Abstract

The increasing importance of grape production for wine purposes in the State of São Paulo (Brazil) motivated the development of a field trial aiming at characterizing the maturation curve during summer and winter seasons for the grapevine IAC 138-22 ‘Máximo’ grafted on the rootstock IAC 766 ‘Campinas’ and trellised with upright branches. The total soluble solids (TSS) values were higher during the winter growing season (17.4 to 17.5 °Brix) when compared to the summer growing season (14.2 to 15.6 °Brix). The titratable acidity (ATT) was also higher during the winter growing season. Also, polynomial equations of second degree can be used to estimate the TSS and ATT as a function of accumulated degree-days starting at the beginning of maturation (véraison).

Keywords

Grapevine, total soluble solids, winter cycle.