

Introduction

- Increase in temperatures during ripening period of grapes causes undesirable properties to wines.
- Crop forcing consist of removing all the leaves and fruits and pruning shoots to 6-8 buds in spring with the objective of delaying ripening period.



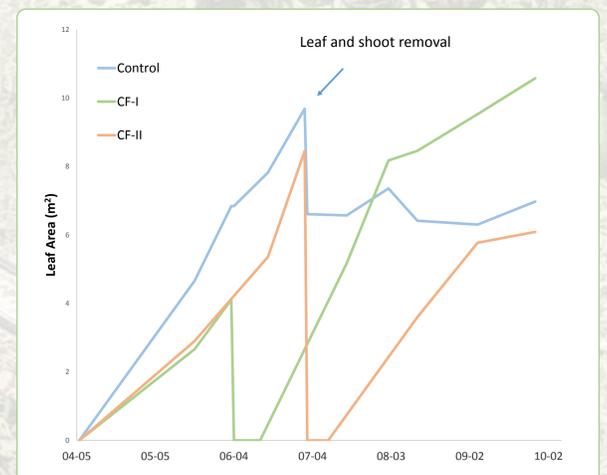
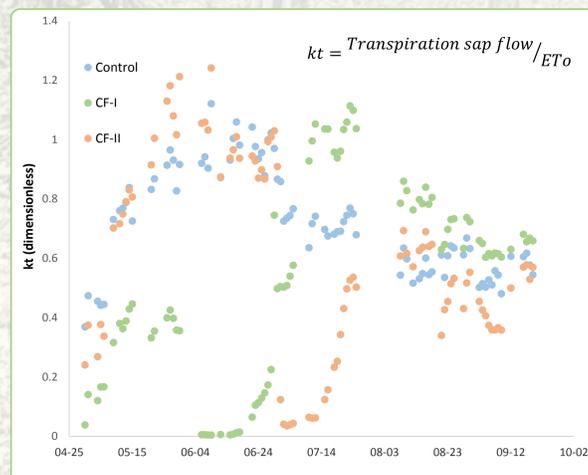
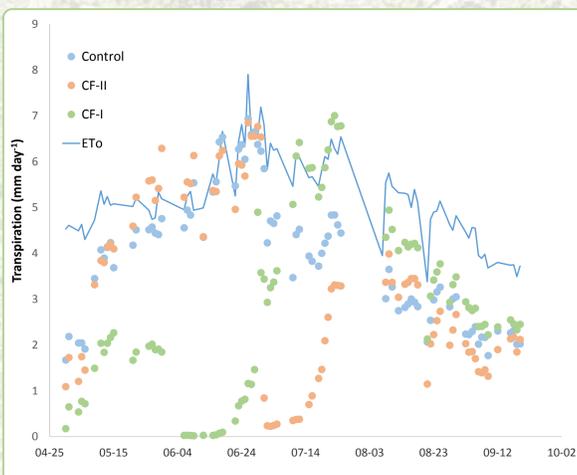
Objective

- Determine how the crop forcing technique alters transpiration coefficients.

Materials and Methods

- *Plant material*: grapevines "Tempranillo" spaced 1,6x2,5 m fully irrigated located in Lleida (41,6°N; 0,52°E).
- *Treatments*: 4 trees/treatment of Control (no forced), CF-I (forced on 4th of June) and CF-II (forced on 1st of July). One sap flow probe (CHPM) per tree calibrated using a whole canopy gas exchange chamber.

Results



Conclusions

- After applying the technique of forcing regrowth, transpiration rate follows the shape of ETo and matches the pattern of Control treatment in both dates of forcing
- Small differences in kt are attributed to differences in canopy size

Acknowledgments

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