

GREEN AREA

PRE-PLANTING SECTION (From the first control audit)

CHAPTER 1: SOIL EVALUATION AND MANAGEMENT.

CHAPTER 2: PLANTING DESIGN FOR THE CARE OF THE ECOSYSTEM.

CHAPTER 3: PLANT MATERIAL

For companies that are entering the SC for the first time or are already certified, **the pre-planting section will be evaluated starting with the first control audit of the first cycle.** At the time of the audit, the company must have supporting documentation for the vineyards planted in the period from the day it obtains its certificate in its first certification, until the day before the control audit. This section only applies to plantations in new production areas; however, in cases of replanting and/or uprooting and subsequent planting, Chapter 3: Plant material for planting will be evaluated. Grafted vineyards are not considered pre-planting.

On the other hand, the Established Vineyards and Implementation and Monitoring sections apply to the entire vineyard area from the first certification.

ESTABLISHED VINEYARD MANAGEMENT SECTION

CHAPTER 4: GENERAL INFORMATION OF THE VINEYARD.

CHAPTER 5: SOIL MANAGEMENT.

CHAPTER 6: REGENERATIVE PRACTICES.

CHAPTER 7: NUTRITIONAL MANAGEMENT.

CHAPTER 8: WEED MANAGEMENT.

CHAPTER 9: MANAGEMENT OF DISEASES, INSECTS, NEMATODES, MITES AND OTHERS

CHAPTER 10: MANAGEMENT AND APPLICATION OF PHYTOSANITARY PRODUCTS AND FERTILIZERS.

CHAPTER 11: STORAGE OF PHYTOSANITARY PRODUCTS AND FERTILIZERS.

CHAPTER 12: WASTE HANDLING AND MANAGEMENT.

CHAPTER 13: VIGOR AND BEARING CAPACITY MANAGEMENT.

CHAPTER 14: SUSTAINABLE WATER MANAGEMENT.

CHAPTER 15: ENERGY SAVING AND OPTIMIZATION.

CHAPTER 16: AIR QUALITY.

CHAPTER 17: TRAINING.

CHAPTER 18: OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY.

CHAPTER 19: BIODIVERSITY

TOTAL SCORE:

EP: 488 points

EM-EG: 724 points.

SECTION 1: PRE-PLANTING VINEYARD MANAGEMENT.

CHAPTER 1: SOIL EVALUATION AND MANAGEMENT.

CHAPTER 2: PLANTING DESIGN FOR ECOSYSTEM CARE.

CHAPTER 3: PLANT MATERIAL.

TOTAL SCORE:

EP: 16 points

EM-EG: 52 points.

CHAPTER 1: SOIL EVALUATION AND MANAGEMENT.

TOTAL SCORE:
EP: 12 points.
EM-EG: 20 points.

CHAPTER 1.- SOIL EVALUATION AND MANAGEMENT.

Principle

When establishing a new vineyard, all necessary measures must be taken to prevent or control soil erosion, reducing the loss of soil and nutrients, as well as the negative environmental impacts on water sources caused by sediment entrainment. Erosion can occur in plantations with sloping and flat soils. It is important to know the characteristics of the soils before establishing them, preferring those with better conditions for the development of the vineyard and that provide the conditions for the production of quality grapes. In this manner, a more sustainable management of the soil is subsequently ensured, with less application of agrochemicals and agricultural work.

Requirements

1. New vineyards should be located on land with a low risk of erosion. Prior to planting, technical information on erosion risks, soil properties and characteristics, climatic conditions and topography should be available. In cases of erosion risk, a program should be in place that considers specific actions to prevent and/or control erosion once the vineyard is established.
2. Information on the physical-chemical characteristics of the soil should be available to determine its fertility and detect possible limitations related to the establishment of the vineyard.
3. Soils free of nematodes should be preferred and, if present, environmentally friendly measures should be adopted, leaving chemical fumigations as a last resort.
4. The initial condition of the soil should be evaluated, with respect to the potential for compaction. This evaluation should help make decisions prior to planting, such as the need for subsoiling or the design of a future soil management plan that includes this item. When there are no crops or weeds, the presence of a dense layer of highly resistant soil with very few visible pores is an indicator of compaction. Other indicators are resistance measured with a penetrometer and apparent density.

Examples of mitigation measures:

- Use of plant cover.
 - Use of machinery with lower compaction potential. Controlled machine traffic.
 - Subsoiling or harrowing between rows.
5. The soil profile of the areas to be planted must be known through test pits, soil studies or other technical background information that allows knowing the strata or horizons, texture, structure, presence of roots and organic matter, drainage conditions, effective depth and possible limitations.

CHAPTER 2: PLANTING DESIGN FOR ECOSYSTEM CARE.

TOTAL SCORE:
EP: 4 points.
EM-EG: 20 points.

CHAPTER 2: PLANTING DESIGN FOR ECOSYSTEM CARE.

Principle

The design of the property must take into consideration technical aspects, such as the type of soil, climate, topography and management practices, as well as the characteristics of natural ecosystems, integrating them into the viticultural landscape. Carbon capture, crop pollination, natural pest control, biodiversity and soil and water conservation are some of the environmental services that natural ecosystems provide to vineyards and local communities. Therefore, producers must protect them and carry out work that allows the recovery of degraded ecosystems, especially in those areas designated for conservation. These areas also provide refuge for resident and migratory wildlife (animals and insects), especially for threatened or endangered species, which are protected by law.

Requirements

1. The irrigation system and strategy must be designed in such a way that it takes into account the different types of soil present on the property, according to quantitative or qualitative studies previously carried out. This must be represented on a drawing or map of the field.
2. The choice of variety, planting density and the training system and management of the vineyard must be made based on the climatic conditions of the area and the type of soil present on the field.
3. The plantation design must consider conservation and/or restoration areas, as appropriate, including practices such as reforestation with native species, especially if the natural ecosystem has been intervened for production purposes. The company must allocate part of the area for flora and fauna conservation purposes, ensuring that the extraction of threatened or endangered species is prohibited and keeping livestock out of these areas.

CHAPTER 3: PLANT MATERIAL.

TOTAL SCORE:
EP: 0 points.
EM-EG: 12 points.

CHAPTER 3: PLANT MATERIAL.

Principle

It is important that the varieties and plant material for establishing the plantation are adapted to the soil and climate conditions, and have resistance or tolerance to diseases, disorders and/or pests, and to the quality requirements and expression of the characteristics of the location.

Requirements

1. The plants selected for the establishment of the vineyard must have supporting documentation indicating their identity, origin and health status. The documents may include purchase certificates, and varieties and rootstocks catalogues.
2. When choosing the plant material, the company must have clear information on its behavior and consider the soil and climate conditions of the area where it is to be planted. This information may be documented or form part of the knowledge of the company and its technicians, professionals or advisors.

SECTION 2: ESTABLISHED VINEYARD MANAGEMENT

CHAPTER 4: GENERAL INFORMATION.

CHAPTER 5: SOIL MANAGEMENT.

CHAPTER 6: REGENERATIVE PRACTICES.

CHAPTER 7: NUTRITIONAL MANAGEMENT.

CHAPTER 8: WEED MANAGEMENT.

CHAPTER 9: MANAGEMENT OF DISEASES, INSECTS, NEMATODES, MITES AND OTHERS

CHAPTER 10: MANAGEMENT AND APPLICATION OF PHYTOSANITARY PRODUCTS AND FERTILIZERS.

CHAPTER 11: STORAGE OF PHYTOSANITARY PRODUCTS AND FERTILIZERS.

CHAPTER 12: WASTE MANAGEMENT.

CHAPTER 13: VIGOR AND BEARING CAPACITY MANAGEMENT.

CHAPTER 14: SUSTAINABLE WATER MANAGEMENT.

CHAPTER 15: ENERGY MANAGEMENT.

CHAPTER 16: AIR QUALITY.

CHAPTER 17: TRAINING.

CHAPTER 18: OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY.

CHAPTER 19: BIODIVERSITY.

TOTAL SCORE:

EP: 472 points.

EM-EG: 672 points.

CHAPTER 4: VINEYARD GENERAL INFORMATION.

TOTAL SCORE:
EP: 20 points.
EM-EG: 20 points.

CHAPTER 4: VINEYARD GENERAL INFORMATION.

Principle

It is important to know the general agronomic management that will be carried out in the vineyard. In addition, information must be available that allows the different areas and facilities within the property to be clearly identified, which in turn must be properly marked in the field.

Requirements

1. A documented vineyard management plan must be available, which includes the identification of the different sectors of the production unit and details: total vineyard area, varieties and years of planting, location of drainage systems, irrigation, frost control, buildings, roads, canals, dams, wells and biodiversity conservation and/or management sites.
2. A sketch must be included that identifies different sectors of the production unit: total vineyard area, varieties and years of planting, wineries, canals, dams, wells and biodiversity conservation and/or management sites.
3. Signage must be installed on the premises to identify facilities (wineries, irrigation rooms, cafeterias or dining rooms, maintenance areas, waste storage, hydrant or machinery filling areas, fallow areas), biodiversity conservation areas, and areas with potential risk for workers or other people (hydrants, machinery filling, chemical dosing areas, warehouses, fuel, dams, water for irrigation only, falling hazards, poisoning). The facilities must also have safety procedures in place according to the work performed in the area.

CHAPTER 5: SOIL MANAGEMENT.

TOTAL SCORE:
EP: 24 points.

CHAPTER 5.- SOIL MANAGEMENT.

Principle

Soil is the foundation of agricultural production. Proper and sustainable soil management improves soil fertility and productivity, which increases the ability to produce crops more efficiently. Soils are home to a wide variety of organisms, from microorganisms to insects and small animals. By protecting and improving soil health, underground biodiversity is preserved and balanced ecosystems are promoted.

Requirements

1. A documented soil management plan is required that includes assessments, risk analysis and action measures in relation to:

Soil erosion in areas surrounding the vineyard and within the plots, based on the identification of the lands affected by this phenomenon or with greater susceptibility;

- **Compaction.** The vineyard must implement at least two practices:
 - Selection or modification of equipment to minimize compaction (e.g. light equipment, wider or larger wheels, tire pressure as low as possible, use of machinery that has the same space and distance between wheels to limit the compaction zone).
 - In compacted areas, perform subsoiling in the wheel paths.
 - Establishment of cover crops with deep roots using native species or, failing that, avoiding invasive exotic plants, planted to improve soil structure and which are kept especially in the tractor path.
 - Avoid the use of machinery when the soil is saturated.
- **Drainage.**
- **pH.** Soil pH correction, when necessary, should be based on soil analysis results;
- **Other factors** such as slope, salinity, acidity, presence of gravel, low organic matter, water availability, among others.

2. All the records of work done on the soil must be available, such as application of amendments, use of machinery, application of fertilizers, among others.
3. There should be no serious signs of erosion inside or outside the plots. Measures to prevent or control erosion, adopted and specified in the soil management plan, must have effective results.
4. Monitoring of the level of compaction should be done every year, especially in soils more susceptible to this problem. Greater periodicity can be achieved by evaluating through test pits.

5. A plant cover should be used on slopes and edges of channels or drainage watercourses to reduce erosion, giving preference to the use of native species for this purpose and if this is not possible, avoiding the use of invasive exotic species listed in the book “Invasive Plants of Central-South Chile: A Field Guide”, available at <http://www.lib.udec.cl/>.

CHAPTER 6: REGENERATIVE PRACTICES.

TOTAL SCORE:
EP: 32 points.
EM-EG: 32 points.

CHAPTER 6.- REGENERATIVE PRACTICES.

Principle

Regenerative agriculture is a sustainable and holistic response to current environmental and agricultural challenges. By focusing on soil health, biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, this practice can significantly contribute to climate change mitigation and the conservation of natural resources for future generations.

1. The alley must be managed, aimed at protecting the physical and biological conditions of the soil, avoiding weed management based exclusively on the use of herbicides. The main focus should be on cultural management and mainly the maintenance of plant cover, in cases where it is possible. Due to the conditions of the area (climatic, water or soil) there may not be cover growth and/or the use of herbicides is only complementary and specific.
2. The row surface must be managed, aimed at protecting the physical and biological conditions of the soil, avoiding weed management based exclusively on the use of herbicides. The main focus should be on cultural management and, in particular, the maintenance of plant cover, in cases where it is possible. Due to the conditions of the area, there may not be any growth of cover and/or the use of herbicides is only complementary and occasional. Due to the conditions of the area (climatic, water or soil), there may not be any growth of cover and/or the use of herbicides is only complementary and occasional.
3. If you use animals to maintain the cover, you must ensure that these animals are in good health and well-being, with a program that considers rotation, work areas, feeding and health care, respecting the following five rights: to live without hunger or thirst; without discomfort, pain, injury or disease; to express their normal behavior and the right to live without fear or anxiety.
4. Natural fertilizers must be used, such as the application of compost or other organic matter, reuse of plant material, biofertilizers and bio stimulants that are commercial or produced intra-farm.
6. Minimal soil work must be done, without turning or inverting it and working to a depth of no more than 10 cm.

CHAPTER 7: NUTRITIONAL MANAGEMENT.

SUSTAINABILITY CODE OF THE CHILEAN WINE INDUSTRY

GREEN, RED & ORANGE AREAS STANDARD.

Version 5.1/05.2024

CS-AUD-EST-1-V5.1. ESP

TOTAL SCORE:

EP: 12 points.

EM-EG: 40 points.

CHAPTER 7: NUTRITIONAL MANAGEMENT.

Principle

Sustainable viticulture must maintain and increase soil fertility and biological activity. Nutrition must be based on the fertility needs of plants and on the long-term characteristics and properties of soils. The application of nutrients and amendments must always protect soil, water quality and biodiversity.

Requirements

1. A nutritional plan must be in place that includes organic and inorganic products and establishes the criteria for their use and application, based on:
 - Foliar analysis (petiole or leaf blade) carried out in representative plots and within a period of no more than 2 years at most, considering variations in vigor.
 - Soil analysis taken at least every 4 years, including the organic matter content.
 - The yields obtained in previous years must also be considered.
2. The fertilization needs of the vineyard must be recorded and, based on these, applications must be made and these records kept.
3. The amount of nitrogen, the time, the source and the method of application must be in accordance with the production objective and take into account the chemical and physical conditions of the soil. Losses due to leaching or contamination of surface and groundwater with nitrates must be avoided. Acidifying applications should be avoided in soils with very low pH, or when the soil is saturated, or when high amounts of fertilizer solution are applied in soils with more sandy textures.
4. Nitrogen in any form should be applied at times of greatest activity of the vine, with the aim of improving the efficiency of absorption from the plant.
5. The vineyard must maintain an indicator of the amount of nitrogen applied, according to what has been defined in the nutritional plan. The indicator can be expressed in:
 - Kg applied/ha or
 - Kg applied/ton of grapes
 - This requirement will be requested from the second certification cycle.
6. The incorporation of other macronutrients such as P, Ca, K, Mg and also micronutrients such as B and Zn must be evaluated with the results of the soil and foliar analyses and with field observation.
7. The organic matter content must be evaluated through soil analysis. If the analysis indicates a percentage less than 2%, the vineyard must take the necessary actions to increase this percentage or indicate the technical reasons or soil conditions for maintaining low levels.

CHAPTER 8: WEED MANAGEMENT.

TOTAL SCORE:
EP: 52 points.
EM-EG: 52 points.

CHAPTER 8.- WEED MANAGEMENT.

Principle

Sustainable viticulture promotes biological and cultural means over chemical ones for weed management. Weeds should be managed through a combination of measures and not just through chemical treatment.

Requirements

1. An integrated weed management program that considers the following aspects must be in place:
 - Type of weed (annual, biennial and perennial).
 - Cycle and time of occurrence.
 - Requirements for its development.
 - Spatial location.
 - Images for identification,
 - Monitoring.
 - Control alternatives: If herbicides are used, the toxicity of the product, mode of action and pre harvest interval must be considered.
2. All work carried out for weed management must be recorded, whether chemical or cultural control.
3. The use of herbicides containing PARAQUAT, DIQUAT or SIMAZINE as active ingredients and combinations of these is prohibited under any circumstances. The first two are herbicides with a TD50 (time elapsed from application until 50% of the herbicide has dissipated) greater than 90 days, which is considered unacceptable. Simazine, on the other hand, has a high risk of leaching. The use of other active ingredients will be restricted to what is indicated on the manufacturer's label.
4. For sustainable use of herbicides, see ANNEX 1.
5. If the vineyard uses herbicides as a control method, herbicides with different mechanisms of action must be used alternately to avoid or delay the manifestation and dominance of resistant ecotypes. At least 2 modes of action must be used during the season.

6. No more than two applications of a given herbicide should be made per season, without applying an application of an herbicide with a different mode of action after the second application, to avoid selection of resistant individuals or to control existing resistant ecotypes.
7. Herbicide mixtures and herbicide rotations alone are not sufficient to prevent resistance. A diversified plan must be used that also incorporates mechanical, cultural and biological control practices.
8. Cultural or mechanical control must be used over chemical control. The vineyard must include some control methods in its management program:
 - Vegetation between rows.
 - Mechanical or manual control.
 - Use of soil cover (mulch).
 - Animal grazing.
 - Natural plant cover.
 - Others.
6. Monitoring is the systematic inspection to detect the presence and intensity of weeds. Therefore, a quantitative record of the weeds found must be kept, as well as a map or sketch where the sectors with the greatest pressure from them are identified, in order to decide which is the most appropriate control.
7. Weeding is used to control the entire surface. The vineyard must identify and record the sectors where localized treatments are carried out, using mainly cultural methods and, ultimately, chemical methods.

CHAPTER 9.- MANAGEMENT OF DISEASES, INSECTS, NEMATODES, MITES AND OTHERS.

TOTAL SCORE:
EP: 36 points.
EM-EG: 68 points.

CHAPTER 9.- MANAGEMENT OF DISEASES, INSECTS, NEMATODES, MITES AND OTHERS.

Principle

Pest control should be encouraged through cultural and/or biological methods, restricting to a minimum the use of agrochemicals that may have a negative impact on human health, natural resources and the environment.

Integrated Pest and Disease Management emphasizes crop production with minimal alteration of ecosystems and encourages the use of natural control mechanisms (International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides, FAO 2002). It has three pillars: prevention, monitoring and control. It involves analyzing the most appropriate measures to reduce the development and proliferation of pests and diseases and also the use of pesticides.

Requirements

1. The company must have an integrated management plan that includes:
 - Description of the pest or disease.
 - Damage.
 - Cycle and development during the season.
 - Optimal moment of application of chemical products or inputs of natural or biological origin.
 - Economic damage thresholds.
 - Control options.
 - Form and frequency of monitoring.
 - Identification of natural enemies (in the case of pests).
2. It must record all the work it performs for integrated pest management, whether chemical or cultural control.
3. Regular and documented monitoring of pest and disease populations must be carried out to determine whether it is necessary to use any control tool. This monitoring must be part of the Integrated Management Plan. It must be carried out by trained personnel, who must demonstrate their training and technical competence through accreditations: professional degree, training courses, specific courses. If the responsible person is the producer, they must demonstrate their competence with technical documentation (manuals, courses) or their professional or technical degree.
4. The active ingredients used for pest and disease control must be rotated in order to avoid resistance.
This requirement does not apply to sulfur applications, authorized inputs for organic production, and the Lobesia program.

5. If the use of insecticides or fungicides is necessary, those of natural or biological origin should be preferred. This can be complemented by the release of natural enemies. The use of pesticides with low residuality is preferable to reduce the risk of residues. Likewise, products that degrade quickly in the environment should be used to avoid contamination with potentially toxic residues.
6. Localized treatments for pest control should be prioritized instead of applications to the entire planted surface.
7. Measures to prevent pest and disease problems should be implemented and systematized. Practices such as green management, promotion and increase of beneficial organisms, cleaning of fruit residues in the field, selection of healthy plant material, and others that the company considers appropriate.
8. Measures to protect natural enemies and beneficial fauna should be considered. If insecticides are used, those that are more specific and less toxic should be chosen, taking into account the time of application and the distance from conservation areas and/or biological corridors (respecting a minimum distance of 30 meters from the edge of conservation areas), patches of native vegetation and other structures that house natural enemies and fauna related to biological control.
9. Areas within the vineyard should be developed to serve as a refuge for natural enemies of pests and beneficial fauna, favoring their establishment and proliferation. This can be done through biological corridors of native or introduced species, plant beds or other areas within the vineyard or adjacent to the plots.

CHAPTER 10.- MANAGEMENT AND APPLICATION OF PHYTOSANITARY PRODUCTS AND FERTILIZERS

TOTAL SCORE:
EP: 48 points.
EM-EG: 48 points.

CHAPTER 10.- MANAGEMENT AND APPLICATION OF PHYTOSANITARY PRODUCTS AND FERTILIZERS.

Principle

The proper use and handling of phytosanitary products is essential to avoid negative impacts on the environment, especially when they are applied excessively. The vineyard must have application procedures, clear technical criteria and adequate equipment, which help to reduce and/or mitigate the negative externalities of these applications.

Requirements

1. There must be a documented plan establishing the necessary measures to prevent contamination of soil, water sources, inhabited areas and conservation areas during:
 - Preparation of mixtures.
 - Filling of ponds.
 - Application of phytosanitary products.
 - Cleaning of application equipment.

This plan must be based primarily on compliance with legal regulations and additional actions that the company wants to implement.

The plan must establish a minimum distance of 10 meters between the application site and surface water sources and a minimum distance of 30 meters from conservation areas.

2. Application equipment must be calibrated at least once a year and must be recalibrated for each change in wetting volume. To do so, calibration certificates must be available. This work can be carried out by the vineyard's own personnel with the corresponding training or by external personnel.
3. There must be machinery and equipment in good working order for the application of phytosanitary products. To do this, the necessary maintenance must be carried out at least once a year. The corresponding records or certificates must be kept.
4. There must be facilities for dosing phytosanitary products that comply with legal regulations and that have procedures in case of asphyxiation, spillage, ingestion, contact poisoning, preparation of mixtures and emergency telephone numbers. There must also be the necessary elements for dosing, personal protection equipment and containment in case of emergencies. This area may be within the phytosanitary warehouse.
5. The use of the following products is prohibited:
 - Pesticides that are not legally registered in the country.
 - Products that are on the list of pesticides for agricultural use banned in Chile, published by the Agricultural and Livestock Service.

- Agrochemicals mentioned in the list of banned and severely restricted pesticides in the United States by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and pesticides banned and strictly restricted by the European Union.
 - Active ingredients prohibited in this standard.
6. When applying phytosanitary products, it is essential to evaluate environmental conditions to minimize possible negative impacts on the environment and nearby communities. These applications must be recorded in the application orders or records.

CHAPTER 11.- STORAGE OF PHYTOSANITARY PRODUCTS AND FERTILIZERS.

TOTAL SCORE:
EP: 20 points.
EM-EG: 24 points.

CHAPTER 11.- STORAGE OF PHYTOSANITARY PRODUCTS AND FERTILIZERS.

Principle

Storage and distribution areas for fertilizers, phytosanitary products and flammable and toxic substances must be designed, built and equipped to reduce the risk of accidents and negative impacts on human health and the environment.

Requirements

1. The storage of phytosanitary products must comply with the provisions of Annex 2, following the general guidelines of D.S. No. 148 and D.S. No. 43 of the Ministry of Health and other applicable documents of the current national regulations.
2. The storage of fertilizers and phytosanitary products must be adequate and safe for both people and the environment and their access must be restricted.
3. The warehouses must have spill retention or containment systems, according to the legal regulations and the quantity of stored product. In addition, consider containment equipment such as: Inert absorbent material (sand), shovel and broom in a marked place. You must consider other safety measures related to the provision of a fire extinguisher, procedures and emergency telephone numbers and a source of clean water for eyewash.
4. Maintenance and cleaning of warehouses for phytosanitary products and fertilizers must be carried out, with a frequency defined by the company. For this, a documented record must be kept.

CHAPTER 12: WASTE MANAGEMENT.

TOTAL SCORE:
EP: 12 points.
EM-EG: 20 points.

CHAPTER 12.- WASTE MANAGEMENT.

Principle

Recycling, reuse and waste reduction should be promoted. The final destination of waste in vineyards should be carried out in such a way as to minimize possible impacts on the environment and human health. To do so, it is necessary to evaluate the transport and treatment services provided by the collaborators who remove the waste, and to know the uses and final destination of the waste generated.

Requirements

1. The company must have infrastructure for the storage of hazardous waste and a management plan that complies with current national legislation. The type, source and quantity of waste must be identified, as well as how it will be stored and finally disposed of. The vineyard must have receipts, certificates or some document that indicates the destination of the waste. This includes the storage and disposal of empty containers of fertilizers and phytosanitary products.
2. It must have a waste management plan, which identifies the type, source and quantity of waste and how it will be stored and finally disposed of.
3. The company must declare the waste generated in the vineyard in the Registry of Emissions and Transfer of Pollutants (RETC) or a one-stop shop, according to the deadlines established by the authority.

CHAPTER 13: VIGOR AND BEARING CAPACITY MANAGEMENT.

TOTAL SCORE:
EP: 24 points.
EM-EG: 24 points.

CHAPTER 13.- VIGOR AND BEARING CAPACITY MANAGEMENT.

Principle

Green management should be promoted in the vineyard to achieve a good balance between growth and fruit load, which will impact the quality of the grape at harvest time.

Requirements

1. Vigor measurements must be carried out in the vineyard, obtaining indices such as weight/pruning, Ravaz, density and positioning of the shoots, in order to evaluate the balance of the vineyard and take measures to improve conditions in case of vigor imbalances.
2. Documentation of an annual harvest estimate must be available, based on objective parameters defined by the company. This can be demonstrated by means of a spreadsheet.

CHAPTER 14: WATER SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT.

TOTAL SCORE:
EP: 32 points.
EM-EG: 80 points.

CHAPTER 14.- WATER SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT.

Principle

Wine production must protect water resources, whether surface or underground, from contamination and avoid overexploitation through sustainable practices.

Requirements

1. The company must have a record of water sources, water use rights and irrigation systems, along with a registry of equipment used for this task. In the case of water wells, their registration with the General Water Directorate must be verified.
2. The company must have a record of the amount of water applied monthly in irrigation tasks.
3. The vineyard must maintain an indicator of irrigation water use. The indicator can be expressed in:
 - m³ applied/ha or
 - m³ applied/tons of grapes

Notes: - Applicable from the first control audit of the first cycle.
 - Consider the agricultural year for the calculation.

4. The vineyard must have a diagnosis and/or plan for water use in the vineyard, which includes the information from points 12.1 and 12.2, also considering the results of the irrigation water use indicator, goals, actions, deadlines and definition of responsibilities in its implementation, in the case of the plan.

The diagnosis must clearly stipulate the strengths, deficiencies and opportunities for improvement. The plan must be updated every 3 years, if there is a significant change in the production level, planted surface or incorporation of new irrigation equipment or infrastructure.

A goal that considers a minimum of 5% reduction in the certification cycle (three years) must be established, compared to the base year, considering the water use indicator in point 14.3. It must achieve a minimum of 1% reduction annually, that is, it must demonstrate some progress in the follow-up audits and in the recertification audit it must have achieved the minimum of 5%. The vineyard may establish more ambitious goals, according to the initial diagnosis. In the case of certified companies, the base year must be defined by the company and can show the evolution of the reduction as evidence.

In the case of companies that certify for the first time, the base year will be the one in which the diagnosis was carried out.

The company must technically justify the non-compliance with the goal with respect to what is stipulated in its water management plan (e.g. climatic conditions of the season, lack of water, absence of rain, maximum efficiency, among others).

Note: - For already certified companies, it is mandatory to have an implemented plan.

5. An irrigation program adapted to the needs of each vineyard must be in place, which considers the sectorization of the field, soil conditions, variety/rootstock combination, water fall and aspects that the company considers relevant for the irrigation calculation.
6. Chemical and/or biological analysis of irrigation water must be performed at least every two years, using Chilean Standard NCh 1333 as a quality reference. In turn, potential contamination of water sources must be considered within the vineyard management plan, which can be supplemented with requirement 10.1 of section 2 of the Green Area.
7. Regular maintenance of the irrigation system and infrastructure must be performed, as well as of the implements or equipment used, according to technical recommendations, including the frost control system, if applicable. Service records must be kept.
8. A procedure must be implemented to determine the uniformity of water application through the irrigation system. If you do not have a technical system, you must technically justify not having one.
9. It is necessary to have some basic system, direct or indirect, or some instrument that allows measuring the flow, independent of the irrigation used.

CHAPTER 15: ENERGY MANAGEMENT.

TOTAL SCORE:
EP: 32 points.
EM-EG: 60 points.

CHAPTER 15.- ENERGY MANAGEMENT.

Principle

Productive management must prioritize more efficient, clean and renewable sources of energy and fuel, helping to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and the carbon footprint.

Requirements

1. The company must have a record of the sources and uses of energy, along with a registry of equipment.
2. The company must have a record of the monthly energy consumption in the vineyard (diesel, gas, gasoline and/or electric power).
3. The vineyard must maintain an indicator of the intensity of energy use in the vineyard, calculated based on the consumption of electric energy and fuel (e.g. diesel, gas, gasoline). The indicator can be expressed in:

- kW hour/ha or
- kW hour/ton of grapes

Notes: - Applicable from the first control audit of the first cycle.
 - Consider the agricultural year for the calculation.

4. The vineyard must have a diagnosis and plan of energy opportunities, which includes the information from points 2.10.1 and 2.10.2 and which considers the results of the indicator of intensity of use of energy and/or GHGs, goals, actions, deadlines and definition of responsibilities in its implementation, in the case of the plan.

The diagnosis and plan must be carried out by a professional trained in this area, who may belong to the company or be external to it.

The diagnosis must clearly stipulate the strengths, deficiencies and opportunities for energy improvement. The plan must be updated every 3 years or sooner, if there is a significant change in the production level, planted surface or incorporation of new machinery or equipment.

A goal must be established that considers at least a 5% reduction in the certification cycle (three years) with respect to the base year, considering the intensity indicator in point 15.3. It must reach at least 1% reduction annually, that is, it must demonstrate some progress in the follow-up audits and in the recertification audit it must have achieved the minimum of 5%. The vineyard may establish more ambitious goals, according to the initial diagnosis. In the case of certified companies, the base year must be defined by the company and can show as evidence the evolution of the reduction or justify technically and/or economically that it has reached its maximum efficiency.

In the case of companies that certify for the first time, the base year will be the one in which the diagnosis was carried out.

Note: - For already certified companies, it is mandatory to have a plan in place.

5. A maintenance program for vineyard machinery and equipment must be implemented, which must be repaired and/or replaced if necessary, to ensure greater energy efficiency through optimal operating conditions. The details, date and person responsible for the service must be recorded. The decision to purchase new equipment must consider energy efficiency in the analysis.
6. Some type of Non-Conventional Renewable Energy (ERNC) must be incorporated into the process. If it has not been possible to implement it, it must at least have feasibility studies or diagnoses (economic and technical) or be supplied by energy generating companies that use renewable sources in their production and therefore the electricity supply comes from a 100% renewable source.
7. The vineyard must store the fuel in compliance with current legal regulations, according to DS N°160 of the Ministry of Economy.

CHAPTER 16: AIR QUALITY.

TOTAL SCORE:
EP: 8 points.
EM-EG: 12 points.

CHAPTER 16.- AIR QUALITY.

Principle

Air pollution also affects ecosystems. Pollutants can damage vegetation, acidify soil and water, and reduce biodiversity. In addition, the deposition of air pollutants can negatively affect water bodies and aquatic habitats, causing problems such as eutrophication and the death of aquatic life. Air quality is also vital to maintaining human health, ensuring well-being, and promoting a sustainable economy. It is essential that measures are taken to reduce air pollution and protect our planet for future generations.

Requirements

1. The internal sources of air pollution emissions associated with the vineyard and the main pollutants and practices to reduce emissions must be identified.
2. Practices must be implemented to reduce particulate matter emissions. This will be considered when there is an impact on surrounding communities and the vineyard.
3. Regardless of the current legal regulations, agricultural burning is prohibited as a practice.

CHAPTER 17: TRAINING.

TOTAL SCORE:
EP: 20 points.
EM-EG: 36 points.

CHAPTER 17.- TRAINING.

Principle

Training is the key element in accident prevention and allows for improved efficiency of workers, whether temporary or permanent, operators, technicians or professionals.

Requirements

1. There must be a continuous training program, designed to facilitate the learning of workers, and the correct and safe development of tasks, especially in the handling of machinery, agricultural equipment and application of phytosanitary products. Workers must have received at least a basic on boarding of the company and their work before starting their work in the vineyard. For each type of training, the objectives, the topics covered, the attendance of workers with their respective signature, the frequency and duration must be recorded.

The basic topics to be considered in the program are the following:

Safety at work, Induction of occupational risks.

Handling and storage of hazardous substances.

Emergency plans and procedures.

Hygiene.

Application and handling of phytosanitary products and fertilizers.

Recognition of pests, diseases, natural enemies.

Conservation areas.

Use of personal protection equipment.

Use and handling of fire extinguishers.

First aid.

Energy and water efficiency.

Waste management.

Sustainability Code.

Code of Ethics and Sustainability Policy.

Company policies.

2. There must be evidence of training of workers and company owners (if they are the ones who carry out the work directly or provide the guidelines) in agricultural matters, as appropriate.

3. The company must have at least one person in the production unit with first aid training

Reference: one person for every 50 workers. They must have a certificate or similar document that verifies their training.

In the case of small companies, the requirement applies when there are 5 or more workers.

4. The company must have at least one person in the production unit trained in the use of fire extinguishers. They must have a certificate or similar document that verifies their training.
5. Workers must be trained in the recognition of pests, diseases, weeds, native and exotic invasive species, so that they can contribute to the permanent monitoring that must be carried out in the field. Likewise, they must be trained in the recognition of conservation areas within the property.

CHAPTER 18: OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY (OHS).

TOTAL SCORE:
EP: 80 points.
EM-EG: 88 points.

CHAPTER 18.- OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY (OHS).

Principle

It is important within the organizational culture to care for the health, safety and well-being of its workers. Adequate working conditions must be sought, in a healthy, safe and contamination-free environment.

Requirements

1. All workers who handle and/or administer chemical products, disinfectants, phytosanitary products or other dangerous substances must be trained for this work. Some areas of training are the following:
 - a) General knowledge about occupational health.
 - b) Formulas and toxicity of the substances used.
 - c) Interpretation of the pesticide label and the “Safety Sheets” for the substances used.
 - d) Correct use of clothing and personal protective equipment.
 - e) Measures for prevention and mitigation of damage caused by chemical substances to health and the environment: equipment, techniques, labeling, medical examinations and others.
 - f) Emergency procedures, first aid and medical care for incidents of poisoning or improper contact with chemical substances.
 - g) Techniques for handling chemical substances and correct application of agrochemicals.

Note: - In the case of applying only sulfur, the SAG credential is not necessary.

Likewise, workers who operate complex or dangerous equipment (tractors, forklifts, yales, among others) must have certificates of competency, training and/or proof of another similar qualification.

2. Personal protective equipment in good condition must be provided and its use encouraged among workers. The equipment must reduce contact with chemical substances and the possibility of acute or chronic poisoning and comply with the strictest requirements indicated in the product safety data sheets, current legislation or the indicated equipment. The use of the necessary protective equipment must be required to handle machinery, tools and other implements that are considered dangerous. All workers who apply, handle or have contact with chemical products, including those who wash clothing or equipment that has been exposed to agrochemicals, must use personal protective equipment.

4. There must be a health and safety plan and procedures (accidents, emergencies, illnesses, among others), communicated to vineyard workers, both temporary and permanent. Within the plan, at least the training of workers in first aid and the permanent installation of first aid kits available for field workers or mobile first aid kits, showers and sinks within the chemical storage areas and in the areas of mixing and distribution of agrochemicals must be considered.
5. The places and telephones to which workers must go or call in case of emergency must be trained or disseminated, both internal and external numbers, such as firefighters, police, ambulance, emergency service, among others, as applicable.
6. The potential risks and dangers that exist for workers and visitors must be clearly identified.
7. Fire extinguishers must be up to date and exist in adequate numbers. They must be in key locations and have free access. The minimum number of fire extinguishers must be determined by dividing the area to be protected by the maximum covering surface of the extinguisher. To do so, refer to DS No. 594 on basic sanitary and environmental conditions in the workplace.
8. The company must have first aid kits in the facilities and expired items must be replaced when appropriate. They must be accessible in permanent workplaces and in the case of specific tasks, they can be moved to these sites. The basic elements of a first aid kit are:
 - Soap.
 - Cotton.
 - Disposable gloves.
 - Saline solution.
 - Gauze.
 - Sterile dressings.
 - Bandages.
9. The company must have access to potable water, intended for human consumption and for basic hygiene and personal grooming needs, along with areas for eating and resting.
10. Workplaces, whether permanent or temporary, must have individual or collective sanitary services, as provided for in DS No. 594 of the Ministry of Health.
11. There must be separate areas so that pesticide dispensers and applicators can change the clothing used during application.

- 12.** Protective clothing must be cleaned separately from daily clothing, using a procedure that prevents cross-contamination. All clothing and personal protective equipment must be stored outside the chemical and/or phytosanitary product warehouse. To achieve this, the provision of special showers for application personnel is essential.
- 13.** Low-toxicity agrochemicals with a “green label” (group IV) should be preferred, restricting the use of pesticides from group III as much as possible. The use of products from Groups I and II is not accepted. Preference is measured in volume applied per product.
- 14.** Medical surveillance programs should be implemented for workers exposed to pesticides.

CHAPTER 19: BIODIVERSITY.

TOTAL SCORE:

EP: 20 points.

EM-EG: 40 points.

CHAPTER 19.- BIODIVERSITY.

Principle

Sustainable vineyards must protect the environment, recognizing the value of native biodiversity, understanding the benefits it provides and its importance in the cultural identity of the country and that of Chilean wine. Likewise, the importance of having and protecting conservation areas within the property and the ecosystem or environmental services they provide must be recognized.

Requirements

1. Measures and practices that promote biodiversity must be identified, as well as those that have a negative effect or impact on it. Both those that have already been implemented and those that are feasible to implement must be considered. Subsequently, based on the identification, a plan must be established and implemented that promotes and protects biodiversity, with concrete objectives and actions and that considers the identified practices. In addition, it must include monitoring of the objectives and put emphasis on measures to mitigate and control negative impacts.

Note: It may consider the restoration, improvement or increase of, for example: forests, wetlands, peatlands, legally protected areas, areas of high ecological value or reforestation with native species; especially if the natural ecosystem has been intervened for production purposes.

2. **Regardless of the size of the non-productive areas, zones to promote the conservation of biodiversity within the property must be established or maintained, if they exist. These areas must be identified as Areas of High Ecological Value (AAVE) with the criteria specified in Annex 3 and actions must be taken for their maintenance and improvement.**
3. The prohibition of extraction and/or hunting, both of animals and plants, must be ensured, as defined by the Hunting Law (law #19473) and the Regulation for the Classification of Wild Species of the Ministry of the Environment, for species that are under threat and therefore in the categories of Vulnerable (VU), Endangered (EN) or Critically Endangered (CR) according to the latest version of the classification process or for species in the categories Rare (R), Near Threatened (NT), Vulnerable (VU), Endangered (EN) or Critically Endangered (CR) which are in the process of being approved with those mentioned here. There must be signs prohibiting hunting of wild species and preferably a monitoring/surveillance plan, with a person in charge who is trained in the subject, whose instruction has been given by skilled personnel (Forestry Engineer, Biologist, Natural Resources Conservation Engineer, Agronomist). In addition, there must be an updated record of people (vineyard staff or third parties) with a valid hunting authorization for exotic fauna control tasks.
4. 4. The company must have conservation areas and protect them through specific plans for this purpose. A Conservation Plan must have at least one instrument that clearly indicates the boundaries of the area to be conserved, clear objectives specific to each area, a person in charge of its execution, ecological characterization of the area (flora and fauna inventories), activities aimed at controlling threats to the area (presence of livestock, introduced exotic species, risk of fires, excessive hunting or collection, etc.), restoration activities that seek to maintain and/or increase the main ecological

characteristics of the area (creation of corridors between areas, recovery of degraded sectors, establishment of plants of species native to the area, etc.) and a monitoring strategy in order to maintain surveillance of the area and to quantify the effectiveness of the Threat Control and Restoration activities. (See Annex 3: Biodiversity)

5. Understanding that the implementation of these plans can be gradual in many cases and that each area has different needs, the evaluation within the standard of Conservation Plans reflects this gradualness. In the case of the creation of new areas, the following sequential order is suggested: i) area delimitation, ii) characterization (preferably with a biodiversity inventory), iii) definition of objectives and goals, iv) initiation of threat control and v) restoration strategies. Monitoring must be permanent and in accordance with the activities being developed.
6. The presence and abundance of exotic species within the vineyard must be reduced, especially within the AC, AAVE and around water courses where a control plan for these species should exist. (See Annex 3: Biodiversity).

ANNEX 1: USE OF HERBICIDES

Limitations of Use for some of the herbicides registered in Chile, to date for use in viticulture are shown below. **This is a good use guide and the Sustainability Code certification is not conditioned to its implementation.**

TERBUTHYLAZINE	Use on vines older than three years. Do not apply on sandy, sandy loam and/or stony soils. Do not apply on soils with less than 2.5% organic matter, and in winter applications (June-July). Only apply once per season. Do not use on soils where the water table is at depths less than 3 meters. Do not apply more than 2 kg a.i ha-1 per season. Consider a buffer zone of at least 30 meters between the application and the edge of surface water sources (irrigation canals, drains, creeks, rivers, etc.).
DIURON	Use on vines older than three years. Do not apply on sandy, sandy loam and/or stony soils. Do not apply on soils with less than 2.5% organic matter, and in winter applications (June-July). Do not make more than one application per season. Do not apply more than 2 kg a.i ha-1 per season. Consider a buffer zone of at least 30 meters between the application and the edge of surface water sources (irrigation canals, drains, creeks, rivers, etc.).
OXYFLUORFEN	It can be applied from planting, but before 6 weeks of the beginning of the sprouting of the plants. There are no limitations on use in terms of physicochemical properties of the soil, as long as the soil does not have less than 1% organic matter. Do not apply more than 1.3 kg a.i ha-1 per season.
PENDIMETHALIN	It can be applied from the plantation. There are no limitations on use in terms of soil physicochemical properties, as long as the soil does not have less than 1% organic matter. Do not apply more than 2.0 kg a.i ha-1 per season. Consider a buffer zone of at least 30 meters between the application and the edge of surface water sources (irrigation canals, drains, creeks, rivers, etc.).

TRIFLURALIN	It can be applied from the plantation. There are no limitations on use in terms of soil physicochemical properties, as long as the soil does not have less than 1% organic matter. This herbicide has limitations in terms of use in terms of volatilization, therefore, after its application it MUST be incorporated mechanically or by irrigation or spraying (greater than 10 mm). Do not apply more than 2.4 kg a.i ha-1 per season. Consider a buffer zone of at least 30 meters between the application and the edge of surface water sources (irrigation canals, drains, creeks, rivers, etc.).
FLUMIOXAZIN	Apply to vines from the second year. Do not apply to sandy and/or stony soils. Do not apply to soils with less than 2.0% organic matter. Do not apply more than 0.4 kg a.i. ha-1 per season.
HALOSULFURON-METHYL	It can be used on vines older than three years. Do not apply on sandy and/or stony soils. Do not apply on soils with organic matter content less than 5%. Only apply as a localized application without covering the entire plantation strip. Avoid use on soil where the water table is at depths less than 3 meters. Do not apply more than 0.04 kg a.i ha-1 per season.
INDAZIFLAM	It can be used on vines older than three years. Do not apply on sandy, sandy loam and/or stony soils. Do not apply on soils with less than 2.0% organic matter. Do not apply more than 0.1 kg a.i ha-1 per season.
GLYPHOSATE	Apply from planting, avoiding contact with the stem and/or leaves of the plants. There are no limitations on use in terms of soil physicochemical properties, as long as the soil does not have less than 1.5% organic matter. Anti-drift nozzle must be used. Do not apply more than 5.5 kg of acid eq. per season (as a sum of sequential applications during one season). Last application, at least three weeks before grape harvest. Do not make more than two applications per season, without applying a systemic or contact herbicide after the second application to avoid selection of resistant individuals or control existing resistant ecotypes. Consider a buffer zone of at least 30 meters between the application and the edge of surface water sources (irrigation canals, drains, creeks, rivers, etc.).
AMINOTRIAZOLE (ATA)	It can be used on vines older than three years. Do not apply on sandy and/or stony soils. Do not apply on soils with organic matter content less than 4%. Do not apply more than 4 kg of ATA ha-1 per season. Avoid use on soil where the water table is at depths less than 3 meters. Consider a buffer zone of at least 30 meters between the application and the edge of surface water sources (irrigation canals, drains, creeks, rivers, etc.).

ANNEX 2: PHYTOSANITARY PRODUCTS STORAGE

Phytosanitary products must be stored in special warehouses that meet the following conditions:

- They must be built with fire-resistant materials.
- The warehouse manager must keep an updated inventory of the stored phytosanitary products and their respective location.
- The warehouse must be exclusively for phytosanitary products and kept under lock and key by a responsible person.
- Shelves must be non-absorbent and washable, resistant to the weight to be supported.
- The floors of the warehouses must be solid, smooth, washable and impermeable (non-porous).
- The warehouses must be kept dry and well-ventilated to facilitate air circulation and the dissipation of gases from the products.
- The products will be kept in their original containers, covered and with their labels in good condition.
- Children must not be allowed in.
- It must be kept away from food, clothing, utensils and heat sources.
- The warehouse manager must know the risks of phytosanitary products and have a key to access it.
- Adequate lighting with electrical installation according to standards.
- There must be dry powder or foam fire extinguishers at the entrance, as well as a first aid kit.
- Warehouses must be identified by warning symbols such as: skulls and crossbones, poison, flammable, all referring to the storage of dangerous substances.
- Inside them there must be warning signs, such as: no smoking, no eating food, flammable materials.
- Maintain spill containment equipment: sand and other, shovel and broom to act in case of an emergency.
- Have a sink or washing basin for timely cleaning of those who handle products in the warehouses.
- Have safety sheets and technical sheets for the stored products.
- The distribution of phytosanitary products inside must consider the following: Use (herbicides, growth regulators, insecticides, etc.) and Formulation (solids, liquids).
- A clear procedure must be available in case of an accident with emergency numbers or first aid measures.
- Published procedures in case of spillage of liquid and solid products.
- Graduated and calibrated measuring and dosing equipment.
- In the case of sulfur, it may be stored in the phytosanitary warehouse as long as it does not exceed 10 tons. If it exceeds this amount, there must be an exclusive warehouse for its storage.
- If the warehouse contains liquids, it must contain a spill control system which must consider, at least, a floor with a slope of no less than 0.5% that allows the runoff of the spill towards an accumulation or perimeter containment area through dykes and/or speed bumps or gutters connected to an impermeable containment chamber.

Decree No. 43 of the Ministry of Health must be complied with.

Empty containers warehouse

- It must remain closed and with restricted access.
- The containers cannot be reused under any circumstances.
- Their storage must be marked with signs.
- The containers must be triple washed and must be perforated.
- The handling of containers for disposal must be in accordance with legal regulations.

ANNEX 3: BIODIVERSITY

High Ecological Value Areas:

An **AAVE in the vineyard** has at least one (or all) of the following elements: areas with remnants of forest and sclerophyllous vegetation (native) inserted or at the edge of crops with areas less than 5000 m², vegetation pockets, living fences with diverse native vegetation, ravines with native vegetation, riparian zones, vegetation corridors mainly of native species and island trees.

An **AAVE outside the vineyard**: forests, and xerophytic formations (according to the native forest law), which are potential conservation areas.

In both cases, these AAVEs must be identified on the maps and preferably signposted. The staff must be aware of their value and have a plan to avoid their deterioration (prevent them from receiving agrochemical drift, waste and garbage in general, and livestock) and preferably concrete actions to increase their conservation value (restoration plan with plantations, installation of poles and feeders for birds of prey, nest houses and control of invasive exotics).

Conservation Areas (AC):

Conservation areas will consist of native forest (minimum size of 5000 m² with a minimum width of 40 meters, with tree canopy cover of native species exceeding 10% of the total area in arid and semi-arid conditions and 25% in more favorable circumstances for forests) and/or xerophytic formations, composed of vegetation communities of high uniqueness, or high value of representativeness of the original ecosystems, for example sclerophyllous scrub or thorn bushes.

For both areas consisting of native forests and xerophytic formations, these must be made up of a community of native species, coming from natural generation, natural regeneration, or canopy planting with the same species existing in the original distribution area, and which may have the accidental presence of exotic species distributed at random.

Furthermore, a Conservation Area is one that has species protected by law (see point 2.14.2) on a permanent or seasonal basis (for example, being a refuge area for migratory species, and/or areas with the presence of populations of endemic species of the area (on a local or regional scale) and/or populations of endemic species of Chile that are found at the latitudinal limit of their distribution.

Invasive Exotic Species:

Beyond this definition, many exotic species that have invasive characteristics may not behave as invaders in a given place. However, it is always suggested to act under a precautionary criterion, avoiding the presence of these species within the vineyard (productive sector, AAVE and AC), especially those species that have been reported as invasive in other latitudes.

The presence in low quantities of certain exotic species within the production area may be unavoidable, as it happens with the use windbreaks. However, other practices such as maintaining green areas or crops between rows should privilege the use of native species, since currently they are only governed by market availability and not ecological criteria that support the use of exotic species.

Along the same lines, the presence of livestock within the AAVE and AC should be restricted and plans for responsible pet ownership should be implemented within the vineyard and its surroundings. It is worth emphasizing that ideally, the presence of dogs and cats in the vineyard should be prohibited, as they do not contribute to the wine production process and are a serious threat to the conservation of biodiversity.