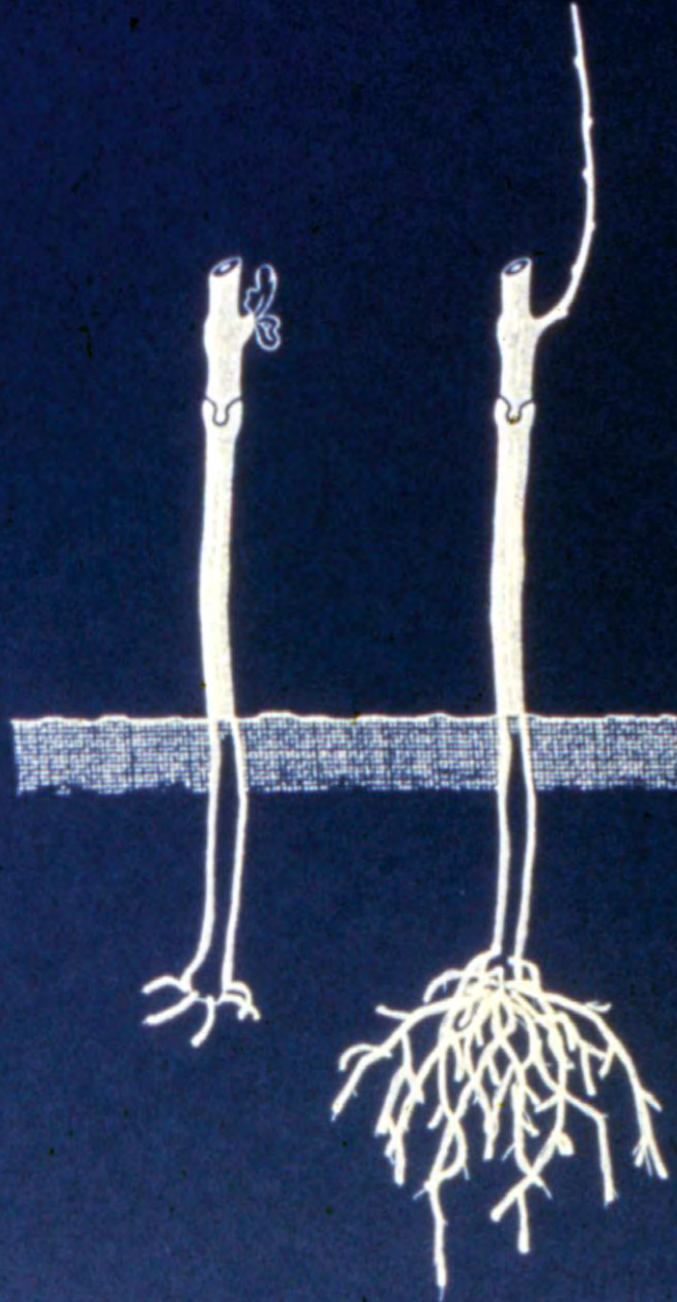
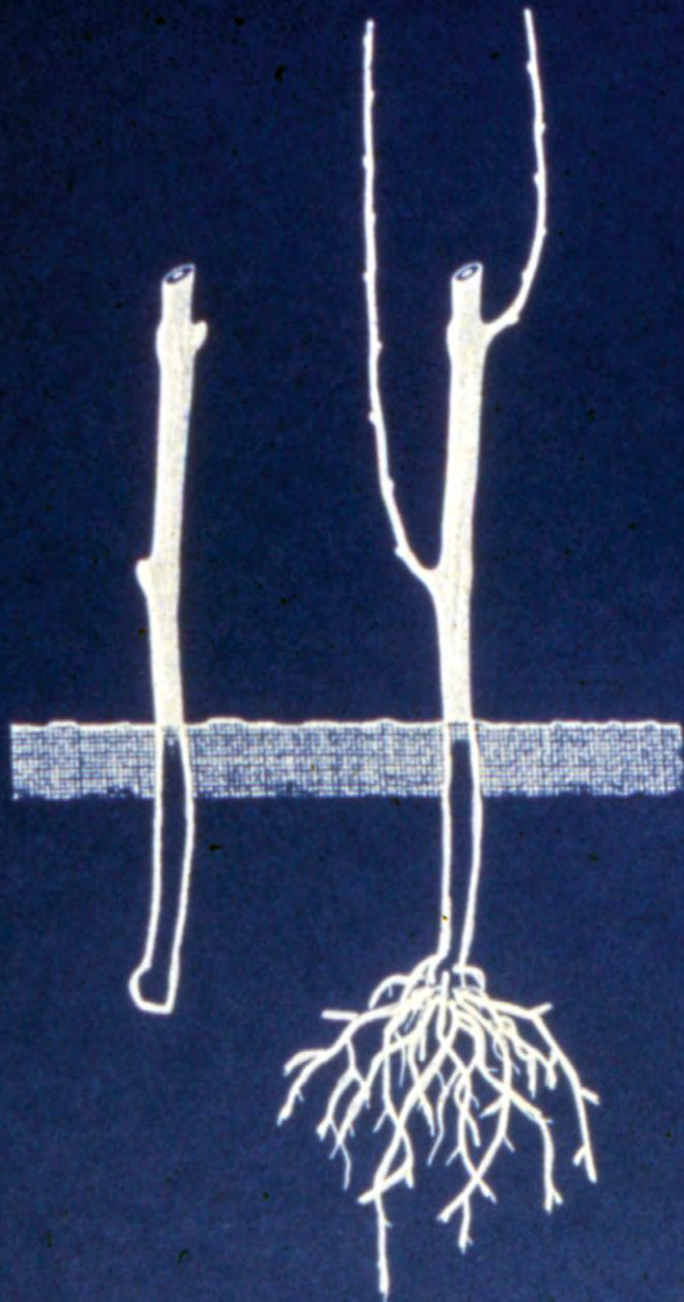


Aerial part (canopy)

- **Origin and anatomy**
- **Development**
- **Functions**









Aerial part in winter

- **Trunk**
- **Branches and cordons**
- **Canes**
- **Dormant buds**







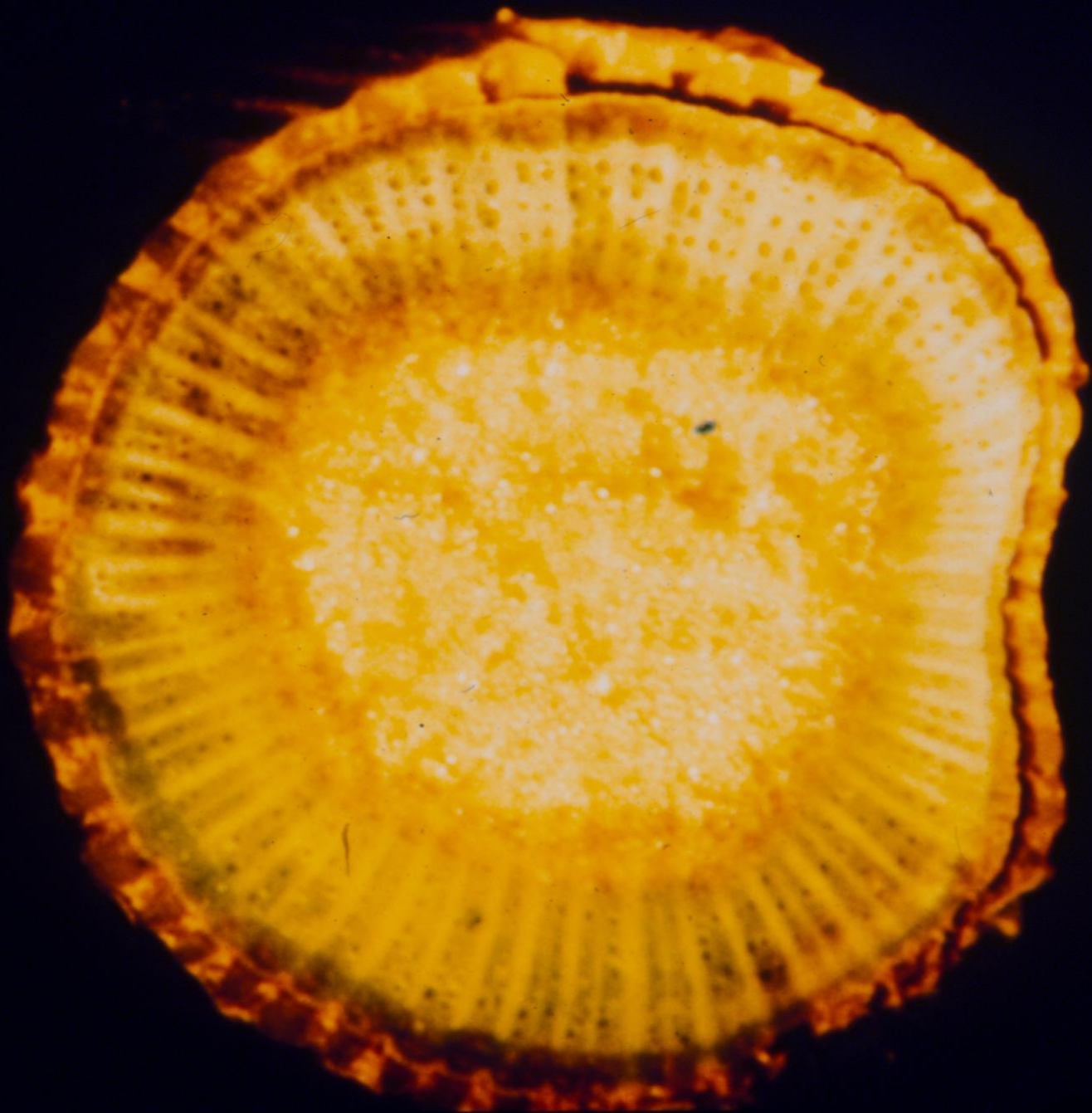


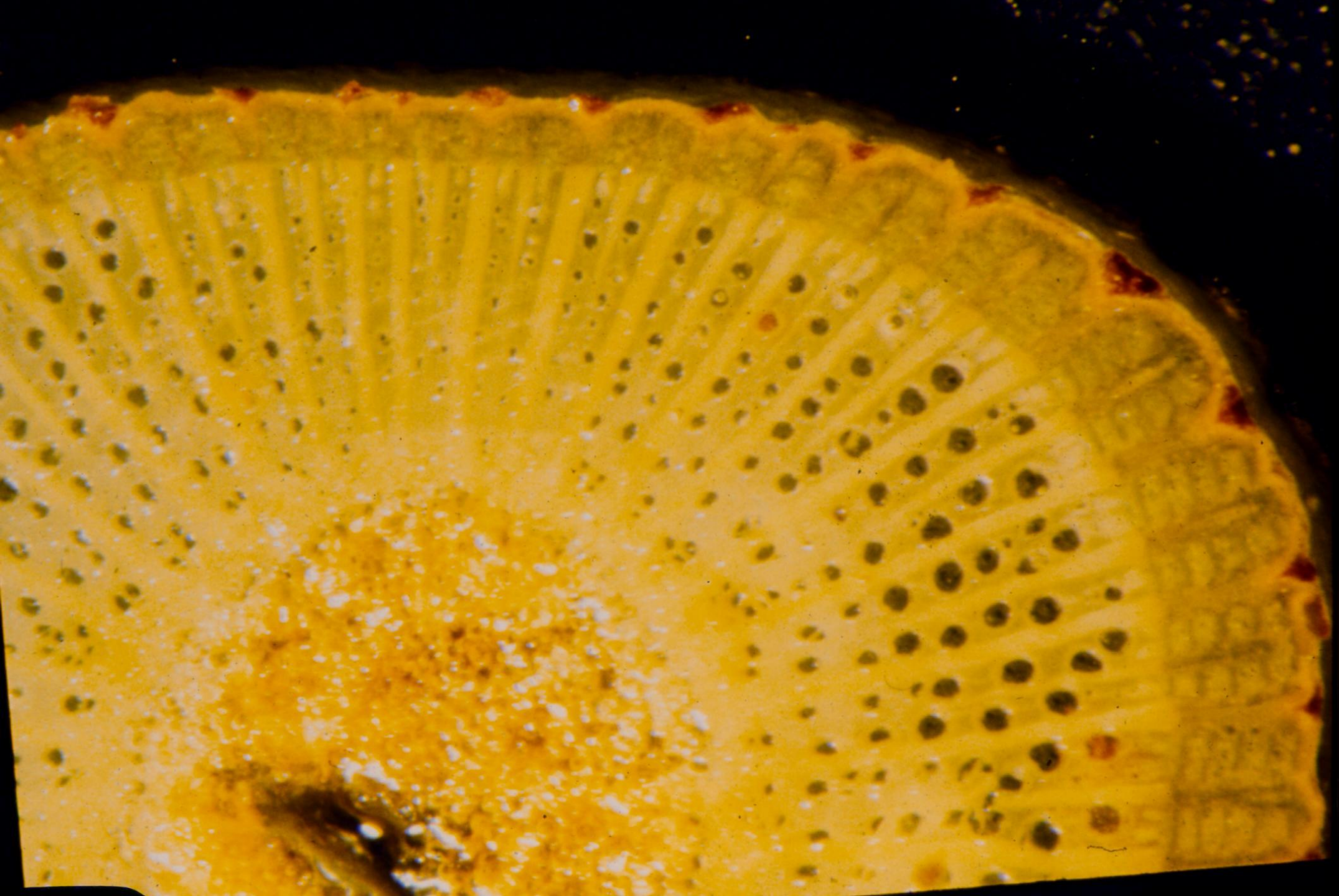








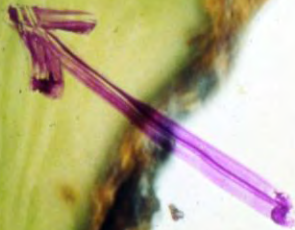






gemma
ma

dormien
te



Dia
frum



Base and count buds



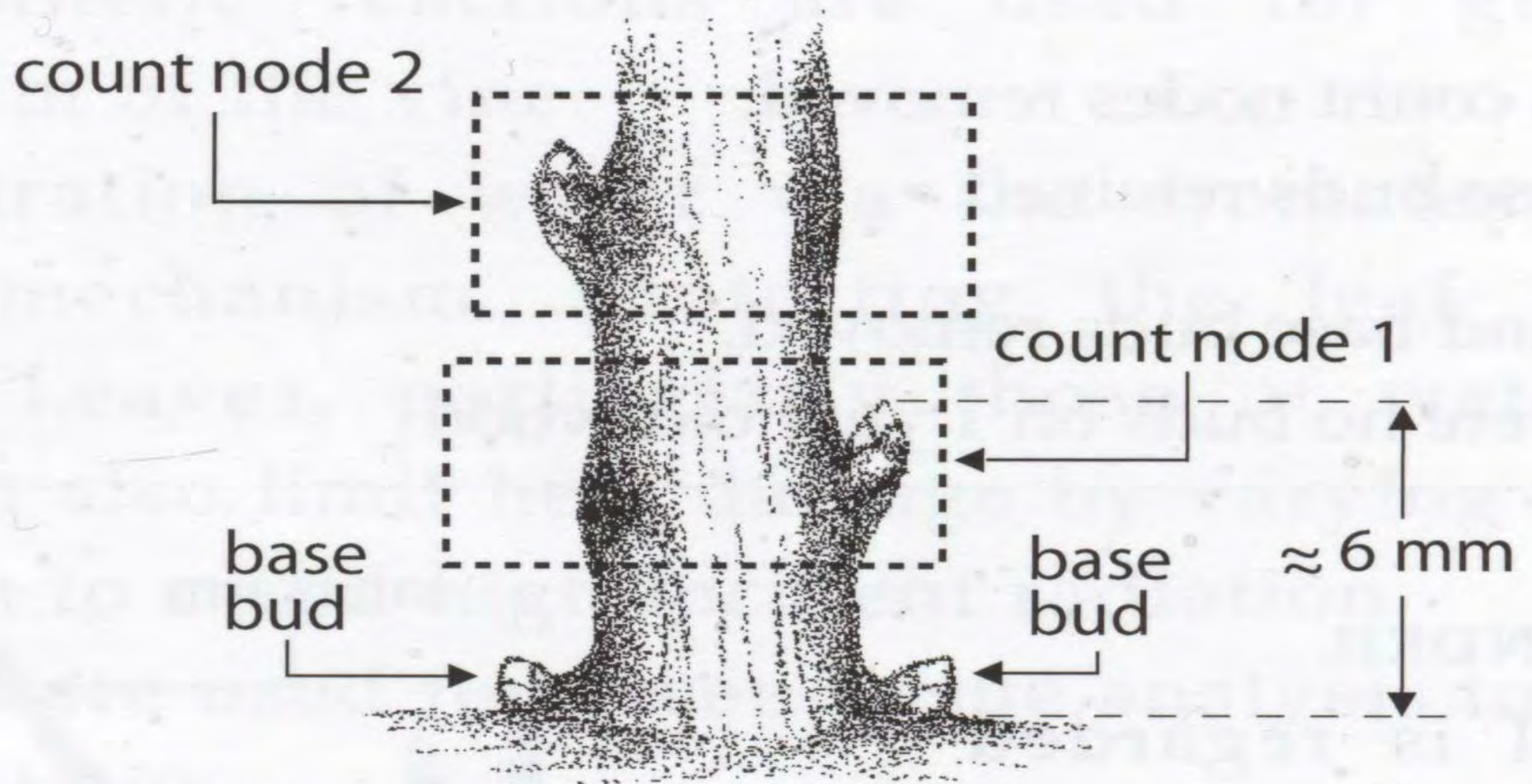
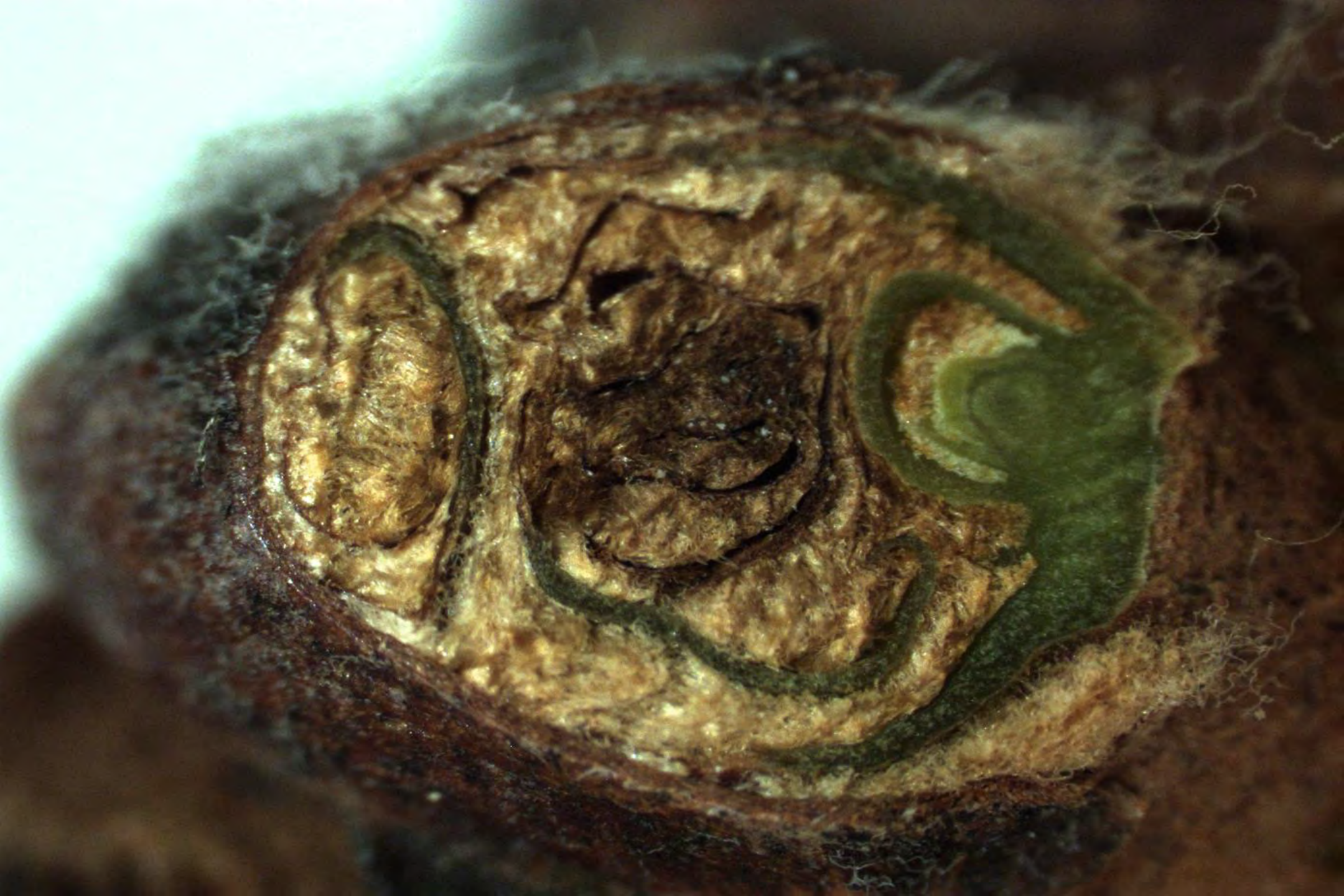


Figure 2.23 A diagrammatic representation of a section of a shoot demonstrating the positioning of base buds and count nodes.



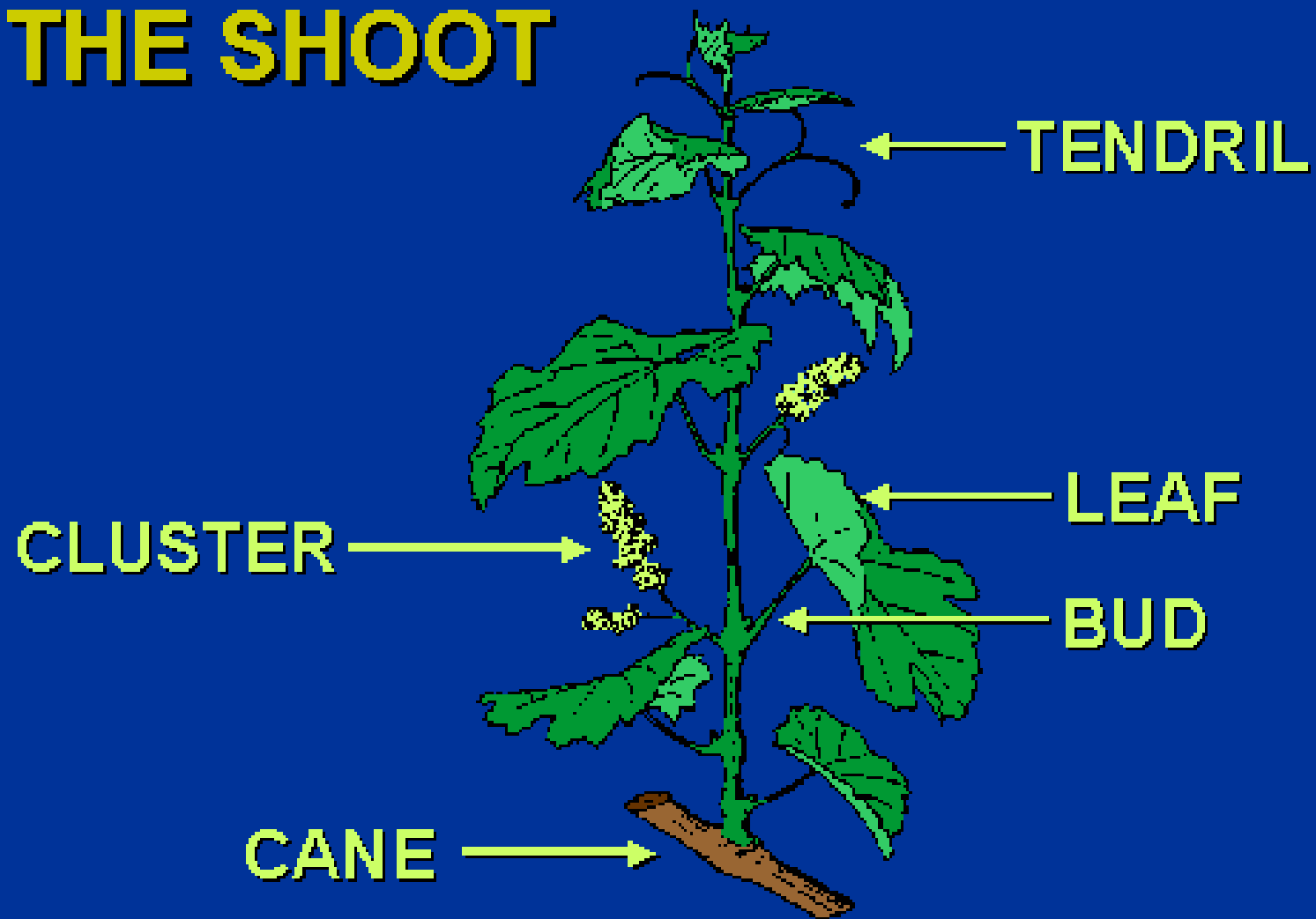


Aerial part (in vegetation)

- **Shoots**

- **Buds**
- **Stem and apex**
- **Leaves**
- **Tendrils, inflorescences, clusters**

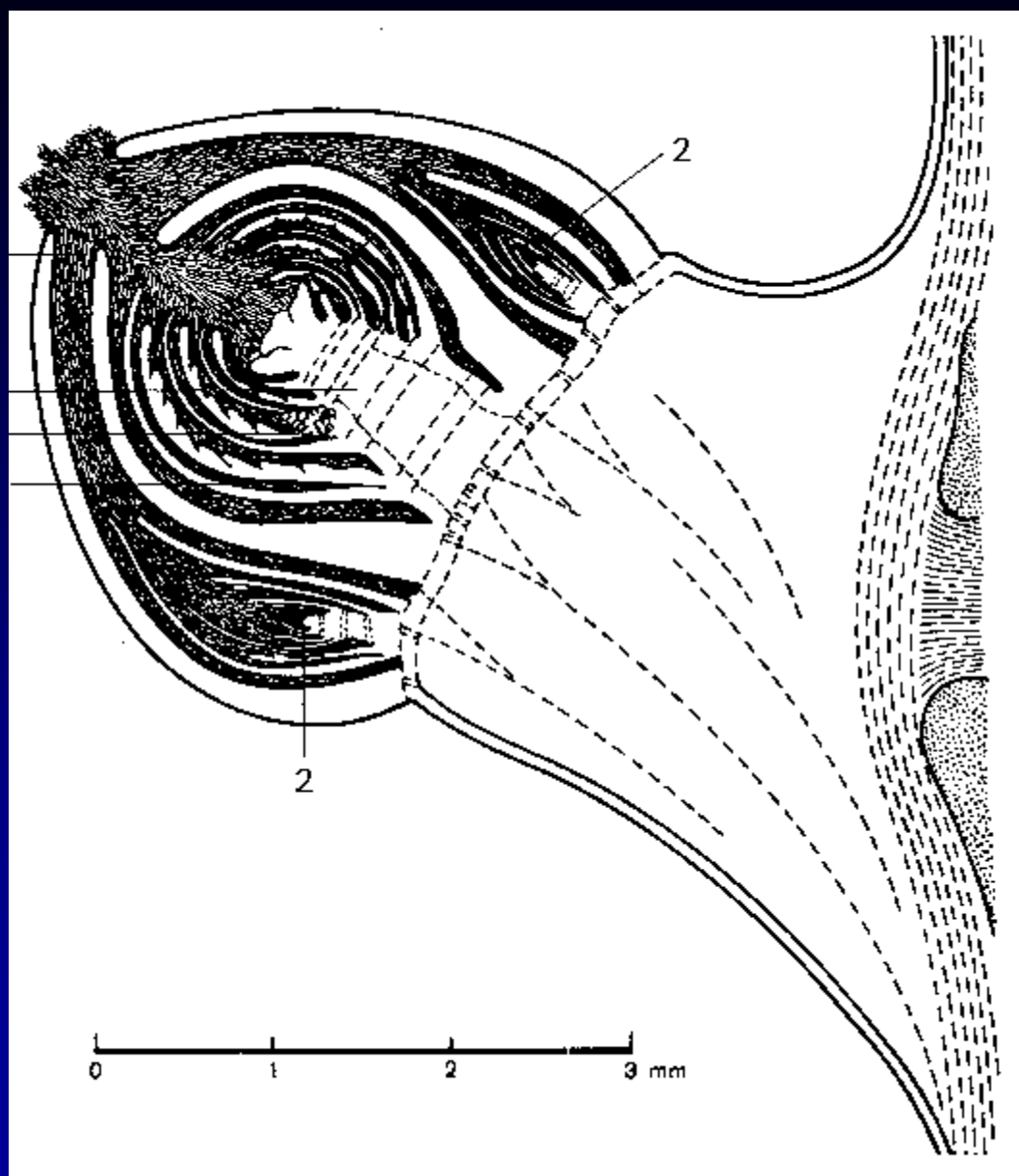
THE SHOOT





















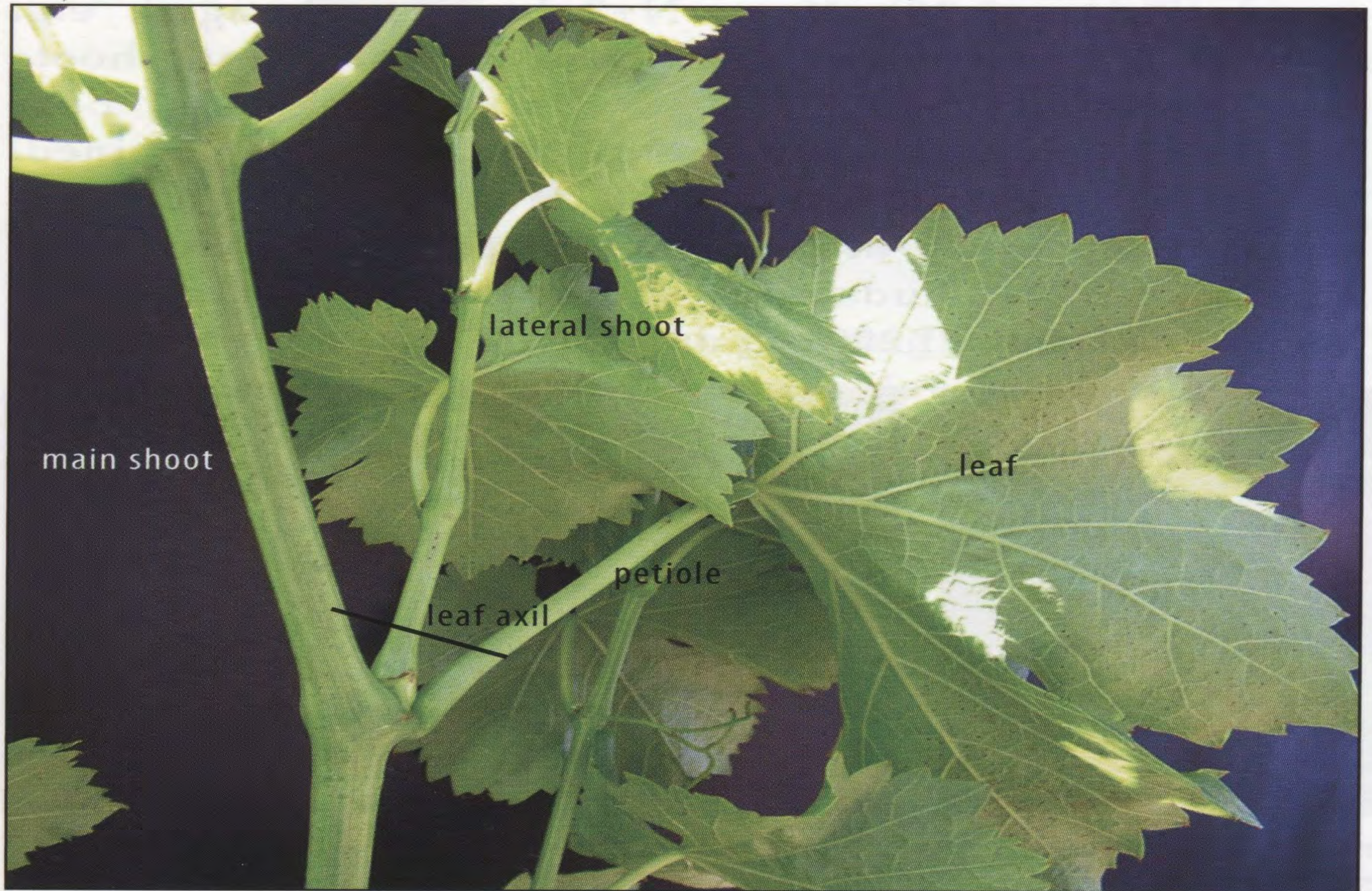


Figure 2.16 A lateral shoot (photograph M.A. Bottger).



26.6.2002



26 6 2003

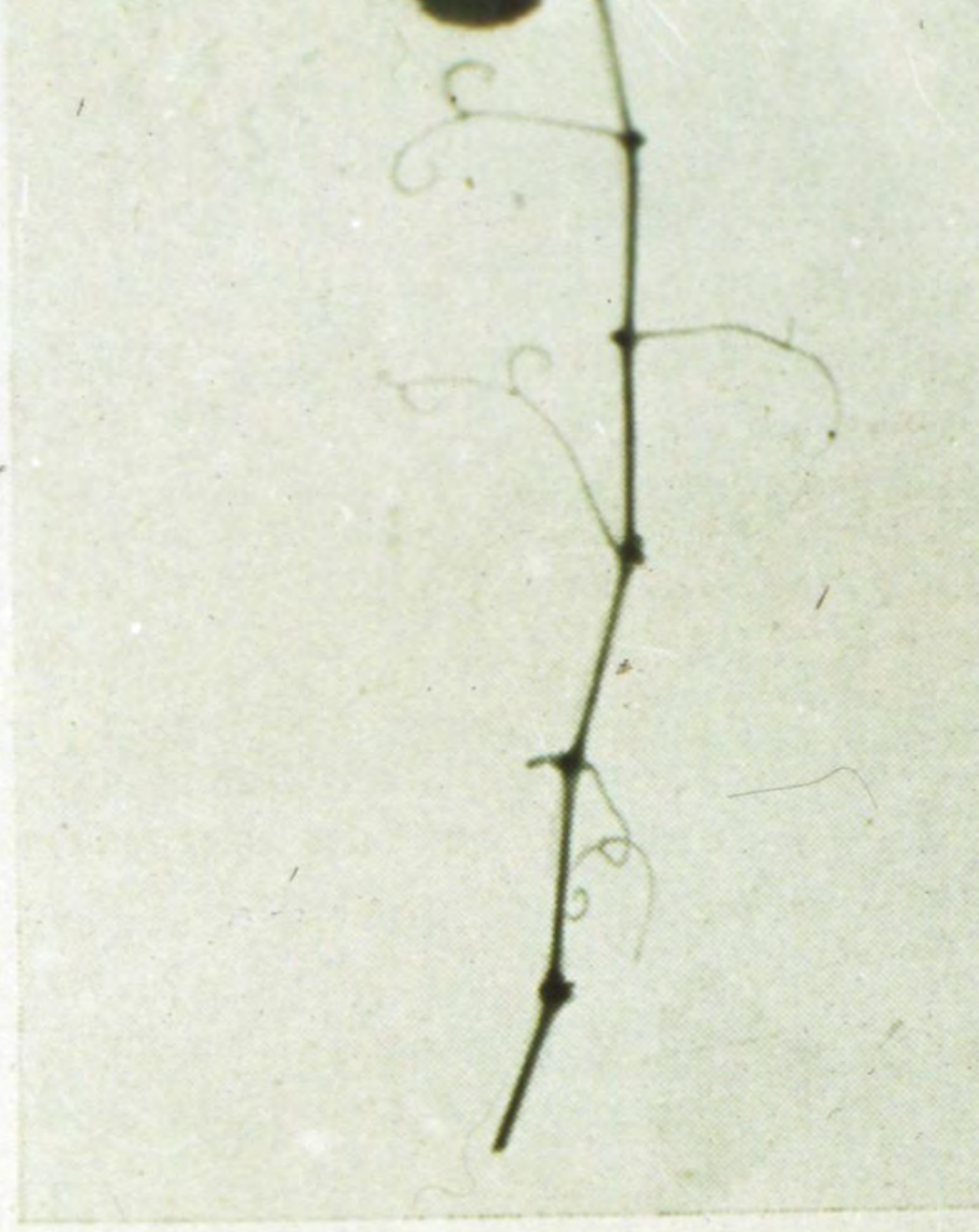
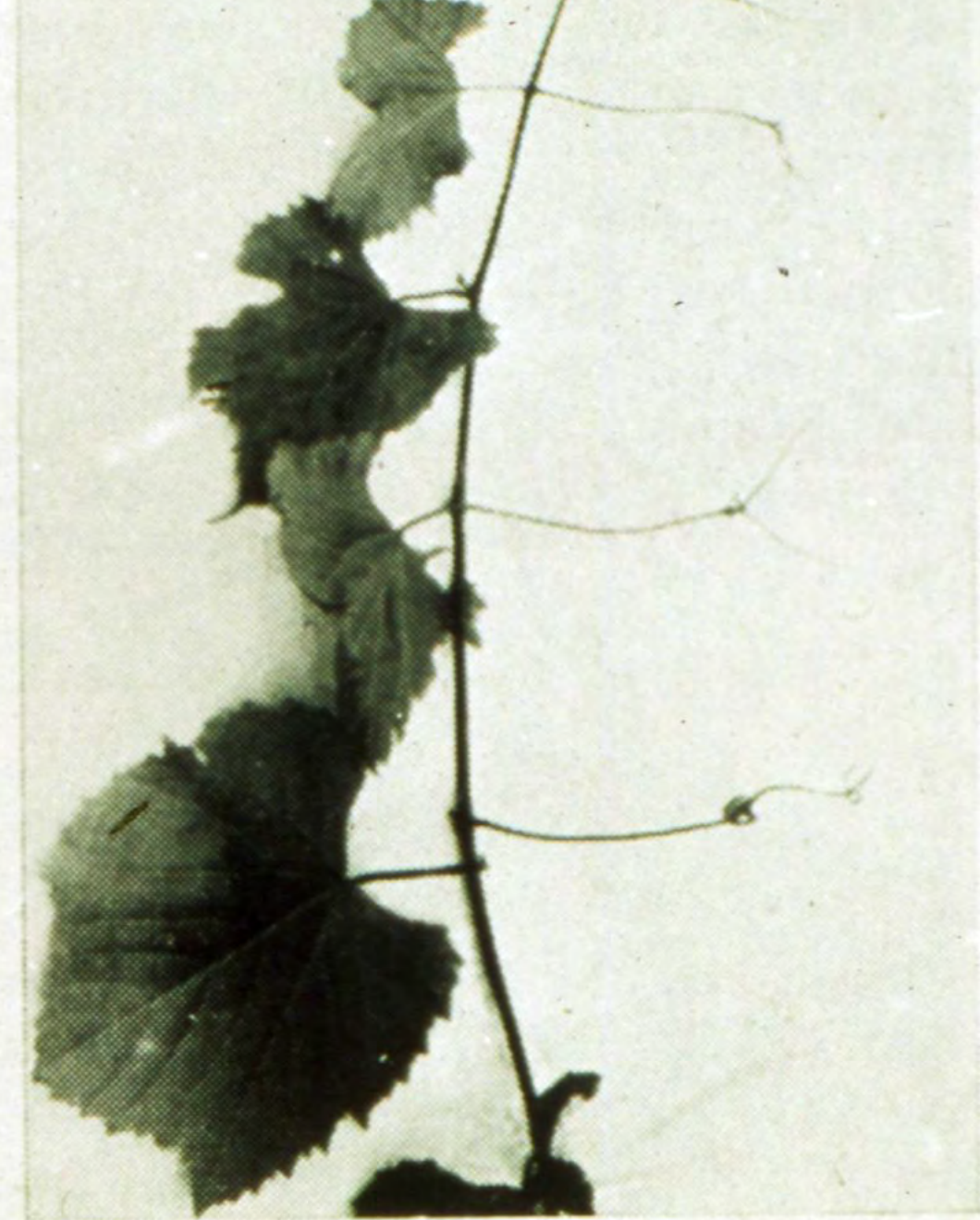
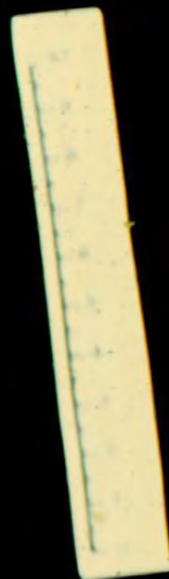
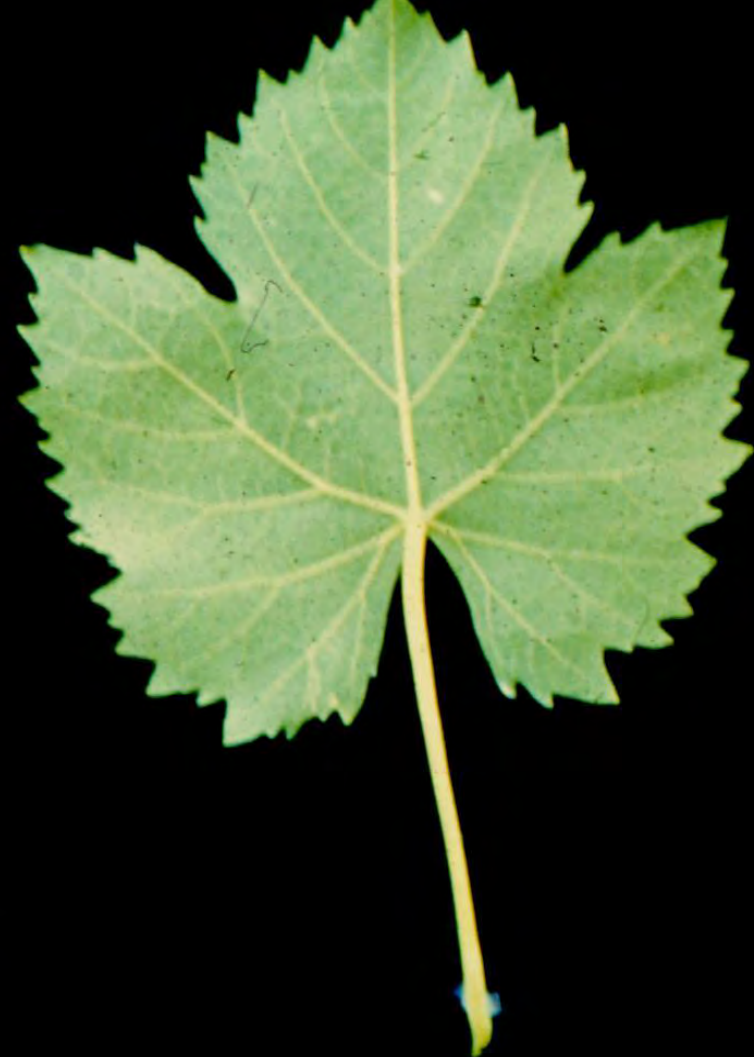
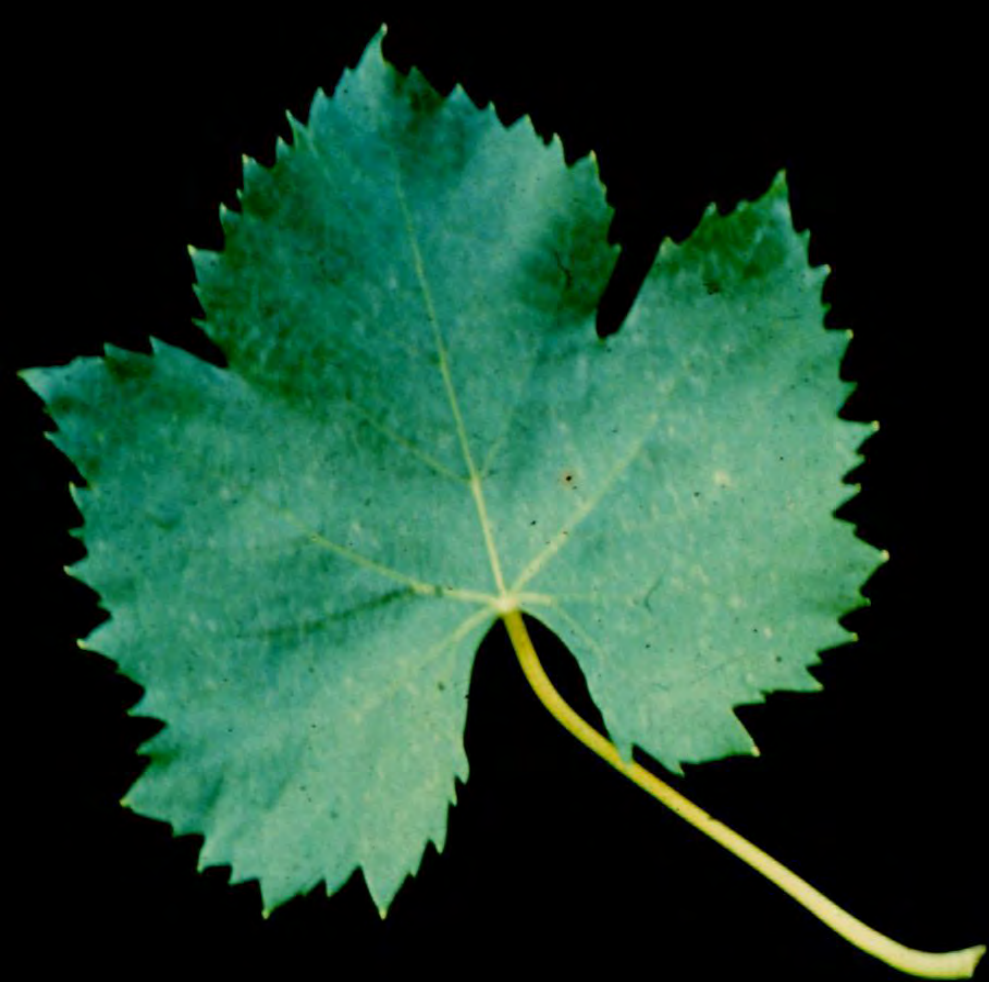


Fig. 5. — *Disposition des vrilles*
à gauche : vrilles interrompues ; à droite : vrilles continues



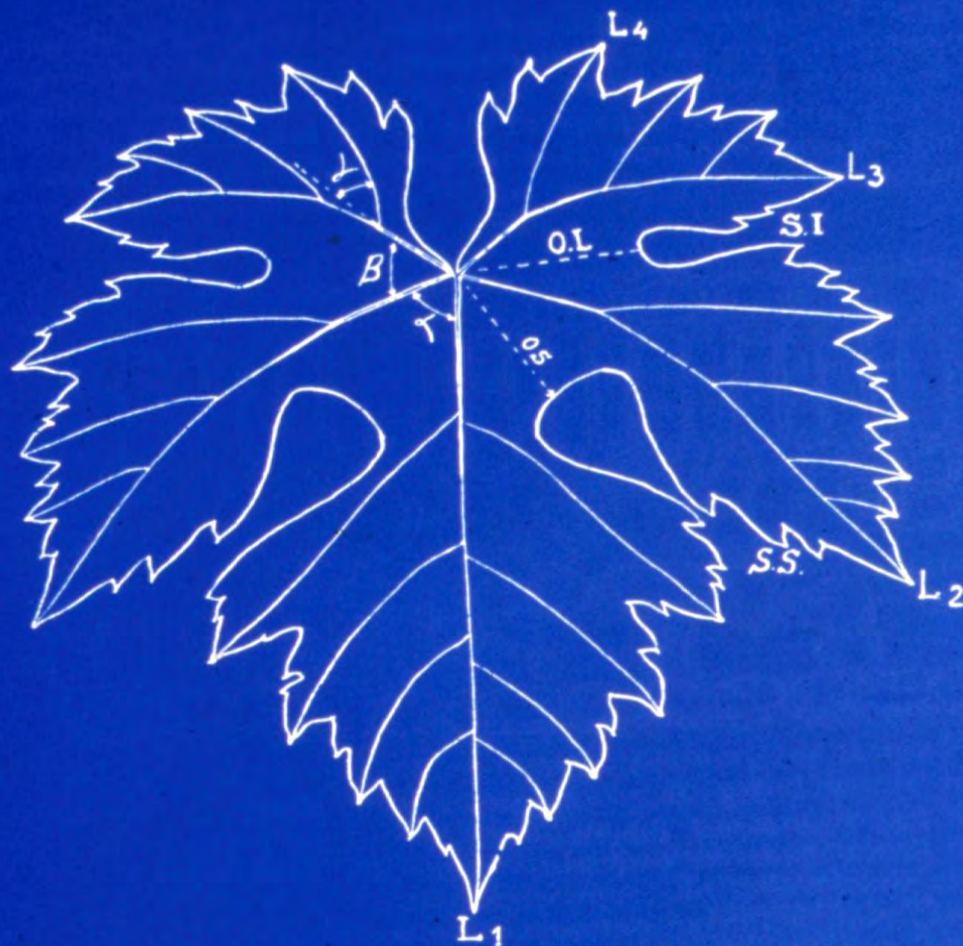


Fig. 14. — Schéma d'une feuille de vigne.

Légende

- L1 Nervure médiane.
- L2 Nervure latérale supérieure.
- L3 Nervure latérale inférieure.
- L4 Nervure pétiole.
- SS Sinus latéral supérieur.
- SI Sinus latéral inférieur.
- OI Distance du point pétiole au fond du sinus inférieur.
- OS Distance du point pétiole au fond du sinus supérieur.
- α Angle compris entre L1 et L2.
- β Angle compris entre L2 et L3.
- γ Angle compris entre L3 et L4.

Riesling



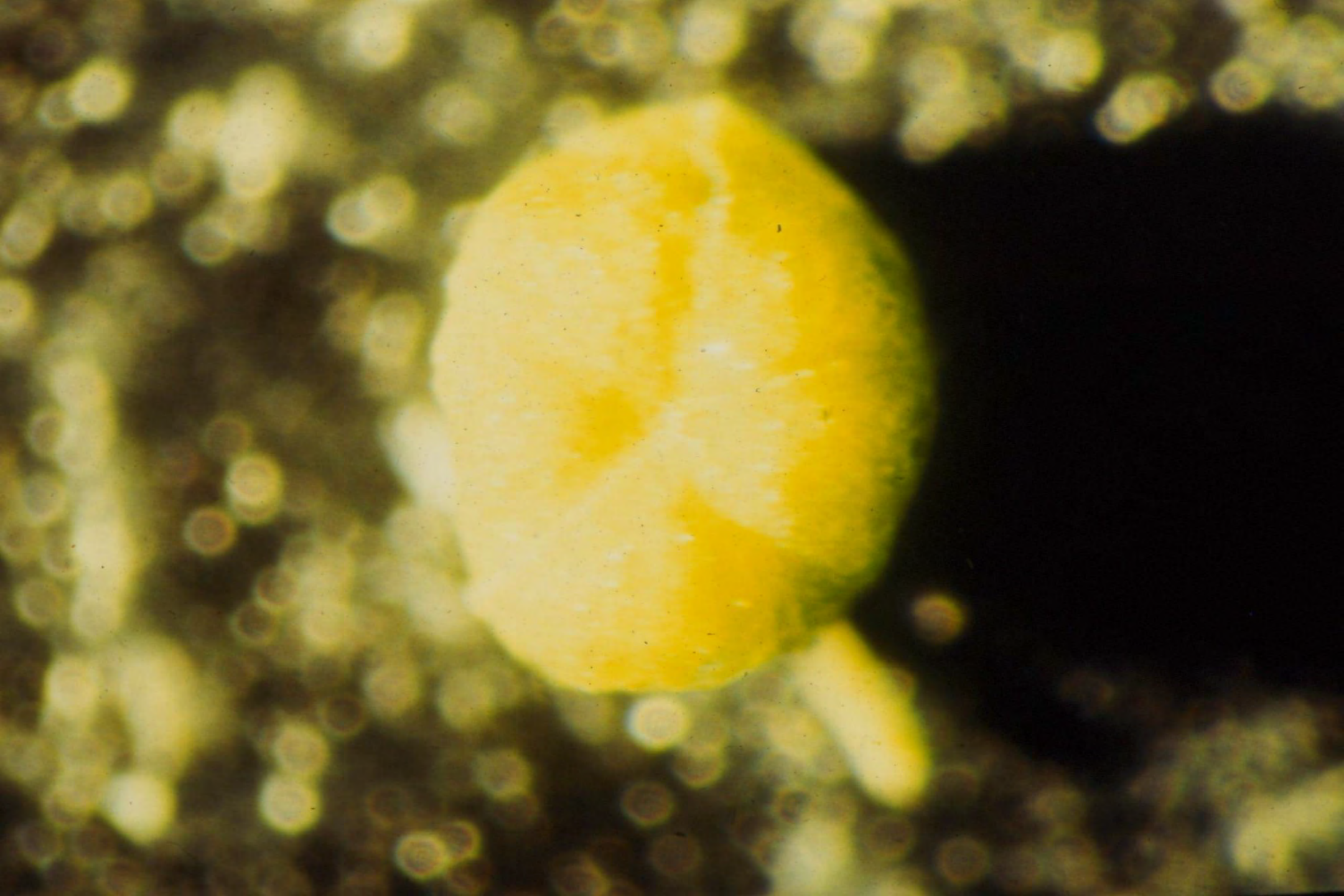
Chardonnay

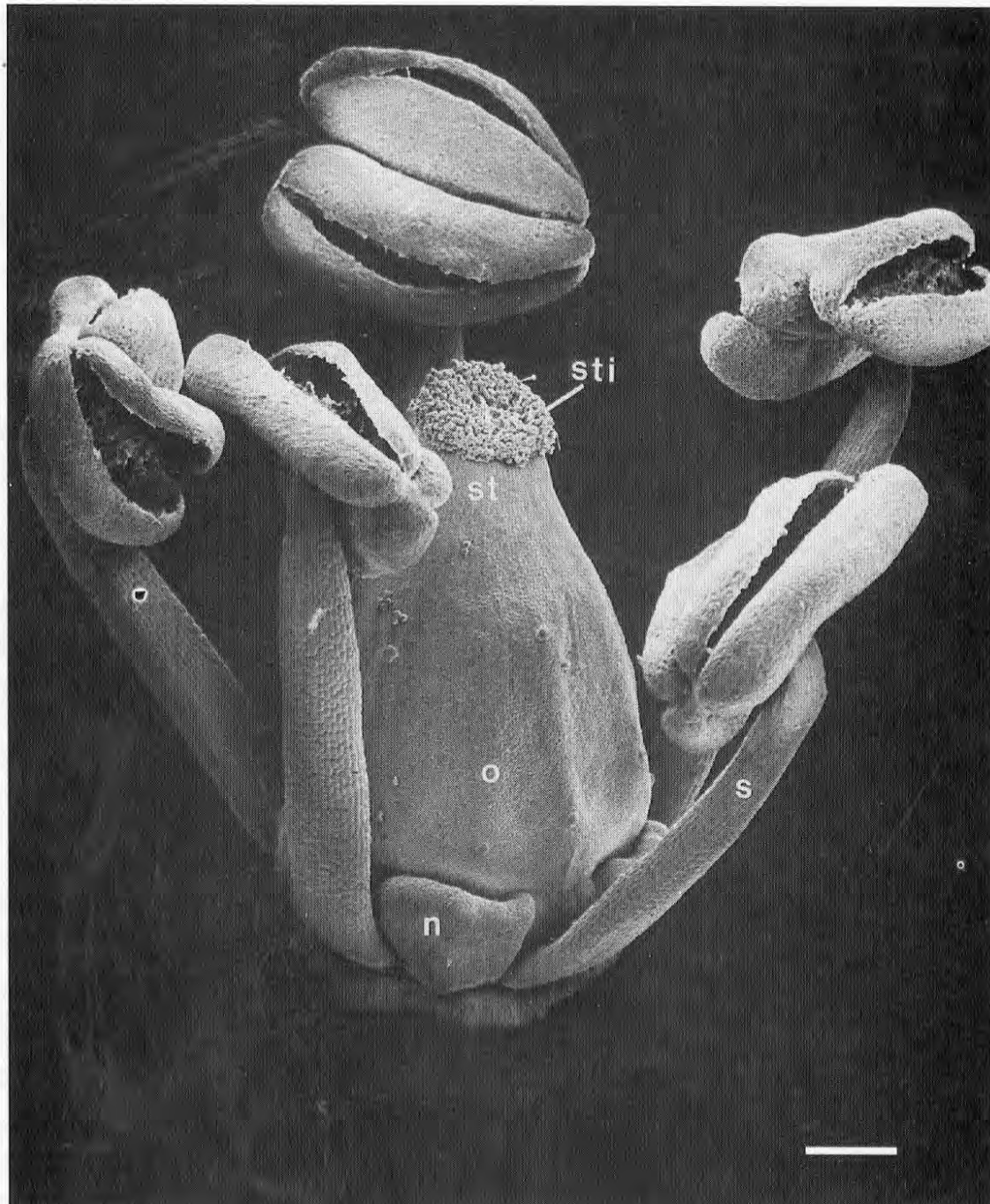


















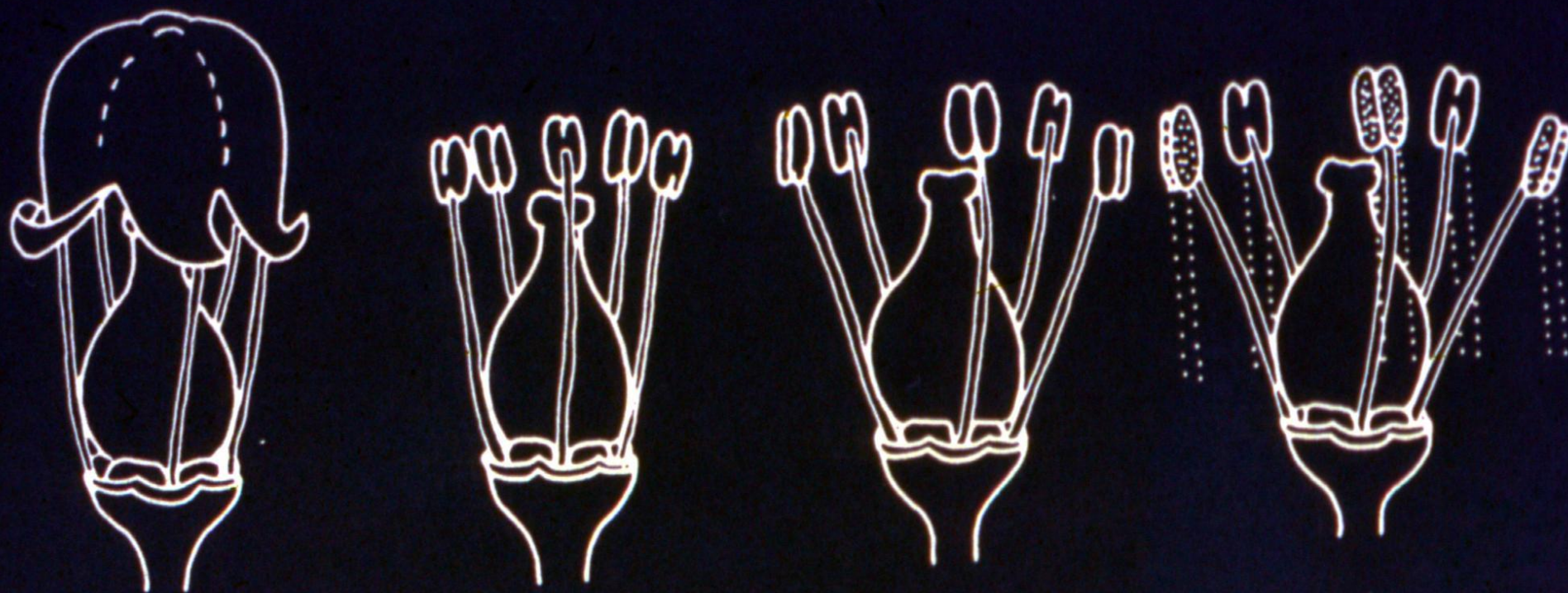


Fig. 33 — Fasi successive della fioritura d'un fiore normale (ermafrodita) di vite.



Fiore ermafrodita di vite

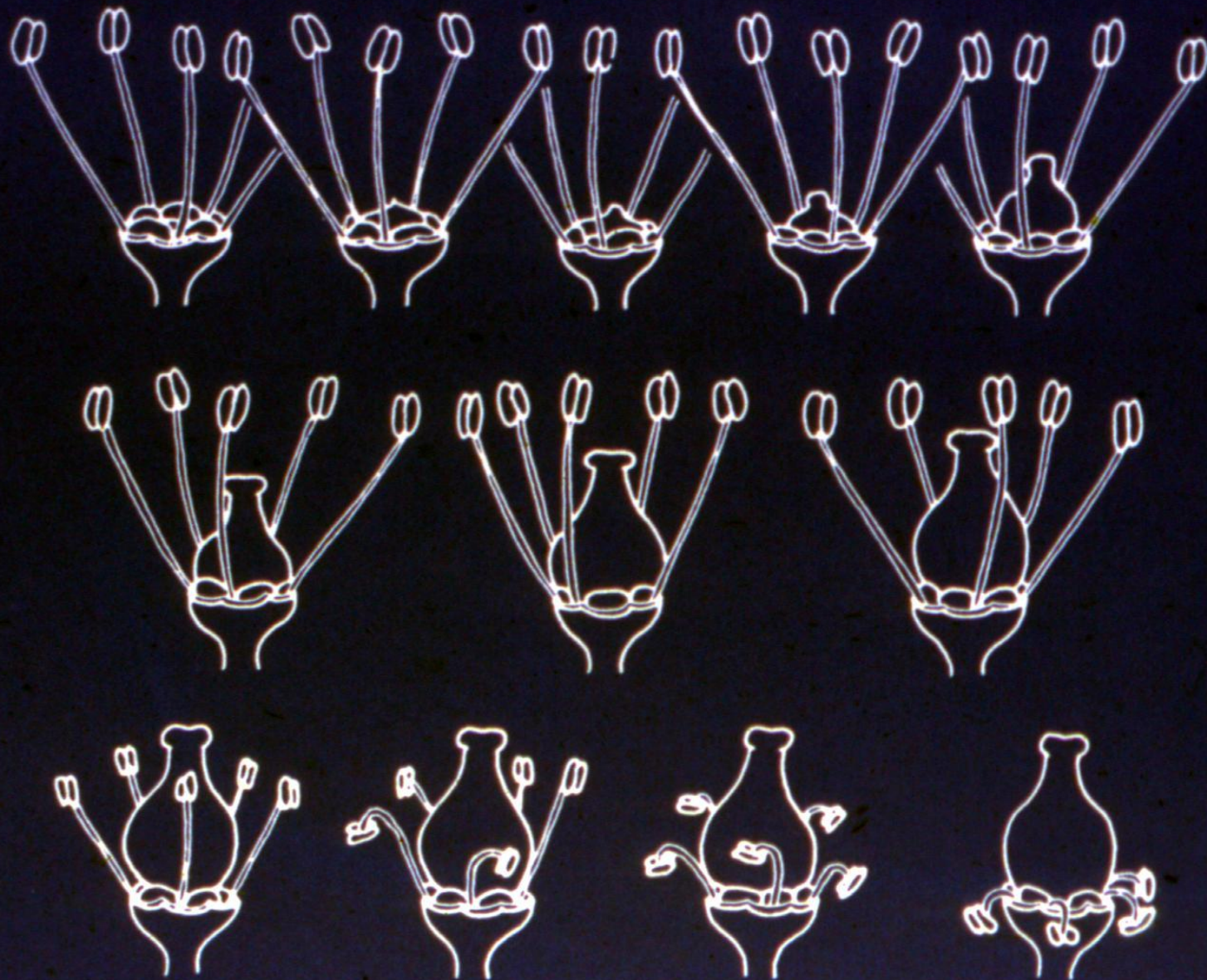
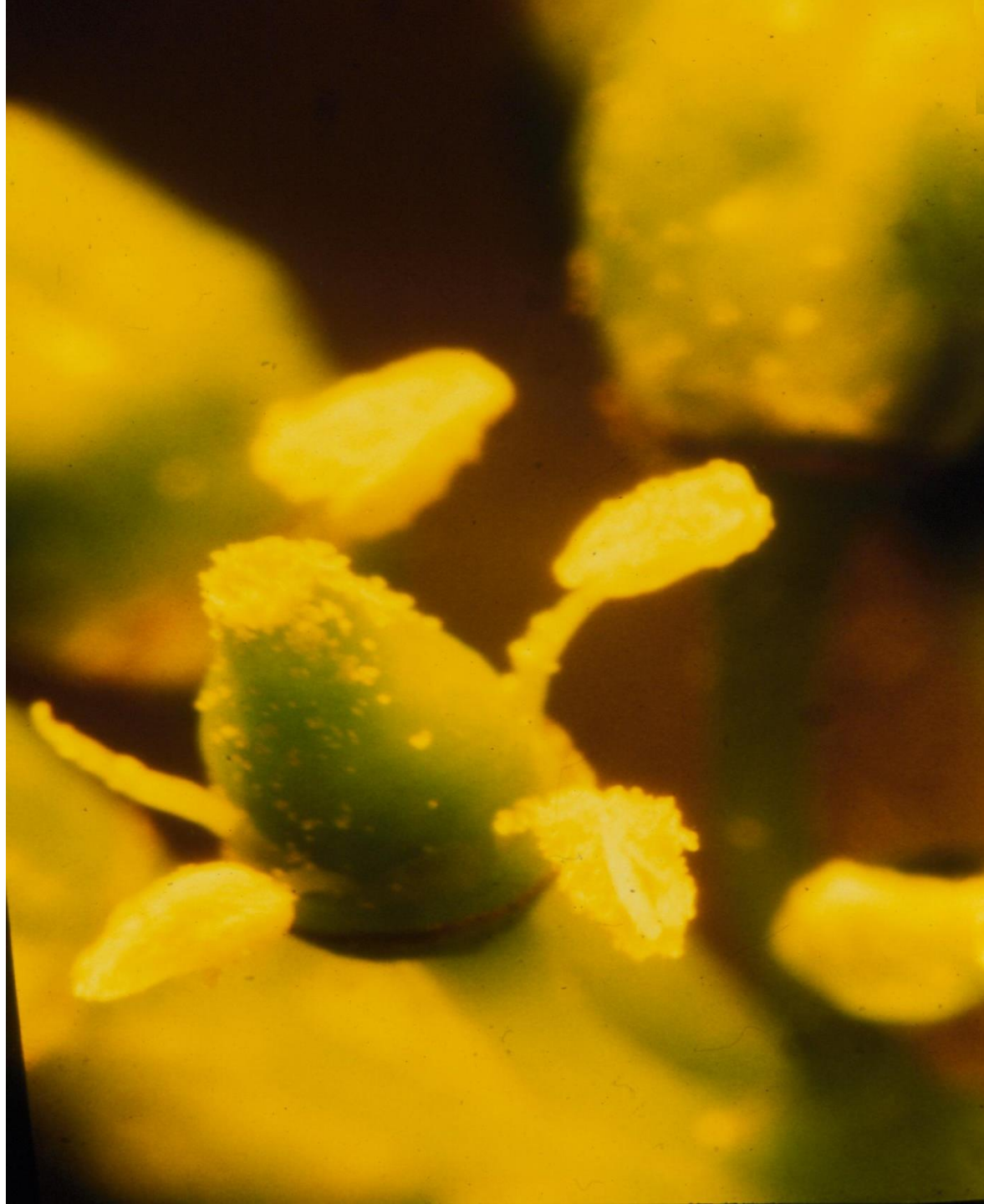
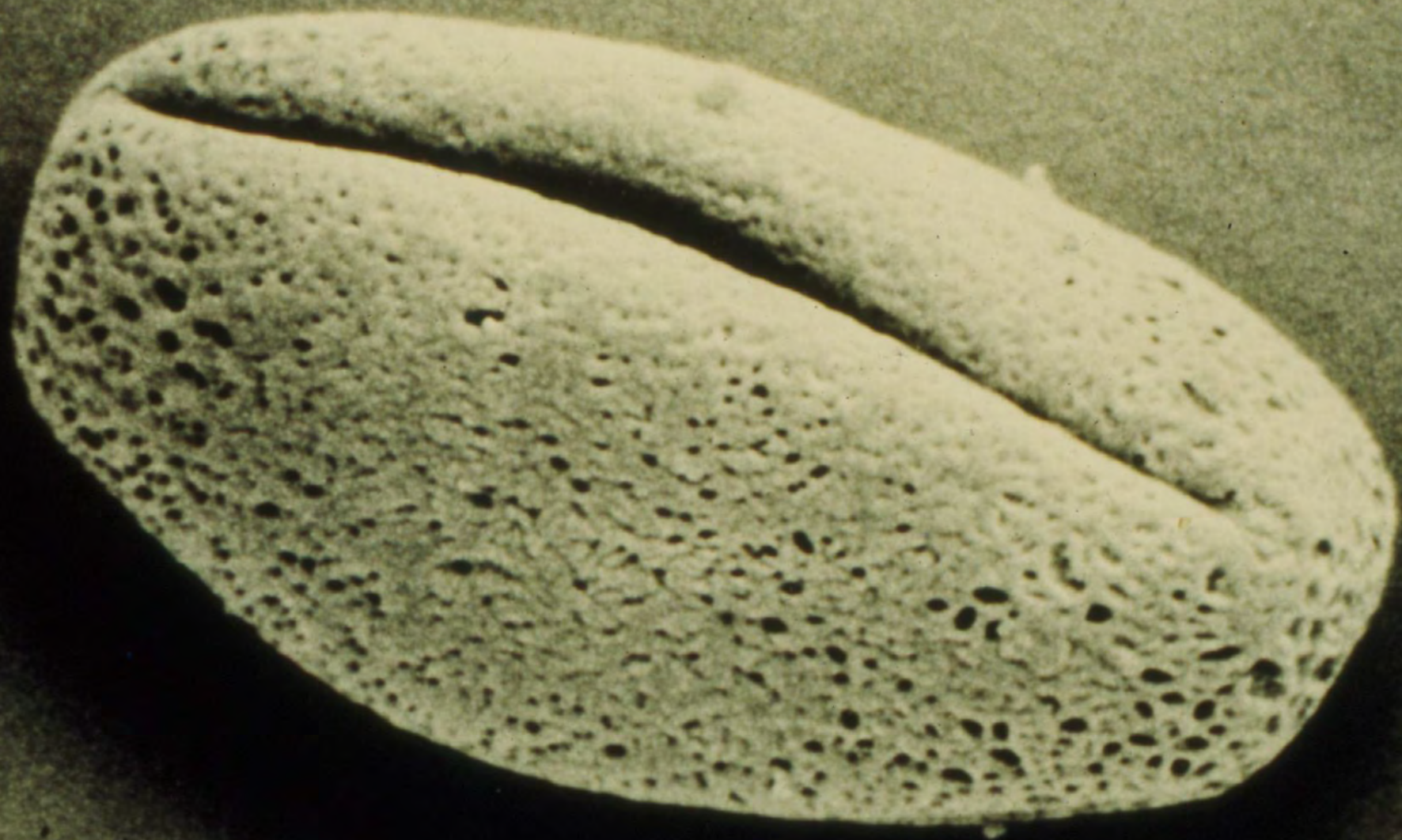
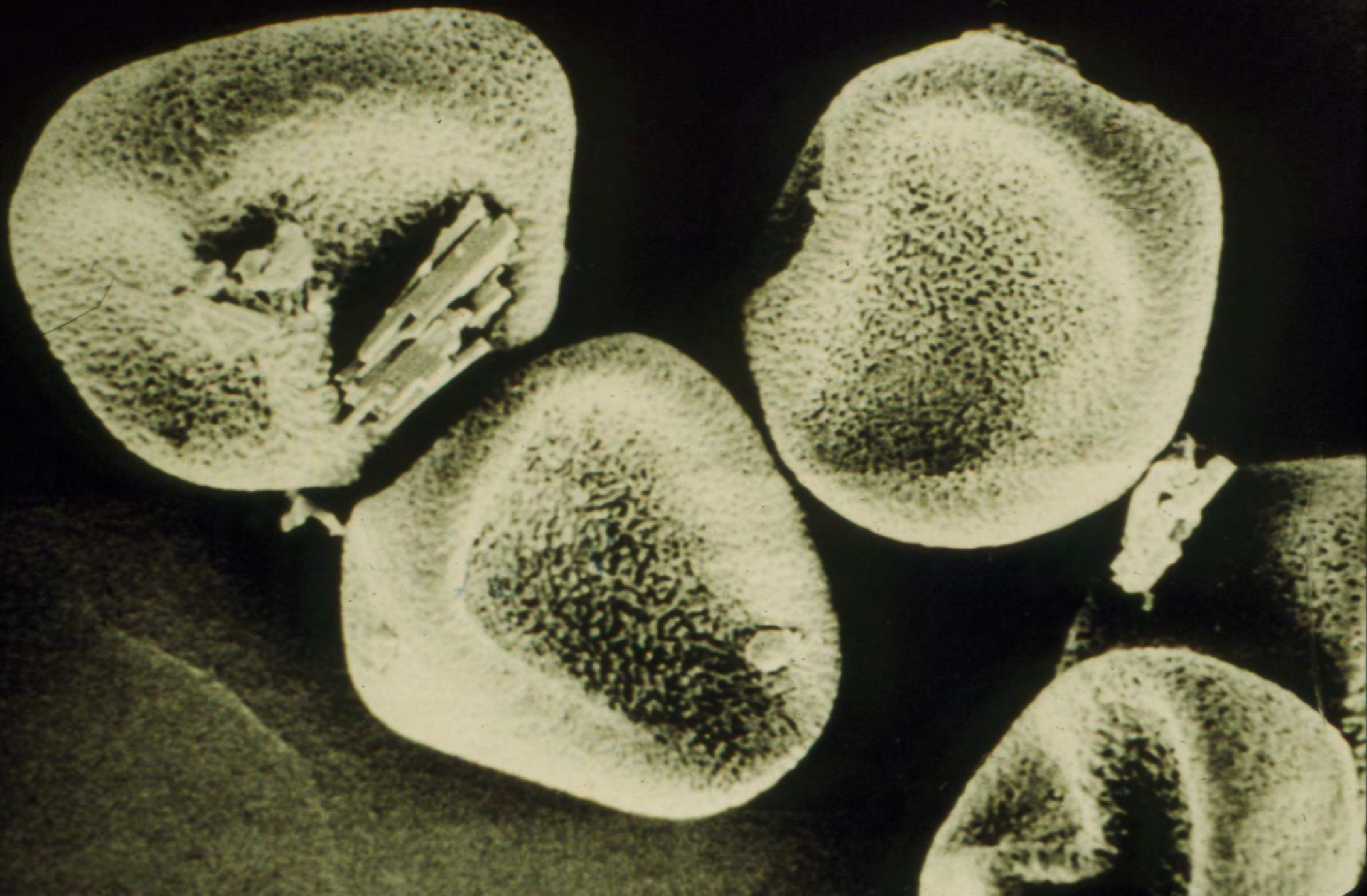


Fig. 31 — Rappresentazione schematica di vari tipi di fiore di vite:
 — in alto fiori fisiologicamente maschili,
 — in mezzo fiori ermafroditi,
 — in basso fiori fisiologicamente femminili.







- **Inflorescences (clusters)**

- **Rachis**

- **Berries**

- **Seeds**

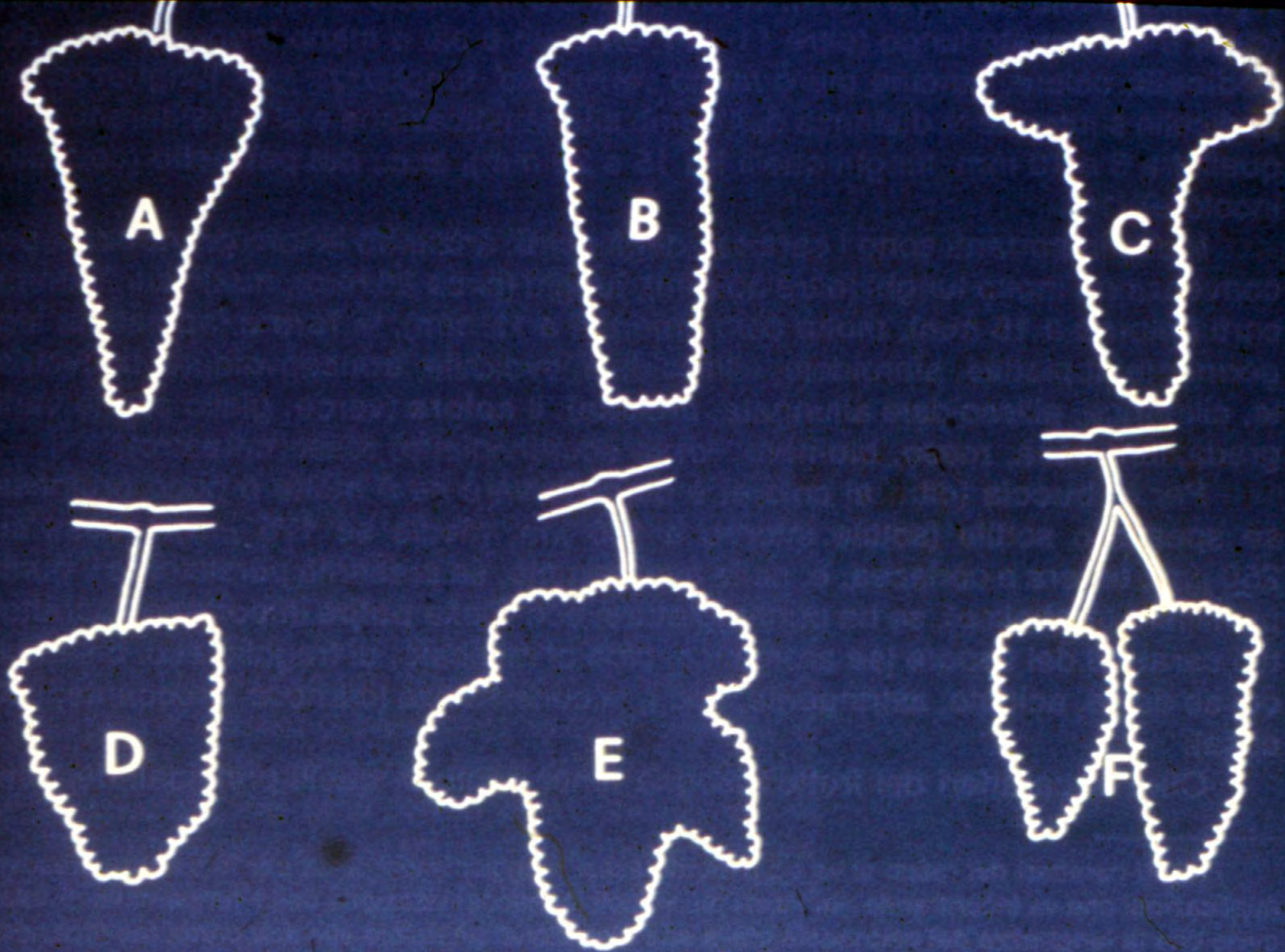


Fig. 48 — Varie forme di grappolo: A = conico o piramidale; B = cilindrico; C = alato; D = troncato; E = composto; F = doppio.







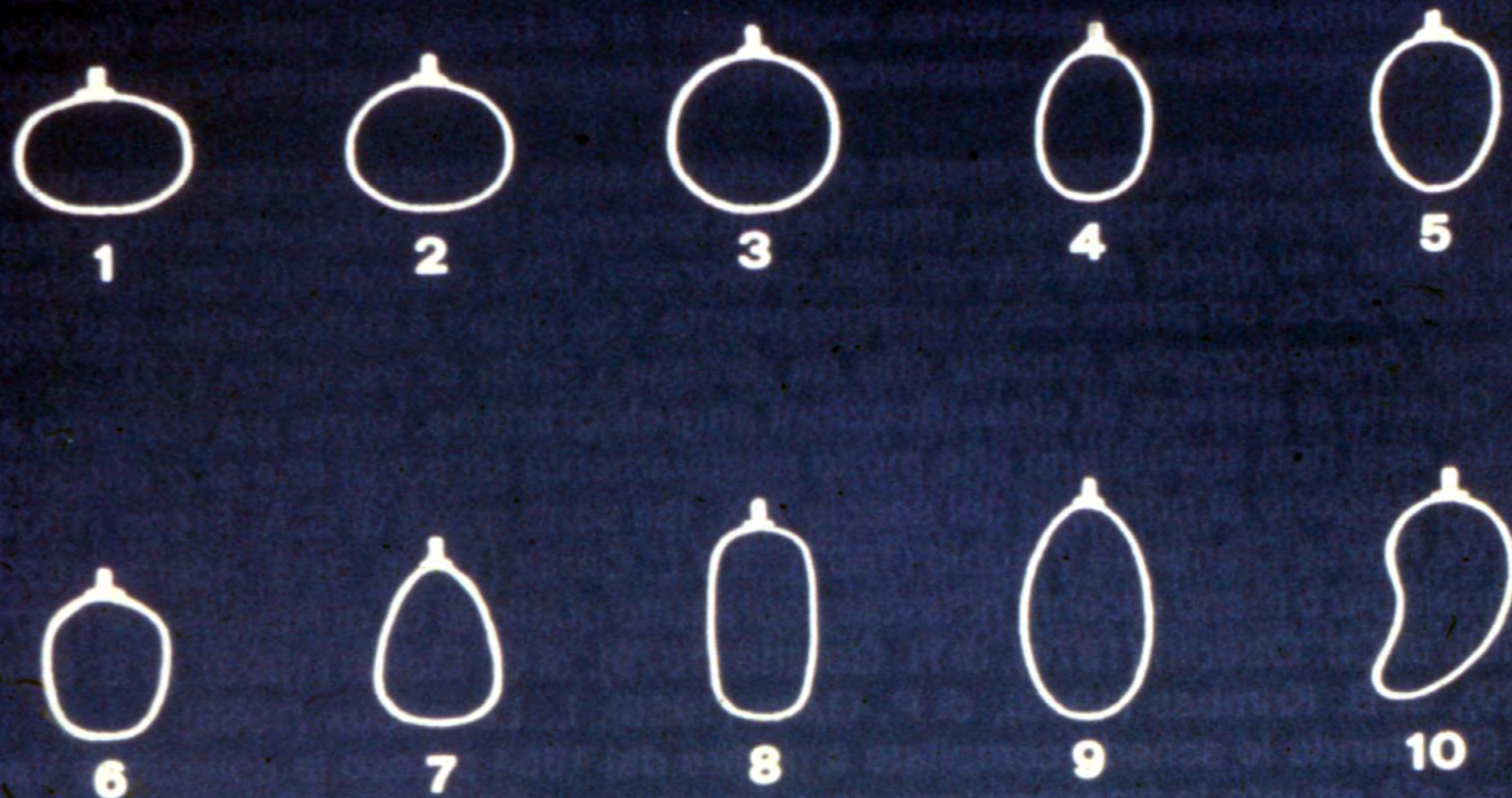


Fig. 49 — Varie forme dell'acino: 1 = appiattito; 2 = leggermente appiattito; 3 = sferoidale; 4 = ellissoidale; 5 = ovoidale; 6 = tronco ovoidale; 7 = obovoidale; 8 = cilindrico; 9 = ellissoidale allungato; 10 = arcuato.