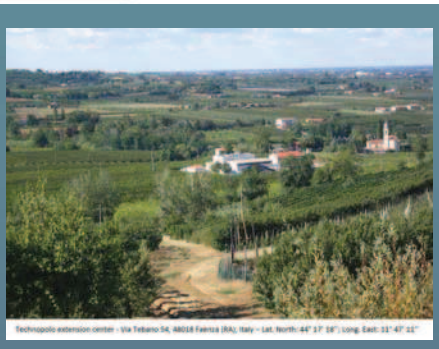
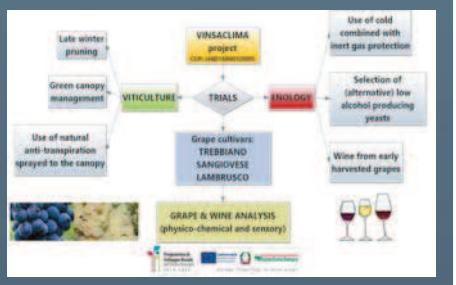
AGRICULTURE PRODUCTS AND FOOD PROCESSING

Supported by:

Programma di Sviluppo Rurale dell'Emilia-Romagna 2014-2020 — Europe investing in rural areas





Start: 01/07/2016
End: 30/06/2019

Budget: 347.870 €

AGRI Innovation summit 2017

Operational Group:

Evaluations of innovative strategies for adaptation in vineyard and cellar to the climate change – VINSACLIMA

Valutazione di innovative strategie di adattamento in vigneto e in cantina al mutato contesto climatico - VINSACLIMA

Practical problem

Climate change causes stress in vine plants, thus (i) altering grape ripening profiles, so wine style and quality, (ii) increasing water demand and irrigation timing, (iii) raising irregularity in yields, (iv) affecting soil fertility and (v) modifying plant pathogens timing and severity.

Partners

Type:	Name:
Extension and advisory centers	CRPV; ASTRA Innovazione; Sviluppo
Wineries	Cevico; Cantine Riunite & CIV; Cantina Sociale di San Martino in Rio; Az. Agric. Gianni Pezzi; Az. Agric.Mora William
Research institutions	Università degli Studi di Bologna; Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore; Università degli Studi di Modena; Reggio Emilia

Project

Objectives:

Transfer to grape and wine producers effective solutions to mitigate the impact of climate change with the following aims: (i) improve the quality of grape and wine, (ii) set aside the release of pollutants in water/soil, and (iii) strengthen the natural resistance of *Vitis* plant to stress.

Expected results:

Adoption of innovative viticulture and winemaking protocols tailored to meet the specific needs of the producers involved in the project.
Improved capacity of partners staff regarding the use of new protocols and parameters for monitoring the quality of grapes and wines.
Improved quality of grapes and wines according to their typology in different areas of ER Region.

Results so far/first lessons:

First lessons were:
Climate change in viticulture areas of Romagna in the period 1961–2015 showed increased number of days with maximum temperature exceeding 30°C, which can induce plant stress.
At local level it is important to monitor short-term climate cycles.
Long-term adaptation strategy should consider the natural resilience of *Vitis vinifera* plant.

Who will benefit:

Cooperative and private wineries, winegrowers/farmers/oenologists, consumers.

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