

Esslinger Weinerlebnisweg

Station

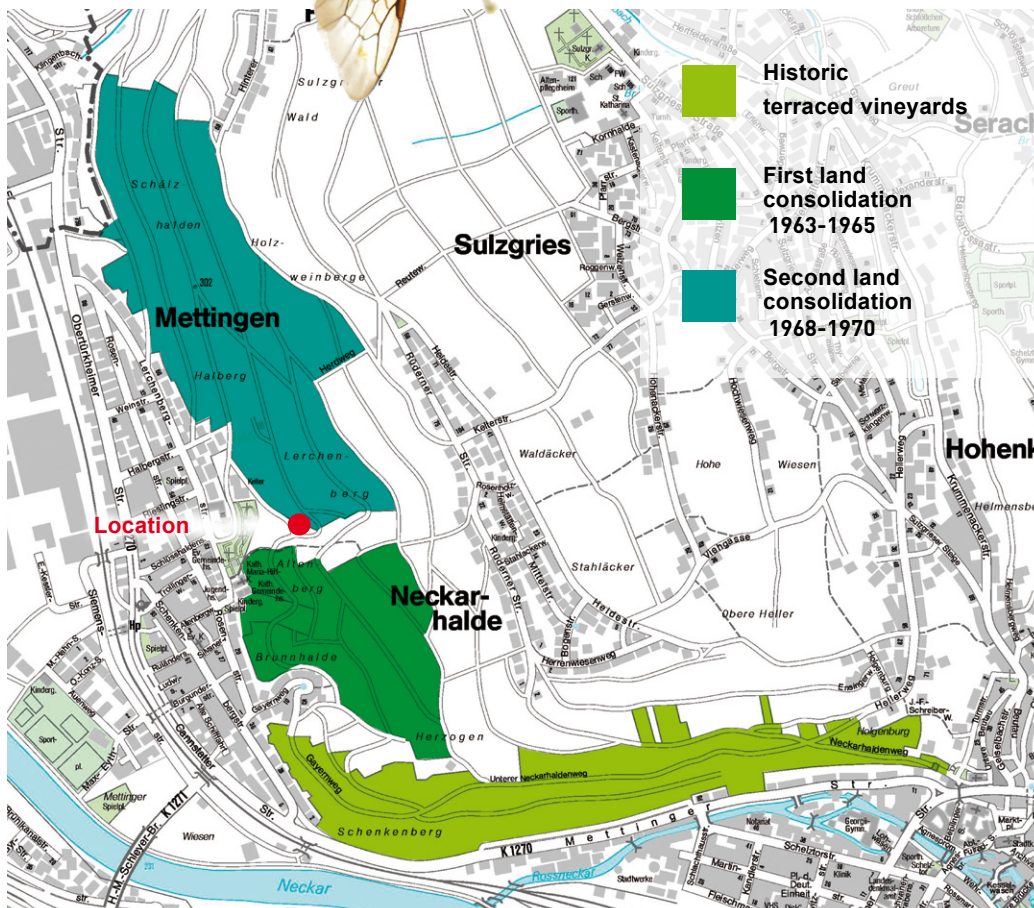
24

Life in the vineyard



Land consolidation made life of the winegrowers easier, but also made a change in winegrowing possible, so that new biotopes for plants and animals could arise.

Wild bee



The second step of land consolidation in Esslingen-Mettingen was realised between 1968 and 1970 and covered the areas Lerchenberg, Halberg, Schlüsshalde, Schelzhalden and lower Rot.

This territory is about 35 ha and is the biggest percentage of the vineyards in Esslingen. The newly planted areas in 1970 brought new grape varietals such as Lemberger and Gewuerztraminer.

In the past the vineyard lines in the reallocated vineyards were made with a distance of 1,50 m. In 1970 they worked with a seat plough and a rope winch mounted to the tractor. You could hardly imagine that later here special vineyard tractors with all wheel drive and safety grippers could move between the wine. Nowadays nearly 95 % of the reallocated vineyards is handled with a tractor.

In order to make work with machines possible the wine was planted with a distance of minimum 2 metres.

But due to the new planting not only life of the winegrowers got easier. Due to the greening of the newly made space with grass and flowers new habitats were formed.

In connection with biological plant management (point of interest 9: biotricks – the confusion with the Europe grape berry moth) we succeeded in reducing the use of herbicides to a minimum. Due to these changes we have an intensive biodiversity with plants and animals we have never had before here.

(according to the records of Otto Rapp)



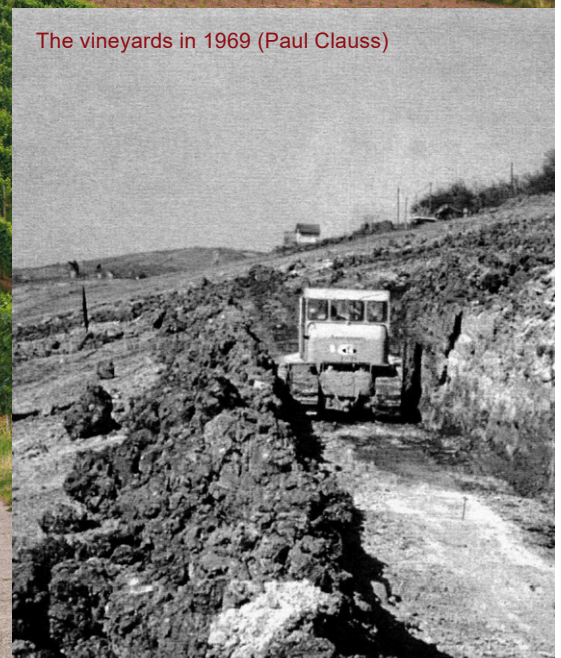
seat plough (Adobe Stock)



Modern management (Winegrowers Esslingen)



The vineyards in 1969 (Paul Clauss)



Further impressions of the second land consolidation from 1968 - 1970 (thanks to Paul Clauss)



The graded vineyards in the area of today's wine press (Schlösshaldenklinge) in 1970