

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Table S1. Total vine node load resulting from the factorial design

Treatments code	Cane nodes (N)	Spur nodes (S)	Vine nodes (V)
Site 1 – Awatere Valley			
N10S1 (V12)	10	1x2	12
N10S2 (V14)	10	2x2	14
N10S3 (V16)	10	3x2	16
N20S1 (V22)	20	1x2	22
N20S2 (V24)	20	2x2	24
N20S3 (V26)	20	3x2	26
N30S1 (V32)	30	1x2	32
N30S2 (V34)	30	2x2	34
N30S3 (V36)	30	3x2	36
N40S1 (V42)	40	1x2	42
N40S2 (V44)	40	2x2	44
N40S3 (V46)	40	3x2	46
N50S1 (V52)	50	1x2	52
N50S2 (V54)	50	2x2	54
N50S3 (V56)	50	3x2	56
Site 2 – Awatere Valley and Site 3 – Waipara			
N10S2 (V14)	10	2x2	14
N10S3 (V16)	10	3x2	16
N20S2 (V24)	20	2x2	24
N20S3 (V26)	20	3x2	26
N30S2 (V34)	30	2x2	34
N30S3 (V36)	30	3x2	36
N40S2 (V44)	40	2x2	44
N40S3 (V46)	40	3x2	46
N50S2 (V54)	50	2x2	54
N50S3 (V56)	50	3x2	56

Table S2. Effect of cane and Spur node numbers on the average leaf appearance measured on 5 October at Site 1 and 2 and on 8 October at Site 3 in the 2020 season.

	Site 1 5 October 2020	Site 2 5 October 2020	Site 3 8 October 2020
Cane node loads	Leaf appearance on canes (E-L)		
N10	5 b	5 a	7 a
N20	6 a	5 a	7 a
N30	6 a	5 a	7 a
N40	6 a	5 a	7 a
N50	6 a	5 a	7 a
<i>p</i>-value	< 0.01	ns	ns
Spur node numbers	Leaf appearance on spurs (E-L)		
S1	7 a	-	-
S2	7 a	6 a	7 a
S3	6 b	6 a	6 b
<i>p</i>-value	< 0.01	ns	< 0.01

N10, N20, N30, N40, and N50 refer to total node number on vine's canes (N) equals 10, 20, 30, 40 and 50 nodes respectively and S2 = spurs with 2 nodes, S3= spurs with 3 nodes. For cane node load treatments, values are mean \pm standard error of the Mean of 15 vines at Site 1 and 10 vines at Site 2 and 3. For Spur node number treatments, values are mean \pm standard error of the Mean of 25 vines at all three sites. Means sharing the same letter in a column are not significantly different (Fisher's protected LSD test, $p \leq 0.05$).

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Epee, P. T. M., Schelezki, O., Trought, M. C. T., Werner, A., Hofmann, R. W., Almond, P., Charters, S., & Parker, A. (2022). Effects of cane- and spur-retained node numbers on the pre-flowering vegetative growth of cane-pruned Sauvignon blanc. *OENO One*, 56(4). <https://doi.org/10.20870/oeno-one.2022.56.4.5530>

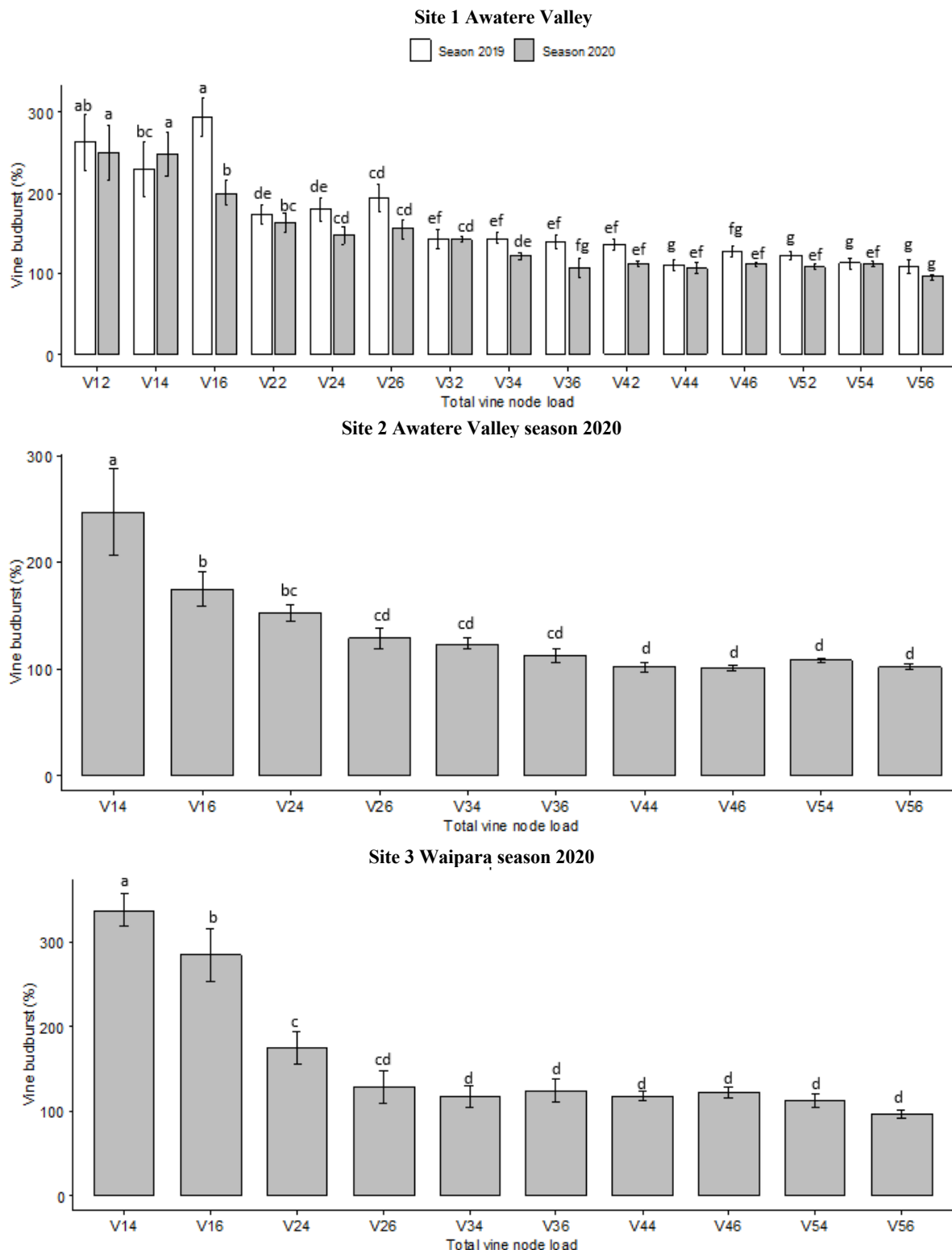


Figure S1. Vine budburst percentage at Site 1 in the 2019 and 2020 seasons, Site 2 in the 2020 season, and Site 3 in the 2020 season. V12 to V56 refer to total node number retained on the whole vine (canes and spurs) equal 12 to 56 nodes respectively. Bars represent mean \pm standard error of the mean of five vines. Means sharing the same letter(s) over one season are not significantly different (Fisher's unprotacted LSD test, $p \leq 0.05$).

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Epee, P. T. M., Schelezki, O., Trought, M. C. T., Werner, A., Hofmann, R. W., Almond, P., Charters, S., & Parker, A. (2022). Effects of cane- and spur-retained node numbers on the pre-flowering vegetative growth of cane-pruned Sauvignon blanc. *OENO One*, 56(4). <https://doi.org/10.20870/oeno-one.2022.56.4.5530>

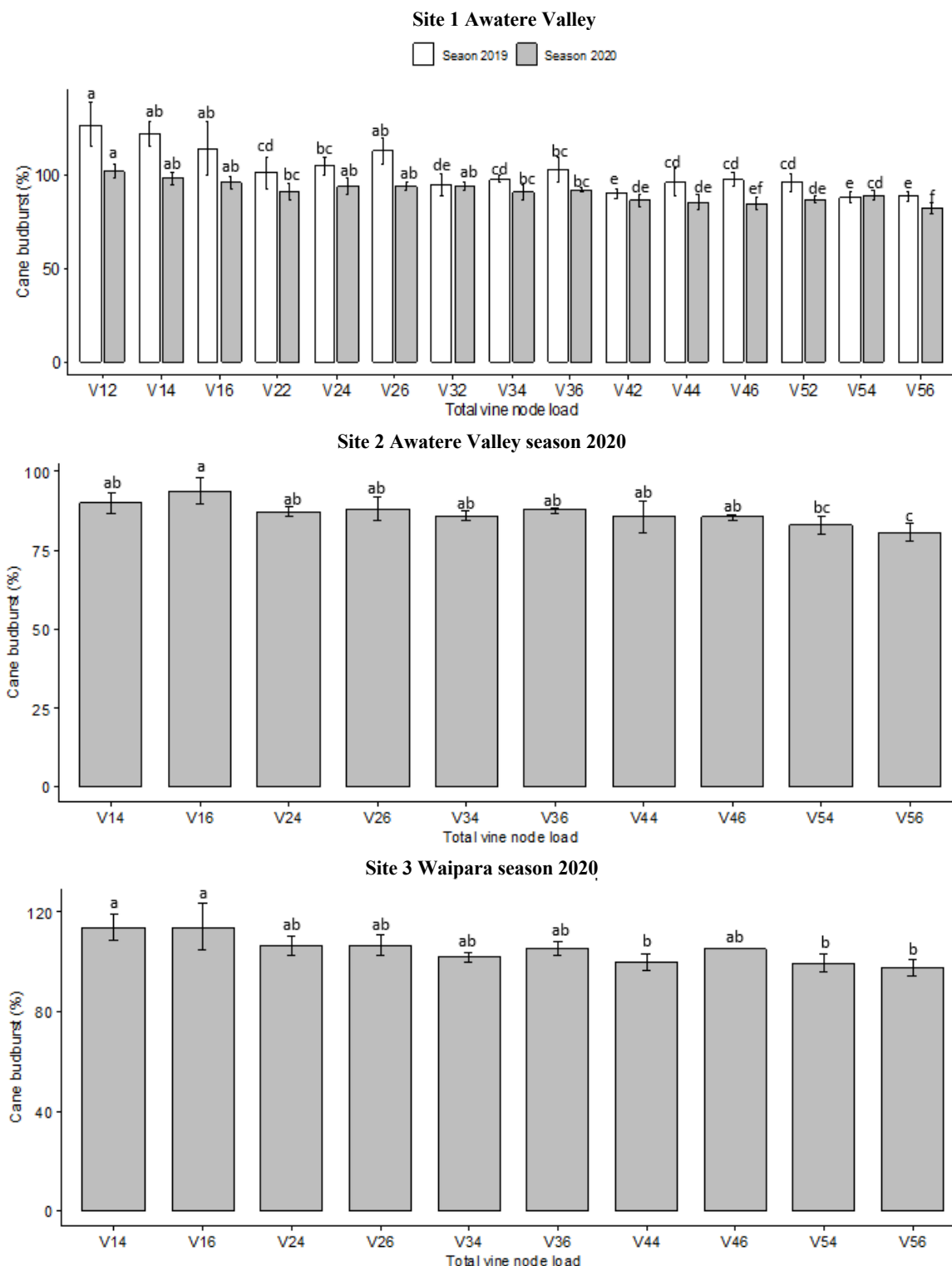


Figure S2 Cane budburst percentage at Site 1 in the 2019 and 2020 seasons, Site 2 in the 2020 season, and Site 3 in the 2020 season. V12 to V56 refer to total node number retained on the whole vine (canes and spurs) equal 12 to 56 nodes respectively. Bars represent mean \pm standard error of the mean of five vines. Means sharing the same letter(s) over one season are not significantly different (Fisher's unprotected LSD test, $p \leq 0.05$).

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Epee, P. T. M., Schelezki, O., Trought, M. C. T., Werner, A., Hofmann, R. W., Almond, P., Charters, S., & Parker, A. (2022). Effects of cane- and spur-retained node numbers on the pre-flowering vegetative growth of cane-pruned Sauvignon blanc. *OENO One*, 56(4). <https://doi.org/10.20870/oeno-one.2022.56.4.5530>

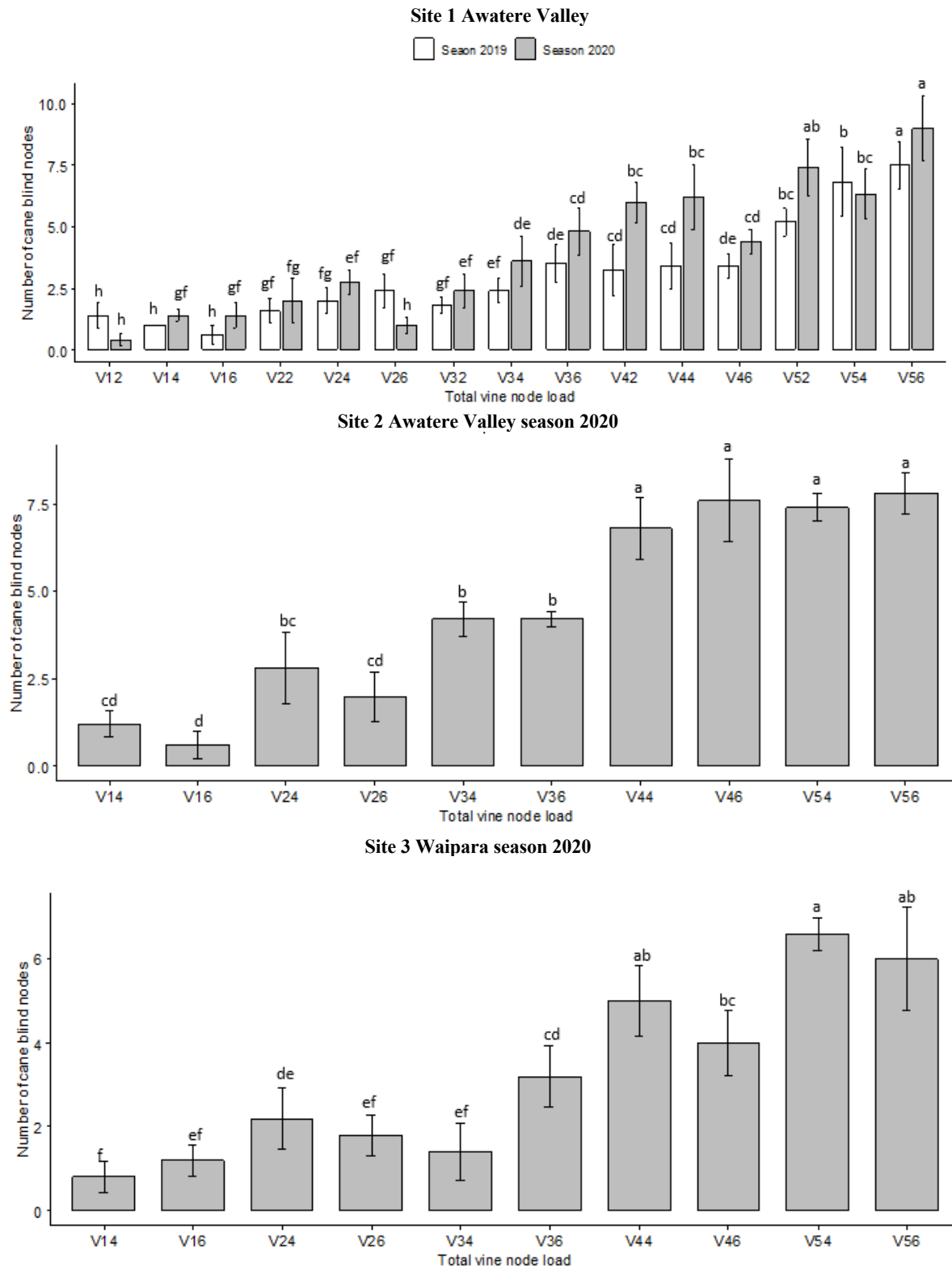


Figure S3. Average number of cane blind nodes at Site 1 in the 2019 and 2020 seasons, Site 2 in the 2020 season, and Site 3 in the 2020 season. V12 to V56 refer to total node number retained on the whole vine (canes and spurs) equal 12 to 56 nodes respectively. Bars represent mean \pm standard error of the mean of five vines. Means sharing the same letter(s) over one season are not significantly different (Fisher's unprotectd LSD test, $p \leq 0.05$).

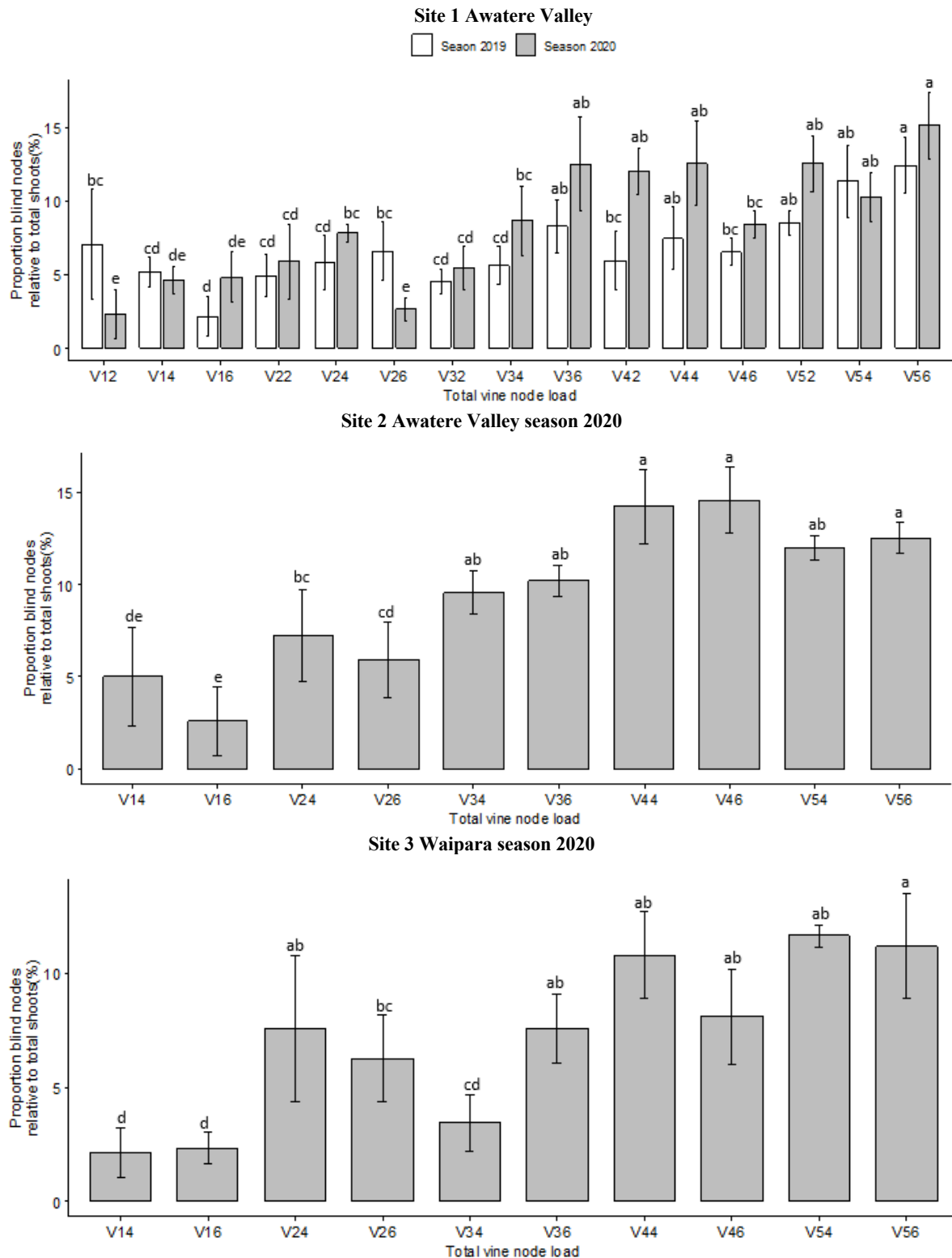


Figure S4. Proportion of blind nodes relative to total vine shoots at Site 1 in the 2019 and 2020 seasons, Site 2 in the 2020 season, and Site 3 in the 2020 season. V12 to V56 refer to total node number retained on the whole vine (canes and spurs) equal 12 to 56 nodes respectively. Bars represent mean \pm standard error of the mean of five vines. Means sharing the same letter(s) over one season are not significantly different (Fisher’s unprotected LSD test, $p \leq 0.05$).

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Epee, P. T. M., Schelezki, O., Trought, M. C. T., Werner, A., Hofmann, R. W., Almond, P., Charters, S., & Parker, A. (2022). Effects of cane- and spur-retained node numbers on the pre-flowering vegetative growth of cane-pruned Sauvignon blanc. *OENO One*, 56(4). <https://doi.org/10.20870/oeno-one.2022.56.4.5530>

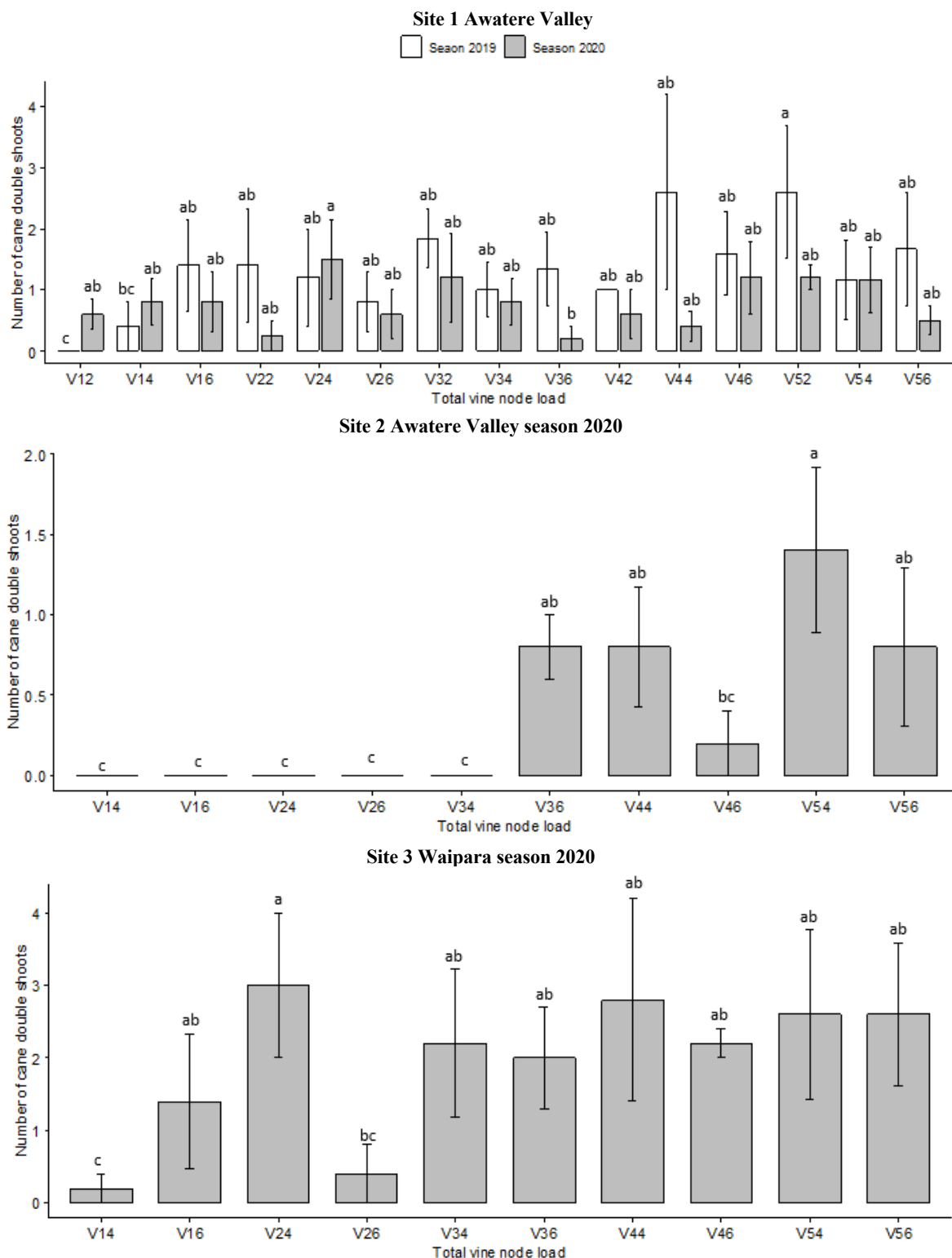


Figure S5. Average number of cane double shoots at Site 1 in the 2019 and 2020 seasons, Site 2 in the 2020 season, and Site 3 in the 2020 season. V12 to V56 refer to total node number retained on the whole vine (canes and spurs) equal 12 to 56 nodes respectively. Bars represent mean \pm standard error of the mean of five vines. Means sharing the same letter(s) over one season are not significantly different (Fisher's unprotected LSD test, $p \leq 0.05$).

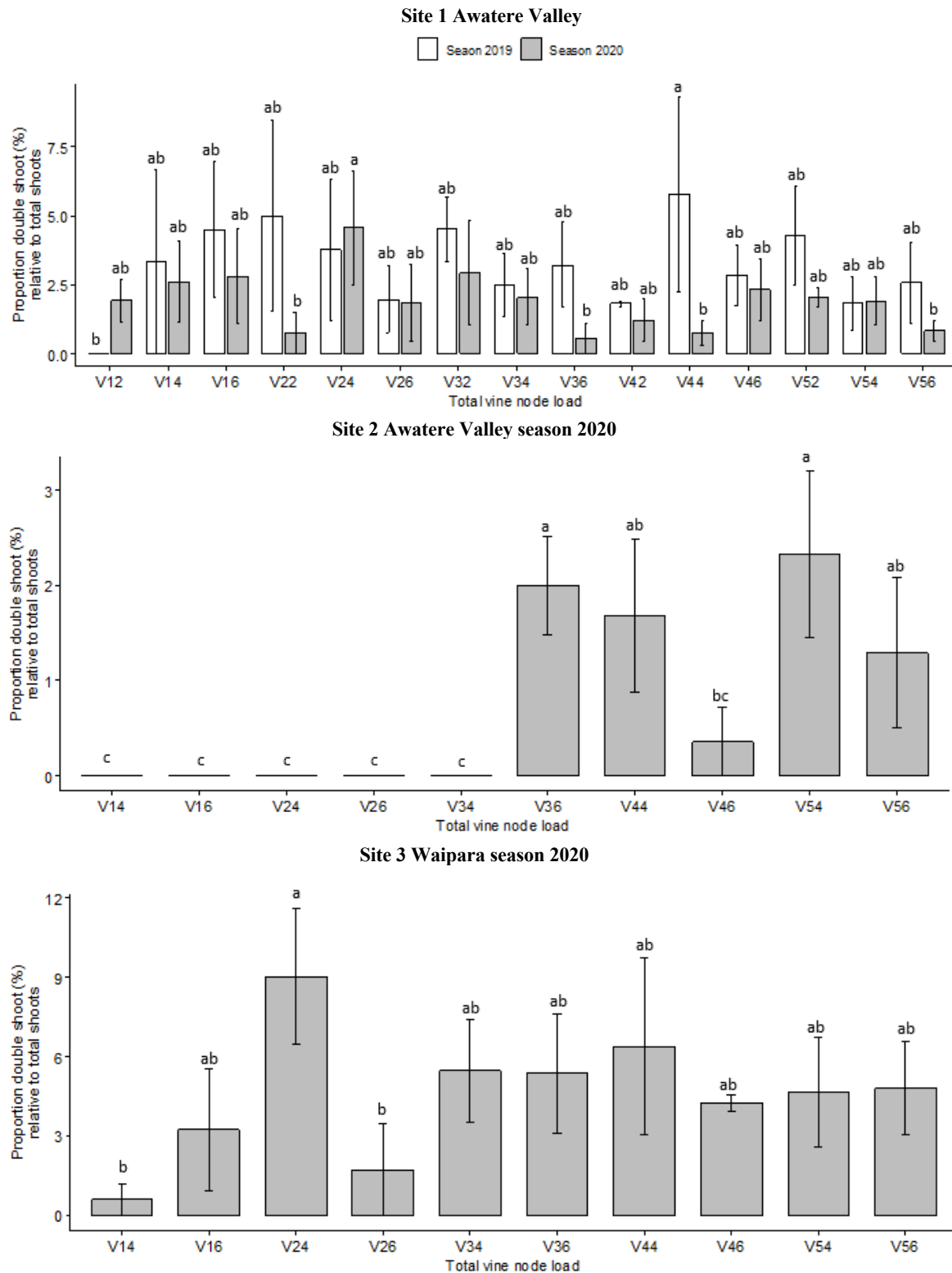


Figure S6. Proportion of double shoots relative to total vine shoots at Site 1 in the 2019 and 2020 seasons, Site 2 in the 2020 season, and Site 3 in the 2020 season. V12 to V56 refer to total node number retained on the whole vine (canes and spurs) equal 12 to 56 nodes respectively. Bars represent mean \pm standard error of the mean of five vines. Means sharing the same letter(s) over one season are not significantly different (Fisher's unprotected LSD test, $p \leq 0.05$).

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Epee, P. T. M., Schelezki, O., Trought, M. C. T., Werner, A., Hofmann, R. W., Almond, P., Charters, S., & Parker, A. (2022). Effects of cane- and spur-retained node numbers on the pre-flowering vegetative growth of cane-pruned Sauvignon blanc. *OENO One*, 56(4). <https://doi.org/10.20870/oeno-one.2022.56.4.5530>

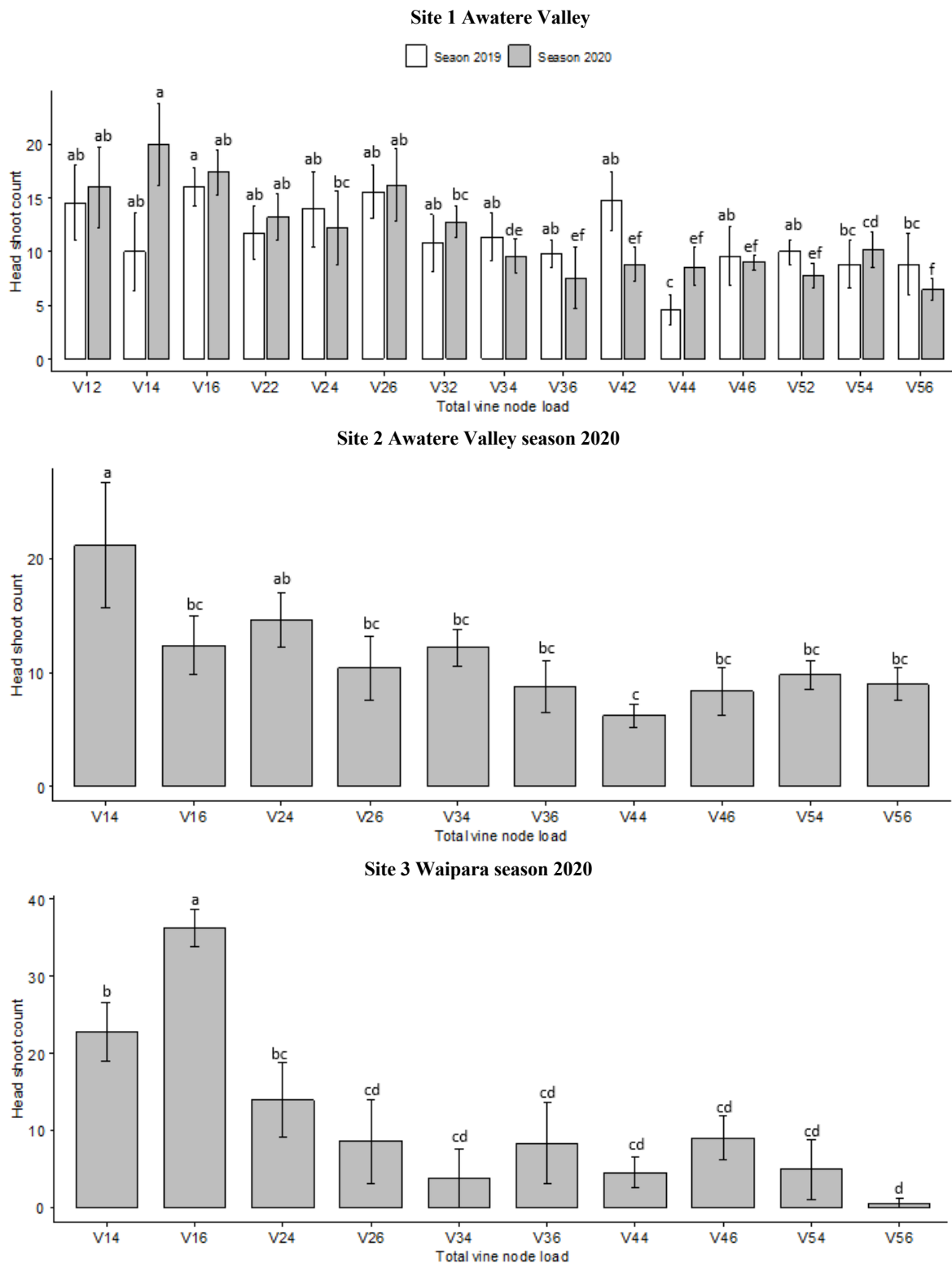


Figure S7. Average number of head shoots at Site 1 in the 2019 and 2020 seasons, Site 2 in the 2020 season, and Site 3 in the 2020 season. V12 to V56 refer to total node number retained on the whole vine (canes and spurs) equal 12 to 56 nodes respectively. Bars represent mean \pm standard error of the mean of five vines. Means sharing the same letter(s) over one season are not significantly different (Fisher's unprotected LSD test, $p \leq 0.05$).

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Epee, P. T. M., Schelezki, O., Trought, M. C. T., Werner, A., Hofmann, R. W., Almond, P., Charters, S., & Parker, A. (2022). Effects of cane- and spur-retained node numbers on the pre-flowering vegetative growth of cane-pruned Sauvignon blanc. *OENO One*, 56(4). <https://doi.org/10.20870/oeno-one.2022.56.4.5530>

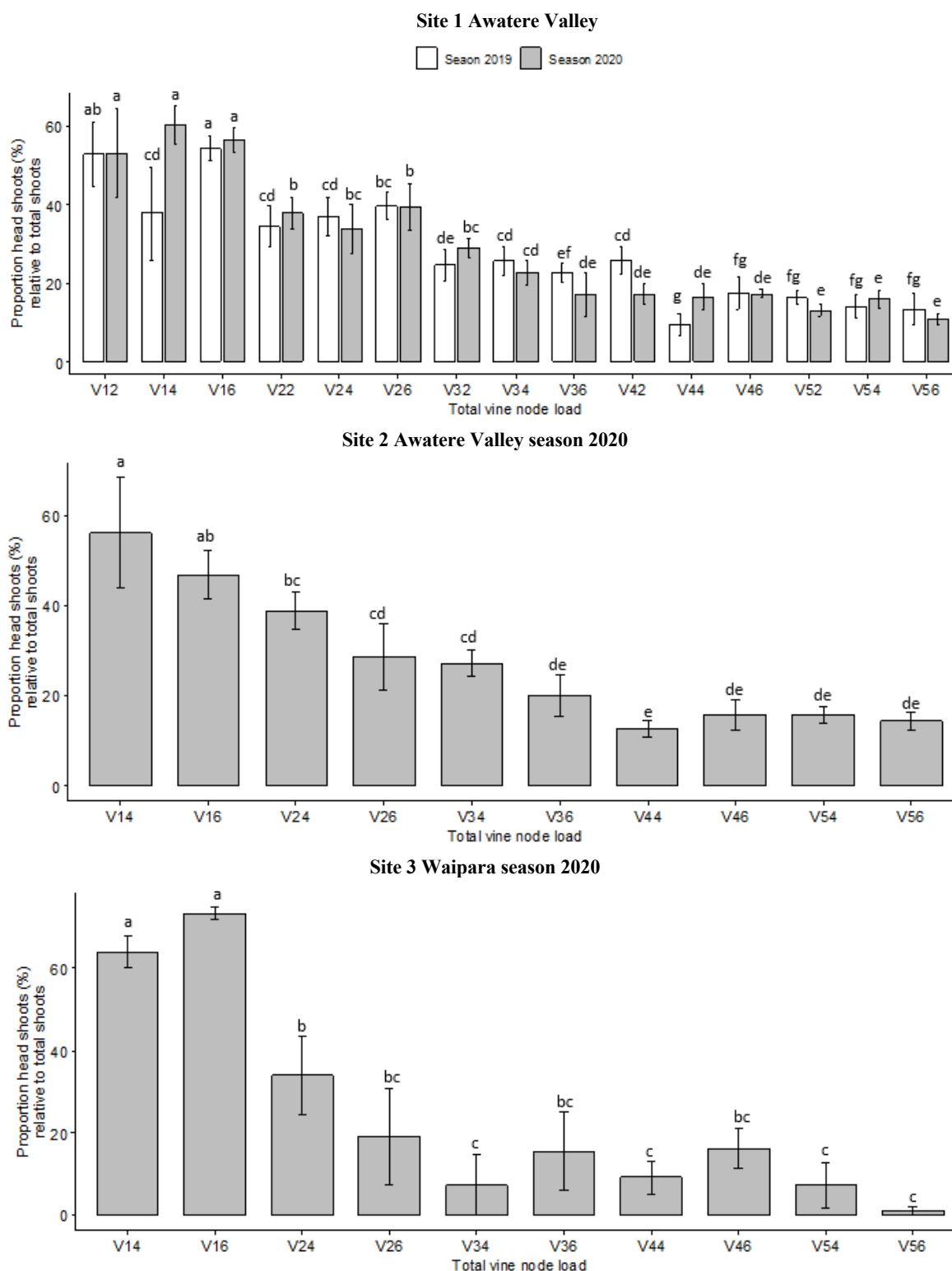


Figure S8. Proportion of head shoot relative to total vine shoots at Site 1 in the 2019 and 2020 seasons, Site 2 in the 2020 season, and Site 3 in the 2020 season. V12 to V56 refer to total node number retained on the whole vine (canes and spurs) equal 12 to 56 nodes respectively. Bars represent mean \pm standard error of the mean of five vines. Means sharing the same letter(s) over one season are not significantly different (Fisher's unprotected LSD test, $p \leq 0.05$).

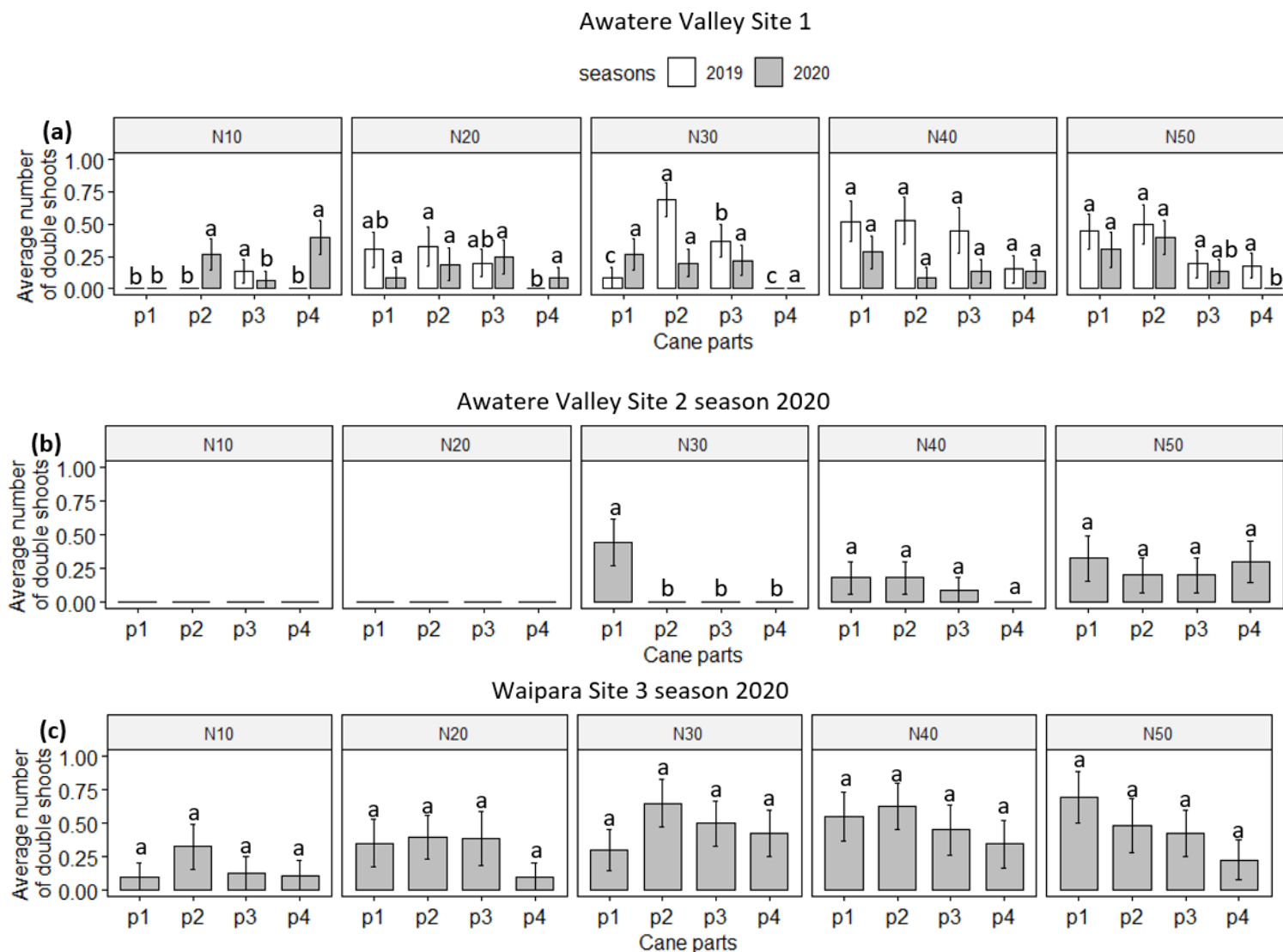


Figure S9. Double shoot distribution along canes at Site 1 in the 2019 and 2020 seasons (a), Site 2 in the 2020 season (b), and Site 3 in the 2020 season (c). N10, N20, N30, N40, and N50 refer to total node number on vine canes (N) equal to 10, 20, 30, 40 and 50 nodes respectively and S1, S2, S3 and S4 to the cane's Proximal, First middle, Second middle and Distal sections relative to the head of the vine. Bars represent mean \pm standard error of the mean of 15 vines for Site 1 and 10 vines for Site 2 and Site 3. Means sharing the same letter across cane sections over one season are not significantly different (Fisher's protected LSD test, $p \leq 0.05$).

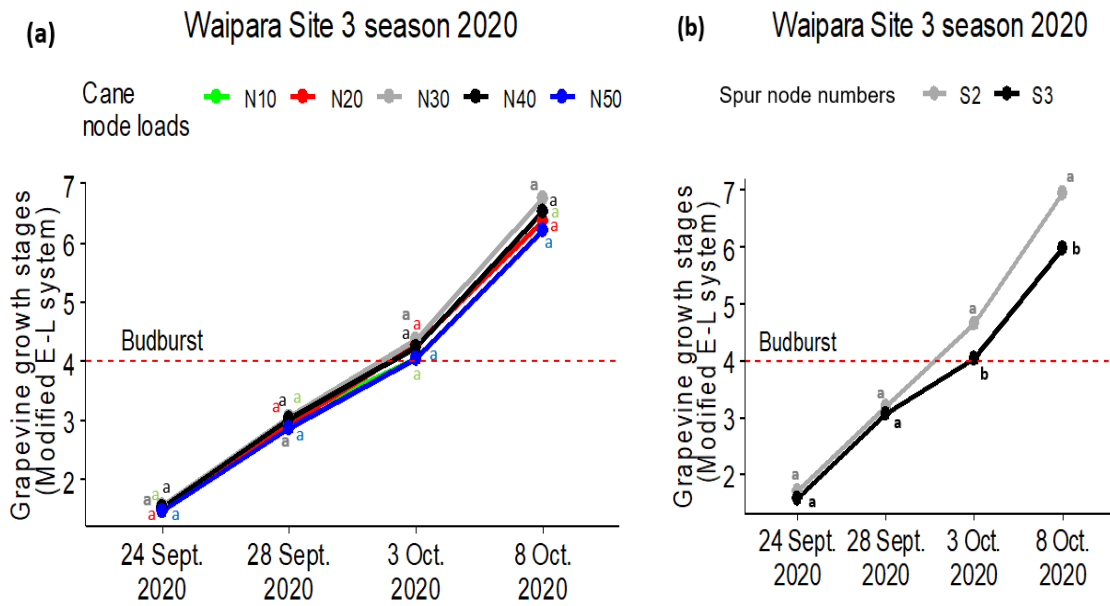


Figure S10. Leaf appearance at Site 3 on four dates: 24 and 28 September and 3 and 8 October 2020) on canes (a) and on spurs (b). N10, N20, N30, N40, and N50 refer to total node number on vine canes (N) equal to 10, 20, 30, 40 and 50 nodes respectively and S2 = spurs with 2 nodes, S3= spurs with 3 nodes. For cane node load treatments, dots are means of 10 vines and for Spur node number treatments, points are means of 25 vines. Means sharing the same letter are not significantly different (LSD test, $p \leq 0.05$).

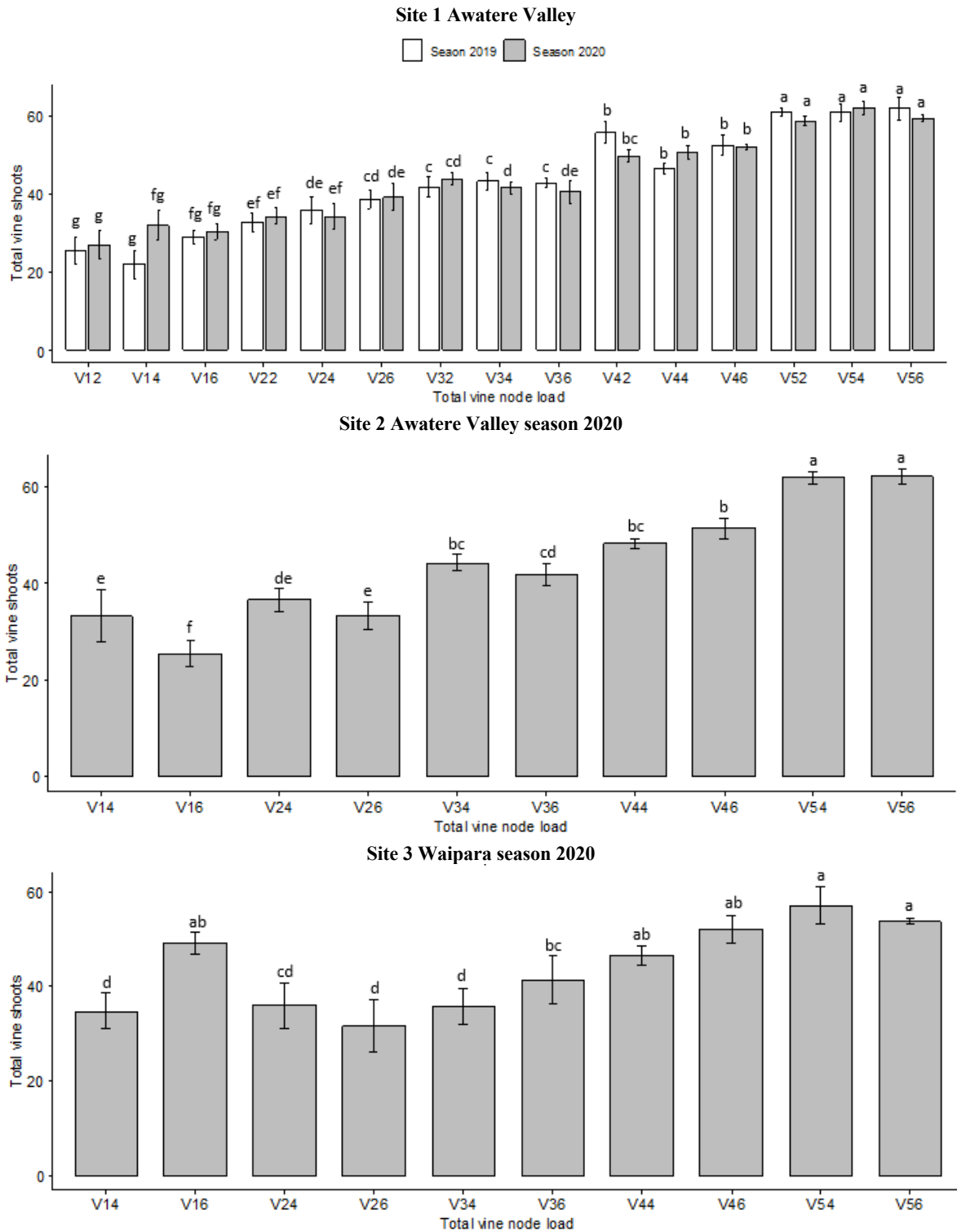


Figure S11. Total number of shoots per vine at Site 1 in the 2019 and 2020 seasons, Site 2 in the 2020 season, and Site 3 in the 2020 season. V12 to V56 refer to total node number retained on the whole vine (canes and spurs) equal 12 to 56 nodes respectively. Bars represent mean \pm standard error of the mean of five vines. Means sharing the same letter(s) over one season are not significantly different (Fisher's unprotectd LSD test, $p \leq 0.05$).