

The story of a grapevine

The grapevine life starts with a **rootstock** which is the bottom part of the vine and include the **root system**. There are different types of rootstock such as 101-14, Schwarzmann and 5C that are meant to protect the grapevine from diseases. The next year, a clone of a specific grapevine **variety** is grafted onto the rootstock in a nursery or in the vineyard. In New Zealand, there are different grape types of different colors and flavors and the most common ones are Sauvignon Blanc, Chardonnay, Pinot Noir and Merlot. In the next couple of years, the rootstock with the grafted variety will form the **trunk** of the grapevine. **Cordons**, also called shoots are then produced to the right and left of the trunk. In spring, small **buds** will appear on the cordons and grow to become thin **shoots** that will be tied to the trellis through spiral filaments called tendrils. Late spring- early summer, the shoots will develop big **leaves** and the grapevine will start blooming and producing their first **flowers**. During the summer, the flowers will develop into **fruit sets** which will eventually grow into **clusters of grapes**. The grapes will be harvested in late summer/fall of each year. In winter, all the **canes** will lose their leaves and the grapevine will enter the dormant phase until spring.

Exercise

1. Annotate the figure with the different parts of a grapevine.
2. Depending on the growth stages of a grapevine, create a calendar by writing next to each number (1 to 7) the correct phase/season.

