

February 22, 2017

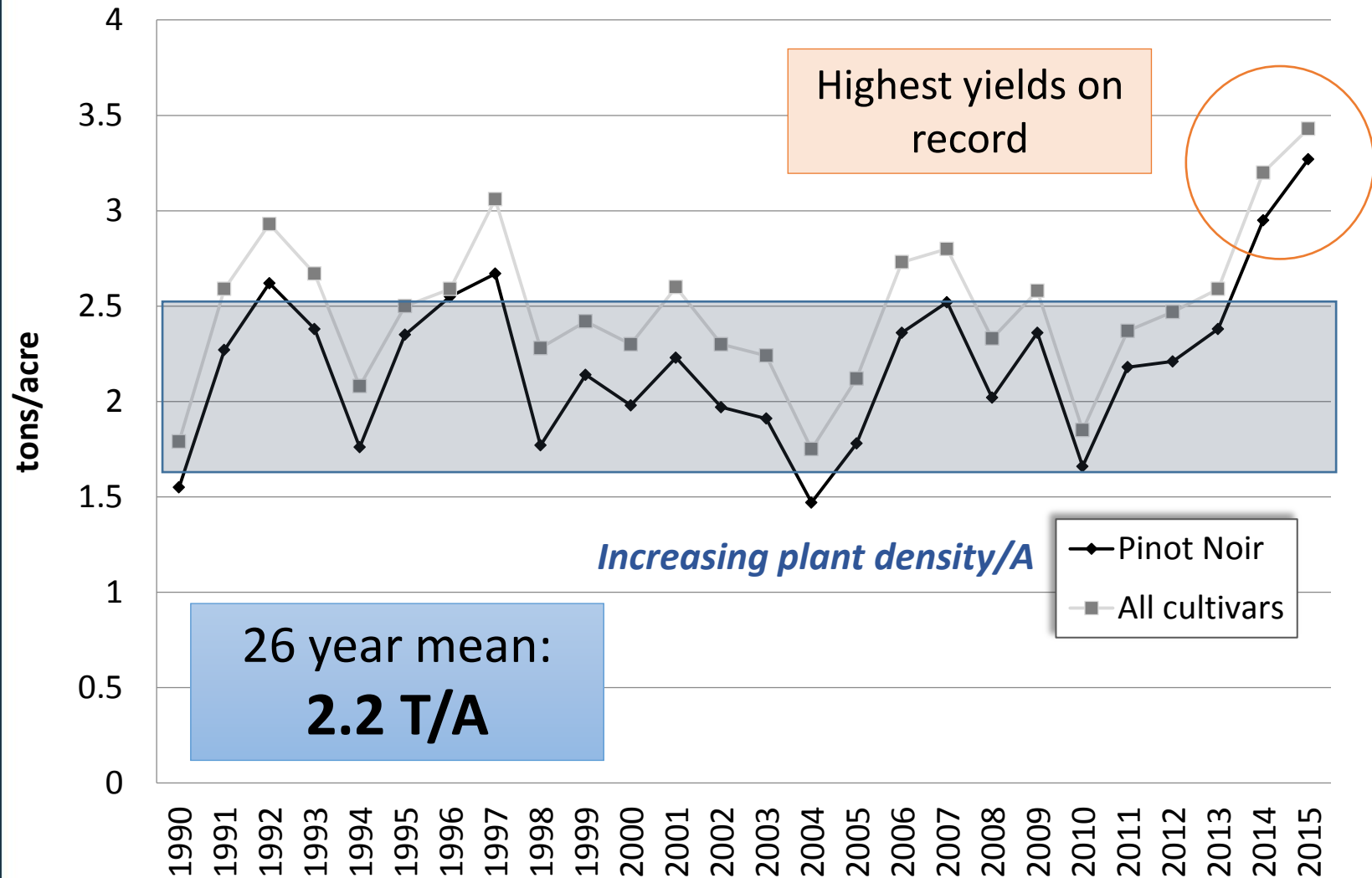
Oregon Wine Symposium, Portland, OR

The Low Down on High Yields: Challenging Yield-Quality Standards for Oregon Pinot Noir

**Dr. Patty Skinkis, Viticulture Extension Specialist &
Associate Professor, OSU**



Harvest Yields 1990-2015



USDA-NASS 1990-2012, SOURCE 2012-2016

Yield Management of Pinot noir



73%

- **Reasons for cluster thinning**

- Hasten ripening
 - Increase fruit quality
 - Decrease *Botrytis*
 - Sustain vine health/balance
 - Target inventory
- Yield reduction: 25 to 50%
 - Cost: \$700-800/A

89% conduct cluster thinning

67% target 2 to 2.75 T/A

Statewide Crop Load Project 2012-2021

Patty Skinkis, James Osborne, Elizabeth Tomasino, Paul Schreiner, Katie McLaughlin

Can we better manage yields?



Objectives

1. Engage industry directly in research
2. Understand **crop level, site characteristics, and vintage variation** on vine health, fruit/wine quality
3. Define **metrics** for yield management to balance quality with market price and production economics

Industry Collaborators 2012-2016

20 companies
5 AVAs

Adelsheim

Airlie

Archery Summit

A to Z

Atlas Vineyard Management

Bethel Heights

Chehalem

Dion Vineyard

Domaine Drouhin

Johan Vineyards

Domaine Serene

Ken Wright Cellars

Results Partners LLC

Lemelson

Stoller

Van Duzer

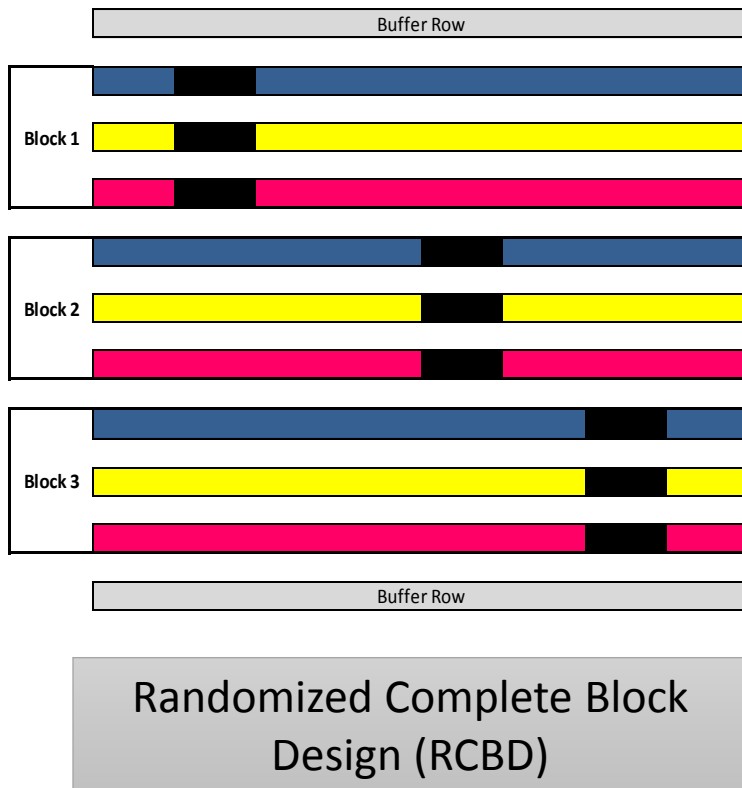
Willakenzie

Winemakers Investment Properties

Winters Hill



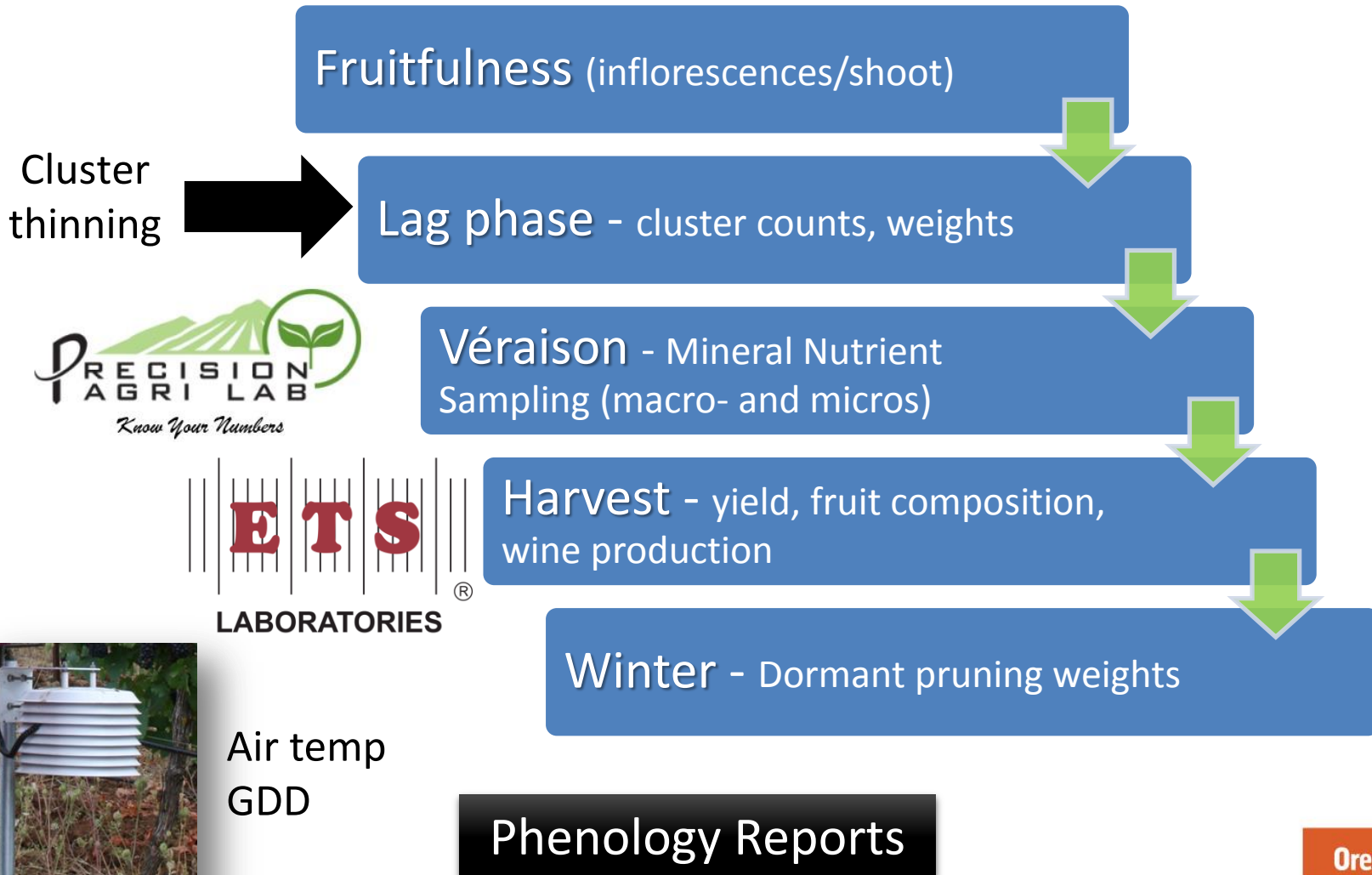
Experimental Design



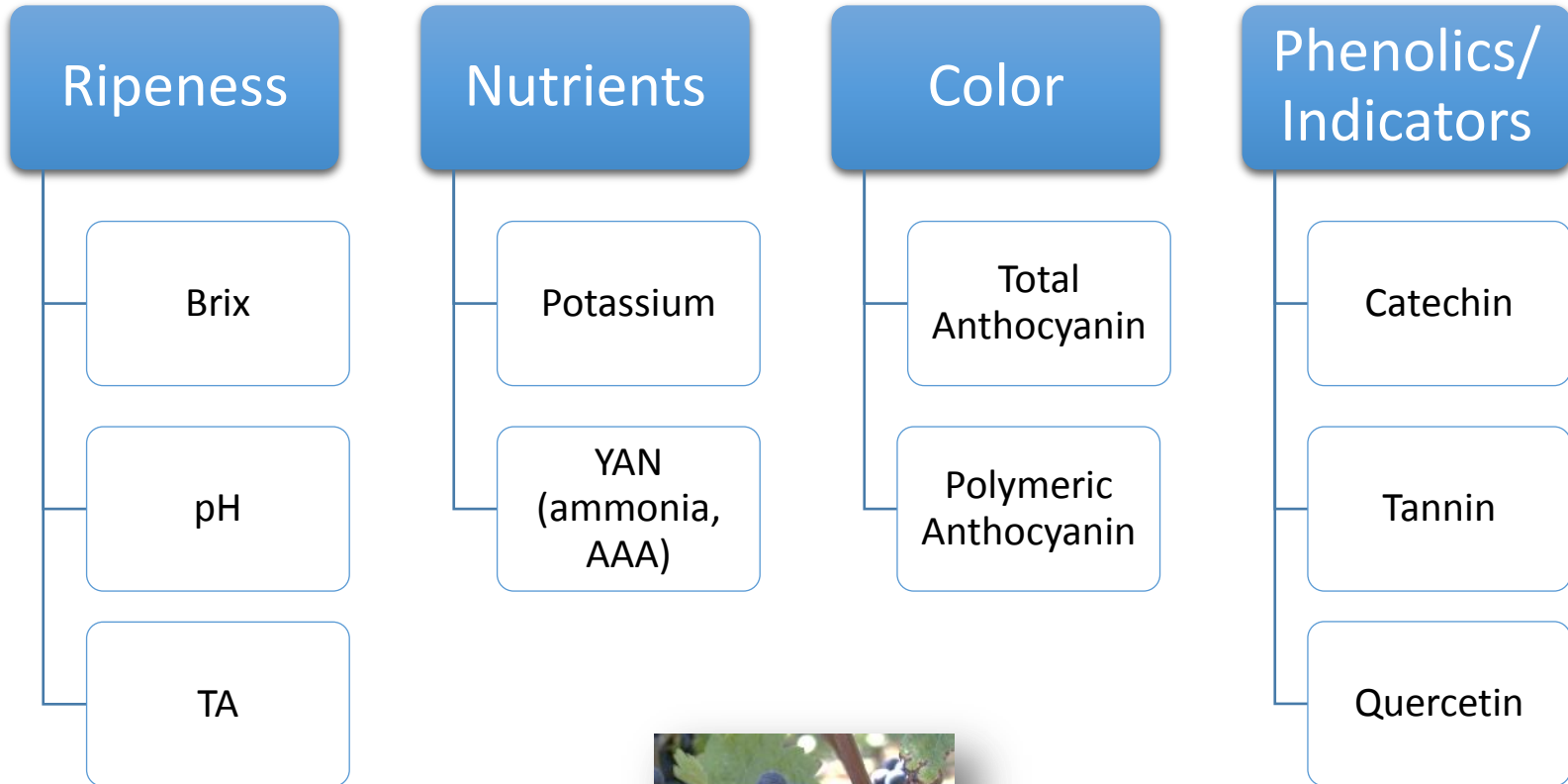
- 2 or more crop levels
- 3 replicates
- 1-3 acre blocks
- Protocols for data collection
- 10-vine sections for data collection

Clusters/ Shoot	Thinning pattern
0.5	1-0-1-0
1	1-1-1-1
1.5	1-2-1-2
2	2-2-2-2
No thinning	-

Vineyard Data Collection



Yield & Fruit Composition



Summary statistics report – one site, one year...

ANOVA 2015	VINEYARD 6810			
Treatments:	1 cluster/shoot	50% of Full Crop	No Thin	p-value*
fruitfulness (# inflorescences/shoot)	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.9268
fruitfulness # Shoots/vine	34	34	37	0.7966
fruitfulness clusters/vine	44	43	46	0.7897
pre-thinning - # clusters/vine	58	56	58	0.5904
yield (kg/vine)	2.07 ab	1.48 b	2.92 a	0.0326
yield (kg/m)	0.57 ab	0.41 b	0.80 a	-
yield (lb/ft)	0.38 ab	0.27 b	0.54 a	-
harvest - # clusters/vine	29 b	25 b	43 a	0.0180
harvest - cluster wt (g)	72	59	67	0.0794, KW
dormant shoots/vine	42	41	43	0.3581
pruning weight			5	0.1791
pruning weight			1	-
pruning weight			4	-
cane weight (g)				0.2236
Ravaz (yield/pr			0	0.0918
Partridge			9	0.0891
TSS (°Brix)			5	0.2288
pH			1	0.1209
TA (g/L)			2	0.2948
malate (g/L)	2.61	2.45	2.56	0.3196
tartrate (g/L)	7.2	7.0	6.6	0.6593
glucose + fructose (g/L)	251	265	264	0.2309
ammonia N (mg/L)	37	42	38	0.7955
alpha amino acid N (mg/L)	71	83	61	0.1546
YAN (mg/L)	102	118	92	0.3396
K (mg/L)	1763	1920	1993	0.0578
catechin (mg/L)	153	116	125	0.5042
quercetin glycosides (mg/L)	91	87	43	0.3527
tannin (mg/L)	653	525	541	0.1766
polymeric anthocyanins (mg/L)	10	10	10	0.1654
total anthocyanins (mg/L)	1116 a	979 b	968 b	0.0080
catechin/tannin Index	0.24	0.22	0.23	0.7566

Cumulative Results:
all years
all sites

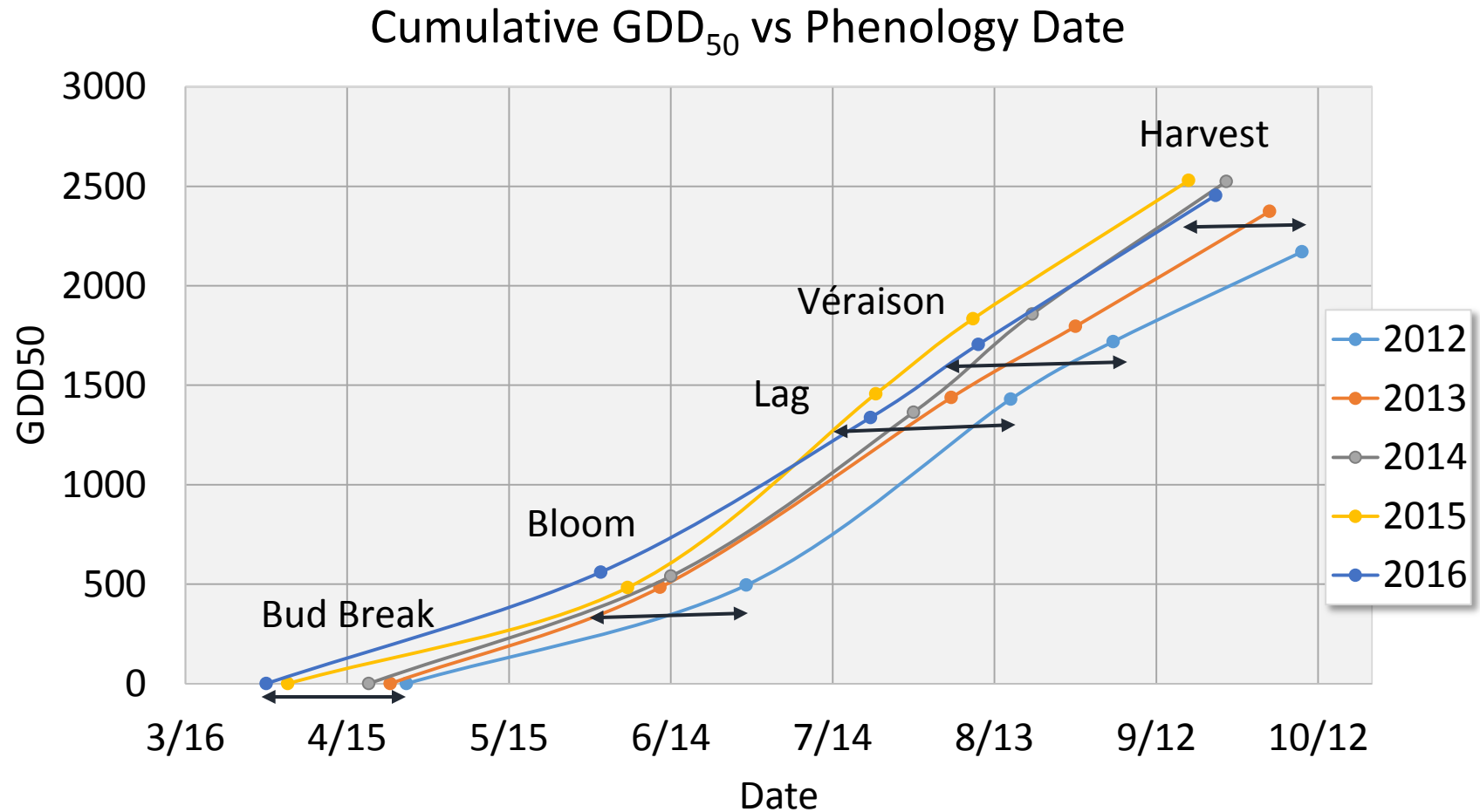
p-value indicates
statistical significance
or difference in means
If $p < 0.05$, then means
are different



How do the means differ?
Means separation
procedures used...
Tukey Honestly Significant
Difference (HSD) test.

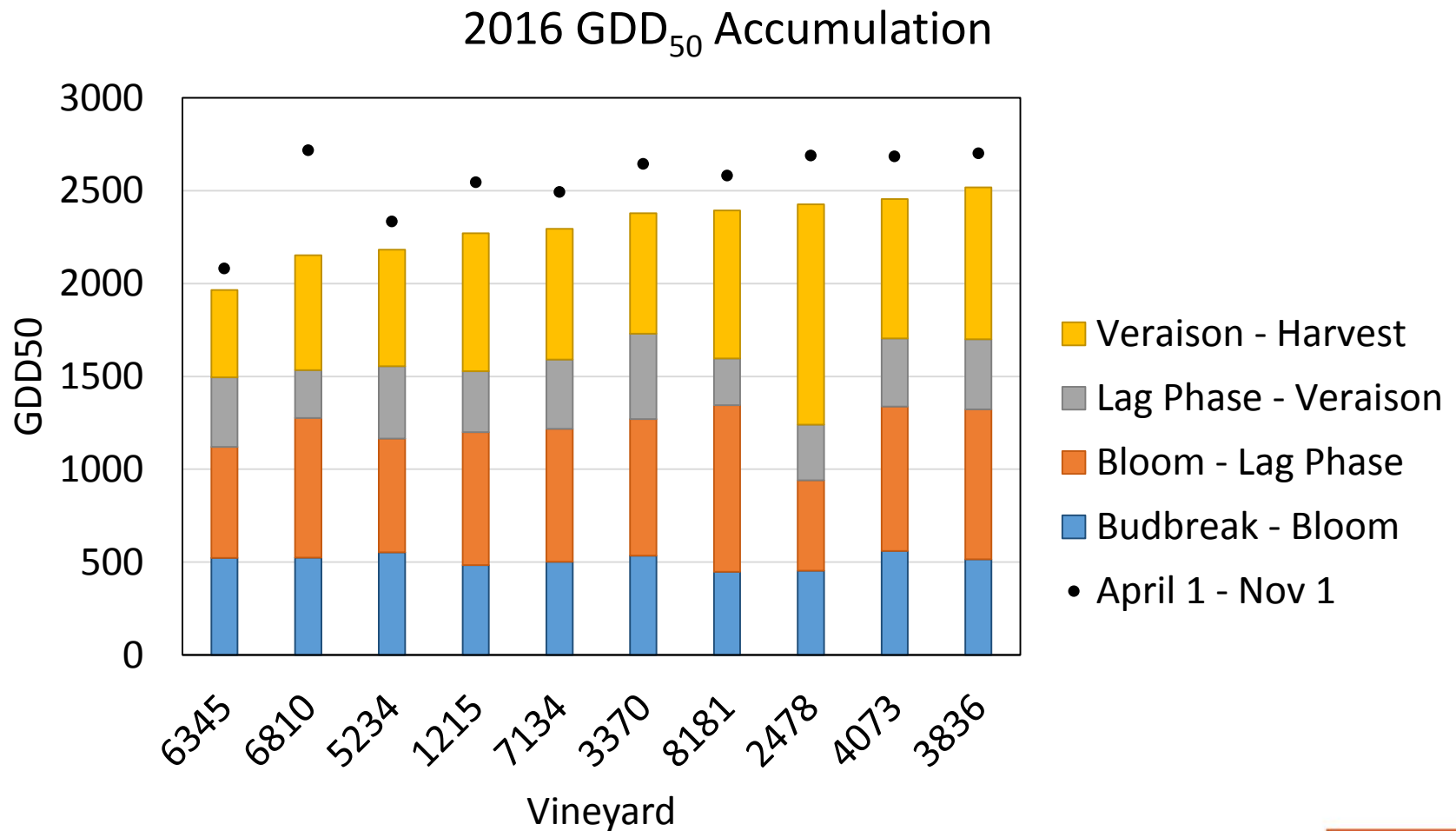
Different letters mean
that treatments are
different.

Seasonal Heat Units & Phenology

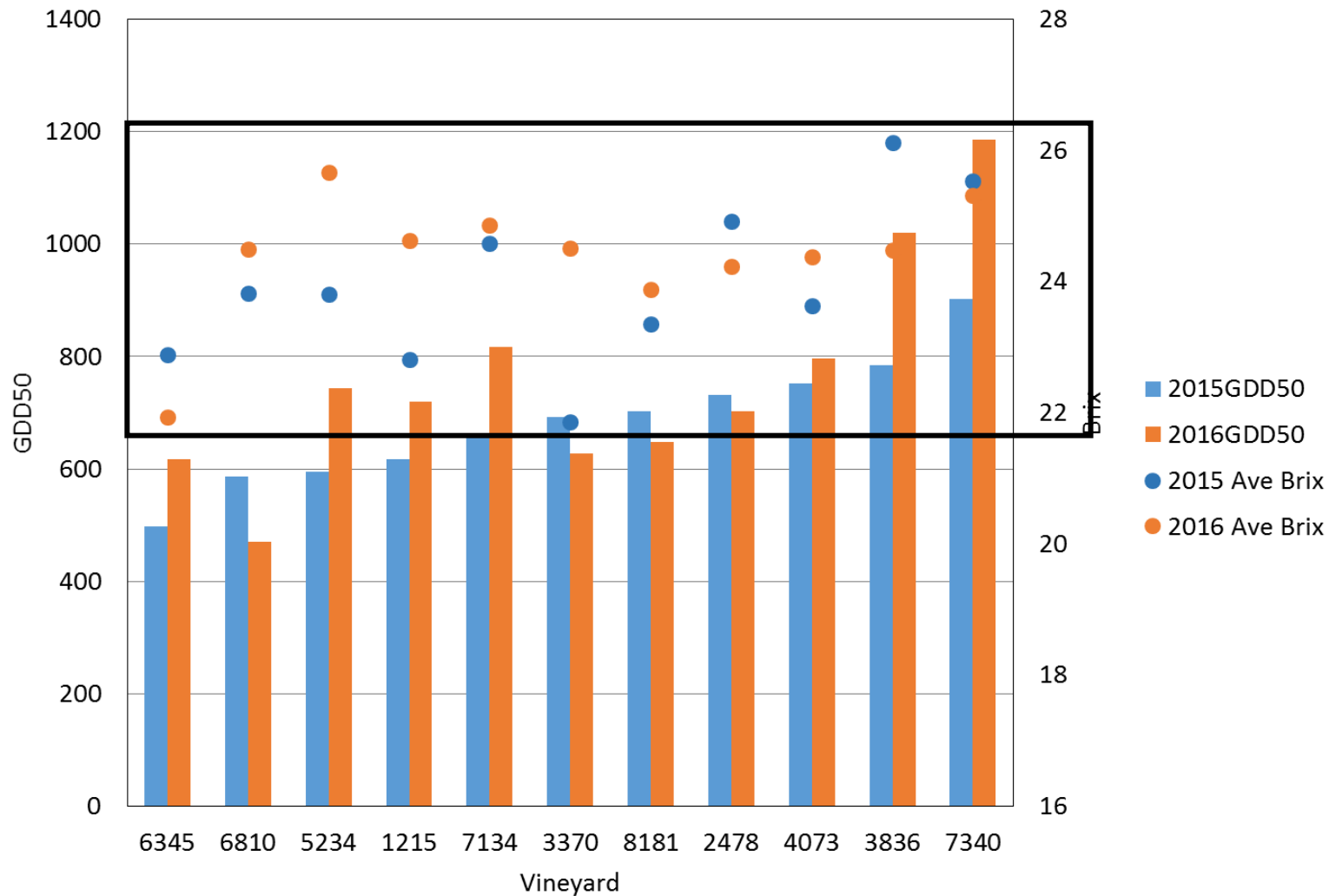


Air temperatures from Agrimet - Aurora, OR

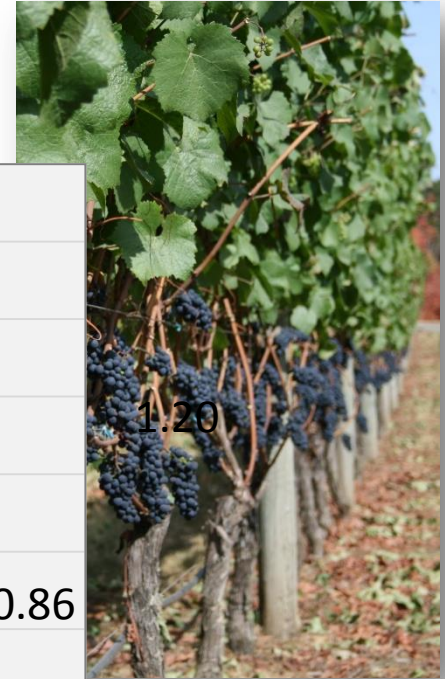
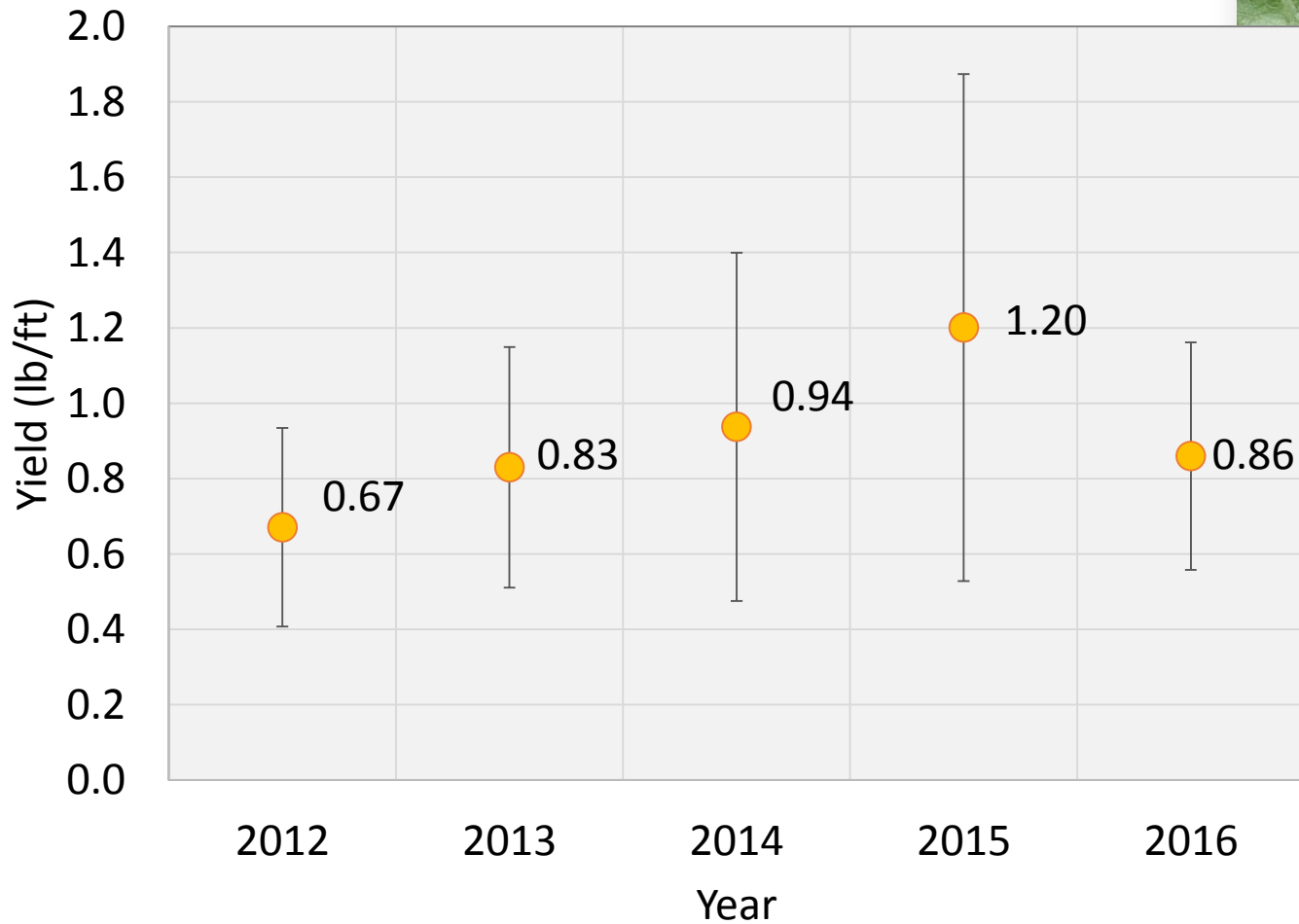
Heat Units & Phenology by Site 2016



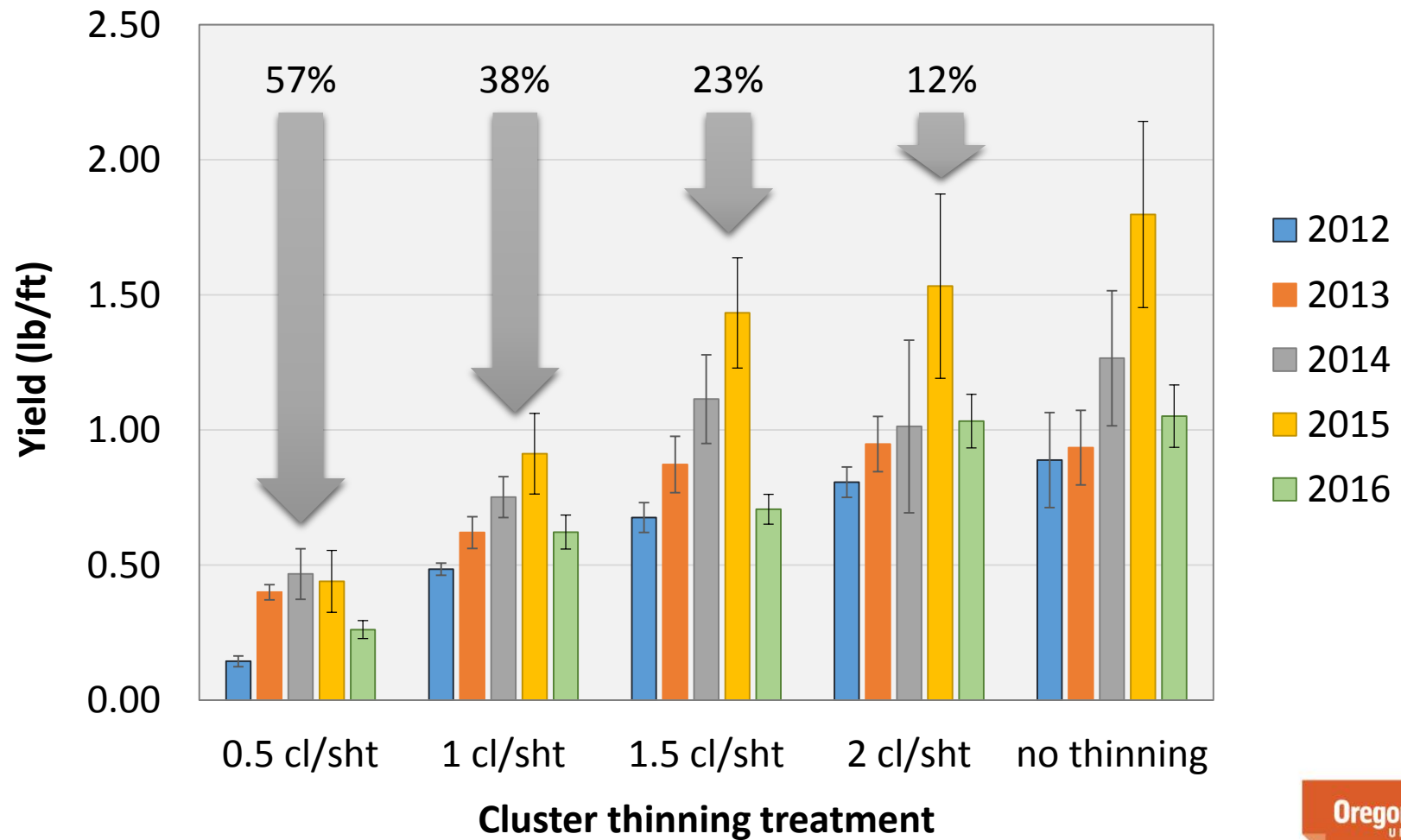
Véraison to Harvest GDD & TSS



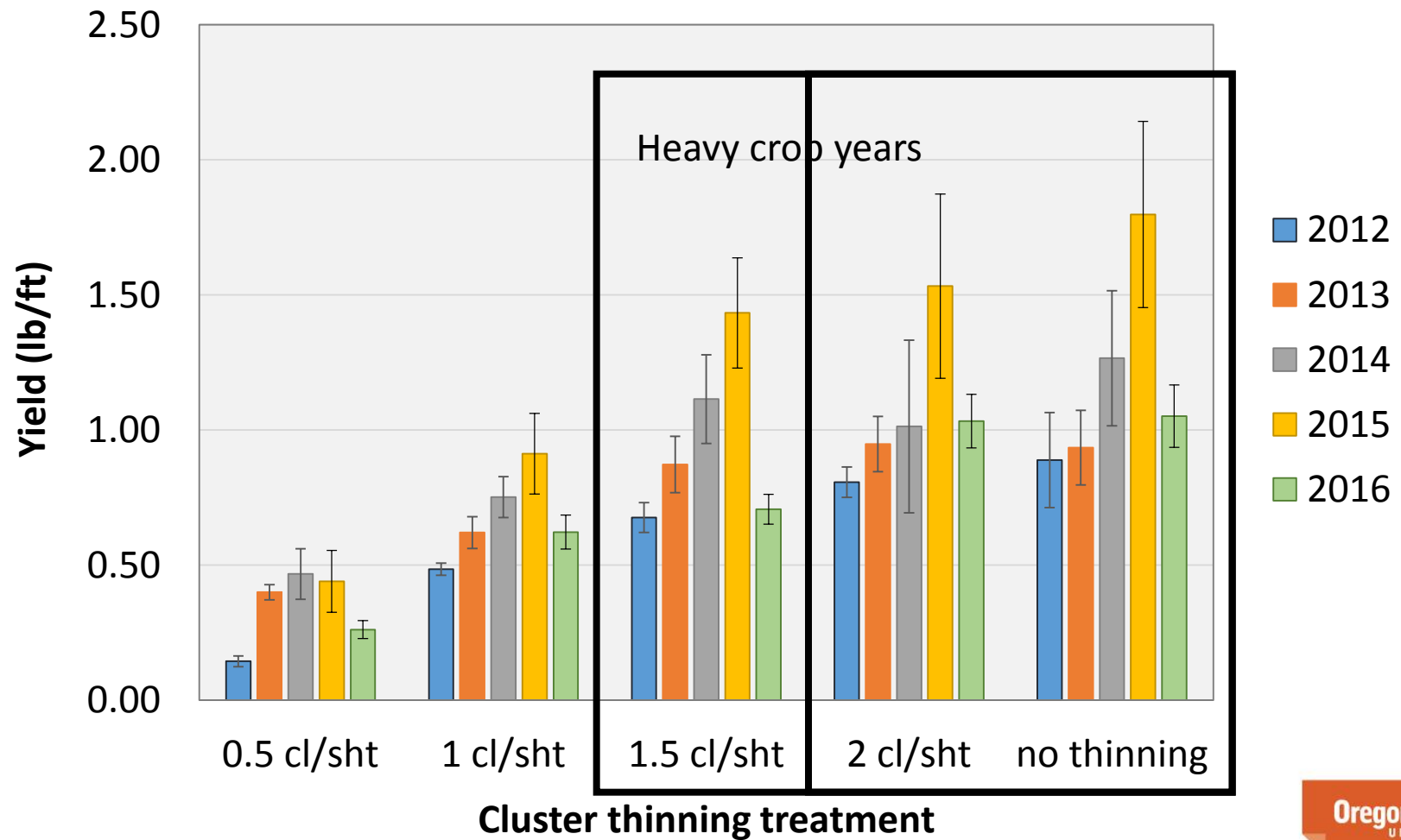
Yield Variation 2012-2016



Yield Variation Treatment x Year

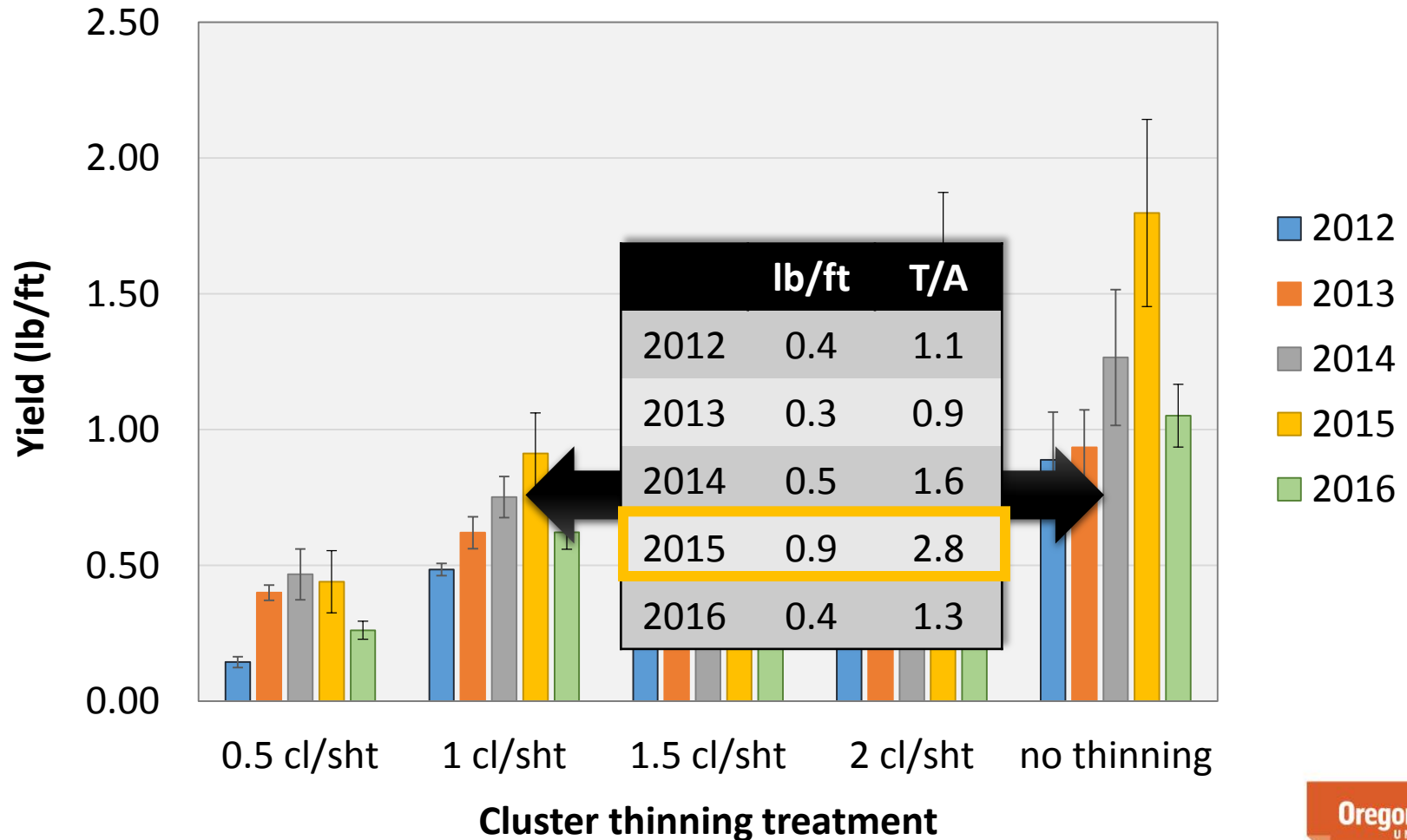


Yield Variation Treatment x Year

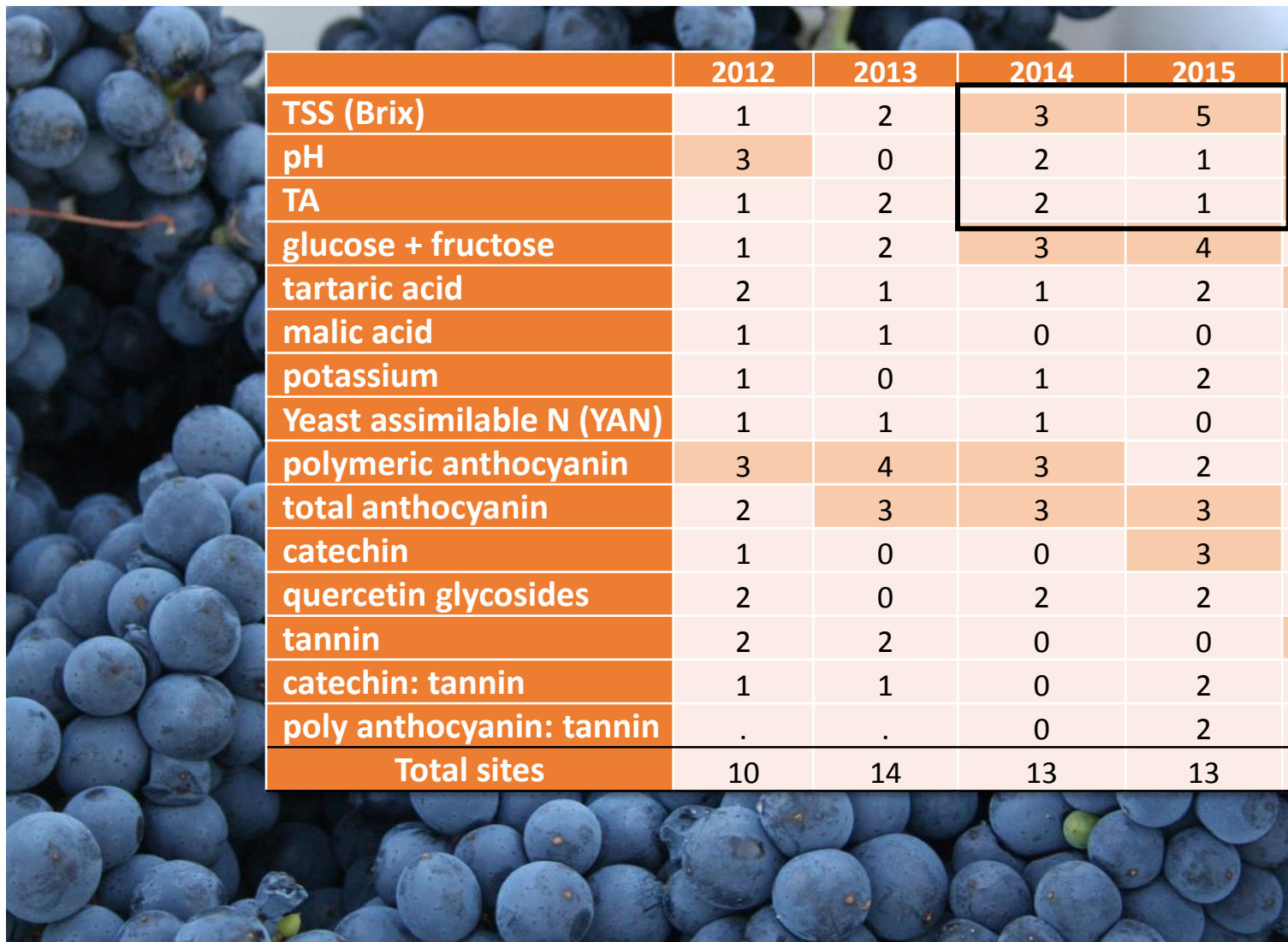


Harvest Yields by Treatment

Comparison of 1 cluster/shoot and No Thin

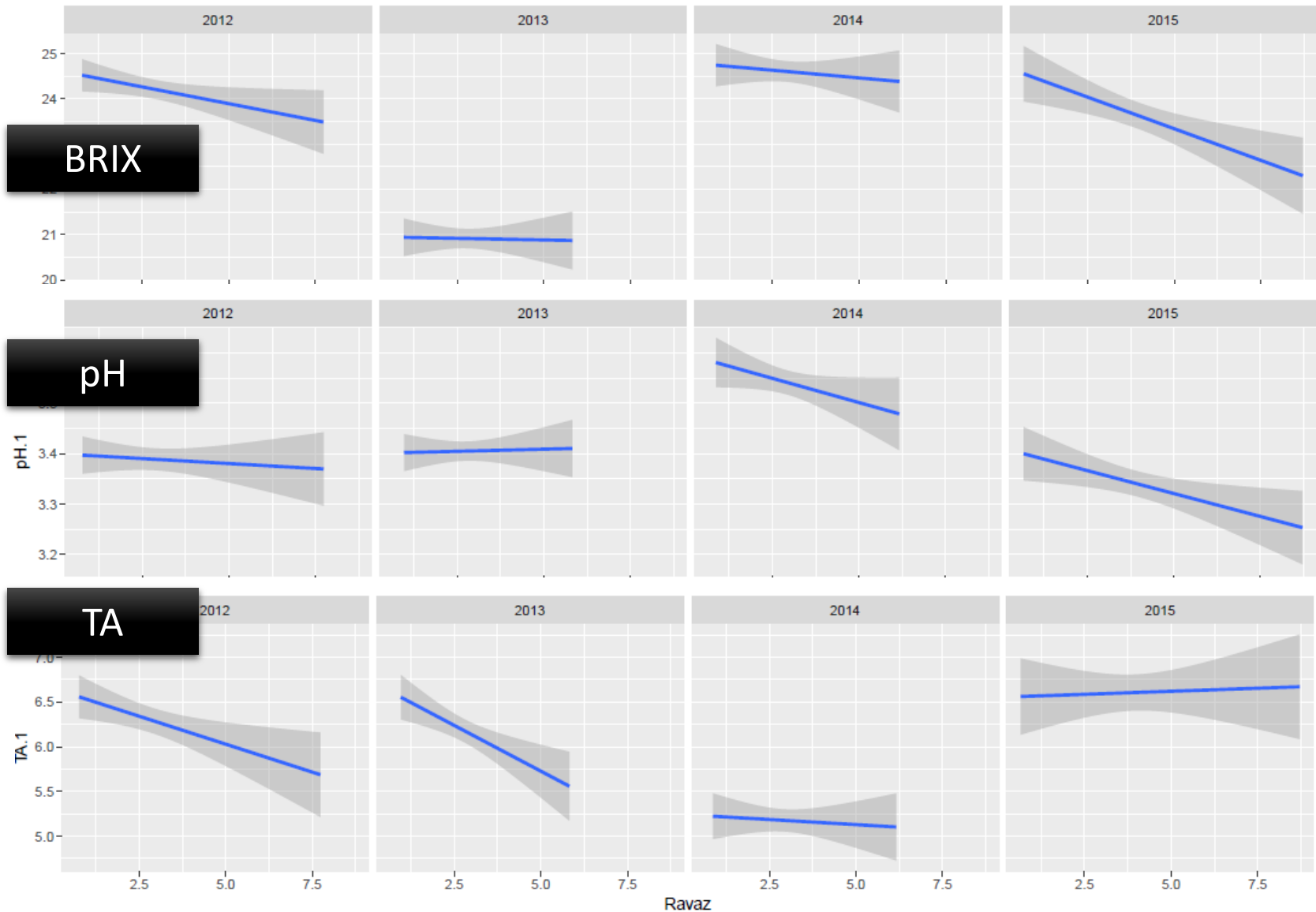


Crop Level Differences by Site – Fruit Composition

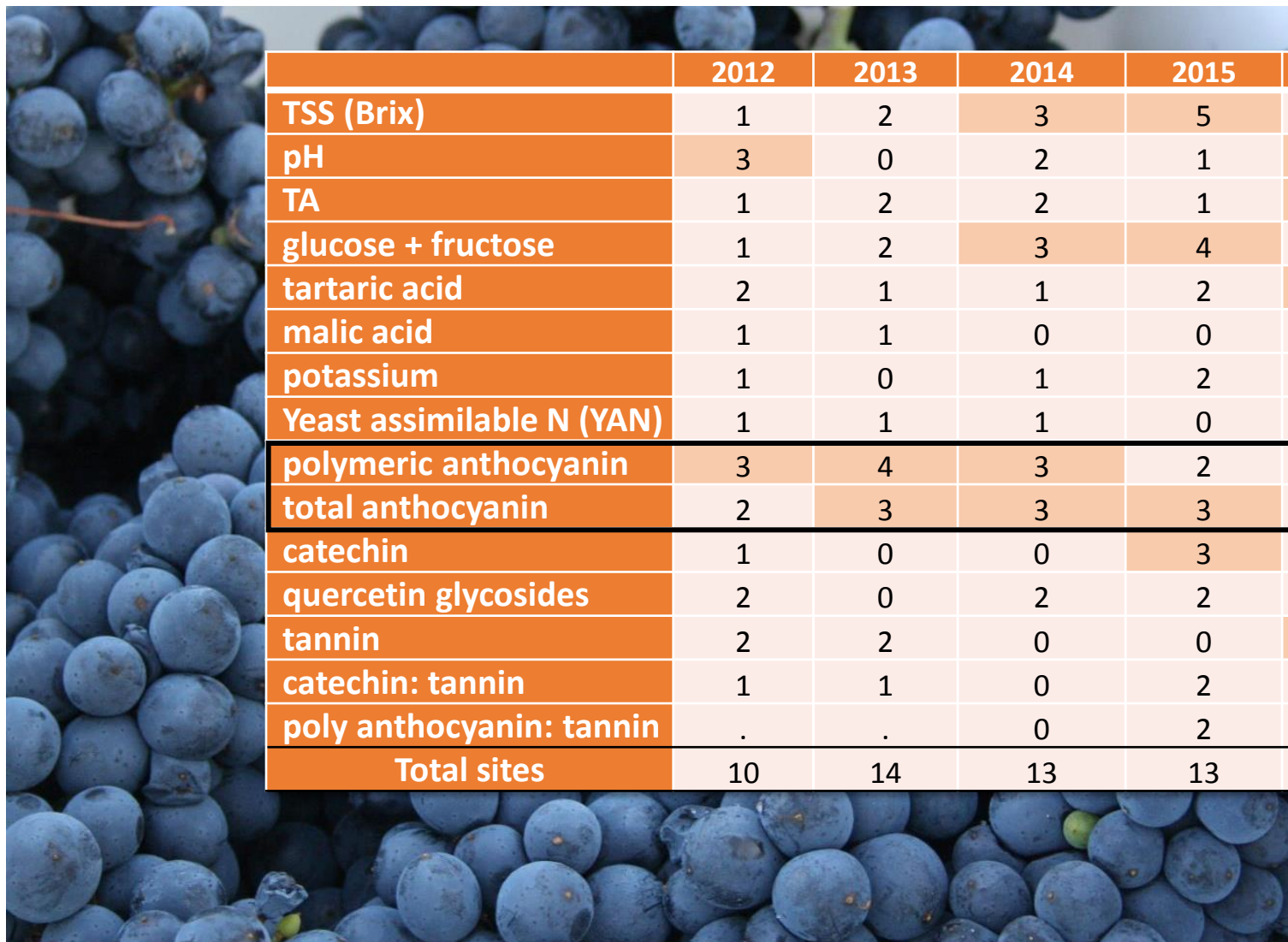


	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TSS (Brix)	1	2	3	5	1
pH	3	0	2	1	3
TA	1	2	2	1	3
glucose + fructose	1	2	3	4	1
tartaric acid	2	1	1	2	4
malic acid	1	1	0	0	2
potassium	1	0	1	2	2
Yeast assimilable N (YAN)	1	1	1	0	0
polymeric anthocyanin	3	4	3	2	0
total anthocyanin	2	3	3	3	1
catechin	1	0	0	3	1
quercetin glycosides	2	0	2	2	0
tannin	2	2	0	0	3
catechin: tannin	1	1	0	2	0
poly anthocyanin: tannin	.	.	0	2	1
Total sites	10	14	13	13	11

Crop Load (Yield/PW) and Basic Ripening



Crop Level Differences by Site – Fruit Composition



	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TSS (Brix)	1	2	3	5	1
pH	3	0	2	1	3
TA	1	2	2	1	3
glucose + fructose	1	2	3	4	1
tartaric acid	2	1	1	2	4
malic acid	1	1	0	0	2
potassium	1	0	1	2	2
Yeast assimilable N (YAN)	1	1	1	0	0
polymeric anthocyanin	3	4	3	2	0
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catechin	1	0	0	3	1
quercetin glycosides	2	0	2	2	0
tannin	2	2	0	0	3
catechin: tannin	1	1	0	2	0
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Yield & Anthocyanin 2012-2016

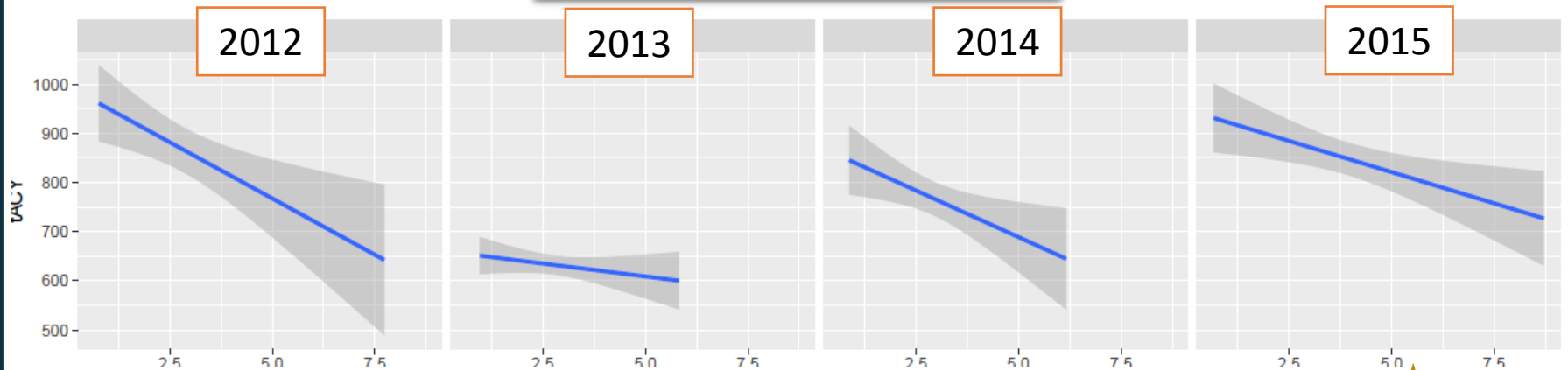
↑ anthocyanin concentration with ↓ yield

- Total Anthocyanin: 10-40% of sites **171 mg/L**
- Polymeric Anthocyanin: 20-42% of sites **2.2 mg/L**
- Higher yielding years = greater impact

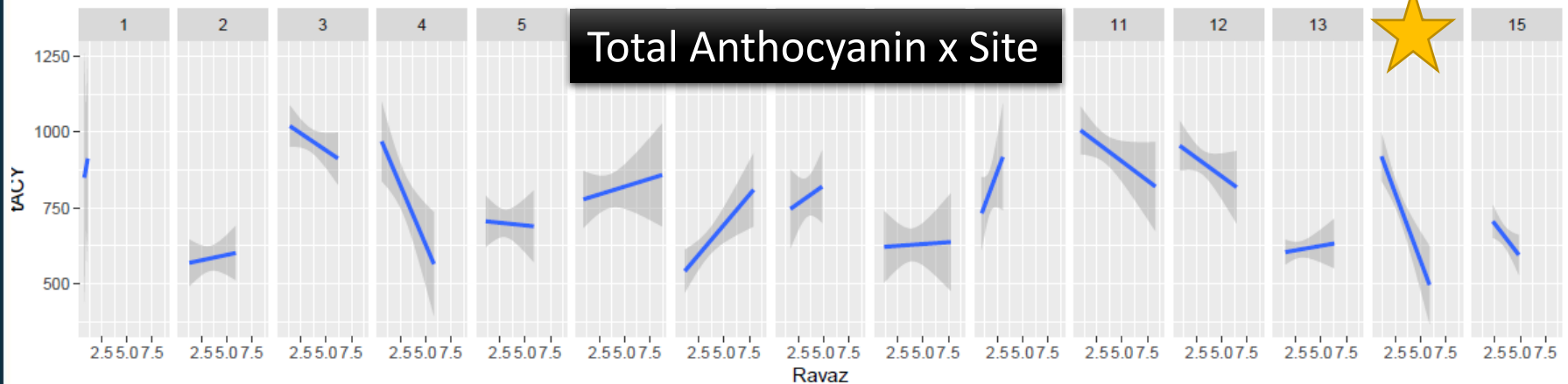
3 sites have shown consistent
effect for 3 years

Crop load (yield/pruning wt) effect

Total Anthocyanin by Year



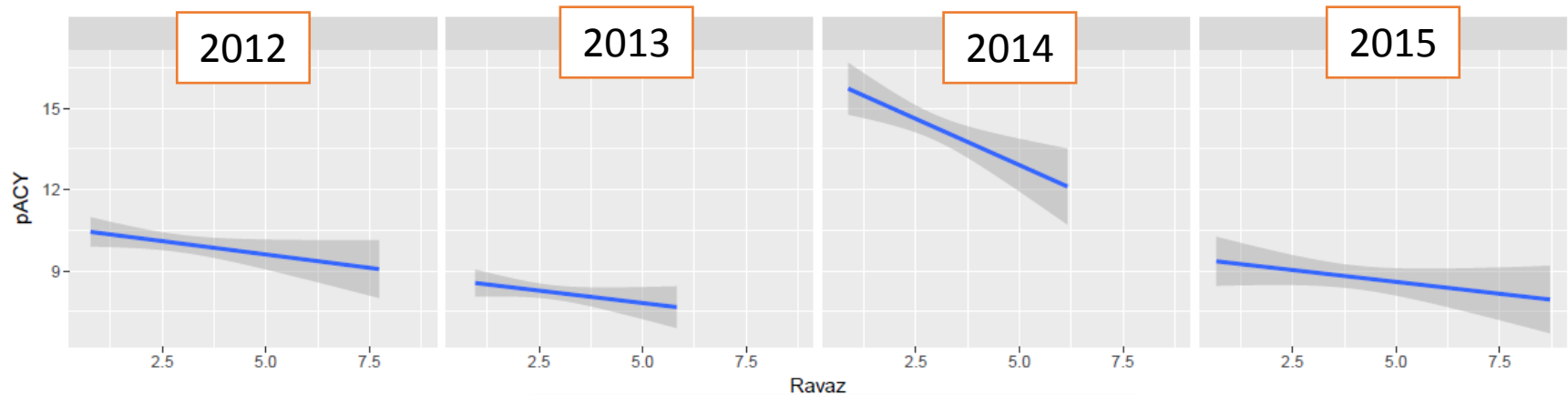
Total Anthocyanin x Site



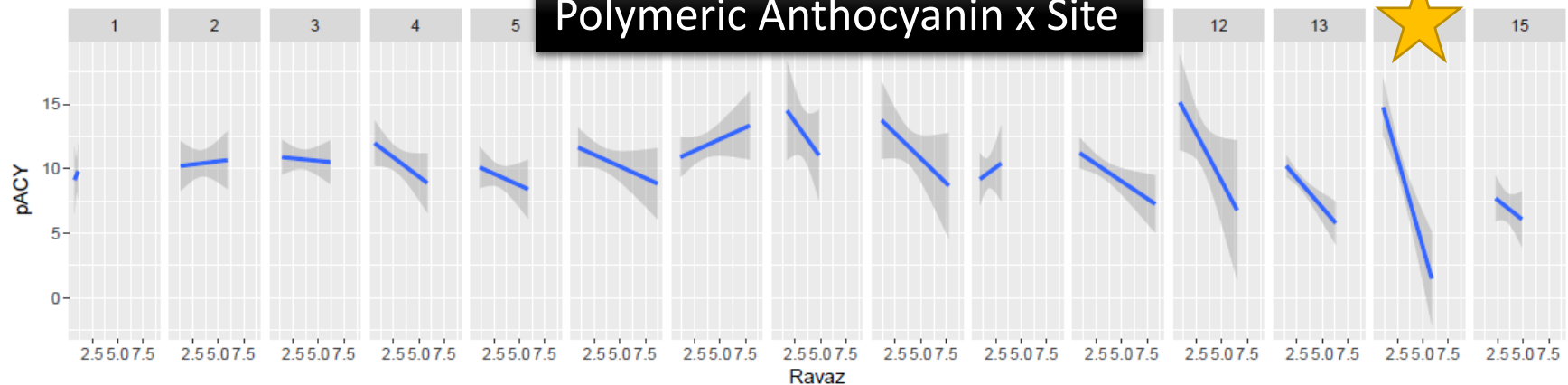
↑ Crop Load = ↑ yield relative to vine size

Crop load (yield/pruning wt) effect

Polymeric Anthocyanin by Year



Polymeric Anthocyanin x Site

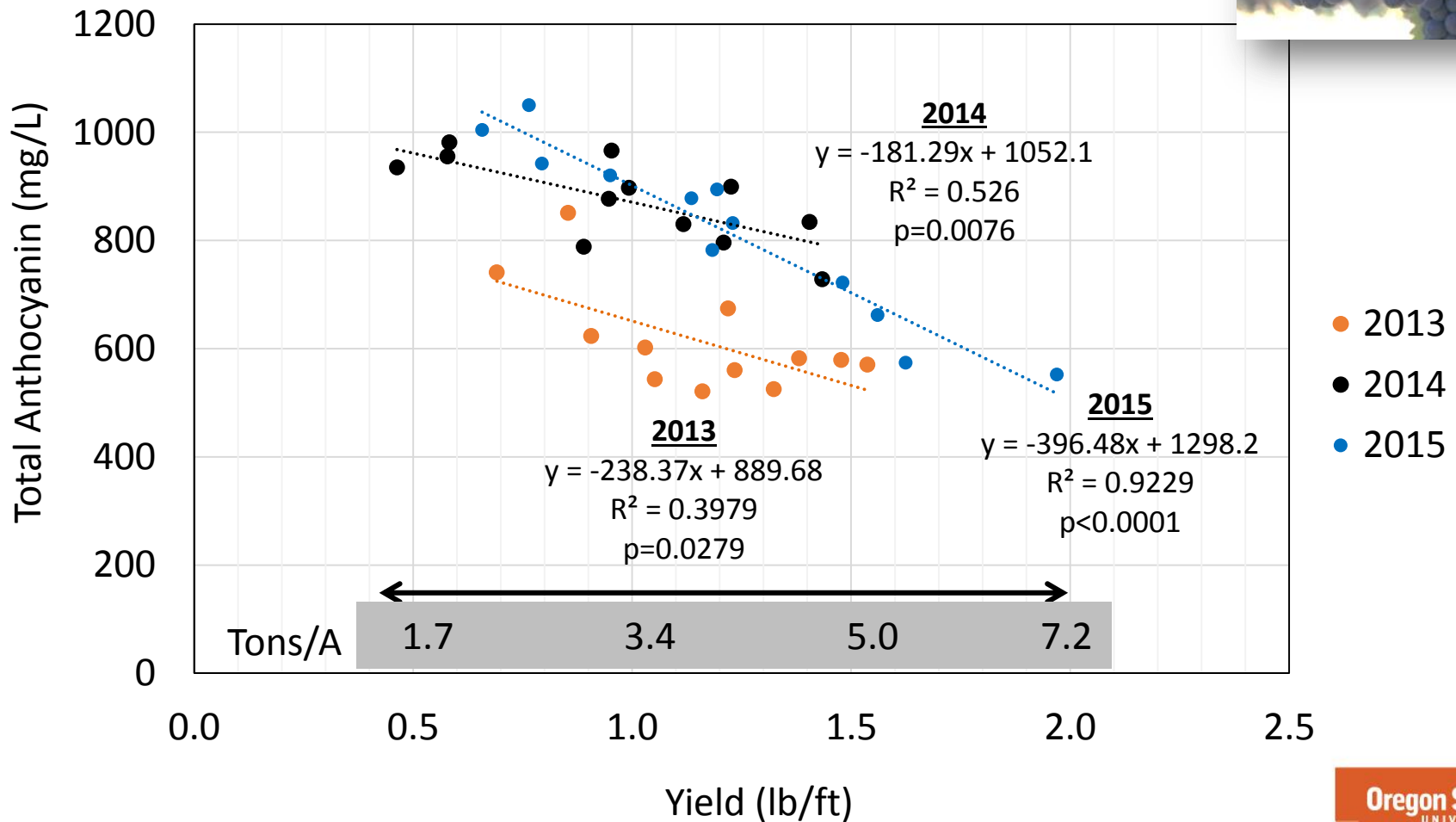


↑ Crop Load = ↑ yield relative to vine size

Yield & Anthocyanin



Vineyard 3370, 2013-2015



Anthocyanin – Physiology or Microclimate?



Overlapping clusters

- Full crop > thinned
- High yield years, big clusters

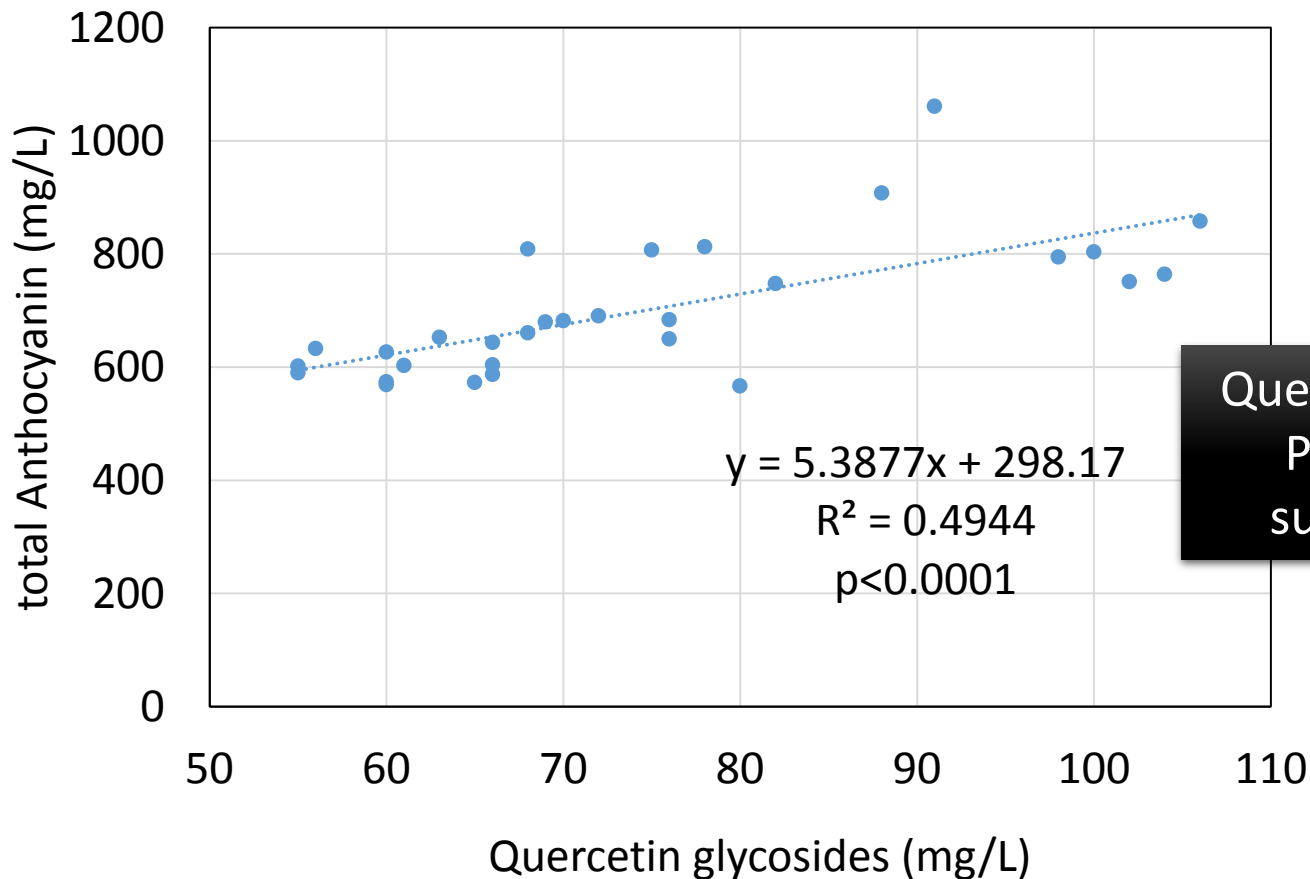
Cluster zone leaf removal

- Full crop – less removal with fewer labor passes



Anthocyanin – Physiology or Microclimate?

Vineyard 3280 - 2012-2015



*Leaf
removal
effect?*

Quercetin increases in
Pinot noir under
sunlight exposure

Summary



- Site and year impacts “quality” > yield
- Greater yield-quality potential than expected (full crop not best)
- Lowest yield not a guarantee for quality
- Impacts on vine size, nutrient status may be minor or take many years
- Cluster thinning effects may not be related to source limitations (canopy)
- Anthocyanin effect only in high yield years suggests microclimate effect
- Further statistical analyses underway...

Continued Work...



- Vine balance effects (source-sink)
- Microclimate effects
- Whole system analysis
 - Vineyard
 - Winery
 - Economics

Decision making

- Develop dynamic metrics...
 - Vine size/balance
 - Nutrition
 - Production goals
 - Site characteristics
 - Vintage variation and prediction

Continued Work: Wine Quality Impact



- OWRI Winemaker Panel
- **NEW:** In-house wine evaluation
 - Individual vs group
 - Comparative quality rank
 - Preference
 - Fate of production



Wine Tasting

1. Chehalem Wines – 2014

Cultivar	Clone	Rootstock	AVA	Planted	Vines/A
Pinot noir	Pommard	3309 C	Ribbon Ridge	2005	2062

2. Ken Wright Cellars – 2014

Cultivar	Clone	Rootstock	AVA	Planted	Vines/A
Pinot noir	Pommard	3309 C	Eola Amity	2001	806

3. Adelsheim Vineyard

Cultivar	Clone	Rootstock	AVA	Planted	Vines/A
Pinot noir	Wadenswil	3309 C	Chehalem Mountain	1997	1245

Crop Levels Revealed...

Label	Company	Vintage	Crop Level	Yield (lb/ft)
1A	Chehalem	2014	3.25 T/A	0.92
1B	Chehalem	2014	2.5 T/A	1.27
2A	Ken Wright Cellars	2014	1 cluster/shoot	0.81
2B	Ken Wright Cellars	2014	No thinning	1.51
3A	Adelsheim	2015	1.5 cluster/shoot	1.99
3B	Adelsheim	2015	1 cluster/shoot	1.59

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Skinkis Lab Members *(present & past)*

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Alison Reeve
Miranda Ulmer

Questions?

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Oregon *Wine* Research Institute

Grape Day, April 6, 2017

Oregon State University Campus, Corvallis

Management of Trunk Disease, Grapevine Viruses and Fungicide Resistance

Management of Grapevine trunk diseases: a difficult but not impossible task- *José Ramón Úrbez-Torres, Pacific Agri-food Research Centre, British Columbia*

Red Blotch in Oregon- *Vaughn Walton, OSU*

Grapevine Leafroll Disease Impact- *Laurent Deluc, OSU*

Grape Powdery Mildew Management: An Integrated Approach- *Brent Warneke, OSU*

Effects of Red Blotch on Wine Quality- *Anita Oberholster, UC Davis*

Interactive Poster Session featuring more of the latest research and information!



For more information
and registration:
<http://owri.oregonstate.edu>