University of **California** Agriculture and Natural Resources

UC Cooperative Extension



DO RM 100 MIN

Making a Difference for California

Selection and Handling of Propagation Material

Methods, Strategies and Problems

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Vegetative Propagation

Maintain True to Type Varieties
Use Resistant Rootstock
Crop Quality Management

Maintain Varieties and Market Demands



Grape Species

Scion "fruiting" variety

"fruiting" V. vinifera

European

Rootstock resistant Vitis hybrid American hybrid (pure) (pure)

Own Root "domestic" V. vinifera French (tame) root hybrid

Vineyard Development Soil/Climate Resources *****Selection Rootstock Clone Spacing Trellis type



Scion wood collection

Precautions to Minimize Problems

- Certified wood
- Know history of source
- Observe the field source
- Obtain wood yourself or verify
- Minimize combination variance
- * Preliminary propagation test if possible
- 🗮 Use skilled labor







Field Selections

Health Status Source Site History Rootstock Track Record

Fieldbudded Zinfandel/Freedom

Virus Infected

Healthy





Appropriately Selected Scion Wood

Moderate Internodes Moderate Diameter Well Lignified Good Internal Structure



Poor Selection Wood

Excessive Internode Spacing Large to Small Diameter Poorly Matured Pithy or Spongy Structure





Consideration of Method

** Cost
** Convenience
** Tradition
** Location
** Climate
** Available Skilled Labor



Field (Fall) Budding

A small section of bark with one bud from a desired variety is inserted on to a rootstock.



Year 1 Spring





Chip budding Fall or Late winter/Early spring



Fall = Sufficient lignification (hardening) of canes from Mid-August to Late September











Benchgrafts

Dormant

Potted

green growingdormant














Green Growing Benchgraft

Selection

• Planting

• Care













Tissue Culture & Micro-propagation





Rapid Increase

Disease free selections

Varieties





Rootstocks









Grafting/Budding "Topworking"

- Market Demand
- Diversify for flexibility
- Reduce number of varieties
- Replace with a grower friendly variety
- x Not to avoid virus
- **x** Severe wounding in process

Market Demand



Grafting

Mature vines are "top worked" by inserting scion wood (short 2-bud section of dormant cane from desired variety) on a fully established vine. **Types of Grafting** • Cleft Whip **Bark Saw Kerf** • Side



Cleft Grafting









Saw Kerf or notch graft

Side notch graft

Side Whip Graft Modified Whip Graft















Budding

A small section of bark with one bud from a desired variety is inserted on a rootstock.

Late spring to early summer



"T" budding shields

Late Spring budding Backup for grafting misses


1/2 to 3/4"



Bark should "slip" Mid May to Late June





"Inverted T" cut





Propagation

Problems

Crown gall







Weak union from regular "T" bud cut with poor callus growth

Wind Breakage Sucker Growth Drying Out



In-Arch Grafting



Interplant









Vine Establishment by Cuttings

- Making cuttings
- Storage/Rooting
- Planting
- Care



Asking a lot





+ Re-establishes Missing Vines

Soil Pest Problems



Summary Considerations

Use Certified Wood Or Use Same Scion/Rootstock Combination **Know History of Source** * Observe the Field of Source Wood * Obtain the Wood Yourself * Confirm Budder's Track Record * Provide Post Propagation Care * Don't Assume What You Don't Know



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Wine nourishes, refreshes and cheers...wine is the foremost of all medicines; wherever wine is lacking, medicines become necessary. The Talmud

Here's to Water, water divine—

it dews the grapes

and gives us wine.

Omar Khayyam

"The cultivation of the earth is the most important labor of man. Unstable is the future of the country which has lost its taste for agriculture. If there is one lesson of history that is unmistakable, it is that national strength lies very near the soil." **Daniel Webster**





