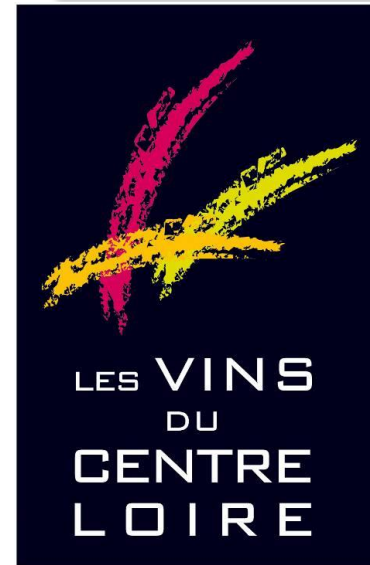
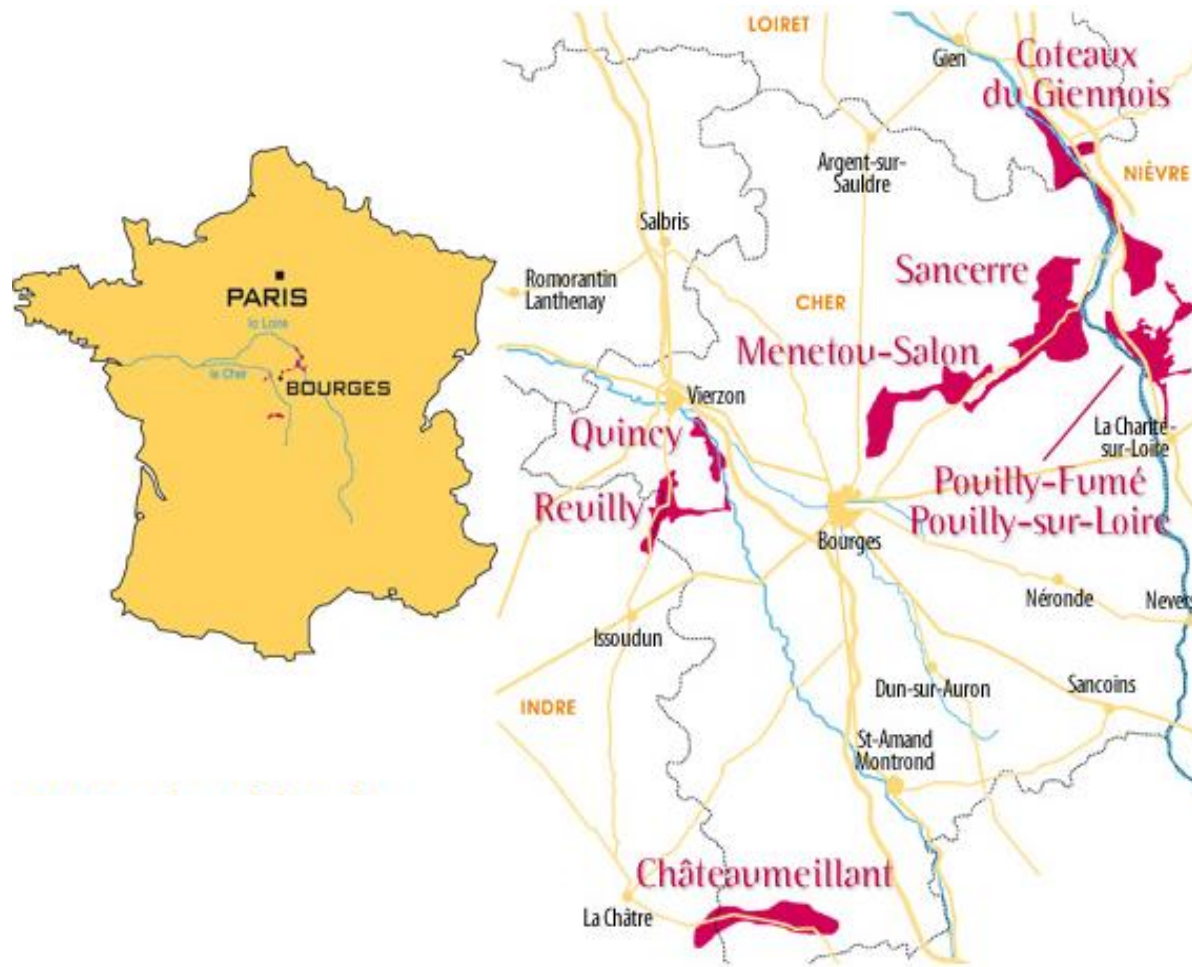


Réfléchir la taille pour pérenniser la vigne



Les vignobles du Centre-Loire



**TERRES
D'INSPIRATION**

SANCERRE

POUILLY-FUMÉ

MENETOU-SALON

QUINCY

REUILLY

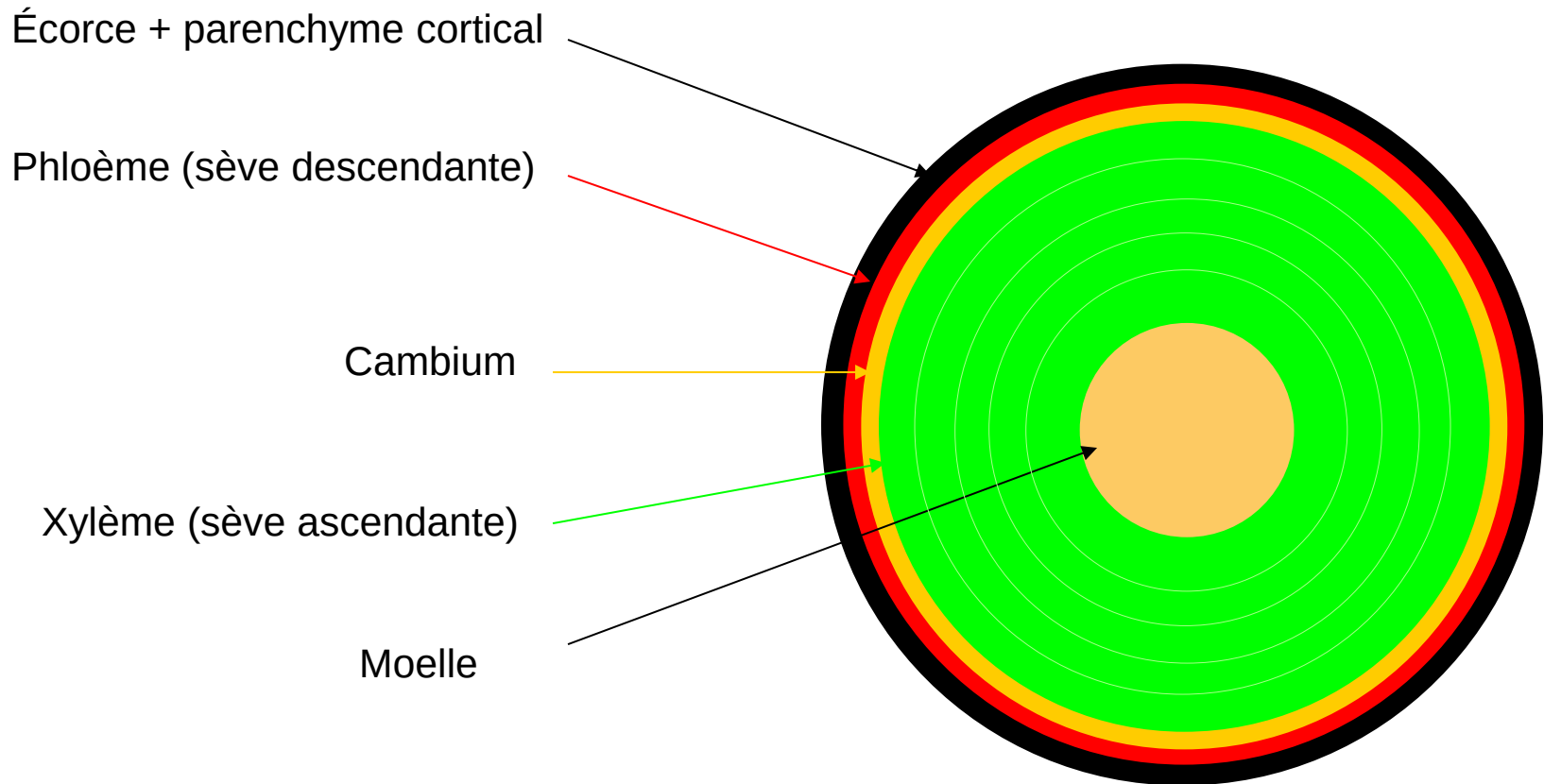
GOTEAUX DU GIENNOIS

CHÂTEAUMEILLANT

Morphologie du sarment



Coupe d'un rameau de 5 ans

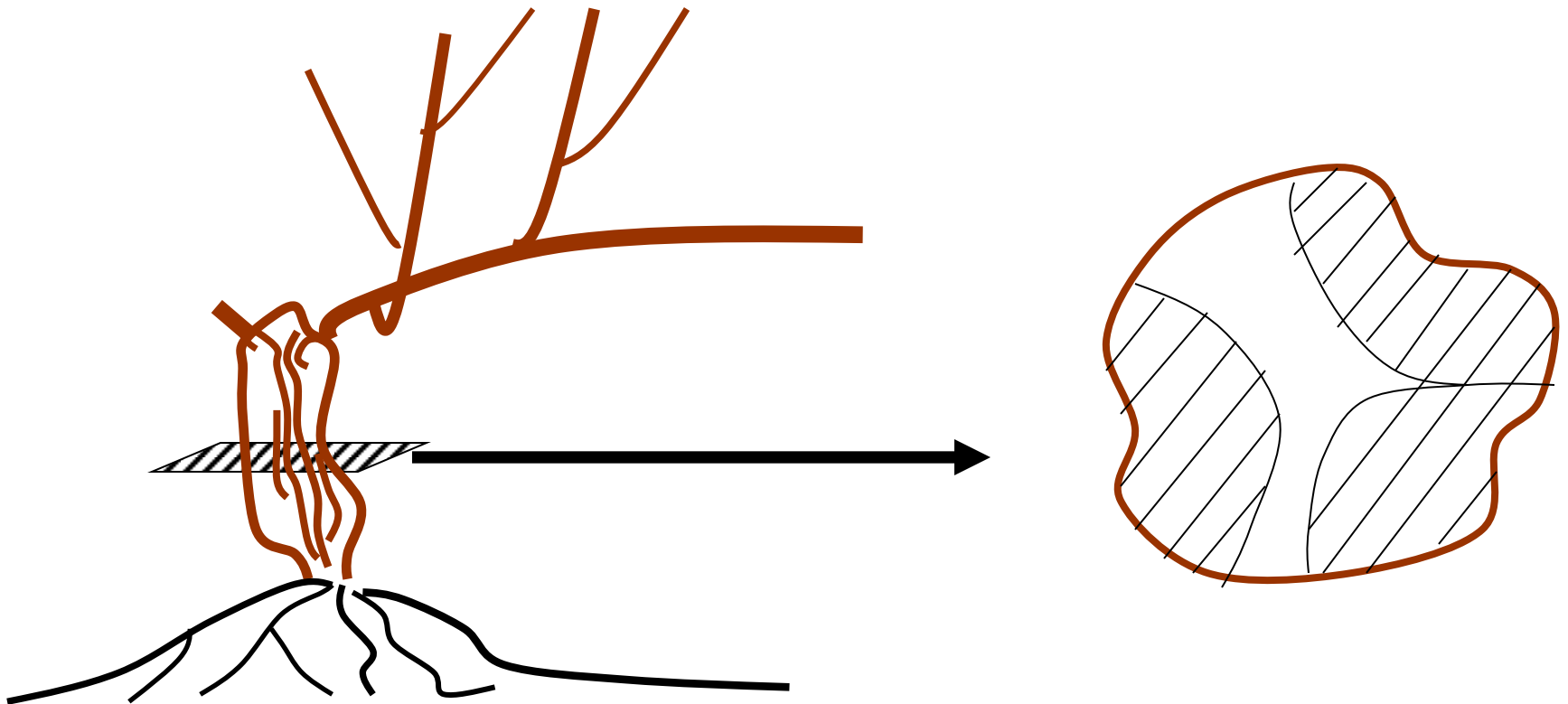


FACTEURS DE MORTALITÉ DES CEPS

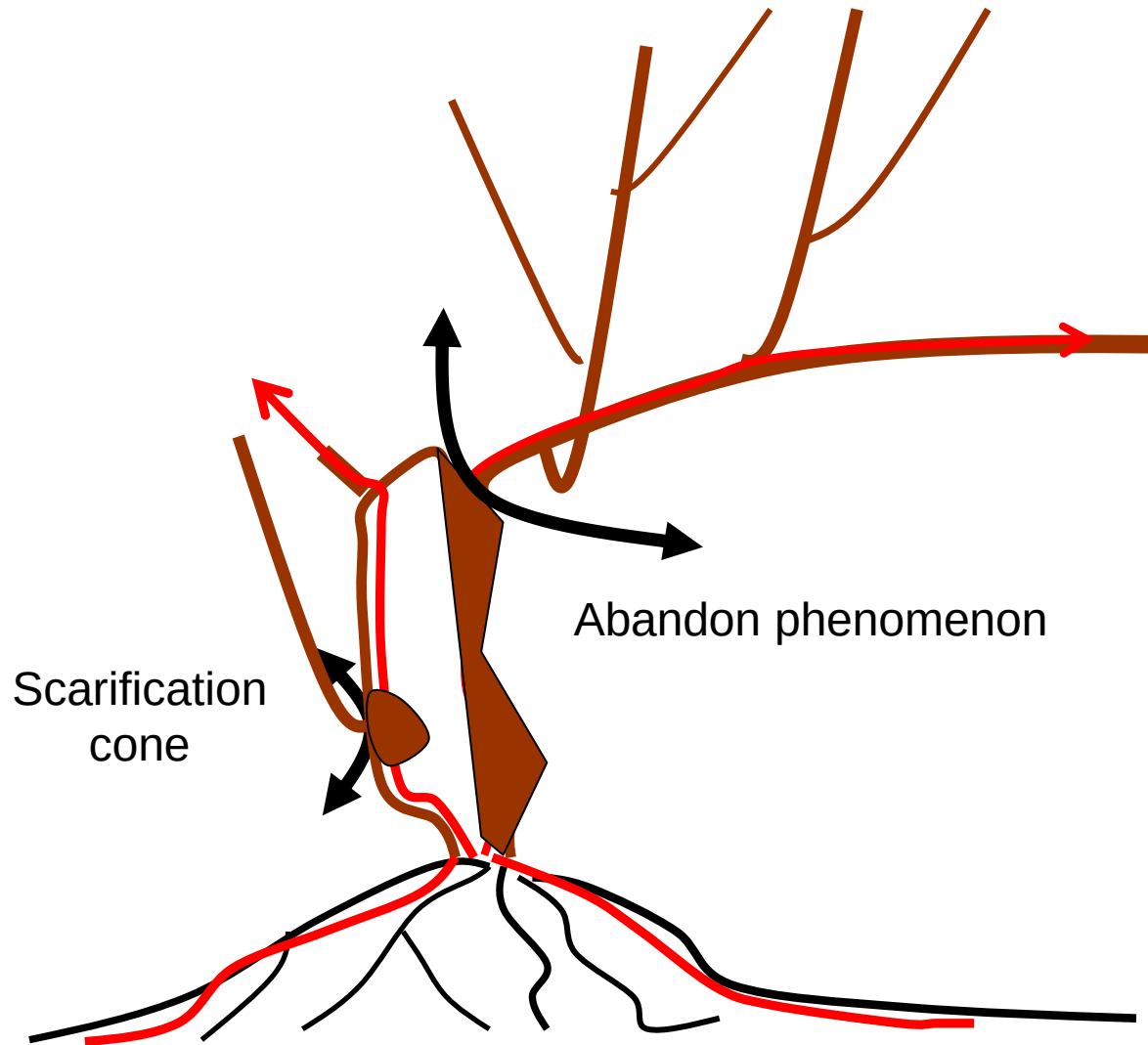


Observation

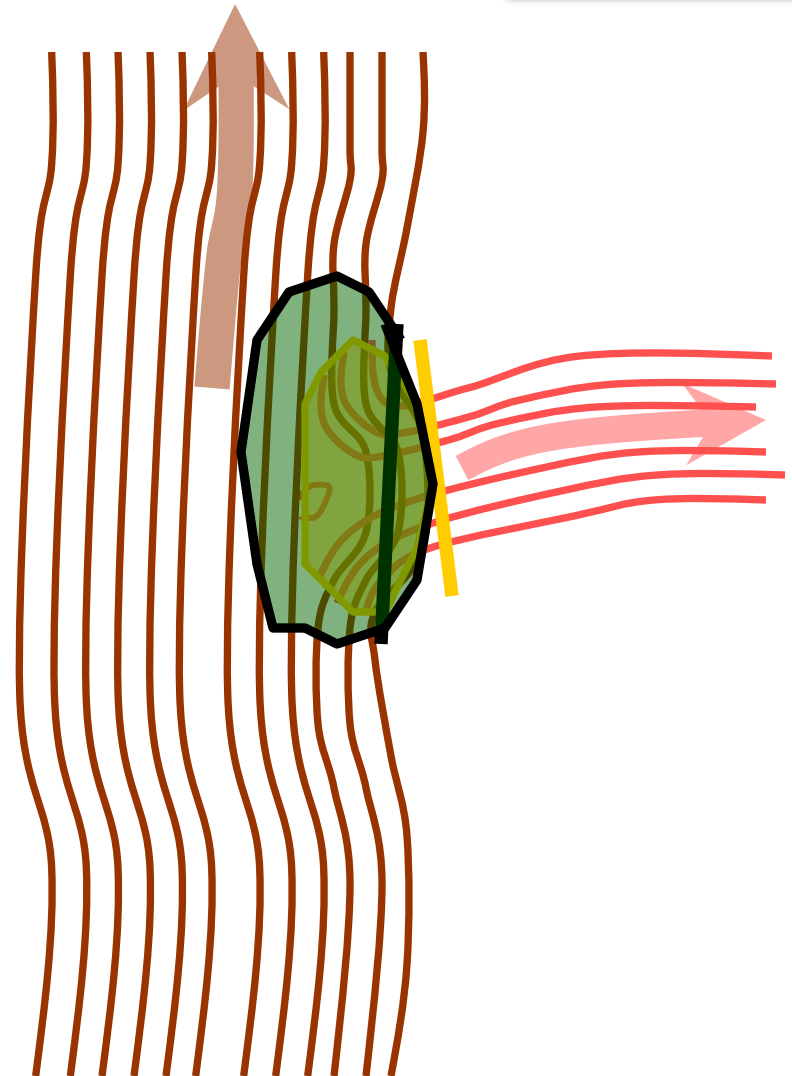
A lot of dead wood even in the healthy vines



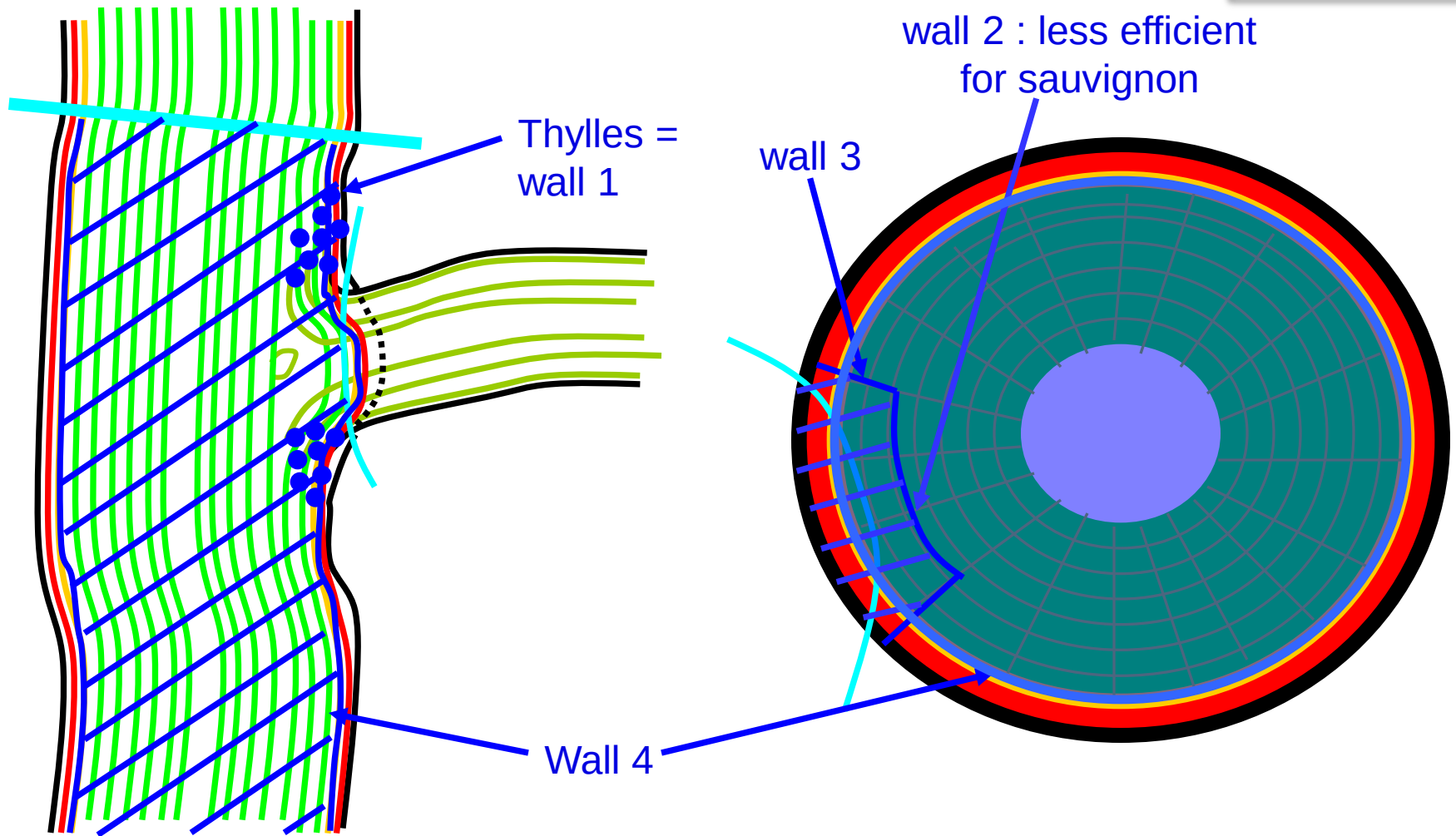
Reasons



Insertion of a branch on the trunk



Consequences of a pruning wound

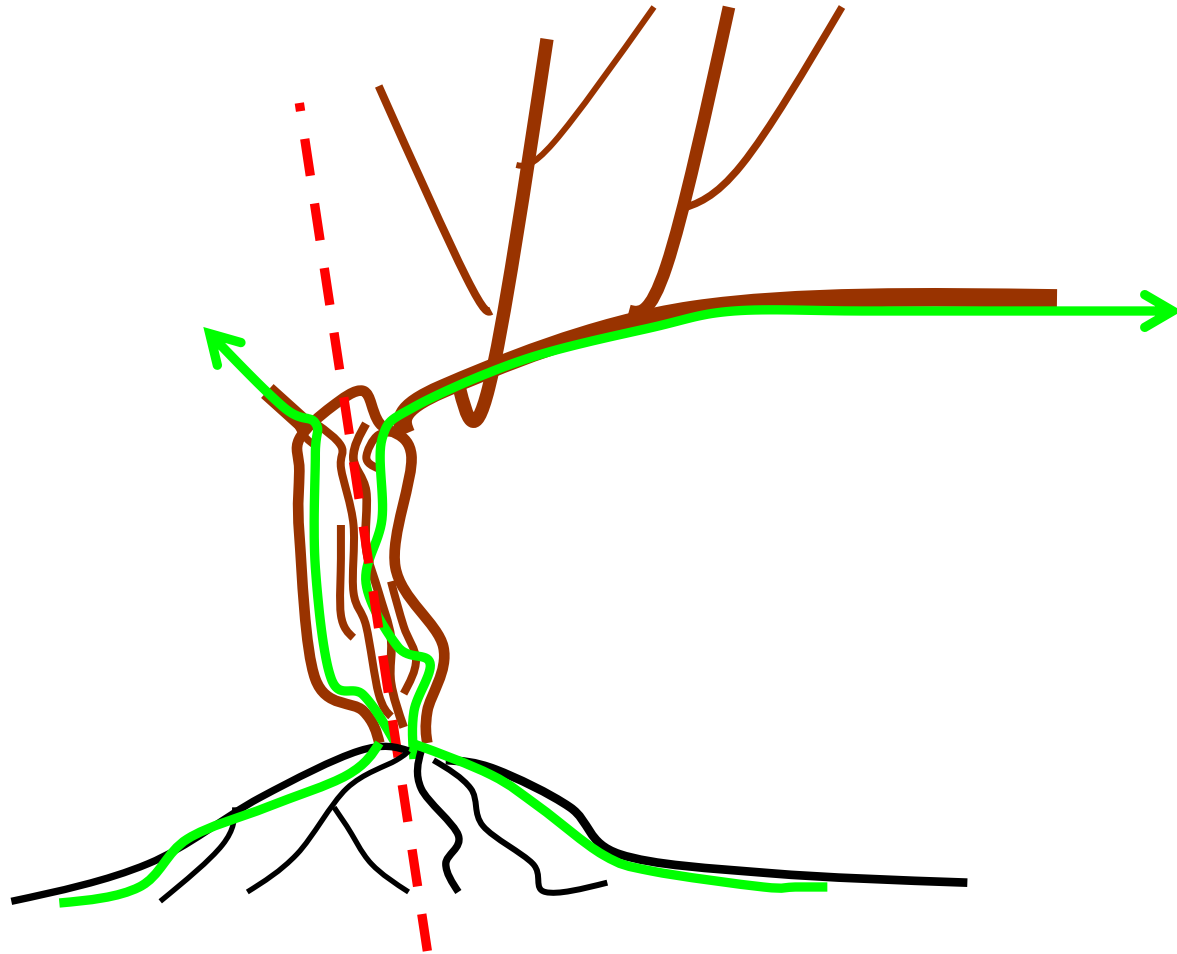


7 years old trunk

PROLONGING THE LIFE OF THE VINES

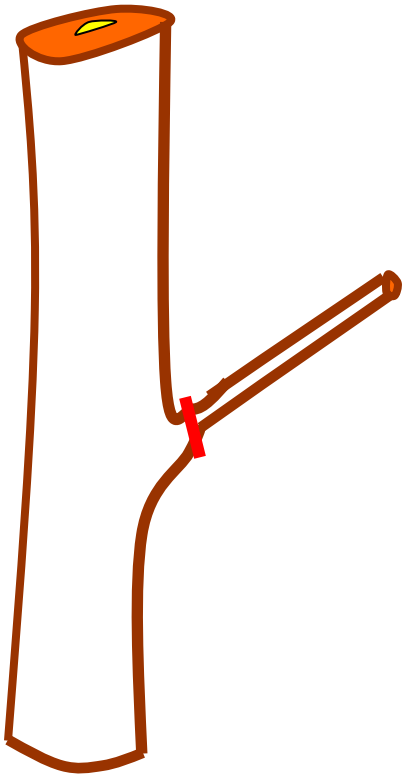


Balancing the puning

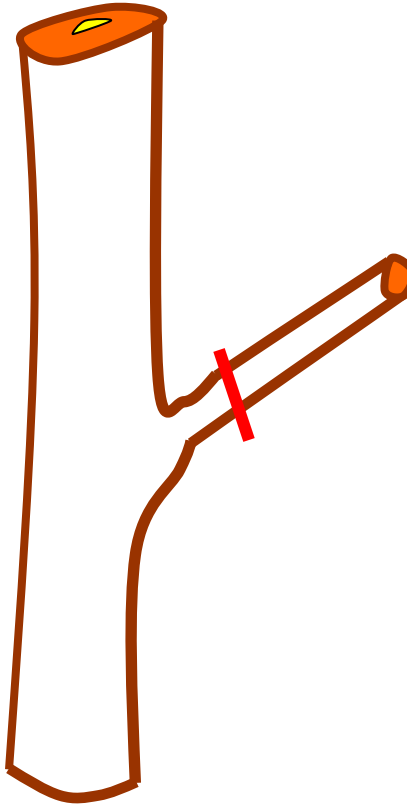


3 types of pruning branches

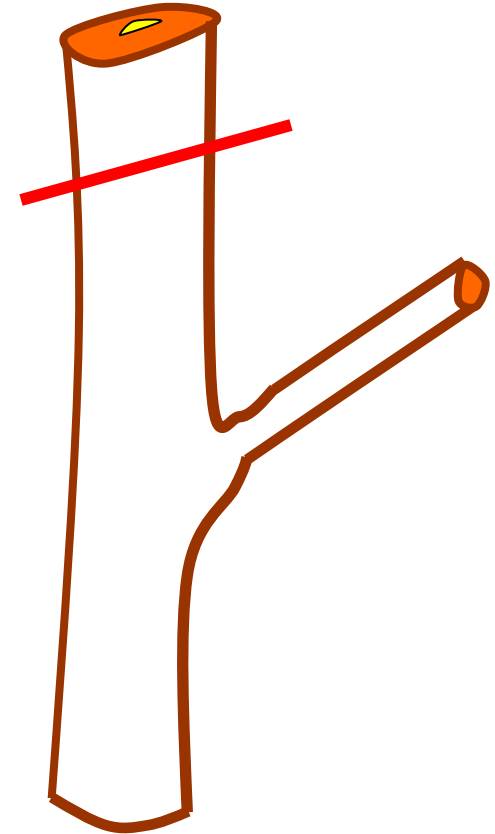
One year cane



2 years or older branch



Main trunk



One year cane

Do not cut the base



Too short



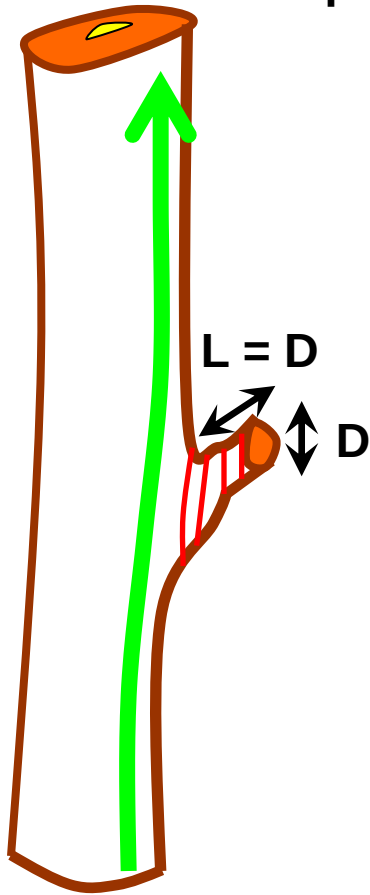
Too long



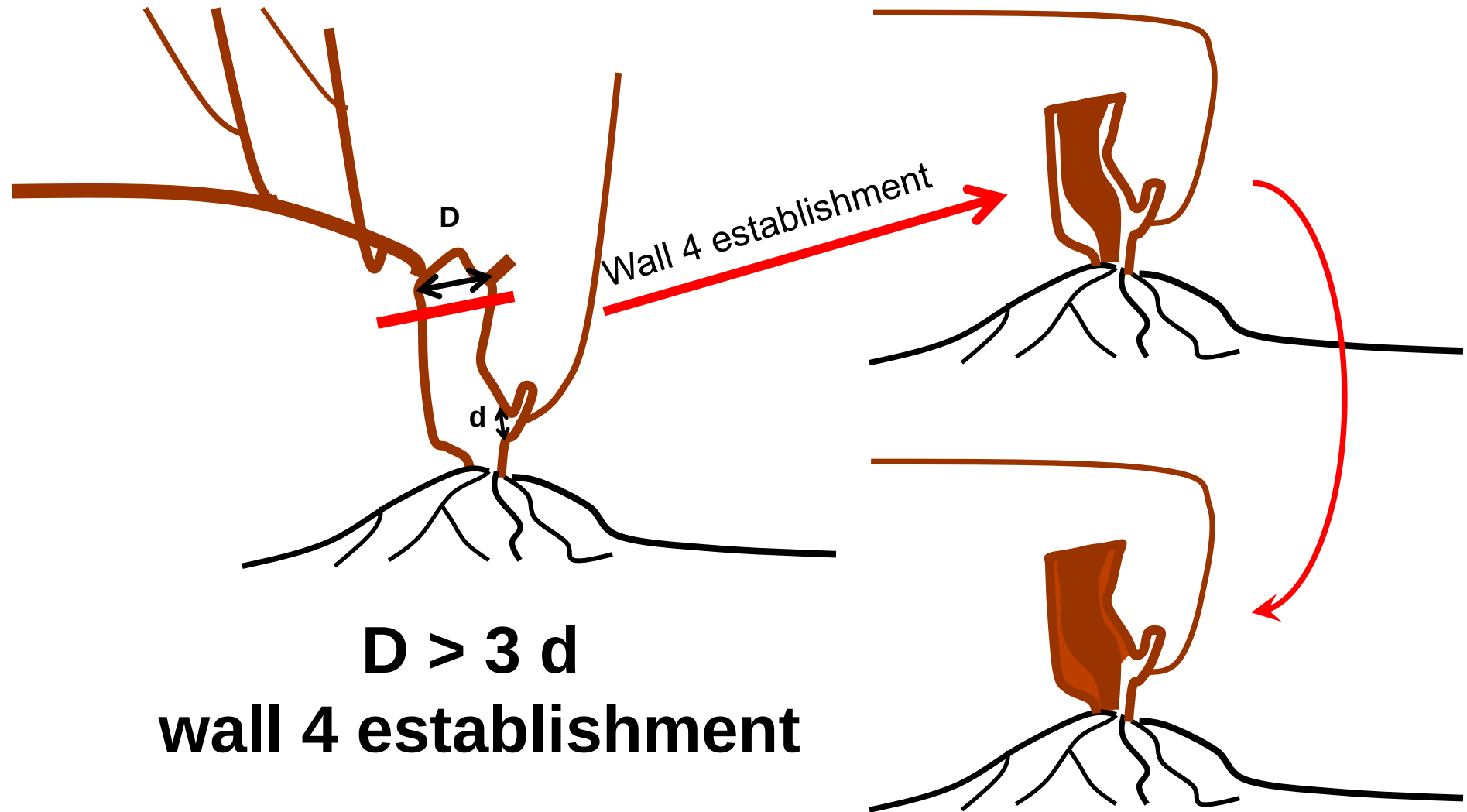
Correct

Two years or older branch

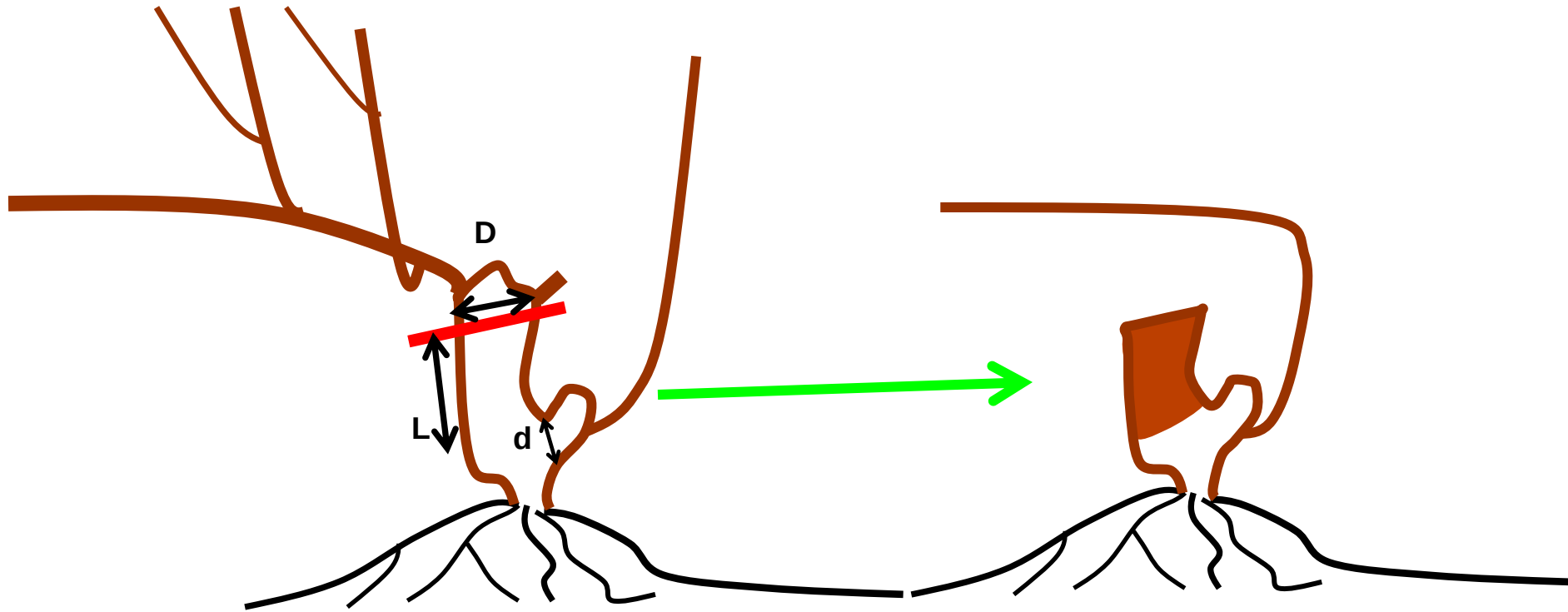
Keep a stump and remove it next year when it is dry



Main trunk



Main trunk

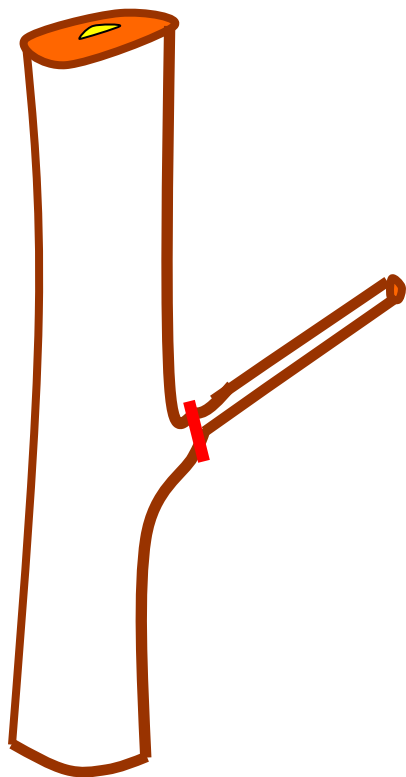


$D < 2 \text{ à } 3 d : \text{no wall 4}$

$L > 2D$

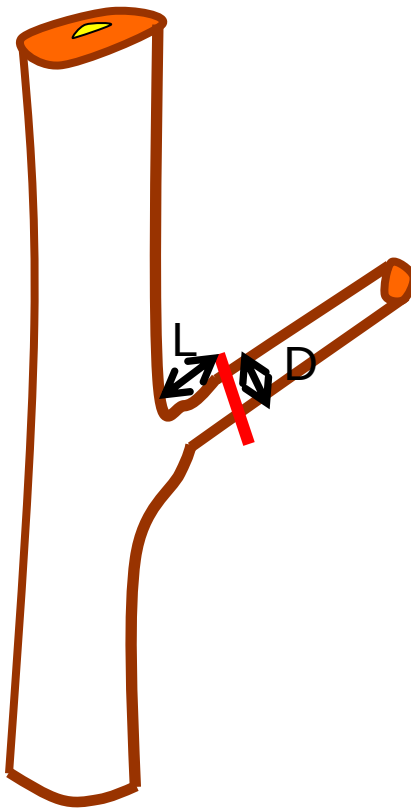
Moyens de remédier au problème : 3 types de coupes

One year cane



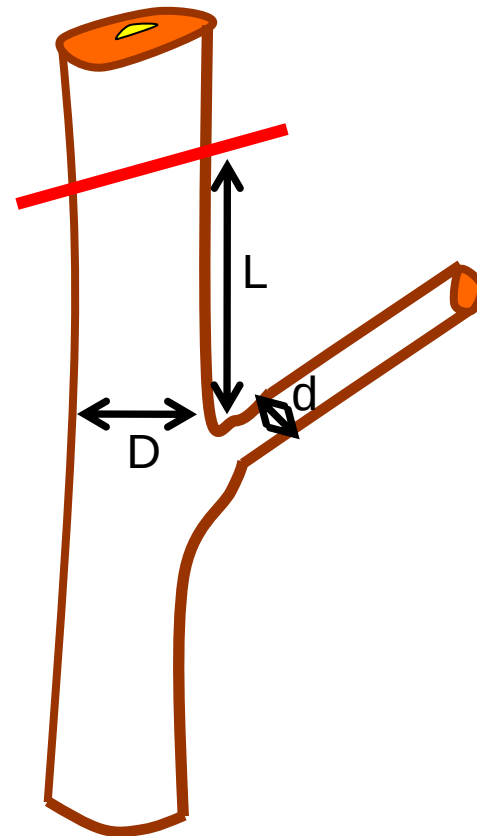
Cup just upon the base

Two years or more branch



$$L = D$$

Main trunk



$$L > 2D$$
$$D < 3d$$

30 years old vine



40 years old vine



40 years old vine



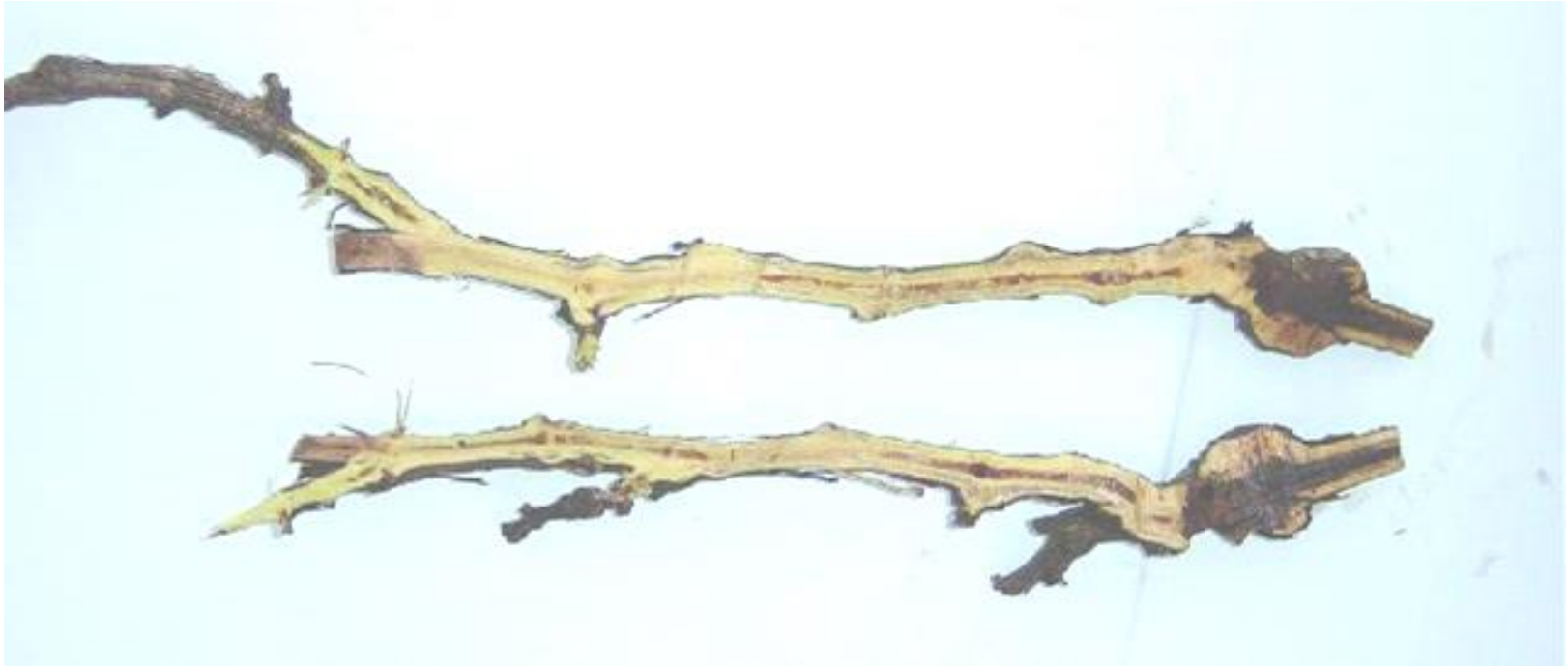
7 years old vine



12 years old vine



3 years old vine

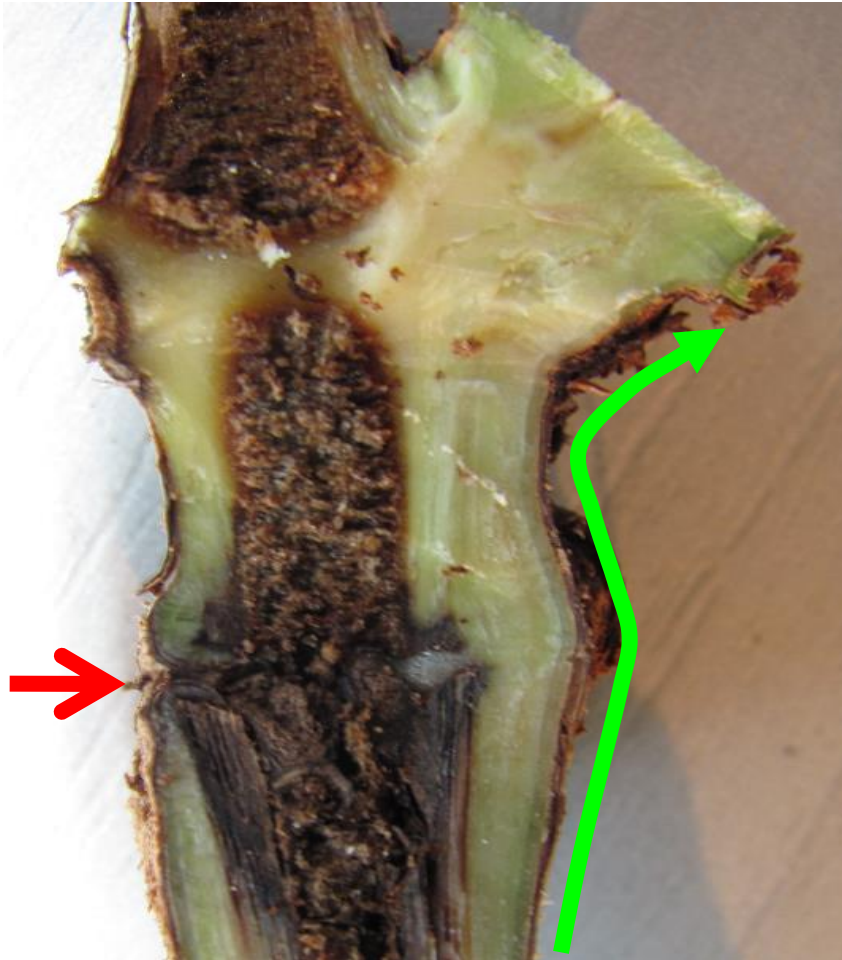


TAILLE GUYOT SIMPLE

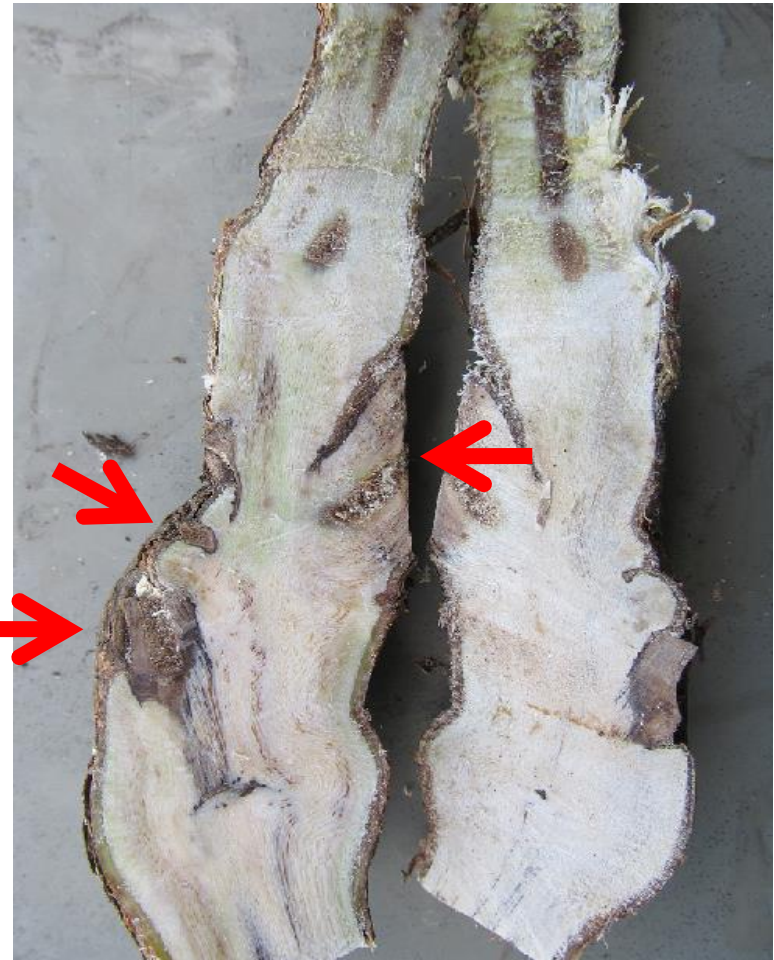


Influence of the graft quality on the wood diseases

Even on the grafts there is one side where the sap flow is better



One year old vine



3 years old vine with esca

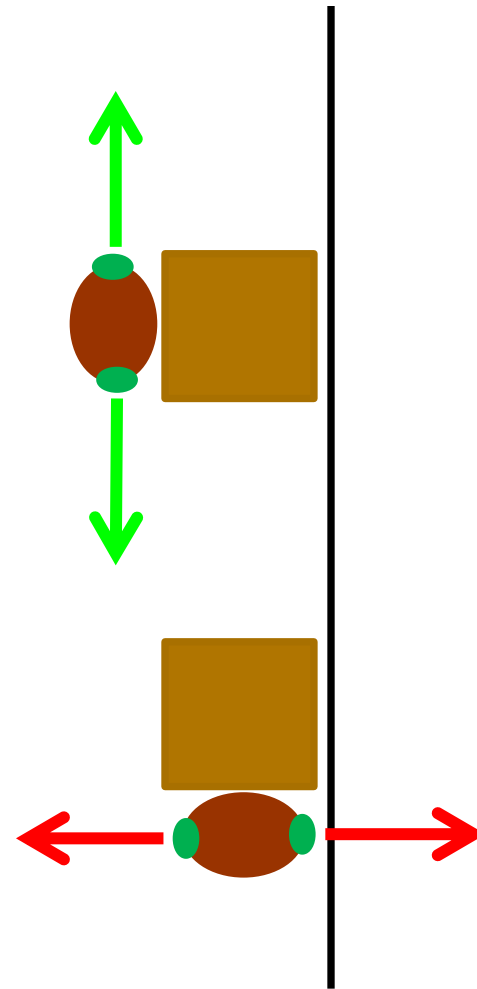
One year old vines



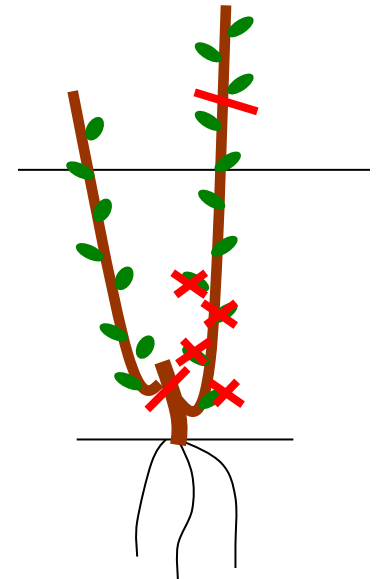
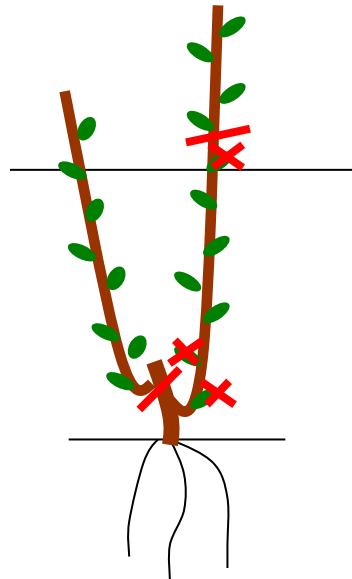
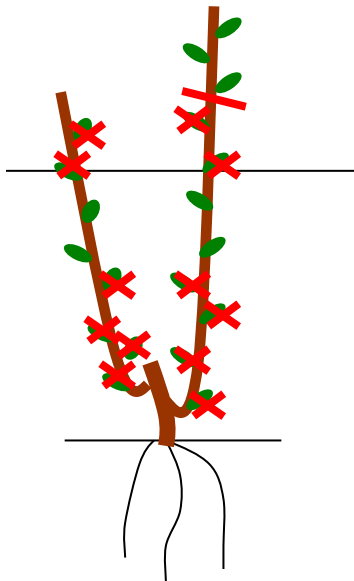
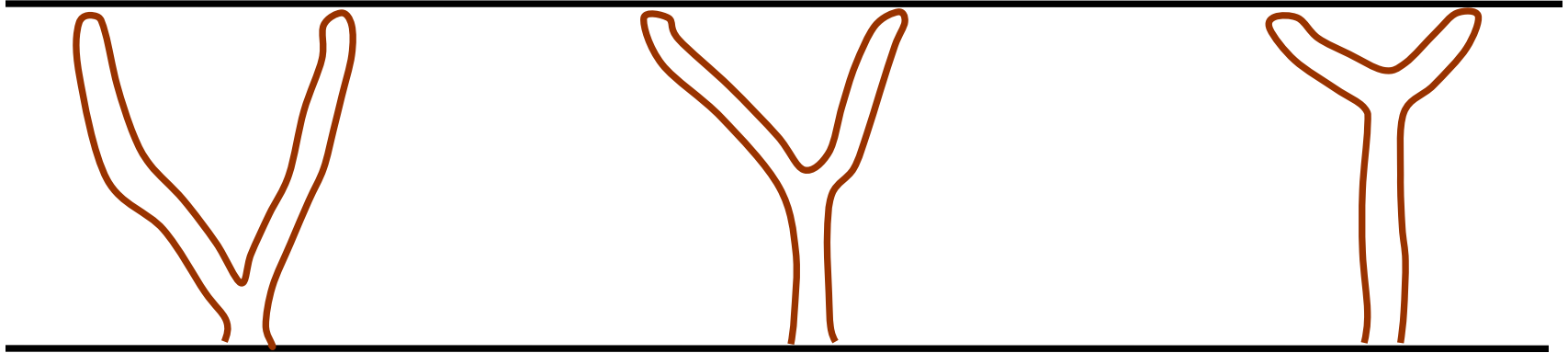
two years old vines



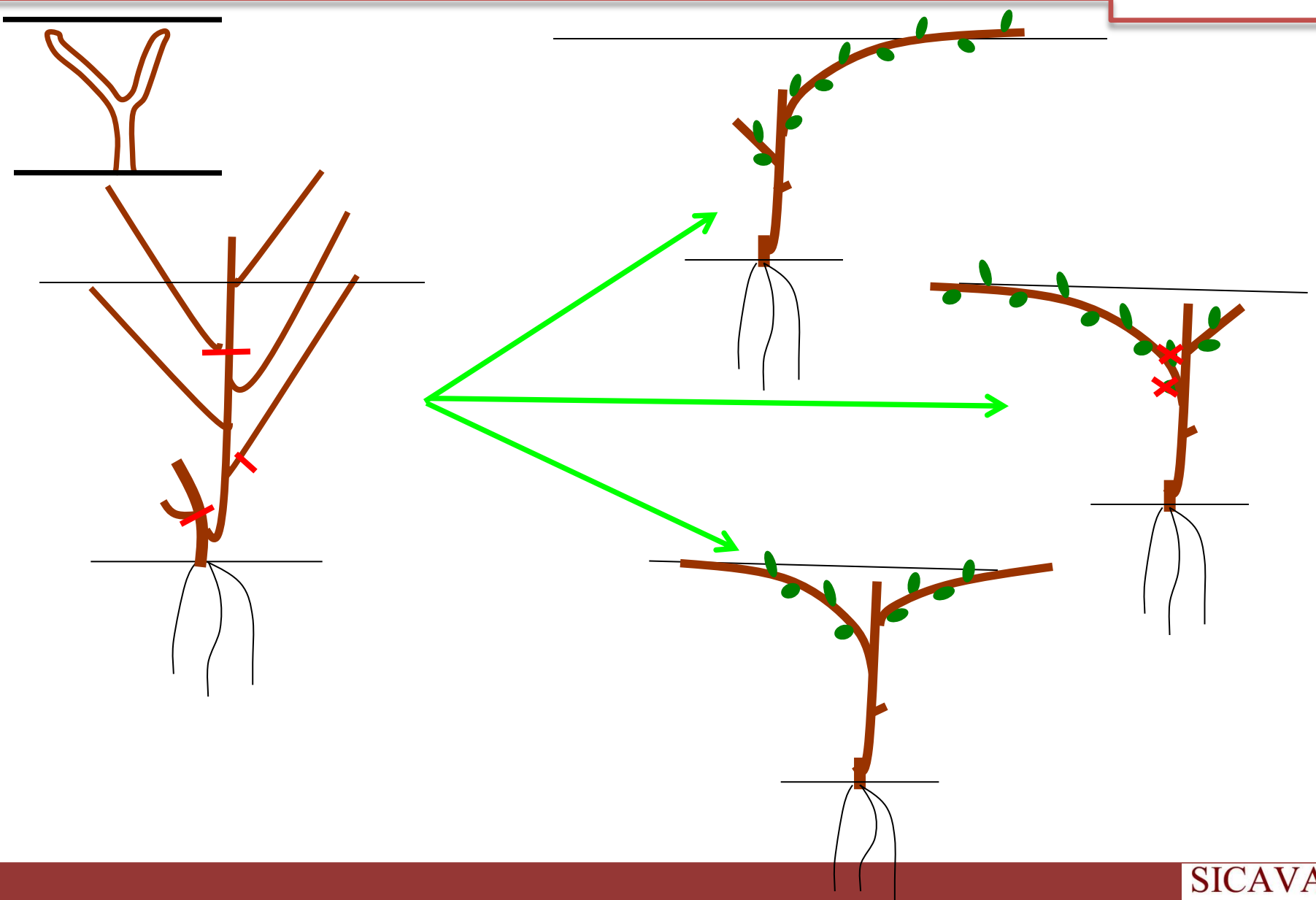
Positioning of the buds in the row direction



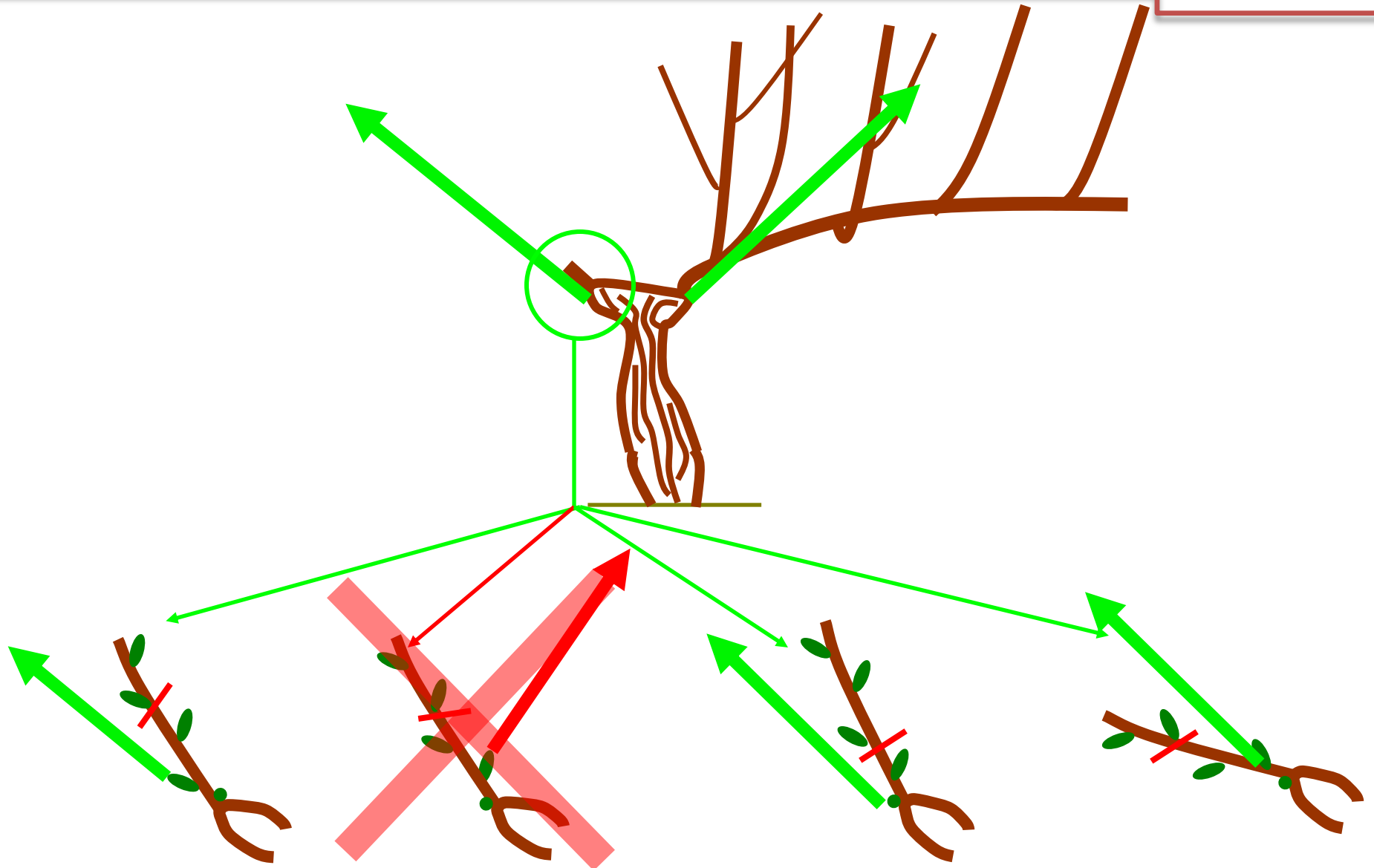
Choice of the vines shape



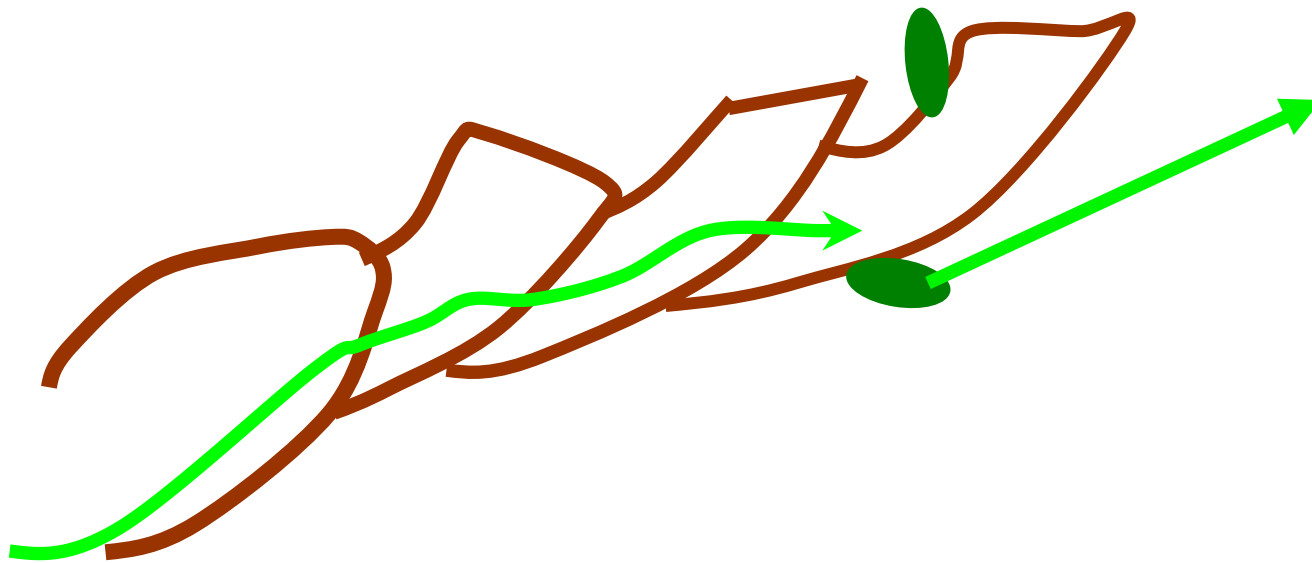
Guyot formation : next years



Choice of the good buds on the spurs to respect the flow sap



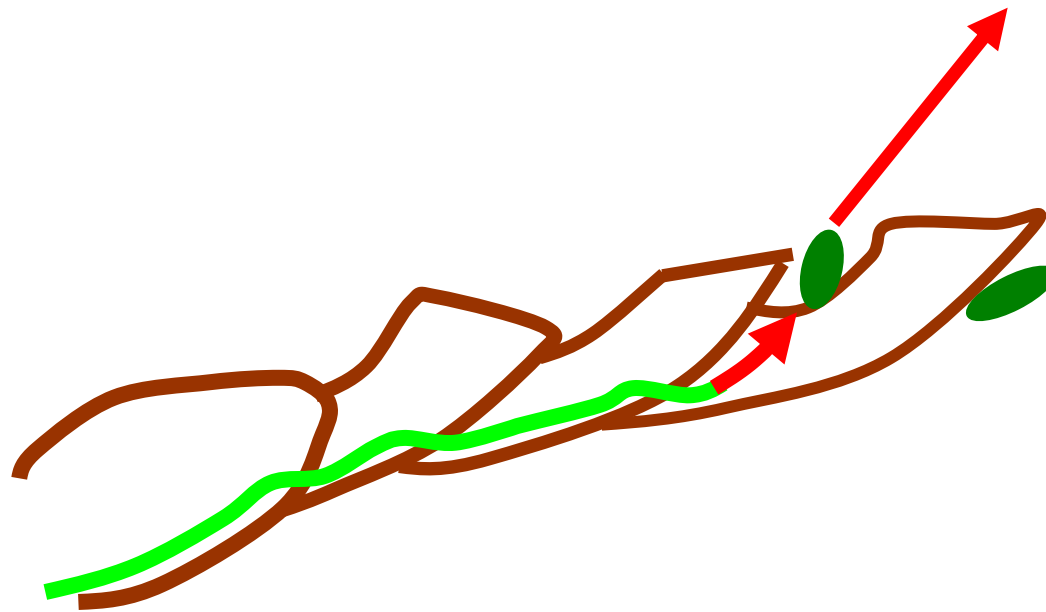
Respecting the flow sap



Continuous flow
sap



Aller plus loin: respecter les flux de sève



Reversed flow
sap

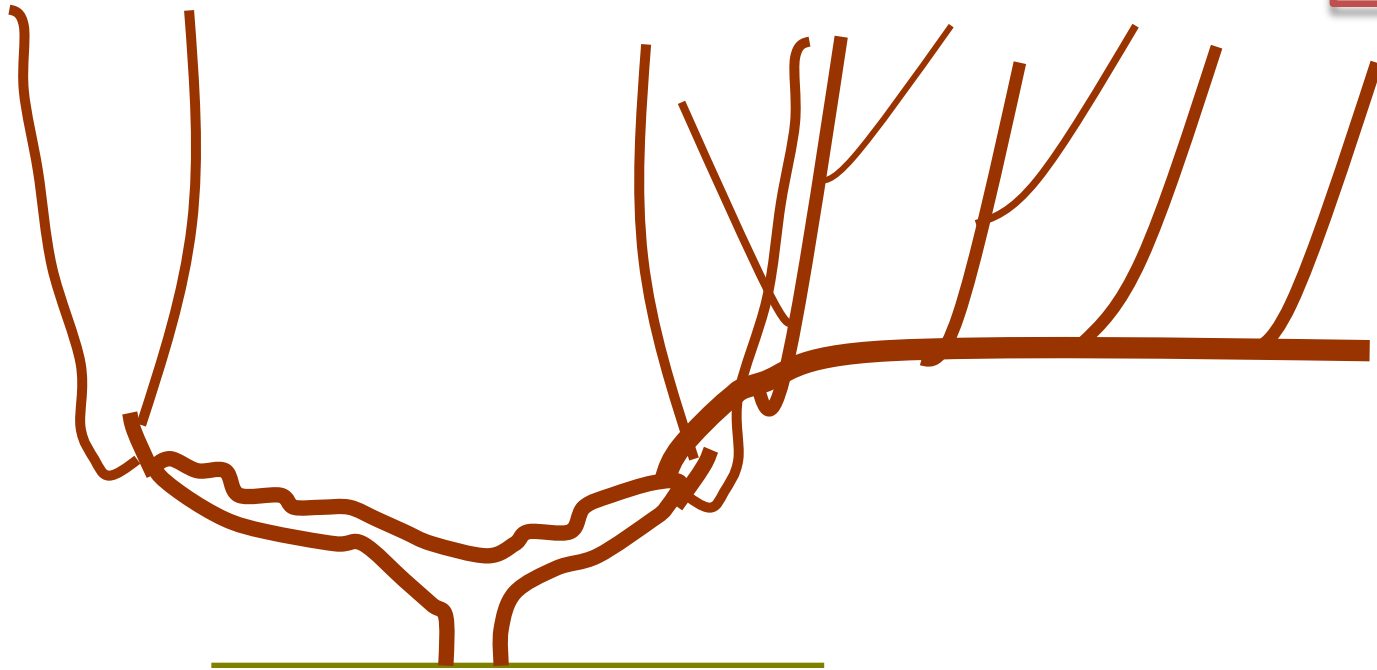




GUYOT POUSSARD



Guyot Poussard principals



- Two arms
 - Each arm with a spur
 - One or two canes
- Spurs are on the best flow sap, under the canes with the good buds choosen

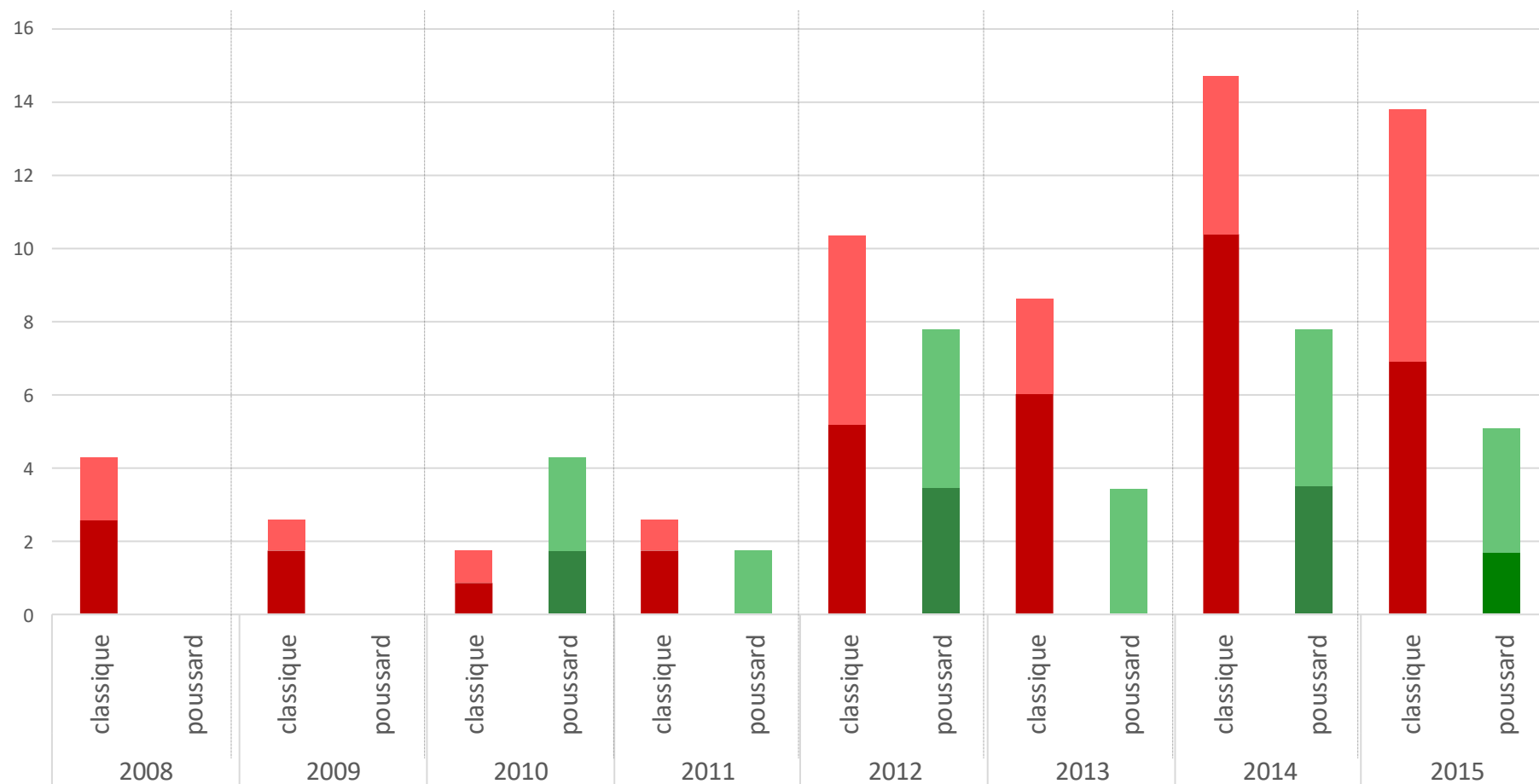
25 years old vine pruned in Guyot Poussard



Experiment 1

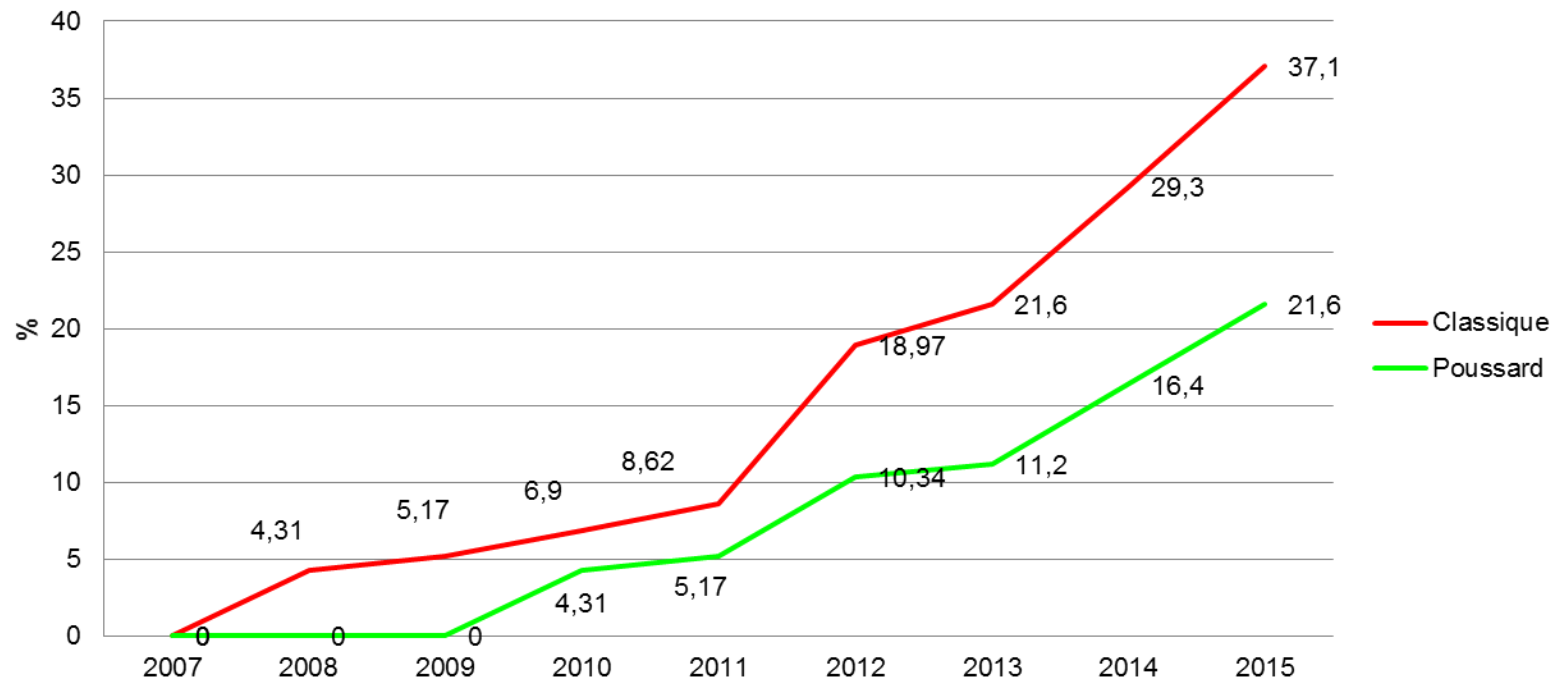
- Block planted in 1999,
- Trial implemented in 2005 (7 years old vines),
- Sauvignon grafted on 41B

% CEPS SYMPTOMATIQUES



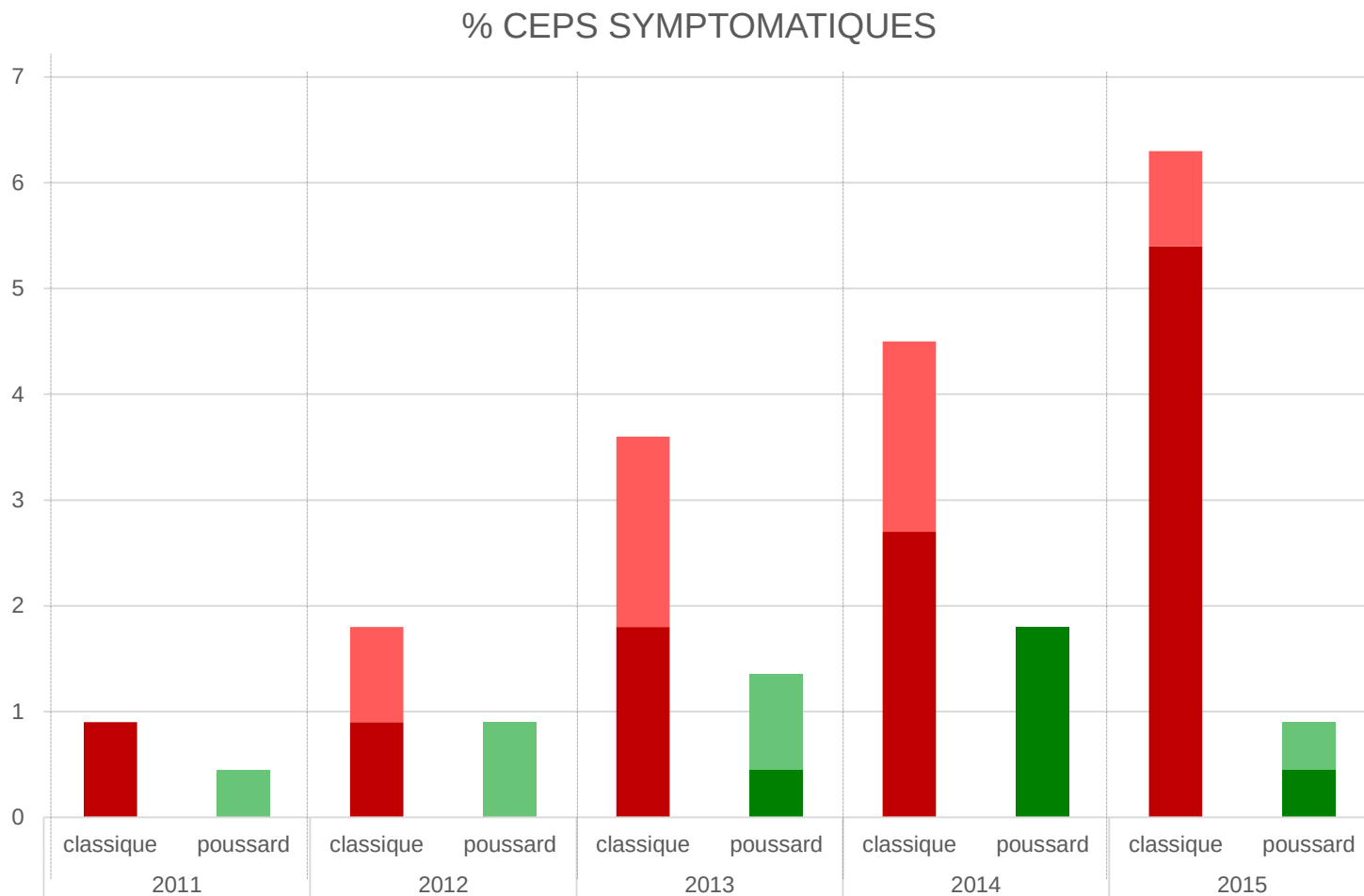
Experiment 1

% of vines that expressed at least one time esca in their life



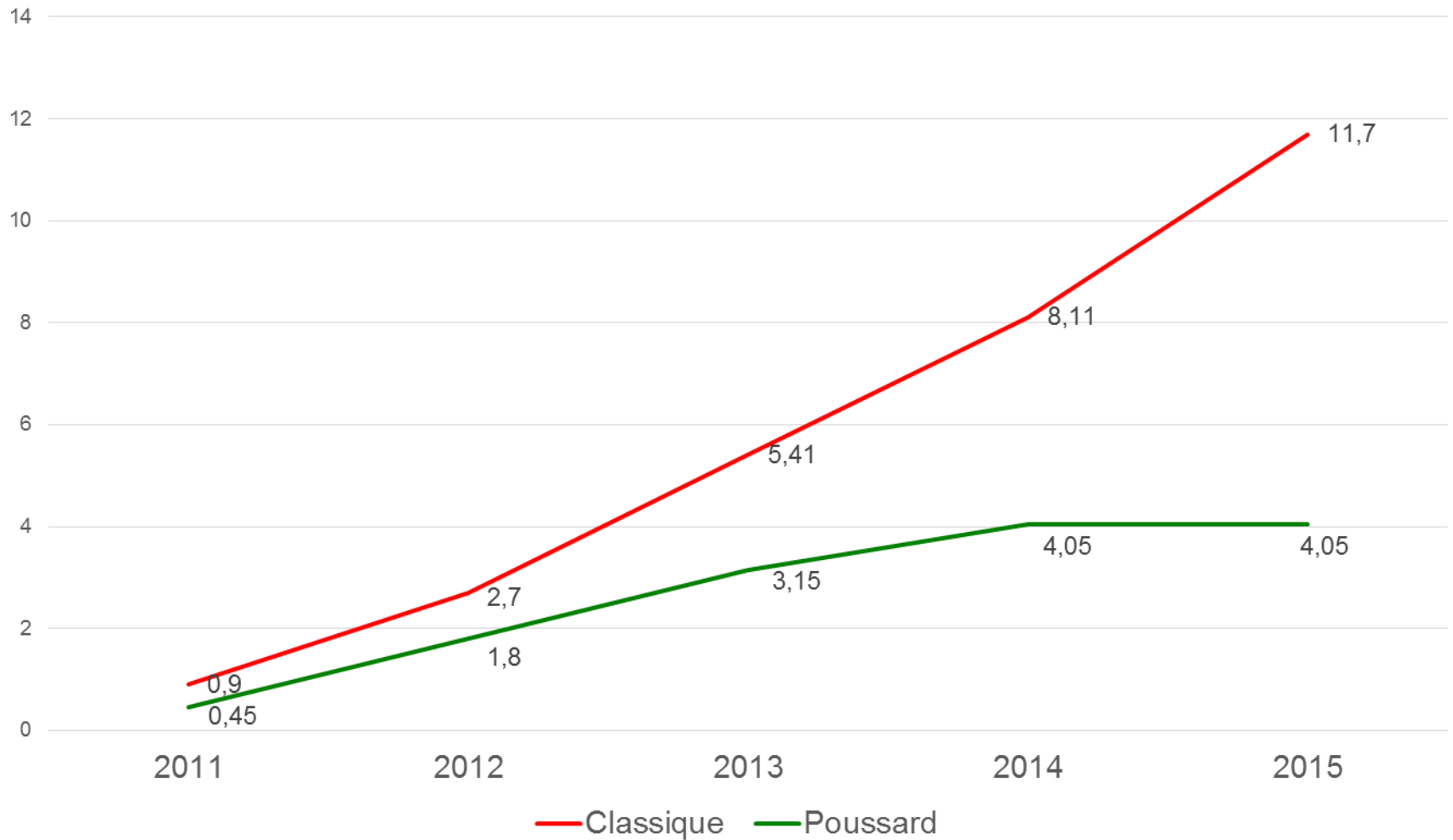
Experiment 2

- Block planted in 2005,
- Trial implented in 2005,
- Sauvignon clone 159 grafted on fercal



Essai taille 2

% of vines that expressed at least one time esca in their life



curetage

- The purpose is to eliminated the white rot inside the tronk that is responsible of the esca symptoms (it is not the main problem in NZ)









Grafting of a new vine on the existent roots.

The purpose is to keep the rootstock that is often sane and graft a new trunk. This is quicker than putting a new graft and we can expect a full harvest two years later

Preparation

- days before grafting :
 - ✓ free the dirt around the vine.
- when grafting :
 - ✓ cut the trunk under the graft point but at least 5 cm upper a node
 - ✓ Cut properly with a saw

Node



Rootstock state of health

Rootstock must be sane on it's all periphery



Can be grafted



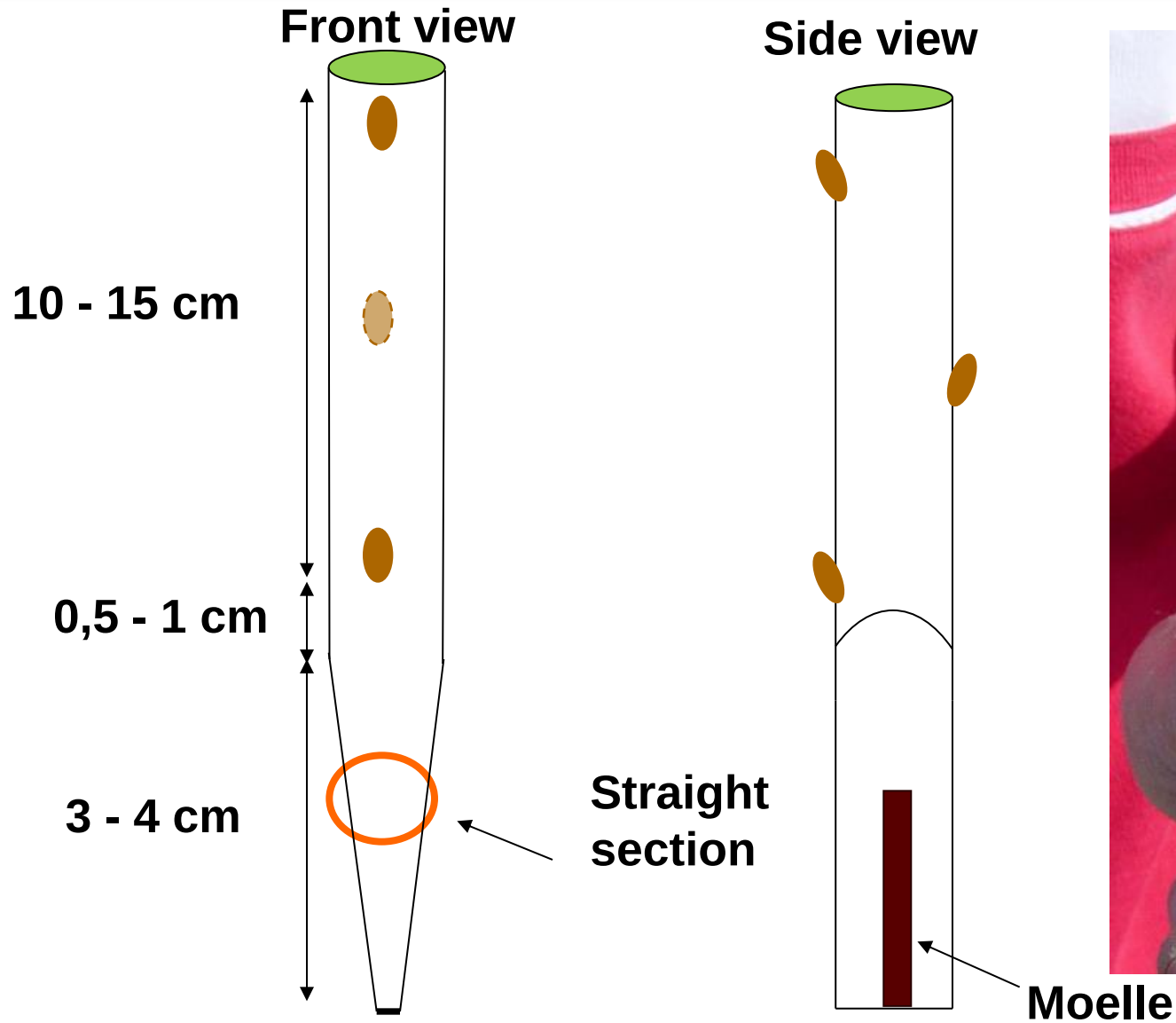
can't be grafted

Rootstock split

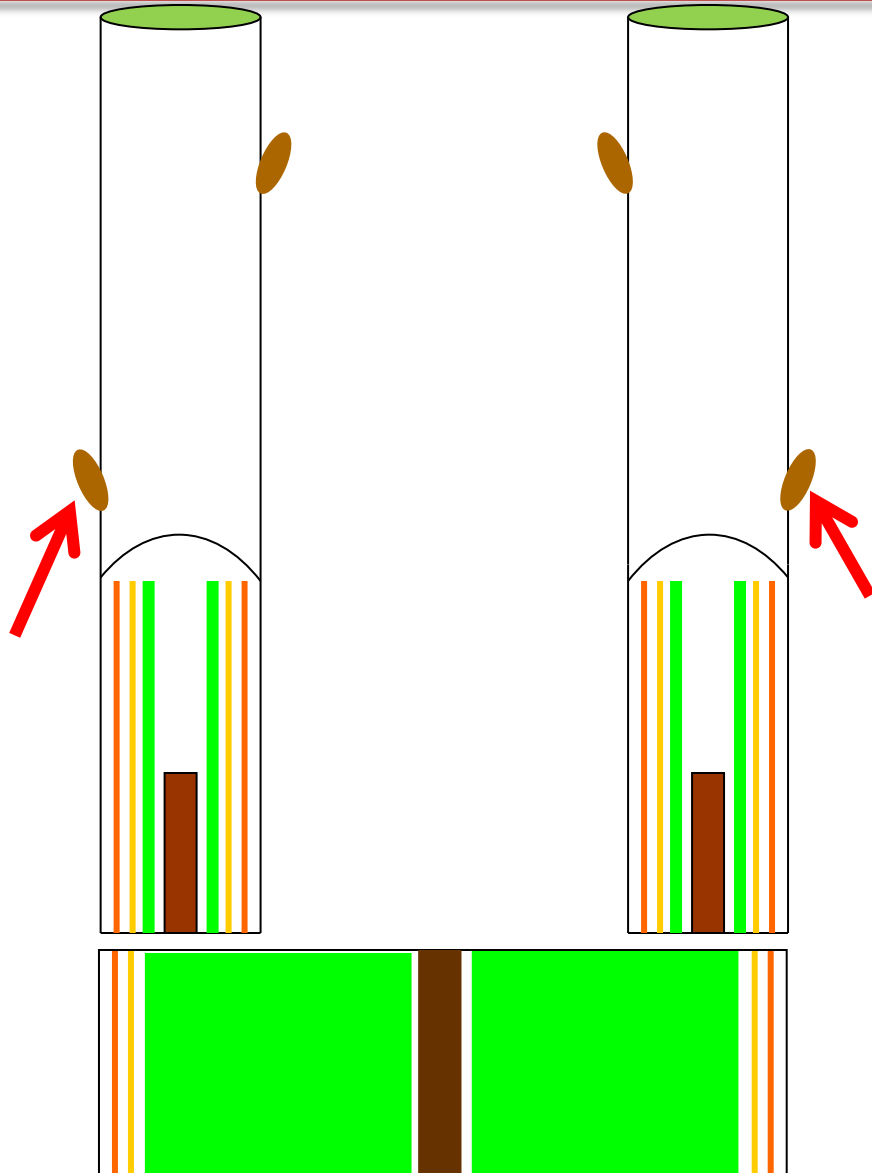


Find a resistant but thin tool

Graft preparation : the hardest operation



Grafts positioning



Cambiums must be in contact

The first buds must be outside



Good contact



One month later



2 months later



3 months later





One year later



Two years later