

## Can vineyard biodiversity be beneficial for viticulture and tourism?

Morgane Hervé (1), Sophie Kratschmer (2), Claudia Gregorich (2), Winter Silvia (2), David Montembault (3), Johann G. Zaller (4), Muriel Guernion (1), Vincent Jung (5), Rebekka Schuette (6), Daniel Paredes (7), Gema Guzman Diaz (8), Jose Manuel Cabezas Luque (8), Adela Hoble (9), Daniela Popescu (10), Françoise Burel (5), Daniel Cluzeau (1), Holger Bergmann (6), Martin Potthoff (11), and Annegret Nicolai (1)

(1) UMR-CNRS 6553 EcoBio, OSUR, Université Rennes 1, Station Biologique de Paimpont, 35380 Paimpont, France, (2) Institute of Integrative Nature Conservation Research, University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences, Gregor-Mendel-Str. 33, A-1180 Vienna, Austria, (3) UMR Agrocampus Ouest/CNRS 6590 - Espaces et Societes (ESO), Agrocampus Ouest 49045 Angers Cedex 01, France, (4) Institute of Zoology, University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences, Gregor-Mendel-Str. 33, A-1180 Vienna, Austria, (5) UMR-CNRS 6553 EcoBio, OSUR, Université Rennes 1, Campus de Beaulieu, 35042 Rennes cedex, France, (6) Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Development, University Göttingen, Platz der Göttinger Sieben 5, 37073 Göttingen, Germany, (7) Estacion Experimental des Zaidin, Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, Apdo. de correos 419, 18008 Granada, Spain, (8) Institute for Sustainable Agriculture, Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, Cordoba, Spain, (9) University of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine Cluj-Napoca (UASMV Cluj-Napoca), Faculty of Horticulture, Department of Horticulture and Landscaping 3-5 Calea Manastur St., 400372, Cluj-Napoca, Romania, (10) SC JIDVEI SRL, R&D Department, Alba, Romania, (11) Centre of Biodiversity and Sustainable Land Use, University of Göttingen, Grisebachstraße 6, 37077 Göttingen, Germany

The European research BiodivERsA project VineDivers aims to link ecosystem services and vine production, in an integrative approach that considers both landscape structure and cultural practices (cover-crops versus bare soils), in vineyards of Austria, France, Romania and Spain. Such services studied are (i) provisioning and regulation services by soil biota and pollinators, and (ii) landscape cultural services. In this study, we want to know if landscape beneficial for biodiversity providing ecosystem services at a plot scale also have an aesthetical value. An interdisciplinary approach was chosen to include both ecological and sociological data. First, we analyzed the influence of soil management practices and landscape complexity on soil biota, inter-row flora and bees. Second, we implemented a questionnaire based on photographs about biodiversity perception and visual aesthetic evaluation. Our results highlighted the effect of landscape complexity and soil management intensity on biodiversity and their ecological and cultural ecosystem services. This allows us to discuss the global importance of biodiversity for a wine-producing region. Further analysis within the VineDivers project will focus on an assessment of the biodiversity importance for local viticulture economy.