Guidelines of Initial Pruning

- Establish 2 primary shoots that will eventually form the trunks.
- Shoots should be as close to the graft union as possible.
- Select shoots on opposite sides.
- Select shoots in line with the row if possible.
- Make sure old wood on branches is at least pencil thickness.
- Pinch off the developing clusters.
Cabernet Franc on 101-14.

• This vine has very good shoot development, but it may be too early for shoot selection.

• Wait until desired shoots are 5-8” long before pruning undesired shoots to reduce risks of hail or other physical damage occurring to the shoots.

• Keep the two most vigorous shoots positioned on opposite sides of the vine and in-line with the row.
Cabernet Franc grafted onto 101-14

- This vine has very good shoot development.
- No pruning is needed in this example.
- Just pinch off the developing clusters.
Chambourcin.
- Note the large fruit clusters, which need to be removed.
- Leave the two existing shoots.
Chambourcin on self rooted vine.

- This specimen has too many shoots – especially on “branches”.
- Prune old branches less than pencil thickness back.
Chambourcin on self rooted vine.

- This specimen has too many shoots – especially on “branches”.
- Prune old branches less than pencil thickness back.
Cayuga White-Self rooted.
• Select lowest shoots
• Prune off excess old wood.
Cayuga White

- Self-rooted.
- Old-wood branches are too thin for trunks.
- Cut back to the first shoots.

Keep:

Prune:
Traminette Self Rooted.

• Old-wood branches are thick enough and will enable for the cordon to become established in one year.

Keep:

Prune:
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