Dry Farm Vineyards in Napa

Lauren Pesch and Yvonne Socolar, PhD



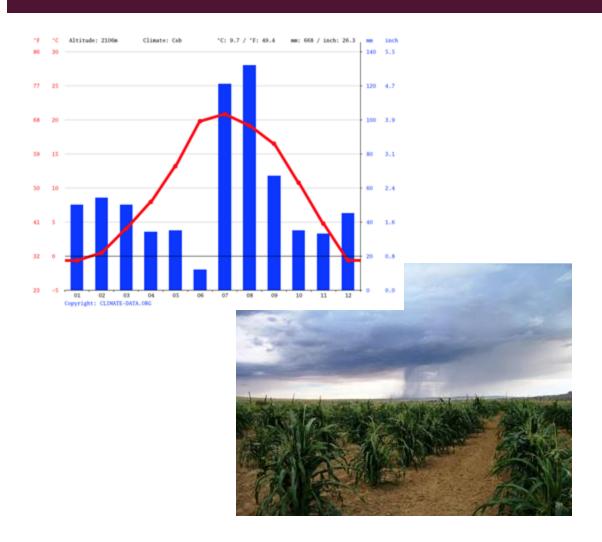


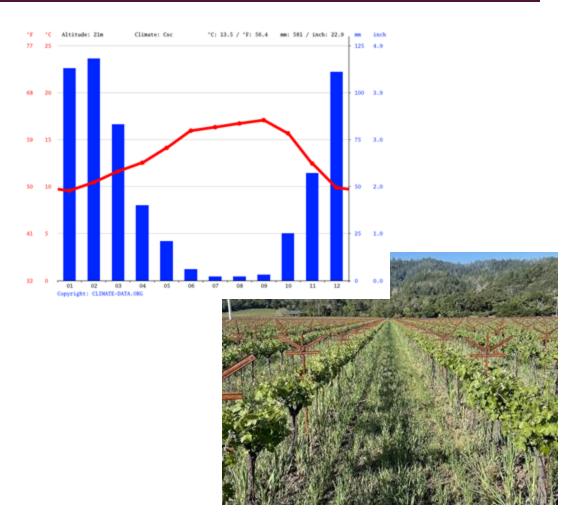
WATER IN CALIFORNIA AGRICULTURE





DRY FARMING





Definition of Dry Farming in Coastal California Vineyards

Dry Farming is a farming technique that relies solely on utilizing the water naturally present in the soil, captured by the rain, to meet the needs of an established vine, without irrigation. In a Mediterranean climate, with dry summers, this requires capturing winter and spring rain. This long-standing practice encourages deep root growth, resulting in high quality grapes that reflect the terroir of the vineyard.

DRY FARMING EDUCATION FOR COASTAL WINEGRAPES

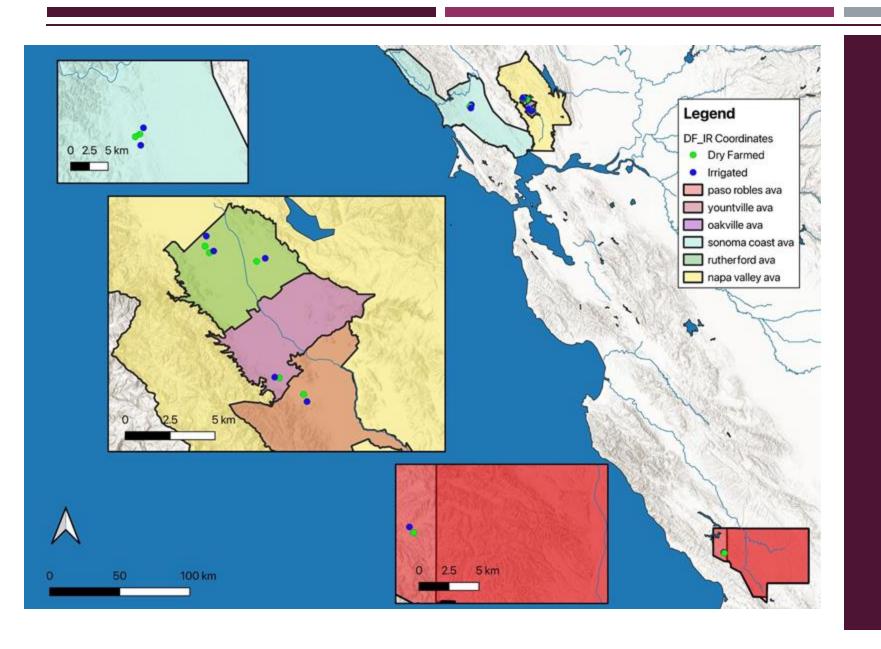
- Project Objectives
 - Build Dry Farming Expertise and Networks
 - Work Directly with Growers for Site-Specific Education & Implementation Assistance
 - Develop Dry Farming Case Studies
 - Develop Other Educational Resources
 - Host Educational Workshops, Webinars and Field Days
 - Communicate and Promote Adoption of Dry Farming Practices

Dry Farming Practices in Napa

- Establishing a dry farmed vineyard
 - Rootstock selection
 - Spacing
 - Watering for the first 2 years
- Promoting an environment that increases the soil's capacity to hold water
 - o Mow, Disc, Cultivate
 - Create a "sponge" to capture water in the winter and spring



How much water is being used in dry farmed vs irrigated vineyards? What is the relationship between water use and carbon accumulation in vineyards? Does dry farming vs irrigation lead to different harvest outcomes?



RESEARCH DESIGN

VINEYARD MEASUREMENTS

Soils

- Water content
- Texture
- Organic carbon

Vines

- Water stress
- Evapotranspiration (water use)
- Depth of water extraction
- Water use efficiency

Grapes

- Yield
- Quality (Brix, pH, etc.)



PRELIMINARY RESULTS

