



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





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





- American Hybrids Red
 - Concord
 - Frontenac
 - Marquette
 - Noiret
 - Corot Noir
 - St Croix

- Sabrevois
- Trollhaugen
- Valiant
- Petite Pearl
- Norton





- American Hybrids White
 - Traminette
 - LaCrescent
 - Frontenac Gris
 - Frontenac Blanc
 - Brianna
 - Prairie Star
 - Edelweiss
 - Cayuga White

- Bianca
- Chardonel
- Esprit
- Swenson White
- Catawba
- Niagara
- *Riesling

University Of Nebraska Viticulture Program http://agronomy.unl.edu/viticulture





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





- 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)





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





- 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





- 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





- 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





- 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





"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



- Trellis selection
- Vigor of hybrids
- Soil fertility





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

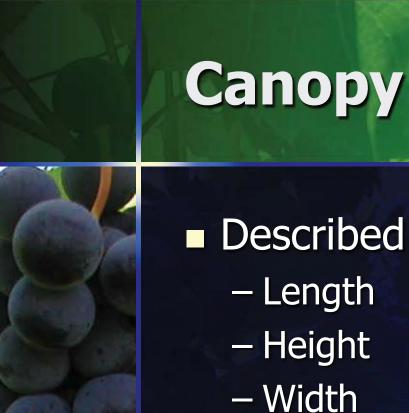




- Upright plant growth
 - Low wire system
 - Vertical shoot positioning (VSP)
 - Scott Henry
 - Smart Dyson
- Trailing plant growth
 - High wire system
 - High cordon
 - Geneva Double Curtain (GDC)



- Shoot System
 - Stems
 - Leaves
 - Fruit clusters



- Described as

 - Leaf area
 - Number of leaf layers
 - Shoot density







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





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



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





- 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