

fertilpot

Wine grape nurseries, FERTILPOT will help you to expand your catalog, and resolve some problems associated with traditional bare-root production

Descriptions and Details

FERTILPOT enables you to produce (and sell) a grafted plant with an excellent natural root structure in only a few months. This is possible due to the unique composition of this biodegradable pot, which allows outstanding root air pruning. What is it about?

Composed primarily of long wood fibers visible to the naked eye, FERTILPOT are porous, flexible and resilient. FERTILPOT will wet and rewet easily. The fibrous composition of FERTILPOT allows air, water, and roots to pass easily through the pot. Roots will naturally air-prune once out of the FERTILPOT, forcing a secondary lateral branching. After the entire FERTILPOT is planted in the soil (without disturbing the natural root structure), each of these new root tips will develop and help the plant to establish quickly.



Rootstock – Grafts

Necessary manual root pruning of traditional bare-root material prior to planting retards the establishment of the transplant. FERTILPOT will force branching and development of a natural root structure. The root system will remain intact during planting.

For this reason FERTILPOT is strongly recommend for all rootstock with low rooting vigor (333 EM, 420A, 161.49, 41B MGT, 110 Richter, 101-104 MG, RGM...)

Fertilpot Advantages

- Better success rate (of plants grafted to plants sold) compared to traditional bare root nurseries.
- Shorter production cycle allows quick reaction to changing markets and better cash flow management.
- Intensive greenhouse production provides enhanced growing control, better labor and resource management, and lower risks in comparison to open field growing.

A BETTER RATE OF SUCCESS WITH FERTILPOT

Success rate comparison – Plants grafted to plants sold (vs. traditional bare root nurseries).

Varieties	Plants in pots in 2002	Plants in pots in 2003
MERLOT N	+ 9%	+ 15%
CABERNET SAUVIGNON N	+ 20%	+ 20%
SYRAH N	+ 4%	+ 6%
SAUVIGNON B	+ 6%	- 2%
CABERNET FRANC N	+ 22%	+ 4%
TEMPRANILLO N	+ 18%	+ 10%

Source : ONIVINS annual report 2003.

Technical advice

- Use a soil less media to eliminate the risk of viral contamination due to nematodes.
- Leave 2 cm (1.25") between the plant and the bottom of the pot.
- Transfer grafts of young plants into the greenhouse on a cloudy day.
- Irrigate frequently until the walls of the FERTILPOT are wet (indicated by a change of color).
- If held at the vineyard before planting in the field, keep the plants out of direct sun and wind.
- For transplanting in hot temperatures, irrigation is required. If not using drip irrigation, pour 5 liters of water on each plant after planting, two to three times every 15 days. Take care to cover the FERTILPOT completely when planting to avoid any wicking issues. Do not compress the soil mechanically to avoid damaging the root structure. Watering will do this gently.
- Remove weeds to avoid competition for resources. If needed, attach the new plantings to a stake.

Calendar comparison of nursery production

PLANTS IN FERTILPOT

	Winter	Spring	Summer	Fall	Winter	Spring
Grafting of plants						
Stratification and growing in pots						
Sales						

TRADITIONNEL BARE ROOT PLANTS

EXTRA TIME

	Winter	Spring	Summer	Fall	Winter	Spring
Grafting of plants						
Stratification and growing in the field						
Harvest and storage						
Sales						

Advantages / Disadvantages

Plants grafted into FERTILPOT	Traditionally grafted bare root plants
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lower inventory risk, as well as better reaction to changing markets. • Complete management of viral risks. • Less pesticides needed, as well as easier application. • Labor force concentrated in a smaller area. • Ability to manage growing conditions, less climatic risk • Smaller area needed for the same production numbers. • Requires more room on trucks when transporting. Requires more room on wagons when planting. • Greater success rate in comparison to traditional bare root 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inventory management is more difficult due to longer term forecasting. Longer growth cycle increases inventory and overhead expenses • Greater risk of viral infections if field soil is not completely sterilized. • Higher pesticide expenses: Larger area treated, labor, and frequency of applications, materials used. • More difficult to manage labor spread out in the field • Exposure to extreme climatic conditions. • Requires much larger area with proper climate and soil types to grow. • Requires less space on wagons when transplanting in the field. Requires less space on trucks when transporting. • Lower success rate after grafting in comparison to FERTILPOT.

Other FERTIL products

Other products in the Fertil range to help assure the success of your planting:

fertisorb M : Water absorbing polymer. When incorporated into media, it will release moisture back to the plant over time. Helps assure a more uniform moisture level in soil.

aquamix : Non-ionic surfactant to promote long-term uniform water management. Optimizes distribution of moisture, allows soils to easily wet / rewet and drain excessive water from media.

folicote L : Antitranspirant to reduce stress on plants in low water conditions. Also useful for reduction of moisture loss in windy conditions.

Technical leaflets available upon request.

New product

DIONI® tray for FERTILPOT 7x9 (references 508 and 509)

- Handle more pots with the same effort.
- Well suited for flat fillers and mechanical handling.
- Promotes uniformity of plants in the tray, no drying on the edges.
- More stable and resistant to damage during transport.
- Available in two thicknesses, (0.9 and 1.8 mm).
- Tray dimensions: 56.4 x 31.7 x 9.8 cm, 32 cells.



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