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Agroforestry: produce, prevent, persist, landscape and protect.

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agroforestry in vineyards

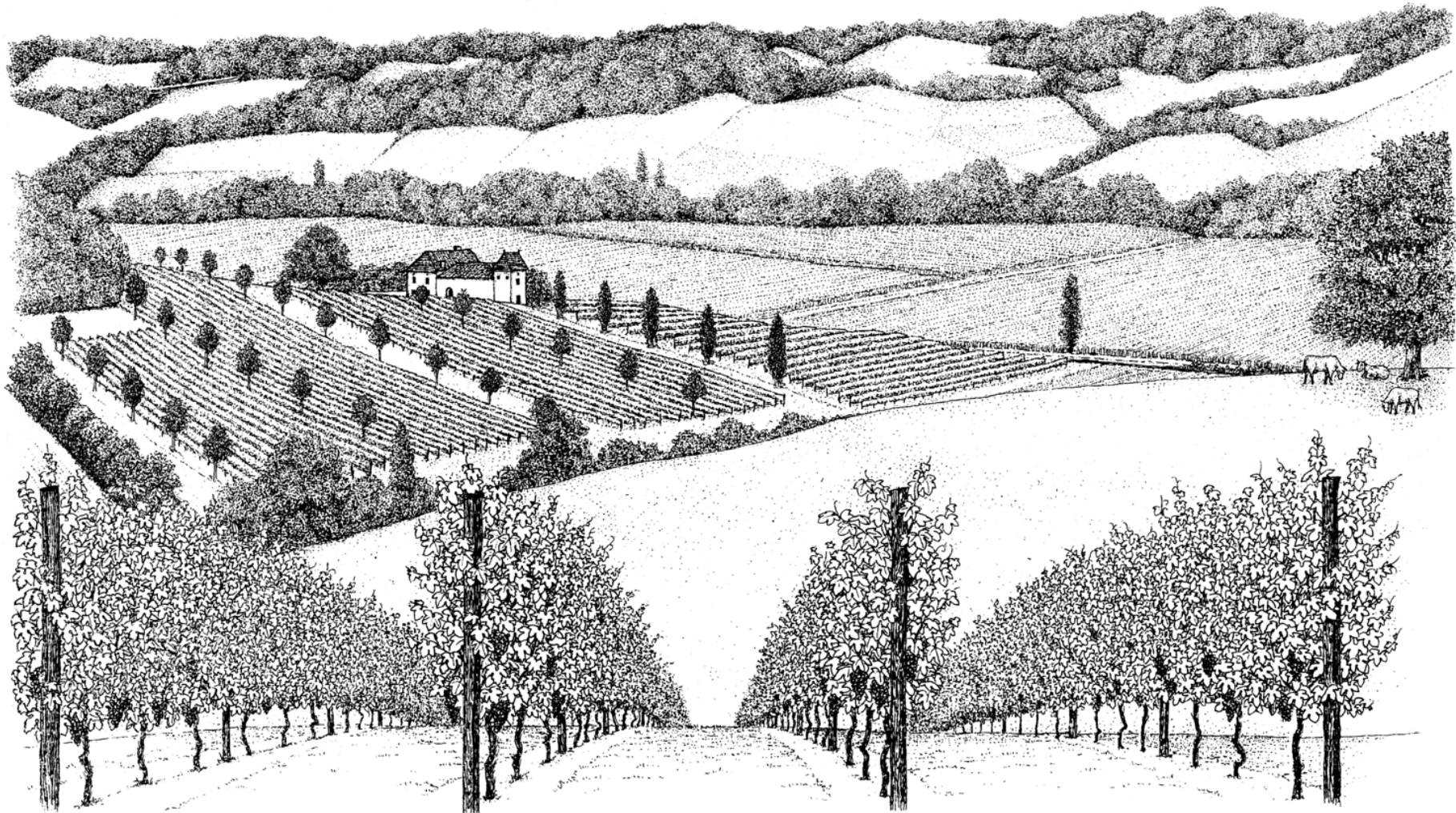


JOSEPH PHELPS
VINEYARDS



The Vine for 100 years

Regenerative viticulture : condition of success



the vine in its original environment: the riverine forest



A vine definition: to lie down, keep your feet in the shade, cling invariably and tirelessly to the branches while spinning to blossom and bear fruit in the sun



A winning triptych And living soil



the vine is a liana that explores, binds and connects

the initial diagnosis the state of the premises



Mandatory inventory before planting

SOIL

- 1- Pedology
- 2- Depth
- 3- Texture
- 4- Structure
- 5- Compaction/settling
- 6- Soil sealing
- 7- Hydromorphism
- 8- Biological activity of the soil (spade test)
- 9- Organic matter rate
- 10- Total and active limestone
- 11- Macro and micro-elements
- 12- Water retention
- 13- Color (comparison of plot-forest-meadow and nearby edge)
- 14- Smell
- 15- Presence of litter and/or amendments (covers, compost, vine shoots, etc.) and state of decomposition (C/N)

VINE

- 16- Grape variety, rootstock, age, diseases, etc.
- 17- Water stress
- 18- Redox stress

ENVIRONMENT

- 19- Detailed reading of the landscape: topography (exposure, altitude, slope), fixed elements close to the plot (banks, ditches, forests, drains...)
- 20- Fauna inventory: aerial (especially pollinators) and hypogeal (earthworms)
- 21- Spontaneous fauna inventory, bio-indicator plants
- 22- Visible and soil fungi
- 23- Wind
- 24- Climatic index



the tree nourishes, beautifies and enriches the vine



bird song and guano are precious allies for calming, purifying
and growing the vine in a serene climate



the tools



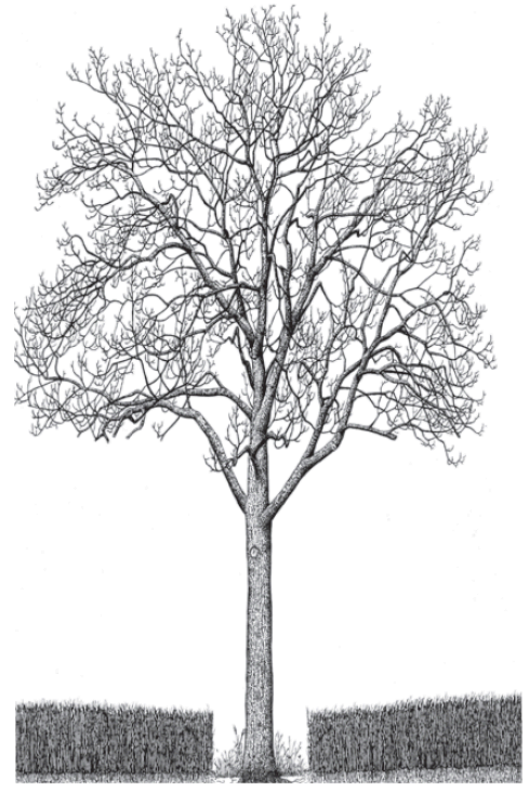
Fruitier



Têtard



Têtard bas



Bois d'oeuvre

symbioses

The vine connected to its companion plants exchanges information, nutrients and natural medicines.



maintain and spread life 365 days a year

