

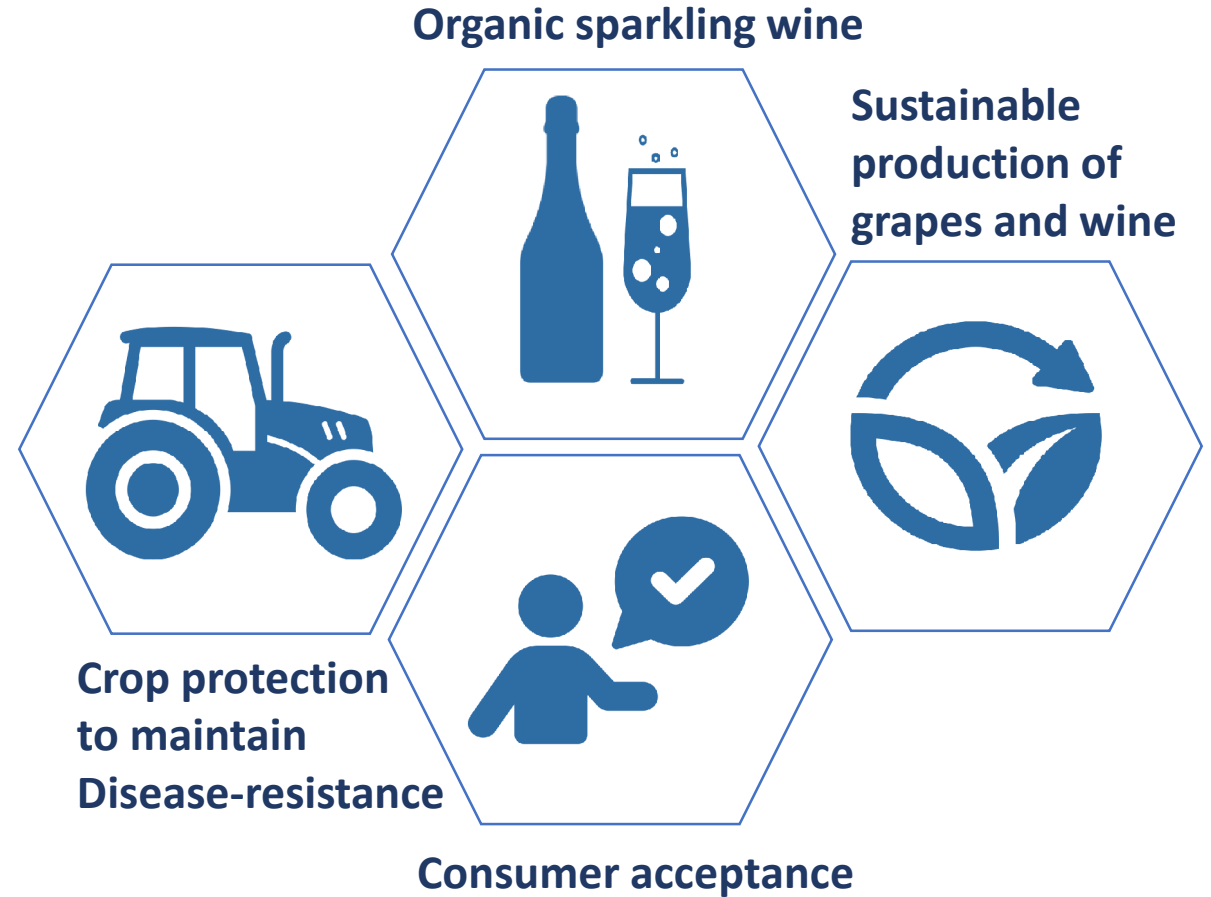
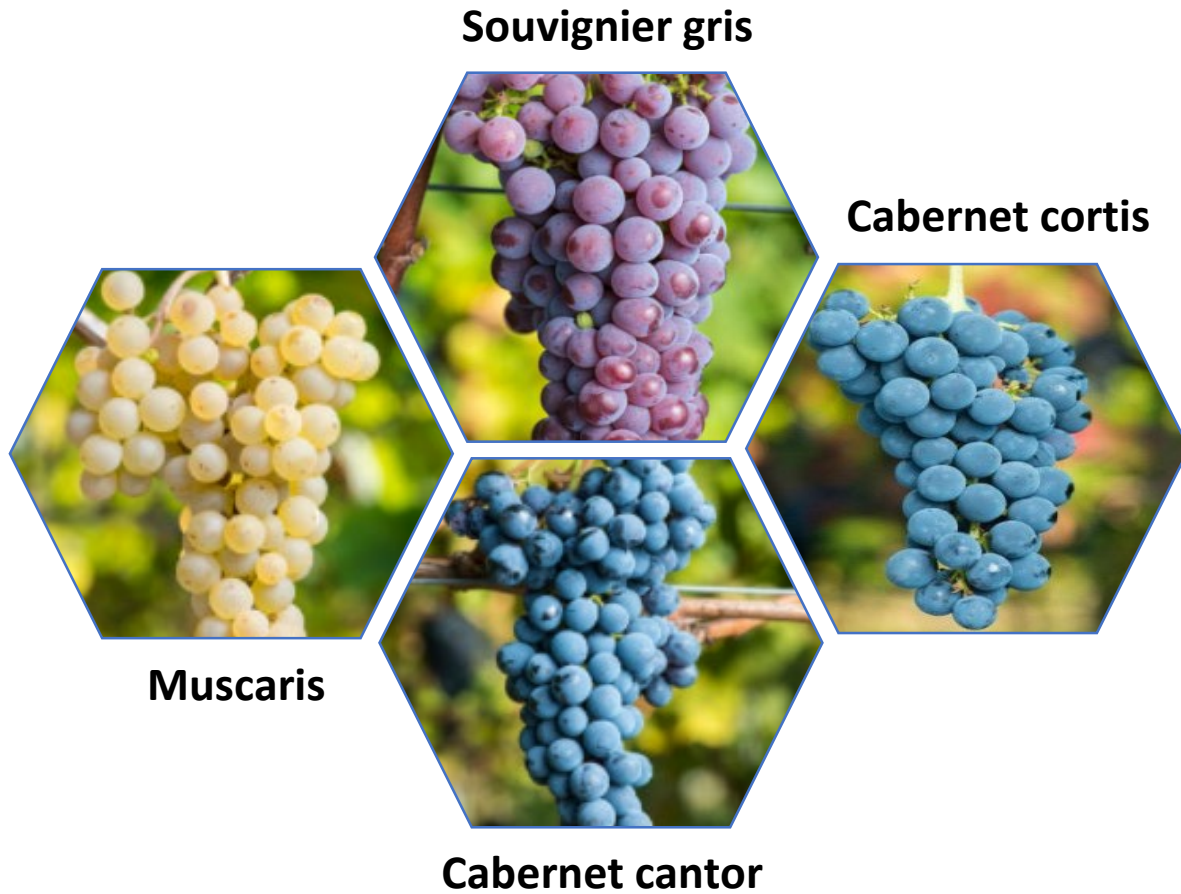


SPIwi

Sustainable production of innovative sparkling wine



SPiwi — PIWI — disease resistant varieties

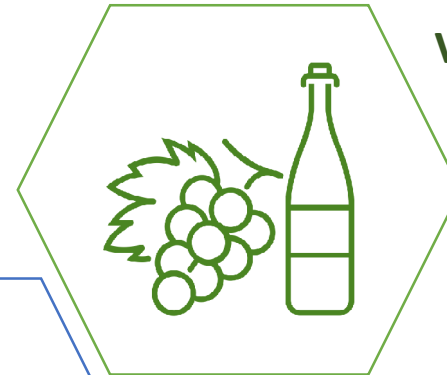
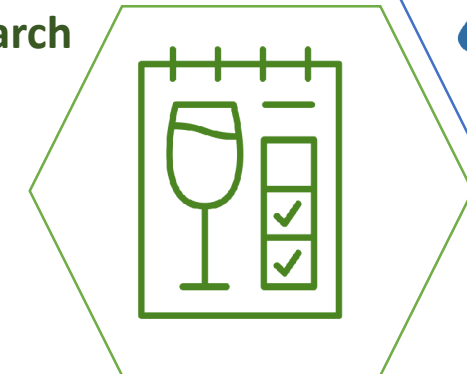


SPIwi — Approach

Crop-protection schemes
with organic products



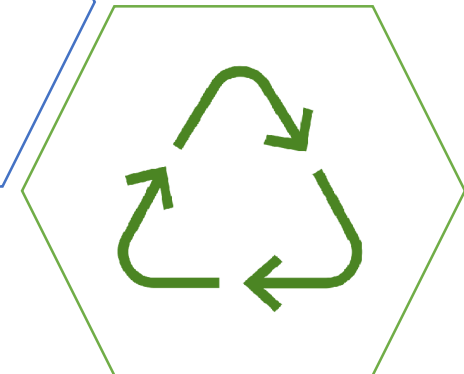
Consumer research



Vinification trials



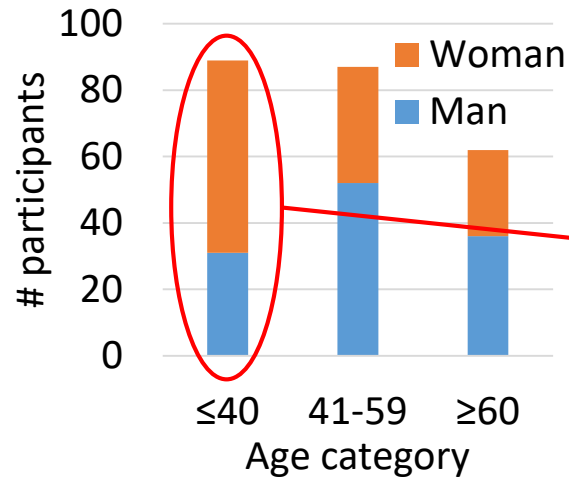
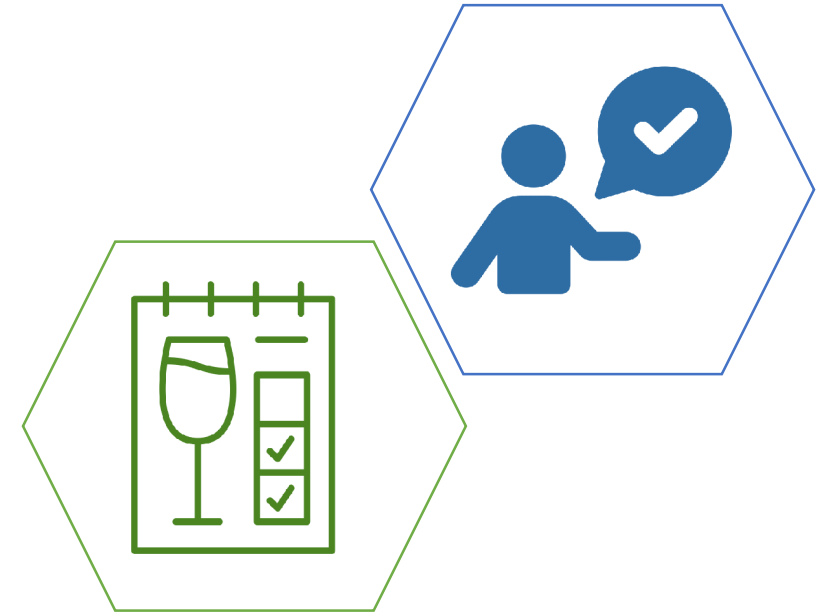
Added value for
waste streams



SPiwi – Consumer research

Questionnaire (n = 238)

Questions about consumer habits and preferences of the Belgian consumer

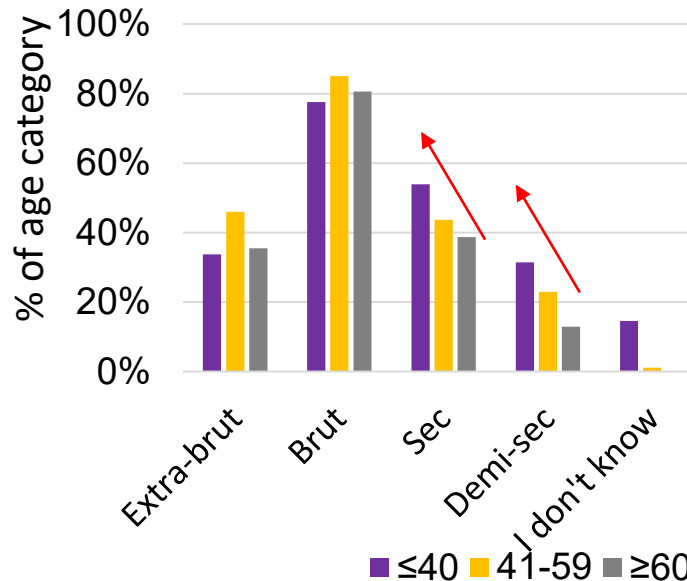
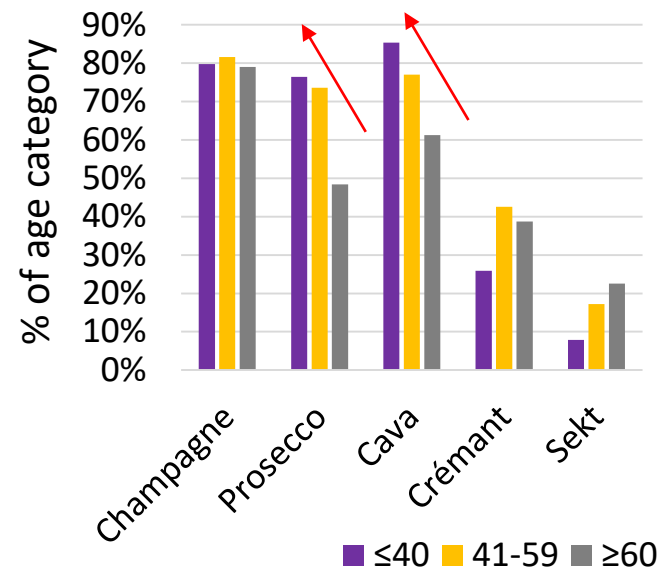


Focus on the young consumer

Question: Which wine do you drink?

Young consumers have a tendency to drink more prosecco and cava than the other age categories

Young consumers have a tendency to drink wines with more residual sugars



SPIwi — Consumer research

Focus groups (n = 42)

Set-up:

- Blind tasting of different wine styles
- Preference ranking
- Characterisation of the different wines

3 flights of wines:

- White sparkling wine in the category 'brut'
- Rosé sparkling wine in the category 'brut'
- White sparkling wine in the category '(demi-)sec'

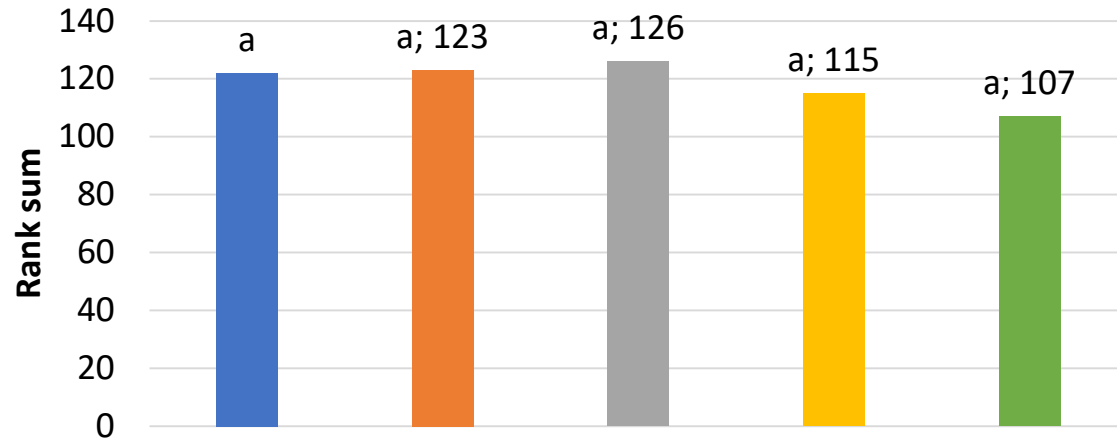
To determine:

- Preferred winestyles
- Drivers of liking of young consumers



SPiwi — Consumer research

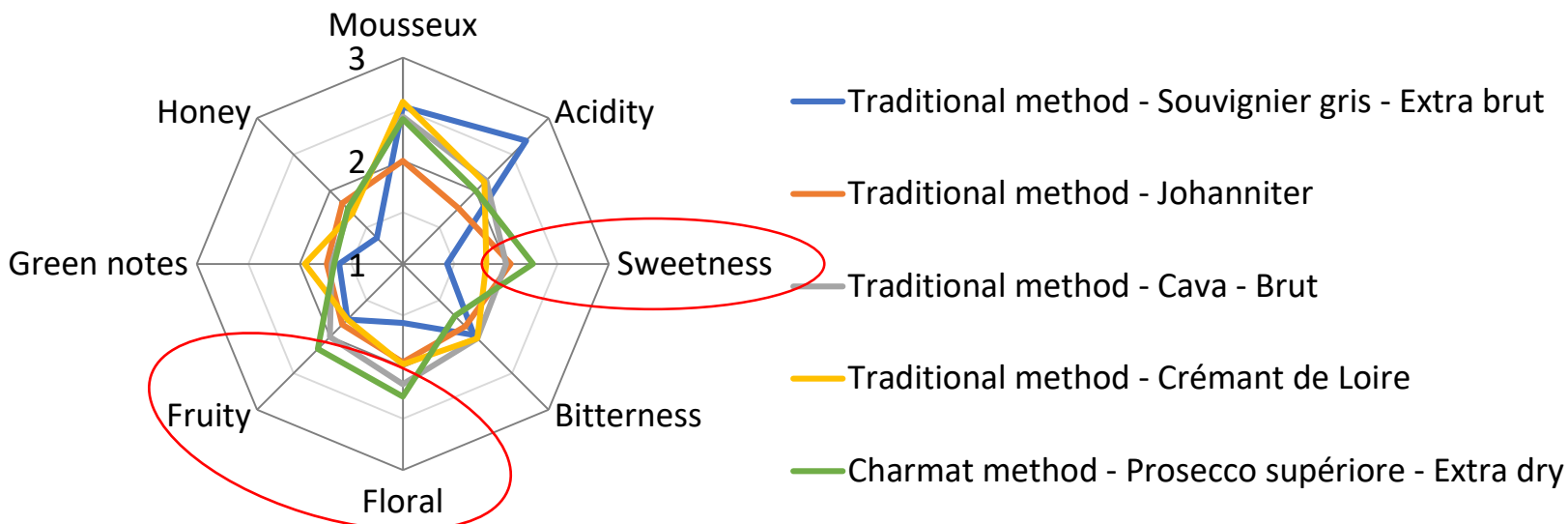
White sparkling wine in the category 'brut'



The lower the rank sum, the higher the preference

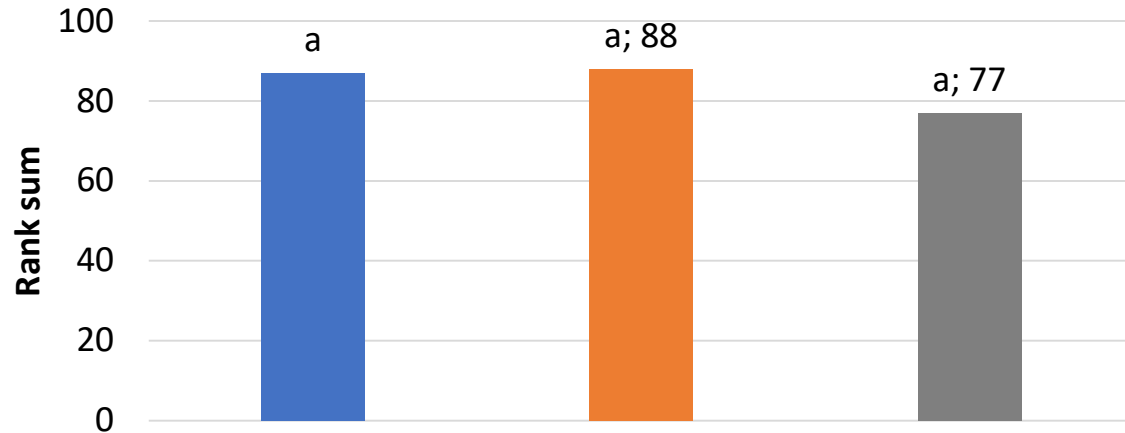
Results:

- No significant preference
- Prosecco had the lowest rank sum
- Prosecco has more sweet, fruity and floral characteristics



SPiwi — Consumer research

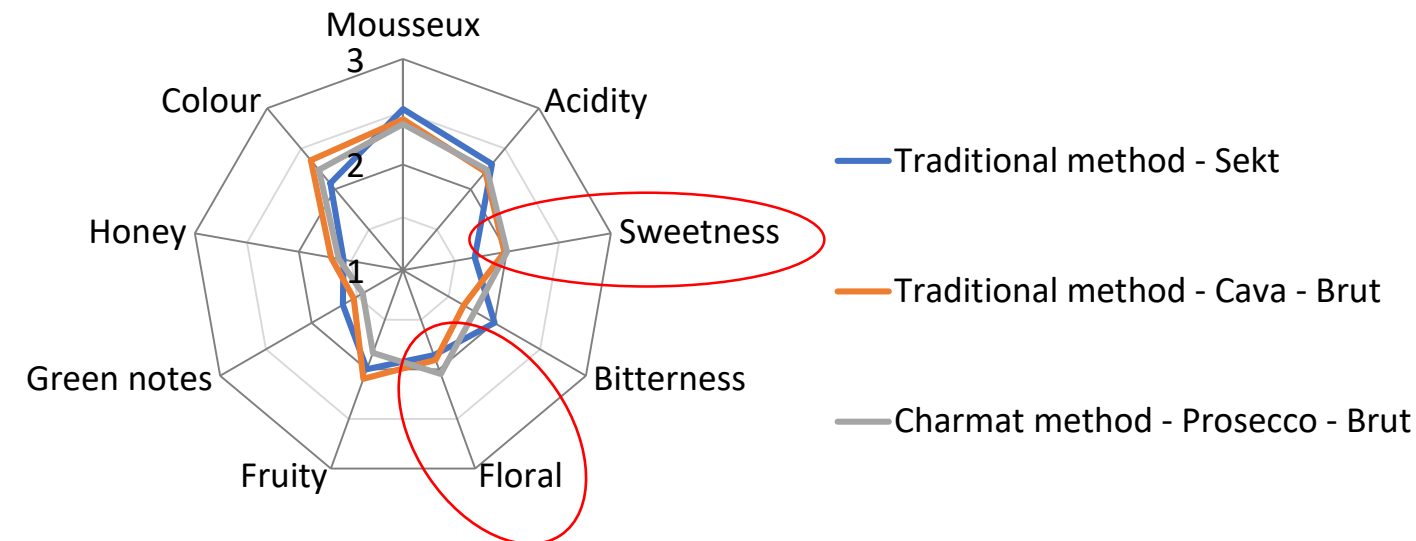
Rosé sparkling wine in the category 'brut'



The lower the rank sum, the higher the preference

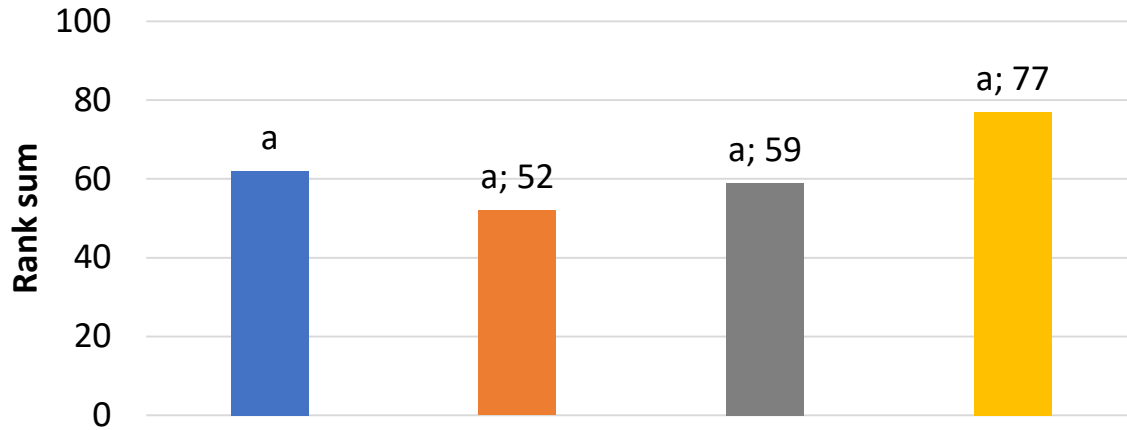
Results:

- No significant preference
- Prosecco had the lowest rank sum
- Prosecco has more sweet and floral characteristics



SPiwi – Consumer research

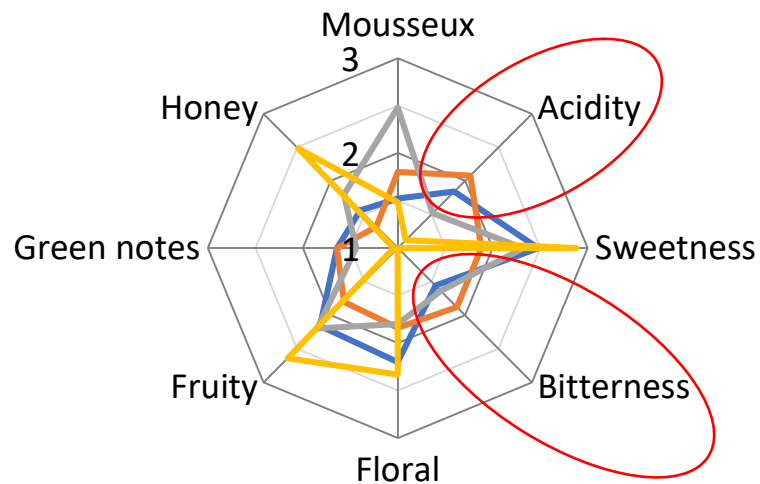
White sparkling wine in the category '(demi-)sec'



The lower the rank sum, the higher the preference

Results:

- No significant preference
- Prosecco had the lowest rank sum
- Prosecco is more acidic and bitter compared to the other sweet wines



- Carbonisation - Secco
- Charmat method - Prosecco - Frizzante
- Traditional method - cava - semi sec
- Moscato d'Asti

SPIwi – Consumer research

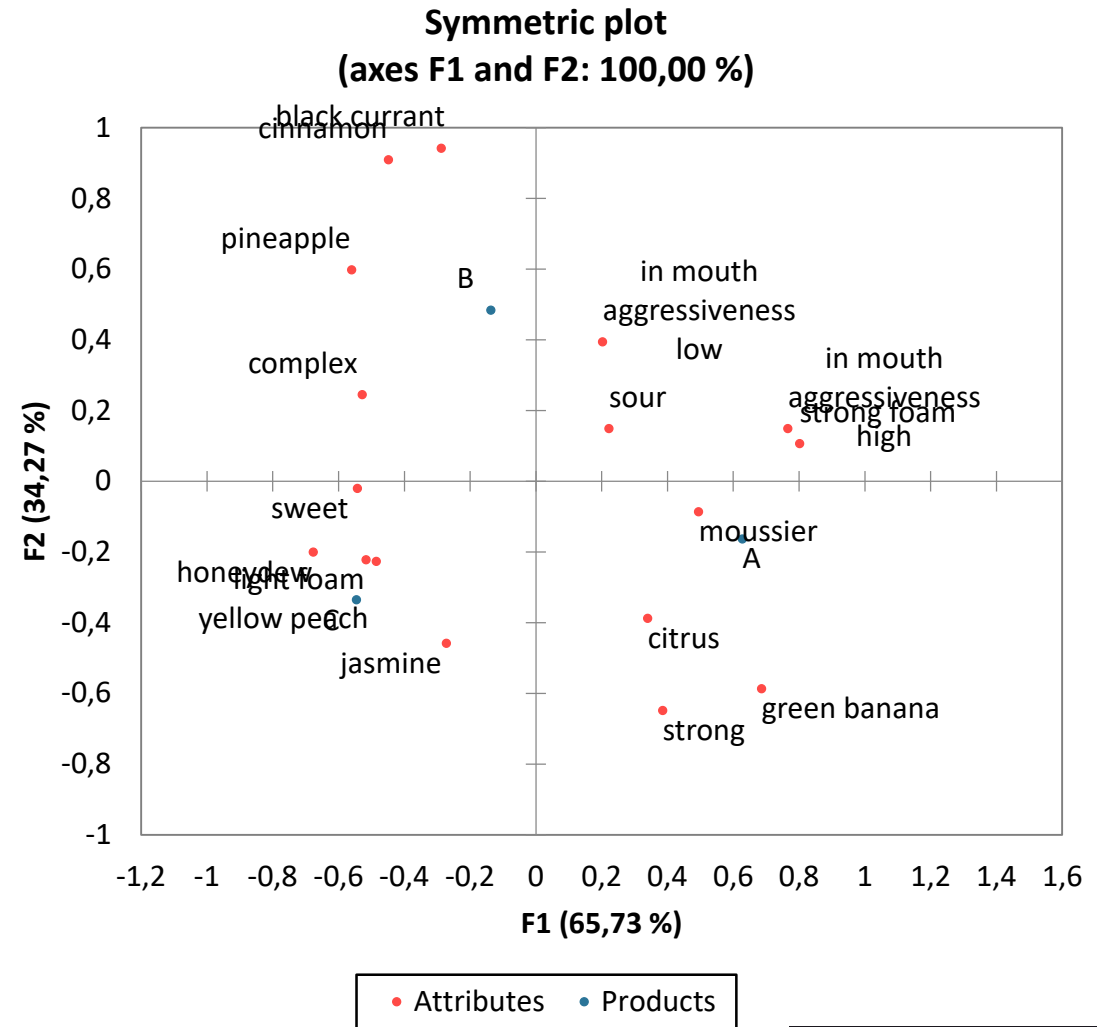
Drivers of liking of preferred wines:

- A: White sparkling wine in the category 'brut'
- B: Rosé sparkling wine in the category 'brut'
- C: White sparkling wine in the category '(demi-)sec'

Many attributes were not recognized by the panel

Recognized attributes (drivers of liking):

- In mouth aggressiveness
- Moussier
- Foam
- Fruity characteristics: banana, citrus, black currant
- Floral characteristics: jasmine
- Taste (sweet and sour)



SPiwi — Vinification trials

Vinification benchmarks:

- White sparkling wine in the category 'brut'

The prosecco aims for 10-15g/L glucose/fructose and a total acid content of approx. 5g/L.

- Rosé sparkling wine in the category 'brut'

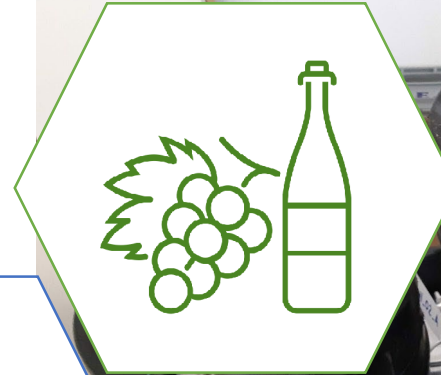
The rosé aims for a glucose/fructose content of 10-15g/L.

- White sparkling wine in the category '(demi-)sec'

The frizzante has a glucose/fructose benchmark of approx. 15g/L and a total acid content around 5,5g/L. The Moscato style aims for a high sweetness, the glucose/fructose content of >140g/L and total acid <6,0g/L.

Vinification protocol for:

- Traditional method
- Charmat method
- Frizzante/Secco

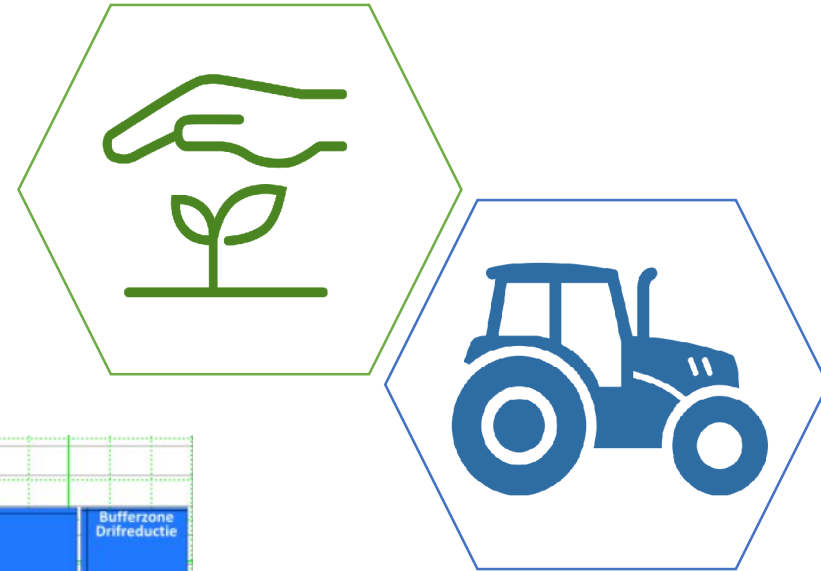


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WEINBAUINSTITUT
FREIBURG

SPiwi — Spraying scheme:



Biological products allowed to be used in viticulture in Belgium:

FUNGICIDEN																
Actieve stof	FRAC	Product	Max. # toep./jaar	Vijand			Werking					Dosis	Toepassingsstadium	Opmerking	Bufferzone Drifreductie	
				Valse meeldauw	Meeldauw	Botrytis	Wachttijd (d)	Interval (d)	Preventief	Curatief	Contact					Systeemisch
aureobasidium pullulans	NC	Botector	4			X	nvt			X	X		1 kg/ha haag	einde bloei - oogst (BBCH68-89)		3 m
bacillus amyloliquefaciens	BM 02	Serenade ASO	6			X	nvt	5		X	X		8 l/ha haag			3 m
		Taegro	10		X	X	nvt	7		X			2 kg /ha haag			3 m
cerevisiaan	nvt	Romeo	5-10	X	X	X	nvt	7		X			0,14 kg/ha haag		plantafweerverhogend	3 m
COS-OGA	nvt	Estim	8	X	X		nvt	8-10		X	X		1,1 l/ha haag		plantafweerverhogend	3 m
		Fytosave		X	X		nvt	8-10		X	X		1,1 l/ha haag		plantafweerverhogend	3 m
kaliumwaterstofcarbonaat	nvt	APC-09CD	4-6		X	X	1	7-10	X	X	X		2,75 kg/ha haag			3 m
		Karma			X	X	1	7-10	X	X	X		botrytis: 2,6 kg/ha haag (max 4 toep)			3 m
		Karma SG			X	X	1	7-10	X	X	X		meeldauw 2,75 kg/ha	blad 5 - begin rijping		3 m
		Vitisan			X		1	3-7	X	X	X		6,6 kg/ha haag	blad 2 - rijping (BBCH 12-85)		3 m
koperhydroxide/oxychloride	M 01	Grifon SC	5	X			21	7	X		X		1,4 l/ha haag		max 4 kg koper/ha haag/jaar	20 m min 50%
koperhydroxide		25%	Hydro super 25 WG	4-8	X			21	7-14	X	X		1,12-1,68 kg/ha haag		max 8,96 kg/ha haag/jaar	20 m min 90%
40%		Hydro WG	1-4	X			42	7	X	X			2,4 kg/ha haag	blad 5 - begin rijping	max 4 kg koper/ha haag/jaar	20 m min 75%
		Koperhydroxide WG		X			42	7	X	X			2,4 kg/ha haag	blad 5 - begin rijping	max 4 kg koper/ha haag/jaar	20 m min 75%
		KO-Plus40		X			21	7	X	X			2,4 kg/ha haag	blad 5 - begin rijping	max 4 kg koper/ha haag/jaar	20 m min 75%
Sacharomyces cerevisiae	BM02	Julietta	6			X	1	7	X	X			1,38 kg/ha haag	begin bloei - oogst		3 m
trichoderma		Vintec	2				nvt	7	X	X			0,1 kg/ha haag	in rust	Tegen houtrot - ESCA	3 m
zwavel (FU)	M2	Cosavet	4		X		nvt			X	X		Voor bloei: 6-8 kg/ha haag - na bloei: 3-5 kg/ha haag			3 m
		Hermovit			X		nvt			X	X		Voor bloei: 6-8 kg/ha haag - na bloei: 3-5 kg/ha haag			3 m
		Thiovit Jet	1		X		nvt			X	X		Voor bloei: 6-8 kg/ha haag - na bloei: 3-5 kg/ha haag			3 m
		Flosul	8		X		5	7	X	X			0,56-2,22 l/ha haag			3 m
		Pol-sulphur WG/WP/SC			X		nvt	7		X	X		0,56 - 2,22 kg/l/ha haag	5de blad tot erwtgrootte	5de blad tot erwtgrootte	3 m

Standard spraying scheme uses 3 times sulphur and copper. Timing according to the phenological stage of the vine:

Timing	BBCH
Before flowering	53 - 57
Flowering	61 – 68
After flowering	71 - 73

Sulphur: Powdery mildew

Copper: Downy mildew

SPiwi — Spraying scheme:

Biological products allowed to be used in viticulture in Belgium:

FUNGICIDEN

Actieve stof	FRAC	Product	Vrijd		Werking					Dosis	Toepassingsstadium	Opwerking	Bufferzone Orthodoxie
			Max. # toepassingen	Wanneer toepassen	Wanneer toepassen	Wanneer toepassen	Wanneer toepassen	Wanneer toepassen	Wanneer toepassen				
azoxystrobin	NC	Biotector	4	X	nvt	X	X	X	X	1 kg/ha haag	eerde bloei - oogst (BBCH 68-85)		3 m
bacillus amyloliquefaciens	BM 02	Serenade ASO	5	X	nvt	5	X	X	X	8 l/ha haag			3 m
		Tangro	10	X	nvt	7	X	X	X	2 kg/ha haag			3 m
benlate	nvt	Romeo	5-10	X	X	nvt	7	X	X	0,14 kg/ha haag		plantafweerverhogend	3 m
COS OGA	nvt	Estim	8	X	X	nvt	8-10	X	X	1,1 l/ha haag		plantafweerverhogend	3 m
		Fytosave		X	X	nvt	8-10	X	X	1,1 l/ha haag		plantafweerverhogend	3 m
kaliuwatervanadaten	nvt	APC-09CO	4-5	X	X	1	7-10	X	X	2,75 kg/ha haag			3 m
		Karma		X	X	1	7-10	X	X	botrytis: 2,5 kg/ha haag (max 4 toep)			3 m
		Karma 9G		X	X	1	7-10	X	X	mildew: 2,75 kg/ha	blad 5 - begin rijping		3 m
		Vitalis		X	X	1	3-7	X	X	6,6 kg/ha haag	blad 2 - rijping (BBCH 12-85)		3 m
koperhydroxide/cyanoide	M 01	Grifon SC	5	X		21	7	X	X	1,4 l/ha haag		max 4 kg koper/ha haag/jaar	20 m min 50%
koperhydroxide 25%		Hydro super 25 WG	4-8	X		21	7-14	X	X	2,4 kg/ha haag	blad 5 - begin rijping		
koperhydroxide 40%		Hydro WG	1-4	X		42	7	X	X	2,4 kg/ha haag	blad 5 - begin rijping		
		Koperhydroxide WG		X		42	7	X	X	2,4 kg/ha haag	blad 5 - begin rijping		
		KO-Plus40		X		21	7	X	X	2,4 kg/ha haag	blad 5 - begin rijping		
Saccharomyces cerevisiae	BM02	Julietta	6	X		1	7	X	X				
trichoderma		Vintec	2	X		nvt	7	X	X				
zwavel (FU)	M2	Coswet	4	X		nvt		X	X				
		Hermovet		X		nvt		X	X				
		Thiovit Jet	1	X		nvt		X	X				
		Flood	8	X		5	7	X	X				
		Pek-sulphur WG/WV/SC		X		nvt	7	X	X				

Known resistance genes:

Variety	Resistant genes			
	Rpv 3.1	Rpv 3.2	Rpv 3.3	Rpv 10
Johanniter	X			
Solaris			X	X
Southern gris		X		
Regent	X			
Cabernet cantor	X		X	X
Cabernet cortis			X	X
Muscaris				X



Standard spraying scheme uses 3 times sulphur and copper. Timing according to the phenological stage of the vine:

Timing	BBCH
Before flowering	53 - 57
Flowering	61 - 68
After flowering	71 - 73

Sulphur: Powdery mildew

Copper: Downy mildew

SPiwi — Spraying scheme:

In field trials:

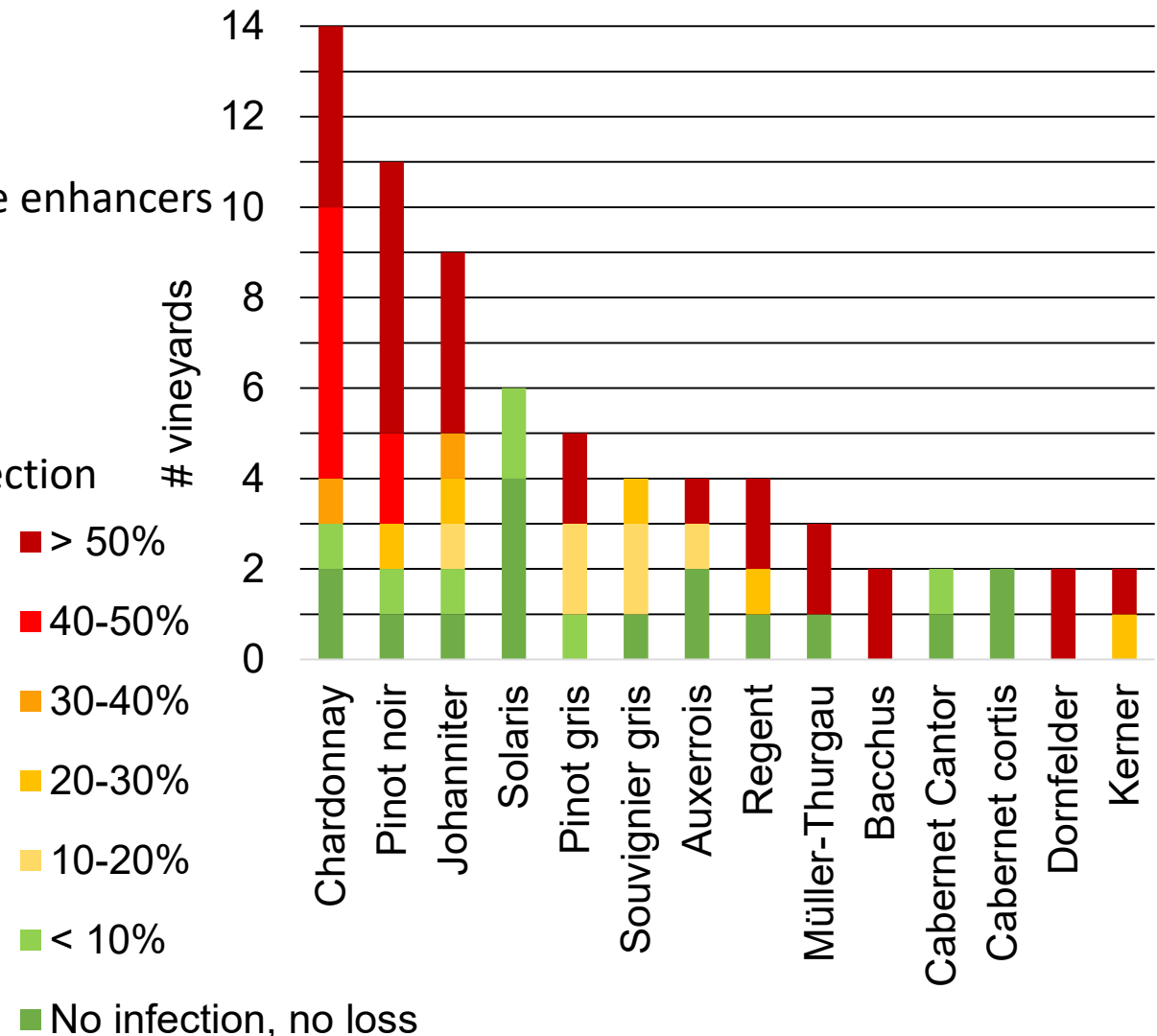
Standard scheme

Reduction of sulphur and copper by 30% by using plant defence enhancers

- 2021:
 - Trial with cabernet cortis
 - High pressure of downy mildew.
 - Standard scheme insufficient for protection against infection

- Questionnaire:
 - Downy in Belgian vineyards
 - % expected yield loss

→ Johanniter and Sauvignier gris sensible for infections
→ Cabernet cantor and cabernet cortis more resistant



SPiwi — Spraying scheme:

In field trials:

Standard scheme

Reduction of sulphur and copper by 30% by using plant defence enhancers

- 2021:
 - Trial with cabernet cortis
 - High pressure of downy mildew.
 - Standard scheme insufficient for protection against in

- Questionnaire:
 - Infections of downy in Belgian vineyards
 - % expected yield loss
- Johanniter and Souvignier gris sensible for infections
- Cabernet cantor and cabernet cortis more resistant
- Re-evaluation of resistance against downy mildew:

Variety	2021	Resistant genes			
		Rpv 3.1	Rpv 3.2	Rpv 3.3	Rpv 10
Johanniter	-	X			
Solaris	++			X	X
Souvignier gris	+		X		
Regent	-	X			
Cabernet cantor	++	X		X	X
Cabernet cortis	+			X	X
Muscaris	Good				X
Bronner	Good			X	X
Hélios	Less	X			
Monarch	Good			X	X

SPIwi — Spraying scheme:



In field trials:

Standard scheme

Reduction of sulphur and copper by 30% by using plant defence enhancers

- 2022:
 - Trial with Cabernet cortis, Sauvignier gris, Johanniter and Solaris
 - High pressure of powdery mildew towards the end of the growing season.
 - Cabernet cortis and Johanniter:
 - standard scheme insufficient for protection against infection of powdery mildew
 - Sauvignier gris and solaris:
 - standard scheme sufficient, no infections
- Additional treatments required when pressure is high
- Effective alternatives to sulphur: potassium hydrogen carbonate

SPiwi – Communication and dissemination



Consumentenonderzoek

Schuimwijnen van Piwi's

Het spwi-project werkt aan de ontwikkeling van een innovatieve en biologische schuimwijn van de piwi-variëteiten: Souvignier gris, Cabernet cortis, Cabernet cantor en Muscaris. Om de gewoontes en voorkeuren van de Vlaamse schuimwijnconsument in beeld te brengen, werd er een enquête opgesteld. We zetten een selectie groep jonge consumenten aan het proeven en organiseerden daarvoor enkele focusgroepen.



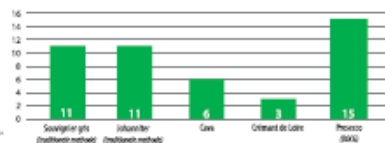
Vicky Everaerts
journaliste

In totaal vulden 338 deelnemers de enquête in (verhouding: 50/50 man/vrouw).

1 | fruit 2022 | 15 december 2021

Belgen zijn de schuimwijnconsumenten bij uitstek!

België kent de hoogste champagneconsumptie per inwoner op wereldvlak, waarbij cava en prosecco aan belangstelling winnen door de lagere prijzen. Uit de enquête blijkt dat de consumptie



Figuur 1 – Aantal keer dat een schuimwijn in een blind test de voorkeur kreeg boven de andere vier schuimwijnen.



**Maandag
7 februari 2022
om 19u**

Organisatie:
pcfruit vzw

Inschrijven
is verplicht en kan via
www.pcfruit.be/studieavond-wijnbouw

Kostprijs:
Leden pcfruit: GRATIS
Niet-leden: 20 euro
Factuur wordt
verstuurd na inschrijving

Info:
pcfruit@pcfruit.be, tel. 011-697080

Inge Moors, voorzitter pcfruit vzw,
nodigt u van harte uit op de:

Online studieavond wijnbouw

Op het programma:

- Schets seizoen 2021
Vicky Everaerts
- Valse meeldauw & alternatieven voor mancozeb
- Bespreking leidraad gewasbeschermingsmiddelen
Kjell Hauke
- Proeftuin onderzoek & Vergistbare stikstof
Vicky Everaerts
- SPiwi-project – Schuimwijnproductie van piwi-variëteiten (Engels)
WBI Freiburg



Dit webinar wordt georganiseerd met de steun van en in samenwerking met de Provincie Limburg.
Iedereen is van harte welkom om deel te nemen!
Op maandag 7 februari 2022 ontvangt u de link om online deel te nemen



Vlaanderen
is landbouw & visserij

**AGENTSCHAP
INNOVEREN &
ONDERNEMEN**

Vlaanderen
is ondernemen



FONDAZIONE
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STAATLICHES
WEINBAUINSTITUT
FREIBURG