

THE WEEPING OF THE VINE

Renewal Period: February - March



The entry into activity of the root system triggers an upward movement of the sap. In the absence of vegetation, the sap flows from the pruning wound.

Weeping (*Tears*) is the first manifestation of the resumption of activity in the vineyard.



The Weeping of the Vine

 $F \ensuremath{ B \, R \, U \, A \, R \, Y}$ - $M \ensuremath{ A \, R \, C \, H}$

At the beginning of winter, the vines enter into vegetative rest and a state of latency. At this stage the sap descends into the trunk and the roots, the man takes the opportunity to prune the vine.

Once the work of pruning is completed, **the wounds left by the winemaker are not healed**.

The vine will weep and the buds will swell. These two phenomena **will herald the arrival of spring** and milder weather.

The tears that we are going to observe at the level of pruning wounds, **indicate** the passage of the vine from a passive life to an active life.

For this, the soil, at a depth of 25 centimeters, must reach a temperature slightly above 10 ° C. The vine will then begin to draw water and will send the sap to the ends of the branches, on the unhealed wounds, where the winegrower has marked the vine with a pruning cut. During this process, each foot can lose between **0.5** and **4** liters of sap. The loss will vary according to the grape variety, but also according to the number of wounds made during pruning.

Did you know?

We prune the vine at an angle. It consists of cutting the strand in the opposite direction from the last bud (see the photo below). This prevents the tears from falling on the buds and moistening them.

If the spring frost occurs, the wet bud will freeze and cause the loss of it. Moisture also brings disease.

