



THIS PROJECT HAS RECEIVED FUNDING FROM  
THE **EUROPEAN UNION** HORIZON 2020 RESEARCH  
AND INNOVATION PROGRAMME  
UNDER GRANT AGREEMENT N. 101000339



# VINEYARDS

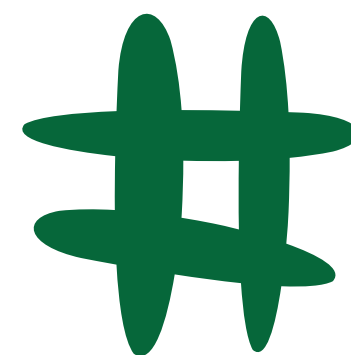
**Survey #3: Progress in IPM adoption**





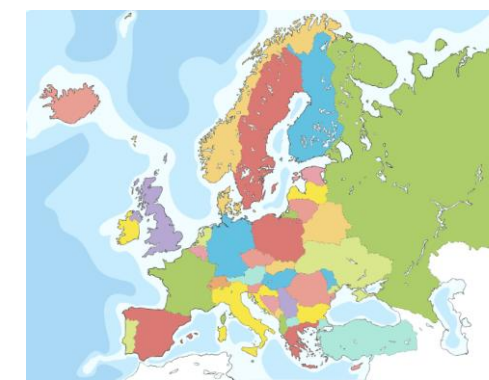
## TOPICS OF SURVEY #3:

- **FARMING CONTEXT**
- **FARMERS' AWARENESS ON IPM**
- **CULTURAL PRACTICES: FARM LEVEL**
- **CULTURAL PRACTICES: CROP LEVEL**
- **SELF-EVALUATION: PERCEPTION OF CHANGES**



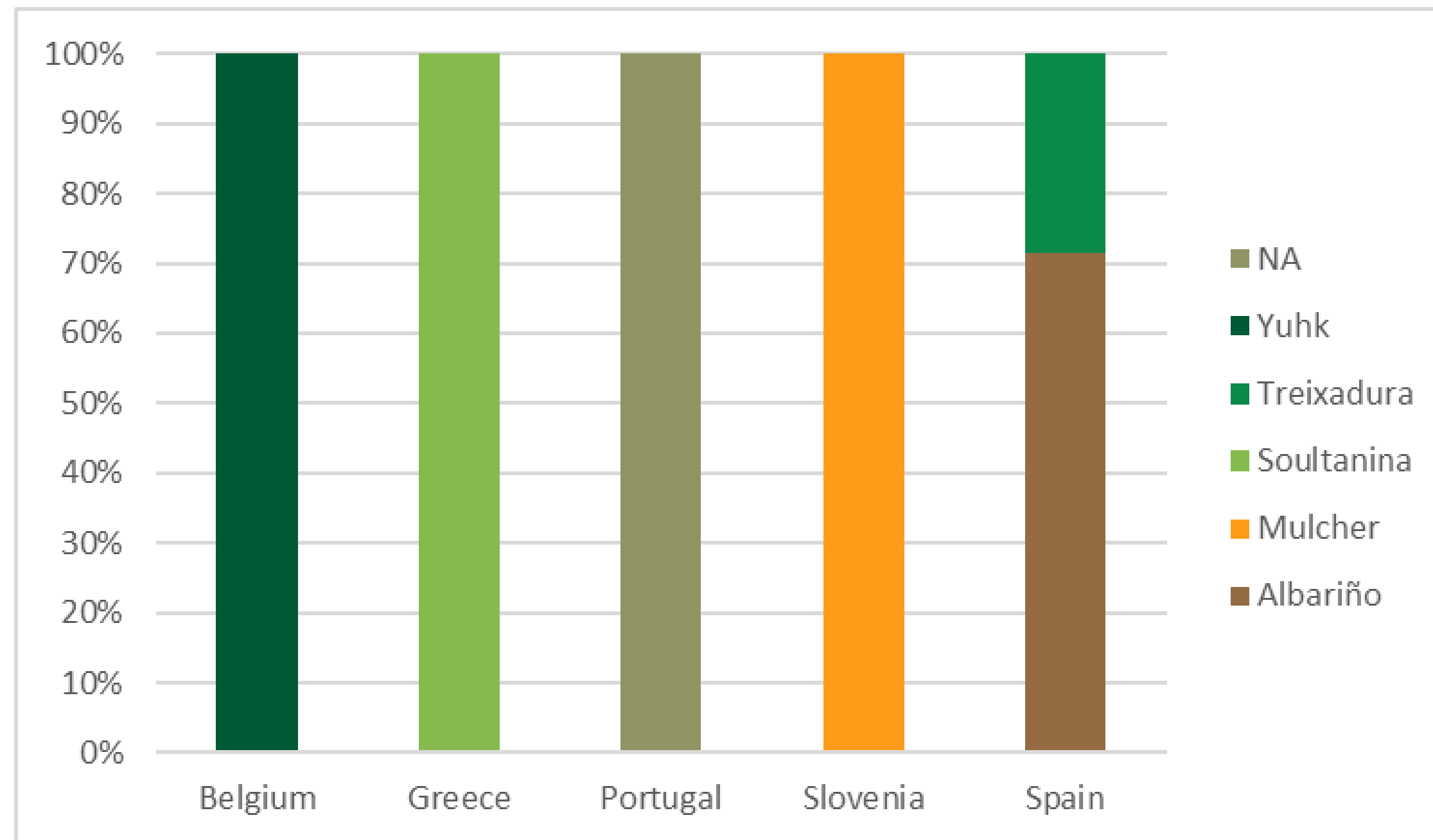
NUMBER OF  
FARMS

**30**



**PARTICIPANT COUNTRIES**  
**BELGIUM, GREECE,**  
**PORTUGAL, SLOVENIA,**  
**SPAIN**

# Main cultivars in participating countries



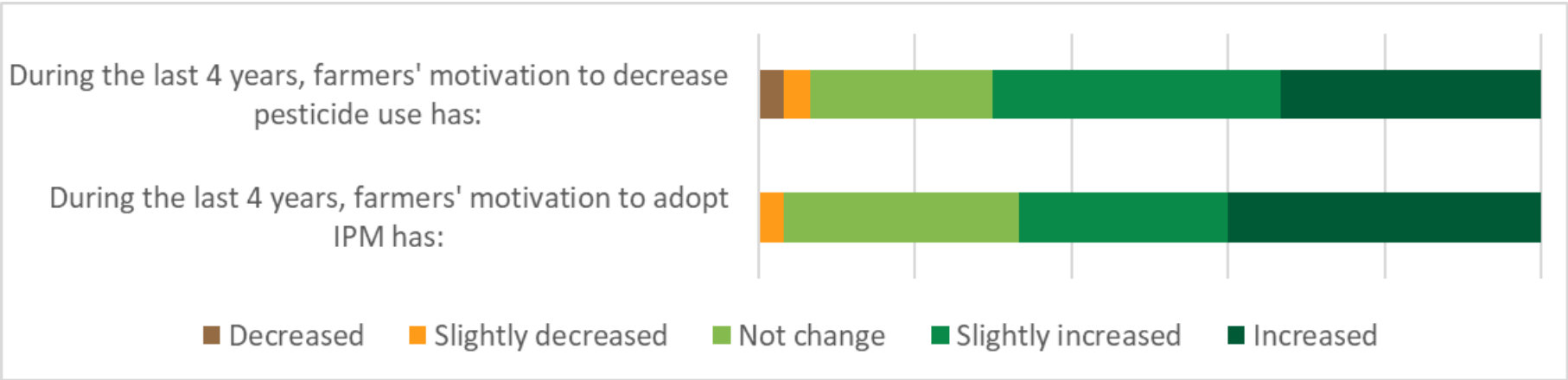
**Each country is specialised in a particular cultivar.**

# Farmers' awareness on IPM

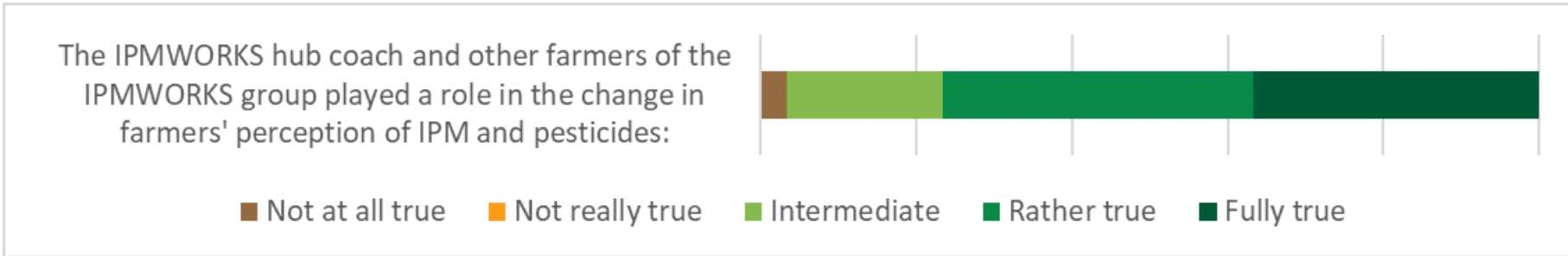
## CHANGES IN MOTIVATION AND CAUSES OF CHANGES



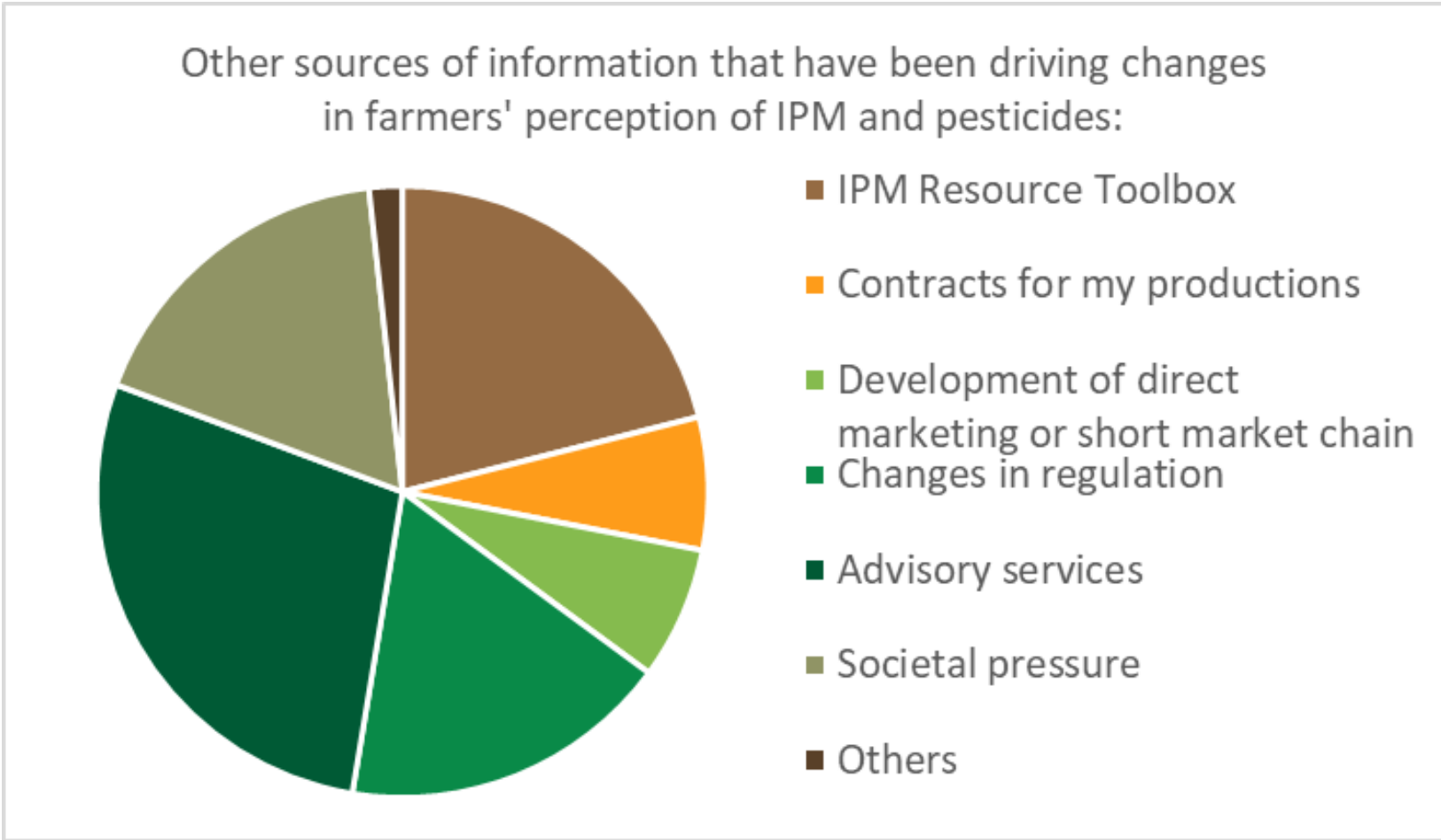
### CHANGES IN MOTIVATION



### CONTRIBUTION FROM HUB COACHES AND OTHER FARMS



### CAUSES OF CHANGES IN PERCEPTION



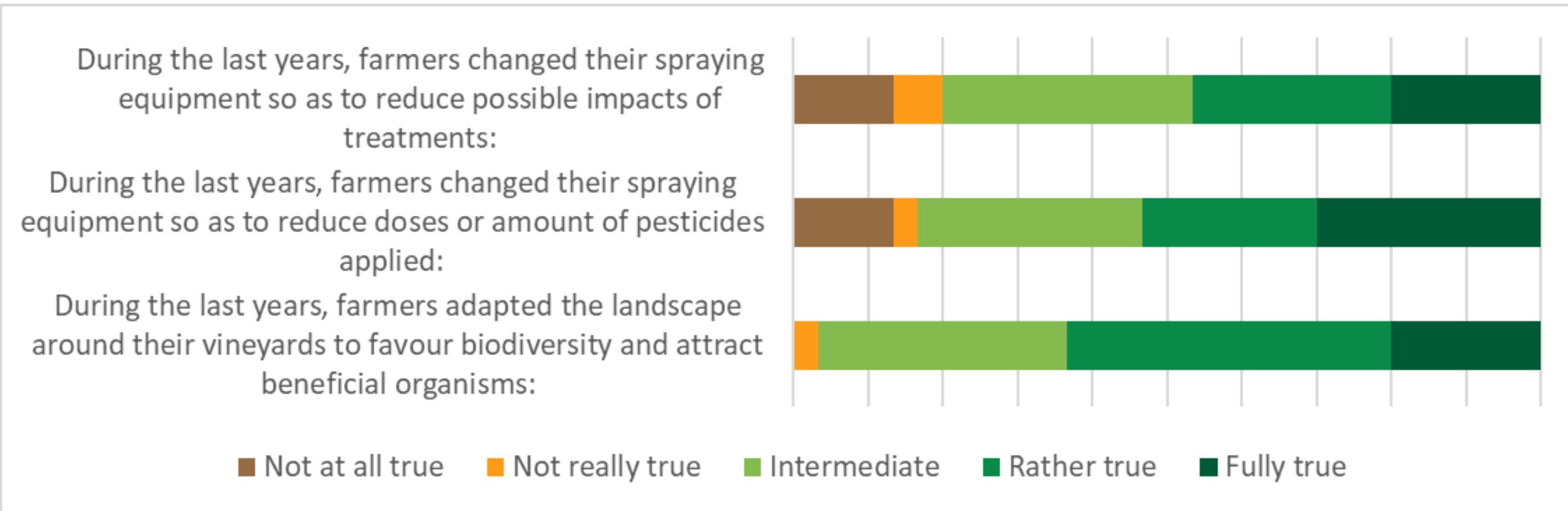
**Farmer's motivation increase to reduce pesticide use and adopt IPM.**

**Interest of hub coach and other farms in changing the farmers' perception of IPM and pesticide use.**

**Importance of IPM resource toolbox, changes in regulation, advisory services and societal pressure in changing the farmers' perception of IPM and pesticide use.**

# Cultural practices: farm level

## CHANGES IN CULTURAL PRACTICES AT THE FARM LEVEL



Half of farmers adapted the landscape around their vineyards to favour biodiversity and change their spraying equipment.

# Cultural practices: crop level

## CHANGES IN CULTURAL PRACTICES AT THE CROP LEVEL



**More tolerance to weeds.**

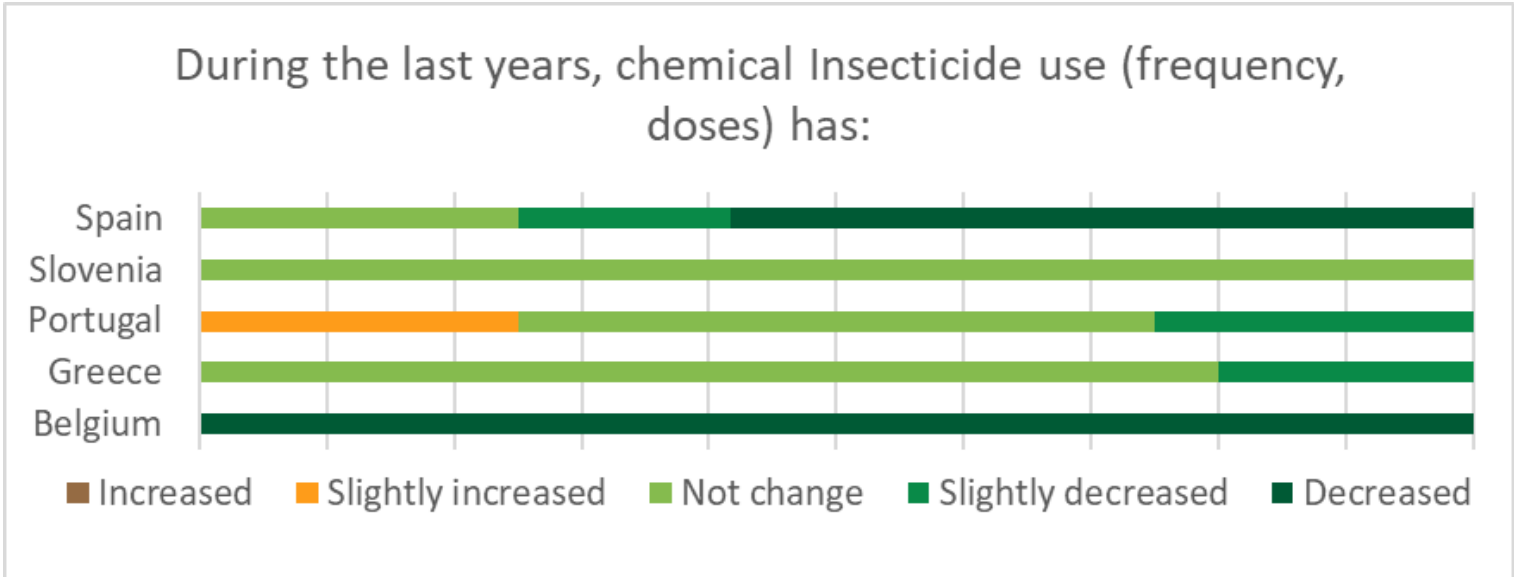
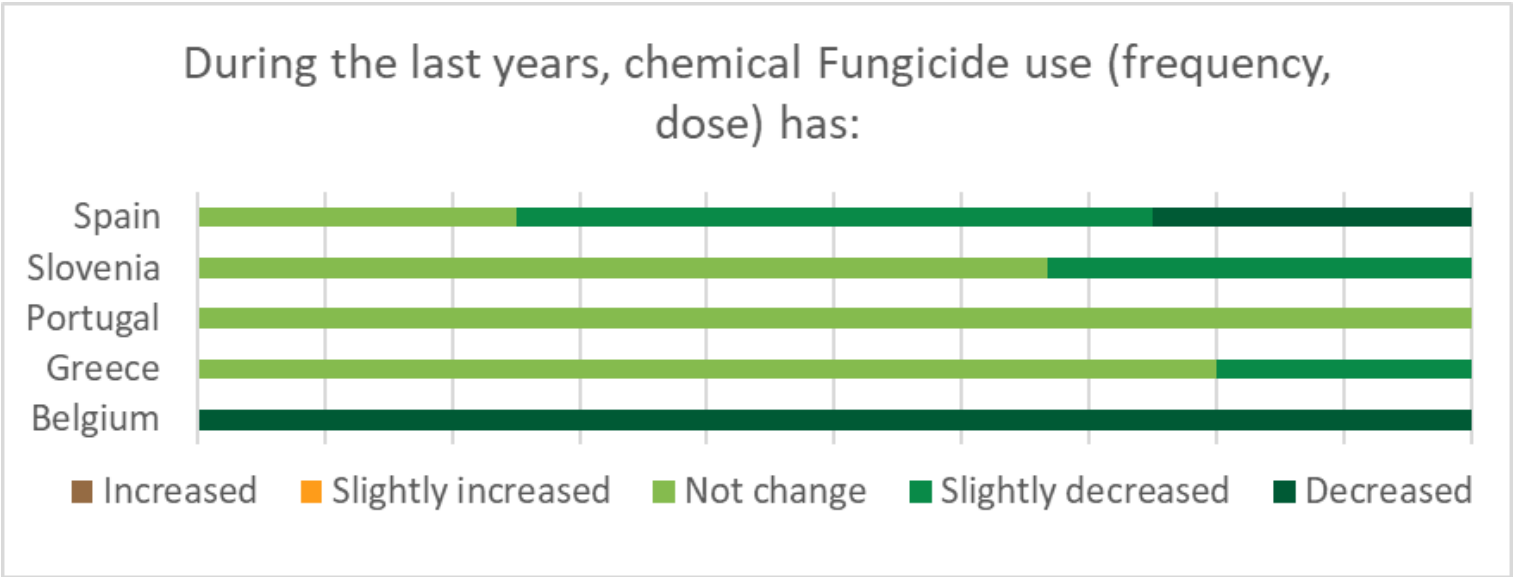
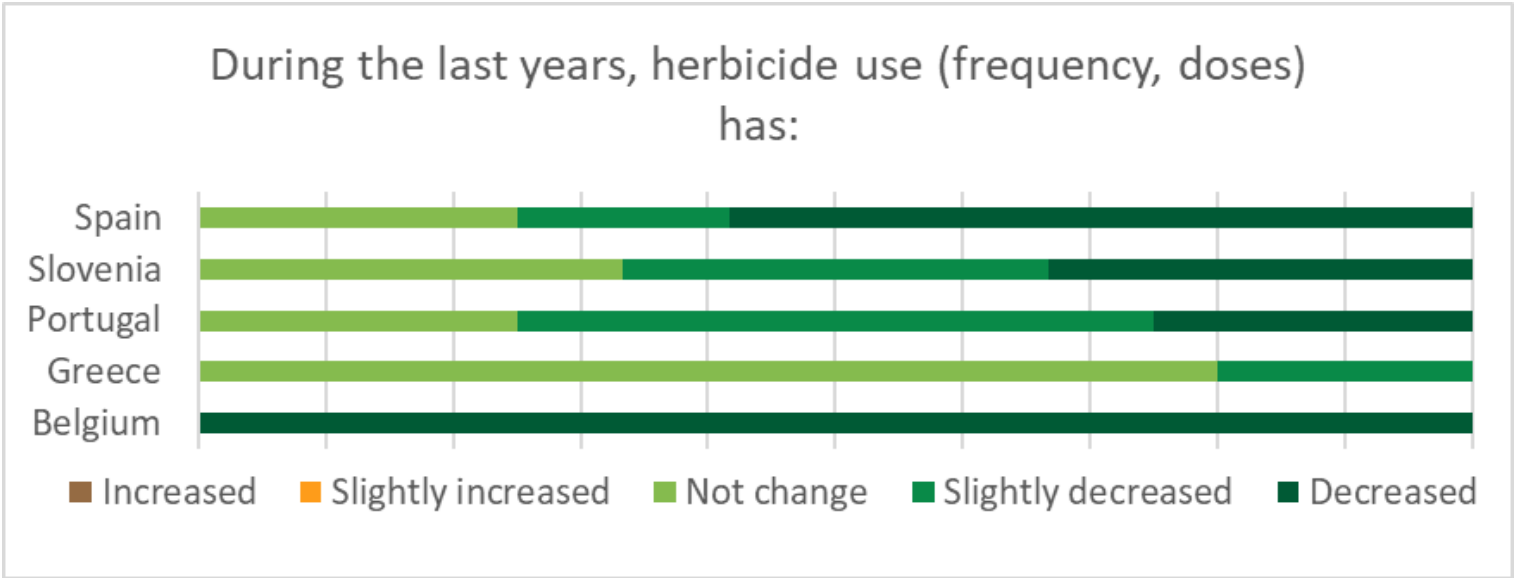
**Half of farmers use more DSS and change fertilisation and canopy, under-row and between-row management.**

**No further tolerance to diseases and pests.**

**No further grape camouflage, hormone like bait, trunk treatment and insect mass trapping.**

# Self-evaluation

## PESTICIDE USE DEPENDING ON THE COUNTRY



**Tendency of less use of pesticides (herbicide, fungicide and insecticide) during the study, although there is some variation between the type of pesticide and countries.**

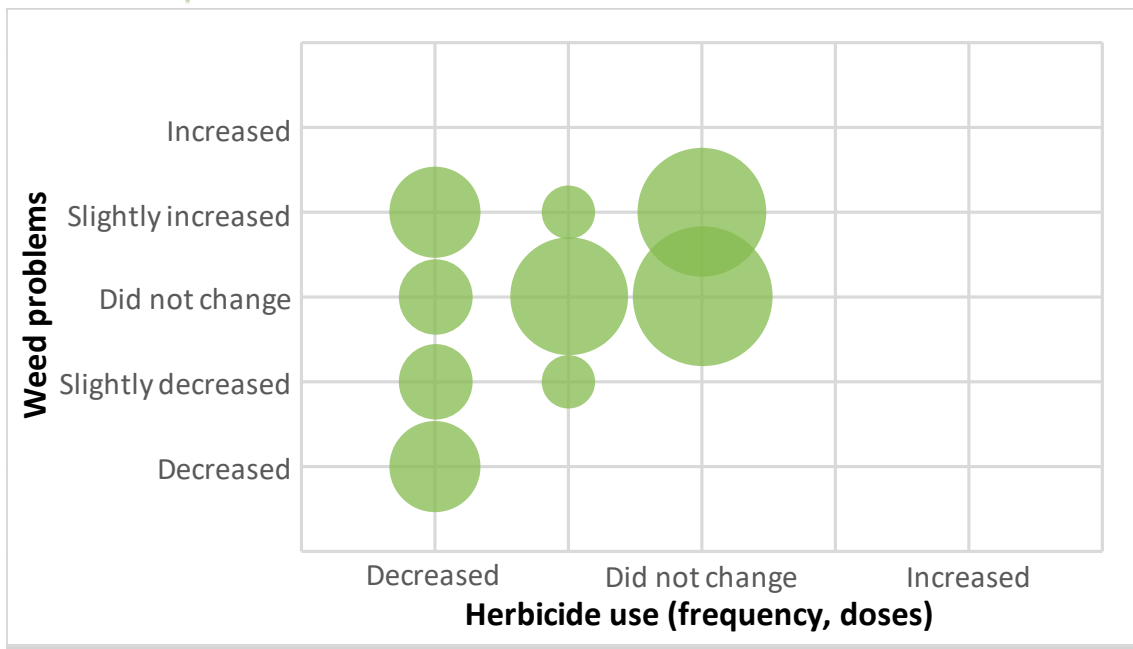


# Self-evaluation

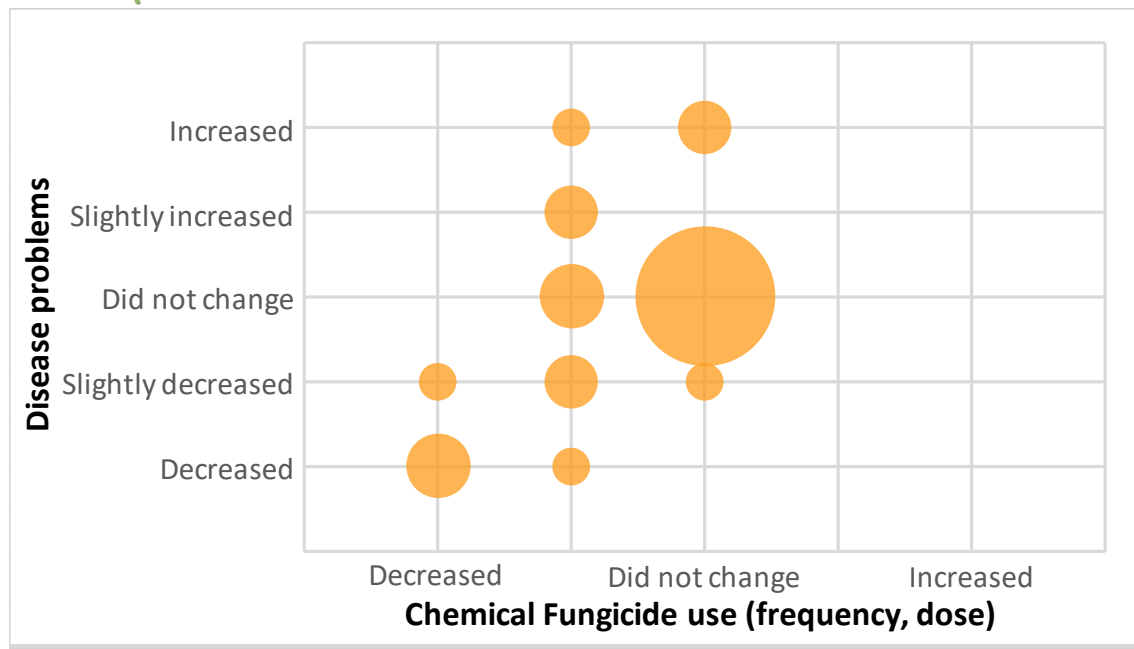
## WEED, DISEASE AND PEST PROBLEMS COMPARED TO THE USE OF CHEMICAL PRODUCTS



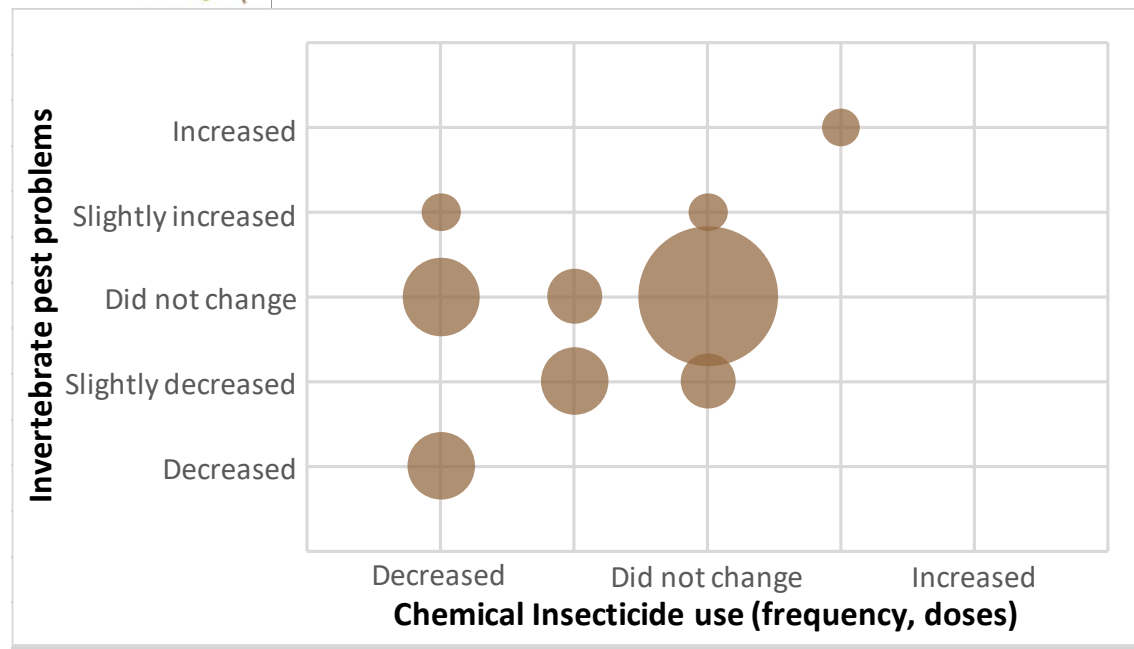
### WEED PROBLEMS



### DISEASE PROBLEMS



### PEST PROBLEMS



**Slightly less weed problems when herbicide use is reduced.**

**Slightly less disease problems when fungicide use is reduced.**

**Slightly less pest problems when insecticide use is reduced.**

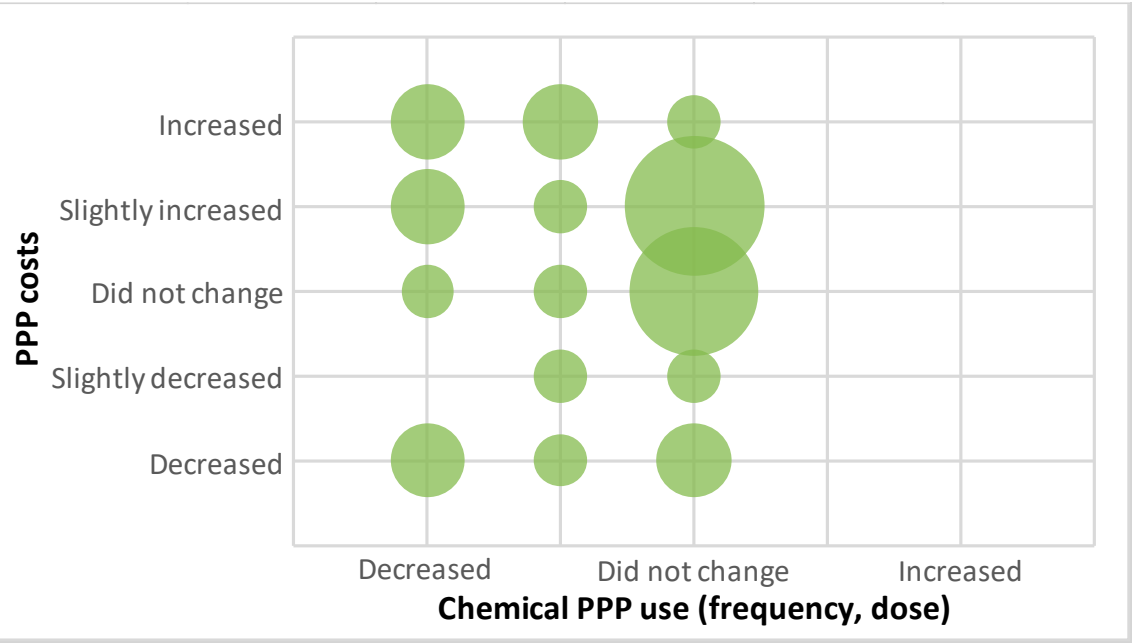


# Self-evaluation

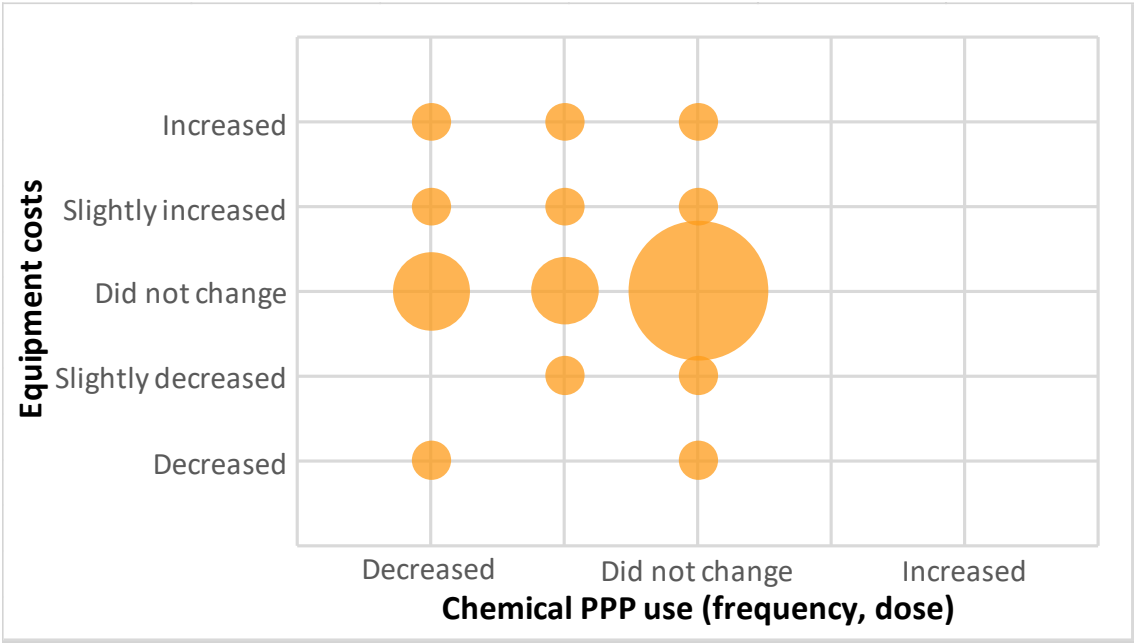
## FARM COSTS COMPARED TO THE USE OF CHEMICAL PRODUCTS



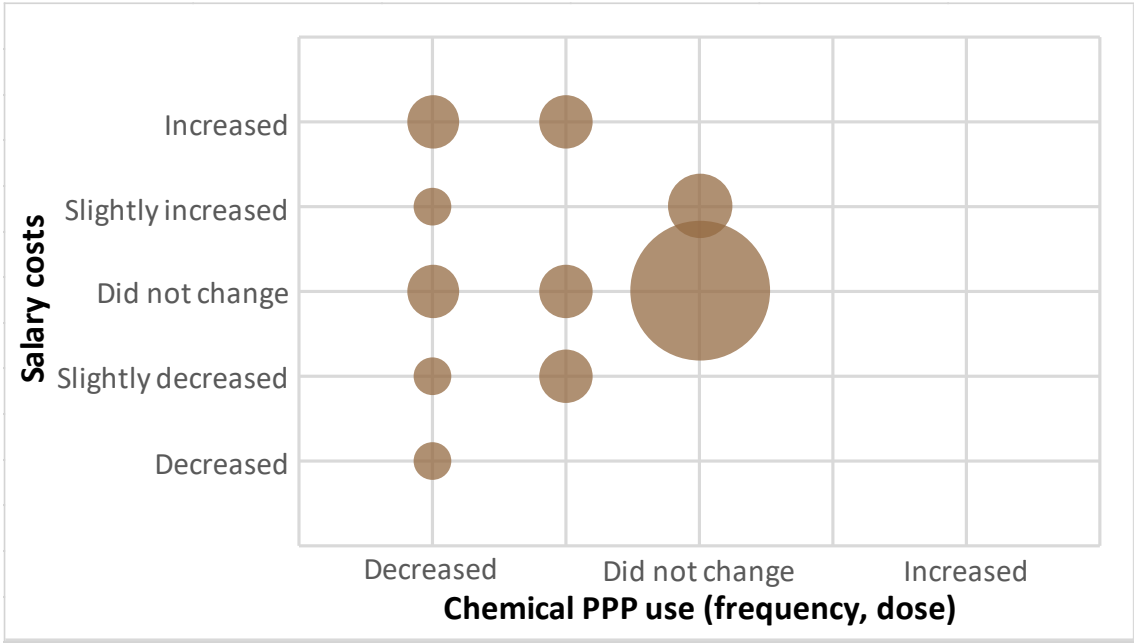
### PPP COSTS



### EQUIPMENT COSTS



### SALARY COSTS



**No change in PPP costs when pesticide use is reduced.**

**Non change in equipment costs when pesticide use is reduced.**

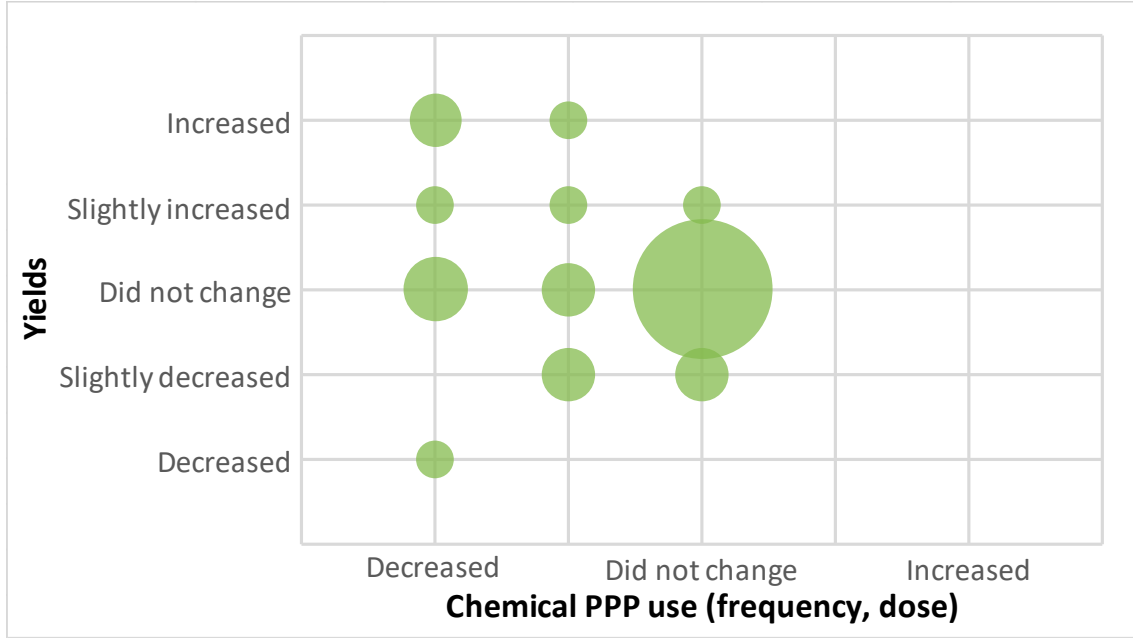
**No change in salary costs when pesticide use is reduced.**

# Self-evaluation

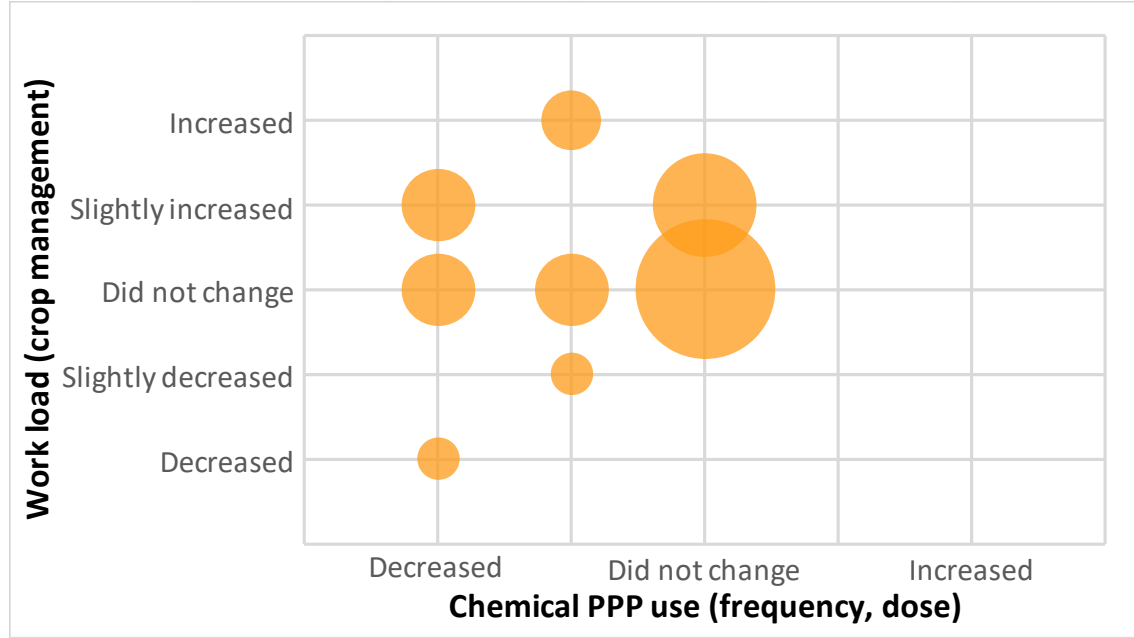
## YIELDS, WORKLOAD AND PROFITABILITY COMPARED TO THE USE OF CHEMICAL PRODUCTS



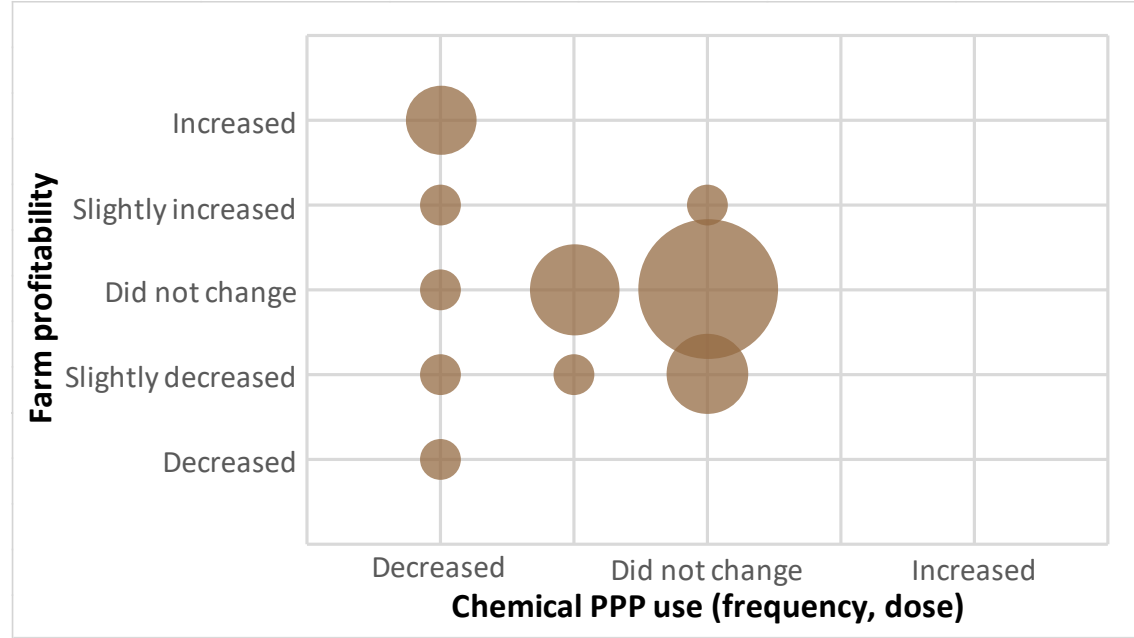
### YIELDS



### WORKLOAD



### PROFITABILITY



**No change in yield when pesticide use is reduced.**

**No change in work load when pesticide use is reduced.**

**No change in profitability when pesticide use is reduced.**





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