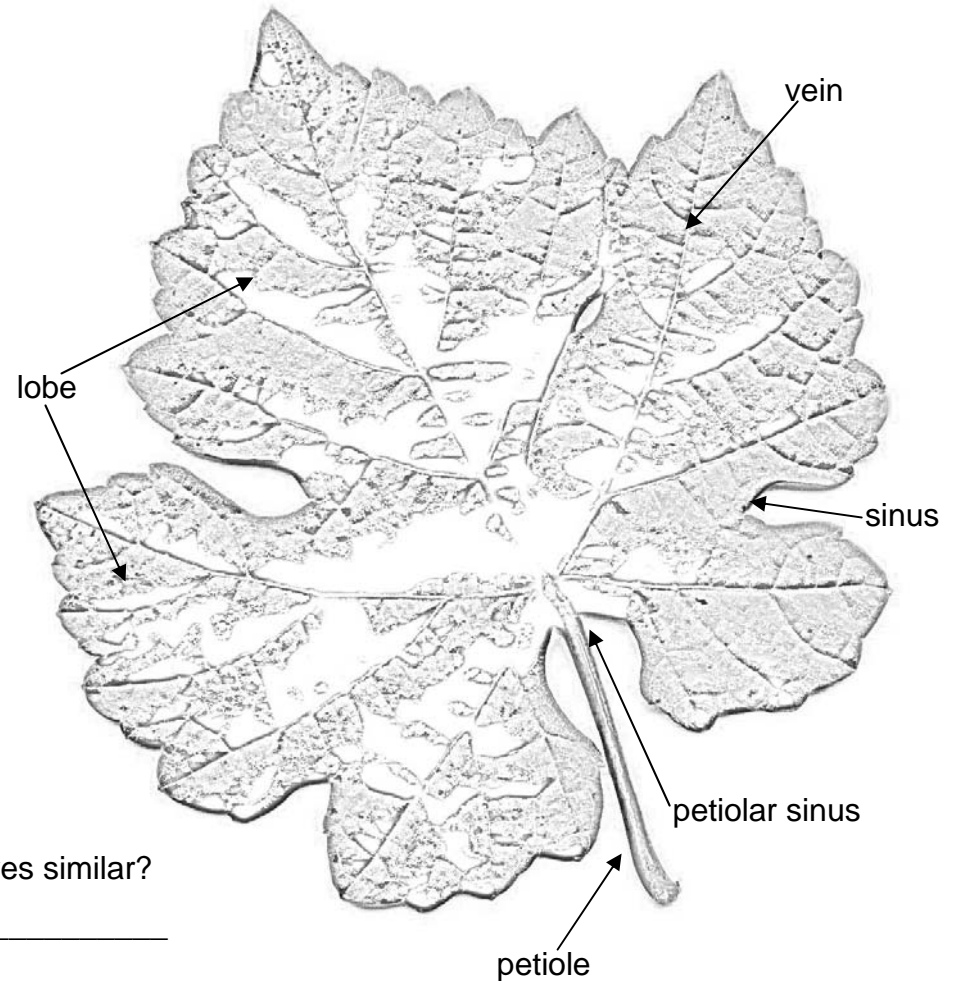
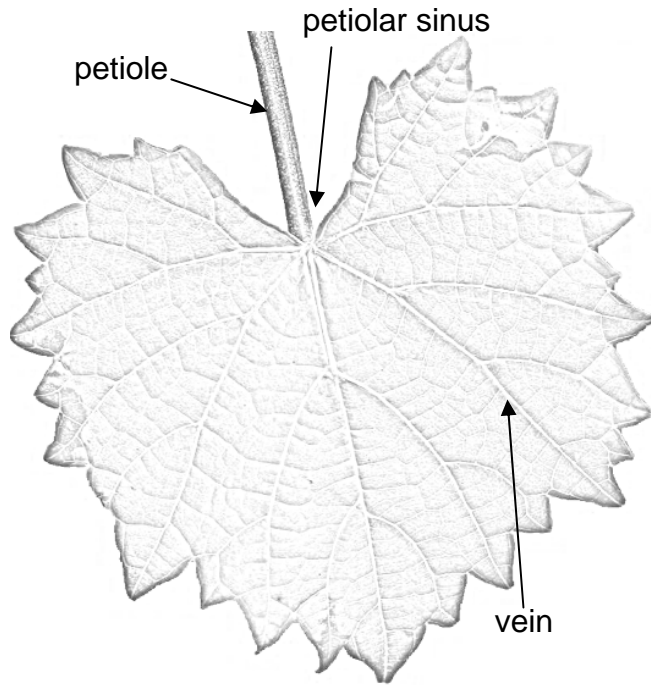


Grape Leaves: Muscadines (*Vitis rotundifolia*) vs. bunch grapes (*Vitis vinifera*)



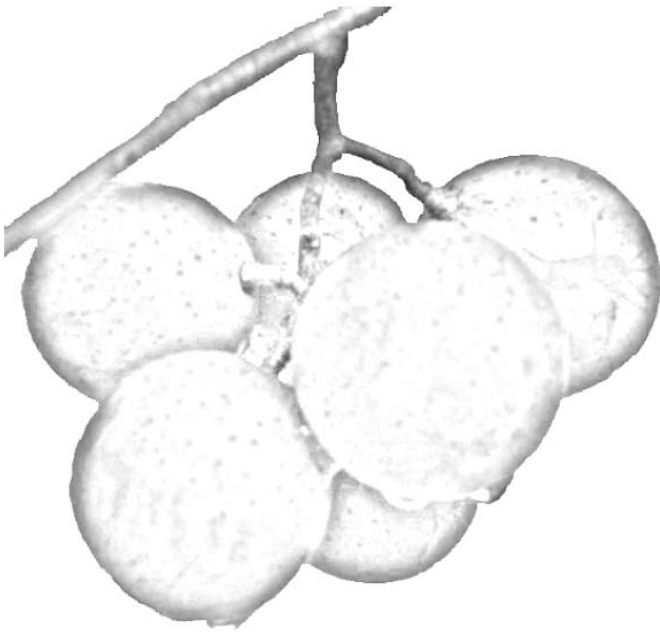
How do the leaves differ?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

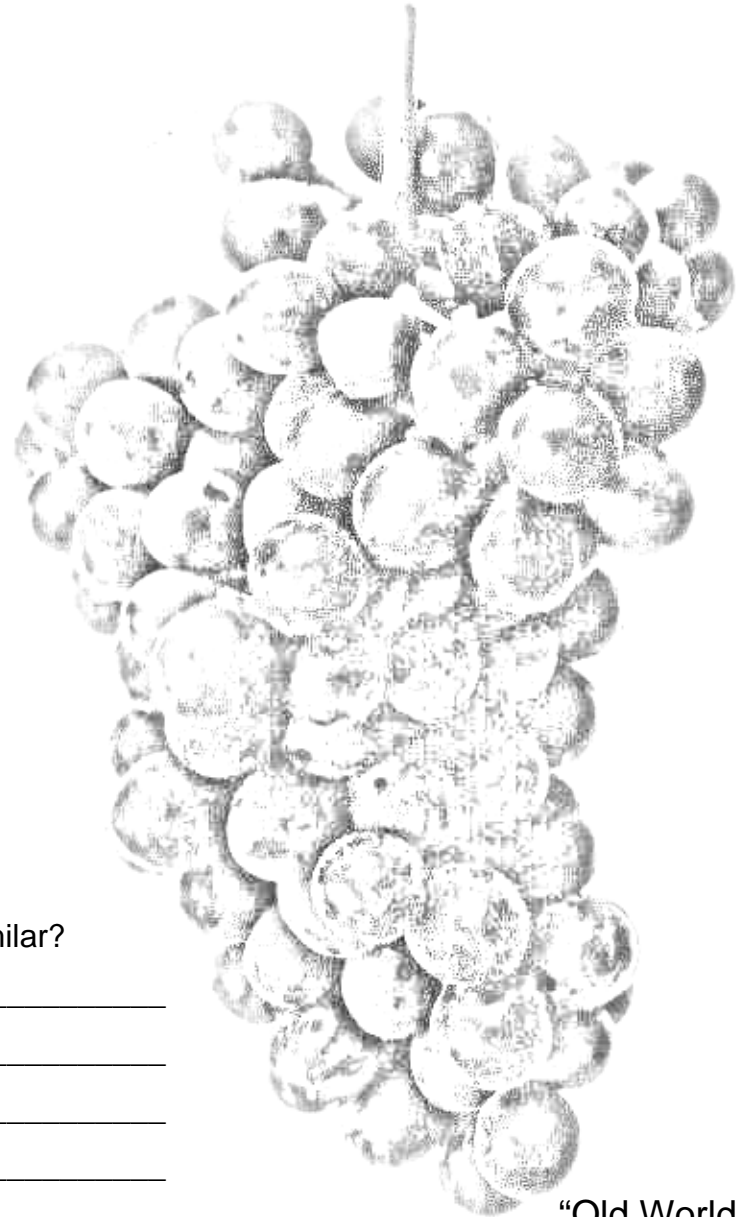
How are the leaves similar?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Grapes: Muscadines (*Vitis rotundifolia*) vs. bunch grapes (*Vitis vinifera*)



cluster of muscadine grapes



“Old World”, “European”
bunch of grapes

How do the grapes differ? or
How do the cluster and bunch differ?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

How are they similar?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Muscadines (*Vitis rotundifolia*) vs. bunch grapes (*Vitis vinifera*), additional information

Muscadine Grapes

Muscadine leaves generally grow to between 6 and 13 cm in length

The petiolar sinus is typically shallow and wide angled

Major lobes are usually not present

Native muscadines range from black or purplish to bronze when ripe, spherical to ellipsoidal (football-shaped)

Newer muscadine cultivars are typically large, 20-30 mm in diameter, round, firm-fleshed, have a tough astringent skin, and contain 1-4 seeds

From Basiouny & Himelrick, 2001, Muscadine Grapes, ASHS Press

Grapes in General

The petiole at the point of attachment to the leaf divides into five large veins, one of these going to each of five lobes of the leaf

The space between the lobes is referred to as the sinus

Leaf shape, surface, color, contour, and margin (dentation or teeth) are important characteristics used to identify cultivars

From Galletta & Himelrick, 1990, Small Fruit Crop Management, Prentice-Hall, Inc.

Grapes are a true berry

There are an average of 100 grapes on a bunch, depending on cultivar

They are available in various shapes and sizes

Grapes for wine and juice production are usually much smaller than grapes for fresh consumption

If left alone, a grapevine will spread 50 feet or more

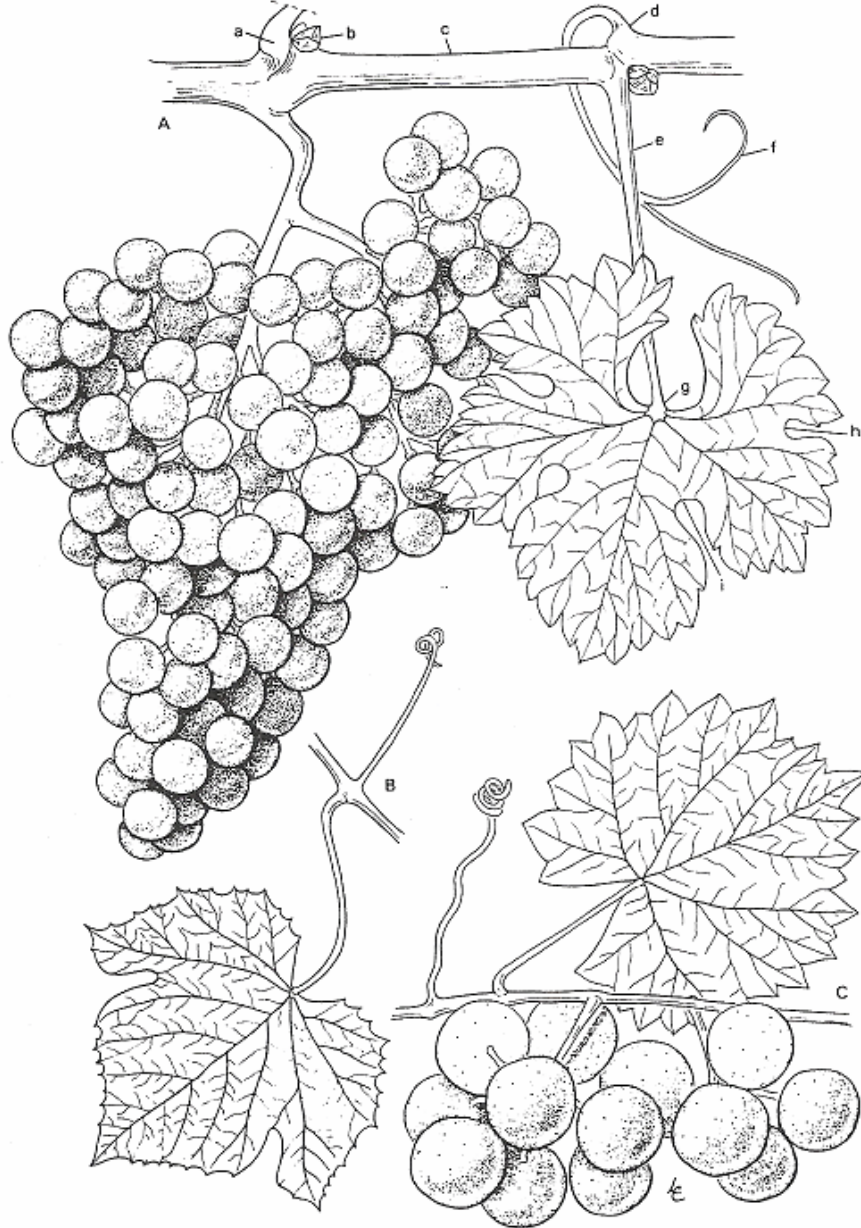


FIGURE 10-1 Grape cane, leaf, and fruit cluster morphology. (A) *V. vinifera*: a, petiole; b, bud; c, internode; d, node; e, petiole; f, tendril; g, petiolar sinus; h, inferior sinus; i, superior sinus. (B) *V. labrusca* leaf and tendril. (C) *V. rotundifolia* leaf, tendril, and fruit cluster.

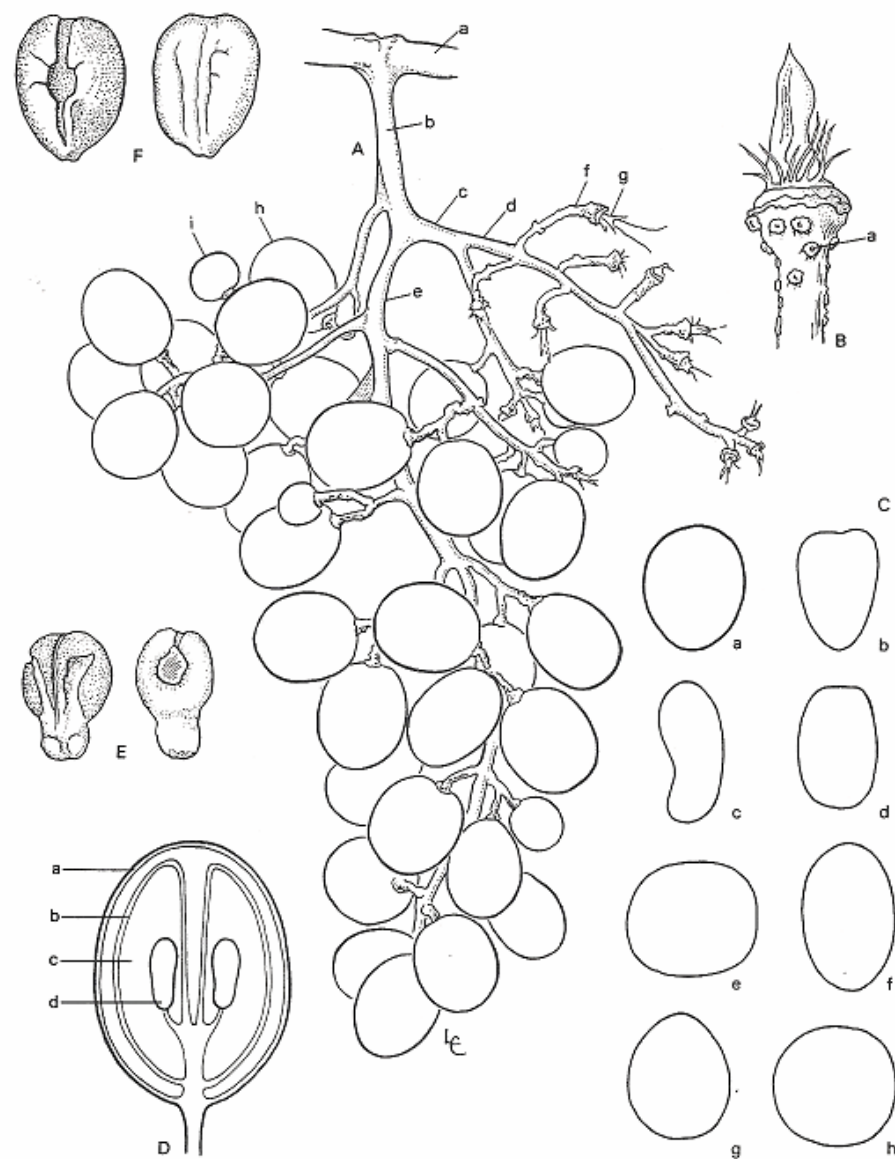


FIGURE 10-5 Grape fruit cluster and berry morphology. (A) Fruit cluster: a, shoot; b, peduncle; c, primary branch; d, secondary branch; e, rachis; f, pedicle; g, brush; h, berry; i, shot berry. (B) Brush on pedicel: a, lenticle. (C) Berry shapes: a, ovoid; b, truncate; c, falcoid; d, cylindrical; e, oblate; f, ellipsoidal; g, obovoid; h, spherical. (D) Longitudinal section of a berry: a, epidermis; b, vascular strand; c, pulp; d, seed. (E) *V. vinifera* seed. (F) *V. rotundifolia* seed.