

HGV



Herrick Grapevines
Est. 1972

Planting Green Vines

Planting Instructions

Pre-Planting Reminders

Pre-irrigate field at least 24 hours prior to planting, and dig holes at least 10" deep. Make sure the emitters or spaghetti tubing is directing water to the root-zone. Note: If vines are to be held for any length of time, vines will need, adequate shade, shelter and daily watering. Root-zones are small, and plants on the edge of trays dry out faster.

The best time to plant green potted vines is from May to June

Planting Essentials

Roots should not be dry or over saturated during planting to insure the biodegradable membrane (EllePot) does not fall apart.

Place plant in hole wider and deeper than the root-zone and backfill the hole limiting large air gaps. Backfill to establish the proper height of a plant. The graft union or primary shoot should be 3-4" above the soil line after firming soil. The soil will settle after planting and the vines will likely sink down slightly.

Remember, not to compact soil excessively as to not break young roots from vine.

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Post Planting Essentials

After planting the vines, place a grow tube over the vine, securing them both to the vine stake. Ensure emitters are not clogged and delivering water to the root-zone of each plant. Irrigate as soon as vines are planted to settle roots, remove air pockets in the root zone, and allow the vines to recover from transplant shock. It is critical to water newly planted green vines throughout the first growing season, as this will determine the success of the planting. Soils in the integral root-zone of the new vines must be kept moist at all times.

Root-zone should not be kept overly saturated. Water to field capacity and allow for some drying. We cannot provide exact watering recommendations, because soil textures and water holding capacities vary widely, however 2 to 4 gallon of water per vine every 2-5 days is a general guideline. NOTE: As plants grow, and daytime temperatures increase, plants will transpire more than they will at planting time. Surface examination is not always accurate, therefore the best way to check root-zone moisture is by digging down to the root-zone and feeling the soil. Consider doing soil samples to determine if there is adequate plant available nutrient levels.