Three years experience in France using PreDiVine DSS analysing 25 vineyards for *S. titanus* monitoring

**Mauro Prevostini**, **Antonio Vincenzo Taddeo**, **Audrey Petit**, **Corinne Trarieux**, **Mauro Jermini**

1 Dolphin Engineering Sagl, via C. Maderno 24, 6900 Lugano, Switzerland
2 Institut Français de la Vigne et du Vin, V’Innopole Sud Ouest, 81310 Lisle sur Tarn, France
3 Bureau Interprofessionnel des Vins de Bourgogne, 12 boulevard Bretonnière, 21200 Beaune, France
4 Agroscope, Centro di Cadenazzo, A Ramél 18, 6593 Cadenazzo, Switzerland

**Goal:**
Analyze the improvements of the PreDiVine forecast over three seasons (2014-2016)

**Evaluation Criteria:**

- **Vineyard/location evaluation:**
  - distance from the station
  - historical S.t. observation

- **Weather stations evaluation:**
  - historical data
  - quality of data

Feedback reported by the users/scouts
- sampling protocol frequen - observation date

**Results:**
We show an extract of the results based on the sites that better meet the evaluation criteria:
- Vosne Romanée (ref. station Vosne Romanée)
- Epinottes LD (ref. station Chablis Valvan)

![General overview of the geographical distribution of places (red) and weather stations (blue).](image1.png)

**Conclusions:**
With a sampling protocol running weekly, PreDiVine predictions where in the large majority of the cases within the tolerance period of 5 days: the best results have been obtained for those sites (e.g., Vosne Romanée) where the sampling protocol was executed twice a week, thus providing a more accurate user feedback.

We observed a continuous increase in the accuracy of PreDiVine predictions with minor exceptions in some sites between 2015 and 2016. Finally, PreDiVine proved to be a robust DSS providing accurate results already starting from a zero-knowledge condition of the site and, at the same time, being flexible by re-using the data collected every year to self-improve the system calibration for future real-time predictions.