

combination of local physical conditions of soil and climate and the technical conditions developed over centuries by the local communities. In a larger sense, it also reflects the quality and authenticity of the landscapes – heritage, historical and ecological values – and the quality of the products, involving the requirements of a precision viticulture, controlling for eventual environmental risks and consumers' security and health, powerfully linked to the sustainable development paradigm. This aim may only be reached if the landscape planning takes the quality and the identity of each particularly region into account, as represented by the interests of local stakeholders (Fontevraud Letter, 2003)¹. Therefore, use of perception studies in the managing of the winegrowing regions is an important planning tool as: a) the perception of the quality of the wines is often linked to the quality, variety and authenticity of the landscapes where they are produced (Tempesta *et al.*, 2010); b) the combined exploitation of wines and landscapes is common in the enotourism context, as the motivation of rural tourists is frequently multifaceted (Kastenholz, 2010). Considering these arguments, this paper underlines the role of the landscape in the tourism experiences, based on individual interviews to the visitors of the village of Favaios (preliminary study of the ORTE project²). The results are related to empirical data obtained from other interview data assessing opinions of wine producers and specialized staff, collected through surveys (Costa, 1999; Rodrigues and Kastenholz, 2010; Lavrador Silva, 2005).

3 THE IMPORTANCE OF LANDSCAPE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE DOURO DEMARCATED REGION - THE CASE OF FAVAIOS

The village of Favaios is located within the limits of the Douro Demarcated Region (DDR), a demarcation with over 250 years of existence, whose emblematic, unique and varied landscapes allow its inscription as living and evolutionary World Cultural Heritage (UNESCO, 2001). Located in the sub-region Cima Corgo, where the most remarkable steep slopes of the DDR exists, Favaios has a particular landscape on the border of the demarcation, where the shale of the Douro Valley contacts the involving granite rocks, on a flattened terrain at 650m height, with particular characteristics of soil, climate and vegetation. These physical features benefit a *terroir* very well suited to the cultivation of the muscatel variety, which is at the

¹ Charte International de Fontevraud, 2003 – Aims at the protection, improvement and management of the vineyard landscapes, being signed by the Ministry of Ecology and Sustainable Development, the Institute of Appellation of Origin, the Mission of the Loire Valley and the International Office of the Vines and Wines.

² The first author collaborates, as researcher, in the project ORTE - "The overall rural tourism experience and sustainable local community development", financed by FCT (PTDC/CS-GEO/104894/2008), started in 2010, coordinated by Elisabeth Kastenholz, Research Unity GOVCOPP, University of Aveiro, Portugal. <http://cms.ua.pt/orte>.

origin of the most recognized quality product of the village, a fortified wine branded as Moscatel of Favaios. The fame of this brand, associated to the quality and the typicality of the Moscatel are important flags to the (eno)tourism development, yet scarcely implemented (the local Cooperative is important but some competition might improve the promotion of the Moscatel of Favaios). The village integrates, with five other villages, the project *Vineyard Villages*, initiated in 2001 that pretends to stimulate the local economy, to regenerate the heritage values of the Douro region and to promote the quality of life of its residents³, even, some studies prove this project has brought few benefits until the present (Cristóvão *et al.*, 2011). The village of Favaios has important heritage monuments; some recovered, like the Museum of the Bread and the Wine, beautiful manor houses, religious buildings, places of pilgrimage and walk for residents and tourists. Besides these potentialities, specialized evaluations (Bianchi-de-Aguiar, F., PIOT, 2001) refer constraints to the village development that continue nowadays scarcely improved, namely: very sparse accessibilities, reduced number of accommodation units (the nearest is about 3km, in Alijó), few restaurants or cultural (except for the theatre group OFITEFA, which develops an interesting activity in the village of Favaios) and environmental activities.

The interviews realized in the context of the ORTE project identify the landscape and the wines as important motives for the visiting the village, referring to the observation and participation in the harvest activities as most interesting. Also are stressed: the experience of direct contact with Nature, the strong emotions associated to the views of the Douro's landscape, its colours and sounds. However, only two visitors have mentioned the particular *winescape* of Favaios village: the vineyards cultivation in the plateau. These outstanding qualities are also recognized by landscape planners who even suggest the further improvement of landscape qualification, in particular stressing manor house, and the importance for tourism development of particular quality products like the Moscatel and the bread. The results of this preliminary study are similar to others based on larger samples, namely: a) wine cellars visits and wine tastings have been mentioned as motivations for seeking an enotourism experience (Costa, 1999); b) walks in Nature where landscape assumes a special relevance were found as relevant attractors of rural destinations (Rodrigues and Kastenholz, 2010); c) the relieve, the vineyards, the wine quality and the long history of the DDR are additional attractors (Lavrador Silva, 2005).

4. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

The ELC has introduced an approach based on the principle of action with concrete results in the landscape in terms of quality, through the measures adopted by social, economic and institutional

³ Project Vineyard Villages of the Douro http://www.aldeiasvinhateiras.pt/sobre_projeto/index.php

stakeholders based on landscape quality objectives. The implementation of the ELC is also an opportunity for the adoption of new measures and management models which, together with the development of a civic and participatory approach, allow a good integration of the landscape in the process of spatial planning. In this direction, the results of this preliminary perception study in the vineyard village of Favaios (DDR) show the great value of landscape of the Douro Valley World Cultural Heritage for the touristic attraction. Also shows, still many landscape dimensions are missing or scarcely explored in tourism, namely, its particular qualified wine, the Moscatel, should be better promoted and articulated with its particularly landscape (as suggested by a visitor). Other tourism initiatives could be developed: itineraries in the vineyards and the cellars; with working experiences and experts explanations; traditional meals with which these wines may be combined (there is only one, however, remarkable tourism offer in the Quinta da Avessada); visits and events in the Museum of the Wine and Bread (nowadays closed most of the year), creation of new marketing products combining landscape and wine and its dissemination by the worldwide web.

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Collective management for landscape and biodiversity conservation in viticulture: The Life + BioDiVine project

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ABSTRACT

Environmental awareness is globally rising among scientific community, politicians and general public. Biodiversity conservation is becoming a concern for farmers. Wine growers have to face new environmental challenges, both through new regulations but also for communication and marketing. Indeed customers and consumers are more and more demanding "green" products, and this also applies to wine. Among the different environmental issues (reduction of pollution, pesticides ...) often seen as negative constraints, biodiversity management appears as a positive action, and thus a motivating aspect to work on.

Such collective projects are easier to set up if administrative or "territorial" limits such as Appellation d'Origine Contrôlée are respected. Many projects are currently starting or ongoing in France and Europe. If the content and goals of these projects are often based on conservation actions and biodiversity monitoring, it appears that no standard strategy exists to apply these projects, largely depending on the local context and organizations in charge of it.

A sound technical (agronomic) knowledge is needed to raise interest from farmers (pure ecological reasons are less adapted to this public), and financial assistance seems to be as well a key factor to obtain significant results. The Life+ BioDiVine project aims to reintroduce ecological infrastructures in intensive viticulture areas. Its success is strongly linked to involvement of local stakeholders as wine-boards and syndicates. In fact, it aims to be a project based on a "bottom-up" strategy (demand, motivation and steering committee through the land owners, wine growers) and associated to other local stakeholders. Applied on 7 demonstration sites in France, Spain and Portugal, it gives, apart from an opportunity for maintaining biodiversity, a bigger picture of nature conservation strategies in the agricultural context.

Keywords: Common Biodiversity, Landscape management, Territorial development, Conservation actions, Life + BioDiVine.

1 INTRODUCTION

Devant une demande croissante en terme de respect de l'environnement, aussi bien de la part des politiques (grenelle de l'environnement, stratégie nationale pour la biodiversité, ecophyto 2018...) que du grand public (attention de plus en plus marquée pour les « éco-produits »), la profession viticole se doit d'être à la hauteur des nouveaux enjeux. Il est aujourd'hui montré que l'érosion de la biodiversité est en grande partie due à la simplification des paysages [1]. L'élaboration d'un produit à haute valeur ajoutée (le vin), fortement liée à son environnement (le terroir), amène souvent à des situations de monoculture sur de grandes superficies. Dans ce contexte, la protection de cet environnement prend tout son sens : les paysages viticoles peuvent jouer le rôle de vitrine pour des produits de qualité. Certains sont d'ailleurs inscrits au patrimoine mondial de l'UNESCO au titre de paysages culturels, « œuvres conjuguées de l'être humain et de la nature » [2]. Cependant les freins à la mise en pratique de projets de préservation de la biodiversité et des paysages sont encore nombreux : la peur de contraintes réglementaires supplémentaires, d'investissements conséquents et de lourdeur administrative reste présente même lorsque la volonté d'agir existe. La manière de mener les projets et l'angle d'attaque choisi

sont déterminants pour assurer leur réussite. Le projet Life+ BioDiVine, en cours depuis septembre 2010, vise à concilier pratiques viticoles et préservation de la biodiversité ordinaire. Il amène ici un regard global à travers son application sur sept vignobles en France, Espagne et Portugal.

2 MATÉRIEL ET MÉTHODES

2.1 Les sites du projet BioDiVine

Le projet BioDiVine s'applique sur les vignobles de Bourgogne, Costières de Nîmes, Saint Emilion et Limoux (les sites de démonstration français, présentés ici), La Grajera et Penedès (Espagne), et Alto Douro (Portugal). La figure 1 situe les vignobles « sites de démonstration » en vert clair. En plus des sites de démonstration, deux vignobles français sont associés à la démarche : les vignobles de Saumur Champigny et de Champagne. En effet Saumur Champigny, qui fait déjà l'objet d'un projet de gestion paysagère initié en 2005, amène un retour d'expérience. Le vignoble champenois applique une partie des protocoles communs au projet BioDiVine à partir de 2012 et constitue pour ces mesures une base de données supplémentaire.

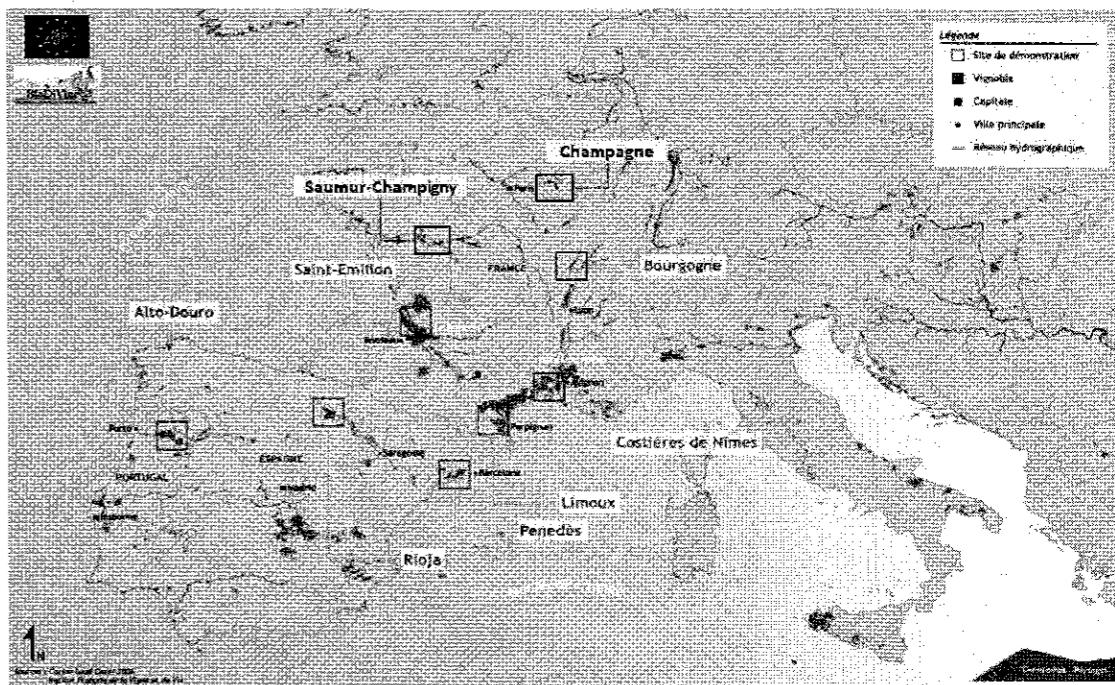


Figure 1. Carte des sites de démonstration du projet Life+ BioDiVine.

Pour la mise en œuvre du projet (appui technique et méthodologique, mise au point des protocoles, suivi...), la coordination globale est assurée par l'IFV et Vitinnov (cellule de transfert ISVV/Bordeaux Sciences Agro). Cependant la participation

opérationnelle et/ou financière de structures professionnelles locales s'est avérée indispensable pour son bon fonctionnement. Le tableau 1 montre les principales caractéristiques des sites de démonstration.

Tableau 1. Sites de démonstration du projet Life+ BioDiVine en France.

Site	Surface	Affiliation partenaire projet	Structure locale partenaire	Actions parallèles en cours actuellement
Bourgogne	1900	ADERA-Vitinnov	Bureau Interprofessionnel des Vins de Bourgogne	Association "Paysage de Corton"
Costières de Nîmes	4500	IFV	Syndicat des Costières de Nîmes	Charte Environnementale et Paysagère
Limoux	7800	ADERA-Vitinnov	Chambre d'Agriculture de l'Aude, Syndicat du Cru Limoux	Charte paysagère
Saint Emilion	8000	ADERA-Vitinnov	Conseil des Vins de Saint Emilion	Association TULIPE

2.2 Le contenu du projet

Le projet BioDiVine s'articule autour de deux axes principaux :

- Des mesures de biodiversité « ordinaire » : on entend par là des mesures quantitatives (indices de richesse, d'abondances,...) dans les différentes configurations du paysage viticole. Ces mesures sont effectuées sur les paramètres/taxons suivants : arthropodes [3-5], avifaune [6], mammifères, activité biologique des sols viticoles [7-8], relevés floristiques.
- La mise en œuvre d'actions de conservation au sein des vignobles. Elles comprennent la gestion des parcelles en repos du sol sous forme de prairies temporaires mellifères, la gestion des couverts en inter-rang, l'introduction de haies champêtres à base d'essences locales, la remise en état de murets de pierres sèches et la lutte par confusion sexuelle.

2.3 Une vocation de démonstration

Le projet BioDiVine se focalise sur une échelle de travail « paysagère ». Il a été choisi, dans ce cadre particulier, de privilégier des unités de travail opérationnelles telles que les limites d'appellation même si elles peuvent présenter une continuité écologique contestable, en comparaison avec des unités écologiques telles que les bassins versants par exemple. Pour appliquer le projet BioDiVine, il a été mis en place des partenariats avec les structures professionnelles locales (voir tableau 1). En effet le projet a pour vocation principale la démonstration, il doit servir de soutien initial pour la mise en œuvre de programmes locaux de préservation de la biodiversité. L'implication de structures d'animation locales est donc nécessaire pour le transfert des connaissances acquises au cours du projet et leur diffusion auprès des professionnels, ainsi que pour faire remonter les attentes et interrogations de la profession.

3 RÉSULTATS

Les résultats relatifs aux mesures de biodiversité sont détaillés pour l'appellation Costières de Nîmes dans la communication de Benjamin Porte, IFV [9].

Tableau 2. Actions de conservation réalisées lors de la première année de projet.

Site*	Haies (km)	Semis sur parcelles en repos (ha)	Semis Inter-rang (ha)	Confusion (ha)
Costières de Nîmes	0,5	4	0	0
Limoux	1,6**	0	4	43
Saint Emilion	2,4**	7,71	0	0

Le site bourguignon est en attente de validation de sa participation par la Commission Européenne.

**On présente ici la totalité des haies plantées par l'impulsion du projet. Certaines n'ont pas fait l'objet d'une demande de financement Life+.

3.2 Analyse de l'atteinte des objectifs de la première année de projet

La mise en œuvre des actions de conservation nécessite une coordination lourde et la réunion de compétences très diverses pour répondre aux interrogations des professionnels et mettre au point des solutions sans pouvoir recourir à des « références » (standards nationaux par exemple). Parmi ces compétences, l'écologie est certes indispensable mais doit laisser une place égale à l'agronomie. Cela facilite en effet le dialogue avec les professionnels et permet de garder une approche pragmatique de la protection de la biodiversité en conditions de production agricole.

La présence sur place d'une personne chargée de l'animation du programme s'avère donc indispensable afin de réaliser les liens entre les différentes compétences qu'il est nécessaire de mettre en présence, ainsi que la synthèse et la transmission des informations. On peut voir dans le tableau 2 que la réalisation des actions est très hétérogène, ce qui peut être considéré comme naturel pour une première année. Dans le vignoble de Saumur Champigny, le nombre d'initiatives a considérablement augmenté au cours du projet. Les premières actions ont en effet été initiées sur la base du volontariat (« appel à candidats » par le syndicat). Pour prendre l'exemple des haies champêtres, cela a permis de planter 2 à 3 kilomètres par an. Par la suite, des zones « prioritaires » ont été définies par rapport à l'existant et les viticulteurs de ces zones ont été contactés afin de mettre en place les actions. A partir de ce moment cette « incitation » a donné lieu à des plantations plus conséquentes (7-9 km par an sur les dernières années du projet).

La mise en œuvre du programme doit donc être adaptée à chaque appellation, selon les besoins identifiés et les interlocuteurs. Dans certaines appellations, des programmes parallèles à comité de pilotage local sont en cours, et enrichissent le programme Life+ autant qu'elles en tirent un soutien effectif. A terme l'objectif est bien de pérenniser, enrichir, adapter localement les actions les plus probantes de préservation et de valorisation des paysages qui auront été testées dans le cadre du programme Life+. A Saint Emilion et en Bourgogne, des associations (TULIPE et « Paysage de Corton »,

3.1 Mise en œuvre des actions de conservation

En termes d'actions d'aménagements, le tableau 2 montre les réalisations effectuées en 2011.

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Sensory approach of terroir: the case of Vosne-Romanée Approche sensorielle du terroir : le cas de Vosne-Romanée

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ABSTRACT

The final quality of a wine comes from the interaction between the climatic and geological environment of the vines (terroir), the grape variety and the adopted viticultural and winemaking strategies. A number of countries, in particular in Europe, base the classification of their wine production according to geographical origin (rather than on grape variety). In France, the geographical demarcations are called *Appellations Contrôlées*. With this respect, the case of Burgundy, with more than a hundred geographical demarcations, is quite extreme. Indeed, most Burgundy Appellations are based on very specific sites sometimes as small as a single vineyard. Appellations guarantee the geographical origin of the grapes and the viticultural and oenological specifications and requirements (yield, varieties, soil, winemaking practices) applied to wine production. Moreover, for consumers there are two implicit values behind the idea of Appellations: quality and typicality. One of the most famous Burgundy Appellations is with no doubt Vosne-Romanée. The goal of our study was to explore the sensory diversity of styles of a representative sample set of Vosne-Romanée villages by means of a sensory profile and to better understand how style relates to “Vosne-Romanée typicality” and global wine quality. A panel of experts took part on our experiment. Experts were asked to rate their perception concerning the typicality and the quality of the wines, their potential for aging and also to perform a sensory profile. Statistical analysis yielded three different wine styles associated to different perceived quality levels. Quality assessment was fairly consensual and significantly linked with typicality. However, results also showed some disagreement between experts concerning typicality ratings, suggesting that this notion cannot be approached only through the technical aspects of wine production but also from a psychological and sensory perspective.

Keywords: terroir, Vosne-Romanée, sensory analysis, quality, typicality.

Mots-clés : terroir, Vosne-Romanée, analyse sensorielle, qualité, typicité.

1 INTRODUCTION

The final quality of a wine comes from the interaction between the climatic and geological environment of the vines (terroir), the grape variety and the adopted viticultural and winemaking strategies. A number of countries, in particular in Europe, base the classification of their wine production according to geographical origin (rather than on grape variety)[2]. The geographic origin may or may not have a strong influence on the wine style. Not only climate but also soil structure and composition can give to the wine its sensory identity, providing winemaking practices do not erase terroir impact.

In France, the geographical demarcations are called *Appellations Contrôlées* (AC). French AC demarcations are often based on soil and/or climate specificities along with a number of rules for allowed varietals, viticultural (yield, harvest conditions, etc.) and winemaking specifications (fermentation and aging conditions, etc.). Therefore, for consumers there are

two implicit values behind the idea of Appellations: quality and typicality. With this respect, the case of Burgundy, with more than a hundred geographical demarcations, is quite extreme. Indeed, most Burgundy Appellations are based on very specific sites sometimes as small as a single vineyard.

One of the most famous Burgundy Appellations is with no doubt Vosne-Romanée. The goal of our study was to explore the sensory diversity of styles of a representative sample set of Vosne-Romanée villages by means of a sensory profile and to better understand how style relates to “Vosne-Romanée typicality” and global wine quality.

2 MATERIALS AND METHODS

2.1 Sample set

We selected 19 out of the 151 winemakers of AC Vosne-Romanée. All the samples were from 2009 vintage but one which was from 2008. In to have a sample set as much representative as possible, we