

EVALUATION OF ROOTSTOCKS FOR THE 'VERDEJO NEGRO' CULTIVAR

AVALIAÇÃO DE PORTA-ENXERTOS PARA A CULTIVAR 'VERDEJO NEGRO'

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SUMMARY

Grapevine (*Vitis vinifera* L.) cultivation in Asturias (Northwestern Spain) was on the brink of extinction in the last century. Nevertheless, the present century is witnessing its rebound as a consequence of the recognition of the Cangas Wine Designation of Origin. The long period of abandonment has resulted in a lack of information about the most suitable rootstocks for the attainment of optimal quality. In this study, the agronomical and oenological parameters of the 'Verdejo Negro' cultivar grafted on three rootstocks ('196-17 C', '101-14 MG' and '3309 C') were studied. Three repetitions of ten vines for each rootstock were disposed in a completely randomized design. Agronomical (phenology, yield, pruning weight and Ravaz index) and enological (berry, must and wine composition) parameters were measured, and the elaborated wines were sensorially evaluated. Concerning phenology, the '101-14 MG' rootstock advanced the veraison in the last two years of the study. The year significantly influenced many of the agronomical and enological parameters, whereas the rootstock only affected the Weaver index, which was higher for the '101-14 MG' rootstock, indicating a more advanced maturation with this rootstock, and at the wine volatile acidity, higher for '3309 C' wines. When the wines of 'Verdejo Negro' grafted on the three studied rootstocks were sensorially evaluated, few differences were found. Wines from '101-14 MG' scored slightly better for nose parameters, although the overall judgment was very similar for all the wines. Considering the small effect of the rootstocks on the wines of 'Verdejo Negro', there is no clear recommendation at present. But it is important to take into account the effects of climate change, since the advance of maturation induced by the '101-14 MG' rootstock may hinder the production of balanced wines of the 'Verdejo Negro' cultivar in the future. The predicted earlier ripening may lead to grapes with excessive sugar level, low acidity and a decoupling of phenolic and technological maturity.

RESUMO

A cultura da videira (*Vitis vinifera* L.) nas Astúrias (Noroeste da Espanha) esteve à beira da extinção no último século. No entanto, o presente século testemunha a sua recuperação como consequência do reconhecimento da Denominação de Origem do Vinho de Cangas. O longo tempo de abandono tem originado uma falta de informação sobre os porta-enxertos mais adequados para a obtenção da qualidade ótima. Neste trabalho foram estudados parâmetros agrônomicos e enológicos da cultivar 'Verdejo Negro' enxertada em três porta-enxertos ('196-17 C', '101-14 MG' e '3309 C'). Três repetições de dez videiras para cada porta-enxerto foram dispostas em delineamento inteiramente casualizado. Foram medidos os parâmetros agrônomicos (fenologia, rendimento, peso da lenha de poda e índice de Ravaz) e enológicos (composição do bago, mosto e vinho), e os vinhos elaborados foram avaliados sensorialmente. No que se refere à fenologia, o porta-enxerto '101-14 MG' antecipou o início da maturação (pintor) nos últimos dois anos do estudo. O ano influenciou significativamente muitos dos parâmetros agrônomicos e enológicos analisados, enquanto o porta-enxerto afetou apenas o índice de Weaver, que foi superior para o porta-enxerto '101-14 MG', indicando uma maturação mais avançada com este porta-enxerto, e a acidez volátil, maior para os vinhos de '3309 C'. Quando os vinhos de 'Verdejo Negro' enxertados nos três porta-enxertos estudados foram avaliados sensorialmente, poucas diferenças foram encontradas. Os vinhos obtidos a partir do '101-14 MG' foram ligeiramente melhor pontuados em dois dos anos nos parâmetros nasais, embora a avaliação geral tenha sido muito semelhante para todos os vinhos. Considerando o pouco efeito dos porta-enxertos nos vinhos de 'Verdejo Negro', não há uma recomendação clara no momento. Mas é importante ter em conta os efeitos das alterações climáticas, uma vez que o avanço da maturação induzido pelo porta-enxerto '101-14 MG' pode dificultar a obtenção de vinhos equilibrados da cultivar 'Verdejo Negro' no futuro. O amadurecimento precoce previamente referido pode levar à obtenção de uvas com nível excessivo de açúcar, baixa acidez e um desacoplamento da maturidade fenólica e tecnológica.

Key words: Phenology, rootstock, Verdejo Negro, *Vitis vinifera* L., wine.

Palavras-chave: Fenologia, porta-enxerto, Verdejo Negro, *Vitis vinifera* L., vinho.

INTRODUCTION

The arrival of the phylloxera to Europe in the second half of the 19th century forced to the grafting of the European grapevine cultivars on American rootstocks to guarantee the survival of this crop. Rootstocks are one of the factors of capital importance for quality in viticulture because of the additional properties that they confer to the scion such as tolerance to other pathogens, the ability to adapt to the soil and their effect on the vigor of the plant and grape composition (Whiting, 2003). Scalabrelli *et al.* (2003) found different performances when grafting ‘Sangiovese’ on twelve rootstocks and establishing the plants in two locations with different elevation, climate conditions and soil. Gutiérrez-Gamboa *et al.* (2019) reported differences in color and phenolic compounds in ‘Merlot’ wines from ungrafted vines and others grafted on eight rootstocks. Li *et al.* (2019) described different performances related to vigor, berry yield and quality of the ‘Marselan’ cultivar on eight rootstocks. Differences in pH, yeast assimilable nitrogen and acid content in juice between ‘Cabernet Sauvignon’ ungrafted and grafted on seven rootstocks were observed by Xiao *et al.* (2020). Although each rootstock usually confers similar properties on the different scions (Marín *et al.*, 2019), some of these effects can vary depending on the cultivar that has been grafted onto it, the soil and the climatic conditions, which underlines the importance of a previous evaluation in optimizing the performance of a cultivar in a specific site. In this sense, Alves *et al.* (2012) studied the effect of grafting five rootstocks with four Portuguese cultivars and also described different performances depending on the cultivar grafted. Wooldridge and Olivier (2014) evaluated the ‘Merlot’ cv. grafted on two rootstocks in a granitic and in a shale soil, and stated that the differential effect of rootstock on some parameters, such as the pruning weight or the astringency of wines, was more pronounced in one soil than in the other one. Clingeffer *et al.* (2019) registered significant interactions between cultivar and rootstock with respect to the yield, the pruning weight, Ravaz index, pH and yeast assimilable nitrogen when grafting ‘Chardonnay’, ‘Shiraz’ and ‘Cabernet Sauvignon’ on seven rootstocks in a same location. In recent years, studies are also focusing on rootstocks that delay ripening, as climate change is advancing phenology and this may cause unbalanced grapes and compromise wine quality in warmer regions (van Leeuwen and Darriet, 2016; García de Cortázar-Atarui *et al.*, 2017; Delrot *et al.*, 2020). The increased frequency and duration of droughts is also encouraging the studies on rootstocks tolerant to drought (Gullo *et al.*, 2018; Sabir and Sahin, 2018).

The cultivation of grapevines in Asturias (Northwestern Spain) dates back to the 8th century, but in the 20th century the cultivated surface was drastically reduced because of the migration of the rural population to the cities and the boom in coal-mining activities (Moreno-Sanz *et al.*, 2011). Nowadays, this crop is seeing its recovery, attested by the recent recognition of the Designation of Origin Cangas (<https://ec.europa.eu/>). The old vineyards were mostly planted before 1940, are disposed on steep slopes and have a great varietal diversity and a smallholder character, with areas of less than one hectare (Moreno-Sanz *et al.*, 2011). New plantations are established on terraces. Wines are characterized by their freshness, acidity and aroma, as a result of the slow ripening of the grapes because of the climatic conditions, as the latest ripening cultivars are harvested in mid-October (Loureiro *et al.*, 2016).

The most frequently planted cultivars are ‘Albarín Negro’, ‘Carrasquín’, ‘Verdejo Negro’ and ‘Albarín Blanco’. ‘Verdejo Negro’ is a pre-phylloxeric cultivar widely disseminated in the northwest of the Iberian Peninsula because of its early ripening but, due to its low tolerance to botrytis and low polyphenol content, it has not achieved a greater extension throughout the history. This cultivar was first cited in 1531 in Portugal with the name of ‘Bastardo’ (Fernandes, 2012), although it is native to the Jura region of France, where it is known as ‘Trousseau Noir’ (Cunha *et al.*, 2010; Robinson *et al.*, 2012). It has long been planted in Asturias with the denomination of ‘Verdejo Negro’/ ‘Verdejo Tinto’/ ‘Verdello Tinto’, and in other regions of Spain as ‘Bastardo’, ‘Merenzao’, ‘María Ordoña’, ‘Carnaz’ or ‘Roibal’. It is also cultivated with the name of ‘Bastardo’ in Portugal and Cyprus. The area under cultivation with this cultivar was 188 ha in South Africa in the year 2000; 1100 ha in Portugal, 150 ha in France and 250 ha in Australia in 2007; and 112 ha in Spain in the year 2009 (Cabello *et al.*, 2012; www.vivc.de). Monovarietal wines begin to be produced in Asturias, and the clonal selection of this cultivar has recently been performed (Loureiro *et al.*, 2017). ‘Verdejo Negro’ wines present intense flower scents, a high pH and alcoholic content, and low concentrations of acids and anthocyanins (Fong *et al.*, 1971; Brites and Pedroso, 2000; Sousa *et al.*, 2008; Lourenço, 2013; Costa *et al.*, 2014; Shellie *et al.*, 2014).

The changing wine market is demanding new styles of wines, and local cultivars are acquiring importance as providers of different tastes. This gave rise to a boom in the cultivation of local cultivars worldwide, being peremptory the study of their characteristics and the most optimal cultivation techniques for quality. The lengthy abandonment suffered by the Asturian vineyards has led to a complete lack of

knowledge about the enological potential and the most suitable cultivation techniques for the cultivars grown in the region. For these reasons, the agronomical and enological characteristics of ‘Verdejo Negro’ grafted on three rootstocks were evaluated with the aim of advising the grape growers about the best rootstock for this cultivar and site.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Plot characterization and experimental design

The trial was performed in a vineyard on a slate soil sited on terraces in the heart of the wine growing region in Cangas del Narcea (Asturias, Spain, 43° 8'45.79" N, 6°32'16.00" W). The soil is typical of this region, with a sandy-loam texture, a medium content of organic matter, an acidic pH (6.06), and low potassium levels (Table I). The study was conducted in vines established in 2005 in a completely randomized design with three repetitions of 10 vines for each rootstock. The rootstocks assessed for their adaptability to ‘Verdejo Negro’ were ‘196-17 C’ [‘1203 C’ (‘Mourvèdre’ × *V. rupestris*) × *V. riparia*], ‘101-14 MG’ and ‘3309 C’ (*V. riparia* × *V. rupestris* in both cases). The terraces were 2.0 m wide and the within-row spacing was 0.80 m. The plants were trained in a vertical shoot positioning system using a single Royat cordon, and pruned to four spurs with two buds each. The study was performed between the years 2010 and 2012.

Table I

Results of the soil analysis of the vineyard

Resultados da análise do solo da vinha

	Sandy-loam
Texture	5% clay, 64% sand, 31% silt
pH (H ₂ O)	6.06
Organic matter (%)	1.98
Total Nitrogen (%)	0.19
Phosphorous (mg/Kg P ₂ O ₅) ¹	23.9
Potassium (mg/g K ₂ O) ²	< 0.15
Magnesium (mg/g MgO) ²	0.381
Cation exchange capacity (meq Na/100 g)	14.2

¹ Olsen method; ² Extractable in ammonium acetate.

Agronomical evaluation

Dates of budburst (stage C), flowering (I) and veraison (M) were recorded for each vine following the Baggiolini phenological scale (Baggiolini, 1952).

The date of full stage was considered to be when 50% of the organs were in that stage. Dates are expressed as number of days passed from 1st of March.

Yield was measured as the weight of the total bunches and the vegetative development by the pruning weight. The productive to vegetative balance was evaluated through the Ravaz index, defined as the ratio yield/pruning wood weight (Smart and Robinson, 1991).

Berry composition, wine making and analysis

Berry weight, total soluble solids (°Brix), pH, total acidity, organic acids (malic and shikimic acids) and total polyphenol index (TPI) were determined from a sample of 500 berries of ‘Verdejo Negro’ grafted on each rootstock at harvest.

Bunches were picked manually, destemmed and slightly crushed with a motorized grape crusher, and a sample of must was taken. Alcoholic fermentation was conducted with commercial yeast (*Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, Viniferm CR, 30 g/hL) between 22-25 °C in 15 L stainless steel-tanks. Grape pomace was punched down manually every day. When the alcoholic fermentation was finished, wine was racked off and inoculated with lactic acid bacteria (*Oenococcus oeni*, Vitilactic H+, 0.5 g/hL). Once the malolactic fermentation was completed, wines were corrected to 30 mg/L of free sulfur dioxide, filtered by Polygard (0.3 µm, Merck Millipore) and bottled.

The wines were analyzed and sensorially evaluated two months after bottling. The following data were recorded:

- Must: total soluble solids (°Brix), pH, total acidity and organic acids (malic and shikimic acids).

- Wine: alcoholic degree, pH, total acidity, volatile acidity, acids (lactic and shikimic acids), glycerin, major volatile compounds (ethyl acetate, methanol, propanol, isobutanol, amyl alcohols, ethyl lactate, 2-phenylethanol), tonality (A₄₂₀/A₅₂₀) and total phenolic index (TPI; A₂₈₀).

- Sensory analysis of wines: it was performed by six experienced tasters, in standardized wine tasting glasses (UNE-87022:1992). Visual, nose and taste parameters, and global evaluation were scored following the OIV sheet for still wines (www.oiv.int, Figure 1). The median of the scores of all the tasters was calculated for each attribute.

Total soluble solids were measured by electronic densimetry; probable alcoholic degree by near infrared spectroscopy; pH, total and volatile acidities according to the OIV international methods (www.oiv.int); tonality (A₄₂₀/A₅₂₀) and TPI (A₂₈₀) by UV-VIS spectrophotometry; glycerin and organic acids according to Picinelli *et al.* (2000); volatile

2003), although Renouf *et al.* (2010) scored it with a low quality index in a study performed over a wide area in Bordeaux. The differential effect of rootstocks on phenology has been recorded in other studies. Gu *et al.* (2005) observed a hastening of the budburst

date in ‘Gewürztraminer’ with ‘3309 C’ and ‘420 A’ in a study with six rootstocks. Jogaiah *et al.* (2013) stated that ‘Dogridge’ retarded the budburst of ‘Thompson Seedless’ in a comparative study with five rootstocks.

Table II

Climatic index, temperatures and rainfall data

Índices climáticos, dados de temperatura e de precipitação

	2011	2012
Active Thermal Integral (°C) ¹	3205.8	2638.1
Growing degree days (°C, Winkler & Amerine) ¹	1325.8	1038.1
Average temperature (°C) ¹	17.1	15.3
Average of maximum temperatures (°C) ¹	22.9	20.7
Average of minimum temperatures (°C) ¹	11.1	10.0
Rainfall (mm) ¹	480.3	583.2
Summer rainfall (mm) ²	228.1	198.9
Rainfall of the month before harvest (mm) ³	41.2	61.0

¹ Active period (from April to harvest date); ² From June to August; ³ September.

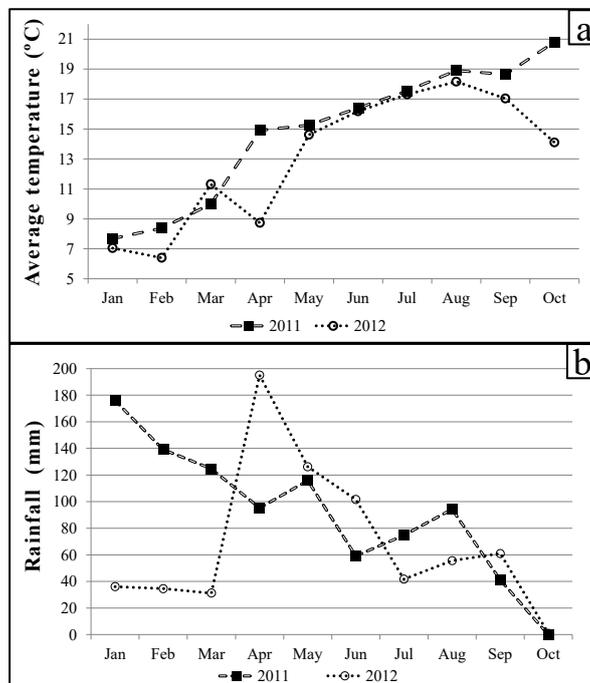


Figure 2. Average temperatures (a) and rainfall (b) between January and harvest (2011-2012).

Temperaturas médias (a) e precipitação (b) entre janeiro e a vindima (2011-2012).

Table III

Phenological data of 'Verdejo Negro' in the tested rootstocks. Days from the 1st of March
Dados fenológicos de 'Verdejo Negro' nos porta-enxertos avaliados. Dias a partir de 1 de Março

Phenological stage	Year	Rootstock		
		196-17 C	101-14 MG	3309 C
Budburst date (Stage C)	2010	43.22 ^a	41.96 ^a	43.58 ^a
	2011	35.00 ^a	35.40 ^a	35.60 ^a
	2012	61.10 ^{a,b}	60.62 ^a	62.05 ^b
Flowering date (Stage I)	2010	111.48 ^a	110.30 ^a	109.17 ^a
	2011	100.13 ^a	102.33 ^a	102.70 ^a
	2012	116.10 ^b	115.08 ^a	116.14 ^b
Veraison date (Stage M)	2010	179.00 ^a	179.00 ^a	176.43 ^a
	2011	183.80 ^b	179.00 ^a	182.33 ^b
	2012	184.66 ^b	179.96 ^a	183.45 ^b
Flowering- Veraison period	2010	67.90 ^a	68.08 ^a	64.00 ^a
	2011	83.14 ^b	77.88 ^a	79.60 ^a
	2012	68.55 ^b	64.88 ^a	67.35 ^{a,b}
Budburst - Harvest period	2010	175.78 ^a	177.04 ^a	175.42 ^a
	2011	185.00 ^a	184.60 ^a	184.40 ^a
	2012	156.90 ^{a,b}	157.38 ^b	155.95 ^a

Average values in a same row, with the same letter as super index did not show significant differences between them. $p < 0.05$.

Because of the low grape yield observed during this investigation, berries of the three repetitions of each rootstock were collected together at harvest, and the year was considered as repetition for statistical purposes. Harvest dates (5th October in 2010, 6th October in 2011 and 4th October in 2012) were determined through periodical controls of °Brix, pH and titratable acidity. Although '101-14 MG' and '3309 C' rootstocks are both *V. riparia* x *V. rupestris* crossings, the first has a predominance of *V. riparia* and promotes an earlier ripening and weaker vigor as compared to the second, which shows a predominance of the *V. rupestris* characteristics (Koblet *et al.*, 1994; Galet, 1998; Reynier, 2005). Despite the earlier veraison of '101-14 MG' recorded, no significant differences in °Brix degree, acid content (titratable acidity, malic and shikimic acids) or TPI in berries were found between the rootstocks at harvest. Only that of the Weaver maturity index (Hidalgo, 2003), used as a ripening index, was significant, with '101-14 MG' presenting a higher value in the berry than the other two rootstocks for all the years of the trial (Table IV). Brighenti *et al.* (2012) noticed a higher pH and berry weight and lower anthocyanin content in '101-14 MG' with respect to '3309 C' in a study performed with

'Cabernet Sauvignon' over two years. In another study of 'Cabernet Sauvignon' on seven rootstocks, '101-14 MG' presented the highest pH and a low titratable acidity in berry (Jogaiah *et al.*, 2015). 'Verdejo Negro' grafted on '196-17 C' presented a slightly higher titratable acidity in berries; this is important on account of the low acidity of this cultivar. Da Mota *et al.* (2009) did not report significant differences in berry chemical parameters between '196-17 C' and '101-14 MG' for the 'Niágara Rosada' and 'Folha-de-Figo' cultivars. 'Albarín Negro' grafted on '196-17 C' presented similar values to those found when it was grafted on '101-14 MG' and '3309 C', in terms of pH, titratable acidity and malic acid in berry (Loureiro *et al.*, 2016).

Even though the difference was not significant, 'Verdejo Negro' grafted on '3309 C' produced a 60% higher berry yield and a 21% higher pruning weight than '101-14 MG'. This lack of significant differences for yield can be explained by the high variability observed between years, since in 2012 a drastic reduction in yield was recorded for all the rootstocks (Table IV). Significant results indicating lower pruning weight and/or yield for '101-14 MG' in comparison with '3309 C' were observed in trials with the 'Syrah' (Agut *et al.*, 2005), the 'Fernão

Pires' (Andrade *et al.*, 2005), the 'Cornalin' (Spring *et al.*, 2012) and the 'Albarín Tinto' cultivars (Loureiro *et al.*, 2016). Contradictory results with a significantly higher berry yield of 'Pinot Noir' and

'Cabernet Sauvignon' on '101-14 MG' compared to '3309 C' were noticed by Koblet *et al.* (1994) and Miele and Rizzon (2017), respectively.

Table IV

Agronomical and berry oenological parameters of 'Verdejo Negro' on the different rootstocks
Parâmetros agronômicos e enológicos em bagos de 'Verdejo Negro' nos diferentes porta-enxertos

Rootstock	Year	Yield (Kg/vine)	Pruning wood weight (kg/vine)	Ravaz Index	Weight of 100 berries (g)	Brix degree	pH	Titratable acidity (g/L tartaric acid)	Malic acid (g/L)	Shikimic acid (mg/L)	Weaver Index	TPI
196-17 C	2010	1.680	0.702	2.39	262.3	23.5	3.42	6.58	3.0	59	35.7	5.0
	2011	1.060	1.049	1.01	269.4	22.4	3.30	8.23	3.5	72	27.2	6.2
	2012	0.718	0.700	1.03	201.6	24.3	3.33	6.96	2.9	67	34.9	6.2
	Av.	1.152	0.817	1.48	244.4	23.4	3.35	7.26	3.1	66	32.6	5.8
101-14 MG	2010	1.060	0.586	1.81	257.9	23.5	3.48	6.23	3.0	60	37.7	5.5
	2011	1.390	0.929	1.50	262.4	23.4	3.40	7.04	2.8	70	33.3	6.6
	2012	0.632	0.549	1.15	204.8	24.5	3.41	5.73	2.4	73	42.7	7.8
	Av.	1.027	0.688	1.49	241.7	23.8	3.43	6.33	2.7	68	37.9	6.6
3309 C	2010	1.960	0.846	2.32	254.7	23.7	3.47	6.78	3.6	64	34.9	9.8
	2011	1.970	1.063	1.85	243.5	22.6	3.38	7.34	3.3	72	30.7	6.6
	2012	1.011	0.600	1.69	188.5	23.3	3.32	6.02	2.7	67	38.8	7.4
	Av.	1.647	0.836	1.95	228.9	23.2	3.39	6.71	3.2	68	34.8	7.9
Rootstock		ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	*	ns
Year		*	**	*	***	ns	*	*	ns	*	**	ns

TPI: total polyphenol index; Av: average; ns: not significant; * p < 0.05; ** p < 0.01; *** p < 0.001.

Brighenti *et al.* (2012) and Yuste *et al.* (2017) did not find differences between the two rootstocks in terms of grape yield and pruning weight with 'Cabernet Sauvignon' and 'Sauvignon Blanc' cultivars, respectively. In this last study, a significantly lower berry yield was observed for '196-17 C' compared with '3309 C', and a lower pruning weight when compared with '101-14 MG'. Da Mota *et al.* (2009) also recorded that '196-17 C' produced half the pruning weight that was seen for '101-14 MG' with the 'Niágara Rosada' and 'Folha-de-Figo' cultivars, although the difference was only significant for the first cultivar, and no differences in yield were reported. The grafting on '196-17 C' of the Asturian cultivar 'Albarín Negro' produced an intermediate

yield between '101-14 MG' and '3309 C' (Loureiro *et al.*, 2016).

The musts did not present important differences among them. Only a year effect in pH and malic acid content could be observed (Table V).

Spring *et al.* (2012) noticed a higher total acidity and lower pH in musts of 'Cornalin' on '3309 C' compared to '101-14 MG'; however, no differences between the musts from these two rootstocks were found with the 'Pinot Noir' cv. (Spring *et al.*, 2016). Loureiro *et al.* (2016) obtained significant differences in Brix degree, total acidity, pH, malic acid and Weaver index in musts of the 'Albarín Negro' cv.

grafted on five rootstocks, including the three studied in this work.

The rootstocks did not significantly influence the wine composition, except for the volatile acidity content, which was higher in those from the '3309 C' for all experimental seasons (Table VI). On the contrary, Loureiro *et al.* (2016) observed differences ascribed to the rootstock in glycerin, TPI, propanol

and isobutanol among the wines of 'Albarín Negro'. Spring *et al.* (2012) recorded a lower pH and higher tartaric acid in wines from 'Cornalin' on '3309 C' compared to those of '101-14 MG', but Spring *et al.* (2016) did not observe significant differences between the wines of 'Pinot Noir' grafted on these two rootstocks. The year affected all the analyzed parameters in wine except alcoholic degree, glycerin content, tonality and TPI (Table VI).

Table V

Enological parameters of 'Verdejo Negro' musts for the different rootstocks
Parâmetros enológicos de mostos de 'Verdejo Negro' nos diferentes porta-enxertos

Rootstock	Year	Brix degree	Probable alcoholic degree (% vol)	pH	Titratable acidity (g/L tartaric acid)	Malic acid (g/L)	Shikimic acid (g/L)	Weaver Index
196-17 C	2010	23.2	13.59	3.37	6.22	3.2	59	37.3
	2011	22.2	12.90	3.30	7.48	2.9	63	29.7
	2012	23.9	14.08	3.25	7.52	2.8	64	31.8
	Av.	23.1	13.52	3.31	7.07	3.0	62	32.9
101-14 MG	2010	23.8	14.01	3.39	6.53	3.2	63	36.4
	2011	22.6	13.17	3.31	6.98	2.5	59	32.4
	2012	24.3	14.35	3.30	5.99	2.2	66	40.5
	Av.	23.6	13.84	3.33	6.50	2.6	63	36.4
3309 C	2010	23.8	14.01	3.40	6.41	3.1	61	37.1
	2011	22.5	13.11	3.28	7.28	2.9	59	30.9
	2012	22.6	13.17	3.22	6.21	2.2	56	36.3
	Av.	23.0	13.43	3.30	6.63	2.7	59	34.8
Rootstock		ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Year		ns	ns	**	ns	*	ns	ns

Av: average; ns: not significant; * p < 0.05; ** p < 0.01.

This effect can be seen in the projection on the plane of the two principal components obtained through a PCA performed to visualize possible relationships between the three rootstocks, the chemical variables (alcoholic degree, pH, volatile acidity, lactic acid, shikimic acid, glycerin, ethyl acetate, isobutanol, amyl alcohols, 2-phenylethanol, tonality, TPI) and the years of study. The effect of the year was not very obvious in 2010. The wines of the 2011 harvest were characterized on the basis of their lower 2-phenylethanol and amyl alcohols concentrations, higher volatile acidity and isobutanol contents. On the

contrary, the wines of the 2012 harvest were closely grouped on the basis of their higher content of 2-phenylethanol and amyl alcohols, and lower concentrations of isobutanol and lactic acid (Figure 3). The significant effect of year in many of the agronomical and enological parameters analyzed in this study may be explained because the plants were young and, as Neal *et al.* (2016) suggested, based on a long-term study of 'Sauvignon Blanc' on five rootstocks, the influence of season is more pronounced in young plants than in mature ones.

Table VI

Enological parameters of 'Verdejo Negro' wines (two months in bottle)

Parâmetros enológicos de vinhos de 'Verdejo Negro' (dois meses em garrafa)

Rootstock	Year	Alcoholic degree (% vol)	pH	Titrateable acidity (g/L tartaric acid)	Volatile acidity (g/L acetic acid)	Lactic acid (g/L)	Shikimic acid (mg/L)	Glycerin (g/L)	Ethyl acetate (mg/L)	Methanol (mg/L)	Propanol (mg/L)	Isobutanol (mg/L)	Amyl alcohols (mg/L)	Ethyl lactate (mg/L)	2-phenylethanol (mg/L)	Tonality	TPI
196-17 C	2010	13.48	3.85	3.96	0.36	2.0	72	8.4	55	142	26	78	357	59	49	0.819	21.0
	2011	12.56	3.89	3.84	0.47	2.3	86	8.3	53	166	36	89	298	60	36	0.699	24.3
	2012	13.45	3.79	4.46	0.41	1.7	87	8.4	40	135	25	75	423	31	65	0.790	23.1
	Av.	13.16	3.84	4.09	0.41	2.0	81	8.4	49	147	29	81	360	50	50	0.769	22.8
101-14 MG	2010	13.66	3.99	3.75	0.35	2.1	78	9.1	52	148	24	77	410	54	68	0.708	25.8
	2011	12.66	3.99	3.45	0.46	2.3	91	8.2	50	176	29	86	316	52	42	0.834	24.3
	2012	13.88	3.77	4.38	0.41	1.4	82	8.6	41	122	24	66	433	25	80	0.769	23.9
	Av.	13.40	3.92	3.86	0.41	1.9	84	8.6	48	149	26	76	386	44	63	0.770	24.7
3309 C	2010	13.75	3.98	3.76	0.43	2.3	80	9.1	59	161	28	81	368	67	53	0.806	24.5
	2011	12.71	3.96	3.89	0.51	2.3	92	8.3	49	172	32	89	342	55	46	0.833	22.0
	2012	12.67	3.73	4.54	0.45	1.4	81	8.2	48	93	28	57	374	23	64	0.791	22.0
	Av.	13.04	3.89	4.06	0.46	2.0	84	8.5	52	142	29	76	361	48	54	0.810	22.8
Rootstock		ns	ns	ns	**	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Year		ns	*	**	***	**	*	ns	*	*	*	*	*	**	*	ns	ns

TPI: Total polyphenol index; Av: average; ns: not significant; * p < 0.05; ** p < 0.01; *** p < 0.001.

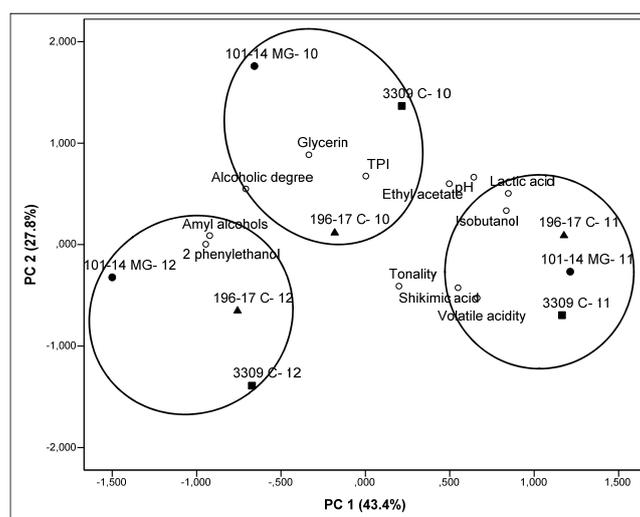


Figure 3. 'Verdejo Negro' wines after two months in bottle (years 2010-2012). Projection on the plane of the two first principal components.

Vinhos de 'Verdejo Negro' depois de dois meses em garrafa (anos 2010-2012). Projeção no plano das duas primeiras componentes principais.

The sensory analysis of the wines is required for a complete understanding of the influence of rootstocks on their quality. All the wines were in general poor in color, with low intensity and quality for nose and taste. In fact, ‘Merenzao’ (a synonym for ‘Verdejo Negro’) produced the least appreciated wines in a study with five red cultivars from Northwestern Spain

(Vilanova *et al.*, 2012). The sensorial analysis showed a slightly better score for the wines elaborated from ‘101-14 MG’ for nose parameters and for taste parameters in the case of the wines from the ‘196-17 C’ rootstock, although the overall judgment was very similar for all the wines tasted (Figures 4 and 5).

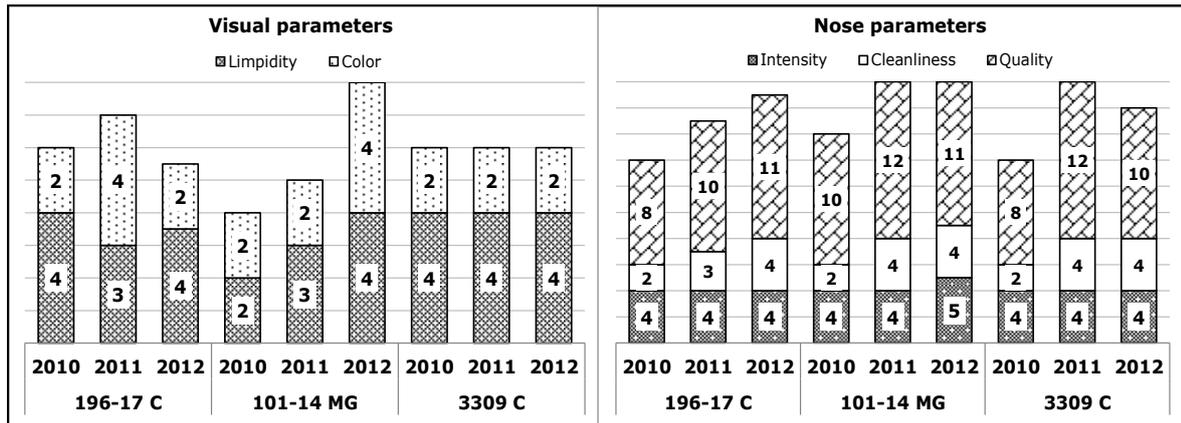


Figure 4. Visual and odor parameters of ‘Verdejo Negro’ wines. Median values of all the scores.

Parâmetros visuais e olfativos dos vinhos de ‘Verdejo Negro’. Valores medianos de todas as pontuações.

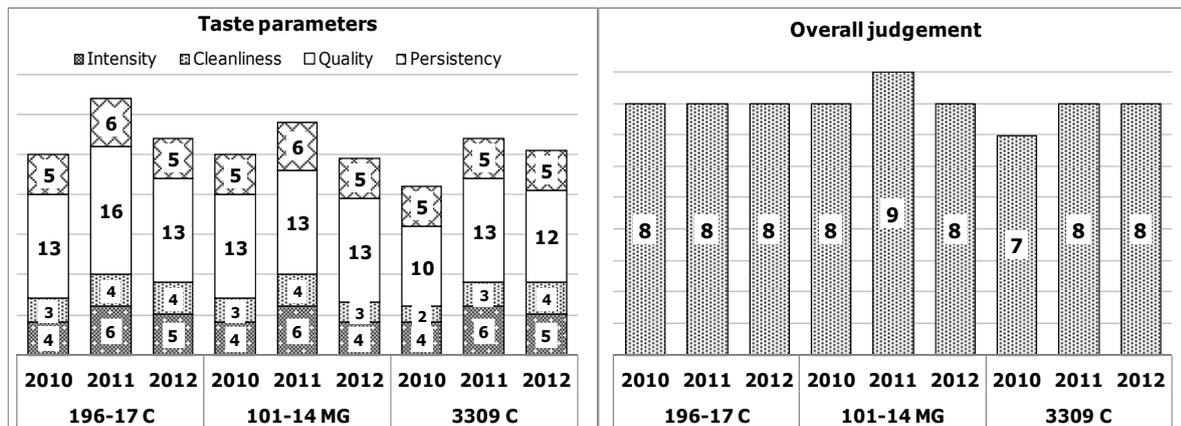


Figure 5. Taste parameters and overall judgment of ‘Verdejo Negro’ wines. Median values of all the scores.

Parâmetros de sabor e avaliação global dos vinhos de ‘Verdejo Negro’. Valores medianos de todas as pontuações.

Spring *et al.* (2012) did not find significant differences in sensorial analysis between the wines of ‘Cornalin’ on six rootstocks, with ‘101-14 MG’ and ‘3309 C’ included among them. In another study with the ‘Albarín Negro’ cultivar on five rootstocks, the grafting on ‘196-17 C’ produced the most highly valued wines (Loureiro *et al.*, 2016). In a study of

‘Cabernet Sauvignon’ grafted on seven rootstocks, Sivilotti *et al.* (2007) stated that rootstock influence was more pronounced in the productive parameters that in those related to berry quality, and that the year had more effect than rootstock on the flavor of wines. In this case, the wines of the 2010 season had the worst evaluation in nose parameters, while those of

2011 were the most highly valued in taste parameters (Figures 4 and 5).

In the present context of climatic change, the increasing temperatures are beginning to induce an advance in maturity dates (Ramos *et al.*, 2018), with the associated rise in sugar contents and pH, the decrease in acids and aromas, and a decoupling between the sugars and anthocyanin synthesis, leading to unbalanced wines (Jones *et al.*, 2005). Severe water stress can also affect yield, damage leaves and stop grape ripening (van Leeuwen and Darriet, 2016). One of the measures to confront these problems is the election of rootstocks tolerant to drought and capable of retarding maturation. Taking into account that the grapevine is a long-term crop, and despite the slightly higher aromatic quality of the ‘Verdejo Negro’ wines obtained with the ‘101-14 MG’ rootstock, its cataloging as low tolerant to drought (Zhang *et al.*, 2016) and advancing ripening suggests that it may yield unbalanced wines in the future, given the high content in sugars and low acidity of the ‘Verdejo Negro’ cultivar. Concerning ‘3309 C’, it has the advantage of its higher berry yield but it is also catalogued as sensitive to drought, so the plants may suffer in the future from the effects of water deficit. ‘196-17 C’ wines are well valued in taste, and this rootstock also has the advantage of its tolerance to drought (Zhang *et al.*, 2016), which is an important point to consider for the establishment of new plantations

CONCLUSIONS

The effect of three rootstocks on the agronomical and enological parameters of the ‘Verdejo Negro’ cv. was assessed in this study. The grafting on ‘101-14 MG’ advanced the ripening, and differences ascribed to the rootstock in the Weaver maturation index and volatile acidity were noticed. The effect of year was more pronounced than that of the rootstock. The sensory analysis of the wines did not show sufficiently clear differences to allow the selection of any one of the rootstocks. Considering the high sugar content and low acidity of ‘Verdejo Negro’, and that earlier phenological events are predicted as a consequence of the climatic change, a rootstock that advances ripening such as ‘101-14 MG’ will not be advisable for obtaining balanced wines of the ‘Verdejo Negro’ cultivar.

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