

Grapevine Tissue Analysis

Bloomtime Petiole Sampling

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Topics

- Tissue sampling
- Vine parts to sample.
- Proper sampling techniques.
- Interpretation of results.
- Fertilization
- Methods of fertilization.
- Confirmation

Tissue sampling

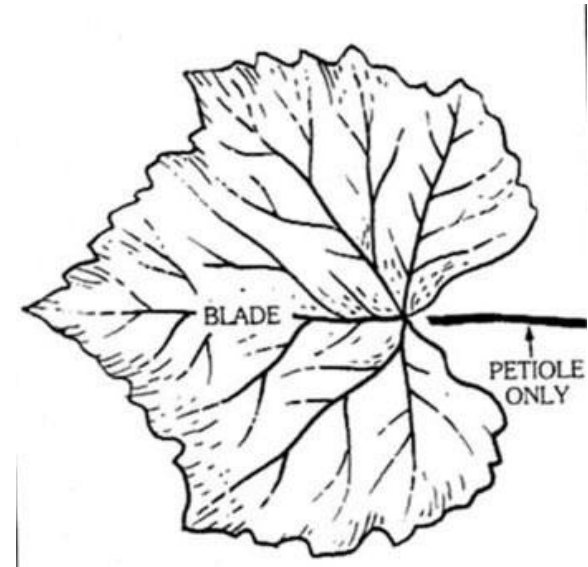
- Performed to determine current tissue levels
- Use of a portion of a plant to analyze.
- Used for planning of future fertilizations.
- Annual assessment of key nutrients.
- Historical account
- Problem areas

Bloomtime Petiole

- Bloomtime.
- 50-100% bloom.
- Petiole
- Highly dynamic portion of the plant.
- Nitrate – N ppm
- Potassium
- Micro nutrients
- Snap shot of nutrient levels at that stage (bloom)
- Documented desired levels
- Confirm problematic areas (cause / i.e. nutrient deficient?)

Why Petioles

- Ulrich, Shaulis and Cook
- Determined that have a great range of value (dynamic) to critical values
- More responsive to deficiencies and to fertilization.
- Represent individual shoots and vines
- Less surface area for contamination (foliar sprays)



- Sample area (block, area within, past problematic area)
- 100-125
- Petiole only
- Petiole opposite lower cluster
- Paper bag
- Document area, date and % bloom
- Place in cool dark area
- Send to lab

Leaf Blades

- Primary use is for determining toxicities.
- No desired levels for bloomtime levels.
- Indicator of what happened.
- Generally taken at mid season period
- Sample first fully expanded leaf

Interpretation of Results

- Compare with desired levels.
- Refer to historical results
- Look for trends based on historical results
- Annual trend (the average Nitrate)
- Regional basis

Nitrate Levels

- Scattered results.
- Site specific / scion & rootstock combination
- Results are influenced by many factors.
- Weather (cool vs warm)
- Conversion of nitrite to nitrate
- Occurs in woody portion of vine
- Can lead to high nitrates or low (changes annually)
- PPM and % Nitrate levels
- Critical levels should differ among varieties
- Compare to the mean.



Bloom Time Petiole Nutritional Analysis
Grapes

10040/2015/48/11
Monday, May 11, 2015
Page 1 of 1

Ranch Manager

Sample Id	Description	Nitrate Nitrogen ppm	Total Nitrogen %	Phosphate Phosphrs ppm	Total Phosphrs %	Pot-assium %	Calcium %	Mag-nesium %	Sodium %	Chloride %	Sulfate Sulfur ppm	Sulfur %	Boron ppm	Zinc ppm	Mang-ansese ppm	Iron ppm	Copper ppm
18262 - 1 9262 0 4/29/2015	Block 1 CH (Clone 4) Chardonnay 70% Bloom	101 Def	0.98 Hi		0.53 Adq	2.70 Adq	1.64 Adq	0.40 Adq	0.05 Adq				41 Adq	77 Hi	38 Adq	56 Adq	23 Hi
18262 - 2 1000302 0 4/29/2015	Block 2 Chardonnay 70% Bloom	312 Def	0.81 Mar		0.37 Adq	2.14 Adq	1.79 Adq	0.69 Adq	0.04 Adq				41 Adq	65 Hi	39 Adq	61 Adq	23 Hi
18262 - 3 1000303 0 4/29/2015	Block 3 Chardonnay 70% Bloom	435 Mar	0.93 Hi		0.37 Adq	2.90 Adq	1.80 Adq	0.50 Adq	0.05 Adq				44 Adq	71 Hi	23 Mar	58 Adq	29 Hi
18262 - 4 10038 0 4/29/2015	Block 4 Chardonnay 70% Bloom	921 Adq	0.95 Hi		0.32 Adq	3.09 Adq	1.72 Adq	0.47 Adq	0.05 Adq				39 Adq	59 Hi	29 Adq	54 Adq	25 Hi

Petiole Desirable	Deficient	<0.65	<0.1	<1.0	<0.2	0.5+	0.01-0.5	<25	<15	<20	30-300	6.5-11.0
Levels at Bloom	Marginal	0.65-0.90	0.1-0.15	1.0-1.5	0.2-0.3			25-30	15-26	20-25		
Time	Adequate		0.15+	1.5+	0.3+			30-60	26+	25+		
	High	0.90-1.20					0.5-1.0					
	Excessive	>1.20					1.0+	150+		200+		



Bloom Time Petiole Nutritional Analysis

History Summary For

Grapes

Description	Year	Nitrate Nitrogen ppm	Total Nitrogen %	Phosphate Phosphrs ppm	Total Phosphrs ppm	Pot-assium %	Calcium %	Mag-nesium %	Sodium %	Chloride %	Sulfate Sulfur ppm	Sulfur %	Boron ppm	Zinc pp m	Man-ganese ppm	Iron pp m	Copper ppm	
Blk 1 CH (Clone) 17 Chardonnay	2009	127 D	1.02 H		0.85 H	3.05 A	2.28 A	0.33 A	0.09 A				45 A	74 H	37 A	75 A	16 H	
		151 D	0.79 M		57.58 A	2.08 A	2.36 A	0.42 A	0.04 A				41	72	49	92	16 H	
		189 D	1.06 H		0.57 A	2.36 A	2.31 A	0.33 A	0.07 A				45 A	78 H	39 A	71 A	15 H	
		123 D	0.95 H		0.57 A	1.93 A	2.04 A	0.38 A	0.05 A				37	58	37	64	13 H	
		1,971 H			0.67 H	2.77 A	2.00 A	0.32 A	0.04 A				34 A	48 H	36 A	56 A	6 M	
		1,534 H	1.40 E		0.42 A	1.84 A	1.83 A	0.29 M	0.05 A				31	36	28	95	38 H	
		94 D	1.26 E		0.55 A	2.44 A	1.72 A	0.40	0.04 A				36 A	55 H	64 A	52 A	5 M	
		801 A	1.08 H		0.48 A	3.22 A	1.58 A	0.29 A	0.03 A				48	43	38	29	13 H	
		2004												A	H	A	A	
		2005												A	A	A	A	
														A	H	H	A	
														A	H	A	A	
Blk 1-2 CH Chardonnay	2008	410 D	1.07 H		0.60 A	3.19 A	2.04 A	0.40 A	0.08 A				37 A	82 H	37 A	42 A	9 A	
	2009	97 D	0.69 M		0.72 H	2.86 A	2.24 A	0.36 A	0.08 A				43	76	46 A	107	14 H	
	2010	101 D	0.71 M		0.44 A	2.09 A	1.95 A	0.52 A	0.04 A				39 A	60 H	48 A	299 A	12 H	
	2011	60 D	0.67 M		0.53 A	2.16 A	2.75 A	0.36 A	0.07 A				49	86	52 H	81	15 H	
	2012	264 D			0.40 A	2.02 A	1.75 A	0.59 A	0.03 A				39 A	63 H	32 A	39 A	8 A	
	2001	3,961 E	0.83 M		0.57 A	3.51 A	1.83 A	0.38 A	0.04 A				35	29	30 A	44	6 M	
	2003	177 D	0.79 M		0.34 A	2.52 A	1.95 A	0.38 A	0.05 A				38 A	34 H	57 H	104 A	29 H	
	2004	305 D	1.70 E		0.60 H	3.36 A	2.01 A	0.59 A	0.07 A				44	65	76 H	84	8 A	
	2005	620 A			0.38 A	3.44 A	1.54 A	0.28 M	0.04 A				48 A	46 H	24 M	41 A	15 H	
														A	A		A	
													A	A		A		
Petiole Desirable Levels at Bloom Time	Deficient Marginal Adequate		<0.65 0.65-0.90		<0.1 0.1-0.15 0.15+	<1.0 1.0-1.5 1.5+		<0.2 0.2-0.3 0.3+	0.5+	0.01-0.5			<25 25-30 30-60	<15 15-26 26+ H	<20 20-25 25+	30-300	6.5-11.0	
Blk 3 Block 3 CH (Sand) Chardonnay	2001	2,527 E	0.90-1.20 >1.20		0.18 A	3.69 A	1.54 A	0.25 M	0.05 A	0.5-1.0 1.0+			39 A 150+	29 A	15 D 200+	44 A	7 A	

Fertilization plan

- Review results
- Fertilization records (historical with future needs)
- Soil results (uptake availability)
- VISUAL OBSERVATIONS!!!!!!
- Confirm that a deficient is occurring.
- Continually deficient (B)
- Nutritional levels are a moving target.
- Adjust annually (small or large).
- Season long monitoring
- Plan for next year.

Short Term Needs

- Bloomtime
- Zinc, Boron, Moly????
- Nitrogen???
- Anticipatory application
- Potassium (historically low). Mitigation application
- High clay content in soil.
- Wine quality issues (lack of color)
- Vine pathogens

Long Term Needs

- Building up a specific nutrient.
- Potassium (soil application).
- Organic matter (composting) effectiveness.
- Nitrate management
- Run off and into water ways.
- Possible increase of soil salinity.
- Fertilizers are made from salts... K_2SO_4 vs KCl
- Salt - Any chemical compound formed from the reaction of an acid with a base, with all or part of the hydrogen of the acid replaced by a metal or other cation.
- Over fertilization can cause increase in soil salinity.

Soil Application -Fertilization

- Performed as a long term solution
- Macro nutrients more than likely to be amended (NPK).
- Tons per acre rates
- Soil sample reviewed
- Followed with confirmation with tissue analysis.
- Availability based on
 - pH
 - Soil Texture
 - Irrigation amounts

Foliar application - Fertilization

- Short term need
- Specific time of plant growth (i.e. Zinc pollination).
- PPM
- Liquid foliar that are compatible with fungicide program.
- Lbs. / gallon
- Absorbed into tissue.
- Not all nutrients are effectively utilized as a foliar.
- Mitigate an uptake problem (Iron, calcareous soils).

Post Harvest Fertilization

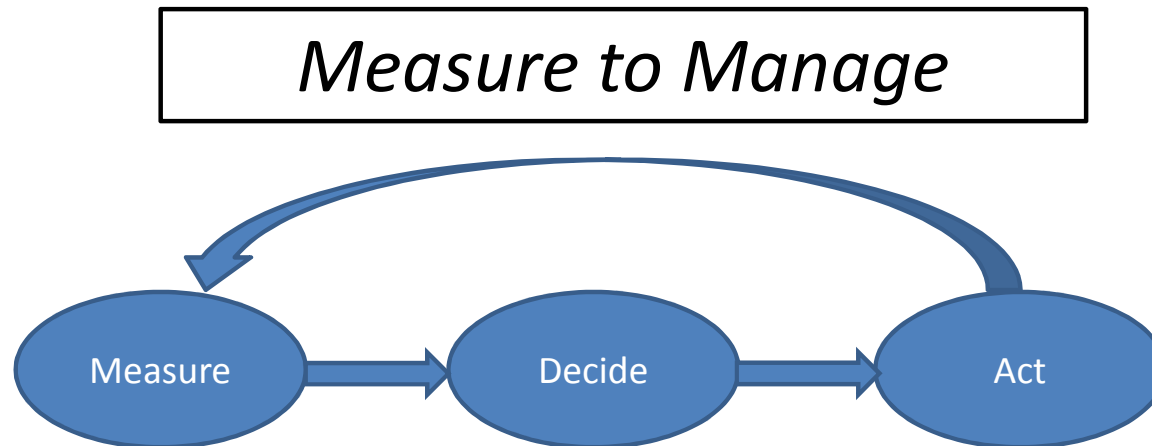
- Most opportune period to store needed Nitrogen.
- Store Potassium.
- Needed nutrients for upcoming season.
- Actively growing plants,
- Rates should be based on soil, tissue and visual observations.
- Be aware of mobility of certain nutrients (Nitrogen vs. Potassium)
- Hold off for springtime. Adjust application timings and rates.

Confirmation

- Visual observations.
- Follow up tissue analysis (mid season).
- Wine quality
- Future tissue analysis

Bringing it all together

- Nitrogen budgeting and tracking
- Soil analysis
- Tissue sampling
- Fertilizer decision



Resources

- YARA app
- UC Publications
 - Mineral Nutrition and Fertilization (Christensen & Peacock)
 - Use of Tissue Analysis in Viticulture (Christensen)
- Grapevine Nutrition (Christensen) out of print