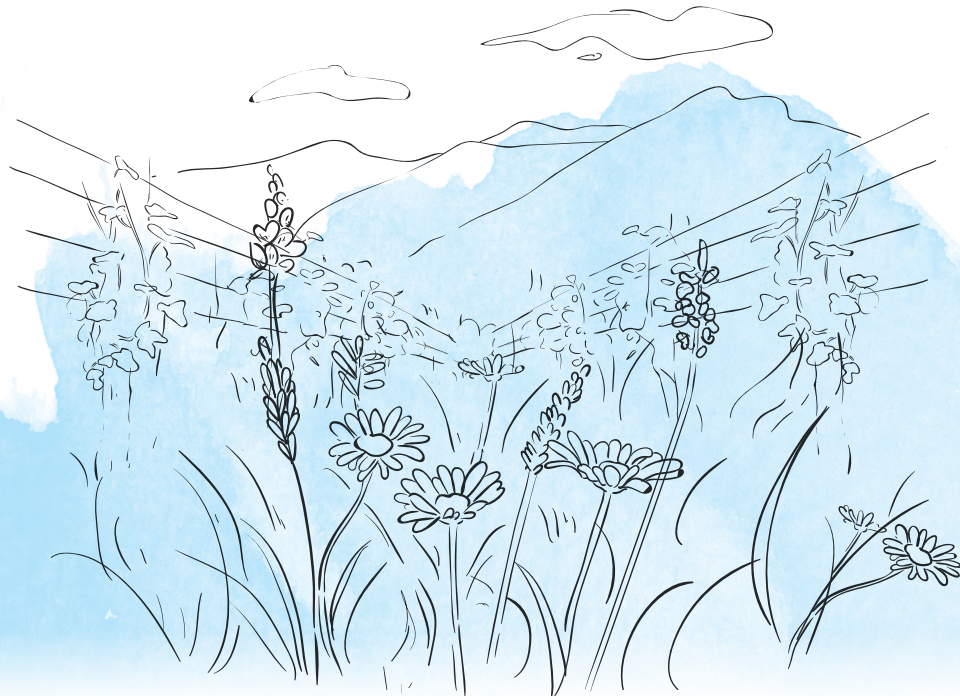
FLOWERBEDS FOR MORE BIODIVERSITY

SUPPORT THE COMMITMENT FOR MORE BIODIVERSITY IN OUR VINEYARDS AND TASTE OUR WINES

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.



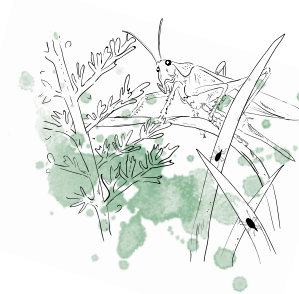
Annual species such as **buckwheat** serve as placeholders for slowgerminating perennial species and promote soil improvement through deep rooting.



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



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.

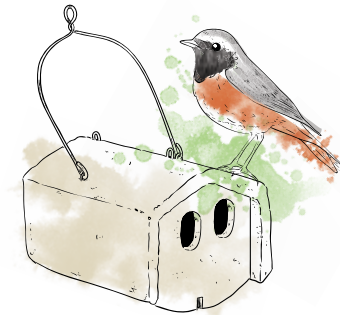
WE CREATE NESTING PLACES!

CHOISIR NOS VIGNOBLES CONTRIBUE À LA MISE EN PLACE DE MESURES FAVORABLES À LA BIODIVERSITÉ

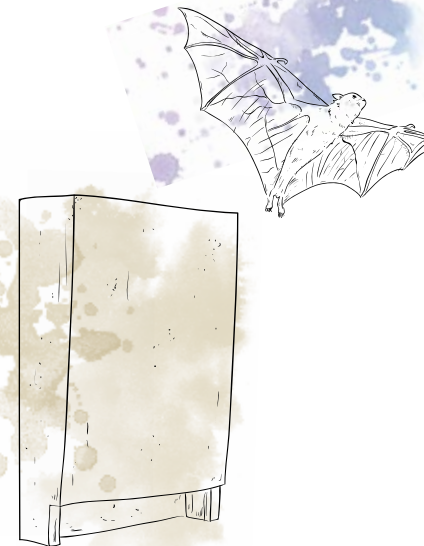
ALLEVIATE THE HOUSING SHORTAGE!

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 ascetics and supports the vintner in biological pest control.



Bats such as the **mouse-eared** 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.

