



LELIENFONTEIN

Wingerdkwekers · Vine Growers

WV Planting Procedure

Guidelines for the planting of vines

1. Planning

- 1.1 If necessary, get advice and plan at least five years in advance as to which soil is most suitable for the variety to be planted.
- 1.2 Place the order for grafted vines at least 12 months before the vines must be planted with a registered nursery and demand certified vines.
- 1.3 Follow up order with nursery and confirm certification of scion and rootstock varieties and/or clones as ordered.
- 1.4 Visit the nursery at the end of the growing season to learn about overall conditions at nursery.

2. Collection of vines at nursery

- 2.1 Nursery vines must be in absolute resting phase when collected at nursery.
- 2.2 Nursery vines must be handled as little as possible after collection at nursery.
- 2.3 Arrange a date in advance with nursery as to when the vines will be collected. If the vines must be treated with warm water, the date is critical.
- 2.4 Make sure the right amount of vines and scion and rootstocks and/or clones as ordered, are being loaded.
- 2.5 The vines must be kept moist during transport and soil must - preferably - not be washed off the roots.
- 2.6 Cover the vines with a plastic cover in case of open transport to prevent drying out. Make sure vines don't get too hot under the cover.

3. Receiving vines on farm

- 3.1 Make sure the nursery vines on arrival comply with predetermined tolerance levels to minimum physical requirements for grafted vines as prescribed by the SA Plant Certification Scheme for Wine Grapes. If the vines do not comply, follow up immediately with nursery.



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4. Storage before planting

- 4.1 Nursery vines that underwent warm water treatment must be planted as soon as possible, as this treatment stimulates budding and bare roots can enhance the risk of drying out.
- 4.2 Nursery vines that are not planted immediately, may be stored with the necessary care, in dense plastic bags.
 - 4.2.1 Regulation of temperature and prevention measures against fungal infections are very important.
 - 4.2.2 Vines from cooling rooms must be put in water for 24 hours before planting.
 - 4.2.3 When temperatures rise after storage in a cooling room, budding is stimulated. Planting should be done as soon as possible.
- 4.3 Vines being preserved must be put in shady, sandy soil.
 - 4.3.1 Wash sand in between vines. Make sure grafts are covered with sand.
 - 4.3.2 Keep vines moist at all times.
 - 4.3.3 Premises where vines are preserved must be well drained. Avoid waterlogged or saline soils.

5. At planting

- 5.1 Vines must be planted before budburst.
- 5.2 Vines must not be planted in soil either too wet or too dry. No free water must be found in the root zone, as the roots will die back because of an oxygen deficit or rotting.
- 5.3 Don't take large quantities of vines from the preserving premises or cooling room as drying out becomes a high risk. Take out only the quantity that can be planted with ease on one day. Avoid re-preserving or re-storage of vines as far as possible.
- 5.4 After the vines are being taken from the cooling facility, the vines must be put in water for at least 24 hours before planting. If vines are taken from a preserving premises, the vines must be put in water for at least six hours before planting.
- 5.5 Before planting vines must be clipped by keeping the straightest shoot and clipping all other shoots. In cases where the vine are being clipped before planting to two buds, the vine must be dipped in grafting wax up until the graft.



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- 5.6 Vines on land must be kept in moist bags and kept from drying out.
- 5.7 Make planting holes big and deep enough to plant the vines without cutting the roots back. A big amount of reserves are located in the roots and therefore must be kept as to give the young vine a better start out of the blocks.
- 5.8 Plant vines with roots showing downwards and with graft plus minus 50 mm above soil surface on even soil and 100mm in the case of uneven soil.
- 5.9 If the planting holes have smooth edges, take a fork and loosen up to promote root growth.
- 5.10 Fill the planting hole half with fine top soil and step lightly on it.
- 5.11 Fill the planting hole with water or irrigate to bring the roots in contact with soil.
- 5.12 Fill the planting hole with top soil.
- 5.13 No fertiliser, manure, lime, phosphate or gypsum must be put in the planting hole. All additional or affirmative fertilizing must be done before or during soil preparation.

6. After planting

- 6.1 In cases where only one entire shoot or one 2 bud spur is being left, the vine must be covered with a heap of soil to prevent drying out.
- 6.2 In cases where a shoot has been left, the shoot must be cut back to 2 buds when the shoot starts to bud at its end.
- 6.3 In cases where plastic has been laid, shoots may be cut back earlier.
- 6.4 When plastic is being used, the soil must not be either too wet or too dry. Special care must be taken to prevent drying out of vines where plastic was used, as the black plastic can become very hot. The risk of drying out above the graft is in this case much higher.
- 6.5 To prevent drying out of grafts and roots, the vines must be irrigated regularly in the absence of rain.
- 6.6 Make sure the root zone is effectively being irrigated in the case of drip irrigation.



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7. Aftercare

- 7.1 Take care after budding with regards to snout beetle and other disease.
- 7.2 In areas where strong winds are prevailing in the growing season, ringbarking often takes place in sandy soils at soil level.
- 7.3 Mealy bugs eating off the bark under soil level can also cause ringbarking of young vines.
- 7.4 Young vines must be protected against damage from wild buck.
- 7.5 Weed control must be done effectively to avoid competition with young vines.
- 7.6 In case the vines must be interplanted later on, the planting holes must be made twice the size of the original holes.

8. Problems after planting

- 8.1 Problems after planting of a young vine must be found as soon as possible.
- 8.2 Problems must be communicated to the nursery as soon as possible.
- 8.3 If problems cannot be attributed to a nursery, obtain the advice of a viticulturist as soon as possible.

N VAN RENSBURG 24 January 2002

Compiled from the following

- 1. Albertse G J J en Saayman D, 1989: Vestiging van wingerd: voorbereiding en plant van stokke - Wynboer Julie 1989
- 2. Bredell P L, 1994: Hantering van kwekery stokke na uithaal uit kwekery - Direktoraat Plant en Gehaltebeheer.
- 3. Kriel G J le R, 1988: Suksesvolle vestiging van jongwingerde – Wynboer Junie 1988.
- 4. Louw A W 2001: Ernita Kwekery. Verkoopvoorwaardes 2001: Nederburg Wynplase O/WVV/Riglyne/plant van wingerde