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Indicators of Sustainable Vineyard Soil Management: Metrics for Assessing Environmental Impacts

Abstract

The vital role of soils in supporting life on our planet cannot be overstated. Soils provide numerous ecosystem services and functions, including biomass production, carbon sequestration, physical support, biological habitat, and genetic reserve, among others. Understanding the characteristics and sensitivity of soils in a specific terroir, along with effective soil management practices, is crucial for the sustainable management of natural resources.

To address this issue, we aimed to develop a concise set of indicators to assess soil quality in vineyards. By creating a protocol or guide for winemakers, we can enable them to conduct a basic evaluation of their soil's quality.

To do so, we have mined the literature, from over 600.000 articles on the subject of "soil health" we selected the 100 most relevant and recent documents. Then, we have identified a set of 12 descriptors belonging to 4 categories that can be easily determined by the farmers to assess the quality of their soils using protocols that will be soon available online. The first category includes descriptors of the status of the soils and the 3 remaining categories contain descriptors related to physical, chemical, and biological quality. To have a more precise description of the soil quality, we have identified a set of 6 additional descriptors requiring more complex equipment and aimed at the scientific community. Amongst these indicators, certain microbes play crucial roles in enhancing plant adaptability to various abiotic and biotic stresses and can serve as valuable indicators of soil health. The microbial community of a field with different plowing practices has been assessed through metagenomic techniques in a maize rotation involving cover crops and this approach will be implemented, over the course of this project, in vineyards of varying age, soil management (till versus no-till) and grape color.

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Grapevine (*Vitis vinifera* L.) exhibits a high level of genetic and phenotypic diversity among the approximately 6000 cultivars recorded. This perennial crop is highly vulnerable to numerous fungal diseases, including esca, which is a complex vascular pathology that poses a significant threat to the wine sector, as there is currently no cost-efficient curative method[1]. In this context, an effective approach to mitigate the impact of such diseases is by leveraging the crop's genetic diversity. Indeed, susceptibility to esca disease appears to vary between cultivars, under artificial or natural infection. However, the mechanisms and varietal characteristics underlying cultivar susceptibility to esca are still unknown.

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