

1 Bud or node: Out of this either a leaf or a fruit-bearing shoot will develop.

2 Inflorescence: The flowers of the grapevine. The cluster is a specialized shoot that will later bear the berries. The flowers of the grapevine are perfect or hermaphroditic; that is, they contain both male and female parts: functional stamens and an ovary within a pistil.

3 Fruit set: The first stage in the development of the berries after flowering.

4 Green grapes: Still full of chlorophyll, these tiny balls are an in-between stage in the development of the fruit.

5 Véraison or coloring: This is the transition from green to color in the fruit. It usually takes place in July, after a certain level of sugar has accumulated within the fruit; véraison is the onset of ripening.

6 Ripe grapes: The final stage in the ripening process of the fruit.

7 Water shoots or lateral shoots: These unwanted shoots develop on the wood of the vine and will occasionally bear small fruit. Such grapes remain puny and may not be harvested. As a rule, water shoots are pruned out during the summer.

8 Tendrils: These are the climbing organs of the grapevine. Tendrils coil around and grasp anything they touch. After the harvest, they become woody and harden.

9 Leaf: The breathing organ of the grapevine, which also serves to nourish it. Its shape, the size of the lobes, and the dentations change with each cultivar.

10 Trunk or vine: Also called old wood, is the vine's major stem. It is balanced by the root system.

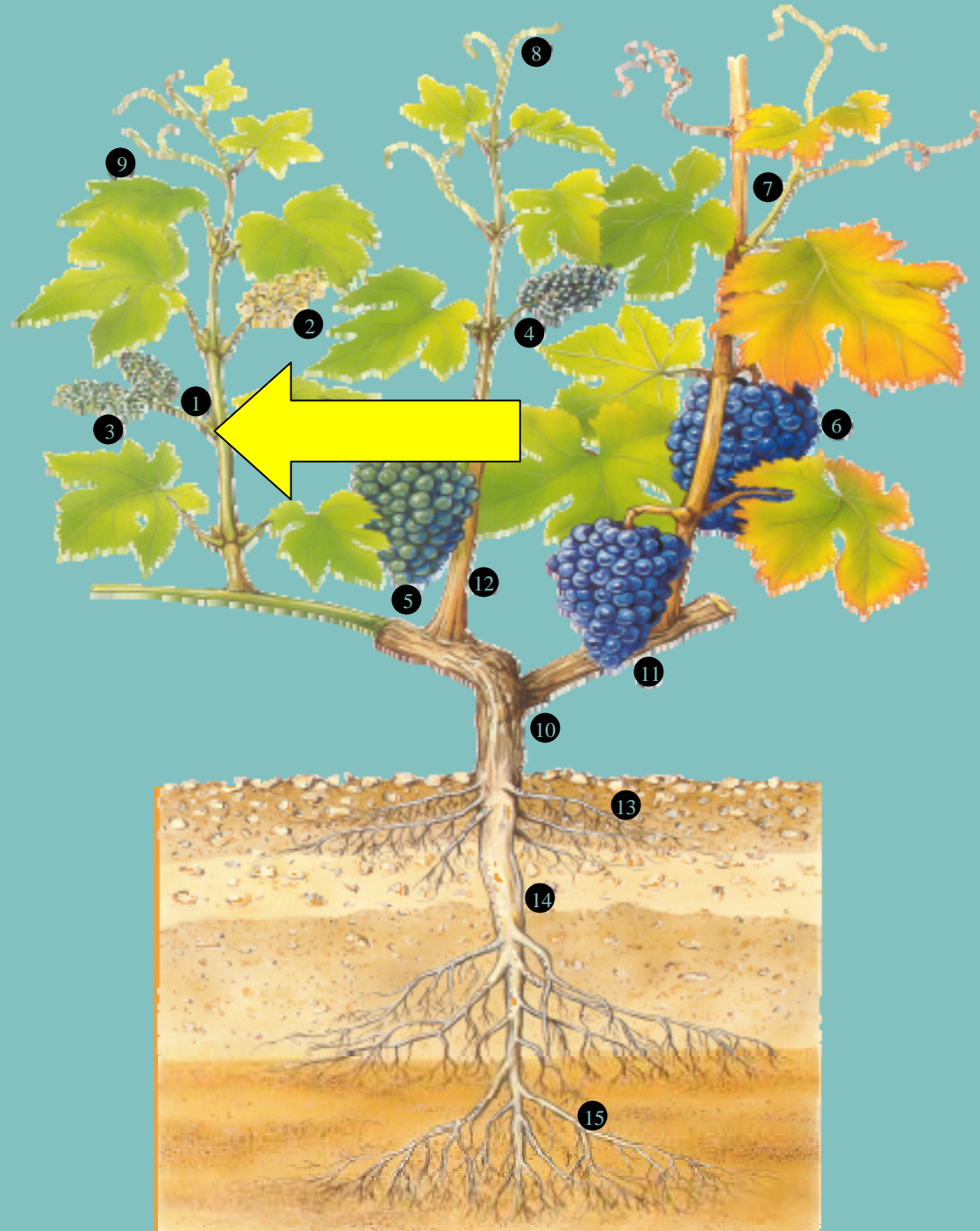
11 Arm: Also called two-year-old wood, this is where the fruit-bearing shoots develop.

12 Shoot: Also called one-year-old wood, the shoot carries the nodes from which the leaves and clusters of grapes will grow. When shoots harden, they are called canes.

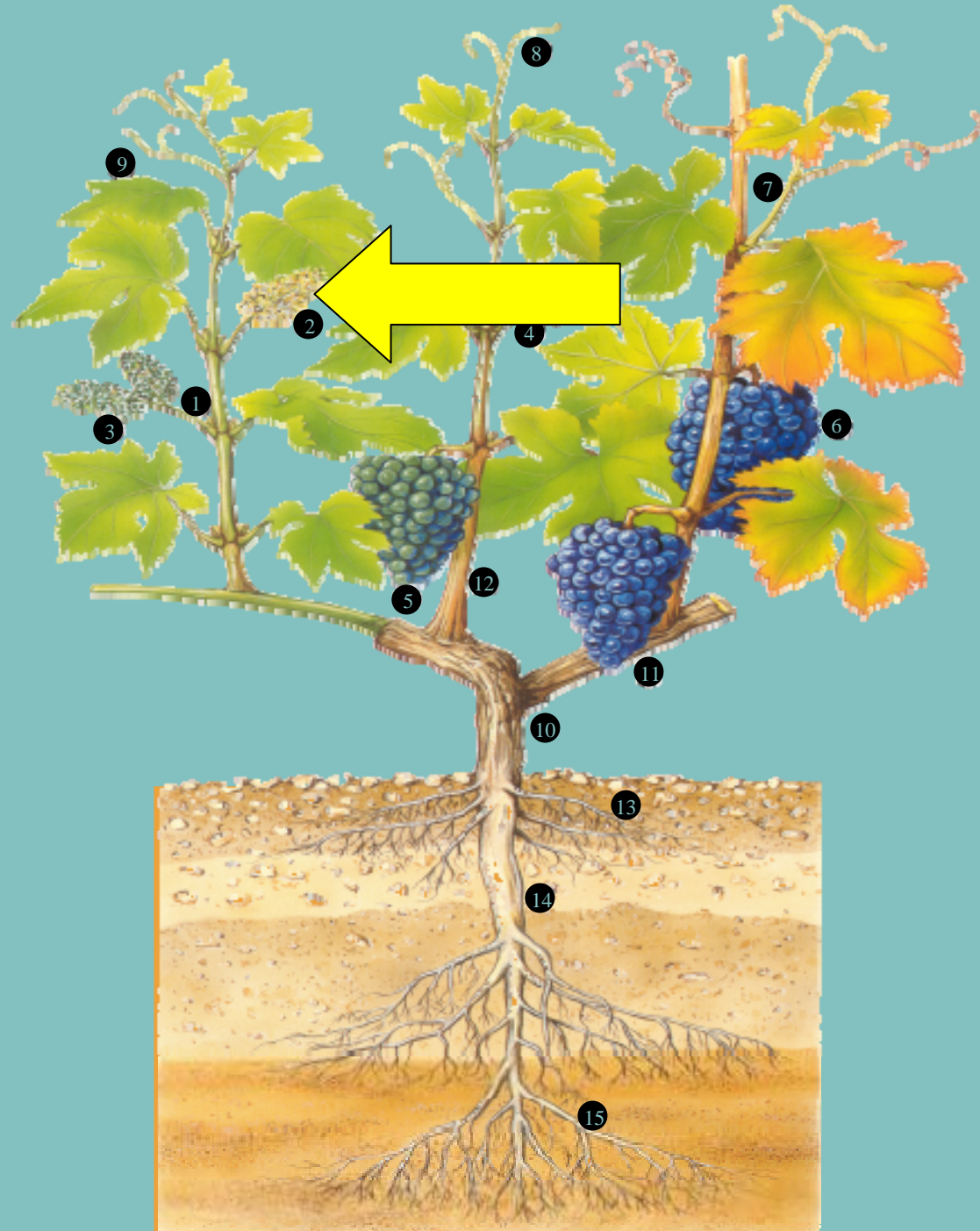
13 Shallow roots: This root system, close to the soil surface, catches surface precipitation. It is destroyed when the vineyard is plowed, but it quickly grows back.

14 Subterranean roots: These anchor the vine securely in the soil.

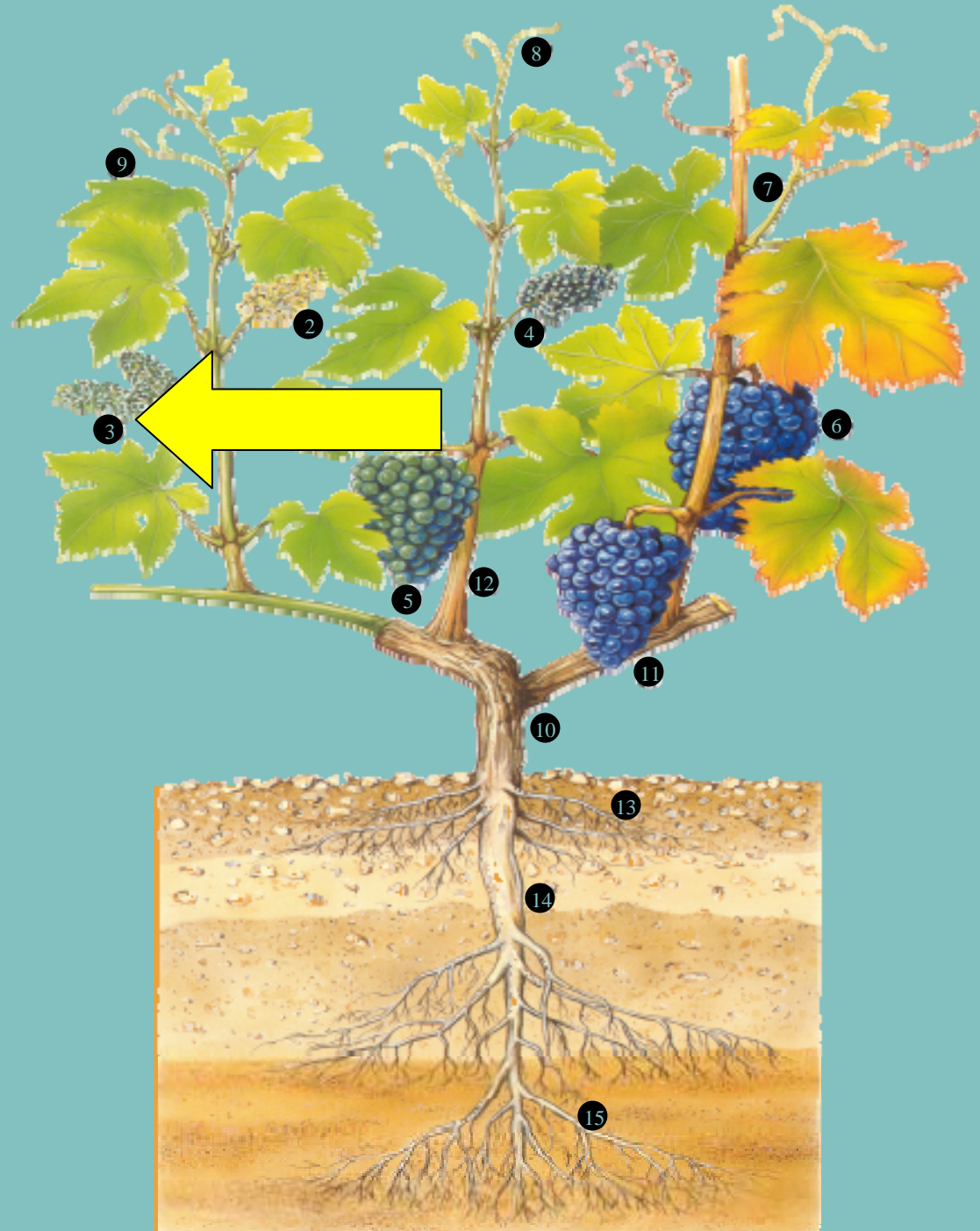
15 Principal roots: The vine uses these long roots to obtain water and nutrients. They store large amounts of carbohydrates before the plant's winter rest.



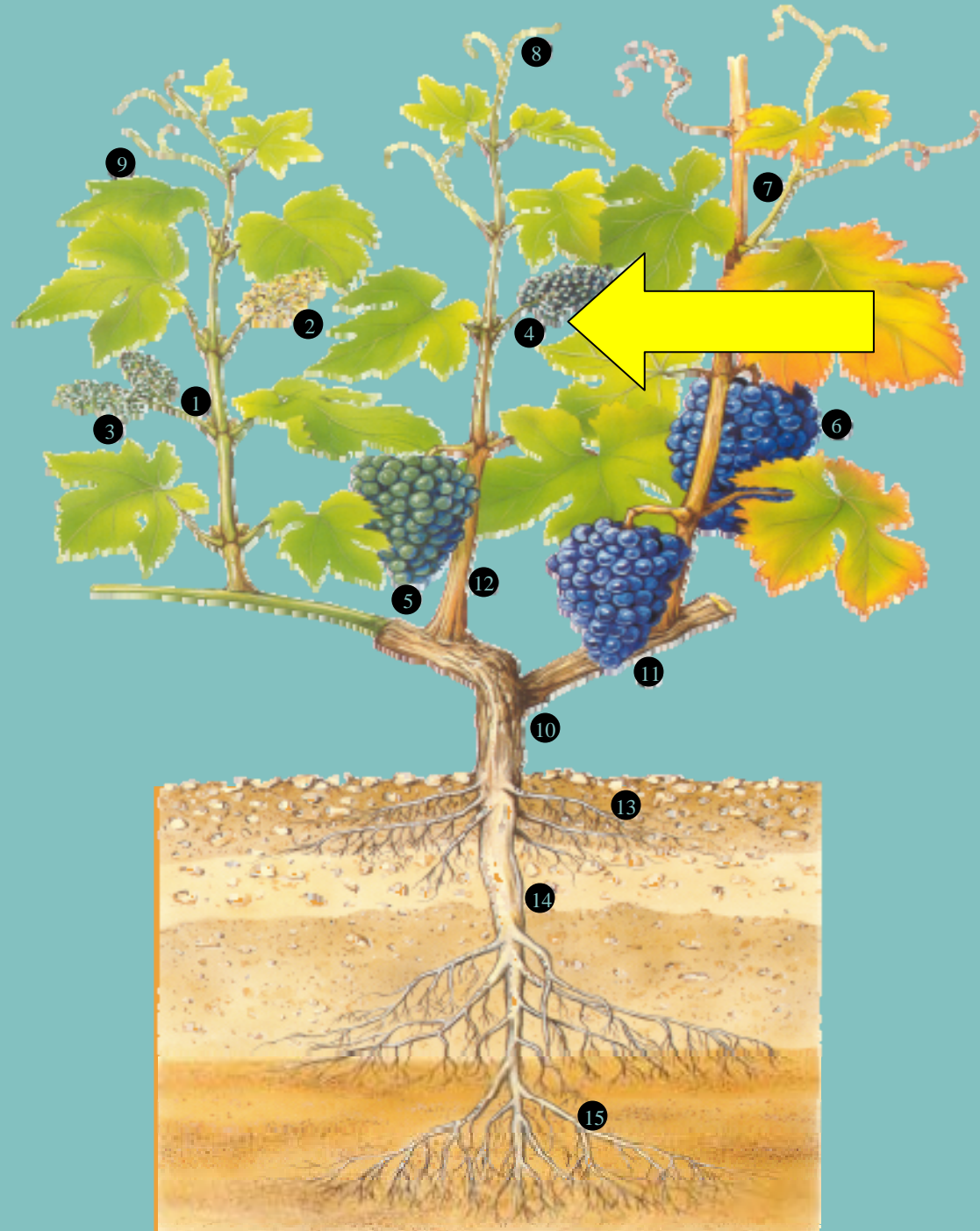
1. Bud or node: Out of this either a leaf or a fruit-bearing shoot will develop.



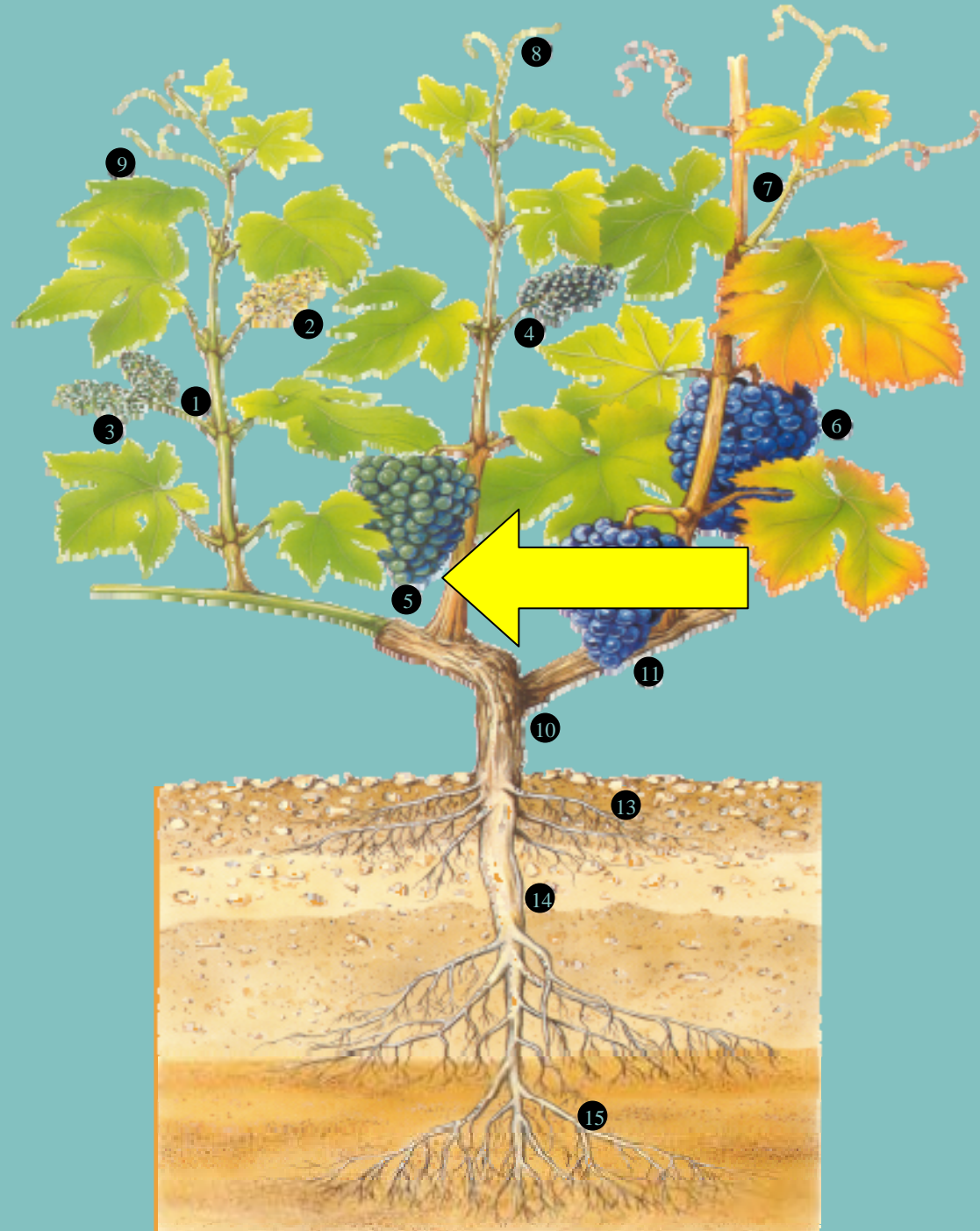
2. Inflorescence: The flowers of the grapevine. The cluster is a specialized shoot that will later bear the berries. The flowers of the grapevine are perfect or hermaphroditic; that is, they contain both male and female parts: functional stamens and an ovary within a pistil.



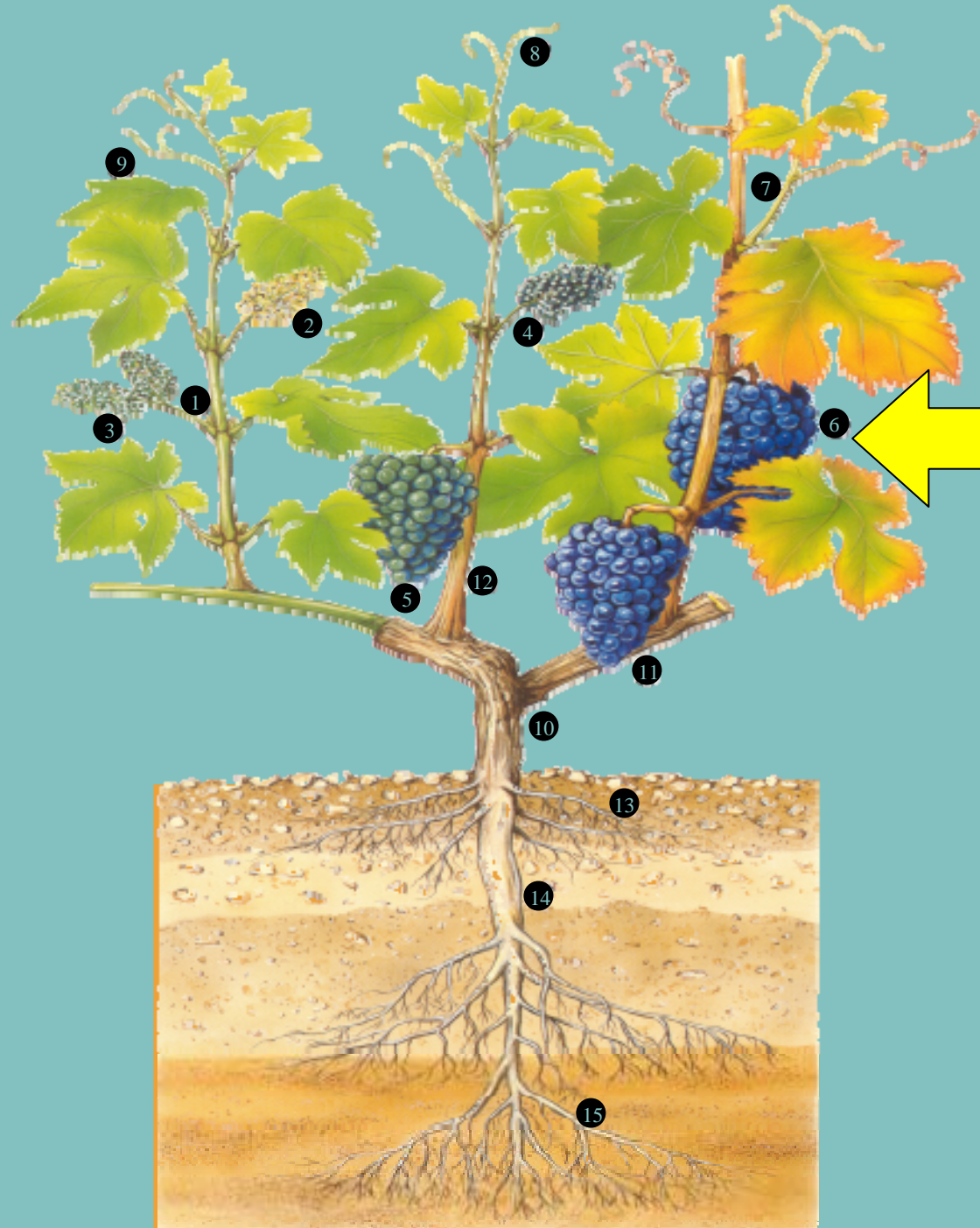
3. Fruit set: The first stage in the development of the berries after flowering.



4. Green grapes: Still full of chlorophyll, these tiny berries are an in-between stage in the development of the fruit.

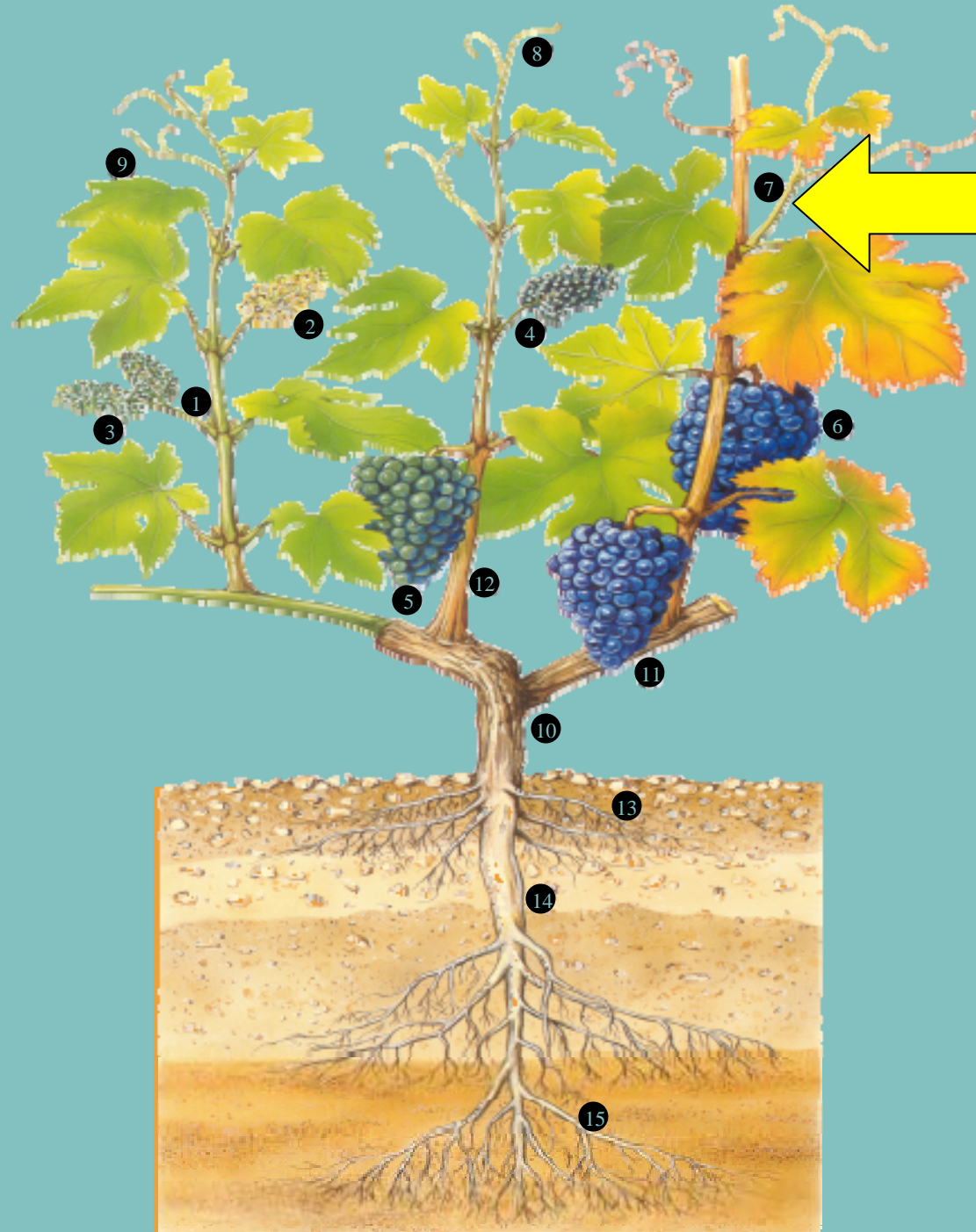


5. Véraison or onset of ripening:
This is when a change of color and softening of the fruit begins.
It usually takes place in July or August, as sugars accumulated and acids decline within the fruit.

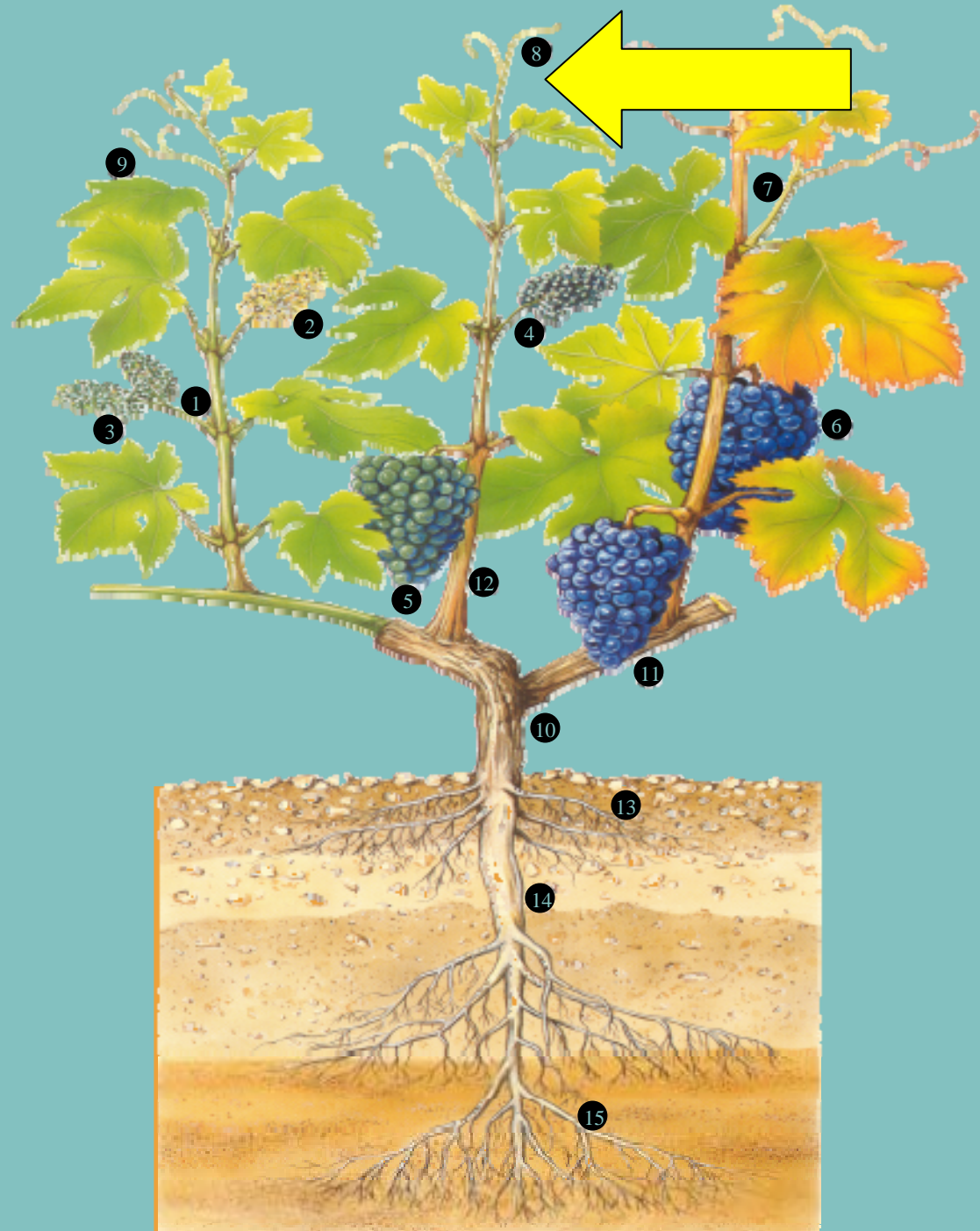


6. Ripe grapes: The final stage in the ripening process of the fruit.

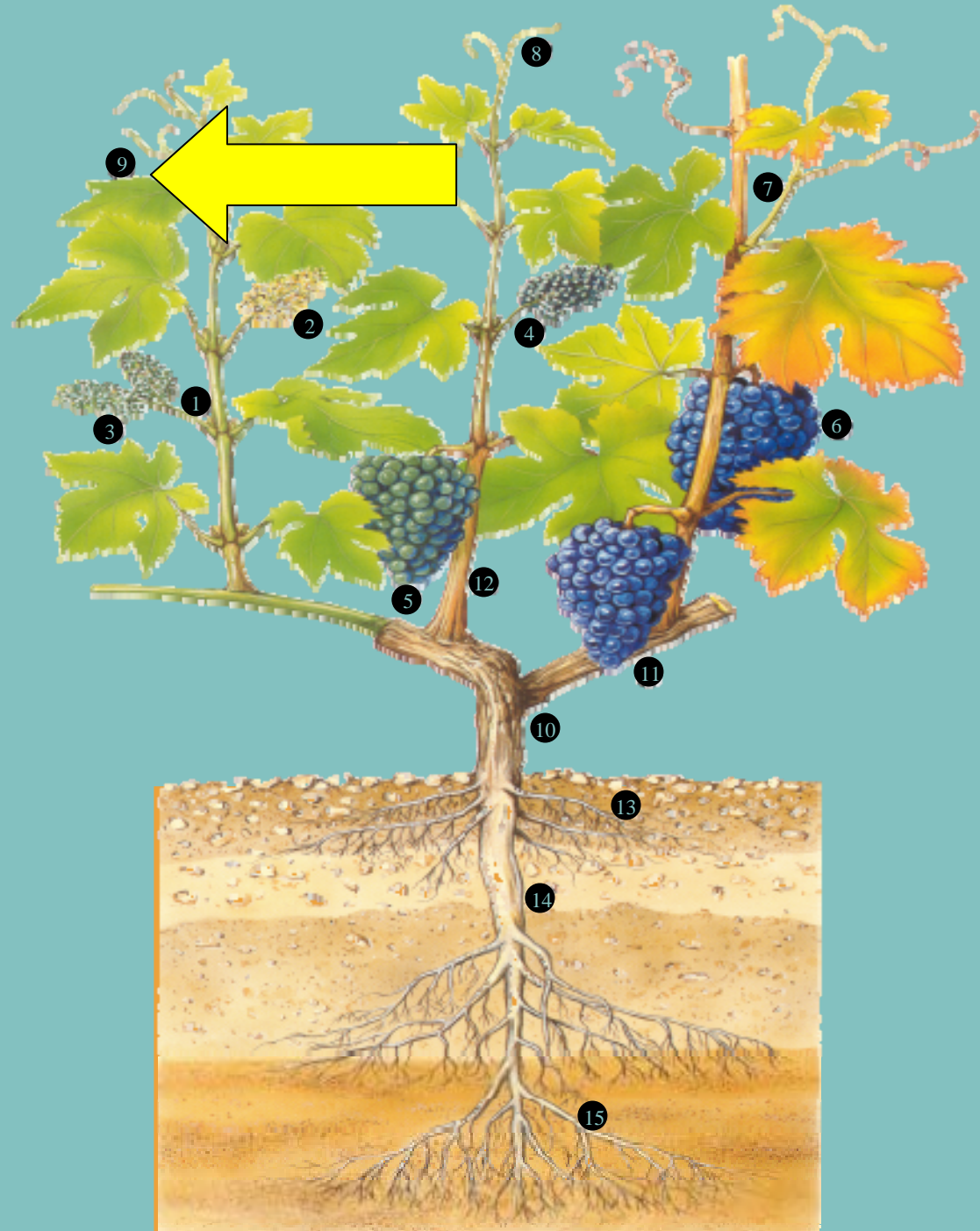




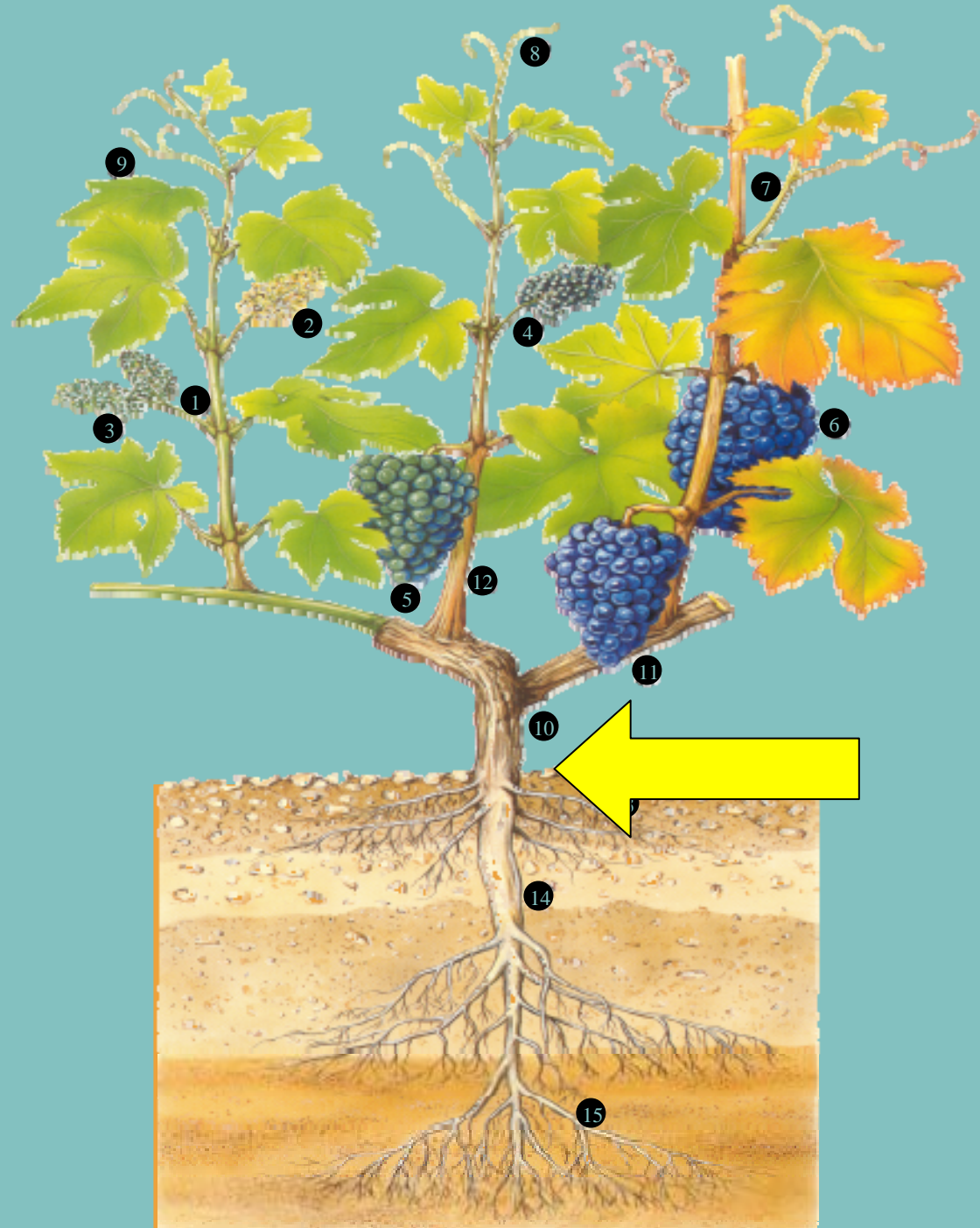
7. Blind shoots or lateral shoots:
These unwanted shoots develop on the wood of the vine and can occasionally bear small clusters. As a rule, these shoots are pruned out during the growing season.



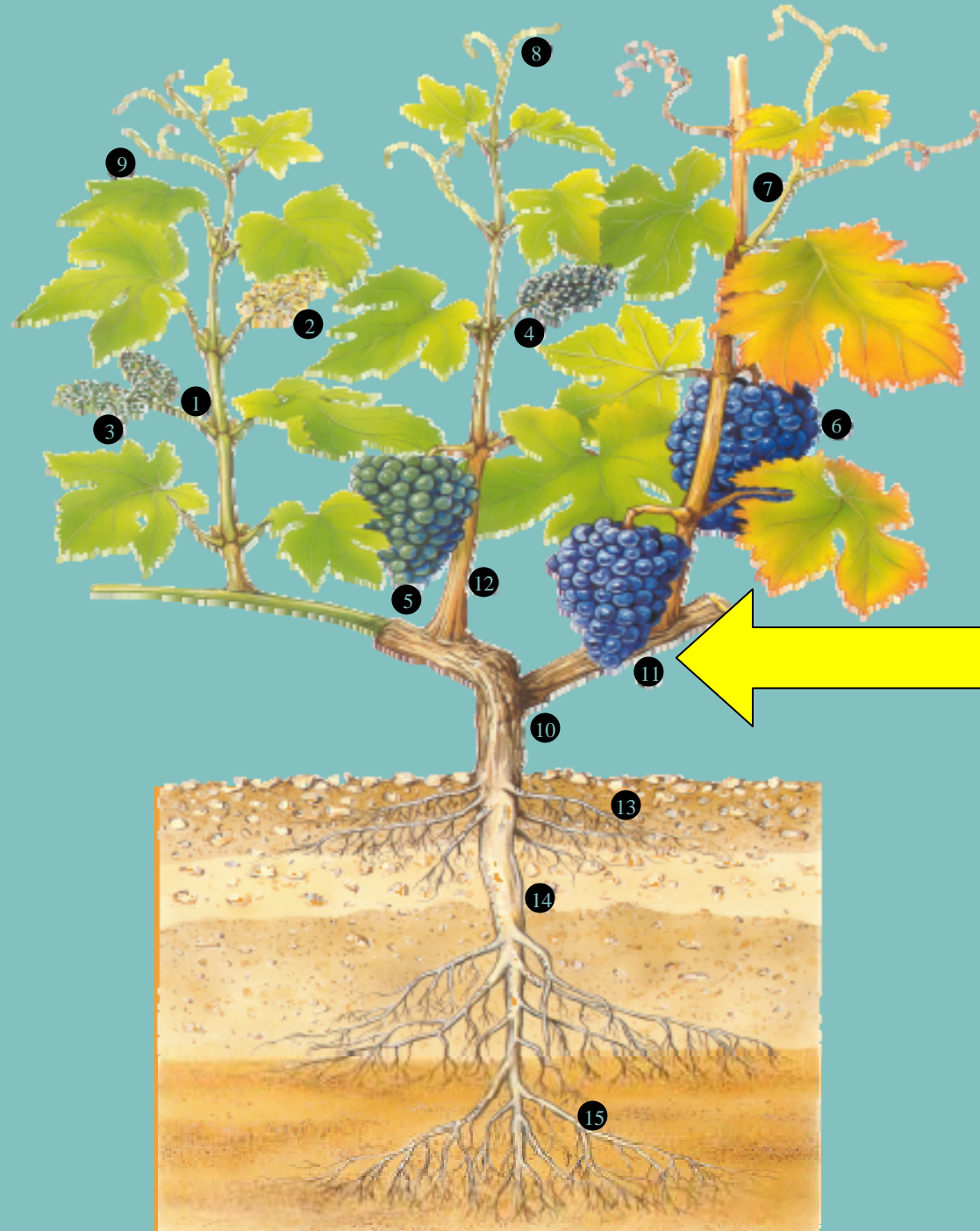
8. Tendrils: These are the climbing organs of the grapevine. Tendrils coil around and grasp anything they touch. After the harvest, they become woody and harden.



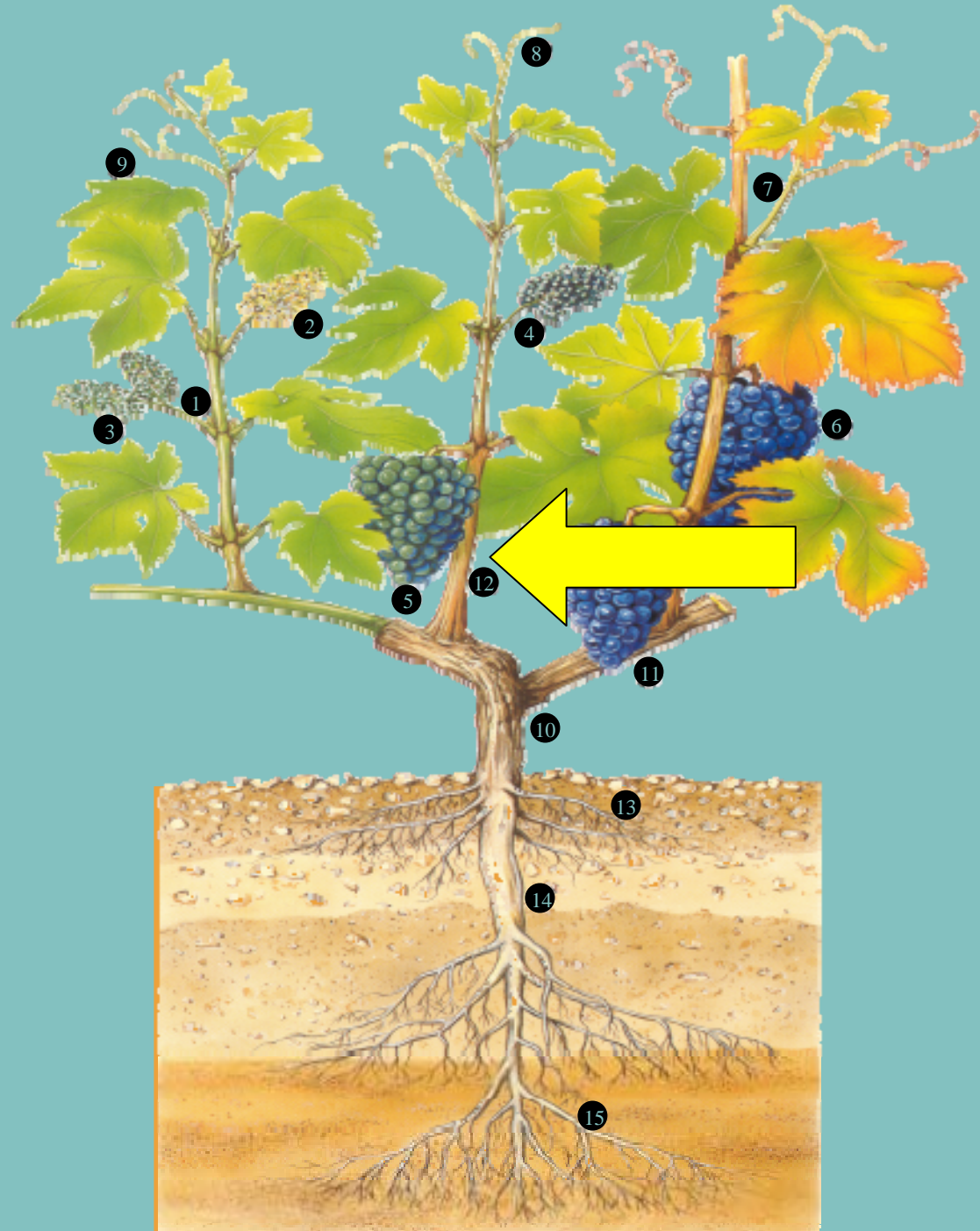
9. Leaf: The photosynthetic organ of the grapevine. Its shape, the size of the lobes, and dentations differ with each cultivar.



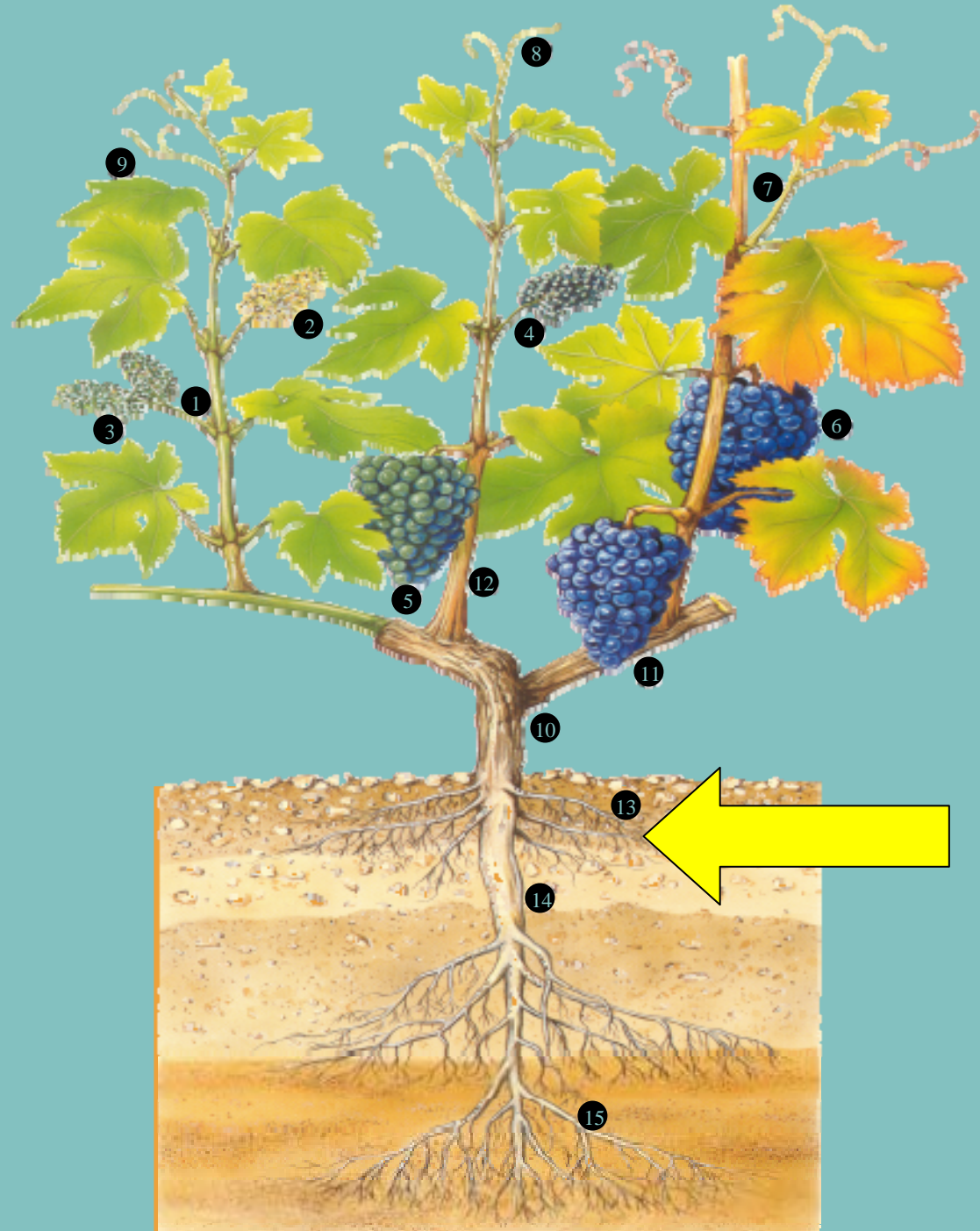
10. Trunk: Is the vine's major stem. It is balanced by the root system.



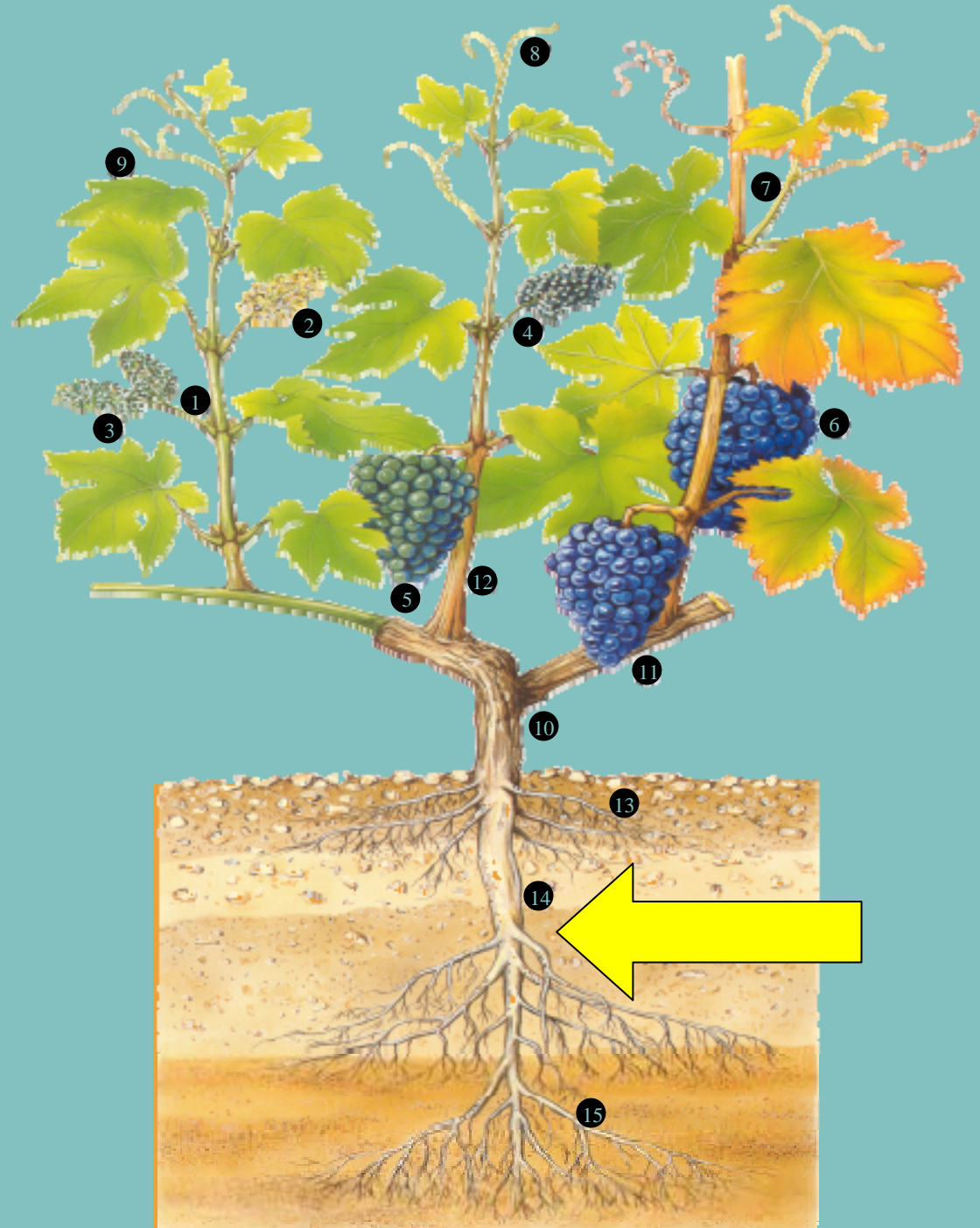
11. Arm or cordon: Also called two-year-old wood, this is where the fruit-bearing shoots develop.



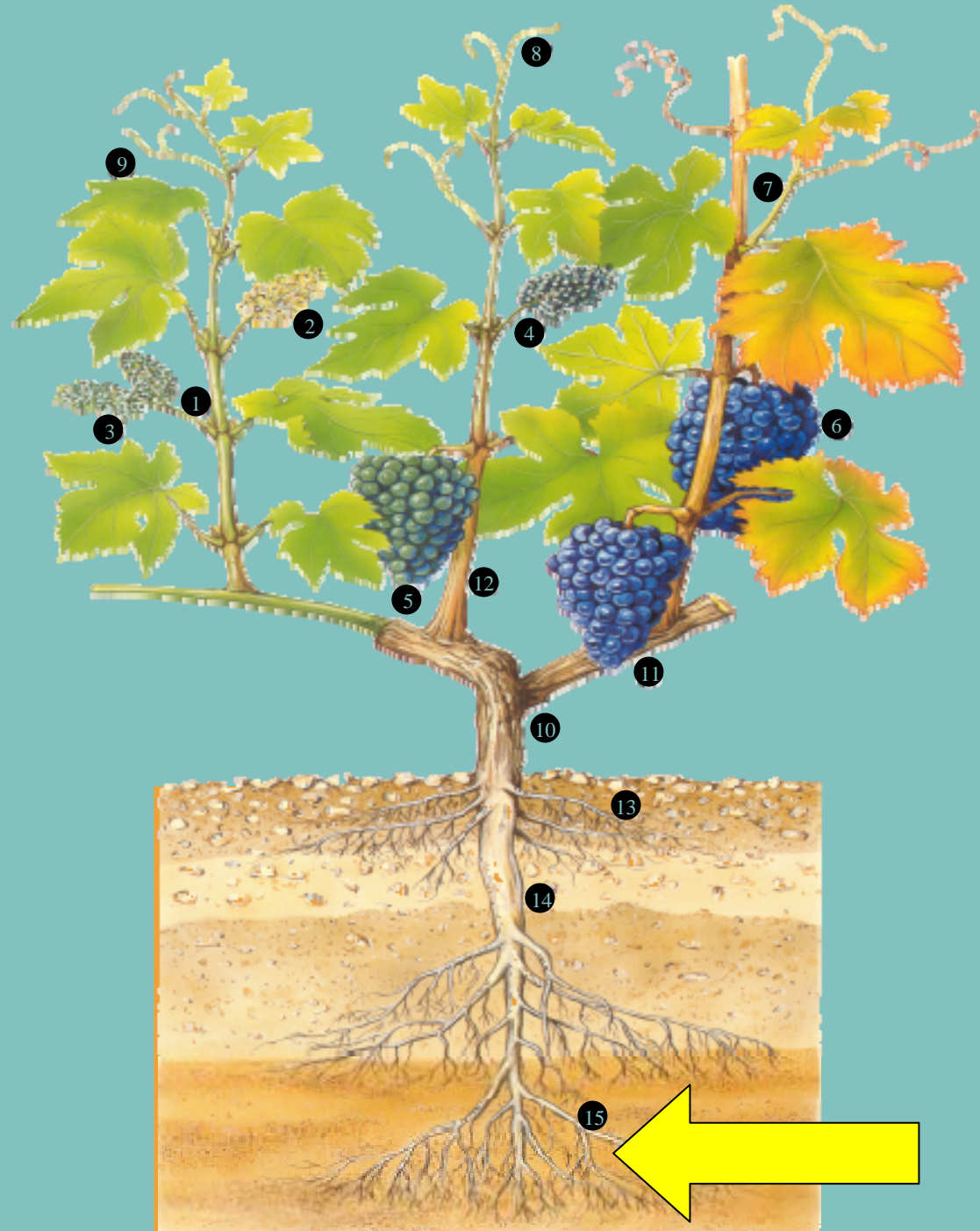
12. Shoot: Also called one-year-old wood, the shoot carries the nodes from which the leaves and clusters of grapes will grow. When shoots harden, they are called canes.



13. Shallow roots: This root system, close to the soil surface, catches surface precipitation. It maybe destroyed or damaged by vineyard cultivation practices, but quickly grows back.

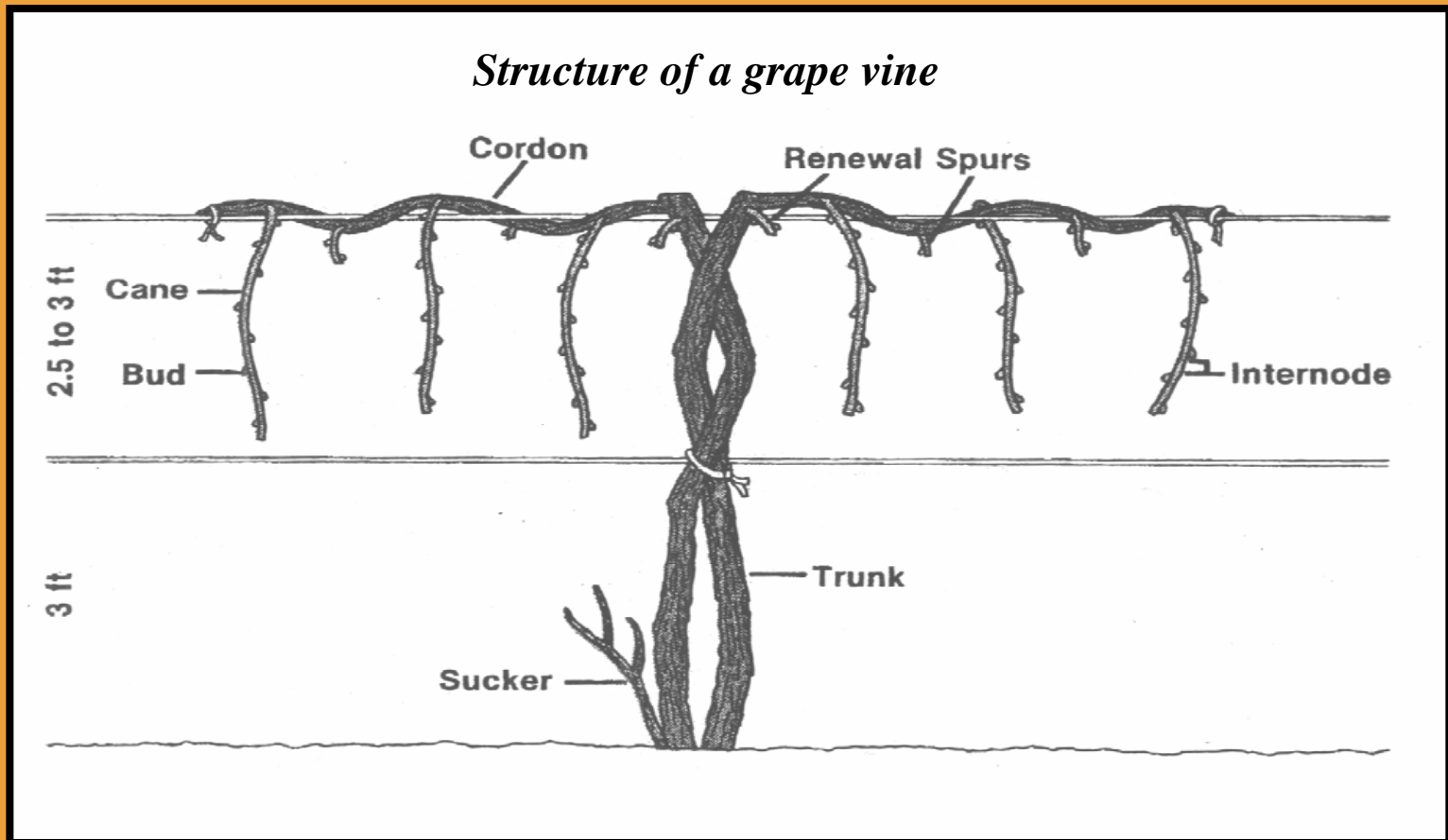


14. Subterranean roots:
These anchor the vine
securely in the soil.

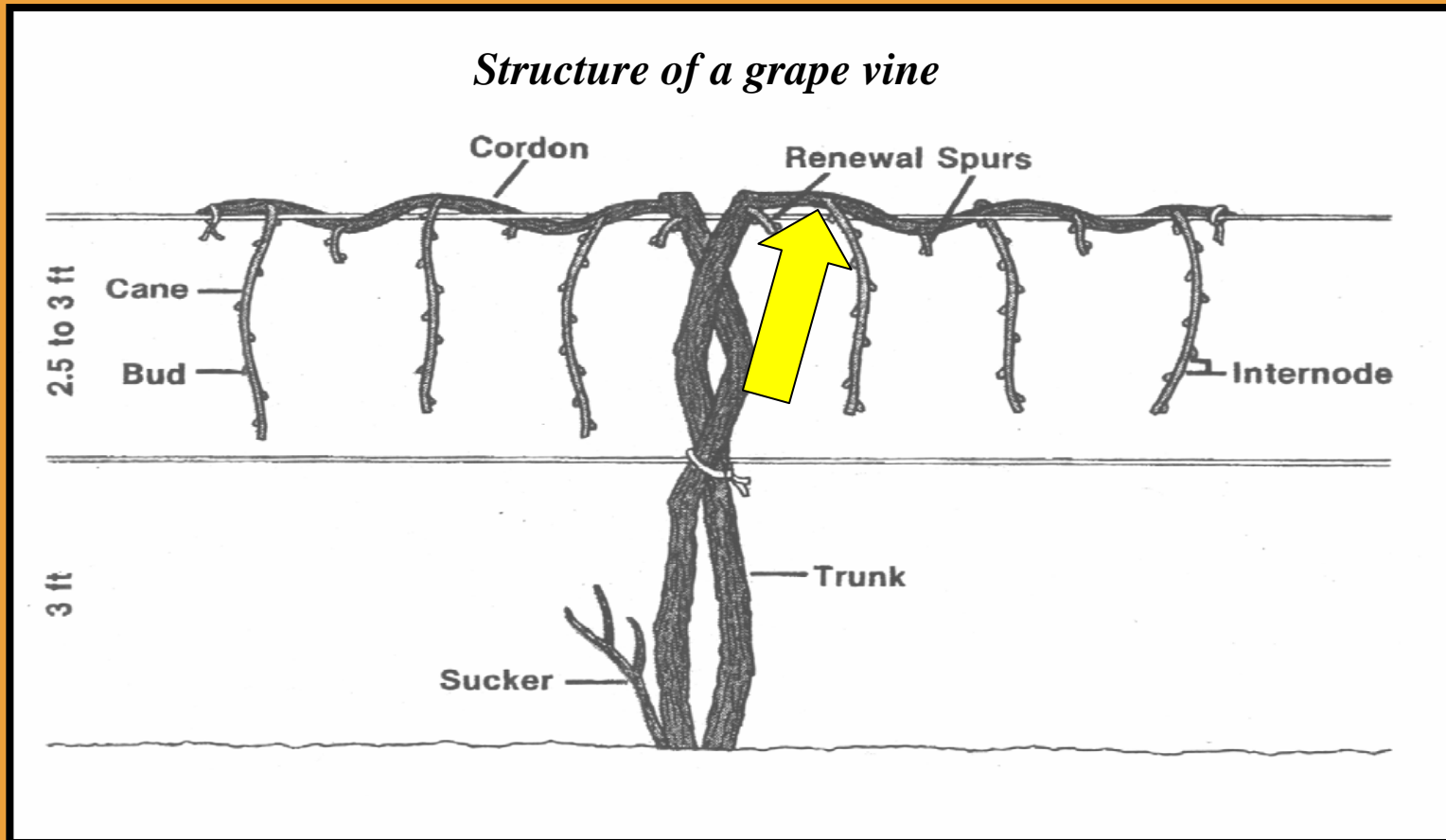


15. Principal roots: The vine uses these long roots to obtain water and nutrients. They store large amounts of carbohydrates before the plant's winter rest.

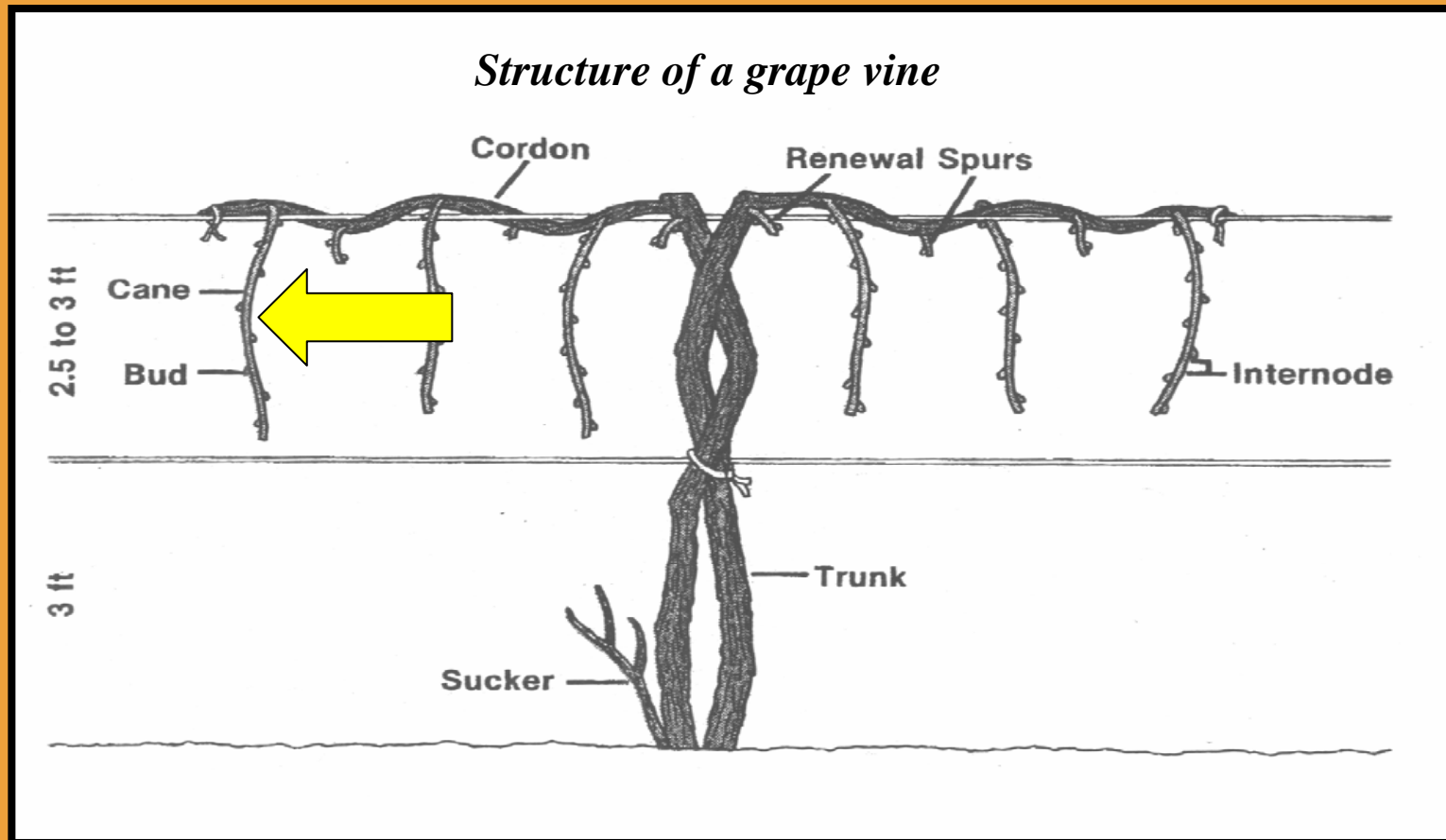
Balanced pruning: Pruning a vine based on its growth in terms of the amount of one year-old wood that it produced the previous growing season. A method of determining the fruiting capacity of a vine for the upcoming season by weighing the wood removed at pruning time.



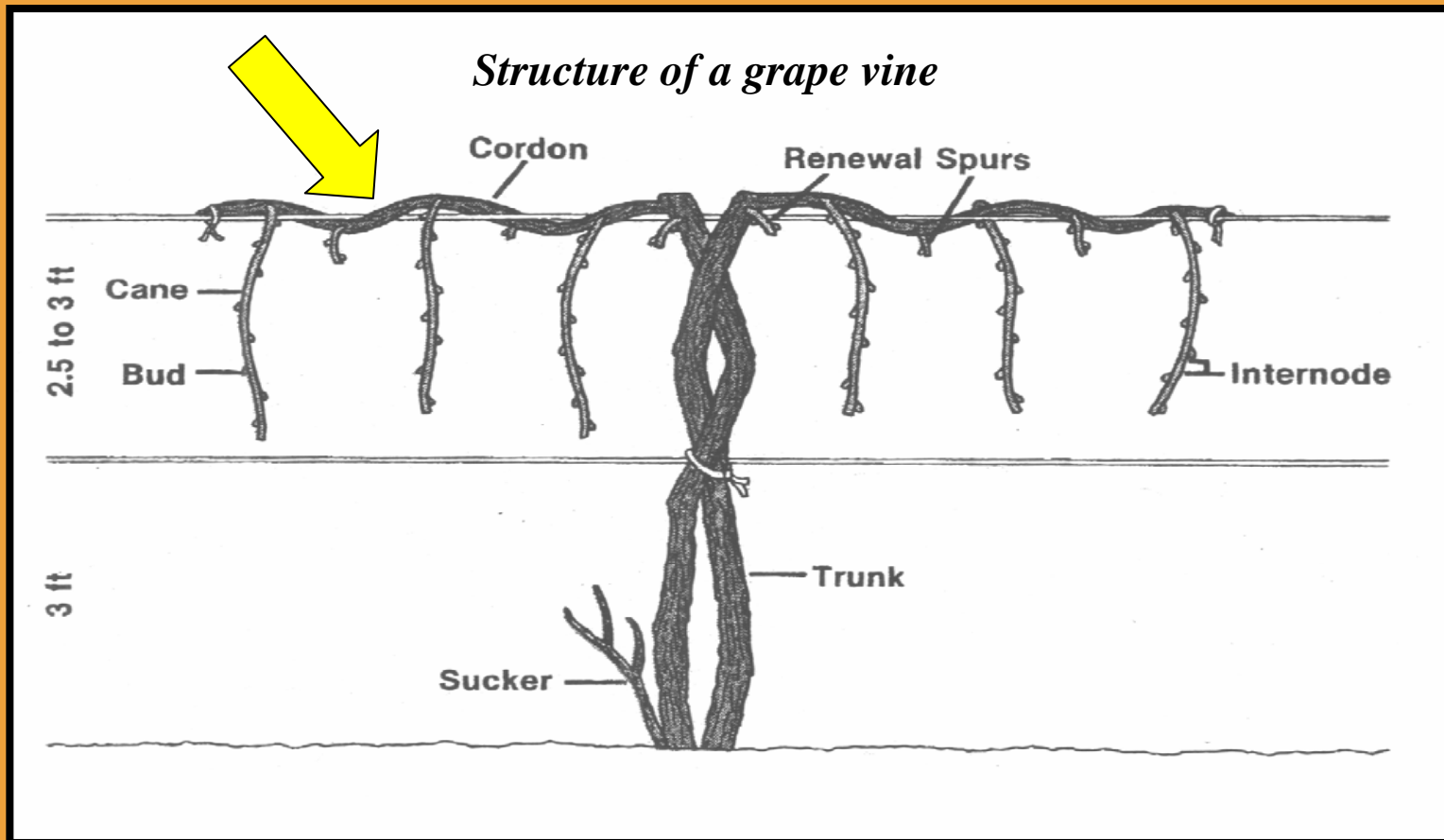
Basal bud: A small bud lying at the base of a cane or spur, as part of a whorl of buds laid down when a shoot arises from older wood.



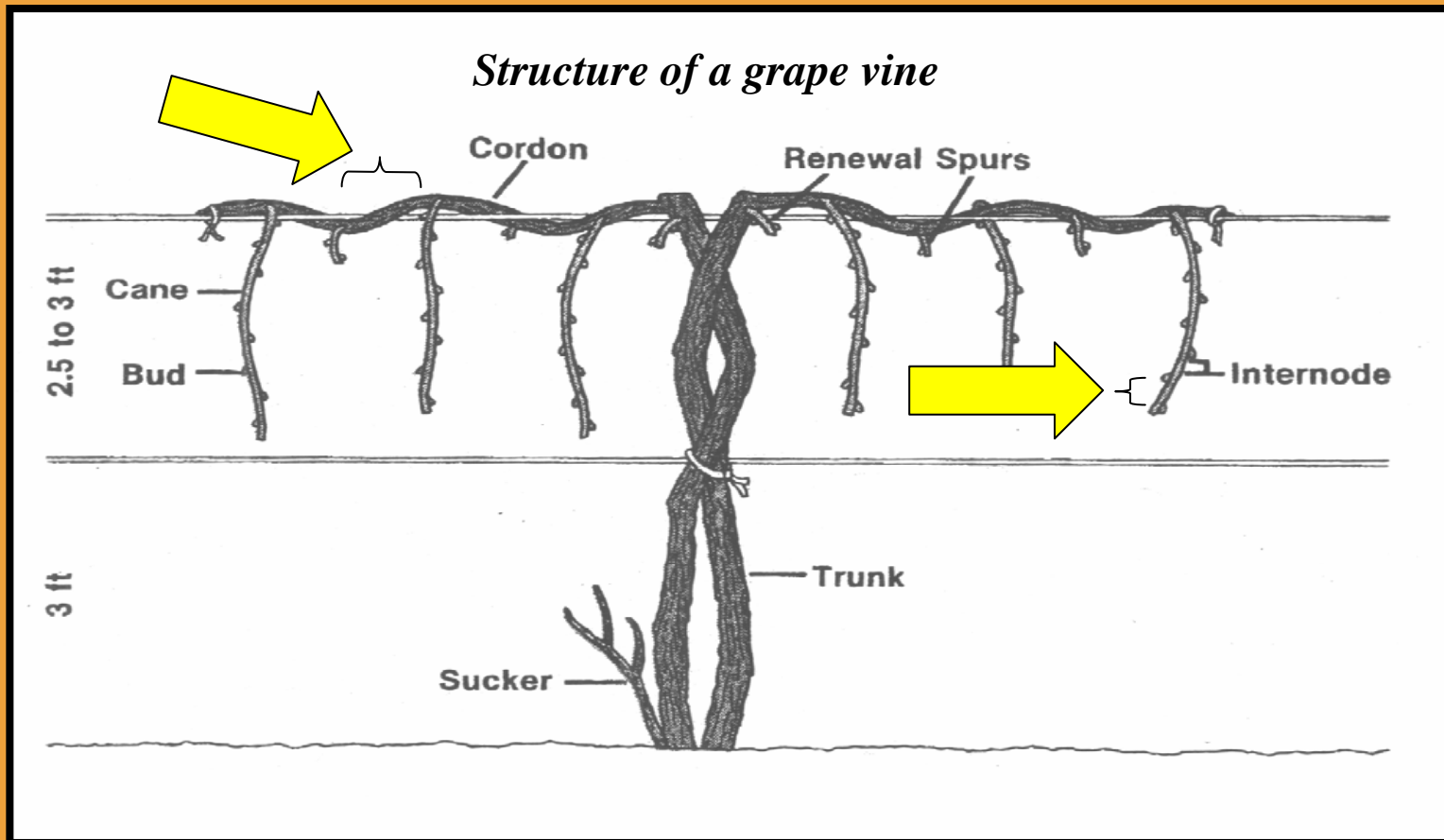
Cane: Woody, mature stage reached by the shoot after leaf fall.



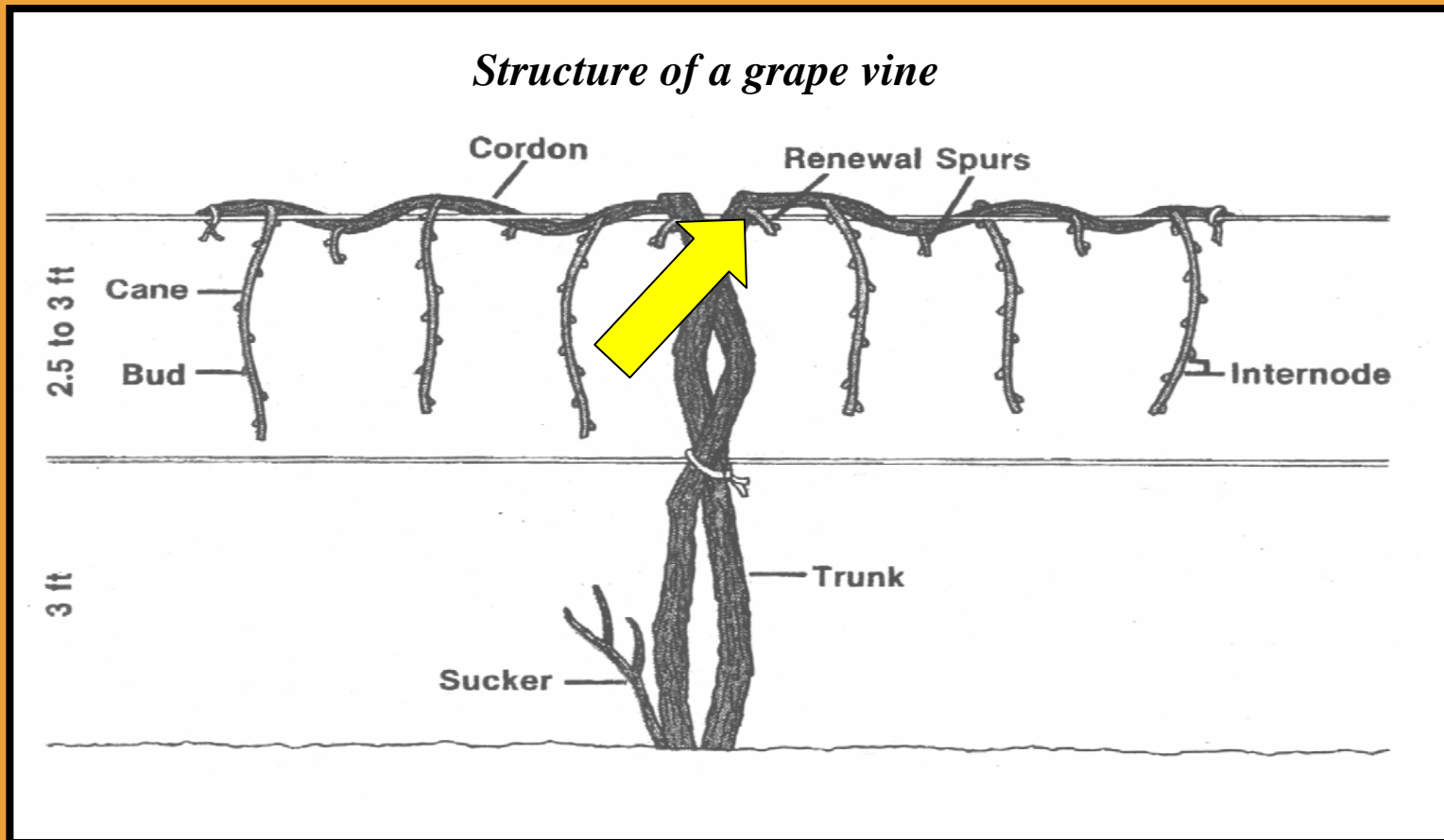
Cordon: An extension(s) of the grapevine trunk, usually horizontally oriented and trained along the trellis wires. Cordons are considered permanent (or perennial) wood and carry fruiting spurs that are renewed annually.



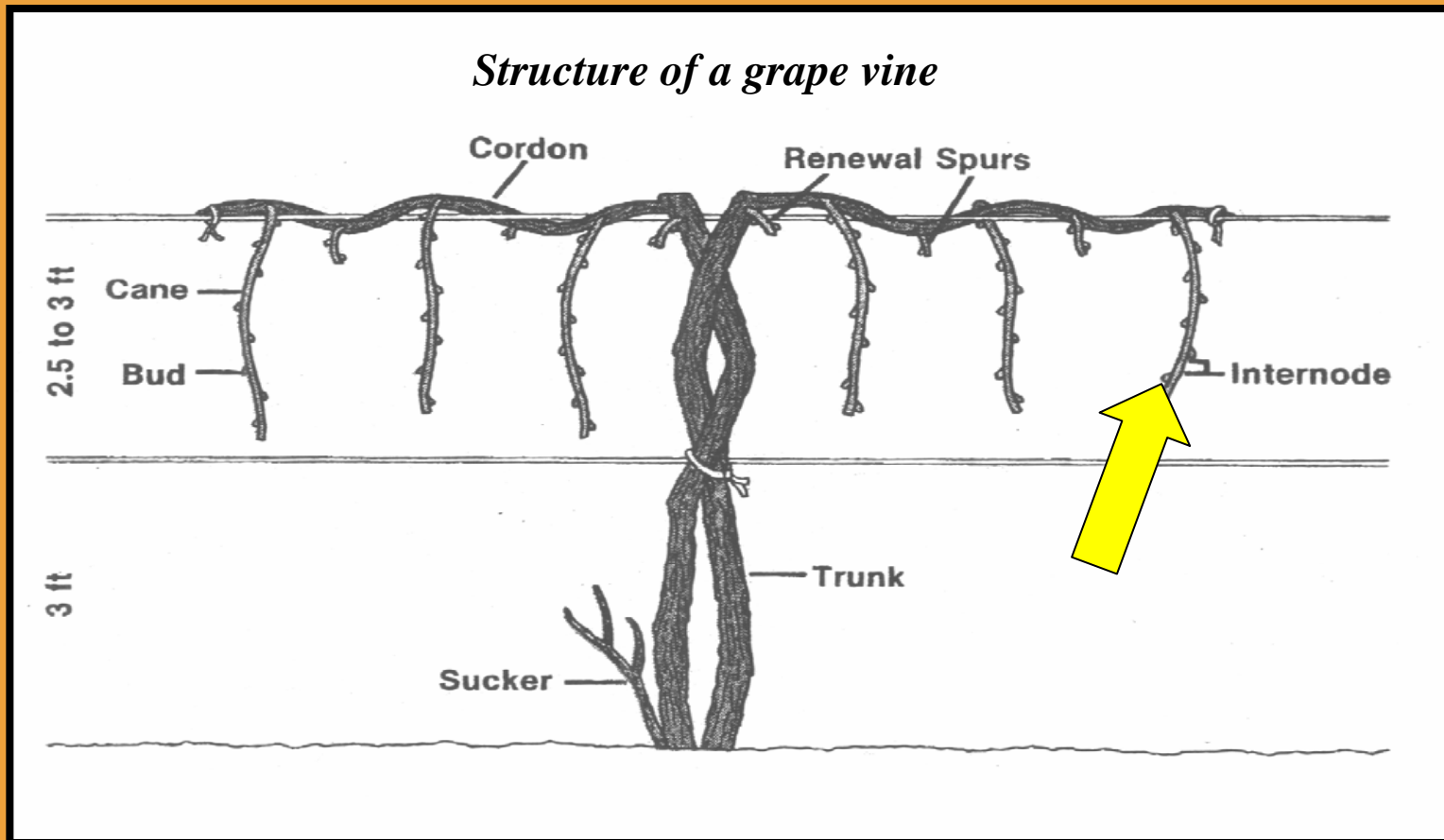
Internode: The portion of a cane or shoot between two nodes.



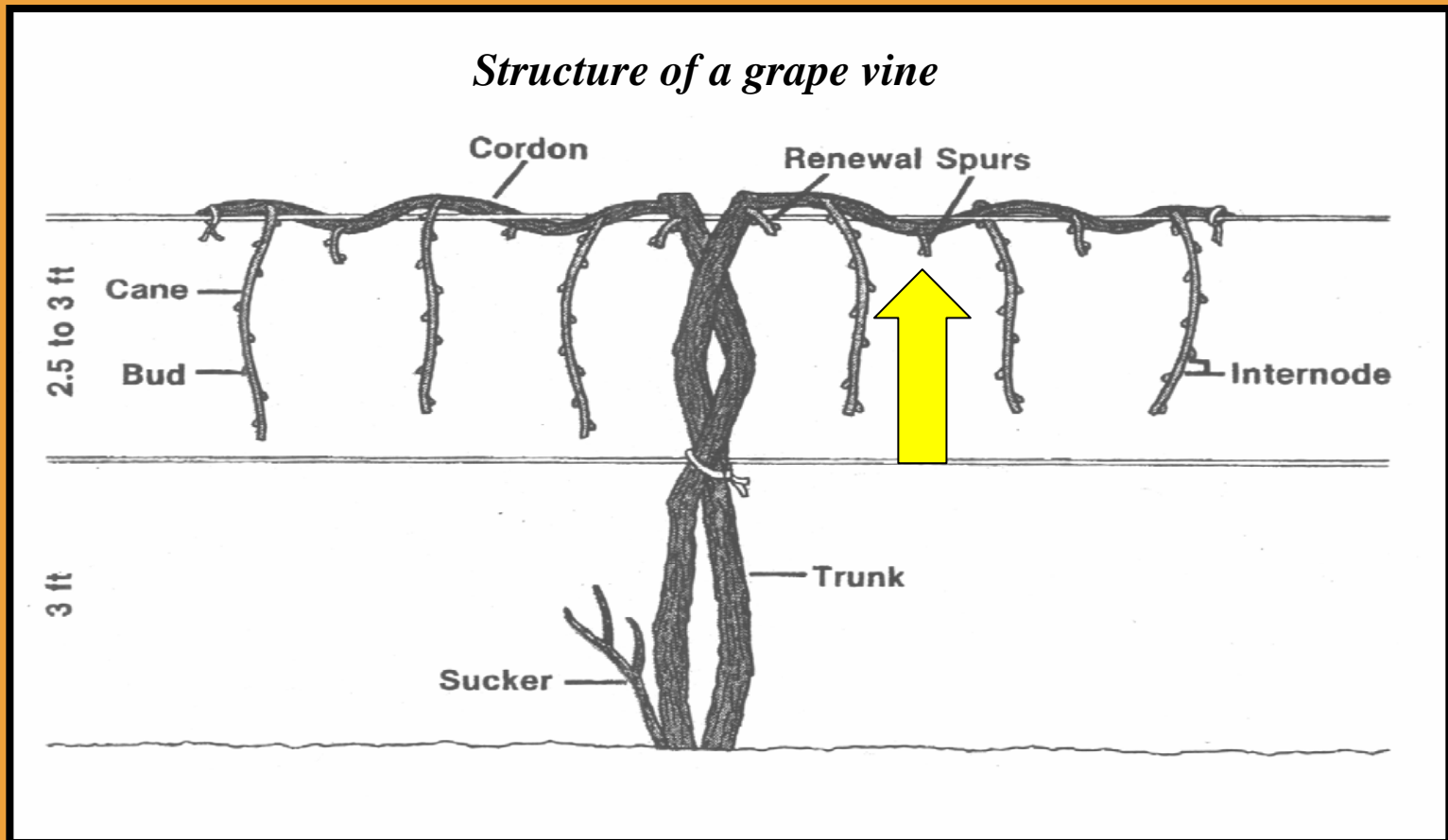
Latent bud: A dormant bud, usually hidden or buried in the wood, which is over one year old and which may remain dormant indefinitely unless the vine suffers a major injury that makes it necessary to produce new shoots.



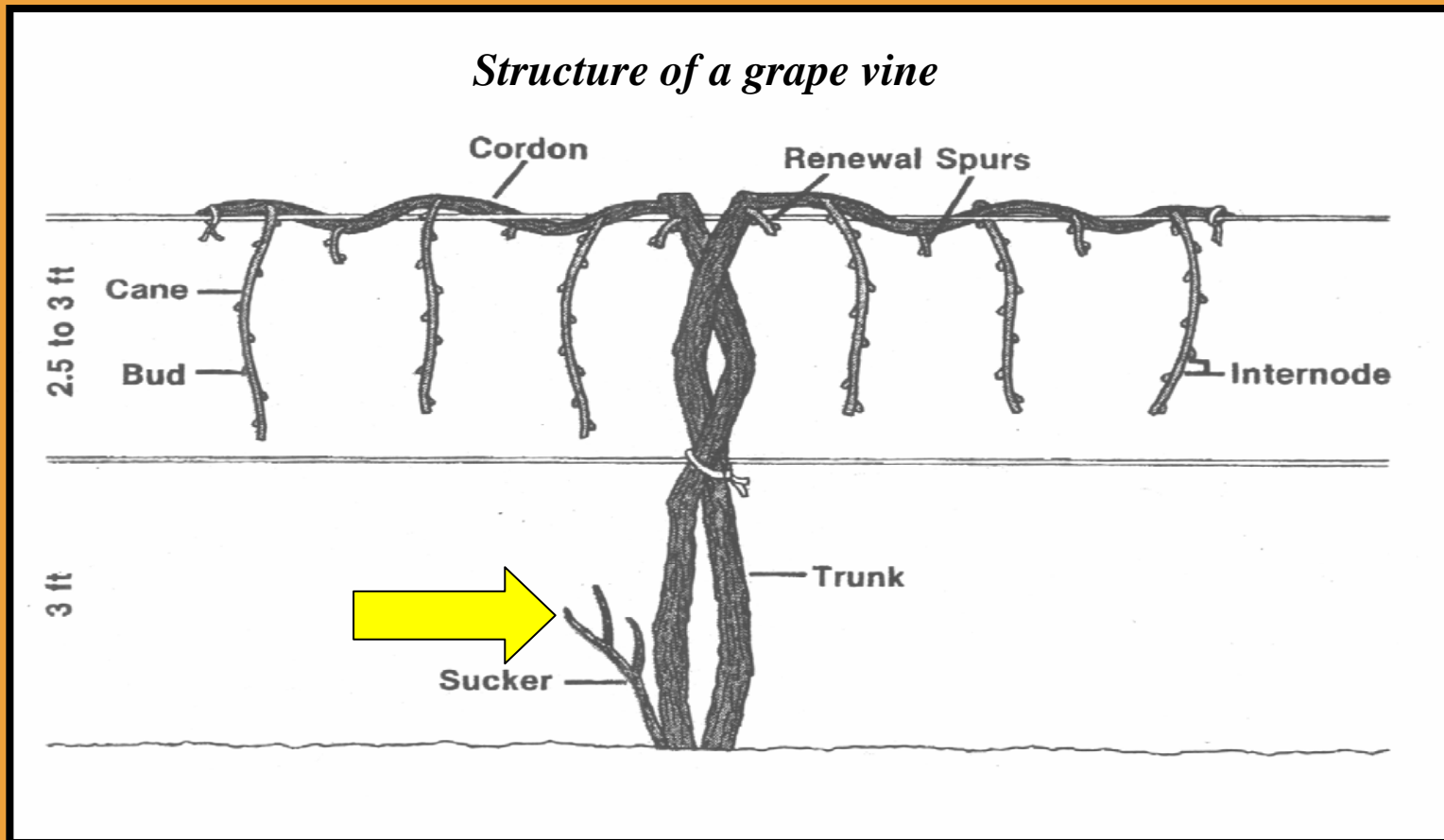
Node: A thickened portion of a shoot or cane where the leaf and its compound bud is attached.



Spur: A cane pruned to four or fewer nodes, either on a cordon or on a head-trained vine.



Sucker: A shoot arising from a bud or root below ground level.



Trunk: The main upright structure of a vine from which cordons, shoots, and canes can arise.

