

Registration form
8th International Phylloxera Symposium
Geisenheim 25. – 27. June 2020
Fax: (0049)-6722 502 120
e-mail: rebenzuechtung@hs-gm.de

Last Name: -----

First Name: -----

Title: -----

Address: -----

Country: -----

Cip-Code: -----

City: -----

Phone: -----

Fax -----

e-mail -----

I intend to present a oral Presentation

I intend to present a Poster.

Deadline for all kind of presentations: March 31th, 2020
(see next page: Technical indications for poster presentation)

Yes, I intend to participate in the excursion on June 30th with ... people.

Unterschrift – Please sign

Technical indications for poster presentation:

The intended format of the poster should correspond to the German DIN A0 norm, laid out in an upright (portrait) position.

The poster size should not exceed the dimensions of the German DIN A0 norm:

- DIN A0: centimeters = 841×1189 cm
- DIN A0: inches = 331.1×468.11 in

Please send us back the following information:

1. Main Title/ Subject of poster
2. Name/ Institution of presenting Person
3. Short abstract (should be attached as an extra file, see indications on the ABSTRACT FORMULAR on the following page)

ABSTRACT FORMULAR:

Margins: 2.5 cm

Abstract max 2600 characters including spaces, title of the paper, author(s), affiliation(s), references and acknowledgement. The sections Materials and Methods, Results and Conclusion should have preferably about 1100 characters including spacing.

EXAMPLE:

BEHAVIOR OF NEW PHYLLOXERA RESISTANT ROOTSTOCKS ON DIFFERENT VINEYARD SITES (MAX. 145 CHARACTERS INCLUDING SPACING)

Joachim SCHMID^{1*}, Frank MANTY¹ and Ernst H. RUEHL¹

¹ *Geisenheim University, Institut für Grapevine Breeding, Geisenheim, Germany*

*Corresponding author, e-mail: joachim.schmid@hs-gm.de

Keywords: adaptation, phylloxera, rootstock (3 to 5 keywords, in alphabetical order)

Introduction: Phylloxera risk makes viticulture virtually impossible without grafted vines. Most rootstock varieties are sufficiently phylloxera tolerant but not resistant, allowing the formation of leaf galls and root nodosities. Genetic diversity of rootstocks is small worldwide. Rootstocks of the *Vitis cinerea* genotype are highly resistant to phylloxera (e.g. Börner, Rici, Cina). The introduction of improved phylloxera resistant rootstocks is the chief goal of our breeding program at Geisenheim. New varieties are evaluated for rooting and grafting capability comparing their performance in grafted vineyard trials to commonly used rootstocks.
Aims: The aim of this paper is to complement the current knowledge by information on some alternative (new or less common) rootstock varieties, which could help to enlarge the range of rootstocks used commercially.

Materials and Methods: Plants were bench-grafted with virus tested rootstock and Pinot Noir, Pinot Gris, Trollinger (Black Hamburg) and White Riesling as scion material, callused in a glasshouse and rooted in a field nursery. Rootstock trials were located in the different wine growing regions in Germany representing a range of different soil types.

Results: Different yield levels are corresponding to the relative water holding capacities of the trial sites. While most rootstocks show variable results, SO4 is the most stable high level performer at all sites. A number of new Geisenheim crosses show comparably performance characteristics on a medium to high level according to site specific soil conditions.

Conclusion: The introduction of new completely phylloxera resistant rootstocks will contribute to a larger biodiversity, which is a good protection measure against phylloxera and possible new root diseases. Performance characteristics of the new Geisenheim rootstock crosses are comparable with most of the common rootstocks. A number of new Geisenheim rootstock crosses show a good potential for commercial cultivation. Yet, more trials are needed. In any case, an increase in rootstock biodiversity is crucial for the future development of viticulture.

References: (optional, in alphabetical order, maximum 3 references)