

Portainjertos: Clave para la Adaptación Frutícola al Cambio Climático.

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UNIVIVEROS

24/05/2023

8 Global change: tackling the issue from the roots

Australian Journal of Grape and Wine Research 27, 8–25, 2021

Challenges of viticulture adaptation to global change: tackling the issue from the roots

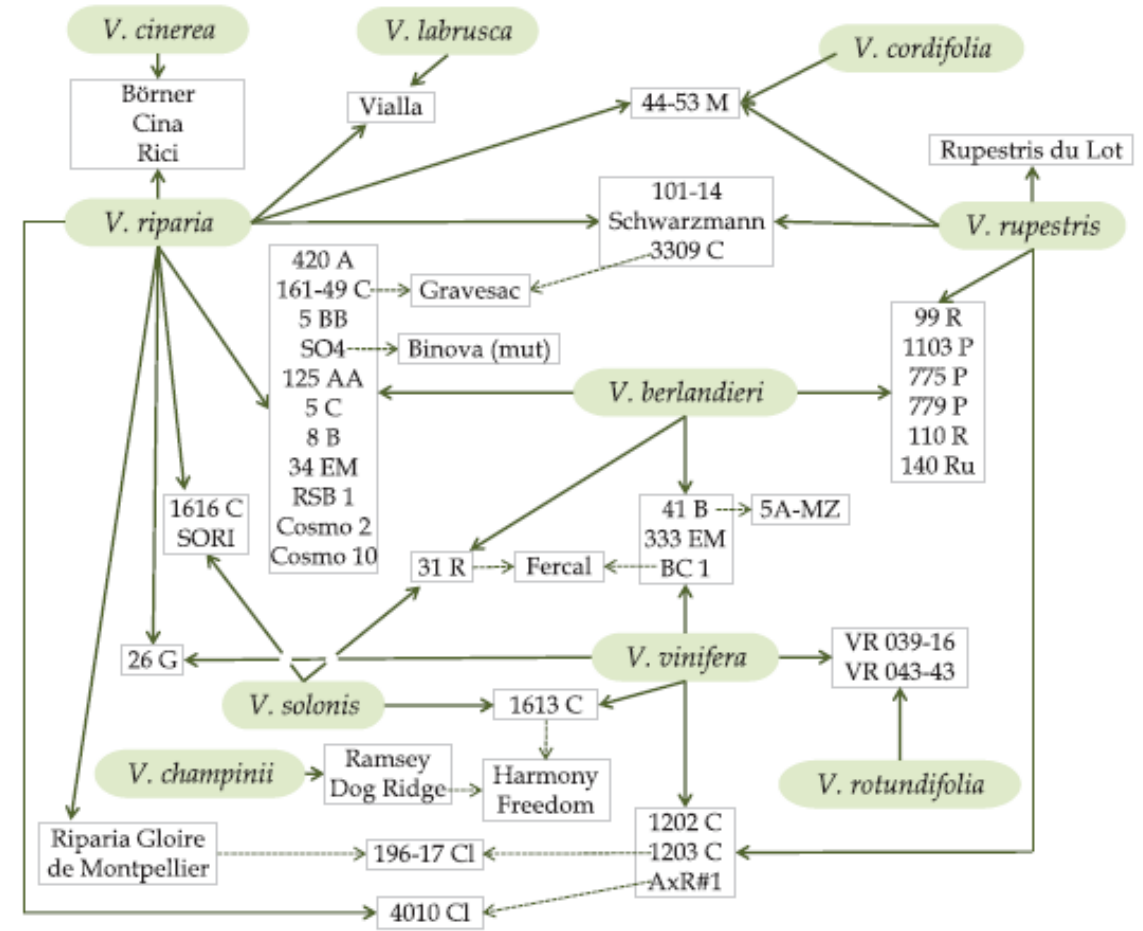
D. MARÍN¹ , J. ARMENGOL² , P. CARBONELL-BEJERANO^{3*} , J.M. ESCALONA⁴ , D. GRAMAJE³ ,
E. HERNÁNDEZ-MONTES^{4†} , D.S. INTRIGLIOLO⁵ , J.M. MARTÍNEZ-ZAPATER³ , H. MEDRANO⁴ ,
J.M. MIRÁS-AVALOS⁶ , J.E. PALOMARES-RIUS⁷ , P. ROMERO-AZORÍN⁸ , R. SAVÉ⁹ ,
L.G. SANTESTEBAN¹  and F. DE HERRALDE⁹ 

Desafíos Abióticos

- Estrés hídrico
- Aumento en la concentración de sales
- Altas temperaturas

Desafíos Bióticos

- Nemátodos
- Hongos del suelo





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CALIDAD
EXPERIENCIA
COMPROMISO
INNOVACIÓN

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VITICULTURA

Adaptación a largo plazo de la viticultura europea al cambio climático: una síntesis del H2020 Clim4Vitis action

Idioma original del artículo: inglés.

João A. Santos ✉, Chenyao Yang, Helder Fraga, Aureliano C. Malheiro, José Moutinho-Pereira, Lia-Tânia Dinis, Carlos Correia, Marco Moriondo, Marco Bindi, Luisa Leolini, Camilla Dibari, Sergi Costafreda-Aumedes, Niccolò Bartoloni, Thomas Kartschall, Christoph Menz, Daniel Molitor, Jürgen Junk, Marco Beyer, Hans R. Schultz

Publicado : 17 marzo 2021

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.20870/IVES-TR.2021.4644>

Opciones de adaptación

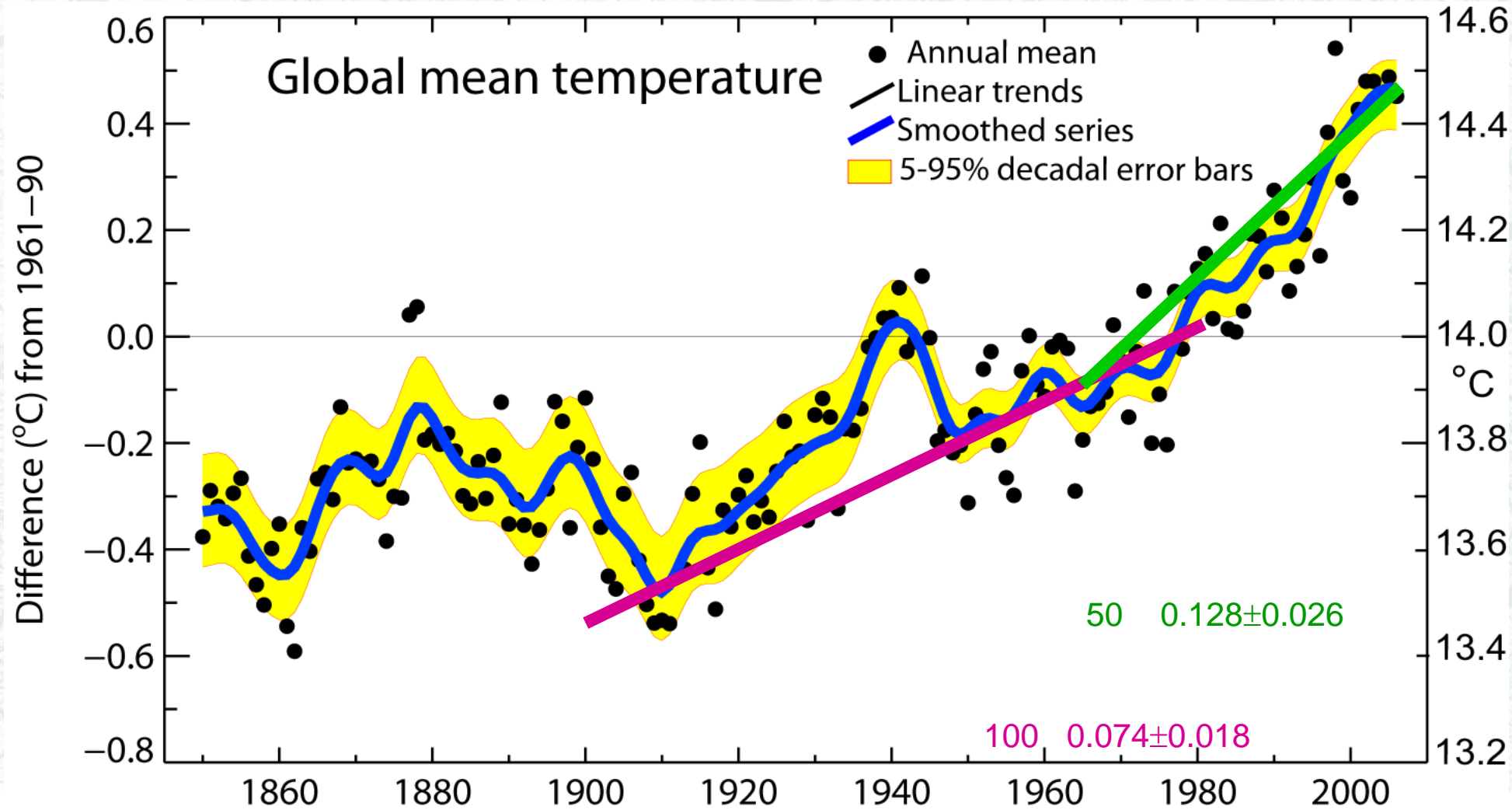
Largo plazo

Cambios en los sistemas de conducción

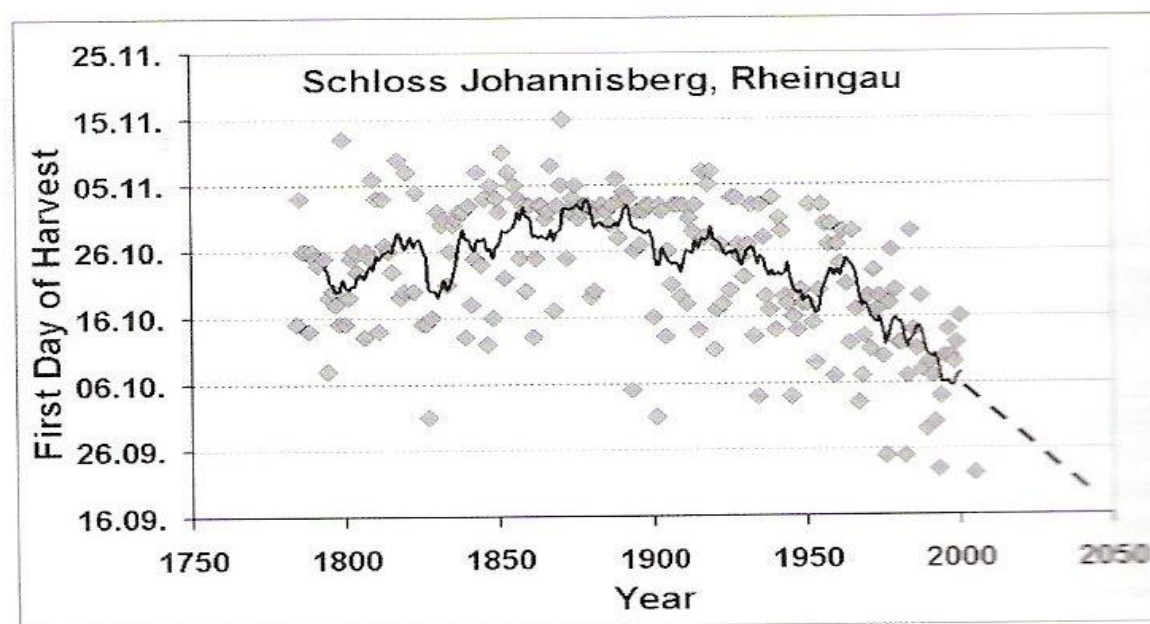
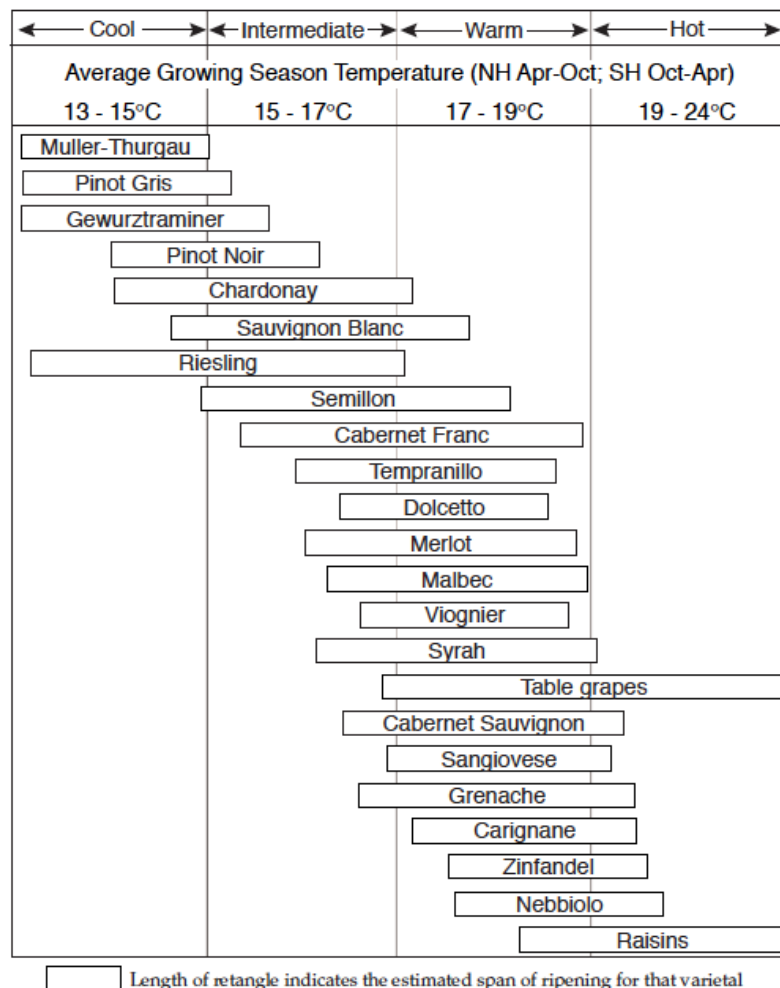
Selección clonal de injertos-portainjertos

Selección varietal

Traslado de sitios



Grapevine Climate/Maturity Groupings

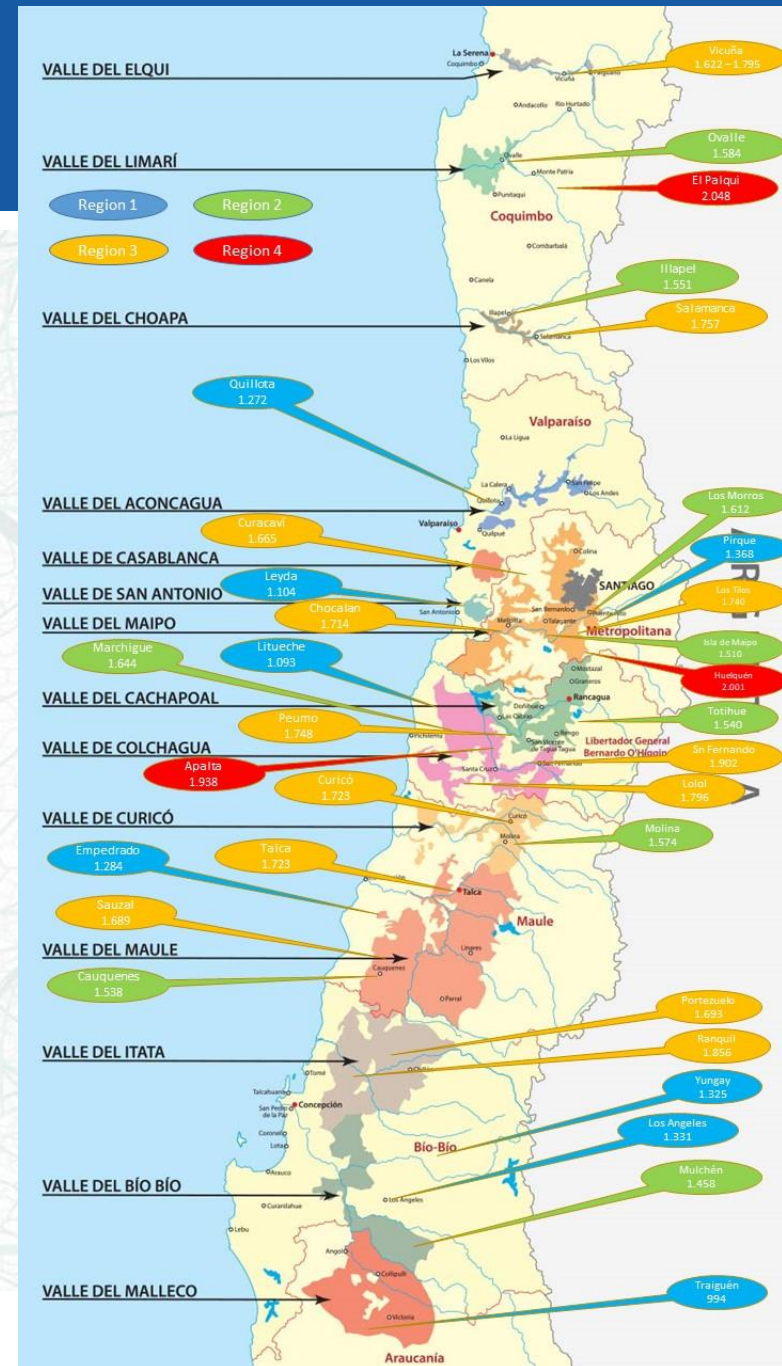


1. First date of harvest of 'Riesling' from 1784 to 2003 at Schloss Johannisberg Rheingau and estimated first date of harvest up to 2050.

Figure 2 – Climate maturity groupings based on average growing season temperatures and the estimated span of varietal ripening potential that occurs within and across the groups. Note that the climate data is depicted in Table 1 and is derived from grids, not station data therefore the values given may deviate slightly from any one station in a given region (Jones et al., 2005).

Regiones de Winkler

- Región I : entre 850 y 1.389 Grados Día (GD)
- Región II : entre 1.389 y 1.667 GD
- Región III : entre 1.667 y 1.944 GD
- Región IV : entre 1.944 y 2.222 GD
- Región V : entre 2.222 y 2.700 GD

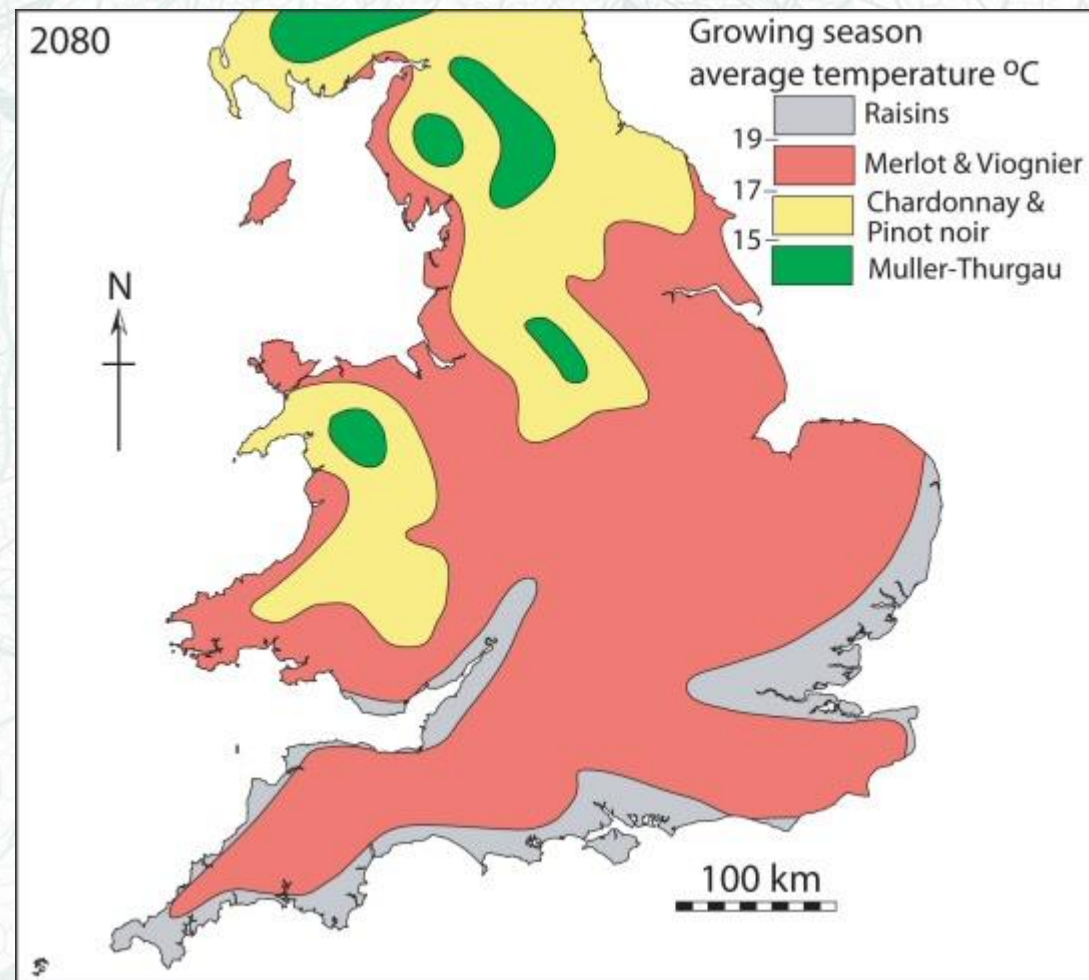


How climate change is transforming British wine

The average temperature in Sussex is a degree warmer than it was for most of the 20th century, with practical implications for the region's vineyards



▲ War on terroir: climate change means the kinds of grapes that grow well in British soil are shifting. Photograph: David Levene for the Guardian



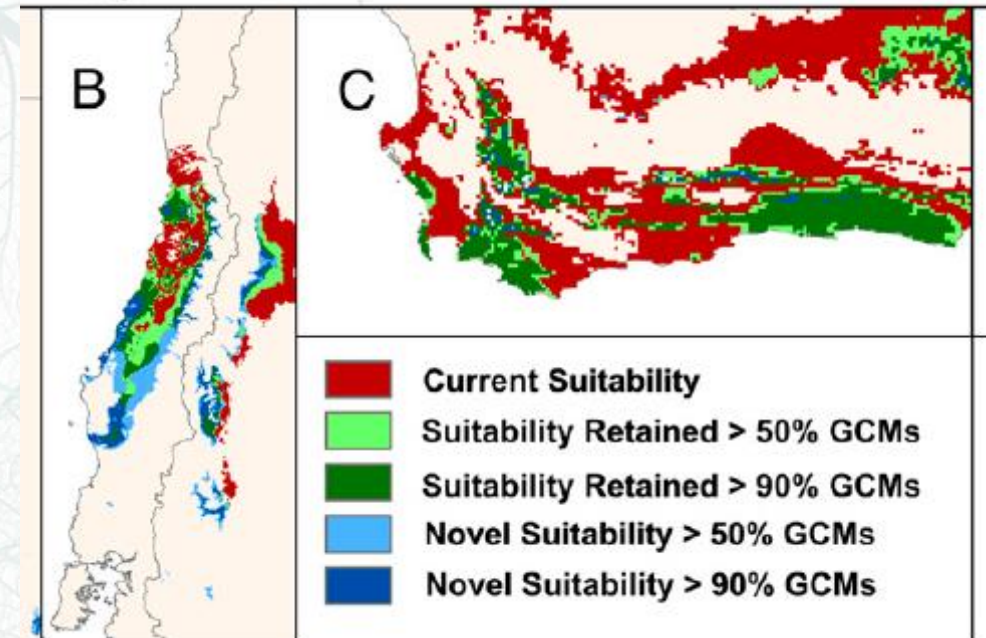
¿Cuál es el efecto de un aumento de 1°C en la Temperatura Promedio?

Winkler	Suma de Grados Día en la Temporada			+1° C promedio
	Mínimo	Media	Máximo	Nueva Media
Region 1	850	1.120	1.389	1.334
Region 2	1.389	1.528	1.667	1.742
Region 3	1.667	1.806	1.944	2.020
Region 4	1.944	2.083	2.222	2.297
Region 5	2.222	2.461	2.700	2.675

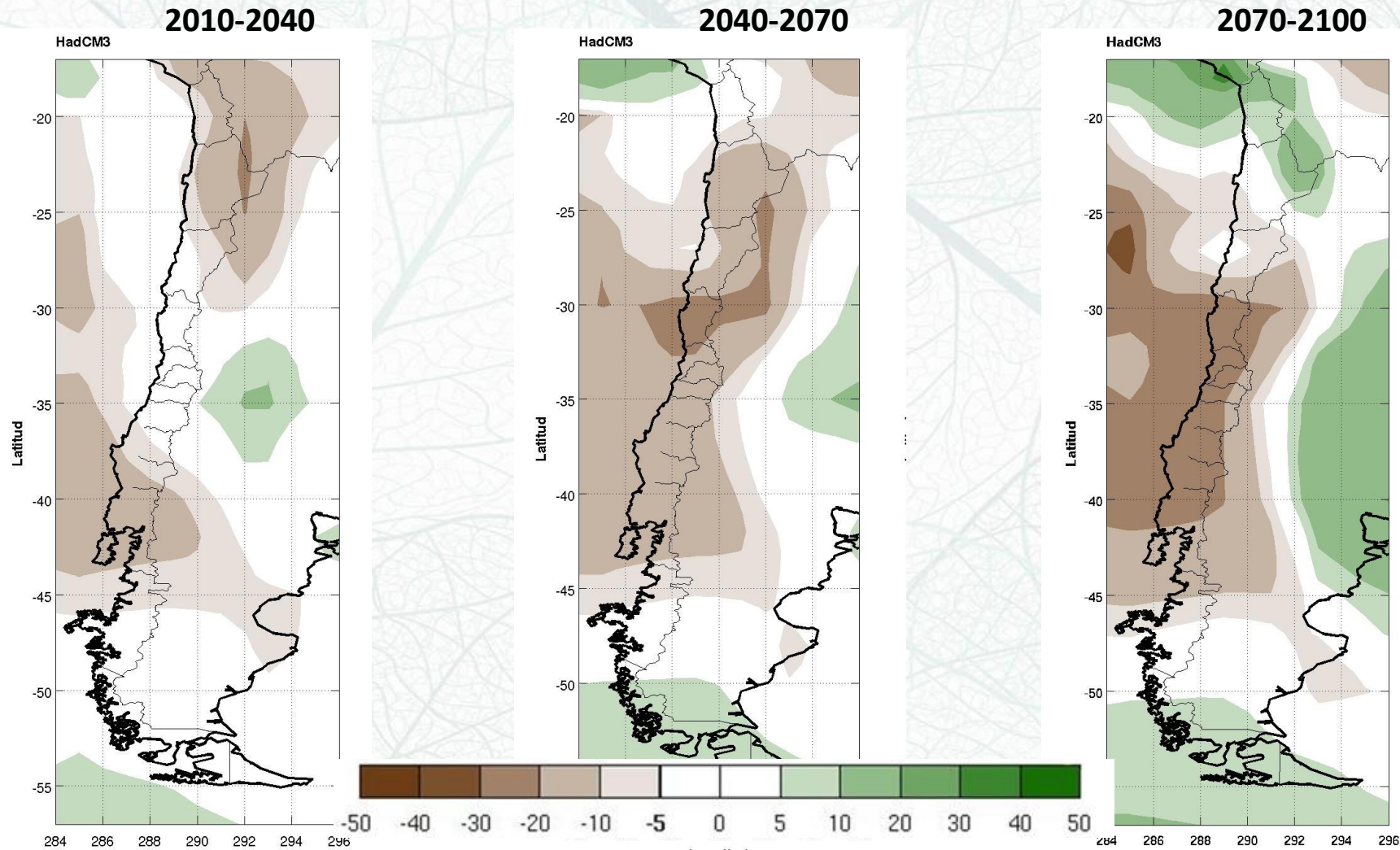
Climate change, wine, and conservation

Lee Hannah^{a,b,1}, Patrick R. Roehrdanz^b, Makihiko Ikegami^b, Anderson V. Shepard^{b,2}, M. Rebecca Shaw^c, Gary Tabor^d, Lu Zhi^e, Pablo A. Marquet^{f,g,h,i}, and Robert J. Hijmans^j

- Como consecuencia del Cambio Climático se espera que la superficie adecuada para la Viticultura disminuya:
 - entre un 25% (Chile) y un 73% (Australia Mediterránea) para el año 2050 en RCP 8.5
 - Entre un 19% (Chile) y un 62% (Australia Mediterránea) para el año 2050 en RCP 2.6



RCP: Representative Concentration Pathways. RCP 8.5 = 4,3°C para el año 2.100 respecto a la era pre industrial



UCDAVIS

2021

Análisis de la calidad de agua de riego en viñedos

Informe de resultados

CONCEPTO CLAVE

Conductividad eléctrica (CE): es la propiedad que tiene un elemento para conducir la electricidad. Se usa como un indicador indirecto de la salinidad, ya que se mide de forma rápida y fiable. Generalmente se mide en unidades de dS/m (deciSiemens por metro). A mayor conductividad eléctrica se estima una mayor salinidad.

1 dS/m = 1 mS/cm = 1 mmho/cm



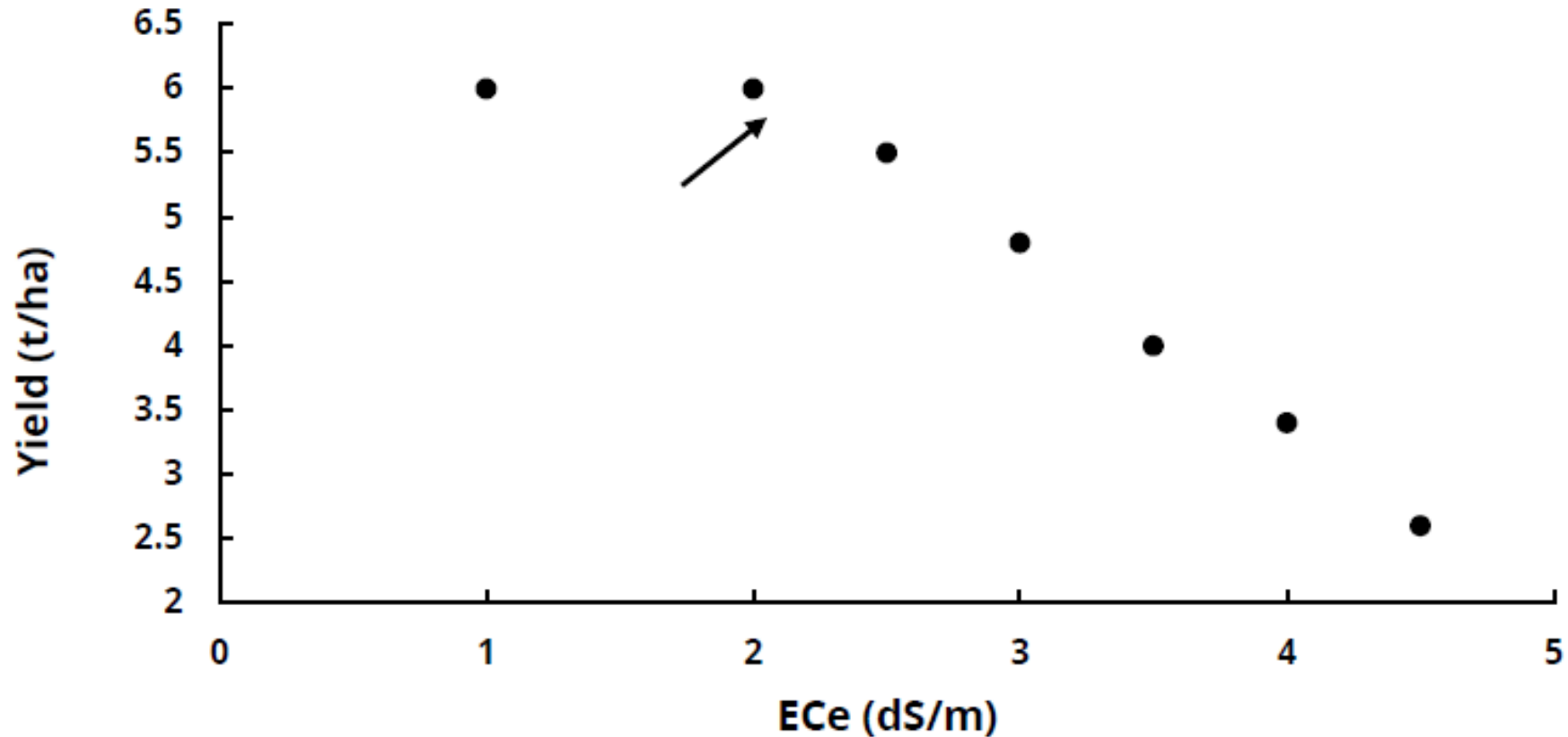


Figure 2b. Fruit yield response to increasing soil salinity measured as ECe

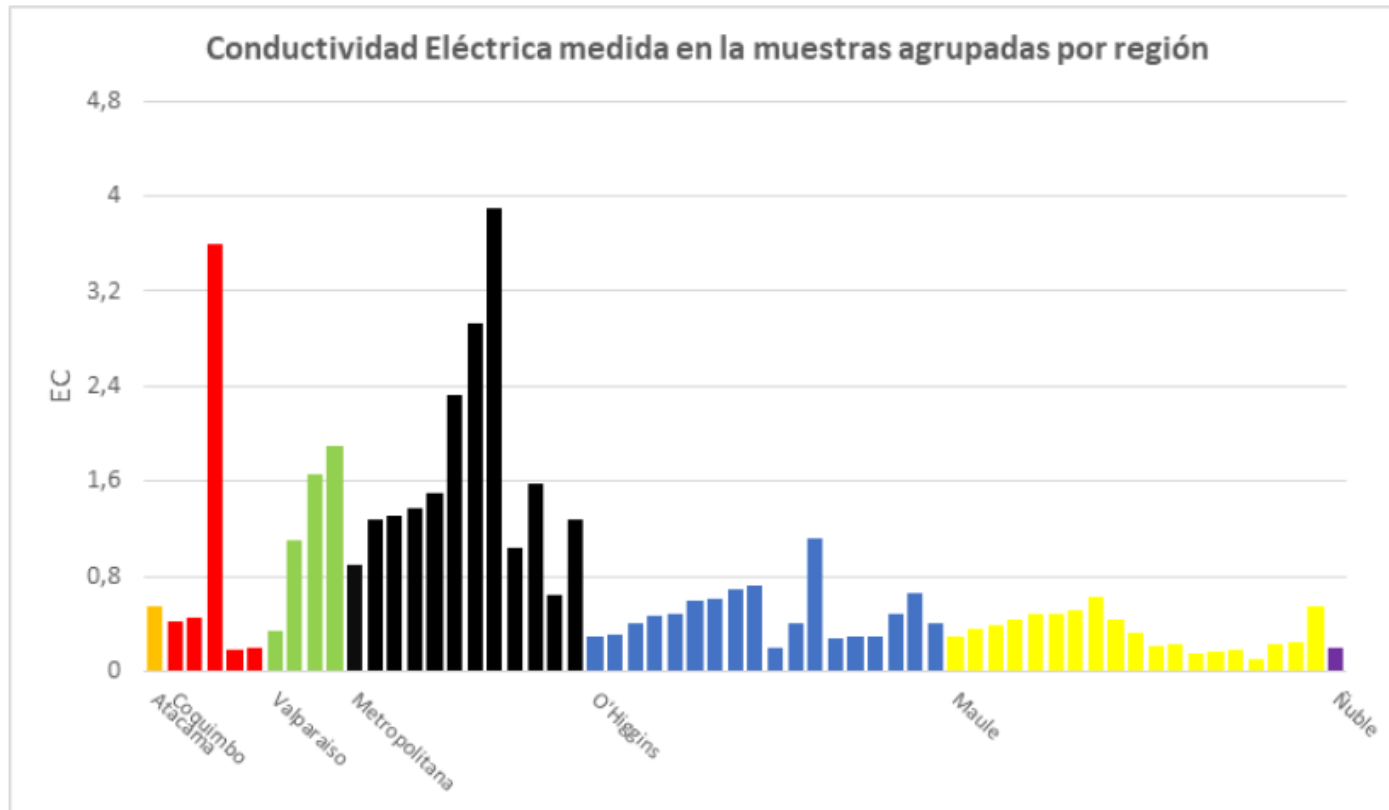


Gráfico n°2: CE medida en las muestras agrupadas por región

Inicio > DF LAB > Cambio Climático

Cambio Climático

Experta de UC Davis Chile alerta que salinidad del agua y suelo podría generar vinos salados en Maipo y Limarí

Debido a la sequía, las aguas utilizadas para riego tendrían mayores niveles de sal y provocarían que los vinos de ambos valles tengan cambios en su aroma y sabor.

Por: Valentina Llompart | Publicado: Martes 11 de octubre de 2022 a las 04:00 hrs.



La sequía es la causante de la baja en el caudal de algunos ríos, lo que está elevando la salinidad del agua.

MUESTRA 8			
Tipo de muestra	Suelo	Cultivo	Vid vinífera
Cuartel		Variedad	Chardonnay
		Portainjerto	Franco
		Año de plantación	2005

Formas Móviles

- *Xiphinema americanum* s.l.
- *Xiphinema index*
- *Meloidogyne* spp. (J2)
- *Mesocriconema* sp.
- *Paratylenchus* sp.
- Nemátodos no fitoparásitos

Nº de Individuos / 250 cm³ de suelo

- : 60
- : 1950 *
- : 4650 *
- : 50
- : 750
- : 9240

Resistance of Grape Rootstocks to Plant-parasitic Nematodes

H. FERRIS,¹ L. ZHENG,¹ M. A. WALKER²






TABLE 6. Host status of grape rootstocks to nematodes. A compilation based on current studies and those published elsewhere (Anwar *et al.*, 1999; Anwar *et al.*, 2002; Chitambar and Raski, 1984; Gu and Ramming, 2005a,b; McKenry *et al.*, 2001a,b). In the case of *P. vulnus*, we have included some observations on host status based on tissue culture plantlets. Note that host status of the UCD-GRN series rootstocks is indicated in Table 1.

Genotype	Parentage	<i>Meloidogyne</i> pathotypes									
		<i>M. incognita</i> Race 3	<i>M. javanica</i>	Harmony A&C	<i>M. chitwoodi</i>	<i>X. index</i>	<i>M. xenoplax</i>	<i>P. vulnu</i>	<i>T. semipenetrans</i>	<i>X. ameriacanum</i>	<i>Para. hamatus</i>
101-14Mgt	<i>V. riparia</i> , <i>V. rupestris</i>			R		S	S	MR			S
1103Paulsen	<i>V. solonis</i> x <i>V. riparia</i>			S		S	S	MS			S
110Richter	<i>V. berlandieri</i> , <i>V. rupestris</i>			MR		S	S	S			S
140Ruggeri	<i>V. berlandieri</i> , <i>V. rupestris</i>			MR		S	S	S			MS
1613Couderc	<i>V. solonis</i> , <i>V. othello</i>	R	R	S	S	MR	S	MS	S	S	
1616Couderc	<i>V. solonis</i> , <i>V. riparia</i>			MR		S	S	MS			S
3309Couderc	<i>V. riparia</i> , <i>V. rupestris</i>	S	S	S		MS	S	S	S	S	S
420A	<i>V. berlandieri</i> , <i>V. riparia</i>			R		S	S	MS			S

Resistance assessed relative to nematode reproduction on cv Colombard (or other susceptible cultivar):

R <10% (resistant), MR 10-30% (moderately resistant), MS 30-50% (moderately susceptible), S >50% (susceptible).

Table I. Parentage and nematode resistance of rootstock candidates that underwent certification testing at Foundation Plant Services. Combined testing involved the standard strain of *Meloidogyne incognita* (root-knot nematode), two aggressive Harmony/Freedom strains, and dagger nematode *Xiphinema index*.

8909-05 (UCD GRN-1™)	9363-16 (UCD GRN-2™)	9365-43 (UCD GRN-3™)	9365-85 (UCD GRN-4™)	9407-14 (UCD GRN-5™)
<i>V. rupestris</i> x <i>M. rotundifolia</i>	<i>(V. rufotomentosa</i> x (Dog Ridge x Riparia Gloire)) x Riparia Gloire	<i>(V. rufotomentosa</i> x (Dog Ridge x Riparia Gloire)) x <i>V. champinii</i> c9038 (probably <i>V.</i> <i>candicans</i> x <i>V. monticola</i>)	<i>(V. rufotomentosa</i> x (Dog Ridge x Riparia Gloire)) x <i>V. champinii</i> c9038 (probably <i>V.</i> <i>candicans</i> x <i>V. monticola</i>)	(Ramsey x Riparia Gloire) x <i>V. champinii</i> c9021 (probably <i>V. candicans</i> x <i>V.</i> <i>monticola</i> / <i>V. berlandieri</i>)
Characteristics: No galls in combined testing; resists citrus, lesion, and ring nematode. Less easy to medium propagation ability. Studies underway to determine fanleaf tolerance. Deep-rooting profile. Leaves are shiny and intermediate between <i>V. rupestris</i> and <i>M. rotundifolia</i> . Sterile flowers.	Characteristics: No galls in combined testing; resists lesion nematodes, has moderate resistance to citrus nematodes; susceptible to ring nematodes. Good mother-vine with long canes and internodes, and limited lateral production. Shallow rooting depth. Mature leaves are three- to five-lobed and have some similarity to <i>V. aestivalis</i> . Male flowers.	Characteristics: No galls in combined testing; resists lesion and citrus has moderate vigor, but long canes with good internode length, moderate number of laterals. Moderately deep rooting depth. Mature leaves resemble <i>V. champinii</i> . Female flowers.	Characteristics: An average of less than one root gall in combined testing; moderate resistance to ring nematode. Good mothervine with long canes and internodes and few laterals. Moderately deep-rooting profile. Mature leaves resemble <i>V. riparia</i> . Male flowers.	Characteristics: No galls in combined testing; resists citrus and lesion nematode, moderate resistance to ring nematodes. Weak mothervine, but long internodes, good canes. Deep-rooting profile. Mature leaves resemble glossy <i>V. champinii</i> / <i>monticola</i> . Male flowers.
				

Resistance of Grape Rootstocks to Plant-parasitic Nematodes

H. FERRIS,¹ L. ZHENG,¹ M. A. WALKER²

380 *Journal of Nematology*, Volume 44, No. 4, December 2012

TABLE 1. Resistance status of UCD GRN series rootstocks to plant-parasitic nematodes.

Rootstock	Parentage	Mi	MaA	MiC	Xi	Pv	Cx	Ts	Pah
UCD GRN1	<i>V. rupestris</i> cv A. de Serres, <i>M. rotundifolia</i> cv Cowart	R	R	R	R	MR	R	R	MR
UCD GRN2	<i>V. rufotomentosa</i> , <i>V. champinii</i> cv Dog Ridge, <i>V. riparia</i> cv Riparia Gloire	R	R	R	R	MR	MS	MS	MR
UCD GRN3	<i>V. rufotomentosa</i> , <i>V. champinii</i> cv Dog Ridge), <i>V. champinii</i> cv c9038, <i>V. riparia</i> cv Riparia Gloire	R	R	R	R	MR	MR	MR	MR

Mi = root-knot nematode *Meloidogyne incognita* Race 3.

MaA = root-knot nematode *Meloidogyne arenaria* pathotype Harmony A, virulent on Harmony rootstock.

MiC = root-knot nematode *Meloidogyne incognita* pathotype Harmony C, virulent on Harmony rootstock.

Xi = dagger nematode *Xiphinema index*.

Pv = root lesion nematode *Pratylenchus vulnus*.

Cx = ring nematode *Mesocriconema xenoplax*.

Ts = citrus nematode *Tylenchulus semipenetrans*.

Pah = pin nematode *Paratylenchus hamatus*.

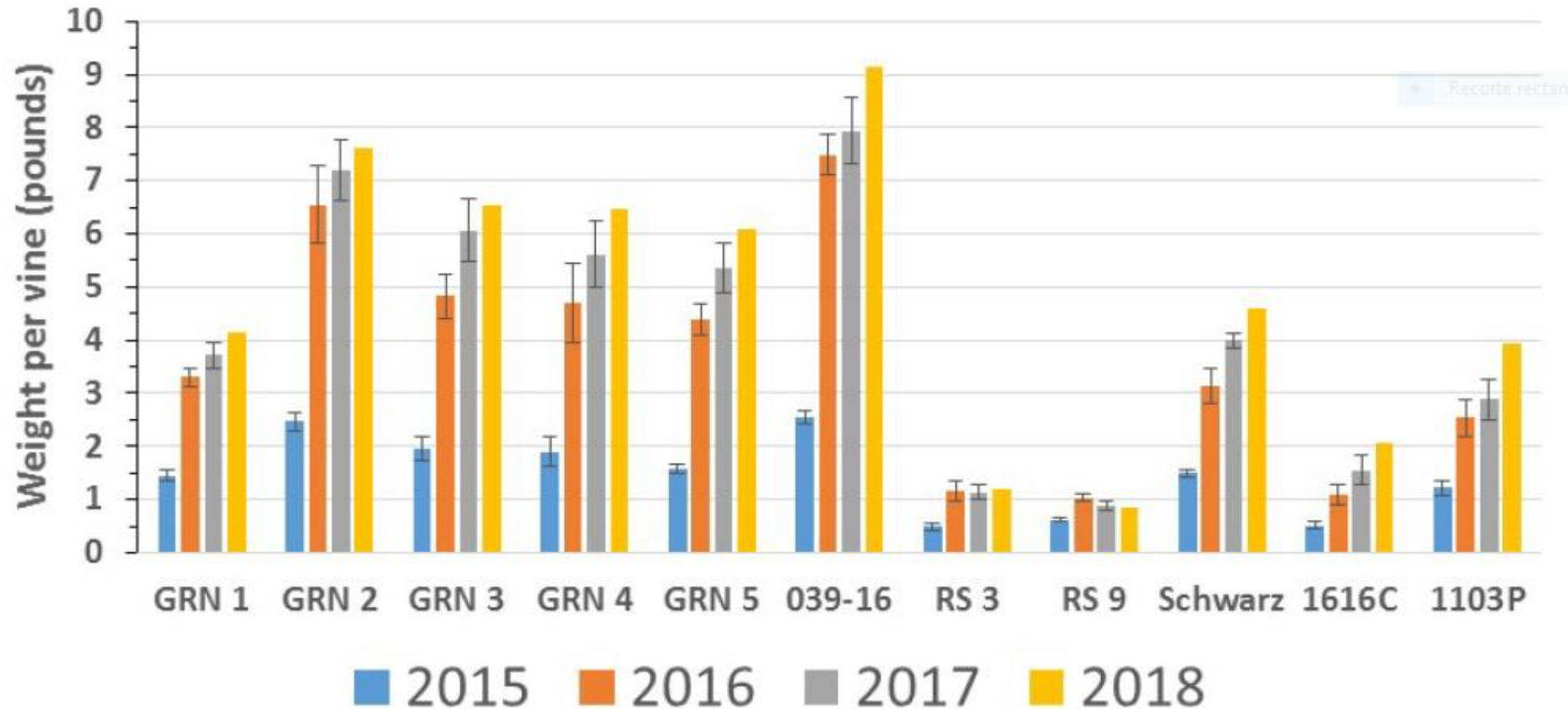
Resistance assessed relative to nematode reproduction on cv Colombard:

R <10% (resistant), MR 10-30% (moderately resistant), MS 30-50% (moderately susceptible), S >50% (susceptible).

Patrón	Nemátodo de la Lesión (Prv)	Nemátodo de los Anillos (Cx)	Nemátodo de los Cítricos (Ts)	Nemátodo Daga (Pah)
GRN1®	MR	R	R	MR
GRN2®	MR	MS	MS	MR
GRN3®	MR	MR	MR	MR

GRN 1®, GRN 2® y GRN 3® son resistentes a *Meloidogyne incógnita*, *Meloidogyne arenaria* A, *Meloidogyne incógnita* C, *Xiphinema index* y Filoxera.

Effect of rootstock on pruning weight, 2015-2018



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Portainjertos: Clave para la Adaptación Frutícola al Cambio Climático.

RS 9





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EXPERIENCIA
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Rootstock Evaluation under Saline Condition of San Joaquin Valley

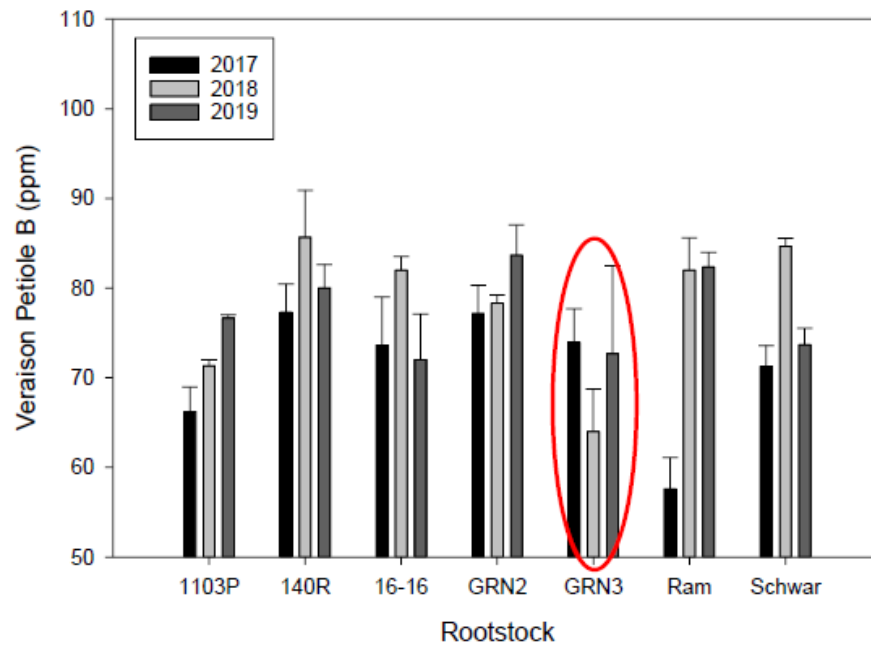
George Zhuang

University of California Cooperative Extension - Fresno County

UC | University of California
CE | Agriculture and Natural Resources | Cooperative Extension

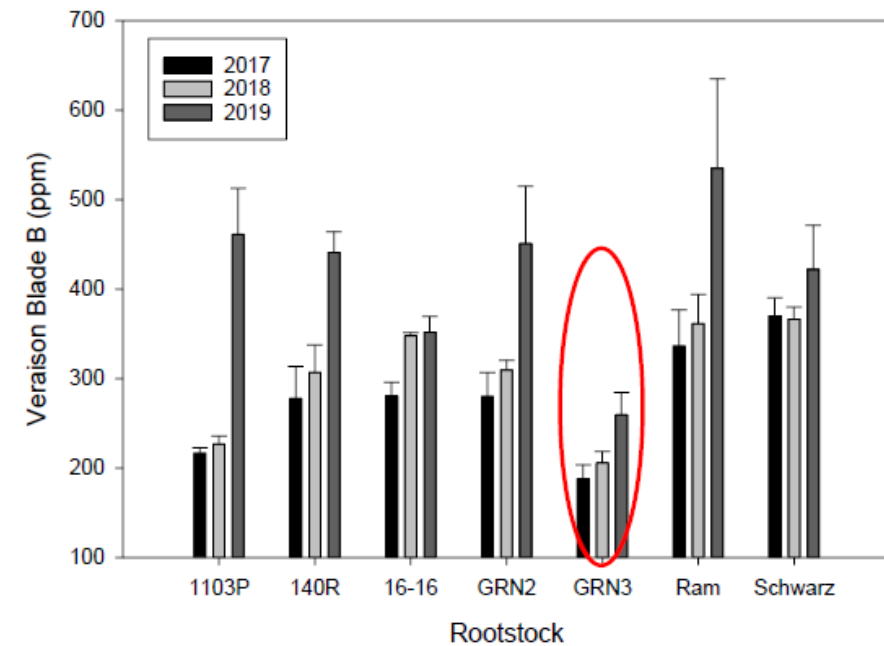
Grapevine Nutrients

- Veraison petiole B (ppm)



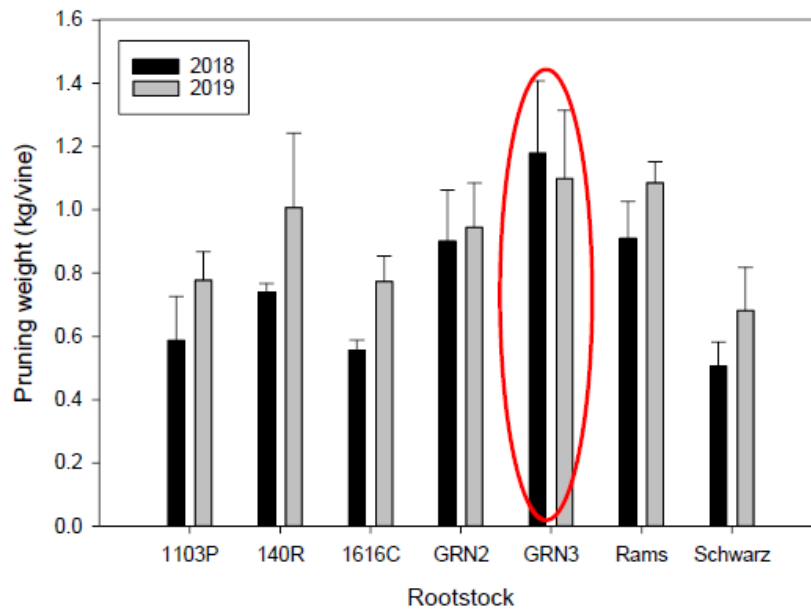
Grapevine Nutrients

- Veraison blade B (ppm)



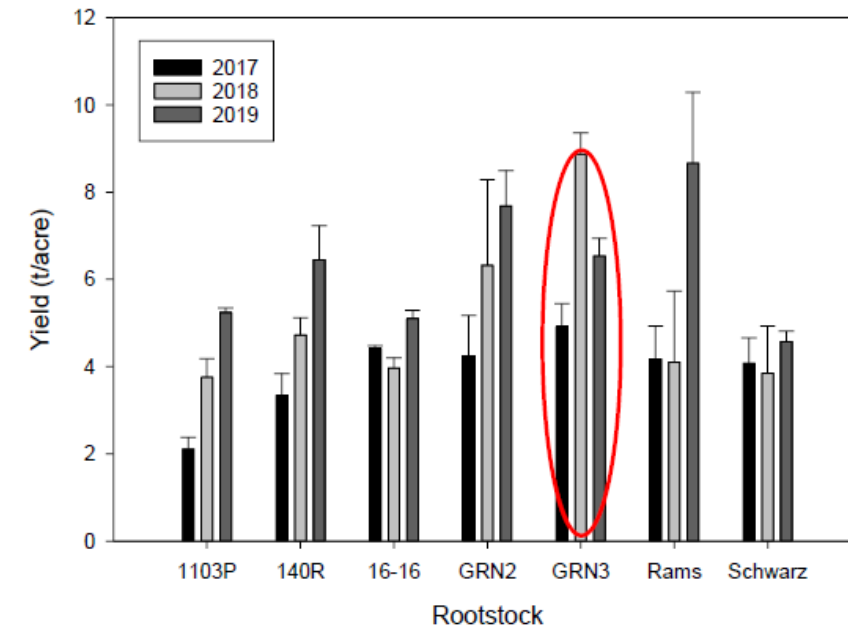
Pruning Weight

- Pruning weight (kg/vine)



Harvest Yield

- Yield (t/acre)



I NUOVI PORTINNESTI "M"



L'innovazione in viticoltura

APICI

M1



M2



M3



M4



FOGLIA PAGINA SUPERIORE



- Desarrollados por la Universidad de Milán
- Iniciado en los años '80s
- Inscritos en el Registro Nacional de Variedades en 2014
- VCR tiene la exclusividad de Multiplicación y Comercialización

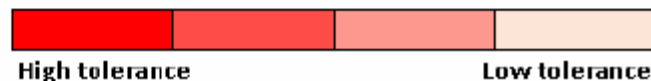
Grapevine rootstock effects on abiotic stress tolerance

Massimiliano Corso^{1,2} and Claudio Bonghi^{1,2}

Plant Science Today (2014) 1(3): 108-113
<http://dx.doi.org/10.14719/pst.2014.1.3.64>

MINI REVIEW

Fig 1. Grapevine rootstocks and their response to abiotic stresses. Low (L), medium (M) and high (H) vigour of rootstocks are reported (Scion vigour). Degree of tolerance to phylloxera, drought, salinity and iron chlorosis is also reported.



Rootstock	Scion vigour	Phylloxera	Drought	Salinity	Iron chlorosis
101-14	L	High	High	Low	Low
110 Richter	M	High	High	High	Low
1103 Paulsen	M-H	High	High	High	Low
140 Ruggeri	H-M	Low	High	High	High
196.17 castel	H-M	High	High	High	Low
3309C	M-L	Low	Low	Low	High
41B	M-L	Low	High	Low	Low
420A	L	High	Low	Low	Low
5BB Kober	M-H	High	High	Low	Low
5C	M	High	Low	Low	Low
M1	L	Low	Low	High	High
M2	M	Low	Low	High	High
M3	L	Low	Low	Low	Low
M4	M-H	Low	High	High	Low
Schwarzmann	M-L	High	High	High	Low
S04	M	High	Low	Low	High

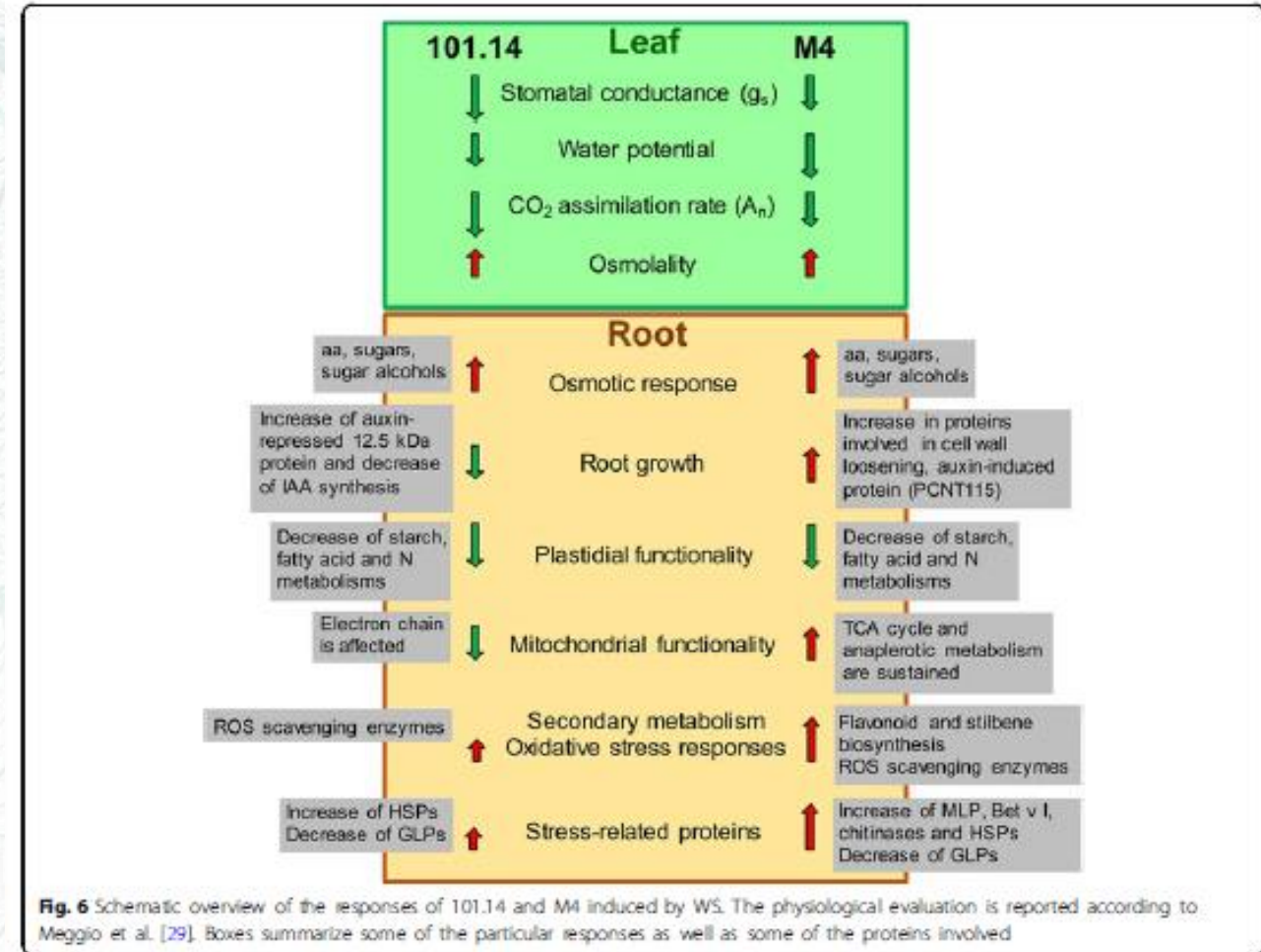
M4

Menor disminución de g_s

Mayor disminución del Potencial Hídrico

Menor disminución de Asimilación Neta

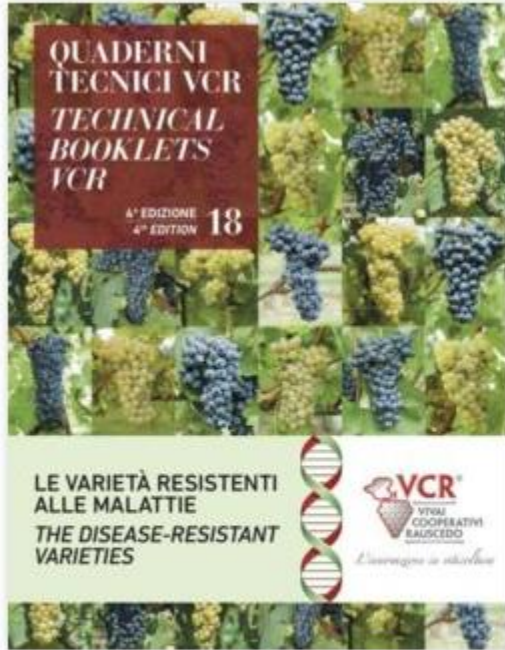
Estimulación del crecimiento de las raíces



Prinsi et al. *BMC Plant Biology* (2018) 18:126

Root proteomic and metabolic analyses reveal specific responses to drought stress in differently tolerant grapevine rootstocks

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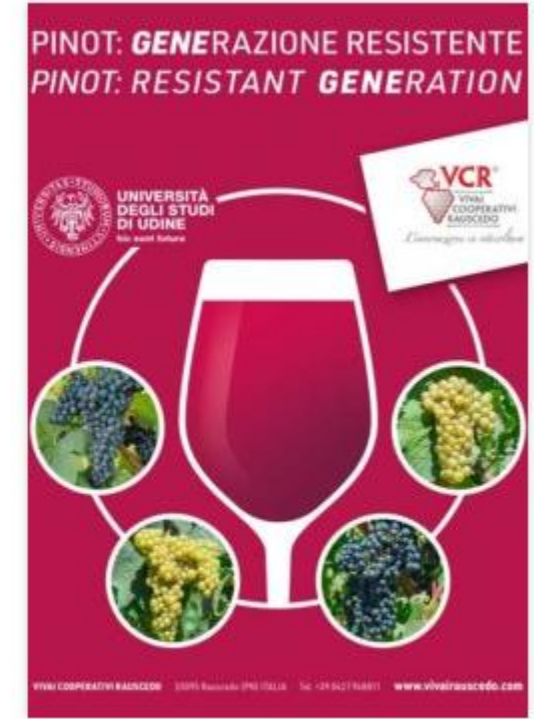
18 – Le varietà resistenti alle malattie



19 – La difesa fitosanitaria delle varietà resistenti



Vinci la tua partita con la gamma VCR®



Pinot: Generazione Resistente