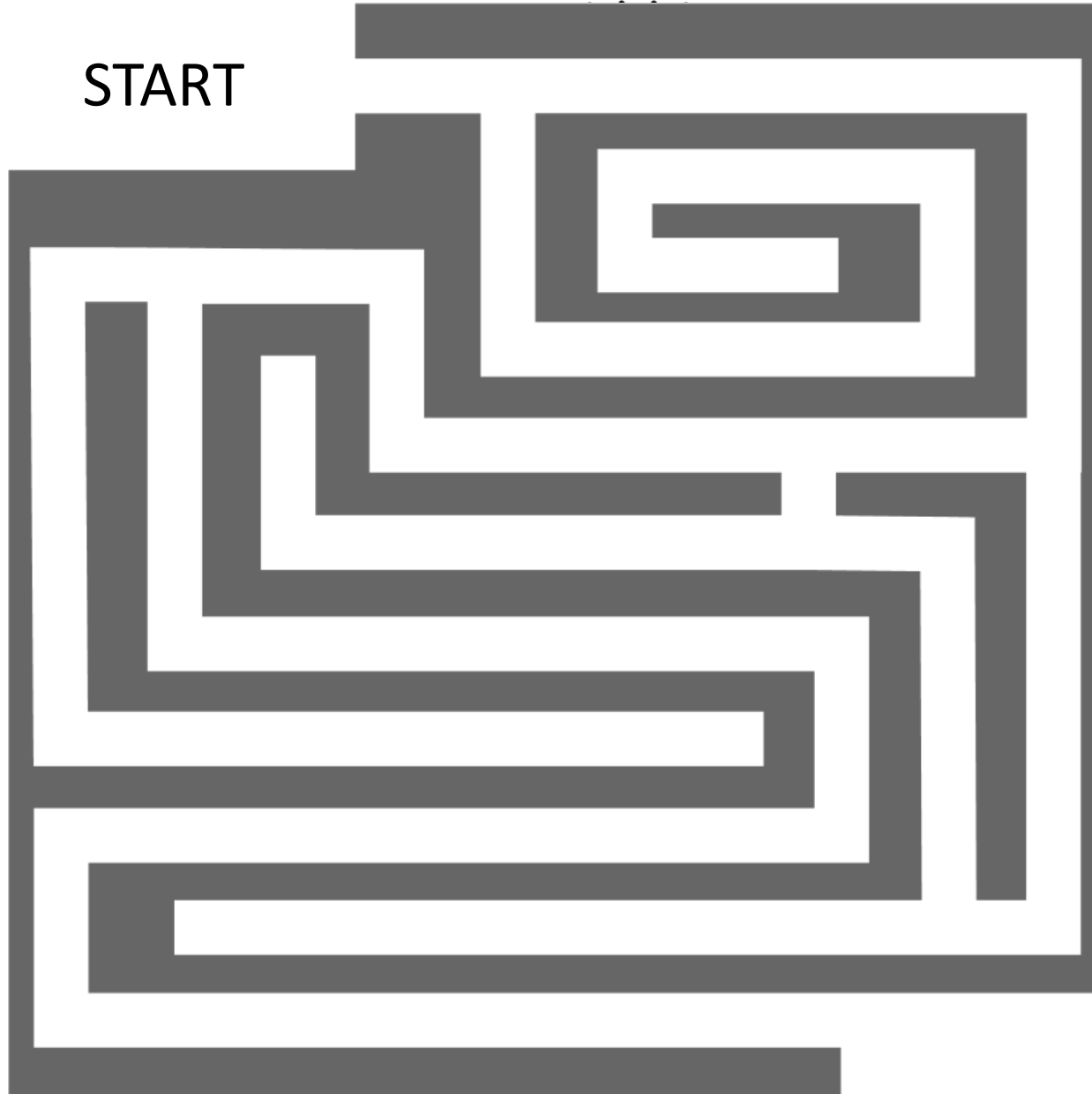
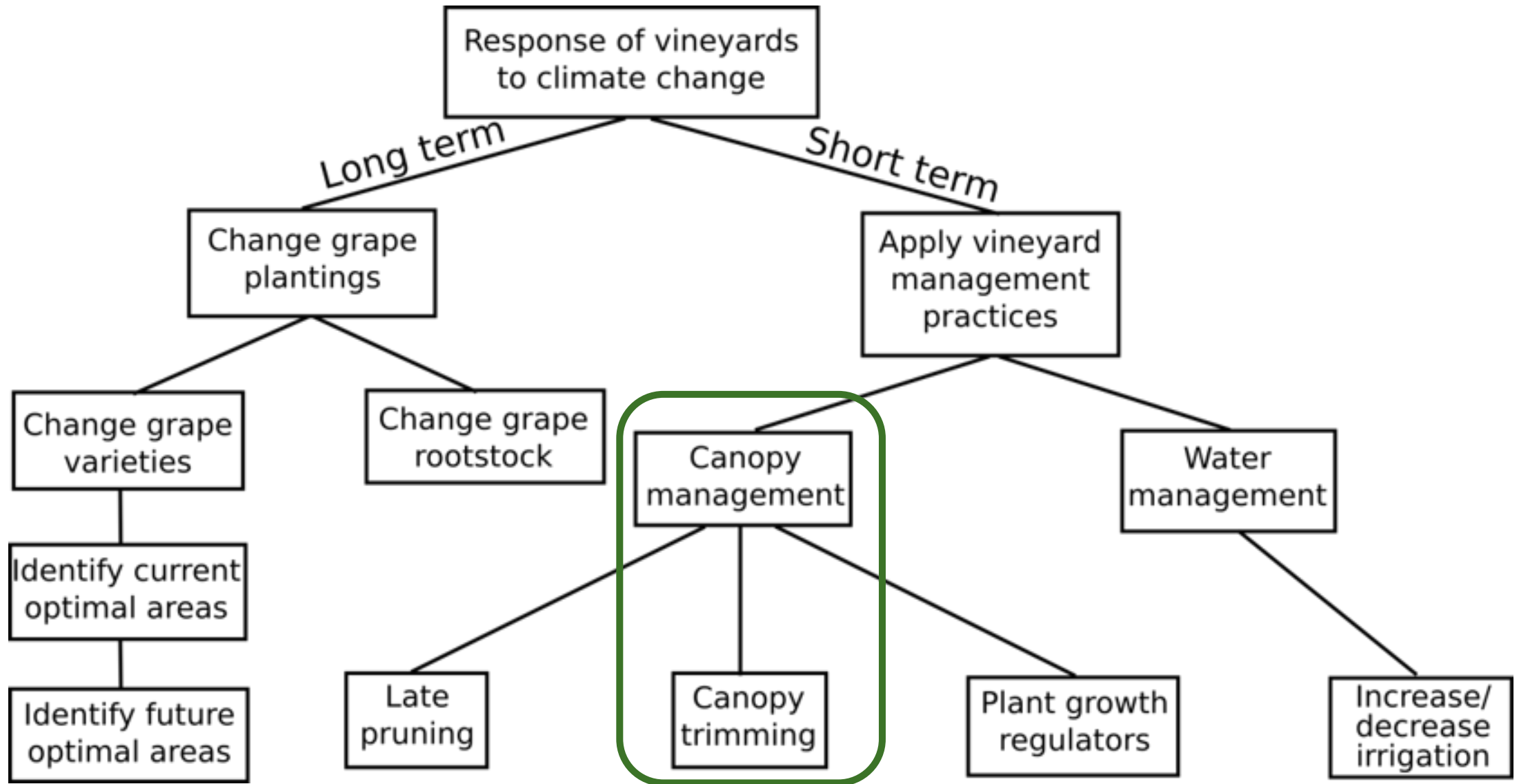


START







Canopy manipulations to delay ripening: A case study for Pinot noir and Sauvignon blanc

A.K. Parker, R.W. Hofmann, C. van Leeuwen, A.R.G. McLachlan and M.C.T. Trought

Canopy management

- Modify leaf area to fruit weight ratio =
Change carbohydrate source-sink ratio of the vine



Leaf area



Source supply to ripen grapes



Canopy management

- Modify leaf area to fruit weight ratio =
Change carbohydrate source-sink ratio of the vine



Yield



Sink demand
More source for less sink



PHOTO SOURCE: M.C.T. TROUGHT



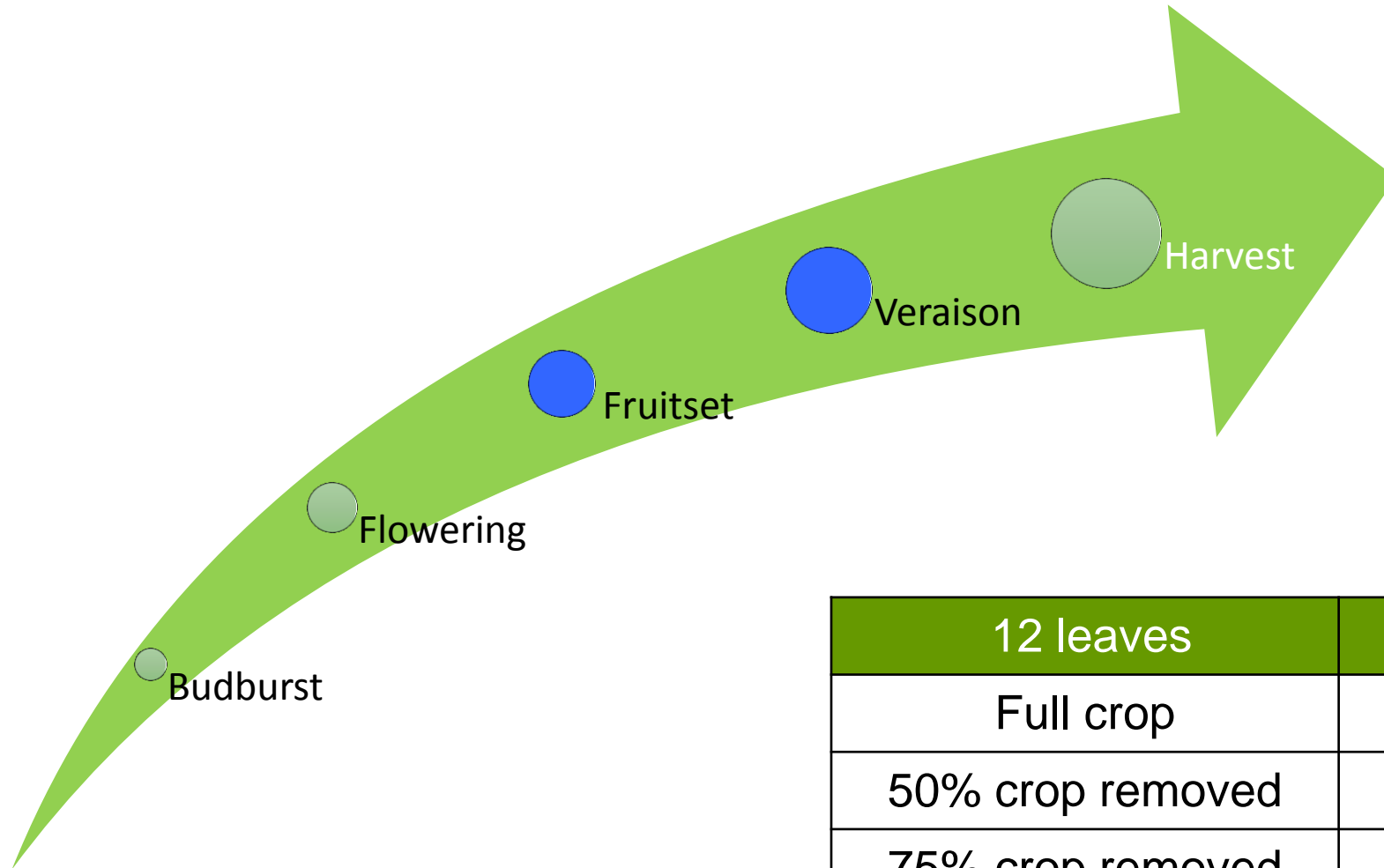
Aim

To investigate the effects of canopy trimming (which alter the source-sink ratio of the grapevine) on the **timing of veraison** and **berry composition**



Experiment 1:

Can we delay phenology and ripening?



12 leaves	6 leaves
Full crop	Full crop
50% crop removed	50% crop removed
75% crop removed	75% crop removed



Trimming at bunch closure delays veraison

**12 main leaves per shoot
50% crop removed**

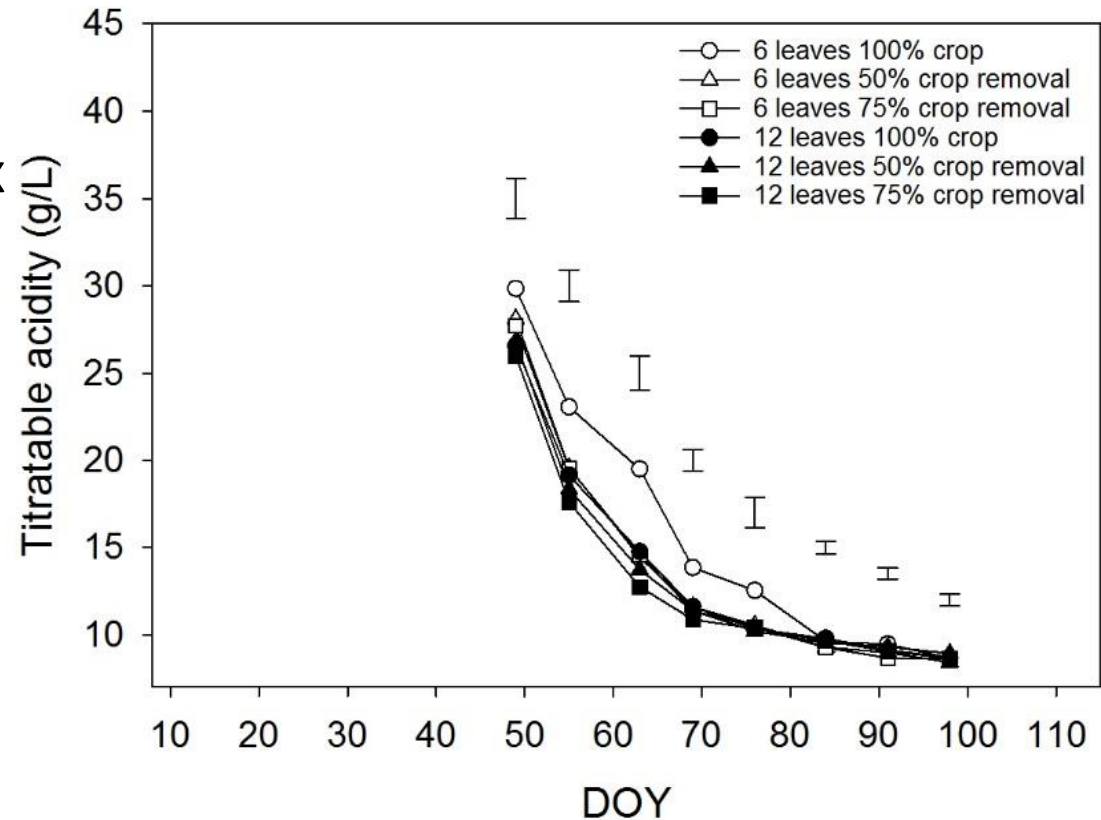
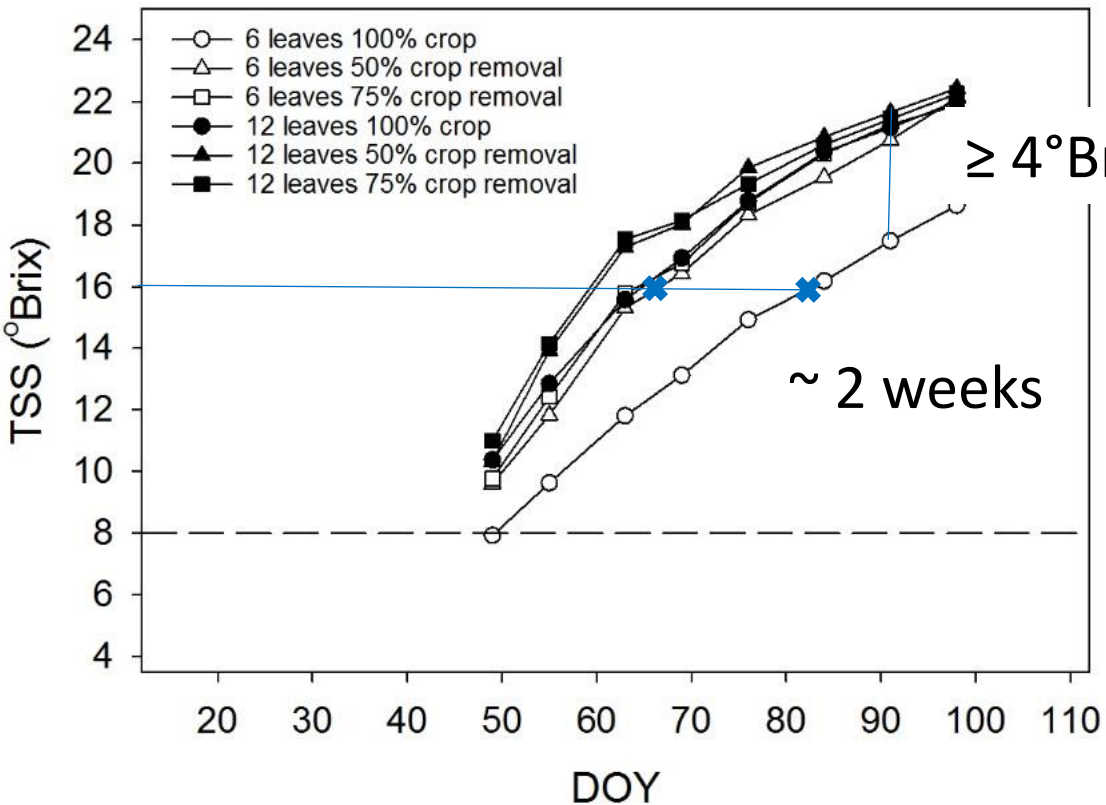


**6 main leaves per shoot
75% crop removed**



LA:FW modifications at fruitset decouples SS:TA

Pinot noir 2009-2010



Experiment 2: Developing response functions of delayed phenology and ripening in relation to LA:FW ratio manipulations

Main leaves per shoot	3	6	9	12	15	18
Crop	Full crop					
	50% crop removed					



Main leaves per shoot	3	6	9	12	15	18
Laterals	Present					
	Absent					

Pinot noir and Sauvignon blanc

Measured Main LA:FW at harvest



Laterals

Present



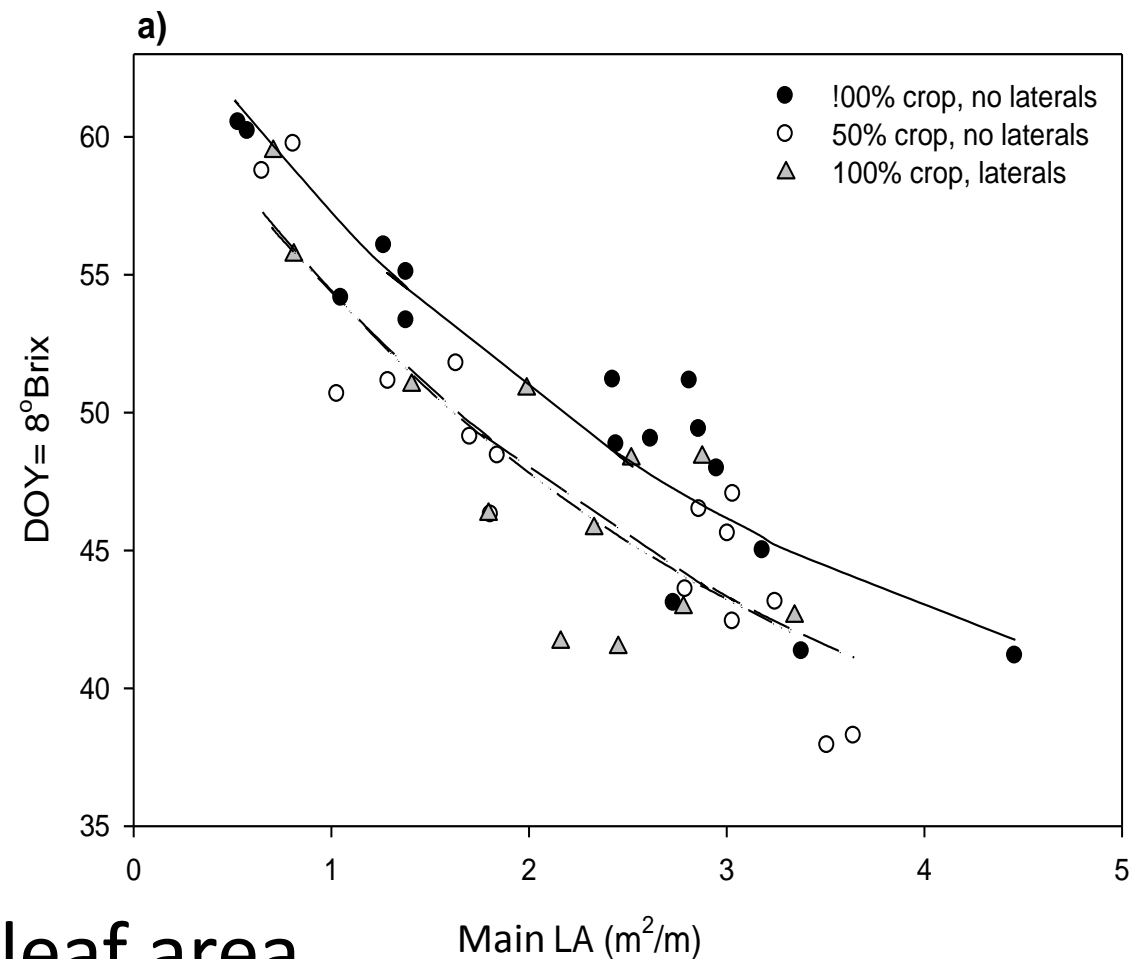
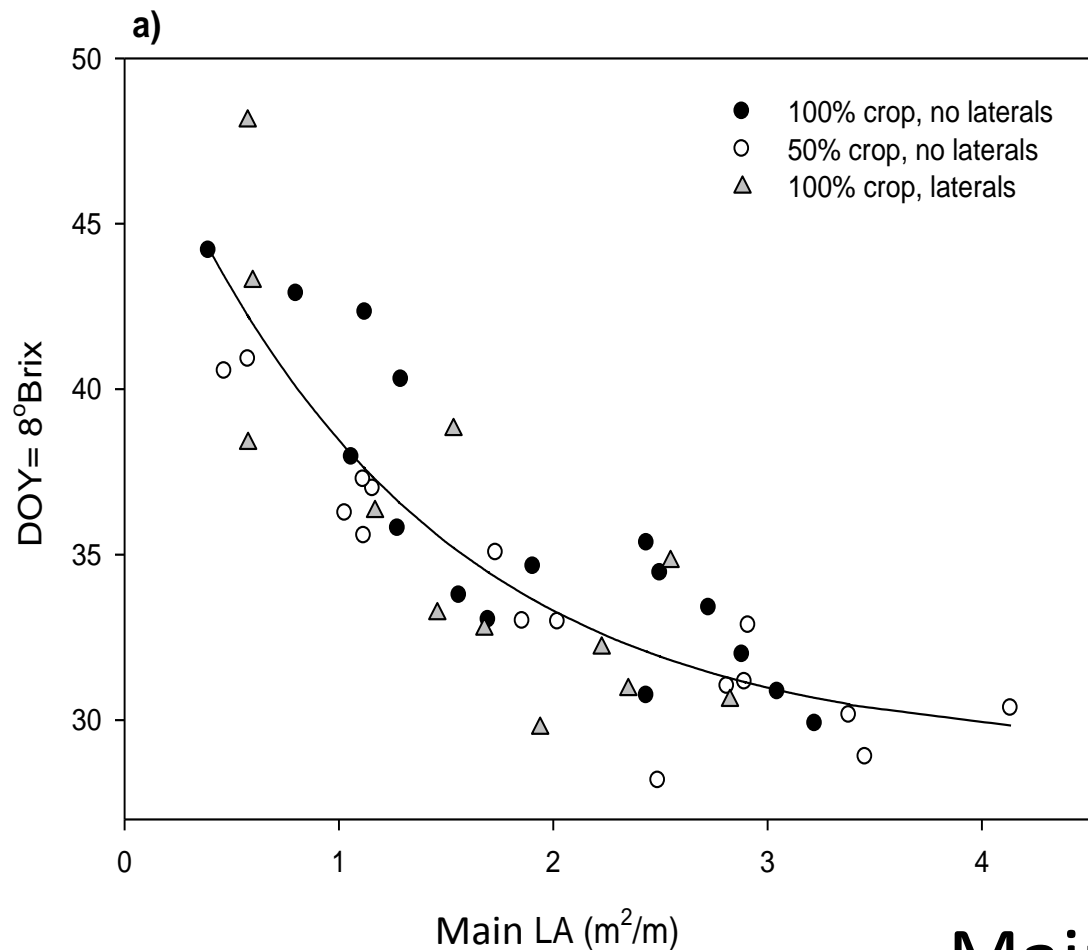
Removed



Time to reach 8°Brix (veraison)

Pinot noir

Sauvignon blanc

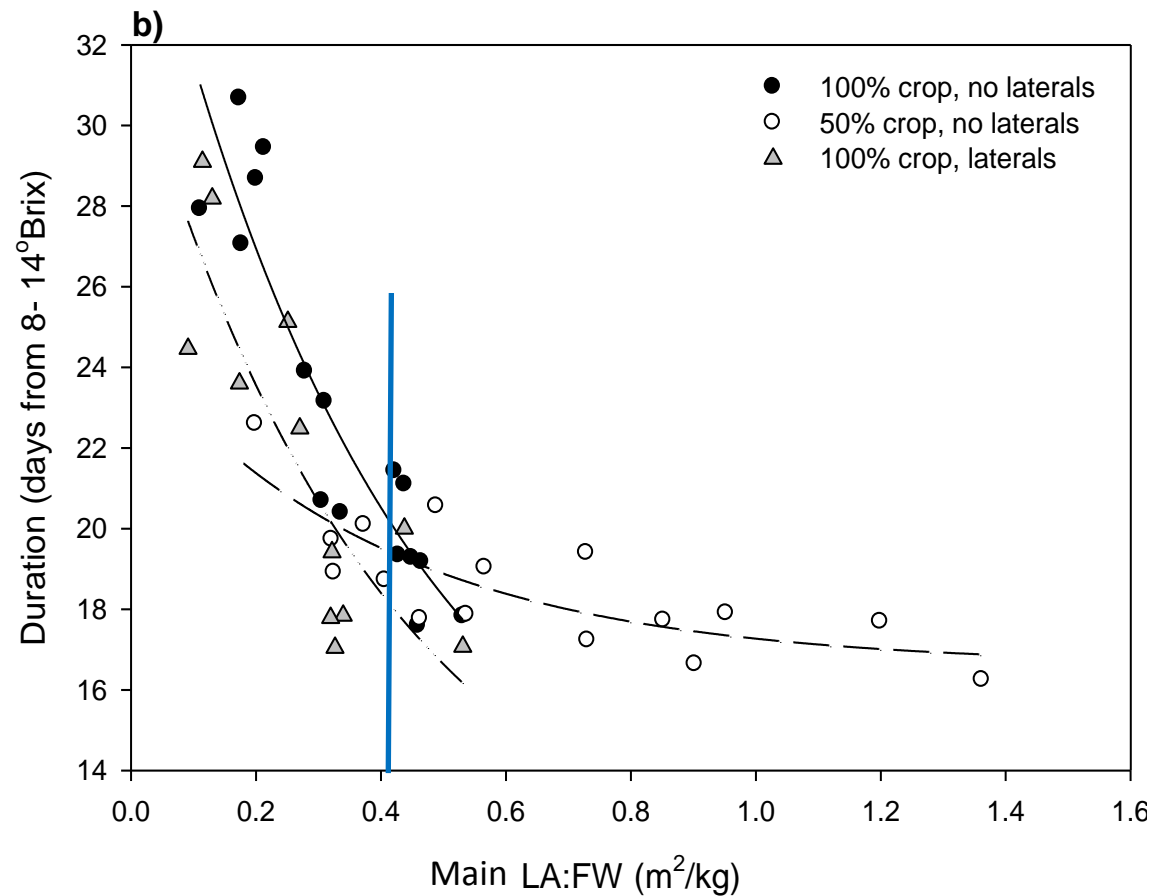


Main leaf area

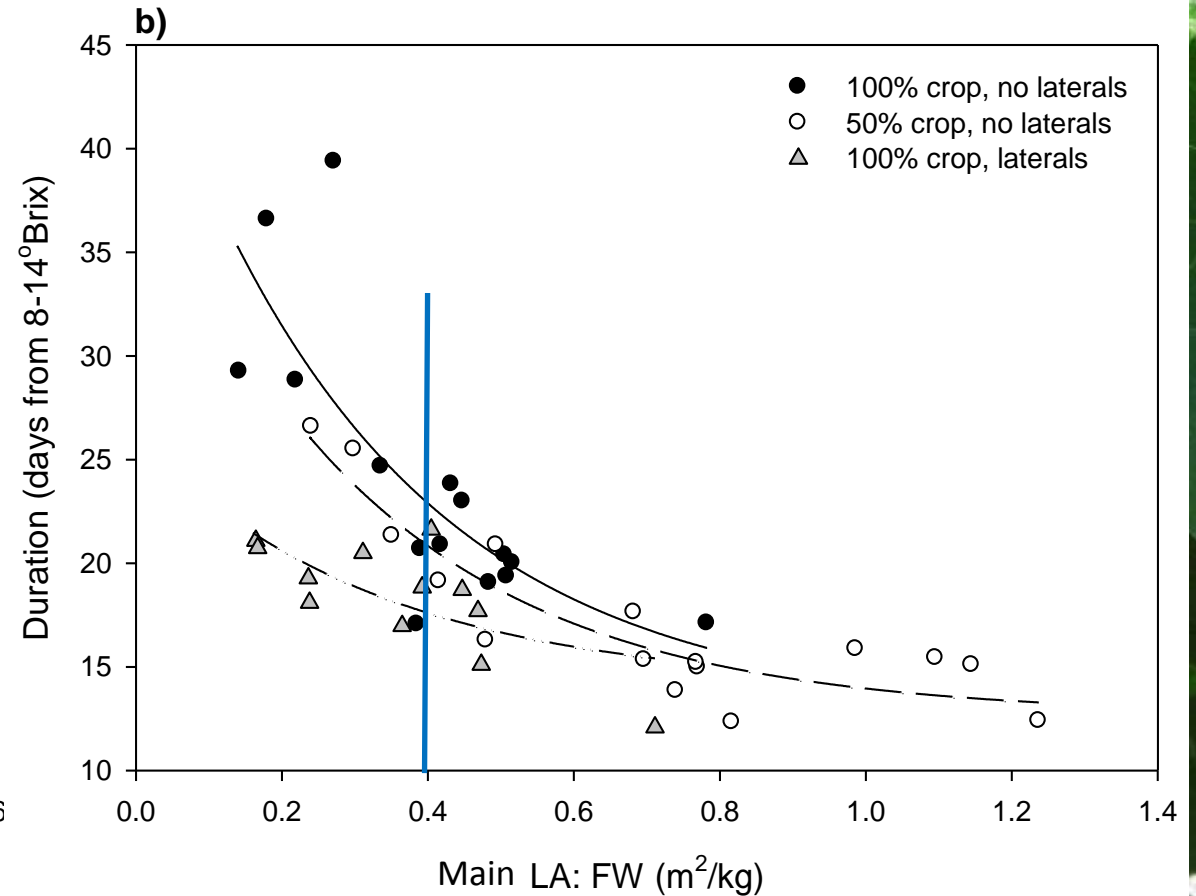


Initial soluble solids accumulation

Pinot noir

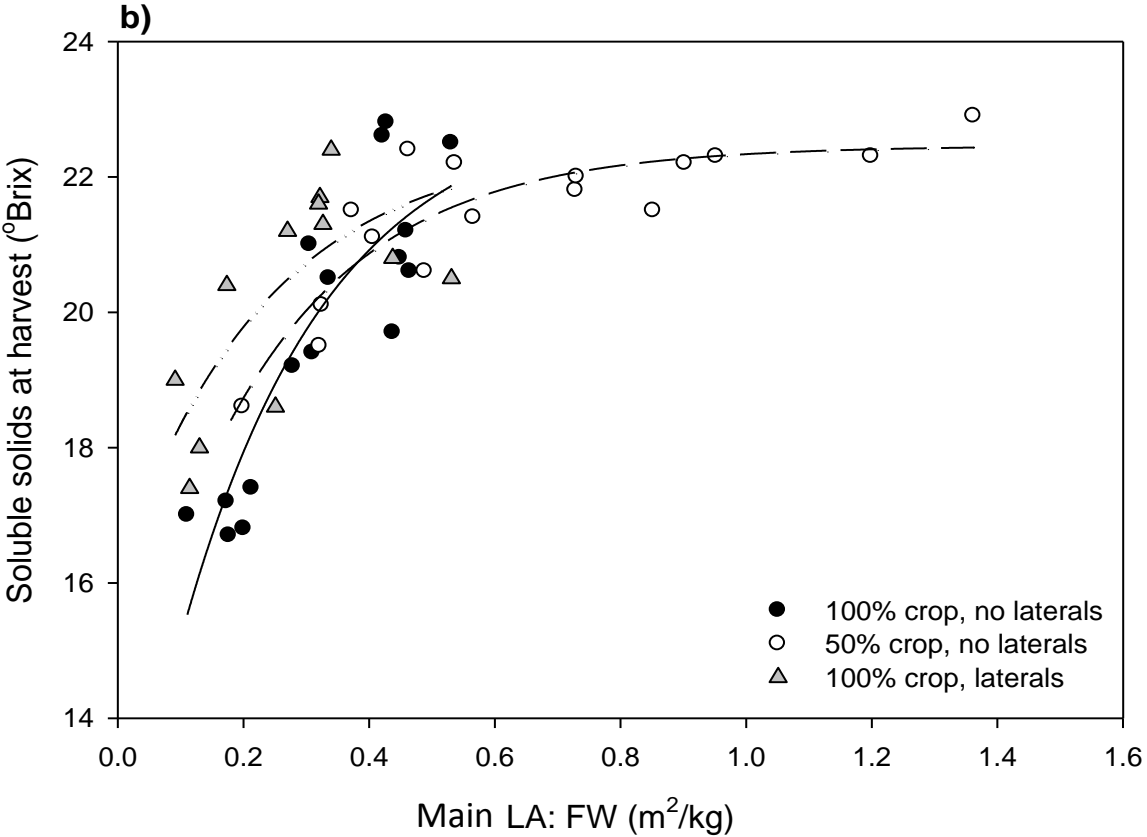


Sauvignon blanc

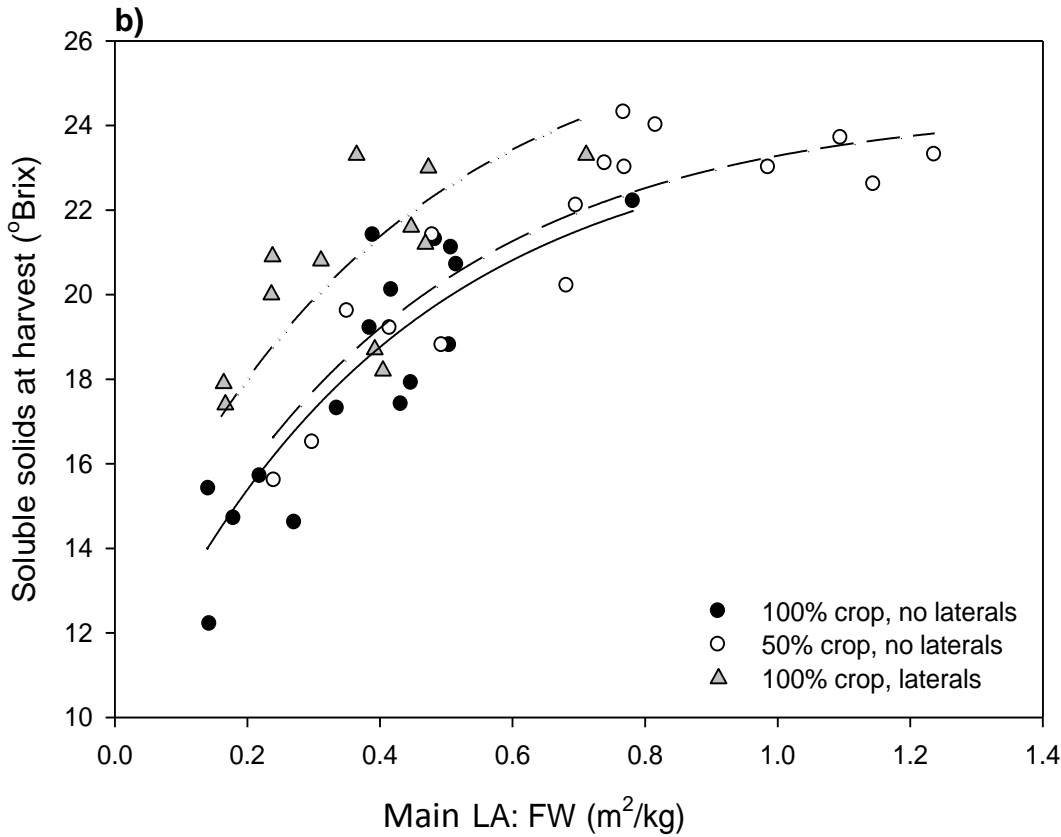


Soluble solids at harvest

Pinot noir



Sauvignon blanc

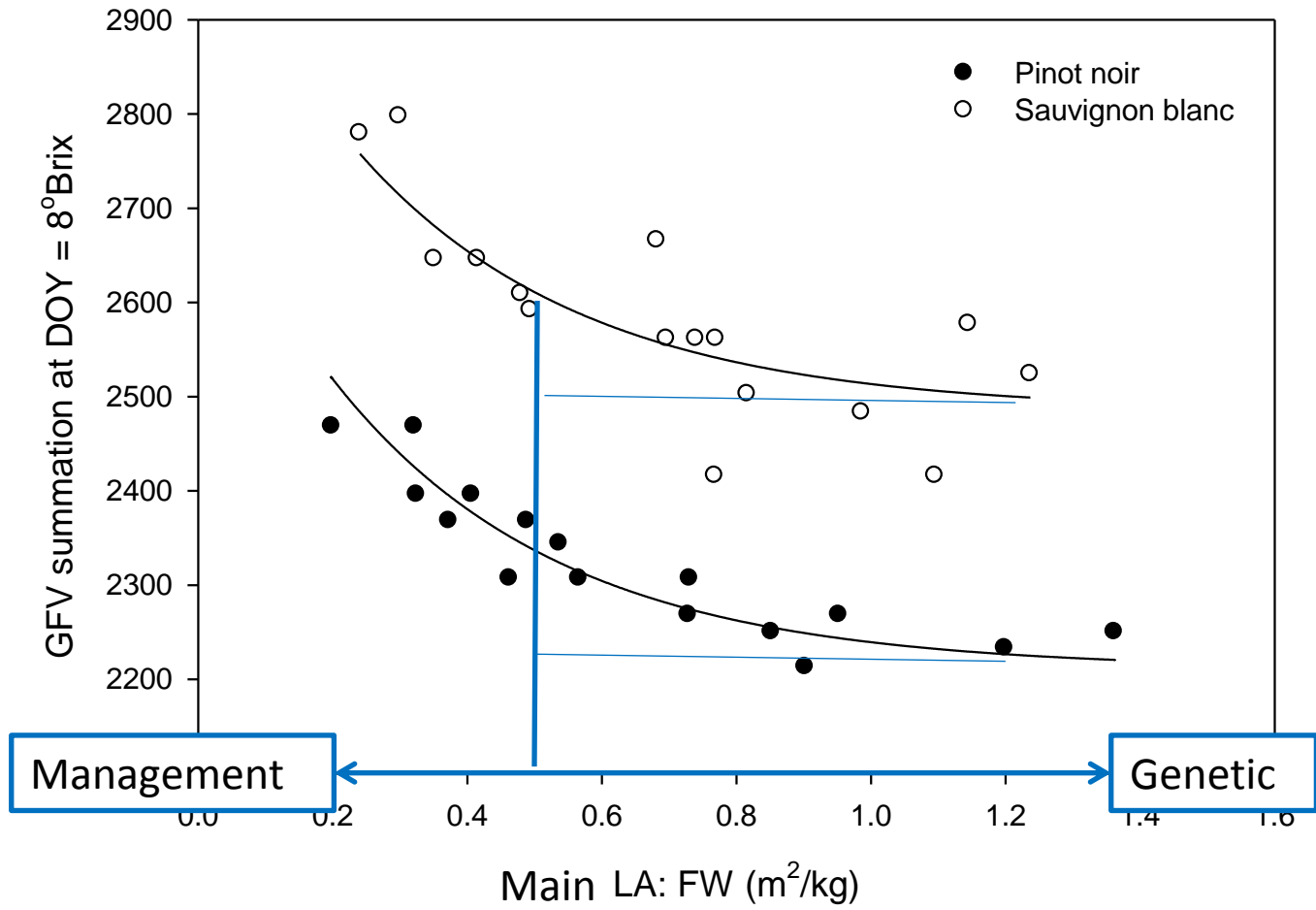


Thermal time (GFV) to reach 8°Brix for different varieties

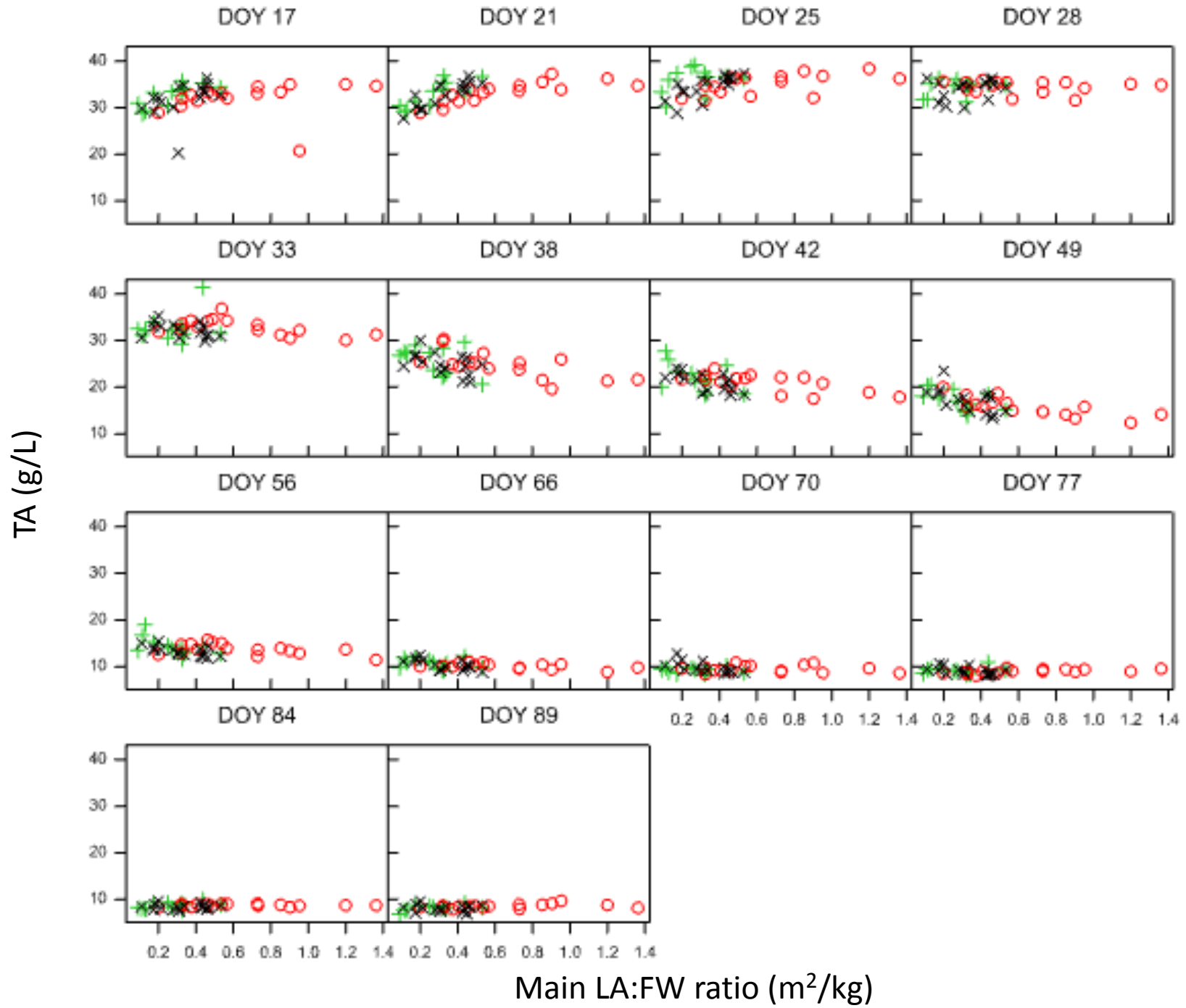
- Minimum GFV value
 - variety dependent
- Trend similar for both varieties
- E.g. delay at 0.5 Main LA: FW
 - 100°C.d.



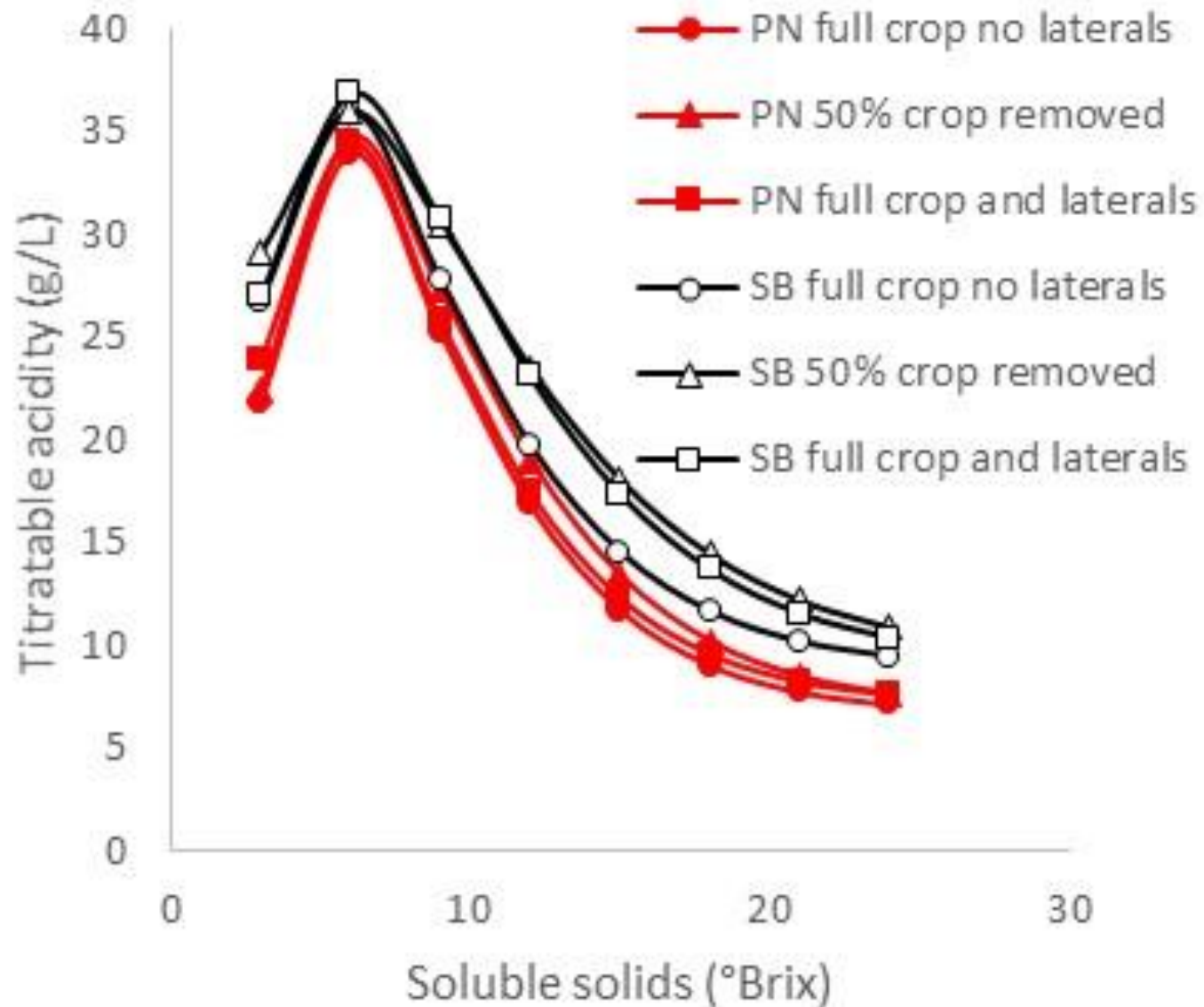
50% crop removal



Titratable Acidity Pinot noir



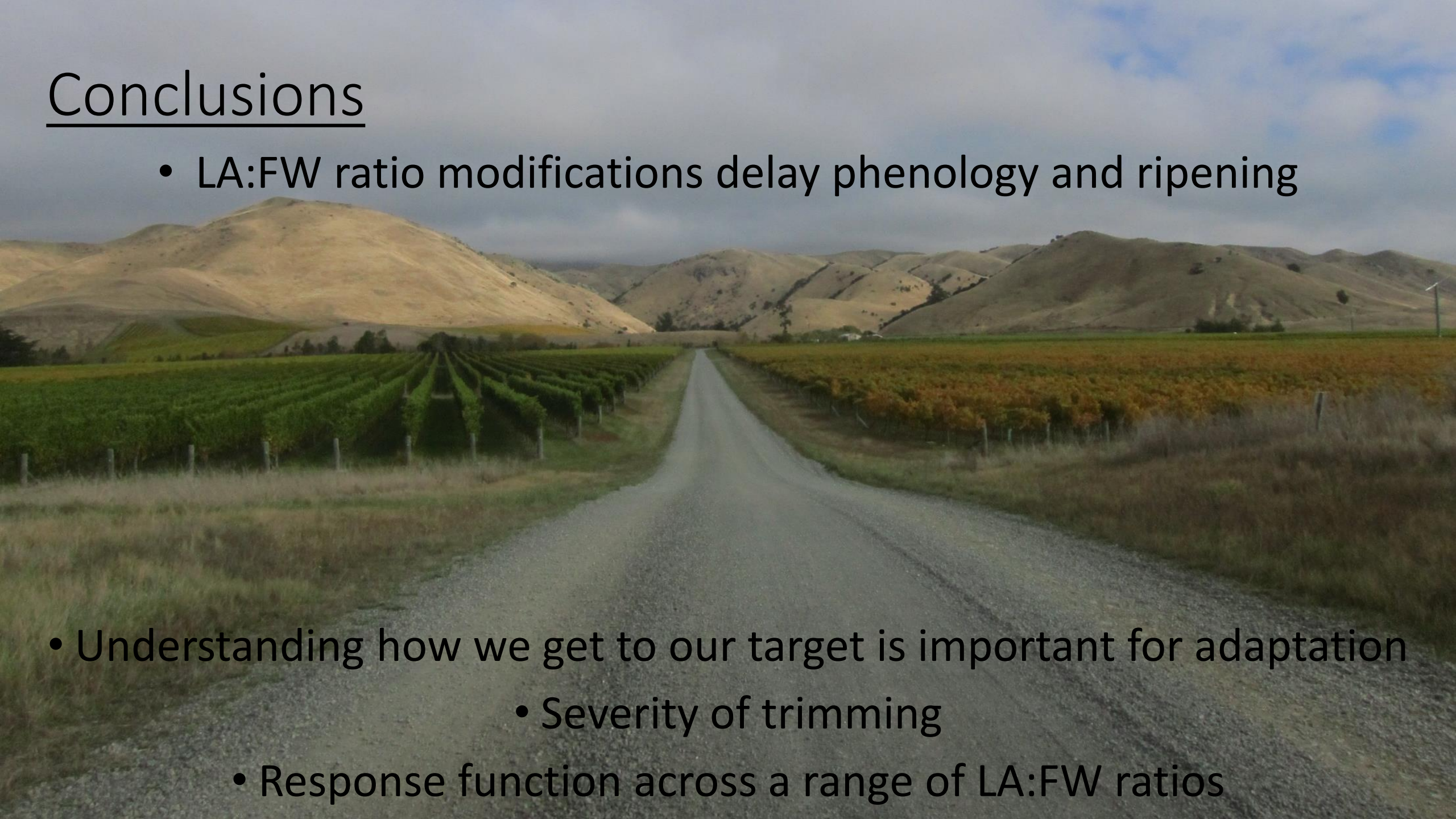
Soluble solids - TA relationship



Conclusions

- LA:FW ratio modifications delay phenology and ripening

- Understanding how we get to our target is important for adaptation
 - Severity of trimming
 - Response function across a range of LA:FW ratios



Current and future perspectives

- Flavour and aroma profiles + sensory analysis of wine from different trim heights
- Carry on effects to the next year – reserve carbohydrates
- Site specificity- yield and baseline rates before considering LA:FW modifications



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- New Zealand Wine Growers



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Centre for Viticulture
& Oenology

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References

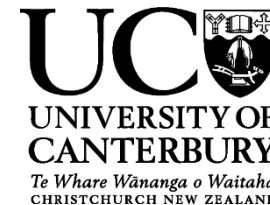
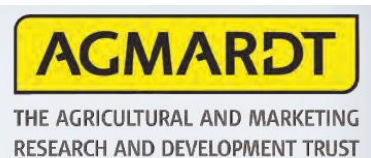
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Sturman (pers.comm)



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LA:FW modifications at Fruitset: effects on yield and LA:FW

Leaves per shoot	Crop removal (% removal)	Yield (kg/m ²)	Yield (T/ha)	Leaf area (m ² /m)	LA: FW (m ² /kg)
6 leaves	0	4.10	15.2	1.18	0.29
	50	1.93	7.2	1.03	0.54
	75	1.16	4.3	1.10	0.98
12 leaves	0	3.82	14.2	1.72	0.45
	50	1.98	7.3	1.94	0.99
	75	1.34	5.0	2.33	1.8