

## AGRONOMICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF MINORITY GRAPEVINE CULTIVARS FROM ASTURIAS (SPAIN)

### CARACTERIZAÇÃO AGRONÓMICA DE CULTIVARES MINORITÁRIAS DE Videira DAS ASTÚRIAS (ESPANHA)

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#### SUMMARY

Grapevine (*Vitis vinifera* L.) was an important crop in the past in Asturias (Northwestern Spain), but the phylloxera and later the boom of the mining industry almost led to its extinction in the last century. Currently, the grape growers are rescuing the old cultivars present in the region from ancient times, but the long period of abandon has originated a lack of information about their characteristics. Four red ('Albarín Negro', 'Carrasquín', 'Verdejo Negro' and 'Mencia') and two white ('Albarín Blanco' and 'Godello') minority grapevine cultivars from Asturias (Spain) were studied for phenology, fertility, vigor, production and berry quality parameters for two consecutive years. Great differences between cultivars were found: 'Verdejo Negro' and 'Albarín Blanco' had an early budburst both years, 'Carrasquín' was the latest harvested, and 'Albarín Negro' presented the highest total fertility. 'Mencia' had the greatest bunch weight, and, together with 'Verdejo Negro', the lowest total acidity and highest pH. Shikimic acid was a varietal marker, its content being higher in 'Carrasquín', 'Verdejo Negro' and 'Albarín Blanco'. Significant differences between years in the measured parameters were also found. Agronomical evaluation is the first step to recover these minority cultivars from extinction and to provide to grape growers a deeper knowledge about the characteristics of each cultivar, allowing enriching and diversifying the wine market with different products.

#### RESUMO

A videira (*Vitis vinifera* L.) era uma cultura importante no passado nas Astúrias (Noroeste da Espanha), mas a filoxera e mais tarde o "boom" da indústria de mineração quase levou à sua extinção no século passado. Atualmente, os viticultores estão resgatando as cultivares antigas presentes na região desde tempos remotos, mas o longo período de abandono originou a falta de informações sobre as suas características. Foram estudadas quatro cultivares minoritárias tintas ('Albarín Negro', 'Carrasquín', 'Verdejo Negro' e 'Mencia') e duas cultivares minoritárias brancas ('Albarín Blanco' e 'Godello') das Astúrias (Espanha) relativamente à fenologia, fertilidade, vigor, produção e qualidade de frutos durante dois anos consecutivos. Verificaram-se grandes diferenças entre as cultivares: 'Verdejo Negro' e 'Albarín Blanco' tiveram um abrolhamento precoce nos dois anos, 'Carrasquín' foi o colhido mais tarde, e 'Albarín Negro' apresentou a maior fertilidade total. 'Mencia' teve o maior peso de cacho e, juntamente com 'Verdejo Negro', a menor acidez total e maior pH. O ácido chiquímico revelou-se um marcador varietal, sendo o seu teor maior em 'Carrasquín', 'Verdejo Negro' e 'Albarín Blanco'. Também foram encontradas diferenças significativas entre os anos nos parâmetros medidos. A caracterização agronómica é o primeiro passo para recuperar estas cultivares minoritárias da extinção e proporcionar aos viticultores um conhecimento mais aprofundado das características de cada cultivar, permitindo enriquecer e diversificar o mercado do vinho com diferentes produtos.

**Key words:** *Vitis vinifera* L., phenology, fertility, production, shikimic acid, berry quality.

**Palavras-chave:** *Vitis vinifera* L., fenologia, fertilidade, produção, ácido chiquímico, qualidade da uva.

#### INTRODUCTION

The prospection, recovery and study of minority grapevine cultivars are of capital importance to preserve the genetic resources of a region from

extinction. Phylloxera plague at the end of XIX century, later the boom of international cultivars and, at present, the restrictions in the number of cultivars allowed in every designation of origin has caused the disappearance of a great number of cultivars

worldwide. New challenges for the viticulture such as the climate change, which is originating wines with low acidity and high alcohol content, and the emerging diseases and plagues, made imperative the conservation of the existing cultivars to dispose of a broad genetic pool to face these new threats maintaining the quality and diversity of wines. Moreover, the great competence in the wine market is promoting the elaboration of distinct wines, trying to put the emphasis on the exclusiveness of the cultivars and terroirs, looking for a market niche. As a consequence, the countries with a long tradition in the culture of grapevine are currently recovering and characterizing autochthonous cultivars, nearly extinct in some cases, as potential producers of quality wines. In Greece, Mattheou *et al.* (1995a,b) characterized for agronomical parameters 41 table grape cultivars of the *Vitis* Germplasm Bank, and Merkouropoulos *et al.* (2015) studied the anthocyanins, the phenolic content and the berry parameters of 91 Greek cultivars. In Italy, Iorizzo *et al.* (2014) evaluated the wines from Tintilia, and Milella *et al.* (2016) the polyphenolic profile of 10 autochthonous Italian cultivars. Albuquerque *et al.* (2006) analyzed the agronomical and berry parameters of red Spanish cultivars, Maletic *et al.* (2009) the anthocyanins of cultivars from Croatia, and Dobrei *et al.* (2015) the agronomical and enological parameters of Romanian cultivars. The agronomical and enological evaluation of every cultivar is necessary to establish its potential to produce a quality wine in a specific region. This evaluation includes the study of the phenology, the vegetative development, production parameters, and quality of berry, must and wine. Phenology of grapevine depends on the climate, the geographical location and the cultivar (Jones and Davis, 2000), and this knowledge is paramount to select the more suitable cultivars to plant in a specific location, the management practices to use, the programming of phytopathological treatments, and to develop predictive models for harvest date. The study of the vegetative development allows determining if a vine is balanced, which is primordial to obtain a berry of quality. The production parameters allow to predict yield and to decide the type of pruning to perform, whereas the berry parameters define the winemaking potential of a cultivar.

Grapevine is an old crop in Asturias (Northwestern Spain), first references dating back to 781 (Cortizo *et al.*, 2008). The maximum extension of this crop occurred in mid-19<sup>th</sup> century with 5,493 ha (Feo, 1986). The drastic loss of surface until the present-day 100 ha was the consequence of the phylloxera plague, the expansion of coal-mining activities and the migration of rural population to the cities. In

recent years grape growers are making efforts to restore Asturian vineyards, being recognized the Cangas Quality Wine appellation in 2008 (BOPA, 2008), and recently the Protected Designation of Origin Cangas. Most of vineyards are old, disposed in steep slopes, with a broad mixture of cultivars; the most extended are ‘Albarín Negro’, ‘Carrasquín’, ‘Verdejo Negro’, ‘Mencía’, ‘Albarín Blanco’ and, in a minor extension, ‘Godello’, most of them considered autochthonous of Northwestern Spain. ‘Verdejo Negro’ is also cultured in Portugal under the name of ‘Bastardo’, and as ‘Trousseau Noir’ in France; ‘Godello’ as ‘Gouveio’, ‘Mencía’ as ‘Jaen’, and ‘Albarín Negro’ as ‘Alfrocheiro Preto’ in Portugal, this latter cultivar having been stated as the parental of a great number of cultivars, representing together with their progenies around 15% of the grapevine extension of this country (Martín *et al.*, 2011; Cunha *et al.*, 2015). The new plantations are focused on ‘Albarín Blanco’ and ‘Verdejo Negro’, these preferences being based on the day to day experience of the grape growers and winemakers. The studies on the agronomical and enological characteristics of these cultivars are scarce, and most of them restricted to neighboring regions with different edafoclimatic conditions (Losada and Pariente, 1998; Orriols *et al.*, 2004; Blanco *et al.*, 2007; Vilanova *et al.*, 2009). Concerning studies on Asturian vineyards, Hernáez *et al.* (2000) analyzed global parameters in musts and wines from ‘Albarín Negro’, ‘Carrasquín’ and ‘Verdejo Tinto’; Loureiro and Suárez (2006, 2007) studied production, vigor and berry parameters of ‘Albarín Negro’, ‘Carrasquín’, ‘Mencía’, ‘Verdejo Negro’, ‘Godello’ and ‘Albarín Blanco’. Gago *et al.* (2009) compared the ampelographical parameters, yield, probable alcoholic content, total acidity and pH of ‘Albarín Blanco’ cultivated in Asturias and in the adjacent region of Galicia. Loureiro *et al.* (2016) evaluated the effect of five rootstocks on the agronomical and enological performances of ‘Albarín Negro’.

Considering the partial unawareness about the characteristics of the most widely spread cultivars of the Asturian region, their expansion in the last years, and that its wines are being awarded worldwide ([www.cervim.org](http://www.cervim.org), [www.catavinum.net](http://www.catavinum.net)), the agronomical and enological parameters of ‘Albarín Negro’, ‘Carrasquín’, ‘Verdejo Negro’, ‘Mencía’, ‘Albarín Blanco’ and ‘Godello’ were evaluated for two consecutive years in this study. This is the first step to characterize them to reach their best management and exploitation aiming at obtaining the best quality of wines.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

### Experimental design and edaphoclimatic characterization:

Four red ('Albarín Negro', 'Carrasquín', 'Mencía' and 'Verdejo Negro', respectively referred to as 'Alfrocheiro'/277, 'Carrasquín'/2123, 'Mencía'/7623 and 'Trousseau noir'/12668 at the VIVC) and two white cultivars ('Albarín Blanco' and 'Godello', referred to as 'Albarín Blanco'/22838 and 'Gouveio'/12953) were studied. Data were taken from 40 vines of each cultivar distributed in four repetitions each of 10 vines, for two consecutive years (2008-2009). The study of the cultivars was performed in the borough of Cangas del Narcea, in vineyards in close proximity, with similar cultural and environmental conditions (Figure 1). 'Albarín Negro' and 'Mencía' were in an old vineyard (about 80 years old), while the other vineyards were younger (around 10 years old). All the vines were conducted in double cordon, formed of three spurs with two buds each one per arm (Table I). Samples of soil of the four plots were collected and analyzed for granulometry, organic matter, assimilable elements, pH and electric conductivity.

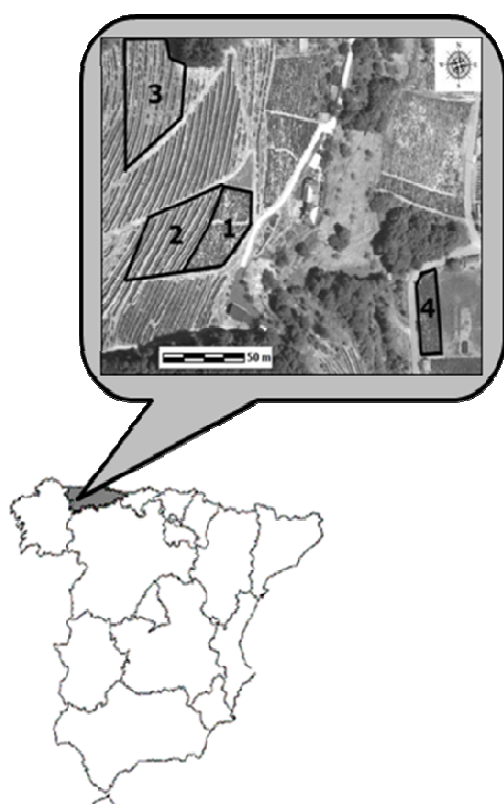


Figure 1. Situation of the plots.  
*Situação das parcelas.*

Table I

Characteristics of the vineyards

*Características das vinhas*

	Plot 1	Plot 2	Plot 3	Plot 4
<b>Cultivars</b>	<b>Albarín Negro - Mencía</b>	<b>Verdejo Negro - Carrasquín</b>	<b>Godello</b>	<b>Albarín Blanco</b>
Rootstock	Rupestris de Lot	110 Richter	110 Richter	110 Richter
Age of vineyard (years)	80	10	7	8
Elevation (m)	460	483	491	404
Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	1,431	1,546	1,270	230
Between-rows distance (m)	1.0 – 1.2	2.7	2.5	1.3
Within-row vine spacing (m)	1.0 – 1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0
Canopy width (cm)	10.7	11.7	10.2	11.2
Canopy height (m)	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
Planting density (vines/ha)	8,264	3,704	4,000	7,692
Canopy surface area (m <sup>2</sup> /ha)	17,062	8,345	9,315	14,539

### Phenology

Phenological data of stages C (budburst), I (flowering), M (veraison), N (harvest) and P (leaf fall) were monitored according to the Baggiolini phenological scale (1952). The date of full stage was established when 50% of the organs were in this stage (OIV, 2008). Dates are expressed in number of days passed from 1<sup>st</sup> March.

### Sprouting percentages and fertility

The following parameters were studied following the methodology of the Viticulture Research Group of the Technical University of Madrid (<http://ocw.upm.es/produccion-vegetal/viticultura/contenidos/Practicas/05desborre.pdf>):

Sprouting percentage, Global sprouting percentage, Sprouting percentage of the secondary buds in spurs, Potential fertility of the spurs, Potential fertility of the shoots from basal buds, Potential fertility of watersprouts, Total potential fertility, Real fertility of the spurs, Real fertility of the shoots from basal buds, Real fertility of watersprouts and Total real fertility (definitions are provided in Supplementary material). The sprouting data were taken in April and fertility data in July - August.

### Production and vigor

Bunches of every kind of shoot (from spurs, basal buds and watersprouts) were weighed separately for every vine and the average production and weight of bunch were calculated. The average weight of the model bunch of each cultivar was also measured as

the average of the weight of 10 typical bunches from bud counts, and the vegetative development by the pruning wood weight. The vegetative equilibrium of each vine was assessed through the Ravaz index, defined as the ratio yield/pruning wood weight (Smart and Robinson, 1991).

### Quality parameters of the berry

The following parameters were determined from 500 mature grapes at harvest: berry weight, total soluble solids (°Brix), pH, total acidity and organic acids (tartaric, malic, citric and shikimic acids). Total soluble solids were determined through electronic density meter (Anton Paar - DMA 5000); pH and total acidity following the methodology of the OIV (<http://www.oiv.int/>); and organic acids by HPLC-DAD according to Picinelli *et al.* (2000).

### Statistical analysis

ANOVA analysis was performed to all the parameters. A Duncan test or, when inequality of variances, a Games-Howell test, was carried out.

A stepwise discriminant analysis was also done taking into account all the experimental data. Ravaz index and real fertilities were previously eliminated as they were highly correlated with other variables. The final data matrix was constructed with 48 objects (six cultivars by four repetitions by two years) and 26 variables (budburst, veraison, harvest and leaf fall dates; sprouting, global sprouting and secondary buds sprouting percentages; potential fertility of spurs, basal buds and watersprouts; total potential fertility; average weight of bunches from spurs, basal buds and watersprouts; production of spurs, basal buds and watersprouts; total production per vine; pruning wood weight; weight of 100 berries, ° Brix, total acidity, and tartaric, malic, citric and shikimic acids). Variables were elected by minimizing the lambda of Wilks, at a 90% confidence level. The analyses were performed with the SPSS v.12.0. software.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Most of the Asturian vineyards are old, cultured in steep slopes, without forming terraces, with an extension of less than 1 ha, different spacing between vines and charges at pruning, and a broad mixture of cultivars into a same vineyard, with the subsequent problems to harvest at the optimal ripening point. In the last ten years new vineyards are being planted in terraces, grouping the plants by cultivar.

Plots of this study were selected because they were close each other, their mesoclimate homogeneity (slope, exposition and elevation) and the existence of a sufficient number of plants of each cultivar to establish comparisons among them. Type of pruning, cultivation practices and phytosanitary treatments were also similar. Unfortunately, as distinguishing features, the plants of 'Mencía' and 'Albarín Negro' cultivars were older and grafted in a different rootstock, and the planting density and nutritional parameters of soil were different among vineyards (Tables I and II). All the plots presented a sandy-loam texture, a low pH (excepting the plot 4), and important differences in the assimilable elements. Vineyard 3 had the lowest levels of organic matter, potassium, phosphorous and ratio carbon/nitrogen. Levels of phosphorous were high in vineyards 1 and 4, possibly because of the repetitive use of mineral fertilizers. Cation exchange capacity was low, excepting plot 4 (Table II). It was not possible to find all the cultivars in the same conditions or in a single vineyard, so these features must be taken into account when interpreting the results of this study.

This viticole region is assigned to the climatic region I, where "hillside slopes and valley areas of moderate productivity are available for vines. The early maturing premium quality dry table wine varieties attain their best development here" (Winkler *et al.*, 1974). In the active period, the average temperatures oscillate between 15 °C and 17 °C, and the rainfall between 400 and 600 mm, the summer rainfall ranging between 100 mm in dry years and more than 200 mm in rainy years. Phenological data are exposed on Table III. Budburst occurred between the end of March and beginning of April. The time passed between the first cultivar's budburst and the last cultivar's budburst was eight days longer in 2009 than in 2008, due to an important drop of the temperature in the last days of March and beginning of April 2009 (average daily temperatures between 3-6 °C for five days) once the budburst of the earliest cultivars had started. 'Godello' had an erratic budburst, being the latest cultivar in 2008 and the earliest in 2009. Concerning the other cultivars, 'Verdejo Negro' and 'Albarín Blanco' had the earliest budburst both years, being 'Mencía' the most delayed. Considering the climate of this region, cultivars with a late budburst would be advisable because of risk of frost.

Flowering took place in the second half of June both years. In the control of the 18<sup>th</sup> June 2009 flowering had not started, but in the next control (23<sup>th</sup> June) all the plants were in full flowering, so that the 21<sup>th</sup> June was taken as the date of full stage (50% of open flowers) for all the cultivars. Veraison occurred the

second half of August; ‘Carrasquín’ being the most delayed. The flowering-veraison period was shorter in 2009 for all the cultivars excepting ‘Carrasquín’ and ‘Godello’. Harvest took place the first half of October, ‘Carrasquín’ ripening the latest both years. This cultivar is always picked one or two weeks after the others in the region; despite the disadvantage of its late maturation, it has a high resistance to botrytis, being harvested in optimal conditions. The conservation and study of cultivars with late ripening is essential in the current context of climatic change, as genetic resources able to produce wines with an adequate balance between sugar and acids in the future.

**Table II**  
Edaphological analysis of every plot  
*Análise de solo de cada parcela*

Cultivars	Plot 1	Plot 2	Plot 3	Plot 4
	Albarín Negro-Mencia	Verdejo Negro-Carrasquín	Godello	Albarín Blanco
Texture	Sandy-loam	Sandy-loam	Sandy-loam	Sandy-loam
Organic matter (%)	2.79	3.43	2.56	3.43
Total Nitrogen (%)	0.09	0.11	0.09	0.17
Carbon/Nitrogen	7.06	8.1	5.85	8.05
Sodium (cmol/kg)	< 0.10	< 0.10	< 0.10	< 0.10
Calcium (cmol/kg)	0.98	2.76	5.51	11.99
Magnesium (cmol/kg)	0.39	0.59	2.14	1.70
Potassium (mg/kg)	136	204	94	167
Phosphorous (Olsen) (mg/kg)	40	27	13	54
Effective cation exchange capacity (cmol+/kg)	5.23	5.84	8.81	14.17
pH	4.91	5.39	5.86	6.84
Electrical conductivity (dS/m)	0.075	0.065	0.045	0.170

Muñoz *et al.* (2010) also studied the phenology of ‘Albarín Blanco’, ‘Carrasquín’, ‘Godello’, ‘Mencia’ and ‘Merenzao’ (synonym of ‘Verdejo Negro’), maintained in the Germplasm National Bank of El Encín (Madrid), with a continental Mediterranean climate, different from the Mediterranean–Oceanic climate of Cangas del Narcea. In their study, the earliest cultivars were ‘Albarín Blanco’ at budburst, ‘Mencia’ at veraison; and ‘Carrasquín’, ‘Mencia’ and ‘Merenzao’ at maturation; ‘Albarín Blanco’ and

‘Godello’ presented a medium date of maturity. The instability in the phenology of some cultivars (‘Carrasquín’ is the latest to ripen in Asturias) may be a consequence of the region where they are cultivated; as an example, ‘Riesling’ ripens earlier than ‘Shiraz’ in warm regions, and later in cool regions (Boulton *et al.*, 1999; Dry and Coombe, 2004).

Leaf fall occurred the second half of November. ‘Godello’ was the latest cultivar to reach this phenological stage. With regard to the duration of the life cycle, no significant differences were observed among cultivars grown in the same plot (‘Albarín Negro’-‘Mencia’, and ‘Carrasquín’-‘Verdejo Negro’). Cultivars of the oldest plot, ‘Albarín Negro’ and ‘Mencia’, showed the shortest cycle both years; also presented the shortest period from budburst to harvest of all the red cultivars in 2008, and the shortest in 2009 when comparing all the cultivars. Besides the influence of the cultivar and the age of vineyard, it is important to take into account the effect of the rootstock, because these two cultivars were grafted in Rupestris de Lot, and the other cultivars in 110 R. In this regard, Loureiro *et al.* (2016) found significant differences in phenology in function of the rootstock for ‘Albarín Negro’, the period budburst-maturation being 6-13 days shorter in ‘Rupestris de Lot’ compared to 110R. All the red cultivars shortened their cycle in 2009 when comparing to 2008, this shortening being more pronounced in the old vineyard (Table III).

In 2009, the drop of temperature at budburst produced an important effect on the sprouting. In these days, the cultivars with the earliest budburst (‘Verdejo Negro’, ‘Albarín Blanco’ and ‘Godello’) were in full C stage and presented the lowest sprouting percentages. ‘Carrasquín’ had begun budburst in these dates too, and a decrease of sprouting percentage can also be seen when comparing with 2008. The high percentage of global sprouting indicates that for all the cultivars, in addition to the bud counts, basal buds and/or watersprouts also sprouted. This increase was significantly higher in 2009 compared to 2008, with the exception of ‘Albarín Blanco’ that decreased. It has been stated that, when the bud counts are affected due to frost periods or other phenomena, the sprouting of other types of buds, as secondary and basal buds and watersprouts, is favoured (Huglin and Schneider, 2003). In fact, all the cultivars excepting ‘Albarín Blanco’, suffered an important increase in the sprouting of the secondary buds in 2009 (Table IV).

**Table III**Phenological data. Days from the 1<sup>st</sup> of March*Dados fenológicos. Dias a partir de 1 de Março*

Phenological stage	Year	Albarín Negro	Mencia	Carrasquín	Verdejo Negro	Godello	Albarín Blanco
Stage C (Budburst)	2008	33.6 <sup>b</sup>	34.1 <sup>bc</sup>	34.0 <sup>bc</sup>	27.9 <sup>a</sup>	35.5 <sup>c</sup>	28.0 <sup>a</sup>
	2009	35.7 <sup>c</sup>	39.2 <sup>d</sup>	32.8 <sup>c</sup>	26.8 <sup>b</sup>	23.5 <sup>a</sup>	27.0 <sup>b</sup>
Stage I (Flowering)	2008	112.9 <sup>b</sup>	114.4 <sup>c</sup>	115.6 <sup>d</sup>	114.1 <sup>c</sup>	117.1 <sup>c</sup>	110.9 <sup>a</sup>
	2009	113.0	113.0	113.0	113.0	113.0	113.0
Stage M (Veraison)	2008	183.2 <sup>b</sup>	180.9 <sup>a</sup>	185.7 <sup>c</sup>	182.2 <sup>b</sup>	182.7 <sup>b</sup>	182.3 <sup>b</sup>
	2009	178.1 <sup>b</sup>	174.1 <sup>a</sup>	182.5 <sup>c</sup>	176.5 <sup>b</sup>	177.8 <sup>b</sup>	172.0 <sup>a</sup>
Stage N (Harvest)	2008	226.0	226.0	232.0	226.0	219.0	219.0
	2009	217.0	217.0	229.0	217.0	217.0	220.0
Stage P (Leaf fall)	2008	267.5 <sup>a</sup>	268.2 <sup>ab</sup>	273.7 <sup>cd</sup>	269.3 <sup>b</sup>	274.2 <sup>d</sup>	272.9 <sup>c</sup>
	2009	262.1 <sup>a</sup>	263.6 <sup>a</sup>	270.3 <sup>b</sup>	264.0 <sup>a</sup>	274.7 <sup>c</sup>	271.2 <sup>bc</sup>
Duration of the cycle	2008	233.9 <sup>a</sup>	234.1 <sup>a</sup>	239.8 <sup>bc</sup>	241.5 <sup>c</sup>	238.3 <sup>b</sup>	244.9 <sup>d</sup>
	2009	226.6 <sup>a</sup>	224.3 <sup>a</sup>	237.5 <sup>b</sup>	237.1 <sup>b</sup>	251.7 <sup>d</sup>	244.0 <sup>c</sup>

For the same year, cultivars with the same letter as superscript did not show significant differences among them.

**Table IV**

Sprouting percentages (%) of the cultivars

*Percentagens de brotação das cultivares*

		Albarín Negro	Mencia	Carrasquín	Verdejo Negro	Godello	Albarín Blanco
Sprouting percentage	2008	95.50 <sup>a</sup>	93.68 <sup>a</sup>	94.00 <sup>a</sup>	94.24 <sup>a</sup>	92.41 <sup>a</sup>	93.97 <sup>a</sup>
	2009	92.01 <sup>b</sup>	90.00 <sup>b</sup>	86.87 <sup>b</sup>	79.90 <sup>a</sup>	80.39 <sup>a</sup>	80.27 <sup>a</sup>
	Sig	ns	ns	*	***	**	***
Global sprouting percentage	2008	191.96 <sup>b</sup>	185.22 <sup>b</sup>	159.62 <sup>a</sup>	187.69 <sup>b</sup>	180.63 <sup>ab</sup>	189.53 <sup>b</sup>
	2009	242.95 <sup>b</sup>	216.17 <sup>b</sup>	228.30 <sup>b</sup>	247.79 <sup>b</sup>	235.98 <sup>b</sup>	110.10 <sup>a</sup>
	Sig	***	*	***	**	***	***
Sprouting percentage of secondary buds	2008	0.00 <sup>a</sup>	0.00 <sup>a</sup>	0.83 <sup>a</sup>	5.08 <sup>b</sup>	5.17 <sup>b</sup>	1.86 <sup>a</sup>
	2009	10.86 <sup>b</sup>	10.01 <sup>ab</sup>	9.32 <sup>b</sup>	10.60 <sup>b</sup>	18.57 <sup>b</sup>	1.82 <sup>a</sup>
	Sig	***	**	***	*	***	ns

For the same year, cultivars with the same letter as superscript did not show significant differences among them. Sig: interannual significance: ns (not significant); \* (0.05); \*\* (0.01); \*\*\* (0.001).

Fertility has a strong varietal component, with fluctuations (Huglin and Schneider, 2003). The drop of temperature at budburst in 2009 lowered the total fertilities and the fertility of spurs for all the cultivars excepting 'Albarín Negro' and 'Carrasquín' that remained stable. 'Albarín Negro' presented the highest potential and real fertility values among all the cultivars, and it underwent an increase of the

fertility of watersprouts in 2009. 'Carrasquín' increased the basal buds fertility that year, in contrast to 'Godello' and 'Albarín Blanco' (Tables V and VI). Despite the reports by some authors showing that shoots from basal buds and watersprouts are little fertile or sterile (Hidalgo, 1999; Reynier, 2005), others such as Huglin and Schneider (2003) cite the study by Balthazard that evidenced that watersprouts

are fruitful. According to our results, although the fertility of the spurs was usually greater, shoots from basal buds and watersprouts were also fertile, even basal shoots of some cultivars presented similar

fertility to that of damaged spurs. Real fertility of watersprouts was similar to that of basal buds excepting for ‘Albarín Negro’ and ‘Godello’ in 2009 (Table VI).

**Table V**

Total potential and real fertility of the cultivars  
*Fertilidade potencial e real total das cultivares*

		Albarín Negro	Mencía	Carrasquín	Verdejo Negro	Godello	Albarín Blanco
Total potential fertility	2008	1.37 <sup>c</sup>	1.17 <sup>b,c</sup>	0.92 <sup>a</sup>	1.11 <sup>a,b</sup>	1.06 <sup>a,b</sup>	1.04 <sup>a,b</sup>
	2009	1.29 <sup>d</sup>	0.90 <sup>b,c</sup>	0.97 <sup>c</sup>	0.80 <sup>b,c</sup>	0.48 <sup>a</sup>	0.70 <sup>b</sup>
	Sig	ns	**	ns	**	***	***
Total real fertility	2008	1.38 <sup>c</sup>	1.12 <sup>b,c</sup>	0.89 <sup>a</sup>	1.09 <sup>a,b</sup>	1.03 <sup>a,b</sup>	1.01 <sup>a,b</sup>
	2009	1.25 <sup>d</sup>	0.87 <sup>c</sup>	0.92 <sup>c</sup>	0.74 <sup>b,c</sup>	0.45 <sup>a</sup>	0.61 <sup>b</sup>
	Sig	ns	**	ns	***	***	***

For the same year, cultivars with the same letter as superscript did not show significant differences among them. Sig: interannual significance: ns (not significant); \* (0.05); \*\* (0.01); \*\*\* (0.001).

**Table VI**

Potential and real fertility of the different types of shoots according to their origin on the vine  
*Fertilidade potencial e real dos diferentes tipos de pâmpano de acordo com a sua origem na videira*

		Albarín Negro			Mencía			Carrasquín			Verdejo Negro			Godello			Albarín Blanco		
		Spurs	Basal buds	Watersprouts	Spurs	Basal buds	Watersprouts	Spurs	Basal buds	Watersprouts	Spurs	Basal buds	Watersprouts	Spurs	Basal buds	Watersprouts	Spurs	Basal buds	Watersprouts
Potential fertility	2008	1.53 <sup>c</sup>	1.23 <sup>b</sup>	0.30 <sup>a</sup>	1.32 <sup>c</sup>	1.03 <sup>b</sup>	0.34 <sup>a</sup>	0.92 <sup>b</sup>	0.79 <sup>b</sup>	0.51 <sup>a</sup>	1.27 <sup>c</sup>	0.96 <sup>b</sup>	0.57 <sup>a</sup>	1.04 <sup>a</sup>	1.02 <sup>a</sup>	0.84 <sup>a</sup>	1.16 <sup>b</sup>	1.03 <sup>b</sup>	0.40 <sup>a</sup>
	2009	1.54 <sup>c</sup>	1.13 <sup>b</sup>	0.89 <sup>a</sup>	0.98 <sup>b</sup>	0.77 <sup>b</sup>	0.36 <sup>a</sup>	1.03 <sup>b</sup>	1.01 <sup>b</sup>	0.50 <sup>a</sup>	0.74 <sup>b</sup>	0.82 <sup>b</sup>	0.48 <sup>a</sup>	0.44 <sup>a</sup>	0.54 <sup>a</sup>	0.42 <sup>a</sup>	0.68 <sup>b</sup>	0.73 <sup>b</sup>	0.18 <sup>a</sup>
	Sig	ns	ns	***	**	*	ns	ns	*	ns	***	ns	ns	***	***	***	***	***	**
Real fertility	2008	1.46 <sup>c</sup>	1.09 <sup>b</sup>	0.35 <sup>a</sup>	1.24 <sup>b</sup>	0.80 <sup>a</sup>	0.49 <sup>a</sup>	0.86 <sup>b</sup>	0.52 <sup>a</sup>	0.60 <sup>a,b</sup>	1.21 <sup>b</sup>	0.80 <sup>a</sup>	0.60 <sup>a</sup>	0.99 <sup>a</sup>	0.72 <sup>a</sup>	1.53 <sup>b</sup>	1.10 <sup>b</sup>	0.80 <sup>a</sup>	0.65 <sup>a</sup>
	2009	1.42 <sup>a</sup>	1.22 <sup>a</sup>	1.95 <sup>b</sup>	0.90 <sup>a</sup>	0.74 <sup>a</sup>	0.60 <sup>a</sup>	0.90 <sup>a</sup>	1.02 <sup>a</sup>	1.25 <sup>a</sup>	0.61 <sup>a</sup>	0.93 <sup>a</sup>	1.15 <sup>a</sup>	0.35 <sup>a</sup>	0.50 <sup>a</sup>	2.13 <sup>b</sup>	0.56 <sup>b</sup>	0.30 <sup>a</sup>	0.30 <sup>a</sup>
	Sig	ns	ns	*	**	ns	ns	ns	***	ns	***	ns	ns	***	*	ns	***	***	ns

For the same year, types of shoots with the same letter as superscript did not show significant differences among them. Sig: interannual significance: ns (not significant); \* (0.05); \*\* (0.01); \*\*\* (0.001).

Results of production and vigor are shown in Table VII. No differences between years were found in total production per vine for the cultivars of the oldest plot (‘Mencía’ and ‘Albarín Negro’). These two cultivars together with ‘Albarín Blanco’ were the most productive per hectare. Total production per vine of ‘Verdejo Negro’ was similar in 2008 to that of these three cultivars, whereas ‘Carrasquín’ was the most

productive per vine in 2009. The higher berry production per hectare of ‘Albarín Negro’, ‘Mencía’ and ‘Albarín Blanco’ is due to their higher planting density (Table I), because these plantations are not mechanized, in contrast to the other cultivars. Loureiro and Suárez (2006) determined as the most productive per vine the ‘Albarín Negro’ cultivar in a study with these same red cultivars and ‘Albarín

Blanco', disposed in several old vineyards. White cultivars and 'Verdejo Negro' suffered an important yield decrease in 2009, caused by the important reduction in the sprouting percentage, the fertility of the spurs, and also the fertility of basal buds in the case of the white cultivars. The damage of spurs is evidenced by an important drop in 2009 of their berry production in 'Verdejo Negro' and 'Godello', 'Albarín Negro' being also affected. In the case of 'Albarín Blanco', the lower production was mainly due to the reduction in the production of basal buds. For every cultivar excepting 'Godello', intravarietal significant differences between the production of spurs, basal buds and watersprouts were found in 2008; however in 2009 the production of basal buds did not show significant differences compared with that of spurs, excepting for the 'Albarín Blanco'. 'Mencía', one of the most productive cultivars, had the heaviest bunch, in agreement with that reported by Loureiro and Suárez (2006, 2007). 'Godello' presented the lowest production and small bunches. Within each cultivar, no significant differences were found when comparing the average weight of the bunches originated from the spurs with that from the basal buds and the watersprouts.

The cultivars of the oldest plot ('Albarín Negro' and 'Mencía') produced less pruning wood per vine, their Ravaz index being higher than those of the other cultivars. However, 'Albarín Blanco' and 'Albarín Negro' presented the highest pruning wood weight per hectare because of their greater planting density. 'Albarín Blanco' is reported by all the grape growers as the most vigorous in terms of pruning wood weight, showing very thick shoots. In a study including the same cultivars excepting 'Albarín Blanco', the lowest Ravaz Index corresponded to 'Verdejo Negro' and 'Godello' because of their low berry production (Loureiro and Suárez, 2007). In 2009 the pruning wood weight per vine significantly increased for all the cultivars.

'Albarín Blanco', 'Verdejo Negro' and 'Mencía' presented the highest berry weight (Table VIII). All the cultivars increased their values for this parameter from 2008 to 2009, this increase being significant in the case of the white cultivars and 'Verdejo Negro'. Hernández *et al* (2000) studied the 'Albarín Negro', 'Verdejo Negro' and 'Carrasquín', reporting 'Verdejo Negro' as having the greatest bunch and berry weight. Total acidity and probable alcoholic content values in berry of 'Albarín Blanco' (Table VIII) were similar to those previously reported (Santiago *et al.*, 2005; Blanco *et al.*, 2007). Regarding 'Godello', our results for total acidity and probable alcoholic content were consistent with the obtained by Losada and Pariente (1998). Concerning red cultivars, the probable

alcoholic content obtained for 'Albarín Negro', 'Carrasquín' and 'Verdejo Negro' was higher than that reported for these three cultivars by Hernández *et al.* (2000); however, total acidity of 'Verdejo Negro' was similar. According to these and other previous results (García *et al.*, 2010; Loureiro *et al.*, 2015), 'Verdejo Negro' is characterized by a high value for probable alcoholic content, and together with 'Mencía' by a high pH and a low total acidity. Total acidity significantly decreased in 2009 for red cultivars whereas pH significantly increased for all the cultivars excepting 'Godello' and 'Albarín Negro' when compared with the values of 2008. The high acidity of some of these autochthonous cultivars ('Albarín Blanco', 'Godello', 'Carrasquín' and 'Albarín Negro') is relevant because climate change is beginning to affect the ability of cultivars to achieve a balanced ripening, increasing the sugar content and pH, and decreasing acidity and aromas, with the subsequent lack of freshness and problems in the elaboration and conservation of wines (van Leeuwen and Darriet, 2016). 'Albarín Blanco' and 'Albarín Negro' presented the highest values of malic acid. The shikimic acid content has been used as a varietal marker in several studies (Mardones *et al.*, 2005; Tamborra and Esti, 2010), and great differences in their concentrations were noticed among cultivars both years, in agreement with previous studies (García *et al.*, 2010; Loureiro *et al.*, 2015).

The first two discriminant functions obtained by stepwise discriminant analysis explained 87.9% of the variance. Their projection on a plane allowed the separation of all of the cultivars studied (Figure 2). Ten variables were the most discriminant in the separation: weight of the bunch from shoots from basal buds, harvest and leaf fall dates, total production and pruning wood weight per vine, weight of 100 berries, °Brix, and the acids tartaric, malic and shikimic. The horizontal axis is mainly associated with shikimic acid, and in a minor extent with the berry weight, tartaric and malic acids; along this axis, almost all the cultivars are clearly separated, 'Verdejo Negro' placed at the positive side is characterized by a high berry weight and shikimic acid content and low acid malic content; at the negative side, the 'Godello' cultivar is characterized by its very low concentration in shikimic acid and high acid malic content. The vertical axis is related to harvest and leaf fall dates and pruning wood weight, which separates 'Mencía' and 'Albarín Negro' at the negative side, with an earlier leaf fall and low pruning wood weight, and 'Godello' at the positive side, with a later leaf fall and high pruning wood weight.



**Table VII**  
Production and vigor results  
*Resultados de produção e vigor*

Parameters	Year	Albarín Negro	Mencía	Carrasquín	Verdejo Negro	Godello	Albarín Blanco	
Average production/vine	Total production/vine (kg)	2008	1.232 <sup>a,b</sup>	1.469 <sup>a,b</sup>	0.995 <sup>a</sup>	1.280 <sup>a,b</sup>	0.905 <sup>a</sup>	1.384 <sup>b</sup>
		2009	1.232 <sup>c,d</sup>	1.255 <sup>b,c,d</sup>	1.394 <sup>d</sup>	0.782 <sup>b</sup>	0.305 <sup>a</sup>	0.953 <sup>b,c</sup>
		Sig	ns	ns	*	***	***	***
	From spurs (kg)	2008	0.803 <sup>b</sup>	0.936 <sup>b</sup>	0.642 <sup>b</sup>	0.745 <sup>b</sup>	0.438 <sup>a</sup>	0.771 <sup>b</sup>
		2009	0.611 <sup>c</sup>	0.721 <sup>c</sup>	0.602 <sup>c</sup>	0.289 <sup>b</sup>	0.104 <sup>a</sup>	0.720 <sup>c</sup>
		Sig	*	ns	ns	***	***	ns
	From basal buds (kg)	2008	0.528 <sup>b</sup>	0.523 <sup>b</sup>	0.296 <sup>a</sup>	0.472 <sup>b</sup>	0.304 <sup>a</sup>	0.533 <sup>b</sup>
		2009	0.527 <sup>c</sup>	0.464 <sup>b,c</sup>	0.667 <sup>c</sup>	0.435 <sup>c</sup>	0.120 <sup>a</sup>	0.217 <sup>a,b</sup>
		Sig	ns	ns	***	ns	***	***
	From watersprouts (kg)	2008	0.045 <sup>a</sup>	0.068 <sup>a,b</sup>	0.057 <sup>a,b</sup>	0.076 <sup>b</sup>	0.167 <sup>b</sup>	0.093 <sup>a,b</sup>
		2009	0.128 <sup>b</sup>	0.072 <sup>a,b</sup>	0.128 <sup>b</sup>	0.058 <sup>a,b</sup>	0.081 <sup>b</sup>	0.015 <sup>a</sup>
		Sig	*	ns	*	ns	*	***
Production/hectare (kg/ha)	2008	10,181	12,140	3,685	4,741	3,620	10,646	
	2009	10,181	10,371	5,163	2,897	1,220	7,330	
Differences in production@	From spurs		c	c	c	c	b	c
	From basal buds	2008	b	b	b	b	b	b
	From watersprouts		a	a	a	a	a	a
	From spurs		b	b	b	b	a	c
	From basal buds	2009	b	b	b	b	a	b
	From watersprouts		a	a	a	a	a	a
Average weight of the bunch	From spurs (g)	2008	111.6 <sup>b</sup>	169.8 <sup>c</sup>	128.2 <sup>b</sup>	103.4 <sup>b</sup>	69.8 <sup>a</sup>	103.6 <sup>b</sup>
		2009	89.3 <sup>a,b</sup>	214.5 <sup>c</sup>	118.3 <sup>b,c</sup>	90.4 <sup>a,b</sup>	65.0 <sup>a</sup>	118.4 <sup>b,c</sup>
		Sig	*	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
	From basal buds (g)	2008	98.7 <sup>b</sup>	168.1 <sup>c</sup>	107.3 <sup>a,b</sup>	104.5 <sup>b</sup>	73.7 <sup>a</sup>	116.7 <sup>b,c</sup>
		2009	82.4 <sup>b</sup>	146.6 <sup>c</sup>	110.0 <sup>c</sup>	79.4 <sup>b</sup>	51.5 <sup>a</sup>	145.1 <sup>b,c</sup>
		Sig	*	ns	ns	*	**	ns
	From watersprouts (g)	2008	129.6 <sup>a</sup>	152.3 <sup>a</sup>	148.9 <sup>a</sup>	123.3 <sup>a</sup>	112.3 <sup>a</sup>	130.7 <sup>a</sup>
		2009	75.3 <sup>a,b,c</sup>	124.4 <sup>a,b,c</sup>	121.8 <sup>c</sup>	65.4 <sup>a,b</sup>	58.5 <sup>a</sup>	92.0 <sup>a,b,c</sup>
		Sig	*	ns	ns	**	*	ns
	Model bunch (g)	2008	191.5 <sup>a,b</sup>	315.7 <sup>c</sup>	205.0 <sup>b</sup>	176.3 <sup>a,b</sup>	165.6 <sup>a</sup>	184.2 <sup>a,b</sup>
		2009	151.0 <sup>a</sup>	306.5 <sup>c</sup>	211.0 <sup>b</sup>	185.5 <sup>a,b</sup>	192.0 <sup>a,b</sup>	212.5 <sup>b</sup>
		Sig	*	ns	ns	ns	ns	**
Vigor	Average pruning wood weight/vine (g)	2008	451.6 <sup>b</sup>	303.7 <sup>a</sup>	789.5 <sup>c</sup>	671.2 <sup>c</sup>	749.2 <sup>c</sup>	729.5 <sup>c</sup>
		2009	543.4 <sup>b</sup>	388.5 <sup>a</sup>	1,095.1 <sup>c</sup>	958.2 <sup>c</sup>	1,037.1 <sup>c</sup>	922.5 <sup>c</sup>
		Sig	*	*	***	***	***	***
	Average pruning wood weight (kg/ha)	2008	3,732	2,509	2,924	2,486	2,997	5,611
		2009	4,490	3,210	4,056	3,549	4,148	7,096
		Sig						
Ravaz index	2008	2.9 <sup>c</sup>	4.5 <sup>d</sup>	1.3 <sup>a</sup>	1.9 <sup>b,c</sup>	1.3 <sup>a</sup>	2.0 <sup>b</sup>	
	2009	3.5 <sup>d</sup>	5.9 <sup>c</sup>	1.9 <sup>c</sup>	1.2 <sup>b</sup>	0.4 <sup>a</sup>	1.8 <sup>b,c</sup>	
	Sig	ns	ns	***	***	***	ns	

Intravarietal differences in average production according to the type of shoot. For the same year, cultivars with the same letter as superscript did not show significant differences among them. Sig: interannual significance: ns (no significant); \* (0.05); \*\* (0.01); \*\*\* (0.001)

**Table VIII**

Weight, global parameters and organic acid contents in berry  
*Peso, parâmetros globais e conteúdo de ácidos orgânicos em baga*

		Albarín Negro	Mencía	Carrasquín	Verdejo Negro	Godello	Albarín Blanco
Weight 100 berries (g)	2008	164.07 <sup>ab</sup>	209.94 <sup>c</sup>	175.11 <sup>b</sup>	221.13 <sup>c</sup>	159.63 <sup>a</sup>	212.36 <sup>c</sup>
	2009	180.41 <sup>a</sup>	226.7 <sup>b</sup>	190.60 <sup>a</sup>	259.23 <sup>c</sup>	222.01 <sup>b</sup>	247.73 <sup>c</sup>
	Sig	ns	ns	ns	*	***	***
<sup>o</sup> Brix (% vol: probable alcoholic content)	2008	22.43 <sup>b</sup> (13.04%)	22.18 <sup>b</sup> (12.83%)	22.86 <sup>b</sup> (13.31%)	24.14 <sup>c</sup> (14.22%)	21.25 <sup>a</sup> (12.22%)	20.77 <sup>a</sup> (11.88%)
	2009	21.90 <sup>a</sup> (12.69%)	21.06 <sup>ab</sup> (12.08%)	23.67 <sup>b</sup> (13.87%)	23.95 <sup>b</sup> (14.08%)	20.77 <sup>a</sup> (11.88%)	21.32 <sup>a</sup> (12.29%)
	Sig	*	ns	ns	ns	ns	*
pH	2008	3.13 <sup>b</sup>	3.34 <sup>d</sup>	3.06 <sup>b</sup>	3.26 <sup>c</sup>	3.05 <sup>a</sup>	3.03 <sup>a</sup>
	2009	3.15 <sup>ab</sup>	3.49 <sup>c</sup>	3.24 <sup>b</sup>	3.47 <sup>c</sup>	3.06 <sup>a</sup>	3.13 <sup>a</sup>
	Sig	ns	**	***	***	ns	**
Total acidity (g/L tartaric acid)	2008	9.11 <sup>b</sup>	6.85 <sup>a</sup>	10.90 <sup>c</sup>	7.09 <sup>a</sup>	9.42 <sup>b</sup>	11.28 <sup>c</sup>
	2009	8.15 <sup>b</sup>	4.91 <sup>a</sup>	8.01 <sup>b</sup>	5.88 <sup>a</sup>	9.56 <sup>c</sup>	10.33 <sup>d</sup>
	Sig	*	**	**	***	ns	ns
Tartaric acid (g/L)	2008	6.3 <sup>a</sup>	6.3 <sup>a</sup>	6.6 <sup>a</sup>	5.8 <sup>a</sup>	6.6 <sup>a</sup>	6.5 <sup>a</sup>
	2009	4.8 <sup>a</sup>	4.4 <sup>ab</sup>	4.6 <sup>a</sup>	5.2 <sup>a</sup>	7.7 <sup>c</sup>	7.1 <sup>bc</sup>
	Sig	**	*	***	*	*	**
Malic acid (g/L)	2008	3.9 <sup>b</sup>	3.1 <sup>a</sup>	4.2 <sup>b</sup>	2.5 <sup>a</sup>	3.0 <sup>a</sup>	4.9 <sup>c</sup>
	2009	3.7 <sup>c</sup>	2.2 <sup>a</sup>	3.1 <sup>b</sup>	2.2 <sup>a</sup>	3.2 <sup>b</sup>	4.4 <sup>d</sup>
	Sig	ns	*	*	ns	ns	ns
Citric acid (g/L)	2008	0.2 <sup>ab</sup>	0.2 <sup>a</sup>	0.2 <sup>ab</sup>	0.2 <sup>b</sup>	0.2 <sup>ab</sup>	0.3 <sup>c</sup>
	2009	0.2 <sup>b</sup>	0.2 <sup>a</sup>	0.2 <sup>a</sup>	0.3 <sup>b</sup>	0.3 <sup>c</sup>	0.3 <sup>c</sup>
	Sig	*	**	ns	***	*	ns
Shikimic acid (mg/L)	2008	13.2 <sup>b</sup>	19.7 <sup>b</sup>	73.5 <sup>c</sup>	63.9 <sup>c</sup>	6.5 <sup>a</sup>	59.6 <sup>c</sup>
	2009	5.1 <sup>ab</sup>	9.3 <sup>b</sup>	34.0 <sup>c</sup>	49.0 <sup>c</sup>	3.5 <sup>a</sup>	47.5 <sup>c</sup>
	Sig	***	**	**	*	*	***

For the same year, cultivars with the same letter as superscript did not show significant differences among them. Sig: interannual significance: ns (no significant); \* (0.05); \*\* (0.01); \*\*\* (0.001).

## CONCLUSIONS

In a changing wine market, focused in the last years to uncommon wines, with a differential component of geographic origin and cultivar, Asturian wines represent an interesting option for consumers, eager of original products. An added value is the acidic potential of some of the cultivars studied, such as 'Albarín Blanco', 'Godello', 'Albarín Negro' and 'Carrasquín', a feature of high interest in the present context of global warming. Among the cultivars evaluated, 'Albarín Blanco' and 'Verdejo Negro' had an early budburst, so these cultivars are more

susceptible to be damaged by frost. 'Albarín Negro' and 'Mencía' presented the shortest vegetative cycle, 'Carrasquín' being the last cultivar to get ripen. The shoots from basal buds and watersprouts showed to be fertile, 'Albarín Negro' presenting the highest fertility values. The cultivars whose vines were older, 'Albarín Negro' and 'Mencía', presented the best vegetative equilibrium, while the young vines exhibited an excess of vigor. 'Verdejo Negro' presented a greater probable alcoholic content; this cultivar, together with 'Mencía', showed the lowest total acidity values and highest pH. Further studies on wine are essential to complete the knowledge of these cultivars.

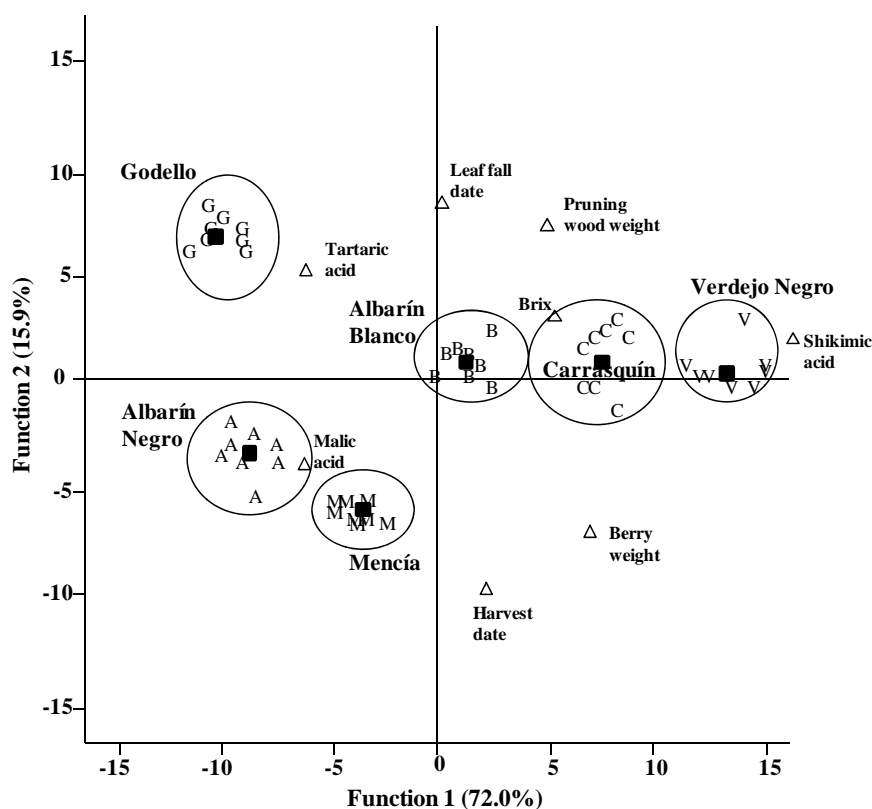


Figure 2. Projection on the plane of the two first discriminant functions (■ group centroid)

Projeção no plano das duas primeiras funções discriminantes (■ centroide do grupo)

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## SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL:

### Definitions of the sprouting and fertility parameters

**Sprouting percentage:** number of buds count sprouted divided by the number of nodes left in the pruning.

**Global sprouting percentage:** number of the total shoots grown -from spurs, from basal buds and watersprouts- divided by the number of nodes left in the pruning.

**Sprouting percentage of the secondary buds in spurs:** number of the secondary shoots divided by the number of nodes left.

**Potential fertility of the spurs:** number of bunches from spurs divided by the number of sprouted nodes.

**Potential fertility of the shoots from basal buds:** number of bunches in this kind of shoots divided by the number of shoots from basal buds.

**Potential fertility of watersprouts:** number of bunches from watersprouts divided by the number of watersprouts.

**Total potential fertility:** number of the total bunches in the vine divided by the total number of shoots - from spurs, from basal buds and from watersprouts.

**Real fertility of the spurs:** number of bunches located in shoots from the spurs divided by the number of nodes left.

**Real fertility of the shoots from basal buds:** number of bunches in this kind of shoots divided by the number of bases of the spurs observed.

**Real fertility of watersprouts:** number of bunches of watersprouts divided by the number of vines sampled.

**Total real fertility:** number of bunches per vine divided by the number of buds per vine -nodes left in spurs, shoots from basal buds and watersprouts.