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 may be 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.

*Structure of a grape vine*
**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.

*Structure of a grape vine*
*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.

*Structure of a grape vine*
**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.

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