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SANGUIS JOVIS

ALTA SCUOLA DEL SANGIOVESE



“UNA VITICOLTURA CON LIMITATE RISORSE IDRICHE: SCENARIO E RISPOSTE CULTURALI”



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SANGUIS JOVIS
ALTA SCUOLA DEL SANGIOVESE

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OBIETTIVO



.....sempre più di frequente



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1

Global warming



- **Aumento della T° dell'aria**
- **Riduzione delle piogge**
- **Intensificazione dei fenomeni meteo estremi: 2003, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2012, 2015, 2017 → annate calde e siccitose con fenomeni di heat shock e fotoinibizioni croniche**

....senza evocare scenari apocalittici....

[CO₂] > 410 ppm



2

I vini moderni (quelli che si vendono !!)

- ✓ Moderata alcolicità e tannicità
- ✓ Vivacità e freschezza (acidità)
- ✓ Colore e Profumi

[bere consapevole - light drinking]

CONTRASTA

Global warming



**UE reg. n. 606/2009 → parziale dealcolizzazione
dei vini fino a 2 gradi con metodi fisici**



2018

.....in numerosi areali di coltivazione → rischi per la sopravvivenza dei vigneti.....



2007



2017



**2003, 2007, 2009,
2011, 2012, 2015,
2017 → calde e
siccitose**

**2002, 2005, 2006,
2010, 2014 → fredde
e piovose**

2003



2012



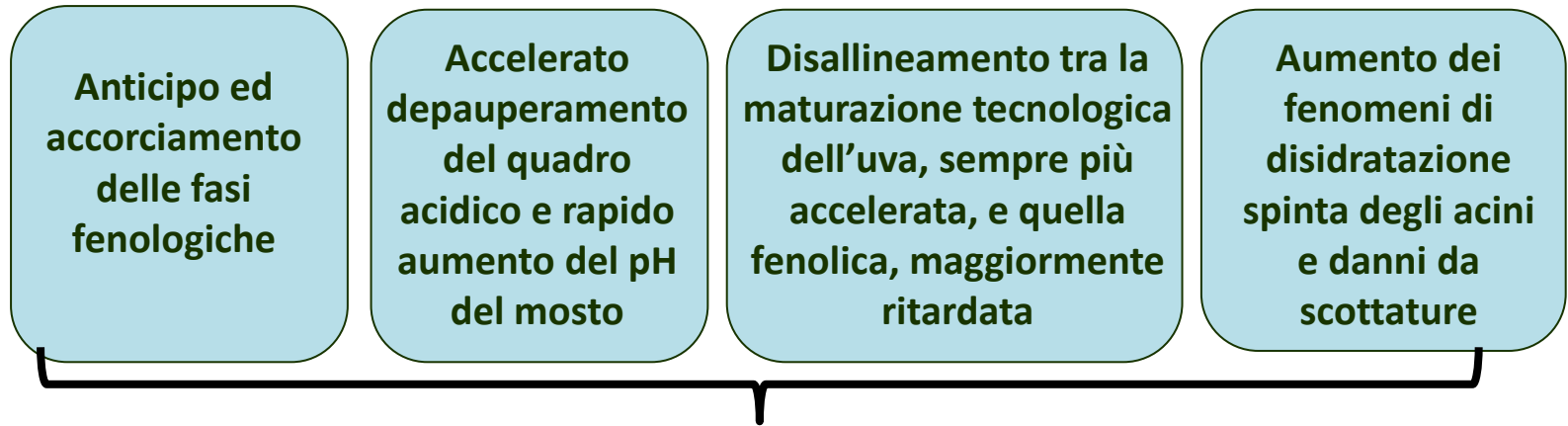
2015



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PROBLEMATICHE EMERGENTI/CONSOLIDATE IN VIGNA



CAUSE DIRETTE ED INDIRECTE



... aumento dell'alcolicità nei vini → ALCUNE REALTÀ DOCUMENTATE.....



**Dal 1995 al 2005 il vino SASSICAIA
ha incrementato il grado alcolico
dal 12% al 14% (Rand, 2006)**



**Dal 1985 al 2005 il vino ORNELLAIA
ha aumentato il grado alcolico dal
12,5% al 14,5% (Lowe, 2006)**



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NAPA VALLEY: dal 1971 al 2001 il grado alcolico dei vini prodotti è cresciuto da 12.5% a 14.8% vol.

(Vierra 2004)

AUSTRALIA: dal 1984 al 2004 il grado alcolico è passato da 12.3% a 13.9% nei vini rossi e da 12.2% a 13.2% in quelli bianchi (Godden and Gishen 2005)

ALSAZIA: il grado alcolico dei vini Riesling è aumentato di circa 2.5% negli ultimi 30 anni

(Duchene and Schneider 2005)

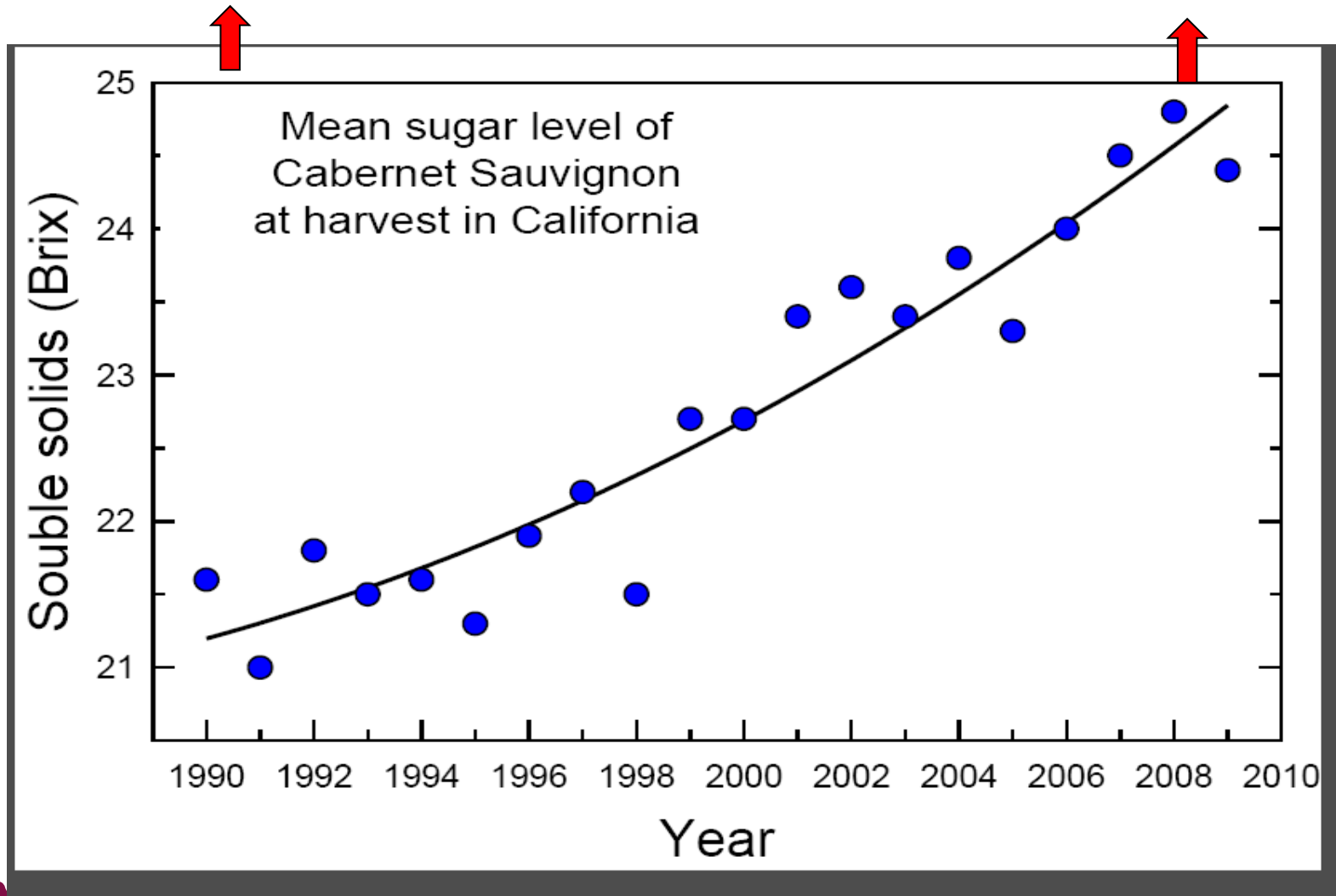


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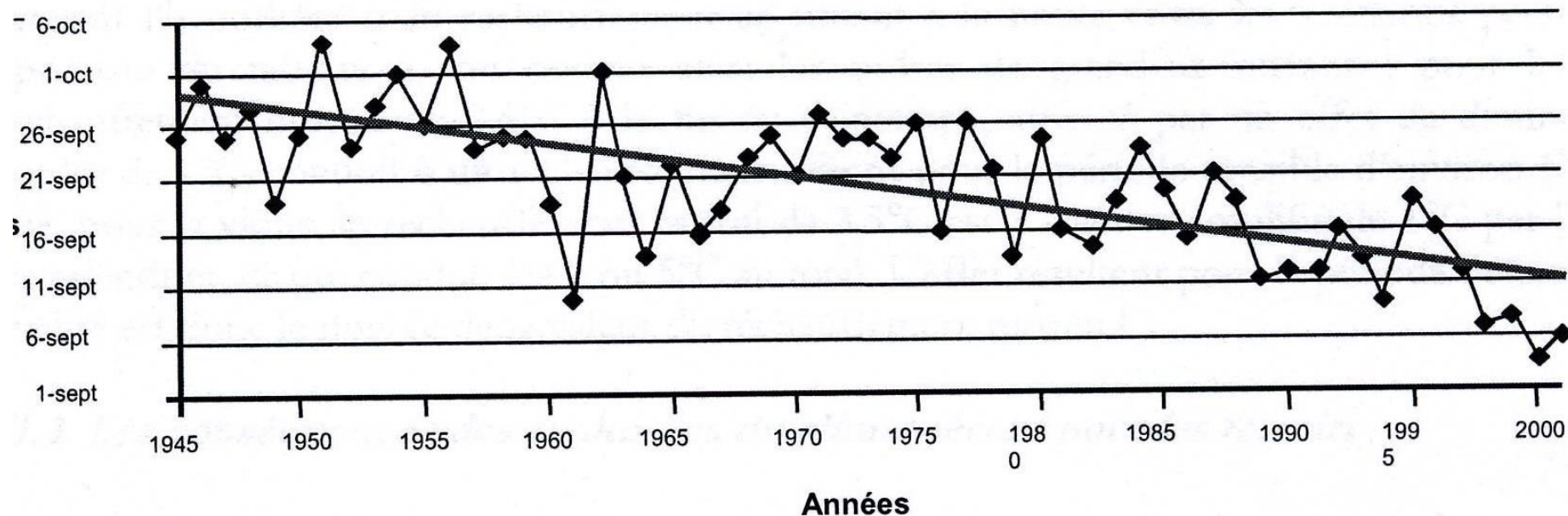
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12 % alcool

14,5 % alcool



VARIAZIONI FENOLOGICHE.....anticipo dell'epoca di vendemmia



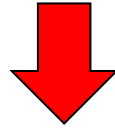
Evoluzione della data di vendemmia nel Châteauneuf-du-Pape → in 56 anni vendemmia anticipata di ~ 1 mese (Ganichot 2002)



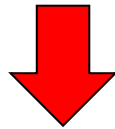
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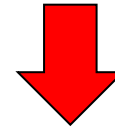
GLOBAL WARMING IS SHIFTING AREAS OF VINE CULTIVATION



**In Europe the limits of cultivation are moving north at a rate between 10 and 30 km per decade and the speed of travel is expected to double between 2020 and 2050
(Kenny and Harrison, 1993 - Journal of Wine Research)**



Some regions that are nowadays adequate for grapegrowing might not be suitable in the future



Other regions that until now were not suitable for grape production because of their cooler temperature may become more suitable in the future



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II SETTORE VITI-VINICOLO DEVE AFFRONTARE DUE SFIDE:

**1) NEL MEDIO-LUNGO PERIODO:
pianificare i nuovi assetti della
viticoltura del millennio appena iniziato**

**2) NEL BREVE PERIODO: applicare
tecniche colturali capaci di mitigare
l'impatto del global warming**



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.....negli ultimi anni !!



- 1) Intensificazione degli stress estivi**
- 2) Anticipo temporale, *sempre più precoci***

- 1. Fotoinibizioni irreversibili**
- 2. Produttività compromessa**
- 3. Qualità insufficiente**



PREOCCUPANTE 
STRESS ESTIVI MULTIPLI
[IDRICO + TERMICO]

T° > a 35° C
forte riduzione degli
antociani (- colore) e
dei profumi varietali



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DISIDRATAZIONE SPINTA E DANNI DA SCOTTATURE → UVA NON VENDIBILE



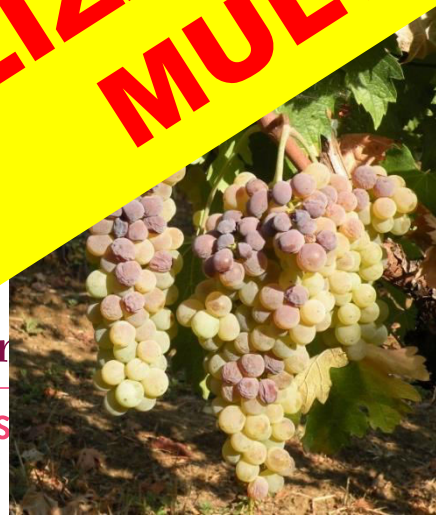
CILIEGIOLO

CAI ROSSO

VERDICCHIO

REBBIANO T.

NEBBIOLO



**NEL 2013 INSERITA NELLE
POLIZZE ASSICURATIVE
MULTIRISCHIO**



PINOT NERO
(*Equisetum*)



2011 SANGIOVESE



**Tutti i grappoli della parete
illuminata nel pomeriggio
affetti da gravi danni da
scottature e disidratazione
spinta (filari nord-sud)**



**All'invasatura
disconnessione dello
xilema → H₂O entra
nell'acino tramite
floema**



**Durante la maturazione disconnessione
anche del floema.**

**In pre-vendemmia l'acino è
completamente isolato dal punto di vista
idraulico.**

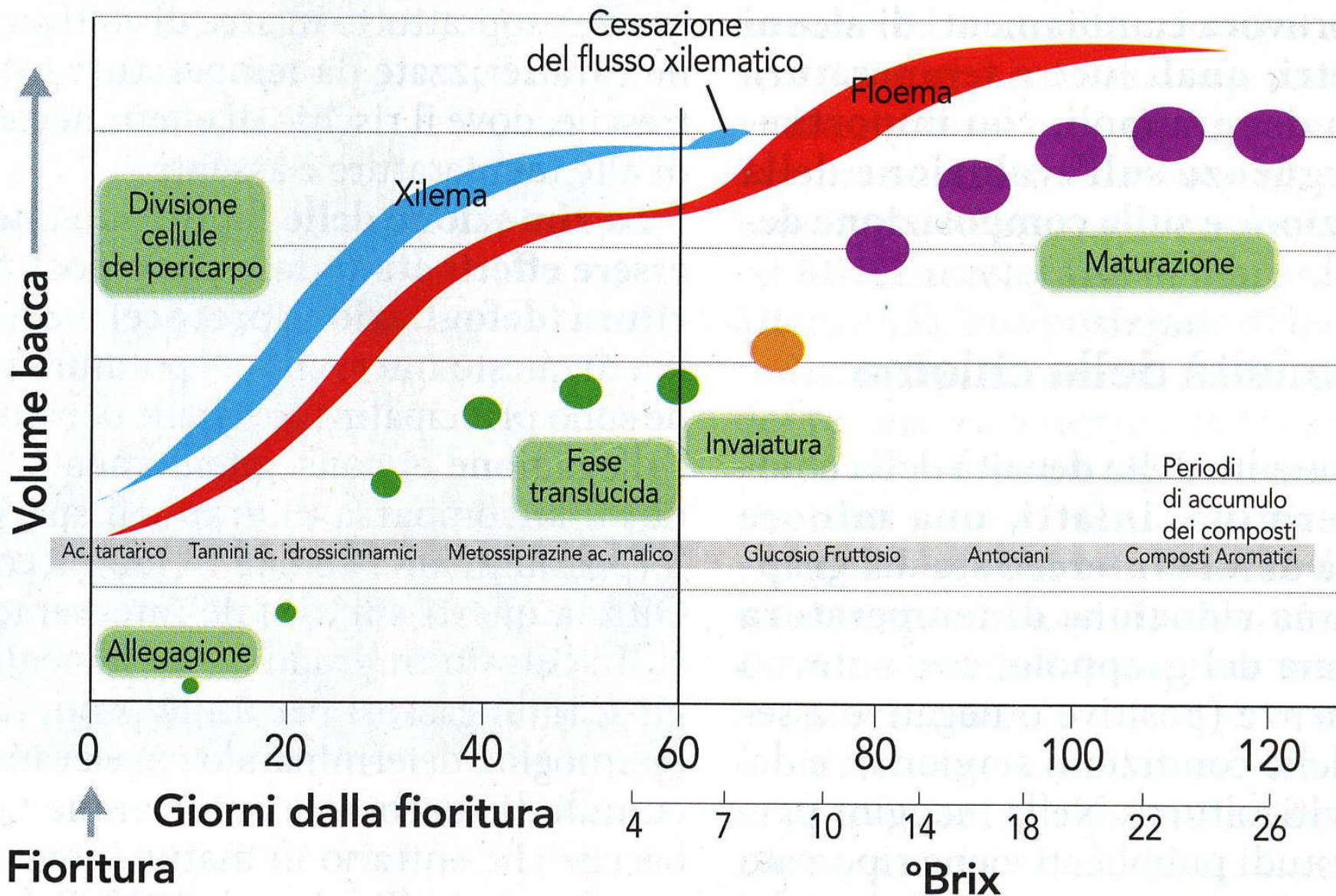
**LO STRESS IDRICO E TERMICO ANTICIPA LA
DISCONNESSIONE DEL FLOEMA PREDISPONENDO
GLI ACINI ALLA DISIDRATAZIONE E/O
SCOTTATURE**



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LO STRESS IDRICO E TERMICO ANTICIPA LA DISCONNESSIONE DEL FLOEMA





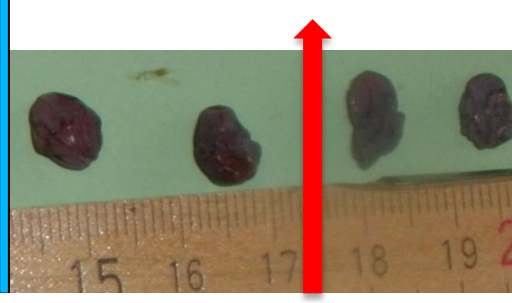
Acini normali



- Acini vinificabili, ma:**
- **Bassa acidità**
 - **Elevato pH**
 - **Scarso colore**
 - **Pochi profumi primari**



Non vinificabili



Fino al 15-20% di perdita di peso in pianta → concentrazione dei metaboliti sia primari che secondari OK

Dal 20 al 30% di perdita di peso in pianta

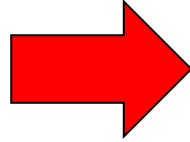
Oltre il 30% di perdita di peso → collassamento delle pareti cellulari, perdita di funzionalità delle membrane, metabolismo ossidativo e degradativo



**Grappoli ombreggiati
dalle foglie → INTEGRI
E BEN COLORATI**

**Grappoli esposti alla
piena luce →
DISIDRATAZIONE
ACINI ESTERNI**

SANGIOVESE



PINOT NERO



**Parte del grappolo
esposta al sole
(acini quasi tutti
disidratati)**

**Parte del grappolo
all'ombra (acini
tutti turgidi)**

**Grappolo
interno
integro**

RIMETTE IN GIOCO:

- 1) Sistemi di allevamento**
- 2) L'orientamento dei filari**
- 3) Vigoria delle viti**
- 4) Alcune tecniche di gestione della chioma
(defogliazione, cimatura, scacchiatura, ecc.)**



RIVALUTAZIONE DEI SISTEMI DI ALLEVAMENTO IN GRADO DI MANTENERE I GRAPPOLI COPERTI NEL CORSO DELLA MATURAZIONE



PERGOLA SARDA



TENDONE



SAYM



ALBERELLO



PERGOLA TRENTINA



GDC



CORDONE LIBERO

Accorgimenti utili **COMPLESSARE le CHIOME**

**DEFOGLIAZIONE, SCACCHIATURA e
SFEMMINELLATURA ed anche CIMATURE**

da utilizzare con parsimonia.....



NON DEFOGLIATO



**ECCESSIVA DEFOGLIAZIONE ($T^{\circ} > a 30^{\circ} C$
per diverse ore del giorno in luglio ed
agosto)**

ESPERIENZA 2017

- **Giugno - Settembre = CARENZA IDRICA**

- **Maggio - Settembre = ELEVATE TEMPERATURE**



T° > 35 ° C

**Fotoinibizioni
Foto-
danneggiamento**



- **INCAPACITÀ DA PARTE DELLE FOGLIE DI DISSIPARE**
- **L'ENERGIA IN ECCESSO → CLOROSI E NECROSI**

SITUAZIONE GRAVE CHE RICHIEDE INTERVENTI ???

AUSTRALIAN GRAPE AND WINE AUTHORITY



T° max dell'aria > 35 ° C per 2-3 giorni consecutivi

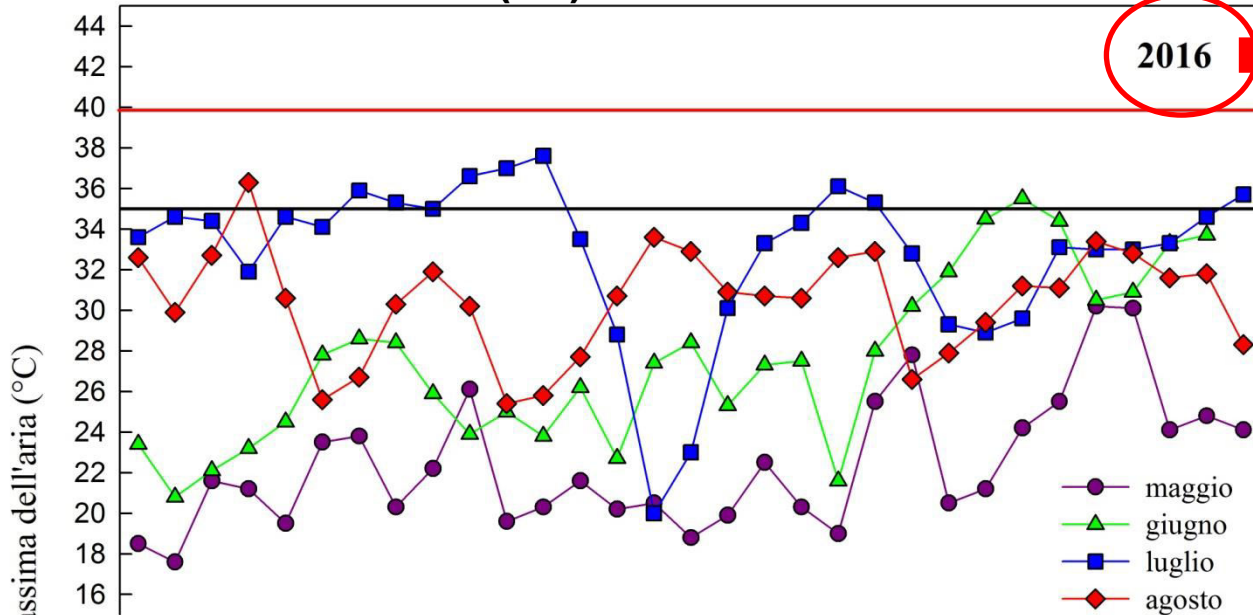


T° max dell'aria > 40 ° C per 1 giorno

**Condizioni per
fotoinibizioni irreversibili
→ CLOROSI E NECROSI**



LAGO TRASIMENO (PG)

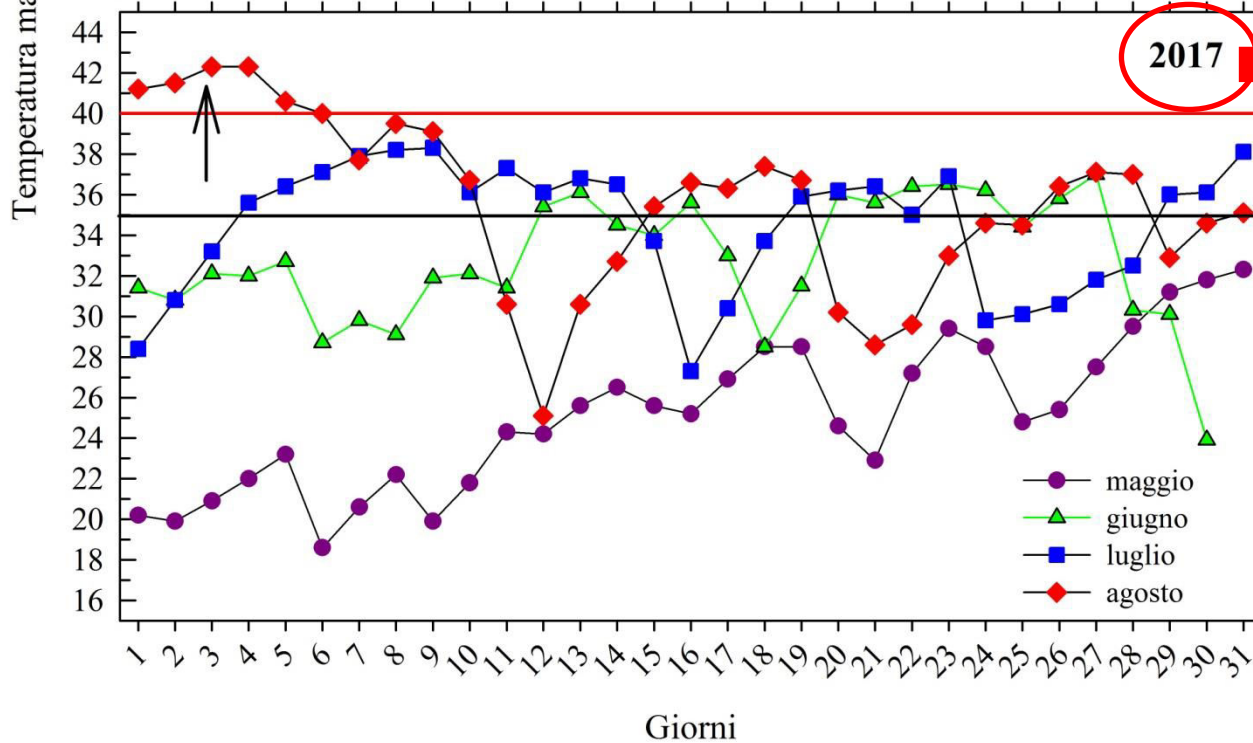


11 gg con T max > 35 ° C
0 gg con T max > 40 ° C

Piogge Maggio: 60.8 mm
Giugno: 2.2 mm
Luglio: 5.2 mm
Agosto: 2.6 mm

TOTALE = 70.8 mm

Gen. - Apr. = 309.6 mm



44 gg con T max > 35 ° C
6 gg con T max > 40 ° C

Piogge Maggio: 20.8 mm
Giugno: 17.0 mm
Luglio: 7.2 mm
Agosto: 4.0 mm

TOTALE = 49.0 mm

Gen. - Apr. = 120.4 mm

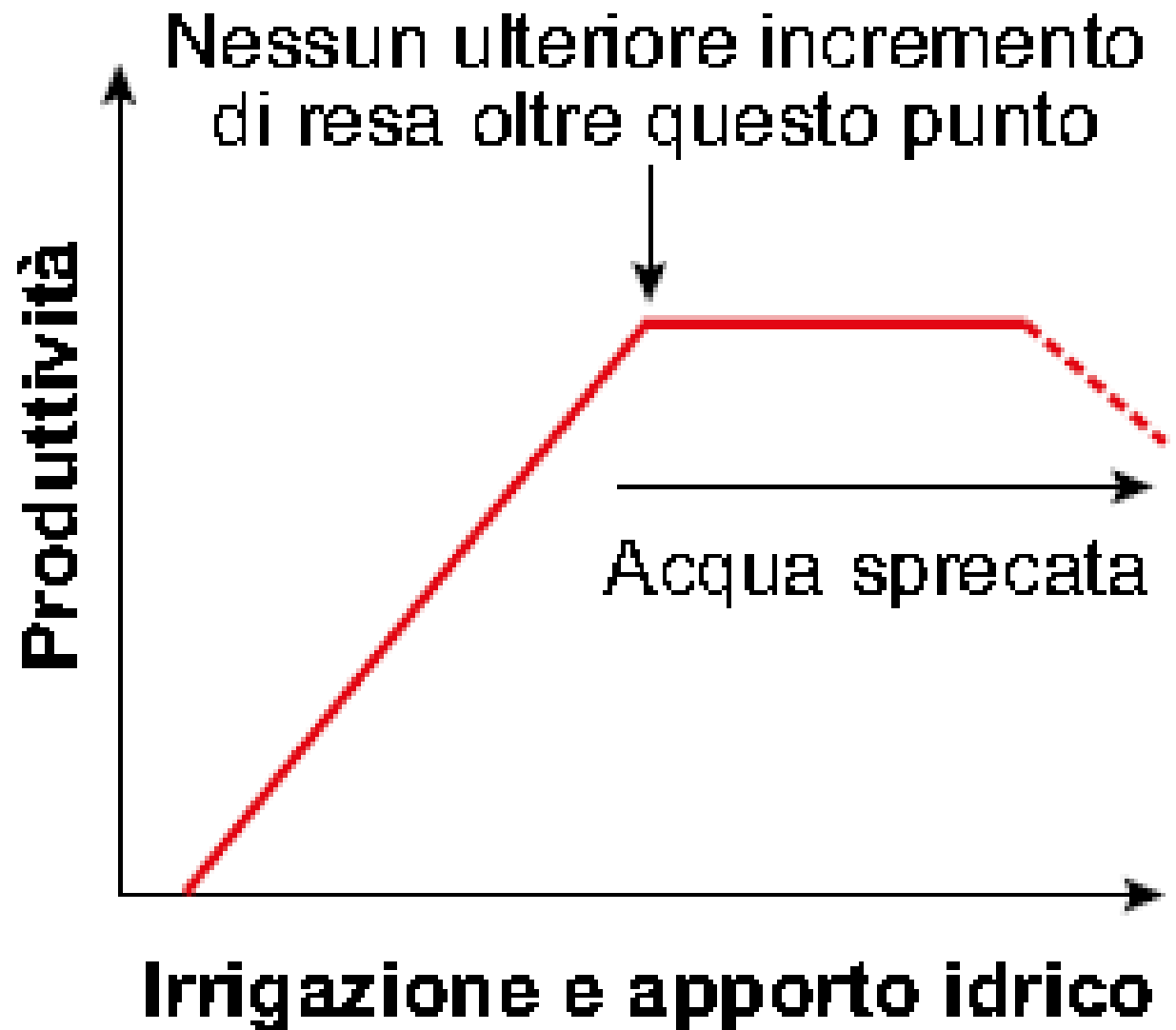
- 1. Produzione azzerata**
- 2. Qualità !!!**
- 3. Morte delle piante**



**2017 → annata
meno produttiva
dal 1950**

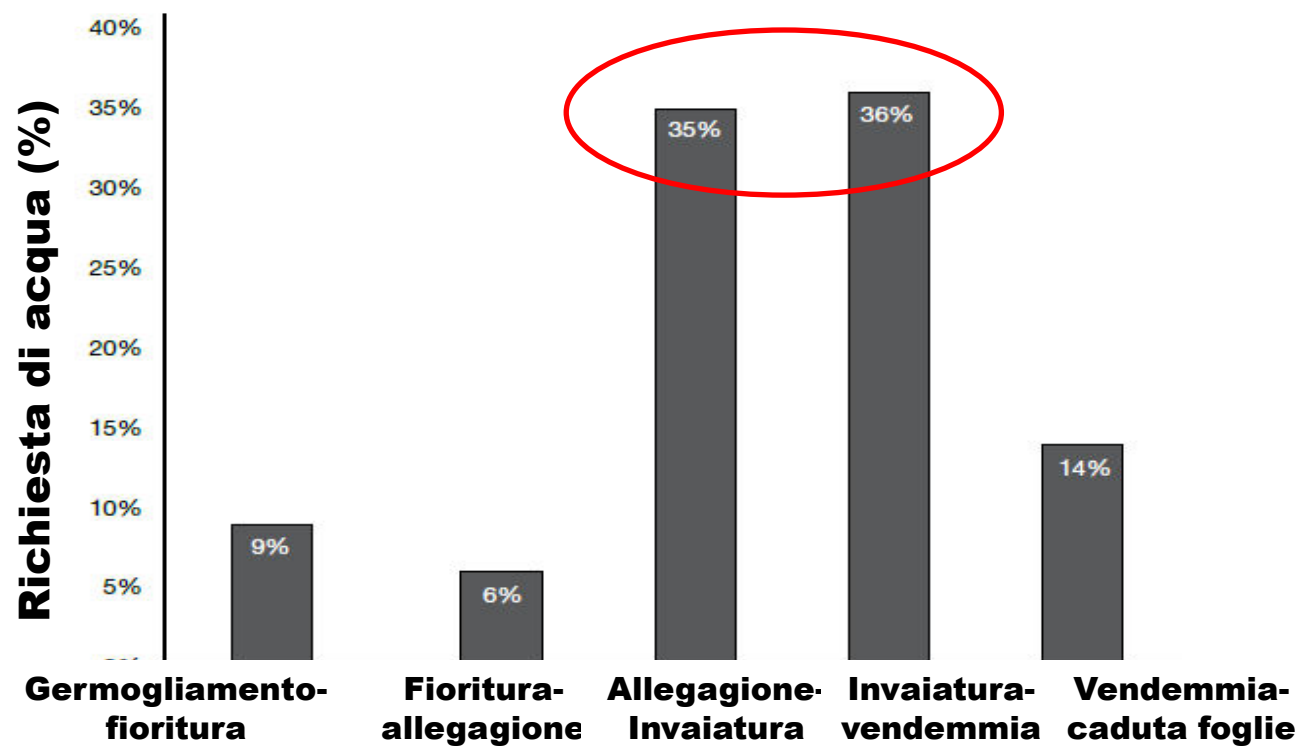


**Dal 1950 ad
oggi, ogni
10 anni → -
14,8 mm di
pioggia**



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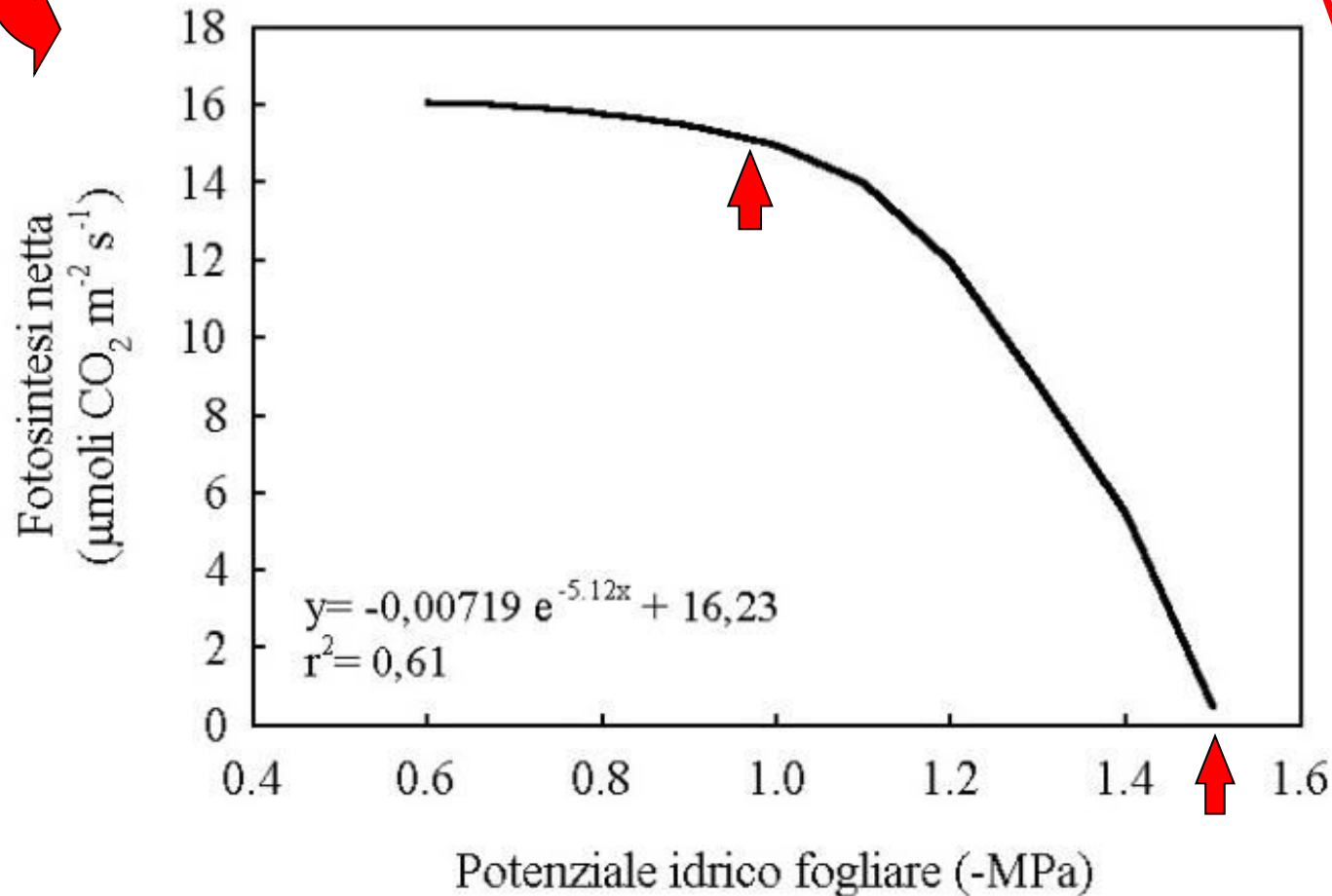
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FATTORI CHE INFLUENZANO IL CONSUMO IDRICO DEL VIGNETO

- 1) Clima ed in particolare l'evapo-traspirazione**
- 2) Superficie fogliare prodotta**
- 3) Carico di uva**
- 4) Presenza del cotico erboso**
- 5) Portinnesto**
- 6) Struttura del suolo**

CARENZA IDRICA → aumento del potenziale idrico fogliare → produzione di acido abscissico nelle radici e traslocazione nelle foglie → chiusura degli stomi → caduta della fotosintesi (fotoinibizione)



VALORI LIMITE $\Psi_f = -1,0$ e $-1,5$ Mpa



STRESS IDRICO PRECOCE < L'ACCRESCIAMENTO

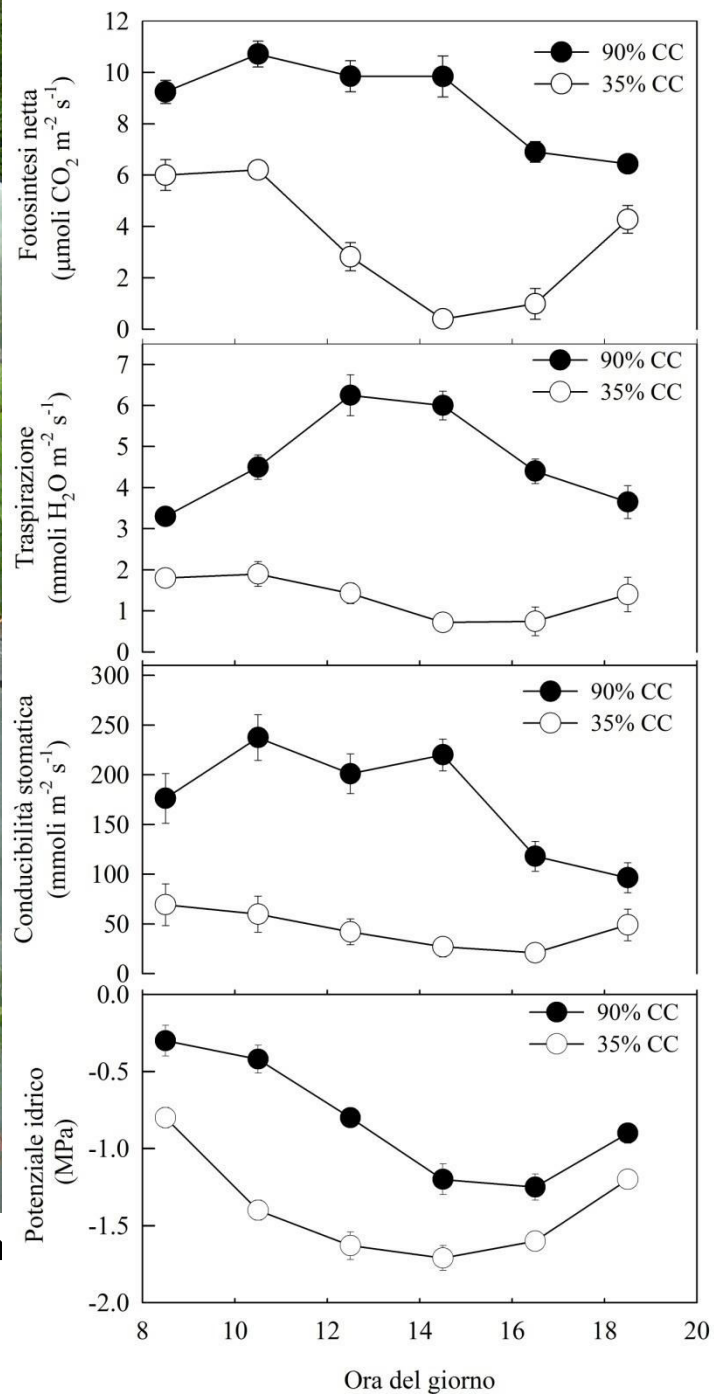


Sangiovese Controllo

Montepulciano Controllo

Sangiovese Stress Precoce

Montepulciano Stress Precoce



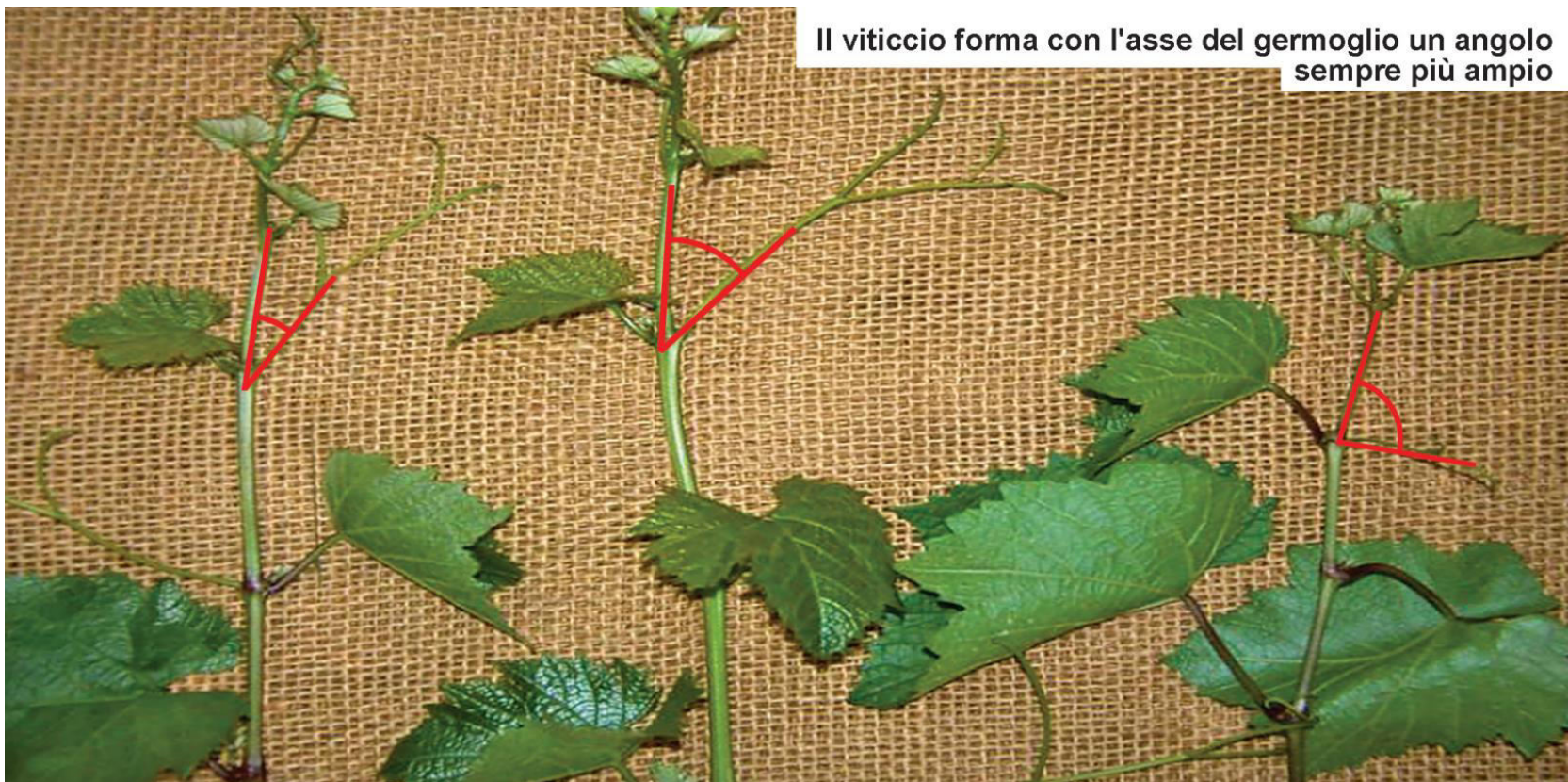
ELEMENTI VISIBILI PER LA DIAGNOSI DI STRESS ABIOTICI ESTIVI

Livello di stress	Apice del germoglio	Cirri apicali	Angolo lamina fogliare con l'orizzontale	Foglie basali	Acini
Nessuno	verde	appressati all'apice	< 45°	verdi	turgidi
Lieve	verde	allargati dall'apice	46° - 60°	verdi	turgidi
Moderato	verde-chiaro	disidratati	61° - 80°	giallastre	disidratati
Severo	giallo/bruno	disseccati	81° - 100°	clorotiche	parzialmente disseccati
Molto severo	disseccato	totalmente disseccati	> 101°	abscisse	disseccati



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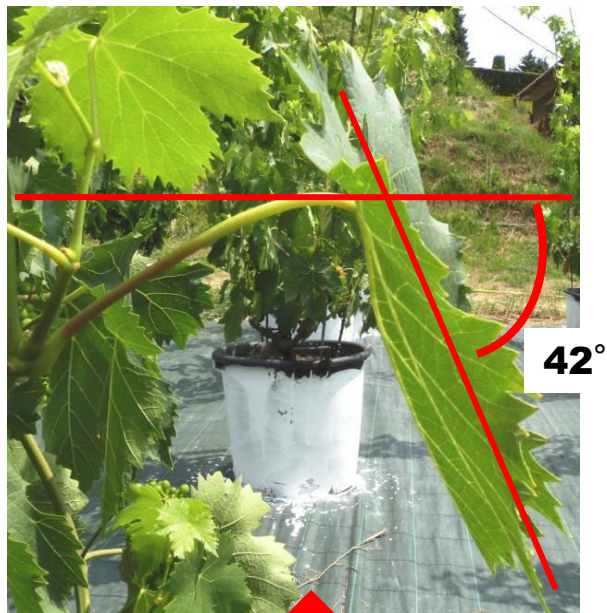


Il viticcio forma con l'asse del germoglio un angolo sempre più ampio

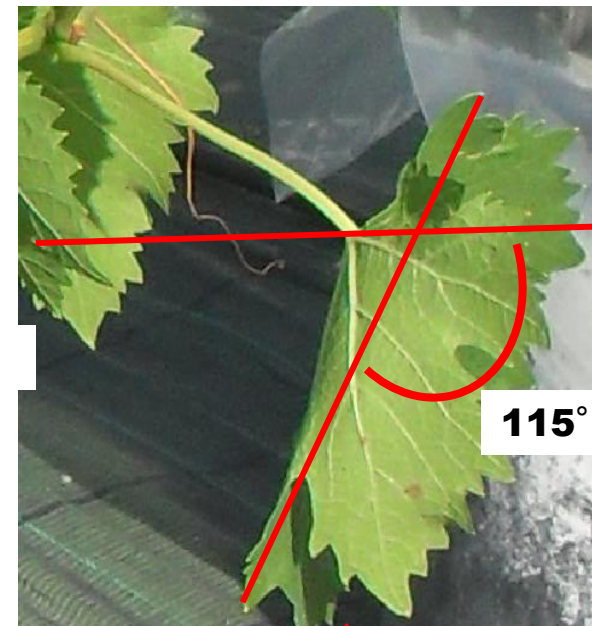
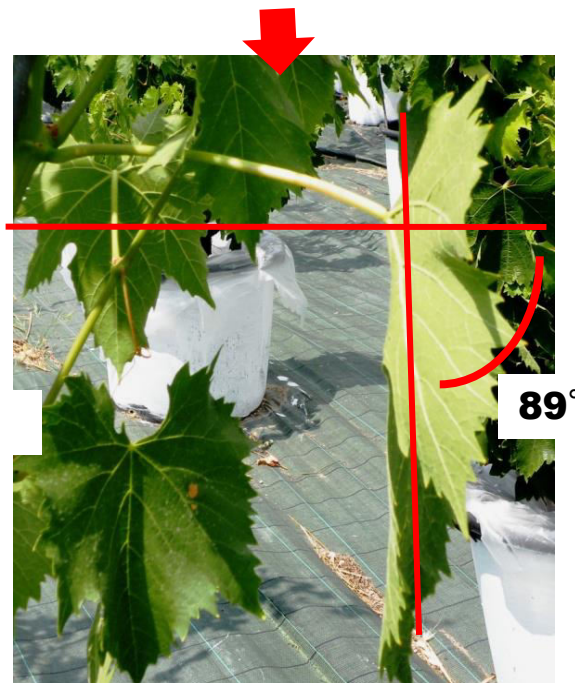
Manifestazioni visive di stress idrico crescente su organi di vite

Con il progredire dello stress (da sinistra verso destra), l'angolo formato tra l'asse del germoglio e l'asse del secondo viticcio a partire dall'apice tende ad ampliarsi notevolmente

Foglie che iniziano a manifestare una riduzione dell'angolo formato tra asse della lamina e l'orizzontale (sintomo iniziale di stress idrico)



Foglia in perfetto stato idrico



Foglia in forte stress idrico (coi lobi superiori incurvati verso l'interno = orecchie d'asino)

DIAGNOSI DELLO STRESS IDRICO CON METODI STRUMENTALI

Misure del potenziale idrico delle foglie

Ψ IDRICO FOGLIARE \rightarrow CAMERA A PRESSIONE



Valori critici > 1 MPa

VALORI DI RIFERIMENTO PER I LIVELLI DI STRESS IDRICO

Livello di stress	Potenziale idrico fogliare alle ore 13:00 (-MPa)
Nessuno	$> - 0,8$
Lieve	$-0,8 / -1,0$
Moderato	$-1,0 / -1,2$
Severo	$-1,2 / -1,5$
Molto severo	$< -1,5$

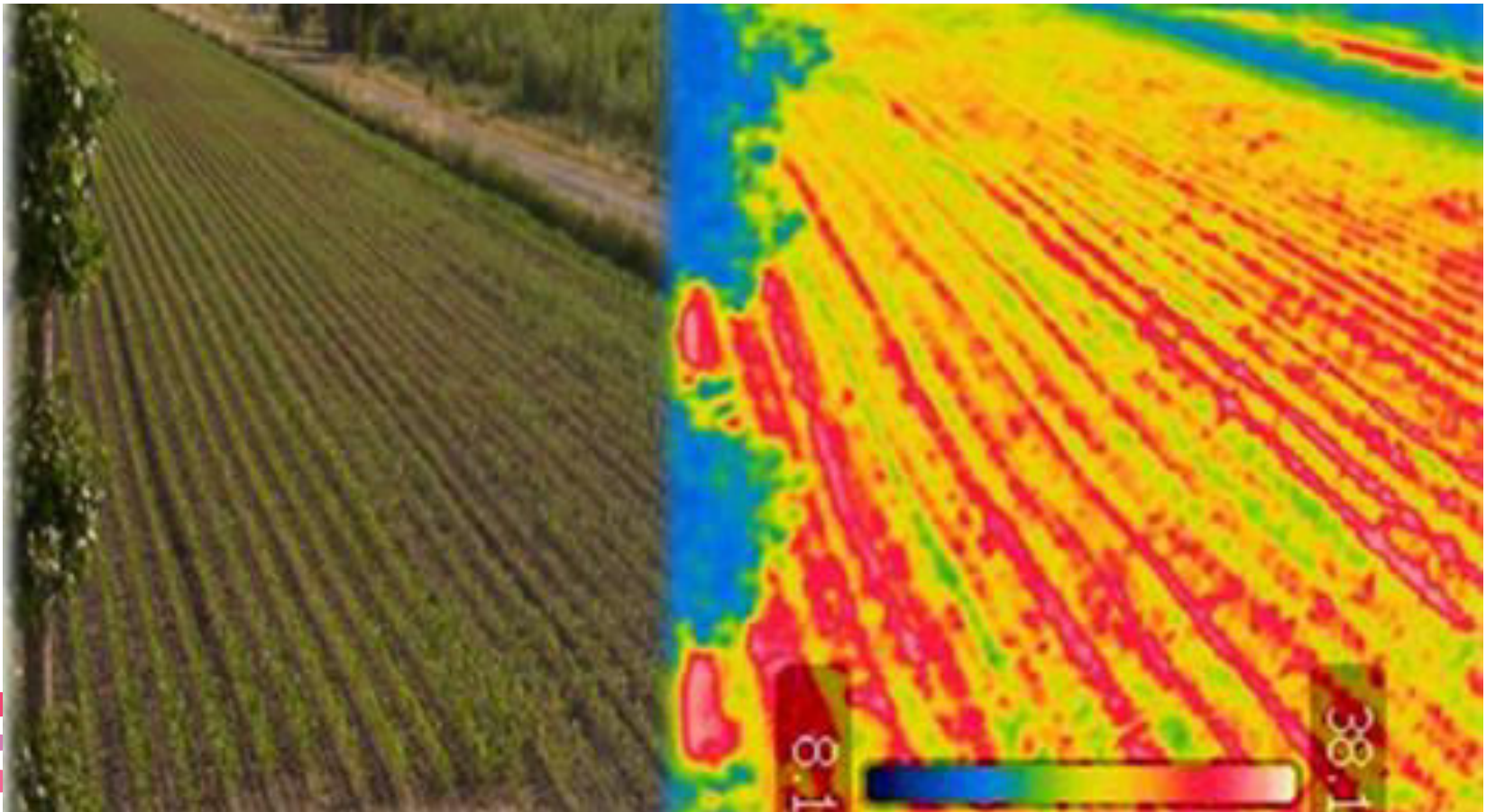
In CALIFORNIA misure fatte alle 13:00 si irriga quando:

- 1 MPa per i vitigni a bacca bianca**
- 1,2 MPa per i vitigni a bacca rossa**

DEFINIZIONE DI MAPPE TERMICHE con
camera termica ad infrarossi portate da
DRONI → rilevamento precoce di stress
idrici, termici e radiativi

**Chiusura stomi e aumento della T°
fogliare**

> 35 ° C PROBLEMI → IRRIGARE

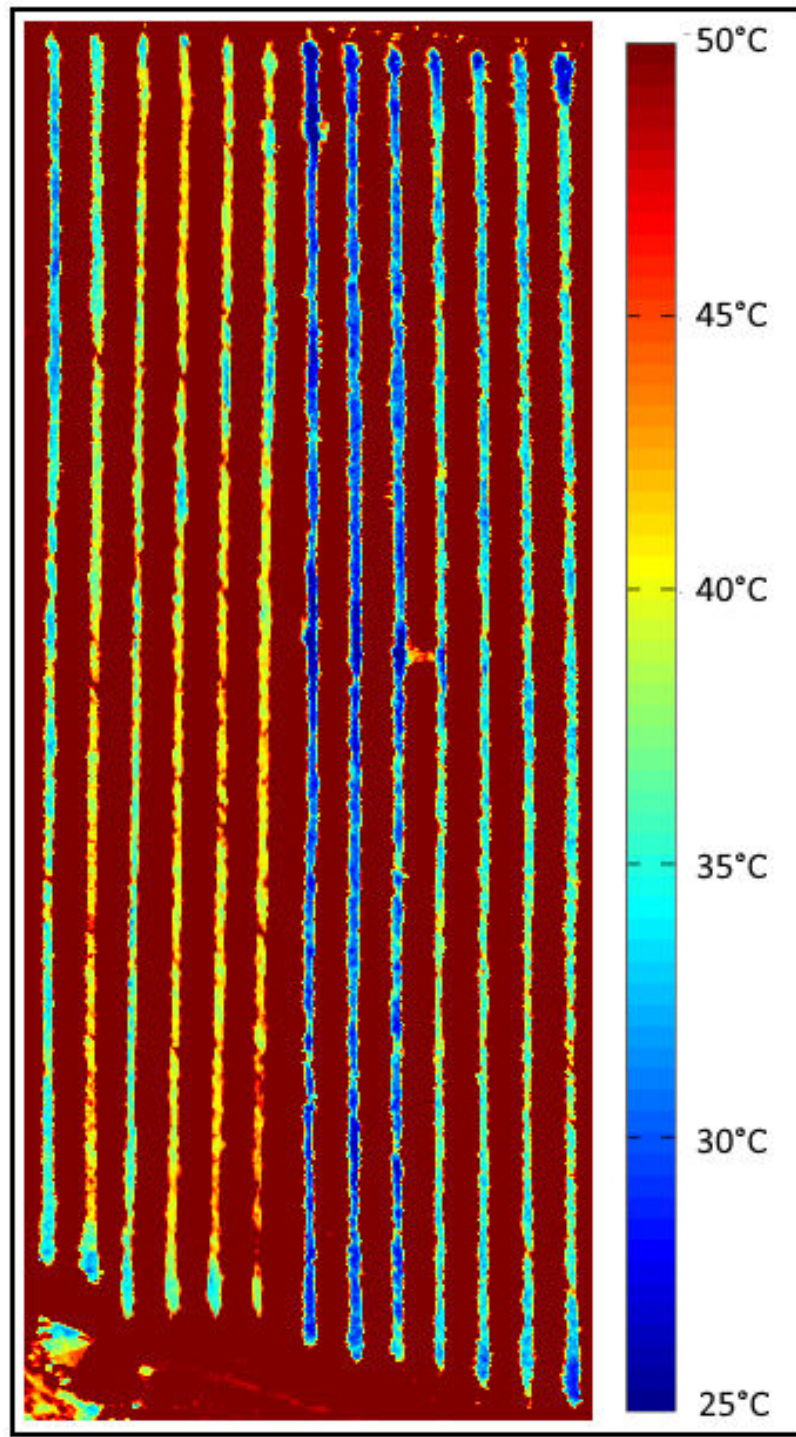




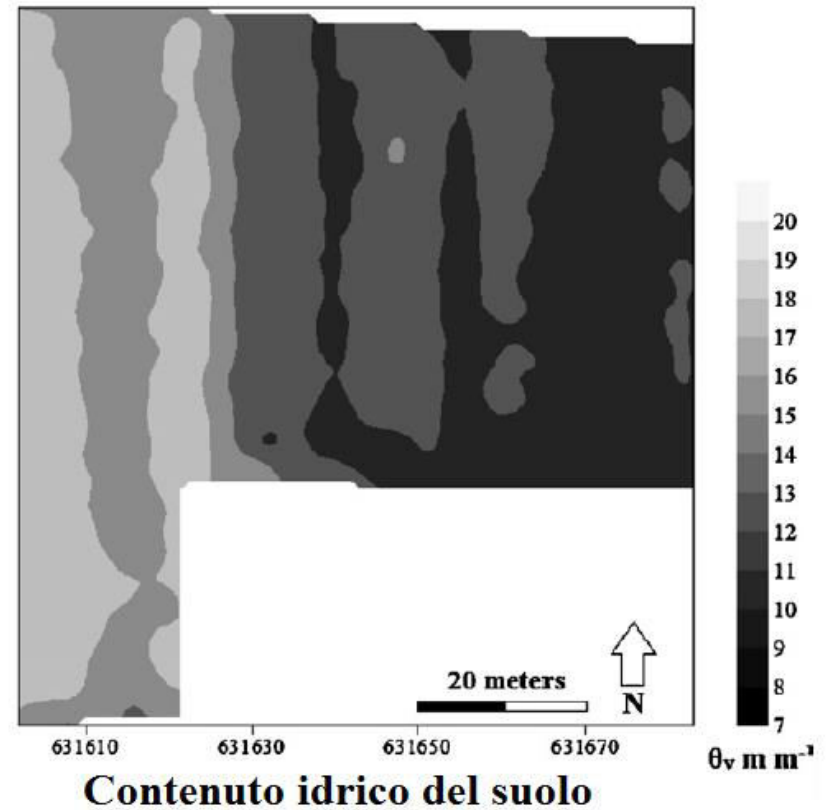
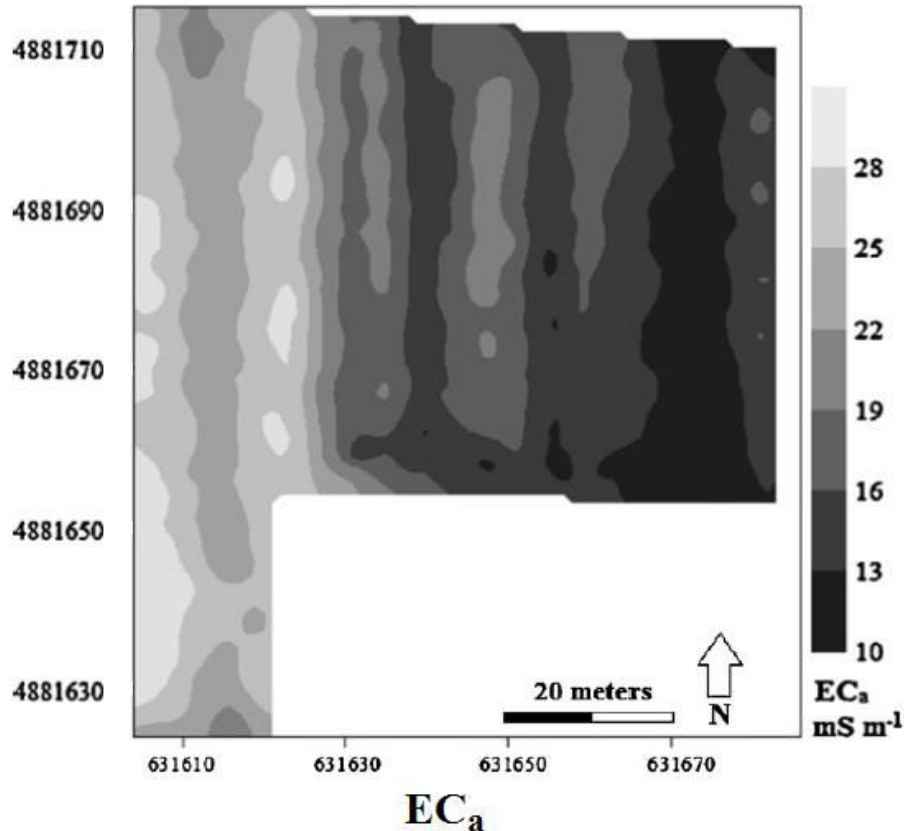
VERMENTINO IN GALLURA

3 FILARI IRRIGATI

con $T^{\circ} < a 30^{\circ} C$



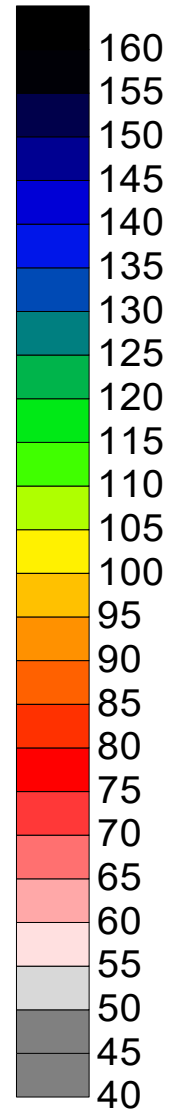
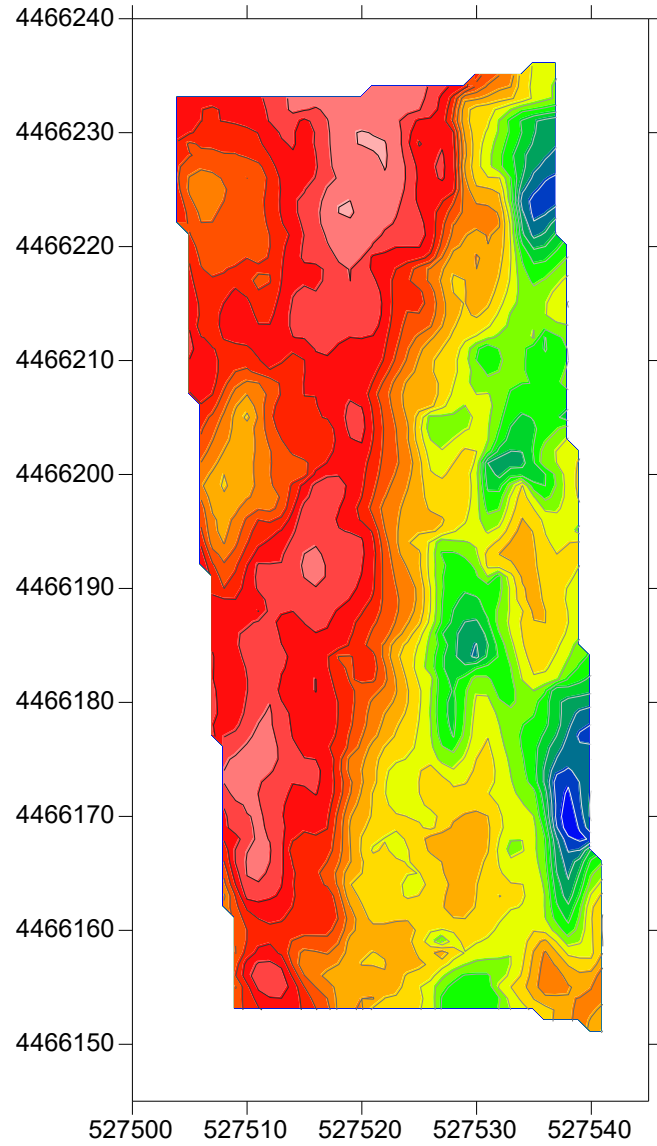
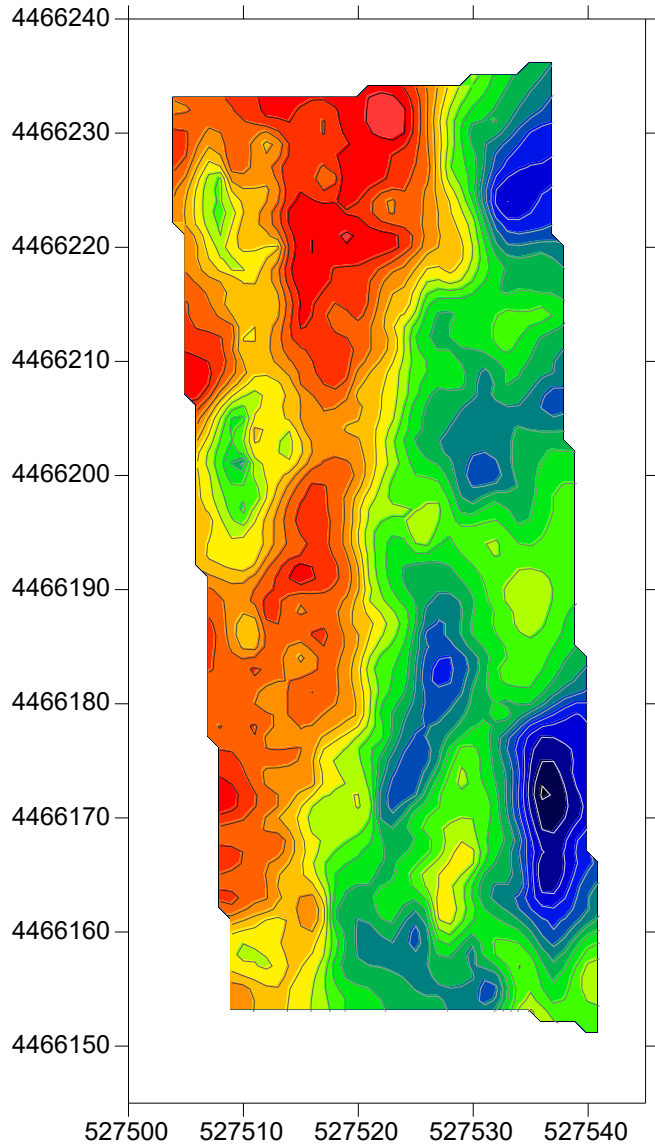
CONDUCIBILITÀ ELETTRICA APPARENTE DEL SUOLO varia al variare del contenuto idrico



27 aprile

11 giugno

Eca



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AAA CERCASI.....NUOVE PROFESSIONALITÀ!!!!

NUOVO APPROCCIO dell'IoT (INTERNET OF THING)

SOFTWARE GESTIONALI E NUOVI SENSORI CAPACI DI RILEVARE IN TEMPO REALE LE RISPOSTE DELLE PIANTE ALLE DEVIAZIONI →

TENSIOMETRI, PSICROMETRI, TERMOMETRI INFRAROSSI, DENDROMETRI, SAP-FLOW, ecc → guidano: irrigazione, difesa, nutrizione, gestione della chioma e del suolo, ecc.



**VARIABILI
METEO**

**COSTANTEMENTE
MONITORATE**

- RICETTE FISSE



+ KNOW-OUT



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GESTIONE ORDINARIA

- **SUOLO:** H₂O, nutrienti, controllo del vigore, sovesci, lavorazioni superficiali ripetute, ecc.
- **CHIOMA:** operazioni in verde ad *hoc* (sistema di allevamento, portinnesto, orientamento filari,...)

FLESSIBILITÀ

GESTIONE STRAORDINARIA



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- **Tecniche agronomiche resilienti**

Tecniche in grado di **RIEQUILIBRARE una maturazione dell'uva troppo accelerata → eccessivo accumulo di zuccheri, bassa acidità e pH elevati**

1

Tecniche che sfruttano meccanismi di competizione nutrizionale

- **Aumento calibrato della produzione (> gemme)**
- **Cimature tardive**
- **Potatura tardiva**

2

Tecniche basate sull'induzione di stress fotosintetici calibrati

- **Defogliazioni tardive**
- **Uso di antitraspiranti**
- **Ombreggiamento della chioma con reti schermanti**

4

Tecniche raffreddative

- **Uso del caolino**
- **Irrigazione sovra-chioma ad effetto refrigerante**

3

Uso di fitoregolatori

- **Auxine esogene**
- **Citochinine sintesi**
- **Brassinazolo**
- **Acido salicilico**
- **Inibitori dell'etilene**

TECNICHE AGRONOMICHE “FLESSIBILI”

	Resa	Zuccheri	Acidità	Antociani	Poli-fenoli	Profumi primari	Epoca vendemmia
Defogliazione in post-invaiaura	=	-	=	=	=	=	=
Uso di antitraspiranti	=	-	=	=	=	nd	=
Uso di reti schermanti	=	-	+	-	=	-	+
Uso del caolino	+	=	+	+	=	nd	=
Irrigazione SC refrigerante	+	-	+	nd	nd	+	+
Aumento carica di gemme	+	=	=	=	=	nd	=
Cimatura in post invaiatura	-	-	=	=	=	nd	+

= ininfluyente
+ aumenti
- diminuzioni



TECNICHE AGRONOMICHE “NON FLESSIBILI”

	Resa	Zuccheri	Acidità	Antociani	Poli-fenoli	Profumi primari	Epoca vendemmia
Potatura tardiva in post germogliamento	-	-	+	+	+	nd	+
Rifinitura in post germogliamento di viti pre-potate in inverno	-	-	+	=	+	nd	+

= ininfluyente
+ aumenti
- diminuzioni



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**Es. 2017 = T° dell'aria > 42 ° C
per diversi giorni**

1

**Sopravvivenza dei vigneti a
rischio !!**

2

**REGOLARIZZARE E/O RITARDARE LA
MATURAZIONE TECNOLOGICA DELL'UVA**



ZUCCHERI



**ACIDI
ORGANICI
+
PROFUMI
PRIMARI**



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IDONEE TECNICHE COLTURALI!!!

1

CAOLINO = ARGILLA BIANCA (effetto sunscreen)

a) AUMENTA LA RIFLESSIONE DELLA LUCE

b) RIDUCE LA TEMPERATURA DELLE FOGLIE



**PINOT NERO
(piante non
trattate)**

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Dose = 2-3 kg/hL





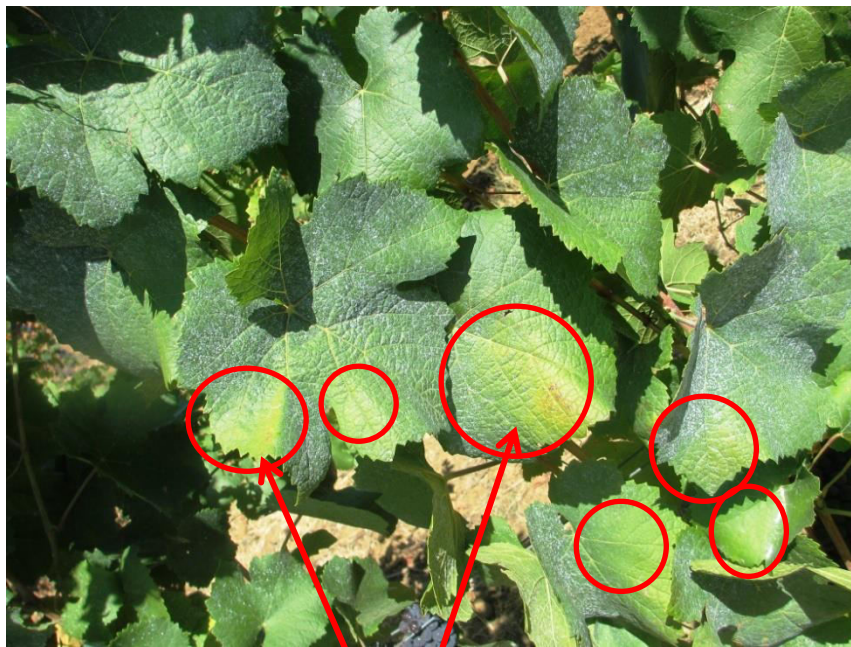
**CONTROSPALLIERE →
TRATTARE SOLTANTO
LA PARTE DEL FILARE
ASSOLATO NEL
POMERIGGIO**

**← L'ALTRA PUO ESSERE
DEFOGLIATA**

EFFETTO PRIMARIO DEL CAOLINO 2017

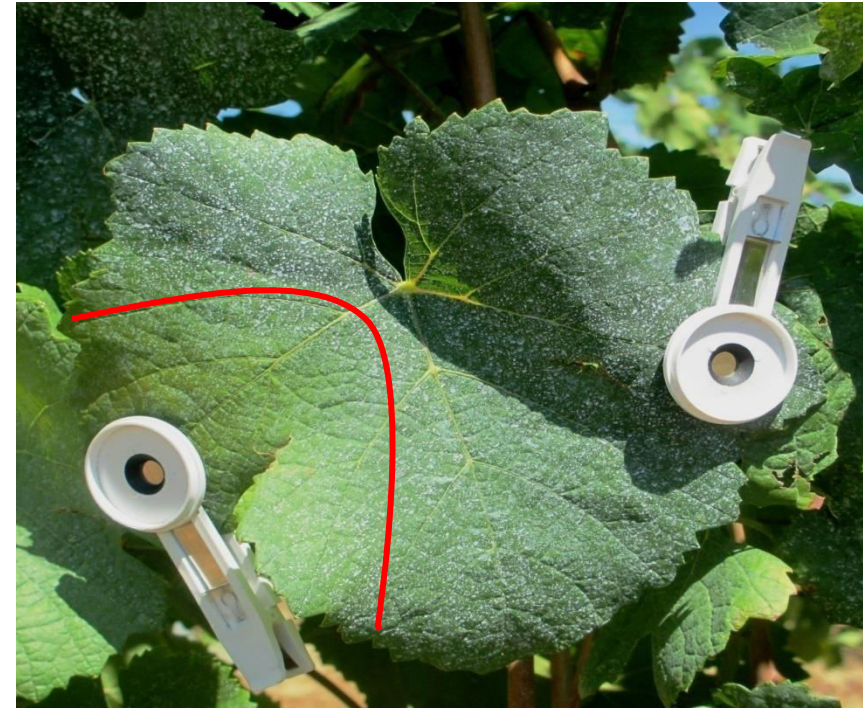
TEMPERATURA DELLE FOGLIE (13.00-14.00)

Data	T° aria	T° senza caolino	T° con caolino	△ T°
3 agosto	39,4	48,7	42,7	-6,0
4 agosto	40,1	49,1	44,6	-4,5
5 agosto	40,6	49,4	45,2	-4,2
8 agosto	39,5	47,0	43,0	-4,0
10 agosto	36,4	47,4	42,2	-5,2
10 agosto				
Fotosintesi netta		0,9	5,1	
Traspirazione		0,8	2,2	
Fv/Fm (fotoinibizioni)		0,486	0,704	
Area (pool dei plastochinoni)		18900	32900	



CLOROSI

**18 AGOSTO = 2
settimane dopo il
trattamento**



Ore 13.00 - 14.00

	T° aria	T° foglia	Fotosintesi netta	F_v/F_m	Area
Porzione di foglia con caolino	38,5	42,8	2,6	0,607	21000
Porzione di foglia senza caolino (clorotica)		47,6	-0,3	0,283	10000

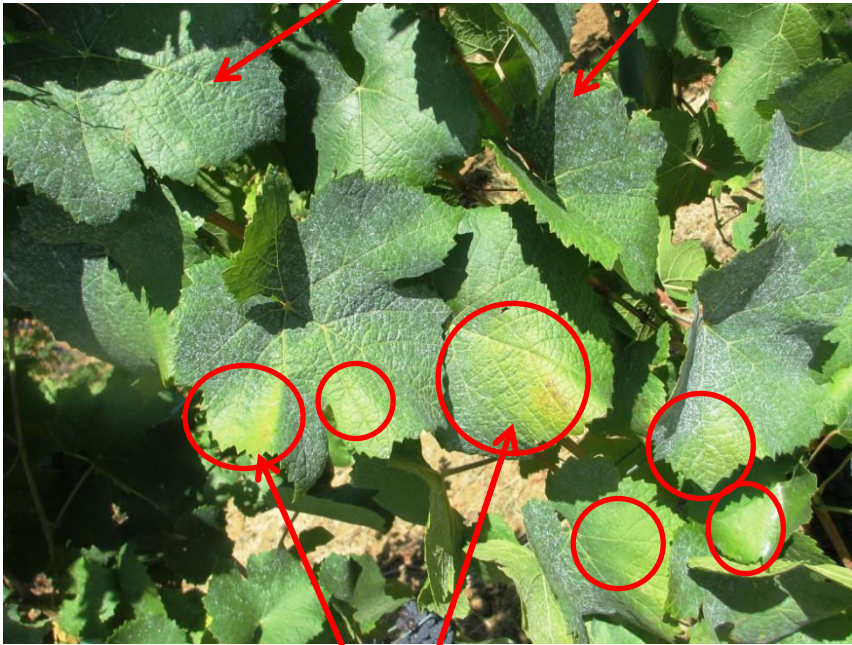
Respirazione

Fotoinibizione cronica

31 AGOSTO = 4 settimane dopo il trattamento

FOTOSINTESI NETTA = 11,5 $\mu\text{moli CO}_2 \text{ m}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$

TRASPIRAZIONE = 3,1 mmoli H₂O m⁻² s⁻¹



	Caolino	No caolino
Produzione (Kg/ceppo)	1,4*	1,1
Zuccheri (°Brix)	23.2	23.0
Acidità (g/L)	6.0*	5.4
Antociani (g/L)	325*	240
Polifenoli (g/L)	910	916

FOTOSINTESI NETTA = 0,4 $\mu\text{moli CO}_2 \text{ m}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$

TRASPIRAZIONE = 0,5 mmoli H₂O m⁻² s⁻¹

2

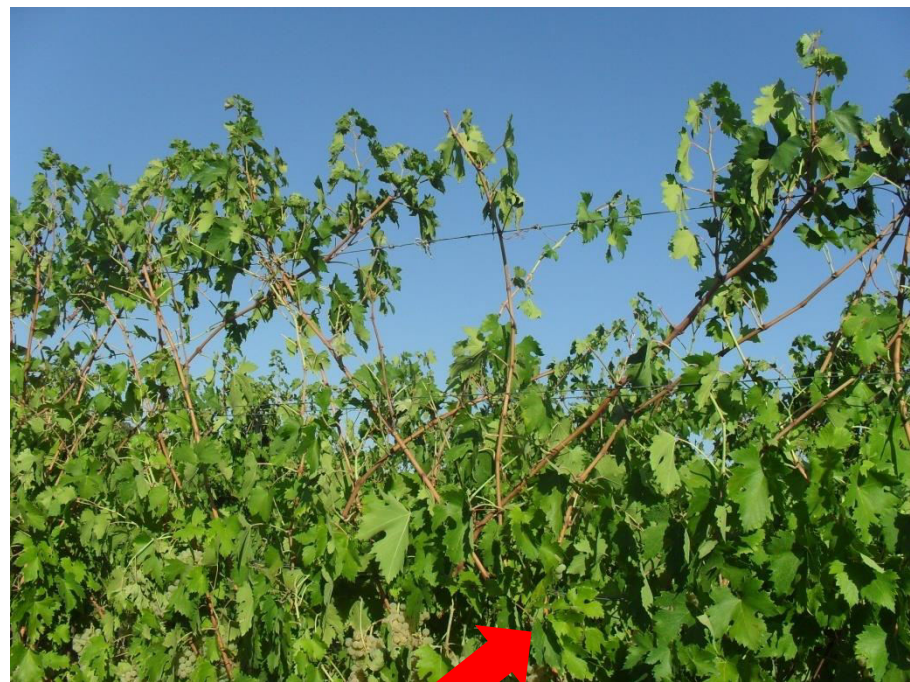
DEFOGLIAZIONE IN POST-INVAIATURA NELLA PORZIONE MEDIO-ALTA DELLA CHIOMA

OBIETTIVO = vini meno alcolici e più acidi
(rallentare la maturazione tecnologica)

**Apertura di una finestra
di circa 50-60 cm sopra
la zona dei grappoli**



**~ 3-4 settimane prima
della vendemmia**



**2 passaggi per
ciascun filare**



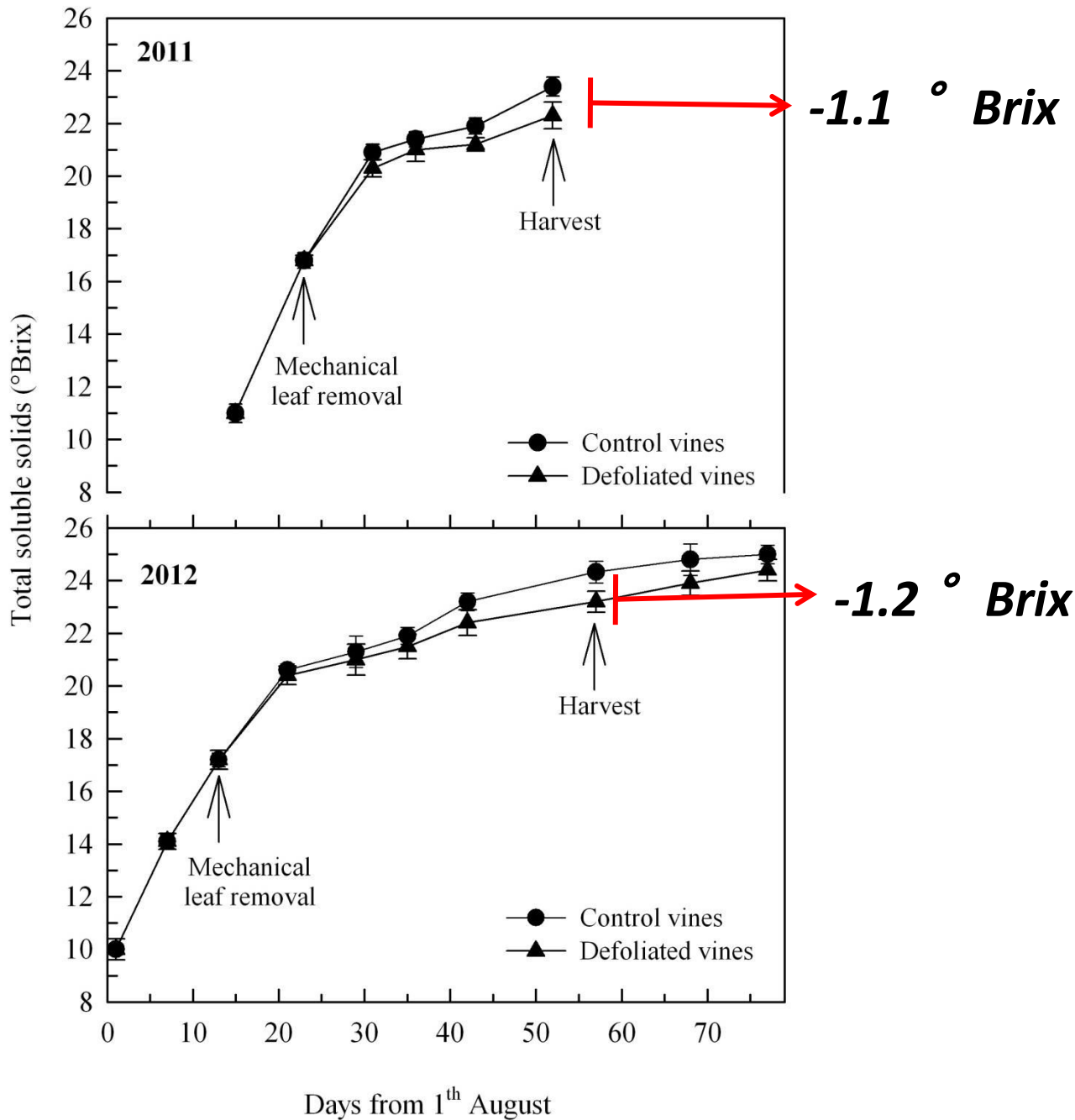
**Eliminazione
del 30-35%
della
superficie
fogliare**

**la più giovane
e funzionale**



fondazione barolo

SANGUIS JOVIS



IN VENDEMMIA

(media 2011 - 2012)

SANGIOVESE



	CONTROLLO	DEFOGLIATO
Grappoli per ceppo (n°)	10.0 a	10.3 a
Produzione (kg/ceppo)	2.51 a	2.63 a
Zuccheri (°Brix)	23.9 b	22.7 a
Acidità titolabile (g/l)	6.35 a	6.15 a
pH	3.26 a	3.31 a
Antociani (mg/cm² di buccia)	0.419 a	0.411 a
Polifenoli (mg/cm² di buccia)	0.59 a	0.57 a
Foglie/uva (m²/kg)	1.77 b	1.13 a



VINI (media 2011 e 2012)

	CONTROLLO	DEFOGLIATO
Alcol (% vol.)	14.0 a	13.2 b
Acidità totale (g/l)	6.16	6.39
Estratto secco (g/l)	24.1	23.6
pH	3.34	3.30
Antociani (g/l)	0.27	0.26
Polifenoli totali (g/l)	1.60	1.57
Tannini totali (g/l)	0.89	0.93
Intensità di colore	7.1	6.9
Tonalità	0.62	0.65

FONDAZIONE BIANCHI

SANGUIS JOVIS



***Metodo rapido
(3-4 ore/ha), economico e facile
da eseguire***

ACCORTEZZE PER IL SUCCESSO:

- 1) asportare almeno il 30-35% della superficie fogliare totale**
- 2) Operare quando la concentrazione degli zuccheri nel mosto è di 13-14 gradi Brix**



fondazione banfi

SANGUIS JOVIS

Australian Journal of Grape and Wine Research 19: 369- 377 (2013)

Influence of mechanical postveraison leaf removal apical to the cluster zone on delay of fruit ripening in Sangiovese (*Vitis vinifera* L.) grapevines

A. PALLIOTTI¹, F. PANARA¹, O. SILVESTRONI², V. LANARI², P. SABBATINI³, G.S. HOWELL³, M. GATTI⁴ and S. PONI⁴

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Abstract

Background and Aims: Postveraison limitation of canopy photosynthesis delays grape berry ripening and reduces sugar accumulation, thus lowering the alcohol content of the subsequent wines. This study was designed to evaluate whether similar results could be obtained by defoliation apical to the bunch zone using a leaf-plucking machine when berry sugar content was approximately 16–17°Brix.

Methods and Results: In 2011 and 2012, defoliation treatments were applied postveraison to cv. Sangiovese vines (D) on either side of each row using a mechanical leaf remover, and these D vines were compared to a nondefoliated control (C). The machine removed 35% of the leaves on the vine and created a 50-cm vertical window without leaves above the bunch area, but retained a few leaves at the canopy apex (about 0.50 m²/vine). In both years, leaf removal reduced the rate of berry sugar accumulation and led to a 1.2 lower harvest °Brix and consequently, a lower wine alcohol (–0.6%) content in D relative to that of C vines. In 2012, sugar content of D vines, monitored in a group of vines that was not harvested, had recovered to that of C vines 2 weeks after harvest. The concentration of total phenolic compounds in the grapes, the chemical and chromatic characteristics of the wines and the replenishment of soluble sugars, starch and total nitrogen in the canes and roots were similar in the D and C vines.

Conclusion: To achieve an effective delay in sugar accumulation in the berries, leaves should be removed at 16–17°Brix, and at least 30–35% of vine leaf area should be removed.

Significance of the Study: Mechanical removal of leaves postveraison above the bunch zone of Sangiovese can be an easy and economically viable technique for delaying sugar accumulation in the berries and for limiting the alcohol content of wines with no negative impact on desirable composition of either berries or wines.

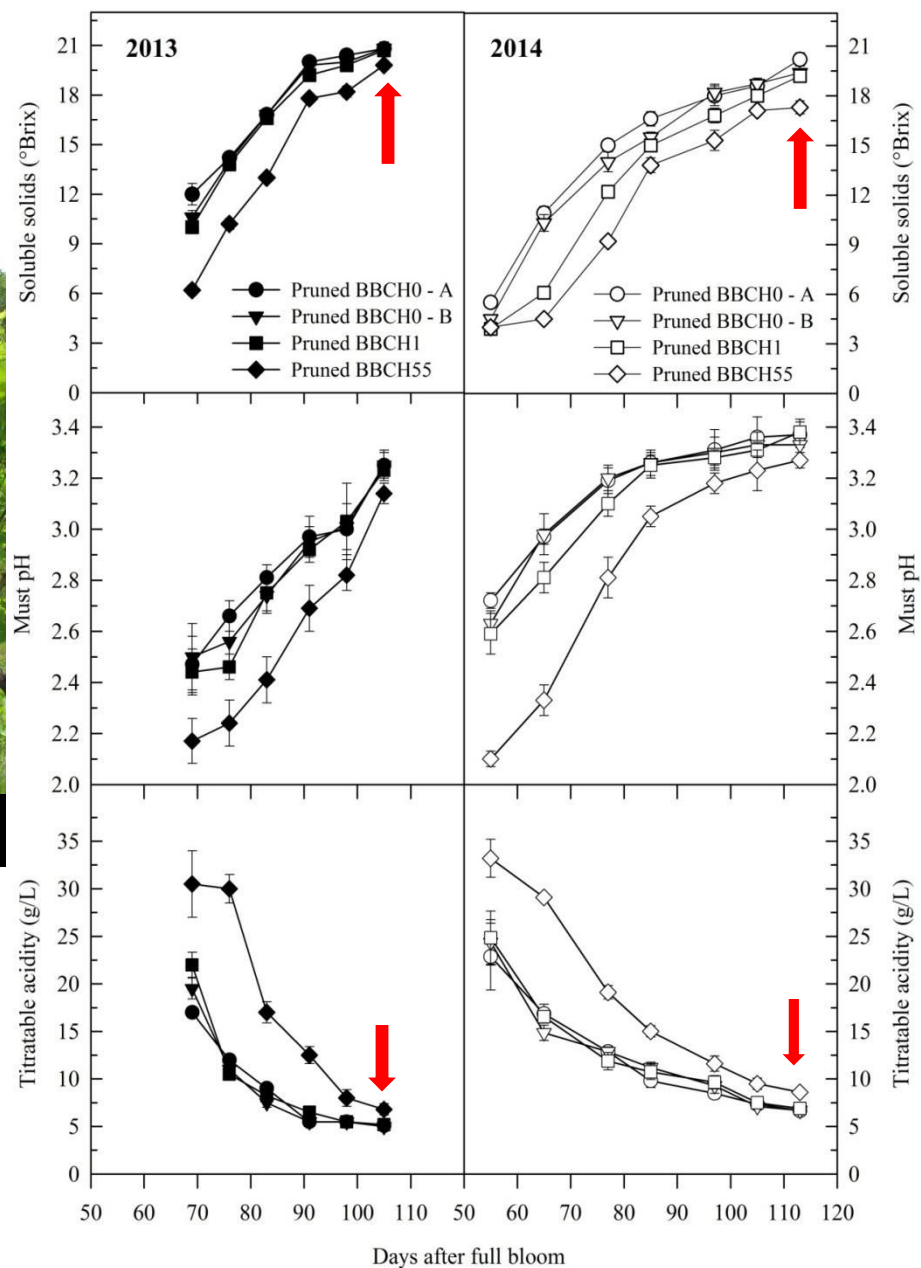
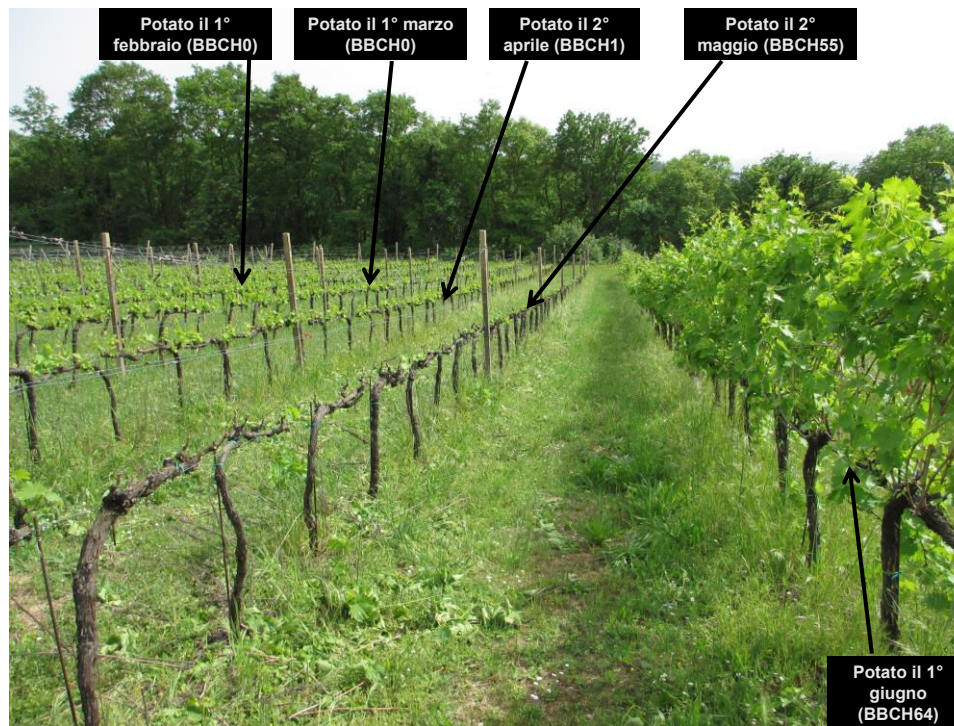
Keywords: berry composition, leaf area-to-fruit ratio, reserve storage, vine yield



fondazione banf

SANGUIS JOVI

POTATURA TARDIVA (A GERMOGLIAMENTO AVVENUTO)



Tesi	Produzione kg/ceppo)	Zuccheri (°Brix)	Acidità (g/l)	Antociani (mg/kg)	Polifenoli (mg/kg)
1 Febbraio 2 Marzo 2 Aprile	3.46	20.2	6.1	213	1979
2 Maggio	1.55	18.5	7.7	254	2206



+26%

+20%

+12%

- < Grappoli/ceppo
- < Peso grappolo
- < Peso acini
- < Acini per grappolo



fondazione banfi

SANGUIS JOVIS

Postbudburst Spur Pruning Reduces Yield and Delays Fruit Sugar Accumulation in Sangiovese in Central Italy

Tommaso Frioni,¹ Sergio Tombesi,¹ Oriana Silvestroni,² Vania Lanari,²
Andrea Bellincontro,³ Paolo Sabbatini,⁴ Matteo Gatti,⁵ Stefano Poni,^{5*}
and Alberto Palliotti¹

Abstract: The influence of pruning date on yield control and ripening rate of spur-pruned Sangiovese grapevines was investigated over two years (2013 and 2014). Winter pruning was applied on 1 or 4 Feb (mid dormancy); 1 or 5 March (late dormancy); 2 or 7 April (bud swell); 2 or 7 May (flowers closely pressed together); and 1 or 6 June (40 to 50% of flower caps fallen), respectively. Vine yield and fruit composition at harvest were not affected by shifting from the standard pruning dates of mid and late dormancy to the bud swell stage. In contrast, the number of inflorescences in compound buds was significantly reduced for vines pruned in early May. No inflorescences were retained on vines pruned at the beginning of June. Early May pruning reduced fruit set and berry weight and slowed fruit ripening compared to the other pruning dates. At harvest, most soluble solids and titratable acidity were 1.6 Brix lower and 1.8 g/L higher, respectively, for the May treatment compared to the standard pruning dates. The early May pruning dates also achieved higher total anthocyanins and phenolic concentrations than the standard pruning dates, indicating that this technique can potentially decouple the accumulation dynamics of these components. Further studies are needed to better calibrate winter pruning date for managing yield and berry maturation rate.

Key words: berry composition, bud fertility, leaf area, reserve storage, winter pruning, yield

Climate-related changes in several major grapegrowing regions are leading to earlier vine growth phenology and altered or atypical fruit ripening patterns (Schultze et al. 2014). In many wine production regions worldwide, sugar can accumulate too rapidly, leading to low acidity, low aromatic and phenolic concentrations, and unbalanced wine profiles (Jones et al. 2005). Market analyses currently show that consumers prefer wines with a moderate alcohol concentration, good acidity, and distinct aromatic profiles (Salamon 2006, Seccia and Maggi 2011). Accordingly, many growers are searching for innovative management practices to delay fruit soluble solids accumulation (Keller 2010, Gu et al. 2012, Palliotti et al. 2013a, 2013b, Poni et al. 2013, Palliotti et al. 2014).

Winter pruning is intended to regulate vine vigor and yield and consequently, to achieve desired must chemical composition by harvest. In Mediterranean growing areas, it is normally carried out any time after leaf fall and before budbreak.

Delaying pruning to late winter or early spring has been well studied (Anticliff et al. 1957, Barnes 1958, Coombe 1964, Bouard 1967). A primary reason for late pruning was to delay budburst and prevent spring frost damage in cool growing areas (Howell and Wolpert 1978, Trought et al. 1999). Spur-pruning at the swollen bud phenological stage is expected to delay vegetative growth, flowering, fruit set, and fruit maturation. Pruning performed on Merlot in New Zealand when apical shoots on the canes were ~5 cm long resulted in lower sugar and higher organic acid content in grapes (Friend and Trought 2007).

Delaying pruning until after budbreak is likely to cause a sudden and severe source limitation due to two main mechanisms: storage reserves used to support initial stages of vegetative growth are removed by pruning and, if performed following budbreak, pruning can remove a fraction of the foliage producing carbohydrates. Any primary leaf that has reached 30% of its final size becomes a source of carbohydrates: the size ratio is slightly higher for lateral leaves (Champagnol 1984).

Unpruned vines normally commence vegetative growth in early spring with the burst and growth of apical buds; bud emergence proceeds based on apical dominance along the cane. When vines are spur-pruned, they are forced to regrow from the basal buds. Shifting winter pruning to postbudburst is expected to delay vine growth and fruit ripening; it is also expected to change canopy demography (Gatti et al. 2016). The canopy may reach an active carbon balance later in the season and, especially from veraison onward, late-pruned vines may benefit from the enhanced ripening potential of a younger canopy. The aim of our trial was to evaluate the effects of delayed spur-pruning in two consecutive years (2013

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4

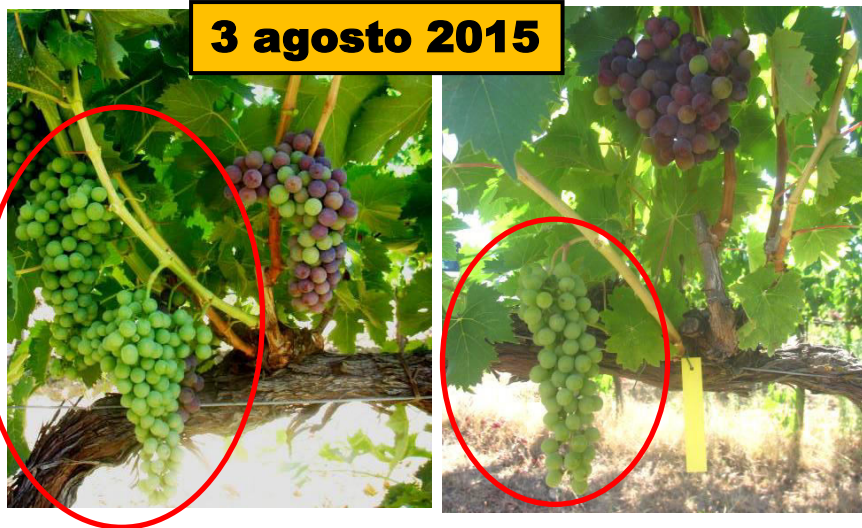
RIFINITURA TARDIVA IN VITI PRE-POTATE MECCANICAMENTE IN INVERNO

[Germogli apicali lunghi ~10 cm (metà aprile) BBCH-15]



RIFINITURA



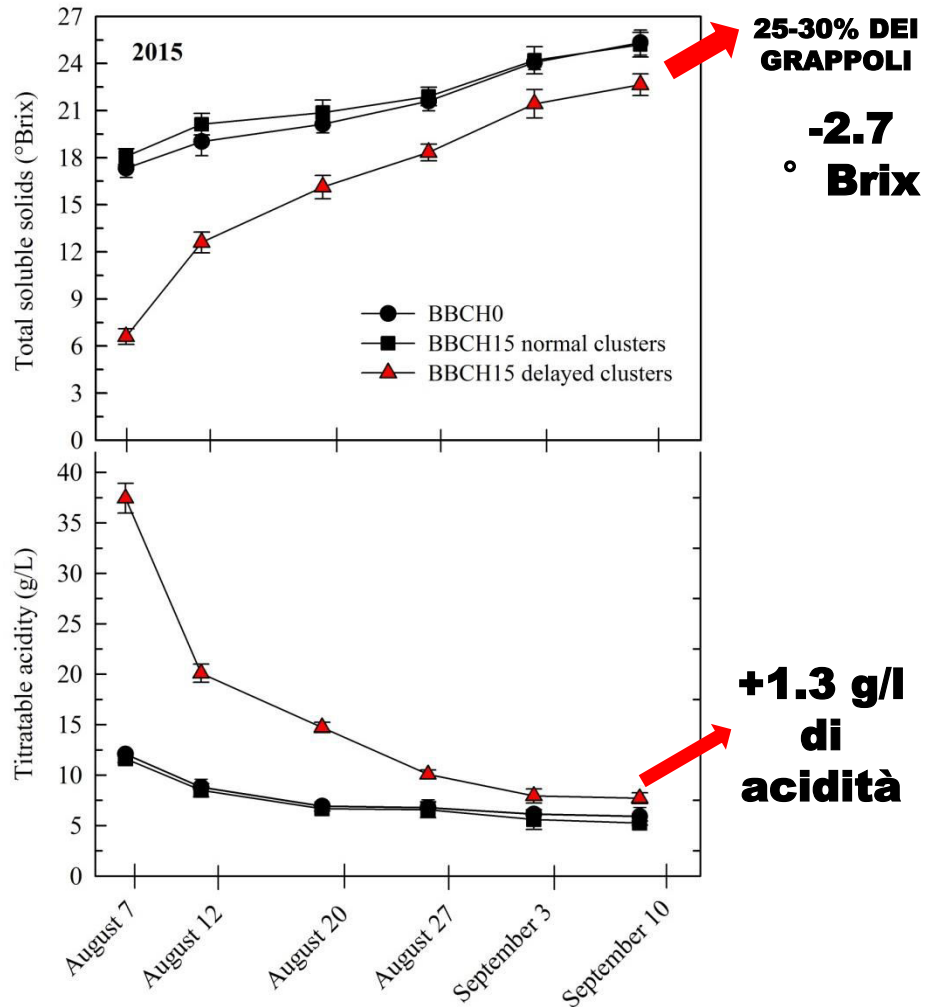


3 agosto 2015

2 TIPOLOGIE DI GERMOGLI



**2 TIPOLOGIE DI GRAPPOLI CON
DIFFERENTE GRADO DI
MATURAZIONE**



21 agosto 2015



fondazione banfi
SANGUIS JOVIS

Maturità tecnologica rallentata

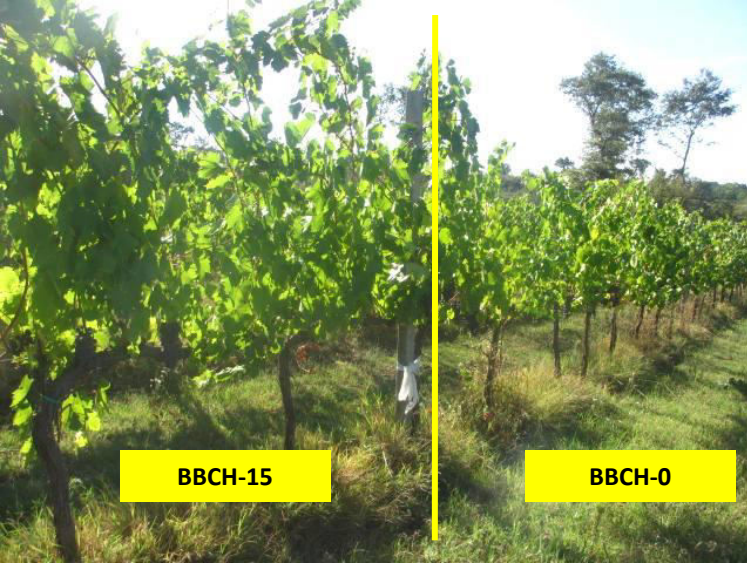
Rifinitura	Produzione (kg/ceppo)	Zuccheri (°Brix)	Acidità (g/l)	Antociani (mg/kg)	Polifenoli (mg/kg)
BBCH-0	2.80 a	22.1 a	6.6 b	362	2668 b
BBCH-15	2.18 b	21.1 b	7.6 a	402	3158 a

- Grappoli/ceppo (-2.5)

+18%

VINI

	CONTROLLO	BBCH15
Alcol (% vol.)	14.6 a	13.9 b
Acidità totale (g/l)	6.5 a	6.6 a
pH	3.39	3.44
Estratto secco (g/l)	23.5	22.7
Antociani (g/l)	0.278	0.258
Polifenoli totali (g/l)	1.49 b	1.75 a
Intensità di colore	8.6	8.2
Tonalità	0.54	0.60



**In vendemmia
la superficie
fogliare a
ceppo è
identica nelle
due tesi
(pieno
recupero)**



TECNICA UTILIZZABILE PER:

- 1) Contenere la produzione ettariale**
- 2) Rallentare la maturazione tecnologica**
- 3) Potenziare la maturità fenolica**
- 4) Utile nei casi di elevati ettaraggi dello stesso vitigno con maturazione simultanea**

SEMPLICE ED ECONOMICA

American Journal of Enology and Viticulture 68: 412-421 (2017)

Double-Pruning Grapevines as a Management Tool to Delay Berry Ripening and Control Yield

Alberto Palliotti,¹ Tommaso Frioni,¹ Sergio Tombesi,² Paolo Sabbatini,³
Juan Guillermo Cruz-Castillo,⁴ Vania Lanari,⁵ Oriana Silvestroni,⁵
Matteo Gatti,² and Stefano Poni^{2*}

Abstract: Sangiovese vines mechanically spur-pruned during dormancy in February were manually finished either immediately or post budburst to test the potential of a 'double-pruning' approach to delay fruit sugar accumulation and limit yield. The treatments were applied in 2014, 2015, and 2016 at BBCH-0 as standard hand-finishing on dormant buds (SHF), and as late (LHF) and very late (VLHF) hand-finishing at BBCH-14 and BBCH-19, i.e., when the two apical shoots on the mechanically-shortened canes were ~10 and 20 cm long, respectively. While yield per vine was drastically reduced in the VLHF treatment (-43% versus SHF) due to high incidence of unsprouted (blind) nodes, lower shoot fruitfulness, and berries per cluster, yield reduction in LHF was -22% versus SHF due only to the incidence of unsprouted nodes. While the fruit ripening profile was not significantly modified in VLHF compared to SHF, in data pooled over three seasons, LHF delayed basic fruit composition at harvest, producing fruit with less total soluble solids, lower pH, and greater acidity, but more phenolics than SHF. Overall, LHF proved to be effective at reducing yield per vine to a level that did not require expensive cluster thinning. By reducing berry sugar accumulation, it has the potential to produce wines with lower alcohol and higher phenol content. Note-worthy too is its potential to delay harvest date or increase crop hanging time under specific vineyard conditions.

Key words: grape composition, leaf area, node fertility, reserve storage, winter pruning

Increased heat accumulation associated with global warming poses a challenge in several grapegrowing areas worldwide (Jones et al. 2005). Attendant weather events include heat waves, drought, and intense rainfall; the agriculture industry and its vineyard sector must devise measures to protect against, offset, or adapt to them, now and in the future (Keller 2010, Palliotti et al. 2014). Crop management practices must therefore be able to rely on more reliable weather models to forecast impending harmful events and on field tools developed through research to cope with them (Palliotti et al. 2013a, 2013b, 2014, Poni et al. 2013, Varela et al. 2015, Gatti et al. 2016a, Paciello et al. 2017).

For instance, the especially hot and dry 2003, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2012, and 2015 seasons in southern Europe showed that one of the most recurring adverse effects in grapevine is the compression of all phenological stages (Mose-

dale et al. 2016). This trend tends to accelerate ripening stages from veraison in the hotter portion of the growing season, often inducing rapid sugar accumulation, high pH, low acidity, and poor aromatic and phenolic content (Petrie and Sadras 2008, De Orduña 2010, Palliotti et al. 2014).

In cool climate viticulture districts, late winter pruning is often used to delay budburst as a way of protecting the crop against damage from spring frost (Howell and Wolpert 1978, Trought et al. 1999). Conversely, when applied in other environments, this technique has induced somewhat different results. The most notable is the per-vine yield increase reported in Grenache (Coombe 1964), Ugni blanc (Bouard 1967), Carignan and Grenache (Vergnes 1981), Cabernet Sauvignon, Gewürztraminer, and Palomino (Whittles 1986), and Merlot (Friend and Trought 2007). The most salient effects produced by this practice on yield components were increased fruit set and cluster weight. This was attributed to flowering occurring at a more favorable climatic period, leading to enhanced fertilization of individual flowers and better seed development (Friend and Trought 2007). The same technique also resulted in reduced vine yield in Zante Currant (El-Zeftawi and Weste 1970), Perlette (Jensen and Dokoozlian 1991), Merlot (Keller and Mills 2007), and Cabernet Sauvignon (McGourty 2010). The lower cropping in these trials was due to reduced berry weight, number of clusters per vine, or berries per cluster. On the other hand, no changes in vine yield under the practice were found in Mataro (Barnes 1958), Chardonnay and Merlot (Weber et al. 2007), or Sauvignon blanc (Trought et al. 2011).

Most recently, dramatic yield loss under the same approach was reported in Sangiovese: up to 55% when applied

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fondazione banfi

SANGUIS JOVIS

IRRIGAZIONE SOVRACHIOMA

REFRIGERAZIONE EVAPORATIVA

(con H₂O finemente nebulizzata, ~0,1 μm)



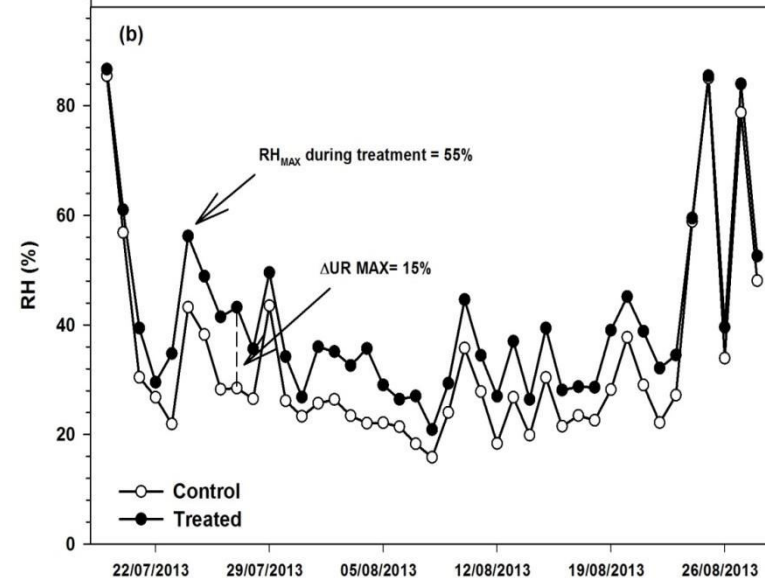
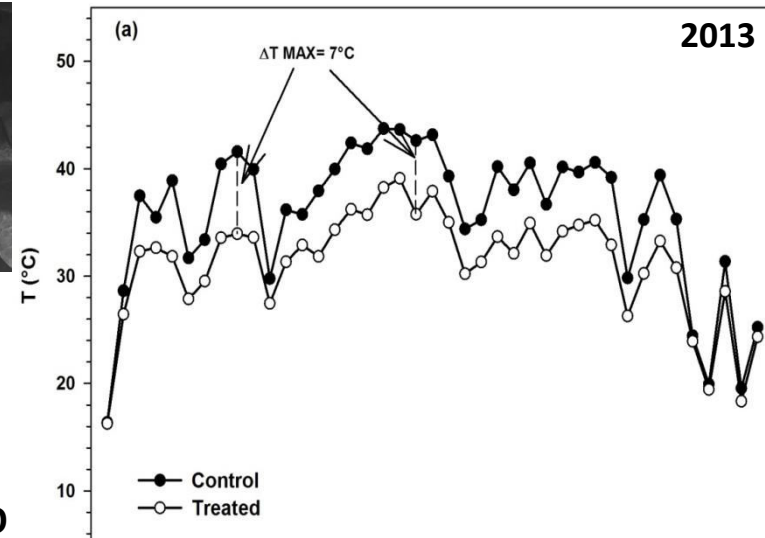
cv. SAUVIGNON BLANC



[600 atomizzatori ad ha; 0,3
L/min/atomizzatore = 90 hl H₂O
per giorno per ha]

Starter con T° > 30
° C e UR < 70%

	Control	Treated
Yield (kg per vine)	1.68 a	1.82 a
Bunch (n° per vine)	10.5 a	10.2 a
Bunch weight (g)	165 a	177 a
Berry weight (g)	1.21 a	1.28 a



	Soluble solids (°Brix)		Total acidity (g/L)		Malic acid (g/L)	
	Control	Treated	Control	Treated	Control	Treated
30-Jul	7.1 a	8.0 a	37.8 a	40.0 a	20.6 b	24.6 a
7-Aug	12.5 a	12.1 a	19.2 a	19.8 a	10.4 b	11.6 a
13-Aug	12.6 a	12.2 a	11.0 b	12.1 a	6.0 b	7.3 a
21-Aug	14.8 a	14.0 a	7.6 b	9.8 a	3.9 b	5.3 a
28-Aug	18.7 a	16.3 b	7.2 b	8.3 a	1.1 b	2.3 a
4-Sep	20.1 a	18.1 b	7.0 b	7.8 a	1.0 b	1.8 a
12-Sep		19.7		7.5		1.4



fondazione banfi

SANGUIS JOVIS

WINES

	Alcohol (%)	pH	Total acidity (g/L)	Malic acid (g/L)
Control	11.8 a	3.3 a	6.7 b	0.91 b
Treated	11.4 a	3.1 b	7.1 a	1.18 a

Volatile thiols [(3-sulfanylhexanol (3SH); 3-sulfanylhexylacetate (3SHA) and 4-methyl-4-sulfanylpentan-2-one (4MSP)] content (ng/L)

	3SH	3SHA	4MSP
Control	556 b	59 b	2 b
Treated	741 a	72 a	9 a



fondazione banfi

SANGUIS JOVIS

Nebulized water cooling of the canopy affects leaf temperature, berry composition and wine quality of Sauvignon blanc

Pericle Paciello,^a Fabio Mencarelli,^a Alberto Palliotti,^b Brunella Ceccantoni,^a Cécile Thibon,^c Philippe Darriet,^c Massimiliano Pasquini^a and Andrea Bellincontro^{a*}

Abstract

BACKGROUND: The present paper details a new technique based on spraying nebulized water on vine canopy to counteract the negative impact of the current wave of hot summers with temperatures above 30 °C, which usually determine negative effects on vine yield, grape composition and wine quality.

RESULTS: The automatized spraying system was able to maintain air temperature at below 30 °C (the threshold temperature to start spraying) for all of August 2013, when in the canopy of uncooled vines the temperature was as high as 36 °C. The maintenance of temperature below 30 °C reduced leaf stress linked to high temperature and irradiance regimes as highlighted by the decrease of H₂O₂ content and catalase activity in the leaves. A higher amount of total polyphenols and organic acids and lower sugars characterized the grapes of cooled vines. Wine from these grapes had a higher content of some volatile thiols like 3-sulfanylnhexanol (3SH) and 3-sulfanylnhexylacetate (3SHA), and lower content of 4-methyl-4-sulfanylpentan-2-one (4MSP).

CONCLUSION: Under conditions of high temperature and irradiance regimes, water nebulization on the vine canopy can represent a valid solution to reduce and/or avoid oxidative stress and associated effects in the leaves, ensure a regular berry ripening and maintain high wine quality. The consumption of water during nebulization was acceptable, being 180 L ha⁻¹ min⁻¹, which lasted an average of about 1 min to reduce the temperature below the threshold value of 30 °C. A total of 85–90 hL (from 0.8 to 0.9 mm) of water per hectare per day was required.

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Keywords: Sauvignon blanc; warm-climate viticulture; nebulized water cooling; grape composition; wine thiols

INTRODUCTION

The main abiotic stresses in several grape-growing areas are, above all, caused by climatic and atmospheric modifications due, in the last decade, to 'climate change' in general and 'global warming' in particular.¹ Grapes cultivated in the Mediterranean areas are heavily exposed to a high light regime, high temperature, high evaporative demand and a low water availability of the soils. One of the most direct physiological responses to water depletion in the soil is the lowering of stomatal conductance, which is regulated by various signals with chemical, hydraulic and molecular origins.² Such extreme environmental conditions can lead to a severe inhibition of the photosynthetic process, by affecting the vegetative growth and, as a consequence, the yield and grape composition, even threatening the plants.^{2–5} Under these conditions, plants react by several protection mechanisms aimed at preventing photo-oxidative damage through the dissipation of excess thermal energy (e.g. xanthophyll cycle, increased photorespiration and Mehler reaction).^{4,5} The concurrent action of high temperature and light, which are common in Mediterranean regions, especially during the hottest hours of the summer, causes a massive generation of reactive oxygen species (ROS) like H₂O₂, O₂⁻, OH⁻ and ¹O₂.⁶ Biochemical mechanisms play a crucial role

in antiradical scavenging, and enzymes such as catalase (CAT), superoxide dismutase (SOD) and ascorbate peroxidase (APX) increase under strong stress conditions.⁷

In several Mediterranean areas of grape cultivation, July and August have been recently characterized by sunny days, with high and sultry diurnal temperatures and nights where the temperature decreases by only a few degrees. These conditions, particularly in August, can easily cause limitation in photosynthetic efficiency, berry sunburn and shriveling, especially in grapevine varieties characterized by early ripening. Excess of irradiance and temperature are the major factors affecting these negative phenomena.^{4,5}

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^b Dipartimento di Scienze Agrarie, Alimentari e Ambientali, Università degli Studi di Perugia, 06121, Perugia, Italy

^c ISVV, Unité de Recherche Œnologie, Université de Bordeaux, Villenave d'Ornon, France



Limitazioni fotosintetiche
temporanee

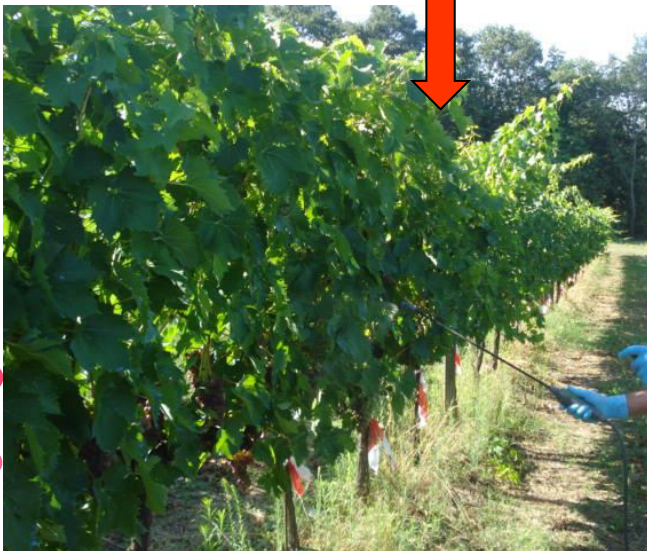
ANTI-TRASPIRANTE VAPOR GARD®

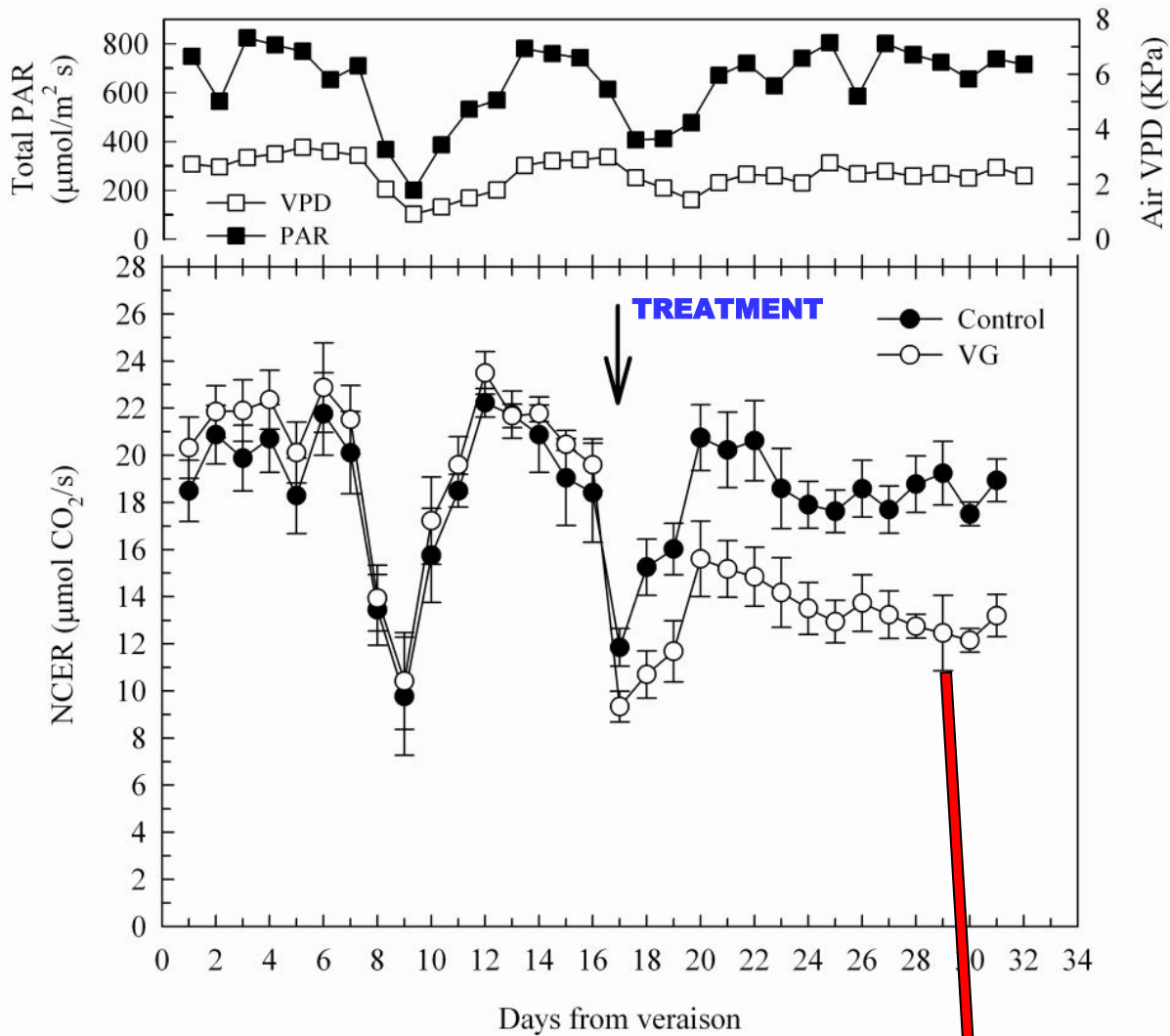
6

[prodotto naturale (resina di pino) non
invasivo e facile da applicare]

Polimero terpenico → PINOLENE (2%)
[di-1-*p*-menthene - C₂₀ H₃₄]
Vapor Gard® (BIOGARD)

Riduce gli scambi gassosi formando un film
sottile e trasparente sulle foglie (preserva
l'acqua)

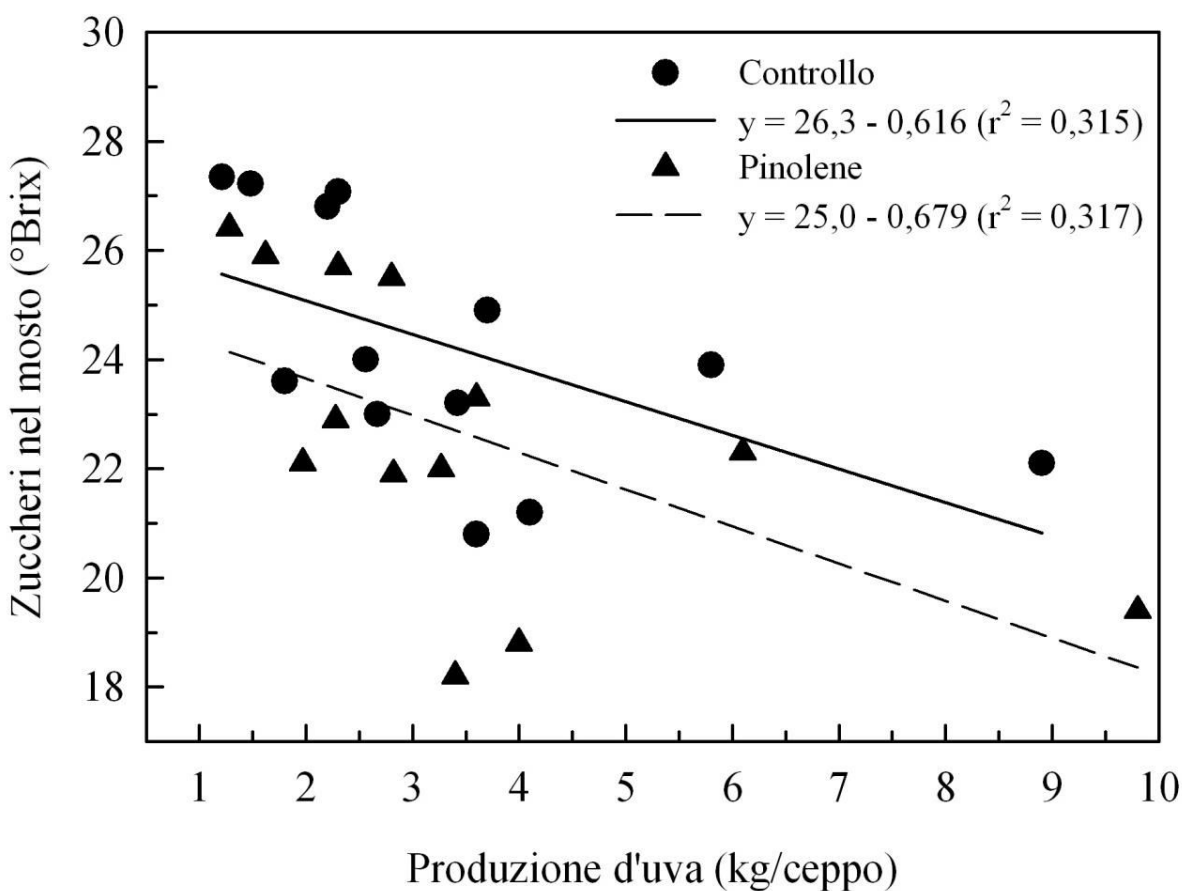




Fotosintesi netta < 40 ÷ 70 %



fondazione
SANGUIS JOVIS



APPLICAZIONE TARDIVA DEL VAPOR GARD (2%)

(~ 1 mese prima della vendemmia nella parte mediana ed apicale della parete vegetativa)

- **Anni:** dal 2008 al 2012

- **Cultivar:**

- 1) Tocai rosso
- 2) Trebbiano toscano
- 3) Grechetto
- 4) Sangiovese (# carica di gemme)

- **Località:** Umbria e Marche

✓ **da -0,8 a -2 ° Brix nei mosti**

✓ **fino a -1,2% alcool nei vini**

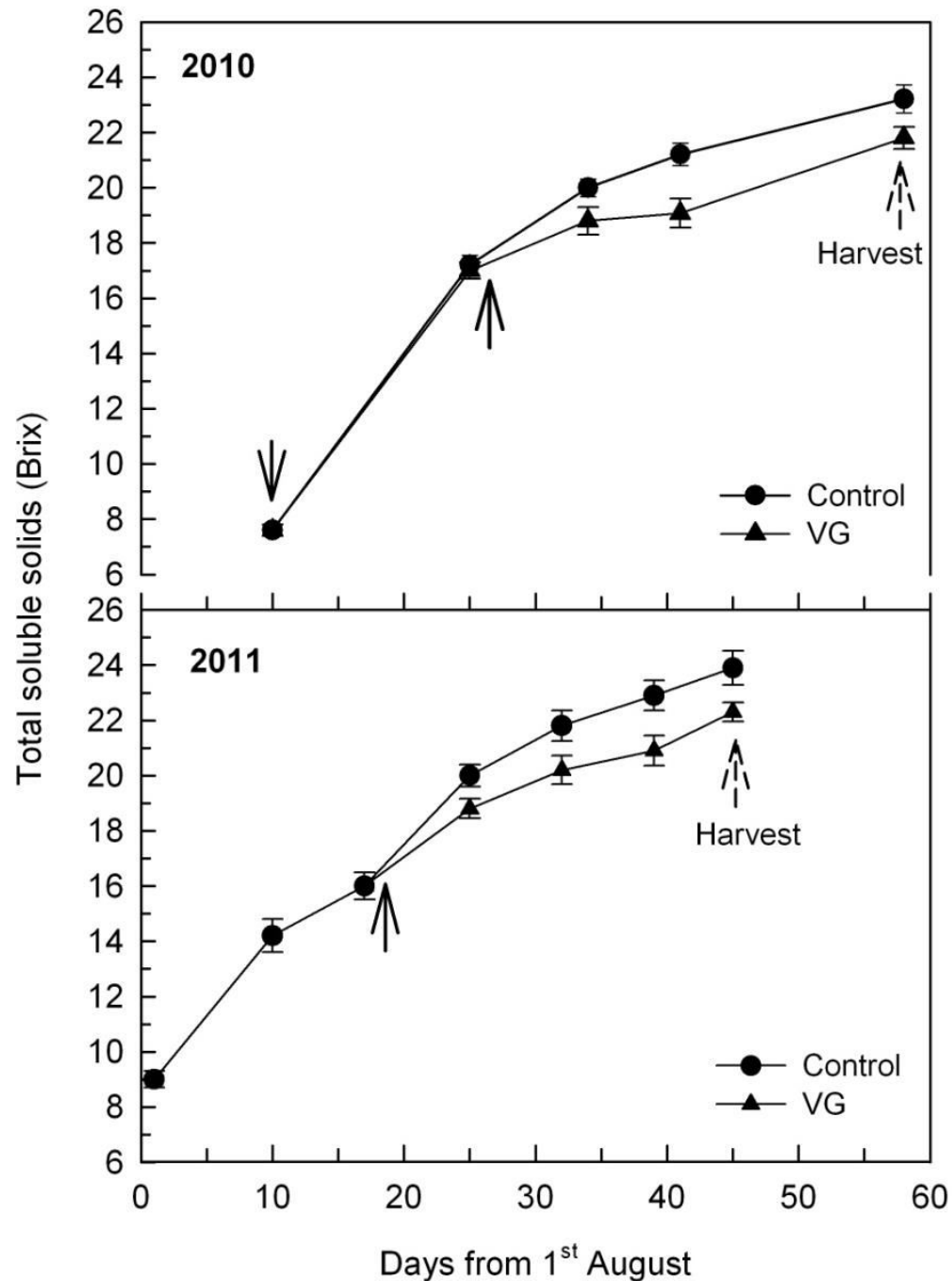


fondazione banfi

SANGUIS JOVIS



SANGIOVESE



C = 0,31 ° Brix/giorno

VG = 0,27 ° Brix/giorno

C = 0,29 ° Brix/giorno

VG = 0,23 ° Brix/giorno

	Controllo	Vapor Gard®	Sig.
Alcool (% vol.)	14.3	13.3	*
Acidità totale (g/l)	6.05	5.60	ns
pH	3.47	3.56	ns
Estratto secco totale (g/l)	22.8	21.6	ns
Antociani (g/l)	0.218	0.185	*
Polifenoli totali (g/l)	1.53	1.42	ns
Tannini totali (g/l)	1.04	1.01	ns
Intensità colorante	9.2	6.1	*
Tonalità	0.67	0.73	ns

Il calo di antociani potrebbe essere sopportabile per le cultivar naturalmente ricche con concentrazioni in vendemmia > 1 g/kg d'uva: Montepulciano, Sagrantino, Grero, Enantio, Teroldego, Lagrein, Croatina, Marzemino, Merlot, Shiraz, Rebo, ecc.



Postveraison Application of Antitranspirant Di-1-*p*-Menthene to Control Sugar Accumulation in Sangiovese Grapevines

Alberto Palliotti,¹ Francesco Panara,¹ Franco Famiani,¹ Paolo Sabbatini,²
G. Stanley Howell,² Oriana Silvestroni,³ and Stefano Poni^{4*}

Abstract: The effectiveness of a postveraison application of the film-forming antitranspirant Vapor Gard (VG, a.i. di-1-*p*-menthene) was investigated as a technique to delay grape ripening and reduce sugar accumulation in the berry. The study was carried out over the 2010–2011 seasons in a nonirrigated vineyard of cv. Sangiovese in central Italy. Vapor Gard was applied at 2% concentration to the upper two-thirds of the canopy (most functional leaves) and it significantly lowered leaf assimilation and transpiration rates and increased intrinsic water use efficiency. The F_v/F_m ratio was not modified, emphasizing that photoinhibition did not occur at the photosystem II complex, whereas the reduction of pool size of plastoquinone matched well with reduced CO₂ fixation found in VG-treated vines. In both years VG treatment reduced the pace of sugar accumulation in the berry as compared to control vines, scoring a -1.2 Brix at harvest and wine alcohol content at -1% without compromising the recovery of concentrations of carbohydrates and total nitrogen in canes and roots. Concurrently, organic acids, pH, and phenolic richness of grapes and wines were unaffected, whereas there was a decrease in anthocyanin content in the berry (-19% compared to control vines) and in the wine (-15% compared to control vines). The application of VG at postveraison above the cluster zone is an effective, simple, and viable technique to hinder berry sugaring and obtain less alcoholic wines. To be effective the spraying should be performed at ~14 to 15 Brix, making sure that the lower leaf epidermis is fully wetted by the chemical.

Key words: berry composition, vine yield, reserve storage, photosynthesis, chlorophyll fluorescence, wine composition

**American
Journal of
Enology and
Viticulture 64:
378-385 (2013)**



7

OMBREGGIAMENTO CON RETI SCHERMANTI NEUTRE

[Cartechini e Palliotti 1995]

CHIOMA INTERA

American Journal of
Enology and Viticulture
46: 227-234 (1995)



SANGIOVESE

Luce disp.	Uva (kg/ceppo)	Zuccheri (°Brix)	Acidità tit. (g/l)
100%	9,1	21,9	7,0
60%	8,1	17,6	7,4
30%	7,8	16,8	8,1

FASCIA FRUTTIFERA



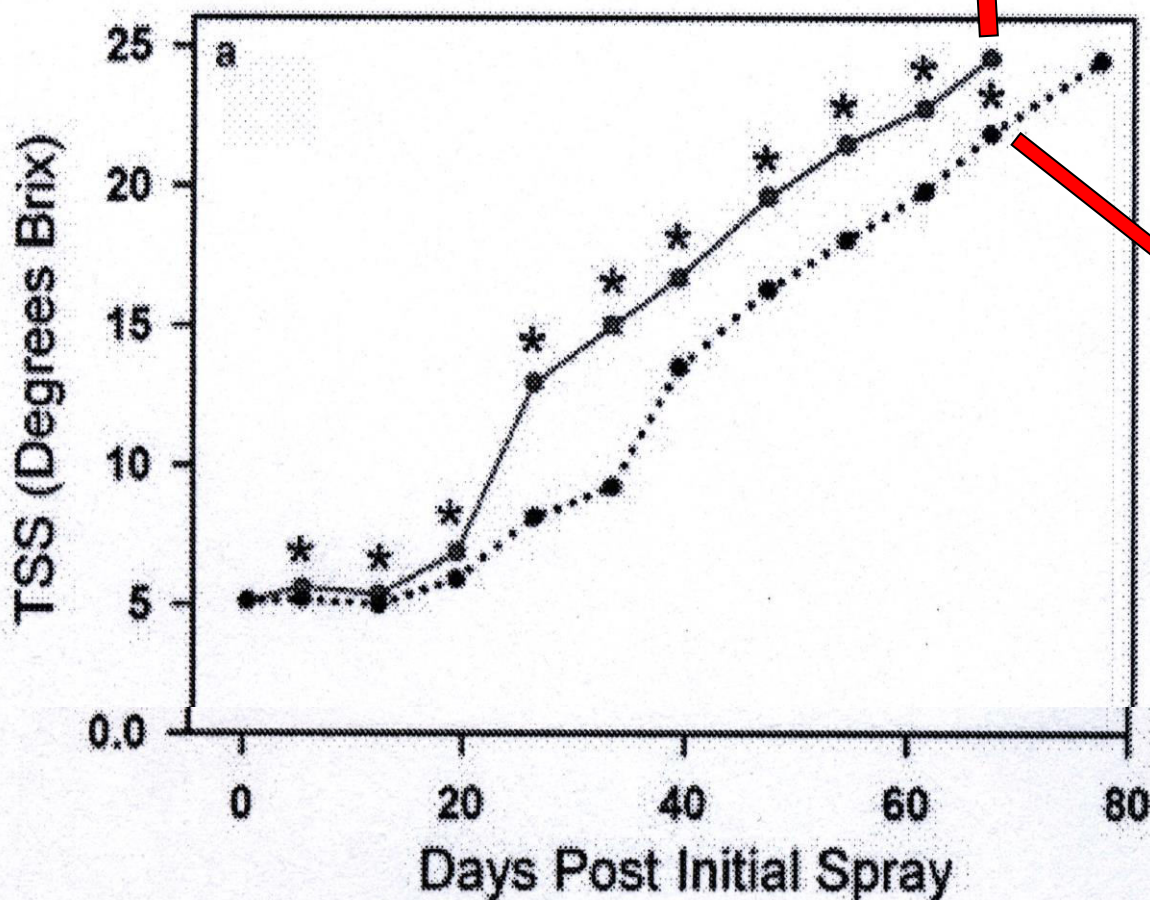
**RALLENTAMENTO NELLA
DEGRADAZIONE DEGLI
ACIDI ORGANICI
(contenimento della T°)**



(Böttcher *et al.* 2011 – AJGWR)

50 mg/l NAA ripetuti due volte sui grappoli in pre-invaiatura [cv. Shiraz]

Acidita titolabile = 7,7 g/l



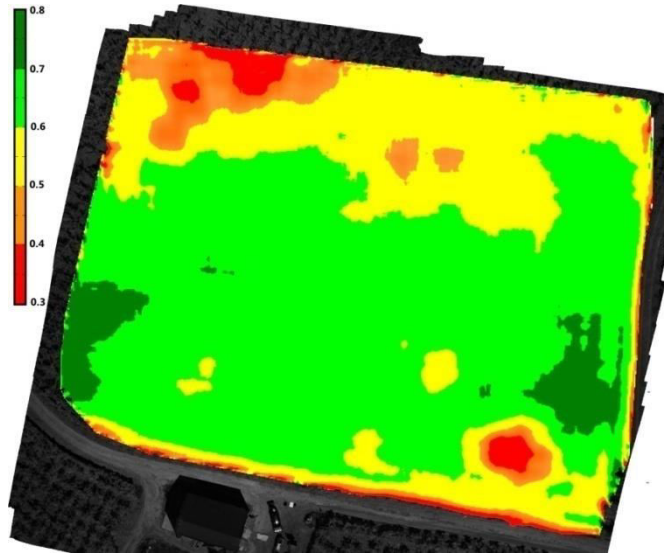
Riduzione di circa 2° Brix con 8,8 g/l di acidità titolabile



CONTROLLO DEL VIGORE ??



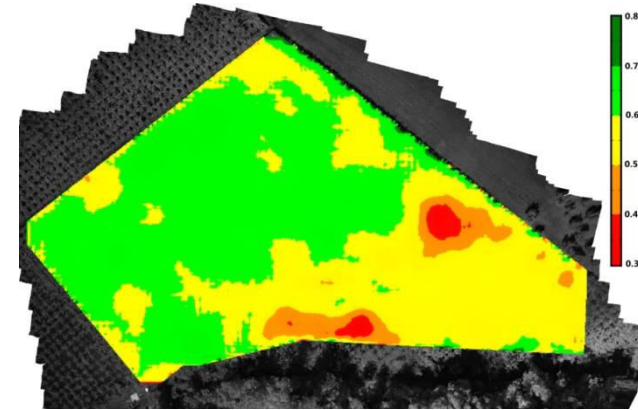
Scala NDVI



Vigneto Costa di Moro

MONTEPULCIANO/ TENDONE (2015)

Vigneto Magliano



Vigneto	NDVI	°Babo	Acidità (g/l)
Costa di Moro	0.3 - 0.5	18.3	5.0
	0.6 - 0.8	18.8	5.7 ←
Magliano	0.3 - 0.5	18.5	4.8
	0.6 - 0.8	19.4	5.6 ←

GIUSTO VIGORE



**EQUILIBRIO
VEGETO-
PRODUTTIVO**

AGGIUNTA DI ACINI IMMATURI O PICCIOLI NEL MOSTO IN FERMENTAZIONE ??



**Su CABERNET
SAUVIGNON**

**Aggiunta di piccioli nel
mosto in fermentazione (5-
10%)**

**A livello sensoriale →
aumenta l'aroma floreale (>
Terpeni) e riduce l'amaro**

(in µg/l)	0%	5%
Citronello	29	133
Nerolo	13	29
Linalolo	5	23
Eugenolo	7	65
Limonene	0.5	1.5
Etil salicilato	1.4	13

**Aggiunta di acini verdi (5%)
nel mosto in fermentazione
(raccolti poco prima
dell'invasatura)**

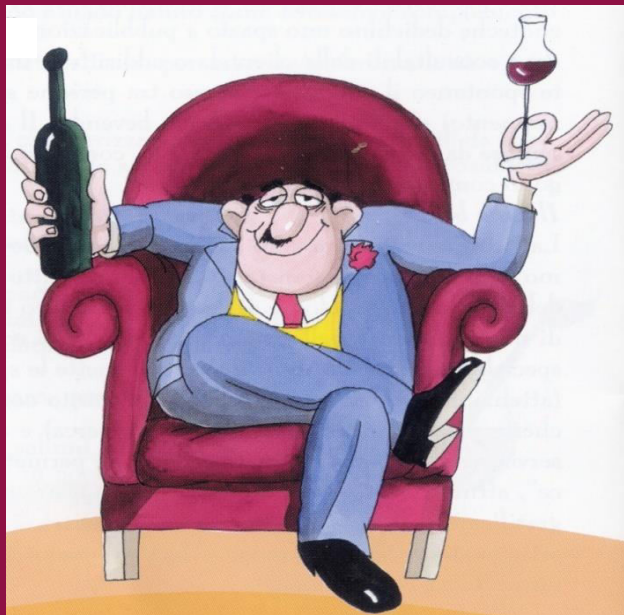
**A livello sensoriale →
aumenta la percezione di
acidità e aumentano le
sensazioni di vegetale (>
metossipirazine)**

**Alcol, acidità e pH →
nessuna modifica**

IN FUTURO ?

(x limitare o evitare passi falsi.....)

- 1. Monitoraggio attento e continuo dei parametri meteo e fisiologici**
- 2. Conoscenza di tutte le tecniche colturali potenzialmente applicabili**
- 3. Scelta di quella più valida in funzione del tipo di stress e degli obiettivi prefissati**



Grazie

***“Grande è la fortuna di colui che possiede una buona bottiglia, un buon libro, un buon amico”
(Molière)***



fondazione banfi

SANGUIS JOVIS
ALTA SCUOLA DEL SANGIOVESE

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