

Development of 'Itália Melhorada' grapes on different rootstocks and under the semiarid conditions of the Rio Grande do Norte State, Brazil

Desenvolvimento da videira 'Itália Melhorada' sob diferentes porta-enxertos na Região do Semiárido Potiguar, Brasil

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Abstract

Our study was carried out in the region of Mossoró city, state of Rio Grande do Norte (Brazil), in February 2013. This experiment aimed to describe the phenology, estimate biometeorological indexes, and perform a chemical characterization of 'Itália Melhorada' grapes (*Vitis vinifera* L.) grafted on three different rootstocks (cultivars: IAC 313, IAC572, and IAC766), during two production cycles and under semiarid conditions. The first cycle lasted 115 days, with a pruning performed on 04/19/2013; yet the second lasted 111 days, with a pruning on 09/25/2013. In the first cycle, the thermal sum required was 1258.27 DD (degree days), while in the second, it was 1290.50 DD. The *Heliothermic Geslin Index* (HGI) observed in the first cycle was 352.84 and, in the second, it was 371.17. The rootstocks had no influence on the evaluated factors (phenology, TTA, TSS, and STT/TTA) in either of the two cycles, therefore, all the tested rootstocks can be used indistinctly, but still, the analysis revealed differences from one cycle to another in terms of TSS and TSS / TTA of berries.

Key words: Grapevine. Grapes. Phenology. Biometeorological indexes. *Vitis vinifera*.

Resumo

O experimento foi realizado na região de Mossoró -RN, em fevereiro de 2013 com objetivo de descrever a fenologia, estimar a índices biometeorológicos e realizar a caracterização química da videira 'Itália Melhorada' (*Vitis vinifera* L.) sob três porta-enxertos diferentes (IAC 313, IAC572 e IAC766) em dois ciclos de produção nas condições no Semiárido. A duração do 1º ciclo foi de 115 dias, com poda realizada em 19/04/2013, e de 111 dias para o 2º ciclo, com poda realizada em 25/09/2013. A soma térmica necessária no primeiro ciclo foi 1258,27 GD e no segundo foi 1290,50 GD. O índice heliotérmico de Geslin (IHG) observado para o 1º ciclo foi de IHG 352,84 e para o segundo foi de IHG 371,17. Os porta-enxertos não influenciaram os fatores avaliados (fenologia, ATT, SST e STT/ATT) em nenhum dos dois ciclos de produção de 'Itália Melhorada', concluindo-se que os porta-enxertos podem ser usados

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indistintamente, porém a análise revelou diferenças entre ciclos para SST e SST/ATT das bagas.

Palavras-chave: Videira. Uva. Fenologia. Índices biometeorológicos. *Vitis vinifera*.

Introduction

In recent years, the possibility of producing grapes in non-traditional regions reveals new opportunities and possibilities for expansion of viticulture in the national and international market (OLIVEIRA, 2014). These opportunities unveil new challenges for vine research in non-producing regions. Climate surveys have pointed to the viability of developing viticulture in the semi-arid region of in Rio Grande do Norte state, in Brazil (OLIVEIRA, 2014; CORREIA FILHO et al., 2010), which has generated expectations of future plantations in the coming years. This semi-arid region presents in its identity unique and striking characteristics, especially as regards the intensification of irrigated perimeters for fruit production, which, in this area, is more related to family farming, being well known by the high production of fruits, especially melons, bananas, and mangoes (SILVA; SILVA, 2006).

In viticulture worldwide, the climate is a determining factor for the adaptation of varieties, as well as in terms of productivity and quality. In Brazil, grape production is distributed from the extreme south to the northeast (POMMER, 2003). This new situation of brazilian viticulture, marked by its adaptability to climates, allows a geographical redistribution of viticulture in Brazil, especially with the increase of new producing states, such as Ceará, in the northeast (TEIXEIRA et al., 2012). According to Oliveira (2014), the results of grape quality and production in the brazilian semi-arid region arose from intense research carried out in recent years, mainly in the Petrolina-Juazeiro region, enabling the development of new management techniques for the production of new cultivars. Currently, in the northeast of Brazil, grapes have been grown successfully in the San Francisco River Valley, near Petrolina (PE) and Juazeiro (BA), in a semi-arid climate.

A natural mutation was identified in a commercial vineyard of the variety Itália ('Bicane' x 'Moscatel de Hamburgo') in the pole of Petrolina-PE/Juazeiro-BA, where plants with better characteristics than the 'Italia' grape were found, especially due to a greater weight and size of berries, weight of bunches and a more pronounced Muscat flavor, giving it a more pleasant flavor. This variety was called 'Itália Muscat' and also 'Itália Melhorada' (LEÃO et al., 2011).

In this context, the objective of this study was to carry out the phenological and chemical characterizations of the table cultivar 'Itália Melhorada' (*Vitis vinifera* L.) grafted on three rootstocks [IAC 313 (Tropical), IAC 572 (Jales), and IAC 766 (Campinas)], grown in the semi-arid of Rio Grande do Norte (Brazil), in addition to determining biometeorological indexes for this variety in the region.

Material and Methods

Characterization of the experimental area and plant material

The experiment was installed at the Rafael Fernandes Experimental Farm, in Federal Rural Semiarid University (UFERSA), municipality of Mossoró - RN, Brazil (5°11' S and 37°20' W, 18 m altitude).

According to the classification of Köppen, local climate is a BSw'h' type (very hot and semi-arid climate, a steppe-like habitat). The evaluations were carried out in plants of the variety 'Itália Melhorada', planted in February 2011, using seedlings produced by table grafting on the cultivars IAC 313 'Tropical', IAC 572 'Jales', and IAC 766 'Campinas' as rootstocks. The driving system used was a wide Y (3m x 2m spacing) with a sprinkler irrigation system.

To standardize budding, buds were sprayed with a 5% Dormex® solution (v / v), immediately after pruning. In the first evaluated cycle, spur pruning was held on 04/19/2013 and, in the second, it was on 09/25/2013. Mixed-type pruning was carried out, keeping 10 to 12 buds in canes and 3 buds in spurs.

Phenology of production cycles (Pruning-Harvest)

The phenological behavior of grapevine production cycle was determined for the period between pruning and harvesting by means of visual observations, performing two weekly evaluations from pruning to flowering and then a weekly evaluation until harvest. This characterization was performed following the phenological scale of Lorenz and Eichhorn (LORENZ et al., 1995), recording the duration of the following phases, in days: a) *Pruning to Budding (PR-BU)* - when 50% of the buds reached the green tip stage, that is, leaf tissue exposure; b) *Budding to flowering (BU-FL)*- when 50% of inflorescences reached 50% flowering; c) *Flowering to fruiting (FL-FR)* - when 50% of the bunches started fruit setting, that is, young growing fruit with a diameter greater than 2 mm; d) *Fruiting to maturation (FR-MT)* - when 50% of the clusters had berries starting to soften and; e) *Maturation to harvest (MT-HA)*- when 50% of the clusters reached the harvest point, presenting soluble solids content equal to or greater than 14° Brix.

Chemical characterization of berries

Total soluble solids content was obtained by refractometry, using ATAGO N1 portable refractometer, with reading within the range between 0 and 32° Brix. The readings were made in juice samples of 10 berries.

Likewise, juice samples of 10 berries were used for titratable total acidity determinations. From this, a 5 mL aliquot was transferred to a Becker containing about 50 mL deionized water. Three drops of 1% phenolphthalein indicator were added

to the sample, and titration was carried out under stirring with 0,1N NaOH solution, previously standardized with potassium biftalate until the sample changes in color. The results were expressed in gram equivalent of tartaric acid (100 g of pulp)⁻¹.

The ratio of total soluble solids and titratable total acidity was obtained by dividing the former to the latter. The results were expressed by means of the absolute values found.

Biometeorological indexes

Concerning the biometeorological indexes, we chose to evaluate the *Degrees Days* (DD) and the *Heliothermic Geslin Index* (HGI), in order to recognize the importance of climatic factors, such as temperature and photoperiod, to grape production and quality, besides the lack of information about this crop in the studied region.

Degrees days (DD)

To evaluate the effect of the semi-arid climate on cycle duration and quality of grapes, we decided to analyze the data obtained from the calculations of Degrees Days (DD), which are determined by the difference between the mean temperature and the base temperature (growth paralysis) during the production cycle. For that, we used the equation proposed by Vila Nova et al. (1972), described below:

- a) $DD = (Mt - Bt) + (MT - Mt) / 2$, para $Mt > Bt$;
- b) $DD = (Mt - Bt)^2 / 2(MT - Mt)$, para $Mt < Bt$;
- c) $DD = 0$ para $Bt > MT$.

In which: DD: Degrees Days; MT: daily maximum temperature (°C); Mt: daily minimum temperature (°C); and Bt: base temperature (°C).

In the present study, we considered 10°C as the base temperature for the entire vegetative cycle, as proposed by Pedro Júnior et al. (1994), and formula (a) was used, where $Mt > Bt$.

Heliothermal geslin index (HGI)

The *Heliothermic Geslin Index* (HGI) was calculated by summing the product of mean air temperature and photoperiod, observed during the production cycle. The HGI was calculated according to the formula proposed by Geslin (1944):

$$HGI = \left(\frac{1}{100}\right) \times \sum (T_{\text{mean}} \times n)$$

In which:

T_{mean} = is the mean temperature (in °C) and n = mean photoperiod (in hours) for the considered period.

Experimental design

The experiment was performed in a randomized block design (RBD) with split-plots in time and six replicates. In the plots, the rootstock factor was allocated in three levels evaluated in time (subplot) in two cycles. The data were submitted to analysis of variance (ANOVA) by the F-test, and the means were compared by the Tukey's test using the statistical software SAS® (SAS INSTITUTE, 1989).

Results and Discussion*Production phenology and the semi-arid conditions of Rio Grande do Norte*

Table 1 shows a summary of the phenological phases of 'Itália Melhorada' grapes in the first and second production cycles according to the scale proposed by Eichhorn and Lorenz (LORENZ et al., 1995). As no differences were observed among the tested rootstocks in terms of sub-phase duration

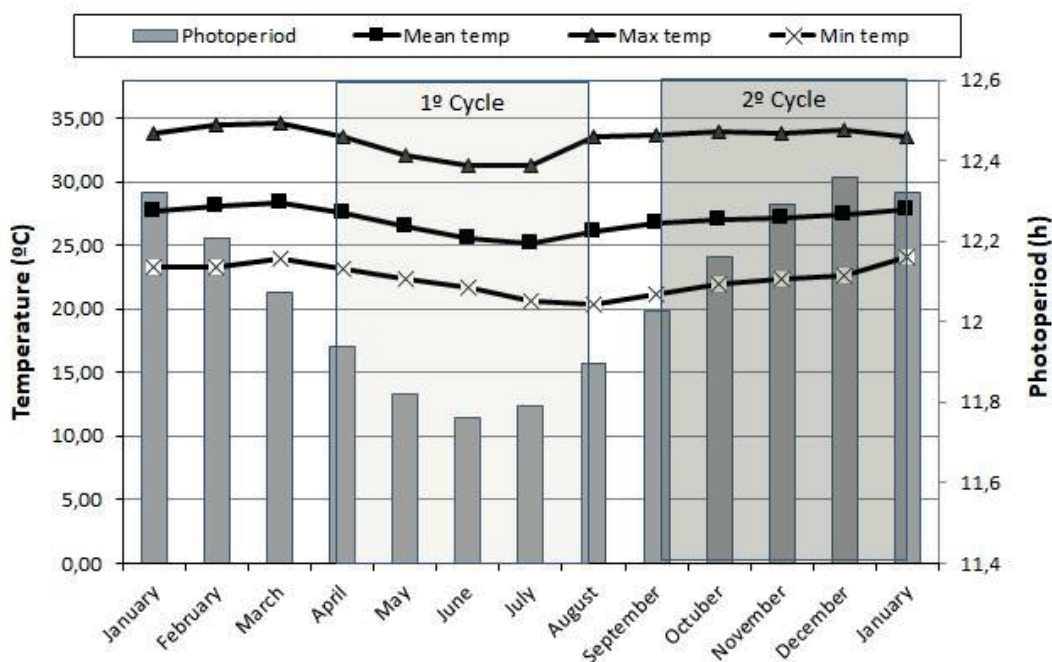
of all phenological stages, Table 1 presents the data of the three rootstocks (IAC 313, IAC 572 and IAC 766). One of the factors that may have contributed to this duration of similar phenological phases for 'Itália Melhorada' variety during the two cycles, independently of the used rootstock, can be explained by the application of Dormex®, which induced a uniform budding in all treatments, besides of the homogeneous experimental conditions. Such conditions have favored the expression of characteristics of rootstocks, which, in this case, had no influence on the development of phenological stages in the grafted variety. However, it should be taken into account that these observations were made on young plants, only two years old, and that these results may vary with the maturity of plants. Sato et al. (2008) found that in the northern region of Paraná, rootstocks IAC 572 and IAC 766 showed no effect on the cycle length of 'Rubea' grapes (*V. labrusca*), in the first year of production.

Although the temperature conditions between January 2013 and January 2014 showed no great variation (Figure 1), in the second cycle, the harvest was anticipated in four days when compared to the first period (Table 1). With the exception of the phenological sub-phase FR-MT (fruiting to maturation) that had a longer duration in this cycle and FL-FR (flowering to fructification) that had the same length in both cycles, all the other sub-phases in that period were lower than in the first cycle, what have contributed to harvest precocity (table 1). From the point of view of both producer and consumer, such precocity in harvest can assure the supply of this variety at this time of the year, in the local market.

Table 1. Duration in days between the different phenological phases of the 'Itália Melhorada' grapevine in two cycles, grown under the semi-arid conditions of the state of Rio Grande do Norte, Brazil.

Cycles	Pruning	Phenological phases					Total
		PR-BU	BU-FL	FL-FR	FR-MT	MT-HA	
1st	19/04/2013	9	23	4	51	28	115
2nd	25/09/2013	7	20	4	56	24	111
	average	8	21,5	4	53,5	26	113

PR-BU (Pruning to budding); BU-FL (Budding to flowering); FL-FR (Flowering to fruiting); FR-MT (Fruiting to maturation); MT-HA (Maturation to harvest).

Figure 1. Monthly averages of maximum, mean, and minimum temperatures and photoperiod from January 2013 to January 2014. Source: UFERSA Meteorological Station / Rafael Fernandes Experimental Farm.

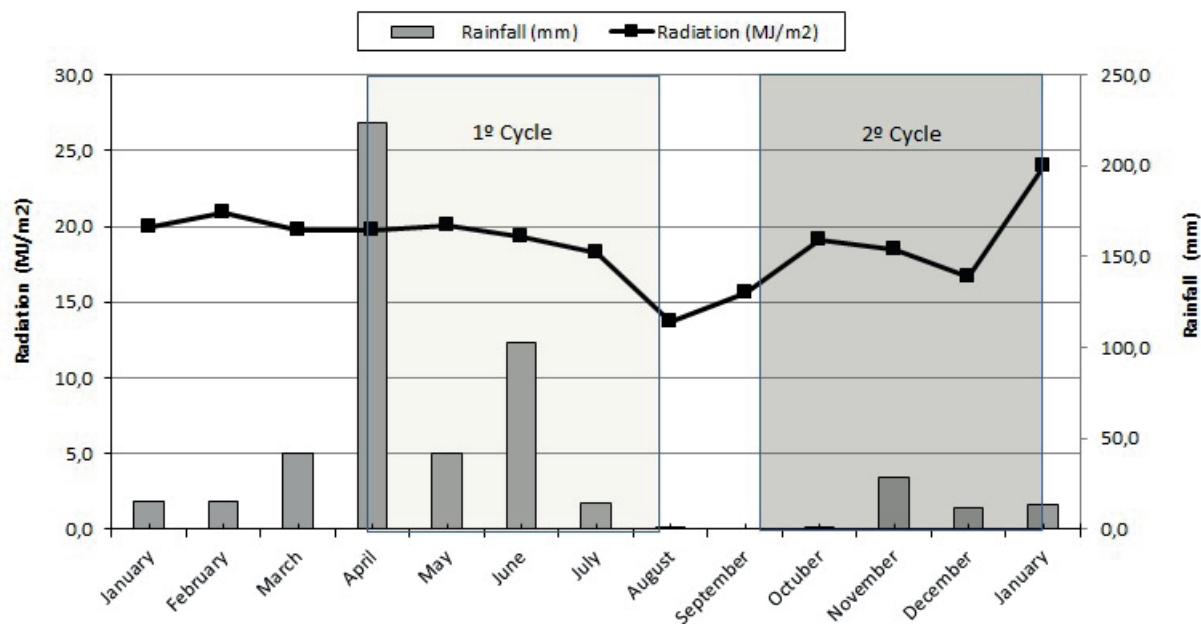
Also studying 'Itália Melhorada' but grown in the lower São Francisco Valley, Leão et al. (2011) observed a similar duration of the phenological cycle as in the western Rio Grande do Norte, which lasted between 115 and 112 days, in the first and second semester respectively. As it was said, the FR-MT period was longer in the second cycle. These results may suggest that despite an additional irrigation, the low rainfall registered during the period (Figure 2) may have interfered with fruit growth, thus delaying the onset of maturation in the second production cycle.

Grapes are non-climacteric fruits, that is, their maturation process stops after being harvested, therefore, they should only be harvested when reaching the ideal conditions for consumption (CHAMPA et al., 2014). The sub-phase MT-HA, which comprises the period between maturation and harvest, is a critical period because is when fruit quality is established, being strongly influenced by the climatic conditions and vineyard management. Under the experimental conditions, the first cycle showed longer duration in the MT-HA sub-phase (Table 1). This delay in relation to the same sub-

phase in the second cycle may be due to the lower observed radiation of 13.71 MJ.m^{-2} at the end of maturation period (August 2013), whereas in the second cycle, it was 24.0 MJ.m^{-2} (January 2014) (Figure 2). As vines are heliophilous plants, they demand great solar radiation, so the deficiency of this climatic element can generate problems, mainly in the periods between flowering and maturation

(SMART et al., 1988). According to Pommer (2003), the total hours of sunshine required during the vegetative period is around 1200 to 1400 hours. For a sugar concentration of 24%, about 4% is formed from plant reserves and 20% is synthesized in leaves by the action of sunlight during the maturation period of berries.

Figure 2. Monthly averages of solar radiation and rainfall from January 2013 to January 2014. Source: UFERSA Meteorological Station / Rafael Fernandes Experimental Farm.



Another factor that may have contributed to the precocity of the second production cycle was the temperature, because despite the few oscillations throughout the year, in the second cycle a discrete increase in mean, maximum, and minimum temperatures was observed, being of 27.2°C , 33.8°C , and 22.4°C , respectively, against a mean of 26.1°C , a maximum of 32.4°C and a minimum of 21.7°C in the first cycle (Figure 1). It is worth noting that rainfall records for 2013 were lower than those recorded by Oliveira (2014), with a cumulative of 511.4 mm in the year, registering in April 223.5 mm, and 00 mm registered in September (Figure 2).

Biometeorological indexes

Changes in production and quality of grapes occur due to an interaction between the phenological sub-phases and local climatic conditions (POMMER, 2003). For Viana (2009), such effects can be explained by interpreting biometeorological indexes such as Degrees Days (DD) and Geslin Heliothermal Index (GHI), and bearing in mind that climatic factors such as temperature and photoperiod are quite important in grape production and quality, and there is a lack of information in the studied region. According to Murakami et al. (2002), the simple extrapolation of these indices to regions other than those for which they were established may lead to

results that do not correspond to the actual thermal needs of the crop in the new site. For this reason, studies that establish the thermal index of a crop *in loco* are essential for the adoption of this model in

viticulture (MANDELLI, 1984). Table 2 shows the need for Degrees Days during the two productive cycles of 'Itália Melhorada' under the semi-arid conditions of the state of Rio Grande do Norte.

Table 2. Thermal needs (Degrees Days) observed during the phenological stages of the 'Itália Melhorada' grapevine, grown under the semi-arid conditions of the state of Rio Grande do Norte, Brazil.

Pruning	1st CYCLE				2nd CYCLE			
	10/04/2013				25/09/2013			
STAGES	DAYS	Σ DD	Σ DAYS	Σ DD (cumulate)	DAYS	Σ DD	Σ DIAS	Σ DD (cumulate)
PR-BU	9	108,32	9	108,32	7	83,54	7	83,54
BU-FL	23	257,04	32	365,36	20	241,55	27	325,09
FL-FR	4	43,96	36	409,32	4	47,70	31	372,79
FR-MT	51	543,59	87	952,91	56	664,57	87	1037,36
MT-HA	28	305,36	115	1258,27	24	253,14	111	1290,50
TOTAL	115	1258,27			111	1290,50		

PR-BU (Pruning to budding); BU-FL (Budding to flowering); FL-FR (Flowering to fruiting); FR-MT (Fruiting to maturation); MT-HA (Maturation to harvest).

The data show that for the weather conditions in the western Rio Grande do Norte, the sub-phase FR-MT, which includes the fruiting period at maturity, was the most demanding in thermal needs in both cycles, presenting a higher value of Σ DD in the second production cycle (Table 2). This result may have been influenced by the variations of the environmental factors in the two analyzed periods, with higher values of mean, maximum, and minimum temperatures in the second cycle (Figure 1).

It should be noted that there was little variation between the two production cycles under the semi-arid conditions of the Rio Grande do Norte, with 115 days for pruning in the first cycle and 111 days in the second cycle (Table 1), accumulating 1258.27 and 1290.50 DD (table 2), respectively, but with few thermal variations during the year (conditions of maximum and minimum temperatures throughout the year without abrupt changes). Therefore, it is noticed that the time of pruning can influence the number of days needed for vines to change the phenological stage. Eventually, the phenological characterization and quantification of thermal units

required for vines to complete each phase of the production cycle provide viticulturists with the knowledge of probable dates for harvest, indicating the climatic potential of certain regions for their cultivation (PEDRO JÚNIOR et al., 1993), being a useful tool in the introduction of new cultivars to non-traditional regions such as the semi-arid regions of the state of Rio Grande do Norte in Brazil.

After slight increases in photoperiod and temperature in the second half of the year, a higher HGI value was observed for the PR-BU phase, as shown in table 3.

According to data presented by Oliveira (2014), the geoviticultural indexes for the semi-arid of Rio Grande do Norte are very similar in the spring-summer and the autumn-winter periods. As the photoperiod at latitude 5°11' S undergoes little changes throughout the year (only 0.4 hours in the evaluated periods) (Figure 1), the increase in HGI observed for the second production cycle is due to increases in the mean temperatures registered in this period.

Table 3. *Heliothermic Geslin Index* (HGI) observed during the phenological stages of the ‘Itália Melhorada’ grapevine, grown under the semi-arid conditions of the state of Rio Grande do Norte, Brazil.

Pruning	1st CYCLE				2nd CYCLE			
	10/04/2013				25/09/2013			
STAGES	DIAS	HGI	Σ DAYS	ΣHGI (cumulate)	DIAS	HGI	Σ DAYS	Σ HGI (cumulate)
PR-BU	9	29,97	9	29,97	7	22,55	7	22,55
BU-FL	23	73,02	32	102,99	20	65,81	27	88,37
FL-FR	4	12,38	36	115,371	4	13,24	31	101,61
FR-MT	51	153,89	87	269,26	56	187,02	87	288,63
MT-HA	28	83,58	115	352,84	24	82,54	111	371,17
TOTAL	115	352,84			111	371,17		

PR-BU (Pruning to budding); BU-FL (Budding to flowering); FL-FR (Flowering to fruiting); FR-MT (Fruiting to maturation); MT-HA (Maturation to harvest).

The conditions presented by the analysis of biometeorological indexes for the variety ‘Itália Melhorada’, under the semi-arid conditions of the Rio Grande do Norte state, reinforce the statements of Oliveira (2014), who said that there is no climatic limitation for grape production in this region in both periods of the year, but there is still need for irrigation to supply the water demand of vines, which can be included in the calendar of management practices, aiming to increase yield in the cycles during the year, as the weather conditions vary little and remain in the range acceptable for viticulture.

Chemical characterization of berries

According to the analysis of variance, the TSS contents of berries showed no significant differences for blocks, rootstocks, and interaction (rootstock x cycle), but were significant ($P \leq 0.01$) for cycles. TTA showed no difference in any of the variation factors, and the TSS / TTA ratio presented significance ($P \leq 0.05$) only for cycles.

In both production cycles, the three rootstocks showed no significant differences for the three evaluated traits (TSS, TTA and TSS / TTA) in ‘Itália Melhorada’ berries (Table 4). Neither did they have an influence on the graft of vines. Similar results

were found in ‘Isabel’ grapes grafted on ‘IAC 766 Campinas’ and ‘IAC 572 Jales’ rootstocks in the northern region of Paraná, showing no differences for TSS, TTA, and TSS / TTA characteristics (SATO, et al., 2009).

When comparing both cycles, the berries revealed differences in TSS contents. In the first cycle, these contents, expressed in °Brix, were higher (19.24), regardless the rootstock used. This condition may have been favored by the longer period between maturation and harvesting in this period. Furthermore, this increase reflected on a higher TSS / TTA ratio in the same cycle (Table 5). In both cycles, TSS contents were higher than the minimum limit (15 °Brix) required for the marketing of table grapes (CODEVASF, 1994). And the TTA levels obtained in both production cycles (0.53%, and 0.63%) were below the recommended maximum limit of 0.75% (CODEVASF, 1994). The highest values were found in the lower São Francisco region, whose mean was 0.68% (LEÃO et al., 2011), the slightly higher content of TSS together with the lower of TTA obtained in the first cycle resulted in an improved TSS / TTA ratio, what, together with its accentuated muscat flavor, brings to the variety ‘Itália Melhorada’ a positive aspect that enhances its potential for cultivation.

Table 4. Quality traits of berries of 'Itália Melhorada' grapevine in two production cycles, grafted on three rootstocks and grown under the semi-arid conditions of the state of Rio Grande do Norte, Brazil.

Cycle	Rootstocks	Means (Quality traits)		
		TSS	TTA	TSS / TTA
1	313	19,55a	0,604a	33,77a
	572	19,30a	0,508a	38,35a
	766	18,65a	0,457a	41,23a
2	313	16,18a	0,693a	27,35a
	572	16,43a	0,665a	25,89a
	766	18,19a	0,490a	37,34a

TSS: total soluble solids; TTA: titratable total acidity; TSS / TTA: a ratio of total soluble solids and titratable total acidity. Means followed by the same letter do not differ from each other by the Tukey's test ($p > 0.05$).

Table 5. Quality traits of berries of 'Itália Melhorada' grapevine in two productive cycles and grown under the semi-arid conditions of the state of Rio Grande do Norte, Brazil.

Cycle	Means (Quality traits)		
	TSS	TTA	TSS / TTA
1	19,24a	0,535a	37,16a
2	16,78b	0,632a	29,30b

TSS: total soluble solids; TTA: titratable total acidity; TSS / TTA: a ratio of total soluble solids and titratable total acidity. Means followed by the same letter do not differ from each other by the Tukey's test ($p > 0.05$).

Conclusions

The two production cycles of the variety 'Itália Melhorada' during the year are equivalent in terms of the duration of the phenological phases and the quality of fruits, mainly due to the constant conditions of insolation (photoperiod) and temperatures throughout the year.

The behavior of the variety 'Itália Melhorada' on the rootstocks 'IAC 313', 'IAC 572', and 'IAC 766' was equivalent for all the evaluated factors, so they could be used indistinctly.

Acknowledgments

We are grateful to the Federal Rural Semiarid University (UFERSA) and the Federal Institute of Education, Science and Technology of the State of Pará (IFPA) for their support in conducting this

research. To colleagues of the doctoral DINTER / IFPA/UFERSA2013 for the exchange of experiences and collaborations in the accomplishment of this research. Coordination for the Improvement of Higher Education Personnel (CAPES) for granting the doctoral scholarship to the first author.

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