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Agroscope

Hydraulic conductivity and vulnerability to embolism in grapevine (cv. Chasselas)

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Environmental constraints and stress physiology

**Drier summers
and important temperature amplitude
(IPCC Report 2007)**

- Recurrent Water Stress
- Decline of photosynthetic rate
- Physiological disorders (cavitation, embolism, berry shrivel...)
- Incomplete grape ripeness
- Carbohydrate and nitrogen reserves in roots and woods?
- Cultivar sensibility?



Valais, Switzerland





Experimental Station in Leytron (Switzerland)

Location: Leytron (Alpine valley, Valais)
Cultivar: Chasselas (14/33-4)
Rootstock: 5 BB
Plant density: 5500 vines/ha
Training system: Guyot simple (7 shoots/vine)
Vines: 15 years old

Irrigation treatments:

- Drip-irrigation from bloom to veraison (9L/m²/week)
- Drip-irrigation from veraison to harvest (9L/m²/week)
- No irrigation
- No irrigation + plastic covered

4 split-plot randomised blocks of 12 vines each



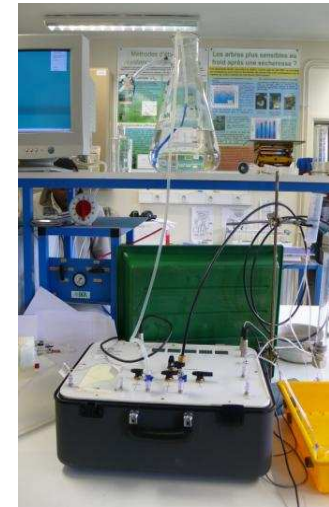
Rainfall: 550 mm / year

Soils: stony soils,
low water holding capacity



Measurements

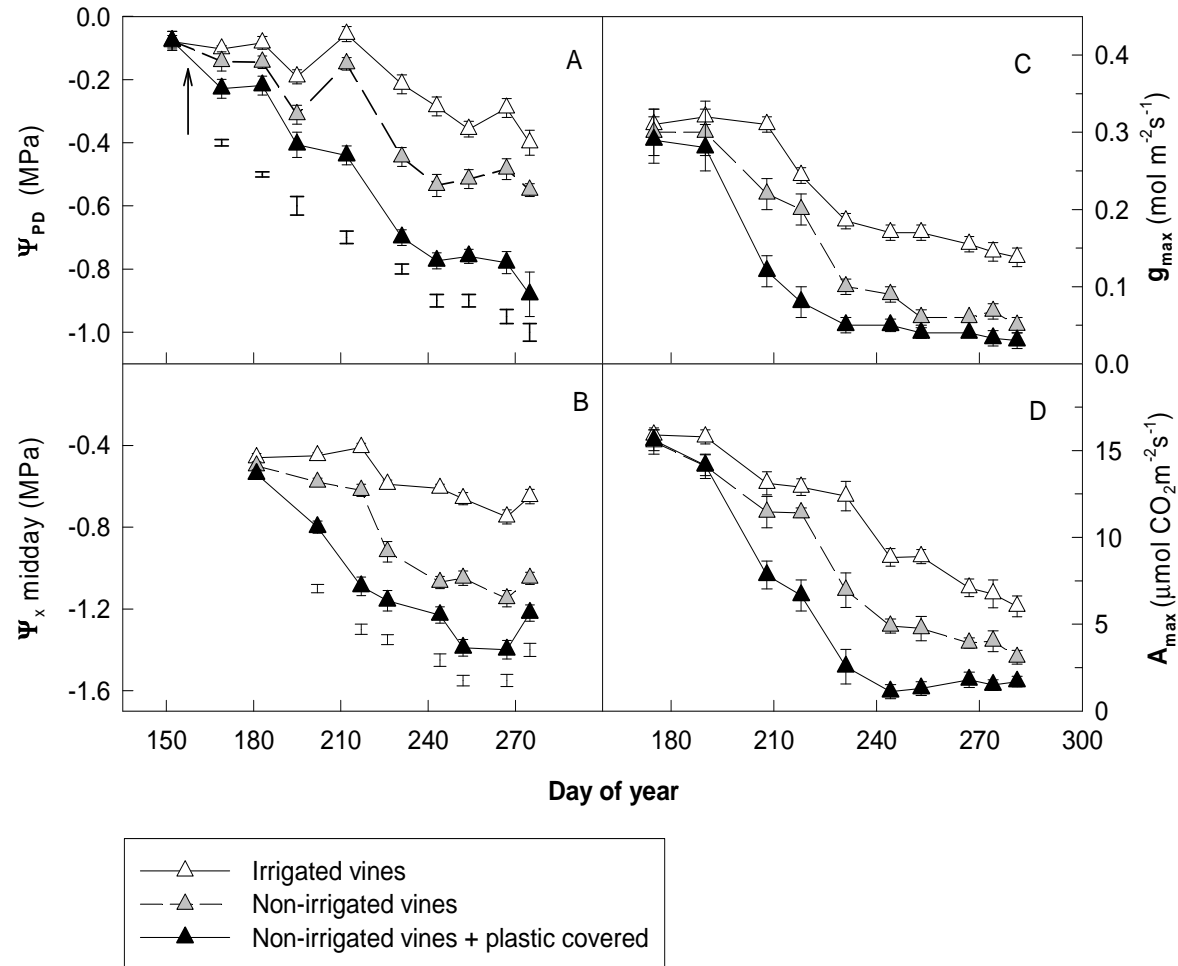
- **Leaf gas-exchanges** (A , g_s , E , R_d)
Li-Cor 6400XP , Open-system
- **Plant Water Status**
 - Leaf-Stem-Grape water potential (Ψ)
 - Hydraulic conductance (K_h) (XYL'EM embolism meter)
 - Stem Sap-flow (heat balance technique)
 - C-isotopic discrimination (δC^{13}) (berry sugars)
- Growth, Yield, C/N reserves (roots, trunks, canes)
- Wine quality (polyphenols, anthocyanins, aroma) sensoric
(7 cultivars)





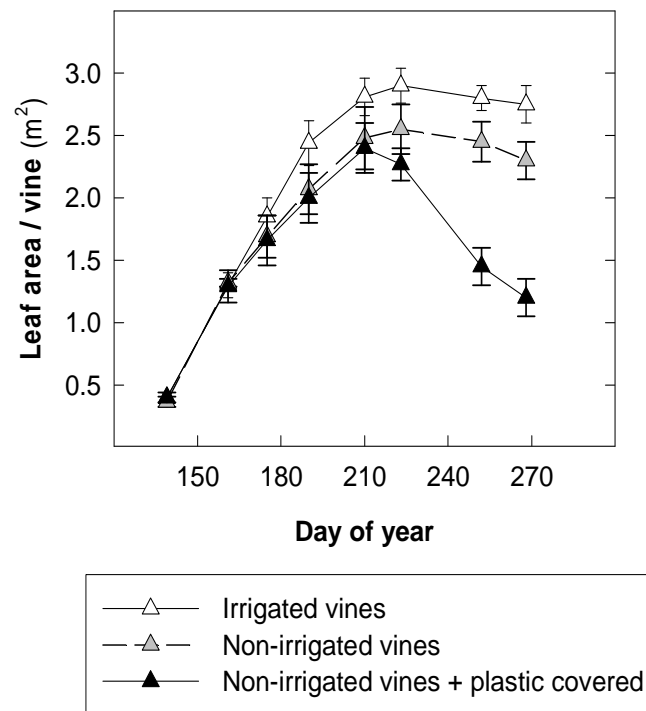
Changes in predawn water potential (Ψ_{PD}), stem water potential (Ψ_x), maximum stomatal conductance (g_{max}) and in maximum photosynthetic rate (A_{max})

Chasselas, Leytron 2009





Leaf area per vine during the season Chasselas, Leytron 2009

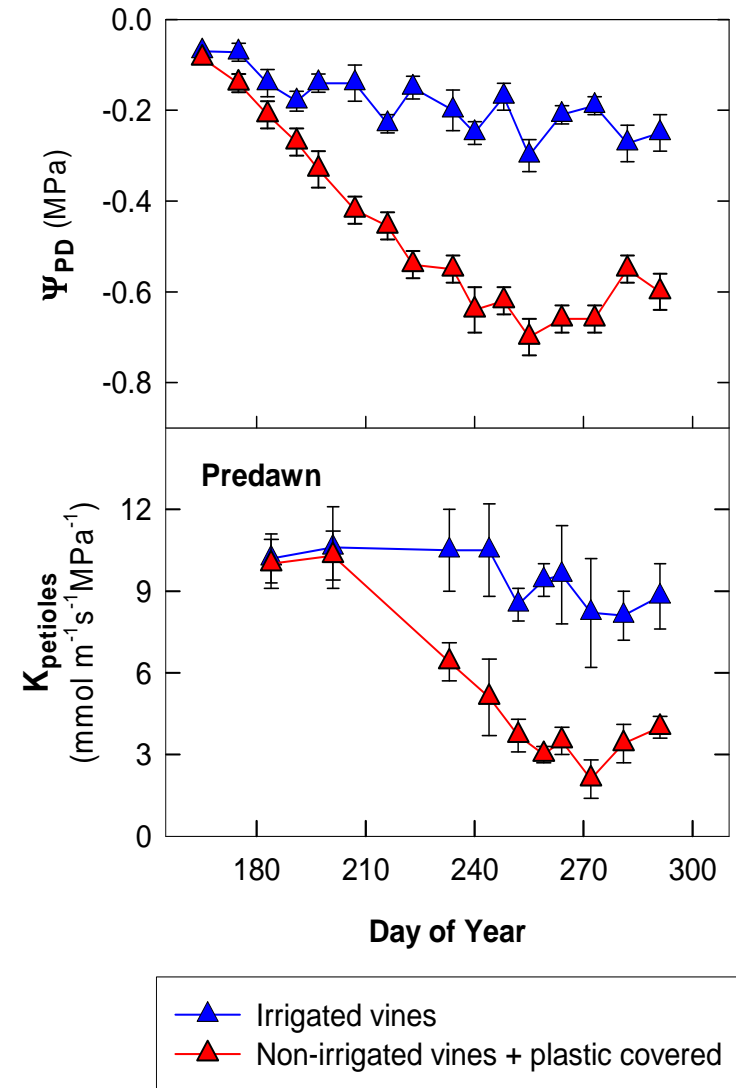


Non-irrigated vines and plastic covered
in September 2009



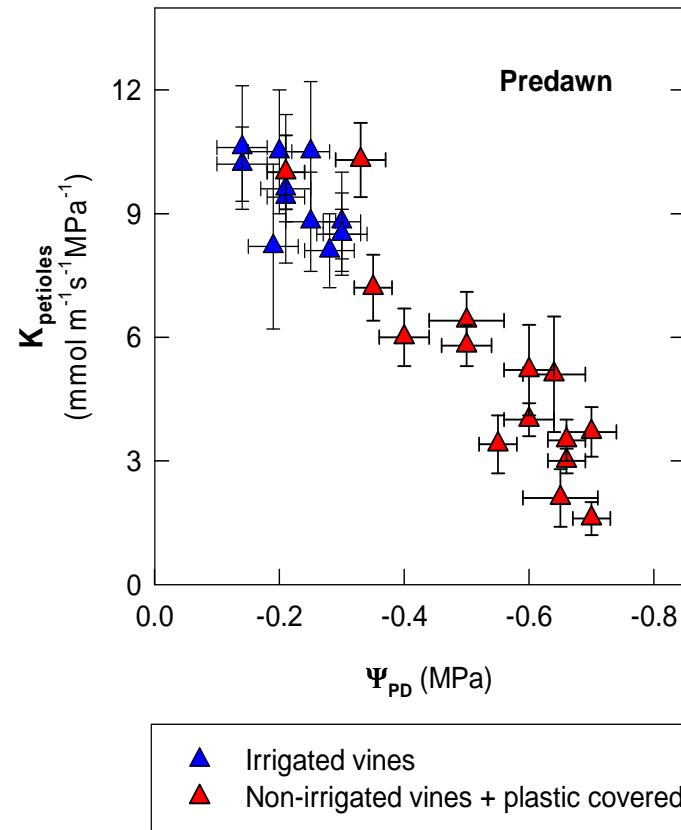
Changes in predawn water potential (Ψ_{PD}) and petiole hydraulic conductance ($K_{petioles}$) measured at predawn during the season 2010

Chasselas, Leytron





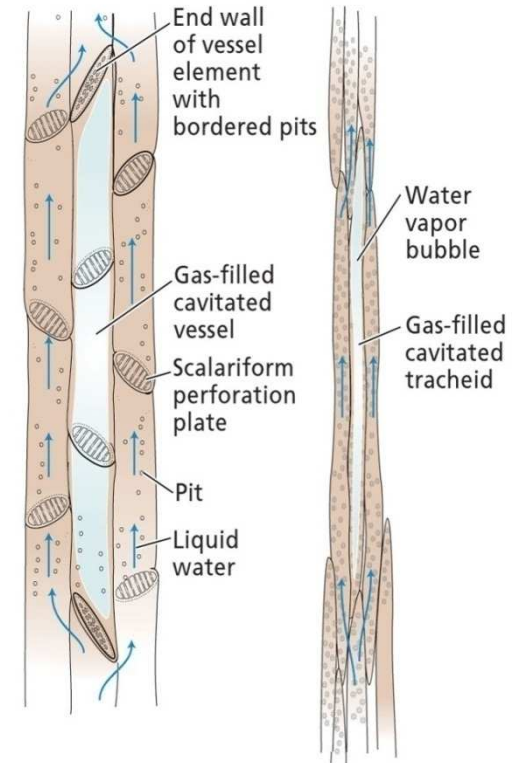
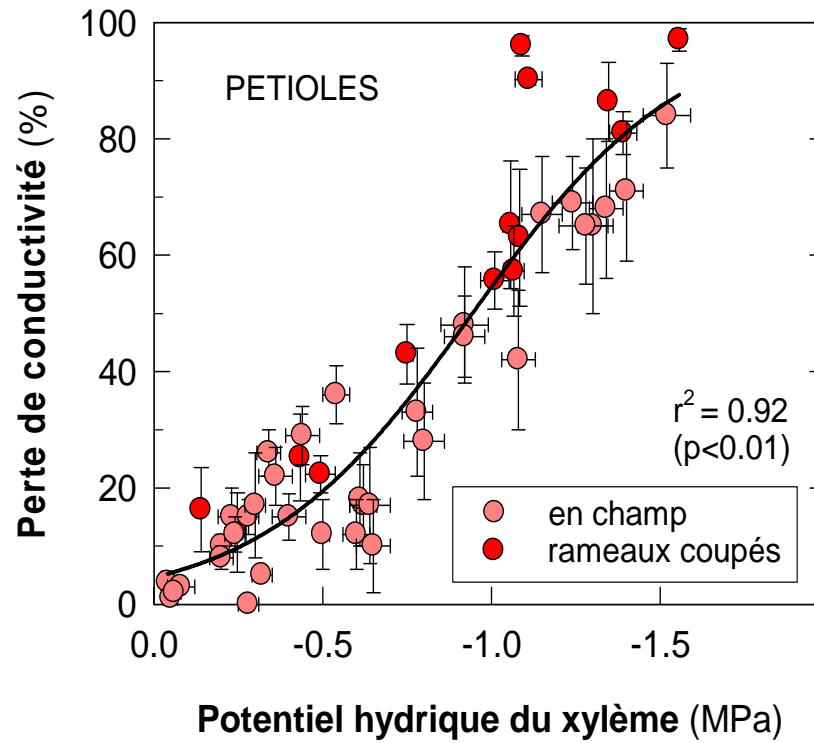
**Relationship between predawn water potential (Ψ_{PD})
and petiole hydraulic conductance ($K_{petioles}$)
measured at predawn**
Chasselas, Leytron 2009-2010





Vulnerability to cavitation PLC (percent loss of conductivity)

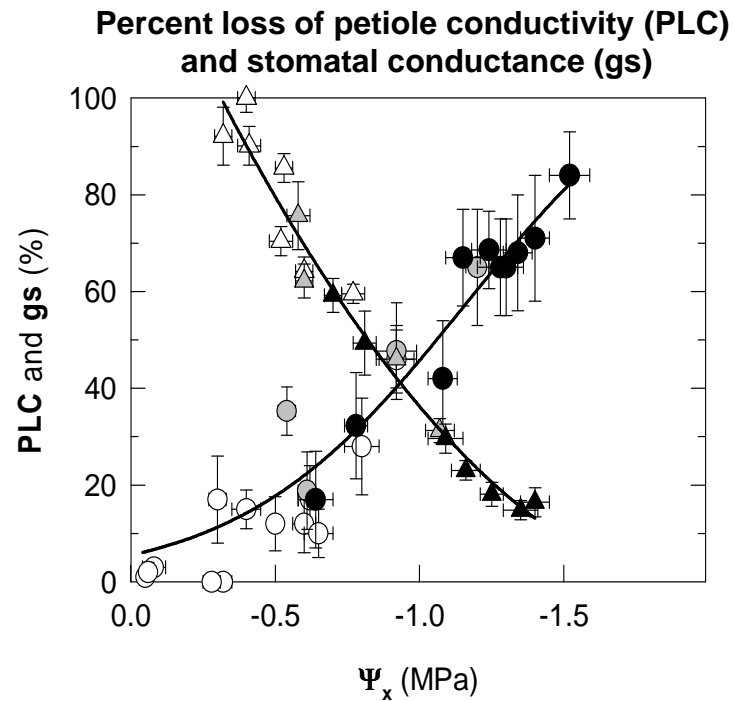
Chasselas, Pully and Leytron 2009





Hydraulic conductivity and stomatal behaviour in grapevine

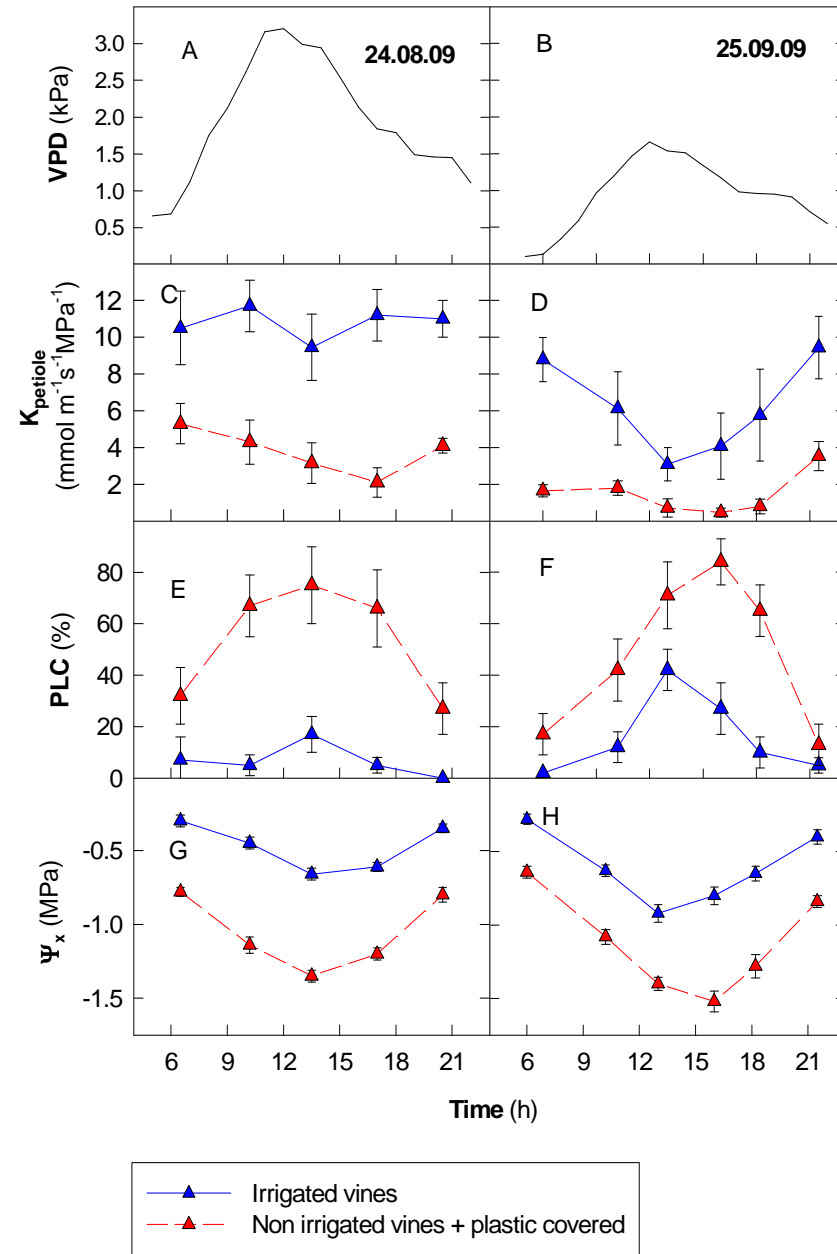
Chasselas, Leytron 2009





Diurnal courses of VPD, petiole hydraulic conductance (K_{petioles}), vulnerability to petioles cavitation (PLC) and stem water potential (Ψ_x)

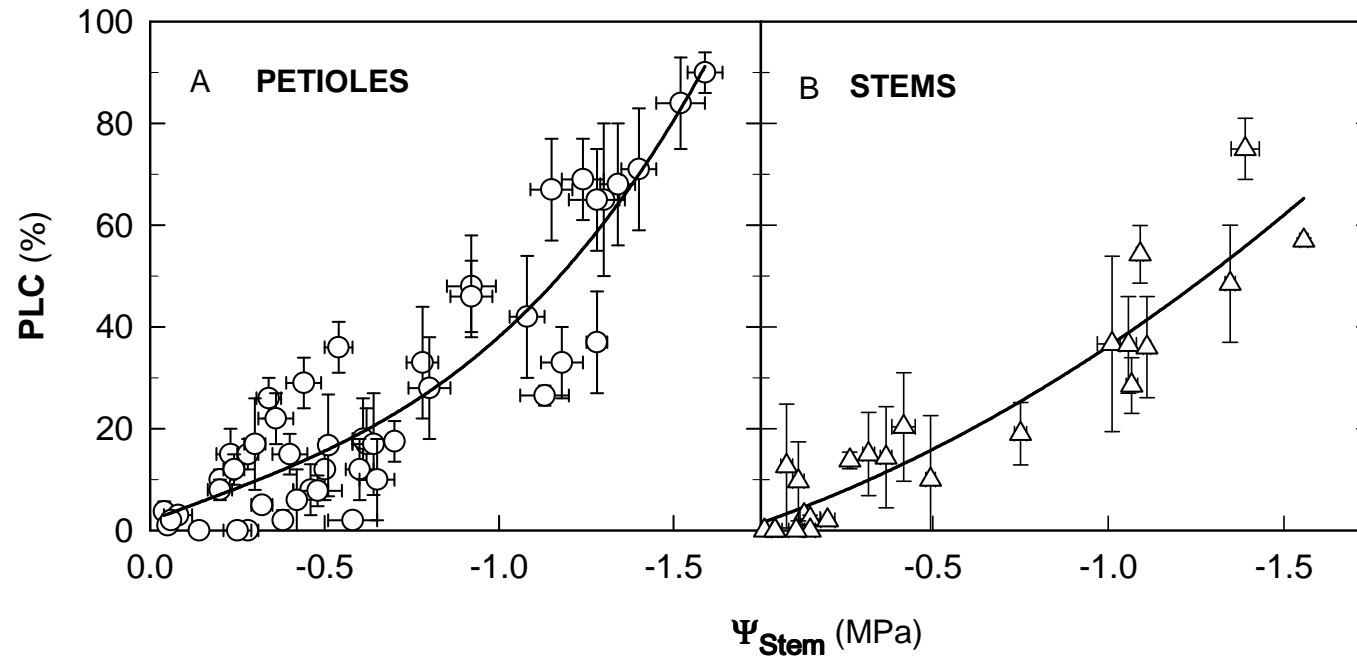
Chasselas, Leytron, 24/08 and 25/09/2009





Vulnerability to cavitation PLC (percent loss of conductivity) in petioles and stems

Chasselas, Pully and Leytron 2009-2010

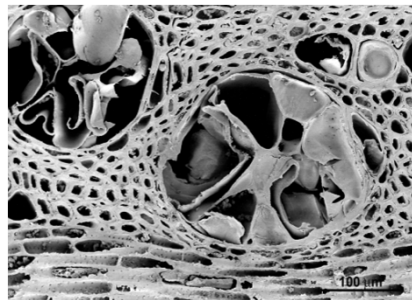




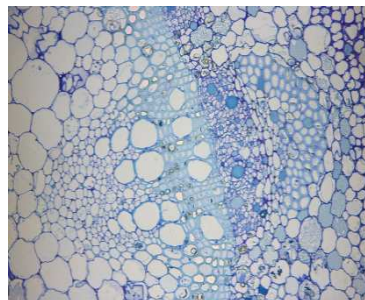
Perspectives about stress grapevine physiology:

Improve the knowledge about water and carbon transfer within the plant during water restriction and manifestation of physiological disorders:

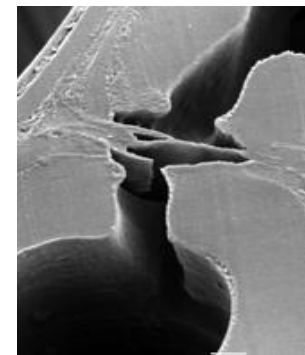
vascular anatomy and histology,
hydraulic conductivity and cavitation “fatigue” during the season
water and sugar translocation in berries



Tyloses in grapevine vessels
Chasselas (K. Gindro, ACW)



Petiole anatomy (irrigated vines)
Chasselas (K. Gindro, ACW)



Jansen et al., 2011



Thank you for your attention

