

Supplementary Material

Table S1: Criteria for the farm (EA)

	Definition	Character	Resource MED impacted	Control points
EA01	The company has fewer than 199 employees and annual sales do not exceed 15 million Tunisian dinars (according to Decree No. 2017-389 on financial incentives for investments made under the Investment Act in Tunisia).	ESSENTIAL	-	- Operating documents / Articles of association
EA02	The farm's agricultural (viticultural) land is located in the intervention zone defined by Oenomed.	ESSENTIAL	-	- Farm documents / Land registers
EA03	The company clearly displays its commitments to the Oenomed Charter by using and making available to its customers the supports provided.	ESSENTIAL	-	- Observations/ printed copies of posters
EA04	The company has identified the impact of its activities on Mediterranean heritage resources using the Oenomed self- diagnosis tool.	ESSENTIAL	-	Analysis reportChecklist
EA05	Through its actions on its physical site, the company contributes to enhancing and highlighting the natural and cultural heritage of the protected area and its local know- how and cultural heritage of the protected area and its local know- how.	IMPORTANT		- Observations



EA06	At least 25% of the company's workforce has undergone training dedicated to "agro-ecological" practices or developments.	IMPORTANT	- Proof to be provided (training certificate, etc.). certificate)
EA08	The company is involved in at least one network of farmers working collectively towards the agro-ecological transition.	IMPORTANT	- Evidence to be submitted
EA07	The company is involved inat least one wine tourism initiative.	ADVISABLE	- Evidence to be presented
EA09	The company is committed to limiting and ensuring quality in the creation and/or extension of new farm buildings, based on all current framework documents.	IMPORTANT	-

Table S2: Agronomic criteria: Compliance with pre-existing certifications and framework documents

	Definition	Character	MED resource impacted	Control points
CA01	The company complies with the specifications of the			
	Appellation d'Origine Contrôlée en Tunisien (AOC) and/or the	INDISPENSABLE		-
	Vin délimité de qualité supérieure (VDQS) (Decree			



Table S 3: Managing virtuous practices

Virtu	ous practices	Resou es impa ed	 -	der of portance Dry	Good practices	Examples of implementation	Control
PV01	Economy and consumption	Had	Desirabl e	Essential	Collection of run-off water + The speed reduction of flow of water to increase infiltration	gauges and recording of relative data	1. Documentation concerning tanks for water collection or reservoirs storage
	controlled water					Perform 1 single ploughing operation using a vineyard plough to store autumn rains, and 3 shallow ploughings using a vineyard plough and/or Canadian cultivator.	2. Inspection visit 3. Farm diary
PV02		A H2O	Importa nt	Important	Alternative scarification of ploughing		Ploughing the farm
PV03			Desirabl e		Water-saving in-line underground drip system	Declare the water sources used and provide appropriate documentation concerning regularity (document to be provided when signing the Charter).	 inspection visit operating log



PV04		0 H20	in the second se	Essential		Calculationo crop require		Draw up an irrigation program and record irrigation volumes and dates	Farm diary
PV05		A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A		Desirable	Desirable	Adoption t viticulture	of intellig en	Adoption of forecasting models guarantees commitment to reducing treatments and consequently water consumption Experimentation with new techniques in synergy with	Farm
PV06	Soil an	0 475g	200 C	Important	Important	Cultivation of manures	fgreen	research institutes/universities Planting of legumes such as faba beans	Farm diary
PV07	d Landsca pe			Important	Desirable	Reduction of	f tillage and use of	(Chisel, vibiocultivators, disc	Farm diary
							pr ac tic		
						t replace tilla			
PV08		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		Essential	Essential	Adoption fertilization	of organ ic	Use of organic fertilizers	Farm diary (Fertilization plan)



PV9]	122-01-02-02-02-02-02-02-02-02-02-02-02-02-02-	Desirable	Desirable	Maintain	of	Association	composed	Farm diary
						biodiv		plant cover (grass	
						er	cover, fertilize	r, etc.).	
					sity on a glob	al scale			



				of the farm	The use of multi-species cover crops between rows, or every other row, encourages biodiversity. This cover can be composed of crucifers (white mustard, fodder rape), legumes (broad bean, hairy vetch, purple vetch, red clover, Alexandria clover), hydrophyllaceae (phacelia), grasses (rye, oats). Winter cover crops are not at all competitive, as they are destroyed before the vine's peak needs (flowering).	
PV10	Control/ con t rol by habitat conservation	Essential	Essential	Limitation of use of phytosanitary products	Adopt the principles of integrated defense* principles Preventive protection against powdery mildew and downy mildew, with one treatment per five companions, depending on the year's weather conditions. climatic conditions with preferential use of Sulfur and Bordeaux mixture (contact) Ammonitre (highly soluble nitrogen	Farm diary (phytopathologica l bulletins technical data sheets for phytosanitary products; purchase invoices for technical means used to control and monitor insects)



					nitrogen fertilizer) is not recommended for vines, even when irrigated, as it encourages vegetative growth and consequently the development of powdery mildew. Record treatment date, type and commercial name of product, quantity and method of application.	
PV11		Important	Important	Zero herbicides +Use m echanical weedin g (hoeing) or manual weeding	Mulching, uncrushed vine shoots left on plots (only if disease-free)	Farm diary
PV12		Important	Important	Favoring hedges and windbreaks* on borders		Inspection visit
PV13		Important	Important	Planting service plants	It's important to target t h e pest(s) to be controlled or the beneficials to be favored.	Farm diary



		Plants	
		pl	
		ants;	
		the	
		tagetes minuta, hairy vetch,	



	oats, alfalfa, red clover and birdsfoot trefoil have a nematicidal effect on the nematodes that transmit short- knot disease.
	Trap plants; for example, tansy (Tanacetumvulgare) (Asteraceae) can be used to divert femalefemales of Eudemis (Lobesiabotrana) away from vines
	Plants with a repellent effect; e.g. tagetes, basil, rosemary.
	Reservoir plants reservoirs (allow beneficials to reproduce); for example, roses associated with grapevines allow the Anagrusatomus (an asitoid of the green leafhopp er Empoascavitis) to overwinter in the plot.
	Nectariferous plants: they provide nectar to beneficials whic h feed on it (the





						producing nectar)	
PV14	Good Spraying	HED V	Essential	Essential	Respect the nature of the product	Use approved products and respect application rates	Farm diary
PV15		<u></u>	Essential	Essential	Alternating to avoid plant resistance to disease		Farm diary
PV16			Important	Important	Use of fertilizers and pesticides ecological (w h ich protect human health and and the environment)		Farm diary
PV17			Essential	Essential	Correct setting of machine (tra ct orspeed, spray pressure)	Choose the right type of nozzle for the job (flow rate, size); check the condition of nozzles before use (clean or replace defective nozzles); calibrate the sprayer with clean water (choose the right pressure for the right dose).	Self declaration



					and forward speed); always double- check the dose applied during and after each application; be rigorous in observing drift); rinse tank and booms thoroughly with ammonia-based products; clean filters regularly.	
PV18		Essential	Essential	Selective sorting and treatment of hazardous waste, cleaning of machines after	Use of sprayequipment washing areas.	1. Self-declaration 2. Documentation issued by specialized
PV19	Techniques and grape varieties	Essential	Essential	treatment. Favour the indigeno us grape varieties	company. indigenous grape varieties represent at least 10% of the grape varieties planted in the plot.	company Farm diary
PV20		Important	Important	Introduce drought- and salinity-tolerant grap e varieties and rootstocks*.		Farm diary (periodic soil and water analyses, origins of of grape varieties and rootstocks



					used, invoices in case of purchases)
PV21	Essential		Training of specialized workforce in "agro- ecological" practices or layouts ** At least 50% of the company's workforce has undergone dedicated training in "agro- ecological" practices or layouts (cover	At least 50% of the company's workforce has undergone training dedicated to "agro- ecological" practices or developments (cover crop manageme nt, limit i ng ploughing, favoring MO MO, biocontrol).	Provide training certificates /
			management, etc.).		
PV22	Essential	Essential	Valorization of pruning wood	Production of agricultural compost Prohibit burning of prunings	1. Presence of a composting area
				Use of pruning residues as soil conditioners Production of wood chips or fuel	
PV23	Desirable	Desirable	Use of grape pomace		1. farm diary (fertilization plan)



						2. Declaration of cellar waste tonnage when signing charter
PV24	Preservation	Essential	Essential	The company	Development or	1. On-site or
	and			i		virtual inspection
	enhancement			s involved in at least	work on vernacular heritage	visit
	of historic				Installation of documents and/or	
				one .	explanatory panels	
	monuments			wine	Collaboration with the	2. Documentation
	and sites			tourism** intiative	Ministry of Cultural Affairs	

<u>Legen</u> <u>d :</u>



Soil and landscape

Biodiversity nd historic site _

Techniques and grape varieties

* It would be important to deal with these practices on a case-by-case basis, depending on the company, the conditions and the place of **Mp** plication.

 n^{o} *Mandatory and to be implemented within one year.

u m

Water

- e
- n
- t
- S
- a
- a





Figure S1. Biodiversity Resources Map.





Figure S2. Historical Resources Map.





Figure S3. Water Resources Map.





Figure S4. Soil Resources Map.





Figure S5. Wine cellar Map.