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2. Shoot growth and formation of the cluster

The shoot grows by lengthening from the tip at the extreme of the shoot, which is where cellular division and enlargement (apical meristem) is produced. The shoot grows during the spring and summer. At the end of the season, its growth stops and this shoot (cane) no longer grows in length. Part or all of it will be eliminated during winter pruning. The part of the cane that is not removed will grow in diameter and thicken over the years. This is true for the canes, arms, and trunk.

The buds located in the shoot are inhibited against opening during the growing season and therefore must wait for the following season. Nevertheless, during this entire period, each of these buds is exposed to a process of floral induction that will determine whether the shoot that originates from this bud will be strictly vegetative (without clusters) or both vegetative and fruit-bearing (with clusters).