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Advantages and disadvantages of organic vine cultivation

Organic farming aims at the cultivation of grapes and consequently the production of wines without residues from preparations used for the control of weeds and other pathogens of the vineyard. Weeds, according to organic farming, have a positive effect on the vine after feeding it with humus (organic ingredients) by increasing its natural fertility, they increase the population of worms and help reduce erosion. Earthworms contribute greatly in maintaining soil porosity and achieving the desired moisture, in the formation of humus and other compounds so that they are assimilable by the vine. Some of the most important advantages of organic agriculture and organic viticulture are:

- The protection of the crop without the use of chemicals.
- The production of nutritional products of high nutritional value.
- Respect for natural ecosystems while preserving its genetical variety.
- Respect for soil microorganisms, flora, fauna, crops and farmed animals.
- Improving soil fertility.
- Rational use of natural resources.
- Ensuring the breeding of animals with respect for their living habits.
- Avoidance of pollution.
- Assessing the effect of the interaction of cultivation techniques with the ecological and social environment.
- Organically grown plants contain less water and more nutrients and vitamins
- Natural organic farming methods do not contaminate water resources and do not exterminate beneficial insects and predators.
- Organic viticulture is a better way of producing grapes superior quality. Specific advantages of organic viticulture:
 - Uses natural plant protection and nutrition-friendly preparations to the environment.
 - Fertilization is done with materials of organic origin, such as animal manure organic farming or manure, grapes, etc., as well as in use other methods, such as the co-cultivation of the vineyard with other species, but and green manure that help to enrich the soil organic matter.

- Grapes are safe for consumer health due to use natural preparations.
- The natural methods of organic cultivation of the vineyard are friendly to the environment, do not pollute water resources and do not destroy the benefits and microorganisms that help to improve soil fertility.

In addition to the advantages, organic breeding also has weaknesses which you are called to face.

More specifically:

The biological vineyards need diligent work, continuous monitoring and increased crop care (green cuttings, such as sprouting, leafing, etc.). Approved plant protection and nutrition products are available at high prices resulting in increased production costs. Lack of interest in the preparation of organic wine. Production and consumption of organic products is constantly increasing in all countries of the world. Especially in Europe, there has been observed a sharp increase in the consumption of organic products cultivation. Other disadvantages of organic farming are:

- Problems identified in their organization and operation producers and organic farms.
- Problems of farms.
- Problems of integration in the organic farming program.
- Problems of marketing and disposal of organic

CONCLUSIONS

Concern about the negative environmental impact of modern agricultural practices, the growing use of non-renewable resources, and the long-term productivity of high external inputs of agricultural systems, led to various initiatives both governmental and non-governmental organizations in order to promote adoption and dissemination of more sustainable agricultural technologies. The growing interest in organic farming in recent years has led to a series of different surveys on producers' incentives for the adoption organic production systems.

In the applied economic research, the factors that determine the adoption of new technologies and innovations, including demographic and economic characteristics of the producer (age, education, etc.), possibilities and ways of information and structural features of the holding (size, productive orientation etc.).

Results of several researches have shown that organic farms are usually smaller in size than conventional, organic farmers have a higher educational level and a lower age from contract producers, while most come from urban areas and have little agricultural experience.

This may be due to the fact that the producers engaged in organic farming, have entered agriculture more recently than conventional.

Overall, as far as it concerns keeping the soil in good condition and restoring its fertility, the basic rules of organic farming for vine production are:

- a) the cultivation of legumes,
- b) the application of greenery fertilization,
- c) the cultivation of deciduous plants under a program rotation of crops
- d) the use of manure derived from organic farming and use of organic-made compost plant materials (residues of biological origin),
- e) use of grape varieties well adapted to the soil-climatic environment of the area
and
- f) the fight against pathogens and diseases, which is achieved by the selection of tolerant varieties, by implementing programs and avoid burning of weeds
- g. covering of the ground surface and creating favorable conditions for the development of beneficial organism