

Growing Grapes In Texas

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GROWING GRAPES IN TEXAS

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Illustrated by E. Stark

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HEEL IN VINES IMMEDIATELY AFTER DELIVERY

Keep moist but not wet

Cover vines
completely
with loose
soil



TRIMMING NEW VINES

Leave only 2 buds

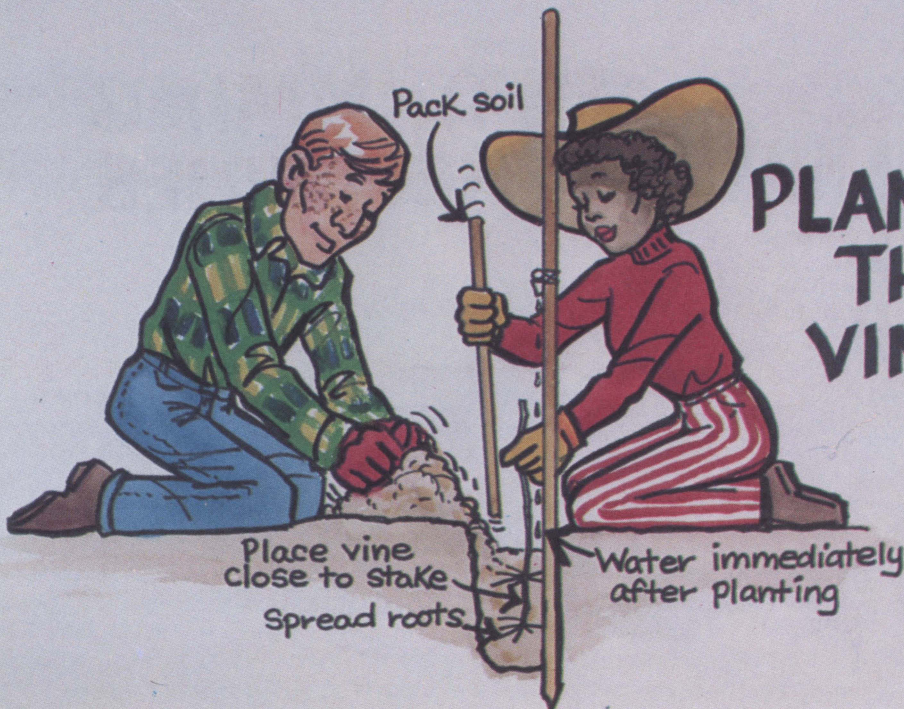
Remove roots

Trim roots to
3 inches





KEEP ROOTS IN WATER



**PLANTING
THE
VINE**



FIRST GROWING SEASON



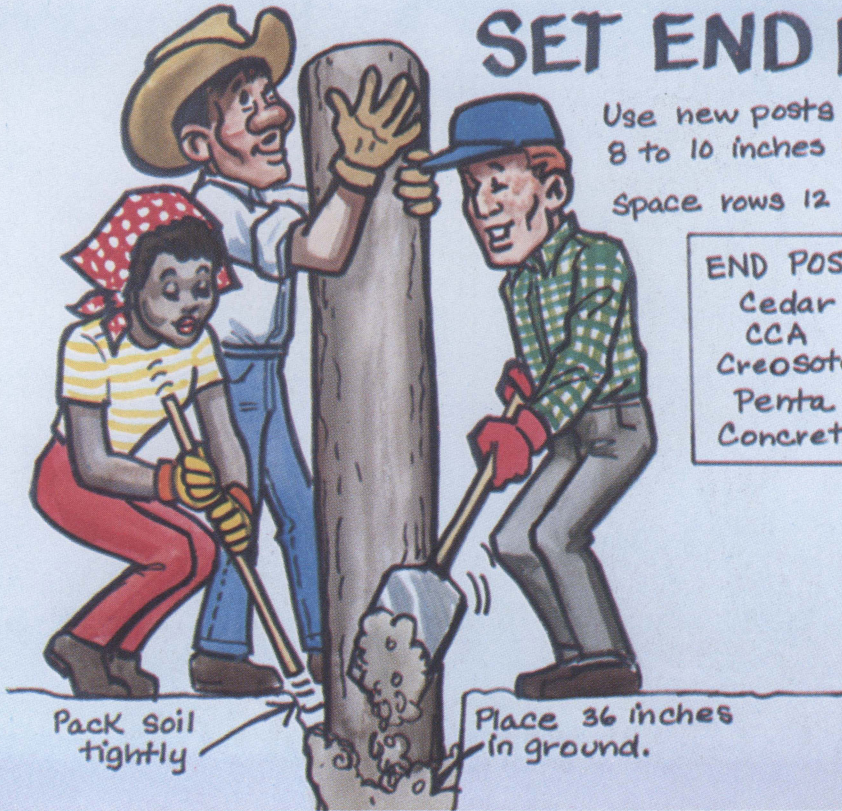
PRUNING BEFORE SECOND YEARS' GROWTH BEGINS

SET END POSTS

Use new posts which are 8 to 10 inches in diameter.
Space rows 12 feet apart.

END POSTS:

Cedar
CCA
Creosote
Penta
Concrete



ANCHOR END POSTS

Use trailer house anchor screws or large rock as deadman.

Use 9 gauge anchor wire.



Intermediate posts prevent the trellis from laying over during high winds.



Use new 8 foot pressure treated posts which have a 4 inch top.

Place 32 inches in ground.

SET INTERMEDIATE POSTS



LINE UP STAKES

Sight in stakes between end posts and intermediate posts

Place stakes at each of the vines which are 8 feet apart in the row.

DRIVING THE STAKES

STAKES:
Cedar stays
Steel
CCA - wood
Penta - wood
Redwood



Place
18 inches
into the
soil.



Do not drive
staple tight.

Staple wire
to all intermediate
posts first.

Use
13 gauge wire.

42
inches

LINING OUT WIRE



Pull wire tight before turning - then
Make 6 to 10 turns

STRETCHING WIRE



ATTACHING WIRE TO STAKES

There are many
ways to attach
wires to stakes.

Always safely tie
the shoot before
cutting off
the others



SELECTING TRUNK SHOOT

TRUNK
GROWTH
IS VERY
FAST

We have to tie
every 5 to 10
days,



Never tie
shoots or
canes too
tight!

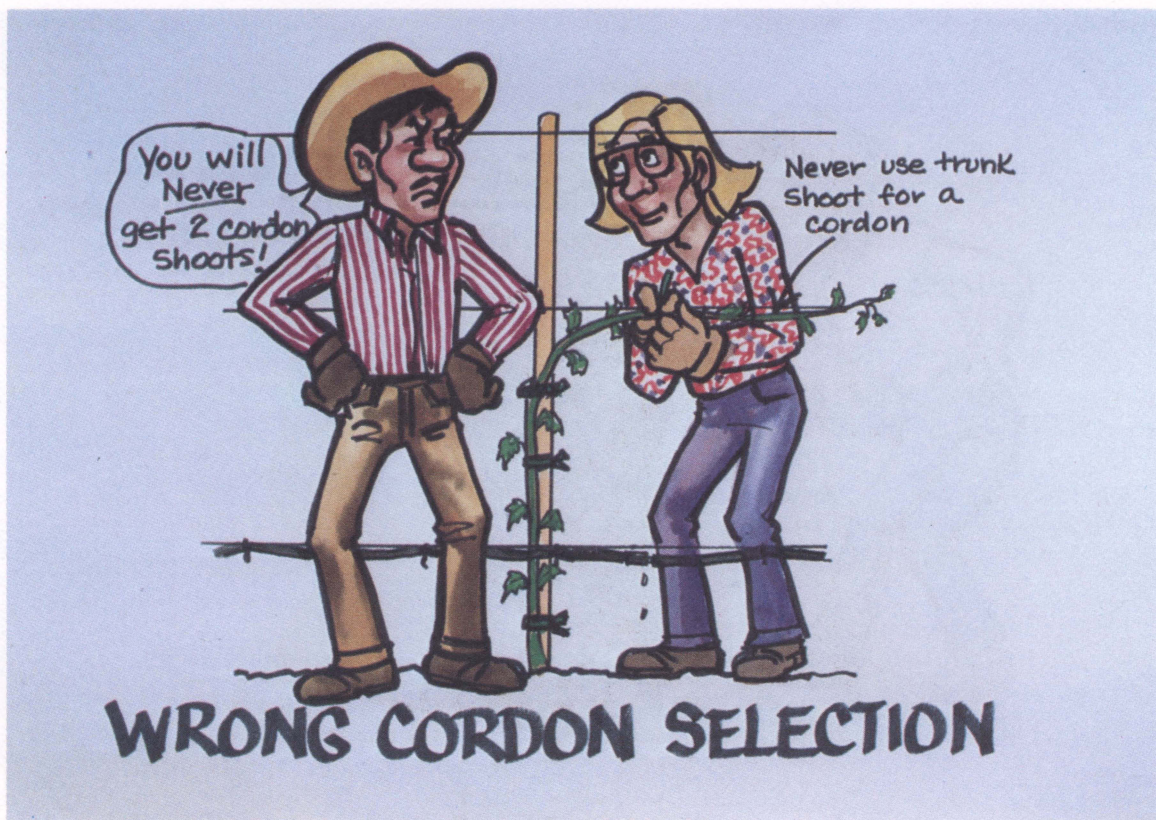


USE
LOOSE
TIES



Do not
leave bows
in the
trunk

KEEP TRUNK
STRAIGHT

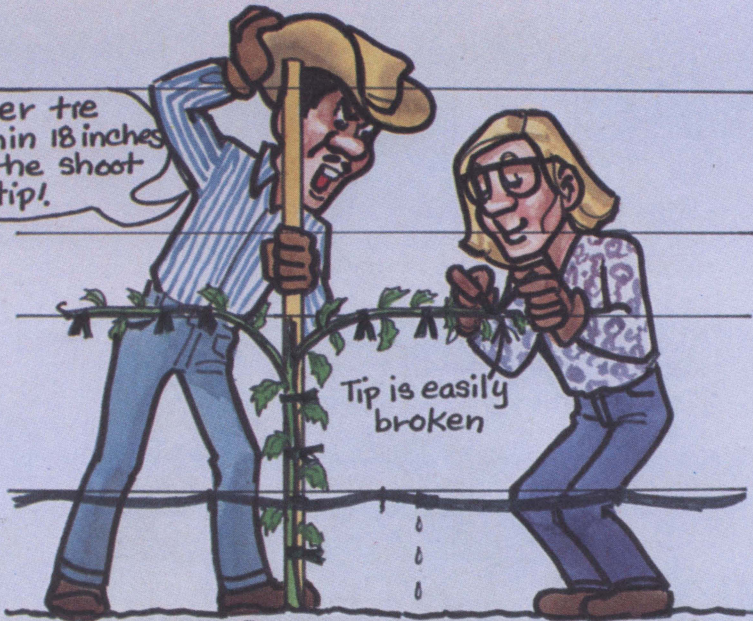


No, no - we want only one shoot on each side!

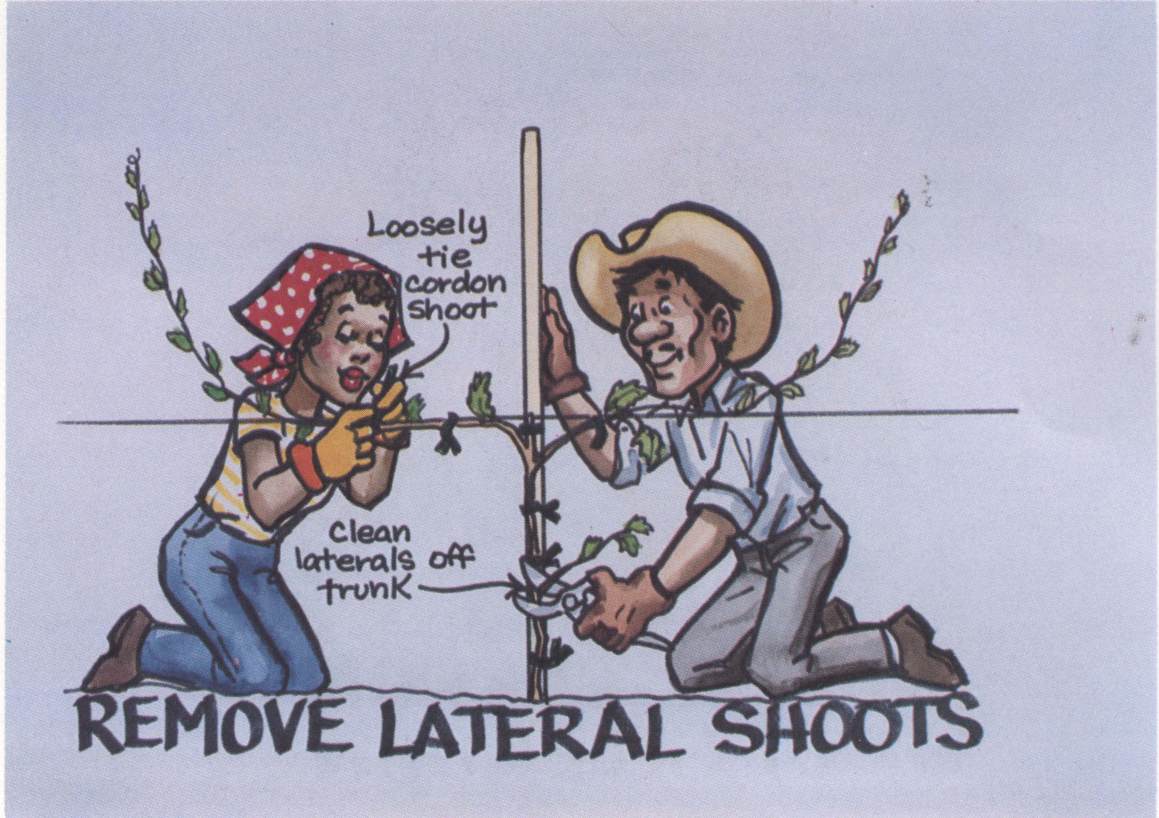


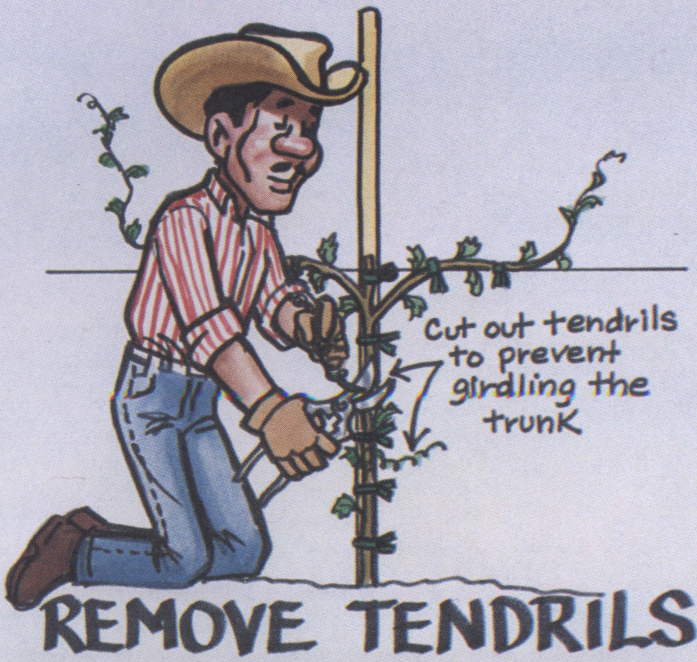
WRONG CORDON SHOOT SELECTION

Never tie within 18 inches of the shoot tip!



WRONG SHOOT TIEING







Cut at $\frac{3}{8}$ inch diameter

Make 3 loose ties on the cordon canes

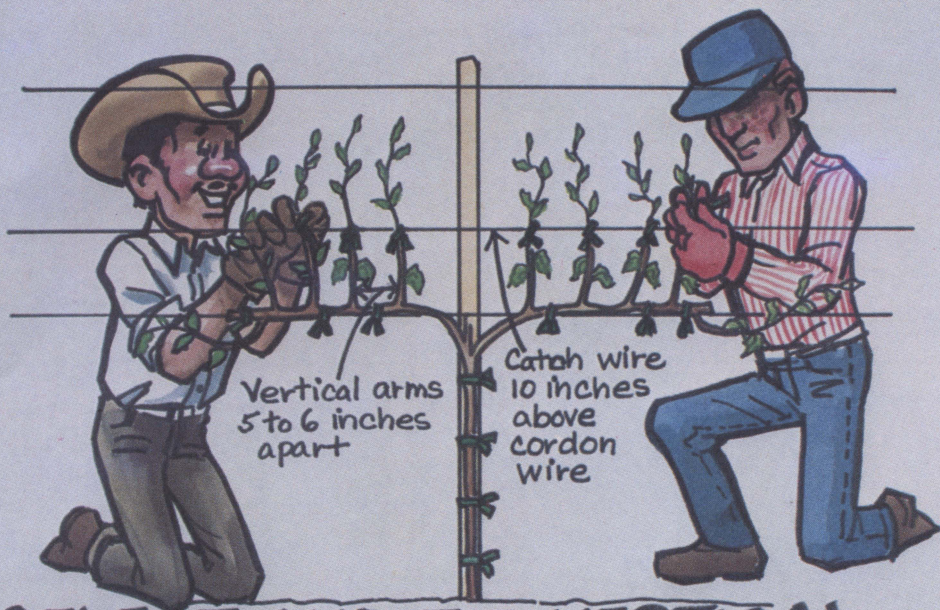
DORMANT CORDON TRAINING BEFORE THIRD YEARS' GROWTH



Cut at bend

Bud on lower side

CUT BACK WEAK VINES



Vertical arms
5 to 6 inches
apart

Catch wire
10 inches
above
cordon
wire

SELECT AND TIE VERTICAL SHOOTS

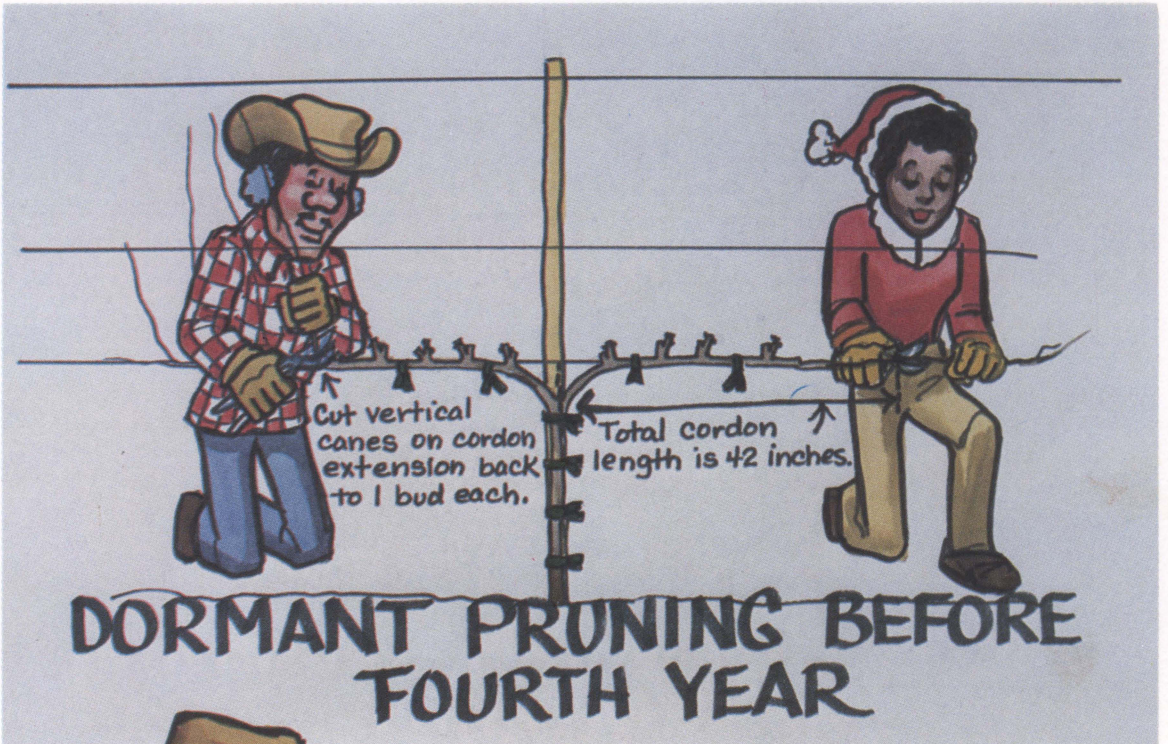
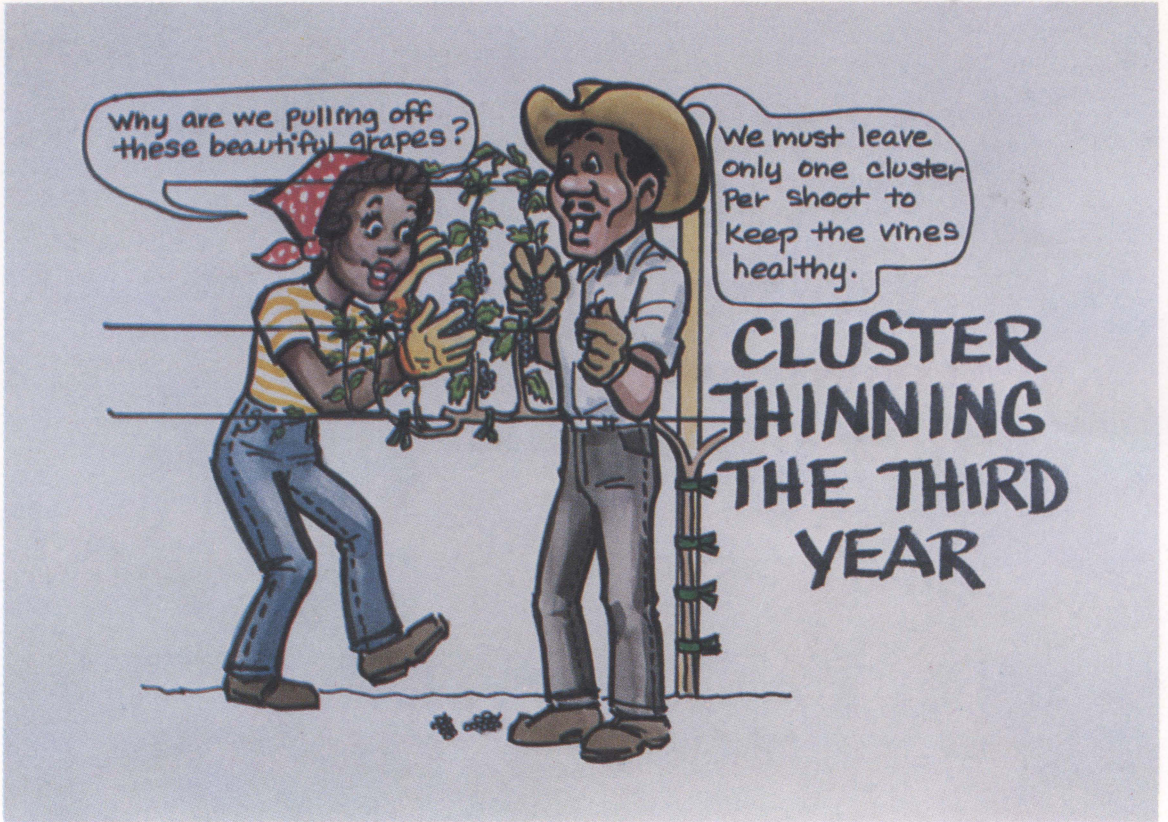


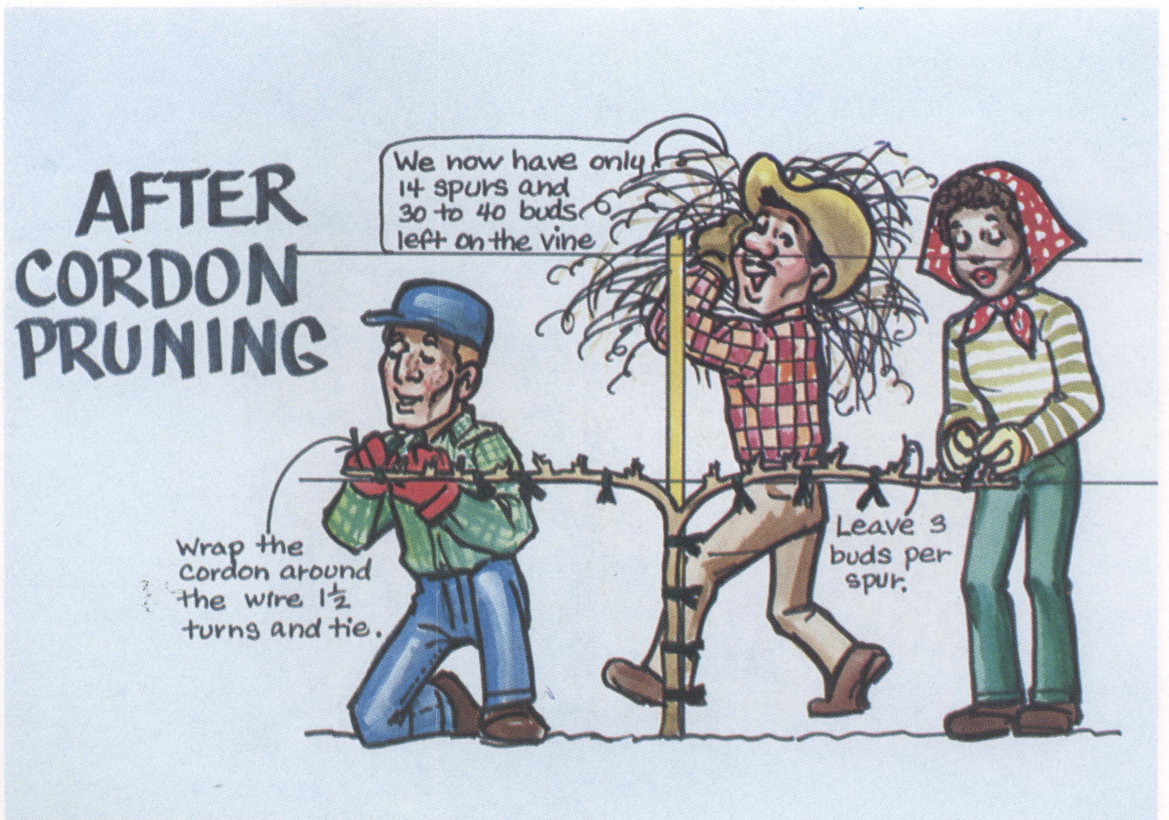
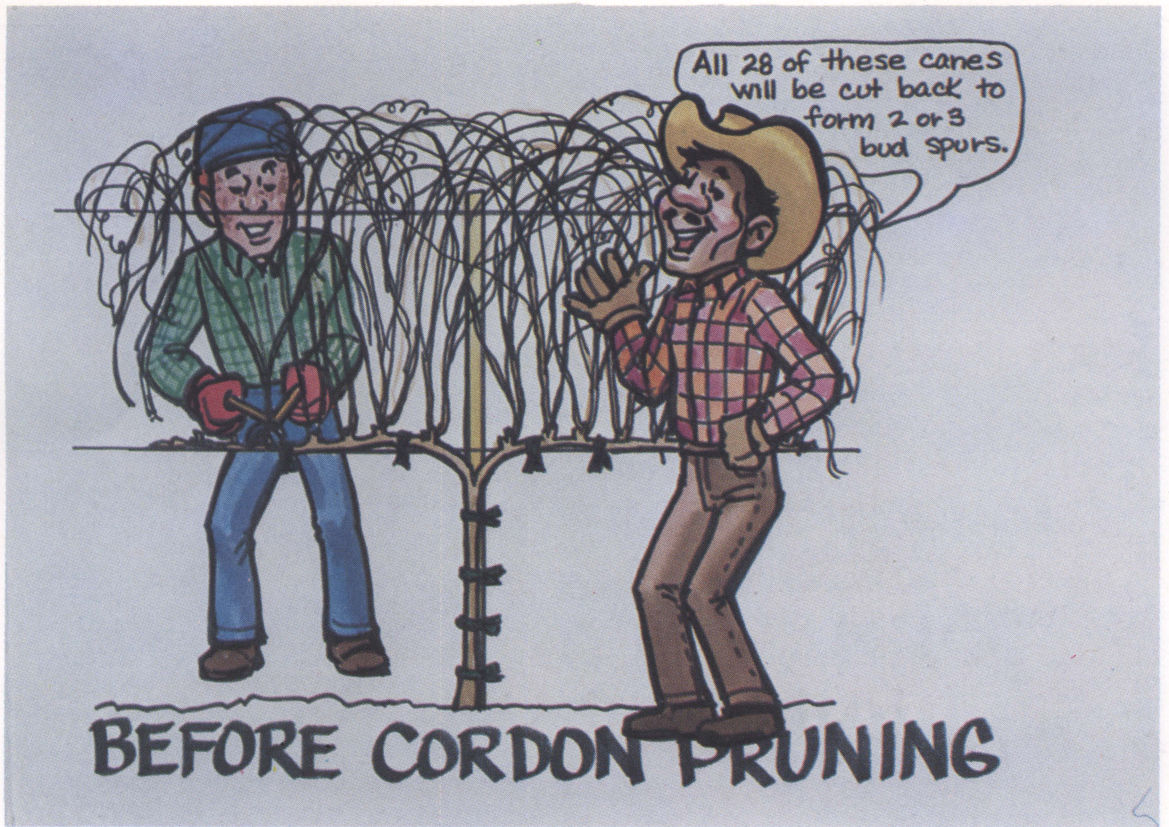
Pinch very
vigorous
shoots

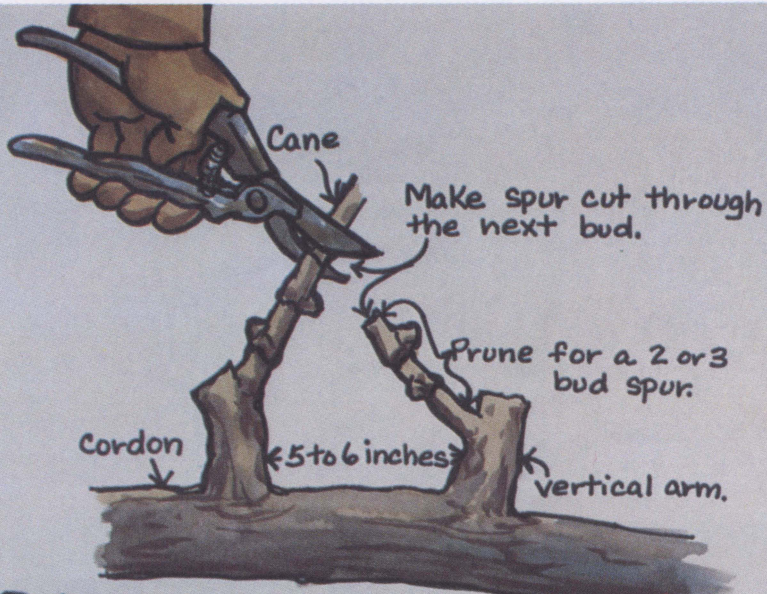
SUMMER PRUNING THE THIRD YEAR

Rub off
shoots on
lower side
of
cordon

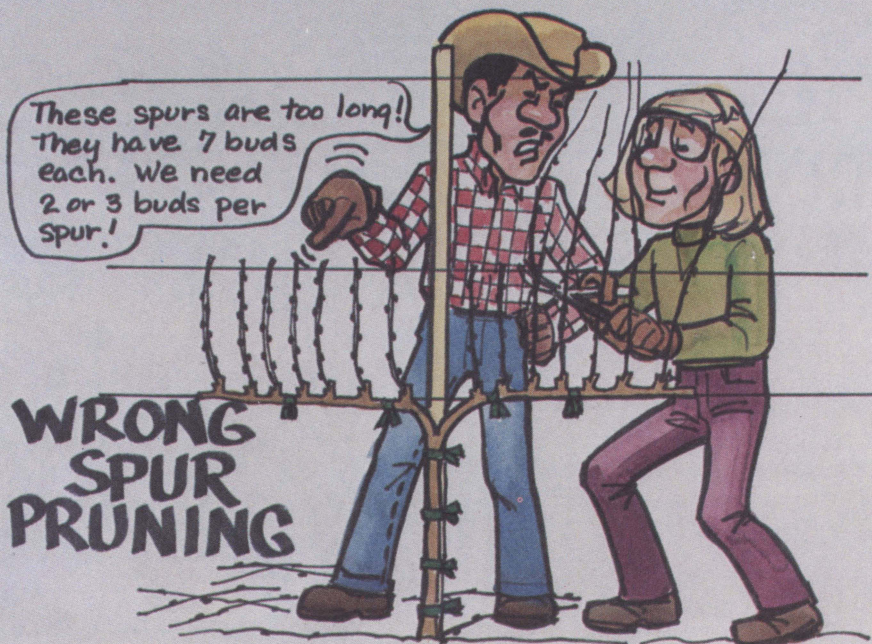
Tie cordon
extension
shoots

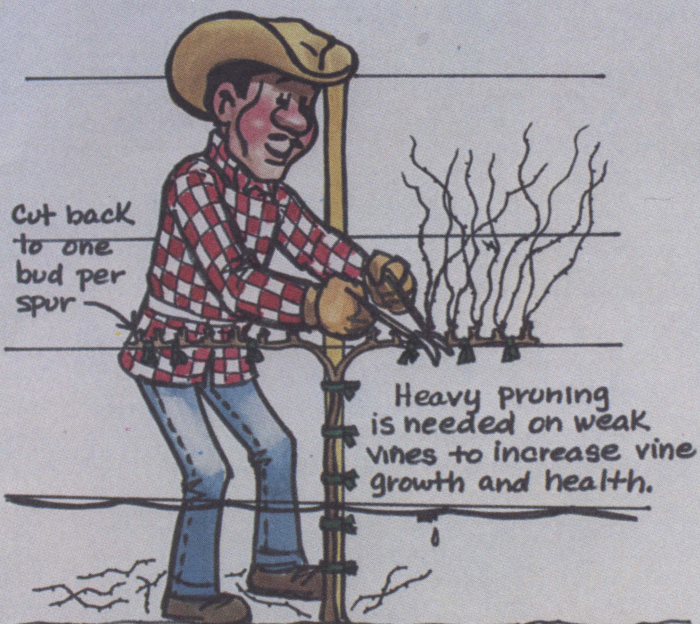






DORMANT CORDON PRUNING





Cut back
to one
bud per
spur

Heavy pruning
is needed on weak
vines to increase vine
growth and health.

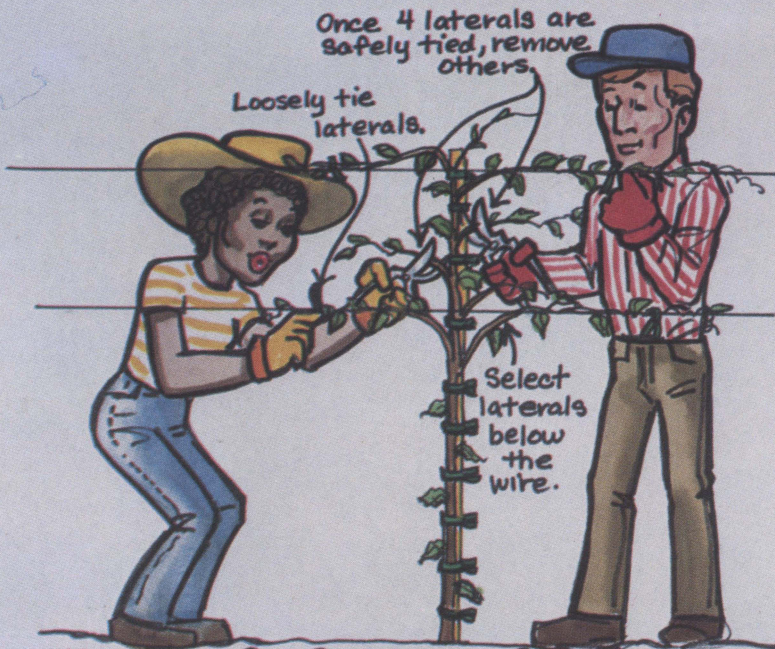
PRUNING WEAK VINES



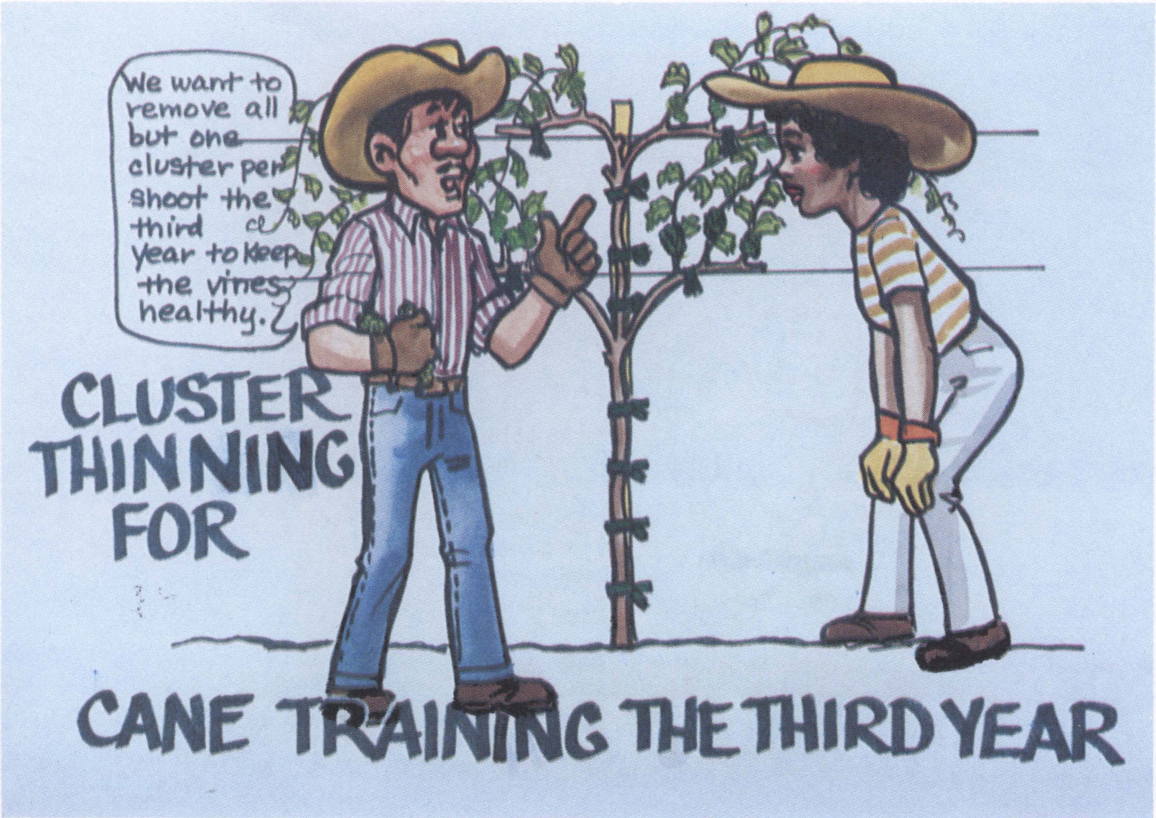
Five year old
vines produce
first full
crop of over
70 clusters.

RESULTS OF CORDON PRUNING

DEVELOPING TRUNK FOR CANE TRAINING



TIEING SHOOTS FOR CANE TRAINING





BEFORE DORMANT CANE PRUNING



DORMANT CANE PRUNING

Leave only one cane with 10 buds from each renewal spur on each horizontal arm.

Tie

Remove old fruiting canes entirely

Renewal spur

Cane

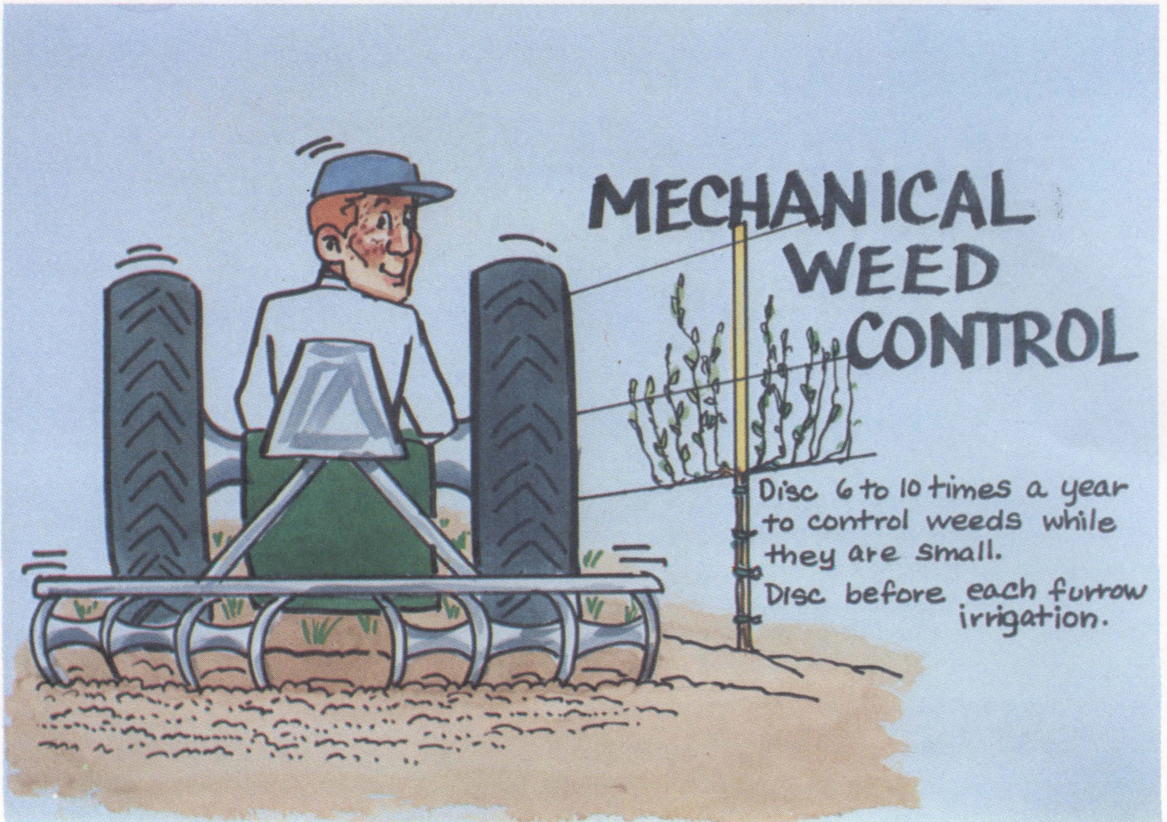
Horizontal arm

AFTER DORMANT CANE PRUNING

Look - our pruning has paid off - 80 clusters on a healthy vine!



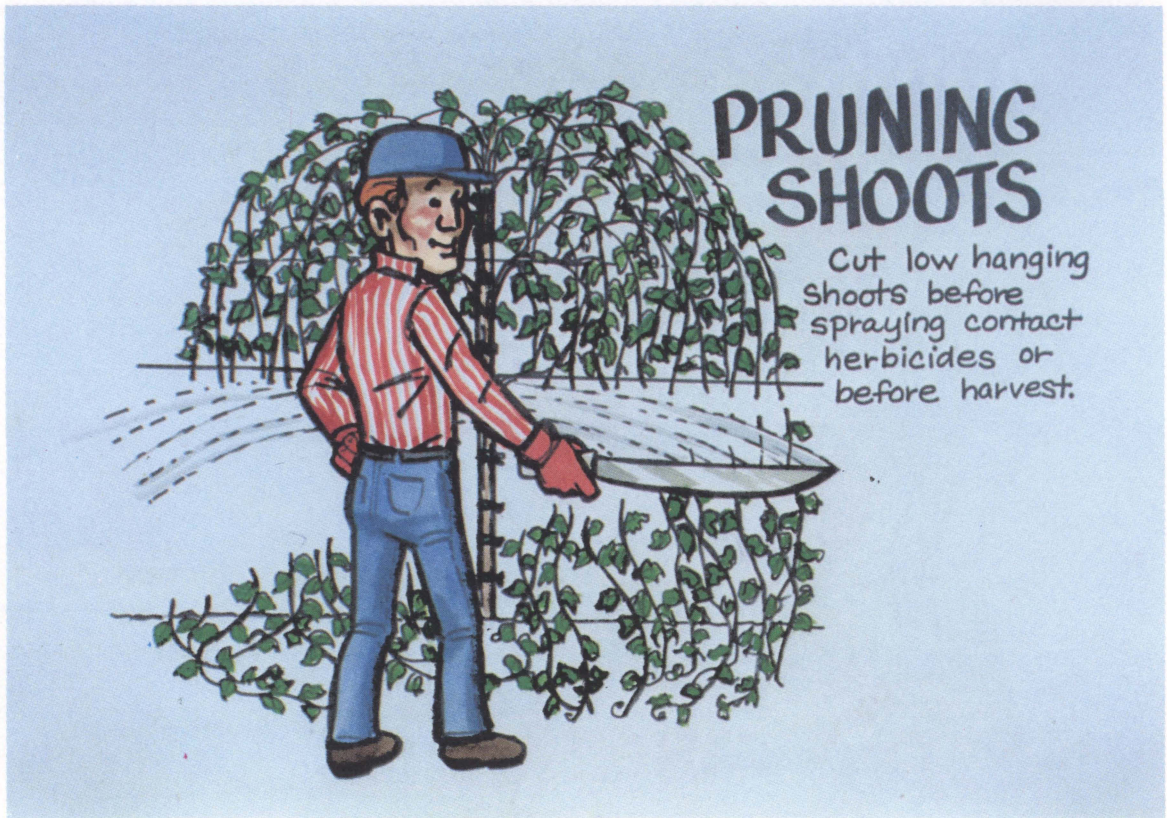
RESULTS OF CANE PRUNING



MECHANICAL WEED CONTROL

Disc 6 to 10 times a year to control weeds while they are small.

Disc before each furrow irrigation.



PRUNING SHOOTS

Cut low hanging shoots before spraying contact herbicides or before harvest.

PROTECT YOUNG VINES

from herbicides,
rabbits and wind.



CONTACT HERBICIDE

Use back pack sprayer
to kill weeds under
the vines.



Keep spray off the
vine trunk.

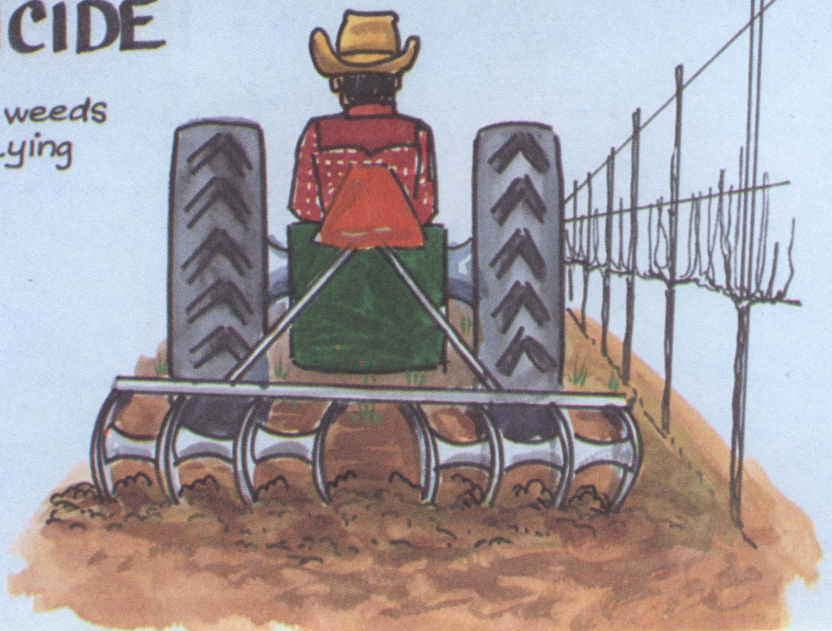
MOWING SOD

Vineyards with grass middles should be mowed at least once a month. Contact herbicides will be heeded under the vines.



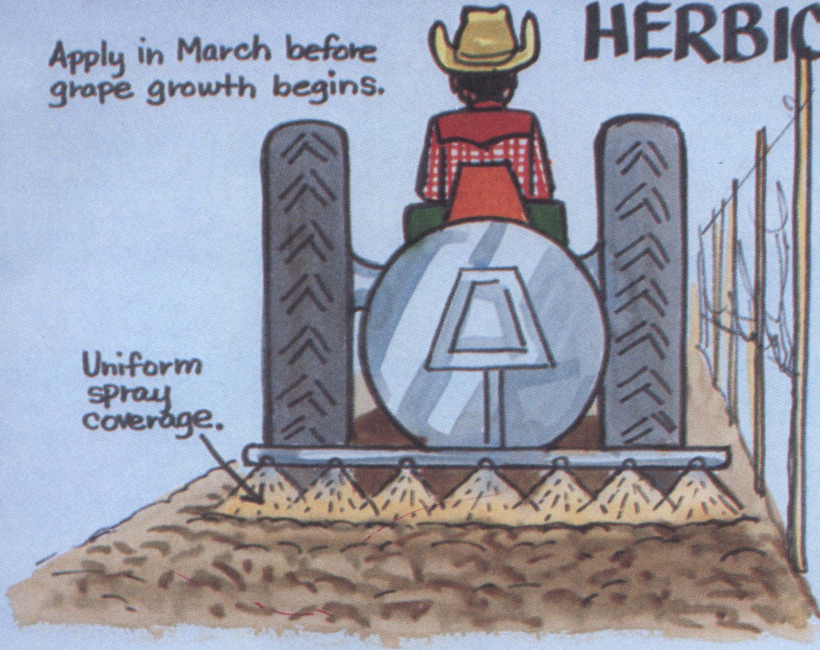
DISC BEFORE PREEMERGENCE HERBICIDE

Remove all weeds before spraying



SPRAYING PREEMERGENCE HERBICIDES

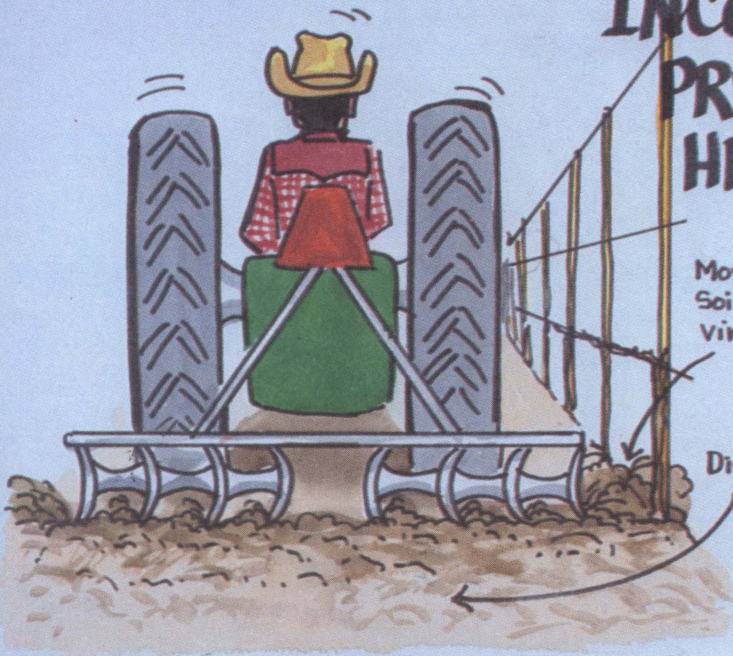
Apply in March before grape growth begins.



INCORPORATING PREEMERGENCE HERBICIDES

Move treated soil under the vines.

Disc 3 to 6 inches deep





Soil samples will help in determining fertilizer needs and possible salt problems.

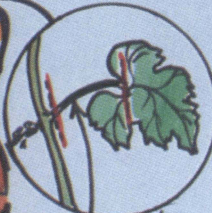
TAKING A SOIL SAMPLE



Collect 75 leaf petioles for each variety in poly bags.



Leaf petiole samples will help in deciding when and what kind of fertilizer is needed.



Leaf petiole opposite a grape bloom.

COLLECTING LEAF PETIOLE SAMPLES



This vine needs iron.

The leaves are yellow; the veins are green.

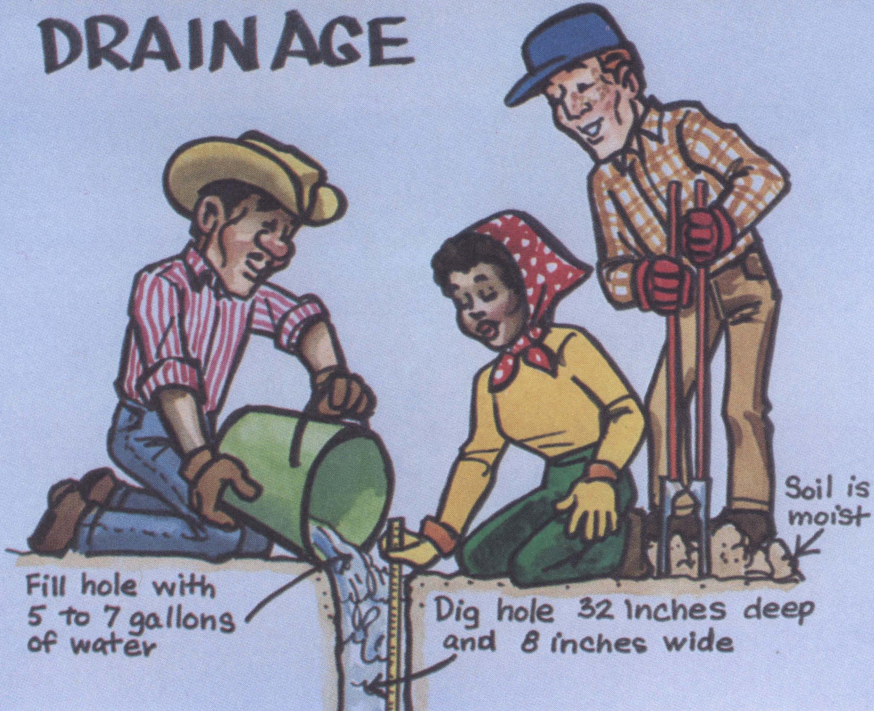
IRON CHLOROSIS



FERTILIZING

If fertilizer is needed spread $\frac{1}{2}$ cup uniformly under each vine.

CHECKING SOIL WATER DRAINAGE



Fill hole with 5 to 7 gallons of water

Dig hole 32 inches deep and 8 inches wide

Soil is moist



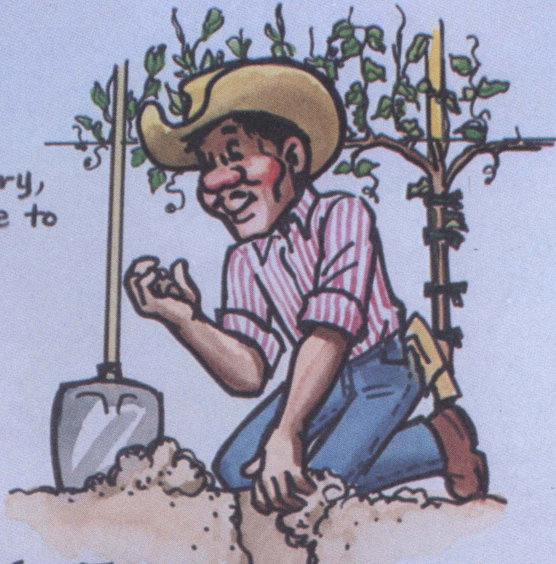
This is poor soil.

DRAINAGE GUIDE

- Excellent..... 1 hour
- Very good..... 8 hours
- Good..... 24 hours
- Adequate... 48 hours

The hole should be empty in 48 hours.

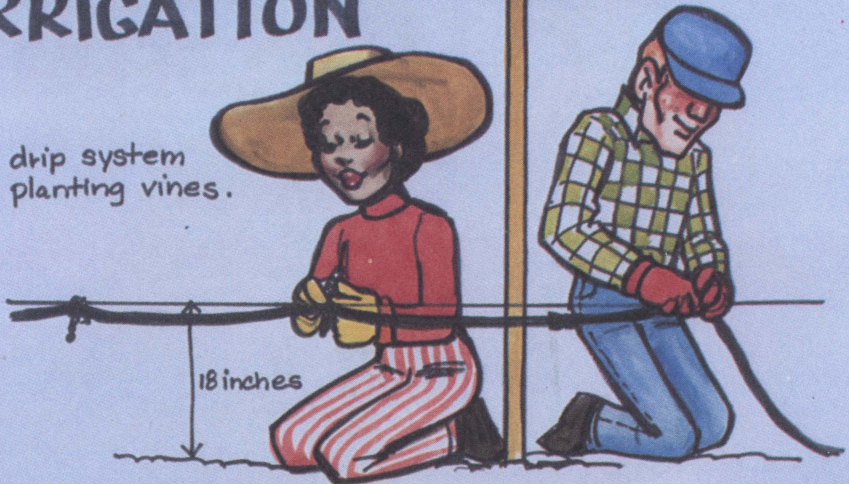
When soil is very dry, it is time to irrigate.

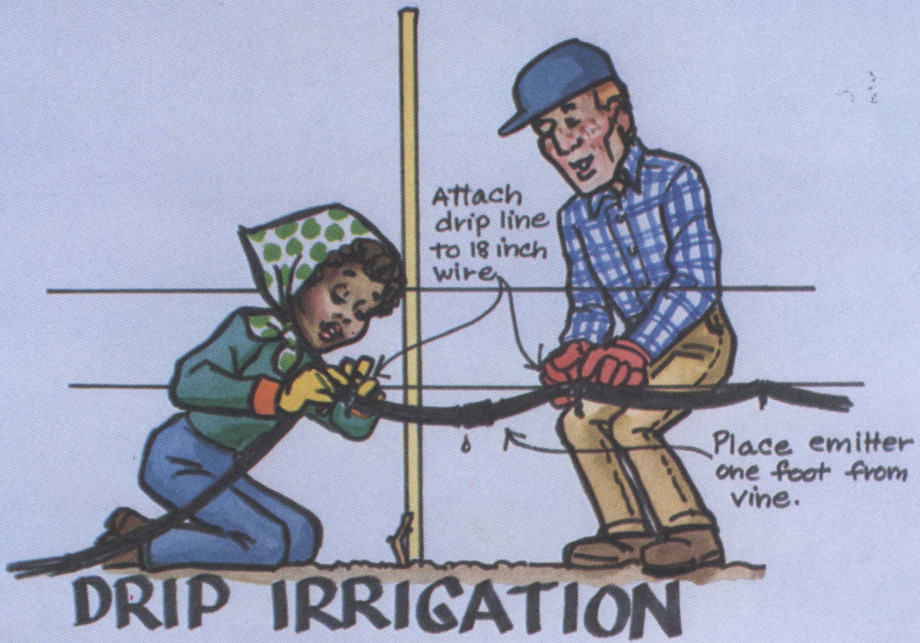


CHECK FOR SOIL MOISTURE

LOWER WIRE FOR DRIP IRRIGATION

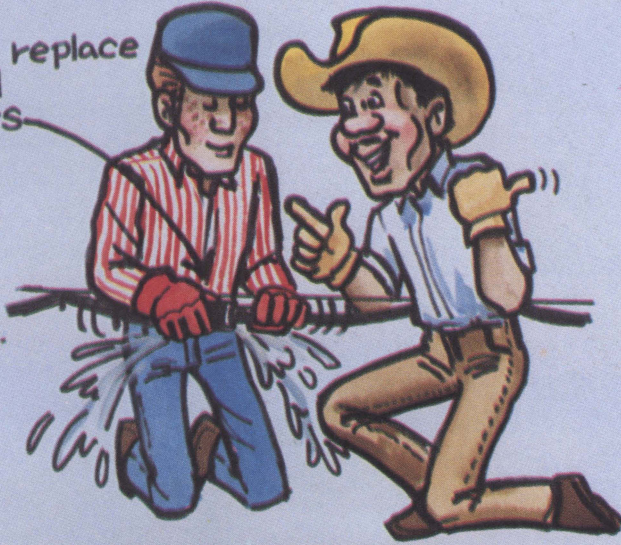
Install drip system before planting vines.





CHECK ALL EMITTERS

Flush or replace stopped emitters



TOO MUCH IRRIGATION

Yellow wilted leaves

Poor soil drainage



IRRIGATION FURROWS



Build a small irrigation furrow down each side of the rows after discing for weed control.

This will be needed 3 to 8 times a year.

FLOOD IRRIGATION

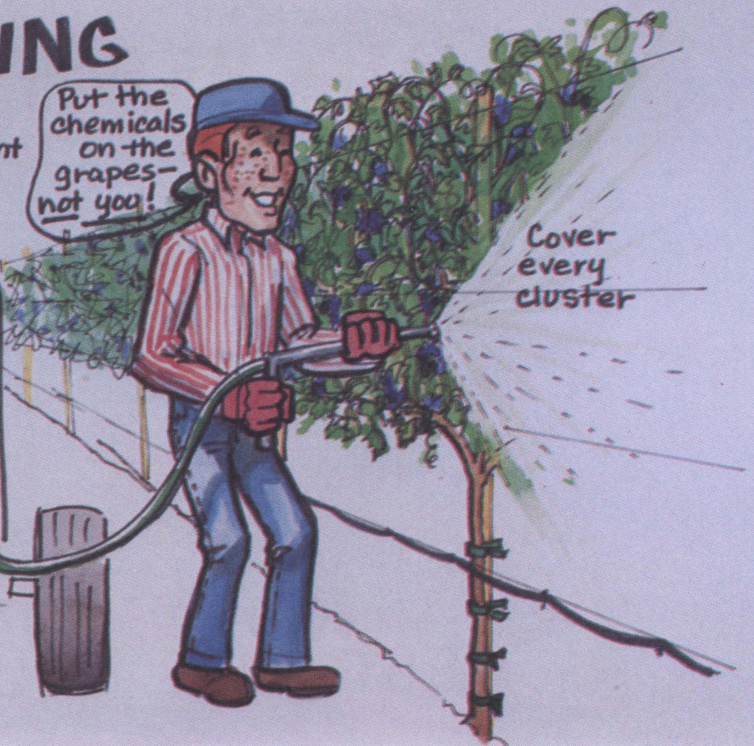
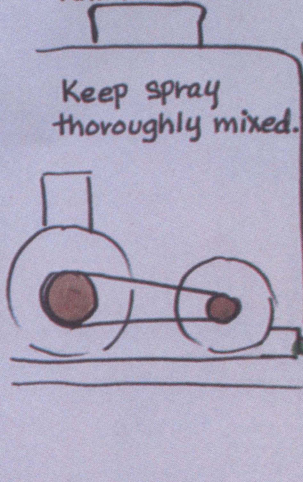


Keep water in furrows

SPRAYING

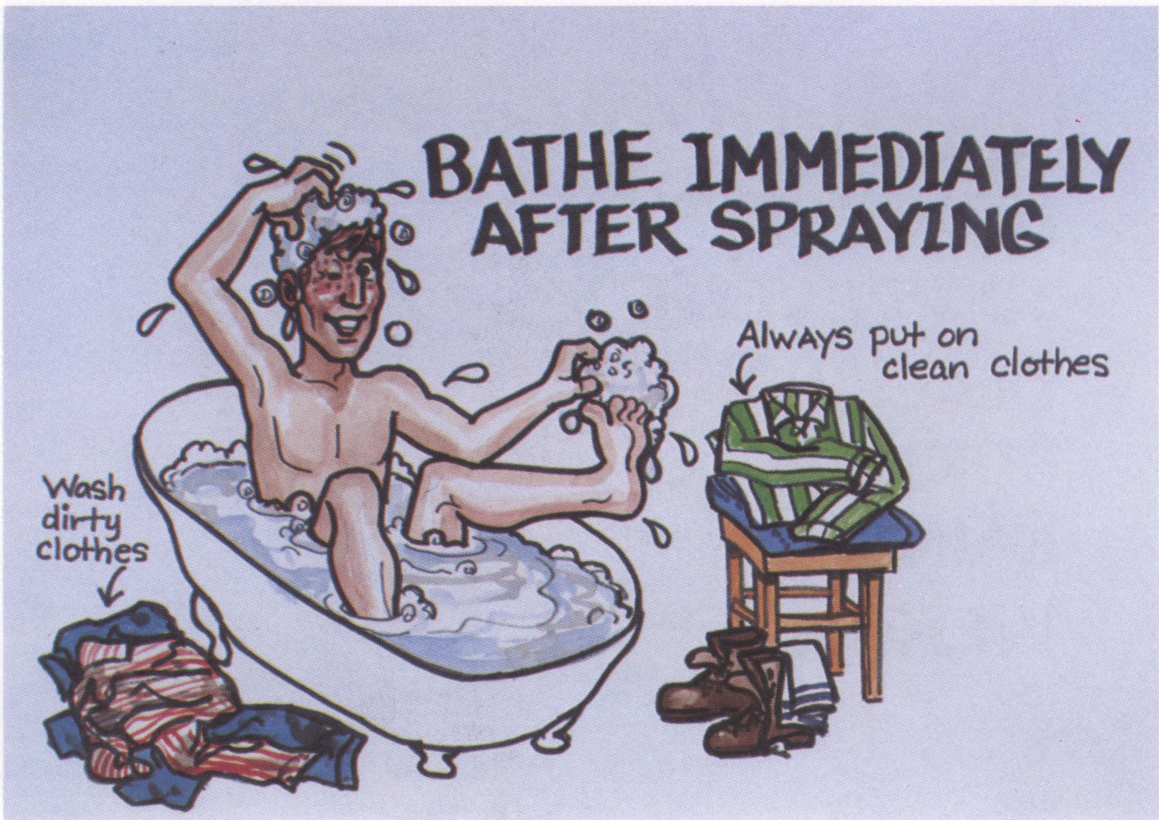
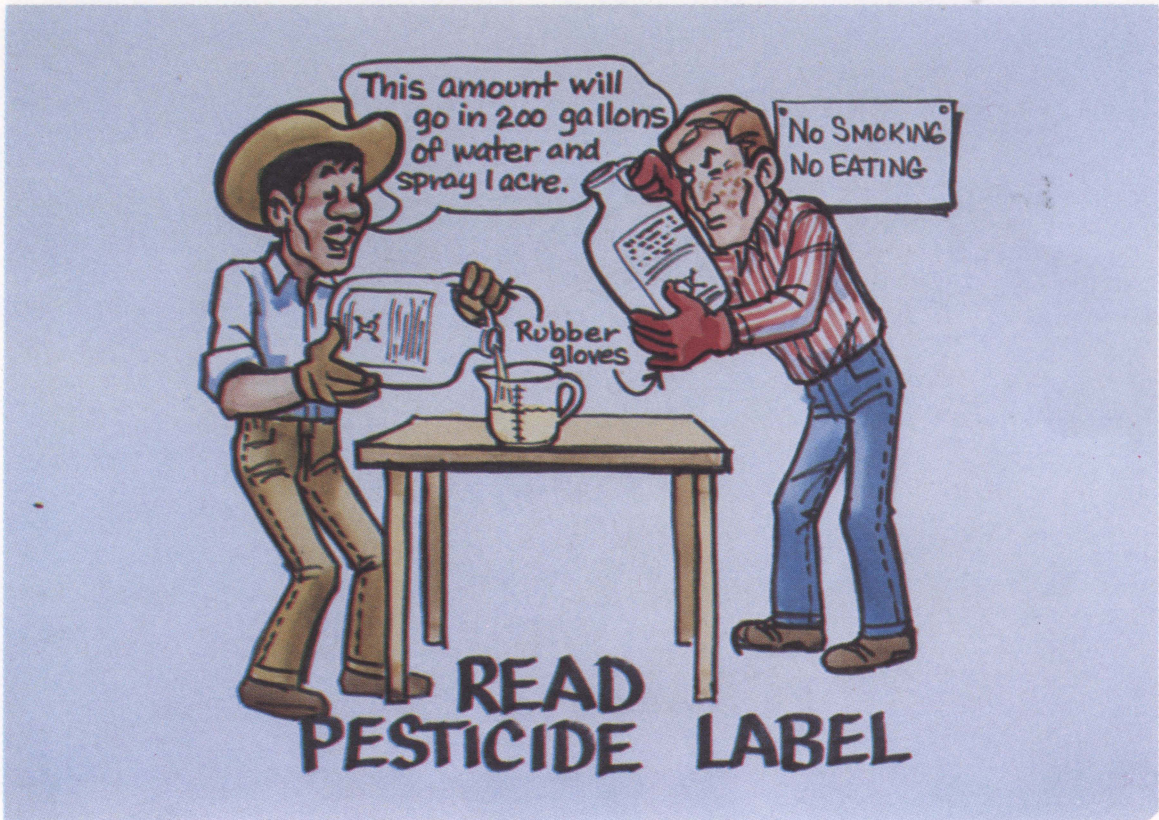
Spray only when needed to prevent disease and to kill insects.

Put the chemicals on the grapes—not you!



SPRAY FUNGICIDES TO PREVENT BLACK ROT DURING RAINY WEATHER







WRONG SPRAYER CLEANING

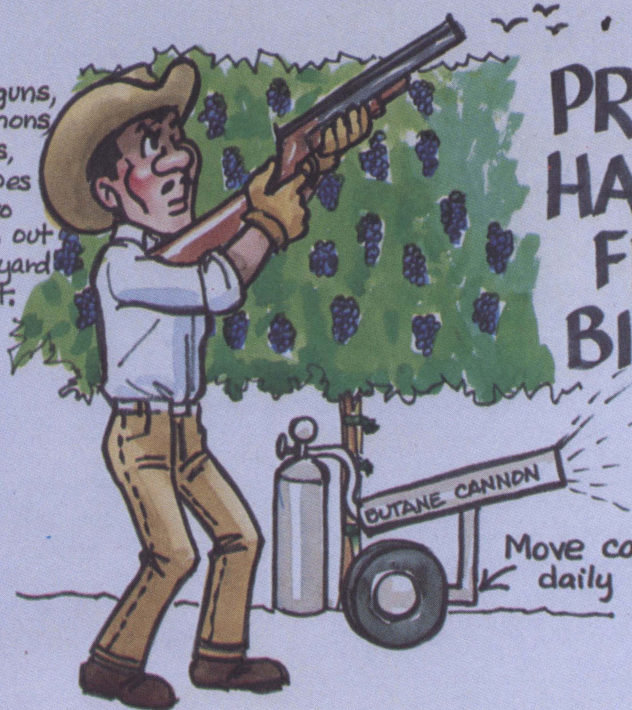
SPRAYER MAINTENANCE

Drain pump each winter
to prevent freeze
breakage.



Each day wash
tank 3 times
with clean water
after use. Also
flush pump and
hose.

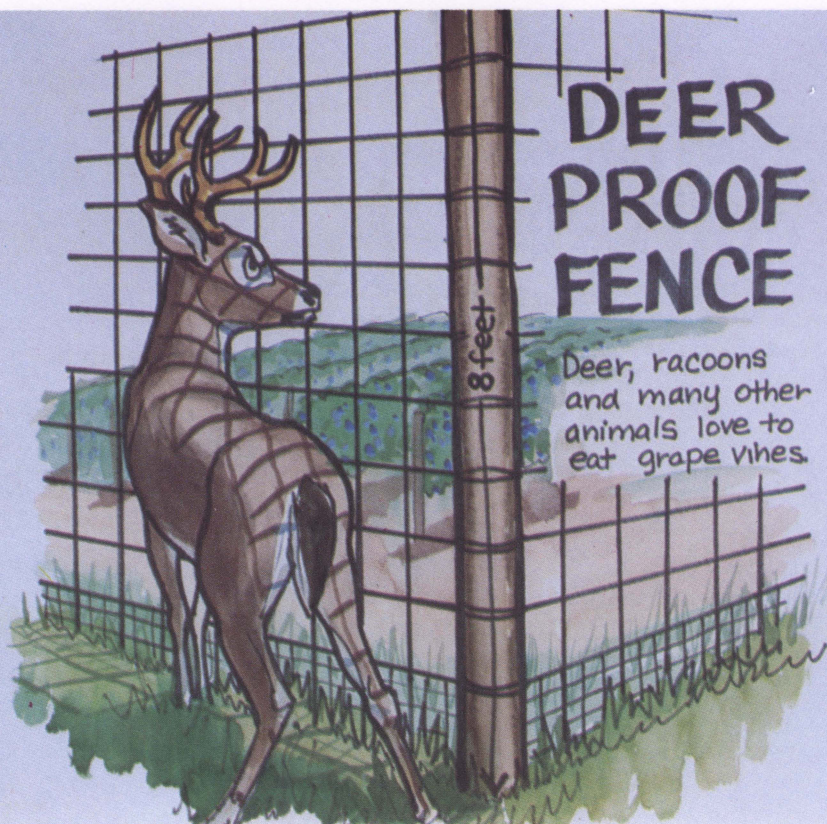
Use shotguns,
butane cannons,
hawk kites,
distress tapes
and nets to
keep birds out
of the vineyard
at harvest.



PROTECT HARVEST FROM BIRDS

BUTANE CANNON

Move cannon
daily



DEER PROOF FENCE

Deer, racoons
and many other
animals love to
eat grape vines.

8 feet



HARVEST DATE

Pickers like to wash sticky sugar from their hands.

HARVESTING IS HARD WORK

Supply plenty of fresh cool water.



HARVESTING HAZARDS

Pickers should wear long sleeve shirts and gloves to reduce sunburn, cane whipping and sticky sugar irritation. Look out for wasps, bees and snakes.

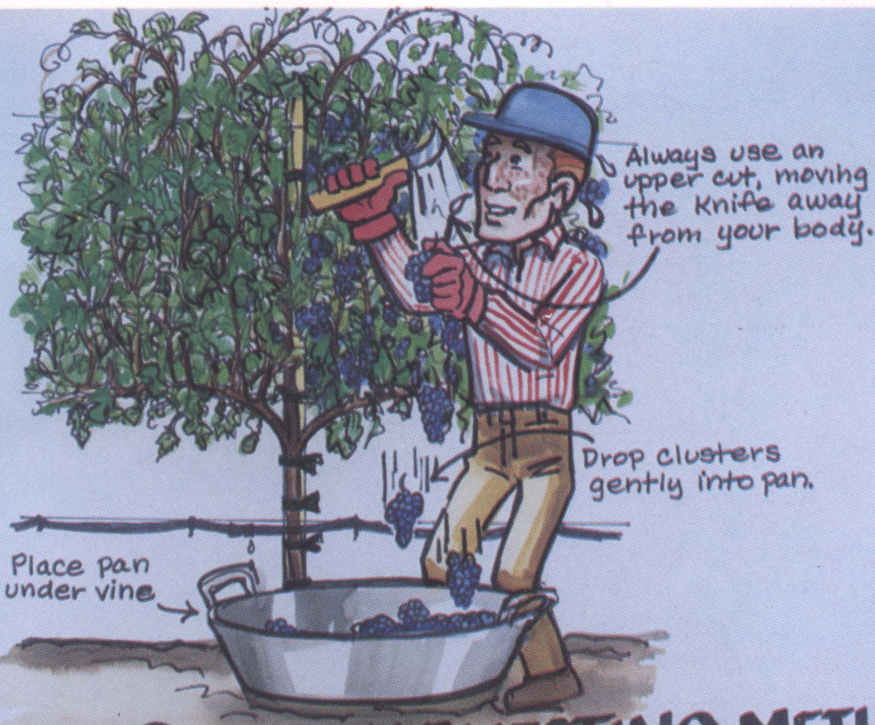


I'm trying to keep ahead.



KEEP PICKERS SUPPLIED WITH EMPTY PANS

Pickers want to move fast.



Always use an upper cut, moving the knife away from your body.

Drop clusters gently into pan.

Place pan under vine

CORRECT HARVESTING METHOD

Don't milk the clusters, it crushes the grapes.

Use your knife - you are ripping the shoots off!

WRONG WAY TO PICK

HARVEST ALL THE FRUIT



Strip the
vines clean.

CULL BAD FRUIT



All diseased
and green
clusters
should be
removed from
the vines and
pitched on
the ground.

KEEP GRAPES COOL

Move grapes to winery as soon as possible.

Slide pans into shade under vines.



WRONG WAY TO HANDLE GRAPES

Don't crush the grapes in the vineyard.

Keep dirt out of pans



WE HAVE BROUGHT
YOU THE STORY OF HOW
TO GROW GRAPES IN
TEXAS...



Now the job
is yours!

[Blank Page in Original Bulletin]

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