

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Falginella, L., Gaiotti, F., Belfiore, N., Mian, G., Lovat, L., & Tomasi, D. (2022). Effect of early cane pruning on yield components, grape composition, carbohydrates storage and phenology in *Vitis vinifera* L. cv. Merlot. *OENO One*, 56(3), 19–28. Retrieved from <https://oeno-one.eu/article/view/5466>

Supplemental Figures and Tables

TABLE S1. Phenological stages at the pruning dates according to the modified E-L scale from Coombe (1995). Each season is represented by the elapsed time between two consecutive harvests. DAH= Days After Harvest.

Modified E-L number	Phenological stage	Season 2014-2015		Season 2015-2016		Season 2016-2017	
		Pruning date	DAH	Pruning date	DAH	Pruning date	DAH
E-L 41	After harvest	2 Oct 2014	14	18 Sep 2015	4	3 Oct 2016	10
E-L 47	End of leaf fall	20 Nov 2014	63	26 Nov 2015	73	23 Nov 2016	61
E-L 1 (A)	Winter bud	14 Jan 2015	118	14 Jan 2016	122	19 Dec 2016	87
E-L 1 (B)	Winter bud	3 Mar 2015	166	19 Feb 2016	158	27 Feb 2017	157
E-L 1/2*	Winter bud/Bud scales opening	30 Mar 2015	193	23 Mar 2016	191	31 Mar 2017	189

*corresponding to sap bleeding

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Falginella, L., Gaiotti, F., Belfiore, N., Mian, G., Lovat, L., & Tomasi, D. (2022). Effect of early cane pruning on yield components, grape composition, carbohydrates storage and phenology in *Vitis vinifera* L. cv. Merlot. *OENO One*, 56(3), 19–28. Retrieved from <https://oeno-one.eu/article/view/5466>

TABLE S2. Anthocyanins profile at harvest from Merlot vines subjected to five winter pruning treatments.

	3'4'5'-substituted anthocyanins (%) [†]	Methoxylated anthocyanins (%) [†]	Acylated anthocyanins (%)
<u>Treatment</u>			
E-L 41	77.12	87.51	39.68
E-L 47	77.41	87.39	39.05
E-L 1 (A)	75.24	88.20	39.65
E-L 1 (B)	77.06	88.06	38.91
E-L 1/2	77.64	88.04	39.64
<i>p</i> -value*	0.3434	0.8090	0.9369
<u>Year</u>			
2015	80.87	90.26	41.06
2016	72.91	85.42	37.71
<i>p</i> -value	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001
<u>Treatment x Year interaction</u>			
<i>p</i> -value	0.9902	0.7626	0.8283

*Data were analysed through two-way ANOVA. [†]3-O-monoglucosides.

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Falginella, L., Gaiotti, F., Belfiore, N., Mian, G., Lovat, L., & Tomasi, D. (2022). Effect of early cane pruning on yield components, grape composition, carbohydrates storage and phenology in *Vitis vinifera* L. cv. Merlot. *OENO One*, 56(3), 19–28. Retrieved from <https://oeno-one.eu/article/view/5466>

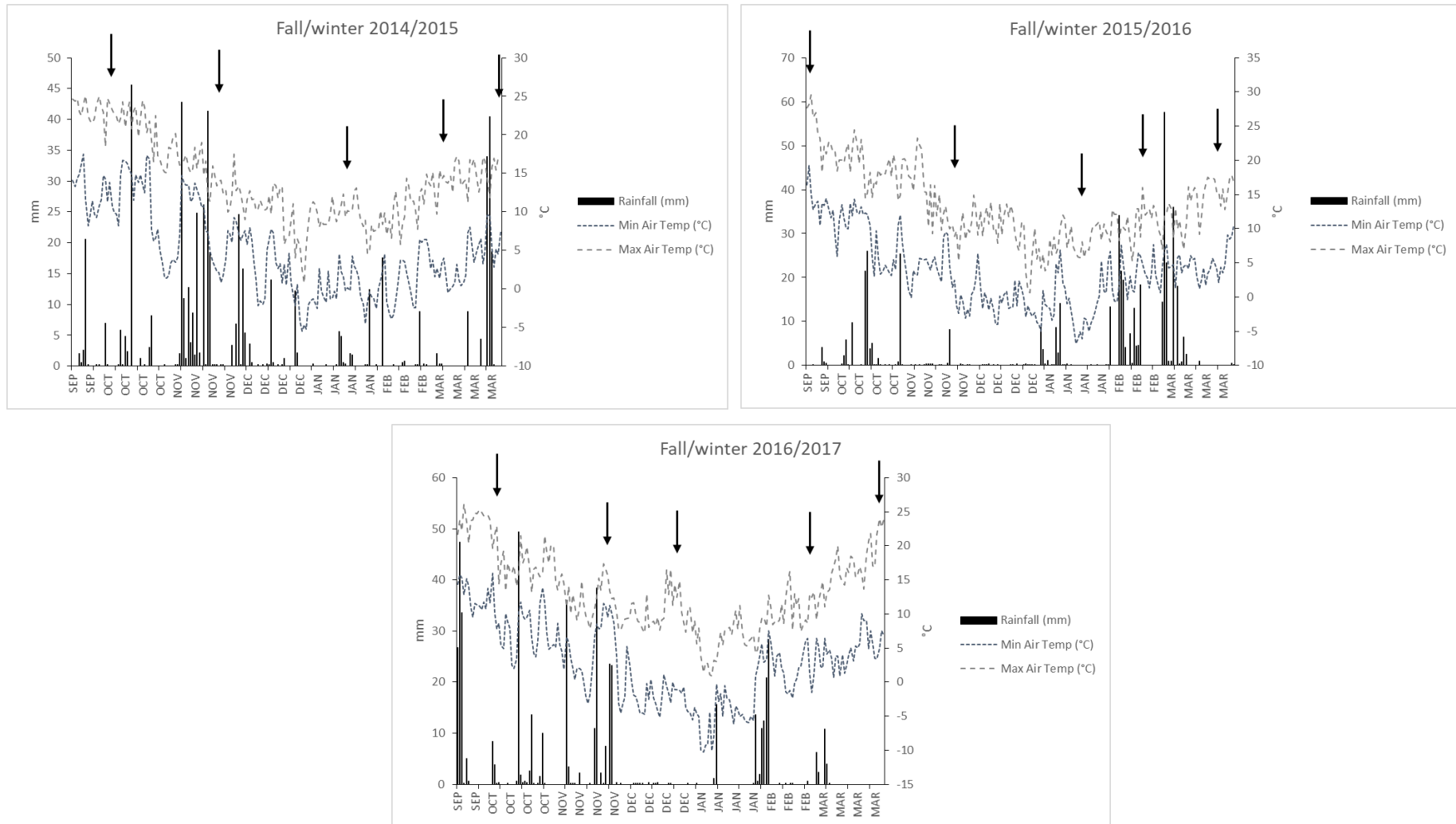


FIGURE S1. Min., max. air temperature (°C), and daily rainfall (mm) during fall-winter (16 Sep to 30 Mar) in 2014-2015, 2015-2016, and 2016-2017 seasons. Black arrows indicate the pruning application.

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Falginella, L., Gaiotti, F., Belfiore, N., Mian, G., Lovat, L., & Tomasi, D. (2022). Effect of early cane pruning on yield components, grape composition, carbohydrates storage and phenology in *Vitis vinifera* L. cv. Merlot. *OENO One*, 56(3), 19–28. Retrieved from <https://oeno-one.eu/article/view/5466>

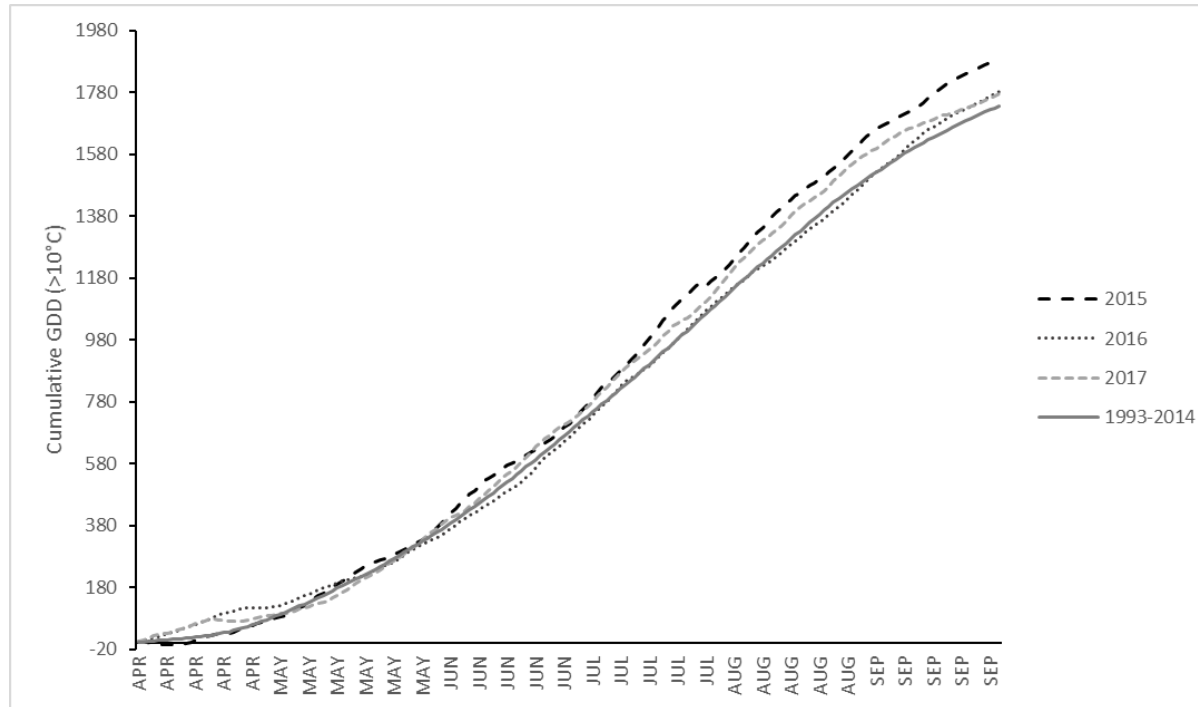


FIGURE S2. Cumulative growing degree days (GDD, >10°C base) during the growing season (1 Apr to 30 Sep) in 2015, 2016, 2017, and the historical mean (1993-2014).

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Falginella, L., Gaiotti, F., Belfiore, N., Mian, G., Lovat, L., & Tomasi, D. (2022). Effect of early cane pruning on yield components, grape composition, carbohydrates storage and phenology in *Vitis vinifera* L. cv. Merlot. *OENO One*, 56(3), 19–28. Retrieved from <https://oeno-one.eu/article/view/5466>

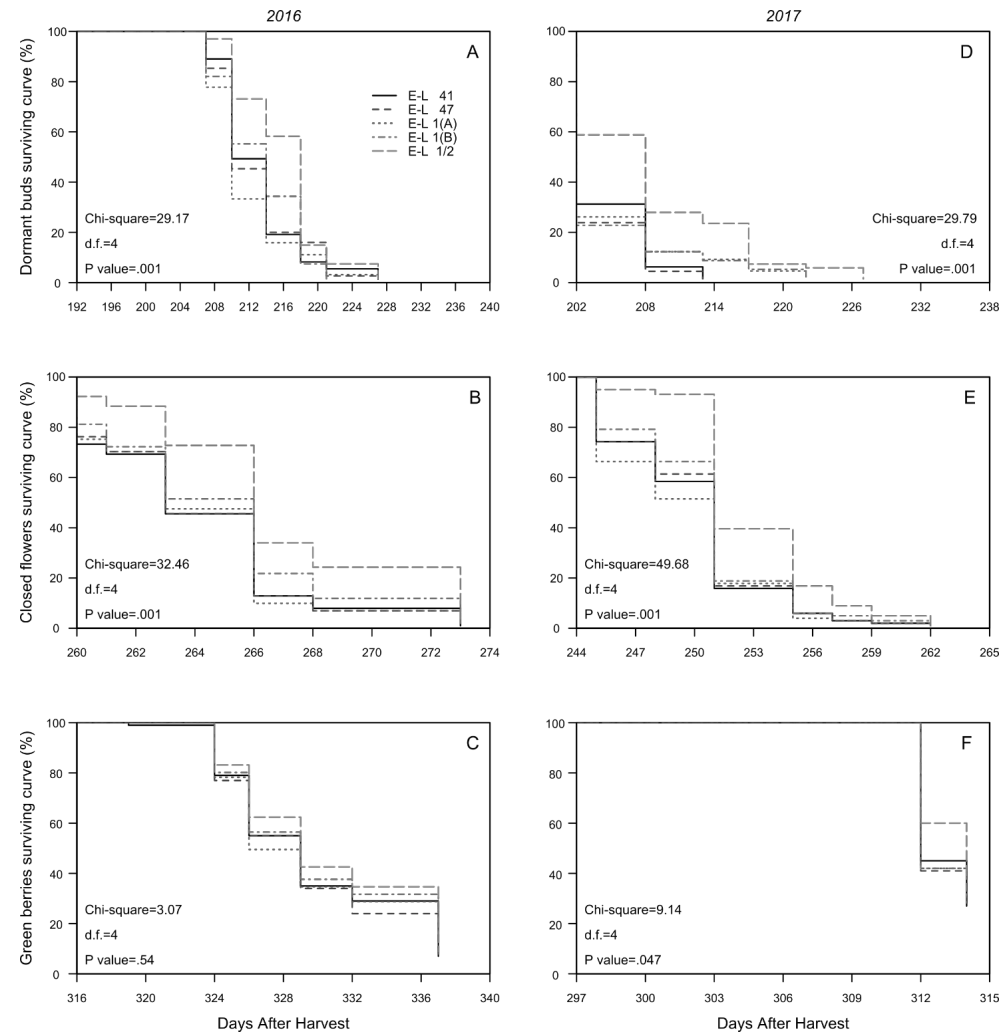


FIGURE S3. Kaplan-Meier estimated surviving curves in response to five pruning treatments in 2016 (A, B, C), and 2017 (D, E, F). The budburst (A, D) and flowering (B, E) surviving curves indicate the probability for buds and flowers to remain closed, respectively. The veraison surviving curves (C, F) indicate the probability for berries to stay green. The Log-rank parameters are indicated in the charts. d.f.= degrees of freedom.