



## Key milestones validated for the VinoShield project

Since September 2024, the European project LIFE VinoShield has made significant progress by completing several key milestones: the solid structuring of the European consortium, the

development of a clear and operational Data Management Plan, and a precise Stakeholder Engagement Plan, involving suppliers, winegrowers, and local stakeholders. The logistical and scientific preparations required for field trials have also been successfully completed. This final stage was marked by the launch of the project-dedicated website, which will track project outcomes and updates.



Project website: vinoshield.texinov.com











## Concrete deployment of innovative nets across Europe

Between mid-February and mid-March 2025, the first installations of innovative and multifunctional textile nets took place in representative vineyards in Spain (La Escribana – La Rioja), France (Château La Varière (49), Château Dillon (33), Domaine de Cassaigne (32), Château de l'Éclair (69)), and Italy (Molinelli Vini – Ziano Piacentino). These vineyards offer a representative sample allowing evaluation of the diverse impacts of climatic hazards across different regions.





LIFE-2023-SAP-CLIMA LIFE23-CCA-FR-LIFE VINOSHIELD Project: 101158020





Co-funded by the European Union



Two types of nets are currently being assessed:

- A specialized net for protection against frost and hail
- A multifunctional net that protects vineyards not only from frost and hail but also from diseases, excessive sun exposure, and intense rainfall





These solutions also offer the additional benefit of significantly reducing humidity on vines, thus

minimizing the need to use phytosanitary products to combat vine diseases.

installation follows Each а rigorous experimental scheme with four distinct configurations, distributed over 12 contiguous rows per site. Control rows without nets have been included to precisely assess the benefits of installed the systems.



On each of the six sites, the nets

currently cover a total length of 600 linear meters per vineyard, amounting to 3,600 meters of protection per net type.





















## Precise scientific monitoring with technological tools



On four out of the six experimental plots, several measurement devices have been installed, including a comprehensive meteorological station (temperature, humidity, solar radiation, wind speed, and direction), as well as specific sensors placed under the nets and on control rows. Collected data will be analyzed throughout the year to precisely evaluate the performance of the nets and their influence on vine development, grape quality, and disease management.

The LIFE VinoShield project is now entering the summer protection phase with the installation of shading/anti-hail nets, eight months after its initiation.









# About the LIFE VinoShield project

With a budget of  $\in$ 4.1 million over four years (September 2024 to December 2028), this project brings together 7 main partners and 3 affiliated entities from France, Italy, Spain, and Belgium. The consortium covers complementary expertise in viticulture, industrial textile production, thermal flux management, and bio-based materials.

By 2032, the LIFE VinoShield project aims to protect 16,500 hectares of vineyards across Europe and significantly reduce climate-related damages, lowering the current damage rate from 30% to just 5%. Additionally, the goal is to equip 2,750 European winegrowers with a validated and sustainable business model. Special emphasis will be placed on sustainability and environmental management, including systematic recovery and recycling of the nets at the end of their lifecycle.

### Contacts:

**Mr Francis MOINEREAU** Agricultural Sales Manager – Texinov Tech

**Mme Agathe BARTHELON** Materials Project Manager – Texinov Tech fmoinereau@texinov.fr +33 623 199 299 abarthelon@texinov.fr

+33 437 050 883



<u>Disclaimer:</u> Funded by the European Union. Views and opinions expressed are solely those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or the European Climate, Infrastructure, and Environment Executive Agency (CINEA). Neither the European Union nor CINEA can be held responsible for them.





