use in wine growing (Steigra)





BioAktiv for Plants



BioAktiv for Plants

Results:

- Average improvement 2-3 degrees Öchsle
- BioAktiv application 2.5 3 months before harvesting has a positive effect on quantity
- BioAktiv application 1 month before harvesting has a positive effect on quality



recommended application in viniculture

BIOAKTIV Active to your success! Grafik 1: Stickstoffaufnahme und -einlagerung in die Rebe (nach Schaller und Löhnertz, Geisenheim) Stickstoffgehalt im Stickstoffaufnahme des 1.600-35 Aufwuchses g/ha/Tag Holzkörper kg/ha Aufwuchs eee Holz 1.200 .30 800 400 Quality *improved* 25 **Quantity** (more degrees *improved* Öchsle) Vorblüte Austrieb Reifebegin Blüte Fruchtansatz Traubenschluß Lesereife Stadium Stadium Stadium Stadium Stadium 33 - 34 Stadium Stadium 5-9 09-15 12 - 1719 - 2327-31 35-37 15 - 5761 - 6871-75 77 81 80 Entwic ngsstadien: 1) nach Eichhorn und Lorenz (alt) 2) nach BBCH-Code (neu) Spritzung Spritzung Spritzung (BBCH-Code 15 - 20) BioAktiv 500g je ha BioAktiv 500g je ha BioAktiv 500g je ha

Better resistance to mycoses

BioAktiv for Plants

recommended application in viniculture

Graph 1 Nitrogen Uptake and Storage in the vine (to Scaller and Lohnertz, Geisenheim) Nitrogen uptake of the Nitrogen content in 1.600-35 growth g / ha / day wood body kg / ha Growth Wood 1.200 30 800 400 Quality *improved* 25 **Quantity** (more degrees improved Öchsle) maturity finishhed Budding pre-flowering flowering fruiting fruit set start maturing stage stage stage stage stage stage 19-23 5-9 12-17 27-31 33-34 35-37 09 - 1515 - 5761 - 6871-75 77 81 Developmental stages: 1. according to Eichhorn and Lorenz (old) 2. according to BBCH code (new) Application Application Application (BBCH-Code 15 - 20) BioAktiv 500g per ha BioAktiv 500g per ha BioAktiv 500g per ha **Better resistance to mycoses BioAktiv for Plants**

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Active to your success!

BBCH-scale for Grapes

- In biology, the **BBCH-scale for grapes** describes the phenological development of grapes using the BBCH-scale.

- **Phenology** is the study of periodic plant and animal life cycle events and how these are influenced by seasonal and interannual variations in climate, as well as habitat factors (such as elevation)

Growth stage	Code	Description
0: Sprouting/Bud development		
	0	Dormancy: winter buds pointed to rounded, light or dark brown according to cultivar; bud scales more or
	0	less closed according to cultivar
	1	Beginning of bud swelling: buds begin to expand inside the bud scales
	3	End of bud swelling: buds swollen, but not green
	5	"Wool stage": brown wool clearly visible
	7	Beginning of bud burst: green shoot tips just visible
	9	Bud burst: green shoot tips clearly visible
1: Leaf development		
	11	First leaf unfolded and spread away from shoot
	12	2nd leaves unfolded
	13	3rd leaves unfolded
	1.	Stages continuous till
	19	9 or more leaves unfolded
5: Inflorescence emerge		
	53	Inflorescences clearly visible
	55	Inflorescences swelling, flowers closely pressed together
	57	Inflorescences fully developed; flowers separating
6: Flowering		
	60	First flowerhoods detached from the receptacle
	62	20% of flowerhoods fallen
	63	Early flowering: 30% of flowerhoods fallen
	64	40% of flowerhoods fallen
	65	Full flowering: 50% of flowerhoods fallen

Growth stage	Code	Description
6: Flowering		
	66	60% of flowerhoods fallen
	67	70% of flowerhoods fallen
	68	80% of flowerhoods fallen
	69	End of flowering
7: Development of fruits		
	71	Fruit set: young fruits begin to swell, remains of flowers lost
	75	Berries pea-sized, bunches hang
	77	Berries beginning to touch
	79	Majority of berries touching
8: Ripening of berries		
	81	Beginning of ripening: berries begin to develop variety-specific colour
	83	Berries developing colour
	85	Softening of berries
	89	Berries ripe for harvest
9: Senescence		
	91	After harvest; end of wood maturation
	93	Beginning of leaf-fall
	95	50% of leaves fallen
	97	End of leaf-fall
	99	Harvested product