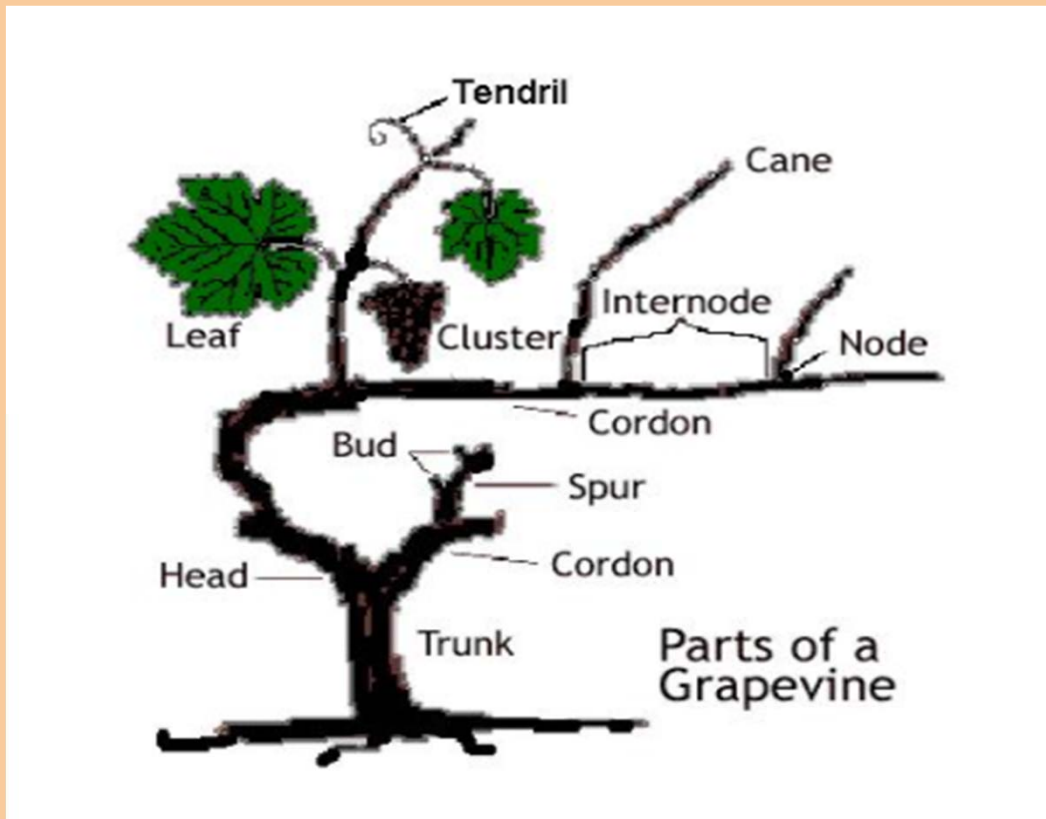


Grape Presentation

Madeline Gardner & Allison DeSario

Growing Vocab



Trunk
Head
Bud
Shoots
Canes
Cordons
Spurs

Recommended Varieties of Grapes

Training systems and pruning techniques are determined from the variety: chosen based on hardiness, maturity and disease resistance

Labrusca- 'Concord', 'Niagara'

- Hardier
- Require shorter ripening periods, 150 days to bear fruit
- Skin slips off easily
- Used for: Berries, Jelly, Juice, Wine



TRELLISES

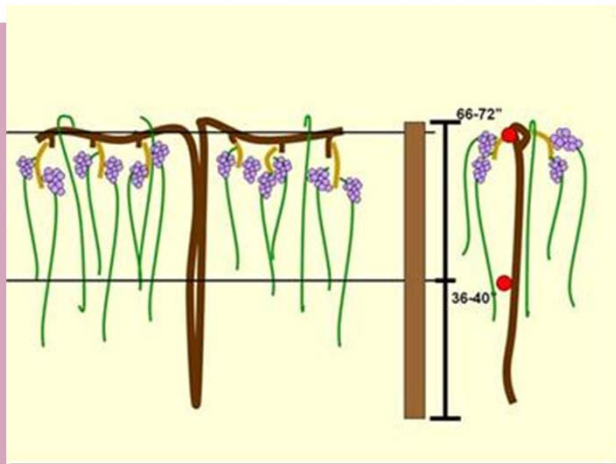
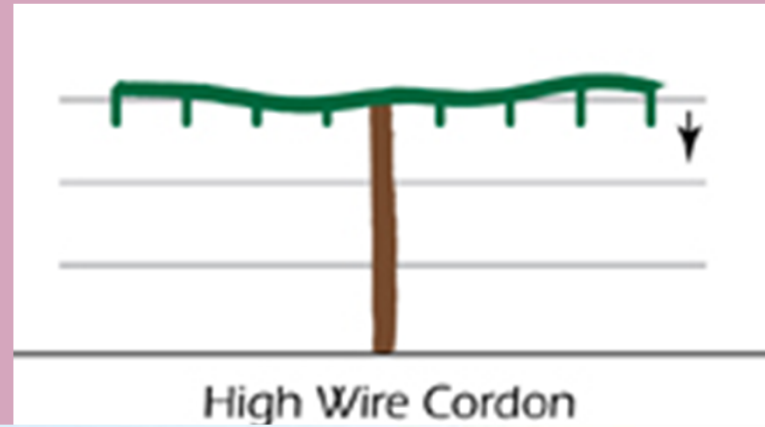
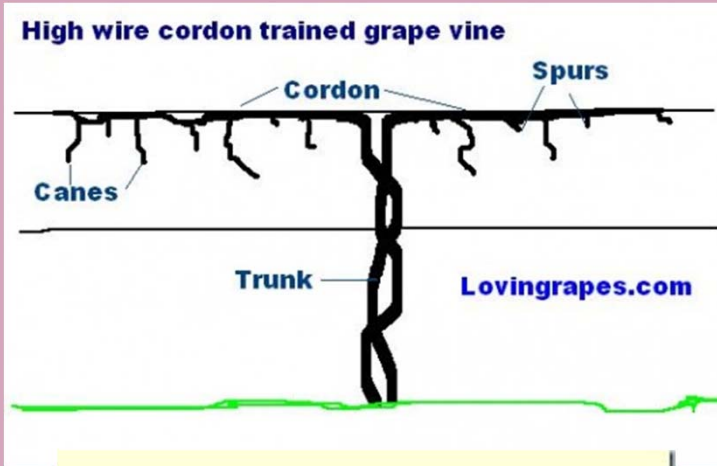
- Style of trellis depends on the training system, the variety of grapes, whether they grow upwards or downwards, and what seems practical for the growing site.

The GCI Garden has a variety of ‘Concord’ grapes, which grow downwards.

We recommend:

- High Cordon Trellis System
- 4-Arm Kniffen System
- Double Geneva Curtain

High Wire Cordon Trellis System



4-Arm Kniffin System

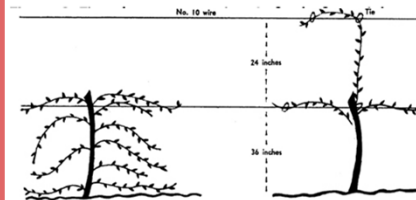
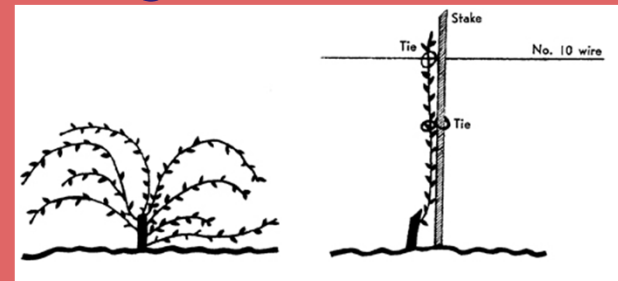
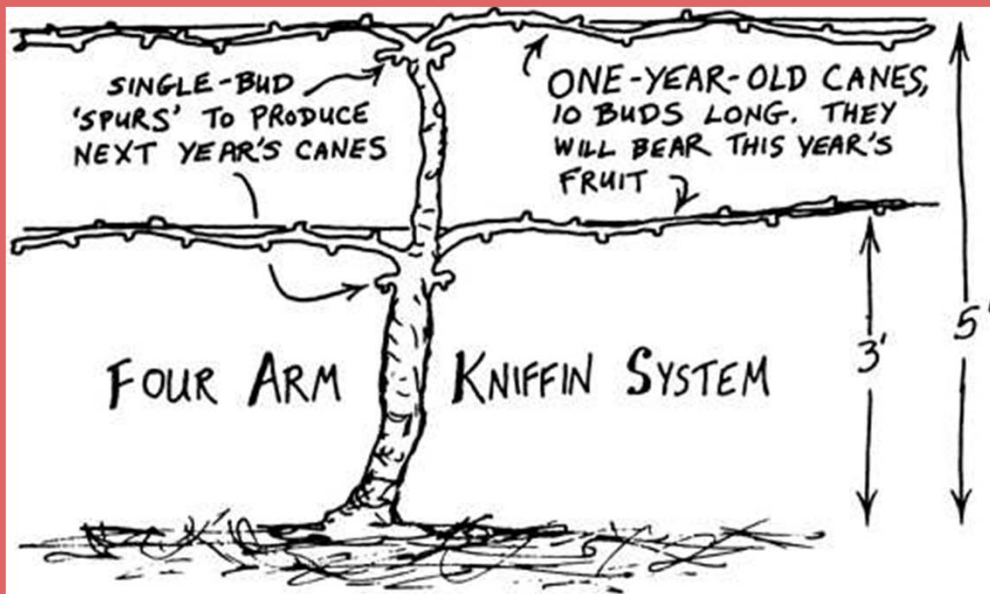
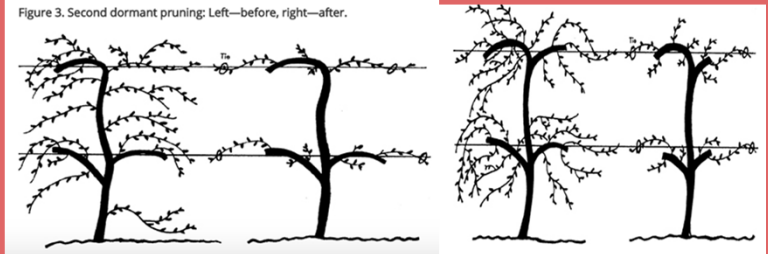
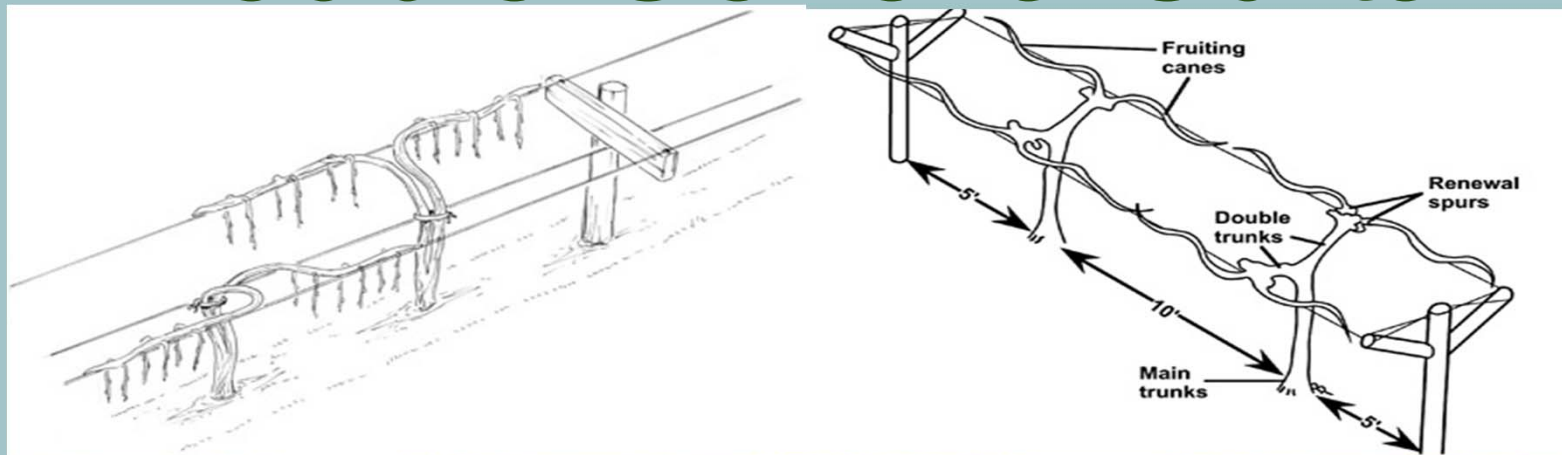


Figure 3. Second dormant pruning: Left—before, right—after.



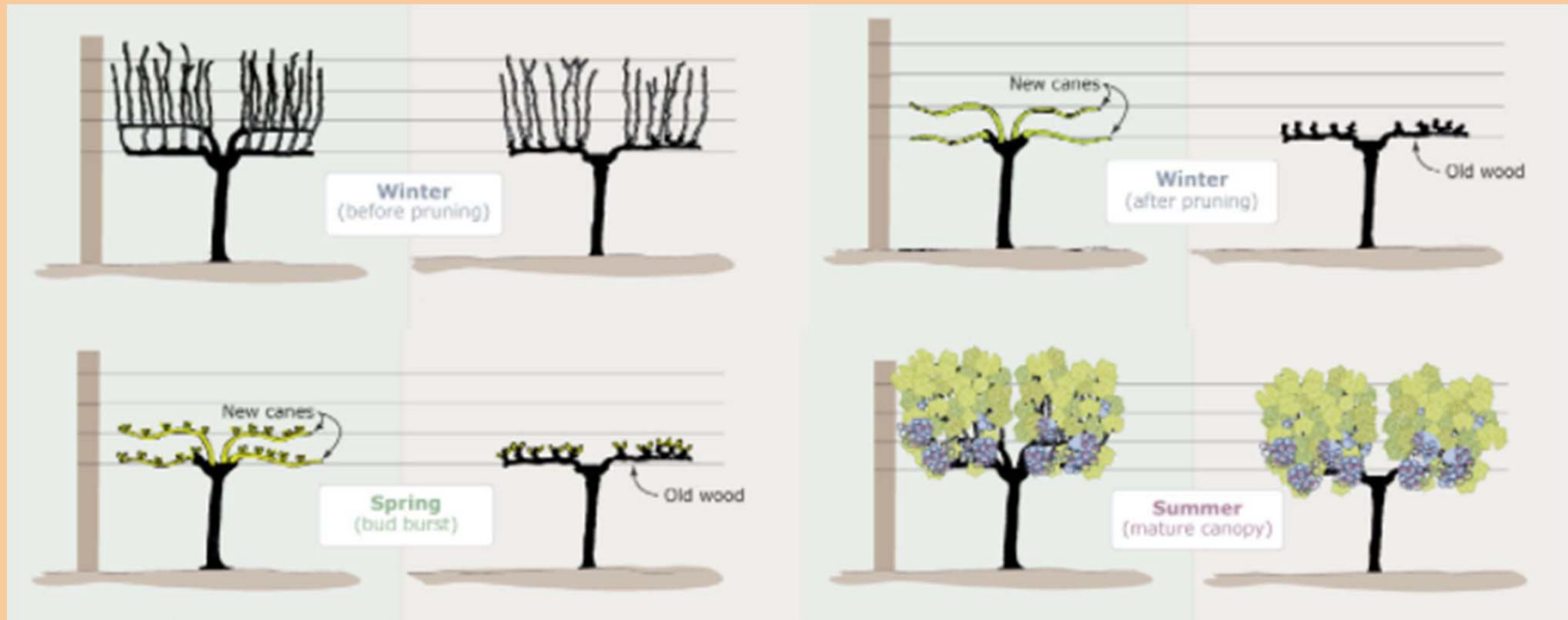
Double Geneva Curtain



Two Pruning Techniques for Grapes

Technique depends on type of grape, age of grape vine and training system used.

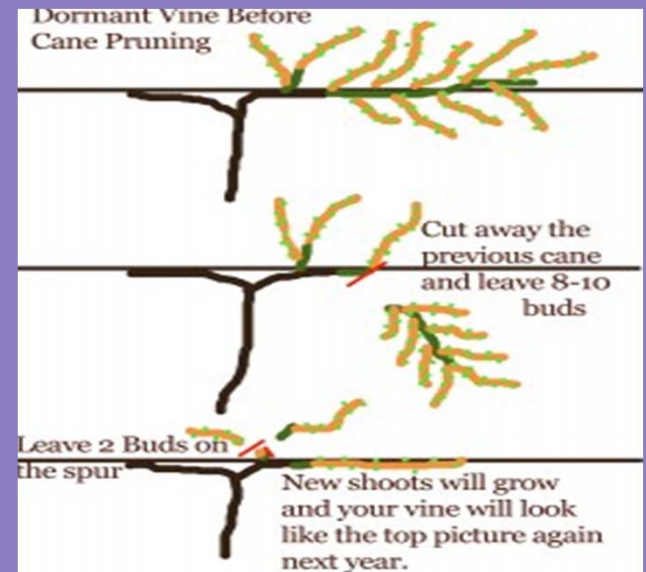
Cane Pruning (Left) vs. Spur Pruning (right)



Cane Pruning

All table grapes will be productive with this method

Prune back to the renewal zone, the top of the head of the trunk. 1-2 year old branches grow as shoots off of the main trunk. Remove about 90% of the shoots and all 2 year old wood. Select two nicely formed shoots, no less than pencil diameter and nice display of buds. For every one cane that you keep, cut one cane into a renewal spur.

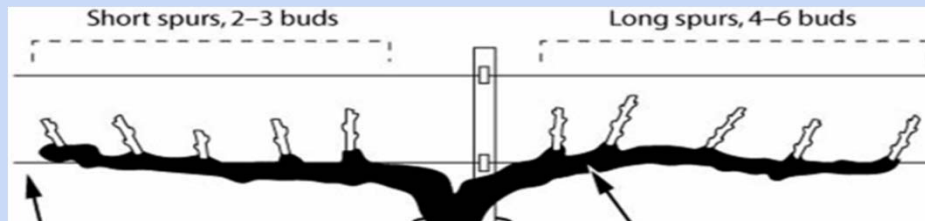


Spur Pruning

Spur pruning is done on vines that retain a permanent cordon trained along a trellis section.

Each winter, the canes that have emerged from the permanent cordon are cut back to a small shoot containing ~2-4 buds.

~7 spurs/cordon cut back to 2 buds.



Common Pests



Berry Moth
Paralobesia viteana



Root borer *Vitacea polistiformis*



Leafhopper *Erythroneura* sp.

Japanese Beetles *Popillia japonica*



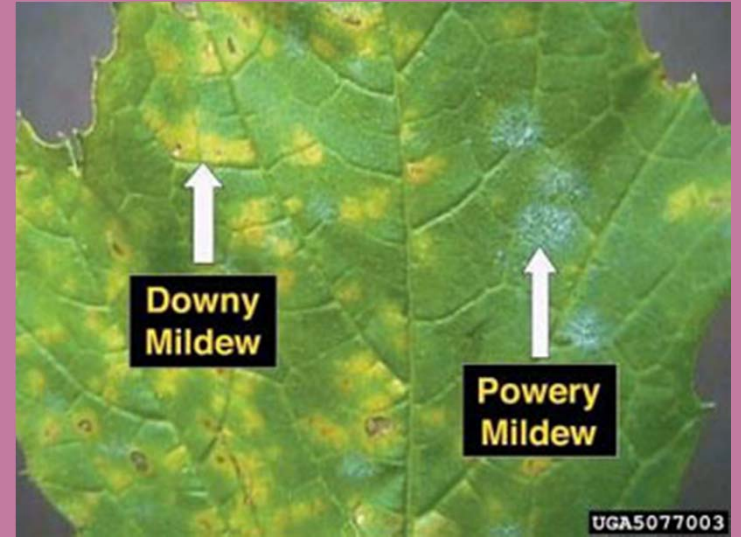


Downy mildew *Plasmopara viticola*

Powdery mildew *Erysiphe necator*



Black rot *Guignardia bidwellii*



Botrytis *Botrytis cinerea*



Site Selection

Site Recommendations:

Using plot 11 instead of 8

-SUN

-N to S rows

Raised beds

Free of perennial Weeds

High OM

Soil pH 6.0-6.8

Mulch

1. Roof rain-catch
2. Raised water tank and gravity drip irrigation
3. Living-Willow Dome
4. Blueberries
5. Native No-mow Zone
6. Research/Demo Plot
7. Improved Pollinator Garden
8. Grapes
9. Raspberries
10. Strawberries
11. Annual Veggies
12. Loading/Staging Area – Keep Clear
13. Firehose/sprinkler irrigation from chestnut plot

