

# Cultivar Selection

- French American Hybrids Red
  - Chambourcin
  - deChaunac
  - Marechal Foch
  - Chancellor
  - Leon Millot



# Cultivar Selection

- French American Hybrids White
  - Aurore
  - Vignoles
  - Seyval Blanc
  - Vidal Blanc



# Cultivar Selection

## ■ American Hybrids Red

- Concord
- Frontenac
- Marquette
- Noiret
- Corot Noir
- St Croix
- Sabrevois
- Trollhaugen
- Valiant
- Petite Pearl
- Norton



# Cultivar Selection

## ■ American Hybrids White

- Traminette
- LaCrescent
- Frontenac Gris
- Frontenac Blanc
- Brianna
- Prairie Star
- Edelweiss
- Cayuga White
- Bianca
- Chardonel
- Esprit
- Swenson White
- Catawba
- Niagara
- \*Riesling



# Installation

- Order of Installation
  - Are you installing irrigation?
  - Do you plant the plants first or put in the trellis system first?



# Installation

- Prune newly set plants to 2-3 buds
- Prune the roots back by a 1/3 and remove any broken ones
- Water them in as soon as possible
- Place growth tubes (if using)



# Installation

- Eliminate Stress
  - Minimize weed competition
  - Irrigation
  - Nitrogen fertilization
  - Remove clusters



# Training Vines Year One

- Train up string or stake to cordon wire, removing laterals up to 6-8" below cordon wire
- Allow trunk to grow 8-12 inches above cordon wire
- Prune shoot 3-4" below cordon wire





# Training Vines Year One

- Select two laterals for cordons and train in opposite directions down the wire
- Allow cordons to extend 12" beyond the halfway mark between vines, then prune back
- Position shoots arising from new cordons



# Training Vines Year Two

- If trunk growth was poor, prune back to 5/16"-3/8" diameter
- If trunk growth was *very* poor, prune back to 2-3 bud stub and treat as newly-planted vine
- Remove shoots from trunks



# Training Vines Year Two

- On high-cordon systems, only retain laterals that develop on lower area of cordon
- On VSP and Lyre systems, rub off young shoots developing on lower area of cordon



# Concept

“Canopy management is the practice which results in the modification of position or amount of leaves, shoot, and fruit in space to achieve a desired arrangement.”

Dr. Richard Smart, co-author of  
*Sunlight into Wine*



# Principles Are The Same As For *Vinifera* Except

- Trellis selection
- Vigor of hybrids
- Soil fertility



# Trellis Types

- Selection is dependent on
  - Soil fertility
  - Plant vigor
  - A plant's growth tendencies



# Trellis Type

- Upright plant growth
  - Low wire system
    - Vertical shoot positioning (VSP)
      - Scott Henry
      - Smart Dyson
- Trailing plant growth
  - High wire system
    - High cordon
      - Geneva Double Curtain (GDC)



# Vine Canopy

- Shoot System
  - Stems
  - Leaves
  - Fruit clusters





# Canopy

- Described as
  - Length
  - Height
  - Width
  - Leaf area
  - Number of leaf layers
  - Shoot density



# Shoot Density

- Is referred to by
  - The number of shoots per foot of row or foot of canopy



# Benefits of Canopy Management

- Maximizing sunlight interception
- Increased air movement
- Improved spray penetration
- Improved fruit composition and varietal character
- Increased bud fruitfulness
- Improved winter hardiness



# Five Major Steps in Canopy Management

1. Shoot thinning
2. Shoot positioning
3. Cluster thinning
4. Leaf removal
5. Shoot hedging and skirting



# Shoot Thinning

- Removal of excess shoots
  - On the trunk
    - One or two may be left on the trunk for replacement
  - On the cordon
    - Unfruitful shoots are removed unless needed for spur renewal

